FOOD FLAVORS: GENERATION ANALYSIS & PROCESS INFLUENCE

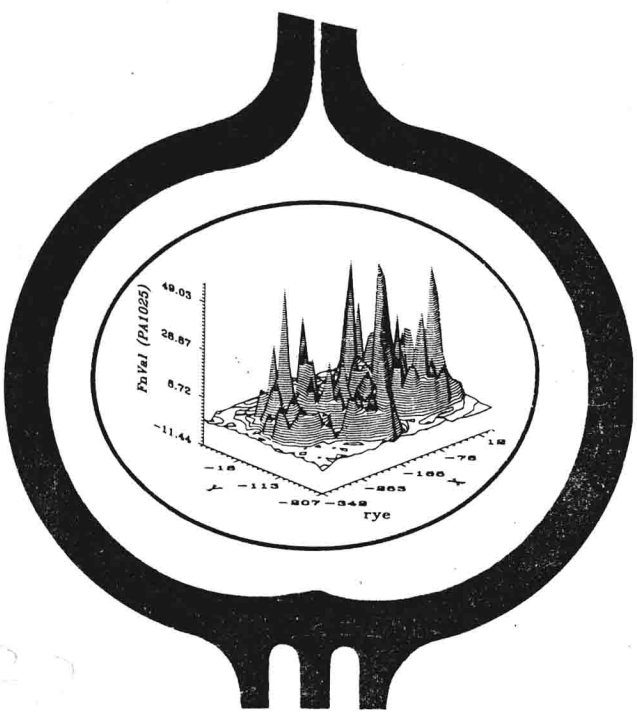
PT.4

Developments in Food Science

37B

FOOD FLAVORS: GENERATION, ANALYSIS AND PROCESS INFLUENCE

Edited by
GEORGE CHARALAMBOUS



ELSEVIER

1966

Figure 19. Preparation of the soil for the modified *KALLIDENDRON* method (Senegal).

Figure 20. Classification of the bags in lines (Senegal)

Figure 21. The horizontal bags are covered with sand and only the roots are inside the bag. The rest of the plant is outside.

Figure 22. Fruit formation (watermelon) three months after planting (Senegal).

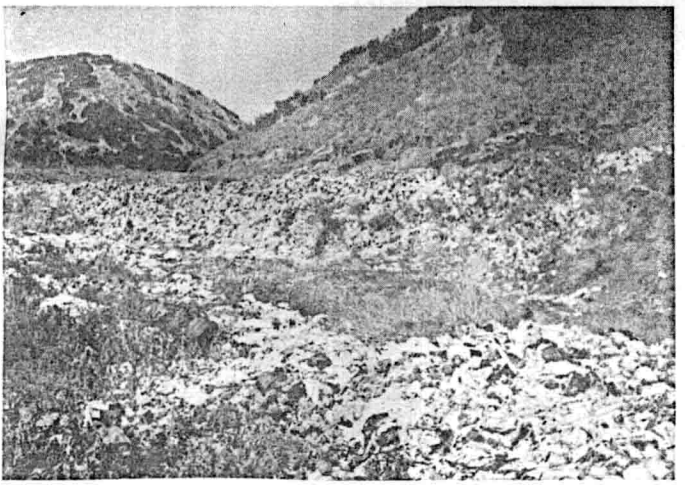


Figure 23. Rubbish which can be used for the *KALLIDENDRON* technology. (Rubbish dump of the City of Ioannina).

