Réference	24577
Date d'enregistrement	24.08.2022
Type de document	Article
Titre original	Fruitiers bio, à l'assaut des communes
Année de publication	2022
Titre de la revue	Cahiers du tourisme et du fleurissement (Les)
Date de publication	juillet-août 2022
Collation	n° 110, p. 20-21 (2 p.)
Mots-clés	ARBRE A FRUITS / ARBRE DANS LA VILLE / CULTURE BIOLOGIQUE
Candidats	VILLE / AGRICULTURE URBAINE
Résumé	L'article est consacré à la plantation d'arbres fruitiers bio en ville : avantages des arbres fruitiers, matériel végétal, tarifs, entretien des arbres, usages, exemples de communes ayant planté des arbres fruitiers bio.
Notes	Photogr.
Langue	Français
Code de confidentialité	2
Localisation	Annexes Cindoc
Référence horticole	J / D

Réference	24118
Date d'enregistrement	18.10.2021
Type de document	Article / Document électronique
Titre original	Réintégrer l'arbre fruitier au coeur des villes : un potentiel sous-estimé
Auteur physique	GOELZER, Sébastien
Année de publication	2021
Titre de la revue	Jardins de France
Date de publication	octobre 2021
Collation	n° 663
Mots-clés	ARBRE A FRUITS / ARBRE DANS LA VILLE / BIENFAIT DES PLANTES
Candidats	SERVICE ECOSYSTEMIQUE / VILLE / AGROFORESTERIE
Résumé	L'arbre fruitier en milieu urbain, s'il est rare, a pourtant beaucoup à offrir aux citadins. Il possède un potentiel éducatif, culturel, climatique, nutritif... Tour d'horizon du verger de demain. L'article présente l'action des Vergers Urbains qui mettent en avant les bénéfices des arbres fruitiers en ville.
Notes	Photogr.
Commentaires	www.jardinsdefrance.org/reintegrer-larbre-fruitier-au-coeur-des-villes-un-potentiel-sous-estime
Langue	Français
Code de confidentialité	2
Référence horticole	J / D

Réference	23643
Date d'enregistrement	31.12.2020
Type de document	Article
Titre original	Kansen voor fruit in openbaar groen?
Titre traduit	[Des opportunités pour les fruits en espaces verts ?]
Auteur physique	DEWINTER, Joris
Année de publication	2020
Titre de la revue	Sierteelt & Groenvoorziening
Date de publication	31 octobre 2020
Collation	n° 9, p. 54-55 (2 p.)
Mots-clés	ARBRE A FRUITS / ARBRE DANS LA VILLE / BIODIVERSITE / CHOIX DES ESPECES / ESPACE VERT
Résumé	L'un des objectifs du Green Deal européen est d'avoir une plus grande biodiversité (en ville). La plantation d'arbres fruitiers dans les espaces verts en ville peut constituer une solution.
Notes	Photogr.
Langue	Néerlandais
Code de confidentialité	2
Localisation	Doc
Référence horticole	D / J

Réference	22940
Date d'enregistrement	25.10.2019
Type de document	Article / Document électronique
Titre original	Petit guide sur la plantation des arbres fruitiers en ville
Auteur physique	GUERTIN, Julien F.
Année de publication	2019
Titre de la revue	Québec Vert
Date de publication	août-septembre 2019
Collation	p. 71-77 (7 p.)
Mots-clés	AMENAGEMENT D'ESPACE VERT / ARBRE / ARBRE A FRUITS / ARBRE DANS LA VILLE / CHOIX DES ESPECES / PLANTATION
Résumé	Pourquoi ne pas planter plus de fruitiers dans les aménagements paysagers urbains ? L'article donne quelques conseils pour aider les responsables municipaux à bien sélectionner les essences d'arbres fruitiers à planter et les soins à leur donner pour assurer leur pérennité.

Notes	Tab. / Photogr. / Réf. bibliogr.
Langue	Français
Code de confidentialité	2
Localisation	Annexes Cindoc
Référence horticole	J / D

Réference	22144
Date d'enregistrement	03.09.2018
Type de document	Article
Titre original	Vergers et fruitiers urbains : du choix de la variété à la plantation et au suivi
Auteur physique	HADDAD, Yaël
Année de publication	2018
Titre de la revue	Lien horticole
Date de publication	29 août 2018
Collation	n° 1068, p. 12-13 (2 p.)
Espèce	Malus / Pyrus
Mots-clés	ARBRE A FRUITS / ARBRE DANS LA VILLE / CHOIX DES ESPECES / COLLECTIVITE TERRITORIALE / PLANTATION
Candidats	VILLE
Résumé	La 33e Arborencontre organisée en juin 2018 a permis de faire le point sur l'implantation de vergers et d'arbres fruitiers dans les collectivités. L'occasion de s'intéresser au choix des espèces, aux conditions de mise en oeuvre et de gestion des plantations.
Notes	Photogr.
Langue	Français
Code de confidentialité	2
Localisation	Doc
Référence horticole	J

Réference	21074
Date d'enregistrement	19.04.2017
Type de document	Article
Titre original	Les fruitiers en ville
Année de publication	2017
Titre de la revue	Espace public & paysage
Date de publication	avril 2017
Collation	n° 180, p. 56-57 (2 p.)
Mots-clés	ARBRE / ARBRE A FRUITS / ARBRE DANS LA VILLE / BIENFAIT DES PLANTES / CHOIX DES ESPECES / COLLECTIVITE TERRITORIALE
Candidats	AGRICULTURE URBAINE / VILLE
Résumé	La présence des arbres fruitiers en ville se développe petit à petit. L'article en présente les bénéfices sociaux et écologiques, donne des exemples de réalisation (notamment à Marcoussis dans l'Essonne) et liste les espèces fruitières particulièrement adaptées au milieu urbain.
Notes	Photogr.
Langue	Français
Code de confidentialité	2
Localisation	Doc
Référence horticole	J / D

Réference	20602
Date d'enregistrement	13.09.2016
Type de document	Article
Titre original	Les fruits en ville !
Année de publication	2016
Titre de la revue	Truffaut magazine
Date de publication	septembre-octobre 2016
Collation	n° 71, p. 36-37 (2 p.)
Espèce	Lilium / Tulipa
Mots-clés	ARBRE A FRUITS / ARBRE DANS LA VILLE / ARBUSTE A FRUITS / ESPACE PERI URBAIN / JARDIN PRIVE / JARDIN SUR DALLE / PLANTE ALIMENTAIRE / PLANTE DE PEPINIERE A USAGE HORTICOLE / PLANTE EN POT / PLANTE MINIATURE / PLANTE POUR BALCON ET TERRASSE
Candidats	AGRICULTURE URBAINE / VILLE
Résumé	Sélection d'espèces d'arbres fruitiers miniatures pouvant être cultivées dans de petits jardins, sur des terrasses ou des balcons.
Notes	Photogr.
Langue	Français
Code de confidentialité	2
Localisation	Doc
Référence horticole	C / J

Référence	06267
Cote	06267
Date d'enregistrement	19.05.2017
Type de document	Article / Document imprimé
Titre original	Les fruitiers en ville
Editeur	Lacenas : Les Editions de Bionnay
Titre de la revue	Espace public & paysage
Année de publication	2017
Date de publication	avril 2017
Collation	n° 180, p. 56-57 (2 p.)
Mots-clés	arbre fruitier / arbre urbain / bienfait du vegetal / choix des especes / collectivite territoriale / ile de france / agriculture urbaine
Résumé	La présence des arbres fruitiers en ville se développe petit à petit. L'article en présente les bénéfices sociaux et écologiques, donne des exemples de réalisation, notamment à Marcoussis (Essonne), et liste les espèces fruitières particulièrement adaptées au milieu urbain.
Notes	Photogr. / Enc.
Langue	Français
Traduit	Non
Code de confidentialité	1
Localisation	Doc P&C
Sous-thème(s)	Agriculture urbaine
Thème(s)	Végétal - Paysage - Urbanisme : approches intégrées

Référence	04295
Cote	04295
Date d'enregistrement	14.04.2014
Type de document	Article / Document imprimé
Titre original	Nantes, ville gourmande !
Auteur physique	MAILLARD, Odile
Titre de la revue	Lien horticole
Année de publication	2014
Date de publication	02 avril 2014
Collation	n° 880, p. 10 (1 p.)
Mots-clés	collectivite territoriale/ pays de la loire/ service espaces verts/ potager/ habitant/ cadre de vie/ espace vert urbain/ espace public/ communication/ statistique/ verger / lien social
Résumé	Retour sur une démarche originale réalisée par les services espaces verts de la ville de Nantes (Loire Atlantique), "les Stations gourmandes". Depuis 2012, ces espaces sont conçus autour de potagers et de vergers, accessibles à tous, soit pour cueillir les fruits, soit pour profiter du cadre.
Notes	Photogr.
Langue	Français
Traduit	Non
Code de confidentialité	1
Localisation	Doc P&C
Sous-thème(s)	Santé et bien-être/ Communication et sensibilisation/ Agriculture urbaine
Thème(s)	Végétal - Paysage - Urbanisme : approches intégrées / Economie et management

Référence	03346
Cote	03346
Date d'enregistrement	07.08.2012
Type de document	Article / Document imprimé
Titre original	Verger libre-service à Caen. La concertation porte ses fruits
Titre de la revue	Horticulture & paysage
Année de publication	2012
Date de publication	mai 2012
Collation	n° 136, p. 60-61 (2 p.)
Mots-clés	gestion des espaces verts / arbre a fruits / collectivite territoriale / projet participatif / demande societale / basse normandie / participation citoyenne / gestion des arbres / espace vert urbain / essence / gamme vegetale
Résumé	Présentation du projet de verger public, un des nouveaux espaces verts de la ville de Caen (Calvados). Cet espace dédié aux arbres fruitiers en accès libre était une demande des habitants. Retour sur ce projet : concertation avec les citoyens, choix des essences, gestion de cet espace, difficultés éventuelles. Liste des arbres choisis en encart.
Notes	Photogr. / Enc.
Langue	Français
Traduit	Non
Code de confidentialité	1
Localisation	Doc P&C
Sous-thème(s)	Demande sociétale / Pratique de gestion et d'entretien durable
Thème(s)	Economie et management / Végétal - Paysage - Urbanisme : approches intégrées

Base(s) de données : **CAB Abstracts** 1973 to 2023 Week 33

1. Contamination, risk assessment and source apportionment of the heavy metals in the soils of apple **orchard** in Qixia **city**, Shandong Province, China.

Hua ChunYu, Zhuo HuiMin, Kang AiLin, Fang ZhaoTong, Zhu MengYuan, Dong MiaoXin, Wang JianChun, Ren LiJun

Stochastic Environmental Research and Risk Assessment 2022. 36(9):2581-2595. 76 ref.

[Journal article]

AN: 20230158024

Food safety is influenced by soil heavy metal pollution, since it is of great significance to study soil heavy metal pollution of agricultural products. In this work, 5 vertical and 20 horizontal sampling points were collected from apple orchards in Qixia City, Shandong Province to study soil pollution. Geo-accumulation index and potential ecological risk were used to assess the level of soil pollution. Positive matrix decomposition (PMF) receptor model was used to identify the source contribution of the heavy metal in soil. A geostatistical analysis method was used to study the spatial distribution patterns of heavy metals. Vertical concentration analysis of heavy metals showed that the concentration of heavy metals, excluding Cr, was higher in the soil surface than in the bottom soil. The potential ecological risk level of ordinary orchards was the highest. The horizontal concentration analysis showed that the average value of Hg was over twice the background value in Shandong Province. The potential ecological risk index values showed that the overall risk level of the soil was at moderate. No heavy metal was detected in the apple sample, but the residue of carbendazim requires attention. The spatial distribution of heavy metals indicated that the use of fertilizers and pesticides and industrial activities may be the main sources of heavy metals in orchards, which was similar to the results of PMF. The sustainable development of Qixia City orchards clearly requires focus on soil acidification, low soil organic matter, and older fruit growers..

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CABICODES
Soil Fertility [JJ600]; Pollution and Degradation [PP600]; Soil Chemistry and Mineralogy [JJ200]; Pesticide and Drug Residues and Ecotoxicology [HH430]; Fertilizers and other Amendments [JJ700]; Horticultural Crops [FF003].

Descriptor Index
heavy metals. soil pollution. polluted soils. soil types. contamination. risk assessment. apples. orchards. spatial distribution. chromium. mercury. carbendazim. pesticides. fungicide residues. fungicides. fertilizers. sustainability. acidification. soil organic matter.

Organism Descriptors
Malus domestica, Malus.

Broad Terms
APEC countries, East Asia, Asia, high Human Development Index countries, upper-middle income countries, Northern China, China, Malus, Rosaceae, Rosales, eudicots, angiosperms, Spermatophyta, plants, eukaryotes.

Geographic Location
China. Shandong.

Identifiers
People's Republic of China, Shantung, carbendazol, MBC, medamine, fungistats, fertilisers, organic matter in soil.

Language
English.

Electronic Subset Code
0C, 0M, 0S, CA, PE, EC, ZG, HO, ZH, SO, TA.

URL

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2. Active management of **urban fruit orchard** meadows is important for insect diversity.

Rada, P., Bogusch, P., Pech, P., Pavlicek, J., Rom, J., Horak, J.

Ecological Engineering 2023. 186. 102 ref.

[Journal article]

AN: 20230116454

Fruit orchards under different types of management represent the most common agroforestry practice in central Europe. Traditional fruit orchards with trees usually planted in meadows are at a surplus, providing suitable habitats for many plant and animal species. We examined the influence of different management and biotope types on three insect groups. This study was conducted in thirty orchards across the capital city of the Czech Republic - Prague (496 km^2). We investigated the diversities of butterflies, hymenopterans and beetles. Their species richnesses mainly benefitted from orchard management and was partly higher at the xerothermic sites than at the mesic sites. Red-listed species did not show any clear patterns. Open-landscape specialists were influenced by management, while forest species were influenced by habitat type. Generally, orchard abandonment led to insect biodiversity loss. Therefore, active agricultural management appears to be essential for insect biodiversity conservation in orchards, and different management and biotope types provide suitable conditions for specific species. Mowing and maintaining orchards are two important biodiversity management actions in terms of maintaining large-scale and long-term species diversity..

