System Of Crop Intensification For Diversified And

Trends, patterns, and determinants
Agro-Ecological Intensification of Agricultural Systems in the African Highlands
Biological Approaches to Sustainable Soil Systems
The System of Rice Intensification and Conventional Rice Farming
C instruments (treble clef)
Sustainable Intensification
Sustainable Intensification for Food Security and Climate Change Adaptation in Tanzania
The System of Rice Intensification
Intensification of Potatoes in Rice-based Cropping Systems
Technology and Policy Challenges in the Face of Climate Change
Sustainable Intensification in Smallholder Agriculture
The Root Systems in Sustainable Agricultural Intensification
The Root Systems in Sustainable Agricultural Intensification
Responses to Frequently Asked Questions
System of Crop Intensification in Greengram

Methods for Measuring Greenhouse Gas Balances and Evaluating Mitigation Options in Smallholder Agriculture
Farming Systems and Poverty
Challenges and Opportunities for Agricultural Intensification of the Humid Highland Systems of Sub-Saharan Africa
The Sustainable Intensification of Smallholder Farming Systems
Integrating Biodiversity in Agricultural Intensification
Soil Health and Intensification of Agroecosystems
Crop Intensification and Resource Management in Banana Based System
Asian Rice Bowls
Agricultural Systems: Agroecology and Rural Innovation for Development
Production of Rabi Maize
The Returning Crisis?
On-farm Research and Management
Advances in Legumes for Sustainable Intensification
An integrated systems research approach
Cropping Systems in Asia
Design, Operation, and Management
Formula For Economic Evaluation Of Crop Sequence Systems
Sustainable Agriculture and the International Rice-Wheat System
Increasing Productivity in African Food and Agricultural Systems
Responding to Crop Growth, Yield and Water

Productivity
Save and Grow
Agroecological Innovations for Improving Agricultural Production, Food Security, and Resilience to Climate Change
Conservation Agriculture and Sustainable Crop Intensification in Lesotho
Sustainable Intensification of Agriculture

RONNIE DEACON

Trends, patterns, and determinants
Springer
Sustainable crop production from limited land resource is the key concern of this millennium. With the shrinking of par-capita land availability, the only option available is to enhance production by crop intensification for increasing the input use efficiency. Intercropping is the one among the various approaches which provides an opportunity to increase the production & productivity of the cereals, particularly of Maize. This system involves growing two or more crops simultaneously with distinct row arrangement for complementary use of natural resources to enhance the productivity. Intercropping system provides substantial yield advantage over solo crop

due to temporal and spatial complementarities and minimizes inter/intra specific competition. The objective to adopt such cropping practice is to reduce the risk of main crop failure due to uncertain factors and to have variation of produce for food and to feed the requirement of the farmers, family and animals besides meeting the cash requirement. *Agro-Ecological Intensification of Agricultural Systems in the African Highlands* LAP Lambert Academic Publishing Intensive multiple cropping. The food formula for hungry Asia. Population and food problems in Asia. The untapped tropicla production reservoir. Agricultural production resources in Asia. Increased production pathways. Increased production pathways. Crop intensification prospects in Asia. Agricultural research in Asia. The Asian cropping systems network. Early multiple cropping in Asia. The formation of an Asian cropping systems network. Cropping systems concepts and approaches. Methodology development. IRRI's role in the network. Future plants for the network. The setting of

cropping systems research in Asia. The Asia Cropping systems network research sites. On-farm research setting in the country research sites. Traditional cropping systems in Asia.Characteristics of a typical Asian farner. Major field crops in Asia. Cropping systems in rainfed wetland areas. Irrigated wetland areas. Rainfed dryland areas. Irrigated dryland areas. Deepwater rice areas. Tidal swamp areas. Agroforestry areas. Hill atriculture areas. Design and testing of improved cropping systems. Rainfed wetrand sites. Irrigated wetland sites. Rainfed dryland sites. Deepwater sites. Tidal swamp sites. Hill agriculture areas. Cropping system research and area development. Multilocation testing. Pilot production programs. The impact of cropping systems research on the small farms. General impact. Increased production. Impact on income level. Incresed employment. Impact on land utilization. Technology transfer.