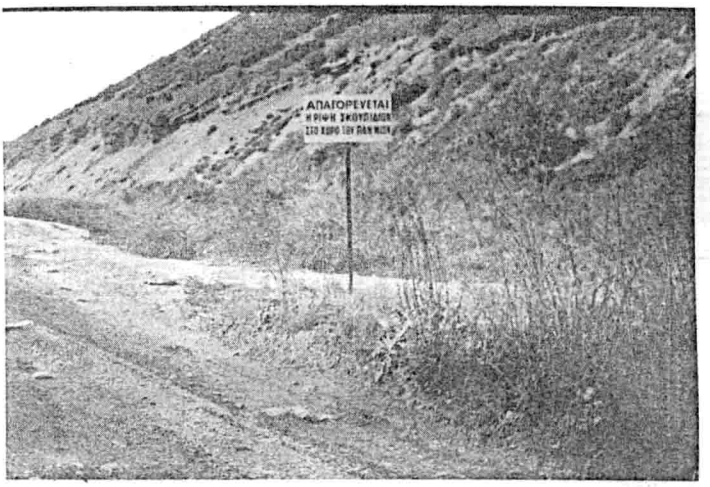


Figure 24. Since these end products are not used for the production of suitable soil, they are only covered with sand (Ioannina, Greece).

Figure 25. The next step is planting the area with forest trees (University staff working on reforestation of the campus).

