Notes On The Herpetofauna Of Surinam IV The Lizards And Amphibians Of Surinam

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Four Neotropical Rainforests

Although biological exploration in Surinam started about 300 years ago, a thorough account of the Surinam herpetofauna has not hitherto been published. Several publications on the subject have been issued (see below), but none of them was comprehensive. However, there are several papers dealing with a part of the Surinam lizards. The main reason for the absence of a complete review of the Surinam lizards (and, indeed, the entire herpeto fauna) has been the scarcity of the material available in museum collection although some of the more common species reached museums in considerable numbers. Until about 1900 the interior of Surinam was virtually terra incognito and most collecting took place in a restricted, cultivated area along the coast and the farthest inland point reached was Beng on Dal at the Surinam River. From 1800 exploration of the interior was actually encouraged by the Dutch Government, and under the auspices of the Koninklij Nederlandse Aardrijkskundig Genootschap several geographical expeditions explored the main river systems. Although the main purpose of these expeditions was to map the visited areas, usually the physician accompanying the expedition was entrusted also with the collecting of zoological and botanical specimens. Interestingly, material from the interior started to reach the Dutch museums in ever increasing numbers after the late nineteen thirties when Dr. D.C. Geijskes arrived in Surinam. The Surinam Expedition 1948-1949 in which Dr. Geijskes and Mr. P. H.

Resurrection of Hyla Ornatissima Noble (Amphibia, Hylidae) and Remarks on Related Species of Green Tree Frogs from the Guiana Area

The first volume contains species accounts of the venomous lizards and apoid and elapid snakes found south of Mexico’s twenty-fifth parallel. Volume two covers the twenty-one species of rattlesnakes found in the United States, Canada, and northern Mexico.

Wildlife Abstracts

Further Additions to the Known Herpetofauna of Isla de Ullia (Islas de la Bahia, Honduras) with Notes on Other Species and a Key to the Amphibians and Reptiles of the Island

“Grismer brings together an impressive amount of original field and laboratory research, supplemented with a thorough review of existing literature, to present a first-rate accounting of the Baja California herpetofauna. Where his work differs from numerous previous treatments of the topic is that it focuses on the amphibians and reptiles, and specifically on those species which he has personally studied. Put simply, there is no more complete, accurate, and up-to-date account of the Baja herpetofauna than this volume.”—Richard Harcourt, Editor, Herpetological Review

The Snakes of the World

Since the limnological research on the man-made Brokopondo Reservoir in the Xitieka, numerous data have been collected on the ecology of Surinam rivers and swamps. This book is a compilation of these data. It is the first comprehensive survey of the aquatic ecology of one of the peripheral areas of Amazonia. The geomorphology of the country, situated on the Guyana Shield, is the main factor determining the limnological properties of rivers and creeks. This results in an overall picture that is quite different from Amazonia. The emphasis of The Ecosystems of Suriname is on the living aquatic resources, including aquatic vegetation, phyto and zooplankton, macroinvertebrates, fish, amphibians, reptiles and mammals. Although most of Suriname is still in a pristine state, the human impact on fresh waters is considerable in those areas of rapid economic development, emphasizing the necessity of conservation measures, specially tailored for aquatic ecosystems. The Ecosystems of Suriname is a valuable acquisition for all scientists, environmental managers and others interested in tropical aquatic ecological.

The Snakes of Trinidad and Tobago

A Primer on Reptiles and Amphibians is an innovative educational resource designed to forge a connection between the reader and the creeping critters of the world. Turtles, lizards, iguanas, and reptiles, snakes, and crocodiles, these animals evoke fear and fascination. This primer dispels myths and unlocks mysteries surrounding these diverse survivors which have mastered virtually every habitat on Earth. Tragically, these animals now face pressures of unprecedented severity, but there is still time to make a difference if more of us work together.Micha Petty is an international award-winning Master Naturalist and wildlife rehabilitator. This critically-acclaimed debut volume is a collection of Micha's interpretive writings, carefully crafted to make learning easy for everyone. These bulletins display his passion for Conservation Through Education while covering topics such as living harmoniously with wildlife, physiology, natural history, observation, and conservation. Flip to any page to be instantly introduced to new facets of reptiles, amphibians, the perils they face, and how you can join the fight to save them.

Notes on the Herpetofauna of Western México

Rev. ed. of: A key to amphibians and reptiles of the continental United States and Canada. 1998.

