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	Nota di contenuto	Cover; Title Page; Copyright; Contents; Foreword; 1: Fishing in the Mediterranean, Past and Present: History and Technical Changes; 1.1. Mediterranean fishing of the past (18th Century); 1.1.1. Brotherhoods and prud'homies: old forms of regulation of the fishing world; 1.1.2. Plural communities; 1.1.3. Diversity of traditional techniques in the Mediterranean; 1.1.4. Speculative fishing: the madrague; 1.1.5. A highly varied consumption, reflective of relative shortages; 1.2. Evolving practices (18-19th Centuries); 1.2.1. The evolving world of fishing: human migration and technical changes 1.2.2. Between the thought of decline and fragility of the environment1. 2.3. Aquaculture, or the dream of a domesticated sea (1850-1900); 1.2.4. Rationalizing the fishing industry in the Mediterranean: the rise of "applied zoology" (1880-1914); 1.3. Industrial power at the service of fisheries (end of 19th-20th Century); 1.3.1. The industrialization of Mediterranean fishing; 1.3.2. Seine fishing; 1.3.3. Trawl fishing; 1.4. Fishermen today in the Mediterranean; 1.4.1. The role of fishing in the consumption of sea products; 1.4.2. Diagnosis, fragility and over- exploitation 1.4.3. State of the resource and the environment1.4.4. Ecosystem approach of fisheries and governance; 1.4.5. Institutions; 1.4.6.

	Seeking to promote the value of seas; 1.4.6.1. Aquaculture; 1.4.6.2. Protected marine areas; 1.4.7. Education, raising awareness and labeling: the fishermen, agents of a sustainable exploitation of the environment; 1.4.8. The necessary consideration of the patrimonial dimension of artisanal fishing; 1.5. Bibliography; 2: Microalgae and Biotechnology; 2.1. Microalgae; 2.2. The potential value of microalgae; 2.2.1. Human nutrition; 2.2.2. Animal nutrition 2.2.3. Health2.2.3.1. Fatty acids; 2.2.3.2. Pigments; 2.2.3.3. Polysaccharides; 2.2.3.4. Antioxidants; 2.2.3.5. Cell factory; 2.2.4. Cosmetics; 2.2.5. Industrial application; 2.2.5.1. Silica and calcite; 2.2.5.2. Emulsifiers; 2.2.5.3. Depollution; 2.2.5.4. Assimilation of nitrogen and phosphorus; 2.2.5.5. Fixing heavy metals; 2.2.6. Microalgae as fuel sources; 2.2.6.1. Generalities; 2.2.6.2. Energetic yields; 2.3. The culture of microalgae; 2.3.1. Ecophysiological needs; 2.3.1.1. Light; 2.3.1.2. Temperature; 2.3.1.3. pH and inorganic carbon; 2.3.1.4. Nutrition; 2.3.1.4.1. Mineral nutrition 2.3.1.4.2. Organic nutrition2.3.2. Productions and productivities; 2.3.2.1. Modes of culture; 2.3.2.1.1. The discontinuous mode [BAI 86]; 2.3.2.1.2. The continuous mode; 2.3.2.1.3. The discontinuous supply mode, or Fed Batch; 2.3.2.2. The production systems; 2.3.2.2.1. Lagoons; 2.3.2.2.2. Raceways; 2.3.2.2.3. Photobioreactors (PBR); 2.4. Research in support of the development of the branch; 2.4.1. Omics; 2.4.2. Species improvement; 2.5. Conclusion; 2.6. Bibliography; 3: Pharmacology of Reef Marine Organisms; 3.1. Introduction; 3.1.1. Geographical strengths 3.1.2. The marine environment: a source of new molecules
Sommario/riassunto	Marine resources and their exploitation, recovery and economic networks they generate are here from the perspective now inevitable growing environmental constraints, policy management and technical innovation. A historical perspective shows that Ocean and its adjacent seas at all times, allowed coastal communities to adapt to a very volatile environment through many technological changes. The recent development of marine biotechnology , the discovery of a great pharmacopoeia especially in reef environments , the development of marine renewables , are examples which show that man can develop