

Diagram Of A Dwarf African Frog

An account of the evolution and principles involved in breeding crops grown in the tropics. This book developed from a symposium held in New Delhi in 1970 at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. It begins with a consideration of the history of agriculture. Recent techniques make is possible to set crop plant evolution against the time scale of agricultural development determined with some precision. Throughout the account the studies stress the range of material and changes and improvements in crops, with special reference to their importance not only in the tropics, but also to world agriculture. This book brings to the notice of geneticists and breeders in western countries the work undertaken in India in elucidating the evolution of world wide importance. It is also an authoritative account for students of plant breeding in the tropics taking courses in universities, in institutes and colleges of agriculture who need to have within the covers of one book a comprehensive, yet concise text that clearly sets out the principles involved in the breeding of crops grown in the tropics.

This volume contains fifteen papers given at the International Workshop on African Archaeobotany in Groningen in 2003. Several papers deal with the domestication history and related aspects of specific plants, including wheat (*Triticum*), rice (*Oryza*), pearl millet (*Pennisetum glaucum*), fig (*Ficus*), cotton (*Gossypium*), silk-cotton (*Ceiba pentandra*) and baobab (*Adansonia digitata*). The exploitation of woody vegetations, members of the sedge family (Cyperaceae) and the botanical composition of mummy garlands. Three papers present the subfossil plant remains from Egyptian sites: Pharaonic caravan routes through the Theban Desert, Predynastic Adaima and Napatan to Islamic Qasr Ibrim. The last contribution presents an update inventory of the plant remains from the Agricultural Museum (Dokki, Cairo). The book covers a wide range of countries and includes Namibia, Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal, Mauritania, Canary Isles, Libya and Egypt.

In Malaysia race is viewed not as an external attribute attached to a person but rather as an innate characteristic. Starting from this foundation, race and indigeneity have featured prominently in Malaysian politics throughout the post-war era, influencing both the civil status and property rights of broad sectors of the population. Scientific opinion shapes Malaysian racial politics, but much of the discussion rests on concepts developed within the discipline of anthropology and by the colonial administration in a process that dates back to the early nineteenth century. Taming the Wild examines the complex history of indigeneity and racial thought in the Malay Peninsula, and the role played by the politics of knowledge in determining racial affairs concerning indigenous or aboriginal people. The author shows that the classifications of indigenous and Malay depend on a mixture of cultural, social and religious knowledge that is compressed under the heading race but differs according to the circumstances under which it is produced and the uses to which it is put. By historicizing the categorization of aboriginal groups in Malaya, Taming the Wild situates racial knowledge within larger frames of anthropological and racial thought, and highlights the persistence of nineteenth-century understandings of indigeneity and Malayness in racial contestations in modern Malaysia.

The Kingdon Field Guide to African Mammals

Cambridge Global English Stage 5 Teacher’s Resource

Annual Report

An Ecological and Evolutionary Approach

Progress in African Archaeobotany

Asteroseismology Across the HR Diagram

Through eight successful editions, and over nearly 40 years, Biogeography: An Ecological and Evolutionary Approach has provided a thorough and comprehensive exploration of the varied scientific disciplines and research that are essential to understanding the subject. The text has been praised for its solid background in historical biogeography and basic biology, that is enhanced and illuminated by discussions of current research. This new edition incorporates the exciting changes of the recent years, and presents a thoughtful exploration of the research and controversies that have transformed our understanding of the biogeography of the world. It also clearly identifies the three quite different arenas of biogeographical research: continental biogeography, island biogeography and marine biogeography. It is the only current textbook with full coverage of marine biogeography. It reveals how the patterns of life that we see today have been created by the two great Engines of the Planet - the Geological Engine, plate tectonics, which alters the conditions of life on the planet, and the Biological Engine, evolution, which responds to these changes by creating new forms and patterns of life.

