

## Chapter 1 : About Your Privacy on this Site

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IBIS provides a rapid means to link names with other identifying information such as passport or credit card numbers. The IBIS database is also used by more than twenty federal investigative agencies and, following the terrorist attacks on the United States in September , elements of IBIS name-recognition technology are finding increased usage by the FAA and private security companies principally companies serving airlines and insurance agencies wishing to identify suspected terrorists. For example, all airlines operating within United States airspace must crosscheck passenger and crew lists against IBIS. All INS border patrol agents and investigatorsâ€™ along with agents from the U. Under the reorganization the INS and other absorbed agencies will formally cease to exist on the date the last of their functions are transferred. Although the IBIS database is scheduled to continue, in an effort to facilitate border security, BTS plans call for higher levels of coordination between formerly separate agencies and databases. As of April , the specific coordination and future of the IBIS program was uncertain with regard to name changes, database custody, and policy changes. Regular updates to lists of names of persons prohibited from entering the United States, criminal suspects, or individuals sought for questioning are provided from a global network of Consular Officers at U. IBIS is also designed to facilitate identification of vehicles, aircraft, and vessels. Proponents of the IBIS system argue that the system allows the majority of individuals seeking to cross the border for legitimate purposes to do so in a rapid, uncomplicated manner. Rather than subjecting every individual to what would be a lengthy wait while lists of names from various agencies are checked, IBIS permits a simpler, quicker, and more secure clearance procedure. In an effort to enhance accuracy, IBIS technology incorporates language analysis software e. One goal of name recognition software is to provide a mechanism to correct faulty transliteration of names e. Errors common to transliterationâ€™ especially oral to written transliterationsâ€™ include faulty phonetic assignment of letters to unfamiliar ethnic sounds, faulty fusion of syllables e. For example, in some European based languages "van" or "von" is most often a surname prefix but in some Asiatic languages "Van" is most often a surname. Some Arabic names, for example, may be commonly translated into more than thirty different English spellings or variations from the single form found in Arabic. In standard database searches, if a name entered does not match the spelling or form of a name originally entered in a database, matching the names may be impossible. Standard database search techniques such as keysearches that attempt to match character strings e. More complex search protocols utilize so-called fuzzy logic subroutines that look for similarities and patterns in character strings while allowing for some degree of variation. Fuzzy logic based database search programs allow search protocols to check for common errors, and provide enhanced accuracy to search routines. The great number of languages and ethnic variations of spellings, however, requires specialized name recognition software. As of , a company under contract to the U. Other techniques include protocols that analyze data for specific errors. Other companies have developed programs that apply multiple pre-fixes and suffixes to input names, use multiple phonetic spellings, translate spellings into various foreign alphabets, and employ result-ranking schemes to enhance search results. Such name recognition software will play a critical role in linking often dissimilar databases maintained by separate agencies and such "smart" search protocols will be essential in achieving efficiency and accuracy in the new Department of Homeland Security. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services. Department of Homeland Security. United States Department of Homeland Security. Retrieved November 09, from Encyclopedia. Then, copy and paste the text into your bibliography or works cited list. Because each style has its own formatting nuances that evolve over time and not all information is available for every reference entry or article, Encyclopedia.

**Chapter 2 : Maquiladora - Wikipedia**

*Conflicting Identities and Multiple Masculinities takes as its focus the construction of masculinity in Western Europe from the early Middle Ages until the fifteenth century, crossing from pre-Christian Scandinavia across western Christendom.*

