Pulses Plant Resources Of South East Asia Reprint

This book will bring together all recent and updated information on RCT in pulses and pulse based cropping system which will be of immense use to researchers, extension personnel, students, research scholars across the nation.

A Selection

Vegetables. no 8

Plant Resources of South East Asia -

Plant Resources of South-East Asia: Bamboos

Forage and livestock. Sources of forage. Grasslands. Annual and perennial fodder crops. Crop residues and agricultural by-products. Forage and livestock production systems. Current inputs to forage systems. Input of forage into different livestock production systems. Main limitations to forage production. climate. Soil conditions. Species. Management. Socio-economico constraints. Overcoming limitations to improving forage resources. Soil fertility. Improved species. Management and socio-economico constraints. Selection of species to be included in this volume. Species primarily in cultivation as a food crop. Prospects. Aeschynomene americana. Aeschynomene falcata. Albizia lebbeck. Alysicarpus vaginalis. Andropogon gayanus. Arachis glabrata. Arachis pintoi. Arundinaria pusilla. Asystasia gangetica. Axonopus compressus. Bothriochloa pertusa. Bhachiaria brizanta. Brachiaria decumbens. Brachiaria dictyoneura. Brachiaria distachya. Brachiaria humidicola. Brachiaria mutica. Brachiaria ruziziensis. Brachiaria subquadripara. Calliandra calotryrsus. Calopogonium caeruleum. Calopogonium mucunoides. Canavalia ensiformis. Cenchrus ciliaris. Centotheca latifolia. Centrosema acutifolium. Centrosema macrocarpum. Centrosema pascuorum. Centrosema pascuorum Centrosema pubescens. Chemaecrista rotundifolia. Chloris gayana. Chrysopogon aciculatus. Chrysopogon orientalis. Clitoria ternatea. Codariocalyx gyroides. Crotalaria juncea. Cynodon dactylon. Cynodon nlemfuensis. Dactyloctenium aegyptium. Desmanthus virgatus. Desmodium heterocarpon. Desmodium heterocarpon ssp. ovalifolium. Desmodium heterophyllum. Desmodium incanum. Desmodium intortum. Desmodium triflorum. Desmodium uncinatum. Dichanthium annulatum. Digitaria ciliaris. Digitaria eriantha. Digitaria milanjiana. Enchiinochloa colona. Echinochloa crus-galli. Eragrostis tenella. Eragrostis unioides. Ficus subcordata. Flemingia macrophylla. Gliricidia sepium. Heteropogon contortus. Hymenachne acutigluma. Imperata cylindrica. Ischaemum ciliare. Ischaemum magnum. Schaemum muticum. Ischaemum rugosum. Ischaemum timorense. Leptochloa chinensis. Leucaenaq leucocephala. Lotononis bainesii. Macroptilium atropurpureum. Macroptilum lathyroides. Macroptilium longepedunculatum. Macrotylomma axillare. Medicago sativa. Microstegium ciliatum. Mikania cordata. Neonotonia wightii. Ottochloa nodosa. Panicum maximum var trichoglume. Panicum repens. Paspalum conjugatum. Paspalum dilatatum. Paspalum distichum. Paspalum notatum. Paspalum plicatulum. Paspalum scrobiculatum. Pennisetum clandestinum. Pennisetum polystachion. Pennisetum purpureum. Pueraria phaseoloides. Sacharum spontaneum. Sesbania grandiflora. Sesbania seban. Setaria sphacelata. Sorghum x almum. Sorghum, artificial perennial hubrids. Sorghum x drummondii. Stenotaphrum secundatum. Stylosanthes capitata. Stylosanthes guianensis. Stylosanthes hamata. Stylosanthes humilis. Stylosanthes macrocephala. Stylosanthes scabra. Themeda triandra. Thysanoleana latifolia. Trifolium repens. Trifolium semipilosum. Tripsacum andersonii. Urochloa mosambicensis. Vigna parkeri. Zoysia matrella. Minor forages. Forages with other primary use.

Plant Resources of South-East Asia: Cereals

Cereals and Pulses

Edible fruits and nuts

Bibliography 1 : Pulses ...

Genetic erosion, that is, the loss of native plant and genetic diversity has been exponential from the Mediterranean Basin through the Twentieth century. This careless eradication of species and genetic diversity as a result of human activities from a 'hot-spot' of diversity threatens sustainable agriculture and food security for the temperate regions of the world. Since the early 1900s there has been a largely ad hoc movement to halt the loss of plant diversity and enhance its utilisation. The Convention on Biological Diversity and Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources, both highlight the need to improve conservation methodologies and enhance utilisation techniques. It has been argued that the most important component of biodiversity is the genetic diversity of crop and forage species used to feed humans and livestock. These cultivated and related wild species provides the raw material for further selection and improvement. Leguminosae species are of major economic importance (peas, chickpeas, lentils and faba beans, as well as numerous forage species) and provide a particularly rich source of protein for human and animal foods. Their distribution is concentrated in the Mediterranean region and therefore the improvement of their conservation and use in the region is critical. This text is designed to help ensure an adequate breadth of legume diversity is conserved and to help maximise the use of that conserved diversity. The subjects of conservation and use of legume diversity, the Mediterranean ecosystem and taxonomy of legumes are introduced. Generic reviews of the taxonomy, centre of diversity, ecogeographic distribution, genetic diversity distribution, conservation status, conservation gaps and future research needs are provided, along with a discussion of the importance of rhizobia to the maintenance of legume diversity. Current ex situ and in situ conservation activities as well current legume uses are reviewed. In conclusion future priorities for ex situ and in situ plant genetic conservation and use of Mediterranean legumes are highlighted. All contributors look forward rather than simply reviewing past and current activities and therefore it is hoped that the identification of genetic erosion, location of taxonomic and genetic diversity and promotion of more efficient utilisation of conserved material will be enhanced.

Plant Resources of South-East Asia: Forages

Pulses
Plant Resources of South-East Asia
Dye and Tannin-producing Plants
Plant Resources of South-East Asia (PROSEA) is an international program aiming to disseminate summarized knowledge about useful plants for those in education, research and industry. This interactive CD-ROM on vegetables warrants easy access to a multitude of information. Over 1000 species in South-East Asia are known to yield vegetable products, but only 50 have been developed into highly commercialized crops. This CD-ROM includes extensive information on about 100 important vegetables, and brief descriptions of 125 species of minor importance. These species are all fully illustrated with photographs. Another 800 species yielding vegetables only as a by-product, are also listed. An extensive database of South-East Asian references is also included.
Rattans. no 6
Plants yielding non-seed carbohydrates. no. 9
Fibre plants. no 17
Plant Genetic Resources of Legumes in the Mediterranean
This volume provides a wide-ranging survey of all the major grain legumes.
Pulses by L. J. G. Van Der Maesen (Prosea No. 1)
Resource Conservation Technology in Pulses
Plant Resources of South East Asia - Volume 15
Bibliography