We stand at the threshold of an exciting era of Asteroseismology. In a few months' time, the Canadian small-satellite asteroseismology mission MOST will be laun ched. Danish and French missions MONS and COROT should follow, with the ESA mission Eddington following in 2007/8. Helioseismology has proved spec tacularly successful in imaging the internal structure and dynamics of the Sun and probing the physics of the solar interior. Ground-based observations have detected solar-like oscillations on alpha Centauri A and other Sun-like stars, and diagnostics similar to those used in helioseismology are now being used to test and constrain the physics and evolutionary state of these stars. Multi-mode oscillations are being observed in an abundance of other stars, including slowly pulsating B stars (SPB stars), delta Scuti stars, Ap stars and the pulsating white dwarfs. New classes of pulsators continue to be discovered across the Hertzsprung-Russell diagram. For good reason it was decided to entitle our conference 'Asteroseismology Across the HR Diagram'. Yet the challenges still to be faced to make asteroseismology across the HR diagram a reality are formidable. Observation, data analysis and theory all pose hard problems to be overcome. In conceiving this meeting, the aim of the organisers was to facilitate a cross-fertilization of ideas and approaches between researchers working on different pulsators and with different areas of expertise. We venture to suggest that in this the conference was a great success.

This dictionary provides those studying or working in archaeology with a complete reference to the field.

Being a Revision and Continuation of Sidney Mendelssohn’s South African Bibliography (1910)

South African Journal of Plant and Soil

Academic American Encyclopedia

The Dry Forests and Woodlands of Africa

Second Edition

Towards the Sustainable Use of African Wetlands

Part of a sequence of science activity books for grades 1-6. This title focuses on activities that help students in grade 4 understand animal habitats and behavior through hands-on activities.

The international contributors to this penetrating volume apply fresh perspectives and new methodologies to the Asian colonial experience, from the eighteenth century through the post World War II decolonization. Historiography, gender, military studies, finance, and issues of race and class all feature in this wide-ranging account of the diversity of human relationships. In the process, structural oppression, colonialism was not a one-way communicative process, as this volume demonstrates through its analysis of the ever-shifting roles of colonizer and colonized.

Consistent with previous editions of An Introduction to Physical Science, the goal of the new Thirteenth edition is to stimulate students' interest in and gain knowledge of the physical sciences. Presenting content in such a way that students develop the critical reasoning and problem-solving skills that are needed in an ever-changing technological world, the author covers a wide range of divisions of physical sciences: physics, chemistry, astronomy, meteorology, and geology. Ideal for a non-science majors course, topics are treated both descriptively and quantitatively, providing instructors the flexibility to emphasize an approach that works best for their students. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product packaging may not be included in the eBook version.

A South African Bibliography to the Year 1925

The Encyclopedia Americana

The Goat

Biogeography

South African Journal of Science

The New Struggle

Nowhere else in the world did industrialized countries leave such early marks in the rainforest as in West Africa. Past and present developments here are in one way or the other significant for rainforests on other continents as weil. West Africa is a pioneer in both a good and a bad sense. This is reason enough to take a closer look at the history of moist tropical West Africa. Until recently, no one really seemed to be interested in the rainforests except for a few specialists. The world's scientific community neglected to study the incalculable riches of tropical forests, to make the public aware of them and their due importance. Although interdisciplinary research has been a popular topic for some decades now, it was not applied to just the most complex habitat on earth. Scientists from all fields studied only that which was easiest to record, seemingly blind to a myriad of details awaiting closer examination. Botanists wentabout establishing their herbariums and paid much too little attention to the vegetation as a whole, or to the significance of useful plants for local populations. Zoologists, too, busied themselves with collecting and describing species. Anthropologists, on the other hand, tended to overlook faunal details: in their ignorance of the animal world, they wrote of tigers and deer in Africa. And finally, foresters saw neither the forest nor the trees for the timber - and even confused rainforests with monocultures of fir trees.

