**Agroforestry Commodity Value Chains in South Asia: A Comprehensive Review**

# Abstract

Agroforestry combines agricultural and forestry practices to optimise land use, increase productivity, and promote environmental sustainability. Agroforestry products Value chains provide significant chances for native farmers to boost their output and revenue, which makes them crucial in emerging nations. This review investigates the commodity value chains of agroforestry in South Asia, with a specific focus on India and Bangladesh. It explores structural barriers, market inefficiencies and institutional gaps through case studies and regional analyses. By examining current marketing practices, identifying constraints, and proposing innovations—including contract farming, cooperative models, and digital integration—the study provides a framework for enhancing the value of agroforestry value chains. Underdeveloped markets are the primary challenge for agroforestry value chains and market systems to achieve sustainability and success. Adequate farming techniques exist, but are in many cases not accessible to the farmers. Smallholders – especially women – need access to finance and advisory services, as agroforestry farming systems require investments in technical skills, and skills for marketing of products. It was revealed that most of the producers, while affecting pre-harvest sales, did not have any estimate of the quantity of wood of their plantations. In Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh, marketing entails a number of middlemen who act as a bridge between producers and consumers, therefore reducing the product's value to the greatest extent possible. In Bangladesh, multiple layers of intermediaries increase costs while minimising producer profit. Through creative technological development, the highlighted research gaps, as well as the related problems and limitations that existed in agroforestry, can be addressed.

# Keywords

*Agroforestry, Value Chains, Marketing Systems, Contract Farming, Institutional Support, Rural Livelihoods*

# 1. Introduction

Agroforestry is a land use strategy that purposefully places trees alongside crops and livestock on the same piece of land. Agroforestry has long been practised in India as subsistence farming, but it is gradually being appreciated from an economic aspect, in addition to its excellent contribution to the wood-based industrial sector, which is relatively new (Jose et al., 2021). From a public health perspective, agroforestry combats malnutrition by diversifying diets—tree crops like mangoes or walnuts provide vitamins A, C, and iron, reducing anaemia and stunting (Jung & Vendrametto, 2025; Selvaraj et al., 2024). A total mismatch between supply and demand has resulted from reduced forest cover, low productivity and legal restrictions, as well as increased demand for wood and wood products driven by population growth, industry and policy changes. This has prompted more attention to agroforestry (Dhyani, 2018). Agroforestry supplies 60% of paper pulp, 9–11% of feed, 65% of small timber, and more than 70% of plywood in India (Dev et al., 2019). Indeed, agroforestry initiates an agroecological succession to deliver ecological benefits together with a wide range of tree products and services (Leakey, 2020). However, the need to acquire wood from agroforestry systems has increased due to legal limits on forest harvesting and rising demand. India’s forests produce only 0.7 m³/ha/year (Parthiban et al., 2016), while timber demand is projected to rise to 153 million m³ by 2020 (Anonymous, 2009). This imbalance necessitates efficient agroforestry value chains that can supply wood-based industries such as pulp, paper, plywood, and matchwood. Despite policy frameworks like the National Forest Policy (1988), farmers often remain price takers due to poor market linkages.

Commodity value chains are the complete series of steps required to take an item or service from its inception through all of the stages of manufacturing, transformation, and conveyance to final consumers, followed by disposal following use (van Noordwijk, 2021). To better understand how each strategic component affects cost and value as a framework for firm-level research, the value chain must be divided into its constituent parts.
and the competitive advantages and disadvantages at the industry level. Due to their intrinsic complexity, agroforestry market system links are less well-established or noticeable than those in value chains for individual main crops. As direct
initiatives that carry the risk of further upsetting the market system, a flexible market systems approach can be utilised to expand market access, connect smallholder producers and agribusinesses, and provide value-added services (Ripley & Nippard, 2014).

