Begon, Michael and Martin Mortimer. 1986. *Population Ecology: A Unified Study of Animals and Plants, 2nd* Blackwell. A general textbook on population biology.

Beissinger, Steven R. and D. R. McCullough (eds). 2002. *Population Viability Analysis.* University of Chicago Press. Some of world's leading population biologists evaluate a key tool in estimating extinction risk and evaluating potential recovery strategies.

Bright, Christopher. 1999. "Invasive Species: Pathogens of Globalization." *Foreign Policy*. Fall 1999. With increased world trade, invasive species have become a policy issue as well as an ecological threat.

Brito, D. and M. de Souza Lima Figueiredo. 2003. "Minimum viable population and conservation status of the Atlantic Forest spiny rat *Trinomys eliasi*." *Biological Conservation*. 113 (1): 153-158. South America's Atlantic Forest is one of the most endangered ecosystems in the world. How can we save endemic species there?

Cappuccino, Naomi, and Peter W. Price, eds. 1995. *Population dynamics: New Approaches and synthesis.* Academic Press. A good blend of population biology and economic applications.

Case, Ted J., Martin L. Cody, and Exequiel Ezcurra (eds). 2002. *Island Biogeography in the Sea of Cortez II*. Oxford Univ. Press. Ecology in an area rich in biodiversity.

Caswell, Hal. 2001. *Advances in Ecological Research (Vol 32).* Academic Press. An anthology of articles on the current state of ecological research.

Dobbs, David. 2000. *The Great Gulf: Fishermen, Scientists, and the Struggle to Revive the World's Greatest Fishery.* Island Press. A fascinating description of the collapse of the New England cod fishery and the controversy between commercial fishermen and government regulators about how to count wild fish.

Drechsler, M., and M. A. Burgman. 2004. "Combining population viability analysis with decision analysis." *Biodiversity and Conservation* 13: 115-139. Calculating minimum viable population size gives us direction in endangered species management.

Driscoll, Don A. 1998 "Genetic Structure, Metapopulation Processes and Evolution Influence the Conservation Strategies for Two Endangered Frog Species," *Biological Conservation* 83 (1): 43-54 Gives an example of the importance of population genetics in conservation.

Ebert, Thomas A. 1998. *Plant & Animal Populations: Methods in Demography*. Academic Press. Application of population data and life cycle analysis in biological conservation.

Ehrlich, Paul R. and Ilkki Hanski. 2994. *On the Wings of Checkerspots: A Model System for Population Biology*. Oxford University Press. These small butterflies could be the model for metapopulation studies.

Endler, John A. 1986. *Natural Selection in the Wild.* Monographs in Population Biology 21, Princeton University Press.

Fahrig, Lenore. 1997. "Relative Effects of Habitat Loss and Fragmentation on Population Extinction," *The Journal of Wildlife Management* 61: 603-610. Presents information that indicates that habitat loss has a greater effect on species extinction than does habitat fragmentation.

Ford, Andrew. 1999. *Modeling the Environment*. Island Press. Presents basic concepts in modeling and system dynamics.

Foster, J.T., et al. 2004. "Long-Term Population Changes of Native and Introduced Birds in the Alaka'i Swamp, Kaua'I" *Conservation Biology* 18 (3): 716-725. Both native and introduced bird species show complex population dynamics with some populations expanding and others declining depending on resource availability.

Frankham, Richard, et al. 2002. *Introduction to Conservation Genetics*. Cambridge University Press. Discusses principles of population biology and genetics.

Gotelli, N. J. 1995. *A Primer of Ecology*. Sinauer Associates, Inc.. A general text on population ecology.

Gurney, W. S. C. and R. M. Nisbet. 1998. *Ecological Dynamics.* Oxford University. Press. An introductory text on mathematical modeling and population biology.

Hanski, Iikka. 1999. *Metapopulation Ecology.* Oxford University Press. A comprehensive synthesis of population biology.

Hanski, I. And M.E. Gilpin 1991. "Metapopulation dynamics: brief history and conceptual domain." *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society* 42: 3-16. A history of the metapopulation concept.

Hastings, Alan. 1994. *Population Biology: Concepts and Models*. Berlin: Springer Verlag. A general text on the subject.

Hilborn, R. *et al* . 2003. "Biocomplexity and fisheries sustainability." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA* 100**:** 6564 –6568. Salmon follow complex and mysterious population swings.

Hooftman, D., et al. 2004. "Genetic Effects of Habitat Fragmentation on Common Species of Swiss Fen Meadows" *Conservation Biology* 18 (4): 1043-1051. As expected, small habitat fragments have less genetic diversity than larger areas.

Hubbell, Stephen P. 2001. *The Unified Neutral Theory of biodiversity and Biogeography (Monographs in Population Biology No 32).* Princeton University Press. Presents a theory to explain the origin, maintenance, and loss of biodiversity in a biogeographic context.

Hughes, J.B., G.C. Daily, and P.R. Ehrlich. 1997. "Population Diversity: Its Extent and Extinction," *Science* 278 (5338): 689-692. An attempt to estimate the losses of distinct populations within species.

Jones, A.G., et al. 2003. "A review of conservation threats on Gough Island: a case study for terrestrial conservation in the Southern Oceans." *Biological Conservation* 113 (1): 75-87. A case study in island biogeography.

Koko, Hanna. 2004. "Competition for breeding sites and site-dependent population regulation in a highly colonial seabird, the common guillemot *Uria aalge" Journal of Animal Ecology* 73 (2): 367 –377. Population dynamics in some colonial breeding birds is regulated by the availability of good nesting sites.

Kot, Mark. 2001. *Elements of Mathematical Ecology*. Cambridge Univ. Press. An introduction to classical and modern population biology.