The dry forests and woodlands of Sub-Saharan Africa are major ecosystems, with a broad range of strong economic and cultural incentives for keeping them intact. However, few people are aware of their importance, compared to tropical rainforests, despite them being home to more than half of the continent's population. This unique book brings together scientific knowledge on this topic from East, West, and Southern Africa and describes the relationships between forests, woodlands, people and their livelihoods. Dry forest is defined as vegetation dominated by woody plants, primarily trees, the canopy of which covers more than 10 per cent of the ground surface, occurring in climates with a dry season of three months or more. This broad definition - wider than those used by many authors - incorporates vegetation types commonly termed woodland, shrubland, thicket, savanna, wooded grassland, as well as dry forest in its strict sense. The book provides a comparative analysis of management experiences from the different geographic regions, emphasizing the need to balance the utilization of dry forests and woodland products between current and future human needs. Further, the book explores the techniques and strategies that can be deployed to improve the management of African dry forests and woodlands for the benefit of all, but more importantly, the communities that live off these vegetation formations. Thus, the book lays a foundation for improving the management of dry forests and woodlands for the wide range of products and services they provide.

Deals with the period beginning at the close of the Neolithic era, from around the eighth millennium before our era. This period of some 9,000 years of history has been sub-divided into four major geographical zones, following the pattern of African historical research. Chapters 1 to 12 cover the corridor of the Nile, Egypt and Nubia. Chapters 13 to 16 relate to the Ethiopian highlands. Chapters 17 to 20 describe the part of Africa later called the Maghrib and its Saharan hinterland. Chapters 21 to 29, the rest of Africa as well as some of the islands of the Indian Ocean.--Publisher's description

African Renaissance

Ecology — Threats — Conservation

The Sahara, Ecological Change and Early Economic History

Teacher's Guide

Taming the Wild

A Dictionary of Archaeology

Cambridge Global English (1-6) is a six-level Primary course following the Cambridge Primary English as a Second Language Curriculum Framework developed by Cambridge English Language Assessment. Teacher's Resource 5 provides step-by-step guidance notes for teachers for each lesson in every unit to support teaching the content of Learner's Book 5. Notes on Activity Book 5 are also included. A unit overview provides a snapshot of lesson objectives and the language and skills covered. The notes include answer keys to activities in the Learner's Book and Activity Book, complete audio scripts, suggestions for differentiation and assessment, cross-curricular links, portfolio opportunities and additional unit-linked photocopiable activities and unit-based wordlists.

Ideal for school projects.

"This volume covers the period from the end of the Neolithic era to the beginning of the seventh century of our era. This lengthy period includes the civilization of Ancient Egypt, the history of Nubia, Ethiopia, North Africa and the Sahara, as well as of the other regions of the continent and its islands."--Publisher's description

Essays on Colonial Domination and Asian Agency

Fields of Change

South African Astronomical Observatory Report for the Year Ending...

A Biosystematic Study of the African and Madagascan Rubiaceae-Anthospermeae

UNESCO General History of Africa, Vol. I, Abridged Edition

Africa

Contains 30 essays based on papers and speeches delivered at the African Renaissance Conference in Johannesburg in 1998. The subject matter ranges from overviews of Africa's history to moral renewal, culture and education, political and economic transformation, science and technology, and the role of the media and telecommunications. All the contributions have one thing in common: a strong African focus and a commitment to attain prosperity for the continent in the new millennium.

Jonathan Kingdon, one of the world's foremost authorities on African mammals, has both written and illustrated this landmark field guide. The unique combination of his extensive field experience and artistic talent has produced a stunning work that sets new standards. The concise text provides full information on identification, distribution, ecology, relationships and conservation status, with introductory profiles that summarise the characteristics of each mammal group. All known species of African land mammal are covered, with coverage of several of the more complex groups of small mammals simplified by reference to genera. Classification has been fully updated and this new edition includes many newly recognised species. With over 780 colour illustrations, numerous line drawings and more than 520 maps, this book will be an essential companion to anyone visiting Africa or with an interest in the mammals of the continent. Competition note: There are regional mammal books covering southern Africa, for example, but none that covers the whole continent in a portable format. The smaller-format and more concise Kingdon Pocket Guide to African Mammals may be more appealing to a more general safari market, but is much less comprehensive and more out of date.

Describes the history of Africa and examines the tribes and cultures of its countries.