India is one of the few tropical nations where the amount of forest cover has steadily increased over the past 20 years (Estoque et al., 2022). Agroforestry has drawn a lot of interest as a feasible land-use strategy for meeting household and industrial wood needs.
However, there is now a large gap between the supply and demand of wood and wood products due to the growing need for wood and legal obstacles to collecting wood from government-owned forests. A "value chain model" must now be used in order to solve this problem and guarantee sustainability in the production and supply of industrial wood. Agroforestry markets and marketing in India cover the flow of goods and services from producers to final consumers. The market hubs for agroforestry
on the trade of livestock, agricultural, and forest products in particular areas. Agroforestry marketing differs significantly from agriculture marketing, despite certain parallels. For example, agroforestry marketing lacks market data, standardised quality grades, and established marketing organisations (Parthiban et al., 2020). The National Forest Policy of India, enacted in 1988, urged all wood-based enterprises to create their own raw material supplies by collaborating with farmers and providing technical and market support. It generates a range of goods, including lumber, fuelwood, fruits, and fodder, among others, to fulfil family requirements and make a little money by selling them in local marketplaces (Singh et al., 2023). This review investigates the commodity value chains of agroforestry in South Asia, with a specific focus on India and Bangladesh.

# 2. Methodology

This study synthesises secondary data from academic literature, government reports and case studies in Haryana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and Bangladesh.

The analysis includes
-Value chain mapping
- Case-based comparison of marketing channels
- Identification of barriers and enabling conditions
- Documentation of institutional innovations

This study employs a qualitative synthesis of secondary data, drawing from peer-reviewed literature, government reports, case studies, and development agency publications. A comparative regional analysis framework was used to understand the diversity and complexity of agroforestry value chains in South Asia. Five regions were selected for in-depth analysis: Punjab, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh (India), and Bangladesh. These regions represent a range of agroecological zones and market maturity levels.

The methodology includes value chain mapping, stakeholder analysis, and examination of policy frameworks supporting agroforestry markets. Particular attention was given to structural bottlenecks, transaction costs, and actors' power dynamics within marketing systems. Existing marketing channels were documented through previously published field studies, and institutional innovations were benchmarked against global best practices. The analysis also incorporates gender and equity considerations to understand who benefits and who is marginalised within the chains.

# 4. Results and Discussion

Agroforestry commodity chains in South Asia, while promising in potential, remain constrained by multiple systemic issues. These include weak infrastructure, fragmented supply chains, low access to finance, poor market intelligence, and institutional ambiguity. Market participation remains skewed, often benefiting middlemen and processors at the cost of primary producers. This section explores these constraints in detail, along with regional dynamics and successful models that offer replicable lessons.

Underdeveloped markets are the primary challenge for agroforestry value chains and market systems to achieve sustainability and success. Most agroforestry products lack connections to markets due to poorly developed policies that tend to focus on conventional agricultural methods, such as monocropping systems. Adequate farming techniques exist, but are in many cases not accessible to the farmers. To provide sufficient income to farmers, agroforestry value chains and market systems need to become more efficient and profitable by supporting smallholder farmers to organise themselves in cooperatives. Smallholders – especially women – need access to finance and advisory services, as agroforestry farming systems require investments in technical skills, and skills for marketing of products. There is generally inadequate awareness among decision makers about these barriers within market systems and a lack of coordination between stakeholders/value chain nodes. Institutional mandates are frequently ambiguous and split between agricultural and forestry ministries because agroforestry includes a variety of stakeholders and value chains from both industries. Poor ownership of agroforestry system support may result from this. Agroforestry can empower women and underprivileged people and provide a range of economic, environmental, and social advantages if these obstacles are removed (Anonymous, 2020). This necessitates increasing funding for initiatives and groups working to create inclusive, equitable, and sustainable agroforestry market systems.

## 4.1 Barriers in Agroforestry Value Chains:

Despite policy efforts to promote agroforestry, several structural and institutional factors hinder effective value realisation. These include weak regulatory frameworks, non-harmonised trade laws across states, and insufficient market-based incentives for producers.