Lichatowich, Jim. 1999. *Salmon Without Rivers: A History of the Pacific Salmon Crisis.* Island Press. A look at the roots and causes of salmon extinction in the Pacific Northwest.

MacArthur, Robert H. and Edward O. Wilson. 2001. *The Theory of Island Biogeography.* Princeton Univ. Press. A new edition of an ecological classic.

McCullough, Dale R., ed. 1996. *Metapopulations and Wildlife Conservation*. Island Press. Metapopulation theory is an important development in both conservation biology and wildlife management.

Meffe, G. K. and C. R. Carroll. 1997. *Principles of Conservation Biology* (2nd ed.). Sinauer Associates. An excellent introduction to conservation biology and population ecology.

Miller, P. S. 1995. "Selective Breeding Programs for Rare alleles: Examples from the Przewalski's Horse and California Condor Pedigrees." *Conservation Biology* 9(5):1262-1273. Application of population genetics to the conservation of rare species.

Moritz, C., et al. 1997. "Genetic Population Structure of the Greater Bilby Macrotis Lagotis, a Marsupial in Decline," *Molecular Ecology* 6 (10):925-936.

Nevin, O.T. and B.K. Gilbert. 2004. "Perceived risk, displacement and refuging in brown bears: positive impacts of ecotourism?" *Biological Conservation*. 121 (4): 611-622. Large

male bears leave rivers when tourists arrive, thus allowing more time for feeding by females and cubs. This may increase cub survival and increase bear populations.

Peery, M.Z., et al. 2004. “Applying the declining population paradigm: diagnosing causes of poor reproduction in the marbled murrelet.” *Conservation Biology* 18 (4): 1088-1098. A multiple factor approach can help understand population declines in a rare species.

Peterson, Rolf O. 1995. *Wolves of Isle Rroyale: A Broken Balance.* Williow Creek Press. A fascinating story of a isolated population of top carnivores.

Pletcher, Daniel H., et al. 1997. “Population Dynamics of a Recolonizing Wolf Population,” *The Journal of Wildlife Management* 61: 459-465. A detailed example of population changes within a group of gray wolves.

Powell, G. V. and R. D. Bjork. 2004. “Habitat Linkages and the Conservation of Tropical Biodiversity as Indicated by Seasonal Migrations of Three-Wattled Bellbirds.” *Conservation Biology* 18 (2): 500–510. Birds that migrate between habitat fragments are highly endangered.

Primack, Richard B. 2004. *Essentials of Conservation Biology*. Sinauer Associates. Shows connections between conservation biology, population biology, environmental economics, ethics, law, and social sciences.

Pyare, S and J. Berger. 2003. “Beyond demography and delisting: ecological recovery for Yellowstone's grizzly bears and wolves.” *Biological Conservation* 113 (1): 63-73. What will it take to maintain healthy populations of predators in the park?

Reed, D.H., et al. 2003. Estimates of minimum viable population sizes for vertebrates and factors influencing those estimates.” *Biological Conservation* 113 (1): 23-34

Rosenzweig, M. L. 1995. *Species Diversity in Space and Time*. Cambridge Univ. Press. What factors determine biological diversity?

Roughgarden, Jonathan. 1997. *Primer of Ecological Theory.* Prentice Hall. An overview of ecological modeling as it relates to population biology and current ecological theory.

Schwartz, Michael K., et al. 2002. “DNA reveals high dispersal synchronizing the population dynamics of Canada lynx.” *Nature* 415, 520–522 (31 January 2002). Even across distances greater than 3,000 km, there is high gene flow between core and peripheral lynx populations.

Smith, R. L. 1990. *Ecology and Field Biology* (4th ed.). Harper and Row. A classic field ecology text.

Soulé, M. E., Editor. 1987. *Viable Populations in Conservation*. Cambridge University Press. A good discussion of the role of population biology in conservation.

Stiassny, M. L. J. and A. Meyer. 1999. ""Cichlids of the Rift Lakes," *Scientific American* 280 (2): 64-69. "These fish exhibit some of the fastest speciation of any biological group, but human changes in their native lakes threatens their amazing diversity.

Tilman, D. and P. Kareiva (eds). 1997. *Spatial Ecology*. Princeton Univ. Press. Discusses the structure, dynamics, diversity, and stability of multispecies communities.

Tilman, D. 1999. "Diversity and Production in European Grasslands," *Science* (US) 286: 1099-1100, November 5, 1999. Contrary to predictions from simple models, diversity can protect biological communities from disturbance.

Van Hyning, J. M. 1973. “Factors affecting the abundance of fall chinook salmon in the Columbia River. *Research Reports of the Fish Commission of Oregon* 4: 1-87.

Wang, Jinliang. 2004. “Application of the One-Migrant-per-Generation Rule to Conservation and Management.” *Conservation Biology*; 18 (2): 332-344. Examines the widely accepted rule of thumb that one migrant per generation (OMPG) is the appropriate level of gene flow to maintain genetic diversity in isolated populations.

Whittaker, Robert J. 1999. *Island Biogeography: Ecology, Evolution and Conservation.* Oxford University Press. An excellent introduction to the science of island biogeography and its conservation implications.

Williams, Ted. 2002. “Wanted: More Hunters.” *Audubon* 104 (2): 43-51. The U.S. whitetail deer population is out of control. Deer are starving and ecosystems are denuded. What’s the solution?

Wilson, E. O. and W. H. Bossert. 1971. *Primer of Population Biology.* Sinauer Associates. A classic in the field.

Young, A. G., et al. 2002. *Genetics, Demography and Viability of Fragmented Populations*. Cambridge University Press. Discusses issues such as demographic stochasticity, genetic erosion, inbreeding, metapopulation biology, and population viability analysis in fragmented populations.