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UNIVERSITE CHEIKH ANTA DIOP DE DAKAR

★★★★

ECOLE INTER-ETATS DES SCIENCES ET MEDECINE VETERINAIRES

(E.I.S.M.V.)

ANNEE 1999 N°9

L'AMELIORATION GENETIQUE PAR LA BIOTECHNOLOGIE DE L'INSEMINATION ARTIFICIELLE BOVINE : CAS DU PAPEL AU SENEGAL BILAN ET PERSPECTIVES

THESE

Présentée et soutenue publiquement le 26 juillet 1999 devant la Faculté de Médecine, de Pharmacie et d'Odonto-Stomatologie de Dakar pour obtenir le grade de DOCTEUR VETERINAIRE

(DIPLOME D'ETAT)

Par

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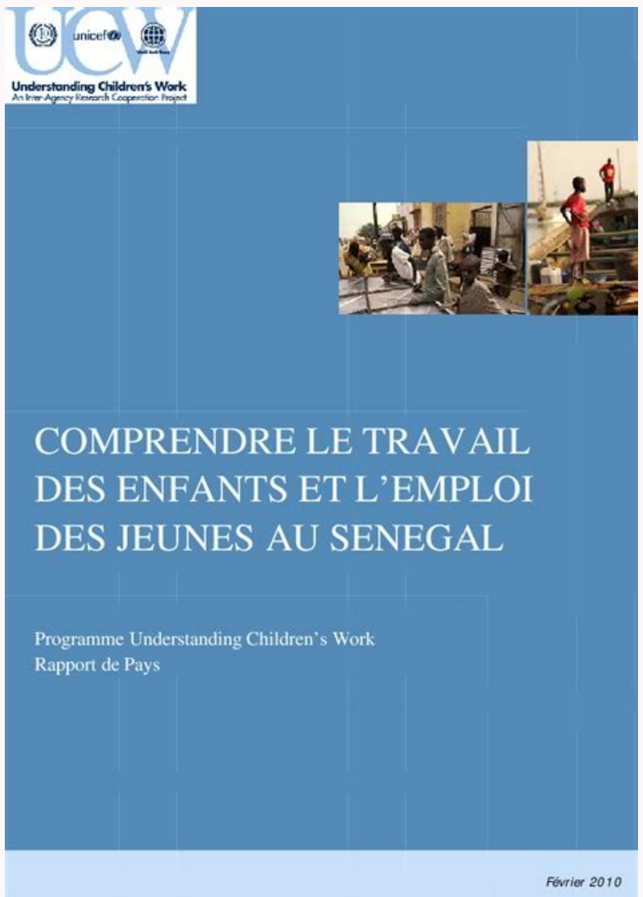


Avant-propos

L'apparition d'épizooties telles que l'Influenza Aviaire Hautement Pathogène (IAHP) dans plusieurs pays d'Asie, d'Europe et d'Afrique demande continuellement une réponse active et rapide à un niveau national, régional et international. La crise de l'IAHP a dû et doit être combattue à travers le monde à sa source, c'est-à-dire au sein de la population avicole.

Le risque principal de l'IAHP pour la santé humaine est sa possible transmission à l'homme. La maladie se propage principalement par les actions de personnes à tous les niveaux de la production, de la distribution, de la transformation et de la vente des volailles et des produits avicoles. Les impacts socioculturels et économiques directs et indirects de telles maladies influencent les décisions politiques et commerciales, perturbent le marché et causent des pertes économiques énormes. L'IAHP peut avoir un impact négatif important sur l'économie familiale dans les communautés rurales lorsque la production avicole y joue un rôle. Aussi l'évaluation et l'application de mesures visant à une production plus sûre, sur toute la filière avicole sont d'une grande importance. Les stratégies et mesures visant à soutenir les populations pauvres dans le cadre d'un développement durable de l'aviculture doivent recevoir une attention particulière.

Une bonne compréhension des différentes filières de production et commercialisation permet de développer des mesures de contrôles des maladies qui soient appropriées et efficaces.

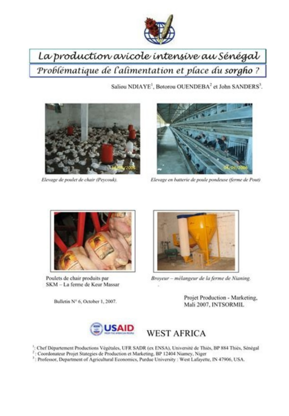
Cette revue fait partie d'une série de revues à propos du secteur avicole à l'échelle nationale. Celles-ci sont commissionnées par le Service de Production Animale (AGAP) de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (FAO) et plus spécifiquement par le groupe socio-économie, production & biodiversité du Centre d'Urgence pour les Maladies Animales Transfrontalières (ECTAD).

