

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9911094446503321
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Titolo	Debt Dynamics and Global Imbalances : : Some Conventional Views Reconsidered / / Guy Meredith
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2007
ISBN	9786613830371 9781462393176 1462393179 9781452769301 1452769303 9781283517928 1283517922 9781451910216 1451910215
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (56 p.)
Collana	IMF Working Papers
Disciplina	335.4 335.4/12
Soggetti	Balance of trade - United States Debts, External - United States Balance of trade Banks and Banking Currency Empirical Studies of Trade Exports and Imports Finance Foreign assets Foreign Exchange Foreign exchange Interest rates Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects International economics International Investment Investments, Foreign Long-term Capital Movements Real exchange rates Real interest rates Trade balance Trade deficits

External position
Financial services
International trade
United States

Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"January 2007."
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 51-54).
Nota di contenuto	Contents; I. Introduction; II. Stylized Facts; A. Evolution of Global Imbalances; Figures; 1. U.S. External Balances, 1979-2005; 2. Movements in Real U.S. Trade Balance: 1995-2005 Versus 1979-89; 3. U.S. Imports and Exports, 1980-2005; 4. U.S. Real Effective Exchange Rate: 1995-2005 Versus 1979-89; 5. U.S. Shares in World GDP, 1980-2005; 6. Ratio of Real Private Consumption to GDP, 1985-20005; 7. U. S. Net Foreign Assets, 1982-2005; 8. U.S. External Assets and Liabilities, 1982-2005; 9. ROW Holdings of Official Reserves, 1971-2005; B. Real Interest Rates; Tables 1. U.S. Real Interest Rates and Growth Rates, 1900-200510. Yield on Inflation-Indexed U.S. Treasuries, 1997-2006; 2. Real Returns on U.S. External Assets and Liabilities, 1953-2004; 11. Real Yields on U.S. External Assets and Liabilities, 1977-2005; 12. U.S. Net International Investment Income, 1977-2005; 13. Valuation Adjustments to U.S. NFA, Cumulative Average, 1983-2005; III. Debt Dynamics; 14. Yields on BAA Corporate Bonds Versus U.S. Treasuries, 1953-2006; IV. Simulation Model; A. Structure; B. Parameterization; V. Simulation Results; A. Initial Equilibrium; B. Calibration of Shocks C. Baseline Simulation 15. Baseline Shocks to Model, 1995-2025; 16. Baseline Simulation Results, 1995-2025; 17. Baseline Simulation Results, 1995-2100; 18. U.S. Real Growth Rate and Marginal Product of Capital; 19. U.S. and ROW Consumption, 1995-2075; D. Alternative Paths for the Shocks; 20. Larger and More Drawn-Out Shocks, 1995-2100; 21. Phase-Out of International Reserve Accumulation, 1995-2025; 22. "Hard-Landing" Scenario, 1995-2025; E. Alternative Parameter Values; 23. Higher Initial Real Interest Rate, 1995-2100; 25. Alternative Trade Price Elasticities, 1995-2150 24. Increasing Asset Substitutability, 1995-2100 26. Ratio of U.S. to Row GDP, 1995-2010; 27. Higher Foreign Growth, 1995-2025; F. Fiscal Policy; 28. "Twin Deficits": Effect on Trade Balance of Change in Fiscal Balance; VI. Concluding Remarks; Appendix: Consumption, Wealth and Real Interest Rates; A. Infinite-Horizon Model; B. Finite-Horizon Model; References
Sommario/riassunto	We use a general-equilibrium model to explain the rise in global trade and payments imbalances since the mid-1990s, and then to construct adjustment paths to a steady state. Assuming that the shocks giving rise to the imbalances do not suddenly reverse, simulated movements in the U.S. trade deficit and exchange rate are smaller and more gradual than suggested by partial-equilibrium analyses. An important factor reducing the size of the adjustments is a simulated real interest rate on U.S. external liabilities that is below both the interest rate on external assets and the U.S. real economic growth rate. In addition, the adjustment takes place over an extended period without significantly

