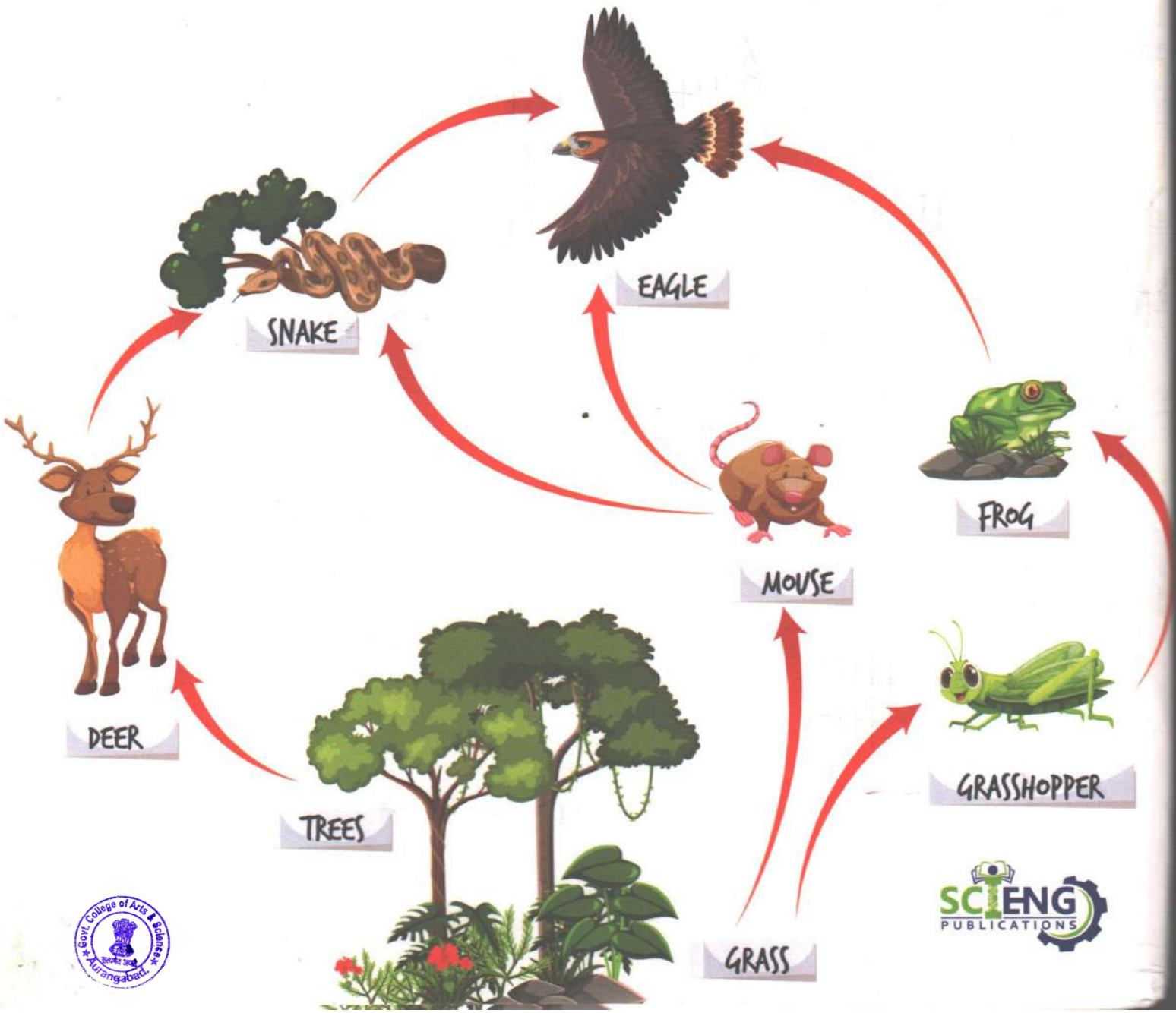
ZOOLOGY
BIO-UMBRELLA

(Volume - I)