Biological Approaches to Sustainable Soil Systems Academic Press

System of Rice Intensification (SRI) is a popular practice being adopted worldwide to reap rich

harvest. In the recent past, the successful SRI practices are being inculcated to other crops in the name of System of Crop Intensification (SCI). The SCI practices also proved to increase the yield levels more than two times. In pursuit of extending the beneficial effect of SRI to SCI in finger millet, the present study was programmed. Finger millet is an important small millet crop ranked third in India in area and production; staple food crop in hilly regions, grown for grain and fodder and cultivated up to an elevation of 3000 metre. By virtue of its superior nutritional quality and dietary fiber, finger millet provides nutritional security to resource-poor farmers. Germinating grains can be malted and fed to infants also. Adoption of SCI practices may enhance the productivity and in turn possible to increase farm income and nutritional security.

The System of Rice Intensification and Conventional Rice Farming

Springer Nature

This book provides standards and guidelines for quantifying greenhouse gas emissions and removals in smallholder agricultural systems and comparing options for climate change mitigation based on emission

reductions and livelihood trade-offs. Globally, agriculture is directly responsible for about 11% of annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and induces an additional 17% through land use change, mostly in developing countries. Farms in the developing countries of sub-Saharan Africa and Asia are predominately managed by smallholders, with 80% of land holdings smaller than ten hectares. However, little to no information exists on greenhouse gas emissions and mitigation potentials in smallholder agriculture. Greenhouse gas measurements in agriculture are expensive, time consuming, and error prone, challenges only exacerbated by the heterogeneity of smallholder systems and landscapes. Concerns over methodological rigor, measurement costs, and the diversity of approaches, coupled with the demand for robust information suggest it is germane for the scientific community to establish standards of measurements for quantifying GHG emissions from smallholder agriculture. Standard guidelines for use by scientists, development organizations will help generate reliable data on emissions

baselines and allow rigorous comparisons of mitigation options. The guidelines described in this book, developed by the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture, and Food Security (CCAFS) and partners, are intended to inform anyone conducting field measurements of agricultural greenhouse gas sources and sinks, especially to develop IPCC Tier 2 emission factors or to compare mitigation options in smallholder systems.

C instruments (treble clef)

Routledge

Cover crops slow erosion, improve soil, smother weeds, enhance nutrient and moisture availability, help control many pests and bring a host of other benefits to your farm. At the same time, they can reduce costs, increase profits and even create new sources of income. You¿ll reap dividends on your cover crop investments for years, since their benefits accumulate over the long term. This book will help you find which ones are right for you.

Captures farmer and other research results from the past ten years. The authors verified the info. from the 2nd ed., added new results and updated farmer profiles and research

data, and added 2 chap. Includes maps and charts, detailed narratives about individual cover crop species, and chap. about aspects of cover cropping. **Sustainable Intensification** Createspace Independent Publishing Platform Addressing a topic of major importance to the maintenance of world food supplies, this reference identifies knowledge gaps, defines priorities, and formulates recommendations for the improvement of the rice-wheat farming system. The book reveals new systems of rice intensification and management and illustrates the application of no-till and conser *Sustainable Intensification for Food Security and Climate Change Adaptation in Tanzania* Food & Agriculture Org. Global agriculture is now at the crossroads. The Green Revolution of the last century is losing momentum. Rates of growth in food production are now declining, with land and water resources becoming scarcer, while world population continues to grow. We need to continue to identify and share the knowledge that will support successful and sustainable agriculture systems. These depend crucially on

soil. Gaining international attention, Dr. Uphoff's efforts to promote and develop sustainable agriculture was recently featured in the N.Y. Times Led by Norman Uphoff, internationally renowned for his proactive approach to world hunger, this volume brings together 102 experts representing 28 nations and multiple disciplines to report on achievements in sustainable soil-system management. While accepting some continuing role for chemical and other external inputs, this book presents ways in which crops can be produced cost effectively in greater abundance with lessened dependence on the exogenous resources that have driven the expansion of agriculture in the past. Including the work of both researchers and practitioners, this important volume — · Explores soil systems in a variety of climate conditions · Discusses the importance of symbiotic relationships between plants and soil organisms, looking at crops as integral and interdependent participants in ecosystems · Seeks to reduce the distance between scientific research and technical practice · Examines related considerations such as pest and disease control,

