

Alexander Vidovoy Dutch Edition

The dominant social theory used by archaeologists has tended to focus on either small scale agency or large-scale cultural patterns and processes of change. The authors of this volume argue that archaeologists should use nonlinear models to more accurately model the connections between scales of analysis, and show how micro-scale variation can lead to macro-scale cultural change. This work examines the applications of nonlinear systems models within archaeology and evaluates the range of approaches currently encompassed within Complexity Theory.

Maps and atlases are created as soon as information on our geography has been clarified. They are used to find directions or to get insight into spatial relations. They are produced and used both on paper as well as on-screen. The Web is the new medium for spreading and using maps. This book explains the benefits of this medium from the perspective of the user, and the map provider. Opportunities and pitfalls are illustrated by a set of case-studies. A website accompanies the book and provides a dynamic environment for demonstrating many of the principles set out in the text, including access to a basic course in Internet cartography as well as links to other interesting places on the Web. Professor Kraak looks at basic questions such as "I have this data what can I do with it?" and discusses the various functions of maps on the web. Web Cartography also looks at the particularities of multidimensional web maps and addresses topics such as map contents (colour, text and symbols), map physics (size and resolution), and the map environment (interface design/site contents).

An assessment of the works of Franz Kafka aimed at a definition of the basic components of his style

Some of the oldest art in the world is the subject of this riveting and beautiful book. Paul Bahn and Jean Vertut explore carved objects and wall art discoveries from the Ice Age, covering the period from 300,000 B.P. to 10,000 B.P., and their collaboration marks a signal event for archaeologists and lay readers alike. Utilizing the most modern analytical techniques in archaeology, Bahn presents new accounts of Russian caves only recently opened to foreign specialists; the latest discoveries from China and Brazil; European cave finds at Cosquer, Chauvet, and Covaciella; and the recently discovered sites in Australia. He also studies sites in Africa, India, and the Far East. Included are the only photographic images of many caves that are now closed to protect their fragile environments. A separate chapter in the book examines art fakes and forgeries and relates how such deceptions have been exposed. The beliefs and preoccupations of Paleolithic peoples resonate throughout this book: the importance of the hunt and the magic and shamanism surrounding it, the recording of the seasons, the rituals of sex and fertility, the cosmology and associated myths. Yet enigmas and mysteries emerge as well, particularly as new analytical techniques raise new questions and cast doubt on our earlier suppositions. A comprehensive, up-to-date analysis of all that has been discovered about Ice Age art, Bahn and Vertut's book offers a visually rich link with the past.

The UN's Sustainable Development Goals saw the global community agree to end hunger and malnutrition in all its forms by 2030. However, the number of chronically undernourished people is increasing continuously. Ongoing climate change and the action needed to adapt to it are very likely to aggravate this situation by limiting agricultural land and water resources and changing environmental conditions for food production. Climate change and the actions it requires raise questions of justice, especially regarding food security. These key concerns of ethics and justice for food security due to climate change challenges are the focus of this book, which brings together work by scholars from a wide range of disciplines and a multitude of perspectives. These experts discuss the challenges to food security posed by mitigation, geoengineering, and adaptation measures that tackle the impacts of climate change. Others address the consequences of a changing climate for agriculture and food production and how the Covid-19 pandemic has affected food security and animal welfare.

The contextual contributions to meaning are at the core of the debate about the semantics/pragmatics distinction, one of the liveliest topics in current philosophy of language and linguistics. The controversy between semantic minimalists and contextualists regarding context and semantic content is a conspicuous example of the debate's relevance. This collection of essays, written by leading philosophers as well as talented young researchers, offers new approaches to the ongoing discussion about the status of lexical meaning and the role of context dependence in linguistic theorizing. It covers a broad range of issues in semantics and pragmatics such as presuppositions, reference, lexical meaning, discourse relations and information structure, negation, and metaphors. The book is an essential reading for philosophers, linguists, and graduate students of philosophy of language and linguistics.

In this volume, archaeologists offer a new direction for burial research by expanding the models for mortuary analysis from a site-specific to a regional level. Contributors explore how regional mortuary approaches allow the introduction of new questions about peer polity interactions and regional alliances-extending traditional settlement system and exchange analyses. This volume features case studies examining mortuary sites as components of the archaeological landscape.

The papers in this book were first presented at the Association for Environmental Archaeology conference at Newcastle upon Tyne in 1998. The aim of the conference was to encourage contributors to examine the inter-relationships between classes of data that have increasingly come to be treated in isolation and to encourage thinking about theory in environmental archaeology.

