

1.	Record Nr.	UNINA990000076230403321
	Autore	Leick, Josef
	Titolo	Das Wasser in der Industrie und im Haushalt / J. Leick
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Dresden-Leipzig : T. Steinkoff, 1941
	Edizione	[2. verbesserte Auf.]
	Descrizione fisica	VIII, 151 p. : ill. ; 22 cm
	Collana	Technische Fortschrittsberichte ; 33
	Disciplina	661.08
	Locazione	FINAG
	Collocazione	23 18 A 34
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
2.	Record Nr.	UNISALENTO991002803289707536
	Titolo	Clavis typographorum librariorumque Italiae 1465-1600 / edidit Gedeon Borsa
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Aureliae Aquensis : V. Koerner, 1980
	Descrizione fisica	2 v. ; 25 cm
	Altri autori (Persone)	Borsa, Gedeon
	Disciplina	686.22
	Soggetti	Tipografi - Italia - 1465-1600 - Cataloghi
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Latino
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia

3. Record Nr.	UNINA9910813340303321
Autore	Chen Xuan <1985->
Titolo	Eastern Han (AD 25-220) tombs in Sichuan / / Xuan Chen
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Oxford, England : , : Archaeopress Publishing Ltd., , 2015
ISBN	1-78491-217-4
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (136 pages)
Collana	Archaeopress Archaeology
Disciplina	951.38
Soggetti	Excavations (Archaeology) - China - Sichuan Sheng Burial - China - History - To 1500 Tombs - China - Sichuan Sheng - History - To 1500 Sichuan Sheng (China) Antiquities
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

4. Record Nr.	UNINA9910373938303321
Titolo	The Duckweed Genomes // edited by Xuan Hieu Cao, Paul Fourounjian, Wenqin Wang
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2020
ISBN	3-030-11045-1
Edizione	[1st ed. 2020.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (XVIII, 185 p. 30 illus., 21 illus. in color.)
Collana	Compendium of Plant Genomes, , 2199-4781
Disciplina	572.862
Soggetti	Plant genetics Plant breeding Agriculture Plant Genetics and Genomics Plant Breeding/Biotechnology
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Importance of duckweeds in basic research and its industrial applications -- Background history of the international Spirodela genome sequencing initiatives -- Cytogenetics and karyotype evolution of duckweeds -- Duckweed organelle genomes -- Repetitive sequences: Impacts and uses in the Spirodela genome -- Genotyping by sequencing of duckweeds -- Genome and transcriptome of Landoltia punctata -- Transcriptome responses of Spirodela polyrhiza -- Strategies & tools for sequencing duckweeds -- Transformation development in duckweeds.
Sommario/riassunto	This book tells the story behind the first Spirodela genome sequencing project. Further, it describes the current genomics applications of these findings, and efforts to sequence new genomes within the family. The closing chapters address the sequencing of the over 1 Gigabase Wolffia genomes, which could have major impacts on genome evolution and agricultural research. The duckweed or Lemnaceae family is a collection of 5 genera and 37 species of the smallest, fastest-growing flowering plants. Many of these aquatic monocotyledonous plants can grow all over the world, in a variety of climates. Given their simplified and

neotenuous morphology, duckweeds have been researched for several decades as a model species for plant physiology and ecotoxicological research, contributing to our understanding e.g. of flowering response, plant circadian systems, sulfur assimilation pathways and auxin biosynthesis. In addition, duckweed-based treatment has been a favorite and feasible means, especially in developing countries, of removing phosphorus and pharmaceutical chemicals from sewage and wastewater. With a dry annual mass yield per hectare of up to 80 tonnes (equivalent to 10 tonnes of protein), duckweed is also a promising aquatic crop in new modern and sustainable agriculture. Besides being an excellent primary or supplemental feedstock for the production of livestock and fish, duckweed biomass can be utilized as a potential resource for human nutrition, biofuel, or bioplastics, depending on water quality as well as protein or starch accumulating procedures. These academic and commercial interests have led to international efforts to sequence the *Spirodela polyrhiza* genome, the smallest and most ancient genome in the family.