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Country of Publication
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Digital Object Identifier
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CABICODES
Horticultural Crops [FF003]; Wetlands [PP320]; Animal Ecology [ZZ332].

Descriptor Index
species diversity. biodiversity. orchards. habitats. insect pests. meadows. urban areas. agroforestry. arthropod pests. pests. grasslands.

Organism Descriptors
insects.

Broad Terms
Central Europe, Europe, European Union Countries, high income countries, OECD Countries, very high Human Development Index countries, Hexapoda, arthropods, invertebrates, animals, eukaryotes.

Geographic Location
Europe. Czech Republic.

Identifiers
pest insects, agriforestry, agro-forestry, pest arthropods.

Language

English.

Electronic Subset Code
0C, 0E, 0G, 7Y, CA, PE, EC, ZG, KG, HO, ZH, TR, AA.

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ISSN Print
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Update Code
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Year of Publication
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4. **Urban fruit orchards**: biodiversity and management restoration effects in the context of land use.

Rada, P., Halda, J. P., Holusa, J., Malinakova, K., Horak, J.

Urban Forestry & Urban Greening 2022. 75. 88 ref.

[Journal article]

AN: 20220404027

Urban areas have increased greatly in recent decades, which has resulted in habitat loss. However, the promotion of urban green spaces could have a profound effect on biodiversity. Traditional fruit orchards are an important land-use type with the potential to host myriad organisms. Our goal was to determine the most important factors that influence orchard biodiversity in the million city of Prague (the capital of the Czech Republic). We used a multitaxon approach to evaluate the effect of orchard restoration in a landscape context. Restoration had a positive impact on species diversity, specifically, the diversity of orthopterans and butterflies. Moreover, landscape context determined the biodiversity of orthopterans, butterflies, and birds but not that of lichens. Our study underlines the importance of both the internal and external structures of traditional fruit orchards for species richness and composition. The results of our study support the restoration of traditional fruit orchards as a suitable management practice for promoting city biodiversity. Furthermore, orchard restoration can improve the attractiveness of suburban areas. Such areas often lack sufficient urban greening. Thus, restoration in these areas can also increase future recreational value..

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Location of Publisher
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CABICODES
Biological Resources (General) [PP700]; Land Resources [PP300]; Biological Resources (Animal) [PP710]; Animal Ecology [ZZ332].

Descriptor Index
biodiversity. species diversity. urban areas. species richness. orchards. fruits. land use. species composition. lichens.

Organism Descriptors
Orthoptera, Lepidoptera, birds.

Broad Terms
Central Europe, Europe, European Union Countries, high income countries, OECD Countries, very high Human Development Index countries, insects, Hexapoda, arthropods, invertebrates, animals, eukaryotes, vertebrates, Chordata.

Geographic Location

Czech Republic.

Language
English.

Electronic Subset Code
0E, CA, EC, ZG, AA.

URL
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ISSN Print
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Year of Publication
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Citer

6. Hydrological services of **fruit trees** in gardens and **urban** horticulture.

Gush, M. B.

Acta Horticulturae 2021. (1331):245-252. 35 ref.

[Journal article. Conference paper]

AN: 20220197234

The numerous ecosystem services and human well-being benefits of fruit trees are widely recognised. These include food supply, aesthetics, biodiversity enhancement and environmental controls such as gas exchange, temperature regulation and water relations. Consequently, tree planting is encouraged in domestic gardens and urban areas. However, expanding urbanisation is also driving decreases in average garden size and increases in impervious areas. These changes and space limitations pose challenges in terms of tree choice and abundance, but highlight the increasing importance of species selection, aimed at maximising benefits and services to society and the environment. Furthermore, in the context of a changing climate (increasingly frequent rainfall and temperature extremes), water management considerations are key. Appropriate species and cultivar choices, as well as informed approaches to rootstock selection, canopy management (as influenced by pruning and thinning to influence canopy area and density) and water management all need to be considered, as these factors impact tree structure, vigour and resultant functioning of hydrological processes. This paper reviews a range of hydrological services potentially provided by fruit trees, and highlights examples of water-related data obtained for fruit trees growing in climates applicable to the Temperate zone. The value of field-based observations of water use under prevailing weather conditions, and the associated reference evaporation calculated according to the FAO-56 approach, are discussed and shown to provide valuable and detailed information for urban and landscape planning from a water management perspective..

Institution
Gush, M. B.: Environmental Horticulture, Science Division, Royal Horticultural Society, Wisley, GU23 6QB, UK.

Editor
Beccaro, G. L.; Scariot, V..

Meeting
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Publisher
International Society for Horticultural Science (ISHS).

Location of Publisher
Leuven.

Country of Publication
Belgium.

Digital Object Identifier
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CABICODES
Meteorology and Climate [PP500]; Soil Water Management (Irrigation and Drainage) [JJ800]; Plant Water Relations [FF062]; Horticultural Crops [FF003]; Plant Physiology and Biochemistry [FF060].

Descriptor Index
climate. climate change. temperature. ecosystem services. biodiversity. canopy. cultivars. domestic gardens. ecosystems. fruit trees. fruits. gas exchange. hydrology. pruning. rain. rootstocks. temperate zones. thinning. urban areas. weather. irrigation. plant water relations. trees.

Identifiers
climatic change, leaf canopy, cultivated varieties, kitchen gardens, rainfall, watering.

Language
English.

Electronic Subset Code
0C, 7Q, 7S, CA, EC, ZG, HO, ZH, SO.

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Year of Publication
2021

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9. The use of **fruit trees** in **urban** open green areas of Erzurum. [Turkish] Erzurum kentsel acik yesil alanlarinda meyve agaclarinin kullanimi..

Dikmen, B. A., Yilmaz, H.

Ataturk Universitesi Ziraat Fakultesi Dergisi / Ataturk University Journal of Agricultural Faculty 2021. 52(3):262-272. 18 ref.

[Journal article]

AN: 20210530906

As in many countries, as a result of the rapid population growth in Turkey, distorted urbanization occurs in cities. Due to this process, the people of the city are becoming deprived of nature day by day. For the urban people who want to find opportunities to meet the need for recreation but cannot find it in urban living spaces, residential gardens, children playgrounds, parks, botanical gardens and such places located in outdoor green area systems, these places undertake a significant role. The vegetation used in these areas seen as an essential element for providing a natural environment. In this study, plant materials used in plant design applications which constitute the urban open-green area system determined in Erzurum city, the plant material used in the main streets, public institution gardens, park and recreation areas, villa gardens, detached residential gardens and site-public housing gardens, were analyzed. Within the survey study conducted and other outdoor plants to the city investigated. With this study, the usage of fruit trees in Erzurum city determined and its contribution to the city and its aesthetics discussed. As a result of the analyzes carried out in this scope, 14932 plants counted in 6 different area usage types. 1716 out of 4292 plants used in the main streets, 910 out of 3426 plants in public institution gardens, 615 out of 3289 plants in park and recreation areas, 476 out of 949 plants in villa gardens, 311 out of 445 plants in detached residential gardens, 1114 out of 2531 plants in site- public housing gardens were determined to be fruit trees. In all land use types, it investigated that fruit tree usage rate among broadleaf trees is 48.85%, 43.88% in main streets,50.50% in public gardens, 30.40% in park and recreation areas, 76.77% in villa gardens 4.64% in detached residential gardens and 61.68% in site-public housing gardens. Research results show that fruity trees are preferred in independent living spaces regardless of income..

Institution
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Recreational Facilities and Management [UU610]; Horticultural Crops [FF003]; Ornamental and Amenity Trees [KK160]; Plant Production [FF100]; Biological Resources (Plant) [PP720]; Plant Morphology and Structure [FF030].

Descriptor Index
gardens. residential areas. urban areas. amenity and recreation areas. botanical gardens. children. cities. fruit trees. fruits. land use. public gardens. recreation. urbanization. parks. ornamental woody plants. vegetation. ornamental value. trees. ornamental plants. woody plants.

Organism Descriptors
man, plants.

Broad Terms
Homo, Hominidae, primates, mammals, vertebrates, Chordata, animals, eukaryotes, Mediterranean Region, OECD Countries, upper-middle income countries, very high Human Development Index countries, West Asia, Asia.

Geographic Location
Turkey.

Identifiers
recreation areas, amenity areas, botanic gardens, urbanisation, ornamentals.

Language
Turkish.

Summary Language
English.

Electronic Subset Code
AO, 0C, 0F, 3R, 6C, 7C, CA, EC, ZG, KG, HO, ZH, PL, TR, FT, FF.

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https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/pub/ataunizfd/issue/64839/880508.

ISSN Print
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Year of Publication
2021

Citer

10. **Trees** and their seed networks: the social dynamics of **urban fruit trees** and implications for genetic diversity.

Rimlinger, A., Avana, M. L., Awono, A., Chakocha, A., Gakwavu, A., Lemoine, T., Marie, L., Mboujda, F., Vigouroux, Y., Johnson, V., Vinceti, B., Carriere, S. M., Duminil, J.

PLoS ONE 2021. 16(3). 72 ref.

[Journal article]

AN: 20210503520

Trees are a traditional component of urban spaces where they provide ecosystem services critical to urban wellbeing. In the Tropics, urban trees' seed origins have rarely been characterized. Yet, understanding the social dynamics linked to tree planting is critical given their influence on the distribution of associated genetic diversity. This study examines elements of these dynamics (seed exchange networks) in an emblematic indigenous fruit tree species from Central Africa, the African plum tree (*Dacryodes edulis*, Burseraceae), within the urban context of Yaounde. We further evaluate the consequences of these social dynamics on the distribution of the genetic diversity of the species in the city. Urban trees were planted predominantly using seeds sourced from outside the city, resulting in a level of genetic diversity as high in Yaounde as in a whole region of production of the species. Debating the different drivers that foster the genetic diversity in planted urban trees, the study argues that cities and urban dwellers can unconsciously act as effective guardians of indigenous tree genetic diversity..

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Publisher
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CABICODES
Ornamental and Amenity Trees [KK160]; Plant Breeding and Genetics [FF020]; Horticultural Crops [FF003].

Descriptor Index
fruit trees. urban forestry. street trees. genetic diversity. cities. trees. woody plants. amenity trees.

Organism Descriptors
Dacryodes edulis, plants.

Broad Terms
Dacryodes, Burseraceae, Sapindales, eudicots, angiosperms, Spermatophyta, plants, eukaryotes, Africa South of Sahara, Africa, ACP Countries, Central Africa, Francophone Africa, lower-middle income countries, medium Human Development Index countries.

Geographic Location
Central Africa. Cameroon.

Identifiers
subsaharan Africa.

Language
English.

Electronic Subset Code
AO, 0C, 0F, 0P, 6C, 7C, CA, EC, QF, KG, HO, ZH, PL, TR, TA, AA.

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Citer

11. Ecophysiology of an **urban** Citrus **orchard**.

Qubaja, R., Yang, F., Amer, M., Tatarinov, F., Yakir, D.

Urban Forestry & Urban Greening 2021. 65.

[Journal article]

AN: 20210463535

Characterizing the carbon and water economy of non-commercial urban citrus orchards can help determine their value in urban settings. This includes provisions of urban ecology and ecosystem services, such as shade, conservation of biodiversity, and carbon sequestration, under space and water limitations that may be particularly suitable in the semi-arid Mediterranean regions. We carried out canopy-scale eddy covariance (EC) measurements of net ecosystem CO_2 exchange (NEE) and evapotranspiration (ET), partitioned these fluxes to their components using chamber-based soil fluxes, and combined them with carbon stock to provide a first approximation of the apparent ecosystem carbon turnover rate (T_{eco}). The urban orchard switched from a carbon sink of 0.6 mol m^{-2} s^{-1} to a carbon source of 0.2 mol m^{-2} s^{-1} between winter and summer, with a first approximation of the annual carbon storage capacity of ~75.3 g m^{-2} and a total carbon accumulation over its 40 year life span of ~3014 g m^{-2}. Carbon accumulated predominantly below ground (67% of total), and soil CO_2 effluxes showed low sensitivity to temperature (Q_{10} ~1.6) and therefore also to climate warming, but also a fast C turnover rate (~5.4 y), and therefore sensitivity to disturbances. The rates of ET increased from 0.40 to 1.25 mmol m^{-2} s^{-1} between the wet and dry seasons, and was ~50% of a similar nearby commercial orchard. Partitioning of the ecosystem carbon and water fluxes indicated high canopy water use efficiency (11.7 mol CO_2/mmol H_2O; during the peak activity period). We demonstrate the potential of urban citrus orchards with low supplemental irrigation (50% compared with commercial orchards in the area) to store significant amounts of carbon with high transpiration efficiencies. The results will help decision making in regard to urban tree planting and the ecological management of urban green spaces and community use in water-limited environments..

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CAS Registry Numbers
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CABICODES
Horticultural Crops [FF003]; Plant Water Relations [FF062]; Soil Water Management (Irrigation and Drainage) [JJ800]; Meteorology and Climate [PP500].

Descriptor Index
canopy. carbon. carbon dioxide. carbon sequestration. carbon sinks. climate. dry season. evapotranspiration. irrigation. orchard soils. orchards. plant water relations. soil types. summer. temperature. transpiration. urban areas. water use efficiency. winter.

Organism Descriptors
Citrus limonia.

Broad Terms
Citrus, Rutaceae, Sapindales, eudicots, angiosperms, Spermatophyta, plants, eukaryotes, high income countries, Mediterranean Region, Middle East, very high Human Development Index countries, West Asia, Asia.

Geographic Location
Israel.

