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Record Nr.	UNINA9910552972603321
Autore	Altuna Jesus
Titolo	Bouquetins et Pyrénées : I – De la Préhistoire à nos jours : offert à Jean Clottes, conservateur général du Patrimoine honoraire / / Aline Averbouh, Valérie Feruglio, Frédéric Plassard, Georges Sauvet
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Aix-en-Provence, France, : Presses universitaires de Provence, 2021
ISBN	979-1-03-200373-2
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (413 p.)
Collana	Préhistoires de la Méditerranée
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Soggetti	Arts &amp; Humanities Archaeology parietal art Spain France history Italy Middle Ages prehistory Espagne Italie préhistoire Moyen-Âge art pariétal histoire
Lingua di pubblicazione	Francese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	Animal emblématique des Pyrénées, le bouquetin peuple ses deux versants depuis les temps les plus anciens. En s’adaptant à cet environnement, une forme typiquement pyrénéenne Capra pyrenaica apparaît, il y a plusieurs millénaires. Consommé pendant la Préhistoire, le bouquetin est devenu, au cours du Paléolithique récent, une figure incontournable du bestiaire préhistorique. Nombre de ses représentations sont mondialement connues : bouquetins peints du Salon noir (grotte de Niaux, Ariège) ou sculptés sur dent de cachalot (grotte du Mas d’Azil, Ariège). L’aventure du bouquetin dans les Pyrénées se poursuit jusqu’à nos jours. Victime de chasses intensives, le « bouc » avait disparu de son versant nord au début du XXe siècle. De récents programmes de repeuplement, lancés par la région Occitanie y remédient avec succès. Rassemblant une cinquantaine de spécialistes de diverses nationalités, cet ouvrage, accessible au grand public, offre dans ce premier tome un panorama général allant de l’histoire fossile du bouquetin aux programmes actuels de réintroduction, en passant par son éthologie et son rôle dans l’

iconographie préhistorique et médiévale. Le tome II, consacré aux seules représentations préhistoriques, en propose un inventaire détaillé totalement inédit et richement illustré. Cet ouvrage est dédié à Jean Clottes, préhistorien, Ariégeois, conservateur général du Patrimoine honoraire au ministère de la Culture et spécialiste international des grottes ornées. Emblematic animal of the Pyrenees, the Ibex has inhabited its two slopes since the most ancient times. By adapting to this environment, a typical Pyrenean form Capra Pyrenaica appeared several millennia ago. Consumed during Prehistory, the Ibex became, during the Upper Paleolithic, an unavoidable figure of the prehistoric bestiary. Many of its representations are world-famous: painted Ibex from Salon Noir (Niaux cave, Ariège) or sculpted on sperm whale teeth (Mas d'Azil cave, ariège). The adventure of Ibex in…

2.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910557221903321
	Autore	John Stones Michael
	Titolo	Modeling Human Potential Across the Lifespan
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Frontiers Media SA, 2020
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (121 p.)
	Soggetti	Psychology Science: general issues
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
	Sommario/riassunto	What is expertise? A modest answer implies good competence possessed by individuals with acknowledged skill. Although this interpretation implies adequate competence, a more precise definition signifies exclusive competence that experts are able to exhibit consistently. Such expertise falls within two categories: normatively exclusive expertise lies at the upper extreme of distributions for skills practiced by many people: another form refers to exclusive skills

practiced by few people. Although both these forms typically show peak performance levels in early to mid-adulthood, objective comparisons outside this range often make use of age-graded categories. For example, competitions for junior and master athletes enable comparison of athletic prowess within categories pertaining to youth and later life, respectively. This Research Topic focuses on understanding human potential across the lifespan. Indicators of human potential include superior performances, relative to those by age peers, during given historical epochs. Examples used in previous research include record or top ranked performances in athletics and swimming, top ratings by chess players, high levels on objective measures of occupational or recreational performance, and superior laboratory performance after sustained periods of focussed deliberate practice. General modeling of such data indicates a necessity for sustained and focussed deliberate practice for the acquisition and maintenance of expertise. Focussed deliberate practice at the acquisition stage contributes to cognitive or physiological gains that enable transitions across a sequence of states relevant to expertise. Continuation of such practice contributes to the maintenance of expertise and, together with compensation and adaptation, helps to lessen performance loss beyond the period of peak performance. More specific models include those that emphasize the physiological underpinnings of expertise in different activities, cognitive techniques used to enhance performance, tactics within competitive activities, strategies pertaining to repeated performances, supportive influences on the development and retention of expertise, and statistical modeling of age trends. From a life span perspective, such modeling should take account of three temporal trends that, by consensus, provide the methodological foundations for lifespan research. These trends are historical transition (e.g., in participation rates and types of training in sport), cohort differences (i.e., cross-sectional trend) and age changes (i.e., longitudinal trend). Issues in modeling that require attention include (but are by no means limited to) the following: a) discussion about appropriate data analytic procedures to distinguish developmental and aging effects from those associated with cohort differences and historical era; for example, the extent to which developmental effects can be modelled for use in identifying talent in sport; b) investigation of the generalizability of findings from top performers: for example, the extent to which their age trends generalize to those of lesser ability; c) examination of issues related to attrition from databases of top performances: for example, attrition from such databases as age-class records and annual 'Top N' performance rankings arise from deletion of entries replaced by superior subsequent performances, in addition to reasons associated with morbidity, mortality, and loss of interest.