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unraveling the voynich codex reviews the historical botanical zoological and iconographic evidence related to the voynich codex one of the most enigmatic historic texts of all time the bizarre voynich codex has often been referred to as the most mysterious book in the world discovered in an italian catholic college in 1912 by a polish book dealer wilfrid voynich it was eventually bequeathed to the beinecke rare book and manuscript library of yale university it contains symbolic language that has defied translation by eminent cryptologists the codex is encyclopedic in scope and contains sections known as herbal pharmaceutical balenological nude nymphs bathing in pools astrological cosmological and a final section of text that may be prescriptions but could be poetry or incantations because the vellum has been carbon dated to the early 15th century and the manuscript was known to be in the collection of emperor rudolf ii of the holy roman empire sometime between 1607 and 1622 current dogma had assumed it a european manuscript of the 15th century however based on identification of new world plants animals a mineral as well as cities and volcanos of central mexico the authors of this book reveal that the codex is clearly a document of colonial new spain furthermore the illustrator and author are identified as native to mesoamerica based on a name and ligated initials in the first botanical illustration this breakthrough in voynich studies indicates that the failure to decipher the manuscript has been the result of a basic misinterpretation of its origin in time and place tentative assignment of the voynichese symbols also provides a key to decipherment based on mesoamerican languages a document from this time free from filter or censor from either spanish or inquisitorial authorities has major importance in our understanding of life in 16th century mexico publisher s note for the ebook editions voynichese symbols are only rendered properly in the pdf format smallholder farming systems contribute a substantial quantity of the food consumed in many lower and middle income countries and contribute to the national and local economies despite the importance of smallholder farming a transformation is needed in order to deliver food security and decent incomes for the farmers themselves and at the national level this transformation must also be sustainable in terms of environmental impacts and social equity in order to be successful in the long term the pressures of population growth climate change and land fragmentation compound the problem addressing these overlapping issues is a big challenge one obstacle is the lack of good quality granular data linking these issues together household surveys are the workhorse method for gathering such data but there are well known problems that prevent household survey data from building up a big picture and delivering insights beyond the geographical boundary of each individual study such obstacles include the lack of access to datasets differences in survey design and respondent biases agile data oriented research tools can help to overcome these challenges we use the term agile to imply methods that do not attempt exhaustive measurements which are designed to be easy to

use and which entail some degree of flexibility in terms of adaptation to local conditions and integration with other tools or methods often these methods also nudge the behavior of tool users towards best practices in recent years various research tools and approaches have been published which fit within our definition of agile data oriented research tools the domains these tools function in include monitoring and evaluation intervention targeting tailored information delivery citizen science credit scoring and user feedback collection all with the over arching aim to improve data quality and access for those studying the sustainable development of smallholder farming systems the goal of this research topic is to better define that niche the ecosystem of tools and current practices and to explore how such approaches can provide the underpinning knowledge required for the transformation of smallholder farming systems one example of an agile data oriented research tool is the rural household multi indicator survey rhomis it is a modular digital system for building household surveys addressing the common topics in smallholder development it was purposefully designed to give a broad overview of the farm system whilst keeping survey duration to a minimum to be user friendly in implementation and to be sufficiently flexible to function in a broad variety of locations and projects since 2015 it has been used by 30 organizations in 32 countries to interview over 34 000 households the tool and database are open access and a community of practice is developing around the tool we particularly welcome contributions that engage with the rhomis tool and data however we also describe the tool in order to provide an example of what is meant by an agile data oriented research tool and welcome contributions focusing on other tools or methodologies we encourage the submission of manuscripts addressing the above topic and those which fit within one of the following three sub themes i perspectives or review articles which explore the niche best practices or promising approaches in agile data oriented research tools for smallholder farm system transformation also technology and code articles that describe new tools are welcomed ii original research articles presenting analyses based on data derived from agile data oriented tools used at the project level examples include impact evaluations adoption studies targeting studies or adaptive management and should reflect on the additional benefit leveraged by the agile method applied iii original research articles that make use of the large amounts of data generated by such agile methods and or link between agile data and other data sources examples include meta analyses of data from multiple studies layering data collected from different agile tools or linking agile data to remote sensing or large scale modeling outputs nitrogen n is a mineral nutrient that is essential for the normal growth and development of plants that is required in the highest quantity it is an element of nucleic acids proteins and photosynthetic metabolites therefore crucial for crop growth and metabolic processes recently it was estimated that n fertilizers could meet the demand of the world s population however overuse and misuse of n fertilizers raised environmental concerns associated with n losses by nitrous oxide n₂o emissions ammonia nh₃ volatilization and nitrate no₃ leaching for instance nh₃ is a pollutant in the atmosphere n₂o is a greenhouse gas that has a warming potential 298 times higher than co₂ and contributes to