Proceedings of the Asteroseismology Workshop Porto, Portugal 1–5 July 2002

Evolutionary Studies in World Crops

The Rainforests of West Africa

Amateur Gardening

Ancient Civilizations of Africa

South African Mining

This study examines and explains how British explorers visualized the African interior in the latter part of the nineteenth century, providing the first sustained analysis of the process by which this visual material was transformed into the illustrations in popular travel books. At that time, central Africa was, effectively, a blank canvas for Europeans, unknown and devoid of visual representations. While previous works have concentrated on exploring the stereotyped nature of printed imagery of Africa, this study examines the actual production process of images and the books in which they were published in order to demonstrate how, why, and by whom the images were manipulated. Thus, the main focus of the work is not on the aesthetic value of pictures, but in the activities, interaction, and situations that gave birth to them in both Africa and Europe.

With over 50,000 distinct species in sub-Saharan Africa alone, the African continent is endowed with an enormous wealth of plant resources. While more than 25 percent of known species have been used for several centuries in traditional African medicine for the prevention and treatment of diseases, Africa remains a minor player in the global natural products market largely due to lack of practical information. This updated and expanded second edition of the Handbook of African Medicinal Plants provides a comprehensive review of more than 2,000 species of plants employed in indigenous African medicine, with full-color photographs and references from over 1,100 publications. The first part of the book contains a catalog of the plants used as ingredients for the preparation of traditional remedies, including their medicinal uses and the parts of the plant used. This is followed by a pharmacognostical profile of 170 of the major herbs, with a brief description of the diagnostic features of the leaves, flowers, and fruits and monographs with botanical names, common names, synonyms, African names, habitat and distribution, ethnomedicinal uses, chemical constituents, and reported pharmacological activity. The second part of the book provides an introduction to African traditional medicine, outlining African cosmology and beliefs as they relate to healing and the use of herbs, health foods, and medicinal plants. This book presents scientific documentation of the correlation between the observed folk use and demonstrable biological activity, as well as the characterized constituents of the plants.

Biosystematic studies on the Rubiaceae have a long tradition at the Institute of Botany in Vienna. Within this family the Anthospermeae, and especially its African and Madagascan members, are of particular interest because of several aspects in their evolution: 1) Perfection of anemophily within an otherwise nearly exclusively zoophilous family; 2) transitions from hermaphrodity to polygamy and finally dioecy; 3) differentiation from large and long-lived shrubs to short-lived herbs; 4) adaptive radiation from humid to seasonally dry, fire-exposed and xeric habitats. However, morphological diversity linked to sexual differentiation, modifier plasticity, and eco-geographical polymorphism have for a long time hampered our understanding of the relationships among these African Anthospermeae. Thus, it was imperative to put special emphasis on field observations and to carry out a variety of experiments with cultivated plants in addition to the analysis of an enormous herbarium material. The author, for this reason, carried out extensive field work, often under very adverse conditions, and covered most African countries from Ethiopia to Southern Africa and twice visited Madagascar. In this way a multitude of data was accumulated on the group in respect to germination and growth form, vegetative and reproductive morphology, anatomy and biology, embryology, karyology, crossing relationships, phytochemistry, distribution and ecology, etc.

Visualizing Africa in Nineteenth-Century British Travel Accounts

Responding to the West

Managing for Products and Services

Journal of the East Africa Natural History Society and National Museum

Monthly Notes of the Astronomical Society of Southern Africa

Diversity and Change in the Indian Subcontinent

The Goat: A Natural History offers a complete overview of this captivating creature, from the goatish Greek god Pan, to their cognitive capacity and typical milk yields. It is no secret that goats are highly intelligent. They are also curious, gentle, independent, very social, and full of character. They hate to get wet and will avoid puddles. Among the first domesticated animals, goats are a common character in western mythology. In ancient Greece, Crete, and Egypt, goats even received divine honours. Goats are increasingly appreciated for their high adaptability to a wide variety of environmental conditions, and will thrive in the warmer, dryer world of the future. This book reveals everything you need to know about the natural history of a fascinating animal.

Methodology and African Prehistory

An Introduction to Physical Science

Handbook of African Medicinal Plants, Second Edition

A Review of the Natural Resources of the African Continent

Journal of East African Natural History

Understanding the African Philosophical Concept Behind the "Diagram of the Law of Opposites"