1970

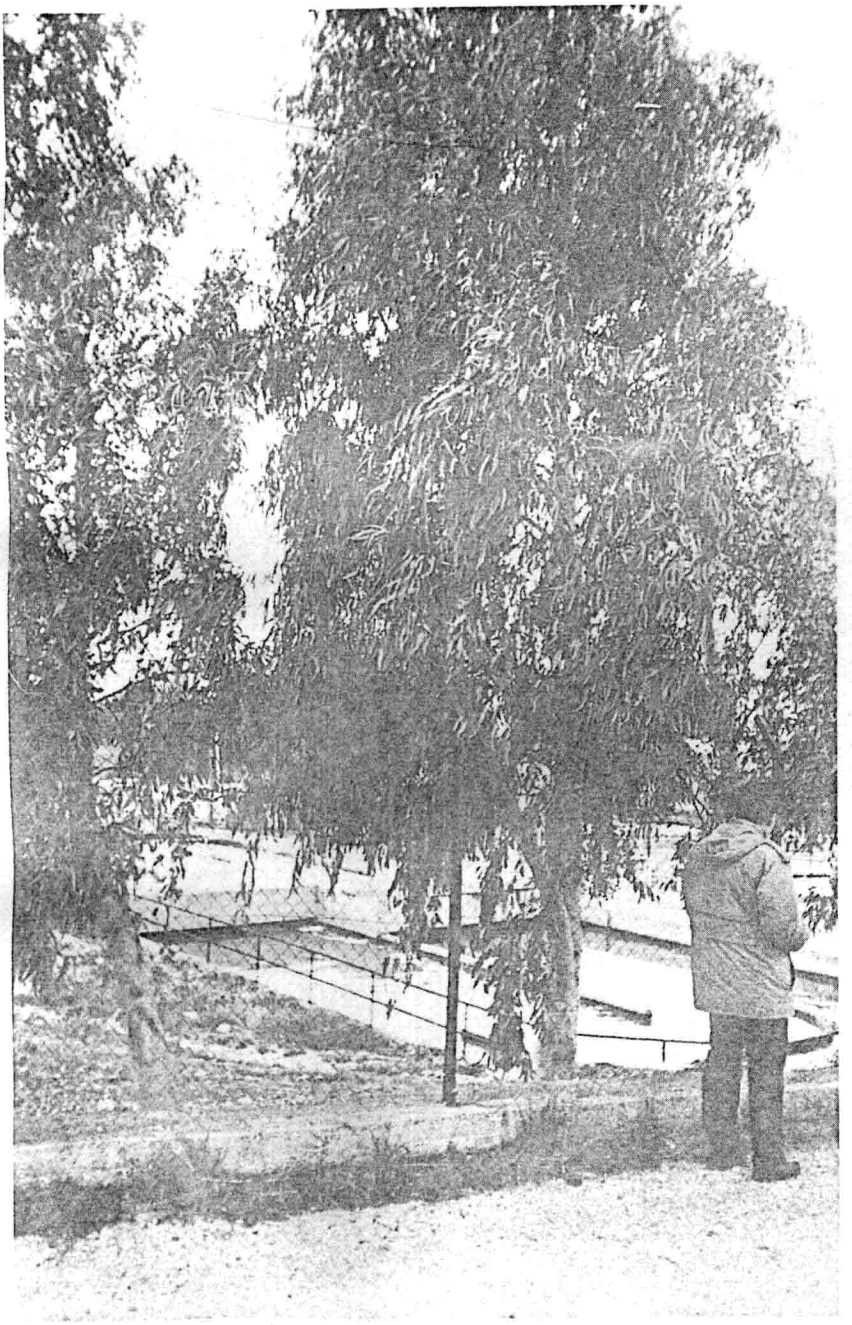


Figure 26. Sewage household water after a second degree of purification, followed by oxygenation, is ideal for irrigation of the trees, since it contains materials indispensable to their growth.

Figure 27. A negative example for the uncontrolled flow of sewage in the gulf of Patras, Greece, the cause of many health and social problems.

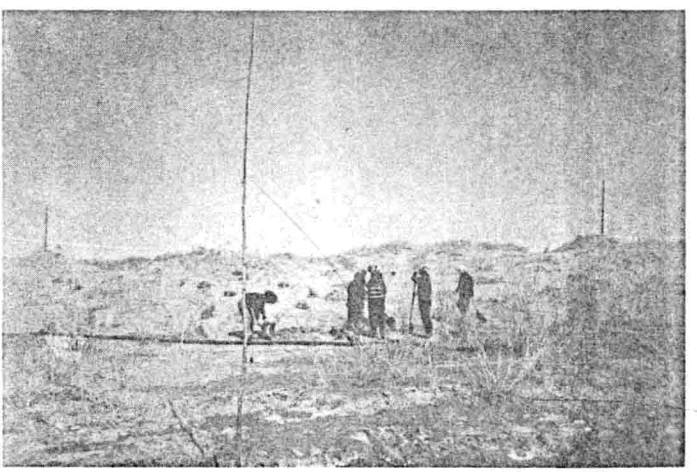


Figure 28. Desert is composed of infertile soil which, together with the lack of fresh water reserves, precludes the planting of trees. A general view of the Jilantai desert in Inner Mongolia, where with the application of the *KALLIDENDRON* technology, a 30% success was achieved in this afforestation endeavour.

1972

Figure 29. A well in the desert near Marsa Matruh, Egypt, which supplied water for planting fruit trees by means of the *KALLIDENDRON* technology.

Figure 30. The formation of a salt layer due to the intensive evaporation of the irrigating water causes many problems, as this example in the Jilantai desert, Inner Mongolia, illustrates.

Figure 31. A typical arid area in northwestern Greece, where the *KALLIDENDRON* technology found a successful application.

1974

Figure 32. An arid area near Athens, Greece, which now produces many fruits by means of the *KALLIDENDRON* technology.

Figure 33. Wells can pump water from a depth of 60 meters in the Jilantai desert of Inner Mongolia and supply the planted trees with the need amount of water. The bags of the *KALLIDENDRON* technology with their trees are visible in the front of the photograph.

Figure 34. Bananas need much more water compared to other fruit trees, which show a greater resistance to dryness. Bananas planted with the *KALLIDENDRON* method in Senegal.

Figure 35. Minimization of the evaporating surface of the irrigating water through the *KALLIDENDRON* technology. Mass production of *KALLIDENDRON* trees in Senegal. Notice the reduction of the evaporating surface which is restricted only to the diameter of the plastic bag.

1976

Figure 36. Preparation of the soil to plant trees with the *KALLIDENDRON* technology, using local materials in Ethiopia.

