



Intercropping of mungbean between orange trees on the mountainous area of Cambodia (Mr.Sok Pheak)

Intercropping of orange trees with mungbean in mountainous areas (វាំងប្រឡាយ)

Intercropping

តម្លៃប្រយោជន៍

Intercropping of mungbean between orange trees improves soil fertility and generates income before the orange trees bear fruit.

Agroforestry is a farming practice that can involve growing of a mixture of woody perennials like trees, shrubs, palms, bamboos, etc. with crops and/or animals, on the same land-management units. Agroforestry systems play an important role in ecological and economical interactions between the different land use components (Lundgren and Raintree, 1982). It represents an interface between agriculture and forestry, and encompasses mixed land-use practices. Agroforestry systems are composed of three attributes:

1. Productivity (improved tree products, yields of associated crops, reduction of cropping system inputs, and increased labor use efficiency);
2. Sustainability (beneficial effects of woody perennials);
3. Adaptability (MoE/Adaptation Fund/UNEP, 2016).

In Cambodia, mungbean grows throughout the whole year almost, depending on the moisture factor. Mungbean is short maturity crop which can be grown both in sloping upland and in lowland areas. In upland areas farmers usually plant their second crop in August and harvest it in October. Mungbean is a crop that can be grown on many soil types, but grows best on alluvial, sandy, and volcanic soils which well drained containing high levels of nutrients (incl. N, P, K, Ca, Mg) and organic matter (MAFF, 2005). Mungbean crop duration depends on the variety, with short-term, medium-term and long-term being harvested between 60-65 days, 65-75 days, and 75-80 days, respectively.

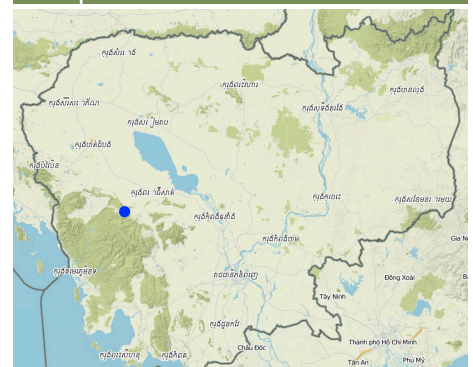
Mungbean residues can make an active contribution to improvement of soil quality through nitrogen fixation and subsequent incorporation of this nitrogen into the soil after root and nodule degeneration by Rhizobium bacteria. The incorporation of the organic root material also improves the soil structure (MAFF, 2005, Chadha, 2010, IRRI-CIMMYT Alliance, 2009). The taproot of the mungbean can penetrate the soil to a depth of 50-60 centimeters. Sometimes, some land users grow mungbean as a green manure crop specifically to improve soil quality (Tauch Ung, 2010).

Mr. Chea Sarith is one example of land user who practices intercropping of orange trees with mungbean since 2013. The main purpose is to improve soil fertility, to prevent soil erosion, and to generate income before the orange trees provide fruit. In addition, it eases the weed control. After the harvest the farmer leaves the plant residues on the soil to provide organic matter. With the objective not to harm the roots of the orange trees, he avoids tilling the soil. In general, mungbean grows twice a season depending on the rainfall distribution and soil moisture.

The average yield of direct seeded mungbean as an intercrop between orange trees is about 1,200 kg/ha (harvested 3 times per crop). If mungbean is grown as a single crop the yield is usually ranges from 1,300 to 1,400 kg/ha. The market price for mungbean grain is usually about 4,500 to 5,000 Riel/kg.

Before planting orange trees the soil requires two turns of ploughing. After first ploughing the soil should dry during 1-2 months, before it can be ploughed again by a wheel harrow. Orange trees then are planted in rows into pits of 1 m x 1 m, with a depth of 70-80 cm. The spacing between the trees, as well as between the rows is usually 6 meters. Before planting, the orange tree seedlings (bought from outside) are usually kept at the farm site for 15 to 20 days, which to allow them to adapt to the conditions of the growing environment. The farmer installed a water pipe in the underground to irrigate the fruit orchard. The nearby stream serves as water source. After the tree plantation, mungbean is sown by direct seeding on the remaining bare soil. This is done by putting 3 to 4 seeds into the seed holes (3 to 4 cm sowing depth at a plant spacing of 20 cm and a row spacing of 30 cm. After harvest the residues of the mungbean plants are squashed by machine and left to rot on the soil surface until is the next mungbean cycle starts by direct seeding.

