1. Record Nr. UNISA990000444280203316

Autore	Bragadin, Marcantonio
Titolo	Meccanica-termodinamica / Marcantonio Bragadin
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Padova : CEDAM, 1994
ISBN	88-13-19109-X
Descrizione fisica	VII, 150 p. ; 24 cm
Disciplina	531.
Soggetti	Edilizia, energia, comfort
Collocazione	COLL. PIR 1
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910254137503321

Autore	Ouda Samiha
Titolo	Major Crops and Water Scarcity in Egypt : Irrigation Water Management under Changing Climate / / by Samiha Ouda
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2016
ISBN	3-319-21771-2
Edizione	[1st ed. 2016.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (135 p.)
Collana	SpringerBriefs in Water Science and Technology, , 2194-7244
Disciplina	338.14
Soggetti	Climatic changes Environmental management Agriculture Climate Change Water Policy/Water Governance/Water Management Climate Change Management and Policy
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.

Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters.
Nota di contenuto	Evapotranspiration under Changing Climate -- Water Requirements for Major Crops -- Significance of Reduction of Applied Irrigation Water to Wheat Crop -- Combating Adverse Consequences of Climate Change on Maize Crop.-High Water Consuming Crops under Control: Case of Rice Crop -- High Water Consuming Crops under Control: Case of Sugarcane Crop -- Unconventional solution to increase crop production under water scarcity -- Recommendations to Policy Makers to Face Water Scarcity.
Sommario/riassunto	This book includes multi-disciplinary quantifications of the effect of climate change on water requirements of wheat, maize, rice and sugarcane. Furthermore, it provides on-farm management that faces water scarcity under current situation and under climate change. Changing cultivation method (raised beds instead of furrows or basins) or increasing irrigation application efficiency (sprinkler or drip systems instead of surface irrigation) can reduce the applied water. Irrigated agriculture, although profitable, it endures wasteful use of valuable water resources. Taking into account the risk of climate change, developing countries like Egypt will highly suffer. Furthermore, the effect of intercropping (two crops use the applied water to one of them), and/or using crop rotations (arrange crops to reduce the applied water, increase water productivity and sustain soil fertility) on production and consumed irrigation water by crops were comprehensively analyzed.