Identifiers
leaf canopy, watering.

Language
English.

Electronic Subset Code
0C, 0S, 7Q, 7S, CA, EC, ZG, HO, ZH, SO, AA.

URL
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Citer

12. Soil analysis of **urban orchards** in Barcelona. [Spanish] Analisis de suelos de huertos urbanos en Barcelona..

Dondini, C., Ubeda, X.

El suelo: clave para una gestion ambiental sostenible en un scenario de cambio global. Libro de resumenes del IX Simposio Nacional sobre el Control de la Degradacion y Recuperacion de Suelos (CONDEGRES 2021), Elche, Espana, 24 y 25 de mayo 2021 2021. 531-534. 9 ref.

[Conference paper]

AN: 20210437836

There has been an increase in the number of urban gardens in cities such as Barcelona. In Spain it is estimated that there are more than 20000 urban orchards. These activities can bring different benefits, environmental, social-economic and educational. Even so, there are many variables to take into account to start growing in an urban garden and among these variables is the soil factor. Soil contamination can make agricultural products unfit for consumption. For this study, an urban garden soil has been sampled in the city of Barcelona. This orchard is currently located where there was a building and a garage for trucks. pH, EC, major and minor cations have been analyzed. As well as the water that is used for irrigation. Preliminary results show that there are no symptoms of trace element contamination and concentrations of most properties are high. Irrigation water does not have high values to be considered contaminated..

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Editor
Almendro Candel, M. B.; Jordan Vidal, M. M..

Meeting
El suelo: clave para una gestion ambiental sostenible en un scenario de cambio global. Libro de resumenes del IX Simposio Nacional sobre el Control de la Degradacion y Recuperacion de Suelos (CONDEGRES 2021), Elche, Espana, 24 y 25 de mayo 2021..

Publisher
Sociedad Espanola de Ciencia de Suelo (SECS).

Location of Publisher
Elche.

Country of Publication
Spain.

CABICODES
Horticultural Crops [FF003]; Soil Chemistry and Mineralogy [JJ200].

Descriptor Index
urban areas. orchards. gardens. urban soils. soil pH. trucks. electrical conductivity. cations. trace elements. irrigation water. garages. buildings. soil chemical properties.

Broad Terms
European Union Countries, high income countries, Mediterranean Region, OECD Countries, Southern Europe, Europe, very high Human Development Index countries.

Geographic Location
Spain.

Identifiers
lorries, microelements, chemical properties of soil.

Language
Spanish.

Electronic Subset Code
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ISBN
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Citer

13. Diversity, use and management of household-located **fruit trees** in two rapidly developing **towns** in southeastern D.R. Congo. (Special Issue: Green infrastructure and urban wellbeing: towards a new typology.)

Useni, Y. S., Malaisse, F., Yona, J. M., Mwamba, T. M., Bogaert, J.

Urban Forestry & Urban Greening 2021. 63. 71 ref.

[Journal article]

AN: 20210390331

Recently, the growing need to complement rural and foreign sources of food and woodfuel is driving interest in urban forestry management in medium cities. The present study was designed to characterize the diversity of fruit trees in households of two rapidly developing cities in southeastern DR Congo (Lubumbashi and Kolwezi), and shed light on the sociological aspects of their management. Analyses of data collected through surveys carried out in planned and unplanned neighborhoods revealed noticeable botanical differences between the two neighborhoods within cities. In Lubumbashi, a greater number of fruit trees (6.5) and species (5.7) per 1000 m^2 was recorded in the unplanned neighborhood compared to the planned neighborhood (3.4 trees and 2.0 species). A similar trend was noted in Kolwezi, although with significantly reduced values (by more than half). Across the two cities, a total of 36 fruit trees species were listed, of which 8 were exclusively identified in unplanned neighborhoods of Lubumbashi, showing a comparatively greater species richness of the city. Coincidentally, the 8 specific species are characteristic of *Miombo* woodland, suggesting preexistence of *Miombo* vegetation in these areas. Overall, the listed flora of studied neighborhoods in the two cities is dominated by exotic species, with Rutaceae the most represented family. Straightforward differences in the use of fruit trees were noted between the two cities; medicinal uses stand out in Lubumbashi, whereas uses such as shading and properties boundary predominate in Kolwezi. As common trend in the two cities, however, fruit trees scarcely receive arboricultural care, partly explained by limited knowledge on the ecological requirements of fruit trees. Current results have provided important insights into the botanical richness of fruit trees and related sociological aspects of their management at household-scale, which may help in formulating guidelines and technical tools to assessing and monitoring urban forestry in Southeastern DR Congo..

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CABICODES
Horticultural Crops [FF003]; Ornamental and Amenity Trees [KK160]; Forests and Forest Trees (Biology and Ecology) [KK100]; Biological Resources (Plant) [PP720]; Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products [SS200]; Plant Ecology [ZZ331].

Descriptor Index
urban areas. species diversity. fruit trees. species richness. cities. flora. fruits. households. introduced species. monitoring. surveys. urban forestry. woodlands. vegetation. medicinal properties. plant ecology. medicinal plants. shading. trees. woody plants.

Organism Descriptors
Brachystegia, Rutaceae, plants.

Broad Terms
Africa, ACP Countries, Central Africa, Africa South of Sahara, Francophone Africa, Least Developed Countries, low Human Development Index countries, low income countries, Detarioideae, Fabaceae, Fabales, eudicots, angiosperms, Spermatophyta, plants, eukaryotes, Sapindales.

Geographic Location
Africa South of Sahara. Congo Democratic Republic.

Identifiers
exotic organisms, exotic species, introduced organisms, non-indigenous organisms, non-indigenous species, non-native organisms, non-native species, nonindigenous organisms, nonindigenous species, drug plants, medicinal herbs, officinal plants, subsaharan Africa, Zaire.

Language
English.

Electronic Subset Code
0C, 0F, 5C, 7Y, CA, EC, ZG, KG, HE, HO, ZH, QI, TR, TA, AA.

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Citer

14. Exploring **fruit tree** species as multifunctional greenery: a case of its distribution in Indonesian **cities**.

Santosa, E., Susila, A. D., Widodo, W. D., Nasrullah, N., Ruwaida, I. P., Sari, R.

Sustainability 2021. 13(14). 140 ref.

[Journal article]

AN: 20210327928

Planting multifunctional trees (e.g., fruit species) in cities can promote genetic conservation, economic activity, ecosystem services, and social cohesion. However, in Indonesia, the relationship between the abundance of fruit tree species and different city characteristics, including their involvement in the national smart city project, is still unknown. In this study, published reports and field surveys were used to evaluate the fruit tree distribution and its relationship with the characteristics of 224 of 514 Indonesian cities in order to identify tree species for multifunctional city greenery. This is the first study on the distribution of fruit tree species at the national level. The study identified 151 fruit species of 90 genera and 40 families, including large-sized fruits, such as avocados, breadfruit, coconuts, durians, jackfruit, and mangos. On average, cities contained 54 tree species, of which 21 (38.9%) were fruit trees. These findings indicate that cities are important contributors to the genetic conservation of local fruit trees, which can be further evaluated as new city greenery. However, a city's involvement in the smart city project bore no relationship ($p > 0.05$) with the number of identified fruit species. Conversely, non-fruit species tended to be more diverse in smart cities. Since the presence of fruit species is associated with the city population, geographic position, climate, altitude, and attitude towards the fragility of sustainable conservation, introducing and maintaining these species as city greenery requires advocacy to city stakeholders..

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Location of Publisher
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CABICODES
Horticultural Crops [FF003]; Ornamental and Amenity Trees [KK160].

Descriptor Index
altitude. avocados. breadfruits. case studies. cities. coconuts. durians. ecosystem services. fruit trees. fruits. jackfruits. mangoes. stakeholders. street trees. surveys. urban areas. urban forestry. trees. woody plants. amenity trees.

Organism Descriptors
Artocarpus altilis, Artocarpus heterophyllus, Cocos nucifera, Durio zibethinus, Mangifera indica, Persea americana, Artocarpus, plants.

Broad Terms
Artocarpus, Moraceae, Rosales, eudicots, angiosperms, Spermatophyta, plants, eukaryotes, Cocos, Arecaceae, Arecales, commelinids, monocotyledons, Durio, Malvaceae, Malvales, Mangifera, Anacardiaceae, Sapindales, Persea, Lauraceae, Laurales, magnoliids, APEC countries, ASEAN Countries, high Human Development Index countries, lower-middle income countries, South East Asia, Asia.

Geographic Location
Indonesia.

Language
English.

Electronic Subset Code
AO, 0C, 0F, 7C, 7Y, CA, EC, QF, KG, HO, ZH, PL, TR, TA.

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https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/13/14/7835/htm.

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Citer

15. **Urban orchards** provide a suitable habitat for epiphytic bryophytes.

Zhao DeXian, Sun ZhenKai, Wang Cheng, Hao ZeZhou, Sun BaoQiang, Zuo Qin, Zhang Chang, Sun RuiLin, Jin JiaLi, Wang HaiJun

Forest Ecology and Management 2021. 483.

[Journal article]

AN: 20210062998

Current rapid urbanization has significantly increased the areas occupied by agroforests, such as orchards, within urban boundaries. However, studies on the potential of agroforests to provide suitable habitats for urban biodiversity are scarce, especially for epiphytes, which are extremely sensitive to abrupt environmental changes. The objective of this study is to assess the potential of orchards to provide habitats for epiphytes in urban areas. For this purpose, we surveyed epiphytic bryophytes on the trunks of trees in urban orchards (longan and lychee) and different-aged secondary forests in Shenzhen, China. Young secondary forests had the same age as that of orchards and older secondary forests were twice as old. The diversity, species composition, and distribution of epiphytic bryophytes among different forests were compared. The species richness, coverage, Shannon index, evenness, and number of unique species were used to evaluate the diversity of epiphytic bryophytes. Non-metric multidimensional scaling and analysis of similarity methods were applied to examine the differences in species composition among orchards and secondary forest stands. The species richness and coverage of bryophytes, depending on the trunk height and orientation, were also compared. The results showed that (i) the richness of bryophyte species was higher in the urban orchards than in the secondary forests; although the coverage was also higher in the urban orchards than in the young secondary forests, it was lower than that in an older secondary forest; (ii) significant differences in the species composition were revealed between the urban orchards and the secondary forests; (iii) bryophytes preferred the north side and the middle and lower parts of the tree trunk in both the urban orchards and secondary forests. This study is the first to reveal that orchards have a higher potential than secondary forests to provide habitats for epiphytic bryophytes in urban environments. Therefore, this study provides valuable information for government agencies and urban forest managers to protect epiphyte habitats and improve the conservation of urban biodiversity..

Institution
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Publisher
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Country of Publication
UK.

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CABICODES
Plant Ecology [ZZ331]; Forests and Forest Trees (Biology and Ecology) [KK100].

Descriptor Index
urban areas. species richness. species diversity. biodiversity. epiphytes. habitats. longans. orchards. secondary forests. urbanization. lychees. botanical composition. distribution. forests.

Organism Descriptors
Bryophyta, Dimocarpus longan, Litchi chinensis, Dimocarpus longan subsp. longan.

Broad Terms
plants, eukaryotes, Dimocarpus, Sapindaceae, Sapindales, eudicots, angiosperms, Spermatophyta, Litchi, Dimocarpus longan, APEC countries, East Asia, Asia, high Human Development Index countries, upper-middle income countries, Central Southern China, China.

Geographic Location
China. Guangdong.

Identifiers
Dimocarpus longan var. longan, urbanisation, People's Republic of China, Kwantung.

Language
English.

Electronic Subset Code
0F, CA, EC, ZG, QF, KG, TR, TA, AA.

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Citer

18. Diversity and seasonality of coccinellids (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae) in an **orchard** in the **city** of Ponta Grossa, Parana. [Portuguese] Diversidade e sazonalidade de coccinelideos (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae) em pomar no municipio de Ponta Grossa, Parana..

Begha, B. P., Souza, J. M. T. de, Antunes, C. H., Milleo, J.

EntomoBrasilis 2019. 12(3):108-112. 19 ref.

[Journal article]

AN: 20203176269

An analysis of the population fluctuation of entomofauna associated with crops of economic interest can provide subsidies for integrated pest management. Among the economically relevant groups we can mention the Coccinellidae, known to include natural predators of agricultural pests such as aphids. The present work is necessary since Parana's Campos Gerais still lack data on Coccinellidae related to orchards of fruit trees. The study was conducted in the orchard of Augusto Ribas State Agricultural College (Ponta Grossa-PR) from July 2004 to June 2006. Samples were collected from each species of the orchard, grouped into two groups: citrus and deciduous. *Harmonia axyridis* (Pallas) was the most representative species in the sample, comprising 38.35% of the collections. Citrus trees had the highest number of insects totaling 82.19% of the sample. It is pertinent to suggest that the presence of *H. axyridis* may have affected the diversity of the local community, being an invasive species and considered a better competitor. The citrus trees presented themselves as the most diverse. We can attribute this contribution to the greater presence of aphids in the citrus trees, which were attracted by the volatile oils secreted by these plants. In the final period of sampling there was a decrease in population size, which can be attributed to unfavorable climatic conditions, and consequent reduction in the abundance of prey aphids and of the coccinellids themselves. A greater amount of prey resources would allow more species of ladybugs to coexist without competing strongly. A future research could compare community situation by analyzing the influence of *H. axyridis* on local species..

Institution
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Publisher
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Location of Publisher
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Country of Publication
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CABICODES
Horticultural Crops [FF003]; Plant Pests [FF620]; Biological Control [HH100]; Meteorology and Climate [PP500]; Animal Ecology [ZZ332].

Descriptor Index
plant pests. natural enemies. species diversity. seasonal abundance. predatory insects. population dynamics. fruit trees. invasive species. climatic factors. environmental factors. insect pests. orchards. pests. predators. trees. arthropod pests. woody plants.

