

# Can I plant *Amomum villosum* under photovoltaic panels

Where is *Amomum villosum* grown?

*Amomum* cultivation in natural forests Since 1963, *A. villosum* has been successfully cultivated in tropical forests in Southern Yunnan. According to the Statistics Bureau of Yunnan Province (unpublished data, 1989), the total planted area is now over 13 000 ha.

What is *Amomum villosum*?

*Amomum villosum* is commonly grown in plantations of such trees as *Hevea brasiliensis*, *Cinnamomum porrectum*, *Mangifera indica*, *Albizia chinensis*, *A. falcata* and *Cassia siamea*, forming a two-layered agroforestry system (Fig. 2). Rubber tree-*Amomum*, a common underplanting combination, has shown noticeable economic profit.

Do photovoltaic panels affect plant diversity?

There was no effect of photovoltaic panel presence on plant diversity. Flowering time of annuals and growth of sedum were enhanced in plots with a panel. Abundance of some arthropod taxa was lower in plots with a photovoltaic panel. The presence of the green roof did not improve electricity production by the panels.

Do PV panels affect Sedum?

While vegetation abundance was generally not affected by the presence of PV panels, sedum was 80% longer in the area in front of the panel ( Fig. 4 E) and under the panel ( Fig. 4 F) than in the same areas in plots without a panel, in both years ( Table 4 ).

Can Broccoli grow under photovoltaic panels?

Researchers in South Korea have been growing broccoli underneath photovoltaic panels. The panels are positioned 2-3 metres off the ground and sit at an angle of 30 degrees, providing shade and offering crops protection from the weather.

Does PV affect plant growth?

However, the presence of PV did seem to have a positive effect on plant growth and survival later in the season, as indicated by the longer flowering length and larger sedum in the area surrounding the panel.

*A. villosum* Lour., a plant belonging to the Zingiberaceae family (Ai, Mowafy, & Liu, 2022), is a common functional food source in Asia. The fruit of *A. villosum* can be consumed for food and medicinal purposes. Traditionally, it has been added to tea, wine, and herbal drinks because of its flavor. It is better known as one of the four most famous traditional Chinese ...

1. Edible or not: *Amomum villosum* is not toxic, and it is edible. 2. Whether it can be exposed: it can be exposed, but its cold resistance is not particularly strong, so it is recommended to put it into indoor

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maintenance in ...

The row spacing of over 6 m that is common in plantations leaves considerable space vacant underneath, which is a waste of solar energy and soil nutrients, and also causes competition for light and soil nutrients between rubber trees and ground vegetation. Such a situation can be improved by planting *Amomum* in rubber plantations.

Alcoholic liver disease (ALD) is characterized by high morbidity and mortality, and mainly results from prolonged and excessive alcohol use. *Amomum villosum* Lour. (*A.villosum*), a well-known traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), has hepatoprotective properties. However, its ability to combat alcohol-induced liver injury has not been fully explored.

Heatmap of the volatile component profiles in *A. villosum* plants cultivated for 5 years in a rubber plantation (RP) and a natural secondary forest (NSF). Three replicates are shown in each row...

*Amomum villosum* has been cultivated under tropic rainforest in Xishuangbanna area since 1970s. The cultivation area of *Amomum villosum* had expanded to 5811 hm<sup>2</sup> by 1998, and the dry fruit yield had ...

Abstract: *Amomum villosum*, which is an important perennial medicinal plant, easily suffers from continuous cropping obstacles in the plantation. The aim of this study is to find an effective ...

*Amomum tsao-ko*, also known as Tsao-ko cardamom, or “ ” (Cao Guo) is a species of plant in the ginger family, Zingiberaceae is native to Southeast Asia, particularly China and Vietnam [12]. The planting area of *Amomum tsao-ko* in Yunnan accounted for 99%, about 144 thousand hectares [13] is also reported that planting area in Yunnan has reached ...

For *A. villosum*, the higher light-saturated net photosynthetic rate, light-saturation point, larger fresh and dry biomass can explained the better clonal growth for *A. villosum* under 30% and 60% light. *Amomum villosum* attained the highest values of minimal chlorophyll fluorescence under 100% light and the lowest values of maximum photochemical ...

*Amomum villosum* is a moderately shade-tolerant plant and favours a diffuse light. It grows well under tropical forests with 5-85% of transmitted light; the most favourable range is 30-40% (Guo, 1986).

Background *Amomum Villosum* (*A. Villosum*), called Chunsharen in Chinese, is widely used in treating gastrointestinal disease. Its clinical benefits have been confirmed by both in vitro and in vivo ...

*Wurfbainia villosa*, also known by its basionym *Amomum villosum*, [2] (Chinese: 砂仁; pinyin: shā rēn) is a plant in the ginger family which is grown as a cardamom-like spice throughout Southeast Asia and South China. [3] Like cardamom, the plant is cultivated for its fruits, dry capsules containing strongly aromatic

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seeds. [4] *W. villosa* is an evergreen monocotyledonous ...

*Amomum villosum* Lour., Fl. Cochinch. 4. 1790; ??????????, ????????5: 593.78015. 1976. ?1.5-3?,???;?????,????????????????????,?37??,?7??,?????,?25??,?3??,????,????? ...

*Amomi Fructus* has been used to treat digestive diseases in the context of traditional Chinese medicine, so we evaluated the effects of a volatile oil from *Amomum villosum* (VOA) on intestinal ...

In May 2019, leaf spots were found on *Amomum villosum* in Guangxi Province, China. Light yellow-green spots first appeared at the tips or edges of leaves. A fungus was isolated from the leaves and identified as *Colletotrichum fruticola* based on morphological characteristics and molecular identification using the DNA sequences from ITS, TUB2, ACT, ...

*Amomi Fructus* is the ripe and dry fruit of the Zingiberaceae plant *A. villosum* Lour.. *A. villosum* was introduced from the Persian Gulf region and has been cultivated in China for over 1000 years. ... *Amomum villosum*. ...

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