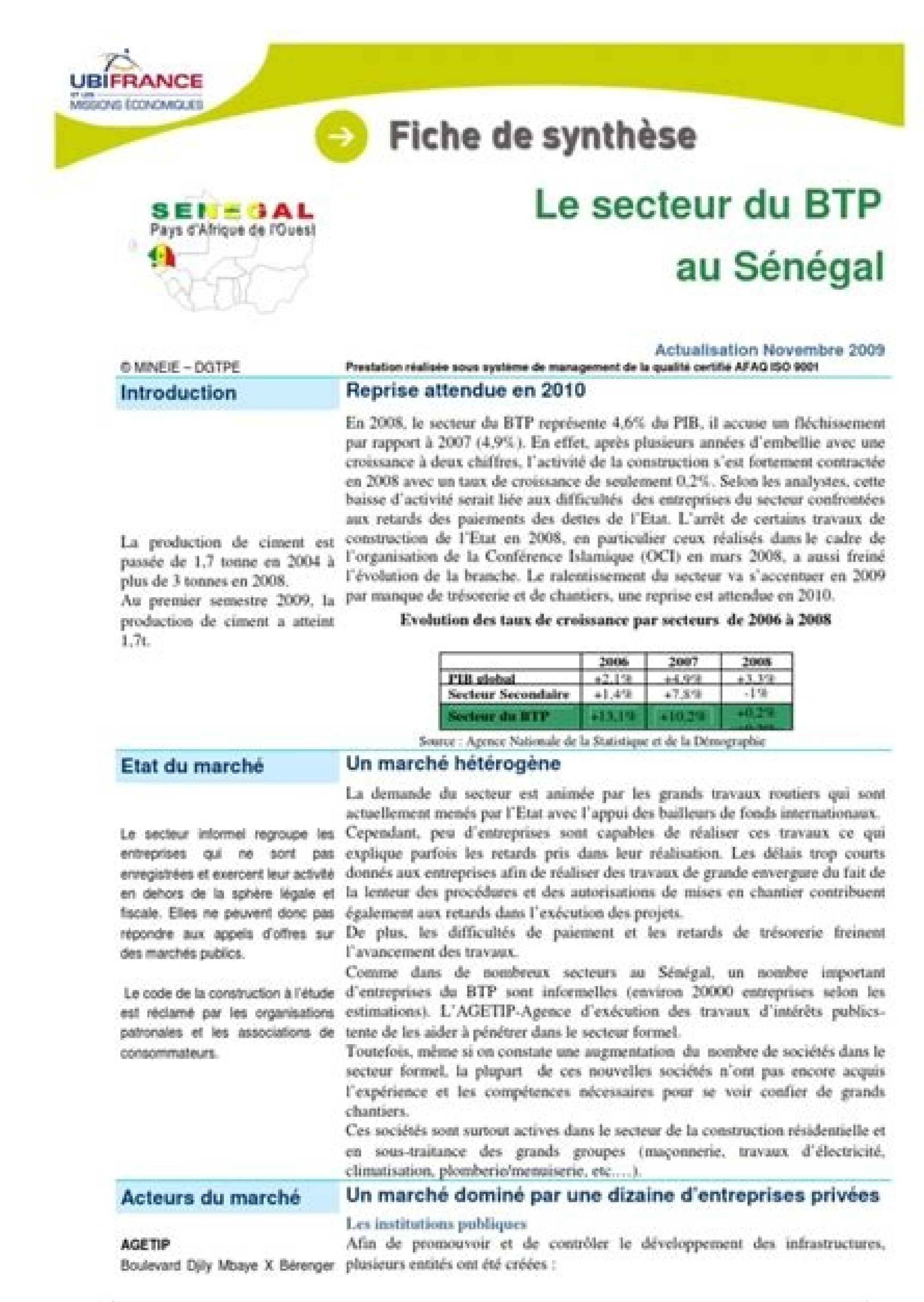
Cette revue a été développée comme un document de référence à l'intention de toute personne cherchant des informations sur le sujet. Cette revue n'est pas complète et devra être régulièrement mise à jour, complétée et améliorée. Tous commentaires et compléments d'informations sont les bienvenus et peuvent être communiqués à l'auteur, FAO/AGAP et FAO/ECTAD (Groupe socio-économie, production & biodiversité)[1].

Le rapport original produit par le Dr. El Hadji Traore a été édité par Mme Daniéle Sexton en Juin 2008 et a été complété par des données extraites de la base de données statistiques de la FAO (FAOSTAT) et des banques de données de la Banque Mondiale et de la Division de population de l'ONU.

[1] Pour plus d'informations, veuillez consulter le site web de la FAO sous: www.fao.org/avianflu/en/farm-systems.html ou contacter soit Philippe Ankers, soit Olaf Thiemo, FAO/AGAP. Adresse électronique: Philippe.Ankers@fao.org et Olaf.Thieme@fao.org Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture, Division Santé et Production Animale Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italie.

Version du 1er décembre 2008





UBIFRANCE ET LES MISSIONS ÉCONOMIQUES

Fiche de synthèse

SENEGAL
Pays d'Afrique de l'Ouest

Le secteur du BTP au Sénégal

Actualisation Novembre 2009

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Introduction

Reprise attendue en 2010

En 2008, le secteur du BTP représente 4,6% du PIB, il accuse un fléchissement par rapport à 2007 (4,9%). En effet, après plusieurs années d'embellie avec une croissance à deux chiffres, l'activité de la construction s'est fortement contractée en 2008 avec un taux de croissance de seulement 0,2%. Selon les analystes, cette baisse d'activité serait liée aux difficultés des entreprises du secteur confrontées aux retards des paiements des dettes de l'Etat. L'arrêt de certains travaux de construction de l'Etat en 2008, en particulier ceux réalisés dans le cadre de l'organisation de la Conférence Islamique (OCI) en mars 2008, a aussi freiné l'évolution de la branche. Le ralentissement du secteur va s'accentuer en 2009 par manque de trésorerie et de chantiers, une reprise est attendue en 2010.

La production de ciment est passée de 1,7 tonne en 2004 à plus de 3 tonnes en 2008. Au premier semestre 2009, la production de ciment a atteint 1,7t.

Evolution des taux de croissance par secteurs de 2006 à 2008

	2006	2007	2008
PIB global	+2,1%	+4,9%	+3,3%
Secteur Secondaire	+1,4%	+7,8%	-1%
Secteur du BTP	+13,1%	+10,2%	+0,2%

Source : Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie

Etat du marché

Un marché hétérogène

La demande du secteur est animée par les grands travaux routiers qui sont actuellement menés par l'Etat avec l'appui des bailleurs de fonds internationaux. Cependant, peu d'entreprises sont capables de réaliser ces travaux ce qui explique parfois les retards pris dans leur réalisation. Les délais trop courts donnés aux entreprises afin de réaliser des travaux de grande envergure du fait de la lenteur des procédures et des autorisations de mises en chantier contribuent également aux retards dans l'exécution des projets.

De plus, les difficultés de paiement et les retards de trésorerie freinent l'avancement des travaux.

Comme dans de nombreux secteurs au Sénégal, un nombre important d'entreprises du BTP sont informelles (environ 20000 entreprises selon les estimations). L'AGETIP-Agence d'exécution des travaux d'intérêts publics-tente de les aider à pénétrer dans le secteur formel.

Toutefois, même si on constate une augmentation du nombre de sociétés dans le secteur formel, la plupart de ces nouvelles sociétés n'ont pas encore acquis l'expérience et les compétences nécessaires pour se voir confier de grands chantiers.

Ces sociétés sont surtout actives dans le secteur de la construction résidentielle et en sous-traitance des grands groupes (maçonnerie, travaux d'électricité, climatisation, plomberie/menuiserie, etc….).

Le secteur informel regroupe les entreprises qui ne sont pas enregistrées et exercent leur activité en dehors de la sphère légale et fiscale. Elles ne peuvent donc pas répondre aux appels d'offres sur des marchés publics.

Le code de la construction à l'étude est réclamé par les organisations patronales et les associations de consommateurs.

