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Soybean Production Volume 2

Effects of Alfalfa, Crop Sequence, and Tillage Practice on Intake Rates of Pullman Silty Clay Loam and Grain Yields
Volume 17
CONSERVATION TILLAGE
International Symposium on Wheat Yield Potential: Challenges to International Wheat Breeding

NATALEE MARQUEZ

Case Studies from South Asia and Beyond John Wiley & Sons
The existence of the human race has created inevitable effects on our surrounding environment. To prevent further harm to the world's ecosystems, it becomes imperative to assess mankind's impact on and create sustainability initiatives to maintain the world's ecosystems. Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change Adaptation Strategies is a pivotal reference source for the latest scholarly material on the scientific, technical, and socio-economic factors related to climate change assessment. Providing a comprehensive overview of perspectives on sustainability protection of environmental resources, this book is ideally designed for policy makers, professionals, government officials, upper-level students, and academics interested in emerging research on climate change.
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The reconciliation of economic development, social justice and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions is one of the biggest political challenges of the moment. Strategies for mitigating CO2 emissions on a large scale using sequestration, storage and carbon technologies are priorities on the agendas of research centres and governments. Research on carbon sequestration is the path to solving major sustainability problems of this century a complex issue that requires a scientific approach and multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary technology, plus a collaborative policy among nations. Thus, this challenge makes this book an important source of information for researchers, policymakers and anyone with an inquiring mind on this subject.
Physiological breeding I: interdisciplinary approaches to improve crop adaptation CRC Press
Soil organic carbon (SOC), a key component of the global carbon (C) pool, plays an important role in C cycling, regulating climate, water supplies and biodiversity, and therefore in providing the ecosystem services that are essential to human well-being. Most agricultural soils in temperate regions have now lost as much as 60% of their SOC, and as much as 75% in tropical regions, due to conversion from natural ecosystems to agricultural uses and mainly due to continuous soil degradation. Sequestering C can help to offset C emissions from fossil fuel combustion and other C-emitting activities, while also enhancing soil quality and long-term agronomic productivity. However, developing effective policies for creating terrestrial C sinks is a

serious challenge in tropical and subtropical soils, due to the high average annual temperatures in these regions. It can be accomplished by implementing improved land management practices that add substantial amounts of biomass to soil, cause minimal soil disturbance, conserve soil and water, improve soil structure, and enhance soil fauna activity. Continuous no-till crop production is arguably the best example. These soils need technically sound and economically feasible strategies to sustainably enhance their SOC pools. Hence, this book provides comprehensive information on SOC and its management in different land-use systems, with a focus on preserving soils and their ecosystem services. The only book of its kind, it offers a valuable asset for students, researchers, policymakers and other stakeholders involved in the sustainable development and management of natural resources at the global level.

Exploring the Scientific Facts Frontiers Media SA

The study consisted of a field and a pot experiment. the objectives of this study were: (1) to determine the stimulatory or inhibitory effect of corn residues on the growth and yeild of subsequent crops such as corn, soybean and mungbean, (2) to evaluate the effects of tillage on the inhibitory or stimulatory effect of corn residues to subsequent crops, (3) to estimate the best time of planting of subsequent crops such that inhibitory effect due to corn residues is no longer active. Field experiment revealed that corn, soybean or mungbean grown in a field previously planted to cron and had corn residues incorporated after harvest have a tendency to be taller than those plants grown after a fallow period (control). Significant difference in corn ear-length and grain yield was observed between corn planted in a field with corn residue and corn planted after fallow. Higher grain yeild and longer earlength were recorded in a field previously planted to corn and with corn residue incorporated. On the other hand, nungbean grain yield planted in a field previously cropped to corn and with corn residues applied was not significantly different from grain yield obtained after fallow. The results seemed to indicate that corn residues left in the field after harvest influenced a stimulatory response to the following crops when zero of minimum tillage was employed. The results of the pot experiment suggest that a decomposing corn residues in the field and or a field previously planted to cron and with corn residues (...).