**Table 1. The main systemic constraints that hinder value realisation in agroforestry systems**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Barrier Type | Description |
| Market Access | Fragmented supply chains and the absence of organised markets. |
| Institutional Gaps | Overlapping mandates and weak coordination between the forestry and agriculture departments. |
| Credit & Finance | Limited access to institutional credit and absence of insurance mechanisms. |
| Information Asymmetry | Farmers lack real-time pricing, demand, and grading knowledge. |

## 4.2 Regional Value Chain Comparisons

### 4.2.1 Punjab: Eucalyptus Marketing

Farmers in Punjab frequently sell eucalyptus pre-harvest without yield estimation, exposing them to exploitation. Middlemen dominate transactions, while government support mechanisms offer limited compensation. It was revealed that most of the producers, while affecting pre-harvest sales, did not have any estimate of the quantity of wood of their plantations. They arbitrarily struck the bargains. Thus, they were badly exploited by the traders who had sufficient knowledge about the quantity and quality of the wood and the price to be fetched in the market. Eucalyptus Marketing Dynamics in Punjab: Agroforestry farmers, particularly those cultivating eucalyptus, often enter pre-harvest contracts without formal yield estimation or advisory support. These early agreements, dominated by middlemen, result in the undervaluation of the produce. Studies indicate that many producers accept arbitrary deals without proper assessment of plantation volume or timber quality (Joginder & Grover, 2001). Consequently, traders—armed with better market intelligence—gain disproportionate margins. The absence of government price support mechanisms further deepens this inequity

**Figure 1. A typical marketing channel (Joginder and Grover, 2001)**

Channel- I



Channel -II



Channel- III



Channel -IV



**4.2.2 Haryana: Timber Mandis**

Haryana's agroforestry value chains involve contractors, local saw-millers, and wholesale mandis. Key hubs include Yamunanagar and Ambala. Farmers seldom directly access industries due to logistical and informational barriers.

 The tree growers generally harvest the trees and bring the timber to the mandis for sale. In these mandis, the wholesalers, commission agents, and pucca arhatiya play important roles in the sale of produce. The produce is generally purchased from farmers through brokers. In Haryana, Ambala and Yanmunanagar have developed into bigger markets for the purchase of farm-grown timber. Popular eucalyptus, sissoo and *Acacia nilotica* from adjoining states like Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Punjab are also brought to these markets for sale. Popular is being marketed in the form of round logs as well as sawn timber.

In Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh, marketing entails a number of middlemen who act as a bridge between producers and consumers, therefore reducing the product's value to the greatest extent possible. However, farmers may make the most money from their produce if they have a direct connection to consumers and industry. The following market channels are prevalent in the area (Fig. 2)



**Fig. 2: Distribution channels for wood-based products in Haryana**

### 4.2.3 Tamil Nadu: Contract Farming and Industrial Supply

Tamil Nadu has established successful contract farming models for pulpwood species. Casuarina and Eucalyptus are cultivated under tripartite/quadripartite contracts involving industries, farmers, and service providers. An efficient and successful mechanism for the production and consumption of agriculture and related sectors is contract farming. In essence, it is an agreement between parties who are not on an equal footing, such as growers, processors, and consumers (Eatom, 1998). Currently, wood-based industries have a multipartite model supply chain, which is depicted in Figure 3.

Villager traders

Pulpwood industries

Contract supplier

International contractual suppliers of pulpwood logs

Institutional suppliers from other states

 (Parthipan et al., 2012)

**Fig. 3: Multipartite Supply chain of Pulpwood industries in Tamil Nadu**

### 4.2.4 Bangladesh: Informal and Multi-tiered Chains

In Bangladesh, multiple layers of intermediaries increase costs while minimising producer profit. The dominant actors include Phoria, beparis, and arathdars. Bangladesh's marketing channels were lengthy and intricate due to the involvement of numerous intermediaries in the value chain analysis of agroforestry products. Some intermediaries' involvement frequently looks unnecessary; they only increase the consumer's cost and generate large marketing margins. Transporting the agroforestry products from farmer fields to retail locations accounted for the majority of the value chain's expenses. These transportation expenses significantly increased the worth of the merchandise. Furthermore, the farmers were viewed as a weaker actor in every network structure due to the absence of strong positive relationships among them. Therefore, it can be concluded from the study that while marketing, intermediary intervention, and value addition expenses were high, farmers' free and equitable access and rewards appeared to be very low in the current value chain. There are several policy possibilities that are anticipated to enhance the systems, despite the fact that the value chain analysis of agroforestry items in Bangladesh is beset by numerous issues. Establishing farmer cooperatives or a separate local organisation is urgently needed, particularly to assist farmers in selling their goods and acquiring the materials they require. To gain the right and authority over strong middlemen who control and dominate the pricing of agroforestry products, these cooperatives can drastically cut out middlemen from network structures and integrate farmers horizontally (Islam et al., 2014). A generalised product flow is depicted in Figure 4.



