Onion Farming Practices In Eastern Region Of Ghana

This bulletin describes the wheat varieties suitable for growing in different areas and discusses suitable production methods and practices, such as early preparation of the soil, fertilization, and timely seeding to evade possible damage from the Hessian fly and winterkilling. Diseases and insects and their control also are discussed.

Contains administrative report only.

This book explores the negotiations at the inter- and intrafaces of knowledge and gender. It analyses the construction of gender and knowledge to reveal how innovations in agriculture either transform existing gender relations or unfold a transcending potential. The case studies on the cultivation of cowpeas, onions and soybeans by Dagombas and Kusasis show that supposedly gender-neutral agricultural innovations become contested fields when men and women are "Trying to Grow". The contextualisation and social connotation of a crop decides over women's participation in rural development. The book throws a fresh light on the management of agricultural knowledge.

The Alliums are some of the most ancient cultivated crops and include onions, garlic, leeks and other related plants. This book provides an up-to-date review of Allium science for postgraduates and researchers. It contains commissioned chapters on topics that have shown major advances particularly in the last ten years such as molecular biology, floriculture and biofertilizers.

Resulting from research into the needs of teachers arising from the revised syllabuses for GCSE Geography, and focusing on topical issues throughout the UK, this is one of a three-book series of supplementary topic books providing a range of detailed case studies, enquiries and decision-making exercises. The other two pupils' books cover Europe and the world, respectively, and there are teacher resource packs which correspond to all three.

In sub-Saharan Africa, there is paucity of information on the potential of groundwater resources. The limited available information paints a pessimistic view about groundwater resources. Due to its perceived inadequate availability, groundwater is associated with domestic use but the potential for using it for agriculture is not well reflected in the national irrigation policies. Contrary to official pessimism, farmers do use groundwater for agriculture in many countries of sub-Saharan Africa including Ghana. This paper analyzes the current extent of use, economics, socioeconomic impacts, and constraints and opportunities of shallow groundwater irrigation based on the experiences of smallholders in the three micro-watersheds of the White Volta Basin in the Upper East Region of Ghana.

Global warming is an increasing problem, tropical forests are being wiped out and major upper watersheds are being degraded. Using insights provided by environmentalism, ecology and thermo-dynamics, this book – first published in 1989 – outlines an economic approach to the use of natural resources and particularly to the problem of environmental degradation. Edward Barbier reviews and critiques the long past of environmental and resource economics and then goes on to elaborate an economics which allows us to develop alternative strategies for dealing with the problems faced. With examples drawn from Latin America and Indonesia, he not only develops a major theoretical advance but shows how it can be applied. Barbier’s work is an important and relevant contribution to the discussion surrounding the economics of environmental sustainability.

Relates the production and utilization of onions and other vegetable allium crops to the many aspects of plant science underpinning their production and storage technologies. This book covers species and crop types, plant structure, genetics and breeding, physiology of growth and development as well as pests and diseases.

Good agricultural practices for greenhouse vegetable production in the South East European countriesPrinciples for sustainable intensification of smallholder farmsFood & Agriculture Org.

The book begins by establishing an economic framework upon which to apply the principles of IPM. Then, it looks at the entomological applications of economics, specifically, economic analyses concerning chemical, biological, cultural, and genetic control tactics as well as host plant resistance and the cost of sampling. Lastly it evaluates whether the control provided by a traditional IPM system is sufficient, or if changes to the system design would yield greater benefits.

Bulb physiology; factors affecting the storability of onions; conditioning and storage regimes; requirements for onion stores; methods of storage; planning the store system; local ambient stores; ambient and refrigerated stores utilizing forced aeration; experimental onion stores; storage of onions in controlled atmospheres.

Considers the role of fungi in the tropical ecosystem and their potential as a source of useful, novel compounds.

A joint FAO and World Bank study which shows how the farming systems approach can be used to identify priorities for the reduction of hunger and poverty in the main farming systems of the six major developing regions of the world.

This book has been written to cater to the needs of undergraduate and postgraduate students of Anthropology and Sociology. It takes stock of the work done in the Anthropology of North-East India, and deals in four sections with various aspects of this question. Section I focuses on prehistoric Anthropology, section II looks at the colonial context and its effect on policy and perceptions about the North-East. Section III, on Biological Anthropology and section IV on Social Anthropology.

FAO Plant Production and Protection Papers Greenhouse crop production is an increasing trend throughout the world, with some 405 000 ha of greenhouses spread across Europe. This publication builds on know-how and experience from the South East European region to serve as a guide for trainers and a technical reference for producers and other stakeholders.

This is a pioneering study which should serve as a model for future research and will to a wide audience' Dharam Ghai, Director United Nations Research Institute for Social Development Structural Adjustment and the Environment (Earthscan, 1992) was the first book to fully examine the effects of 'structural adjustment programmes the economic reform policies required by the World Bank and IMF as part of their lending operations with borrowing countries. To widespread Critical acclaim it exposed the damaging environmental and social effects of structural adjustment policies, and called for a thorough revision of the then-current development policy. This new work; Structural Adjustment, the Environment and sustainable Development is a major step forward in the study of structural adjustment policies. It looks in detail at new research and analysis into their effects, and incorporates recent studies by a wide range of academics and policy-makers, leading experts and institutes. Focusing on nine in-depth case studies, the book examines the complex links between macroeconomic policies, social impacts and environmental outcomes, and takes a forward-looking perspective in outlining the alternatives to current structural adjustment policies. Review quotes for Structural Adjustment and the Environment 'Should be essential reading for all students of development' Third World Planning Review 'Breaks new ground in the debate on structural adjustment generally. and in the environment/development debate' International Affairs 'The most substantial contribution to date to what is undoubtedly an important area' Development and Change David Reed is director of the Macroeconomics for Sustainable Development Programme of WWF International, and editor of Structural Adjustment and the Environment (Earthscan, 1992). Originally published in 1996

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