

(:)

/ / : / / :
« » « »
.....
.....

(. . .)

Archive of SID*

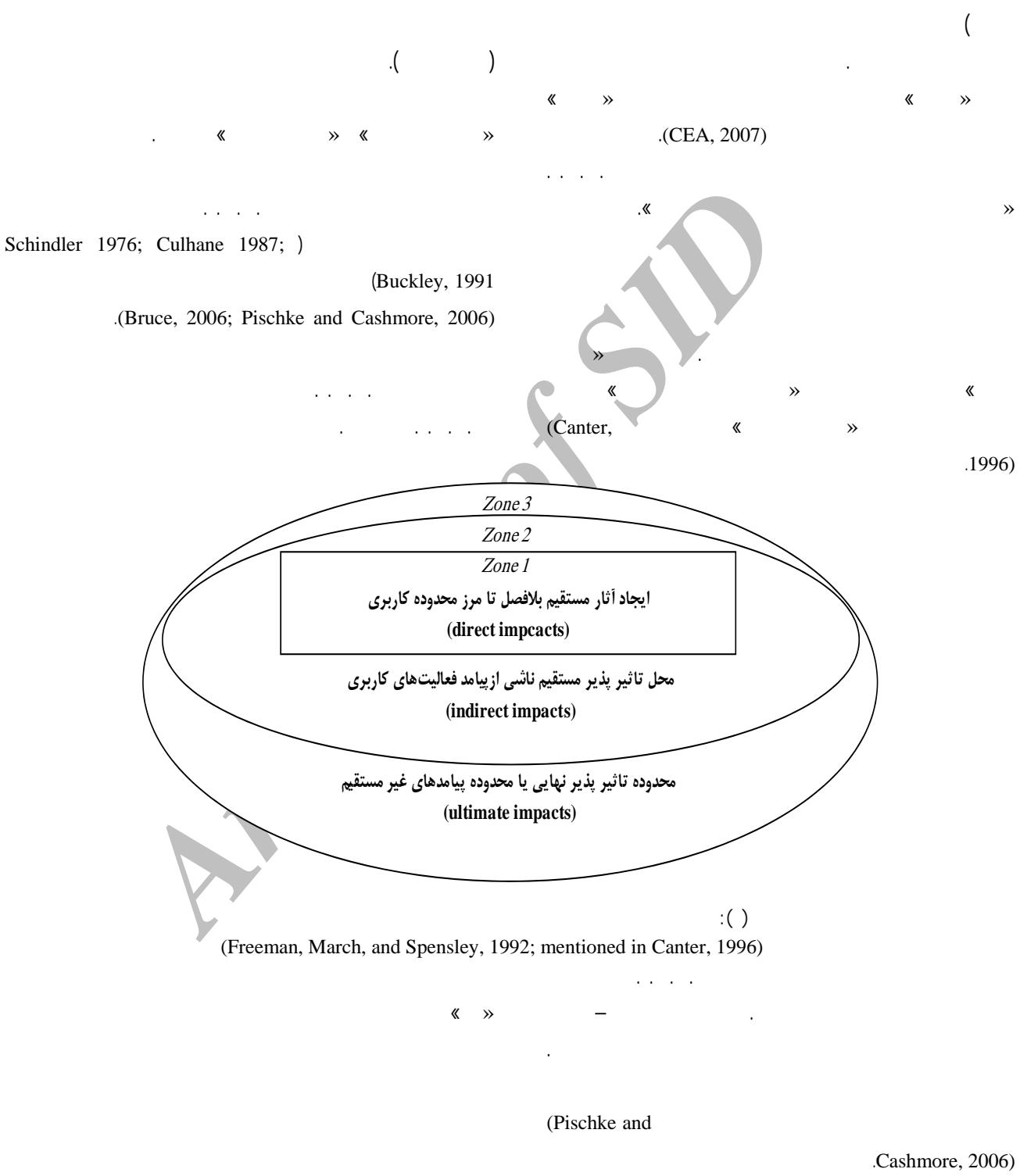
(. . .)