Organism Descriptors
Citrus, Coccinellidae, Harmonia axyridis, Aphidoidea, insects, plants, arthropods.

Broad Terms
Rutaceae, Sapindales, eudicots, angiosperms, Spermatophyta, plants, eukaryotes, Coleoptera, insects, Hexapoda, arthropods, invertebrates, animals, Harmonia, Coccinellidae, Sternorrhyncha, Hemiptera, Brazil, Community of Portuguese Language Countries, high Human Development Index countries, Latin America, America, South America, upper-middle income countries.

Geographic Location
Parana. Brazil.

Identifiers
predaceous insects, predacious insects, ladybugs, ladybirds, invasive organisms, invasives, pest insects, pest arthropods.

Language
Portuguese.

Summary Language
English.

Electronic Subset Code
0C, 0E, 7E, CA, PE, QC, EC, ZG, HO, ZH, QI, AO.

URL
https://www.periodico.ebras.bio.br/ojs/index.php/ebras/article/view/ebrasilis.v12i3.832/528.

ISSN Electronic
1983-0572.

Update Code
20220218

Year of Publication
2019

Citer

21. Rural agroforestry artifacts in a **city**: determinants of spatiotemporally continuous **fruit orchards** in an **urban** area.

Janecek, V., Rada, P., Rom, J., Horak, J.

Urban Forestry & Urban Greening 2019. 41:33-38. 20 ref.

[Journal article]

AN: 20193499342

Traditional fruit orchards are an important and conspicuous part of the cultural landscape and heritage. These formerly typically rural artifacts are disappearing across Europe. Some of them, however, remain in big cities, as in our study area of a million city, Prague, in the Czech Republic. We were interested in the most important determinants of the poorly studied urban land use type of orchards from the rural past of the city environment in comparison with those that were not continuous. All orchards were described by characteristics that comprehensively illustrate the actual state of their environment. We found and studied all 76 existing freely accessible fruit orchards in Prague. Thirty-two continuous orchards had a larger area and were mainly determined by rectangular spatial distribution of trees, while 44 newer ones were smaller and had mainly triangular spacing. The majority of orchards were still managed. Even if orchards are a rather marginal type of land use in Prague, we found that continuous and newer sites were highly diversified regarding their structure and surroundings. Nevertheless, old orchards conserve higher potential for the future regarding their biodiversity, land use policy and agricultural value. Traditional fruit orchards are gradually disappearing from the suburbanized landscape, and therefore, their conservation cannot be considered merely as a trend but as a strategy to combat a real loss of cultural heritage. The final loss of this type of land use might lead to the loss of know-how of traditional management..

Institution
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jakub.sruby@gmail.com.

Publisher
Elsevier GmbH.

Location of Publisher
Munchen.

Country of Publication
Germany.

Digital Object Identifier
http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ufug.2019.03.004.

CABICODES
Agroforestry and Multipurpose Trees: Community, Farm and Social Forestry [KK600]; Biological Resources (General) [PP700]; Land Resources [PP300]; Plant Production [FF100]; Social Sciences (General) [UU000]; Mathematics and Statistics [ZZ100]; Ecology (General) [ZZ330]; Horticultural Crops [FF003]; Social Psychology and Social Anthropology [UU485].

Descriptor Index
agroforestry. biodiversity. cities. conservation. culture. fruit trees. greening. land use. marginal land. orchards. plant density. policy. sociology. spacing. spatial distribution. trees. urban areas. urban environment. woody plants.

Organism Descriptors
man, plants.

Broad Terms
Homo, Hominidae, primates, mammals, vertebrates, Chordata, animals, eukaryotes, Central Europe, Europe, European Union Countries, high income countries, OECD Countries, very high Human Development Index countries.

Geographic Location
Czech Republic. Europe.

Identifiers
agriforestry, agro-forestry, social aspects.

Language
English.

Electronic Subset Code
6C, 3R, 7Y, 0F, 0C, CA, AG, EC, HO, PL, TR, ZG, KG, ZH, QH, AA.

ISSN Print
1618-8667.

Update Code
20220218

Year of Publication
2019

Citer

22. The socio-environmental impacts of public **urban fruit trees**: a Montreal case-study. (Special Issue: Urban food forestry: current state and future perspectives.)

Colinas, J., Bush, P., Manaugh, K.

Urban Forestry & Urban Greening 2019. 45:unpaginated. 118 ref.

[Journal article]

AN: 20193492567

In the past two decades, worldwide interest in urban agriculture has rapidly increased amongst residents, city administrations, businesses and researchers, and a diversity of social and environmental benefits were found or argued for the practice. However, most studies have been conducted on commercial activities or on community-gardens, which are either private or of restricted access, and to our knowledge no study is available yet on the impacts of public produce, that is, food grown in public spaces and freely accessible to passersby. Yet, because its access is unrestricted, public produce might impact the community in a different and perhaps more widespread fashion than community gardens. To begin to address this gap, we studied potential socio-environmental impacts of public urban fruit trees, focusing on social capital, place attachment, food and environmental knowledge, using a public urban orchard located in Montreal, Quebec as a case-study. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with users of the site and analyzed using a mixed inductive and deductive qualitative approach. Evidence of positive impacts was found for social capital (including the relationship with the city administration), place attachment, and food knowledge, while no evidence was found for environmental knowledge. The results also strongly suggest that implementing participatory activities and providing more information about the orchard, the food system, and the environment on the site could increase the impacts on the four social phenomena studied. This study suggests that public, unrestricted-access urban agriculture could have diverse and direct socio-environmental impacts. The findings should be of interest to city administrations seeking cost-efficient means of positively contributing to socio-environmental sustainability and to the well-being of their residents, as well as to researchers interested in the relationship between urban planning and socio-environmental sustainability..

Institution
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E-mail Address
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Publisher
Elsevier GmbH.

Location of Publisher
Munchen.

Country of Publication
Germany.

CABICODES
Natural Resources (General) [PP000]; Plant Production [FF100]; Agricultural Economics [EE110]; Horticultural Crops [FF003].

Descriptor Index
environmental factors. fruit trees. orchards. sustainability. trees. urban areas. urban environment. woody plants.

Organism Descriptors
plants.

Broad Terms
eukaryotes, APEC countries, Commonwealth of Nations, high income countries, North America, America, OECD Countries, very high Human Development Index countries, Canada.

Geographic Location
Canada. Quebec.

Language
English.

Electronic Subset Code
0R, 0C, CA, AG, EC, HO, TR, ZG, KG, ZH, QH, AA.

URL
https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1618866717304387.

ISSN Print
1618-8667.

Update Code
20220218

Year of Publication
2019

Citer

26. Comparative study of germination percentage for lactuca sativa varieties: sustainable **orchards** in **urban** environments. [Spanish] Estudio comparativo del porcentaje de germinacion para variedades *Lactuca sativa*: huertos sustentables en entornos urbanos..

Corrales, L. I. B., Arango, D. A. G., Sepulveda-Aguirre, J., Gutierrez, C. A. E., Agudelo, L. C. A.

Produccion + Limpia 2018. 13(1):83-91. many ref.

[Journal article]

AN: 20203083331

Introduction: Urban agriculture promotes the cultivation of vegetables in the city, however seeds are required to germinate and obtain seedlings that allow to start this practice. Objective. The present research evaluates the percentage of germination of two varieties of lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*), Milanesa and Conconina, to determine if there is a significant difference in their germination to obtain seedlings. Materials and methods. A factorial design 2^2 was developed, taking into consideration the combinations of variety and luminosity; a statistical model was proposed to describe its behavior. Results. The most influential factor in the percentage of germination is the variety, the best results were found Milanesa variety under natural Light conditions. Conclusions. The Milanesa variety is a good option to generate seedlings and, under natural Light conditions, a germination percentage of 92.5% can be obtained, a value higher than that reported by the producer..

Institution
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Publisher
Corporacion Universitaria Lasallista.

Location of Publisher
Antioquia.

Country of Publication
Colombia.

Digital Object Identifier
http://dx.doi.org/10.22507/pml.v13n1a10.

CABICODES
Horticultural Crops [FF003]; Plant Breeding and Genetics [FF020]; Plant Physiology and Biochemistry [FF060]; Non-food/Non-feed Plant Products [SS200].

Descriptor Index
cultivars. cultivation. lettuces. light relations. seed germination. seeds. urban agriculture. urban areas.

Organism Descriptors
Lactuca sativa.

Broad Terms
Lactuca, Asteraceae, Asterales, eudicots, angiosperms, Spermatophyta, plants, eukaryotes.

Identifiers
cultivated varieties.

Language
Spanish.

Summary Language
English, Portuguese.

Electronic Subset Code
PL, HO, 7G, 0P, 0C, 7Q, CA, ZH, AO.

ISSN Print
1909-0455.

ISSN Electronic
2323-0703.

Update Code
20220225

Year of Publication
2018

Citer

28. Mapping the individual **trees** in **urban orchards** by incorporating Volunteered Geographic Information and very high resolution optical remotely sensed data: a template matching-based approach.

Vahidi, H., Klinkenberg, B., Johnson, B. A., Moskal, L. M., Yan WangLin

Remote Sensing 2018. 10(7):1134. 194 ref.

[Journal article]

AN: 20193119870

This paper presents a collective sensing approach that integrates imperfect Volunteered Geographic Information (VGI) obtained through Citizen Science (CS) tree mapping projects with very high resolution (VHR) optical remotely sensed data for low-cost, fine-scale, and accurate mapping of trees in urban orchards. To this end, an individual tree crown (ITC) detection technique utilizing template matching (TM) was developed for extracting urban orchard trees from VHR optical imagery. To provide the training samples for the TM algorithm, remotely sensed VGI about trees including the crowdsourced data about ITC locations and their crown diameters was adopted in this study.

A data quality assessment of the proposed approach in the study area demonstrated that the detected trees had a very high degree of completeness (92.7%), a high thematic accuracy (false discovery rate (FDR)=0.090, false negative rate (FNR)=0.073, and F_1 score (F_1)=0.918), and a fair positional accuracy (*root mean square error* (*RMSE*)=1.02 m). Overall, the proposed approach based on the crowdsourced training samples generally demonstrated a promising ITC detection performance in our pilot project..

Institution
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Publisher
MDPI AG.

Location of Publisher
Basel.

Country of Publication
Switzerland.

Digital Object Identifier
http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/rs10071134.

CABICODES
Techniques and Methodology [ZZ900]; Plant Production [FF100].

Descriptor Index
algorithms. imagery. orchards. remote sensing. utilization.

Language
English.

Electronic Subset Code
CA, TR, KG, AO.

URL
https://www.mdpi.com/2072-4292/10/7/1134/htm.

ISSN Print
2072-4292.

Update Code
20220225

Year of Publication
2018

Citer

29. The Environmental Footprint of an organic peri-urban **orchard** network.

Martinez, S., Delgado, M. del M., Marin, R. M., Alvarez, S.

Science of the Total Environment 2018. 636:569-579.

[Journal article]

AN: 20183341234

Over the past years, the implementation of urban and peri-urban orchards in cities has increased and so has the environmental awareness regarding these systems. This study applied the environmental extended multi-regional input-output analysis to obtain the Environmental Footprint associated with an organic peri-urban orchard network in Spain. The total environmental impacts were calculated for seven organic peri-urban orchards identified as PUO1 to PUO7. PUO1, PUO4 and PUO6 presented the highest environmental impacts due to a higher consumption of (1) fuel, (2) plastics and (3) electricity in comparison to the other orchards. Approximately 70% of the overall impacts were indirect impacts generated in the supply chain. A more in-depth study of climate change impacts in the supply chain of the organic peri-urban orchard network revealed that the major hotspots were the sectors "extraction of crude petroleum" (29%) and "production of electricity by gas and coal" (31%) located in Spain, China and Middle East countries. The Environmental Footprint serves as a useful indicator to provide the environmental performance of an organic peri-urban orchard network and foster greener and more sustainable cities..

Institution
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Publisher
Elsevier Ltd.

Location of Publisher
Oxford.

Country of Publication
UK.

Digital Object Identifier
http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2018.04.340.

CABICODES
Techniques and Methodology [ZZ900]; Meteorology and Climate [PP500].

Descriptor Index
analysis. climate. climate change. consumption. environmental impact. orchards. plastics.

Broad Terms
APEC countries, East Asia, Asia, high Human Development Index countries, upper-middle income countries, European Union Countries, high income countries, Mediterranean Region, OECD Countries, Southern Europe, Europe, very high Human Development Index countries.

Geographic Location
Middle East. China. Spain.

Identifiers
climatic change, environmental effects, Near East, People's Republic of China.

Language
English.

Electronic Subset Code
0S, CA, EC, SO, ZG, AA.

URL
https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969718315183.

ISSN Print
0048-9697.

Update Code
20220225

Year of Publication
2018

Citer

30. Renaissance of a rural artifact in a **city** with a million people: biodiversity responses to an agro-forestry restoration in a large **urban** traditional **fruit orchard**.

Horak, J., Rom, J., Rada, P., Safarova, L., Koudelkova, J., Zasadil, P., Halda, J. P., Holusa, J.

Urban Ecosystems 2018. 21(2):263-270. 27 ref.

[Journal article]

AN: 20183282856

The rural landscapes surrounding large cities are rapidly becoming incorporated into the urban environment. The most conspicuous changes involve green spaces, such as former agro-forestry systems like fruit orchards. In this paper, we assess the influence on biodiversity of restoring a large urban traditional fruit orchard as reflected by six selected taxa: plants, lichens, butterflies, beetles, orthopteroids and birds. The study was performed in Prague, which is the capital city of the Czech Republic and has more than a million inhabitants. We studied the effect of orchard renewal in 45 patches (15 for birds and 30 for other taxa). The majority of taxa responded positively to the restoration. The restoration had a significant positive effect on the species richness of lichens, butterflies and beetles. All taxa showed significantly altered species compositions, and the number of red-listed species increased. Orchards have a high potential for multi-functional use. Orchards are productive agro-forestry systems and host numerous possible human activities. Therefore, orchard restoration also has a social aspect. Moreover, our research in this artificial ecosystem revealed that its restoration increased the biodiversity and conservation potential of the associated areas..