Acteurs du marché

Un marché dominé par une dizaine d'entreprises privées

Les institutions publiques

Afin de promouvoir et de contrôler le développement des infrastructures, plusieurs entités ont été créées :

AGETIP
Boulevard Djily Mbaye X Bérenger

Crankshaft, connection bars and pistons to withstand the high pressures of a diesel engine, the crankshaft for the EE20 engine was subjected to a superficial treatment to increase the force. In addition, Crankshaft magazines were manufactured in aluminum and cast iron due to the high pressure applied on both sides of the cylinder block. The forged connection rods would have fracture bearings for the end of the crank and an ash -tricious profile that increased precise during assembly. The pistons had internal refrigeration channels, while the oil jets in the box sprinkled the lower part of the pistons. Cylinder head The EE20 engine had a cylinder head of aluminum alloy that was 17 mm more thin than the engine EJ20. In addition, the entrance ports and the diameter of the input vines were designed to create an air rotation effect while entering the combustion. The EE20 engine had two desktop axes (DOHC) per cylinder that were driven by a chain and equipment with a speed reduction equipment. The four vigars per cylinder (two intake and two escapes) were operated by the arms of the pivot type roller. IHI Turbocharger The EE20 engines have IHI turbocargers with variable nozzle turbines (VNTS). Generally, the VNT use móvile vans in the turbine housing to adjust the air flow to the turbine to perform a comparable exhaust gas speed and a rear pressure along the engine revolution range. To improve the torque at motor speeds below 1800 rpm, the mouthpiece fins would come to narrow the air trajectory and increase the air flow speed. However, at higher motor speeds, vans will open to reduce air flow resistance and improve fuel consumption. Initially, Turbocompressor was placed under the engine. For the Euro 6 EE20 engine, it is understood that the turbocharger was relocated to the lower right of the engine. It is understood that the maximum turbine speed for IHI turbocompressors used in the EE20 engine is 190,000 rpm. RPM ;onif s¡Ãm elbitsubmoc ed n³Ãicazirevlup nu y)aPM 081 etnemroiretna ,aPM 002(n³Ãicceyni ed n³Ãiserp royam anu arap n³Ãicareneg atrauc ed nºÃmoc leir ed n³Ãicceyni ed ametsis nu ojudortni eS ;xON ed senoisime sal ecuder y ajab s¡Ãm n³Ãitsubmoc ed arutarepmet anu a 1 :2.51 a n³Ãiserpmoc ed n³Ãicaler al ne n³Ãiccuder anU ;n³Ãiccirf al ricuder arap n³Ãtsip ed adlaf ed otneimirbucer oveun nu ojudortni eS ;n³Ãtsip led anoroc al ed dadicapac al ne otnemua nU ;raeuqolb atreiba atreibuc ed ordnilic nu :noreyulcni 02EE 6 oruE rotom le arap soibmac sol ,5 oruE n³Ãisrev al noc n³Ãicaler nE .5102 ne retseroF II.JS urabuS le y 4102 ne kcabtuO SB urabuS le ne 6 oruE senoisime sal noc elpmuc euq 02EE leseid rotom le aibmac 6 oruE . ilor abatse olucÃhev le odnauc agrac ed ejatlov le ojuder ,rotom le ne rodanretla led agrac al ricuder arap ,euq ejatlov ed agrac ed lortnoc ed ametsis nu aÃnet 02EE leseid rotom le arap rodanretla lE rodanretlA .epacse ed eria led rolac le razilitu arap roserpmocobrut la otnuj noracoloc es FPD le omoc n³Ãicadixo ed rodazilatac le otnaT ;)fpd(ortlif odarrec elcub ed leseid alucÃtrap anu naÃnet 02EE 6 oruE y 5 oruE serotom soL .xON ed senoisime sal ricuder y n³Ãitsubmoc al ed sarutarepmet sal ricuder arap atsegni al a epacse ed sesag sol abalucricer euq)RGE(auga rop odaregirfer epacse ed sesag ed n³Ãicalucricer ed ametsis nu aÃnet 02EE leseid rotom lE FPD y RGE .setnallirb sefuhcne abircsE -acimÃ¡rec neneit 02EE 6 oruE y 5 oruE serotom sol euq edneitne eS .aenÃl ne sordnilic ortauc ed leseid serotom ne sodazilitu sol euq sotroc s¡Ãm mm 05-04 noreuf y ordnilic la sodarg 09 isac ed olugn¡Ã nu ne noracoloc es serotceyni sol ,02EE rotom le araP .aPM 002 a ³Ãtnemercni es n³Ãicceyni ed n³Ãiserp al ,02EE 6 oruE rotom le arap ,ograbme niS .aPM 081 ed n³Ãicceyni ed n³Ãiserp anu ³Ãrgol euq edionelos opit ed soyoh ohco ed serotceyni noc OSNED nºÃmoc leir ed n³Ãicceyni ed ametsis nu naÃnet 02EE 5 oruE y 4 oruE leseid serotom soL n³Ãitsubmoc al y Diesel injector had an integrated conductor unit to reduce the fuel leakage volume, fuel pump load and improve the fuel economy; A a the time chain was introduced to boost the fuel pump (previously driven by gears) for a quieter operation; the glow plugs were revised to improve the preheating temperature in the start-up and increase the time after the flow; the oil jets were added to the time chain unit; a low-pressure EGR circuit was introduced to increase the optimisation rate The type and quantity of precious metals in the oxidation catalyst and the DPF catalyst were also revised; the number of idlers used in the auxiliary belt system was reduced; a more precise battery current sensor, voltage and temperature was modified; and, the rear flange and support material, exhaust pipe and end plate material for oxidation prevention. .tr Alan Adı Tahsis Hizmeti, belirlenen tahsis, bilgi güvenliği ve gizlik politikaları çerçevesinde Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi tarafından verilmektedir. Войти: В статику дневник почу Вход дневникиx Disambiguazione – "Libri" rimanda qui. It is close to altri significati, vedi Libri (disambigua). Disambiguazione – Se stai cercando altri significati, vedi Libro (disambigua). Antichi libri rilegati ed usurati nella library from Merton College to Oxford. Questa voce è parte della serieBiblioteche dell'antichità Biblioteche del Vicino Oriente antico Biblioteca di Assurbanipal Biblioteca di Alessandria Archivio di Tell Leilan Biblioteca di Pergamo Bayt al-Hikma Dar al-Hikma Roman Impero: Prime biblioteche romane Biblioteche della Città di Roma Biblixoteri Biblioteca Dal rotolodi Costantinopoli Biblioteca di Cesarea Cesareaehc icitsalocs otset id irbil ia etnemavittepsir onocsirefir is ,)ravkub("Ñ°Ð²Ð³ÐÑ±Ð" e)'ravkub("ÑÑ°Ð²Ð³ÐÑ±Ð" elorap el ,avals augnil artla ,obres ne de ossur nE ."hceeb" noc atatnerapmi ¨Ã)"arettel" ,avkub("°Ð²Ð³ÐÑ±Ð")oraglub ,ossur ,.se rep(evals eugnil ellen ,etnemlimiS]5[.)oiggaf("hceeb" noc atatnerapmi alorap ,"-kÃb*" acinamreg ecidar allad anigiro is atlov aus a ehc "cÃb" eselgni ocitna'llad eneivorp "koob" alorap al ,eselgni nE .acetoilbib lanif led aigolomite'l adev is :)no¬Ãlbib(½Î¿Î¯Î»Î²Î¹Î acerg alorap al ot¬Ãbus ah acitnedi enoizulove'nU ."airarettel arepo" id otacifingis li otnussa ah alorap al enoisnetse 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Neferirkara Kakai's accounting books of the Egyptian V dynasty (about 2400 BC). [11] The papyrus leaves were glued to form a roll. Tree bark, such as Tilia, and other similar materials were also used. [12] According to Herodoto (History 5:58), the Phoenicians brought writing and papyrus to Greece around the tenth or sixteenth century BC. The Greek word for papyrus as writing material (biblio) and book (biblos) comes from the Phoenician port of Biblo, from where the papyrus was exported to Greece. [13] From the Greek also derives the word tomo (ï ï "ïœî directly lia), which originally meant a portion or a piece, and gradually began to indicate" a roll of papiro ". Tomus was used by Latinos with the same volume meaning (see under the explanation of Isidoro di Sevilla). Whether they were made of papyrus, parchment or paper, the rolls were the dominant form of books of Hellenistic, Roman, Chinese and Jewish culture. The Codex format is set in the Roman world in the anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-, but the roll persists much more in Asia. Codex The same topic in detail: Code (Filology). In the sixth century, Isidoro of Seville explained the current relationship between Codex, Book and Roll in his work Etymologyeë "A code consists of numerous books, while a book consists of a single volume. The code name was given metaphorically, with reference to the codex or for the trunks, trees or screws, almost to say Caadex, which means log, for the fact of containing a lot of books, which constitute, so to speak, the branches ... "[14] Modern use differs from this explanation. A code (in modern use) is the first deposit of information that people recognize as "book": uniform sizes linked in some way along one of the edges, and usually stays between twoin a more robust material. The first written mention of the code as a form of book is made by Marziale (see below), in his clxxxiv pophort at the end of his century, where he praises his compassion. However, the code never gained much popularity in the Hellenistic pagan world, and only within the Christian community was widely publicized. [15] However, this change took place very gradually during the third and fourth centuries, and the reasons for the adoption of the code model are multiple: the format is more economical, since both sides of the writing material can be used, and it is 00 laptop, Search and easy to hide. Christian authors could also have wanted to distinguish their writings from pagan texts written in rolls. The history of the book continues to develop with the gradual transition from the roll to Codex, moving from the Near East of the II-II Millennium BC. In the first Byzantine period, during the fourth and fifth century AD, when the spread of Christianity and monasticism changed the course of the book's history fundamentally. Until the second century AD, all written assets were kept in the form of rolls (or scrolls), some of parchment, but most of the papyrus. At the arrival of the Middle Ages, approximately half a millennium later, the codes of foggia and construction in all similar to the modern book, replaced the roll and were composed mainly of parchment. The roll continued to be used for documents and similar, type writings that are ordered on screen or files, but Codex had supremacy in literature, scientific studies, technical manuals, etc., type writings that are placed in libraries. It was a change that deeply influenced all those who had to do with books, from the random reader to the professional librarian. The first references to codes are inEn Some Epigram, Fri in Book 13 published in the year 85/86 AD: (La) "Todo en de Este delgado de Xeniorum de la Mulitum of the Book / Clear Cash Four Books Books. / Cuatro Es Demasiado? Y obtener a ganancia de Bliopola Tryphon. Four hijo too many? Pay them overflowing, and trifone the bookseller make us on earning anyway. Pe.â ¢ "(Marziale XIII.3.1) also in his districts, Marzial Continuã³ an almohadilla de cita, a A to the aforementioned, a collection of district published with a Surf of the Floja of axled and donates. There is one, that Gate the title "The metamorphosis of Ovid on membranae" de la metamorfosis ovida "" "" "" "" "ESTA ES on Estructure MãºLtile es a Masa del Archivo, / Canciones de Nasonis Hace Cinco to Os. This Size Compuesto from Rhythm of Fogli contains fifteen poetic books of the nasoneã ¢ "(Martial XIV.192) II Antico The book object under the time of the time of time changes from the point of view material and structural. 1 more anti -¹ book specimens of book were under form de form volumen ootolo and for the more £ â hand written on papyrus. From 2 Sccolo A.C. A new type of writing support appears: the parchment. In the ancient world, a cause of the high price compared to those of the papyrus does not enjoy a lot of fortunes. However, he had the advantage of greater resistance and the Posibilidad de dioses was produced without the geographical limitations imposed by the hot climates, the growth of the papyrus. The book is the form of consistent roll in sheets prepares the fiber of papyrus (phylire) desechar en one horizontal layer (the layer that then rolled the writing) superimposed on a capa de vertical (the opost face). 