A Sustainable Approach for Soil Health and Food Security CIMMYT

Environmental Stress Conditions in Soybean Production: Soybean Production, Volume Two, examines the impact of conditions on final crop yield and identifies core issues and methods to address concerns. As climate and soil quality changes and issues continue to manifest around the world, methods of ensuring sustainable crop production is imperative. The care and treatment of the soil nutrients, how water availability and temperature interact with both soil and plant, and what new means of crop protection are being developed make this an

important resource for those focusing on this versatile crop. The book is a complement to volume one, Abiotic and Biotic Stresses in Soybean Production, providing further insights into crop protection. Presents insights for addressing specific environmental stress conditions in soybean production, including soil, atmospheric, and other contributing factors Facilitates translational methods based on stress factors from around the world Examines the future of soybean production challenges, including those posed by climate change Complements volume one, Abiotic and Biotic Stresses in Soybean Production, providing further insights into crop protection

Advances in Soil Science CRC Press

Tillage practices on agricultural fields have an impact on not only the amount of soil erosion from the fields, but also on the hydrologic and other environmental characteristics of the land. This erosion takes away soil that is necessary for sustainable agriculture, and the sediment and nutrient removal from the fields can pollute surrounding waterbodies. The Llanos Orientales of Colombia used to be a region of extended savannas and native fragile ecosystems dedicated to extended cattle ranch that has been transitioning to crop production. Agricultural expansion in this area, involving mechanization, could importantly accelerate the degradation of soils, limiting the development of sustainable agricultural systems. As a first step to understand long term effects of different tillage practices on new agricultural areas in the region, this study aims to evaluate the performance of the Agricultural Policy Environmental eXtender (APEX) model to simulate runoff, soil erosion and crop yield from fields under conventional tillage, reduced tillage, and no tillage in the Llanos Orientales of Colombia. Calibrated APEX model predictions were compared against measured runoff, soil loss and crop yield data from row crop plots established in the Experimental Station la Libertad in Colombia under conventional, reduced and no-tillage management. APEX satisfactorily predicted runoff (Nash Sutcliffe Efficiency NSE>0.53, Percent Bias - [PBIAS] 21%) and crop yield for all three tillage systems (NSE0.82, [PBIAS]

Residual Effects of Corn (Zea Mays L.) Residues on Succeeding Crops Under Different Tillage Levels Springer Nature

Africa can achieve self sufficiency in food production through adoption of innovations in the agriculture sector. Numerous soil fertility and crop production technologies have been generated through research, however, wide adoption has been low. African farmers need better technologies, more sustainable practices, and fertilizers to improve and sustain their crop productivity and to prevent further degradation of agricultural lands. The agricultural sector also needs to be supported by functional institutions and policies that will be able to respond to emerging challenges of globalization and climate change.

Proceedings of the Second National Maize Workshop of Ethiopia : 12-16 November 2001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia CIMMYT

Wheat in hot, dry, irrigated environments, wad medani, sudam;