See Article History Alternative Title: It became the 28th state of the union in Texas occupies the south-central segment of the country and is the largest state in area except for Alaska. The state extends nearly 1, miles 1, km from north to south and about the same distance from east to west. The Sabine River forms most of the boundary with Louisiana to the east, where by land it is bounded by Arkansas as well. The crescent-shaped coastline of the Gulf of Mexico lies to the southeast, and the Rio Grande carves a shallow channel that separates Texas from Mexico to the southwest. The state of New Mexico lies to the west. Austin , in the south-central part of the state, is the capital. The vastness and diversity of Texas are evident in nearly all aspects of its physical features, economy, history, and cultural life. The territory of Texas was part of the Spanish Empire for more than a century. It was then part of the new country of Mexico from to , when it gained its independence, and had a short-lived existence as a republic before joining the Union. The image of Texas was that of a raw and lawless frontier when it relinquished its independence to become a state. Texas is commonly divided into East and West, although the dividing line between the two is ambiguous. Generally, though, East Texas has a wet climate and is characterized by cotton and by ties to the Old South , while West Texas is dry and is known for cattle ranching and an affinity with the West. Area , square miles , square km. Population 25,,; est. Land Relief Texas comprises a series of vast regions, from the fertile and densely populated Coastal Plains in the southeast to the high plains and mountains in the west and northwest. These flat, low prairies extend inland to form a fertile crescent that is well adapted to farming and cattle raising. Near the coast much land is marshy, almost swamp , except where drained by man-made devices. Northwest of this fault, the land extends into the Texas Hill Country and into the tablelands of the Edwards Plateau to the south and the North Central Plains to the north. The entire region varies from about to 2, feet to metres above sea level, and farming and livestock raising constitute the basic economy. In Hill Country there are small industries and recreational areas. The North Plains subdivision, centred on Amarillo , depends on grain farming, ranching, oil, and small industries. The South Plains subdivision, with Lubbock as the principal city, has large underground water reservoirs that allow large-scale irrigated cotton farming. At the western edge of the North Central Plains lies the Caprock Escarpment, an outcropping of rock that stretches to the north and south for about miles km. Beyond that escarpment lies the third largest region of Texas, the High Plains country, and to the south lies the Trans-Pecos region. On these plains, sandstorms are common. Many wide, flat riverbeds in the region remain dry most of the year, but they can become sluiceways for flash floods. Even Native Americans hesitated to venture across these lands. The highest peak in Texas is Guadalupe Peak , which rises to 8, feet 2, metres above sea level. Much of the native ruggedness of the region is preserved in Big Bend National Park. It extends some 1, miles 3, km from its source in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado to the Gulf of Mexico, and its Texas segment forms the border between the United States and Mexico. Other major rivers traversing the state are the Brazos at 1, miles [2, km], the longest river solely in Texas , as well as the Sabine , Trinity, and Red rivers, the last of which forms a large portion of the border between Texas and Oklahoma. Dand In there were only 8 major lakes or reservoirs in Texas; by the early 21st century there were about , many of which were created to store water against periodic droughts. Others, including the mile- km-long Highland Lakes chain in Hill Country, are popular for recreation. Much of the soil was degraded through wasteful practices in the 19th and early 20th centuries, but since the s efforts by federal and state governments have done much to promote soil conservation in the state. There is immense variation in the types of Texas soil. The Piney Woods region of East Texas has a gray and tan topsoil that covers the red subsoil usually within about 2 feet 0. The soil along the upper and middle Texas coast is black clay or loam, with lighter-coloured sandy soil on the coastal islands, bars, and spits. The soil of the southern Texas coast and inland to the Rio Grande is sandy, like that of East Texas, but it is less eroded and leached. The soil of the Grand Prairie region, just to the west of the Blackland Prairie, is more rocky and resistant to erosion. The