Publications in Biology and Geology

Transportation of species to areas outside their native ranges has been a feature of human culture for millennia. During this time such activities have largely been viewed as beneficial or inconsequential. However, it has become increasingly clear that the use of species from other biomes has been an ecological disruption whose consequences rival those of better-known insults like chemical pollution, habitat loss, and climate change. Indeed, the irreversible nature of most alien-species introductions makes them less prone to correction than many other ecological problems. Current reshuffling of species ranges is so great that the present era has been referred to by some as the "Homogocene" in an effort to reflect the unique magnitude of the changes being made. These alien interlopers often cause considerable ecological and economic damage where introduced. Species extinctions, food-web disruptions, community alterations, ecosystem conversion, changes in nutrient cycling, fisheries collapse, watershed degradation, agricultural loss, building damage, and disease epidemics are among the destructive -- and frequently unpredictable -- ecological and economic effects that invasive alien species can inflict. The magnitude of these damages is enormous to grow, with virtually all environments heavily used by humans now do-nated by alien species and many "natural" areas becoming increasingly prone to alien invasion as well. Attention to this problem has increased in the past decade or so, and efforts to prevent or limit further harm are gaining wider scientific and political acceptance.

Amphibians and Reptiles of Baja California, Including Its Pacific Islands and the Islands in the Sea of Cortés

Notes on the Herpetofauna

Notes on the Herpetofauna of Surinam

Notes on the Herpetofauna of the El Dorado Area of Sinaloa, Mexico

Snakes of the World: A Catalogue of Living and Extinct Species—the first catalogue of its kind—covers all living and fossil snakes described between 1758 and 2012, comprising 3,509 living and 274 extinct species

Biodiversity of the Himalaya: Jammu and Kashmir State

A Key to the Herpetofauna of the Continental United States and Canada

Woodcock Ecology and Management

Notes on the Herpetofauna Fo the El Dorado Area of Sinaloa, Mexico

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The Herpetofauna of Komodo, with Notes on Adjacent Areas

Notes on the Herpetofauna of the El Dorado Ares of Sinalos, Mexico

Notes on the herpetofauna of Surinam IV

Herpetological Communities

Source Analysis and Index for Mexican Reptiles
The sites; Floristics; Birds; Mammals; Reptiles and amphibians; Forest dynamics.

Wildlife Review

Notes on the herpetofauna of Surinam IV

Ecosystem Research in South America

Notes on the Herpetofauna of Surinam

Wildlife Research Report

Notes on the herpetofauna of Surinam

The Freshwater Ecosystems of Suriname

A Survey of the Herpetofauna Near Matantas, Espiritu Santo

The Himalaya, a global biodiversity hotspot, sustains about one-fifth of the human kind. Nestled within the north-western mountain ranges of the Himalaya, the Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) State harbours more than half of the biodiversity found in the Indian Himalaya. The wide expanse of State, spread across the sub-tropical Jammu, through the temperate Kashmir valley, to the cold and Ladakh, is typical representative of the extensive elevational and topographical diversity encountered in the entire Himalaya. This book, the most comprehensive and updated synthesis ever made available on biodiversity of the J&K State, is a valuable addition to the biodiversity literature with global and regional relevance. The book, arranged into 7 parts, comprises of 42 chapters contributed by 87 researchers, each of whom is an expert in his/her own field of research. The precious baseline data contained in the book would form the foundation for assessing current status of knowledge about the bioresources, identify the knowledge gaps, and help prioritization of conservation strategies to steer the sustainable use of biodiversity in this Himalayan region. Given the breadth of topics covered under the banner of biodiversity in this book, it can surely serve as a model for documentation of biodiversity in other regions of the world.

Notes on the Herpetofauna of Surinam

An Analysis of the Herpetofauna of Prince Edward Island

A Primer on Reptiles and Amphibians

Alien Reptiles and Amphibians

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Familia Gekkonidae (Reptilia, Sauria) ; part I Australia and Oceania

Venomous Reptiles of the United States, Canada, and Northern Mexico

Notes on the Herpetofauna of Surinam

As issues of employee involvement and participation once more evoke considerable controversy, this textbook provides an accessible overview of the main strands, perspectives and debates in current thinking and practice. It adopts a comparative international approach, addressing developments in the United Kingdom and mainland Europe, the United States and elsewhere. The authors identify two main strands of evolution: one driven by managerial interests in enhancing and controlling employee commitment and performance; the other deriving from employees’ attempts to influence high-level organizational decision-making. In particular, they examine and analyze the background of key concepts, issues and philosophies underpinning

A Preliminary Analysis of the Herpetofauna of Sonora

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