

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910961336803321
Titolo	Targets and tools for the maintenance of forest biodiversity / / edited by Per Angelstam, Monika Donz-Breuss and Jean-Michel Roberge
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Oxford, : Blackwell Science, c2004
ISBN	9786612139741 9781282139749 1282139746 9781444313079 144431307X
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (512 p.)
Collana	Ecological bulletins ; ; no. 51
Altri autori (Persone)	AngelstamPer Donz-BreussMonika RobergeJean-Michel
Disciplina	333.7516
Soggetti	Forest biodiversity - Monitoring Ecosystem management Forest management Forest ecology
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Ecological Bulletins No. 51; Targets and tools for the maintenance of forest biodiversity - an introduction; BorNet - a boreal network for sustainable forest management; The sustainable forest management vision and biodiversity - barriers and bridges for implementation in actual landscapes; Sustainable forest management and Pan-European forest policy; Biodiversity research in the boreal forests of Canada: protection, management and monitoring; Research requirements to achieve sustainable forest management in Canada: an industry perspective First Nations: measures and monitors of boreal forest biodiversityIKEA's contribution to sustainable forest management; Biodiversity management in Swiss mountain forests; Management for forest biodiversity in Austria - the view of a local forest enterprise; Boreal forest disturbance regimes, successional dynamics and landscape

structures - a European perspective; Natural disturbances and the amount of large trees, deciduous trees and coarse woody debris in the forests of Novgorod Region, Russia

Natural forest remnants and transport infrastructure - does history matter for biodiversity conservation planning? Do empirical thresholds truly reflect species tolerance to habitat alteration?; Habitat thresholds and effects of forest landscape change on the distribution and abundance of black grouse and capercaillie; Area-sensitivity of the sand lizard and spider wasps in sandy pine heath forests - umbrella species for early successional biodiversity conservation?; Influence of edges between old deciduous forest and clearcuts on the abundance of passerine hole-nesting birds in Lithuania

Quantitative snag targets for the three-toed woodpecker *Picoides tridactylus*; Large woody debris and brown trout in small forest streams - towards targets for assessment and management of riparian landscapes; Occurrence of Siberian jay *Perisoreus infaustus* in relation to amount of old forest at landscape and home range scales; Old-growth boreal forests, three-toed woodpeckers and saproxylic beetles - the importance of landscape management history on local consumer-resource dynamics; Management targets for the conservation of hazel grouse in boreal landscapes

Occurrence of mammals and birds with different ecological characteristics in relation to forest cover in Europe - do macroecological data make sense? Assessing landscape thresholds for the Siberian flying squirrel; Habitat requirements of the pine wood-living beetle *Tragosoma depsarium* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) at log, stand, and landscape scale; Monitoring forest biodiversity - from the policy level to the management unit; Measuring forest biodiversity at the stand scale - an evaluation of indicators in European forest history gradients

Land management data and terrestrial vertebrates as indicators of forest biodiversity at the landscape scale

Sommario/riassunto

Maintaining forest biodiversity by combining protection, management and restoration of forest and woodland landscapes is a central component of sustainable development. Evidence that there are threshold levels for how much habitat loss may be tolerated for viable populations of specialised species to be maintained. Policy-makers, businesses and managers pose questions about how to balance use of renewable forest resources and conserve biodiversity. Examples are presented on how biodiversity assessments can be made. Proposes how the critical gaps in o