សំណាក



សំណាក: Phnum Kravanh of Cambodia., Ongkrong Village, Samrong Commune, Phnum Kravanh District, Pursat Province., វាំងប្រឡាយ

ចំនួន ដំណាំ ប្រើប្រាស់ ដើម្បី ពង្រីក ដំណាំ: ដំណាំ ពង្រីក

ការតភ្ជាប់ដំណាំ ប្រើប្រាស់ ដើម្បី ពង្រីក ដំណាំ: 103.58329, 12.3103

ការប្រើប្រាស់ដី: ប្រើប្រាស់ដី ប្រភេទ ដី ឈើ: ប្រភេទ ដី ឈើ (approx. < 0.1 ហិកតា (10 ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ))

ប្រភេទដី: ប្រភេទដី ប្រភេទដី ប្រភេទដី

ឆ្នាំប្រើប្រាស់ដី: 2013

ប្រភេទដី: ប្រភេទដី ប្រភេទដី ប្រភេទដី

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Orange Trees (Mr. Sok Pheak)



Mungbean during maturity. (Mr. Sok Pheak)

ການໄຈ້ແຍກເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ

ຈຸດປະສົງຕົ້ນຕໍ

- ປັບປຸງ ການຜະລິດ
- ຫຼຸດຜ່ອນ, ປ້ອງກັນ, ຝົນຟຸ ການເຊື່ອມໂຊມຂອງດິນ
- ການອະນຸລັກ ລະບົບນິເວດ
- ປົກປັກຮັກສາ / ນໍ້າຝົນທີ່ - ປະສົມປະສານກັບ ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີອື່ນໆ
- ປົກປັກຮັກສາ / ການປັບປຸງຊີວະນາໆພັນ
- ຫຼຸດຜ່ອນຄວາມສ່ຽງ ທາງ ໄພພິບັດທໍາມະຊາດ
- ປັບຕົວຕໍ່ກັບການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຟ້າອາກາດ / ທີ່ຮ້າຍແຮງ ແລະ ຜົນກະທົບ
- ຫຼຸດຜ່ອນຜົນກະທົບ ຈາກການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຟ້າອາກາດ
- ສ້າງຜົນກະທົບ ທາງເສດຖະກິດ ທີ່ເປັນປະໂຫຍດ
- ສ້າງຜົນກະທົບ ທີ່ເປັນທາງບວກ ໃຫ້ແກ່ສັງຄົມ

ການນໍາໃຊ້ດິນ

ການນໍາໃຊ້ດິນ ປະສົມພາຍໃນພື້ນທີ່ດຽວກັນ: ແມ່ນ - ກະສິກໍາ-ປ່າໄມ້ ແບບປະສົມປະສານ



ດິນທີ່ປູກພືດ

- ການປູກພືດປະຈໍາປີ: ພືດຕະກູນຖົ່ວ ແລະ ຖົ່ວປະເພດອື່ນໆ
- ເປັນໄມ້ຍືນດິນ ແລະ ໄມ້ຜຸມ ຈາກການປູກພືດ: □ າກນາວ

ຈໍານວນ ລະດູການ ປູກໃນປີ: 1

ການສະໜອງນໍ້າ

- ນໍ້າຝົນ
- ປະສົມປະສານ ກັນລະຫວ່າງ ນໍ້າຝົນ ແລະ ນໍ້າຊົນລະປະທານ
- ນໍ້າໃຊ້ ນໍ້າຊົນລະປະທານ ພຽງຢ່າງດຽວ

ຈຸດປະສົງທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບການເຊື່ອມໂຊມຂອງດິນ

- ປ້ອງກັນການເຊື່ອມໂຊມຂອງດິນ
- ຫຼຸດຜ່ອນການເຊື່ອມໂຊມຂອງດິນ
- ການຝົນຟຸ / ຝົນຟຸດິນທີ່ຊຸດໂຊມ
- ປັບຕົວຕໍ່ການເຊື່ອມໂຊມຂອງດິນ
- ບໍ່ສາມາດໃຊ້ໄດ້

ການເຊື່ອມໂຊມ ທີ່ຕ້ອງໄດ້ເອົາໃຈໃສ່



ດິນເຊາະເຈືອນ ໂດຍລົມ - ການສູນເສຍຊັ້ນປູດິນ



ການເຊື່ອມໂຊມ ຂອງດິນ ທາງເຄມີ - Cn: ຄວາມອຸດົມສົມບູນ ລົດປ່ອຍ ຖອຍລົງ ແລະ ສານອິນຊີວິດຖຸລິດລົງ (ບໍ່ແມ່ນສາເຫດມາຈາກການເຊາະເຈືອນ)



