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KRZS26 - BRYCE KENZIE

The origin and development of the oil palm industry. The botany of the oil palm. The climates and soils of the oil palm regions. Factors affecting growth, flowering and yield. Oil palm selection and breeding. Germination and the preparation and storage of seed. The raising of nursery seedlings. The preparation of land for oil palm plantations. The establishment of oil palms in the field. The care and maintenance of a plantation. The nutrition of the oil palm. Mixed cropping, rearing livestock among oil palms and tapping for wine. Diseases and pests of the oil palm. The products of the oil palm and their extraction.

Palm oil... facts, not fiction. Forget the myths - get the facts fast. Gold strike. It's the 'golden oil' that is doing everyone a world of good. The planted forest. Generation oxygen, not hot air. Sustaining the earth. From planting to production, the oil palm is true friend of the earth. 3PS for palm oil. Profit, people, planet - palm oil has the answers.

This book paints a wide canvas of the immense global economic potential of ten most important cash generating crops spread over Asia, Africa and Latin America, namely, Arecanut, Cashew Nut, Coconut, Cinchona, Cocoa, Coffee, Tea, Oil Palm, Rubber and Wattle. It provides a cross-sectoral, multi-scale assessment of the status of these crops, from seed to dining table, an invaluable treatise on the subject. Structured to be an invaluable tool for the inquisitive researcher, an ardent student, and, an insightful policy maker.

Major tree crops contribute substantially to the economy of many developing countries on the Asian, African and Latin American continents. For example, coffee is the main revenue earner for Kenya. This book provides a comprehensive review of the agronomy, botany, taxonomy, genetics, chemistry, economics, and future global prospects of a range of crops that have great food, industrial and economic value such as cocoa, coffee, cashew, oil palm and natural rubber. Discusses the major tree crops of great economic value to the developing world The author is an eminent scientist who has won numerous awards for his work in this area

Coconut, also called Cokernut is a seed of the coconut palm, a tree of the botanical family Palmae. It usually reaches a height of about 20 meters and its fruit can weigh up to 5 pounds (2.5 kilos). Under normal conditions and good soil fertility, a coconut tree can yield more than 70 fruits per year. But this is not achieved generally, due to poor cultivation practices. Most farmers do end up with less than 30 fruits per tree at the end of every year. Though, as the name implies "coconut", the fruit is botanically not a nut but a drupe. The coconut fruit is enclosed in a rough orange or yellow husk (exocarp), followed by a fibrous mesocarp and then the endocarp (which contains the seed and the white edible pulp). The coconut palm entirely is sometimes referred to as "the tree that provides for mans need ". Well, this is because of its uses to man, such as, the use of the fronds and palm trunks for textiles, sandals and even houses. The fruit also provides liquid for drinking and solid food, and also its fiber can be used for toothbrushes, ropes and so on.These important uses of the coconut palm make it stand out in the botanical family. This as well makes it a very important tree in the tropics. Coconut, especially its oil, is said to have beneficial effects for those who want to lose weight. The fatty acids in coconut oil may help reduce appetite, and this can affect your body weight on the long run; because the less amount of food you eat, the leaner you will become.A research conducted in 2009, reported how the use of coconut oil was able to cause a reduction in abdominal obesity of some women (1). This research also attributed the weight-loss effect of this oil to its fatty acid contents which have powerful effects on metabolism. Many have even argued that coconut oil is world's most weight-loss friendly fat. Coconuts are very versatile. They are used widely in culinary preparations.Coconut oil is widely used in cooking, frying, and making of margarine. Apart from culinary uses, coconut oil is used for many medicinal purposes. It can be used to improve skin health and hair growth, fight teeth decay, and aid weight loss.The milk from coconut is used widely in many dishes around the world.The water from this wonderful fruit is consumed throughout the humid tropics, and is widely adopted as the main component of processed sport drinks.Coconut can also be grounded into flour, which can be used in baking. It may also be dried and used as a filling for many chocolate bars.The coconut tree is grown throughout the tropics for decoration.Industrially, coconut is used widely in the cosmetic industries. Most of your daily beauty products including moisturizers and body butters are made of coconut.Coconuts also have a long history of use in medicine. Many folk healers use its root to fight diarrhea and dysentery. A decoction of the roots is also used as a mouthwash to fight infections and toothaches.Apart from its root, the bark, flowers, and the fruit itself are used for many other traditional medicinal practices. Most of these uses have now been attributed to their antiseptic, hypoglycemic, antioxidant, and hepatoprotective properties.