**Fig. 4: Agroforestry crops distribution channel in Bangladesh**

**5. Innovations and interventions**

 Through creative technological development, the highlighted research gaps as well as the related problems and limitations that existed in agroforestry, can be addressed. Technological, organisational, and marketing tactics were among these advancements. Overcoming research gaps, issues, and constraints in agroforestry has been made possible in large part by the development of innovative technologies. This development included organisational developments in marketing and technology. Due to their reliance on outdated genetic resources, traditional forestry and agroforestry techniques produced little and took a long time to harvest. A disjointed and multipartite supply chain was also the result of procedures that were founded on traditional knowledge (Buck, 1995). Traditionally, forestry and agroforestry developments relied on unimproved genetic resources, leading to low productivity and extended harvesting cycles. Likewise, management practices and agroforestry systems were largely based on traditional knowledge. The supply chain, in turn, has remained predominantly fragmented and highly unorganised.

These challenges can be effectively addressed by harnessing innovative technological solutions.

**5.1.1. Technological Innovations**

 Technological Innovations include

1. Development and Deployment of High-Yielding Short Rotation (HYSR) Clones.

 2. Miniclonal Technology.

 3. Design and Development of Multifunctional Agroforestry Model.

 4. Value addition Technology.

 5. Design and Development of Machineries for Agroforestry.

Mini-clonal technology usage has also had a revolutionary impact. Agroforestry plantations have historically depended on seed-based offspring with inconsistent and variable yields. Large-scale multiplication and genetic uniformity have been made possible by the development of mini-clonal technology, which offers a significant benefit over traditional mass multiplication techniques. A multifunctional agroforestry model that incorporates tree, agriculture, horticulture, and animal components has been designed in order to address the small size of agricultural holdings in India (Kumar et al., 2023). For farmers across a range of agroclimatic zones, this methodology guarantees sustainable revenue creation. Briquettes, a valuable industrial energy source, have been created from agroforestry wastes, such as plantation residues and agricultural crop leftovers, using value addition technology (Sharma et al., 2016).

**5.1.2. Organisational Innovations:**

The National Agroforestry Policy of India (2014) states that the
In order to accomplish policy goals in the forestry and agroforestry sectors, the consortium's formation was in line with technology-based agroforestry promotion (Kumar et al., 2021). The consortium implemented a number of organisational improvements, including the provision of superior seedlings, the establishment of plantation management facilities, the facilitation of different market outlets, loading, transportation, and felling. The Consortium of Industrial Agroforestry makes money through a variety of endeavours and functions as an independent organisation (Minz et al., 2021).

 1. Design and Deployment of Contract Tree Farming.

 2. Consortium of Industrial Agroforestry.

**5.1.3. Marketing strategies**

The implementation of technology-based value chain interventions has significantly addressed the challenges faced by farmers engaged in tree planting. One of the primary issues, the absence of a guaranteed buyback and price support, has been effectively handled through the creation of a market support structure and assurance of buyback by Consortium industries (Parthiban et al., 2023). Over the past decade, the promotion of agroforestry has garnered increased trust from both industries and farmers due to the established and expanded price support system. Business innovation played a crucial role in advancing the forestry and agroforestry land use systems.’

Farmers and other value chain partners have benefited from the significant job opportunities created by agroforestry-related activities. Regarding the environmental leviation, agroforestry has been acknowledged for its role in microclimate control and carbon sequestration, aiding in the fight against environmental problems like climate change. Despite the advancements, the value chain still faces significant obstacles, such as the lack of sufficient raw materials, heavily farmed fields with subpar seed-based offspring, undeveloped markets, a lack of awareness, and a lack of machinery in silvicultural operations. Improving the supply chain's structure, fostering direct ties between farmers and businesses, and guaranteeing dependable buyback and support prices are all necessary to meet these issues. All things considered, the promotion of value chain-based industrial agroforestry has made great progress in overcoming obstacles, raising production, and generating socioeconomic and environmental advantages.

