

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910616357203321
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Titolo	Potential Yields of Major Crops for Chinese and Global Food Security Under Climate Change // by Chengzhi Cai, Wenfang Cao
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Singapore : , : Springer Nature Singapore : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2022
ISBN	981-19-5213-2
Edizione	[1st ed. 2022.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (227 pages)
Disciplina	338.10951
Soggetti	Sustainability Agricultural ecology Food security Agriculture - Economic aspects Agroecology Food Security Agricultural Economics
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- Potential limits of six major food crops' yields worldwide -- Product's supply and demand of six major food crops in major producer-countries and the world -- Discussion and conclusions, policy implications and advice on Chinese and global food security, and future prospect.
Sommario/riassunto	This book analyzes potential yields of six major food crops - rice, wheat, maize, potato, soybean and rapeseed worldwide using both qualitative and quantitative approaches to study both China's and global food security under climate change. Firstly, it reviews previous studies on potential yields of rice, wheat, maize, potato, soybean and rapeseed worldwide to provide a detailed information of studying on China's and global food security based on the product's supply and demand of these crops. Secondly, average and top (national) yields of rice, wheat, maize, potato, soybean and rapeseed since 1961 on global scale are employed to analyze their temporal and spatial variation trends and potential limits. Thirdly, the effects of global warming in climate change on both average and top yields of rice, wheat, maize,

potato, soybean and rapeseed since 1961 at global level are analyzed using regression model, and their differences between average and top yields among these crops are identified and compared. Fourthly, the yields and per capita quantity of rice, wheat, maize, potato, soybean and rapeseed in major producer-countries and the world are analyzed to assess the situation and trend of international trade for the products of these crops, respectively. Fifthly, potential yields of rice, wheat, maize, potato, soybean and rapeseed worldwide by 2030 are projected using both trend-regressed models and ARIMA models to estimate the per capita quantity of these crops based on the projection of world population and assess the status of Chinese and global food security in that future. Finally, it provides policy implications and advice on food security for China and the world directing food production by 2030 under climate change.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910164105303321
Autore	Li Zhou
Titolo	Reform and Development of Agriculture in China // by Zhou Li
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Singapore : , : Springer Singapore : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2017
ISBN	9789811034626
Edizione	[1st ed. 2017.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (XIII, 213 p. 26 illus., 5 illus. in color.)
Collana	Research Series on the Chinese Dream and China's Development Path, , 2363-6866
Disciplina	338.10951
Soggetti	Agriculture - Economic aspects Economic policy Development economics Agricultural Economics Economic Policy Development Economics
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	China's Agriculture -- Agricultural Reform -- Institutional Change of China's Agricultural Management System -- The Development of China'

s Agriculture -- China's Agriculture and Transformation of Agricultural Policies -- China's Food Security -- Challenges Faced by Agricultural Development -- Prospects of China's Agriculture.

Sommario/riassunto

This book provides a detailed review of the accumulated experience and lessons from China's agricultural reform and opening-up since the late 1970s, examining various aspects of this transition and providing a new perspective that can contribute to developing economic theories. The success of China's reform and opening up creates benefits for farmers, and is driven by farmers. The past experience, problems revealed and lessons learned from failures of market-orientated and progressive reform can provide valuable guidance for those developing countries still lagging behind China.
