

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910827842503321
Autore	Taiz Lincoln
Titolo	Flora unveiled : the discovery and denial of sex in plants / / Lincoln Taiz and Lee Taiz
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, NY : , : Oxford University Press, , 2018
ISBN	0-19-062773-5 0-19-086867-8 0-19-062772-7
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (545 pages)
Disciplina	581.166
Soggetti	Plants, Sex in - Research - History Sexual dimorphism (Plants)
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Includes index.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Sommario/riassunto	Sex in animals has been known for at least ten thousand years, and this knowledge was exploited during animal domestication in the Neolithic period. In contrast, sex in plants wasn't discovered until the late seventeenth century. Even after its discovery, the sexual 'theory' continued to be hotly debated for another 150 years, pitting the 'sexualists' against the 'asexualists.' Why was the idea of sex in plants so contentious for so long? In answer, 'Flora Unveiled' offers a deep history of perceptions concerning plant gender and sexuality, from the Paleolithic to the nineteenth century.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910820816903321
Autore	Han Enze
Titolo	Non-state Chinese actors and their impact on relations between China and mainland Southeast Asia // Enze Han [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Singapore : , : ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute, , 2021
ISBN	981-4951-34-X
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (19 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Collana	Trends in Southeast Asia
Disciplina	341.2
Soggetti	Non-state actors (International relations) - China China Relations Southeast Asia Southeast Asia Relations China
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 17 Dec 2021).
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- FOREWORD -- Non-State Chinese Actors and Their Impact on Relations between China and Mainland Southeast Asia - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY -- Non-State Chinese Actors and Their Impact on Relations between China and Mainland Southeast Asia
Sommario/riassunto	International relations scholarship and the popular media tend to portray China as a great power with hegemonic designs for Southeast Asia. Moreover, studies on Chinese influence in Southeast Asia predominantly focus on the Chinese state. This paper argues that Chinese non-state actors and their daily encounters with local communities in Southeast Asia deserve equal attention as these interactions evidently produce friction at both the society-to-state and state-to-state level. The influence of Chinese non-state actors in Southeast Asia can be illustrated with three examples, namely, Chinese tourism operations in Thailand, Chinese market demand and agricultural transformations in Myanmar, and Chinese gangs within the casino economy in Cambodia. Thailand has recently become a top tourist destination for Chinese nationals. This has cultural implications as those involved in the tourism industry need to have Chinese language skills. The economic implications include increased competition and decreased accountability as Chinese tour companies have set up in Thailand using Thai locals as nominees. Bilateral

relations also soured after a boat carrying Chinese tourists capsized in Thailand. As global prices of corn rose in 2011 and 2012, areas in Myanmar close to the Chinese border have increased corn cultivation to meet Chinese demands for that crop. This has led to deforestation in these areas. Chinese gangsters fleeing their government's crackdown in China have settled down to operate in the casino economy in Cambodia. Consequentially, there has been a rise in crime rate involving online scams and deteriorating public security. Despite the Chinese government encouraging the Cambodian government to enforce a ban on online gambling, the actions of non-state actors from China continue to be associated with the Chinese state as a whole and there is rising resentment towards the Chinese in Cambodia. The COVID-19 pandemic has temporarily halted cross-border trade between China and mainland Southeast Asia. This has negatively affected local farmers who are dependent on the Chinese market.