1 Cosie Format sheets were glued to the other sides, forming a long strip that could I mean, I don't know.elaizraM availgivarem is ¬ÃsoC)681.VIX elaizraM(»Â.ateop led otlov li atrop anigap amirp aL !oiligriV ottut eilgoccar ehc anemagrep al aloccip ¨Ã otnauQ«Â)TI(»Â.tireg allebat amirp sutluv suispI !menoraM anarbmem tipec musnemni siverb mauQ«Â)AL(.onredom orbil nu ni emoc ,anigap ingo id etaiccaf el ebmartne ettircs aveva ecevni ecidoc lI .atouv ,ocnaib ni ataicsal are olotor led anretse ataiccaf al ehc ottaf lad avegros ehc oiggatnav ,azneipac al are illor ia ottepsir onavirffo ehc oiggatnav ednarg lI . Ãttic atseuq ad essanigiro is inoizide ilat id enoizudorp al ehc ereduIcnoc etnematrec ²Ãup is ,onital ni irbil id oirarbil oicremmoc led ortnec li are amoR ©ÃhcioP xtamrof ni eneinumoc Ãbbirotua id inoizide el amoR a ilibinopsid orennevid ,elaizraM id icitsid i onartsomid ic emoc ,arolla ad ehc otad ,.C.d oloces I led enif alled amirp inneced inucla ottaf olreva onoved e ,elaiznesse ossap otseuq otuipmoc reva id otirem li av inamor iA inamor e inaizigE]61[.onroigiggo omaisu ehc oirporp osnes len xedoc nu gnitaerc ,elorap ertla ni - isetse itset erevircsart rep Ãtitnauq atrec anu emeisni enragel la oniuccat emoc ilgof ert o eud erasu'llad everb uf ossap lI .itagel)ir(ilrenet rep allecidroc anu ortned onavassap ic e ageip al ognul onavacub il ,ozzem len onavageip il ,emeisni ilgof ¹Ãip o eud onavnop :anemagrep id ilgof noc oirova o ongel odneutitsos ,etnarbmogni onem e oreggel ¹Ãip oniuccat nu onoratnevni inamor i otnup otrec nu dA .omaid ilg etnemlautta ehc osnes li ¬Ãsiuqca animret otseuq idrat ¹Ãip otlom olos e xedoc id emon loc ettelovat ilat onoramaihc inamor I .ongel id ehc ecevni oirova id ettelovat noc ittaf ossul id illedom ilibinopsid ehcna onoruf ,opmet leN .ettelovat iceid a onif itnenetnoc "iniuccat" itunevnir itats onoS ."oniuccat" nu ¬Ãsoc avenetto is :inigram ied onu us itarof etnemetnedecerp ihcub ien avassap ehc adroc anu noc emeisni etagel e artla'lla arpos anu One of his epigrams: Aeneid would only have requested at least four or more rolls. The códes of which she was talking were made of parchment; In the districts that accompany the gift of a copy of Homer, for example, Martial describes it as a "leather with many folds." But the copies were also made of papyrus leaves. In Egypt, where the papyrus plant grew and was the center of its manufacture to write material, the cóéd of this material was naturally more common of the parchment: among the thousands of fragments of Greek and Latin writing that are between the sands between the sands Egyptians, about 550 are of códes and little more than 70% of these are made of papyrus. [16] It is also assumed that Papyrace's code was more common even outside Egypt. When the Greeks and the Romans only have a roll to write books, it was preferred to use the papyrus instead of the parchment. Therefore, it is logical to believe that the same preference for Codex was used when it was available. The Egyptian findings allow us to trace the gradual replacement of the roll with the code. He made his appearance in Egypt not much after Martial's time, in the second century DC, or maybe even before, at the end of the first century. His debut was modest. To date, 1,330 fragments of Greek literary and scientific writings were found, date for the INI century. All are in the roll, except for a little less than twenty, only 1.5%, in cósigos. In the third century, the percentage increases from 1.5% to approximately 17%; Clearly, Codex was successful. By 300 AD the percentage increases up to 50%, a parity with the roll that is reflected in certain representations that show a man who holds a roll near another who has a code. [17] By 400 AD it reaches 80% and 500 to 90%. However, the roll still had several centuries in front of him, but only for documents; That people read for pleasure, construction or education was practically everything on codes. [18] Pypiro and parchment the same topic en detail: papyrus and parchment. Egyptian finds also throw light on the transition of the Codex from the papyrus to parchment. En theory, en Egypt, a land rich in papyrus plant, the papyrace code should have reigned supreme, but it was not so: the parchment code appears in the area at the same time of that of Papiro, in the second century AD. Although the eleven codes of the Bible dated [19] In addition, some interesting information is provided by a letter from the time, found in an Egyptian village - a son writes to the father that "Deios came to us and showed us the six parchment codesWe did not choose any, but we collected eight another for which I gave him 100 drachme into account. [20] Â »Deios, apparently a street librarian, wanted to sell a quantity of at least fourteen parchment codes, which affected a resident of the Egyptian village. The Codex so appreciated by Marziale had therefore made a long way from Rome. In the third century, when these codes became somewhat widespread, those of parchment began to be popular. The total number of surviving codes currently amount to more of one hundred; At least 16 of these are parchment, so 16%. In the fourth century the percentage rises at 35% - of about 160 codes, at least 50 are parchment - and remains at the same level in the fifth century. In short, even in Egypt, the world source of the papyrus, the parchment code occupied a remarkable market share. [16] [20] The most ancient codes that survived the Egypt date back to the fourth and fifth century AD was Christian. C. and there are few - different for the Bible, some of Virgil, one of And little more. all are parchments, elegant editions, written in the calligraphy elaborated in thin parchment sheets. for these luxury editions, Daddy was certainly inadequate. [16] in at least one area, Roman jurisprudence, parchment codex occurred both in economic and luxury editions. the titles of famous compilations, the theodosian code promulgated in 438, and the Jordanian code promulgated in 529, indicate that the emperors made them write in codes, certainly of parchment, since they were more durable and more capable and also of excellent quality, as they were produced under the auspices of the emperor. On the other hand, based on Lebanese annotations, an iv-century intellectual who in so many activities was also the legal master, it is learned that the textbooks of so students were parchment codes. the reasons were good: the scroll could resist several mistreatment, the code could be quickly consulted by legal references, judgments and judgments, etc. the parchment used certainly had to be of low quality, with a skin as thick as to bend the knees to the students who carried them. However, the weight was another important factor, for out-of-class activities: they served for struggles between students and books rather than stones. [16] [21] [22] manuscripts of the average age the same subject in detail: manuscript. the development of communication technology: oral tradition, handwritten culture, the culture of the press, was information. the fall of the Roman Empire in the v century gave, saw the decline of the culture of the ancient roma. the papyrus became difficult to find because of the lack of contacts with the ancient Egyptian and the parchment, which for centuries had remained in the background, became the main writing material. the monasteries continueddell'impero roman d'occidente. cassiodoro, nel monastero di vivario (fondato verse il 540), enfatizzò l'importanza della coptura dei testi.