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| 1. | Record Nr.              | UNISA996429947903316   |
|    | Autore                  | SORRENTO, Luigi  |
|    | Titolo                  | In Spagna : impressioni e studi / Luigi Sorrento   |
|    | Pubbl/distr/stampa      | Catania, : Libreria Editrice "Minerva" di G. di Mauro & Co, 1913   |
|    | Descrizione fisica      | 143 p. ; 20 cm   |
|    | Disciplina              | 911  |
|    | Soggetti                | Italia Civilización Influencia española<br>España Civilización Influencia italiana   |
|    | Collocazione            | VI.7.B. 2626   |
|    | Lingua di pubblicazione | Italiano   |
|    | Formato                 | Materiale a stampa   |
|    | Livello bibliografico   | Monografia   |
| 2. | Record Nr.              | UNINA9910457779403321  |
|    | Autore                  | Fa John E.   |
|    | Titolo                  | Zoo conservation biology // John E. Fa, Stephan M. Funk, Donnamarie O'Connell [[electronic resource]]  |
|    | Pubbl/distr/stampa      | Cambridge : , : Cambridge University Press, , 2011   |
|    | ISBN                    | 1-107-21819-5<br>1-139-12395-5<br>1-283-29825-2<br>1-139-12193-6<br>9786613298256<br>0-511-99343-9<br>1-139-11619-3<br>1-139-11183-3<br>1-139-12685-7<br>1-139-11402-6 |
|    | Descrizione fisica      | 1 online resource (xii, 336 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)  |
|    | Collana                 | Ecology, biodiversity, and conservation  |
|    | Disciplina              | 333.95/416   |
|    | Soggetti                | Zoos - Philosophy<br>Animal diversity conservation<br>Captive wild animals - Breeding  |

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| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese   |
| Formato                 | Materiale a stampa  |
| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia  |
| Note generali           | Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015).  |
| Nota di bibliografia    | Includes bibliographical references and index.  |
| Nota di contenuto       | <p>Cover; Titles; Copyright; Contents; Foreword G.M. Mace; Preface; Acknowledgements; 1 Biodiversity and zoo conservation biology; 1.1 Introduction; 1.2 Species definitions; 1.3 What is biological diversity?; 1.4 How many species are there?; 1.5 Where is biological diversity found?; 1.6 Loss of biological diversity; 1.7 Vulnerability of species to extinction; 1.8 The meaning of rare species; 1.9 Extinctions in recent history; 1.10 Present-day extinction rates; 1.11 Why conserve biodiversity?; 1.12 The science of conservation; 1.13 Zoo conservation biology; Key concepts.</p> <p>2 Protecting species and habitats2.1 Introduction; 2.2 Systematic conservation planning; 2.2.1 The science of selection; 2.2.2 Institutional approaches to global biodiversity conservation; 2.2.3 Selecting priority areas for species conservation; 2.3 Targeting endangered species; 2.3.1 Defining endangerment; 2.3.2 Threatened species according to the IUCN Red List; 2.4 Conserving species; 2.4.1 Definitions; 2.4.2 Area-based conservation; 2.4.3 Surrogate species approaches; 2.5 Costs and benefits of conservation efforts; Key concepts; 3 Zoos in focus - public exhibition or conservation.</p> <p>3.1 Introduction3.2 Exhibiting animals - changes through time; 3.2.1 Zoos as menageries; 3.2.2 Hagenbecks panoramic designs; 3.2.3 Heini Hedigers zoo biology; 3.2.4 Immersion exhibits; 3.3 Modern zoos; 3.3.1 General characteristics; 3.3.2 Composition of animal collections; 3.3.3 Rare species in captivity; 3.3.4 Specimens-per-species trends; 3.3.5 Visitor attendance; 3.4 Zoos and conservation; 3.4.1 Evolution of zoos; 3.4.2 Mission impossible?; Direct conservation; Research; Education and training; 3.4.3 Direct contribution to conservation; 3.5 Colliding paradigms in the zoo world.</p> <p>3.6 Two remaining fundamental questions3.6.1 Are zoos still consumers of wild animals?; 3.6.2 Can visitor enjoyment and conservation be reconciled?; Key concepts; 4 Keeping animals in captivity; 4.1 Introduction; 4.2 Consequences of keeping animals in captivity; 4.2.1 Variables under management control; 4.2.2 Selection and adaptation to captivity; Fitness in captivity versus in the wild after reintroduction; 4.2.3 Behavioural changes; 4.3 Well-being of zoo animals; 4.3.1 Mind and body; 4.3.2 Assessment of well-being; Behavioural responses; Physical responses; 4.3.3 Stereotypic behaviours.</p> <p>Severity of stereotypy4.4 Animal rights, animal welfare and zoos; 4.5 Which features of zoos can cause poor welfare?; 4.6 Keeping the captive, wild!; 4.6.1 Environmental enrichment; 4.6.2 What are undesirable behaviours?; 4.6.3 Types of environmental enrichment; 4.6.4 Aims of enrichment; 4.6.5 Enrichment and food; 4.6.6 Evaluating environmental enrichment; Key concepts; 5 Viable captive populations - the numbers game; 5.1 Introduction; 5.2 From rule of thumb to golden standard; 5.2.1 The 'millennium ark'; 5.2.2 The modified rule of thumb; 5.3 Why are small populations vulnerable? 5.4 Genetic composition of small populations</p> |
| Sommario/riassunto      | In the face of ever-declining biodiversity, zoos have a major role to play in species conservation. Written by professionals involved in in situ conservation and restoration projects internationally, this is a critical assessment of the contribution of zoos to species conservation through   |

