

Difference Between Intercropping And Mixed Cropping

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Oxalis tuberosa These tubers are known as uqa in Quechua, oca in Spanish, yams in New Zealand and several other alternative names. 3 and 7. Resembling the potato, it was introduced to Europe and New Zealand around the 19th century. and tolerates acidities between about pH 5. 8. In traditional Andean cropping systems, it is often planted after potato and therefore benefits from *Oxalis tuberosa* is a perennial herbaceous plant that overwinters as underground stem tubers. The plant was cultivated, apparently from its wild relatives, in the central and southern Andes for its tubers, which are used as a root vegetable 605efc016a

In 1769, the celebrated Scottish traveller James Bruce first sent a description of a plant common in the marshes around Gondar in Abyssinia (a historical region which includes Ethiopia), pronouncing it to be "no species of *Musa*" and wrote that its local name was "ensete". In 1853, the British Consul at Mussowah sent some seeds to Kew... 605efc016a Agroforestry can be practiced for economic, environmental, and social benefits, and can be part of sustainable agriculture. Apart from production, benefits from agroforestry include improved farm productivity, healthier environments, reduction of risk for farmers, beauty and aesthetics, increased farm profits, reduced soil erosion, creating wildlife habitat, less pollution, managing animal waste, increased biodiversity, improved soil structure, and carbon sequestration. 605efc016a *Melothria sphaerocarpa* produces climbing vines up to 4 meters long which are covered in stiff hairs. The heart-shaped or roughly palmate leaves are up to 12 centimeters long and 14 wide. It bears small yellow male and female flowers with petals under a centimeter in length. The fruit is egg-shaped or an elongated ovate shape, up to about 19 centimeters long and 8 wide, and cream in color with green streaks. The fruit and white seeds are edible. 605efc016a Bambara groundnut represents the third most important grain legume in semi-arid Africa. It is resistant to high temperatures and is suitable for marginal soils where other leguminous crops cannot be grown. It is a low-impact crop. The entire plant is known for soil improvement because of nitrogen fixation. 605efc016a == Biology == 605efc016a The plant originated in West Africa. As a food and source of income, the Bambara groundnut is considered to be the third most important leguminous crop in those African countries where it is grown, after peanut and cowpea. The crop is mainly cultivated, sold and processed by women, and is, thus, particularly valuable for female subsistence farmers. 605efc016a Organic standards are designed to allow the use of naturally occurring substances while prohibiting or severely limiting synthetic substances. For instance, naturally occurring pesticides... 605efc016a

Polyculture Other names for the practice include mixed cropping and intercropping. America, and Africa. Traditional examples include the intercropping of the Three Sisters, namely maize, beans, and squashes, by indigenous peoples of Central and North America, the rice-fish systems of Asia, and the complex mixed cropping systems of Nigeria. It may be contrasted with monoculture where one crop is grown In agriculture, polyculture is the practice of growing more than one crop species together in the same place at the same time, in contrast to monoculture, which had become the dominant approach in developed countries by 1950 605efc016a

Glossary of agriculture For other glossaries relevant to agricultural science, see Glossary of biology, Glossary of ecology, Glossary of environmental science, and Glossary of botanical terms. cropping, strip cropping, contour farming, shelterbelts, and use of biodigestors, among others. ecology The scientific study of interactions between biological This glossary of agriculture is a list of definitions of terms and concepts used in agriculture, its sub-disciplines, and related fields, including horticulture, animal husbandry, agribusiness, and agricultural policy 605efc016a

Cocoa bean Due to its high fat content, the bean can be ground into a liquor, from which cocoa butter and cocoa powder are extracted. They are the basis of chocolate and Mesoamerican foods including tejate, an indigenous Mexican drink. Cacao trees are native to the Amazon rainforest. utilizing cover crops to prepare the soil before planting and intercropping cocoa seedlings with companion plants can

support cocoa production and benefit the The cocoa bean, also known as cocoa () or cacao (), is the dried and fully fermented seed of *Theobroma cacao*, the cacao tree 605efc016a

The pods can be eaten fresh or boiled after drying, and can be ground either fresh or dry to make puddings. 605efc016a It is a herb or small tree that is native to tropical Africa and has also been used in tropical America as well as South and Southeast Asia. It is commonly used to deter pests and diseases, specifically fleas and ticks on animals. It is not suitable for livestock or human consumption because it is not highly nutritious and can be poisonous for fish and some other animals. Since it is a nitrogen-fixing plant, it can be intercropped with other plants and used as a source of green manure. 605efc016a Polyculture offers multiple advantages, including increasing total yield, as multiple crops can be harvested from the same land, along with reduced risk of crop failure. Resources are used more efficiently, requiring less inputs of fertilizers and pesticides, as interplanted crops suppress weeds, and legumes can fix nitrogen. The increased diversity tends to reduce losses from pests and diseases. Polyculture can yield multiple harvests per year, and can improve the physical, chemical and structural properties of soil, for example as taproots create pores for water and air. Improved soil cover reduces soil drying and erosion. Further, increased diversity of crops can provide people with a healthier diet. 605efc016a *Tephrosia vogelii* is commonly known as the “fish bean”, “fish-poison bean”, or “vogel’s tephrosia”. 605efc016a

Melothria sphaerocarpa Intercropping with sorghum, cassava, coffee, cotton, maize, or banana crops can reduce weeding during the growing *Melothria sphaerocarpa* is a species of melon native from southern Mexico and the Dominican Republic through Central America to tropical South America. cover, effectively suppressing weeds. It has been introduced to western tropical Africa, where has been known under the synonym *Cucumeropsis mannii*, and is grown for food and as a source of oil, more often for the seed oil than for the fruit 605efc016a

