

Communal grazing management (

Using benchmarks as demonstration of NRM strategies. Camp system vs. Open system.

Rangeland management of communal grazing land, to improve grazing capacity by applying rotation.

Benchmarks were identified and monitored to see how the production and vegetation would change if proper management was applied to a specific area. The benchmarks will only be grazed in the winter and rested in summer. The benchmarks were constructed with goat-proof fencing. Benchmarks will illustrate how grazing land can improve with the right management system.

system. Monitoring of vegetation is done twice a year.



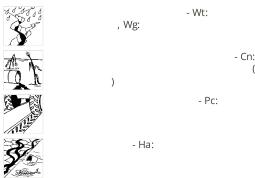
: Kudumane, North West Province,











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Technology

Location: Maketlele. North West Province

Technical knowledge required for field staff / advisors: moderate

Technical knowledge required for land users: moderate

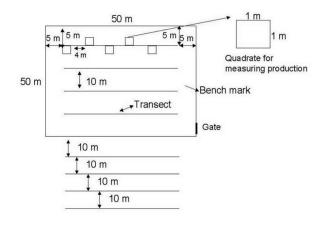
Main technical functions: control of raindrop splash, control of dispersed runoff: retain / trap, control of dispersed runoff: impede / retard, control of concentrated runoff: retain / trap, control of concentrated runoff: impede / retard, improvement of ground cover, increase of surface roughness, improvement of topsoil structure (compaction), increase in organic matter, increase of infiltration, increase of groundwater level / recharge of groundwater, reduction in wind speed, increase in soil fertility, improvement of soil structure

Secondary technical functions: control of concentrated runoff: drain / divert, water spreading, sediment retention / trapping, sediment harvesting

Change of land use type: Area divided into camps.

Layout change according to natural and human environment: Camps, benchmarks, fences constructed.

Other type of management: Rotational grazing.



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Cost of transport depends on the fuel price. The sites are situated far from accommodation. Maintenance of fences and soil analysis.

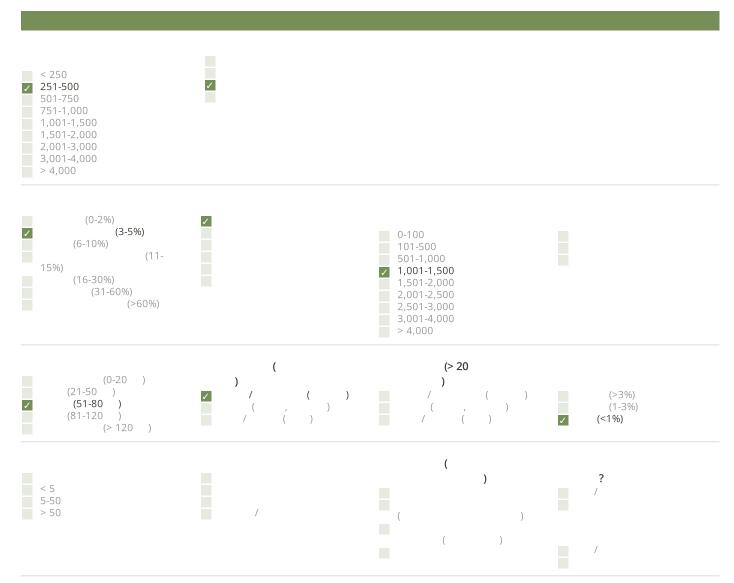
1. Area divided into camps. ( / : 6 months)
2. Identification and construction of benchmarks. ( / : 1 month)
3. Initial survey. ( / : 1 week)
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| | | | () | () | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------|--------|--------|--|
| Constructing benchmarks | persons/day/ha | 133,0 | 3,2 | 425,6 | |
| Fencing material | ha | 1,0 | 914,64 | 914,64 | |
| Transport (10-7km/l) | ha | 1,0 | 67,07 | 67,07 | |
| | | | | | |

1. Further surveys. (/ : 2 weeks / twice a year)
2. Data analysis. (/ : 3 months / after each survey)
3. Establishing a gradient. (/ : 2 weeks / once)

4. Maintenance of fencing. (/ : continued / when necessary)

| | | | | | % |
|----------------------------|----------------|------|--------|--------|---|
| | | | () | () | |
| | | | | | |
| Maintenance and monitoring | persons/day/ha | 10,0 | 3,2 | 32,0 | |
| | | | | | |
| Paper bags | ha | 1,0 | 8,05 | 8,05 | |
| Data sheet | ha | 1,0 | 1,0 | 1,0 | |
| Transport (10-7km/l) | ha | 1,0 | 129,27 | 129,27 | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |





/ 1-10% 11-50% > 50% 2 0-10% 11-50% 51-90% 91-100%

?

: / / :
• Improved rangelands.

• Cattle must be reduced Improve rangeland - larger carrying capacity

• The committed ADC-manager • Community participation Give more information

How can they be sustained / enhanced? Meetings

• The maintenance of benchmarks as examples.

Editors

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 : 27
 2011
 : 21
 2019

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https://qcat.wocat.net/km/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_1382/

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Approaches: Communal stakeholders https://qcat.wocat.net/km/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_2339/

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