Authors have focused on explicit development of theory, others on bridging barriers between different fields of study or classes of evidence. The notion that people are influenced, but not necessarily determined, by the environments in which they live, may seem like a truism, but an ecodynamic perspective however requires us to question the human impact on the environment, disregarding agricultural influences. Human Ecodynamics discuss how people have been affecting, and affected by environmental variables around them since the beginning of time. Archaeologists are peculiarly well placed to link culture and nature together as the discipline discerns thriving socio-cultural and biological traditions. This thinking is applied to the way in which we conduct our studies of the world around us, and to the boundaries between the various disciplines and sub-disciplines into which we sub-divide the subject matter of investigation.

The material in the original three-volume set, published in Ukrainian in 1949, has been translated, revised, and supplemented with up-to-date material by a number of prominent research scholars from the USA and Canada. The revised text has been carefully checked by experts in each field of study. The contents of Volume II consist of sections on law, church, scholarship, education, libraries, publishing, arts, music, theatre and cinema, national economy, health, armed forces, and Ukrainians abroad. Libraries, government agencies, and all those seeking knowledge of Eastern Europe will find in the Encyclopaedia a wealth of fascinating and illuminating material not available elsewhere in the English language.

This handbook, a companion to the authoritative Handbook of Archaeological Methods, gathers original, authoritative articles from leading archaeologists on all aspects of the latest thinking about archaeological theory. It is the definitive resource for understanding how to think about archaeology.

The Common Hamster is a fascinating species that differs from other hibernating small mammals in several aspects. Females have up to three litters per season and under favourable conditions both males and females are sexually mature in their first year. The ability to cache food changes the need for fattening prior to hibernation and consequently can alter the pattern of reproductive activity. The Common Hamster has lived in agricultural areas in close association with humans for centuries. During the last few decades, the loss of suitable habitats and modern agriculture technology have brought the species close to extinction in many

areas. It has thus been listed as a highly threatened species in several European countries. Preventative measures require detailed knowledge about the biology of the species and a "hamster-friendly" management scheme in agricultural areas. In this volume, contributions made at the 13th Meeting of the International Hamster Workgroup have been summarized. Studies investigating burrow architecture, population dynamics, predation pressure, life span and reproductive activity underline the environmental flexibility of the species. The results of conservation programs are presented and discussed. Reports of breeding regimes with selected light-dark-cycles that can be used to optimize reproductive output and may benefit reintroduction projects have also been included. Generally the presented results should help broaden our knowledge about the Common Hamster and promote international networks to plan, implement, coordinate and evaluate management programs.

Presents the latest information in the science and technology of biologically based pest management systems for crop and livestock protection. Discusses biocontrol agents for suppression of insects, plant pathogens, and weeds; natural compounds in pest management; and genetic manipulation of biocontrol agents. Examines the challenges facing implementation of biologically based technologies, including regulatory issues, education, and patents. Includes an introductory section that defines the role of biologically based control and provides a framework for developing a holistic systems approach to implementation.

