

## **Scientia 1978 Volume 113 E Supplemento**

This volume gives English readers for the first time an opportunity to study a representative selection of the writings of this early sixth-century author. It also presents Fulgentius's biography, the *Life*, for the first time in English.

*Advances in Agronomy* continues to be recognized as a leading reference and a first-rate source for the latest research in agronomy. As always, the subjects covered are varied and exemplary of the myraid of subject matter dealt with by this long-running serial. Volume 89 contains six comprehensive and timely reviews. Chapter 1 presents a thorough coverage of wet chemistry and state-of-the art molecular scale techniques, such as x-ray absorption fine structure (XAFS) and nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopies, that can be used to characterize phosphorus in organic wastes. Chapter 2 discusses the Wheat Genetics Resource Center that has served the scientific community for 25 years. These resources have been useful to scientists in 45 countries and 39 of the states in the U.S. Chapter 3 covers various aspects of the biology and management of *Stevia*, a sweet herb of Paraguay. Chapter 4 is a timely review of aspects of soil fertility decline in the tropics as assessed by soil chemical

measurements. Chapter 5 covers nematode interactions and assessment of models for their control on crop plants. Chapter 6 presents data and algorithms on ammonia emission from animal operations, a current area of much interest in the area of environmental quality. Over 40 figures and 32 tables Presents a review of the present and future status of soil science Offers an analysis of biodiversity in agronomy

Horticultural Reviews presents state-of-the-art reviews on topics in horticultural science and technology covering both basic and applied research. Topics covered include the horticulture of fruits, vegetables, nut crops, and ornamentals. These review articles, written by world authorities, bridge the gap between the specialized researcher and the broader community of horticultural scientists and teachers.

International Review of Cytology

Assessment has long been recognized as a key feature in learning efficacy, especially through formative evaluation. Item banking, the storage and classification of test items, is an essential part of systematic assessment. This volume is based on a NATO Advanced Research Workshop held as part of the Special Programme on Advanced Educational Technology. The workshop brought together scholars from around the world to discuss and critically analyze the issues and problems associated

with Subjective Probability Measurement (SPM) or the more generic research area called self-assessment. Recent advances in computer technology (expert systems, interactive video disks, and hypermedia) along with the developing sophistication of self-assessment scoring systems based on SPM made this conference particularly important and timely. The book is divided into three main parts: - The input: item banking and hypermedia - The process: subjective probabilities - The output: teaching and learning feedbacks. In summary, although SPM is a difficult theoretical concept for most educators to comprehend, the sophisticated nature of modern computer systems coupled with comprehensive formative and summative evaluation and self-assessment systems make SPM transparent to the user.

Pines are the most economically important group of trees in the world, covering large parts of the Northern Hemisphere and also being of silvicultural significance in many countries in the Southern Hemisphere. This book is compiled from 65 datasheets on pine from the Forestry Compendium Global Module (published by CAB International on CD-ROM). For each species, there is information on common names, taxonomy, botanical features, natural distribution, latitude range, climate, soil properties, silvicultural characteristics, pests, wood and non-wood products.

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This volume comprises original and review articles on the frontier problems of the gravitation theory, theoretical and mathematical physics. The volume is dedicated to the memory of Professor Dmitri Ivanenko who made the great contribution to the physical science of the twentieth century.

Catalysis will be of interest to anyone working in academia and industry that needs an up-to-date critical analysis and summary of catalysis research and applications.

Horticulture Reviews is an open-ended, serial continuation series of review articles on research in commercial horticulture crops. This detailed analysis bridges the gap between the specialized researcher and the broader community of plant scientists.

The main purpose of this book is to offer a comprehensive historical analysis of the discussions on a crucial problem for the early modern theory of knowledge: the formal mediation of sensible reality in intellectual knowledge.

Vols. for 1969- include a section of abstracts.

Interpretation of Micromorphological Features of Soils and Regolith, 2nd edition, provides researchers and students with a global tool for interpretation of micromorphological features of regoliths and soils.

