

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.

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86

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Table 12. Fodder security over period of time in Rajasamandivala.				
	Unit	1995	1999	2003
Total animal	Ha	1742	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 ⁻¹	5738	7679	7990.5
Fodder production	kg year ⁻¹	231855	303999	380284.5
Fodder from by-product	kg year ⁻¹	1456805	1907169	2294282.5
Total fodder availability kg year ⁻¹		3775361	5007168	6099123
Fodder requirement	kg year ⁻¹	6179251	487453	5997122
Fodder insecurity	kg year ⁻¹	-2398890	127715	502001
Fodder insecurity	kg year ⁻¹ annual ⁻¹	-1376.87	83.69	406.48
Fodder security per animal per annum (%)		61.14	102.62	108.97

Table 13.Temporal change in fuel security in Rajasamandivala				
	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	38.23	36.74
Production of cotton residue for fuel	kg year ⁻¹	56251	72072	697453
Production of other fuel	kg year ⁻¹	4822	1520	9112
Total Production	kg year ⁻¹	59073	73612	77855
Fuel requirement	kg year ⁻¹	477943	536394	637402
Fuel requirement	kg year ⁻¹ persons ⁻¹	290.03	316.00	359.15
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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