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Examines the structural evolution of the Earth's crust from the Triassic period to the present. The book describes the patterns of distribution, and the composition and accumulation conditions of formations in the various geological periods in all the continents and oceans.

The animals loosely termed fish constitute more than half of all known vertebrate species. There are approximately 27,000 described living species of bony fishes (Euteleostomi = Osteichthyes), about 70 species of hagfishes and some 34 species of lampreys. Approximately 970 species are chondrichthyans, the sharks and their relatives, which were the

Translated from Russian, this text looks at the development of the earth's crust in the Palaeozoic period and starts from the Vendian to the Late Cambrian period. Moving on to include Ordovician to the mature stage of Caledonian and initial stage of development of Hercynian mobile belts; Silurian-Early Devonian. The completion of development of the Caledonian and early, mature and end stages of the Hercynian mobile belts; the birth of Cimmerian mobile belts and ending with the Palaeozoic.

The Antarctic fish fauna has evolved over a long period of geographic and climatic isolation. In the course of this evolution, Antarctic fish have developed specialized adaptations, some of which characterize these organisms as unique. In strong contrast to the continental shelf faunas elsewhere, the Antarctic shelf ichthyofauna is dominated by a single highly endemic group, the Notothenioidei. This group of perciform fish probably first appeared and diversified in the early Tertiary. The development of the Polar Front (referred to as the Antarctic Convergence in the older literature) resulted in a natural oceanographic barrier to migration in either direction, and thus became a key factor in the evolution of Antarctic fish. The dominance of the Antarctic continental shelf fauna by a single taxonomic group of fish provides a simplified natural laboratory for exploring the wealth of physiological, biochemical and ecological adaptations that characterize the fauna. Understanding of the patterns of adaptation in this highly specialized group of fish can tell us much about of evolution.

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A comprehensive description of the biology and ecology of Southern Ocean fishes and the first detailed account of finfish exploitation in the Southern Ocean.

This book encompasses the body of available scientific information on the notothenioid fish Pleuragramma antarctica commonly known as Antarctic silverfish. This plankton-feeder of the

intermediate trophic level is the most abundant fish in the coastal regions of high Antarctica, and plays a pivotal ecological role as the main prey of top predators like seals, penguins, whales and Antarctic toothfish. Broad circum-polar distribution, a key role in the Antarctic shelf pelagic ecosystem, and adaptations makes understanding the species' likely response to environmental change relevant to foresee the potential responses at the local ecosystem level. Additionally, a detailed understanding of the abundance and trophic interactions of such a dominant keystone species is a vital element of informing the development of marine spatial planning and marine protected areas in the Antarctic continental shelf region. Experts in the field provide here unique insights into the evolutionary adaptation, eco-physiology, trophic ecology, reproductive and population ecology of the Antarctic silverfish and provide new clues about its vulnerability in facing the challenges of the ongoing environmental changes.

Water is a living tissue influenced by chemical, biological and physical factors that, in turn, are influenced by local and climatic factors. Fish have to adjust physiologically to these alterations in habitat to survive. Physiological adaptation is a dynamic and never-ending process that has resulted in myriad fish groups adapted to the vast environmental diversity which exists on Earth. Moreover, adaptively modified organisms acquire greater ability to exploit the full range of natural environments, by adopting new modes of life in many situations. This book is a journey through fish adaptations.

This study presents the fundamental principles of the theory of modelling with equivalent materials. Recommendations are given for the computation and development of models as well as planning and conduction of experiments. Experimentation, techniques adopted for measurement of pressure, stress &

strain as well as the methods employed for predicting geomechanical processes during mining for minerals.

Presents the results of a 15-year research programme into the ecology of the Antarctic marine environment.

This text deals with the estimation, prediction and improvement of the durability of building structures and constructions from composite materials with inorganic, organic and mixed binders. It describes a method for improving the durability of structures and constructions.

Discussing rock breakage by blasting, this text includes: results of complex investigations into the rock breakage mechanism and the patterns of crack formation during a blast; problems of modelling; and principal equations linking the model with prototype and similarity criteria.

The results of theoretical and experimental investigations of seismic waves depending on natural and technological factors are discussed, with methods for engineering calculations of industrial blast parameters.

This work contains results of the latest studies on the composition, structure and properties of humic substances, which are the largest and most important component of organic matter of different types of soils. It should be useful for soil scientists and nature conservationists.

Representing the latest knowledge of the ecology and the physiology of cold-adapted microorganisms, plants and animals, this book explains the mechanisms of cold-adaptation on the enzymatic and molecular level, including results from the first crystal structures of enzymes of cold-adapted organisms.

This work provides a translation of "Modelirovanie deistviya vzriva pri razruzhenii gornikh porod" (Moscow, 1990). Presenting theories of simulating blast effects in elastic and elastoplastic media, it covers topics such as the classical and modern methods for modelling rock breakage by blasting.

Translation of the Russian edition of 1988 on peculiarities of the Arabian-Nubian Shield in the Precambrian, prerift magmatism in the Red Sea Rift zone, evolution of the crust in rift forming zones.

This important volume provides an original synthesis and novel overview of Antarctic fish biology,

detailing the evolution of these fish in some of the most unusual and extreme environments in the world. Focusing on one group of fish, the notothenoioids, which contain the majority of the current organismal diversity, this book describes a fauna that has evolved in isolation and experienced incredible adaptive radiation by acquiring numerous physiological specializations. Darwin's finches and African cichlids may be joined by Antarctic fishes as exemplars of adaptive radiation. The books' coverage is detailed and comprehensive, and the author clearly recognizes the fact that these fish are a component of a most interesting and biologically unique ecosystem and environment. Topics in Antarctic Fish Biology include past and present environments, fossil records, taxonomic composition of fauna, systematic relationships, diversification, and physiological adaptations.

This work provides a translation of "Disperno armirovannie betoni", published in Moscow in 1994. It presents aspects of using high-strength artificial fibres (steel, glass, basalth and synthetics) for dispersed reinforcement of concrete materials.

Improvement in the methods of analysis of structures, machines, aircrafts and ships is one of the most important problems in engineering today. The computational aspects of this problem are being tackled successfully due to developments in computer science. However, for an adequate description of the physical properties of structures, especially those made of newer, non- traditional materials, it is essential to further study their behaviour under different load and kinematic conditions and to develop appropriate physical models that provide a comprehensive and correct description of the actual state of

deformation. The objective of this book is to adopt a unified approach for describing the large number of models of internal friction and to offer recommendations regarding the methods of taking it into account at the time of dynamic analysis. It is also intended to provide a comprehensive analysis of the various models, accompanied by detailed solutions of specific problems, which could serve as examples for dynamic analysis of real structures taking into account the effect of internal friction.

This book first attempts to formulate the problem of 'migration' as a method applied in seismic prospecting and then to comprehend the unifying fundamentals of the numerous and various migration techniques now in use. Guidelines are offered for the practical implementation of this method in complex structural as well as stratigraphic environment and the shortcomings and limitations that ought to be kept in mind when accomplishing migration or interpreting the resultant data are discussed. It will prove of use not only to practising professionals engaged in designing or running migration procedures, but also to those who would rather deal with the results of migration.