



## Recent Studies on Crop Management

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As crop management greatly influences pests and their natural enemies at the local scale and that consideration of the farming system is not always the most relevant approach. Present issue is dedicated to several recent studies which have been focused on crop management variables and landscape configuration to understand different aspects of agriculture i.e. insect pest or natural enemy dynamics, input- output strategies, long term effects of different factors.

Agricultural management strives to optimize nutrition of plants with minimal environmental impacts. Although most research on soil has applied macroscale approaches. Some techniques like synchrotron X-ray absorption spectroscopy (XAS) is emerging as a nondestructive analytical technique for identifying minerals and chemistry of soil derived from various research approaches. A wealth of knowledge exists on phosphate sorption properties of soils and minerals. A limited number of studies on soils of different area have shown that multiple species of phosphate coexist, with Ca- phosphate minerals and phosphate absorbed to Fe- and Al- oxides commonly found in both acidic and calcareous soils. Analysis of minerals associated with model soil matrix components provides more specific information on molecular bonding mechanisms. Such studies help to explain the behavior of minerals in soils and model systems, and they support mechanistic models for predicting long-term transformations, lability, and mobility of minerals in soil.

Management of agricultural crops is the science of establishing and conjoining people, natural and material resources for the purpose of crop and livestock production in order to maximize yield while optimizing input use. Such resources include land, labour, management skill, specialist knowledge, investment (financial and equipment), sunlight, irrigation, plants and animals, livestock feed, fertilizer, agrochemical, time, etc.

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