A rich and accessible account of Yoruba history, society and culture from the pre-colonial period to the present.

In this story of the palm tree, the writer, a science teacher by profession, keeps clear of political and commercial biases alluded to in the epilogue. He is concerned with scientific concepts and methods of teaching in general and teaching science in particular. He realizes that one of the methods of teaching is by telling relevant stories. This particular story would be very useful to science students in elementary and middle grades in understanding the basic structure and functions as well as the amazing uses of the various parts of the palm tree that make it a “Life-Giving Plant.” Beginning Advanced Placement or Advanced Level students will gain useful basic organic chemistry knowledge from this book. Social Studies students, at all levels, also would benefit from this story by learning some aspects of the culture of other

peoples.
'frees contribute a major part of fuel, fodder and fruit, and are an im of bioenergy. They are now needed in large numbers more portant source than ever before for afforestation and social forestry, so that fast-grow ing and multipurpose trees assume great importance. After extensive in discriminate deforestation and rapid depletion of genetic stocks, efforts are now being made to evolve methods for clonal mass propagation of improved and elite trees. Production of short-duration trees with a rapid turnover of biomass, and induction of genetic variability through in vitro manipulation for the production of novel fruit and forest trees, which are high-yielding and resistant to pests and diseases, and trees which display increased photosynthetic efficiency are in demand. These objectives are well within the realm of horticultural and forest biotech nology. Some of the recent advances, such as the regeneration of com plete trees from isolated protoplasts, somatic hybridization, and the Agrobacterium-mediated transformation in various tree species have opened new vistas for the genetic engineering of fruit and forest trees. This book is a continuation of the earlier volume Trees I, and presents 31 chapters on fruit, forest, nut and ornamental trees, such as avocado, pineapple, crabapple, quince, pistachio, walnut, hazelnut, date palm, oil palm, cacao, rubber, maple, sweet-gum, poplars, birches, Chinese tallow, willows, oaks, paper mulberry, rhododendrons, Scots pine, Calabrian pine, Douglas-fir, redwood, ginkgo, cycads and some flowering trees.

Despite the efforts of Southeast Asian governments and of ASEAN, transboundary haze continues to be a major environmental problem in Southeast Asia. This book demonstrates that the issue is complex, and explains why efforts to solve the problem in purely political terms are ineffective, and likely to continue to be ineffective. The book shows how state-led, state-incentivised agribusiness development lies at the heart of the problem, leading to a large rise in palm oil production, with extensive clearing of forests, leading to deliberate or accidental fires and the resulting haze. Moreover, although the forest clearing is occurring in Indonesia, many of the companies involved are Malaysian and Singaporean; and, further, many of these companies have close relationships with the politicians and officials responsible for addressing the problem and who thereby have a conflict of interest. The author concludes by discussing the huge difficulties involved in overturning this system of 'patronage politics'.
Oil palms are ubiquitous—grown in nearly every tropical country, they supply the world with more edible fat than any other plant and play a role in scores of packaged products, from lipstick and soap to margarine and cookies. And as Jonathan E. Robins shows, sweeping social transformations carried the plant around the planet. First brought to the global stage in the holds of slave ships, palm oil became a quintessential commodity in the Industrial Revolution. Imperialists hungry for cheap fat subjugated Africa's oil palm landscapes and the people who worked them. In the twentieth century, the World Bank promulgated oil palm agriculture as a panacea to rural development in Southeast Asia and across the tropics. As plantation companies tore into rainforests, evicting farmers in the name of progress, the oil palm continued its rise to dominance, sparking new controversies over trade, land and labor rights, human health, and the environment. By telling the story of the oil palm across multiple centuries and continents, Robins demonstrates how the fruits of an African palm tree became a key commodity in the story of global capitalism, beginning in the eras of slavery and imperialism, persisting through decolonization, and stretching to the present day.
Tree species are indispensable to human needs. Due to their long life cycle and environmental sensitivity, breeding trees for sustainable production is a formidable challenge in order to meet the demands of growing human population and industries. Fruit crops such as apple, cocoa, mango, citrus, litchi, pear, dates, and coconut or industrial crops including rubber and tea, improving yield under the optimal, sub-optimal and marginal areas call for a unified worldwide effort. While the uniqueness of coconut as ‘kalpavriksha’ (Sanskrit - meaning tree of life) makes its presence in every continent from Far East to South America, tree crops such as cocoa, oil palm, rubber, apple, peach and walnut prove their environmental sensitivity towards tropical, subtropical and temperate climates. Date palm is quintessential for desert climate. Thus, from soft drinks to breweries to oil to tires, the value addition offers a spectrum of products to human kind, enriched with nutritional, environmental, financial, and trade related attributes. This volume is a compilation of information on breeding of temperate tree species and provides first hand comprehensive knowledge to research, teach, and make policies.
Palm Trees and Fruits Residues: Recent Advances for Integrated and Sustainable Management places the wastes of palm trees and fruit residues in the international context of sustainable development, providing sustainable applications that are detailed based on sector to help readers from specific fields identify applications. Furthermore, successful processing case studies using valorization are presented. As the expansion of palm tree fruit crops processing industries (manufacture of syrup, honey, non-alcoholic beverages, flours, confectionery products, fruit paste, etc.) is generating growing quantities of wastes in different forms, this book covers sustainable aspects. Written by an international team of contributors, this title is aimed at professionals and enterprises who aspire to develop real, high-scale industrial applications for palm tree and fruit residue valorization. Includes palm tree wastes and fruit processing by-products, their quantification and classification Brings identification, quantification and characterization of palm-tree and fruit wastes Thoroughly explores biotechnological, agricultural, environmental and energy applications of fruit processing by-products Contains case studies of a palm tree fruit processing by-products valorization