ການເຊື່ອມໂຊມ ຂອງດິນ ທາງກາຍະພາບ - Pc: ການອັດແປ້ນ



ການເຊື່ອມໂຊມ ທາງຊີວະພາບ - Bc: ການຫຼຸດຜ່ອນການປົກຫຸ້ມຂອງພືດ, BI: ການສູນເສຍ ຈຸລິນຊີໃນດິນ

ກຸ່ມການຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ

- ກະສິກໍາ-ປ່າໄມ້ ແບບປະສົມປະສານ
- ການປັບປຸງດິນ / ພືດຄຸ້ມດິນ

ມາດຕະການ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ



ມາດຕະການ ທາງການກະສິກໍາ - A1: ພືດ / ການປົກຫຸ້ມຂອງດິນ, A3: ການບໍາລຸງຮັກສາຊັ້ນປູດິນ

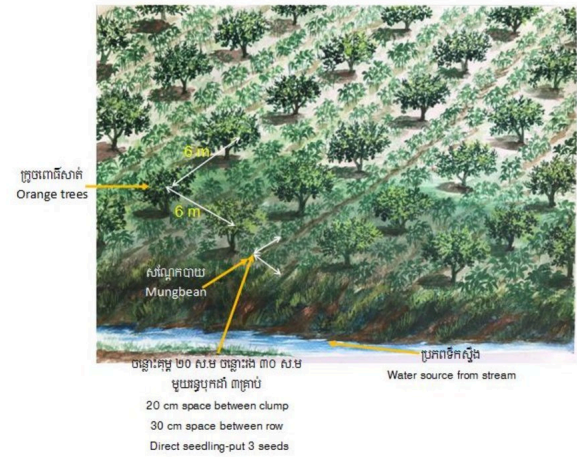


ມາດຕະການໂຄງສ້າງ - S7: ອຸປະກອນເກັບຮັກສາ, ສະໄໝ ອັງໂກ, ຊົນລະປະທານ

ເທັກນິກການແຕ້ມຮູບ

ຂໍ້ກໍານົດທາງເທັກນິກ

The area of implementing this technology is 4 hectares with 1096 orange trees. The pit of planting orange trees is 1m x 1m, with a depth of 70-80 cm. The spacing between trees and between rows is usually 6 meters to get enough sunlight. The mungbean is planted by direct seedling by inserting 3 to 4 seeds per hole (the hole is 3-4 cm in depth). The spacing between the holes is 20 cm and the row spacing is 30 cm. The farmer of this farm also installed an irrigation system by setting up a pipe under the ground.



Author: Mr. Khoun Sophal

ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ບຳລຸງຮັກສາ: ກິດຈະກຳ, ວັດຖຸດິບ ແລະ ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ

ການຄຳນວນ ປັດໃຈການຜະລິດ ແລະ ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ

- ຄິດໄລ່ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ: ຕໍ່ພື້ນທີ່ ທີ່ໄດ້ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ (ຂະໜາດ ພື້ນທີ່ 4 ເຮັກຕາ)
- ສະກຸນເງິນທີ່ໃຊ້ສຳລັບການຄິດໄລ່ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ: KHR (Riel)
- ອັດຕາແລກປ່ຽນ (ເປັນເງິນ ໂດລາ): 1 USD = 4000.0 KHR (Riel)
- ຄ່າແຮງງານສະເລ່ຍ ຂອງການຈ້າງແຮງງານຕໍ່ມື້: 20000

ປັດໄຈທີ່ສຳຄັນສຸດທີ່ສົ່ງຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ

The establishment of an orange tree orchard requires a lot of money.

ກິດຈະກຳການສ້າງຕັ້ງ

1. Clear degraded forest (ໄລຍະເວລາ / ຄວາມຖີ່: January)
2. Clear the termite mound to flatten the area (ໄລຍະເວລາ / ຄວາມຖີ່: Dry season)
3. Drying the soil by sunlight (ໄລຍະເວລາ / ຄວາມຖີ່: Dry season)
4. Buy orange trees and adapt them to the condition of the area (ໄລຍະເວລາ / ຄວາມຖີ່: Dry season)
5. Planting orange trees (ໄລຍະເວລາ / ຄວາມຖີ່: August)

ປັດໄຈນຳເຂົ້າໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ (per 4 hectares)

