

heterogeneity in species distribution among the three sites studied, even though these sites were only 10–25 km apart.

The results of this study strongly suggest that forest fragmentation affects the structure of ground-dwelling ant communities. The diversity and composition of the ant community would thus be useful to include in a monitoring program of forest fragments to follow and predict future changes.

## Conclusion

These five case studies, plus those conducted by Delabie et al. (Chapter 10), provided the comparative basis for selection of methods for the ALL Protocol. They also illustrate the application of the ALL Protocol to address a wide range of research and applied conservation

questions in a variety of locations. We hope that these studies will inspire and guide the use of the ALL Protocol, and the inclusion of ground-dwelling ants, in biodiversity studies across the globe.

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