Nature has provided us with almost 600 known carotenoids, ranging from yellow orange to red hues and some of these possess Vitamin A activity of varying degrees. Palm fruit oil is one of the richest natural plant sources of carotenoids with concentration in the range of 500–700 parts per million—ppm. Palm fruit oil has over 15 times more carotenoids than carrots and 300 times more than tomatoes. What differentiates Palm fruit oil from others is the quantity of its carotenoids. No other vegetable oil contains carotenoids in such significant quantities like palm fruit oil. Analysis shows that alpha and beta carotenes constitute approximately 90% of the total carotenoid content. Carotenoids are organic pigments that are found in the chloroplasts and chromoplasts of plants and some other photosynthetic organisms. Carotenoids, the colorful plant pigments some of which the body can turn into vitamin A, are powerful antioxidants that can help prevent some forms of cancer and heart disease, and act to enhance your immune response to infections. These precursors to vitamin A are sometimes called provitamin A. Bright-orange beta-carotene is the most important carotenoid for adequate vitamin A intake because it yields more vitamin A than alpha-carotene or gamma--carotene. Palm fruit oil is naturally free of trans fats. That makes it a very good oil but you must be able to know the difference between palm fruit oil and palm kernel oil. Both oils come from the same tree but are totally different. One is very good for your heart and the other is not so good. Palm Fruit oil is enriched with vitamin E and beta-carotene. Palm fruit is oil-rich with reddish-black skin and yellow-orange fleshy part. That the Egyptian

and other civilizations have used palm fruit oil for centuries attest to palm fruit oil being one of the most nutritious and beneficial edible oil in the world today. The inability for so long to distinguish the benefits of other products from the palm tree from palm fruit oil is perhaps why the palm fruit is not known in more households as it should be. The stigma attached to the palm kernel oil has kept the palm fruit oil in the dark. When it comes to oils palm fruit oil is otherwise a bona fide food. Palm fruit oil has a powerhouse of antioxidant nutrients. The same ones that give tomatoes, carrots, some other fruits and vegetables their rich red and orange colors. Palm fruit oil contains more antioxidants than tomatoes or carrots. Red palm fruit oil is also densely packed with tocotrienols—a powerful form of vitamin E. If you do not have a bottle at home, now is the time to write it down in your things to purchase list because Palm fruit oil is it. You can now buy this product (Red Palm Oil) from Walmart.