climate change, fertility restoration, and uses of monitoring and modeling With 50 self-contained chapters, this work provides researchers, practitioners, and policy makers with a comprehensive understanding of the science and steps needed to utilize soil systems for the long-term benefit of humankind. For information on the SRI, System of Rice Intensification being developed by Uphoff and others, go to http://ciifad.cornell.edu/sri/ *The System of Rice Intensification* LAP Lambert Academic Publishing Advances in Legume-based Agroecoystem for Sustainable Intensification explores current research and future strategies for ensuring capacity growth and socioeconomic improvement through the utilization of legume crop cultivation and production in the achievement of sustainability development goals (SDGs). Sections cover the role of legumes in addressing issues of food security, improving nitrogen in the environment, environmental sustainability, economic-environmentally optimized systems, the importance and impact of nitrogen, organic production, and biomass potential, legume production,

biology, breeding improvement, cropping systems, and the use of legumes for eco-friendly weed management. This book is an important resource for scientists, researchers and advanced students interested in championing the effective utilization of legumes for agronomic and ecological benefit. Focuses on opportunities for agricultural impact and sustainability Presents insights into both agricultural sustainability and eco-intensification Includes the impact of legume production on societal impacts such as health and wealth management

Intensification of Potatoes in Rice-based Cropping Systems

DIANE Publishing

There is an urgent need to increase agricultural productivity in sub-Saharan Africa in a sustainable and economically-viable manner. Transforming risk-averse smallholders into business-oriented producers that invest in producing surplus food for sale provides a formidable challenge, both from a technological and socio-political perspective. This book addresses the issue of agricultural intensification in the humid highland areas of Africa – regions with relatively good agricultural potential, but

where the scarce land resources are increasingly under pressure from the growing population and from climate change. In addition to introductory and synthesis chapters, the book focuses on four themes: system components required for agricultural intensification; the integration of components at the system level; drivers for adoption of technologies towards intensification; and the dissemination of complex knowledge. It provides case studies of improved crop and soil management for staple crops such as cassava and bananas, as well as examples of how the livelihoods of rural people can be improved. The book provides a valuable resource for researchers, development actors, students and policy makers in agricultural systems and economics and in international development. It highlights and addresses key challenges and opportunities that exist for sustainable agricultural intensification in the humid highlands of sub-Saharan Africa. *Technology and Policy Challenges in the Face of Climate Change* Nova Science Publishers "Southeastern Nigeria has some of the highest population densities in Sub-Saharan Africa and one

of the most threatened ecosystems on the continent: the rainforests of West Africa. As population pressure has mounted, fallow periods have declined... Instead of doggedly pursuing old strategies, farmers shifted their agricultural practices in the face of mounting population pressures. Farmers have intensified their traditional bush-fallow cultivation system by adopting several strategies..." What agrobiodiversity is, what it does, and its importance to the environment and agriculture form the bases of discussion in this volume. Agrobiodiversity is defined as biological resources that directly and indirectly contribute to crop and livestock production. With the need to increase food production and to concurrently protect the environment a worldwide priority, agrobiodiversity is arguably the single most important natural resource. It is key to transforming agricultural systems that are currently wreaking havoc on wildlife and human health. This report highlights case studies in which modern and traditional agriculture has successfully transformed to enhance biodiversity without

sacrificing yield. Lessons learned from this review help to identify sound practices for designing and monitoring agricultural projects so that they improve rural incomes while safeguarding environmental assets, particularly biodiversity. Suggestions for sound practices include modifications of the policy environment and ways to strengthen research institutions and extension services so that agriculture can be intensified while better protecting and managing biological resources. *Sustainable Intensification in Smallholder Agriculture* Academic Press Explore an in-depth and insightful collection of resources discussing various aspects of root structure and function in intensive agricultural systems The Root Systems in Sustainable Agricultural Intensification delivers a comprehensive treatment of state-of-the-art concepts in the theoretical and practical aspects of agricultural management to enhance root system architecture and function. The book emphasizes the agricultural measures that enhance root capacity to develop and function under a range of water and nutrient regimes to maximize food, feed, and fibre production, as

well as minimize undesirable water and nutrient losses to the environment. This reference includes resources that discuss a variety of soil, plant, agronomy, farming system, breeding, molecular and modelling aspects to the subject. It also discusses strategies and mechanisms that underpin increased water- and nutrient-use efficiency and combines consideration of natural and agricultural systems to show the continuity of traits and mechanisms. Finally, the book explores issues related to the global economy as well as widespread social issues that arise from, or are underpinned by, agricultural intensification. Readers will also benefit from the inclusion of: A thorough introduction to sustainable intensification, including its meaning, the need for the technology, components, and the role of root systems Exploration of the dynamics of root systems in crop and pasture genotypes over the last 100 years Discussion of the interplay between root structure and function with soil microbiome in enhancing efficiency of nitrogen and phosphorus acquisition Evaluation of water uptake in drying soil, including balancing supply and demand Perfect for

agronomists, horticulturalists, plant and soil scientists, breeders, and soil microbiologists, The Root Systems in Sustainable Agricultural Intensification will also earn a place in the libraries of advanced undergraduate and postgraduate students in this field who seek a one-stop reference in the area of root structure and function. **The Root Systems in Sustainable Agricultural Intensification** Routledge