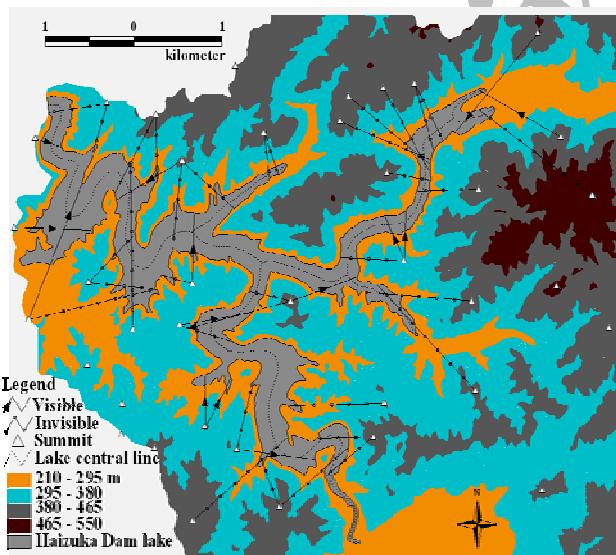
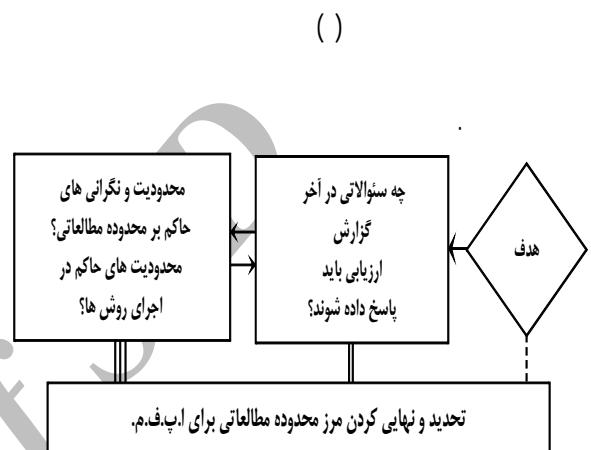
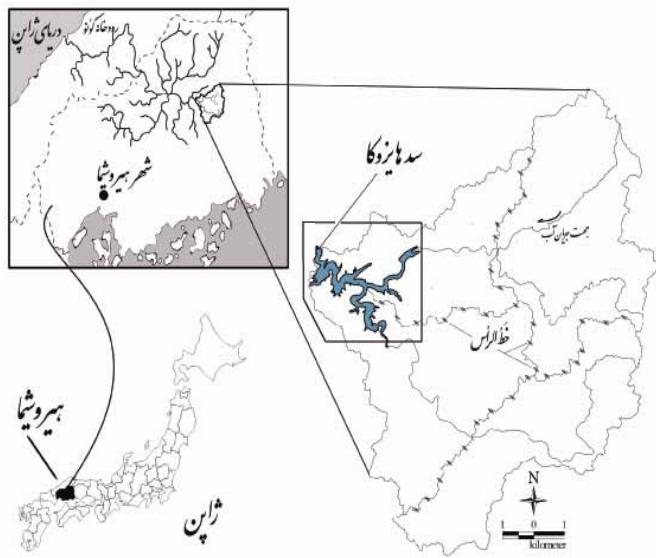
.(Steiner, 2000)

.(Erickson, 1994)

(

.(Ndubisi, 2002)