Biofuel Crop Sustainability brings together the basic principles of agricultural sustainability and special stipulations for biofuels, from the economic and ecological opportunities and challenges of sustainable biofuel crop production to the unique characteristics of particular crops which make them ideal for biofuel applications. This book will be a valuable resource for researchers and professionals involved in biofuels development and production as well as agriculture industry personnel. Chapters focus the broad principles of resource management for ecological, environmental and societal welfare, the sustainability issues pertaining to several broad categories of biofuel crops , as well as the economics and profitability of biofuels on both a local and international scale. Coverage includes topics such as utilizing waste water for field crop irrigation and algae production, reliability of feedstock supply, marginal lands, and identifying crops with traits of significance for survival and growth on low fertility soils. The development of production practices with low external inputs of fertilizer, irrigation, and pesticides is also covered. Biofuel Crop Sustainability will be a valuable, up-to-date reference for all those involved in the rapidly expanding biofuels industry and sustainable agriculture research fields.

Growing awareness of environmental issues has led to increasing demand for goods produced from natural products, including natural fibres. The two-volume Handbook of natural fibres is an indispensible tool in understanding the diverse properties and applications of these important materials. Volume 1: Types, properties and factors affecting breeding and cultivation is an essential guide to a wide range of natural fibres, and highlights key techniques for their improvement. Part one reviews key types and fundamental properties of natural textile fibres. The production, identification and testing of a range of cotton, bast, silk and wool fibres are discussed, alongside bioengineered natural textile fibres. Part two goes on to explore the improvement of natural fibre properties and production through breeding and cultivation, beginning with a discussion of fibrous flax and cotton. Improved natural fibre production through the prevention of fungal growth is explored, along with the use of genetic engineering and biotechnology to enhance desirable characteristics. Finally, the wider impact of natural textile production is discussed, using wild silk enterprise programs as an example. With its distinguished editor and international team of expert contributors, the two volumes of the Handbook of natural fibres are essential texts for professionals and academics in textile science and technology. Provides an essential guide to a wide range of natural fibres and highlights key techniques for their improvement Reviews key types and fundamental properties of natural textile fibres, addressing the production, identification and testing of a range of cotton, bast, silk and wool fibres Explores the improvement of natural fibre properties and production through breeding and cultivation, beginning with a discussion of fibrous flax and cotton

We live in a world where it’s increasingly difficult to maintain your ideal bodyweight, feel happy and vibrant, and fight off pain and chronic diseases. If you simply go with the flow—consuming processed foods and struggling to find time to move and play—you’ll get swept away by the current of weight gain and poor mental, emotional and physical health. In The Paleo Project, naturopathic doctor Marc Bubbs uncovers how an ancestral approach to eating dramatically affects key systems in your body. Extensively researched and packed full of assessments, lab tests and action plans, this book is an essential guide for anyone who wishes to achieve their weight loss and performance potential. You are an athlete. You were born to crawl, squat, bend, run, jump, smile and laugh along the way. These qualities are effortless and natural when we are children, yet somehow we lose touch with them as we get older. Begin The Paleo Project and reconnect with your “inner athlete” to build a better brain, a better body, a better you. Dr. Bubbs’ innovative system has proven to be a game-changer for countless patients and athletes. Make YOU your project for this year!

Describes trends in regional integration, export competitiveness, and inbound investment for six industries within the ASEAN: computer components, cotton woven apparel, hardwood plywood and flooring, healthcare services, motor vehicle parts, and palm oil. The ASEAN members created a regional ¿Roadmap for Integration¿ (Roadmap) for each priority sector, and while these Roadmaps have promoted tariff reductions and streamlined certain administrative procedures, their success in promoting regional integration has been mixed. In general, economic factors and national government policies have had more influence than the Roadmaps over regional industrial structures. Charts and tables. This is a print on demand edition of a hard to find pub.

The rapid development of oil palm cultivation feeds many social issues such as biodiversity, deforestation, food habits or ethical investments. How can this palm be viewed as a □miracle plant□ by both the agro-food industry in the North and farmers in the tropical zone, but a serious ecological threat by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) campaigning for the environment or rights of local indigenous peoples? In the present book the authors – a biologist and an agricultural economist- describe a global and complex tropical sector, for which the interests of the many different stakeholders are often antagonistic. Oil palm has become emblematic of recent changes in North-South relationship in agricultural development. Indeed, palm oil is produced and consumed in the South; its trade is driven by emerging countries, although the major part of its transformations is made in the North that still hosts the largest multinational agro industries. It is also in the North that the sector is challenged on ethical and environmental issues. Public controversy over palm oil is often opinionated and it is fed by definitive and sometimes exaggerated statements. Researchers are conveying a more nuanced speech, which is supported by scientific data and a shared field experience. Their work helps in building a more balanced view, moving attention to the South, the region of exclusive production and major consumption of palm oil.

