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Sampling and surveying beetles for conservation; Studying rare species;

Evaluating conservation status and significance; 2Practical Conservation: Basic Approaches and Considerations; Species

importance; Planning for species conservation; Population structure and

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Beetles: the Role of Habitat; Habitats

Habitats and resources in the landscapeHabitat gradients for beetles; Remnant habitat values: brownfield sites; Islands and island habitats; 4Collecting and Over-collecting; Commercial collecting; Bycatch and collector responsibility; 5Alien Species; Effects and interactions with native beetles and other organisms; Alien beetles as vectors; 6Pollution and Climate Change; Pollution; Climate change; 7Components of Beetle Species Conservation:Ex Situ Conservation; Ex situ conservation; New

populations; Salvage or rescue operations; Releases

8Threats or Management: the ConservationManager's DilemmaFire; Manipulating beetle populations; Habitat restoration; 9Conservation Lessons from Beetles; Water beetles; Ground beetles and tiger beetles; Dung beetles; Stag beetles; Jewel beetles; Ladybirds; Longhorn beetles; 10Concluding Thoughts; References; Index

## Sommario/riassunto

Beetles, the most diverse group of insects, are often abundant in terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems. Many species are under threat from human changes to natural environments, and some are valuable tools in conservation, because they respond rapidly to changes that occur. Knowledge of these responses, of both abundance and composition of assemblages, enable use of some beetles to monitor environmental changes. Beetles impinge on humanity on many ways: as cultural objects, desirable collectables, major pests and competitors for resources need by people, as beneficial consumers of other pests