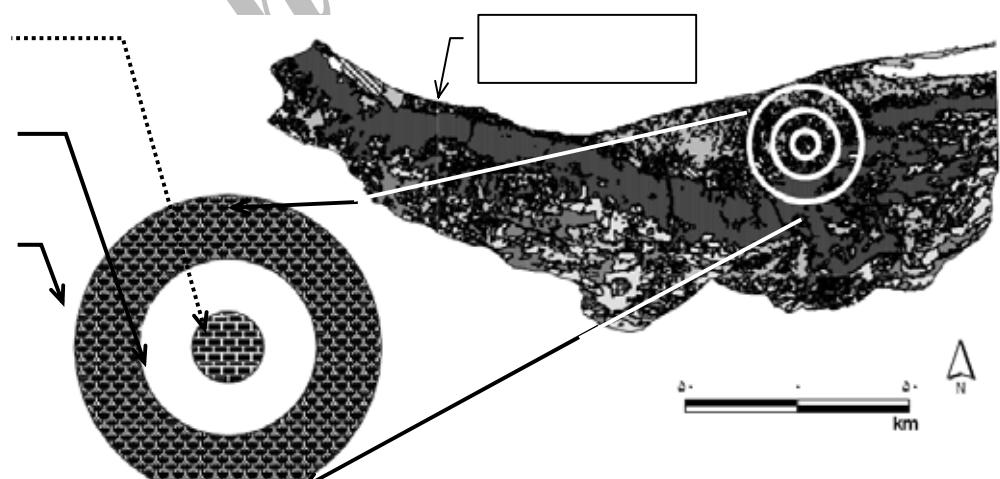
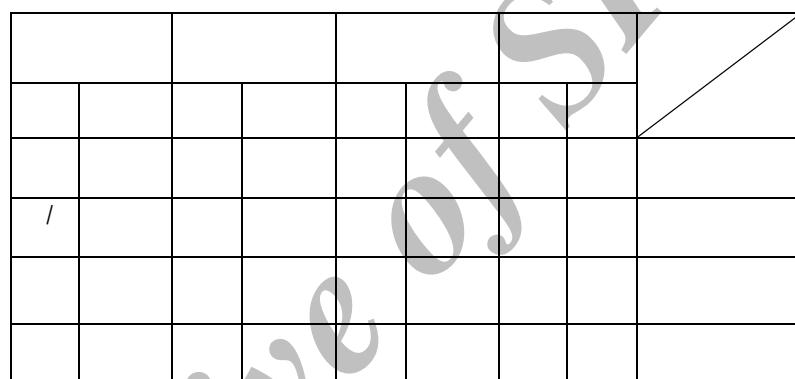




(Azari Dehkordi and
Nakagoshi, 2004)

(Azari Dehkordi and
.Nakagoshi, 2004)

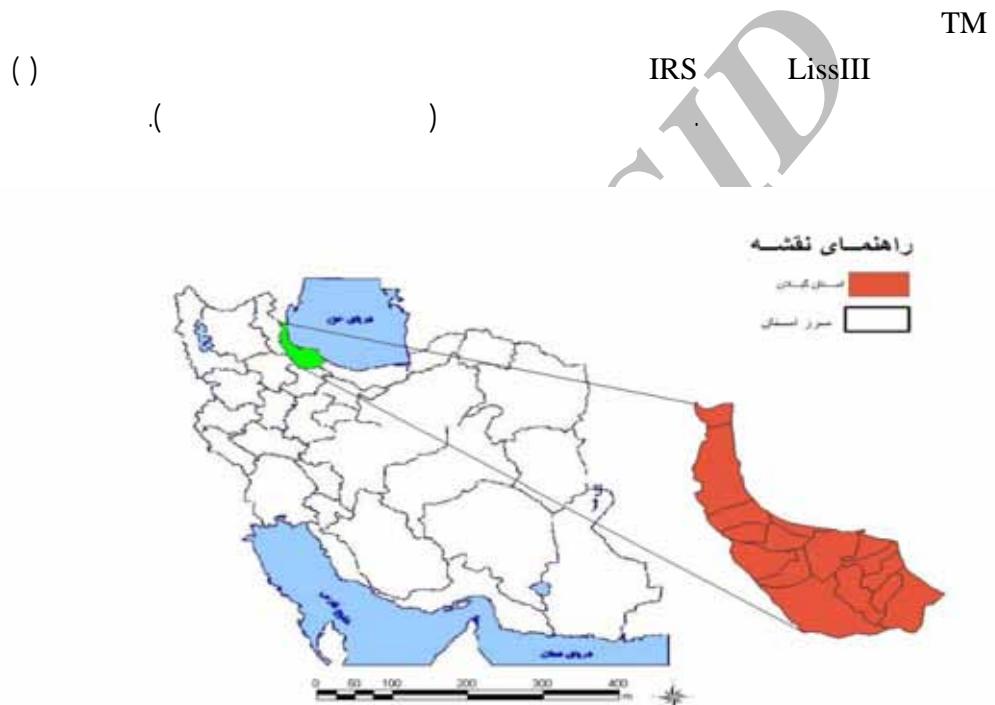
() ()
() ()
(.) (.)
(.) (.)
() ()
(ha) : ()