Contents include: Bifaces, booze and the blues. Anecdotes from the life and times of a Palaeolithic archaeologist (A. J. Lawson & A. Rogerson); J. J. W. A tribute from the Upper Thames n(R. J. MacRae); On the Move. Theory, time averaging and resource transport at Olduvai gorge (J. McNabb); Elandsfontein and Klasies river revisited (H. J. Deacon); The Pleistocene history and early human occupation of the river Thames valley (D. R. Bridgland); As represented by the Thames valley (D. A. Roe); Quaternary stratigraphy and lower Palaeolithic archaeology of the Lark valley, Suffolk (S. G. Lewis); Hoxne, Suffolk: Time matters (B. Gladfelter); Unity and diversity in the early Stone Age (J. A. J. Gowlett); Observations on the artefacts from the Breccia at Kent's cavern (J. Cook & R. Jacobi); Clactonian and Acheulian industries in Britain (F.F. Wenban-Smith); Twisted ovate bifaces in the British lower Palaeolithic (M. J. White); Handaxes and Palaeolithic individuals (C. Gamble); Southern Rivers (K. Scott); Pleistocene deposits and archaeological horizons in the Ariendorf gravel quarry (E. Turner); Discoidal core technology on the Paleolithic at Oldbury, Kent (J. Cook & R. Jacobi); The archaeology of distance: perspectives from the Welsh Palaeolithic (S. Aldhouse-Green); Pushing out the boat for an Irish Palaeolithic (P. C. Woodman); Long blade technology and the question of British late Pleistocene/ early Holocene lithic assemblages (R. N. E. Barton); A preboreal lithic assemblage from the lower Rhineland site of Bedburg-Konigshoven, Germany (M. Street); Early Mesolithic settlement in England and Wales (M. J. Reynier); Early Mesolithic mastic: radiocarbon dating and analysis of organic residues from Thatcham III, Star Carr and Lackford Heath (A. J. Roberts, R. N. E. Barton & J. Evans); The methods used to produce a complete harpoon (J. Lord); Two assemblages of a later Mesolithic microliths from Seamer Carr, North Yorkshire: fact and fancy (A. David); Mesolithic sites at Two Mile Bottom, near Thetford, Norfolk (P. Robbins); Studying the Mesolithic period in Scotland (A. Saville); The surface of the Breckland (F. Healy); John Wymer, a bibliography. This book is dedicated to Aristid Lindenmayer on the occasion of his 60th birthday on November 17, 1985. Contributions range from mathematics and theoretical computer science to biology. Aristid Lindenmayer introduced language-theoretic models for developmental biology in 1968. Since then the models have been customarily referred to as L systems. Lindenmayer's invention turned out to be one of the most beautiful examples of interdisciplinary science: work in one area (developmental biology) induces most fruitful ideas in other areas (theory of formal languages and automata, and formal power series). As evident from the articles and references in this book, the interest in L systems is continuously growing. For newcomers the first contact with L systems usually happens via the most basic class of L systems, namely, DOL systems. Here "0" stands for zero context between developing cells. It has been a major typographical problem that printers are unable to distinguish between 0 (zero) and 0 (oh). Thus, DOL was almost always printed with "oh" rather than "zero", and also pronounced that way. However, this misunderstanding turned out to be very fortunate. The wrong spelling "DOL" of "DOL" could be read in the suggestive way: DO L Indeed, hundreds of researchers have followed this suggestion. Some of them appear as contributors to this book. Of the many who could not contribute, we in particular regret the absence of A. Ehrenfeucht, G. Herman and H.A. Maurer whose influence in the theory of L systems has been most significant.

Bonded Leather binding

The main purpose of the book is the analysis of income inequality and poverty in a comparative context. The book contains articles on the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Russia under transition. Western European countries which are under consideration are: Belgium, Catalonia, France, Germany (East and West), Greece, Ireland, Italy, Lorraine, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and United Kingdom. Objective as well as subjective approaches for measurement of poverty are used. The book gives references to public use files which could be used for own research of readers.

Kniha p?ináš? p?es ?ty?icet p?isp?vk? mezinárodního kolektivu autor? a jejím zám?rem je p?edevším shromáždit a popsat st?ípky p?edchozích, zapomenutých zp?sob? života. Lidský život a evoluce p?eklenuje r?zné historické epochy i místa, osud ?lov?ka se však zdá neúprosný, protože sv?dkové, vzpomínky i hmatatelné d?kazy lidské existence se nevyhnuteln? vytrácejí. Kniha sou?asn? odráží výsledky široké, mezinárodní spolupráce Ji?ího A. Svobody, významného v?dce, s autory p?isp?vk?, v?etn? t?ch, kte?í se jeho dílem inspiroují.

Systematic review classifying waterfowl according to thirteen tribes and identifying species according to age, sex and plumage, also considering habitats, feeding, current distribution and status, reproduction and especially social behavior

The Common Hamster (*Cricetus Cricetus*) Perspectives on an Endangered Species Austrian Academy of Sciences
Birds of Central Asia is the first field guide to include the former Soviet republics of Kazakhstan, Kirghizstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, along with neighbouring Afghanistan. This vast area includes a diverse variety of habitats, and the avifauna is similarly broad, from sandgrouse, ground jays and larks on the vast steppe and semi-desert to a broad range of raptors, and from woodland species such as warblers and nuthatches to a suite of montane species, such as snowcocks, accentors and snowfinches. This book includes 141 high-quality plates covering every species (and all distinctive races) that occur in the region, along with concise text focusing on identification and accurate colour maps. Important introductory sections introduce the land and its birds. Birds of Central Asia is a must-read for any birder or traveller visiting this remote region.

Approximately 99.9% of vertebrate species reproduce sexually. The exceptional 0.1% reproduce via asexual or clonal means, which vary wildly and are fascinating in their own right. In this book, John C. Avise describes the genetics, ecology, natural history, and evolution of the world's approximately 100 species of vertebrate animal that routinely display one form or another of clonal or quasi-clonal reproduction. By considering the many facets of sexual abstinence and clonal reproduction in vertebrate animals, Avise sheds new light on the biological meaning and ramifications of standard sexuality.

