

## Reviewing Landraces in Adaptation to Changes

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### Introduction

We also believe that future research concerning local landraces of horticultural species is of pivotal importance in order to unveil their special features, to evaluate these genotypes under intensified cultivation systems and to include them in breeding programs for the production of new elite genotypes [1]. Landraces are almost entirely grown outwith the Scottish mainland. As part of Scotland's agricultural heritage landraces obviously have cultural value. Landrace, an important biodiversity resource offering considerable value as a buffer. Home gardens are reservoirs of biodiversity, but some of the accessions held in them are vulnerable or threatened with extinction. Wheat landraces are a genetic resource and contain the capacity to adapt to changes excluding the heritage of landraces from further multiplication. Barley Landraces are Ecological heritage for edaphic stress adaptations and sustainable production. Scented rice, a mixture of aroma, taste, and rich nutritious elements, organoleptic and medicinal properties is grown in the higher reaches of valley [2]. This short-bold rice is one of the hundred landraces mentioned in the agriculture annals. is one of the heritage rice's of Valley. This heritage landrace of earlier replaced by the high yielding varieties from the paddy fields of valley is now gaining fast currency among the farmers. The modified line of is now having high yielding potential, disease resistance and growing market. is now becoming a dish of elite gastronomy, thus it is being served in restaurants, hotels, guesthouses, marriage ceremonies, festivals and other auspicious occasions [3]. Although its consumption is limited to elite circles but it has its consumer base all over the globe as the e-commerce sites and social media platforms are new means of selling this heritage landrace.

### Discussion

The readily available departmental support is an added advantage to the grower. This landrace has now the capacity to enrich and empower the grower. Thus grower has every reason to grow this heritage rice.

This variety of heritage landraces is best suited to our environment and ecology. Unlike other high yielding foreign varieties, it does not cause harm to our ecology. Although the foreign varieties give a high produce but they affect our environment and ecology [4]. Thus reviving this variety also shows our commitment to protect our ecology and save our natural heritage.

Before the grower can go for its full scale production the government, the agriculture department and agriculture university have to work hand in glove with the grower. The trio had to work together to remove the whims, doubts and barriers; financial, technical, medicinal and technological of the grower. The grower needs to be cover under crop insurance schemes and gives loans on low interest rates to meet out his medicinal and other expenses. To his satisfaction he should be given a direct access to specialists in agriculture department, experts of Agriculture University and local field staff of agriculture unit falling within his vicinity. He should be provided expert advice throughout the growing process. The concerned department should also provide him market facility [5].

### Conclusion

In this way we all in collaboration with each other can revive this heritage landrace.

### References

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