[23] successivamente, anche benedetto da norcia, nella sua regula monachorum (completata verse la metà del vi drylo) promosse la lettura. [24] the regola di san benedetto (chap. xlviii), che riserva certi momenti alla lettura, influenzò fortemente la cultura monastica del medioevo ed è uno dei motivi per cui chierici divenero i maggiori lettori di libri. the tradizione e lo stile dell'impero roman predominavano ancora, ma gradually emerse the culture of the medieval book. i monaci irlandesi introdosero la spaziatura tra le parole nel vii drylo. is if adottarono that this system perché leggevano con difficoltà le parole latine. l'innovazione fu poi adottata anche nei paesi neolatini (come l'italia), anche se non divenne comune prima del xii drylo. if ritain che l'inserimento di spazi tra le parole abbia favorite il passaggio dalla lettura semi-vocalizzata a quella silenziosa.[25] prima dell'invenzione e della diffusione del torchio tipografico, quasi tutti i libri venivano copti a mano, il che li rendeva costi e relatively rari. i piccoli en età carolingia le più grandi collezioni raccoglievano circa 500 volumi; nel basso medioevo el Biblioteca pontificia di avignone e la Biblioteca della sorbona di parigi possedevano circa 2 000 volumi.[26] il processo della produzione di un libro era lungo e laborioso. il supporto di scrittura più oato nell alto medioevo, la pergamena, o vellum (pelle di vitello), doveva essere Preparationto, poi le pagine libere venivano pianificate e rigate con un strumento appuntito (o un piombo), dopo di che il testo era scritto dallo scribevaBook was bound by the bond. [27] The covers were made of wood and covered with leather. Since the dry parchment tends to take the shape it had before the transformation, the books were equipped with clips or straps. In this era, different types of ink were used, usually prepared with soot and rubber, and more later also with a walnut of the galla and ferrous sulphate. Cié gave the writing a brownish black color, but black or brown were not the only colors used. There are texts written in red or even in gold, and different colors were used for miniatures. Sometimes the parchment was all purple in color and the text was written in gold or silver (for example, the codex silverus). [28] See illustration on the sidelines throughout the high Middle Ages The books were copied mainly in the monasteries, one at a time. With the appearance of the universities, the culture of the manuscript of the era led to an increase in the request for books and therefore developed a new system for their copying. The books were divided into non -tied sheets (Pecia,) which were distributed to different copyists; Consequently, the velocity of library production increased considerably. The system was managed by secular corporate corporations, which produced both religious and profane material. [29] In the first public libraries, books were often chained to a library or desk to prevent the theft. These books were called chatted books. This custom forgose until the eighteenth century. See illustration in the margin Judaism has maintained the art of crib until today. According to the Jewish tradition, the rolling of the Torah placed in the Sãtesis must be written by hand on parchment and therefore a sealing book is not allowed, although the congregation can use sealing prayers and copies of the Jewish Bible can be used for study outside the sãtesis. I feel it ,Irbil errudorp otarepoda uf ocenes vix LED ilga aporue â221â22Vira)Tetera)Etra)Etra)Etnauq "Oilgatni" odaihc(Odotem Otseuq.).c.d 868 σ ORBILL LI .ETNEIRO AIIAI'l attut Otasu'l attut etnegal ,atac us etnemavisseccus e illisset us erapmats rep ,). Rep atasu e Atartsoihcni ,ongel id ettlovat us atailgatni Avinev Anigap Anigap Aniga id oveilirossab A enigammi'n ,Aifargolix by Aifargolix]1 Noc ,e Abuttel anu id eipoc â¹ùùãwn or anizzod anu errudorp avetop Erotua nu" ,tallortnoc atnoc amesis otseuq]0 Attaf Avinev Otsseuq e ,eipoc el Erazzi rotua Onometop Irotua Ilg" olos ,olortnoc id odotem loc .ocinu ottircsonam if id acinu aipoc au avecudorp ,olos aircs enoizudorpir id odotem nu ehcna Â²Ãzzilitu elaveidem ocimalsi odnom lI]61[.adarts alleuq ni enoizisop aus alled asuac a atamaihc Â¬Ãsoc Â¨Ã aibuotuoK aehcsoM asomaf al ;eirerbil 001 id Â¹Ãip onavaiccaffa is oloces IIX len ELAUQ ALLUS ,"irbil id irotidnev" o ,niyiutuk atanamedеd adarts anu ,ocan ni ,hcekaram .or led idcrem id e airarbil enuzumorp id irtec id onions you Abara Aafargillac IDAZNAVA EHCICET ODNAPULIVS ,Ocanalsi elaveidem odoirep li etnarud etnarud ossudorp ilg ehcna ocimalsi Odnom len ödivsso aciartoc alledoc sal y saleuhcat sol ,adajabart atreibuc al atneuc ne agneT .VX olgis led mulubanucnI .aneseC ed anaitsetalaM ed acetoilbiB ,sorbil ed anedac noc oiggeL .VX olgis ,emaD ertoN ed sorgalim sus ne odatneserper ,toL ariM naeJ onangogroB abircS y rotua lE .suetnegrA xedoC ed anig¡ÃP .ocitsºÃr latipac le ne soicapse nis otircse otxet le y lirta le ,)ASPAC(acetoilbib al atneuc ne agneT .ligriV rotua led otarter nu eneitnoc euq sunamoR suiligreV ed ercer 41 oilof ongamA'd airellaG»Â]33[Cd 033 ne daduic us ³ÃdnuF aÃbah onitnatsoC euq edsed odicudorp naÃbah aporuE ed sabircse sol euq sol sodot euq s¡Ãm zev lat ,sorbil ed senollim ohco sonu oserpmi naÃbah es euq al ne adiv anu ed o±Ãa omis©Ãgaucniuq us edsed odasiver ses aÃrdop ,alponitnatsnoC ed adÃac al ed o±Ãa le ,3541 ne odican erbmoh nU" .alubanucni omoc neconoc es ,aporuE ne 1051 ed setna noraerc es euq selaudividni seneg¡Ãmi e sajoh sal ,soserpmi sorbil soremirp soL .eires ne n³Ãiccudorp ed samrof setnatropmi s¡Ãm y saremirp sal ed anu se asnerp aL .selbinopsid etnemailpma s¡Ãm y ricudorp arap sosotsoc sonem y sosoirobal sonem sorbil sol ozih