"Energy is vital to global prosperity, yet dependence on fossil fuels as our primary energy source contributes to global climate change, environmental degradation, and health problems1. J.O.'.M. Bockris, The origin of ideas on a hydrogen economy and its so"

Volume is indexed by Thomson Reuters CPCI-S (WoS). This collection of more than 204 peer-reviewed papers on Composite Science and Technology covers: mechanics of composites, infrastructural composites, non-destructive evaluation and characterization

of composites, fracture and fatigue of composites, numerical and mathematical modelling, ceramic matrices, composites, metal--matrix composites, composite manufacturing, polymer composites, smart materials and structures, nano-composites, bio--composites and structural health monitoring. This makes it a handy guide to the state-of-the-art of this field.

This publication provides information on the processing of palm oil fruits for the extraction of palm oil and palm kernel oil by small--scale mills in Africa. It is hoped that this will help promote the improvement of yield and quality of palm oil production and contribute to the modernisation of small-scale palm oil factories in Africa.

"This book is for the person who lives in the tropics or subtropics and is interested in native plants, who wants to know about plants that are useful, who loves to watch plants grow, and who is willing to work with them. Such a person might ask questions like, Where will they grow? How do I grow them? Are they good to eat? How are they used? What are their names? These questions and more are answered here."--Préf.

This book evaluates and discusses the main sustainability challenges encountered in the production of biofuel and bio-products from oil palm biomass. It starts off with the emphasis on oil palm production, oil palm products recovery and oil palm wastes utilization. The simultaneous production of these bio-products for sustainable development is discussed. This is followed by the key factors defining the sustainability of biofuel and bio-product production from oil palm biomass. The environmental issues including ecological, life cycle assessment and environmental impact assessment of oil palm plantation, milling and refining for the production of biofuels and bio-products are presented. Socio-economic and thermodynamic analysis of the production processes are also evaluated using various sustainability assessment tools such as exergy. Lastly, methods of improving biofuel production systems for sustainable development are highlighted.

The rural is not what it used to be. No longer simply a site for agricultural production for the city, the relationship between the rural and urban has become much more complex. Established categories such as rural /urban and village/city no longer hold true. Rural and urban conditions have become increasingly blurred, so how can we identify and distinguish their specific characteristics? Where is the rural, and what role does it play in an urbanised world? In developing countries the countryside is a volatile and contradictory landscape: legally designated rural areas look like dense slums; factories intersect fields and farmers no longer farm. In contrast, in developed regions, the rural has become a highly controlled landscape of production and consumption: industrialised agriculture coexists with leisure landscapes for tourism, retirement and recreation. This issue of AD investigates how architects and researchers are critically engaging with the rural as an experimental field of exploration. Contributors: Neil Brenner, Christiane Lange, Charlotte Malterre-Barthes, Sandra Parvu, Cole Roskam, Grahame Shane, Deane Simpson, and Milica Topalovic and Bas Princen Architects: Anders Abraham, Joshua Bolchover and John Lin (Rural Urban Framework), Ambra Fabi and Giovanni Piovene (Piovenefabi), Rainer Hehl, Stephan Petermann (OMA), Huang Sheng Yuan (FieldOffice), and Sandeep Virmani (Hunnarshala)

Executive summary, origin and importance of the coconut palm, World fats and oils market, Current research, International research priorities, Institutional options for international support, Next steps.

Soils, Plant Growth and Crop Production is a component of Encyclopedia of Food and Agricultural Sciences, Engineering and Technology Resources in the global Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems (EOLSS), which is an integrated compendium of twenty Encyclopedias. Plants, and crops in particular, grow and develop through the uptake of water and nutrients by the root system in soils and their transformation into biomass through processes governed by photosynthesis. The quality and amount of products harvested from this biomass depend largely on the intrinsic properties of the soil, i.e. the moisture and nutrients made available for uptake by the roots. These volumes describe in a synthetic form the impact of the most important soil properties on general agronomy, crop production, cultivation methods, and yields, including the specific management aspects which take away some production constraints. Changes in general agronomy as a result of plant breeding, climatic change and competition between newly introduced crops are discussed. The three volumes with contributions from distinguished experts in the field discusses about soils, plant growth and crop production in several related topics. These volumes are aimed at the following five major target audiences: University and College students Educators, Professional practitioners, Research personnel and Policy analysts, managers, and decision makers and NGOs.

