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and Peter Kareiva.

Sommario/riassunto

Biological control is the suppression of pest populations using predators, parasitoids and pathogens. Historically, biological control has largely been on a trial-and-error basis, and has failed more often than it has succeeded. However by developing theories based upon fundamental population principles and the biological characteristics of the pest and agent, we can gain a much better understanding of when and how to use biological control. This book gathers together recent theoretical developments and provides a balanced guide to the important issues that need to be considered in applying ecological theory to biological control. It will be a source of productive and stimulating thought for all those interested in pest management, theoretical ecology and population biology.

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Soggetti

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Sommario/riassunto

Selon Arthur Rimbaud, la mission du poète est de « trouver une langue ». La poésie est ainsi le laboratoire d'une langue. Mais se définit-elle contre le langage courant ou comme la révélation de ce langage ? « Trouver », est-ce hériter de ce qui s'est décanté dans la langue à travers les siècles ou inventer de l'inouï ? Et que fait la poésie à la langue nationale, locale, traduite, coloniale ou métissée dont elle se sert ? Comment cette langue poétique travaille-t-elle la langue de l'intérieur ? Rimbaud asserted that the poet's mission was to "find a language". Poetry is a kind of laboratory of fully modern language: the poet "would define the degree of newness awakening in his lifetime in the universal soul". Rimbaud thus thrusts the poet's work towards some utopian horizon, since "the time of a universal language will come!" (letter to Paul Demeny, 15th May 1871). Mallarmé considers language as the inheritance of the mysteries of times gone by and sees the poet as "purifying the dialect of the tribe". Are we then to understand that poetry irremediably turns its back on current language or rather that it manifests the truth of such language?
