1. Record Nr. UNINA9910904001203321 Autore Connor Phillip <1976-> Titolo Immigrant Faith: Patterns of Immigrant Religion in the United States, Canada, and Western Europe / / Phillip Connor Pubbl/distr/stampa New York, NY:,: New York University Press,, [2014] ©2014 **ISBN** 9781479858279 1479858277 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (176 p.) Classificazione REL000000SOC002010 Disciplina 200.86912 Soggetti SOCIAL SCIENCE / Anthropology / Cultural **RELIGION / General** Immigrants - Religious life - Europe, Western Immigrants - Religious life - Canada Immigrants - Religious life - United States Europe, Western Social conditions 21st century Canada Social conditions 21st century United States Social conditions 21st century Canada Emigration and immigration Religious aspects United States Emigration and immigration Religious aspects 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 and index. Nota di contenuto Frontmatter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction. Introducing immigrant faith -- 1. Moving faith -- 2. Changing faith --3. Integrating faith -- 4. Transferring faith -- Conclusion. Weaving immigrant faith together -- Methodological appendix -- Notes --Bibliography -- Index -- About the author Immigrant Faith examines trends and patterns relating to religion in the Sommario/riassunto lives ofimmigrants. The volume moves beyond specific studies of particular faiths inparticular immigrant destinations to present the religious lives of immigrants in the United States, Canada, and Europe on a broad scale. Religion is not merely one aspect among many in

immigrant lives. Immigrant faith affects daily interactions, shapes the

future of immigrants intheir destination society, and influences society beyond the immigrantsthemselves. In other words, to understand immigrants, one must understand theirfaith. Drawing on census data and other surveys, including data sources from several countries andstatistical data from thousands of immigrant interviews, the volume provides aconcise overview of immigrant religion. It sheds light on whether religionshapes the choice of destination for migrants, if immigrants are more or lessreligious after migrating, if religious immigrants have an easier adjustment, or if religious migrants tend to fare better or worse economically thannon-religious migrants. Immigrant Faith covers demographic trends from initial migration to settlement to the transmission of faith to the second generation. It offers theperfect introduction to big picture patterns of immigrant religion for scholarsand students, as well as religious leaders and policy makers.

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Sommario/riassunto River discharge is a fundamental hydrologic quantity that summarizes

how a watershed transforms the input of precipitation into output as channelized streamflow. Accurate discharge measurements are critical

for a range of applications including water supply, navigation,

recreation, management of in-stream habitat, and the prediction and

monitoring of floods and droughts. However, the traditional stream gage networks that provide such data are sparse and declining. Remote sensing represents an appealing alternative for obtaining streamflow information. Potential advantages include greater efficiency, expanded coverage, increased measurement frequency, lower cost and reduced risk to field personnel. In addition, remote sensing provides opportunities to examine long river segments with continuous coverage and high spatial resolution. To realize these benefits, research must focus on the remote measurement of flow velocity, channel geometry and their product: river discharge. This Special Issue fostered the development of novel methods for retrieving discharge and its components, and thus stimulated progress toward an operational capacity for streamflow monitoring. The papers herein address all aspects of the remote measurement of streamflow-estimation of flow velocity, bathymetry (water depth), and discharge-from various types of remotely sensed data acquired from a range of platforms: manned and unmanned aircraft, satellites, and ground-based non-contact sensors.