ລະບຸ ປັດໄຈ ນຳເຂົ້າ ໃນການຜະລິດ	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ປະລິມານ	ຕົ້ນທຶນ ຕໍ່ ຫົວໜ່ວຍ (KHR (Riel))	ຕົ້ນທຶນທັງໝົດ ຂອງປັດໄຈ ນຳເຂົ້າ ໃນການ ຜະລິດ (KHR (Riel))	% ຂອງຕົ້ນທຶນ ທັງໝົດ ທີ່ຜູ້ນຳ ໃຊ້ທຶນ ໃຊ້ ຈ່າຍເອງ
ແຮງງານ					
Clear the degraded forest soil	Person-day	80.0	2000.0	160000.0	100.0
Collect the residue of forest and then burn	Person-day	60.0	20000.0	1200000.0	100.0
Clear 40 termite mounds in 4 hectares	Person-day	48.0	20000.0	960000.0	100.0
Hire labor to carry the soil of termite mound to put in the hole of orange tree for planting	Person-day	180.0	20000.0	3600000.0	100.0
ອຸປະກອນ					
Grass cutting machine	piece	2.0	1200000.0	2400000.0	100.0
Two wheel tractor	piece	1.0	12000000.0	12000000.0	100.0
ວັດສະດຸໃນການປູກ					
Orange seedlings	seedling	1026.0	6000.0	6156000.0	100.0
ວັດສະດຸກໍ່ສ້າງ					
Pumping machine	piece	1.0	1200000.0	1200000.0	100.0
Irrigation system such as big tube, small tube etc	set	1.0	8000000.0	8000000.0	100.0
ອື່ນໆ					
Planting orange trees	Person-day	51.0	20000.0	1020000.0	100.0
Pesticide sprayer machine	piece	3.0	600000.0	1800000.0	100.0
Spraying pesticide hand pump sprayer	piece	1.0	280000.0	280000.0	100.0
ຕົ້ນທຶນທັງໝົດ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ				38'776'000.0	
ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍທັງໝົດ ສຳລັບການສ້າງຕັ້ງເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ເປັນສະກຸນເງິນໂດລາ				9'694.0	

ກິດຈະກຳບຳລຸງຮັກສາ

1. Watering during dry season in the first year of planting orange trees (ໄລຍະເວລາ / ຄວາມຖີ່: Two times per day during dry season)
2. Spraying pesticides when there is present of insects on orange trees (ໄລຍະເວລາ / ຄວາມຖີ່: Spray once time per season)
3. Pruning some branches of orange trees (ໄລຍະເວລາ / ຄວາມຖີ່: When the orange trees 2 years (One year cut some branches once time))
4. Apply organic fertilizer for the orange trees (ໄລຍະເວລາ / ຄວາມຖີ່: When the orange trees are 4 years)
5. Spray against weeds (ໄລຍະເວລາ / ຄວາມຖີ່: Spray once time per half month.)
6. Spray pesticides on mungbean plants (ໄລຍະເວລາ / ຄວາມຖີ່: When mungbean flowering)
7. Direct seeding of mungbean (ໄລຍະເວລາ / ຄວາມຖີ່: August)

ປັດໄຈນຳເຂົ້າໃນການບຳລຸງຮັກສາ ແລະ ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ (per 4 hectares)

ລະບຸ ປັດໃຈ ນຳເຂົ້າ ໃນການຜະລິດ	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ປະລິມານ	ຕົ້ນທຶນ ຕໍ່ ຫົວໜ່ວຍ (KHR (Riel))	ຕົ້ນທຶນທັງໝົດ ຂອງປັດໃຈ ຂາເຂົ້າ ໃນການ ຜະລິດ (KHR (Riel))	% ຂອງຕົ້ນທຶນ ທັງໝົດ ທີ່ຜູ້ນຳ ໃຊ້ທຶນ ໃຊ້ ຈ່າຍເອງ
ແຮງງານ					
Watering the orange trees	Person-day	11.0	20000.0	220000.0	100.0
Pruning some branches of orange trees	Person-day	100.0	20000.0	2000000.0	100.0
Hire labor to spray pesticides	Person-day	8.0	20000.0	160000.0	100.0
Hire labor to harvest mungbean when mature	Person-day	120.0	20000.0	2400000.0	100.0
ວັດສະດຸໃນການປູກ					
Mungbean seed (1 hectare need 25 kg of mungbean) seeds)	hectare	4.0	312500.0	1250000.0	100.0
ຝຸ່ນ ແລະ ຢາຊີວະພາບ					
Pesticides for orange trees	bottle	4.0	40000.0	160000.0	100.0
Chemicals for improving of stem of mungbean	package	60.0	1500.0	90000.0	100.0
Pesticide to kill worms on mungbean	bottle	2.0	40000.0	80000.0	100.0
ອື່ນໆ					
Direct seeding of mungbean	Person-day	56.0	20000.0	1120000.0	100.0
ຕົ້ນທຶນທັງໝົດ ທີ່ໃຊ້ໃນການບຳລຸງຮັກສາ ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ				7'480'000.0	
ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍທັງໝົດ ສຳລັບການຍົວລະບັດຮກສາເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ເປັນສະກຸນເງິນໂດລາ				1'870.0	