Institution
Horak, J.: Faculty of Forestry and Wood Sciences, Czech University of Life Sciences Prague, Prague, Czech Republic.

E-mail Address
jakub.sruby@gmail.com.

Publisher
Springer.

Location of Publisher
Dordrecht.

Country of Publication
Netherlands.

CABICODES
Agroforestry and Multipurpose Trees: Community, Farm and Social Forestry [KK600]; Investment, Finance and Credit [EE800]; Natural Resource Economics [EE115]; Biological Resources (General) [PP700]; Ecology (General) [ZZ330]; Crop Produce [QQ050]; Public Services and Infrastructure [UU300]; Plant Production [FF100]; Agricultural Economics [EE110]; Social Psychology and Social Anthropology [UU485]; Horticultural Crops [FF003].

Descriptor Index
agroforestry. capital. cities. conservation. ecosystems. fruit. fruit trees. infrastructure. orchards. sociology. trees. urban areas. urban environment. woody plants.

Organism Descriptors
plants.

Broad Terms
eukaryotes, Central Europe, Europe, European Union Countries, high income countries, OECD Countries, very high Human Development Index countries.

Geographic Location
Czech Republic.

Identifiers
agriforestry, agro-forestry, social aspects.

Language
English.

Electronic Subset Code
7Y, 0C, 6C, 0R, 0F, CA, AG, EC, HO, PL, TR, ZD, ZG, KG, ZH.

URL
https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11252-017-0712-z.

ISSN Print
1083-8155.

ISSN Electronic
1573-1642.

Update Code
20220225

Year of Publication
2018

Citer

31. Strategic planning for cultivation of **fruit trees** and shrubs in **urban** landscapes using the SWOT method: a case study for the **city** of Mashhad, Iran.

Kazemi, F., Abolhassani, L., Rahmati, E. A., Sayyad-Amin, P.

Land Use Policy 2018. 70:1-9. many ref.

[Journal article]

AN: 20183026584

In urban landscape planning, using or not-using fruitful trees and shrubs as part of urban agriculture is a significant challenge. This study evaluated the important factors affecting cultivation of fruitful shrubs and trees in urban landscapes. It also utilized these factors in developing effective strategies for cultivation of these groups of plants in landscaping of the metropolitan city of Mashhad, Iran. It would be crucial for urban landscape managers and decision-makers to understand the relative importance of the affecting factors and to develop effective planning strategies for using these groups of plants in urban landscaping. To support their decision making process, a SWOT analysis approach was applied. Twelve factors and their relative weighting were examined through focus group interviews. This was followed by a semi-structured questionnaire survey with landscape decision makers in the city of Mashhad. The results suggested a range of SWOT strategies among which Strength-Threat (ST) strategies were the most important strategies. These ST strategies should be applied in productive cultivation of trees and shrubs in landscape development in the city of Mashhad. One of the main strategies which might be applicable for urban agriculture development in developing countries is using germplasms of native fruit trees with low water requirements. Using native species leads to sustainable use of local water and soil resources that are critical in these countries, such as the countries in the Middle East, on the benefit of employing more labors that are relatively cheap. This can also improve satisfaction of the society with reduction in unemployment rates..

Institution
Kazemi, F.: Department of Horticulture and Landscape, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Mashhad, Iran.

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Publisher
Elsevier Ltd.

Location of Publisher
Oxford.

Country of Publication
UK.

Digital Object Identifier
http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2017.10.006.

CABICODES
Agricultural Economics [EE110]; Horticultural Economics [EE111]; Natural Resource Economics [EE115]; Policy and Planning [EE120]; Horticultural Crops [FF003]; Plant Production [FF100]; Land Resources [PP300].

Descriptor Index
crop production. fruit trees. land use planning. planning. shrubs. trees. urban agriculture. woody plants.

Organism Descriptors
plants.

Broad Terms
eukaryotes, high Human Development Index countries, lower-middle income countries, Middle East, West Asia, Asia.

Geographic Location
Iran.

Language
English.

Electronic Subset Code
0C, 2R, 0F, 0R, CA, AG, EC, HO, TR, ZG, KG, ZH, TA, AA.

URL
http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/02648377.

ISSN Print
0264-8377.

Update Code
20220225

Year of Publication
2018

Citer

37. Implementation of sustainable vertical **orchards** in a residential **urban** area of Poza Rica de Hidalgo, Veracruz. [Spanish] Implementacion de huerto vertical sostenible en un area urbana residencial de Poza Rica de Hidalgo, Veracruz..

Puente Gomez, N. A., Lopez Castro, R. D., Galicia Badillo, A., Velazquez Garcia, E. P.

Revista Biologico Agropecuaria Tuxpan 2016. 5(8):1655-1658. 7 ref.

[Journal article]

AN: 20173303896

The experiment was developed Poza Rica de Hidalgo, Veracruz on structures constructed with wood recycled pallets, the containers used were four-liter PET bottles and polypropylene protectors eight inches in diameter. The objective was to implement HVS in an urban area and to know the response of crops planted in control soil and more composite soil. The evaluated variables were: days of germination, number of stems, leaf width, leaf length and root diameter. The influence of the compost as substrate improver had a positive effect on the agronomic variables evaluated in all crops, as well as water retention on the substrate. The tendency in the days of germination did not have differences between the control soil and more compound soil. In all crops, the Hi2 proves that the agronomic variable studied in the control soil is different from the most composed soil. For true leaves, leaf width and length, number of individuals in and diameter of root exclusively in radish, the most composite soil showed an outstanding growth compared to the control soil treatment in its four replicates..

Publisher
Revista Biologico Agropecuaria Tuxpan.

Location of Publisher
Veracruz.

Country of Publication
Mexico.

CABICODES
Horticultural Crops [FF003]; Plant Morphology and Structure [FF030]; Plant Physiology and Biochemistry [FF060]; Plant Production [FF100]; Fertilizers and other Amendments [JJ700].

Descriptor Index
agronomic characteristics. composts. growing media. growth. leaves. orchards. radishes. roots. seed germination. soil amendments. stems. urban areas.

Organism Descriptors
Raphanus sativus.

Broad Terms
Raphanus, Brassicaceae, Brassicales, eudicots, angiosperms, Spermatophyta, plants, eukaryotes, APEC countries, high Human Development Index countries, Latin America, America, North America, OECD Countries, upper-middle income countries.

Geographic Location
Mexico.

Identifiers
potting composts, rooting media.

Language
Spanish.

Summary Language
English.

Electronic Subset Code
CA, 0S, 7Q, 7G, 0C, EC, HO, SO, ZC, ZH, QH, AO.

URL
http://revistabioagro.mx/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Implementaci%C3%B3n-de-huerto-vertical-sostenible-en-un-%C3%A1rea-urbana-residencial-de-Poza-Rica-de-Hidalgo.pdf.

ISSN Print
2007-6940.

Update Code
20220225

Year of Publication
2016

Citer

39. Assessing the visual quality of **urban** landscapes influenced by the presence of **fruit trees**.

Lisandru, T. T., Mitre, V., Dumitras, A., Pal, M., Tripon, A.

Bulletin of University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Cluj-Napoca. Horticulture 2016. 73(2):163-167. 9 ref.

[Journal article]

AN: 20173060311

The study was carried out to evaluate the visual quality of urban landscapes influenced by the use of fruit trees by applying the Scenic Beauty Estimation Method (SBE). Thirty students from the University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Cluj-Napoca (Romania), Faculty of Horticulture, were asked to assign scenic beauty values to different landscapes with and without fruit trees in Cluj-Napoca urban areas. The results show that fruit trees have a positive impact on the aesthetic value of perceived urban landscape scenery..

Institution
Lisandru, T. T.: Department of Horticulture and Landscape Architecture, University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Calea Manastur 3-5, Cluj-Napoca 400372, Romania.

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Publisher
University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine.

Location of Publisher
Cluj-Napoca.

Country of Publication
Romania.

Digital Object Identifier
http://dx.doi.org/10.15835/buasvmcn-hort:11956.

CABICODES
Horticultural Crops [FF003]; Land Resources [PP300].

Descriptor Index
fruits. landscape. urban areas.

Broad Terms
Balkans, Southern Europe, Europe, European Union Countries, upper-middle income countries, very high Human Development Index countries.

Geographic Location
Romania.

Identifiers
Rumania.

Language
English.

Electronic Subset Code
0C, CA, EC, HO, VE, ZH, AO, FT, FF.

URL
http://journals.usamvcluj.ro/index.php/horticulture/article/view/11956/10045.

ISSN Print
1843-5254.

ISSN Electronic

1843-5394.

Update Code
20220225

Year of Publication
2016

Citer

42. Heavy metals mobility, sources, and risk assessment in soils and uptake by apple (*Malus domestica* Borkh.) leaves in **urban** apple **orchards**.

Sungur, A.

Archives of Agronomy and Soil Science 2016. 62(8):1051-1065. 49 ref.

[Journal article]

AN: 20163181120

The aim of the study was determine potential mobility, sources, and environmental impacts of heavy metals in soil of urban apple orchards using a sequential extraction procedure and multivariate analysis. The soil and apple (*Malus domestica* Borkh.) leaf samples were collected from apple orchards of urban areas in Canakkale, Turkey. A sequential extraction procedure was employed to determine the binding forms of Cd, Cr, Cu, Ni, Pb, and Zn in soil samples. Sequential extraction procedure revealed that mobile fractions (acid soluble, reducible, and oxidizable) of Cd (60.2%) and Pb (56.8%) were higher than their immobile fractions. Such higher mobile fractions indicate the anthropogenic sources, and multivariate analysis results also supported the existence of such sources. The relationship between pH and mobile fractions of the metals (sum of acid soluble, reducible, and oxidizable) indicates that Cd and Pb become more mobile under decreasing pH conditions. Considering all metals, except for Cd, a strong relationship was observed between metal concentrations of apple leaves and mobile fractions, and plants were primarily able to uptake the metals in these fractions. Contamination factor and risk assessment code results together also revealed that Cd was highly mobile; retained less and had high risk for the environment..

Institution
Sungur, A.: Department of Soil Science and Plant Nutrition, Faculty of Agriculture, Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Canakkale, Turkey.

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Publisher
Taylor and Francis.

Location of Publisher
Philadelphia.

Country of Publication
USA.

CAS Registry Numbers
7440-43-9; 7440-47-3; 7440-50-8; 7439-92-1; 7440-02-0; 7440-66-6.

CABICODES
Horticultural Crops [FF003]; Plant Physiology and Biochemistry [FF060]; Soil Fertility [JJ600]; Pollution and Degradation [PP600]; Industrial Wastes and Effluents [XX400].

Descriptor Index
apples. cadmium. chromium. copper. heavy metals. lead. leaves. nickel. orchards. polluted soils. risk assessment. soil pollution. soil types. uptake mechanisms. urban agriculture. urban soils. zinc.

Organism Descriptors
Malus, Malus domestica.

Broad Terms
Rosaceae, Rosales, eudicots, angiosperms, Spermatophyta, plants, eukaryotes, Malus, Mediterranean Region, OECD Countries, upper-middle income countries, very high Human Development Index countries, West Asia, Asia.

Geographic Location
Turkey.

Language
English.

Electronic Subset Code
7Q, 0S, 0C, CA, AG, EC, HO, SO, ZG, ZH, AA.

URL
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/03650340.2015.1109639#abstract.

ISSN Print
0365-0340.

ISSN Electronic
1476-3567.

Update Code

20220225

Year of Publication
2016

Citer

44. **Urban fruit**: fruits and **orchards** as local practices for new forms of public participation and **urban** space. The experience in Rome.

Pasquali, M.

Second International Conference on Agriculture in an Urbanizing Society, Reconnecting Agriculture and Food Chains to Societal Needs, 14 - 17 September 2015, Rome, Italy. Proceedings of the Conference 2015. 467-468. 3 ref.

[Conference paper]

AN: 20183029541

In Mediterranean cities, thanks to the climate and a long historical tradition, an amazing variety of fruit trees is growing in public spaces creating a widespread orchard. But every year tons of ripe fruit falls on the ground and rots, creating management and cleaning problems, and representing unacceptable food waste! The nonprofit association Linaria created Frutta Urbana, the first project of its kind in Italy, aiming to map, pick, and donate the fruit that grows in the city's public spaces. Frutta Urbana also includes activities such as the creation of new urban orchards using local fruit trees of heritage varieties, aiming to increase urban biodiversity. Frutta Urbana's education programmes involve schools, communities and associations to prepare and cook fruits. Each product is a social experiment with people with disabilities, elders and immigrants who can learn about the endless possibilities of enjoying public orchards and to preserve and process fruit, increasing a sense of community..

Institution
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Meeting
Second International Conference on Agriculture in an Urbanizing Society, Reconnecting Agriculture and Food Chains to Societal Needs, 14 - 17 September 2015, Rome, Italy. Proceedings of the Conference..

Publisher
Organising Committee, 'Agriculture in an Urbanizing Society' Conference.

Location of Publisher
Rome.

Country of Publication
Italy.

CABICODES
Education and Training [CC100]; Horticultural Crops [FF003]; Plant Production [FF100]; Crop Produce [QQ050]; Food Processing (General) [QQ100]; Food Storage and Preservation [QQ110]; Community Participation and Development [UU450]; Non-communicable Human Diseases and Injuries [VV600]; Non-drug Therapy and Prophylaxis of Humans [VV710].

Descriptor Index
community involvement. education programmes. food preservation. food processing. fruit trees. fruits. immigrants. orchards. people with disabilities. public participation. public speaking. trees. urban agriculture. urban areas. woody plants.

Organism Descriptors
plants, Sambucus.