This handbook provides a reference resource to showcase insightful and nuanced perspectives on Africa’s agriculture, industry, services, and manufacturing sectors; factors affecting the sectors’ competitiveness; and the sectors’ contribution to employment, economic growth, and sustainable development. It also addresses the potential benefits that the sectors could harness from the planned Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA), and in particular how CFTA could increase the efficiency and competitiveness of these sectors. This book provides evidence-based holistic analyses of the past and current state of Africa’s economic sectors, with a strong emphasis on tangible and specific policy recommendations for the purpose of enhancing future economic growth, employment, and sustainable development of the continent. It also assesses the impact of the first-ever Continental Free Trade Area in Africa, and its potential implications for Africa’s integration into regional and global economy and competitiveness relative to other fast developing economies (such as those in Asia). This handbook gives an in-depth analysis of fundamental domestic factors that have relevance on the sectors’ expansion and growth and their contributions to employment, economic growth, and sustainable development in Africa with differential effects across the continent.

This cultural analysis of the divine indwelling from the fourth through sixteenth centuries reverses the history of doctrine to venture doctrine as history. It discovers a fundamental disparity between domestic values and the exilic asceticism that once dominated western civilization.

Widely known as the ‘tree of life’, coconut (Cocos nucifera L.) provides a bountiful source for making a wide variety of healthy foods and industrial items. Its cultivation, however, has been encountering seriously destructive issues including lethal diseases and natural adversities which are currently distressing livelihoods of millions of small-holder farmers around the world. There is an urgent mandate to resolve these issues by meeting sustainable seedling production, facilitating genetic conservation, as well as developing disease identification and modern breeding. This book introduces improvements in coconut biotechnology by covering the advances in micropropagation, germplasm conservation, and molecular pathogenic diagnosis. This comprehensive volume will be a useful source of information and references to researchers, graduate students, agricultural developers, and scholars in the plant sciences. In order to benefit general readers, the book also covers fundamental aspects of biology, diversity, and evolution of this marvelous palm species.

Tree species are indispensable to support human life. Due to their long life cycle and environmental sensitivity, breeding trees to suit day-to-day human needs is a formidable challenge. Whether they are edible or industrial crops, improving yield under optimal, sub-optimal and marginal areas calls for uni?ed efforts from the s- entistsaroundtheworld. Whiletheuniquenessofcoconutaskalpavriksha(Sanskr- meaning tree-of-life) marks its presence in every continent from Far East to South America, tree crops like cocoa, oil palm, rubber, apple, peach, grapes and walnut prove their environmental sensitivity towards tropical, sub-tropical and temperate climates. Desert climate is quintessential for date palm. Thus, from soft drinks to breweries to beverages to oil to tyres, the value addition offers a spectrum of pr- ucts to human kind, enriched with nutritional, environmental, ?nancial, social and trade related attributes. Taxonomically, tree crops do not con?ne to a few families, but spread across a section of genera, an attribute so unique that contributes immensely to genetic biodiversity even while cultivated at the commercial scale. Many of these species in?uence other ?ora to nurture in their vicinity, thus ensuring their integrity in p- serving the genetic biodiversity. While wheat, rice, maize, barley, soybean, cassava andbanana-makeup themajorfoodstaples,manyfruittreespeciescontributegreatly tonutritionalenrichment inhumandiet. Theediblepartofthesespeciesisthesource of several nutrients that makes additives for the daily diet of humans, for example, vitamins, sugars, aromas and ?avour compounds, and raw material for food proce- ing industries. Tree crops face an array of agronomic and horticultural problems in propagation, yield, appearance, quality, diseases and pest control, abiotic stresses and poor shelf-life.

The perseveration of our natural environment has become a critical objective of environmental scientists, business owners, and citizens alike. Because we depend on natural resources to survive, uncovering methods for preserving and maintaining these resources has become a focal point to ensure a high quality of life for future generations. Natural Resources Management: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications emphasizes the importance of land, soil, water, foliage, and wildlife conservation efforts and management. Focusing on sustainability solutions and methods for preserving the natural environment, this critical multi-volume research work is a comprehensive resource for environmental conservationists, policymakers, researchers, and graduate-level students interested in identifying key research in the field of natural resource preservation and management.