Cross Timbers, a forest region with light-coloured, slightly acid sandy loam soil, stretches across the prairies of northern Texas, enclosing part of the Grand Prairie. Red sandy and dark clay soils are found in the Llano Basin, in the centre of the state. The Edwards Plateau has thin, stony soil with a limestone bedrock. Most of the soils of the western North Central Plains are red or tan-coloured and sandy, but some black clay is found in the region. The High Plains, just to the west, has dark brown to reddish clay loams, sandy loams, and sands. In the Trans-Pecos region are found reddish brown sandy soil in the mountains and grayish brown to reddish brown clay soil in the basins. Climate Virtually every kind of weather condition has been known to occur in Texas. The driest region is the Trans-Pecos, and the wettest is the southeast. Southern areas have freezing weather only rarely. In Brownsville, the southernmost Texas city, snow is rare, but the northwestern corner of the state averages about 23 inches mm annually. Galveston hurricane of Path of the Galveston hurricane of, one of the deadliest natural disasters in U. The storm was a category 4 hurricane that struck Galveston, Texas, on September 8, , bringing winds of miles km per hour and high tides that overwhelmed the low-lying coastal city, demolishing buildings and claiming more than 5, lives. The Gulf Coast of Texas is especially prone to hurricanes. The deadliest storm to hit the area was in , when more than 8, people were killed and the island of Galveston was inundated. Native longleaf, shortleaf, and loblolly pine provide most of the commercial timber in East Texas. A belt of post oak grows just west of the Piney Woods, as do blackjack oak, elm, pecan, and walnut. Marsh and salt grasses are found along the Texas coast, with bluestem and tall grasses growing a little farther inland. Bluestem, grama, Indian grass, switch grass, and buffalo grass grow in the prairies and plains regions of West Texas. Oak, pecan, elm, Osage orange, and mesquite are native trees found in the prairies and the Cross Timbers region. Cedar, mesquite, yucca, cactus, and some islands of cypress make up the vegetation of the Edwards Plateau. Desert plants provide much of the vegetation of the Trans-Pecos region. The region south of San Antonio was originally brush country, with mesquite, small live and post oak, prickly pear cactus, bluestem, buffalo grass, and bunchgrass. Much of this native vegetation has been replaced with agricultural crops. Many of the domestic animals that are important in the economy of the state—cattle, horses, sheep, goats, and hogs—were introduced by the Spanish, but some mammals are native to Texas. Some, such as the bison, black bear, mountain lion, pronghorn, and red wolf, almost disappeared in the late 19th century but have been saved from extinction through the efforts of conservationists. More than species of snakes, including the poisonous copperhead, cottonmouth, rattlesnake, and Texas coral snake, are native to the state. The alligator is found in the lower reaches of all the major rivers and bayous. People Population composition The population of Texas has long been ethnically diverse. Throughout the 19th century there were mass migrations into Texas. One of the largest influxes occurred between and , when an estimated 38, settlers, in response to promises of 4, acres 1, hectares of land per family, trekked from the United States into the territory. These Europeans were generally adherents to the Roman Catholic and Protestant faiths. As a result, some churches in Texas still conduct services in Swedish, Czech, and other languages. A discussion of the diverse cultures in Texas, from the documentary *Behind the Lone Star: Institute of Texan Cultures*. Great Museums Television In the years following the Civil War, numerous families moved from devastated Southern plantations to farms and ranches in Texas. Farming families of Swedish, Polish, and Irish descent arrived from the north-central U. Belgians, Danes, Italians, and Greeks also went to Texas, and many of them became craftsmen and shopkeepers. Whites, excluding those of Hispanic descent, constitute less than half the total population. Nearly two-fifths of Texans are of Hispanic descent. Many of the communities along the U. With the urbanization of the state in the late 20th century and the decrease in the demand for agricultural workers, large Hispanic populations have converged on the major metropolitan centres that lie farther from the border. Spanish remains the language of many people in these communities. Native Americans account for less than 1 percent of the Texas population. Most of them are city dwellers, but three tribes remain as cohesive units. The Alabama-Coushatta people occupy one of the three reservations in the state, in East Texas. Settlement patterns Some four-fifths of Texans live in urban areas. Access to water transportation, reservoirs of natural gas and oil, and availability of raw materials have made the coastal area the centre of industry in Texas. It is also the most densely populated part of the state. About one-third of the population lives in the metropolitan areas of Houston, Dallas, and San Antonio, all 3 of which are among the 10 most populous

metropolitan areas in the United States. Texas has become increasingly ethnically diverse, especially since One of the most notable changes has been a decrease in the Anglo a term that refers to those of European descent, not only those of Anglo-Saxon heritage population and a continuously growing Hispanic population. This was partly due to the entrance of thousands of political and economic refugees into the state from Latin America. In the early 21st century, nearly four-fifths of the foreign-born population in Texas was of Hispanic origin. Despite the growth of manufacturing and other industries, however, the Texas economy has remained heavily dependent on oil and gas, and any fluctuations in oil prices have had a major impact on the state. Numerous national and international corporate headquarters are located in Texas. Texas also has become preeminent in its oceanographic investigations into uses of the continental shelf and in the areas of medicine and surgery. Occasional crop failures due to drought, however, led to crop diversification. The introduction of irrigation has resulted in extensive vegetable and fruit production along the lower Rio Grande Valley, though citrus farming has occasionally suffered as a result of disastrous freezes.