Broad Terms
eukaryotes, Adoxaceae, Dipsacales, eudicots, angiosperms, Spermatophyta, plants, European Union Countries, high income countries, Mediterranean Region, OECD Countries, Southern Europe, Europe, very high Human Development Index countries.

Geographic Location
Italy.

Identifiers
educational programs, disabled people, disabled persons, handicapped people, handicapped persons, speeches.

Language
English.

Electronic Subset Code
5C, 0C, 7H, CA, AG, HO, ZD, ZH, QH, FT, FF.

ISBN
9788890896033 (hardback).

Update Code
20220225

Year of Publication
2015

Citer

45. Chilling requirement of deciduous **fruit trees** in Guilin **city**. [Chinese]

Qin HongBo, Wang XinGui, Guo LunFa, Jiang XinNeng, Li Qian, Jiang ChengBo

Journal of Southern Agriculture 2015. 46(9):1642-1645. 18 ref.

[Journal article]

AN: 20163229939

Objective: The chilling requirement of deciduous fruit tree in Guilin city was analysed, in order to provide theoretical basis for development of deciduous fruit trees. Method: Based on annual recorded temperature data from Guilin (December 20 to March 20 next year) during 2007-2015, and 4 observation stations of Lingchuan county, Guilin (December 20 to March 20 next year) during 2013-2015, the chilling requirements of deciduous fruit trees in Guilin city at different altitudes were estimated by using three kinds of estimation models (7.2 degrees C model, 0-7.2 degrees C model and Utah model). Result: The results showed that, with the increase of altitude, the low-temperature cumulative hours of deciduous fruit trees also increased. And when the altitude was 500 m, the low-temperature cumulative time of deciduous fruit trees reached up to 861 h, which could satisfy most of deciduous fruit trees's requirement for chilling. In addition, the low-temperature cumulative time of Xiaopingle and Shanghuangpijiang villages was more than 800 h among 4 observation stations of Lingchuan county, thus the Xiaopingle and Shanghuangpijiang villages were more suitable for developing deciduous fruit trees. Besides, the low-temperature cumulative time of Xijiang village was 448 h, which was not suitable for developing deciduous fruit trees. And the low-temperature cumulative time of Leidi village was 561 h, which was not suitable for developing fruit varieties with high chilling requirement. Under warm-winter special climate condition of South China, 0-7.2 degrees C model was more applicable for estimating local chilling requirement of deciduous fruit trees.
Conclusion: The deciduous fruit tree varieties with moderate chilling requirement and regions at the altitude of more than 500 meters should be choosed for developing deciduous fruit trees in Guilin city. Furthermore, Xiaopingle and Shanghuangpijiang villages of Lingchuan county are suitable for developing deciduous fruit trees, on the contrary, Xijiang village is not suitable, Leidi village is only suitable for developing deciduous fruit tree varieties with low chilling requirement..

Institution
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37623630@qq.com; qhb0431100411@126.com.

Publisher
Guangxi Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

Location of Publisher
Nanning.

Country of Publication
China.

CABICODES
Horticultural Crops [FF003]; Plant Physiology and Biochemistry [FF060]; Forests and Forest Trees (Biology and Ecology) [KK100]; Meteorology and Climate [PP500]; Mathematics and Statistics [ZZ100].

Descriptor Index
altitude. chilling requirement. fruit trees. mathematical models. temperature. trees. woody plants.

Organism Descriptors
plants.

Broad Terms
eukaryotes, Central Southern China, China, APEC countries, East Asia, Asia, high Human Development Index countries, upper-middle income countries.

Geographic Location
Guangxi. China.

Identifiers
Kwangsi, People's Republic of China.

Language
Chinese.

Summary Language
English.

Electronic Subset Code
0F, 7Q, 0C, CA, EC, HO, TR, ZG, KG, ZH, FT, FF.

URL
http://www.nfnyxb.com/EN/Default.aspx.

ISSN Print
2095-1191.

Update Code
20220225

Year of Publication
2015

Citer

46. Analysis on the carbon fixation and economic value of main **fruit trees** in Zhengzhou **City**. [Chinese]

Bai BaoXun, Wang XiHong, Zhang GenMei, Zuo HongJuan, Chen DongHai

Acta Agriculturae Shanghai 2015. 31(5):83-86. 13 ref.

[Journal article]

AN: 20153432849

Four kinds of main fruit trees in Zhengzhou City were investigated and their carbon-fixing amounts and economic values were analyzed. The results showed that the annual carbon-fixing amounts of jujube trees, apple trees, peach trees and grape vines were respectively 3 097.32 kg/hm^2, 4 658.35 kg/hm^2, 4 278.72 kg/hm^2 and 6 045.17 kg/hm^2, and their annual carbon-fixing economic values were respectively 3 700 yuan/hm^2, 5 600 yuan/hm^2, 5 200 yuan/hm^2 and 7 300 yuan/hm^2; The total economic value of carbon fixation was 87 604 400 yuan a year in Zhengzhou City, indicating that the fruit trees played an important role of improving air quality..

Institution
Bai BaoXun.: Zhengzhou Research Institute of Agriculture and Forestry, Zhengzhou 450005, China.

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Publisher
Editorial Office of Acta Agriculturae Shanghai.

Location of Publisher
Shanghai.

Country of Publication
China.

CAS Registry Numbers
7440-44-0.

CABICODES
Horticultural Economics [EE111]; Horticultural Crops [FF003]; Plant Physiology and Biochemistry [FF060].

Descriptor Index
air quality. apples. carbon. crops. economic evaluation. fruit crops. fruit trees. grapes. peaches. tree fruits. trees. woody plants.

Organism Descriptors
Malus, Malus domestica, plants, Prunus persica, Vitaceae, Vitis, Vitis vinifera, Ziziphus mauritiana.

Broad Terms
Rosaceae, Rosales, eudicots, angiosperms, Spermatophyta, plants, eukaryotes, Malus, Prunus, Vitales, Vitaceae, Vitis, Ziziphus, Rhamnaceae, Central Southern China, China, APEC countries, East Asia, Asia, high Human Development Index countries, upper-middle income countries.

Geographic Location
Henan. China.

Identifiers
orchard crops, Honan, People's Republic of China.

Language
Chinese.

Summary Language
English.

Electronic Subset Code
0C, 0S, 7Y, 0R, 7Q, CA, AG, HO, SO, TR, ZG, KG, QF, ZH.

URL
http://www.nyxb.sh.cn.

ISSN Print
1000-3924.

Update Code
20220225

Year of Publication
2015

Citer

47. Observations on the biology of species *Cydia pomonella* (worm apple) in an **orchard** in the **town** Sibiel, Sibiu County in 2014 year.

Stanca-Moise, C.

Scientific Papers Series - Management, Economic Engineering in Agriculture and Rural Development 2015. 15(3):293-296. 17 ref.

[Journal article]

AN: 20153387338

In this paper, it was researched the biological and ecological orchard apple worm in the Sibiel Village, Sibiu County in terms of 2014 year. Given the increasing damage caused in recent years by the worm *Cydia pomonella* of apples in the orchard studied, two methods were used: through mass capture of adults with sexual attractant pheromone traps and stage of the study included minimum threshold temperature tracking the insect and by this, calculate the approximate insect biology and ecology on the average daily temperature, precipitation and humidity, for the application of effective treatments consistent with environmental protection is therefore necessary detailed knowledge of the biology of this insect for forecasting and warning treatments. As a conclusion, the use of pheromone traps proved the following advantages: reducing the pest population within the economic threshold, reducing the amount of insecticides for crop protection in some cases even their exclusion, environmental protection and getting ecologically clean agricultural production, keeping useful entomofauna..

Institution
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Publisher
University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine.

Location of Publisher
Bucharest.

Country of Publication
Romania.

CABICODES
Horticultural Crops [FF003]; Plant Pests [FF620]; Repellents and Attractants [HH500]; Meteorology and Climate [PP500]; Animal Ecology [ZZ332].

Descriptor Index
apples. arthropod pests. humidity. insect pests. orchards. pests. pheromone traps. plant pests. precipitation. temperature.

Organism Descriptors
arthropods, Cydia pomonella, insects, Malus, Malus domestica.

Broad Terms
invertebrates, animals, eukaryotes, Cydia, Tortricidae, Lepidoptera, insects, Hexapoda, arthropods, Rosaceae, Rosales, eudicots, angiosperms, Spermatophyta, plants, Malus, Balkans, Southern Europe, Europe, European Union Countries, upper-middle income countries, very high Human Development Index countries.

Geographic Location
Romania.

Identifiers
codling moth, pest arthropods, pest insects, sex attractant traps, Rumania.

Language
English.

Electronic Subset Code
0E, 0C, CA, PE, EC, HO, QC, ZG, QF, ZH, AO, FT, FF.

URL
http://managementjournal.usamv.ro/pdf/vol.15_3/vol15_3.pdf.

ISSN Print
2284-7995.

ISSN Electronic
2285-3952.

Update Code
20220225

Year of Publication
2015

Citer

49. Edible **fruit trees** diversity in a peri-urban centre: implications for food security and **urban** greening.

Larinde, S. L., Oladele, A. T.

Journal of Environment and Ecology 2014. 5(2):234-248. 37 ref.

[Journal article]

AN: 20153351309

One of the numerous sources of Edible fruits from trees in peri-uban centres are home gardens. However, there are limited research on the implication for food security and urban greening due to transient nature of farming in the cities. The aim of this study was to determine the extent of edible fruit tree (EFTs) planting in home garden in University of Port Harcourt and assess its impact on the social and physical environment as well as its contribution to food security and urban greening. Total enumeration of edible fruit bearing tree species in the residential areas was carried out in Choba and Delta parks of the university while, representative sample consisting of all student halls of residence and major streets in the staff quarters in the main university park enumerated. *Mangifera indica* (Mango) has the highest population of 91 trees while *Prunus persica* (Peach) was the least with a single tree population in Abuja Park. *Carica papaya* (Pawpaw), *Psidium guajava* (Guava), *Cocos nucifera* (Coconut), *Elaeis guinensis* (Oil palm) and *Persia americana* (Avocado pear) ranked high among the common fruit trees planted or conserved in residential areas of the University. Valued local species in the survey include; *Irvingia wombulu* (Bush mango/Ogbono), *Chrysophyllum albidum* (African star apple), *Citrus sinensis* (Sweet orange) and *Dacryodes edulis* (African pear). Site distribution of EFTs in the study showed that residential areas of Delta Park possess the highest population of EFTs (243) among the three Parks while Choba Park has the least EFTs populations (92 trees). EFTs diversity consists of Twelve (12) families distributed over Fifteen (15) genera. Palmae has the highest frequency while Rosaceae was the least with one species (*Prunus persica* (L) Batsch). Judging from the way the well-educated protect, conserve and plant ETFs within the University environment food security and urban greening can be achieved if it is extended to other public and private residential area within the peri-urban centres..

Institution
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adekunle.oladele@uniport.edu.ng.

Publisher
Macrothink Institute.

Location of Publisher
Las Vegas.

Country of Publication
USA.

CABICODES
Food Economics [EE116]; Horticultural Crops [FF003]; Forests and Forest Trees (Biology and Ecology) [KK100]; Biological Resources (Plant) [PP720].

Descriptor Index
avocados. coconuts. fatty oil plants. food security. fruit trees. greening. guavas. mangoes. oil palms. oil plants. oilseed plants. oranges. pawpaws. peaches. species diversity. trees. woody plants.

Organism Descriptors
Carica papaya, Chrysophyllum, Citrus, Citrus sinensis, Cocos nucifera, Dacryodes edulis, Elaeis, Elaeis guineensis, Irvingia, Mangifera indica, Persea americana, plants, Prunus persica, Psidium, Psidium guajava, Chrysophyllum albidum, Irvingia tenuinucleata.

Broad Terms
Carica, Caricaceae, Brassicales, eudicots, angiosperms, Spermatophyta, plants, eukaryotes, Sapotaceae, Ericales, Rutaceae, Sapindales, Citrus, Cocos, Arecaceae, Arecales, commelinids, monocotyledons, Dacryodes, Burseraceae, Elaeis, Irvingiaceae, Malpighiales, Mangifera, Anacardiaceae, Persea, Lauraceae, Laurales, magnoliids, Prunus, Rosaceae, Rosales, Myrtaceae, Myrtales, Psidium, Chrysophyllum, Irvingia, Africa, ACP Countries, Anglophone Africa, Commonwealth of Nations, low Human Development Index countries, lower-middle income countries, West Africa, Africa South of Sahara.

Geographic Location
Africa South of Sahara. Nigeria.

Identifiers
Rutales, oil crops, oilseed crops, papayas, subsaharan Africa.

Language
English.

Electronic Subset Code
7Y, YB, 0F, 0R, 0C, 2R, 0S, CA, AG, EC, HO, SO, TR, ZD, ZG, KG, QF, ZF, ZH, AO.

URL
http://www.macrothink.org/journal/index.php/jee/article/view/6847/5655.

ISSN Print
2157-6092.

Update Code
20220225

Year of Publication
2014

Citer

50. Motivations to cultivate an **urban orchard**: the pensioners in Valladolid (Spain) study case. [Spanish] Analisis de las motivaciones para cultivar un huerto urbano: el caso de los jubilados de Valladolid (Espana)..

Cabo Cascallar, V., Revilla Grande, F., Lopez de Meneses, B. U.

Revista Espanola de Estudios Agrosociales y Pesqueros 2014. (239):57-85. 47 ref.

[Journal article]

AN: 20153050604

Social movements and local administrations promote urban community allotments since the 70's. The aim of the work was to analyse the motivations to cultivate an allotment by the pensioners in Valladolid (Spain) according to their social and demographic profile in order to help the promoters to better cover their expectations. A qualitative analyse was carried out and personal interviews to the pensioners were developed. A Chi-squared significance analyse were used to obtain the relationship between the social-demographic and the motivations variables. The pensioners cultivate for leisure, healthy and to obtain foodstuffs mainly. The study confirmed that the motivations depend on the pensioner profile. The origin and the profession sector determine the pensioner motivations to cultivate a community allotments in Valladolid city..