progress of wheat cultivation in the hot environments; breeding for tolerance to heat stress; wheat management and transfer of technology; crop protection in the warm environments; the physiology of heat stress; wheat in warm area, rice-wheat farming systems, Dinajpur, Bangladesh; agronomy; pathology. *Assessment and Governance of Sustainable Soil Management* CIMMYT Sweet corn or maize (Zea mays L.) is the world's most important crops after wheat, barley and rice. This plant is nutritionally superior to other cereals in many ways, except in protein value. Considering the limitation of production resources and the increasing world population, efforts should be made to increase productivity of crop. Among the factors that influence corn productivity are planting density and tillage practices. In Malaysia, the rotary cultivator method which has been the common practice for sweet corn has some disadvantages and it would be worthwhile to compare it with other tillage methods. The shallow depth of ploughing and degradation of the soil because of intensive impact of the rotary blade with the soil has been identified as problems of this tillage method. The main objective of this study was to find out the best tillage system or method in terms of soil physical characteristics, and then determining the crop yield of sweet corn as affected by different planting densities. In addition, the most economical tillage system in the field, optimum energy on drawbar power and engine fuel consumption for three tillage methods were also calculated. Field experiments were conducted over two years (2008 and 2009) to investigate the effects of three tillage systems on selected soil physical properties at two depths of 0-15 and 20-35 cm in the Serdang series soil (Typic Paleodult). The research farm was located in the University Putra Malaysia (UPM) in Malaysia. It was under continuous corn planting for several years. The three tillage systems or methods were Moulboard Plough followed by once tandem disc harrowing (MPD), Disc Plough followed by once tandem disc harrowing (DP) and Rotary Cultivator only (RC) as control. Soil physical properties were measured two times, before and after soil tillage and included bulk density dry basis (BDd), total porosity (Pt), aggregate size distribution (Aggd≥2mm), mean weight diameter dry basis and wet basis (MWDd and MWDw), water infiltration (WI), moisture content volume basis (MCv) and resistance to penetration (RP). At the end of the experiment, energy and fuel consumption utilized on the soil ploughed by the tillage systems were calculated. The results showed that the measured soil physical properties at two depths of the plots (before tillage operation) were homogeneous at three plots and two depths. The highest value of crop yield at any given planting density occurred in MPD plot and decreased in DPD and RC plots, respectively in 2008 and combined two years. This result could be due to lower BDd and Aggd≥2mm, higher MWDw and Pt in upper layer (0-15 cm) for MPD plot. However WI was higher and RP was lower in RC plot at the same

depth. The other reason for sweet corn reduction in RC plot could be higher BDd and RP at the depth of 20-35 cm that impeded root growth of sweet corn; however MCv was higher in lower layer. Depth of soil tillage by RC (15 cm) and creation of plough-pan below this depth (plough layer) was the other reason for the lower yield under RC. Tillage method, planting density and also interaction effects of two factors, tillage and planting density were found to be significant on yield and some yield components of sweet corn such as ear diameter, row length of the kernels on the cob corn, fresh weight of ear con, yield of sweet corn and total weight of dry matter, in 2008. Similarly, all yield parameters except for ear diameter were affected by planting density and interaction of the two factors in 2009. Irrespective of planting density, corn yield was lowest in RC tillage in 2008 and for the combined two years. Crop yield with DPD was 8% higher than RC and with MPD it was 20% higher than RC. Ear diameter, row length of kernel on cob corn and weight of ear were higher at low density compared to high density planting. This could be due to the lower stress or competition between the plants for moisture, nutrients and sunlight under low density planting. Although the stress was higher for the plants with seed spacing of 20 cm; however it did not affect the crop yield and total weight of dry matter at any given tillage methods. This result revealed that there was no deficit of moisture and nutrients for the plants close to each other. Only the limitation of sunlight could be the reason for this finding. Climate or weather condition in 2009 was better than 2008 in terms of greater rainfall and sunshine hour. That is why the yield and some yield components of sweet corn were better in 2009 as compared to 2008 for DPD and RC plot. Energy consumption on drawbar power was higher on the soil ploughed with DPD was 56.2 hp and decreased with MPD (52.5 hp) and RC (45.5 hp), respectively whilst fuel consumption was higher on the soil ploughed with MPD (27.02 L) and decreased to 25.69 L with DPD and 18.04 L with RC, respectively. Although energy on drawbar power and engine fuel consumption were higher under MPD and DPD tillage treatments as compared to RC, there was greater benefit gained in MPD plot (20%) and DPD plot (8%) respectively. On the other hand, the highest profit was obtained in MPD plot (RM 21,600) and this decreased to RM 19,500 in DPD plot and RM 18,100 in RC plot, respectively. In general, working condition of two tillage methods (MPD and DPD) was similar in trend in terms of soil physical properties, yield and its components of sweet corn. However, mouldboad plough to a depth of 25 cm followed by one time tandem disc harrowing to a depth of 10 cm with seed spacing of 20 cm showed the best overall results in terms of yield and economic benefit.

