

1. Record Nr.	UNISA990001954620203316
Titolo	ITLaw : information technology and the law : an international bibliography : cumulative edition on CD-ROM (1958-1999) / edited by C. Ciampi, R. Nannucci ; editorial assistant: S. Binazzi
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Firenze : IDG, 2001
Edizione	[rev.,updated and enriched version]
Descrizione fisica	1 CD ROM ; 12 cm
Collana	Collana dell'Istituto per la documentazione giuridica del Consiglio nazionale delle ricerche . Serie CD-Rom ; 5
Disciplina	343.450999
Soggetti	Elaboratori elettronici - Impiego nella documentazione giuridica - Bibliografia
Collocazione	XXII.1.G 104 (IG XXII 169 (c/o Servizi on line))
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano Inglese
Formato	Risorsa elettronica
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910437609903321
Autore	Cassini Marcelo Hernan
Titolo	Distribution ecology : from individual habitat use to species biogeographical range // Marcelo Hernan Cassini
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, : Springer, 2013
ISBN	1-4614-6415-3
Edizione	[1st ed. 2013.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (220 p.)
Disciplina	578.09
Soggetti	Biogeography Species
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 and index.
Nota di contenuto	Part I: Concepts and definitions -- 1. Concepts and Definitions Part II: Levels within species -- 2. Distribution of individuals -- 3. Distribution of aggregations -- 4 Distribution of societies.- 5. Distribution of subpopulations -- 6 Distribution of populations -- 7. Distribution of species -- Part III: Levels outside species -- 8. Distribution of species assemblages -- Part IV: Applications -- 10. Distribution ecology in conservation biology -- 11. Distribution ecology in animal production -- Part V: Conclusions and prospects -- 12. Conclusions.
Sommario/riassunto	This book brings together a set of approaches to the study of individual-species ecology based on the analysis of spatial variations of abundance. Distribution ecology assumes that ecological phenomena can be understood when analyzing the extrinsic (environmental) or intrinsic (physiological constraints, population mechanisms) that correlate with this spatial variation. Ecological processes depend on geographical scales, so their analysis requires following environmental heterogeneity. At small scales, the effects of biotic factors of ecosystems are strong, while at large scales, abiotic factors such as climate, govern ecological functioning. Responses of organisms also depend on scales: at small scales, adaptations dominate, i.e. the ability of organisms to respond adaptively using habitat decision rules that maximize their fitness; at large scales, limiting traits dominate, i.e., tolerance ranges to environmental conditions.