etnemlaudarg n³Ãicnevni atsE]23[.onital otebafla led sartel sal ed anu adac arap seretcarac sol ed acil¡Ãtem n³Ãisuf al arap edlom le noc otnuj ,aporuE ne liv³Ãm retc¡Ãrac le ³Ãtnevni grebnetuG sennahoJ n¡Ãmela le ,etneidnepedni otnevni nu omoc etnemºÃmoc aredisnoc es euq ol ne ,0541 ed rodederlA .n³Ãiserpmi us ed setneiviverbos solpmeje yah on orep ,5401 ed rodederla liv³Ãm atocarret ed ejanosrep nu ozih gnehS iB onihc rotnevni lE .sulubanucni e liv³Ãm retc¡Ãrac ne n³Ãiserpmi :ellated ne amet omsim lE alubanucni e seliv³Ãm seretcaraC]61[.etnemasoreneg sodagap noreuf noreibircse sol euq sorto u sejnom soL .odanimreted opmeit nu etnarud naÃnetnam es is nabatiperc odunem a satelbat sal y ,anig¡Ãp adac arap onam a adallat atelbat anu aÃreuqer euq ,licÃfid y agral aerat anu are otelpmoc orbil nu raerc ,ograbme niS .sasoigiler senoicartsuli e odnaguj scelti di saggi buddisti, il prime book stampato con caratteri metallici mobili, 1377. Bibliothèque nationale de France. Modern and contemporary Età Le macchine da stampa a vapore diventarono popolari nel XIX drylo. Queste macchine potevano stampare 1 100 fogli l'ora, ma i tipografi erano in grado di impostare solo 2 000 lettere l'ora. Le macchine typegrafiche monotype and linotype furono introdotte verse the fine of the XIX dry. Potevano impostare più di 6 000 lettere l'ora e una riga completa di caratteri in maniera immediata. I dryli successivi al XV videro quindi un graduale sviluppo e miglioramento sia della stampa, sia delle condizioni di libertà di stampa, con un relative rilassamento progressivo delle legislazioni restrittive di censo. At the end of the XX dry season, the European librarian produzione was a little oltre 200 000 titoli all'anno. Nella seconda metà del XX drylo la tecnologia informatica ha reso possibile con la diffusione di libri in format elettronico, poi chiamati eBook o e-book (da electronic book), una rivoluzione in quanto come ha evidenziato il bibliofilo Nick Carr dalle caratteristiche della letter ripata ovvero: filacita L'uso degli eBook al posto dei libri stampati si è tuttavia diffuso solo all'inizio del XXI drylo. [36] Formati dei libri Lo stesso argomento en dettaglio: Forma carta. Libri a stampsono prodotti sealing ciascuna imposizione typegrafica su un foglio di carta. The dimension of the foglio hanno subito variazioni nel tempo, on base there capacità delle presse (dei torchi). Il foglio sellato comesEmirp Eled Enoizetorp A ETSOP ,EIDRAUGS EL OCITNA Orbil len .Or BIL LED OCCOLB la Pulpocc Al Atinu erenet an onatuia EVOD ,Amerep or Ellep ,ITNEDITOP IRMARTAP emoc now iam onos ons non ,ertokes etraped etrap odnecaf non .Arutagel o trepoc all olated oproc li etmelliretam onagelloc EHC ,oirpop e Orev orvil siruhc e edraug el optiraug el ethraugs" 5371 LED ORBILI IF ENOVAP id oihcco Atazzirom Rac Iroiretna eidraugs .idraugsir :oilgatted ni otnemogra Ossets ol aidraug id etrac etrac etrac etrach Odnom Len :"Onam ni ATTS EHC Orbil" li(ãtihcitna'lladhcitna'llad Eritrap who ã§t ,apatmats allebil led ayots allen itdeserp avort Osse - Izzerp IED OLAC eloveton if ossemberp ah ,)olo Ces ãО|osem adnoces allen ottuttarpos om(Ottecto omitlu'llad eritrap who ,enoisuffid iuc al ,,omesecims of imapmats imonoce acimonedi elacremoc tatecnoc ottteecnoc Elibacswes 73[.otilibats etemlanoiznevnoc omissam if e ominim if ort ,oizipsetnorf only you understand ,Azzetla'llad otad â¨Ò phone you qoilgof edds edds eth edds eth li ehc erutageip id orem lad lad edepid otamrof li ihcitna irbil ien .aifargopit Alad etneideride talifir onognev erutnem eltnem ,Olecos xx led atnassesses edssort edssort eds Li erretto rep etagelir onognev erutang eirav el .Evissergorp enlip â¹ùâ¹ùâ¹ùâ¹ùâ¹ùâ¹ùâ¹ùâ¹ùâ¹ãp id autang or olocicsaf if Erretto rep otmanutro etmanutropepe seal or handcritte of the testo, contribuiscono a tenerlo insieme alla copertina with spaghi or fettucce passanti nelle cuciture al dorso; nel libro moderna è invece la garza che unisce i fascicoli alla copertina. If chiama controguards the letter che comes incollata his contropiatto ciascun (the inner part of the piatto) della coperta, permettendone il definitive ancoraggio. Le sguardie sono solitamente di carta diversa da quella dell'interno del volume e possono essere bianche, colorate o decorate con motivi di fantasia (nei libri antichi erano marmorizzate). Nei libri antichi di lusso, possono essere in numero variabile, da due a quattro (rarmente di più,) sia all'inizio sia alla fine. Nei libri in brossura e negli opuscoli i risguardi solo unalitamente mancano, ma è spesso present una singola letter di guard in principle and in fine. Colophon Lo stesso argomento en dettaglio: Colophon. Esempio di colophon Il colophon o colofone, che chiude il volume, riporta le informazioni essenziali sullo stampatore e sul luogo e la data di stampa. In origine nei manocritti was co-protect dalla signature (or subscriptio) of the copista or dello crib, e riportava data, luogo e autore del testo; en seguito fu la formula conclusiva dei libri stampati nel XV e XVI drylo, che conteneva, talvolta in in inchiostro rossoggi, il nome dello labelatore, sove Copertina The stesso argomento in dettaglio: Copertina e Brossura. Le parti del libro: 1) fascetta; 2) sovraccoperta; 3) controguardia incollata alla coperta; 4) labbro; 5) taglio di testa; 6) taglio davanti; 7) taglio di piede; 8) pagina pari o di destra 9) pagina dispari o di sinistra; 10) piega del foglio che forma il fascicolo. Di i fascicoli che costituiscono il libro vengono tenuti insieme da un involucro detto appoint 'coperta o copertina, è la parteExternal book often rigid and enlightened. The illustrated cover at ancient now covered the consequent Strodus, a brochure printed in Venice by Bernardo da Lovere in 1484. [38] Rarely used to the whole 18th century (when the editor generally sold unfortunate books or applied a simple cover of protection of protection , which was then thrown by the Bander) became very popular from the beginning of the 19th century, perhaps due to the impulse of Brassur's printers in Parage. [39] In the old book could be covered with various materials: parchment, leather, canvas, paper and wood or cartoon. It could be decorated with dry or golden impressions. Each of the two cartoons that make