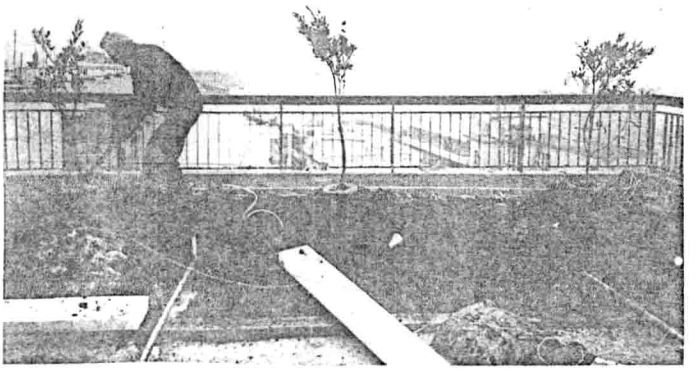


Figure 37. Preparation of a roof in Ioannina, Greece for the application of the *KALLIDENDRON* technology.

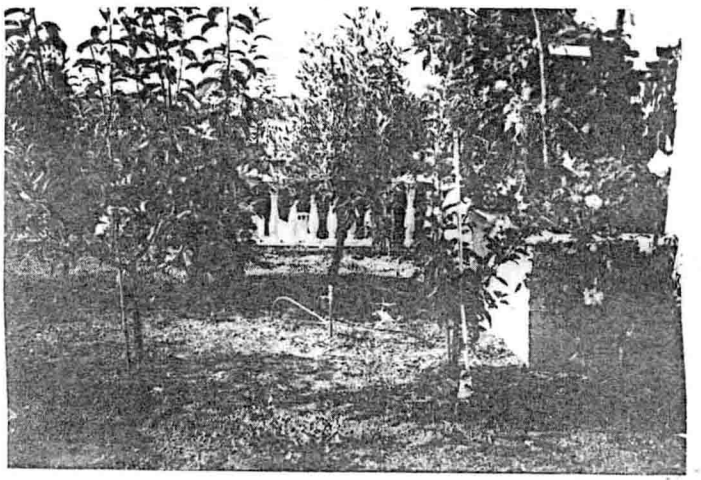


Figure 38. General view of the roof, two years later.

Figure 39. The olive tree of Fig. 38. The bag on the surface is also visible. Notice the narrow width of the soil were the tree is growing.

1978

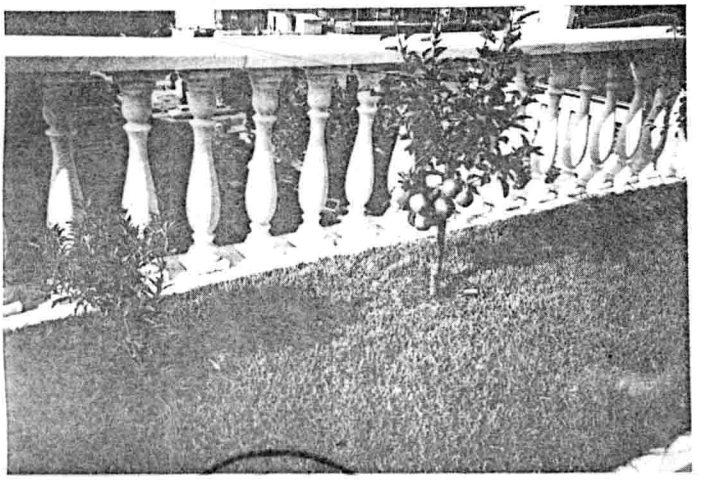


Figure 40. Apple harvest from the roof (Ioannina, Greece).

Figure 41. Flowers and grass can be planted on the roof (Ioannina, Greece).

