

## Citation metadata

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## Main content

Article Preview :

Most ethologists and behavioral ecologists first become interested in their field because they enjoy observing animals and identifying why animals act as they do. As emotionally tied to their subjects as these researchers are, it is not surprising that they closely follow conservation and environmental issues. Yet most are not directly involved in conservation research, and the notion that conservation and behavioral biology exist at such different scales that the two have little to learn from each other is firmly and unquestioningly entrenched in both fields. Should this be? This volume suggests otherwise, emphasizing that animal behavior can be a valuable applied field in the context of conservation, that behaviorists should play a larger role in conservation biology, and that conservationists should look to the perspectives of ethologists for important insights into how to stem the loss of biodiversity.

The book is divided into three parts. Papers in part one examine links between behavior and conservation and the general importance of having a behavioral perspective when doing conservation. It will be obvious to anyone reading these sections that the...

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Based on experimental approaches in the wild, we suggest that anti-predator behavior should be included in studies of resource selection when the goal is to consider habitat as a predictor for conservation success. Finally, we discuss evidence suggesting a past. How to cite this article Sarmiento W, Berger J. 2020. Effective in situ conservation depends on correct identification of habitat requirements because such ecological metrics are fundamental to planning introductions and land protection (Mitchell et al., 2012). To identify habitat requirements for particular species, most researchers rely on some form of resource selection or patch occupancy analysis (Manly et al., 2002). Some behavior-based approaches to mitigating invasive species issues have been successful in short-term studies with individual species. However, widespread application of these tactics has not yet be... Integrative approaches could be

particularly relevant in the case of amphibians which, among the vertebrate classes, have experienced the highest rates of diversity loss with an estimated 43% of all known species declining globally (Wake and Vredenberg, 2008). Examples of Behavioral and Physiological Studies That Support Conservation Efforts. Wildlife Conservation. Ensure the world's most iconic species, including tigers, rhinos, and elephants, are secured and recovering in the wild. Overview. Saving nature is at the very heart of what we do as WWF. WWF uses our expertise in policy, wildlife trade, advocacy, and communications in an effort to stop wildlife crime in the US and around the world. At home, we ensure the US enacts tight ivory commerce restrictions. Partnerships with technology companies help us develop innovative ways to combat wildlife crime using everything from drones to infrared cameras that can detect poachers in the dead of night. Behavioral Approaches to Conservation in the Wild. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Costanza, R., d'Arge, R., de Groot, R. et al. The debate on behavior in conservation: New Zealand integrates theory with practice. *Bioscience*, 58: 454–459. Muir, J. 1901. Approaches to Conservation. in. *the Wild*. Edited. by. The chapter also aims to motivate animal behaviourists in offering their services to conservation efforts, and highlights the importance of behavioural science in the protection of natural areas and species. View. Show abstract. Conservation of biodiversity depends on our ability to understand the impacts of habitat alteration on natural populations (Clemmons and Buchholz, 1997; Gosling and Sutherland, 2000; Festa-Bianchet Correspondence: J. Lemaître, Department of Biology, University of Laval, Quebec, Quebec G1V 0A6, Canada.