Tiller

Small Farm Equipment for Developing Countries

The role of small farm equipment; Land preparation; Irrigation; Seeding and planting; Plant protection and soil fertility; Harvesting; Threshing; Grain drying; Improving research and development, manufacturing, marketing, extension and use of small farm equipment.

Forage Plant Ecophysiology

This book is a printed edition of the Special Issue \"Forage Plant Ecophysiology\" that was published in Agriculture

Miss Tiller's Vegetable Garden and the Money She Made by it

Organic Gardening magazine inspires and empowers readers with trusted information about how to grow the freshest, most healthful food, create a beautiful, safe haven around their homes, use our natural resources wisely, and care for the environment in all aspects of their lives.

Organic Gardening

This book tells about target shooting, field competition and bow hunting.

Precision Archery

Popular Science gives our readers the information and tools to improve their technology and their world. The core belief that Popular Science and our readers share: The future is going to be better, and science and technology are the driving forces that will help make it better.

Popular Science

As a child, John Brooks loved to build models and sail with his grandfather. When most teenagers were at the prom, John was changing jibs in the Indian Ocean, halfway through a 35,000-mile, two-year cruise. He began building boats in commercial yards at 19, while studying boat design and building his own boats. John worked for many years honing his craftsmanship on fine yachts, small boats, custom furniture, and a harpsichord. He has been a instructor at the WoodenBoat School in Maine since the mid-1990s, teaching glued-lapstrake boatbuilding, fine interior joinery, and carving. Ruth Ann Hill grew up on the coast of Maine. A writer, boatbuilding assistant, naturalist, and graphic artist, Ruth is the author of Discovering Old Bar Harbor and Acadia National Park: An Unconventional Guide and a contributing editor for Maine Boats & Harbors magazine. John and Ruth started their business, Brooks Boats, in 1991. They design and build glued-lapstrake boats in West Brooklin, Maine-and get out to enjoy their handiwork in its proper element whenever they can.

How to Build Glued-lapstrake Wooden Boats

Forages: The Science of Grassland Agriculture, 7th Edition, Volume II will extensively evaluate the current knowledge and information on forage agriculture. Chapters written by leading researchers and authorities in grassland agriculture are aggregated under section themes, each one representing a major topic within

grassland science and agriculture. This 7th edition will include two new additional chapters covering all aspects of forage physiology in three separate chapters, instead of one in previous editions. Chapters will be updated throughout to include new information that has developed since the last edition. This new edition of the classic reference serves as a comprehensive supplement to An Introduction to Grassland Agriculture, Volume I.

New Zealand Journal of Agricultural Research

Wheat: Science and Trade is an up-to-date, comprehensive reference work designed to expand the current body of knowledge on this staple crop, incorporating new information made available by genetic advances, improvements in the understanding of wheat's biology, and changes in the wheat trade industry. Covering phylogeny and ontogeny, manipulation of the environment and optimal management, genetic improvement, and utilization and commercialization, the book focuses on the most economically significant diseases and impacts

Forages, Volume 2

This text presents edited key papers from the International Symposium on Grassland Ecophyisiology and Grazing Ecology held in Curitiba, Brazil in August 1999. It considers how plants within grasslands respond to and are adapted to grazing animals.

Wheat

There is increased pressure on agri-food sectors globally to transition to more sustainable food systems. This is a response to ongoing challenges associated with environmental impacts, food security, workplace attractiveness, changing knowledge and advisory systems, farmer well-being, and technological change. Transformative technology and practices advocated by scholars and policy makers include digitalization and automation, agroecological systems, diversification, de-intensification, local food systems, circularity, transformative value chains and land-use change. These changed practices ultimately need to be implemented at a farm scale, but the implications will ripple through regional and global food systems. The potential role of transformative agricultural technologies and practices in sustainability transitions is widely researched. However, greater focus is required on the ‘real-world’ implications at a farm-system level, and the positive and negative effects of change in the livelihoods of those being urged to change (i.e. farmers, farm businesses and supply chains). At the farm level, transformation can be a complex process that intersects land, livelihoods, and security of the wider food supply system. As a consequence, theoretical concepts of transformation to achieve more sustainable food systems can be difficult to implement for farmers due to unforeseen interactions and implications. Better understanding of these experiences is needed for effective and viable transformation options to progress environmental, social and economic sustainability.

