

Effect Of Inter And Intra Row Spacing On Yield And Yield

In recent years, trust has enjoyed increasing interest from a wide range of parties, including organizations, policymakers, and the media. Perennially linked to turbulence and scandals, the damaging and rebuilding of trust is a contemporary concern affecting all areas of society. Comprising six thematic sections, The Routledge Companion to Trust provides a comprehensive survey of trust research. With contributions from international experts, this volume examines the major topics and emerging areas within the field, including essays on the foundations, levels and theories of trust. It also examines trust repair and explores trust in settings such as healthcare, finance, food supply chains, and the internet. The Routledge Companion to Trust is an extensive reference work which will be a vital resource to researchers and practitioners across the fields of management and organizational studies, behavioural economics, psychology, cultural anthropology, political science and sociology.

The oil crisis of the 1970s and the recession of the 1980s set in motion a chain of events which had particularly serious consequences for the developing countries. In this text, the author examines the major causes and results of the situation, focusing mainly on Africa and Latin America.

The Valley Zeeman Effect in Inter- and Intra-valley Triions in Monolayer WS₂

Inter- and Intra-industry Effects of Credit Controls on Housing

Effect of Inter-cultural Contact on L2 Motivation and L2 Learning

Adjustment and Poverty

A Study of New York City Municipal Hospitals in The Bronx

Options and Choices

The 30-volume set, comprising the LNCS books 12346 until 12375, constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 16th European Conference on Computer Vision, ECCV 2020, which was planned to be held in Glasgow, UK, during August 23-28, 2020. The conference was held virtually due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The 1360 revised papers presented in these proceedings were carefully reviewed and selected from a total of 5025 submissions. The papers deal with topics such as computer vision; machine learning; deep neural networks; reinforcement learning; object recognition; image classification; image processing; object detection; semantic segmentation; human pose estimation; 3d reconstruction; stereo vision; computational photography; neural networks; image coding; image reconstruction; object recognition; motion estimation.

The International Symposium on Distributed Computing and Artificial Intel- gence (DCAI 10) is an annual forum that brings together past experience, current work and promising future trends associated with distributed computing, artificial intelligence and their application to provide efficient solutions to real problems. This symposium is organized by the Biomedicine, Intelligent System and Edu- tional Technology Research Group (http://bsite.usal.es/) of the University of -Iamanca. The present edition has been held at the Polytechnic University of -Iencia, from 7 to 10 September 2010, within the Congreso Espa ñol de Inform á tica (CEDI 2010). Technology transfer in this field is still a challenge, with a large gap between academic research and industrial products. This edition of DCAI aims at contributing to reduce this gap, with a stimulating and productive forum where these communities can work towards future cooperation with social and econo- cal benefits. This conference is the forum in which to present application of in- vative techniques to complex problems. Artificial intelligence is changing our - city. Its application in distributed environments, such as internet, electronic commerce, environment monitoring, mobile communications, wireless devices, distributed computing, to

cite some, is continuously increasing, becoming an e- ment of high added value with social and economic potential, both industry, life quality and research. These technologies are changing constantly as a result of the large research and technical effort being undertaken in universities, companies.

The Effects of Inter- and Intra-group Cooperation, Competition and Merit on Interpersonal Relations and Feelings Toward Nongroup Members

Effect of a Verbal Coding Programme Upon Inter- and Intra- Sensory Tasks in Average and Below Average Readers, Etc

Taking Stock of What We Know, Identifying Novel Insights and Setting a Theoretical and Empirical Agenda

The Effect of Inter- and Intra-tow Structure on the Transverse Permeability of Fiber Preforms

Effects of Disease on Clinical Laboratory Tests

This volume identifies new theoretical and empirical directions to the study of employee mobility, covering broad sets of theoretical frameworks—which are embedded in strategic, organizational, sociological or entrepreneurial theories—and of empirical approaches—which cover industry, firm, team and individual levels of analysis.

Research shows that international trade is an important channel for the transfer of technology. Building on this evidence, this paper examines the effects of inter- and intraindustry trade on technology transfer. The paper develops and tests the hypothesis that intraindustry trade stimulates more technology transfer than interindustry trade because countries are likely to absorb foreign technologies more easily when their imports are from the same sectors as their production and export sectors. The results of empirical tests for 87 countries during 1970-93 support this hypothesis.

