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Nota di contenuto	Chapter 1. Halophytes Responses and Tolerance to Abiotic Stresses -- Chapter 2. Behavior of Halophytes and their tolerance mechanism under different abiotic stresses -- Chapter 3. An Overview of the Germination Behaviour of Halophytes and Their Role in Food Security -- Chapter 4. Reactive Oxygen Species Production and Scavenging During Seed Germination of Halophytes -- Chapter 5. Halophyte Growth and Physiology under Metal Toxicity -- Chapter 6. Oxidative stress and antioxidant defense under metal toxicity in halophytes -- Chapter 7. Molecular mechanisms of osmotic stress recovery in extremophile plants: What can we learn from proteomics? -- Chapter 8. Halophytic Microbiome in Ameliorating the Stress -- Chapter 9. Economic utilization and potential of halophytes -- Chapter 10. Halophytes: prospective plants for future -- Chapter 11.Sustainable Use of Halophytic Taxa As Food and Fodder - An Important Genetic Resource in Southwest Asia -- Chapter 12. How Could Halophytes Provide a Sustainable Alternative to Achieve Food Security in Marginal Lands? -- Chapter 13. Halophytes – The Plants of Therapeutic Medicine --

Chapter 14. Halophyte species as a source of secondary metabolites with antioxidant activity -- Chapter 15. Phytoamelioration of the salt-affected soils through halophytes -- Chapter 16. Multidisciplinary studies on a pilot coastal desert modular farm growing *Salicornia bigelovii* in United Arab Emirates -- Chapter 17. Financial analysis of halophytes cultivation in a desert environment using different saline water resources for irrigation -- Chapter 18. Rhizophora Biomass of Mangrove Swamp Forests and its Utilization in Energy and Industrial Production: The Case of Malaysia -- Chapter 19. Halophytic Plant Diversity of Duzdag Mountain in Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic – Azerbaijan.

Sommario/riassunto

Halophytes are those plant species that can tolerate high salt concentrations. There are diversified species of halophytes suited for growth in various saline regions around the world, e.g. coastal saline soil, soils of mangrove forests, wetlands, marshlands, lands of arid and semiarid regions, and agricultural fields. These plants can be grown in soil and water containing high salt concentrations and unsuitable for conventional crops, and can be good sources of food, fuel, fodder, fiber, essential oils, and medicine. Moreover, halophytes can be exploited as significant and major plant species for the desalination and restoration of saline soils, as well as phytoremediation. This book highlights recent advances in exploring the unique features of halophytes and their potential uses in our changing environment.
