1. Record Nr. UNINA9910294053003321

Autore	Pansini, Saverio
Titolo	Musei di Terra di Bari : indagine sulle raccolte storico-artistiche ed archeologiche di enti locali / Saverio Pansini, Luisa Rossi
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Molfetta, : Mezzina, 1988
Descrizione fisica	216 p., [8] c. di tav. ; 25 cm
Collana	I quaderni dell'Amministrazione provinciale ; 11
Altri autori (Persone)	Rossi, Luisa
Disciplina	708.5751
Locazione	FLFBC
Collocazione	708.5 CBAR 01
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910557370103321

Autore	Fotelli Mariangela
Titolo	Impacts of Climate Change on Tree Physiology and Responses of Forest Ecosystems
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Basel, Switzerland, : MDPI - Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute, 2021
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (172 p.)
Soggetti	Environmental economics Research & information: general
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	Extreme climatic events, such as intense and prolonged droughts and heat waves, are occurring with increasing frequency and with pronounced impacts on forests. Forest trees, as long-lived organisms, need to develop adaptation mechanisms to successfully respond to such climatic extremes. Whether physiological adaptations on the tree level result in ecophysiological responses that ensure plasticity of forest ecosystems to climate change is currently in the core forest research. Within this Special Issue, forest species' responses to climatic variability were reported from diverse climatic zones and ecosystem types: from near-desert mountains in western USA to tropical forests in central America and Asia, and from Mediterranean ecosystems to temperate European forests. The clear effects of constraints related to climate change were evidenced on the tree level, such as in differentiated gene expression, metabolite abundance, sap flow rates, photosynthetic performance, seed germination, survival and growth, while on the ecosystem level, tree line shifts, temporal shifts in allocation of resources and species shifts were identified. Experimental schemes such as common gardens and provenance trails also provided long-term indications on the tolerance of forest species against drought and warming and serve to evaluate their performance under the predicted climate in near future. These findings enhance our

	knowledge on the potential resilience of forest species and ecosystems to climate change and provide an updated basis for continuing research on this topic.

3. Record Nr. UNINA9910580217603321

Autore	Fauconnier Marie-Laure
Titolo	Use of Essential Oils and Volatile Compounds as Biological Control Agents
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Basel, : MDPI - Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute, 2022
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (272 p.)
Soggetti	Biology, life sciences Research & information: general
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	Essential oils (EOs) and microbial/plant-based volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are being used in an increasing number of sectors such as health, cosmetics, the food industry and, more recently, agronomy. In agronomy, they are employed as bio-herbicides and bio-pesticides due to their their insecticidal, antifungal, and bactericidal effects. Several EO-based bio-pesticides are already registered. Essential oils and other VOCs are 100% bio-based and present numerous additional advantages. They contain a great number of structurally diverse compounds that frequently act in synergy; they are thus less subject to resistance. As highly volatile compounds are found in EOs and VOCs, they typically cause no residue problems in food products or in soils. Indeed, the supply of EOs can be really challenging because they are frequently produced in restricted areas of the world with prices and chemical composition fluctuations. Besides, while the high volatility of EOs and VOCs is interesting for some specific applications, it can be a problem when developing a bio-pesticide with long lasting effects. Finally, EOs are frequently phytotoxic, which is

perfect for herbicide formulations, but not for other applications. In both cases, the development of a proper formulation is essential. Owing to the current attraction for natural products, a better understanding of their modes of biological action is of importance for the development of new and optimal applications.