1. Record Nr. UNINA9910467831203321

Autore	Baldwin Robert C., DM.
Titolo	Depression in later life [[electronic resource] /] / Robert C. Baldwin
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Oxford ; ; New York, : Oxford University Press, 2010
ISBN	0-19-157595-X
Descrizione fisica	x, 118 p. : ill
Collana	Oxford psychiatry library
Disciplina	618.97/98527
Soggetti	Depression in old age Older people - Diseases Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910696708203321

Autore	Blevins Dale W
Titolo	The response of suspended sediment, turbidity, and velocity to historical alterations of the Missouri River [[electronic resource] /] / by Dale W. Blevins
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Reston, Va. : , : U.S. Dept. of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey, , 2007
Descrizione fisica	iv, 8 pages : digital, PDF file
Collana	Circular ; ; 1301
Soggetti	Sediment transport - Missouri River River engineering - Environmental aspects - Missouri River Watershed
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency." Title from Web page (viewed on Sept. 28, 2007).
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (page 8).
Sommario/riassunto	"Median suspended-sediment concentrations in the lower Missouri River appear to have decreased by at least 70 to 80 percent from predevelopment conditions, although two semiquantitative sediment-settling observations made by William Clark and Edward Harris indicate even larger reductions in maximum concentrations. Regardless of the amount of reliability that might be ascribed to the Clark and Harris measurements, the decrease in suspended-sediment concentrations and increase in water clarity of the Missouri River is remarkable. Most of this decrease occurred after the closure of dams and massive bank stabilization activities that occured in the 1950s and 1960s. The ecological change that may have resulted from the decrease in suspended-sediment and turbidity has not been documented. However, numerous ecological changes can be postulated from fundamental principles of aquatic ecology (Horne and Goldman, 1994). For example, the greater range in velocities likely resulted in a greater range in turbidity and a greater variety of fish habitat. Also, increased water clarity may permit algal photosynthesis at low river stages providing a new energy source for the food chain and a niche for nonnative

planktivorus fish. Increased water clarity should benefit sight-feeding fish, perhaps at the expense of native fish such as catfish, drum, and the endangered pallid sturgeon, that need little light to find food. Thus, the top end of the food chain also may be altered with a potential trophic cascade that could substantially alter the food chain and populations of many species. Conversely, drinking-water suppliers and other users who must remove river sediments benefit from the decrease in suspended material."--Conclusions and implications.