Record Nr.	UNINA9910349450503321
Titolo	Sabkha Ecosystems : Volume VI: Asia/Pacific / / edited by Bilquees Gul, Benno Böer, M. Ajmal Khan, Miguel Clüsener-Godt, Abdul Hameed
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2019
ISBN	3-030-04417-3
Edizione	[1st ed. 2019.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (522 pages)
Collana	Tasks for Vegetation Science, , 0167-9406 ; ; 49
Disciplina	577.51
Soggetti	Ecosystems
	Soil science
	Soil conservation
	Sustainable development
	Environmental management
	Coasts
	Soil Science & Conservation
	Sustainable Development
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	1. Halophyte Research, Conservation & Development - The role of UNESCO Biosphere Reserves in Asia/Pacific 2. Evidence for the role of salinity and alkalinity in plant diversification in Australia 3. Aspects of the Abu Dhabi Sabkha 4.Comparative seed germination ecology of sabkha and playa halophytes of Pakistan 5. Plants of

1.

of Holocene Carbonate-Evaporites of Coastal and Inland Sabkhas of Abu Dhabi (United Arab Emirates) Using Landsat Satellite Images and Field Survey -- 12. Climate change impacts on salt marsh vegetation ecophysiology -- 13. Morphology and betalain characterization of 'ice plants' (Aizoaceae) from the coast of Wellington, New Zealand -- 14. Salt-tolerance and potential uses for saline agriculture of halophytes from the Poaceae -- 15. Phenotyping through Infra-Red Thermography in stress environment -- 16. The Mangroves of Myanmar -- 17. Potentially domesticable chenopodiacea halophytes of Iran -- 18. Plant Growth Promoting Bacteria associated to the halophyte Suaeda maritima (L.) in Abbas, Iran -- 19. Quinoa: A new crop for harsh environments -- 20. Difference in antioxidant defense system between the halophytes and glycophytes to overcome the salinity stress -- 21. Diversity and distribution of salt-tolerant plants of the United Arab Emirates: perspectives for sustainable utilization and future research --22. Framework for rapid evaluation of a mangrove restoration site: A case study from Indian Sundarban -- 23. Mangrove Biogeography of the Indo-Pacific -- 24. Short Communications - Suggestions for Improving Science Communication for Halophyte Conservation, Research and Development -- 25. Ligno-cellulosic biomass from sabkha native vegetation: a new potential source for fiber-based bioenergy production -- 26. The Floristical, Ecological and Syntaxonomical Characteristics of Salt Marshes and Salt Steppes of Turkey -- 27. Temporal variations in water and ion relations of coastal halophytes -- 28. Mangrove Cover, Biodiversity and Carbon Storage of Mangrove Forests in Thailand -- 29. Pollen morphology of the genus Tamarix in Israel -- 30. Species distribution in different ecological zones and conservation strategy of Halophytes of Sundarbans Mangrove Forest of Bangladesh -- 31. Cash Crop Holophytes of China -- 32. Sabkha Ecosystems Vol VI - Asia Pacific: Summarizing the Story. The functioning of important ecosystems, including high productivity seagrass beds, coral reefs, macro-algal reefs, mangroves, saltmarshes, needs to be balanced, and, in many cases, adverse trends need to be reversed, repaired, and offset. One of many solutions that is needed to achieve the below SDGs is the utilization of saline water and soil for the research, conservation and development of halophyte ecosystems. The scientific documentation-initiated and supported by UNESCO— provides information, data, conclusions, recommendations, answers and inspiration to two main questions: - How to use of the vast volume of saline waters, areas of saline soils, and the halophytes, without competing against agricultural lands, in support of foodsecurity, clean-energy, jobs and economic growth? - What halophytebiodiversity aspects need to be considered for ecosystem development, nature restoration and climate action? It is time to apply some of the innovations demonstrated in the previous volumes in the Tasks for Vegetation Science book series, to turn from experiments to long-term pilot studies. This is necessary in order to obtain solid scientific data for large-scale applications. Studying halophyte and sabkha ecosystems will contribute to achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Zero Hunger, Clean Water, Clean Energy, Climate Action, Economic Growth, Sustainable Communities and Biodiversity on land and below water. This book is the sixth and final volume in the Tasks for Vegetation Science book series, and it concludes the most comprehensive scientific documentation dealing with hypersaline ecosystems of the world.

Sommario/riassunto