

1. Record Nr.	UNINA990001356290403321
Autore	Fermi, Enrico <1901-1954>
Titolo	Notes on thermodynamics and statistics / Enrico Fermi
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Chicago ; London : University of Chicago Press, 1966
Descrizione fisica	VIII, 182 p. ; 21 cm
Collana	Phoenix science series ; 529
Disciplina	536.71
Locazione	FI1
Collocazione	28-119 28-119.001
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Riproduzione facsimile delle note manoscritte preparatorie per un corso tenuto nel 1951-52 Con una prefazione di Emilio Segrè

2. **Record Nr.** UNIORUON00111717  
**Autore** AERTS, Willem Johan  
**Titolo** Periphrastica : An investigation into the use of EINAI and ECHEIN as auxiliaries or pseudo-auxiliaries in Greek from Homer up to the present day / Willem Johan Aerts
- 
- Pubbl/distr/stampa** Amsterdam, : Hakkert, 1965
- 
- Descrizione fisica** 216 p. ; 23 cm
- 
- Disciplina** 485  
**Soggetti** Lingua greca - Grammatica
- 
- Lingua di pubblicazione** Inglese  
**Formato** Materiale a stampa  
**Livello bibliografico** Monografia
- 
3. **Record Nr.** UNINA9910557222203321  
**Autore** Nils Müller Marius  
**Titolo** Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs) in Latin America
- 
- Pubbl/distr/stampa** Frontiers Media SA, 2020
- 
- Descrizione fisica** 1 online resource (356 p.)
- 
- Soggetti** Oceanography (seas)  
Science: general issues
- 
- Lingua di pubblicazione** Inglese  
**Formato** Materiale a stampa  
**Livello bibliografico** Monografia
- 
- Sommario/riassunto** Harmful algal blooms (HAB) are a widespread phenomenon with direct consequences for human health, aquaculture industries, tourism and ecosystem functions. Potent phycotoxins produced by harmful algae can accumulate through the food web, and ultimately endanger

humans (e.g. Diarrhetic, Amnesic and Paralytic Shellfish Poisonings, and Ciguatera). Additionally, the production of toxic secondary metabolites (e.g. ichthyotoxins) may trigger significant coastal fish-killing events. Over the past decades, the aquaculture industry in Latin America has suffered substantial economic losses due to HAB occurrence. However, the current knowledge of regional toxic species and established monitoring programs are expandable in this region. Moreover, a transnational scientific approach is still needed to coordinate and advance the understanding and prediction of HABs in coastal areas of Latin America. Marine coastal areas are highly dynamic ecosystems and are subjected to rapid environmental changes induced by eutrophication, intense aquaculture farming and discharge of diverse pollutants. Additional natural gradients between estuarine and open ocean regions create unique ecological niches, of which some potentially favor HAB outbreaks. Understanding the environmental conditions and ecosystem dynamics that lead to HABs is a fundamental key to predict outbreaks and secure human well-being. Gathering new and pioneering data on physiological reaction norms, pelagic-benthic coupling in life cycle transitions and predator-prey interactions can provide a fundamental basis to feed ecological models to describe HAB dynamics in coastal ecosystems in Latin America. This Research Topic collects articles covering laboratory, field, ecological and modelling studies of freshwater and marine harmful algae, cell physiology and reaction norms response to environmental parameters, life cycle transition, toxin production, cell morphology, and taxonomy and identification.

---