Grassland Ecophysiology and Grazing Ecology

This book has been prepared for those seeking a better understanding of the functioning of crop plants, particularly the processes that lead to the genera tion of products valued by human beings. The contributors, who are among the world's foremost experts on the important crops upon which humanity depends for food or fibre, address the relevant processes for their specific crop. Currently, the world population is continuing to increase. It is projected to plateau around the middle of the next century, and while there is considerable controversy regarding the population level when this plateau is achieved, most estimates are in the area of 10 000 000 000. At present, there are about 800000000 people in the world who do not have secure access to food. Over the last 50 years various aspects of agricultural research have been combined to increase the output of world crops approximately 2.5-fold. Given the need to feed the increasing population, and to provide better access, it is predicted that during the next 50 years the agricultural research community must repeat this achievement.

New Zealand Journal of Agricultural Research

This one-of-a-kind publication focuses on the improvement of the feed value of tall fescue and further extension of its adaptability under various environmental stresses. This fascinating work comprehensively explains cell and tissue culture methods which are used to establish somatic cell cultures, select among cells, and regenerate plants with the genetic characteristics of the selected cells. This up-to-date volume includes information on cultural haploid plants from immature pollen grains. It also evaluates the plants under various environmental stresses to identify genotypes with superior characteristics. This book also features research data on somatic tissue culture methods and doubled haploids. Biotechnology in Tall Fescue Improvement is an indispensable resource and useful text for all those involved with agronomy, plant physiology, horticultural science, crop science, and botany.

On-Farm Implementation of Transformative Technologies and Practices for Sustainability Transitions in Agriculture

This authored volume highlights the concern for food security of Asian nations traditionally focused on rice. Rice grain is a complex carbohydrate used as a primary food energy source. This book focuses on the impact of high-rise consumer demand on accelerating grain production and ensuring societal stability. Wide coverage is given to variation in rice cultivation under unstable and sharply differing environments, where soil moisture level dictates plant phenology exaggerating tillering dynamics. The book provides essential information for environment-specific regulation of plant growth, tiller number, growth pattern, and manipulation of tiller dynamics for yield. Authors have also elucidated molecular biology underlying tiller survival, the origin of rice and factors crucial for evolutionary change of plant type devoted to imaging a designer plant type. The book includes topics on the ecology of rice environment, cultural types, ontogeny of tiller formation, tiller classes, genetic control of tillering and physiology of tiller growth. A comprehensive account of tiller dynamics resilient to climate change helps students and researchers learn and gain skills to achieve optimum rice yield. This book is important to students, teachers, researchers and climate change scientists. Further, it serves in designing and shaping rice production in the disintegrating rice agroecosystem under the impact of climate change.

Crop Yield

\"This book contains a compilation of offered papers presented at the main congress of the XX International Grassland Congress held in University College Dublin, Ireland from 26 June to 1 July, 2005. It is complemented by six other books arising from the XX IGC as listed on the back cover: the book of invited papers from the main congress and five books containing the proceedings of five satellite workshops held immediately after the main congress at locations in the UK and Ireland (Aberystwyth, Belfast, Cork, Glasgow and Oxford). The workshops were designed to facilitate more in-depth presentations and discussions on more specialised topics of worldwide significance. The main congress brought together scientists from many disciplines, policy makers, consultants and producers involved directly in grass production and utilisation, as well as people in associated industries. They discussed issues around the theme of the congress, Grasslands : a Global Resource. The congress programme was organised around three main thematic areas: Efficient Production from Grassland Grassland and the Environment Delivering the Benefits from Grassland\"

Biotechnology in Tall Fescue Improvement

This book is the most up to date and thorough account of the natural history of the plants that comprise the most important food crop on Earth, the grasses and grasslands.