****Such innovative technology and contract farming model implemented in Tamil Nadu are shown below in Figs. 5, 6 and 7 (Parthipan et al., 2021)

**Fig 5: Quad-partite contract tree farming model**



**Fig.6: Tripartite contract tree farming model**



**Fig. 7: Support and services by the business incubato**

# 6. Policy and Strategic Recommendations

Through creative technological development, the highlighted research gaps, as well as the related problems and limitations that existed in agroforestry, can be addressed. Technological, organisational, and marketing techniques are some of these advancements. Historically, unimproved genetic resources were used to create forestry and agroforestry, which led to low yields and lengthy felling times. Agroforestry and management techniques were also practised using indigenous knowledge. When it comes to supply chains, they are typically multipartite and quite disorganised. (Raj et al., 2013).

- Promote Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) to strengthen collective bargaining.
- Support contract farming with regulatory protection for smallholders.
- Establish state-level agroforestry marketing boards with digital platforms.
- Encourage public-private partnerships for processing, storage, and logistics infrastructure.(White et al., 2006).
- Integrate agroforestry in national and state-level climate adaptation strategies.
- Provide crop insurance and credit-linked incentives for certified tree farming.
- Revise forest produce transit regulations to facilitate interstate wood movement.

# 7. Conclusion

Agroforestry presents an untapped opportunity to meet growing timber demands, enhance rural livelihoods, and achieve climate adaptation goals. However, its true potential remains under-realised due to market inefficiencies and institutional fragmentation. Through regional case analysis, this review highlights the importance of structured, inclusive, and technologically enabled value chains. Successful examples from Tamil Nadu and lessons from Bangladesh underline the need for cooperatives, policy coherence, and investment in rural market infrastructure. Strengthening these dimensions can transform agroforestry from a marginal land use to a mainstream development strategy. All of these problems can be fixed by utilising cutting-edge technical strategies. The creation and implementation of High-Yielding Short Rotation (HYSR) clones, mini-clonal technology, multifunctional agroforestry model design and development, value addition technology and agroforestry machinery design and development. However, innovative models like contract farming and farmer cooperatives demonstrate viable pathways for reform. A well-supported, integrated value chain can deliver sustainable livelihoods while preserving ecological integrity.

Disclaimer (Artificial intelligence)

Option 1:

Author(s) hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc.) and text-to-image generators have been used during the writing or editing of this manuscript.

Option 2:

Author(s) hereby declare that generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models, etc. have been used during the writing or editing of manuscripts. This explanation will include the name, version, model, and source of the generative AI technology and as well as all input prompts provided to the generative AI technology

Details of the AI usage are given below:

1.

2.

3.

# 8. References

Anonymous. (2009). FAO. India Forestry Outlook Study. In Working Paper No. APFSOS II/WP/2009/06; Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India: *New Delhi*, India, pp:1–10.

Anonymous. (2020) Agroforestry value chains and market systems. *Agroforestry network*. pp: 1–8

Buck LE. Agroforestry policy issues and research directions in the US and less developed countries: insights and challenges from recent experience. In Agroforestry: Science, Policy and Practice. Springer Netherlands; c1995. p. 57-73

Dhar, S.K. & Gulshan Ahuja. (2001). Marketing strategies of Haryana Forest Development Corporation Ltd. For agroforestry In: Commercial and Community plantations Marketing Monitoring of Tree Products, *Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, Delhi*. Pp: 86-93.

Dhyani SK. (2018).Agroforestry in the Indian perspective. Agroforestry opportunities for enhancing resilience to climate change in rainfed areas, 12.

#  Dev, I., Ram, A., Bhaskar, A.& Chaturvedi, O.P. (2019). Role of Agroforestry in the Current Scenario,In:Agroforestry for Climate Resilience and Rural Livelihood. *Scientific publisher.* pp:2-10.

Islam, K.K., Fujiwara, T., Masakazu, T.& Noriko, S. (2014). Marketing of Agroforestry Products in Bangladesh: A Value Chain Analysis.*American Journal of Agriculture and Forestry*. pp : 135-145.

Joginder, S. & Grover, D.K. (2001). Marketing of major forest products in Punjab. In: Marketing Monitoring of Tree Products. [(Eds.) G.S. Rawat and N.S. Bisht, *FRI (Dehradhun)*, Delhi, pp.76-85.

