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Nota di contenuto	1. Introduction -- Part 1: Sustainable Horticulture -- 2. Problems of Horticulture in Semiarid rain fed areas -- 3. Scope and importance of Horticulture -- Part 2: Crop specific production technologies for semiarid rain fed areas -- 4. Ber ( <i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i> Lamk.) -- 5. Pomegranate ( <i>Punica granatum</i> L.) -- 6. Aonla ( <i>Emblica officinalis</i> Gaertn.) -- 7. Mango ( <i>Mangifera indica</i> L.) -- 8. Sapota [ <i>Manilkara achras</i> (Mill) Forsberg] -- 9. Custard Apple ( <i>Annona squamosa</i> L.) -- 10. Phalsa ( <i>Grewia asiatica</i> ) -- 11. Fig ( <i>Ficus carica</i> ) -- 12. Bael ( <i>Aegle</i>

marmelos Correa.) -- 13. Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica L.*) -- 14. Guava (*Psidium guajava* ) -- 15. Wood apple (*Feronia limonia Linn.*) -- 16. Jamun (*Syzygium cuminii*) -- 17. Chironji (*Buchanania lanza* Spreng.) -- 18. Mahua (*Bassia latifolia Roxb.*) -- 19. Non Traditional crops: Cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*) -- 20. Non Traditional crops: Manila tamarind (*Tamarindus indica L.*) -- Part 3: Agro forestry species -- 21. Neem (*Azadirachata indica*) -- 22. Leucaena (*Leucaena leucocephala*) -- 23. Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus sp.*) -- 24. Bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris sp.*) -- 25. Pasture species-*Cenchrus* -- 26. Pasture species-*Stylosanthes* -- Part 4: Alternate land use systems semiarid rain fed areas (Horti –Agri, Horti-Silvi- Pastoral, Horti-silvi) -- 27. Alternate Land use systems or sustainable Development -- Part 5: Post harvest studies -- 28. Prolonging shelf life of some semi arid fruits -- 29. Post harvest enzymatic activity of some arid zone fruits as influenced by chemical treatments and storage period -- 30. Value addition in underutilized fruits.

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#### Sommario/riassunto

This book discusses ways of increasing production/unit area by making full use of the soil and water under the harsh climatic conditions of semiarid areas. This leads to improved sustainability, increased availability of fresh produce, which is vital for human health and higher incomes for small and marginal farmers. Arid and semiarid areas account for almost 70 per cent of the total cropped area of India. In these areas physical constraints like low and erratic rainfall, high temperature, high wind velocity, low fertility, poor soil structure, salinity of soil and ground water all limit reliable crop production. In the absence of any type of aggregation, the soils are highly erodible, lack structure and have a very coarse in texture with low water holding capacity. Intensive agricultural practices, increasing population pressure, climatic changes, environmental pollution, loss of biodiversity, soil erosion, salinization and water depletion are all threatening the sustainability of agriculture. In view of the mounting demand for food, it is vital to link enhanced food production with nutritional security, conservation of natural resources, increasing farmers' incomes, employment generation through agricultural diversification. Horticulture, particularly of fruit trees, can play a major role in solving the problem of nutrition, as fruits are rich source of vitamins and minerals and have antioxidant properties. Fruit trees, which are mostly deciduous, add leaf litter to the soil, and this ultimately helps to improve the condition of the soil. In addition, fruit trees are known to reduce soil erosion and reduce run off. The trees also play a major role in purifying the environment as they are the known carbon sequesters. Fruit-tree cultivation is a profitable preposition. There is no scope to increase the land surface; all increase in productivity therefore has to be from the available land. This means introducing cropping systems that can meet the basic food, fodder and fuel requirement of farming families.

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