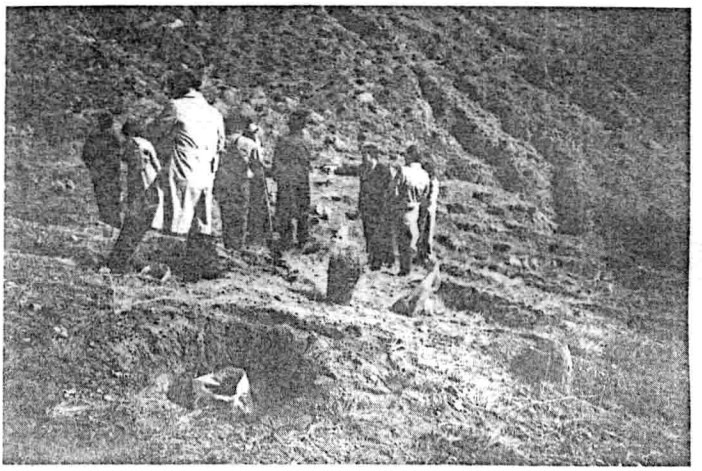


Figure 42. Rocky mountains and arid areas, like this landscape in Inner Mongolia are suitable places for the application of the *KALLIDENDRON* technology.

Figure 43. Avocado trees planted in Senegal.

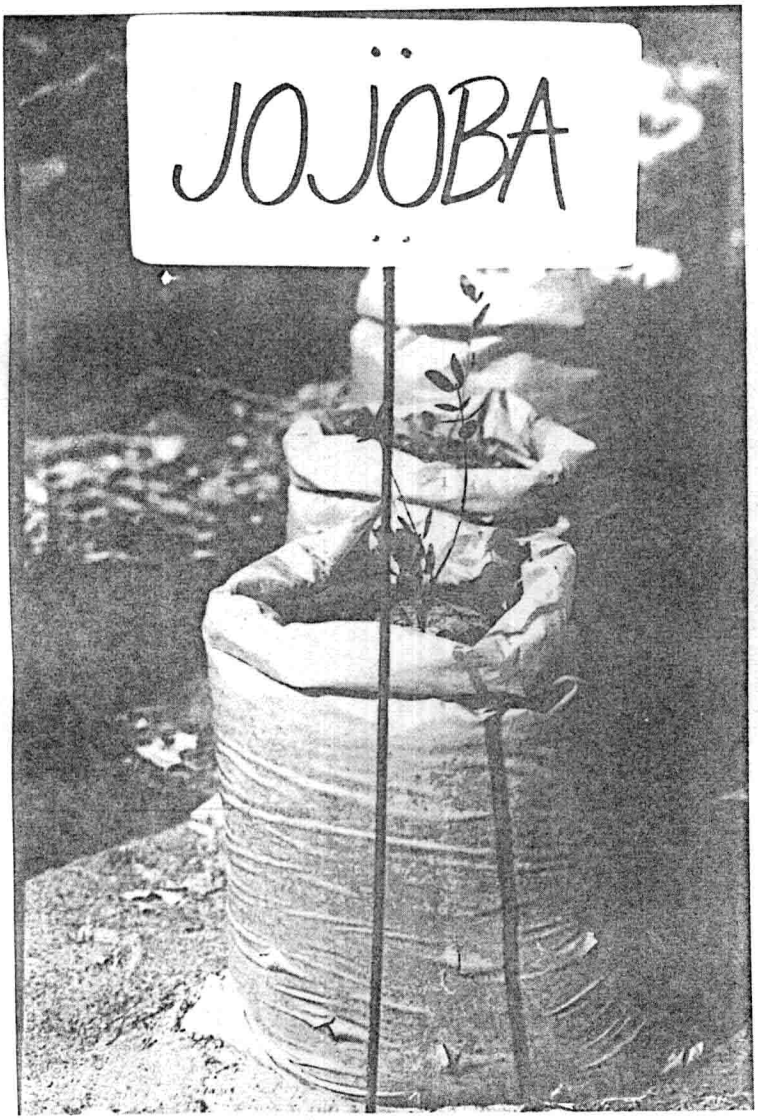


Figure 44. A jojoba planted with the *KALLIDENDRON* system in Senegal.