Sustainable intensification (SI) has emerged in recent years as a powerful new conceptualisation of agricultural sustainability and has been widely adopted in policy circles and debates. It is defined as a process or system where yields are increased without adverse environmental impact and without the cultivation of more land. Co-written by Jules Pretty, one of the pioneers of

the concept and internationally known and respected authority on sustainable agriculture, this book sets out current thinking and debates around sustainable agriculture and intensification. It recognises that world population is increasing rapidly, so that yields must increase on finite land and other resources to maintain food security. It provides the first widely accessible

overview of the concept of SI as an innovative approach to agriculture and as a key element in the transition to a green economy. It presents evidence from around the world to show how various innovations are improving yields, resilience and farm incomes, particularly for 'resource constrained' smallholders in developing countries, but also in the developed world. It shows how SI is a fundamental departure from previous models of agricultural intensification. It also highlights the particular role and potential of small-scale farmers and the fundamental importance of social and human capital in designing and spreading effective innovations.

The Root Systems in Sustainable Agricultural Intensification

Intl Food Policy Res Inst

System of Rice Intensification (SRI) is a novel methodology originated in Madagascar during 1983 and spread all over the world. In the recent past, the successful SRI practices are being extrapolated to other crops in the name of System of Crop Intensification (SCI). The SCI practices also proved to increase the yield levels more than two times. In pursuit of extending the beneficial effect of SRI to SCI in greengram, the present

study was programmed. Greengram is one of the important food legumes grown in India and emerged as a nutritive and remunerative pulse crop, capable of providing the quickest return in the shortest possible time besides offering nutritional security to millions of people. By virtue of its superior nutritional quality, short duration and high monetary return, greengram can be grown as intercrop and rice-fallow crop especially by small and marginal farmers. Adoption of SCI practices may enhance the productivity and reduce the gap between per capita availability and consumption; and in turn possible to contribute to nutritional security of the world.

Responses to Frequently Asked Questions

World Bank Publications

The book offers a rich toolkit of relevant, adoptable ecosystem-based practices that can help the world's 500 million smallholder farm families achieve higher productivity, profitability and resource-use efficiency while enhancing natural capital.

System of Crop Intensification in Greengram

Routledge

Soil Health and Intensification of

Agroecosystems examines the climate, environmental, and human effects on agroecosystems and how the existing paradigms must be revised in order to establish sustainable production. The increased demand for food and fuel exerts tremendous stress on all aspects of natural resources and the environment to satisfy an ever increasing world population, which includes the use of agriculture products for energy and other uses in addition to human and animal food. The book presents options for ecological systems that mimic the natural diversity of the ecosystem and can have significant effect as the world faces a rapidly changing and volatile climate. The book explores the introduction of sustainable agroecosystems that promote biodiversity, sustain soil health, and enhance food production as ways to help mitigate some of these adverse effects. New agroecosystems will help define a resilient system that can potentially absorb some of the extreme shifts in climate. Changing the existing cropping system paradigm to utilize natural system attributes by promoting biodiversity within

production agricultural systems, such as the integration of polycultures, will also enhance ecological resiliency and will likely increase carbon sequestration. Focuses on the intensification and integration of agroecosyste m and soil resiliency by presenting suggested modifications of the current cropping system paradigm Examines climate, environment, and human effects on agroecosyste ms Explores in depth the wide range of intercalated soil and plant interactions as they influence soil sustainability and, in particular, soil quality Presents options for ecological systems that mimic the natural diversity of the ecosystem and can have significant effect as the world faces a rapidly changing and volatile climate

Methods for Measuring Greenhouse Gas Balances and Evaluating Mitigation Options in Smallholder Agriculture

Routledge

"Using the tunes in this book, you will build a vocabulary of tonal patterns, melodic phrases, rhythm patterns, and rhythm phrases that you can apply to a wide range of music, including classical, jazz, and folk styles. You will also read and

write music, connecting your improvisation to meaningful experiences with notation. Each unit contains six components: (1) repertoire, (2) patterns and progressions, (3) improvising melodic phrases, (4) learning to improvise: seven skills, (5) reading and writing, and (6) learning solos."--Vol. 1, p. [4] of cover.

