

Floating Gardens: Method for Continuing to Cultivate Despite of Climate Change

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Description

Bangladesh's floating gardens, built to grow food during flood seasons, it could offer a sustainable solution for different parts of the world prone to flooding because of climate change. We are focused here around environmental change for individuals who are survivors of environmental change, however who didn't cause environmental change. There's no equivocality about it: Bangladesh didn't cause the carbon issue, but it is as of now encountering the impacts of environmental change. Bangladesh's drifting nurseries started many years prior. The nurseries are produced using local plants that float in the streams customarily, water hyacinths and work practically like pontoons, rising and falling with the waters. All things considered, they were utilized to keep developing food during blustery weather when streams loaded up with water. The ranchers or their families layer the plants around three feet down, making an adaptation of raised-bed cultivates that float in the water. Then, at that point, they plant vegetables inside those pontoons. As the pontoon nurseries disintegrate, they discharge supplements, which assist with taking care of the vegetable plants. Those vegetable plants commonly incorporate okra, a few gourds, spinach and eggplant. Now and again, they additionally incorporate flavors like turmeric and ginger. Drifting nurseries are additionally being used in pieces of Myanmar, Cambodia and India. The United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization has named Bangladesh's drifting nurseries a Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System. Yet, as environmental change has impacted the volume of water in those streams making outrageous highs and floods, alongside outrageous lows and dry seasons drifting nurseries have turned into a way for country

ranchers to continue creating food during eccentric climate. Environmental change expands climate limits and the seriousness of flooding, and dry seasons also. The scientists needed to comprehend whether Bangladesh's drifting nurseries could be an economical cultivating practice as environmental change keeps on causing floods and dry spells, and to see whether the nurseries carry better food security to individual families. They must have the option to develop explicit yields that can make due with insignificant soil. Also in Bangladesh, a great deal of small ranchers that had normally depended on rice crops are getting away from those due with the impacts of environmental change from elective yields.

The analysts talked with cultivating families who utilize drifting nurseries, and observed solid proof that drifting nurseries give security, both in how much food accessible to take care of rustic populaces and in a cultivating family's pay, notwithstanding the flimsiness established by an evolving environment. They observed that ranchers regularly utilize half breed seeds, which should be repurchased every year, to grow an assorted scope of vegetables in the drifting nurseries. The nurseries are likewise powerless to bugs, so ranchers wind up going through a few cash on the two pesticides and composts. Yet, even with those costs, they found, benefits offset costs. Still, the system could use improvements, the researchers found. Farmers often take out high-interest loans to cover the investment costs of building the beds and stocking them with plants. Lower-interest loans from responsible government or non-governmental organizations could alleviate the burden, they found.

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Received: 10- Jan-2022, Manuscript No. JBFBP-22-297; **Editor assigned:** 12- Jan-2022, PreQC No. JBFBP-22-297 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 28- Jan-2022, QC No. JBFBP-22-297; **Revised:** 31- Jan-2022, Manuscript No. JBFBP-22-297 (R); **Published:** 06- Feb-2022, DOI:10.35248/2593-9173.22.13.485.

Citation: Koroma M (2022) Floating Gardens: Method for Continuing to Cultivate Despite of Climate Change. J Agri Sci Food Re. 13:485.

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