Wheat in Heat-stressed Environments Springer Science & Business Media

Soil Health and Intensification of Agroecosystems examines the climate, environmental, and human effects on agroecosystems and how the existing paradigms must be revised in order to establish sustainable production. The increased demand for food and fuel exerts tremendous stress

on all aspects of natural resources and the environment to satisfy an ever increasing world population, which includes the use of agriculture products for energy and other uses in addition to human and animal food. The book presents options for ecological systems that mimic the natural diversity of the ecosystem and can have significant effect as the world faces a rapidly changing and volatile climate. The book explores the introduction of sustainable agroecosystems that promote biodiversity, sustain soil health, and enhance food production as ways to help mitigate some of these adverse effects. New agroecosystems will help define a resilient system that can potentially absorb some of the extreme shifts in climate. Changing the existing cropping system paradigm to utilize natural system attributes by promoting biodiversity within production agricultural systems, such as the integration of polycultures, will also enhance ecological resiliency and will likely increase carbon sequestration. Focuses on the intensification and integration of agroecosystem and soil resiliency by presenting suggested modifications of the current cropping system paradigm Examines climate, environment, and human effects on agroecosystems Explores in depth the wide range of intercalated soil and plant interactions as they influence soil sustainability and, in particular, soil quality Presents options for ecological systems that mimic the natural diversity of the ecosystem and can have significant effect as the world faces a rapidly changing and volatile climate

Biogenic Trace Gases MDPI

Residual Effects of Corn (Zea Mays L.) Residues on Succeeding Crops Under Different Tillage Levels

Fall Deep Tillage of Tunica and Sharkey Clay Springer Nature

An evolving, living organic/inorganic covering, soil is in dynamic equilibrium with the atmosphere above, the biosphere within, and the geology below. It acts as an anchor for roots, a purveyor of water and nutrients, a residence for a vast community of microorganisms and animals, a sanitizer of the environment, and a source of raw materials for co

Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change Adaptation Strategies CABI

From the beginning of agriculture until about 1950, increased food production came almost entirely from expanding the cropland base. Since 1950, however, the yield per unit of land area for major crops has increased dramatically. Much of the increase in yields was because of increased inputs of energy. Between 1950 and 1985, the farm tractor fleet quadrupled, world irrigated area tripled, and use of fertilizer increased ninefold. Between 1950 and 1985, the total energy used in world agriculture increased 6. 9 times. Irrigation played a particularly important role in the rapid increase in food production between 1950 and 1985. The world's irrigated land in 1950 totaled 94 million hectares but increased to 140 million by 1960, to 198 million by 1970, and to 271 million hectares in 1985. However, the current rate of expansion has slowed to less than 1 % per year. The world population continues to increase and agricultural production by the year

2000 will have to be 50 to 60% greater than in 1980 to meet demands. This continued demand for food and fiber, coupled with the sharp decline in the growth rate of irrigation development, means that much of the additional agricultural production in future years must come from cultivated land that is not irrigated. Agricultural production will be expanded in the arid and semiarid regions because these regions make up vast areas in developing countries where populations are rapidly rising.

Soil Health and Intensification of Agroecosystems CIMMYT

Trace gases are those that are present in the atmosphere at relatively low concentrations. Small changes in their concentrations can have profound implications for major atmospheric fluxes, and thereore, can be used as indicators in studies of global change, global biogeochemical cycling and global warming. This new how-to guide will detail the concepts and techniques involved in the detection and measurement of trace gases, and the impact they have on ecological studies. Introductory chapters look at the role of trace gases in global cycles, while later chapters go on to consider techniques for the measurement of gases in various environments and at a range of scales. A how-to guide for measuring atmospheric trace gases. Techniques described are of value in addressing current concerns over global climate change.