Institution
Cabo Cascallar, V.: INEA, Escuela Universitaria de Ingenieria Tecnica Agricola, Valladolid, Spain.

Publisher
Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Medio Rural y Marino.

Location of Publisher
Madrid.

Country of Publication
Spain.

CABICODES
Agricultural Economics [EE110]; Horticultural Economics [EE111]; Food Economics [EE116]; Horticultural Crops [FF003]; Plant Production [FF100]; Social Psychology and Social Anthropology [UU485]; Leisure [UU600].

Descriptor Index
allotments. case studies. crop production. food security. health. horticultural crops. leisure. motivation. orchards. socioeconomics. urban agriculture.

Broad Terms
European Union Countries, high income countries, Mediterranean Region, OECD Countries, Southern Europe, Europe, very high Human Development Index countries.

Geographic Location
Spain.

Identifiers
socioeconomic aspects.

Language
Spanish.

Summary Language
English.

Electronic Subset Code
3R, 0R, 0C, CA, AG, HO, ZD, ZH.

URL
http://www.magrama.gob.es/en/ministerio/servicios/publicaciones/rev_numero_art.asp?codrevista=REEAP.

ISSN Print
1575-1198.

Update Code
20220225

Year of Publication
2014

Citer

52. **Orchards** for edible **cities**: cadmium and lead content in nuts, berries, pome and stone fruits harvested within the inner **city** neighbourhoods in Berlin, Germany.

Hoffen, L. P. von, Saumel, I.

Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety 2014. 101:233-239.

[Journal article]

AN: 20143106598

Today's urban gardening focuses mainly on vegetable production and rarely includes fruit trees. Health effects of consuming urban crops are questioned due to high local pollution loads. Here, we determined cadmium and lead content in the edible parts of nuts, berries, pome, and stone fruits harvested from fruit trees and shrubs within inner city neighbourhoods of Berlin, Germany. We analysed how local settings at sampling sites shaped the trace metal content. We revealed significant differences in trace metal content depending on species, fruit type, local traffic, and parameters related to barriers between the sampling site and neighbouring roads. Higher overall traffic burden and

proximity to roads increased whereas buildings or vegetation as barriers reduced trace metal content in the edible biomass. We demonstrate, that the consumption of non-vegetable fruits growing in inner city sites in Berlin does not pose a risk on human health as long as the fruits are thoroughly washed and it is provided that site pollutions and impacts are considered in garden concepts and guidelines..

Institution
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Publisher
Elsevier.

Location of Publisher
Amsterdam.

Country of Publication
Netherlands.

CAS Registry Numbers
7440-43-9; 7439-92-1.

Digital Object Identifier
http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoenv.2013.11.023.

CABICODES
Horticultural Crops [FF003]; Crop Produce [QQ050]; Food Composition and Quality [QQ500]; Industrial Wastes and Effluents [XX400].

Descriptor Index
biomass. cadmium. crops. fruit crops. fruits. lead. nuts. pome fruits. risk assessment. stone fruits. temperate fruits. temperate tree fruits.

Broad Terms
Germany, European Union Countries, high income countries, OECD Countries, very high Human Development Index countries, Western Europe, Europe.

Geographic Location
Berlin. Germany.

Identifiers
stone fruit.

Language
English.

Electronic Subset Code
0C, CA, EC, HO, ZD, ZG, ZH, QH, QA, DD, AA.

URL
http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0147651313005186.

ISSN Print
0147-6513.

Update Code
20220225

Year of Publication
2014

Citer

55. Occurrence of **fruit** flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) in a mixed mango **orchard** in the **city** of Presidente Prudente, SP, Brazil.

Montes, S. M. N. M., Raga, A., Souza Filho, M. F. de

Revista Colombiana de Entomologia 2012. 38(2):231-237. 38 ref.

[Journal article]

AN: 20133220891

The objective of this research was to determine the population dynamics and the diversity of fruit flies (Tephritidae) in a mixed orchard containing the mango (*Mangifera indica*) cultivars Haden, Tommy Atkins and Palmer, at the town of Presidente Prudente town, SP, Brazil. The population dynamics of fruit flies was measured from November 2005 to December 2007 through; weekly samplings of the adult insects, using yellow-bottomed McPhail traps baited with hydrolyzed protein. A total of 65,956 Tephritidae specimens was collected in nine traps, of which 2,788 were *Anastrepha* spp. (4.23%) and 63,168 *Ceratitis capitata* (95.77%). A total of 1,229 female specimens of *Anastrepha* was captured, of which 91.7% were *A. obliqua*, 3.3% *A. fraterculus*, 1.4% *A. sororcula*, 1.0% *A. pseudoparalella* and 0.7% *A. striata*. The remaining consisted of *A. barbiellinii*, *A. daciformi*, *A. haywardi*, *A. zenildae*, *A. leptozona* and *A. montei*. *Ceratitis capitata* and *A. obliqua* were the dominant species. In general, the highest densities of fruit flies occurred during the fruit-ripening period (from November to March), which is characterized by increased rainfall levels and high temperatures..

Institution

Montes, S. M. N. M.: Regional Polo of Alta Sorocabana - APTA, Box 298, 19015-970 Presidente Prudente, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

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Publisher
Sociedad Colombiana de Entomologia (SOCOLEN).

Location of Publisher
Bogota.

Country of Publication
Colombia.

CABICODES
Horticultural Crops [FF003]; Plant Pests [FF620]; Biological Resources (Animal) [PP710]; Animal Ecology [ZZ332].

Descriptor Index
arthropod pests. insect pests. mangoes. pests. plant pests. population dynamics. rain. species diversity. temperature. yellow sticky traps.

Organism Descriptors
Anastrepha, Anastrepha daciformis, Anastrepha fraterculus, Anastrepha obliqua, Anastrepha striata, Anastrepha zenildae, arthropods, Ceratitis capitata, insects, Mangifera indica, Anastrepha sororcula.

Broad Terms
Tephritidae, Diptera, insects, Hexapoda, arthropods, invertebrates, animals, eukaryotes, Anastrepha, Ceratitis, Mangifera, Anacardiaceae, Sapindales, eudicots, angiosperms, Spermatophyta, plants, Community of Portuguese Language Countries, high Human Development Index countries, Latin America, America, South America, upper-middle income countries, Brazil.

Geographic Location
Brazil. Sao Paulo.

Identifiers
Anastrepha barbiellinii, Anastrepha haywardi, Anastrepha leptozona, Anastrepha montei, Anastrepha pseudoparalella, medfly, Mediterranean fruit fly, pest arthropods, pest insects, rainfall.

Language
English.

Summary Language
Spanish.

Electronic Subset Code
0C, 0E, CA, PE, EC, HO, QC, ZG, QF, ZH, DD.

URL
http://www.scielo.org.co/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0120-04882012000200011&lng=en&nrm=iso&tlng=en.

ISSN Print
0120-0488.

Update Code
20220225

Year of Publication
2012

Citer

58. Application of **fruit trees** in **urban** landscaping.

Mao Yan

Journal of Landscape Research 2011. 3(9):79-82. 9 ref.

[Journal article]

AN: 20123015485

By reviewing application history of fruit trees in gardens, application principles of fruit trees in urban garden landscapes were proposed in view of its landscape components, such as flower, fruit, foliage, figure and cultural connotations. Application principles included "right tree for right land", "fully playing ecological effects of fruit trees", "improving rhythmic sense and artistic quality of plant furnishings", and "using characteristic fruit trees". Its application in different garden green spaces such as by roadside, in residential districts, in parks, in sightseeing orchards was respectively analyzed, examples were given to show application range of different species. Finally, attentions were proposed to provide references for the future application of fruit trees in urban garden landscapes..

Institution
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E-mail Address
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Publisher
Journal Board of Journal of Landscape Research.

Location of Publisher
Cranston.

Country of Publication
USA.

CABICODES
Horticultural Crops [FF003]; Land Resources [PP300].

Descriptor Index
culture. flowers. foliage. fruit trees. fruits. gardens. landscaping. orchards. parks. roadsides. trees. urban areas. woody plants.

Organism Descriptors
plants.

Broad Terms
eukaryotes.

Identifiers
landscape gardening.

Language
English.

Electronic Subset Code
0C, 7C, CA, EC, HO, ZH.

ISSN Print
1943-989X.

Update Code
20220225

Year of Publication
2011

Citer

61. **Fruit** fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) in **urban orchards** of the north of Minas Gerais State. [Portuguese] Moscas-das-frutas (Diptera: Tephritidae) em pomares da area urbana no norte de Minas Gerais..

Alvarenga, C. D., Alves, D. A., Silva, M. A., Lopes, E. N., Lopes, G. N.

Caatinga 2010. 23(2):25-31. 25 ref.

[Journal article]

AN: 20113019508

The aim this work was know the species of fruit fly and host plants in orchards in the urban area in the north of Minas Gerais. Were selected 10 orchards with wide variety of fruit species, which were distributed in equidistant way in the urban area of Janauba, MG. Weekly, were collected systematically fruit flies through trap type McPhail and ripe fruit and in ripening one, on those orchards. Were collected 7.016 tephritid obtained from trap (5.226) and fruit (1.790), from which 1.044 belonged to genus *Anastrepha* and 5.972 were *Ceratitis capitata*. The specimens number of *C. capitata* (85.1%) was around six times superior to *Anastrepha* spp. (14.9%), demonstrating the preference of this species for urban orchards. Eight species of *Anastrepha* occur in urban orchards of Janauba, MG. *Ceratitis capitata* was found infesting 10 species of host fruits, being the main *S. purpurea* and guava. In fruits were collected three species of *Anastrepha* (*A. obliqua*, *A. sororcula* and *A. zenildae*) which were associated with five species of fruit (*Malpighia glabra* L, *Psidium guayava* L, *S. dulcis*, *S. purpurea* and *S. tuberosa*). The predominant species of *Anastrepha* was *A. obliqua*, and *S. tuberosa* and *S. purpurea* being the main hosts of this species in the urban area of Janauba, MG..

Institution
Alvarenga, C. D.: Departamento de Ciencias Agrarias, UNIMONTES, Caixa Postal 91, 39440-000, Janauba, MG, Brazil.

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Publisher
Universidade Federal Rural do Semi-Arido.

Location of Publisher
Rio Grande do Norte.

Country of Publication
Brazil.

CABICODES
Horticultural Crops [FF003]; Plant Pests [FF620].

Descriptor Index
arthropod pests. crops. fruit crops. guavas. host range. insect pests. orchards. pests. plant pests. urban areas. wild relatives.

Organism Descriptors
Anastrepha, Anastrepha obliqua, Anastrepha zenildae, arthropods, Ceratitis capitata, insects, Malpighia glabra, Psidium, Psidium guajava, Spondias dulcis, Spondias purpurea, Anastrepha sororcula.

Broad Terms
Tephritidae, Diptera, insects, Hexapoda, arthropods, invertebrates, animals, eukaryotes, Anastrepha, Ceratitis, Malpighia, Malpighiaceae, Malpighiales, eudicots, angiosperms, Spermatophyta, plants, Myrtaceae, Myrtales, Psidium, Spondias, Anacardiaceae, Sapindales, Community of Portuguese Language Countries, high Human Development Index countries, Latin America, America, South America, upper-middle income countries, Brazil.

Geographic Location
Brazil. Minas Gerais.

Identifiers
medfly, Mediterranean fruit fly, pest arthropods, pest insects, Spondias tuberosa.

Language
Portuguese.

Summary Language
English.

Electronic Subset Code
0C, 0E, 7Y, CA, PE, HO, TR, QC, KG, QF, TA, ZH.

URL
http://periodicos.ufersa.edu.br/index.php/sistema/article/view/1738/4565.

ISSN Print
0100-316X.

ISSN Electronic
1983-2125.

Update Code
20220225

Year of Publication
2010

Citer

63. Determination of spring visual ceremonies of **urban fruit trees** and shrubs: a case study from Erzurum, Turkey.

Bulut, Z., Sezen, I., Karahan, F.

Journal of Food, Agriculture & Environment 2010. 8(1):289-296. 71 ref.

[Journal article]

AN: 20103048510

Having an important place in ecosystem, plants are quite valuable components of landscape in urban ecosystems in terms of ecological, economic, social and visual aspects. Therefore, it is quite important to carry out planting design studies in urban areas according to well-established planning and design principles since plants give movement, color effects besides creating a natural environment in the surrounding urban areas. Focusing on 'visual aspects' of plants, this study investigates the effects of fruit trees and shrubs on the environment they are planted in terms of the visual quality of these places in urban areas during spring. The results of the study show that fruit trees and shrubs considerably increase the visual quality of the urban landscape they are in. The study also makes further suggestions on the use of fruit trees and shrubs in planting design studies by highlighting the characteristics of these plants as the important components of green areas, especially in urban areas..

Institution
Bulut, Z.: Department of Landscape Architecture, Agricultural Faculty, Adnan Menderes University, Aydin, Turkey.

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World Food Ltd.

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CABICODES
Horticultural Crops [FF003]; Land Resources [PP300].

Descriptor Index
case studies. fruit trees. landscaping. shrubs. spring. trees. urban areas. woody plants.

Organism Descriptors
plants.

Broad Terms
eukaryotes, Mediterranean Region, OECD Countries, upper-middle income countries, very high Human Development Index countries, West Asia, Asia.

Geographic Location

Turkey.

Identifiers
landscape gardening.

Language
English.

Electronic Subset Code
7C, 0F, 0C, CA, EC, HO, TR, KG, ZH.

URL
http://www.isfae.org/scientificjournal.php.

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1459-0255.

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1459-0263.

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20220225

Year of Publication
2010

Citer

70. **Fruit trees** in **urban** home gardens of Boa Vista, Roraima, Brazilian Amazonia. [Portuguese] Arvores frutiferas nos quintais urbanos de Boa Vista, Roraima, Amazonia brasileira..