Disadvantages include... 605efc016a Its common names include egusi in Yoruba, 'egwusi in Igbo and agushi in Hausa. Vernacular names for this crop include egusi-itoo. In English it is known as Mann's *cucumeropsis* and white-seed melon. 605efc016a

Tephrosia vogelii in the soil and is often used in intercropping. Studies have shown a 30% increase in soil nutrients, and as a result, a 23-26% greater crop yield. *Tephrosia* *Tephrosia vogelii*, the Vogel's tephrosia, fish-poison-bean or Vogel tephrosia (English), tefrósia (Portuguese) or barbasco guineano (Spanish), is a flowering plant species in the genus *Tephrosia* 605efc016a

Agroforestry As a polyculture system, an agroforestry system can produce timber and wood products, fruits, nuts, other edible plant products, edible mushrooms, medicinal plants, ornamental plants, animals and animal products, and other products from both domesticated and wild species. Strip cropping is similar to alley cropping in that trees alternate with crops. climates. It combines agricultural and forestry technologies. The difference is that, with alley cropping, the trees are in Agroforestry (also known as agro-sylviculture or forest farming) is a land use management system that integrates trees with crops or pasture 605efc016a

Oca morphotypes are distinguished by foliar, floral, fruit, stem, and tuber characteristics, as described in the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute's document on oca descriptors. The morphological diversity of oca tubers, in particular, is astounding. Tubers range from 2.5 to 15 centimetres (1 to 6 inches) in length and 2.5 cm in width; the skin and flesh color may be white, cream, yellow, orange, pink, red, and/or purple and distributed in range of patterns. 605efc016a The cacao tree was first domesticated at least 5,300 years ago by the Mayo-Chinchipec culture in South America before it was introduced in Mesoamerica. Cacao was consumed by pre-Hispanic cultures in spiritual ceremonies, and its beans were a common currency in Mesoamerica. The cacao tree grows in a limited geographical zone; today, West Africa produces nearly 81% of the world's crop. The three main varieties of cocoa plants are Forastero, Criollo, and Trinitario, with Forastero being the most widely used. 605efc016a == Description == 605efc016a

Organic farming Biological pest control Organic farming, also known as organic agriculture or ecological farming, or biological farming, is an agricultural system that emphasizes the use of naturally occurring, non-synthetic inputs, such as compost manure, green manure, and bone meal and places emphasis on techniques such as crop rotation, companion planting, and mixed cropping. In

2019, the global area dedicated to certified organic agriculture amounted to 70 million hectares (170 million acres), with more than half of this area being in Australia. Biological pest control methods, such as the fostering of insect predators, are also encouraged. Organic agriculture can be defined as "an integrated farming system that strives for sustainability, the enhancement of soil fertility and biological diversity while, with rare exceptions, prohibiting synthetic pesticides, antibiotics, synthetic fertilizers, genetically modified organisms, and growth hormones". manure, green manure, and bone meal and places emphasis on techniques such as crop rotation, companion planting, and mixed cropping. It originated early in the 20th century in reaction to rapidly changing farming practices 605efc016a

Agroforestry practices are especially prevalent in the tropics, especially in subsistence smallholdings areas, with particular importance in sub-Saharan Africa. Due to its multiple benefits, for instance in nutrient cycle benefits and potential for mitigating... 605efc016a

Vigna subterranea It reproduces via geocarpy, ripening its pods underground, much like the peanut (also called a groundnut). The cropping system is semi-permanent and the Bambara groundnut *Vigna subterranea* (common names: Bambara groundnut, Bambara nut, Bambara bean, manicongo, Congo goober, earth pea, ground-bean, or hog-peanut) is a member of the family Fabaceae. Its name is derived from the Bambara ethnic group. increased competition between plants is the cause of lower pod and seed number per plant 605efc016a

== Discovery == 605efc016a In 2024, global cocoa bean production reached 5.8 million tonnes, with Ivory Coast leading at 38% of the total, followed by Ghana and Indonesia. Cocoa beans, cocoa butter, and cocoa powder are traded on futures markets, with London focusing on West African cocoa and New York on Southeast Asian... 605efc016a It is a small tree used by farmers in numerous countries in Africa to get rid of pests on livestock, control pests in cultivated fields as an organic pesticide, improves soil fertility, as a medicine for skin diseases and internal worms, and for storage of crops. The use of "Tephrosia leaf extract as a low cost acaricide is spreading to farmers in central Kenya" and has been very successful in terms of its results... 605efc016a == Description == 605efc016a

Ensete ventricosum difference between Ethiopian subsistence farmers's and plant breeders's approaches. F. 101. The only country where the domesticated form of the plant is cultivated is Ethiopia, where it provides the staple food for approximately 20 million people. The name *Ensete ventricosum* was first published in the Kew Bulletin 1947, p. and *Musa ensete* J. In its wild form, it is native to the eastern edge of the Great African Plateau, extending northwards from South Africa through Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania to Ethiopia, and west to the Congo, being found in high-rainfall forests on mountains, and along forested ravines and streams. Its synonyms include *Musa arnoldiana* De Wild. , *Musa ventricosa* Welw. Gmelin. More than 11 ethnic groups with different cultures, traditions, and *Ensete ventricosum*, commonly known as enset or ensete, Ethiopian banana, Abyssinian banana, pseudo-banana, false banana and wild banana, is a species of flowering plant in the banana family Musaceae 605efc016a

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