Handbook of Soil Sciences (Two Volume Set) IGI Global

Achieving zero hunger and food security is a top priority in the United Nations Development Goals (UNDGs). In an era characterized by high population growth and increasing pressure on agricultural systems, efficiency in the use of natural resources has become central to sustainable agricultural practices. Fundamentally speaking, eco-efficiency is about maximizing agricultural outputs, in terms of quantity and quality, using less land, water, nutrients, energy, labor, or capital. The concept of eco-efficiency involves both the ecological and economic aspects of sustainable agriculture. It is therefore essential to understand the interaction of ecosystem constituents within the extensive agricultural landscape, as well as farmers' economic needs. This book examines the latest eco-efficient practices used in agro-systems. Drawing upon research and examples from around the world, it offers an up-to-date overview, together with insights into directly applicable approaches for poly-cropping systems and landscape-scale management to improve the stability of agricultural production systems, helping achieve food security. The book will be of interest to educators, researchers, climate change scientists, capacity builders and policymakers alike. It can also be used as additional reading material for undergraduate and graduate courses on agriculture, forestry, soil science, and the environmental sciences.

Quick Bibliography Series Springer Science & Business Media

The principles and practice of deep tillage techniques have often failed to provide long-term, sustainable improvements of the soil for crop production. The book reviews alternative approaches to overcoming subsoil

problems. These approaches involve reduced disturbance of the soil, but still provide substantial and sustainable soil improvements. Chapters 1 through 4 discuss the use of minimum tillage, bed farming, mole drainage, and slotting to overcome adverse subsoil conditions. Chapter 5 examines the options available for management of subsoil acidity. The next chapter provides an understanding of the processes involved in stress transmission and compaction under farm trafficking. The last chapter explains the critical role of soil microorganisms in providing long-term biological stabilization and improvements of soil. This reference brings together the latest research information on these subsoil amelioration techniques.

Innovations in Sustainable Agriculture CRC Press

Feeding the increasing global population, which is projected to reach ~10 billion by 2050, there has been increasing demands for more improved/sustainable agricultural management practices that can be followed by farmers to improve productivity without jeopardizing the environment and ecosystem. Indeed, about 95% of our food directly or indirectly comes from soil. It is a precious resource, and sustainable soil management is a critical socio-economic and environmental issue. Maintaining the environmental sustainability while the world is facing resource degradation, increasing climate change and population explosion is the current challenge of every food production sectors. Thus, there is an urgent need to evolve a holistic approach such as conservation agriculture to sustain higher crop productivity in the country without deteriorating soil health. Conservation Agriculture (CA), is a sustainable approach to manage agro-ecosystems in order to improve productivity, increase farm profitabilty and food security and also enhance the resource base and environment. Worldwide, it has been reported various benefits and prospects in adopting CA technologies in different agro-climatic conditions. Yet, CA in arid and semi-arid regions of India and parts of south Asia raises uncertainities due to its extreme climates, large scale residue burning, soil erosion and other constraints such as low water holding capacity, high potential evapotranspiration, etc . Thus, the proposed book has 30 chapters addressing all issues relevant to conservation agriculture/no-till farming system. The book also gives further strengthening existing knowledge in relation to soil physical, chemical and biological processes and health within close proximity of CA as well as machinery requirements. Moreover, the information on carbon (C) sequestration, C credits, greenhouse gas (GHG) emission, mitigation of climate change effects and socio-economic view on CA under diverse ecologies namely rainfed, irrigated and hill eco-region is also deliberated. For large scale adoption of CA practices in South Asian region especially in India and other countries need dissemination of best-bet CA technologies for dominant soil types/cropping systems through participatory mode, strong linkages and institutional mechanism and public-private-policy support. We hope this book gives a comprehensive and clear

picture about conservation agriculture/no-till farming and its associated problem, challenges, prospects and benefits. This book shall be highly useful reference material to researchers, scientists, students, farmers and land managers for efficient and sustainable management of natural resources.