Semedo, R. J. da C. G., Barbosa, R. I.

Acta Amazonica 2007. 37(4):497-504. 38 ref.

[Journal article]

AN: 20083210979

The objective of this study was to estimate the richness and the diversity of fruit tree species cultivated in Boa Vista's home gardens, as well as to determine what species the local urban population prefers. Two neighborhoods that originated during the city's expansion in 1982 were sampled: (1) BEst - Bairro dos Estados (North Zone) and (2) BAsa - Bairro Asa Branca (West Zone). Seven hundred and twenty-two home gardens were surveyed in BEst (March 6 to 22, 2004), and 339 in BAsa (April 7 to July 1, 2004). Thirty-six species (19 botanical families) were observed in BEst, and 37 (20 families) in BAsa, totaling 43 species (20 families). Thirty species (69.8%) in 19 families (95%) occurred in both neighborhoods, suggesting common fruit preferences. The three largest indices of preference value (IVP) were coconut (*Cocos nucifera* L. - BEst: 19.4% and BAsa: 20.5%), mango (*Mangifera indica* L. - BEst: 14.9% and BAsa: 22.5%) and rose-apple (*Syzygium malaccence* (L.) Merr. & L.M. Perry - BEst: 10.5% and BAsa: 10.1%). All of them are exotic (originating in Southeast Asia) and together had IVPs of 44.9% (BEst) and 53.0% (BAsa). These results suggest that the cultivation of fruit trees in the home gardens of Boa Vista shows a pattern that concentrates choices in a few non-Amazonian species that are traditionally preferred because of their successful fruit production..

Institution
Semedo, R. J. da C. G.: Universidade Federal de Roraima, Centro de Ciencias Sociais e Geociencias, Coordenacao de Ciencias Sociais, Avenida Venezuela sn, Jardim Floresta, CEP 69300-000, Boa Vista, RR, Brazil.

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Publisher
Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazonia (INPA).

Location of Publisher
Manaus.

Country of Publication
Brazil.

Digital Object Identifier
http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S0044-59672007000400003.

CABICODES
Horticultural Crops [FF003]; Plant Ecology [ZZ331].

Descriptor Index
coconuts. fruit trees. mangoes. species diversity. species richness. trees. woody plants.

Organism Descriptors
Cocos nucifera, Mangifera indica, plants, Syzygium, Syzygium malaccense.

Broad Terms
Cocos, Arecaceae, Arecales, commelinids, monocotyledons, angiosperms, Spermatophyta, plants, eukaryotes, Mangifera, Anacardiaceae, Sapindales, eudicots, Myrtaceae, Myrtales, Syzygium, Brazil, Community of Portuguese Language Countries, high Human Development Index countries, Latin America, America, South America, upper-middle income countries.

Geographic Location
Amazonas. Brazil.

Language
Portuguese.

Summary Language
English.

Electronic Subset Code
0C, 7Y, CA, EC, HO, TR, ZG, KG, QF, ZH, TA.

URL
http://acta.inpa.gov.br.

ISSN Print
0044-5967.

ISSN Electronic
1809-4392.

Update Code
20220225

Year of Publication
2007

Citer

86. Arthropodocoenoses of an **orchard** ecosystem in **urban** agglomerations.

Majzlan, O., Holecova, M.

Ekologia, CSFR 1993. 12(2):121-129. 16 ref.

[Journal article]

AN: 19951106002

The structure and dynamics of arthropod communities in an abandoned orchard ecosystem in Slovakia were studied using photoeclectors in April-November 1984. Most taxa were identified to the level of order, but Curculionidae were identified to species; 21 orders were represented during the vegetative period. Collembola, Diptera, Acari, Coleoptera and Homoptera were dominant. The cumulative abundance of arthropods reached 3854 examples/m^2, and that of Coleoptera 279.5 examples/m^2. Beetles from 23 families were present. Phytophagous weevils and predatory staphylinids and carabids were dominant. Weevils were important primary consumers..

Institution
Majzlan, O.: Department of Zoology, Comenius University, 842 15 Bratislava, Slovakia.

CABICODES
Biological Resources (Animal) [PP710]; Animal Behaviour [LL300]; Animal Ecology [ZZ332].

Descriptor Index
agricultural entomology. biology. crops. ecology. fruit crops. fruits. natural enemies. orchards. predators.

Organism Descriptors
Acari, arthropods, Carabidae, Coleoptera, Collembola, Curculionidae, Diptera, Hemiptera, insects, mites, Staphylinidae.

Broad Terms
Arachnida, arthropods, invertebrates, animals, eukaryotes, Coleoptera, insects, Hexapoda, Acari, Central Europe, Europe, European Union Countries, high income countries, OECD Countries, very high Human Development Index countries.

Geographic Location
Slovakia.

Identifiers
Homoptera.

Language
English.

Summary Language
Czech.

Electronic Subset Code
HO, CA, ZA, PE, 0C, VE, ZG, ZH, 0E, 7E.

Update Code
20220218

Year of Publication
1993

Citer

87. Soil characteristics of an artificial forest and **orchard** in a **city**: soil and water environment of **trees** in urbanized green areas. (I). [Japanese]

Yabe, K., Tanigawa, T., Fukuda, Y.

Transactions of the Japanese Society of Irrigation, Drainage and Reclamation Engineering 1992. (160):89-94. 6 ref.

[Journal article]

AN: 19950615204

Institution
Yabe, K.: College of Agriculture, University of Osaka Prefecture, Osaka, Japan.

CABICODES
Soil Science (General) [JJ000]; Silviculture and Forest Management [KK110]; Ornamental and Amenity Trees [KK160]; Gardening, Landscaping and Landscapes [UU670].

Descriptor Index
amenity and recreation areas. botanical gardens. forest plantations. forest trees. orchards. soil properties. soil water. trees. urban areas. woody plants.

Organism Descriptors
plants.

Broad Terms
eukaryotes, APEC countries, East Asia, Asia, high income countries, OECD Countries, very high Human Development Index countries.

Geographic Location
Japan.

Identifiers

amenity areas, recreation areas, botanic gardens, soil moisture.

Language
Japanese.

Summary Language
English.

Electronic Subset Code
SO, 0X, CA, TR, EC, HO, 0C, KG, NA, ZF, ZH.

ISSN Print
0387-2335.

Update Code
20220218

Year of Publication
1992

Citer

Urban Orchard

- **Fait partie de:** The grocer, 2015, Vol.238 (8193), p.38
- **Éditeur:** William Reed Business Media Limited
- **Langue:** Anglais
- **Identifiant:** ISSN: 0017-4351
- **Source:** EBSCOhost Food Science Source
- **Type:** magazinearticle

Fruit Trees for the Landscape

- **Auteur:** Rothenberger, Ray
- **Fait partie de:** Arboriculture & urban forestry, 1975, Vol.1 (8), p.159-159
- **Langue:** Anglais
- **Identifiant:** ISSN: 1935-5297; EISSN: 2155-0778; DOI: 10.48044/jauf.1975.038
- **Source:** Alma/SFX Local Collection
- **Type:** article

Self-feeding city: the case of Rennes, France Presenting the urban context and a project of extended urban fruit trees

- **Auteur:** Darrot, Catherine ; Maréchal, Gilles
- **Sujets:** Economics and Finance ; Environmental studies ; Humanities and Social Sciences ; Sociology
- **Langue:** Anglais
- **Source:** Hyper Article en Ligne (HAL) (Open Access)
- **Type:** conference_proceeding

Urban foraging for food security and sovereignty: quantifying edible forest yield in Syracuse, New York using four common fruit- and nut-producing street tree species

- **Auteur:** Bunge, Avalon ; Diemont, Stewart A W ; Bunge, John A ; Harris, Stephen
- **Fait partie de:** Journal of urban ecology, 2019, Vol.5 (1)
- **Résumé:** Abstract Urban foraging is an under-explored facet of the alternative food movement. Foraging can improve urban food systems by contributing to nutrition (food security) and cultural appropriateness and community engagement (food sovereignty). This study quantifies the nutrition available from foraged products in Syracuse, New York, using four common urban species: serviceberry, mulberry, apple and black walnut. Fruit from trees of each species was harvested and weighed weekly during the 2016 growing season. Seasonal mean yield estimates were low relative to orchard crop yields, as many trees produced no fruit. Overall, large variation was present in yield. Tree diameter was positively correlated with yield. Reasons for low yields in general included late spring frost, summer drought and herbivory, as well as other species-specific factors. Edible fruit tree availability throughout Syracuse was also compared to neighborhood household income levels. Edible trees are overall more available in high income neighborhoods. During sampling, foraging was also informally discussed with homeowners and passersby; strong interest in the practice was found across demographics. We conclude this study with recommendations for improving yields

and designing a forage-rich urban forest.

- **Éditeur:** Oxford University Press
- **Langue:** Anglais
- **Identifiant:** EISSN: 2058-5543; DOI: 10.1093/jue/juy028
- **Source:** Oxford Journals Open Access Collection
- **Type:** article

Configuration system for landscaping of urban ornamental fruit trees

- **Auteur:** LIU DEYU ; LIU HUI
- **Sujets:** AGRICULTURE ; ANIMAL HUSBANDRY ; CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES, FLOWERS, RICE, FRUIT, VINES, HOPSOR SEAWEED ; FISHING ; FORESTRY ; HORTICULTURE ; HUMAN NECESSITIES ; HUNTING ; TRAPPING ; WATERING
- **Résumé:** The utility model belongs to the technical field of landscaping trimming devices, and discloses a configuration system for landscaping of urban ornamental fruit trees, which is provided with a carriage. A liftable support rod is fixed at the upper end of the carriage through a bolt; a fixed seat is fixed on the liftable supporting rod through a bolt, and is connected with the supporting cylinder through a pin shaft; scissors are arranged on the upper portion of the end of the supporting cylinder, a first scissor blade is fixedly welded to the end of the supporting cylinder and connected with asecond scissor blade through a pin shaft, and a second spring is welded between the first scissor blade and the second scissor blade. A hanging buckle is fixedly welded to the second shear blade andbolted with a steel wire rope penetrating through the supporting cylinder, and the other end of the steel wire rope is bolted with a handle; the handle is provided with a finger groove, and a rubber sheet is pasted in the fing
- **Date de publication:** 2019
- **Langue:** Chinois; Anglais
- **Source:** esp@cenet
- **Type:** patent

Google Scholar

A murmur in the trees to note: Urban legacy effects on fruit trees in Berlin, Germany
https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1618866716000406

The socio-environmental impacts of public urban fruit trees: A Montreal case-study
https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1618866717304387

Trees and their seed networks: The social dynamics of urban fruit trees and implications for genetic diversity
https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0243017

Strategic planning for cultivation of fruit trees and shrubs in urban landscapes using the SWOT method: A case study for the city of Mashhad, Iran
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https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Zoehre-Polat-2/publication/267860475_Determination_of_spring_visual_ceremonies_of_urban_fruit_trees_and_shrubs_A_case_study_from_Erzurum_Turkey/links/59314a1c45851553b68e26e1/Determination-of-spring-visual-ceremonies-of-urban-fruit-trees-and-shrubs-A-case-study-from-Erzurum-Turkey.pdf

Producing edible landscapes in Seattle's urban forest
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A Survey of Fruit Trees Species in an Urban Community in Ekiti State, Nigeria
https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Joshua-Kayode/publication/343471643_A_Survey_of_Fruit_Trees_Species_in_an_Urban_Community_in_Ekiti_State_Nigeria/links/5f2b84b6299bf13404a5d4ca/A-Survey-of-Fruit-Trees-Species-in-an-Urban-Community-in-Ekiti-State-Nigeria.pdf

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https://link.springer.com/article/10.1186/s12915-021-01060-x

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https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1618866718303753

The Case for Fruit Trees in the City
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https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1618866718304138

Perceived biodiversity of fruit species for urban greenery in Indonesia: Case studies in Bogor, Jakarta, and Yogyakarta
https://smujo.id/biodiv/article/view/10646

Growing fresh fruits and vegetables in an urban landscape: A geospatial assessment of ground level and rooftop urban agriculture potential in Boston, USA
https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0169204617300968

High richness of exotic trees in tropical urban green spaces: Reproductive systems, fruiting and associated risks to native species
https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1618866719307034

Renaissance of a rural artifact in a city with a million people: biodiversity responses to an agro-forestry restoration in a large urban traditional fruit orchard
https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11252-017-0712-z

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Bangkok's existing mixed fruit orchards are tree diversity hotspots for city greening
https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11252-023-01352-w

Biodiversity and Management Restoration Effects on Urban Fruit Orchards in the Context of Land Use
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Google

Des fruitiers en ville : portfolio d'actions pour augmenter la présence de l'arbre et arbuste fruitier dans les espaces publics bruxellois et son appropriation par les riverain·es
https://static1.squarespace.com/static/59b656c6bce17645d65c5c61/t/605b2b6ebd64f05ad1d5247f/1616587638644/20210322+Portfolio+fruitiers+fr-compressed.pdf

L'arbre fruitier en milieu urbain
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https://www.pomologie.fr/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/arbres-fruitiers-en-ville.pdf

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Fruitiers en ville (Genève)
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Apport des arbres fruitiers à la sécurité alimentaire en milieu urbain tropical: cas de la commune de Limete-Kinshasa, République Démocratique du Congo
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https://tspace.library.utoronto.ca/bitstream/1807/126281/1/Are%20Urban%20Fruit%20Trees%20Healthy.pdf

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https://www.academia.edu/77251270/Identification_of_Fruit_Tree_Compositions_in_Public_Parks_Structure_Warsaw_Case_Study

How to Start an Urban Orchard
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Urban Orchards and the City as a Commons
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/305654546_Urban_Orchards_and_the_City_as_a_Commons

Identifying urban food trees in campus green spaces
https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/918/1/012022/pdf