

Biogeography And Ecology Of Southern Africa 1 Ed 78

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Biogeography and Ecology of Southern Africa. Usually dispatched within 3 to 5 business days. Usually dispatched within 3 to 5 business days. Southern Africa is certainly not a naturally bounded area so that there are several possibilities for delineating it and concepts about its extent. Wellington* discussed the various possibilities for delineation and suggested that one line stands out more clearly and definitely as a physical boundary than any other, namely the South Equatorial Divide ...

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Introduction. Southern Africa is certainly not a naturally bounded

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~~Biogeography and Ecology of Southern Africa | SpringerLink~~
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~~Biogeography and Ecology of Southern Africa Monographiae ...~~
The difficulty to describe the biogeography of marine invertebrates in the higher latitudes of the Southern Ocean has been outlined by various authors (see Crame, 1996 and citations therein). The higher latitudes of the Southern Ocean comprise the area between Antarctica and South America, including all the islands around the Antarctic continent.

~~On the biogeography and ecology of the Southern Ocean ...~~
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~~Biogeography and Ecology of Southern Africa~~
Southern Africa is certainly not a naturally bounded area so that there are various possibilities for delineating it. Southern Africa then, as conceived here, covers an area of some 6 100 000 km² and is extremely varied both in biotic and abiotic aspects. This book concentrates on biogeographical patterns and their explanation in an historical and ecological way.

~~Biogeography and ecology of Southern Africa.~~
Book : Biogeography and Ecology of Southern Africa. 2. 2. 1978
pp.661-1439

~~Biogeography and Ecology of Southern Africa. 2.~~
Quaternary vegetation changes in southern Africa -- Biogeography and ecology. 7. Biogeographical division of southern Africa ; 8. Capensis ; 9. The Karoo-Namib Region ; 10. The Sudan-Zambezi Region ; 11. The Afromontane Region ; 12. The Afro-alpine Region ; 13. The Indian Ocean Coastal Belt ; 14.

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Biogeography and ecology.- 7 Biogeographical division of southern Africa.- 8 Capensis.- 9 The Karoo-Namib Region.- 10 The Sudano-Zambezi Region.- 11 The Afromontane Region.- 12 The Afro-alpine Region.- 13 The Indian Ocean Coastal Belt.- 14 The Guineo-Congolian transition to southern Africa.- 15 Primary production ecology in southern Africa.- 16 Megadrilacea (Oligochaeta).- 17 Onychophora.- 18 Arachnida (except Acari).- 19 Acari, by Magdalena.- 20 Myriapoda.- 21 Odonata.- 22 Orthoptera.- 23 ...

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~~Biogeography and Ecology of Southern Africa by Werger ...~~

Biogeography and ecology of southern Portuguese butterflies and burnets (Lepidoptera) \ud During several visits to the western part of the Algarve (southern Portugal), the author mapped the butterflies and burnets of this region. In total, I observed 58 butterfly species (51 Papilionoidea, 7 Hesperidae) and 6 Zygaenidae during my observations ...

~~Biogeography and ecology of southern Portuguese ...~~

Environment, present and past --1 The geomorphology of central and southern Africa --2 Climatic indices and classifications in relation to the biogeography of southern Africa --3 Rainfall changes over South Africa during the period of meteorological record --4 Schematic soil map of southern Africa south of latitude 16° 30'S --5 Late Cretaceous and Tertiary vegetation history of Africa --6 Quaternary vegetation changes in southern Africa --Biogeography and ecology --7 Biogeographical ...

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Pris: 5119 kr. Inbunden, 1978. Skickas inom 10-15 vardagar. Köp Biogeography and Ecology of Southern Africa av Marinus J A Werger, A C Van Bruggen på Bokus.com.

~~Biogeography and Ecology of Southern Africa — Marinus J A ...~~

Ecologists and biogeographers have been intrigued for a long time by the striking similarity of the vegetation and flora of southern temperate zone regions separated by large oceans. These...

