1. Record Nr. UNISA996393437603316

Autore	G. T (George Tooke), <1595-1675.>
Titolo	The eagle-trussers elegie [[electronic resource]] : a tract bewailing the losse of that incomparable generalissimo Gustavus Adolphus, the great King of Sweden, who after manifold and glorious victories left his life also triumphantly and laureated at the famous Battle of Lutzen, the sixth of November, anno 1632. By G.T. Esq
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London, : printed for Charls Webb at the Boare's Head in St Paul's Church-yard, 1660
Descrizione fisica	[8], 36 p
Soggetti	Lutzen, Battle of, 1632
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	G.T. = George Tooke. Title page printed in red and black. In verse. Reproduction of the original in the British Library.
Sommario/riassunto	eebo-0018

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910372784003321

Autore	MacLean David
Titolo	Protection Strategy against Spruce Budworm
Pubbl/distr/stampa	MDPI - Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute, 2020
ISBN	3-03928-097-X
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (220 p.)
Soggetti	Biology, life sciences
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

Sommario/riassunto

Spruce budworm (Choristoneura fumiferana (Clem.)) outbreaks are a dominant natural disturbance in the forests of Canada and northeastern USA. Widespread, severe defoliation by this native insect results in large-scale mortality and growth reductions of spruce (Picea sp.) and balsam fir (Abies balsamea (L.) Mill.) forests, and largely determines future age-class structure and productivity. The last major spruce budworm outbreak defoliated over 58 million hectares in the 1970s-1980s, and caused 32-43 million m3/year of timber volume losses from 1978 to 1987, in Canada. Management to deal with spruce budworm outbreaks has emphasized forest protection, spraying registered insecticides to prevent defoliation and keep trees alive. Other tactics can include salvage harvesting, altering harvest schedules to remove the most susceptible stands, or reducing future susceptibility by planting or thinning. Chemical insecticides are no longer used, and protection strategies use biological insecticides Bacillus thuringiensis (B.t.) or tebufenozide, a specific insect growth regulator. Over the last five years, a $30 million research project has tested another possible management tactic, termed an 'early intervention strategy', aimed at area-wide management of spruce budworm populations. This includes intensive monitoring to detect 'hot spots' of rising budworm populations before defoliation occurs, targeted insecticide treatment to prevent spread, and detailed research into target and non-target insect effects. The objective of this Special

Issue is to compile the most recent research on protection strategies against spruce budworm. A series of papers will describe results and prospects for the use of an early intervention strategy in spruce budworm and other insect management.