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Nota di contenuto	1. Introduction -- 2. Soil conservation and ecosystem stability: Natural resource management through agroforestry in the northwestern Himalayan region -- 3. From shifting cultivation to integrating farming: Experience of agroforestry development in the northeastern Himalayan region -- 4. Agroforestry inroads into the traditional two-crop system heartlands of the Indo-Gangetic plains -- 5. Agroforestry as a strategy for livelihood security in the rainfed areas: experiences and expectations -- 6. Livelihood improvements and climate-change adaptations through agroforestry in hot arid environments -- 7. Agroforestry: A way forward for sustaining fragile coastal and island agro-ecosystems -- 8. Agroforestry for wasteland rehabilitation: mined, ravine and degraded watershed areas -- 9. Greening salty and

waterlogged lands through agroforestry systems for livelihood security and better environment -- 10. Wetland based agroforestry systems: balancing between carbon sink and source -- 11. Agroforestry for ecosystem services and mitigation of climate change -- 12. Agroforestry policy issues and challenges -- 13. Synthesis.

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### Sommario/riassunto

Agroforestry, the word coined in early seventies, has made its place in all the developed and the developing countries of the world and is now recognized as an important approach to ensuring food security and rebuilding resilient rural environments. India has been an all-time leader in agroforestry. The South and Southeast Asia region comprising India is often described as the cradle of agroforestry. Almost all forms of agroforestry systems exist across India in ecozones ranging from humid tropical lowlands to high-altitude and temperate biomes, and perhumid rainforest zones to parched drylands. The country ranks foremost among the community of nations not only in terms of this enormous diversity and long tradition of the practice of agroforestry, but also in fostering scientific developments in the subject.

Agroforestry applies to private agricultural and forest lands and communities that also include highly erodible, flood-prone, economically marginal and environmentally sensitive lands. The typical situation is agricultural, where trees are added to create desired benefits. Agroforestry allows for the diversification of farm activities and makes better use of environmental resources. Owing to an increase in the population of human and cattle, there is increasing demand of food as well as fodder, particularly in developing countries like India. So far, there is no policy that deals with specifics in agroforestry in India. But, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been discussing on the scope of having a National Agroforestry Policy in appropriate platforms. However, evolving a policy requires good and reliable datasets from different corners of the country on the subject matter. This synthesis volume containing 13 chapters is an attempt to collate available information in a classified manner into different system ecologies, problems and solutions, and converging them into a policy support.

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