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| 1. Record Nr.           | UNINA9910283539603321  |
| Autore                  | Lemoine-Descourtieux Astrid  |
| Titolo                  | La Frontière normande de l'Avre : De la fondation de la Normandie à sa réunion au domaine royal (911-1204). Évolution de la maîtrise militaro-économique d'un territoire frontalier // Astrid Lemoine-Descourtieux   |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | Mont-Saint-Aignan, : Presses universitaires de Rouen et du Havre, 2018   |
| ISBN                    | 979-1-02-401061-8  |
| Descrizione fisica      | 1 online resource (448 p.)   |
| Soggetti                | History<br>Normandie<br>État<br>pouvoir<br>territoire<br>région<br>château<br>défense<br>Avre<br>duc   |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Francese   |
| Formato                 | Materiale a stampa   |
| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia   |
| Sommario/riassunto      | Le découpage de la Normandie a un impact direct sur le développement de ses espaces frontaliers. Le cas de la rivière d'Avre, affluent de l'Eure devenu limite étatique, est exemplaire. L'auteure montre comment la politique de défense territoriale conditionne alors largement la croissance sur la rive normande. La région, d'abord perméable aux influences étrangères, est progressivement verrouillée par l'édification de châteaux (Tillières, Breteuil). Puis la création de villes duciales (Nonancourt et Verneuil), rassemblant les fonctions militaires, économiques et administratives, marque un tournant décisif dans la stratégie de maîtrise du territoire. Ces nouveaux centres de pouvoir et |

de peuplement viennent ainsi restructurer ces espaces et parachever un maillage fortement hiérarchisé. Si l'étude se termine en 1204, avec la reprise du duché de Normandie par Philippe Auguste, l'auteure souligne que la région reste durablement marquée par trois siècles de politiques duciales. Un tel ouvrage est particulièrement bien venu en cette année de célébration du iie centenaire de la Normandie.

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| 2. Record Nr.           | UNINA9910830968403321   |
| Titolo                  | Horticultural reviews . Volume 48 // edited by Ian Warrington   |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | Hoboken, NJ : , : Wiley, , 2021   |
| ISBN                    | 1-119-75079-2<br>1-119-75080-6<br>1-119-75078-4   |
| Descrizione fisica      | 1 online resource (482 pages)   |
| Collana                 | Horticultural Reviews   |
| Disciplina              | 016.635   |
| Soggetti                | Horticulture<br>Horticulture - Research   |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese   |
| Formato                 | Materiale a stampa  |
| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia  |
| Nota di bibliografia    | Includes bibliographical references and indexes.  |
| Nota di contenuto       | Pollination-Induced Changes in the Morphology and Physiology of Dendrobium Orchid Flowers Prior to Fertilization: The Roles of Ethylene and Auxin -- Actinidia arguta (Kiwiberry): Botany, Production, Genetics, Nutritional Value, and Postharvest Handling -- Advances in Cassava-Based Multiple Cropping Systems -- Arrowroot (Maranta arundinacea L.): Botany, Horticulture and Uses -- Jamun (Syzygium cumini L.): A Promising Fruit for the Future -- Coconut Micropropagation and Cryopreservation -- The Puzzling Phenomenon of Seedling Yellows Recovery and Natural Spread of Asymptomatic -- Infections of Citrus Tristeza Virus: Two Sides of the Same Coin -- Yield Alternation: Horticulture, Physiology, Molecular Biology and Evolution |
| Sommario/riassunto      | "Pollination in Dendrobium, as in several other orchids, induces rapid growth in the width of both the ovary and the column (the organ  |

containing the pollinia and the stigma). The visible effects of that growth do not occur when non-pollinated flowers are exposed to ethylene or after application of the ethylene precursor 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid (ACC) to the stigma of non-pollinated flowers. However, growth of the ovary and column of pollinated flowers is inhibited by the ethylene antagonist 1-methylcyclopropene (1-MCP) and the ethylene synthesis inhibitor aminoxyacetic acid (AOA). The effects on growth, including column and ovary growth, were similar following the application of an auxin such as 1-naphthylacetic acid (NAA) to the stigma, while studies with ethylene inhibitors showed that NAA acted through ethylene. The known presence in the pollinia of ACC and an auxin-like compound apparently explains the initial growth of the column and ovary in response to pollination"--

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