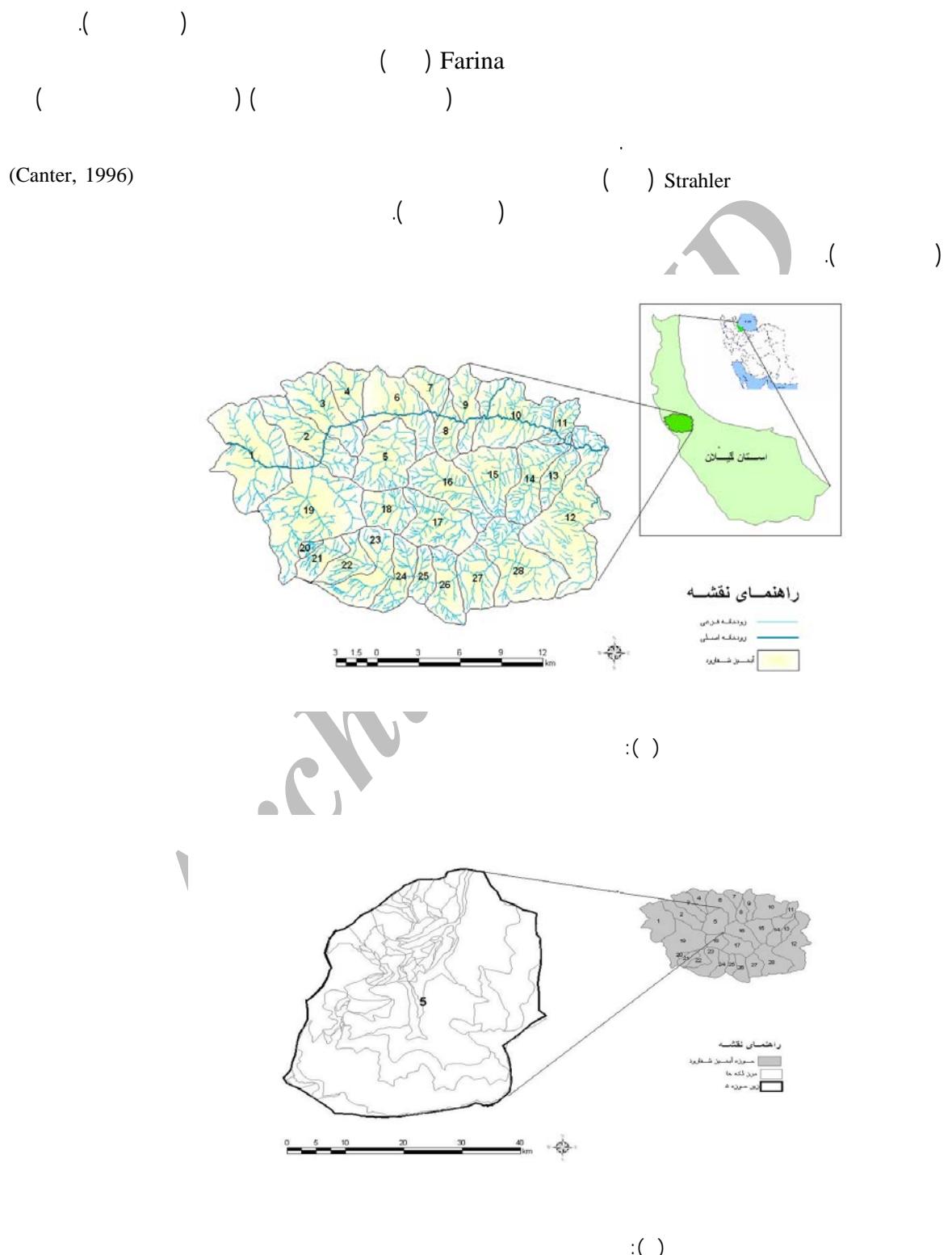
: ()
()

.....)

