

Improving food security through sustainable watershed development - a case study in northern Thailand

Margraf Verlag - Reducing the burden of rural water supply through greywater reuse: a case study from northern Malawi

Description: -

- Water resources development -- Thailand.

Food supply -- Thailand. Improving food security through sustainable watershed development - a case study in northern Thailand

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86.

Champs (Flammarion (Firm)) ;

86

Champs ;

Champ historique

v. 49.

Farming and rural systems economics ;

v. 49

Farming & rural systems economics, Improving food security through sustainable watershed development - a case study in northern Thailand

Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. 197-204).

This edition was published in 2003

	Unit	1995	1999	2003
Total animal	Ha	1743	1526	1235
Total area	Ha	1075	1075	1075
Area under fodder	Ha	404	381	501
Area under fodder (%)		37.58	35.44	46.60
Fodder productivity	kg/ha	5729	7979	7296.5
Fodder production	kg year ⁻¹	2318556	3039949	3833440.3
Fodder from by-product	kg year ⁻¹	1458485	1967169	2284282.3
Total fodder availability kg year ⁻¹		3775361	5007168	6099122
Fodder requirement	kg year ⁻¹	6175251	4879453	5597122
Fodder insecurity	kg year ⁻¹	-2398940	127715	50001
Fodder insecurity	kg year ⁻¹ animal ⁻¹	-13.6.87	85.69	40.48
Fodder security per animal per annum (%)		61.14	102.62	108.97

	Unit	1995	1999	2003
Total Population	Ha	1631	1691	1747
Total Area	Ha	1075	1075	1075
Area under fuel	Ha	335	411	395
Area under fuel (%)		31.16	38.32	36.74
Production of cotton residue for fuel	kg year ⁻¹	545251	707122	697453
Production of others fuel	kg year ⁻¹	14822	15392	16123
Total Production	kg year ⁻¹	560073	726104	713576
Fuel requirement	kg year ⁻¹	473643	534364	627432
Fuel requirement	kg year ⁻¹ person ⁻¹	290.03	316.80	376.15
Insecurity of fuel	kg year ⁻¹	107030	201740	86144
Fuel security per capita/ year (%)		122.63	137.75	113.73



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Tags: #5 #Environmental #Effects

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Lifting the taboo on adaptation. Our covariates included a suite of soil and vegetation indices derived from four Landsat images taken between May and August 2016, a suite of topographic indices derived from Provincial 25-meter Terrain Resource Information Management TRIM digital elevation model and existing land use and soil e. Thus, optimizing the production of DSMs requires maximizing accuracy while minimizing cost.

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In recent years, addressing climate change has been high on the global strategic program.

Siddhartho S Paul

In Malawi, the National Water Policy promotes water recycling and reuse for urban and peri-urban areas, but does not specifically target rural areas. Thus, this section is organized by the steps along the production pathways. Contaminants in flue gas could place another constraint on the type of coal-fired electricity facilities that would be suitable for providing CO₂ for algae cultivation see sections Estimated Land Requirements and Estimated Nutrient Requirements in.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CLIMATE CHANGE AND FOOD SECURITY: A CASE STUDY ON THE NORTHERN REGION OF MALAYSIA

Moreover, RMSE of RF produced maps were 9%, for SOC, and 48%, for CL, better than those of GBM predicted maps. We used machine learning algorithms random forest — RF and generalized boosted model — GBM, and pedotransfer functions to model the relationship between field data and a number of covariates. In contrast, if algae cultivation displaces grass-fed cattle production, producers might decide to change to corn-fed cattle production.

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