ສະພາບແວດລ້ອມທຳມະຊາດ

ສະເລ່ຍປະລິມານນ້ຳຝົນປະຈຳປີ

< 250 ມິລີແມັດ

251-500 ມິລີແມັດ

501-750 ມິລີແມັດ

751-1,000 ມິລີແມັດ

1,001-1,500 ມິລີແມັດ

1,501-2,000 ມິລີແມັດ

2,001-3,000 ມິລີແມັດ

3,001-4,000 ມິລີແມັດ

> 4,000 ມິລີແມັດ

ເຂດກະສິກຳ-ສະພາບອາກາດ

ຄວາມຊຸ່ມ

ເຄິ່ງຄວາມຊຸ່ມ

ເຄິ່ງແຫ້ງແລ້ງ

ແຫ້ງແລ້ງ

ຂໍ້ມູນຈຳເພາະກ່ຽວກັບສະພາບອາກາດ

ປະລິມານນ້ຳຝົນສະເລ່ຍຕໍ່ປີເປັນມິລີແມັດ: 1225.7

In 2015 the annual rainfall is 1225.7 mm, in 2014 is 1128.1 and in 2013 is 1316 mm.

ຊື່ຂອງສະຖານີອຸຕຸນິຍົມ: Ministry of water resources and meteorology, 2015

ຄວາມຄ້ອຍຊັນ

ຝົນທີຮາບພຽງ (0-2%)

ອ່ອນ (3-5 %)

ປານກາງ (6-10 %)

ມ້ວນ (11-15 %)

ເນີນ(16-30%)

ຊັນ (31-60%)

ຊັນຫຼາຍ (>60%)

ຮູບແບບຂອງດິນ

ຜູ້ພຽງ / ຫຼືພຽງ

ສັນຜູ

ເປັນຜູ

ເນີນຜູ

ຕີນຜູ

ຮ່ອມຜູ

ລະດັບຄວາມສູງ

0-100 ແມັດ a.s.l.

101-500 ແມັດ a.s.l.

501-1,000 ແມັດ a.s.l.

1,001-1,500 ແມັດ a.s.l.

1,501-2,000 ແມັດ a.s.l.

2,001-2,500 ແມັດ a.s.l.

2,501-3,000 ແມັດ a.s.l.

3,001-4,000 ແມັດ a.s.l.

> 4,000 ແມັດ a.s.l.

ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີໄດ້ຖືກນຳໃຊ້ໃນ

ລັກສະນະສວດ

ລັກສະນະກີວ

ບໍ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ

ຄວາມເລິກຂອງດິນ

ຕື້ນຫຼາຍ (0-20 ຊັງຕີແມັດ)

ຕື້ນ (21-50 ຊຕມ)

ເລິກປານກາງ (51-80 ຊຕມ)

ເລິກ (81-120 ຊມ)

ເລິກຫຼາຍ (> 120 cm)

ໂຄງສ້າງຂອງດິນ (ເທິງໜ້າດິນ)

ຫຍາບ / ເບົາ (ດິນຊາຍ)

ປານກາງ (ດິນ ົ່ງວດິນໂຄນ)

ບາງລະອຽດ / ໼ກ (ົ່ງ ົ່ງ)

ໂຄງສ້າງຂອງດິນ (ເລິກລົງ 20 ຊັງຕີແມັດ)

ຫຍາບ / ເບົາ (ດິນຊາຍ)

ປານກາງ (ດິນ ົ່ງວດິນໂຄນ)

ບາງລະອຽດ / ໼ກ (ົ່ງ ົ່ງ)

ທາດອິນຊີຢູ່ເທິງໜ້າດິນ

ສູງ (> 3 %)

ປານກາງ (1-3 %)

ຕໍ່າ (<1 %)

ນ້ຳໃຕ້ດິນ

ເທິງຊັ້ນ ໼ດິນ

< 5 ແມັດ

5-50 ແມັດ

> 50 ແມັດ

ມີນ້ຳໜ້າດິນ

ເກີນ

ດີ

ປານກາງ

ຫຼຸກຍາກ / ບໍ່ມີ

ຄຸນນະພາບນ້ຳ (ການຮັກສາ)

ມີນ້ຳດື່ມ

ບໍ່ມີນ້ຳດື່ມ (ຮຽກຮ້ອງໃຫ້ມີການ ບຳບັດນ້ຳ)

ນຳໃຊ້ເຂົ້າໃນການຜະລິດກະສິກຳ ພຽງຢ່າງດຽວ (ຊົນລະປະທານ)

ຜິດປົກກະຕິ

ຄຸນນະພາບນ້ຳ ົ່ງ ົ່ງ ົ່ງ ົ່ງ ົ່ງ

ດິນເຄັມເປັນບັນຫາບໍ່?