Excerpt from Natural Regions of the U. S. S. R The concern with both ichthyology, the field in which Berg first won his

spurs, and the broader aspects of physical geography which these two studies illustrate, continued throughout his St. Petersburg period. Thus in 1906 and 1907 he worked on the fresh-water ichthyological fauna of the Caucasus, Lake Baikal, the Amur, Manchuria, Korea, North China, Siam, and other countries, using materials at hand in the Zoological Museum. But in the same years he also prepared a note on the sands of Bolshie Barsuki in which he established their aeolian origin from local ferruginous sandstones rather than from the Aral Sea sands to which they had formerly been attributed; he also wrote a report on the results of a trip in the summer of 1907 to the glaciers at the headwaters of the river Isfara in the Turkestan range. In 1909 he published a large work on the fishes of the Amur basin in which he concluded that they bear a strongly relict character and are a survival of a subtropical fauna which was well distributed all over Eurasia at the end of the Tertiary and the beginning of the post-tertiary era. In the summer of the same year he made an extended trip through the Caucasus collecting ichthyological specimens for the Zoological Museum. Berg's study of the lakes of Transcaucasia and other new data led him to write the remarkable article On the Changes of Climate in the Historical Epoch which appeared in 1911. In this article Berg came to the conclusion that although the so-called Bruckner periodic variations in climate had taken place in the historical epoch, in general the climate of the Northern Hemisphere had not changed, while in the immediate postglacial period of prehistoric time it was considerably drier and warmer. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

A revised and expanded new edition of the definitive English work on map projections. The revisions take into account the huge advances in geometrical geodesy which have occurred since the early years of satellite geodesy. The detailed configuration of the geoid resulting from the GEOS and SEASAT altimetry measurements are now taken into consideration. Additionally, the chapter on computation of map projections is updated bearing in mind the availability of pocket calculators and microcomputers. Analytical derivation of some map projections including examples of pseudocylindrical and polyconic projections is also covered. Work undertaken in the USA and USSR on the creation of suitable map projections obtained through numerical analysis has been included. The book concludes with a chapter on the abuse and misrepresentation of map projections. An invaluable reference source for professional cartographers and all those interested in the fundamental problems of mapping the Earth.

Images of the Ice Age, here in its third edition, is the most complete study available of the world's earliest imagery, presenting a fascinating account of the art of our Ice Age ancestors. Authoritative and wide-ranging, it covers not only the magnificent cave art of famous sites such as Lascaux, Altamira, and Chauvet, but also other less well-known sites around the world, and open-air and portable art. Lavishly illustrated and highly accessible, Images of the Ice Age provides a visual feast and an absorbing synthesis of this crucial aspect of human history, offering a unique opportunity to appreciate universally important works of art, many of which can never be accessible to the public, and which represent the very earliest evidence of artistic expression.

Virtual Geographic Environments, edited by Hui Lin and Michael Batty, collects key papers that define the current momentum in GIS and "virtual geographies." Contributions by leading members of the geospatial community to Virtual Geographic Environments illustrate the cutting edge of GIScience, as well as new applications of GIS with the processing and delivery of geographic information through the Web and handheld devices, forming two major directions to these developments. The four-part organization leads from a primer on VGEs to virtual cities and landscapes, interface design and public participation, and finally mobile and networked VGEs. Current topics, such as crowd sourcing and related services, point to the development of new business models that merge proprietary and nonproprietary systems.

From the very early days human beings depend on animals and animal products for food and other requirements. In dairy and poultry farms high yielding animals are reared. These high yielding animals are produced by hybridization experiments. Previously the animals were developed basing on unscientific methods. Before the discovery of principles of heredity human beings have selected the animals with required characters and learned to develop the plants having the selected characters. This phenomenon is called Artificial selection. However, an increased knowledge of biology, especially genetics, has helped in improving the quality of animals and animal products as per the human requirements. The revolution in genetic mapping technology and the advent of whole genome sequences have turned quantitative genetics into one of the fastest growing areas of biology. The animal breeding and genetics provide new scientific discoveries to age-old livestock production problems to help producers and consumers. Animal breeding addresses the evaluation of the genetic value of livestock. Selecting for breeding animals with superior EBV in growth rate, egg, meat, milk, or wool production, or with other desirable traits has revolutionized livestock production throughout the world. The scientific theory of animal breeding incorporates population genetics, quantitative genetics, statistics, and recently molecular genomics. The book animal breeding and genetics encompasses topics such as genetic variability, genetic testing, and animal breeding focuses on various aspects of animal heredity, or the passing of traits from one generation to the next. It is of valuable tool for students, researchers, professors and a variety of employers, including government agencies, zoos, and food producers.

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