ozone depletion and NO_3 causes eutrophication of water bodies agricultural practices account for about 90 of NH_3 and 70 of N_2O anthropogenic emissions worldwide the efficient use of n chemical fertilizers can be attained through cultural and agronomic practices nitrogen use efficiency NUE is an important trait that has been studied for decades in different crops the grain production or economic return from the per unit supply of n fertilizer simply explained the NUE several definitions were suggested by different researchers NUE can be defined as the product of n uptake efficiency NUE_p and n utilization efficiency NUE_u an increase in NUE increases the yield biomass quality and quantity of crops n is generally applied as chemical fertilizer to the soil whereas a small amount is added to some crops like grain legumes through the fixation process on the other hand crop plants take n through the root system in the form of nitrate or ammonium which is thereby used in different metabolic processes a number of studies have been conducted to increase the NUE in different crops and it has been indicated that NUE can be improved by agronomic physiological biochemical breeding as well as molecular approaches nitrogen is the main limiting nutrient after carbon hydrogen and oxygen for the photosynthetic process phyto hormonal and proteomic changes and the growth development of plants to complete their lifecycle excessive and inefficient use of n fertilizer results in enhanced crop production costs and atmospheric pollution atmospheric nitrogen 71 in the molecular form is not available for the plants for the world's sustainable food production and atmospheric benefits there is an urgent need to upgrade nitrogen use efficiency in the agricultural farming system nitrogen losses are too high due to excess amount low plant population poor application methods etc which can go up to 70 of total available nitrogen these losses can be minimized up to 15-30 by adopting improved agronomic approaches such as optimal dosage of nitrogen application of n by using canopy sensors maintaining plant population drip fertigation and legume based intercropping therefore the major concern of modern days is to save economic resources without sacrificing farm yield as well as the safety of the global environment i.e. greenhouse gas emissions ammonium volatilization and nitrate leaching revised and updated in accordance with modern taxonomic proposals this edition offers a well documented logical and clear explanation of the structure and classification of fungi along with an introduction to physiological biochemical genetic and ecological data the taxonomic approach provides a framework with predictive value therefore the discussions of the numerous activities of fungi that directly or indirectly impact other living things including humans are discussed in the context of their close relatives contains scores of illustrations life cycle drawings tables and new photographs

Unraveling the Voynich Codex

2018-08-16

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Agile Data-Oriented Research Tools to Support Smallholder Farm System Transformation

2023-05-09

smallholder farming systems contribute a substantial quantity of the food consumed in many lower and middle income countries and contribute to the national and local economies despite the importance of smallholder farming a transformation is needed in order to deliver food security and decent incomes for the farmers themselves and at the national level this transformation must also be sustainable in terms of environmental impacts and social equity in order to be successful in the long term the pressures of population growth climate change and land fragmentation compound the problem addressing these overlapping issues is a big challenge one obstacle is the lack of good quality granular data linking these issues together household surveys are the workhorse method for

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Bibliografía española

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