Herbicide Residue Research in India Springer Nature

The role of soils for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals is multifarious. Soils are the essential basis for food and biomass provision in support of food security (SDG 2) and energy security (SDG 7). Soil carbon sequestration is paramount for climate action (SDG 13). Soil-mediated water purification and retention, nutrient and matter cycling, and soils habitat functions are essential for maintaining ecosystem services and biodiversity (SDG 15). Healthy soils perform well in all these functions simultaneously. However, the globally increasing demand for food, fiber, and bio-based products poses massive challenges to soil health. Minimizing trade-offs between biomass production and soil health requires systemic approaches to assessment and governance of sustainable soil management in agriculture and food systems. It provides interdisciplinary insights into key questions: What are the impacts of agricultural management practices on sustainability targets in specific geophysical and socio-economic contexts? What are the opportunities and risks of future trends such as climate change, digitalization, and emerging technologies for soil management and soil health? How can institutions and governance instruments be improved to enable decision makers to take action on sustainable soil management? The book was initiated in the frame of the National German research program 'BonaRes—Soil as a sustainable resource for the bioeconomy', and it is meant to trigger interdisciplinary thinking.

Evaluation of APEX for Simulating the Effects of Tillage Practices in Tropical Soils CRC Press

Conservation agriculture systems have long-term impacts on livelihoods, agricultural production, gender equity, and regional economic development of tribal societies in South Asia. This book presents South Asia as a case study, due to the high soil erosion caused by monsoon rainfall and geophysical conditions in the region, which necessitate conservation agriculture approaches, and the high percentage of people in South Asia relying on subsistence and traditional farming. The book takes an interdisciplinary approach to analyse systems at scales ranging from household to regional and national levels.

Sustainable Agriculture Reviews Academic Press

Herbicides constitute about 60% of the total pesticides consumed globally. In India, the use of herbicides started initially in tea gardens and picked up in the 1970s, when the high-yielding varieties of rice and wheat were introduced. Presently, 67 herbicides are registered in the country for controlling weeds in crops including cereals, pulses, oilseeds, fibre and tuber crops, and also in the non-crop situations. These chemicals are becoming increasingly popular because of their efficiency and relatively low cost

compared with manual or mechanical weeding operations. The contribution of herbicide to total pesticide use, which was only 10-15% during the first decade of the 21st century, has now increased to about 25% with an annual growth rate of 15-20%, which is much higher than insecticides and fungicides. Though the application of herbicides is minimizing yield loss to a great extent, their residues in the food chain and surface and groundwater create some environmental nuisance particularly to non-target organisms. Research on pesticide residues in India was started during 1970s, when such chemicals were introduced on a greater scale along with high-yielding variety seeds, irrigation and chemical fertilizers for increasing food production. However, the herbicide residue research was not given much emphasis until 1990s. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research initiated a national level programme known as All India Coordinated Research Project on Weed Management through the NRC-Weed Science as the main centre along with some centers of ICAR Institutes and state agricultural universities. Over the last two decades, adequate information was generated on estimation, degradation and mitigation of herbicide residues, which were documented in annual reports, bulletins, monographs and scientific articles. However, there was no consolidated compilation of all the available information providing a critical analysis of herbicide residues. Accordingly, an effort has been made in the publication to compile the available information on herbicide residues in India. This is the first report of its kind which presents the findings of herbicide residues and their interactions in the biotic and abiotic environment. There are 16 chapters contributed by the leading herbicide residue scientists, each describing the present status of herbicide use, crops and cropping systems, monitoring, degradation and mitigation, followed by conclusions and future lines of work. This book will be useful to the weed scientists in general and herbicide residue chemists in particular, besides the policy makers, students and all those concerned with the agricultural production in the country.

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