()



R2		R2		R2	
/		/		/	
/		/		/	
/		/		/	
/		/		/	
/		/		/	



.....)

: ()

(Naddeo, et al., 2007)

SO₂

.()

()

) zonde

(

SO2

()

()

.()

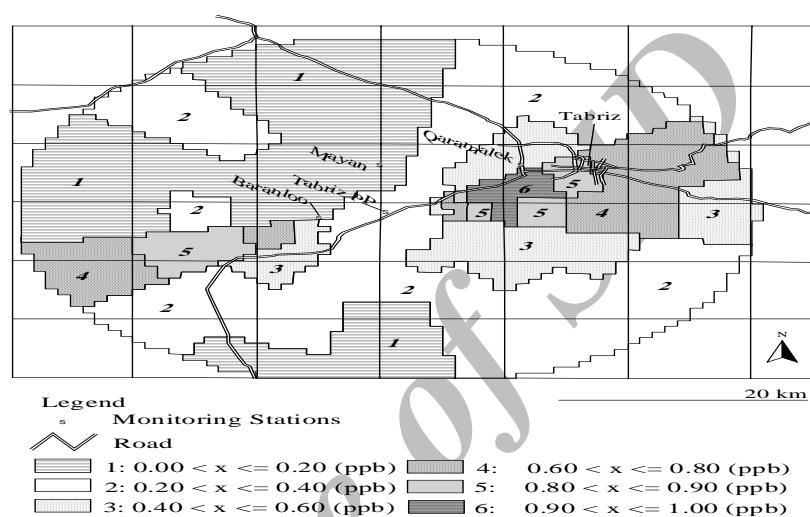
() Canter

Geping, 1987)

I)

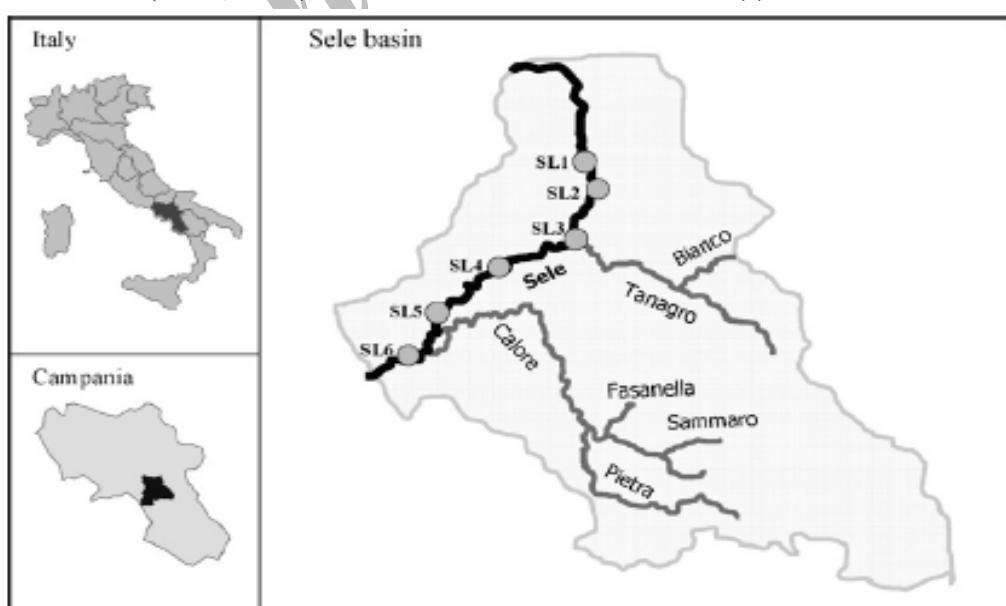
(VI

(Biswas and



(JICA, 1999)