Farming Systems and Poverty Routledge

Explore an in-depth and insightful collection of resources discussing various aspects of root structure and function in intensive agricultural systems The Root Systems in Sustainable Agricultural Intensification delivers a comprehensive treatment of state-of-the-art concepts in the theoretical and practical aspects of agricultural management to enhance root system architecture and function. The book emphasizes the agricultural measures that enhance root capacity to develop and function under a range of water and nutrient regimes to maximize food, feed, and fibre production, as well as minimize undesirable water and nutrient losses to the environment. This reference includes resources that discuss a variety of soil, plant, agronomy, farming system,

breeding, molecular and modelling aspects to the subject. It also discusses strategies and mechanisms that underpin increased water- and nutrient-use efficiency and combines consideration of natural and agricultural systems to show the continuity of traits and mechanisms. Finally, the book explores issues related to the global economy as well as widespread social issues that arise from, or are underpinned by, agricultural intensification. Readers will also benefit from the inclusion of: A thorough introduction to sustainable intensification, including its meaning, the need for the technology, components, and the role of root systems Exploration of the dynamics of root systems in crop and pasture genotypes over the last 100 years Discussion of the interplay between root structure and function with soil microbiome in enhancing efficiency of nitrogen and phosphorus acquisition Evaluation of water uptake in drying soil, including balancing supply and demand Perfect for agronomists, horticulturalists, plant and soil scientists, breeders, and soil microbiologists, The Root Systems in Sustainable Agricultural Intensification will also earn a place in the libraries of advanced

undergraduate and postgraduate students in this field who seek a one-stop reference in the area of root structure and function. Challenges and Opportunities for Agricultural Intensification of the Humid Highland Systems of Sub-Saharan Africa CRC Press
The System of Rice Intensification (SRI) involves the adoption of certain changes in management practices for rice cultivation that create a better growing environment for rice crops. The use of intermittent irrigation with alternate wet and dry intervals (AWD) and single transplanting of the younger seedlings in wider spacing areas are regarded as the key factors in SRI for better crop growth and productivity. Field experiments were conducted in Chiba, Japan during the two consecutive rice growing seasons (May-September) of 2008-09 to observe the effects of SRI components on rice crop performance, field environment, water savings, and water-wise rice production. The effects of the irrigation method, age of seedlings and spacing were evaluated in the 2008 rice season with eight treatment combinations in a split-split plot design (S-SPD). AWDI at 10 day intervals and continuous flooding

throughout the cropping season were the two main plot factors while the effects of seedling age (14 and 21 days) and plant spacing (30x30 cm2 and 30x18 cm2) were evaluated as sub and sub-sub plot factors, respectively. The experimental results revealed that the SRI management with the proposed AWDI can save a significant amount of irrigation water (29%) without reduced grain yield (7.41t/h compared with 7.37t/ha from normal planting with ordinary water management). Water productivity was also observed to be significantly higher in all combinations of practices in AWDI plots: 1.74 g/liter with SRI management and AWDI as compared to 1.23 g/liter in normal planting with ordinary water management. In addition, the research outcomes showed a role of AWDI in minimizing pest and disease incidence, shortening the rice crop cycle and also improving the plant stand until harvest. Synergistic effects of younger seedlings and wider spacing were seen in tillering ability, panicle length and a number of filled grains that ultimately led to higher productivity with better grain quality. Field experiments with the

complete sets of SRI practices were carried out in Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) during the 2009 rice growing season in the same field. SRI (with 8 day old seedlings) and conventional (with 22 day old seedlings) practices were the first factor (cultivation method), while organic and inorganic managements were evaluated as the second factor (management method) in the field experiments. The highest yield was observed through the conventional method with inorganic management (6.84t/h) that was on par with the organic SRI (6.59t/h) followed by organic conventional (6.48t/h). It was recorded as 5.92t/h in inorganic SRI management. Overall, the effects of SRI components were positive and significant on a per plant basis; however, they did not differ significantly in terms of grain yield per unit area. The development of healthy and vigorous roots, increased stem diameter, greater productive leaf area, longer panicles, greater number of filled grains, development of plants tolerant to insect-pest and disease, and reduced plant lodging percentage were some notable achievements with SRI management. Water savings