Tillering Behavior of Rice Plant

This book summarizes the latest research on sheepgrass, both in China and around the globe, as well as fundamental information on the topic. Sheepgrass (Leymus chinensis (Trin.) Tzvel) is a key species in the eastern part of the Eurasian steppe and widely distributed in northern China. It is highly adaptable and holds considerable value in terms of animal husbandry and ecology / the environment. Over the past thirty years, Chinese scientists have collected and evaluated a wealth of wild sheepgrass germplasm data, and extensive basic research has been conducted on the plant’s sexual reproduction, yield, quality, and resistance. In addition, methods for utilizing new varieties in different regions have been developed. This book describes the distribution and origin, breeding, cultivation, and sexual reproduction of sheepgrass. It also discusses recent advances concerning its nutrient and water absorption and applications, grazing resistance mechanism, and gene resources mining.

New Zealand Journal of Agricultural Research

A chilling exposé of the threats, harassment, and worse that American abortion providers face on a daily basis-and groundbreaking remedies to stop it

XX International Grassland Conference: Offered papers

This Research Topic is hosted in partnership with the \"Grazing in Future Multi-Scapes\" international workshop. The workshop will be held online, 30th May - 5th June 2021. Throughout different landscapes of the world, “grazing” herbivores fulfill essential roles in ecology, agriculture, economies and cultures including: families, farms, and communities. Not only do livestock provide food and wealth, they also deliver ecosystem services through the roles they play in environmental composition, structure and dynamics. Grazing, as a descriptive adjective, locates herbivores within a spatial and temporal pastoral context where they naturally graze or are grazed by farmers, ranchers, shepherds etc. In many cases, however, pastoralism with the single objective of maximizing animal production and/or profit has transformed landscapes, diminishing biodiversity, reducing water and air quality, accelerating loss of soil and plant biomass, and displacing indigenous animals and people. These degenerative landscape transformations have jeopardized present and future ecosystem and societal services, breaking the natural integration of land, water, air, health, society and culture. Land-users, policy makers and societies are calling for alternative approaches to pastoral systems; a call for diversified-adaptive and integrative agro-ecological and food-pastoral-systems designs that operate across multiple scales and ‘scapes’ (e.g. thought-, social-, land-, food-, health-, wild-scapes), simultaneously. There needs to be a paradigm shift in pastoral production systems and how grazing herbivores are managed –grazed- within them, derived initially from a change in perception of how they provide wealth. The thoughtscapes will include paradigm shifts where grazers move away from the actual archetype of pastoralism, future landscapes are re-imagined, and regenerative and sustainable management paradigms are put in place to achieve these visions. From this will come a change in collective thinking of how communities and cultures (socialscapes) perceive their relationships with pastoral lands. The landscapes are the biotic and abiotic four-dimensional domains or environments in need of nurture. Landscapes are the tables where humans and herbivores gain their nourishment, i.e. foodscapes. Foodscapes and dietary perceptions, dictate actions and reactions that are changing as developed countries grapple with diseases related to obesity, and people starve in developing countries. Societies are demanding healthscapes and nutraceutical foodscapes, and paradoxically, some are moving away from animal products. While indigenous species of animals, including humans (wildscapes), have been displaced from many of their lands by monotonic pastoralism, multifunctional pastoral systems can be designed in view of dynamic multi-scapes of the future. The purpose of this Research Topic is to influence future mental and practical models of pastoralism in continually evolving multi-scapes. We seek a collection of papers that will cultivate such a shift in thinking towards future models of sustainable multipurpose pastoralism. The contributions will be synthesized to establish how multifunctional pastoral systems can be re-imagined and then designed in view of the integrative dynamics of sustainable future multi-scapes.

Federal Energy Guidelines

Most sailors go to sea without prior knowledge of the cruising lifestyle and its demands. Jeremy Hood utilizes his years of personal experience to teach safety measures and prudent seamanship to would-be cruisers so they can set out on a vessel designed or altered with their well-being in mind, aware of potential risks, familiar with possible solutions, and possessing increased self-reliance to help minimize or resolve problems.Safety Preparations for Cruising begins with a discussion of general preparations and proceeds to comprehensively cover safety material related to every facet of cruising. Topics include the structural integrity of the vessel and its potential for breakdowns, basic skills, dangerous situations and more. Each chapter begins with a real-life experience introducing the topic covered and concludes with a valuable checklist summarizing the discussion and measuring strengths and weaknesses in ourselves and our vessels. This primer on safety is essential for anyone fitting outor preparing for offshore cruising.