ແມ່ນ

ບໍ່ແມ່ນ

ການເກີດນ້ຳຖ້ວມ

ແມ່ນ

ບໍ່ແມ່ນ

ຄວາມຫຼາກຫຼາຍຂອງຊະນິດ

ສູງ

ປານກາງ

ຕໍ່າ

ຄວາມຫຼາກຫຼາຍຂອງສິ່ງທີມີຊີວິດ

ສູງ

ປານກາງ

ຕໍ່າ

ຄຸນລັກສະນະຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີດິນການນຳໃຊ້ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ

ການວາງແນວທາງຕະຫຼາດ

ກຸ້ມຕີນເອງ (ພໍພຽງ)

ປະສົມປົນເປ(ກຸ້ມຕີນເອງ/ເປັນສິນຄ້າ)

ການຄ້າ / ຕະຫຼາດ

ລາຍຮັບທີ່ໄດ້ມາຈາກກິດຈະກຳອື່ນໆ ທີ່ບໍ່ແມ່ນການຜະລິດກະສິກຳ

ລະດັບຄວາມຮັ່ງມີ

ຫຼຸກຍາກຫຼາຍ

ຫຼຸກຍາກ

ສະເລ່ຍ

ຮັ່ງມີ

ລະດັບຂອງການເປັນເປັນກິນຈັກ

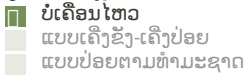
ການໃຊ້ແຮງງານຄົນ

ສັດລາກແກ່

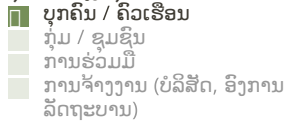
ເຄື່ອງກິນຈັກ



ຢູ່ປະຈຳ ຫຼື ເລື່ອນ



ບຸກຄົນ ຫຼື ກຸ່ມ



ເພດ



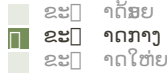
ອາຍຸ



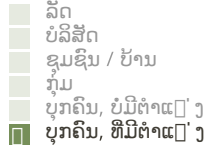
ເຂດພື້ນທີ່ການນຳໃຊ້ຕົວເຮືອນ



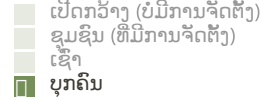
ຂະໜາດ



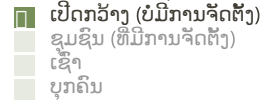
ເຈົ້າຂອງພືດ



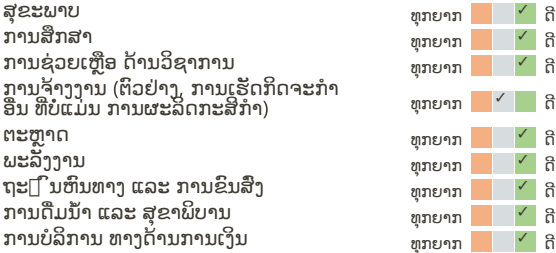
ສິດທິການນຳໃຊ້ພືດ



ສິດທິການນຳໃຊ້ນ້ຳ



ການເຂົ້າເຖິງການບໍລິການ ແລະ ພື້ນຖານໂຄງລ່າງ



ຜົນກະທົບ

ຜົນກະທົບທາງສັງຄົມ ແລະ ເສດຖະກິດ

ຜົນຜະລິດ



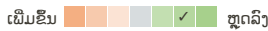
The soil fertility was improved, so that the crop production increased steadily. In addition, the farmer now doesn't grow only orange trees, but he also grows mungbean.

ຄຸນນະພາບຂອງພືດ



The residues of mungbean contain many nutrients, which is suitable for getting good crop quality.

ຄວາມສ່ຽງ ຕໍ່ຜົນຜະລິດ



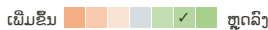
As the farmer plants more than one crop on the plot now, it reduces the production failure. This means that farmer get income from mungbeans before the orange trees provide fruits. The better weed control also reduces insects, which could be harmful to the crop.

ຄວາມໝັ້ນຄົງຂອງຜົນຜະລິດ



There are mungbean and orange trees, now.

ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ ປັດໄຈນຳເຂົ້າ ໃນການຜະລິດກະສິກຳ



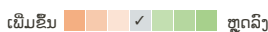
Reduced chemical fertilizers on orange trees and mungbean, because after harvesting mungbean residues are kept on the soil which is very good green manure for soil.

ລາຍຮັບ ຈາກການຜະລິດ



The farm income increases considerably due the intercropping system, as both mungbean and orange trees provide yield. In addition, mungbeans provide yield two times per year. Last but not least , mungbean play a key role as green manure which reduces the input of chemical fertilizers and therefore cost.