After an introduction and general overview by the editors, micromorphological aspects of regoliths (e.g. saprolites, unconsolidated sediments, transported materials) are highlighted, followed by a systematic

and coherent discussion of the micromorphological expression of various pedogenic processes. This is done by discussing diagnostic horizons, materials and processes. The following topics are also treated: freeze-thaw features, redoximorphic features, calcareous and gypsiferous formations, textural features, spodic and oxic horizons, andic and volcanic materials, organic and surface horizons, laterites, surface crusts, salts, biogenic and inorganic siliceous materials, authigenic silicates, phosphates, thionic and derived materials, and features related to faunal activity. The last chapters address the impact of anthropic activities, with regard to archaeology and palaeopedology.

Interpretation of Micromorphological Features of Soils and Regolith, 2nd edition, is written by a team of well-known, global experts in the field who all used a single set of concepts and terminology, making it a valuable interdisciplinary reference. The first exhaustive publication on interpretation of micromorphological features Covers related topics, making micromorphology more attractive and accessible for geographers, archaeologists and quaternary geologists Thematic treatment of a range of soil micromorphology fields broadens the content's applications Authored by a multi-disciplinary team, ensuring thorough coverage of archaeological, geological, and earth science disciplines Microporous Media presents new developments

from nearly a decade of advancement. Written by a leading researcher in the field, this reference provides examples of the most original scientific and technical research impacting studies in porosity and microporosity, and illustrates methods to forecast the properties of microporous structures for impro

Insects are the most diverse group of organisms in the 3 billion-year history of life on Earth, and the most ecologically dominant animals on land. This book chronicles for the first time the complete evolutionary history of insects: their living diversity, relationships and 400 million years of fossils. Whereas other volumes have focused on either living species or fossils, this is the first comprehensive synthesis of all aspects of insect evolution. The book is illustrated with 955 photo- and electronmicrographs, drawings, diagrams, and field photos, many in full colour and virtually all of them original. The book will appeal to anyone engaged with insect diversity: professional entomologists and students, insect and fossil collectors, and naturalists. First multi-year cumulation covers six years: 1965-70.

This book is comprised of 15 chapters covering principles and basic understanding in avocado science, technology, best management practices and postharvest aspects. It is aimed at avocado researchers, libraries, teachers and academics, students, advisers, cutting edge growers and

industry support personnel. Topics discussed include the history, distribution, uses, taxonomy, botany, genetics, breeding, ecology, reproductive biology, ecophysiology, cultivars and rootstocks, propagation, biotechnology, irrigation and mineral nutrition, crop management, foliar, fruit and soil-borne diseases, insect and mite pests and harvesting, packing, postharvest technology, transport and processing. "... the book reminds us of an important lesson in the postwar era of big science: that government policy may lead initially to tremendous support for various fields of science and technology." —Science "... a triumph of historical analysis." —Choice "This is an excellent record of the beginnings of the NASA planetary astronomy program in the years 1958-70." —American Historical Review "The historical circumstances that led to this country's great leap into space were unique, but it is clear that there are many lessons to be learnt from this enthralling tale and Tatarewicz tells the tale well." —Annals of Science When NASA went looking for expertise on the moon and planets following Sputnik, they found that astronomers had long since turned their telescopes away from our planets and toward the stars. Where were the scientists who could help the United States explore the solar system? The answer, as this important new study shows, was that NASA had to create them This story of the precipitous rise and decline of planetary astronomy

is an important case study of science in an age of state-managed research and development. It demonstrates that the lines between science, technology, politics, and society are anything but fixed and impermeable.

This volume is an exhaustive source of information on the control and regulation of flowering. It presents data on the factors controlling flower induction and how they may be affected by climate and chemical treatments. For each plant, specific information is provided on all aspects of flower development, including sex expression, requirements for flowering initiation and development, photoperiod, light density, vernalization, and other temperature effects and interactions. Individual species are described from the standpoint of juvenility and maturation, morphology, induction and morphogenesis to anthesis. All information is presented alphabetically for easy reference.