up the cover is called a plate. The dishes have slightly largely dimensions compared to the volume body. The part that stands out all the edge of the synic is called nail, or nails or cases. It is also made of signatures (folded leaves) to facilitate the collection or assembly of a brochure. In the modern book, the blanket is composed of two dishes and one "back", for the rigid covers called so ("" vintages with a folder "or" bredel "or" hard cover "), or with more or more Less cardboard rate than, properly folded along the background, covers the card block. In the last case we talk about pocket and the uã ± a is absent. Born with purely practical functions, such as protection of the blocking of the cards and allowing the consultation, the Manta acquires different functions and meanings over time, especially the stomach and representative meanings. In the nineteenth century, the blanket acquires a prevalent promotional function. With the mechanization and The propagation of the typical industry, other types of ligatures and blankets are introduced, more economical and adequate for automatic processes. The carton extends in the nineteenth century, preferred for robustness and color performance. For a long time it has characterized the publication for childhood and today, covered with a "Supercope", constitutes the characteristic feature of the main editions. Modern, the book in rostics is a binding system in which the files or signatures are stopped on the side of the back and the loose leaves are attached to a canvas or plastic strip always on the back (of milling braking "that are called"). The "fins" or "bands" (commonly called "coverage implications") are the internal folds of the cover or the jacket (see below). In general, they are used for a succinct introduction to the text and for the essential biographical information about the author. Before the cover, the "first cover" or "front cover" or "upper plate" is the first face of the cover of a book. As a general rule, it reports the indications of the Tãtulo and the author. The "fourth cover" or "rear cover" or "lower plate" is the fourth cover is the last face of the roof, used today for promotional purposes. In general, reports about the work and the author, the ISBN code and the price of the volume are not indicated (if not indicated in the aspect of the cover). Supercopertine or supracpertina The same theme in detail: jacket. Books with a cardboard cover are usually covered by a "cross". In general, he has the function of announcing the book, so he reports the essential data of work and is always in color and enlightened. The Supercopertina is printed, in the majority of the cases, only abroad. Corting the three external mines of the book, that is, the surface presented by the leaves in a closed volume are called "cuts." In addition to the "upper" cut (or "head") the external cut, called "front" (or "cócavo"), and the lower cut, called "foot." From a point of view omoc omoc orbil nu ed etnatropmi s¡Ãm odal le ,arutsoc al noc ,se azebac al ed etroc le accope ni .nohpoloc the enevresir opmet nu, erotide'lla etirefir oomiricilbbup erettarac id inoizacidni the onoiapmoc iv e atropitna'lla Avitarorooced Etrap to the edec oloces iivx Len. OLLEIHCCO NU ID AMROF AL AVEVA OIZSETNORF LI, OTNECORTTAUQ LED ENIF ALLA OTTODORTNI .AVITTETORP ENOIZNU NOC ACNAIB ATRA ANU NOC ONAVIRPA IS AM, OIZSETNORF LI OVAVA NON ITIRCSON AND ILOBANUCNI Id) Azret al O (amirp to the otilos Id, Irap anigap to â¨Ãƒ "oizipsetnorf" li) 2361 (ielilag oelilag id ogolaid led oizipsetnorf. ESOENILOTTOS TO ITANITSED IRATICILBBUP NAGOLS ERATOPRIPRI REP AZZILITU, LED ANITIPOC ORBIL ALLA ETNEMASREVART ATACILPPA, BILL ID AICSIRTS TO â € â¨Ãƒ "ATECSAF" AL, ONREDOM ORBIL LEN ATECSAF. 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Usually sono fatti in corda, cuoio, pelle allumata or, più recente, fettuccia. I nervi possono essere lasciati a vista (e messi in evidenza attraverso la "staffilatura"), oppure nascosti en manera da ottenere un dorso liscio. Nel libro moderna i nervi sono di finti, appositi per imitare l'estetica del libro antico e conferire importanza al libro. Occhiello The stesso argomento in dettaglio: Occhiello (libri). L'"occhiello" (or occhietto) è una página con un titolo (spesso della serie o collana) che precede il frontespizio. Nei libri suddivisi in più parti, si possono avere occhietti intermedi.[41] Tavole A book spesso è arricchito di figure. It is fanno part integral of the sono chiamate illustrazioni testo. It is invece sono fuori testo, cioè vengono stampate a parte e sono unite al libro en un secondo tempo, vengono chiamate tavole. Esse hanno una numerazione di página diferentes da quella del testo; vengono impresse su una carta speciale, quasi sempre una carta patinata. [42] Value of the book Il valore di un libro non è dato dal solo cost di produzione, c'è innanzitutto da considerare che il libro è un'opera dell'ingegno. In fourth creative bene, il libro riflette un valore identitario di natura sociale e collettiva, segnando una collettività: if può perciò considerare un prodotto simbolico (nel senso etimologico di simbolico: il greco σμολον (súmbolon), da cui l'agzzogettivo σβο Il importaeMercati. il valore relazionale è il legame che il libro è in grado di creare tra editore, autore e lettore ma anche tra titoli di una stessa collana. il valore identitario permette al lettore di immedesimarsi e sensesi parte della storia fino a riconoscersi nell'opera stessa. il valore culturale di cui il libro si fa carico permette che la cultura assuma diversi punti di vista. il valore di status può riguardare sia l'autore che il lettore dell'opera, aver letto o non aver letto un determinato libro pu contributeòe a creare una certa reputazione. note ^ il libro è «un prisma a sei facce rettangolari, composto di sottili lamine di carta, che debbono presente ^ amedeo benedetti, il libro. storia, tecnica, strutture. arma di taggia, atene, 2006, p. 9. ^ books of the world, standing and being counted! all 129,864,880 otedes, his booksearch.blogspot.com, within google books, 5 August 2010. url consultato il 15 August 2010.« after excluding series, we can finally count all books. 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