Record Nr. UNINA9910298372803321 Sabkha Ecosystems: Volume IV: Cash Crop Halophyte and Biodiversity **Titolo** Conservation / / edited by M. Ajmal Khan, Benno Böer, Münir Öztürk, Thabit Zahran Al Abdessalaam, Miguel Clüsener-Godt, Bilquees Gul Dordrecht:,: Springer Netherlands:,: Imprint: Springer., 2014 Pubbl/distr/stampa 94-007-7411-7 **ISBN** Edizione [1st ed. 2014.] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (356 p.) Tasks for Vegetation Science, . 0167-9406 : : 47 Collana Disciplina 577.69 Soggetti Environment Life sciences Energy Education Sustainable development Environment, general Life Sciences, general Energy, general Education, general Sustainable Development Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto List of Authors -- Preface -- Foreword -- Acknowledgements --Introduction -- 1. Economic sustainability for halophyte cash farms in urban environments -- 2. Spatial distribution of soil salinity and its management options in the Northern Emirates, UAE -- 3. Gypsum crystals formation and habits, Umm Said sabkha, Qatar -- 4. Distribution, ecology and ecophysiology of mangroves in Pakistan -- 5. Halophytes for the production of liquid biofuels -- 6. Feasibility of halophyte domestication for high-salinity agriculture -- 7. The gypsum

dunes of Cuatrociénegas Valley, Mexico – A secondary Sabkha ecosystem with gypsophytes -- 8. Effects of seed storage on germination of desert halophytes with transient seed bank -- 9. Halophytes of southwest Asia -- 10. From halophyte research to

halophytes farming -- 11. Interactive effect of salinity and drought on the germination of dimorphic seeds of Suaeda salsa -- 12. Kochia (Kochia scoparia (L.) Schrad) unwanted or wanted plant for forage production in harsh environments -- 13. Importance of the diversity in between halophytes to agriculture and land management in arid and semiarid countries -- 14. Is soil heterogeneity the major factor influencing vegetation zonation at Karachi coast? -- 15. Research and development with seawater and halophytic plants for sustainable saline agro systems in the Arabian Gulf -- 16. Salinity tolerant turfgrasses for biosaline urban landscape agriculture -- 17. Ecology, distribution and ecophysiology of Salicornia Europaea L. -- 18. Germination pretreatments in Haloxylon persicum (Amaranthaceae), an economically important tree of desert ecosystems in western Asia -- 19. Halophytes in the east Mediterranean – their medicinal and other economical values -- 20. Germination and early seedling growth of two salt-tolerant Atriplex species that prevent erosion in Iranian deserts -- 21. Salt marshes and biodiversity -- 22. Distinctive features and role of sulfurcontaining compounds in marine plants, seaweeds, seagrasses and halophytes from an evolutionary point of view -- 23. The chemical composition and technological properties of seagrasses – a basis for their use (a review) -- 24. Seagrass terraces for food security and carbon sequestration -- 25. Floating mangroves: the solution to reduce atmospheric carbon levels and land-based marine pollution? -- 26. World Halophyte Garden: Economic dividends with global significance -- Index.

Sommario/riassunto

This is the fourth volume of the sabkha ecosystem series in Tasks for Vegetation Science. More than ten years have passed since the publication of the first volume, dealing with the Arabian Peninsula and adjacent countries. Volume two provided information on West and Central Asia, volume three on Africa and Southern Europe, where a lack of scientific capacity in this specialized field of saline dry lands was noticed. This is why volume three was comparatively thin. For the current volume however, we had almost thirty contributions, highlighting the importance of halophyte research and development, with a view to establishing pilot-farms, for food production, biofuel, analyzing atmospheric carbon sequestration, and also as places for ex situ halophyte biodiversity conservation. Two more volumes are planned, one on the sabkha ecosystems of the Americas and another one on Asia-Pacific, to conclude the global geographical coverage.