 Kumar R, Kumar R, Karmakar S, Kumar A, Singh AK, Kumar A. (2023). Impact of Amide Fertilizer on Carbon Sequestration under the Agroforestry System in the Eastern Plateau Region of India. Sustainability. 15(12): 9775.

 Kumar R, Singh JK, Singh AK, Minz SD, Kumar NM.(2021) . Boron management in green gram (Vigna radiata L. Wilczek) under Custard Apple (Annona squamosa L.) based agri-horti system in semiarid region. Annals of Arid Zone. 60(3-4):01-05.

Parthiban, K.T.(2016). Industrial Agroforestry: A successful value chain model in Tamil Nadu, India. In Agroforestry Research Developments; Dagar, J.C., Tewari, J.C., Eds.; Nova Science Publishers Inc.: *New York, NY, USA*, pp: 523–537.

Parthiban KT, Krishnakumar N, Fernandaz CC.(2020). Forest business incubator- An innovative institution for business development in forestry and agroforestry sector in India. Indian Forester. 146:584-591.

Parthiban, K.T., Fernandaz, C.C., Sudhagar, R.J., Sekar, I., Kanna, S.U., Rajendran, P., Devanand, P.S., Vennila, S. & Kumar, N.K. (2021). Industrial Agroforestry - A Sustainable Value Chain Innovation through a Consortium Approach. *Sustainability*., 13(13):7126.

Parthiban KT, Fernandaz CC, Vishnu MJ.(2023) Agroforestry for sustaining industrial raw materials: experience from a value chain leveraged consortium model. In agroforestry for sustainable intensification of agriculture in Asia and Africa. Singapore: Springer Nature. p. 759-778.

Raj, V.S., Chinnadurai, M., Divya, M. &Narmadha, N.(2013). Markets and Marketing of Agroforestry Products in India. In: Agroforestry [(Eds.) J.R. Antony and S.B. Lal, *Scientific Publisher (India)*, pp.313-329.

Sharma N, Bohra B, Pragya N, Ciannella R, Dobie P, Lehmann S. (2016). Bioenergy from agroforestry can lead to improved food security, climate change, soil quality, and rural development. Food and Energy Security ;5(3):165-183.

White, A., Sun, X., Canby, K., Xu, J., Barr, C., Katsigris, E., Bull, G.Q., Cossalter, C.&Nilsson, S. (2006) China and the Global Market for Forest Products—Transforming Trade to Benefit Forest and Livelihoods; *Forest Trends: Washington, DC, USA*, pp: 1–112.

Jose, S., Garrett, H. E. G., Gold, M. A., Lassoie, J. P., Buck, L. E., & Current, D. (2021). Agroforestry as an integrated, multifunctional land use management strategy. *North American Agroforestry*, 1-25.

van Noordwijk, M. (2021). Concepts and methods for changing value chains: innovative tree-crop-based agroforestry systems. *I n Tree Commodities and Resilient Green Economies in Africa. Edite d by Minang PA, Duguma LA, van Noordwijk M. World Agroforestr y (ICRAF)*.

Estoque, R. C., Dasgupta, R., Winkler, K., Avitabile, V., Johnson, B. A., Myint, S. W., ... & Lasco, R. D. (2022). Spatiotemporal pattern of global forest change over the past 60 years and the forest transition theory. *Environmental Research Letters*, *17*(8), 084022.

Jung, D. R., & Vendrametto, O. (2025). Agroforestry for Food Security and Public Health: A Comprehensive Review. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, *22*(4), 645.

Leakey, R. R. (2020). A re-boot of tropical agriculture benefits food production, rural economies, health, social justice and the environment. *Nature Food*, *1*(5), 260-265.

Singh, A. K., Kumar, N. M., Singh, B. K., Agnihotri, D., & Karada, M. S. (2023). Incorporating agroforestry approaches into commodity value chains: A review. *The Pharma Innovation Journal*, 12 (7), 1611-1618.

Selvaraj, K., A.Bharathi, J.Karthikeyan, Vethamoni, P., P.Sivakumar, & A.Velayutham. (2024). Optimization of High-Density Planting Configurations for Poovan Banana (Musa spp.) in Coconut-Based Agroforestry Systems of the Cauvery Delta Zone. *Journal of Experimental Agriculture International*, *46*(12), 117–122.