~~The Ecology and Biogeography of Nothofagus Forests ...~~

Boris R. Krasnov, Georgy I. Shenbrot, Maxim M. Vinarski, Natalia P. Korolova, Vinarskaya, Irina S. Khokhlova, Multi-site generalized dissimilarity modelling reveals drivers of species turnover in ectoparasite assemblages of small mammals across the northern and central Palaearctic, Global Ecology and Biogeography, 10.1111/geb.13143, 29, 9 ...

With 'Biogeography and Ecology in South America' as the general theme, a total of twenty-nine contributions by thirty authors is offered here in two volumes, being volumes 18 and 19 of the *Monographiae Biologicae*. Most of these discussions deal with decidedly specialist themes and the editors have been particularly concerned to ensure that the authors enjoyed the greatest possible freedom in the preparation of their work in order that different points of view and interpretations, together with some questions of controversy, may be clarified. This also applies, of course, to the several chapters in which general themes (geographical substance, climate, geology, vegetation, amongst others) are discussed. Since the amount of material available is too great to enable one to aspire to a presentation of the complete biogeographical and ecological picture, this procedure seems expedient. However, these two volumes could well be regarded as being a preparatory work for just such a complete description. Each of the separate technical contributions refers to the continent as a whole, in order to characterise it as such from the viewpoint of the specialist. For this reason it was necessary to forgo special discussions of particular regions or types of landscape, although South America of all places is remarkably rich in unique regional phenomena, the altiplano of Peru and Bolivia, the relict forests of Fray Jorge, the shrub formations of Tierra del Fuego, the lakes of the High Andes, for example.

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Southern Africa is certainly not a naturally bounded area so that there are several possibilities for delineating it and concepts about its extent. Wellington* discussed the various possibilities for delineation and suggested that one line stands out more clearly and definitely as a physical boundary than any other, namely the South Equatorial Divide, the watershed between the Zaïre, Cuanza and Rufiji Rivers on the one hand and the Zambezi, Cunene and Rovuma Rivers on the other. This South Equatorial Divide is indeed a major line of separation for some organisms and is also applicable in a certain geographical sense, though it does not possess the slightest significance for many other groups of organisms, ecosystems or geographical and physical features of Africa. The placing of the northern boundary of southern Africa differs in fact strongly per scientific discipline and is also influenced by practical considerations regarding the possibilities of scientific work as subordinate to certain political realities and historically grown traditions. This is illustrated, for example, in such works as the Flora of Southern Africa, where the northern boundary of the area is conceived as the northern and eastern political boundaries of South West Africa, South Africa and Swaziland. Botswana, traditionally included in the area covered by the Flora Zambesiaca, thus forms a large wedge in 'Southern Africa'.

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This book is the third in a series of publications devoted to the biogeographical and ecological research in the Southern Hemisphere, published in the "Monographiae Biologicae". After dealing with Australia (vol. VIII) and Southern Africa (Vol. XIV) it was thought essential to include Antarctica in this series. Ever since the expedition of the "Belgica" made the first successful wintering within the antarctic circle in 1898 and brought back a very rich harvest of scientific data, Belgium kept a vivid interest in Antarctica and took an active part in the modern and international exploration of this vast continent. As part of their programs for the International Geophysical Year (I. G. Y.) twelve nations established permanent or semi-permanent bases on the Antarctic Continent or on subantarctic islands. Thus a new era of vast and free international scientific collaboration in the Antarctic was opened and it culminated in the formulation and the signing of the Antarctic Treaty (Washington 1959). It was recognized and accepted that "Antarctica" shall be used for peaceful purposes only and "Freedom of scientific investigation in Antarctica and cooperation toward that end, as applied during the I. G. Y. , shall continue . . ." In order to organize this collaboration e. g. by full exchange of programs and results a "Special Committee on Antarctic Research" (S. C. A. R.) was founded in 1957.

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