Business Dynamics and Productivity

Part I. Inter- an Intra-plant Compatibility for Seed Set : Part II. Certain Reciprocal Cross Effects for Forage Yield and Plant Height

Journal of the Canadian Dietetic Association

Effects of Technological and Demographic Change

The Routledge Companion to Trust

The Effects of Inter- and Intra- Response Class Differences Upon Learning Via Vicarious Reinforcement

The local diversity and global richness of coral reef fishes, along with the diversity manifested in their morphology, behaviour and ecology, provides fascinating and diverse opportunities for study. Reflecting the very latest research in a broad and ever-growing field, this comprehensive guide is a must-read for anyone interested in the ecology of fishes on coral reefs. Featuring contributions from leaders in the field, the 36 chapters cover the full spectrum of current research. They are presented in five parts, considering coral reef fishes in the context of ecology, patterns and processes, human intervention and impacts, conservation, and past and current debates. Beautifully illustrated in full-colour, this book is designed to summarise and help build upon current knowledge and to facilitate further research. It is an ideal resource for those new to the field as well as for experienced researchers.

This publication focuses on business dynamics across eight countries (Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom) and over time, building upon the evidence collected in the framework of the OECD DynEmp project for 22 countries.

16th European Conference, Glasgow, UK, August 23-28, 2020, Proceedings, Part IV

Studies on Inter- and Intra-plant Compatibility for Seed Set and Certain Reciprocal Cross Effects for Forage Yield and Plant Height in Bromus Inermis Leys

The Effect of Inter- and Intra-row Spacings on the Leaf Area Index, Light Interception and Various Agronomic Characters of Zea Mays L.

The Role of Inter- and Intraindustry Trade in Technology Diffusion

Proceedings of 2nd International Conference, Hungerford Hill, Australia, 12-16 September 1983

7th International Symposium

Sunflowers ; field experiments ; growth ; planting arrangements.

This eBook attempts to unify the contributions of different research groups investigating the sources of variability in executive functions, discussing the most recent developments and integrating the knowledge accumulated across different fields. It consists of a compilation of empirical, theoretical and review articles studying executive functions in both clinical and healthy human populations. Some of the key influences on intra- and inter-variability in executive functions discussed include the developmental trajectory of executive functions, healthy and pathological aging in executive functions, as well as the influence of environmental factors and intelligence on executive functions.

Studies on the Effect of Inter- and Intra Row Spacing on Growth and Yield of Two Strains of Soybean (Glycine Max (L.) Merrill).

New Survey Methods in Transport

The Effect of Inter- and Intra- Row Spacings of the Leaf Area Index, Light Interception and Various Agronomic Characters of Zea Mays L. [microform]

Intra- and Inter-individual Variability of Executive Functions: Determinant and Modulating Factors in Healthy and Pathological Conditions

Schumpeterian Perspectives on Innovation, Competition and Growth

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle ...

Recent developments in economics have gone from the recognition of the importance of innovation for growth and the exploration of innovation mechanisms to the incorporation of the results of the previous research into economic models. An important lesson to be drawn from all this research is that a purely macro-based analysis of growth is not enough. The various mechanisms of innovation creation and diffusion, the importance of agent heterogeneity, of market selection processes, of the internal organization of the firm and of organizational routines, and the obsolescence and the consequent emergence of new types of capital goods are a few examples of micro-economic phenomena that contribute decisively to macro-economic development. The papers in this volume approach those issues from a Schumpeterian point of view and tackle issues like the growing importance of knowledge and human capital; increasing returns and path dependence; the role of variety in economic growth; competition and industry evolution.

New Survey Methods in Transport is the first comprehensive compilation of survey techniques used in the broad field of transport planning. The book provides state-of-the-art reviews in several areas of survey methodology, including cross-sectional, longitudinal and interactive surveys. Papers cover various aspects of the design, execution and analysis of cross-sectional and longitudinal surveys and highlight the use of in-depth and interactive surveys. Attention is paid to the emerging issue of the systematic biases inherent in various survey methods.