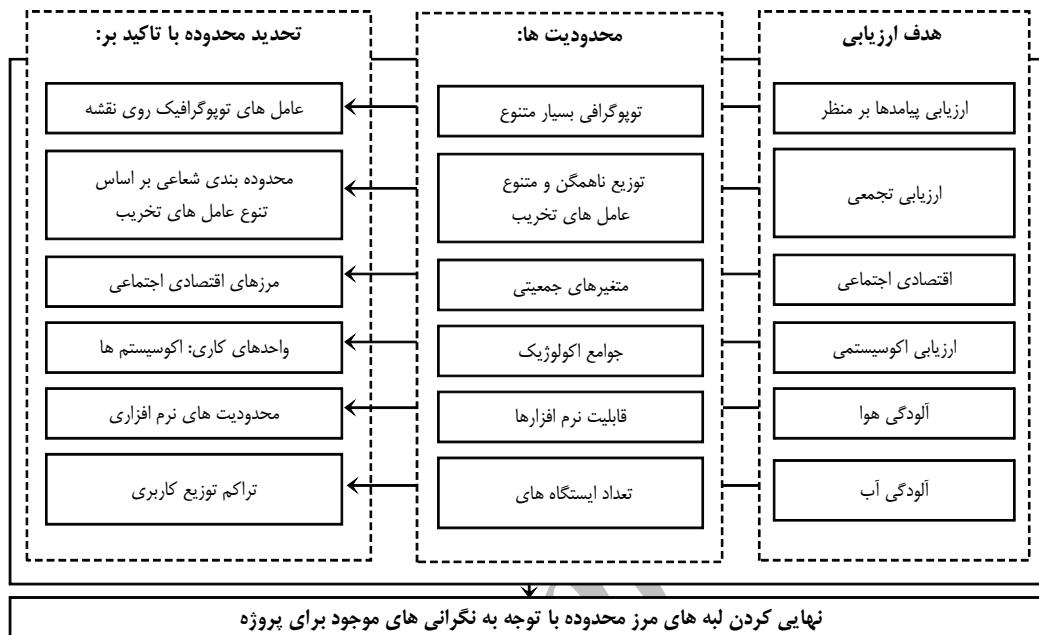
SO₂ : ()



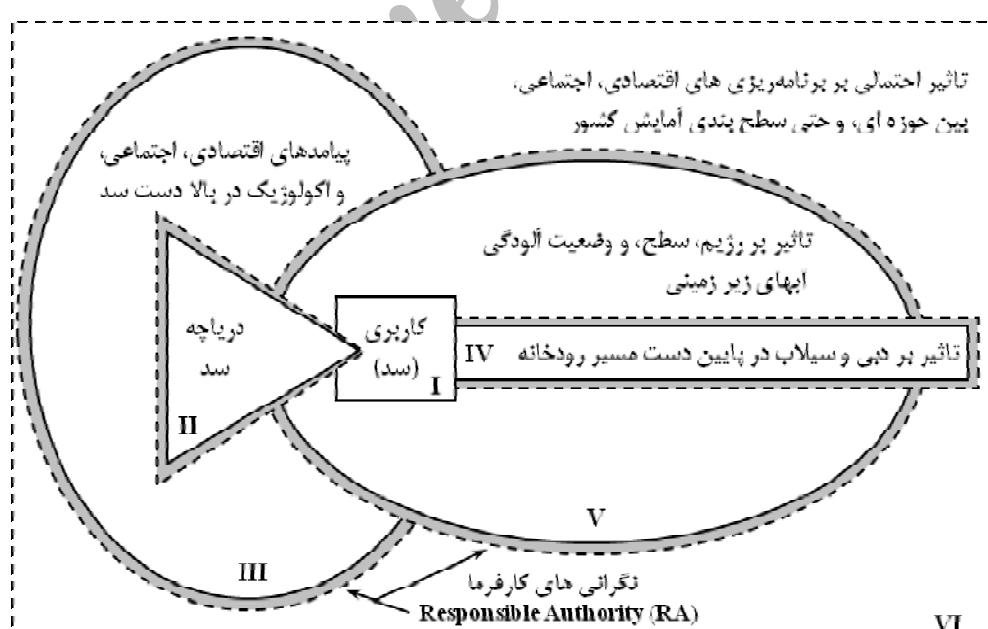
(Sele)

