Straw And Other Fibrous By-products as Feed Developments In Animal And Veterinary Sciences 14

The Repertory of patent inventions [formerly The Repertory of arts, manufactures and agriculture]. Vol.1-enlarged ser., vol.40

Enhancing the Contribution of Maize to Food Security in Ethiopia

Nutrient management is an important aspect of feeding livestock and poultry. Today, there is more attention directed toward this issue in animal production than ever before. The heightened awareness of the environmental impacts associated with animal production has caused animal nutritionists to refocus their thoughts, practices, and expectations regarding how nutrients are supplied to animals. In addition, the increase in the size and intensity of modern production units demands new technologies for enhancing nutrient utilization and for reducing the amount of nutrients excreted. Covering these issues and more, Nutrient Management of Food Animals to Enhance and Protect the Environment is a reference tool for agricultural industry leaders, private practitioners, government agencies, and researchers.

The Art of Paper-making

Materials from renewable resources are receiving increased attention, as leading industries and manufacturers attempt to replace declining petrochemical-based feedstocks with products derived from natural biomass, such as cereal straws. Cereal straws are expected to play an important role in the shift toward a sustainable economy, and a basic knowledge of the composition and structure of cereal straw is the key to using it wisely. Cereal Straw as a Resource for Sustainable Biomaterials and Biofuels: Chemistry, Extractives, Lignins, Hemicelluloses and Cellulose provides an introduction to straw chemistry. Topics discussed include the structure, ultrastructure, and chemical composition of straw; the structure and isolation of extractives from the straw; the three main components of straw: cellulose, hemicelluloses, and lignins; and chemical modifications of straw for industrial applications. This book will be helpful to scientists interested in the areas of natural resource management, environmental chemistry, plant chemistry, material science, polysaccharide chemistry, and lignin chemistry. It will also be of interest to academic and industrial scientists/researchers interested in novel applications of agricultural residues for industrial and/or recycling technologies. Provides the basics of straw composition and the structure of its cell walls. Details the procedures required to fractionate straw components to produce chemical derivatives from straw cellulose, hemicelluloses, and lignins. Elucidates new techniques for the production of biodegradable materials for the energy sector, chemical industry, and pulp and paper business.

Straw and Other Fibrous By-products as Feed

This book consists of peer-reviewed papers, presented at the International Conference on Sustainable Design and Manufacturing (SDM 2020). Leading-edge research into sustainable design and manufacturing aims to enable the manufacturing industry to grow by adopting more advanced technologies and at the same time improve its sustainability by reducing its environmental impact.
Relevant themes and topics include sustainable design, innovation and services; sustainable manufacturing processes and technology; sustainable manufacturing systems and enterprises; and decision support for sustainability. Application areas are wide and varied. The book provides an excellent overview of the latest developments in the sustainable design and manufacturing areas.

Agricultural Applications

The Art of Paper-making

Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office

Plant Breeding and the Nutritive Value of Crop Residues

This open access book on straw management aims to provide a wide array of options for rice straw management that are potentially more sustainable, environmental, and profitable compared to current practice. The book is authored by expert researchers, engineers and innovators working on a range of straw management options with case studies from Vietnam, the Philippines and Cambodia. The book is written for engineers and researchers in order to provide them information on current good practice and the gaps and constraints that require further research and innovation. The book is also aimed at extension workers and farmers to help them decide on the best alternative straw management options in their area by presenting both the technological options as well as the value chains and business models required to make them work. The book will also be useful for policy makers, required by public opinion to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution, looking for research-based evidence to guide the policies they develop and implement.

Straw and Other Fibrous by Products as Seed

Decisions on the Law of Patents for Inventions Rendered by [English Courts, and By] the United States Supreme Court : Decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court, 1754-1890

Sustainable Rice Straw Management

A Practical Treatise on the Manufacture of Paper in All Its Branches

USITC Publication

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Proceedings of the FAO Expert Consultation on the Substitution of Imported Concentrate Feeds in Animal Production Systems in Developing Countries
The Art of Paper-Making

BSAP Occasional Publication

Diversification of Arid Farming Systems

Digestibility of Chemically Treated Crop Residues Using the Nylon Bag Technique

Extension Bulletin

Natural products that have both plant growth regulatory properties and pharmaceutical properties are examined in this book. This is the first and most up-to-date text linking agrochemistry and pharmaceutical chemistry in an easy to read presentation for practitioners in both fields. Due to the intense and widespread attention being given to

Nutrient Management of Food Animals to Enhance and Protect the Environment

Straw and Other Fibrous By-products as Feed

AIC.