Inter and Intra Group Visibility

Computer Vision – ECCV 2020

The Palgrave Handbook of Knowledge Management

A Weekly Newspaper Representing the Industrial Interests of the United States

Methods of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

The Expected Impact of Inter and Intra Hospital Cooperation on Inpatient Bed Requirement

The concept of accessibility is linked to the level of opportunities available for spatial interaction (flows of people, goods or information) between a set of locations, through a physical and/or digital transport infrastructure network. Accessibility has proved to be a crucial tool for understanding the framework of sustainability policy in light of best practice planning and decision-making processes. Methods such as cost-benefit analysis, multi-criteria analysis and risk analysis can benefit greatly from embedding accessibility

reefs.

Studies on the Effect of Inter and Intra Row Spacing on Growth and Yield of Two Strains of Soybean (Glycine Max (L.) Merrill).The Effect of Inter- and Intra-tow Structure on the Transverse Permeability of Fiber PreformsThe Effect of Inter- and Intra- Row Spacings of the Leaf Area Index, Light Interception and Various Agronomic Characters of Zea Mays L. [microform]National Library of Canada

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle

Inter- and Intra-list Interference and Repetition Effects in Short-term Memory

A Process Product Study

Heterogeneous Effects of Inter- and Intra-City Transportation Infrastructure on Economic Growth

Employee Inter- and Intra-Firm Mobility

The Effect of Inter-row and Intra-row Spacings on the Head Diameter and Grain Yield of Three Tall Hybrid Oilseed Sunflower Cultivars

The heterogeneous output effects of inter-city and intra-city transportation infrastructure in China are examined using 219 prefecture-level city data from 1999 to 2012. Using the panel fully-modified OLS analysis, we find that at the Chinese prefecture-level city the estimated contribution rate for highways ranges from 8.3-11.7% compared to 4.2-7.7% for railways and 5.8-7.5% for public roads without controlling for the effects of fiscal stimulus package in 2009 and 2010. With this package in effect, the contribution rate of public road network increases by 2.1% and that for highways decreases by 4.6% on average. We also provide empirical evidence for the unbalanced transport infrastructure development across regions and in three economic zones. It is shown that the eastern region should prioritize the intra-city infrastructure investment to alleviate the negative influence of within city congestion even though the economic impact of highway investment is the largest; while the economic growth of western region of

China relies heavily on railway development and the middle area depends more on highway infrastructure investment.

An aid to determine the possible cause of laboratory test abnormalities encountered in clinical practice. Sections include laboratory test index, disease keyword index, laboratory test listings, disease listings by ICD-9CM classification, and references.

Distributed Computing and Artificial Intelligence

The Effect of Empirically Validated Versus Reordered Inter and Intra-sequencing of Instruction on Learning

Accessibility and Spatial Interaction

The Effect of Density on Inter- and Intra-specific Interactions

Environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) is an important and often obligatory part of proposing or launching any development project. Delivering a successful ESIA needs not only an understanding of the theory but also a detailed knowledge of the methods for carrying out the processes required. Riki Therivel and Graham Wood bring together the latest advice on best practice from experienced practitioners to ensure an ESIA is carried out effectively and efficiently. This new edition: • explains how an ESIA works and how it should be carried out • demonstrates the links between socio-economic, cultural, environmental and ecological systems and assessments • incorporates the World Bank's IFC performance standards, and best practice

examples from developing as well as developed countries • includes new chapters on emerging ESIA topics such as climate change, ecosystem services, cultural impacts, resource efficiency, land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. Invaluable to undergraduate and MSc students of ESIA on planning, ecology, geography and environment courses, this internationally oriented

fourth edition of Methods of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment is also of great use to planners, ESIA practitioners and professionals seeking to update their skills.

