

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910778111503321
Autore	Carlson Douglas <1943->
Titolo	Roger Tory Peterson [[electronic resource]] : a biography / / by Douglas Carlson
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Austin, : University of Texas Press, 2007
ISBN	0-292-79477-0
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (309 p.)
Collana	Mildred Wyatt-Wold series in ornithology
Disciplina	598.092 B
Soggetti	Ornithologists - United States
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 279-285) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Preface -- Acknowledgments -- 1908--1926. Jamestown, New York -- 1926--1934. New York City and Boston -- 1934. The Field Guide, First Edition -- 1934--1942. New York City -- 1942--1953. Washington, D.C. -- 1954--1974. Old Lyme, Connecticut -- 1974--1980. Old Lyme -- 1980--1996. Old Lyme -- Notes -- Works Cited -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	Beginning with his 1934 Field Guide to the Birds, Roger Tory Peterson introduced literally millions of people to the pleasures of observing birds in the wild. His field guide, which has gone through five editions and sold more than four million copies, fostered an appreciation for the natural world that set the stage for the contemporary environmental movement. When Rachel Carson's Silent Spring sounded a warning about the threat to birds and their habitats in the 1960s, the Peterson field guides had already prepared the public and the scientific community to heed the warning and fight to save habitat and protect endangered species—a result that Peterson wholeheartedly approved. In this authoritative, highly readable biography of Roger Tory Peterson (1908-1996), Douglas Carlson creates a fascinating portrait of the complex, often conflicted man behind the brand name. He describes how Peterson's obsession with birds began in boyhood and continued throughout a multifaceted career as a painter, writer, educator, environmentalist, and photographer. Carlson traces Peterson's long struggle to become both an accomplished bird artist and a scientific

naturalist—competing goals that drove Peterson to work to the point of exhaustion and that also deprived him of many aspects of a normal personal life. Carlson also records Peterson's many lasting achievements, from the phenomenal success of the field guides, to the bird paintings that brought him renown as "the twentieth century's Audubon," to the establishment of the Roger Tory Peterson Institute to carry on his work in conservation and education.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910787889503321
Titolo	Control and surveillance of human African trypanosomiasis : report of a WHO Expert Committee // World Health Organization
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Geneva, Switzerland : , : World Health Organization, , [2013] ©2013
ISBN	92-4-069172-3
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (249 p.)
Collana	WHO technical report series, , 0512-3054 ; ; 984
Disciplina	614.5 614.533
Soggetti	Trypanosomiasis - Africa
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"This report contains the collective views of an international group of experts and does not necessarily represent the decision or the stated policy of the World Health Organization"--T.p.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Contents; Abbreviations and acronyms; WHO Expert Committee on control and surveillance of human African trypanosomiasis; 1. Introduction; 2. Epidemiology of human African trypanosomiasis; 2.1 Two diseases, two parasites, two epidemiological patterns; 2.2 Transmission cycle; 2.2.1 Gambiense human African trypanosomiasis; 2.2.2 Rhodesiense human African trypanosomiasis; 2.3 Reservoirs of infection; 2.3.1 Gambiense human African trypanosomiasis; 2.3.2 Rhodesiense human African trypanosomiasis; 2.4 Risk factors for infection; 2.4.1 Gambiense human African trypanosomiasis 2.4.2 Rhodesiense human African trypanosomiasis2.5 Trends in numbers of cases reported; 2.5.1 Gambiense human African

trypanosomiasis; 2.5.2 Rhodesiense human African trypanosomiasis; 2.6 Geographical distribution and population at risk; 2.7 Global environmental change; 2.8 References; 3. The parasite; 3.1 Taxonomy of human infectious African trypanosomes; 3.2 Morphology and cell structure; 3.3 Life-cycle; 3.4 The *Trypanosoma brucei* genome; 3.5 Immune evasion; 3.6 Biochemistry and modes of drug action; 3.7 Drug resistance; 3.8 References; 4. The vector; 4.1 Classification 4.1.1 Subgenus *Nemorhina* 4.1.2 Subgenus *Glossina* s. str.; 4.1.3 Subgenus *Austenina*; 4.2 Reproductive system; 4.3 Reproduction; 4.4 Lifespan and population dynamics; 4.5 Diet; 4.6 Geographical distribution of the main vector species; 4.6.1 Vector species of the *Nemorhina* subgenus; 4.6.2 Vector species of the *Glossina* s. str. subgenus; 4.6.3 Vector species of the *Austenina* subgenus; 4.7 Tsetse flies in their natural environment; 4.7.1 Main habitats; 4.7.2 Movements; 4.7.3 Looking for hosts; 4.7.4 Feeding preferences; 4.7.5 Activity cycles; 4.7.6 Dispersal; 4.7.7 Resting places 4.8 Population genetics and geometric morphometrics 4.9 Genomics of tsetse flies; 4.10 Tsetse flies as cyclical vectors; 4.11 Vector control strategies; 4.11.1 Control; 4.11.2 Eradication; 4.11.3 Preliminary surveys; 4.12 Tsetse fly control methods; 4.12.1 Bush clearing; 4.12.2 Elimination of wild animal hosts; 4.12.3 Biological control of tsetse flies; 4.12.4 Autonomous control of tsetse flies; 4.12.5 Indigenous tsetse fly control practices; 4.12.6 Ground and aerial insecticide spraying; 4.12.7 Protecting zero grazing units by insecticide-impregnated netting; 4.12.8 Bait methods 4.12.9 Olfactory baits (attractants) for tsetse flies 4.12.10 Live baits; 4.12.11 Sterile insect technique; 4.13 New developments and outlook; 4.14 References; 5. The disease; 5.1 Gambiense human African trypanosomiasis: clinical signs and symptoms; 5.1.1 Lymphadenopathy; 5.1.2 Fever; 5.1.3 Headache; 5.1.4 Pruritus; 5.1.5 Musculoskeletal pain, hepatomegaly and splenomegaly; 5.1.6 Cardiac involvement; 5.1.7 Gastrointestinal symptoms; 5.1.8 Oedema; 5.1.9 Sleep disorder; 5.1.10 Neuropsychiatric symptoms and signs; 5.1.11 Endocrine disorders 5.2 Rhodesiense human African trypanosomiasis: clinical signs and symptoms

Sommario/riassunto

This report provides information about new diagnostic approaches new therapeutic regimens and better understanding of the distribution of the disease with high-quality mapping. The roles of human and animal reservoirs and the tsetse fly vectors that transmit the parasites are emphasized. The new information has formed the basis for an integrated strategy with which it is hoped that elimination of HAT will be achieved. The report also contains recommendations on the approaches that will lead to elimination of the disease. Human African Trypanosomiasis (HAT) is a disease that afflicts populations