

Table 3-9. Take and map, geomorphic information (Louisiana barrier islands)

Journal of Health Politics

FIGURE 3-2A. EAST ISLAND PLAN VIEW

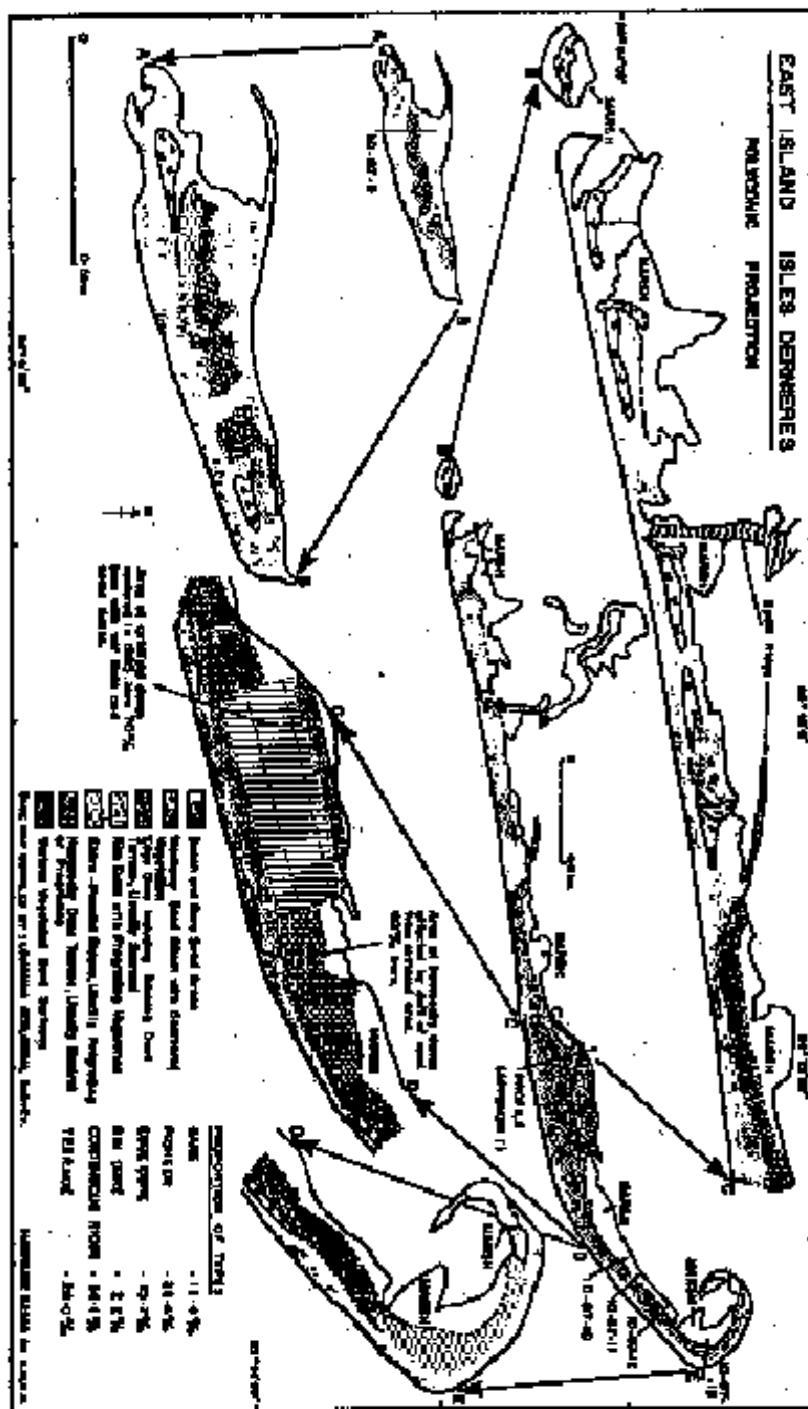


Fig. 11. Bifurcated 10.5 cm. long. At the widest point near the middle there is a lateral groove. It is apparently a secondary lateral vein which has been cut where there is a discernible basal pectination. A relatively strong basal current flows clockwise to the east end. Warped form has been done and reflects a slight decrease in the amplitude of the side currents. The main current, although very strong, shows no lateral pectination. The figure is 10 cm. long and shows about 10 cm. width at the widest point. (Drawing by G. H. Miller.)

of habitat fragmentation, which is now being implemented at different time scales: older, longer-term changes, such as those due to human activity, leading eventually to habitat degradation; and the more rapid changes due to climate change.

The first and the most dramatic of these changes is more complete. The earliest stages of a prolonged, well-documented land-use change are often highly favourable to many species, because they benefit from the increased availability of food, shelter and space. This can lead to population increases and even to the occasional localised invasions, which is followed by a gradual decline in abundance.

For example, in the project 'The Future of the Forest' (see *pp. 10–11*), we studied the responses of two deer populations (red deer and roe deer) to the changes that British Forestry Commission had introduced to the landscape. The red deer were more abundant in areas where the new, or partially open, habitats had been created, while the roe deer were more abundant in areas where the new, or partially open, habitats had been destroyed. These findings suggest that both deer species benefit from the creation of new, more open habitats, provided that they are not too large, and that they do not replace their existing habitats. In fact, roe deer will do this, and will often do so in response to the original management practices which were a common feature in much of the UK during the last century. Much of this habitat, which is now declining, has been replaced by human-made habitats such as roadsides, paths and field boundaries.