The purpose of this mixed-method, classroom-based research is to determine the effect of face-to-face inter-cultural contact on Japanese university EFL students' L2 motivation and language learning. From a pedagogical perspective, this study provides an example of how, at a classroom-level, EFL teachers can utilize the international student body to generate intercultural contact

opportunities. Investigating the effects of inter-cultural contact is particularly relevant in Japan as this issue is in line with recent government initiatives that seek to internationalize education at Japanese universities. Thus, one of the goals of this study is to evaluate the motivational and language learning benefits of such an intervention. This thesis examined the effect of inter-

cultural contact from a number of theoretical perspectives, which included changes in students' motivational self-concept, the extent to which contact manifested 'flow' during interactions, interaction-driven language learning opportunities, and self-reported language learning outcomes. This research employed a quasi-experimental design in which the intra-cultural and inter-

cultural contact was provided to learners via dialogic, oral tasks. Task performances of the Inter-cultural group (N = 21) and the Intra-cultural group (N = 21) were compared. Learners in each group completed five tasks over a period of five weeks in their respective groups. The tasks were then repeated over another five-week period, during which time, the Intra-cultural group

continued to perform the tasks with a Japanese interlocutor, while the Inter-cultural group performed tasks with an international (non-Japanese) interlocutor. In order to provide a comprehensive examination of the effect of inter-cultural contact, this study adopted a process-product approach, which required dividing the research into multiple components. The first research

component is product-oriented in that it looked at changes in learners' motivational states due to inter-cultural and intra-cultural contact. Drawing on Dörnyei's (2005, 2009) L2 motivational Self System and Yashima's (2002, 2009, 2013) International Posture, this investigation took the form of a between-groups design with pre- and post-questionnaire data. In addition to the Inter-

and Intra-cultural groups, a Comparison group (N = 21) was used to determine the differential effects of intra- and inter-cultural contact. Results show that intercultural contact led to significant increases in the variables L2 learning experience and international posture, with no significant change in scores for any variables in either the Intra-cultural or Comparison group. Thus, one

result of inter-cultural contact in the classroom is an improvement in students' attitudes towards the classroom environment and a gain in attitudes towards the international community. The second research component looked at the effect of inter-cultural contact on motivation from a process-level perspective. Using the construct of motivational flow (Csikszentmihalyi, 1975, 1988,

1990, 1997), this part of the thesis investigated the flow states of learners during task performances. A motivational flow questionnaire measured whether interaction arising from inter-cultural contact affected learners' flow. Learner diaries were used to examine the ways in which flow manifested in each group. Results from questionnaire data revealed that the Inter-cultural

contact group had a non-significant increase in flow scores due to the treatment, while the Intra-cultural group significantly decreased their flow scores. Thus, inter-cultural contact had a positive effect on flow in that it helped learners to overcome the negative impact of task repetition. In addition to supporting the questionnaire results, a content analysis of learner diaries revealed

six components of learners' flow. Of these, inter-cultural contact seemed to heighten flow through a sense of accomplishment, which learners associated with an increase in L2 self-confidence. The third research component examined process-features of inter-cultural and intra-cultural task interaction using the framework of language-related episodes (LREs). Transcripts of audio-

recorded interactions in each group were the data used for the analysis. It was found that learners involved in inter-cultural interaction had a significantly lower word-per-turn count than intra-cultural interactions, indicating an increased level of task engagement or interactivity. A correlational analysis revealed that motivational flow is positively related to the number of turns a

learner took to complete the tasks. Inter-cultural interaction generated more than twice as many LREs than in intra-cultural interactions, which included proportionately more complex LREs, more grammatical LREs, and proportionately fewer LREs that were incorrectly resolved than during intra-cultural interaction. Finally, the last research component had a process-product

orientation in that it examined the effect of inter-cultural contact on the relationship between features of interaction and self-reported learning. Learners in both groups completed a self-reported learning chart after each task. There were no significant differences in claims of learning between each group. Transcripts were used to identify claims of language learning in interaction

and determine which kinds of LREs led to a language item being reported. Spelling/pronunciation LREs led to self-reported learning at higher rates than other linguistic foci while complex LREs led to more reported items than simple LREs in both groups. Items emerging from LREs that were resolved incorrectly were reported at nearly twice the rate during intra-cultural

interactions than during inter-cultural interactions. The thesis concludes with a discussion of findings from each research component and how they may be related. Overall, the study indicates that inter-cultural contact can indeed be provided in Japanese EFL university classrooms and presents convincing evidence that the intercultural condition is a superior learning environment in

terms of improving motivation and generating learning opportunities.