

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910380752003321
Titolo	The Mungbean Genome // edited by Ramakrishnan M. Nair, Roland Schafleitner, Suk-Ha Lee
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2020
ISBN	3-030-20008-6
Edizione	[1st ed. 2020.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (XVIII, 191 p. 24 illus., 14 illus. in color.)
Collana	Compendium of Plant Genomes, , 2199-4781
Disciplina	633.37
Soggetti	Plant genetics Plant breeding Agriculture Plant Genetics and Genomics Plant Breeding/Biotechnology
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Global status and Economic Importance of Mungbean -- Genetic Resources and Utilization -- Breeding Progress and Future challenges-Biotic stresses -- Breeding Progress and Future challenges-Abiotic stresses -- Breeding Progress and Future challenges-Nutritional quality -- Molecular marker resources and their application -- Mungbean Genome and synteny with other genomes -- Resequencing mungbean -- Genomic approaches to biotic stresses -- Genomic approaches to abiotic stresses -- Future prospects and challenges.
Sommario/riassunto	This book reports on the current global status of mungbean and its economic importance. Mungbean (<i>Vigna radiata</i>)—also called green gram—is an important food and cash crop in the rice-based farming systems of South and Southeast Asia, but is also grown in other parts of the world. Its short duration, low input requirement and high global demand make mungbean an ideal rotation crop for smallholder farmers. The book describes mungbean collections maintained by various organizations and their utilization, especially with regard to adapting mungbean to new environments. It provides an overview of the progress made in breeding for tolerance to biotic and abiotic

stresses; nutritional quality enhancement including genomics approaches; and outlines future challenges for mungbean cultivation. In addition, genomic approaches to evaluating the evolutionary relationship between Vigna species and addressing questions concerning domestication, adaptation and genotype–phenotype relationships are also discussed.
