Project Final Report Aciar | a12469b6b901e3deda58b26da78493f5

Minimising Disease Impacts on Eucalyptus in South-East Asia: Report on the Implementation of ACIAR Project 9441

Promoting Sustainable Fisheries: The book contains papers presented at a meeting by eucalyptus experts, scholars, consultants and company managers from different countries and regions. The authors report: (1) the most recent advances in eucalyptus research from different perspectives — genetics, breeding, cultivation techniques, soil nutrition, plantation management, wood utilization, etc.; (2) the world-wide extension and development of the cultivated eucalyptus as a strategic forest tree with great economic, environmental and social significance; (3) plantation management merging ecological, environmental and legal concerns practiced by the private sector; (4) new approaches to utilization of eucalyptus woods. This book also represents a successful combination of academic research and practical operation in managing commercial eucalyptus plantations. Contents: Development and Ecological/Social Impact; Breeding Method; Genetic Testing and Improvement; Nutrient and Site Management; Wood Processing and Utilization; Readiness; Graduate students, academics, researchers, plantation foresters, and natural ecosystem and environmental conservationists. Keywords: Eucalyptus, R & D, Plantation, Cultivation, Management, Yield, Improvement, Environment, Wood Utilization

Globalization of Food Systems in Developing Countries

Fuelwood and Sandalwood Silviculture in Eastern Indonesia: This book provides a comprehensive examination of the different aspects of IUU fishing and the various measures embodied in international fisheries and related instruments, and those adopted by regional fisheries management organisations and individual States to combat IUU Fishing.

No-till Farming Systems for Sustainable Agriculture

Soil and Soil Fertility Management Research in Sub-Saharan Africa

Final Report on ACIAR Small Project

Promoting Sustainable Fisheries: The book contains papers presented at a meeting by eucalyptus experts, scholars, consultants and company managers from different countries and regions. The authors report: (1) the most recent advances in eucalyptus research from different perspectives — genetics, breeding, cultivation techniques, soil nutrition, plantation management, wood utilization, etc.; (2) the world-wide extension and development of the cultivated eucalyptus as a strategic forest tree with great economic, environmental and social significance; (3) plantation management merging ecological, environmental and legal concerns practiced by the private sector; (4) new approaches to utilization of eucalyptus woods. This book also represents a successful combination of academic research and practical operation in managing commercial eucalyptus plantations. Contents: Development and Ecological/Social Impact; Breeding Method; Genetic Testing and Improvement; Nutrient and Site Management; Wood Processing and Utilization; Readiness; Graduate students, academics, researchers, plantation foresters, and natural ecosystem and environmental conservationists. Keywords: Eucalyptus, R & D, Plantation, Cultivation, Management, Yield, Improvement, Environment, Wood Utilization

Globalization of Food Systems in Developing Countries

Progress report no. 1 to ACIAR project Nonindigenous plants and plant pests that find their way to the United States and become invasive can often cause problems. They cost more than $100 billion per year in crop and timber losses plus the expense of herbicides and pesticides. And this figure does not include the costs of invasions in less intensively managed ecosystems such as wetlands. Nonindigenous Plants and Plant Pests examines this growing problem and offers recommendations for enhancing the science base in this field, improving our detection of potential invaders, and refining our ability to predict their impact. The book analyses the factors that shape an invader's progress through four stages: arriving through one of many possible ports of entry, reaching a threshold of survival, thriving through proliferation and geographic spread, and ultimate impact on the organism's new environment. The book also reviews approaches to predicting whether a species will become an invader as well as the more complex challenge of predicting and measuring its impact on the environment, a process involving value judgments and risk assessment. This detailed analysis will be of interest to policymakers, plant scientists, agricultural producers, environmentalists, and public agencies concerned with invasive plant and plant pest species.

Final Report to ACIAR for the Period 1991-1993: This book presents the first comprehensive assessment of water resources in Pakistan including surface water resources and groundwater resources. How do countries determine which of these policy goals to pursue? This book answers this question based on the history of research funders in Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom. Looking back, changes in research governance encouraged a shift towards whole-of-government priorities, shorter timeframes for realizing results, and performance predicated on academic productivity and research impact, whereas funders now encourage 'what's beautiful' with local experiments in development, today the emphasis is on 'getting to scale' delivering innovation through self-financing models. Looking forward, the future of research for the developing world is moving from foreign aid to science diplomacy fostering collaboration on common global challenges.

Towards Collaborative Research in International Development

Final Report

Community-managed groundwater irrigation on the Vientiane Plain of Laos: This book is a comprehensive summary of current global research on no-till farming, and its benefits and challenges from various agronomic, environmental, social and economic perspectives. It details the characteristics and future requirements of no-till farming systems across different geographic and climatic regions, and outlines what is needed to increase the uptake of no-till farming globally. Over 35 chapters, this book covers in detail the agronomic and soil management issues that must be resolved to ensure the successful implementation of these systems. Important economic, environmental, social and policy considerations are discussed. It also features a series of case studies across a number of regions globally, highlighting the challenges and opportunities for no-till and how these may vary depending on climate and geopolitical location. This book is a remarkable compilation by experts in no-till farming systems. The promotion and expansion of no-till farming systems worldwide will be critical for food security, and resource and environmental sustainability. This is an invaluable reference for both researchers and practitioners grappling with the challenges of feeding the world's rising population in an environment increasingly impacted by climate change. It is an essential reading for those seeking to understand the complexity of no-till farming systems and how best to optimise these systems in their region.