For catalytic practitioners who are concerned with laboratory studies of reaction mechanisms, as often as not catalyst deactivation is treated as a nuisance to be ignored or factored out of the experimental results. However, the engineer concerned with the design and operation of real catalysts and processes cannot afford this luxury: for him deactivation and the need for regeneration are inevitable facts of life which need to be treated as quantified design parameters. The first chapter in

this volume by Prof. J. B. Butt deals with catalyst deactivation and regeneration as processes in their own right, and shows how they are to be approached from kinetic and design points of view. Catalytic olefin polymerization spans a very wide field in catalytic process chemistry and technology.

Processes of this sort range from the generation of high volume products such as polyethylene and polypropylene, through more specialized commercial products, to conversions that still remain laboratory curiosities. The reaction chemistry is, in detail, often very complex. However, because of the insight provided by organo metallic reaction chemistry, many of the polymerization mechanisms are reasonably well understood, and the way in which product stereospecificity may be obtained is also understood in considerable detail. This highly complex subject is reviewed in detail in the second chapter of this volume by Prof. I. Pasquon and Dr. G. Giannini.

Containing sixteen essays and a substantial introduction by noted historians of premodern science, this book provides a fresh look at divergent yet complementary traditions of interpreting the natural world, ranging from Greek mechanics to early modern Chinese theories of dragons.

"Frontiers on Recent Developments in Plant Science is an edited, peer-reviewed volume comprised of a collection of individual chapters from leading research

groups across different continents. Due to its multidisciplinary nature, the combined experiences a" Historically, the scientific method has been said to require proposing a theory, making a prediction of something not already known, testing the prediction, and giving up the theory (or substantially changing it) if it fails the test. A theory that leads to several successful predictions is more likely to be accepted than one that only explains what is already known but not understood. This process is widely treated as the conventional method of achieving scientific progress, and was used throughout the twentieth century as the standard route to discovery and experimentation. But does science really work this way? In *Making 20th Century Science*, Stephen G. Brush discusses this question, as it relates to the development of science throughout the last century. Answering this question requires both a philosophically and historically scientific approach, and Brush blends the two in order to take a close look at how scientific methodology has developed. Several cases from the history of modern physical and biological science are examined, including Mendeleev's Periodic Law, Kekule's structure for benzene, the light-quantum hypothesis, quantum mechanics, chromosome theory, and natural selection. In general it is found that theories are accepted for a combination of successful predictions and better explanations of old facts. *Making 20th Century Science* is a large-scale historical look at the implementation of the scientific method, and how scientific theories come to be accepted. This book presents comparisons of recent accounts in

the formalization of natural language (dynamic logics and formal semantics) with informal conceptions of interaction (dialogue, natural logic and attribution of rationality) that have been developed in both psychology and epistemology. There are four parts which explore: historical and systematic studies; the formalization of context in epistemology; the formalization of reasoning in interactive contexts in psychology; the formalization of pathological conversations. Part one discusses the Erlangen School, which proposed a logical analysis of science as well as an operational reconstruction of psychological concepts. These first chapters provide epistemological and psychological insights into a conceptual reassessment of rational reconstruction from a pragmatic point of view. The second focus is on formal epistemology, where there has recently been a vigorous contribution from experts in epistemic and doxastic logics and an attempt to account for a more realistic, cognitively plausible conception of knowledge. The third part of this book examines the meeting point between logic and the human and social sciences and the fourth part focuses on research at the intersection between linguistics and psychology. Internationally renowned scholars have contributed to this volume, building on the findings and themes relevant to an interdisciplinary scientific project called DiaRaFor (“Dialogue, Rationality, Formalisms”) which was hosted by the MSH Lorraine (Lorraine Institute for Social Sciences and Humanities) from 2007 to 2011.

This book examines the distinction between principles and rules so that they can be better understood and

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applied. It structures the distinction between principles and rules on different foundations than those jurisprudence ordinarily employs. It also proposes a new model to explain the normative species, which includes structured weighing on the application process while encompassing substantive criteria of justice in its argument.

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