ມີວຽກງານ




The mungbean and orange tree cultivation does not consume much of labor force because he doesn't have to spend a lot of time for weeding (as instead of weed mungbeans cover the soil now). On the other hand, the farmer mentioned that the orange plantation is time consuming at the beginning, when the orange trees has to

be planted. As well the mungbean need more time at the moment when the plot has to be prepared for first direct seedling. But the technology as a whole entails not a lot of maintenance workload as he uses machinery such as pesticide sprayer machine and mungbean squash machine to facilitate the labor.


ຜົນກະທົບທາງສັງຄົມ ວັດທະນະທຳ

ການຄ້າປະກັນ ສະບຽງອາຫານ / ກຸ້ມຢູ່ກຸ້ມກິນ

ຫຼຸດຜ່ອນ  ປັບປຸງ


The diversification of the crops (oranges and mungbean) has considerably raised the income and therefore strongly prevent food insecurity situations.

ສະພາບທາງດ້ານສຸຂະພາບ

ຮ້າຍແຮງຂີ້ນ  ປັບປຸງ


The reduction of chemical fertilizer and pesticides provides safer products that improves the health situation. In addition, mungbean and orange fruit deliver many nutrition benefits to human health.

ສະຖາບັນ ການຈັດຕັ້ງຊຸມຊົນ

ຈຸດອ່ອນ  ຈຸດແຂງ

He has joined the orange trees community to sell the orange fruits. Many researches are convinced of his success and the tastiness of his oranges; as for example researchers from the District Office of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Phnum Kravanh, Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Pursat etc.”

ຄວາມຮູ້ກ່ຽວກັບ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ / ການເຊື່ອມໂຊມຂອງດິນ

ຫຼຸດຜ່ອນ  ປັບປຸງ

By doing the farmer learned that degraded soil can be rehabilitated by the mean of mungbean residues acting as green manure. And from the moment the soil is rehabilitated he can see that this green manure prevents soil degradation at high degree.

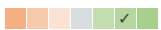
ຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ລະບົບນິເວດ

ຄວາມຊຸ່ມຂອງດິນ

ຫຼຸດລົງ  ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ

Mungbean and orange trees keep the soil moisture, prevent the evaporation to the atmosphere.

ການປົກຄຸມຂອງດິນ

ຫຼຸດຜ່ອນ  ປັບປຸງ

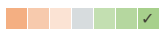
Orange trees and mainly the mungbean intercrop cover the soil almost entirely all year around.

ການອັດແປ້ນຂອງດິນ

ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ  ຫຼຸດຜ່ອນ

The residue of mungbean reduce soil compact by improving the soil structure through providing organic matter to the soil. The increased amount of soil organisms make the soil less compact.

ອິນຊີວິດໃນດິນ / ຢູ່ລຸ່ມຊັ້ນດິນ C

ຫຼຸດລົງ  ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ

The residues of mungbean left on the soil after harvesting are transformed to organic matter by the process of decay and therefore contribute essentially to increased soil organic matter.

ການປົກຫຸ້ມຂອງພືດ

ຫຼຸດລົງ  ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ

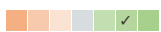
Orange trees and mungbeans are the vegetation cover to avoid bare land, so the sunlight will not come directly to the the soil.

ຄວາມຫຼາກຫຼາຍຂອງພືດ

ຫຼຸດລົງ  ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ

There is more than one crop (orange trees and mungbean).

ສາຍຝັນ ທີ່ເປັນປະໂຫຍດ (ນົກລ່າ, ຂີ້ກະເດືອນ, ຜູ້ປະສົມເກສອນ)

ຫຼຸດລົງ  ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ

Now, the soil is somewhat richer in termites, ants, earthworms, crickets ect.

ຄວາມຫຼາກຫຼາຍ ທາງດ້ານທີ່ຢູ່ອາໄສ ຂອງສິ່ງທີ່ມີຊີວິດ

ຫຼຸດລົງ  ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ

Orange trees and mungbean cultivation promote soil organisms in the habitat.

ຜົນກະທົບນອກສະຖານທີ່

ການວິເຄາະຕົ້ນທຶນ ແລະ ຜົນປະໂຫຍດ

ຜົນປະໂຫຍດເນື້ອທຽບກັບຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍໃນການສ້າງຕັ້ງ

ຜົນຕອບແທນ ໃນໄລຍະສັ້ນ

ຜົນກະທົບທາງລົບ  ຜົນກະທົບທາງບວກ

ຜົນຕອບແທນ ໃນໄລຍະຍາວ

ຜົນກະທົບທາງລົບ

ຜົນກະທົບທາງບວກຫຼາຍ

ຜົນປະໂຫຍດເມື່ອທຽບກັບຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍບໍາລຸງຮັກສາ

ຜົນຕອບແທນ ໃນໄລຍະສັ້ນ

ຜົນຕອບແທນ ໃນໄລຍະຍາວ

ຜົນກະທົບທາງລົບ

ຜົນກະທົບທາງບວກຫຼາຍ

When the orange trees grow bigger, it will provide very high income.