evidence amassed from a wide range of sources. The first part outlines the biodiversity context within which zoos should operate, introducing the origins and global spread of zoos and exploring animal collection composition. The second part focuses on the basic elements of keeping viable captive animal populations. It considers the consequences of captivity on animals, the genetics of captive populations and the performance of zoos in captive breeding. The final part examines ways in which zoos can make a significant difference to conservation now and in the future. Bridging the gap between pure science and applied conservation, this is an ideal resource for both conservation biologists and zoo professionals.

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| 3. Record Nr.           | UNINA9910454797503321   |
| Autore                  | Avital Eytan <1951->  |
| Titolo                  | Animal traditions : behavioural inheritance in evolution // Eytan Avital and Eva Jablonka [[electronic resource]]                                     |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | Cambridge : , : Cambridge University Press, , 2000  |
| ISBN                    | 1-107-11860-3<br>9786610420964<br>0-511-54225-9<br>0-521-02211-8<br>0-511-17556-6<br>0-511-32536-3<br>1-280-42096-0<br>0-511-15600-6<br>0-511-04903-X |
| Descrizione fisica      | 1 online resource (xii, 432 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)   |
| Disciplina              | 591.5   |
| Soggetti                | Animal behavior<br>Behavior evolution<br>Behavior genetics  |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese   |
| Formato                 | Materiale a stampa  |
| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia  |
| Note generali           | Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015).  |
| Nota di bibliografia    | Includes bibliographical references (p. [371]-403) and indexes.   |

## Nota di contenuto

Preface -- New rules for old games -- What is pulling the strings of behaviour? -- Learning and the behavioural inheritance system -- Parental care -- the highroad to family traditions -- Achieving harmony between mates -- the learning route -- Parents and offspring -- too much conflict? -- Alloparental care -- an additional channel of information transfer -- The origins and persistence of group legacies -- Darwin meets Lamarck -- the co-evolution of genes and learning -- The free phenotype -- References -- Species index -- Subject index.

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## Sommario/riassunto

Animal Traditions maintains that the assumption that the selection of genes supplies both a sufficient explanation of the evolution and a true description of its course is, despite its almost universal acclaim, wrong. Eytan Avital and Eva Jablonka contend that evolutionary explanations must take into account the well-established fact that in mammals and birds, the transfer of learnt information is both ubiquitous and indispensable. The introduction of the behavioural inheritance system into the Darwinian explanatory scheme enables the authors to offer new interpretations for common behaviours such as maternal behaviours, behavioural conflicts within families, adoption and helping. This approach offers a richer view of heredity and evolution, integrates developmental and evolutionary processes, suggests new lines for research, and provides a constructive alternative to both the selfish gene and meme views of the world. It will make stimulating reading for all those interested in evolutionary biology, sociobiology, behavioural ecology and psychology.

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