Grasses and Grassland Ecology

Generally, spontaneous pattern formation phenomena are random and repetitive, whereas elaborate devices are the deterministic product of human design. Yet, biological organisms and collective insect constructions are exceptional examples of complex systems that are both self-organized and architectural. This book is the first initiative of its kind toward establishing a new field of research, Morphogenetic Engineering, to explore the modeling and implementation of “self-architecturing” systems. Particular emphasis is placed on the programmability and computational abilities of self-organization, properties that are often underappreciated in complex systems science—while, conversely, the benefits of self-organization are often underappreciated in engineering methodologies. Altogether, the aim of this work is to provide a framework for and examples of a larger class of “self-architecturing” systems, while addressing fundamental questions such as br” How do biological organisms carry out morphogenetic tasks so reliably? br” Can we extrapolate their self-formation capabilities to engineered systems?br” Can physical systems be endowed with information (or informational systems be embedded in physics) so as to create autonomous morphologies and functions?br” What are the core principles and best practices for the design and engineering of such morphogenetic systems?

New Zealand Journal of Agricultural Research

This book presents the latest advances in rice genomics, genetics and breeding, with a special focus on their importance for rice biology and how they are breathing new life into traditional genetics. Rice is the main staple food for more than half of the world’s population. Accordingly, sustainable rice production is a crucial issue, particularly in Asia and Africa, where the population continues to grow at an alarming rate. The book’s respective chapters offer new and timely perspectives on the synergistic effects of genomics and genetics in novel rice breeding approaches, which can help address the urgent issue of providing enough food for a global population that is expected to reach 9 billion by 2050.

New Zealand Journal of Agricultural Research

Statistical Tools for Nonlinear Regression presents methods for analyzing data. It has been expanded to include binomial, multinomial and Poisson non-linear models. The examples are analyzed with the free software nls2 updated to deal with the new models included in the second edition. The nls2 package is implemented in S-PLUS and R. Several additional tools are included in the package for calculating confidence regions for functions of parameters or calibration intervals, using classical methodology or bootstrap.

Sheepgrass (Leymus chinensis): An Environmentally Friendly Native Grass for Animals

Economic progress requires technological development, which in turn depends on a country's social capacity

to acquire, assimilate, and develop new technologies. Focusing on the evolution of Japan's economy from the Meiji Restoration to the present day, this volume provides an authoritative account, firmly grounded in theoretical and empirical analysis, of the country's attempts to generate the necessary social capacity for technological innovation and absorption. Successive chapters address the specific experiences of a number of key Japanese industries during this process. Each industrial case study is written by an acknowledged expert in the field and presents material of significant interest to specialists in economic development in a form that is also accessible to the nonspecialist. The book concludes with a summary of useful lessons, variously applicable to countries at all the different stages of industrialization.

English Patents of Inventions, Specifications

This volume comprises the proceedings of the Second International Rangelands Congress held in Adelaide, Australia in May 1984, and includes some 350 contributions drawn from 43 different countries. The Congress addressed the problem of the conflict between land-users and the degradation of this valuable resource. Some 40% of the Earth's land surface is and or alpine and therefore unsuitable for agricultural cultivation. Collectively, these lands are known as rangelands and in their natural state they constitute a habitat for grazing animals, both domestic and wild. Despite their low productivity, rangelands have been used for thousands of years as a source of food and fibre, but other uses such as mining, tourism, recreation and conservation are exerting increasing demands. The result is often conflict between land-users and degradation of the resource.

Living in the Crosshairs

Rooted in the creative success of over 30 years of supermarket tabloid publishing, the Weekly World News has been the world's only reliable news source since 1979. The online hub www.weeklyworldnews.com is a leading entertainment news site.

Grazing in Future Multi-scapes: From Thoughtscapes to Landscapes, Creating Health from the Ground Up

Safety Preparations for Cruising