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In the second article of the Treaty the parties agreed on all of the boundaries of the United States, including but not limited to the boundary with British North America to the north. The agreed boundary included the line from the northwest angle of Nova Scotia to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut River, and proceeded down along the middle of the river to the 45th parallel of north latitude. That parallel had been established in the s as the boundary between the provinces of Quebec and New York including what later became the state of Vermont. It was surveyed and marked by John Collins and Thomas Valentine from to Northwest of Lake Superior , the boundary followed rivers to the Lake of the Woods. From the Lake of the Woods, the boundary was agreed to go straight west until it met the Mississippi River. Jay Treaty [ edit ] The Jay Treaty of effective created the International Boundary Commission, which was charged with surveying and mapping the boundary. It also provided for removal of British military and administration from Detroit and other frontier outposts on the U. It was superseded by the Treaty of Ghent effective concluding the War of , which included pre-war boundaries. Rushâ€”Bagot Treaty [ edit ] The Rushâ€”Bagot Treaty of provided a plan for demilitarizing the two combatant sides in the War of and also laid out preliminary principles for drawing a border between British North America later Canada and the United States. London Convention [ edit ] The 49th parallel north forms a border between the Canadian provinces of British Columbia, Alberta , Saskatchewan , and Manitoba to the north , and the U. Westward expansion of both British North America and the United States saw the boundary extended west along the 49th parallel from the Northwest Angle at Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains under the Treaty of The treaty also extinguished U. The treaty resolved the dispute known as the Aroostook War over the boundary between Maine on the one hand, and New Brunswick and the Province of Canada on the other. The part of the 45th parallel that separates Quebec from the U. After a significant portion of the construction was completed, measurements revealed that at that point, the actual 45th parallel was three-quarters of a mile 1. This created a dilemma for the United States that was not resolved until a provision of the treaty left the border on the meandering line as surveyed. Oregon Treaty An boundary dispute during U. The dispute was resolved in the Oregon Treaty of , which established the 49th parallel as the boundary through the Rockies. Archibald Campbell led the way for the United States. Donald Cameron headed the British team. This survey focused on the border from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains. Lawrence River and Great Lakes, in accordance with modern surveying techniques, and thus accomplished several changes to the border. The reverse side has the same wording in French. This " border vista " extends for 3 metres 9. The Commission is headed by two commissioners, one of whom is Canadian, the other American. It is illegal to cross the border outside border controls. Everyone crossing the border must be checked. Customs and Border Protection personnel to prevent illegal migration and drug trafficking. Parts of the International Boundary cross through mountainous terrain or heavily forested areas, but significant portions also cross remote prairie farmland and the Great Lakes and Saint Lawrence River , in addition to the maritime components of the boundary at the Atlantic , Pacific , and Arctic oceans. The border also runs through the middle of the Akwesasne Nation and even divides some buildings found in communities in Vermont and Quebec. Both nations are also actively involved in detailed and extensive tactical and strategic intelligence sharing. They are required to report such construction to their respective governments. Where required, fences or vehicle blockades are used. All persons crossing the border are required to report to the respective customs and immigration agencies in each country. In remote areas where staffed border crossings are not available, there are hidden sensors on roads and also scattered in wooded areas near crossing points and on many trails and railways, but there are not enough border personnel on either side to verify and stop coordinated incursions. Public Safety Canada estimates another 2, came across in April for a total at just over 28, Smuggling of alcoholic beverages "rum running" was widespread during the s, when Prohibition was in effect nationally in the United States and parts of Canada. In more recent years, Canadian

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officials have complained of drug , cigarette , and firearms smuggling from the United States, while U. Implemented on January 23, , this final rule and first phase of the WHTI specifies six forms of identificationâ€”one of which is required in order to enter the U.

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