Molluscs Of Agricultural Importance 1st Edition

New Scientist magazine was launched in 1956 “for all those men and women who are interested in scientific discovery, and in its industrial, commercial and social consequences”. The brand’s mission is no different today - for its consumers, New Scientist reports, explores and interprets the results of human endeavour set in the context of society and culture.

This book explores the economic evidence for the settlement at Bornais on South Uist. It reports in detail on the large assemblages of material found during the excavations at mounds 2 and 2A. There is important evidence for craft activity, such as bone and antler working and this includes the only comb making workshop from a rural settlement in Britain. A large proportion of the copper alloy, bone and antler assemblages comprise pieces of personal adornment and provide important information on the dress and thereby social relations within the settlement occupation. There is a large assemblage of iron tools and fittings, which provides important information on the activities taking place at the settlement. The information derived from the artefact assemblages is complemented by that provided by the ecofactual material. Large amounts of animal, fish and bird bones plus carbonised plant remains provide detailed information on agricultural practices, and the processing, preparation and consumption of foodstuffs. It is clear that the Norse inhabitants of the settlement had access to a much richer variety of resources than had been exploited before the Viking colonisation of the region. The settlement also had a significantly wider range of contacts; material culture indicates contacts to the south with the Irish Sea ports and Bristol, and to the north with Shetland and the Viking homelands of Norway. The evidence produced by these excavations is exceptional and provides an unparallelled opportunity to explore medieval life in the Scandinavian kingdoms of Western Britain.

Knochen - Geweih - Artefakt - Bein - Rohstoff - Handwerk.

Report on the Working of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

From Hooves to Hornes, from Mollusc to Mammoth

From the First Hunters to the First Farmers

A Zooarchaeological Perspective

Prehistoric Ukraine

The Economy of a Norse Settlement in the Outer Hebrides

New Scientist

Textbook of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology: Principles and Practice, 5/e

Report of the Secretary of Agriculture ...

Report of the 1st- Session; 1969-

First [-third (and Final)] Report of the Royal Commission Appointed to Inquire Into and to Report on Certain Questions Affecting Coast Erosion, the Reclamation of Tidal Lands, and Afforestation in the United Kingdom ...

Abstracts on Tropical Agriculture

Dictionary Catalog of the Department Library

The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette
This book provides an overview of the XI International Congress on Medical and Applied Malacology: “Crossing Boundaries: Integrative Approaches to Malacology”. The event was held at the State University of Rio de Janeiro between the 25th and 29th of September 2012. A number of the plenary lectures from the conference were invited to contribute their papers to these proceedings, as were speakers whose papers were eligible for student awards. The volume contains articles on bioprospecting methods; medical malacology; aquaculture; biomonitoring; alien species; reproductive and developmental biology; interdisciplinary teaching and education; and trends in malacological research. The information contained here will convey to the general public the importance of mollusks to human and animal health, as well as their applications in various areas of knowledge.

The skills of the ancient Egyptians in preserving bodies through mumification are well known, but their expertise in the everyday medical practices needed to treat the living is less familiar and often misinterpreted. John F. Nunn draws on his own experience as an eminent doctor of medicine and an Egyptologist to reassess the evidence. He has translated and reviewed the original Egyptian medical papyri and has reconsidered other sources of information, including skeletons, mummies, statues, tomb paintings and coffins. Illustrations highlight symptoms of similar conditions in patients ancient and modern, and the criteria by which the Egyptian doctors made their diagnoses - many still valid today - are evaluated in the light of current medical knowledge. In addition, an appendix listing all known named doctors contains previously unpublished additions from newly translated texts. Spells and incantations and the relationship of magic and religion to medical practice are also explored. Incorporating the most recent insights of modern medicine and Egyptology, the result is the most comprehensive and authoritative general book to be published on this fascinating subject for many years.

This book contributes to the current discussion on climate change by presenting selected studies on the ways in which past human groups responded to climatic and environmental change. In particular, the chapters show how these responses are seen in the animal remains that people left behind in their occupation sites. Many of these bones represent food remains, so the environments in which these animals lived can be identified and human use of those environments can be understood. In the case of climatic change resulting in environmental change, these animal remains can indicate that a change has occurred, in climate, environment and human adaptation, and can also indicate the specific details of those changes.
This new book on the sustainable management of insect pests in important vegetables offers valuable management strategies in detail. It focuses on eco-friendly technology and approaches to mitigating the damage caused by insect pests with special reference to newer insecticides. Chapters in the volume provide an introduction to vegetable entomology and go on to present a plethora of research on sustainable eco-friendly pest management strategies for root vegetables, spice crops, tuber crops, and more. Vegetable crops that are infested by several insect pests from the nursery to the harvesting stage cause enormous crop losses. Given that it is estimated that up to 40 percent of global crops are lost to agricultural pests each year, new research on effective management strategies is vital. The valuable information provided in this book will be very helpful for faculty and advanced-level students, scientists and researchers, policymakers, and others involved in pest management for vegetable crops.