: ()

))



: ()



V IV III

II

: ()

VI III

-
- ()
.....
()
- 1-Evaluation
 - 2-Direct
 - 3-Indirect
 - 4-Ultimate
 - 5-Standard of living
 - 6-Source
 - 7-Sink
 - 8-Decision-oriented theory
 - 9-Problem oriented
 - 10-Boundary
 - 11-Significant impacts
 - 12-Zone of Visual Influence
 - 13-Zones
 - 14-Grids
 - 15-Forest fragmentation
 - 16-Patches
 - 17-Responsible authority
 - 18-Valued ecosystem components
 - 19-Objective-oriented

)

Azari Dehkordi, F. and N. , Nakagoshi .2004. Impact evaluation of Haizuka Dam on its upstream; A case study in Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan. Chinese Geographical Science 14 (4): 350-354.

Biswas, A.K. and Q. , Geping (eds) .1987. Environmental impact assessment for developing countries. London: For the United Nations University, by TYCOOLY INTERNATIONAL 232 pp.

Bruce, C. 2006. Can contingent evaluation resolve the "adding-up problem" in environmental impact assessment? EIA Review 26:570-585.

Buckley, R.C. 1991. How accurate are environmental impact predictions? Ambio 20:161-162.

Canter, L. W. 1996. Environmental impact assessment. New York: Mc Graw- Hill 660pp CEA (Canadian Environmental Assessment) 2007. The process for defining the spatial boundary of a study area during an environmental assessment of offshore exploratory drilling projects. Retrieved 2007-04-29 from www.ceaa-acee.gc.ca/013/0002/drilling_ops_e.

Culhane, P.J. 1987. The precision and accuracy of US environmental impact statements. Environmental Monitoring and Assessment 8:217-238.

Gergel, S.E. and M. G. , Turner. 2002. Learning landscape ecology: A practical guide to concepts and techniques. New York: Springer 316pp.

Erickson, P.A. 1994. A Practical guide to environmental impact assessment. San Diego: Academic Press Inc. 266 pp.

Farina, A. 2006. Principle and methods in landscape ecology: Toward a science of landscape 2nd ed. Dordrecht: Springer 412 pp.

Freeman, L.R., F. , March and J.W. , Spensley .1992. NEPA Compliance Manual Government Institute, Rockville, Md., PP. 66-67, 104-107 (cited in Canter, 1996).

JICA .1999. The study on evaluation of environmental impact assessment of thermal power plants in Islamic Republic of Iran (Final Report). Tokyo: Japan International Cooperation Agency, Tokyo Electric Power Environmental Engineering Co. Inc.

Naddeo, V., T. , Zarra, and V. , Belgromo .2007. Optimization of sampling frequency for river water quality assessment according to Italian implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive. Environmental Science & Policy 10:243-249.

Ndubisi, F. 2002. Ecological planning: A historical and comparative synthesis. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press 287 pp.

Pischke, F. and M., Cashmere. 2006. Decision-oriented environmental assessment: An empirical study of its theory and methods. EIA Review 26:643-662

Schindler, D.W. 1976. The impact statement boondoggle. Science 152:509.

Steiner, F. 2000. The living landscape: An ecological approach to landscape planning. New York: McGraw-Hill 477 pp.

Strahler, A.N. 1964. Quantitative geomorphology of drainage basin and channel networks, section 4-11. In V.T. Chow (Editor), Handbook of Applied Hydrology. McGraw Hill, New York.