and water-wise rice production are other important issues that are likely to draw the attention of rice researchers and farm communities to adopt SRI under scarce water conditions. However, comparatively better grain yields with conventional management methods underscore a need for further investigations in defining an appropriate combination of practices for SRI management, considering local soil properties, prevailing climate and critical watering stages in rice crop management. The Sustainable Intensification of Smallholder Farming Systems Food & Agriculture Org. Over 70% of Tanzanians live on less that $2 per day and over 75% of the population is involved in agriculture. Increasing agricultural productivity is seen as a way to decrease poverty and stimulate the economy. Sustainable Intensification (SI) is widely promoted as a means to sustainably increase agricultural production for smallholder farmers. Practices considered being SI should increase productivity on the same land with more efficient use of resources, in a way that minimizes negative effects on the environment. The objectives

of these studies were to evaluate SI practices for their effect on agronomic productivity and soil quality for smallholder farmers in Tanzania. Further, these studies sought to identify the impact that these practices have on smallholder farmer profitability and water management within an irrigation scheme. These objectives were achieved through experiments carried out at three locations over three growing seasons within the Lower Moshi Irrigation Scheme (LMIS) in Mabogini Village, Kilimanjaro Region, United Republic of Tanzania. The studies each evaluated improved cropping systems that are appropriate for various areas within the scheme. The first three studies evaluated the System of Rice Intensification (SRI), crop rotations and nutrient management strategies, and reduced tillage for their effect on agronomic productivity and soil quality. Two further studies evaluated the profitability of SRI and the occurrence of dry spells in the region and the implications this has for rainfed maize (Zea mayes) production. Within continuous rice (Oryza sativa), SRI and conventional had similar yields to those

under conventional practices in the region except for during the last season, in which SRI systems yielded on average 1.25 Mg ha-1 higher than conventional systems. If SRI is adopted throughout the LMIS, there is potential to increase rice production by 4,173 Mg due to increased water use efficiency and the ability to increase the area under rice production. This translates into a potential net income in the region of $622,000 annually. The study evaluating crop rotations indicated that improved nutrient management resulted in higher yields regardless of other management practices. However, in rice-maize rotations, these studies indicate that bulk density and effective rooting depth issues will need to be addressed over the long term as they both violate critical limits established for maize production in tropical soils. The dry spell occurrence analysis indicated that the region is under a dry spell of greater than 15 days for 63% of the seasons analyzed. However, while maize yields under reduced tillage and supplemental irrigation were not significantly different from conventional tillage, all treatments received

supplemental irrigation and yields ranged from 3.5-4.1 Mg ha-1—4 fold higher than current farmer yields. While rainfed maize is not feasible in the region, effective water management and supplemental irrigation can increase production in the area and should be explored further. Results from all the studies underline the importance of field-testing agricultural technologies within the context they are to be promoted and used. Overall, SI practices can be appropriate to farmers in the region but will require modification to ensure long-term sustainability. The System of Crop Intensification Agroecological Innovations for Improving Agricultural Production, Food Security, and Resilience to Climate ChangeThis publication reports on current work in progress to raise the agricultural productivity of a wide range of crops, in eco-friendly ways and in a number of countries around the world, using an agroecological methodology called the System of Crop Intensification (SCI). Through a shift in plant management, SCI allows farmers to increase their production while simultaneously reducing purchased inputs, building soil health, reducing water use,

and making plants more resilient to climate change-induced stress.System of Crop Intensification Agroecological Innovations for Improving Agricutural Production, Food Security, and Resilience to Climate ChangeSustainable IntensificationIncreasing Productivity in African Food and Agricultural Systems Microirrigation has become the fastest growing segment of the irrigation industry worldwide and has the potential to increase the quality of food supply through improved water fertilizer efficiency. This book is meant to update the text "Trickle Irrigation, Design, Operation and Management". This text offers the most current understanding of the management criteria needed to obtain maximum water and fertilization efficiency. * Presents a detailed explanation of system design, operation, and management specific to various types of MI systems * Analyzes proper use of irrigation technology and its effect to increase efficiency * Provides an understanding to the basic science needed to comprehend operation and management * Over 150 figures of designs and charts of systems including, surface drip,

subsurface drip,	spray/microsp	rinkler, and more

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