DR. SANGEETA. B. DONGRE



SCIENG PUBLICATIONS

CONTENTS

Preface ..... *iii*

About the Book ..... *v*

Sr. No.	Title of the Chapter	Page no.
1.	**Brief review on Phytochemistry and Pharmacology of Impatiens balsamina L** Bapu R Thorat and Archana Chapolikar	1-24
2.	**Scenario of Cattle Farming and Dairy Farming in India** Mr. Sachin Dadarao Jadhav	25-31
3.	**Studies on Fruit Ripening of Banana by the application of Lime and Potash** Kalpana Palghadmal	32-35
4.	**Exploring the potential of marine fungal isolates for production of amylase using solid waste** Bhuktar J. J	36-48
5.	**Prevalence Of Poultry Diseases In Yavatmal District.** Payal Laxman Shinde and Dr. S. B. Dongre	49-53
6.	**Oxidative Stress in the Fresh water Fishes against the toxic impact of Atrazine** K. Pugazhendy, P. Sasikala and C. Jayanthi	54-72
7.	**Green House impact on Crop productivity in small villages of Jalna District.** Rathod Sulochana Ramsing	73-76
8.	**Roles of Biofertilizer In Soil Fertility And Agriculture** Sangita Dandwate Kanawade	77-83
9.	**Study of Morphometric Character of Muridae Family from Amravati Region.** Pratibha Mahalle	84-92
10.	**Major Constitutions of Milk Adulteration** Zareen Shaikh &. S. B. Dongre	93-97
11.	**Fermented Foods: a Healthy Food** Suchita Bharambe-Chaudhari and, Swati Peshwe	98-102

Chapter 7

GREEN HOUSE IMPACT ON CROP PRODUCTIVITY IN SMALL VILLAGES OF JALNA DISTRICT

RATHOD SULOCHANA RAMSING

Government College of Arts and Science, Aurangabad
*Corresponding Author: Rathod Sulochana Ramsing,
Email id: rathod.sulochana@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This chapter deals with the greenhouse techniques used in agriculture for drying and ventilation in small villages in the Jalna district. The greenhouse will provide a control framework for high-quality crops such as food plants, ornamental plants, medicinal plants, attractive flowers, etc. Plants within a greenhouse that is square are healthy and have functional environments that give the plant better results. The planning of a greenhouse depends on the space available and thus on the need for plants in the respective region. Most of the selection criteria for the greenhouse were for its space value section, while the preparation of this chapter mainly mentions the criteria and space. In the Jalna district, several farmers are pursuing these techniques for higher production and welfare, depending on the needs of the crops. Different heating and cooling plans are artificially created in the greenhouse. Exposure to air could be a widespread application in food preservation. Ventilating crops, edible fruits, and some medicinal plants inside a greenhouse is also a very helpful technique for reducing post-harvest damage thanks to undesirable moisture levels. The study of things to establish the service of the greenhouse for drying under natural still as a required method.

KEYWORDS: Green House, Crop Productivity, Jalna District.

INTRODUCTION

The result of the greenhouse effect could also be sketched because of the warming of the planet's surface. The basis of existence on earth explains the important idea of the greenhouse. Before there was any living organism on earth, thanks to the absence of the environment between earth and the sun, the temperature of the earth changed to around -18° C. Many gases, especially element (N), dioxide (CO_2), ozone (O_3), Carbon Monoxide Fuel (CO), Element (O_2), Breath Aesthetics (N_2O), and a few others available in the earth leaked through zones between tectonic plates and formed a porous layer all over the earth known as Environment.

The earth had the unique property of absorbing ultraviolet and far-infrared radiation coming back from the sun and only being able to penetrate the surface of the planet's surface by radio wave radiation emitted by the sun. In addition, the atmosphere did not allow long-wave radiation emitted from the earth (Cengel, 1998). Therefore, the cornered

thermal energy increased the temperature of the earth and the air between the earth and the atmosphere.

The rise in temperature of the air is considered to be an atmospheric phenomenon. Following Cyclopedia 2000 (Anonymous, 2000), the atmospheric phenomenon for the environment is called the atmospheric phenomenon - the name given to the role that the atmosphere plays in isolating and warming the earth's surface. The atmosphere is essentially clear of incident radiation. As soon as this radiation hits the earth's surface, part of it is absorbed, which heats the earth's surface. The planet's surface emits some of this energy back in the form of actinic radiation. As this actinic beam travels through the atmosphere, much of its radiation is absorbed by gases in the region such as dioxide, methane, inhalation anesthetics, and water vapor.

Rainwater vapor is the best gas in soil air, so its performance is fundamentally different from that of the contrasting greenhouse gases. The first role of steam is not the immediate cause of the emission of radiant power. The warmer the earth's surface, the greater the rate of evaporation. As a result, increased evaporation leads to a greater gas concentration in the secondary atmosphere, which can stimulate the radiation and release it back to the earth's surface.

Instead of water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO_2) is the most important gas for plant growth in greenhouses. Ordinary sources of carbonic acid are released by volcanoes; the combustion and natural decay of organic matter and breathing by aerobic organisms are the best sources of carbon dioxide. These sources measure the stability and the usual group of physical, chemical, or biological processes in the greenhouse, called drops, which tend to rid themselves of carbonic acid gas from the atmosphere. Energetic natural sinks are expressed by terrestrial vegetation that absorbs carbonic acid gas throughout the chemical process.