Research for the Developing World
Eucalyptus Plantations

Ectomycorrhizal Fungi for Eucalypt Plantations in China

Status of Coral Reefs in the Southwest Pacific, 2004

Economics of Giant Clam (tridacnid) Mariculture

Annual Research Report of the PNG Cocoa and Coconut Research Institute

Research to support sustainable groundwater development and governance in Laos

Philippine landcare after nine years: a study on the impacts of agroforestry on communities, farming households, and the local environment in Mindanao

CIFOR Annual Report 1998 Agriculture in Developing Countries: Technology Issues presents an experimental approach of testing new possibilities and combinations to match the changes taking place in the agricultural production environment of developing countries. While emphasizing the importance of combining scientific and indigenous knowledge, this book argues that sustained agricultural development can be achieved only by promoting farmers' participation in technology development. It provides empirical evidence for this, using recent primary data from across Asia. This book is topical considering that the agriculture scenario in many countries has been undergoing a transformation due to various factors such as changes in governments' macroeconomic policies and climatic variations. The book also highlights that in order to minimize the negative impact of farmers' own potential and actual yields on their income levels, it is important that new approaches to agricultural technological development be employed in the form of more opportunities rather than a single crop production technology.

Final Report on AICAR Project No. 8823 (ROU 259) “Economics of Giant Clam (tridacnid) Mariculture”

The feasibility of milkfish (Chanos chanos) aquaculture in Solomon Islands Judicious soil fertility management is crucial for sustainable crop production and food security in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). This book describes the various concepts and approaches underlying soil and soil fertility management research in SSA over the last fifty years. It provides examples of important innovations generated and assesses the positions of research within the research-to-development continuum, including how innovations have been validated with the intended beneficiaries. Using the experience of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) as a case study, the authors analyze how processes, partnerships and other factors have affected research priorities, the delivery of outputs, and their uptake by farming communities in SSA. They evaluate both successes and failures of past investments in soil fertility research and important lessons learnt which provide crucial information for national and international scientists currently engaged in this research area. The book is organised in a number of chapters covering a chronological period characterised by its primary research content and approaches and by the dominant research paradigms and delivery models.

AICAR Technical Reports Global Groundwater: Source, Scarcity, Sustainability, Security, and Solutions presents a compilation of compelling insights into groundwater scenarios within all groundwater-stressed regions across the world. Thematic sub-sections include groundwater studies on sources, scarcity, sustainability, security, and solutions. The chapters in these sub-sections provide unique knowledge on groundwater for scientists, planners, and policymakers, and are written by leading global experts and researchers. Global Groundwater: Source, Scarcity, Sustainability, Security, and Solutions provides a unique, unparalleled opportunity to integrate the knowledge on groundwater, ranging from availability to pollution, nation-level groundwater management to transboundary aquifer governance, and global-scale review to local-scale case-studies. Provides interdisciplinary content that bridges the knowledge from groundwater sources to solutions and sustainability, from science to policy, from technology to clean water and food. Includes global and regional reviews and case studies, building a bridge between broad reviews of groundwater-related issues by domain experts as well as detailed case studies by researchers Identifies pathways for transforming knowledge to policy and governance of groundwater security and sustainability.

Annual Report for the Period The new millennium has witnessed profound changes to the way donor countries are approaching international development – with the emphasis now on collaborative, people-centred development. This timely book explores how research and research culture need to adapt to mesh with this new reality.

Water Resources of Pakistan

ACIAR Banana Improvement Project

Rice in Laos

Environment, Aid and Regionalism in the South Pacific Detailing interrelated topics, this work addresses issues and concerns related to plant and crop stress. This edition includes information on pH stress, temperature stress, water-deficit conditions, carotenoids and stress, light stress, pollution stress, apichemical stress, oxidative damage to proteins, UV-B induced stress and abiotic stress tolerance.

Does increased access to groundwater irrigation through electricity reforms affect agricultural and groundwater outcomes?

Development and Standardisation of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for the Control of Sheep and Goat Pox Diseases in India and Australia Includes papers and case studies presented at a FAO workshop held in Rome, Italy from 8 to 10 October 2003

Predicting Invasions of Nonindigenous Plants and Plant Pests Fish is crucial to food and nutrition security in Solomon Islands, and demand is expected to increase due to a growing population. However, it is projected that current capture fisheries production will not meet this growing demand. Aquaculture has the potential to mitigate the capture fisheries shortfall, and the Government of Solomon Islands is prioritizing aquaculture as a solution to meet future food and income needs. Aquaculture in Solomon Islands is still in early development. Mozambique tilapia (Oreochromis mossambicus) is farmed for household consumption, but its prolific reproductive rate and resulting slow growth limit its potential as a commercial aquaculture species. More productive fish species that are not indigenous to Solomon Islands but are successfully farmed overseas could be introduced; however, such a decision needs to take into account the potential ecological or social impacts. For land-based pond aquaculture, the only indigenous species that has been farmed for household use is milkfish (Chanos chanos). This report presents a feasibility assessment for milkfish farming in Solomon Islands. It synthesizes the current knowledge about milkfish farming and presents results of a 4-year study on the potential for milkfish aquaculture in Solomon Islands.

Project Final Report

Final Report of Aciar Grouper Project Fis/2002/077

Handbook of Plant and Crop Stress, Second Edition "Corals reefs are one of the most diverse and biologically productive ecosystems in the world. They play an integral part in the lives of the people of the South Pacific. South Pacific coastal communities depend on them for subsistence and income generation. Some of the South Pacific economies to large extent are also dependent on coral reefs, especially through the tourism sector." – Foreword.