raising the share of U.S. assets in foreign portfolios, in part because depreciation of the dollar requires continued foreign accumulation of U. S. assets just to keep their portfolio share constant.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9911097002703321
Titolo	Conservation and the genetics of populations / / Fred W. Allendorf, Gordon Luikart, Sally N. Aitken ; with illustrations by Agostinho Antunes
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Chichester, West Sussex, : Wiley-Blackwell, 2013
ISBN	1-118-40857-8 1-283-64455-X 1-118-40856-X 9781118408568
Edizione	[2nd ed]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (630 p.)
Collana	New York Academy of Sciences Ser.
Classificazione	467 333.95/16
Disciplina	333.95/16 333.9516 577.88
Soggetti	Biodiversity conservation Population genetics Evolutionary genetics
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Includes bibliographical references (p. [531]-586) and index
Nota di contenuto	Title page; Copyright page; Contents; Guest Box authors; Preface; Preface to the first edition; List of symbols; PART I: Introduction; CHAPTER 1: Introduction; 1.1 Genetics and Civilization; 1.2 What Should We Conserve?; 1.2.1 Phylogenetic diversity; 1.2.2 Populations, species, or ecosystems?; 1.3 How Should We Conserve Biodiversity?; 1.4 Applications of Genetics to Conservation; 1.5 The Future; Guest Box 1: L. Scott Mills and Michael E. Soule, The role of genetics in conservation; CHAPTER 2: Phenotypic variation in natural populations; 2.1 Color Pattern; 2.2 Morphology; 2.3 Behavior 2.4 Phenology 2.5 Differences Among Populations; 2.5.1

Countergradient variation; 2.6 Nongenetic Inheritance; Guest Box 2: Chris J. Foote, Looks can be deceiving: countergradient variation in secondary sexual color in sympatric morphs of sockeye salmon; CHAPTER 3: Genetic variation in natural populations: chromosomes and proteins; 3.1 Chromosomes; 3.1.1 Karyotypes; 3.1.2 Sex chromosomes; 3.1.3 Polyploidy; 3.1.4 Numbers of chromosomes; 3.1.5 Supernumerary chromosomes; 3.1.6 Chromosomal size; 3.1.7 Inversions; 3.1.8 Translocations; 3.1.9 Chromosomal variation and conservation
 3.2 Protein Electrophoresis 3.2.1 Strengths and limitations of protein electrophoresis; 3.3 Genetic Variation within Natural Populations; 3.3.1 Data from natural populations; 3.4 Genetic Divergence Among Populations; Guest Box 3: E. M. Tuttle, Chromosomal polymorphism in the white-throated sparrow; CHAPTER 4: Genetic variation in natural populations: DNA; 4.1 Mitochondrial and Chloroplast Organelle DNA; 4.1.1 Restriction endonucleases and RFLPs; 4.1.2 Polymerase chain reaction; 4.2 Single-Copy Nuclear Loci; 4.2.1 Microsatellites; 4.2.2 PCR of protein-coding loci
 4.2.3 Single nucleotide polymorphisms 4.2.4 Sex-linked markers; 4.3 Multiple Locus Techniques; 4.3.1 Minisatellites; 4.3.2 AFLPs and ISSRs; 4.4 Genomic Tools and Markers; 4.4.1 High-throughput sequencing; 4.4.2 Inferences from sequence data; 4.4.3 EST sequencing applications; 4.4.4 SNP discovery and genotyping by sequencing; 4.5 Transcriptomics; 4.6 Other 'Omics' and The Future; 4.6.1 Metagenomics; Guest Box 4: Louis Bernatchez Rapid evolutionary changes of gene expression in domesticated Atlantic salmon and its consequences for the conservation of wild populations
 PART II: Mechanisms of Evolutionary Change CHAPTER 5: Random mating populations: Hardy-Weinberg principle; 5.1 Hardy-Weinberg Principle; 5.2 Hardy-Weinberg Proportions; 5.3 Testing for Hardy-Weinberg Proportions; 5.3.1 Small sample sizes or many alleles; 5.3.2 Multiple simultaneous tests; 5.4 Estimation of Allele Frequencies; 5.4.1 Recessive alleles; 5.4.2 Null alleles; 5.5 Sex-Linked Loci; 5.5.1 Pseudoautosomal inheritance; 5.6 Estimation of Genetic Variation; 5.6.1 Heterozygosity; 5.6.2 Allelic richness; 5.6.3 Proportion of polymorphic loci
 Guest Box 5: Paul Sunnucks and Birgita D. Hansen, Null alleles and Bonferroni 'abuse': treasure your exceptions (and so get it right for Leadbeater's possum)

Sommario/riassunto

Loss of biodiversity is among the greatest problems facing the world today. Conservation and the Genetics of Populations gives a comprehensive overview of the essential background, concepts, and tools needed to understand how genetic information can be used to conserve species threatened with extinction, and to manage species of ecological or commercial importance. New molecular techniques, statistical methods, and computer programs, genetic principles, and methods are becoming increasingly useful in the conservation of biological diversity. Using a balance of data and theory, coupled w