ການປ່ຽນແປງສະພາບດິນຟ້າອາກາດ

ການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຟ້າອາກາດ ເທື່ອລະກ້າວ

ອຸນຫະພູມປະຈຳປີ ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ

ອຸນຫະພູມລະດູການ ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ

ອຸນຫະພູມລະດູການ ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ

ປະລິມານນ້ຳຝົນປະຈຳປີ ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ

ປະລິມານນ້ຳຝົນຕາມລະດູການ ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ

ບໍ່ດີຈັກຢ່າງ

ບໍ່ດີຈັກຢ່າງ

ບໍ່ດີຈັກຢ່າງ

ບໍ່ດີຈັກຢ່າງ

ບໍ່ດີຈັກຢ່າງ

ບໍ່ດີຈັກຢ່າງ

ດີຫຼາຍ

ດີຫຼາຍ

ດີຫຼາຍ

ດີຫຼາຍ

ດີຫຼາຍ

ດີຫຼາຍ

ລະດູການ: ຄວາມຊຸ່ມ / ລະດູຝົນ

ລະດູການ: ລະດູແລ້ງ

ລະດູການ: ຄວາມຊຸ່ມ / ລະດູຝົນ

ການຍອມຮັບ ແລະ ການປັບຕົວ

ອັດຕາສ່ວນຂອງຜູ້ຊົມໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນໃນເຂດພື້ນທີ່ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຮອງເອົາເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ

ກໍລະນີດຽວ / ການທົດລອງ

1-10%

11-50%

> 50%

ທັງໝົດນັ້ນ ມີໃຜແຕ່ທີ່ສາມາດປັບຕົວຕໍ່ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ, ມີຈັກຄົນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການກະຕຸກຊຸກຍູ້ ແລະ ອຸປະກອນ?

0-10%

11-50%

51-90%

91-100%

ໄດ້ມີການຕັດແປງເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ເພື່ອປັບໃຫ້ເຂົ້າກັບເງື່ອນໄຂການປ່ຽນແປງບໍ?

- ແມ່ນ
- ບໍ່ແມ່ນ

ໄດ້ປ່ຽນແປງເງື່ອນໄຂຫຍັງແດ່?

- ການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຟ້າອາກາດ / ຮ້າຍແຮງ
- ຕະຫຼາດມີການປ່ຽນແປງ
- ມີແຮງງານ (ຕົວຢ່າງ, ເນື່ອງຈາກການເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍແຮງງານ)

ບົດສະຫຼຸບ ແລະ ບົດຮຽນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບ

- ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ
- Get income from the mungbean before orange trees provide fruit as a potential source of income.
 - The residues from the mungbean plants help to improve soil fertility.
 - The potential market of orange tree fruits is good, with traders buying directly from producers at the farm.

- ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ່ອນຂີ້ມູນເອງ
- Residues of mungbean improve soil fertility, reduce soil degradation and help rehabilitate the degraded land.
 - In the initial 3 to 4 years of growth of orange trees it is important to grow short term crops like mungbean to provide an income source.

- ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂໍ້ເສຍ / ຄວາມສັງງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນວິທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ
- Orange trees require a lot of water. Grow near a water source such as a stream or river, or dig ponds to hold water. Land users need to consider a potential water source.
 - When the soils become saturated due to excessive rain, the mungbean plant roots can degenerate and result in low grain yields and low grain price (due to poor grain quality). There is little that farmers can do to improve the performance of the mung bean crop in conditions of soil moisture saturation.

- ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂໍ້ເສຍ / ຄວາມສັງງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ່ອນຂີ້ມູນເອງວິທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ
- As the orange trees grow bigger there is reduced opportunity for intercropping with mungbean. Grow intercrops that do not require much sunlight, such as ginger or galanga

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ບຸກຄົນທີ່ສໍາຄັນ

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https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_3146/

ຂໍ້ມູນການເຊື່ອມໂຍງຂໍ້ມູນການຄຸ້ມຄອງການນໍາໃຊ້ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ

n.a.

ເອກກະສານ ແມ່ນໄດ້ອໍານວຍຄວາມສະດວກໂດຍ

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