This book investigates the patterns of conflict management in contemporary Southeast Asia. The region has long been characterized by the twin process of state-formation and nation-building, which has been responsible for most of the region’s intrastate and interstate conflicts. While this process is still ongoing, regional conflicts and their management are increasingly affected by globalisation, which not only serves as a new source of, or exacerbating factor to, conflict, but also makes new instruments available for conflict management. Employing the concepts of incompatibility management and mediation regime, the book analyses the management of seven conflicts in the region: the Rohingya crisis and the Kachin conflict in Myanmar, the Khmer Krom conflict in Vietnam, the West Papua conflict in Indonesia, the political conflict in Thailand, the Mekong River conflicts involving five Southeast Asian countries and China and the transboundary haze problem emanating from Indonesia. The efforts to manage each of them are imagined as constituting a mediation regime, and its effectiveness is assessed in terms of good governance. Among the findings of the book is that the measures of manoeuvring around incompatibilities are employed predominantly in managing regional conflicts. In intrastate conflicts, which mostly involve ethnic minorities, the authorities first aim to eliminate, or impose its own position on, ethnic parties. When this strategy proves unsuccessful, they have no choice but manoeuvre around incompatibilities, which may eventually open up a space for mutual learning. In interstate conflicts, the manoeuvring around strategy works in a more straightforward manner, contributing to regional stability. However, the stability is achieved at the cost of local communities and the natural environment, which absorb the incompatibilities in conflict.

New Scientist magazine was launched in 1956 "for all those men and women who are interested in scientific discovery, and in its industrial, commercial and social consequences". The brand's mission is no different today - for its consumers, New Scientist reports, explores and interprets the results of human endeavour set in the context of society and culture.

From the Foreword Umberto Quattrocchi has brought us some amazing and useful works through the various dictionaries that he has compiled. This time it is for two very important plant families the palms and the cycads that are synthesized here in these two volumes. Each entry is fascinating not just for the botany and full nomenclature of the plant species but for all the associated uses, folklore and interactions with other organisms. ...These entries are fascinating glimpses of natural history. ... Botanists, conservationists, ethnobotanists, anthropologists, geographers, bird watchers, naturalists, historians and those of many other disciplines will find these volumes a most valuable and useful resource. It is the sort of book that will be in frequent use in my library. ----- Professor Sir Ghillean Prance FRS, VMH, Former Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew Following the same format as Umberto Quattrocchi’s highly praised and well-used previous works, The CRC World Dictionary of Palms: Common Names, Scientific Names, Eponyms, Synonyms, and Etymology brings together the vast and scattered literature on palms and cycads to provide better access to information on these economically important plants. Each genus and species has a detailed morphological description and includes a list of synonyms and vernacular names in many languages. Bibliographies accompany each entry which are comprehensive, up-to-date and multi-lingual. The detailed information for every entry on habitats, economic uses, historical and biographical data, botanical exploration, and linguistics will be useful for any library involved with botany, herbal medicine, pharmacognosy, medicinal and natural product chemistry, ecology, ethnobotany, systematics, general plant science, agriculture or horticulture. Umberto Quattrocchi is the author of the best-selling CRC World Dictionary of Plant Names, winner of the prestigious Hanbury Botanical Garden Award. His most recent multi-volume work, CRC World Dictionary of Medicinal and Poisonous Plants, received strong praise as being "... an unparalleled starting place—a tool of first resort for any thoughtful researcher. Quattrocchi and CRC have delivered a dictionary like no other, a learned finger pointing in the right direction." —John de la Parra, Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts, USA, from Economic Botany, Vol. 68, 2014

This study comprises a review of oil palm development and management across landscapes in the tropics. Seven countries have been selected for detailed analysis using surveys of the current literature, mainly spanning the last fifteen years. Indonesia and Malaysia are the obvious leaders in terms of area planted and levels of production and export, but also in literature generated on social and environmental challenges. In Latin America, Colombia is the dominant producer with oil palm expanding in disparate landscapes with a strong focus on palm oil-based biodiesel; and small-scale growers and companies in Peru and Brazil offer contrasting ways of inserting oil palm into the Amazon. Nigeria and Cameroon represent African nations with traditional groves and

old plantations in which foreign land grabs to establish new oil palm have recently occurred.