

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910297040703321
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Titolo	Multinational teams in the European Commission and the European Parliament // Anne-Katrin Neyer
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Bern, : Peter Lang International Academic Publishing Group, 2018 Frankfurt am Main, Germany : , : Peter Lang, , 2005
ISBN	3-631-75440-X
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (144)
Collana	Forschungsergebnisse der Wirtschaftsuniversitat Wien ; ; Band 10
Disciplina	341.242
Soggetti	Multinational work teams - European Union countries
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
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### Sommario/riassunto

International public organizations, as the European Commission and the European Parliament, are under almost permanent political pressure to improve efficiency. While teamwork is considered to be a possible remedy, so far little research on effectiveness of multinational teams was undertaken in international public organizations. The purpose of this book is to identify the distinctive characteristics that influence multinational team performance in a public management context. Based on a qualitative research approach a complexity model of multinational team performance was developed. This model can be used as a checklist to identify possible problems in multinational teams. Additionally, managerial implications of how to deal with the inherent complexity of multinational teams are given.

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2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910367747703321
Autore	Francini Alessandra
Titolo	Abiotic Stress Effects on Performance of Horticultural Crops / Alessandra Francini, Luca Sebastiani
Pubbl/distr/stampa	MDPI - Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute, 2019 Basel, Switzerland : , : MDPI, , 2019
ISBN	9783039217519 3039217518
Descrizione fisica	1 electronic resource (126 p.)
Soggetti	Biology, life sciences
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	Horticultural crop yield and quality depend on genotype, environmental conditions, and production management. In particular, adverse environmental conditions may greatly affect crop performance, reducing crop yield by 50%-70%. Abiotic stresses such as cold, heat, drought, flooding, salinity, nutrient deficiency, and ultraviolet radiation affect multiple physiological and biochemical mechanisms in plants as they attempt to cope with the stress conditions. However, different crop species can have different sensitivities or tolerances to specific abiotic stresses. Tolerant plants may activate different strategies to adapt to or avoid the negative effect of abiotic stresses. At the physiological level, photosynthetic activity and light-use efficiency of plants may be modulated to enhance tolerance against the stress. At the biochemical level, several antioxidant systems may be activated, and many enzymes may produce stress-related metabolites to help avoid cellular damage, including compounds such as proline, glycine betaine, and amino acids. Within each crop species there is a wide variability of tolerance to abiotic stresses, and some wild relatives may carry useful traits for enhancing the tolerance to abiotic stresses in their progeny through either traditional or biotechnological breeding. The research papers and reviews presented in this book provide an

update of the scientific knowledge of crop interactions with abiotic stresses.

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