Cereal Straw as a Resource for Sustainable Biomaterials and Biofuels

In this volume the relevance of fungi for agriculture is discussed in four sections. The first one 'Food and Fodder Production' concerns the application and potential of mushrooms, straw enrichment, and food or crop spoilage. The next section 'Mycotoxins and Detoxification' deals with the biosynthesis of mycotoxins and the use of fungi in organopollutant degradation. A large section entitled 'Disease Control, Diagnostic, and Management' covers various aspects of biological control (fungi, insects, and weeds), diagnostics with emphasis on the example of Magnaporthe grisea, and disease management with focus on the important fungal pathogens Phoma, Fusarium, rusts and powdery mildew. The last section 'Update on Host-Parasite Interactions' discusses signal transduction, avirulence determinants, phytotoxins, cell wall degradation, and the coevolution of pathogenic fungi and grass hosts.

Reports of Cases Argued and Decided in the Supreme Court of the United States

TC Publication

The Federal Cases
Specifications of Inventions

Rice Straw as a Feed for Ruminants

Saline land is a resource capable of significant production. Recent advances in research in breeding for salt tolerance in wheat, biotechnology in rice, and selection and rehabilitation of salt-tolerant plants are of economic importance in arid/saline conditions. This book gives some practical approaches for saline agriculture and afforestation, and describes examples of cultivating salt-tolerant/halophytic plants for commercial interest on salt-affected land or with highly salinized water in Australia, China, Central Asia, Egypt, Pakistan, and Russia. It also explores the possibilities of arid/saline agriculture and afforestation in UAE.

United States Reports

This book was written to provide an integrated account of barley, including its cultivation, nature and uses. An attempt has been made to cut across the unjustified and obstructive divisions between pure science, applied science, technology, botany, biochemistry, agronomy, and so on. Limitations of space preclude the use of more illustrative material or references, or even complete accounts of various topics. However sufficient information is given to enable the reader to understand the general principles and to find his or her way readily into the literature to obtain further information. Emphasis has been placed on general principles rather than details. In becoming familiar with the literature one becomes acquainted with the effects of the cereal or religion, the English language and the development of agriculture and biochemistry. The comparison between 'parallel literatures' is often stimulating also. For example one is forced to conclude that many of the agricultural problems of poor 'seed vigour' would be overcome if seedsmen used the maltsters techniques for breaking dormancy and speeding 'post-harvest maturation'. Barley is the world's fourth most important cereal after wheat, rice, and maize. It is the most widely cultivated, being grown from the equator to 700N (Scandinavia), from the humid regions of Europe and Japan to the Saharan and Asiatic Oases, and from below sea level in Palestine to high up mountains in the Himalayas, E. Africa and S. America. Some where in the world it is being sown or harvested at every time of the year.

Nutrition Abstracts and Reviews

Biologically Active Natural Products

Barley

Research on Industrial and Other New Uses for Agricultural Products

Revista Mundial de Zootecnia

Over the years, economic considerations have overtaken the sustainability issue. Low and erratic rainfall, frequent droughts, the increasing costs of cultivation, lower compensation of labour and inputs have made farming in the arid regions a challenging enterprise. Employment opportunities in sectors other than agriculture have enticed many to cross the floor. The largest segment of the farming community, however, is constrained to make a living from farm related activities. With the opening of markets for international trade in farm commodities, the competition has toughened for the resource-constrained farmers of the arid regions of the country. On the other hand, useful technologies have been generated by researchers on many alternative systems, which could be adopted. In this scenario, the farmers could benefit greatly by inducing diversification in the farming systems and by strengthening the traditional systems. With this backdrop, a National Symposium on Livelihood Security and Diversified Farming Systems in Arid Region was organized by the Arid Zone Research Association of India at the Central Arid Zone Research
Overcoming Constraints to the Efficient Utilization of Agricultural By-Products as Animal Feed

Indian Journal of Dairy Science

Sustainable Design and Manufacturing 2020

Pulp & Paper

Prospects for Saline Agriculture

Predicting Digestibility of Ammonia Fiber Explosion (afex) Treated Rice Straw

Location and potential feed use. Handling and storing. Anatomical and chemical characteristics. Physical treatment. Wet treatment with sodium hydroxide. Industrial-scale dry treatment with sodium hydroxide. Farm-scale dry treatment with sodium hydroxide. Ensiling with sodium hydroxide. Ammonia treatment; Treatment with other chemicals. Microbial conversion of lignocellulose into feed; Whole crop harvesting, separation and utilization; Microbial degradation in the digestive tract. Digestibility, nutritive value and feed intake; Supplementation of diets based on fibrous residues and by-products; In practical rations for cattle and buffaloes; In practical rations for cattle; In practical rations for sheep and goats. In the diet of other ruminants and non-ruminant herbivores; Laboratory methods for evaluating the nutritive value of untreated and treated fibrous by-products; The economics of using straw as feed; Implications of a more widespread use of straw and other fibrous by-products as feed.