

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910449972303321
Titolo	Medieval Tibeto-Burman languages [[electronic resource]] : proceedings of a symposium held in Leiden, June 26, 2000, at the Ninth Seminar of the International Association of Tibetan Studies // edited by Christopher I. Beckwith
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Leiden ; ; Boston, MA, : Brill, 2002
ISBN	1-280-46655-3 9786610466559 1-4175-2458-8 90-474-0130-1
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (211 p.)
Collana	Brill's Tibetan studies library ; ; v. 2/6
Altri autori (Persone)	BeckwithChristopher I. <1945->
Disciplina	495/.4
Soggetti	Tibeto-Burman languages Tibeto-Burman languages - History - 1500-1700 Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Contents; Preface; Abbreviations; Introduction; The Old Zhangzhung Manuscript Stein Or 8212/ 188; Some Characteristics of the Tibeto-Burman Stock of Early Classical Newari; Two Pyu-Tibetan Isoglosses; On Pali-Burmese Interference; Early Meithei Manuscripts; The Subgrouping of Tibeto-Burman; The Sino-Tibetan Problem; A Glossary of Pyu; A List of Old Burmese Words from 12th Century Inscriptions; A Glossary of Early Classical Tibeto-Burman Newari; A Preliminary Glossary of Tangut from Tibetan Transcriptions; A Glossary of 39 Basic Words in Archaic and Modern Meithei
Sommario/riassunto	This work approaches Tibeto-Burman comparative-historical linguistics according to the classical Indo-European model. Articles are included on: Old Zhangzhung, early classical Newari, Pyu, Old Burmese and early Meithei. Glossaries of several early Tibeto-Burman languages are included.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910480793103321
Autore	Font Marta
Titolo	Coloman, King of Galicia and Duke of Slavonia (1208-1241) : medieval central Europe and Hungarian power // by Marta Font and Gabor Barabas [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Leeds : , : ARC Humanities Press, , 2019
ISBN	1-64189-025-8
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xvi, 143 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Collana	Beyond medieval Europe
Disciplina	943.902092
Soggetti	Galicia (Poland and Ukraine) History Galicia (Poland and Ukraine) Kings and rulers Hungary Kings and rulers Hungary History 1000-1699
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 20 Nov 2020).
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- CONTENTS -- List of Illustrations -- Foreword -- Introduction -- Chapter 1. The Galician Context in 1205 -- Chapter 2. The Agreement of Scepus -- Chapter 3. Coloman's Coronation as King of Galicia: Date and Place -- Chapter 4. The Hungarian Elite and Coloman's Court -- Chapter 5. Coloman's Position in Halych, 1215-22: Campaigns and Opponents -- Chapter 6. Upholding the Galician Claim: Coloman's Place in Hungary -- Chapter 7. Coloman and Scepus, before 1226 -- Chapter 8. Coloman as Duke of Whole Slavonia from 1226 -- Chapter 9. Coloman's Status and the Inner Workings of the Duchy -- Chapter 10. Coloman's Ecclesiastical and Secular Activities in Slavonia -- Chapter 11. Coloman's Rule in Slavonia -- Chapter 12. Politics and Dynastic Affairs -- Chapter 13. Challenges in the Balkans -- Chapter 14. The Mongol Attack and Coloman's Death -- Conclusion: Coloman in the Eyes of Posterity -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	A figure of crucial importance to scholarship on western and eastern Europe alike, King Coloman (1208-1241) here receives long-overdue scholarly treatment as a key figure of the thirteenth century. The Arpad prince ruled over a vast area in Central Europe which remained largely affiliated to the Western Church, territories that comprise modern-day

Hungary, Slovakia, Croatia, and Bosnia. This study draws on Hungarian and other research that is inaccessible outside the region and places Coloman at the crossroads of Latin Christendom, Eastern Orthodoxy, and the Mongol Empire.

3. Record Nr.	UNINA9910220041303321
Autore	Francisco Javier Romera
Titolo	Ethylene's Role in Plant Mineral Nutrition
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Frontiers Media SA, 2016
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (151 p.)
Collana	Frontiers Research Topics
Soggetti	Botany & plant sciences
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	<p>Terrestrial plants are sessile organisms that, differently from animals, can not move in searching of the nutrients and water they need. Instead, they have to change continuously their physiology and morphology to adapt to the environmental changes. When plants suffer from a nutrient deficiency, they develop physiological and morphological responses (mainly in their roots) aimed to facilitate the acquisition and mobilization of such a nutrient. Physiological responses include some ones like acidification of the rizhosphere and release of chelating agents into the medium; and morphological responses include others, like changes in root architecture and development of root hairs. The regulation of these responses is not totally known but in the last years different plant hormones and signaling substances, such as auxin, ethylene, cytokinins and nitric oxide, have been involved in their control. Besides hormones, oxidative stress has also been related with most of the nutrient deficiencies. The relationship of ethylene with the regulation of responses to nutrient deficiencies came from the nineties, when some works presented data suggesting its involvement</p>

in the regulation of responses to Fe and P deficiency. In the last years, the role of ethylene has been extended to many other nutrient deficiencies, such as K deficiency, Mg deficiency, S deficiency, N deficiency, and others. In most of the cases, it has been found that ethylene production, as well as the expression of ethylene synthesis genes, increases under these nutrient deficiencies. Furthermore, it has also been found that ethylene controls the expression of genes related to responses to different deficiencies. The involvement of ethylene in so many deficiencies suggests that it should act in conjunction with other signals that would confer nutrient-specificity to the distinct nutrient responses. These other signals could be plant hormones (auxin, cytokinins, etc) as well as other substances (nitric oxide, microRNAs, peptides, glutathione, etc), either originated in the roots or coming from the shoots through the phloem. The role of ethylene in the mineral nutrition of plants is even more complex than the one related to its role in the responses to nutrient deficiencies. Ethylene has also been implicated in the N₂ fixation of legume plants; in salt tolerance responses; and in responses to heavy metals, such as Cd toxicity. All these processes are related to ion uptake and, consequently, are related to plant mineral nutrition. We consider a good opportunity to review all this information in a coordinated way. This Research Topic will provide an overview about the role of the plant hormone ethylene on the regulation of physiological and morphological responses to different nutrient deficiencies. In addition, it will cover other aspects of ethylene related to plant nutrition such as its role on salinity, N₂ fixation and tolerance to heavy metals.