Methane (CH_4) is the second most important gas. CH_4 is more energetic than carbonic acid gas because the radioactive forcing generated per molecule is greater. In addition, the ultraviolet window is soaked a smaller amount within the wavelengths of radiation immersed by CH_4, so there are large amounts of molecules in the resurface gas

In addition to methane gas, surface gas (O_3) is another important gas. Surface gas could be a result of contamination taking place inside the new home and it should be known from today's stratospheric O_3 that plays an entirely different role in terrestrial radiation balance. The first natural supply of surface O_3 is the sinking of stratospheric O_3 from the higher atmosphere. The special feature, most of the surface gas is developed from waste products. The simplest assessment of the natural reflection of surface O_3 was low and also the capture of harmful radiation due to phylogenetic productions of surface O_3 was high per square meter. Gas concentrations will rise to unhealthy levels in cities threatened by chemical air pollution.

Nitrous oxide and fluorinated gases are produced by industrial action that has greenhouse gases, are inhalation general anesthesia (N_2O) and fluorinated gases. Along with CFCs, greenhouse gas emissions, fluorocarbons (HFC), and perfluorocarbons (PFC). Due to natural biological reactions in soil and water, azotic oxides have low accompanying

concentrations, while the fluorinated gases serve entirely industrial sources for their survival.

CLASSIFICATION OF GREEN HOUSE BASED ON APPLICATION

On the evidence of functioning and main application of the greenhouse, the greenhouse could be classified into the 3 classes

(i) Crop Cultivation Greenhouse.
(ii) Crop drying Greenhouse.
(iii) Energy collector and Stored greenhouse

MATERIAL AND METHODS

GREENHOUSE SELECTION

In the Jalna district type of soil is variable in different types in different towns so the plan of a greenhouse is governed by the scope of the place condition and the requirement of the crop. The main conditions for the choice of greenhouse can be its significance of solar fraction, and availability of the type of crop plant. Typically farmers designated greenhouses for crop cultivation, the productivity of yield, and solar energy collectors in the winter season.

CROP SELECTION

In Jalna District, in the winter season, most of the farmers selected vegetables and crops in a greenhouse. Maintain the micro-ecosystem for their plants, helping them grow strong, nutritious, and healthy in the proper environment.

RESULT AND CONCLUSION

Everywhere eightieth of the world's population lives in developing countries (Anonymous, 1995). No doubt agricultural production should be inflated to meet the food needs of the rapidly growing population. Around five-hundredths of additional food will have to be produced over the next twenty-five years, mostly in developing countries (Brown, 1995). India has earned food and food self-sufficiency. Food grain production has expanded from 50.8 million tons in 1951 to 208.9 million tons in 2000 (Anonymous, 2001a), while the world has expanded from 97.3 to 123.1 million angular intervals under food grain in those 50 years. The Republic of India accounts for almost 100% of the world's production of fruit plants with an annual production of around 44-46 million tons. The Republic of India is the second largest vegetable producer after China. In 1998-99, Associate in Nursing's predictable production of 87.5 million tons accounted for 14.4% of global vegetable production (Anonymous, 2001a)

The imbalance between population and food will be resolved by increasing food production or limiting the population. in developing countries, ten to four-hundredths of the harvested crops never reach buyers due to poor post-harvest management (Sodha et al.,1987). Therefore, it is imperative to further increase productivity and develop economical post-harvest handling technologies to combat the loss of food after harvest to confirm the availability of the food all year round.

In the Jalna district, small farmers became an inexperienced home for plant production as well as for drying grain/fruit / medicinal plants of great value. It has enormous potential in home heating for humans. In a fraction of a greenhouse, these are often the only criteria for choosing a greenhouse. For the thermal heating of the greenhouse, the star share should be minimal. Open Sun Drying (OSD) is the most primitive plant drying process, in which the radiation falls directly on the plant surface and is absorbed. The absorbed radiation heats the plants and evaporates the moisture from the plants. It helps maintain healthy plants. The small farmer offers a huge product and a kind of harvest in a very small space.

REFERENCES

1. Anonymous, **(1995)**. FAO yearbook production 1995. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.
2. Anonymous, **(2001).** Economic survey 2000-2001. Ministry of Finance, Department of Economy, Government of India, New Delhi.
3. Brown, L. **(1995)** Who Will Feed Chain? The World Watch Environment Alert Series, New York, London
4. Cengel, Y.A. **(1998)**. Heat Transfer, A Practical Approach, WCB / McGraw Hill New York S: 514,
5. Darkwah Willians Kweku et, al. **(2018)**: Greenhouse effect - greenhouse gases and their influence on global warming, Journal of Scientific Research and report 17 (6): 1-9, 2017 Article No, JSRR.39630 ISSN2320-0227
6. Hashem et, al. **(2011)**: Influence of Green House cover on potential evaporation and cucumber water demand, Arab Univ, J, Agri.Sci shams Univ, Cairo. 19 (1) 205-2015
7. Sodha, M.S. et al., **(1987)**, Solar Crop Drying.1st Edn. CRC press, Cleveland