



Overview of the drip irrigation system under plastic mulch. (Shamaila Zia-Khan)

Drip irrigation under plastic mulch for cotton production in Xinjiang province, China (จีน)

膜下滴灌 (Chinese)

ຄົກຂອະໜິບາຍ

Drip irrigation under plastic mulch, associated with drainage, to reduce water demand and improve cotton yields in Xinjiang Province, China.

The dry climate and the long hours of sunshine make Xinjiang especially suitable for production of high quality cotton, and as a result some 40% of China's cotton is grown here. But there are two main problems: shortage of water and salinization of the soil. Farmers who use the traditional flood irrigation method, and don't have a drainage system, tend to abandon their fields when they become too saline - and then they look for new land to cultivate. A combination of mulching and drip irrigation can be very effective but still needs careful management. Drip irrigation helps to save water for farmers - and for the environment. But it is still very important to install a drainage system to dispose of surplus water in order to reduce the risk of salinization of the soils. Every four cotton rows are covered with transparent polyethylene film and as a result approximately 80% of the ground surface is covered by the plastic mulch. Plastic mulch and drip lines are placed with a specially equipped tractor.

Purpose of the Technology: Low temperatures and dry soil at sowing, in combination with soil salinity, hinder early plant growth. Plastic mulching increases soil temperature, reduces the need for irrigation, and also helps control salinity in the root zone and suppresses weeds, thereby increasing yields by 10-30% (and improving quality also) (Wang, R. et al., 2011). In the first stages after sowing the climate is particularly cold. With plastic mulching the cotton plants can be sown earlier, because the soil will not cool down during the night as much as without plastic mulch.

Establishment / maintenance activities and inputs: For the establishment of the new technology of drip irrigation under plastic mulch, it is simultaneously essential to install a drainage system to avoid raising the groundwater level and causing salinity. For the installation of the drip lines, the transparent plastic film and the seeding, a tractor and a special tool for the installation is needed: one acre can be installed in a day. After the emerging of the cotton plants, holes must be cut in the plastic film so that the cotton plants can emerge. After harvesting, the drip lines and the plastic film must be collected and recycled. If the plastic is left behind it will pollute the soils and injure livestock if they eat it. Furthermore plastic residues in the soil can reduce subsequent yields, as roots are physically inhibited. After the collection of the plastic residues, if there is no adequate drainage system, the field needs to be flooded to flush the salt layer, which has accumulated below the root zone, deeper into the soil. If the field is not flooded the salt will negatively affect the next years' cotton plantation.

Natural / human environment: Southern Xinjiang is an arid region with 50 to 90 mm per year. Most precipitation occurs between June and August. It is classified as a temperate cold desert climate. For drip irrigation under plastic mulch, it is principally surface water that is used, which is delivered to the field via channels from reservoirs to the fields. The reservoirs are filled in summer with the floods along the Tarim River. The untreated surface water is of poor quality - for agricultural use only. For drip irrigation, the water needs to be treated to avoid blocking the drip outlets. The overall technology is expensive, and only land user groups and communities can afford the machines and the materials.

ສະຖານທີ່



ສະຖານທີ່: Tarim River Basin, China / Xinjiang Province, ຈີນ

ຈຳນວນ ພຶືນທີ ທີ່ຊັ້ນ ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ຫີເດວີເຄາະ:

ການລັດເດືອກພຶືນທີ ທີ່ອີງໃສ່ຂໍ້ມູນທາງຜູມມືສັດ
• 80.66806, 40.56

ການແຜ່ງກະຈາຍຂອງເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ: ອຸປະກາຍາຍຢັງ
ວ່າງ ໝູ້ (approx. > 10,000 ນັກ 2)

ຢູ່ໃນເຂດປ່າສະຫຼວນທີ່ບໍ່?:

ວັນທີຂຽງການປະຕິບັດ: 10-50 ປີ ພົມມາ

ປະເພດຂອງການນຳວະເລີນ

- ດັບຄູນນະວັດຕະກູດຕິດດູບຂອງຜູມກູມ ຕີ້ມີນ
- ປິສູ້ນ ປິຂອງລະບົບຜູມກູມ ອົງ (>50 ປີ)
- ນັກ ລະບາດຜູມກູມ / ການຄົມຄວງ
- ດັບຄູນ ດັງການ / ການຊົມຍັງ ສົມຄາກຳຍັງອກ



Detailed view of the drip irrigation under plastic mulch. The big black hoses are the main water supply hoses for the whole irrigation system. (Shamaila Zia-Khan)

ການໂ ຄ ຍກົງກົງ ມ່ລຍ

ຈຸດປະສົງເຕັມຕໍ່

ຈະປະສົງທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບການເຊື້ອມໂຊມຂອງຕົນ

- ពិនិត្យវាន់រាល់ និង អមខន្សែរ
ការបង្កើតរាល់ និង អមខន្សែរ
រាល់ដូចជាប្រព័ន្ធដែល អម
បានបង្កើតឡើង និង អមខន្សែរ
ប្រព័ន្ធដែល និង

ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງການຄູ່ມຄອງທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ

- ການປັບປຸງໃໝ່ / ພົມຄະນິມ
 - ຄວາມຫຼາກຈາກຫາຍຂອງລົງທຶນ ລາຍລະອຽດ

กานน์ฯ ใช้คิม

ການມີຄວາມ ອື່ນຕົງ ປະສົບຜາຍ ນັ້ນທີ່ໂດຍ ວິວ: ພ ມະກະສີກົດ-ປອິມ ແລ້ວ ບໍລະສົງ



ການສັະບົນອານັ້າ

- ມີຄູນປົງ**
ປະສົງປະສານ ກັນລະຫວ່າງເງິນປົງ ໂ ລະບຸໃຫຍ່ລະປະຫານ
ນົກ ໄກສົກນິລະປະຫານ ພົມ ຖ້າມາດ ວ

រាយការណ៍នីមួយៗ និងតាមត្រូវក្នុងសំគាល់



కుమార్ వీర కుమార్ ప్రారంభిక విషయాలు - సమాజం



ການເຊື້ອມໂຊມ ຂອງນ້າ - Ha: ສະພາບໂ ຫຼ ຄ

ມາດຕະການ ການຄູ່ມຄອງທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ



ມາຄອນະການ ທ່າງການກະຊິກຳ - A1: ຄົກ / ການປົກຕະໂຂອາກິນ



ມາດຕະການ ທ່າງດ້ານການຄຸ້ມຄອງ - M2: ການປິ່ງ ນີ້ ຊ່ຽວຈັດການ
ຄຸ້ມຄອງ / ລະດັບຄວາມ ໂດຍ M4: ການປິ່ງ ນີ້ ປູ້ລຍະນີ ວົງກໍາ ມາການ
ຈັດຕັ້ງປະເພີຍໃຫຍ້ ດີຈະກຳ, M6: ການຈັດການສື່ງໄປ ສັດເອົາຂີ້ວິ້າ ຕາມ, ນີ້ ຮຶ
ກໂປ່ງ ຂາຍທີ່ໄດ້ຢູ່ໃຫຍ້)

ສັນຕະພາບ ຕົວຢ່າງ

ຂໍ້ມູນທາງເຫັກນິກ

There are double rows of cotton 20 cm apart, with a drip line between. 40 cm then separates each double row. Two double rows are covered by one length of plastic mulch. There is a small strip of bare soil between each length of plastic mulch. Mulch covers around 80% of the soil surface.

Location: Korla City, Xinjiang Province / China

Technical knowledge required for field staff / advisors: moderate (For the easy and fast installation a tractor is needed)

Technical knowledge required for land users: moderate

Main technical functions: improvement of ground cover, increase of biomass (quantity), increase of water use efficiency

Secondary technical functions: improvement of surface structure (crusting, sealing), increase / maintain water stored in soil

Mulching

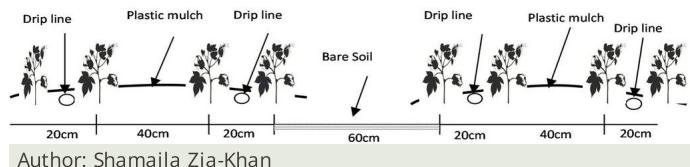
Material/ species: transparent plastic (Polyethylene), thickness: 0.08 mm

Quantity/ density: 7100 m/ha

Remarks: 1.4 m width in lines with spacing of 20 cm between lines

Change of land use practices / intensity level: Change from flood irrigation to drip irrigation

Major change in timing of activities: Plastic mulch enables early sowing of cotton



Author: Shamaila Zia-Khan

ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ລາຍລັອງສາ: ກິດຈະກຸດ, ວັດຖຽນ ແລະ ລາຍ

ການຄໍານວນ ປັດໃຈການຜະລິດ ແລະ ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ

• ຄິດ ອຸປະ ອຸປະ:

- ສະກັບນິ້ນຈີ່ງ ແລະ ລັກລັກການຄິດ ອຸປະ ອຸປະ: USA
- ອັດຕາ ລາຍ ພູ້ປໍ່າສູ ດລກ 1 USD = ບີ້ຂູ້ແມ່ນ
- ດີໂລ ຂາງານສະໜອດຂອງການຈົ່ງ ຂາງານທຸກ

ປັດໄຈທີ່ສໍາຄັນສຸດທີ່ສົງເຜົນກະທິບຕໍ່ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ

n.a.

ກິດຈະກຳການສ້າງຕັ້ງ

1. Tractor (ລາຍະ ວ່າງວາມຖື) None

2. Drip line installation, plastic mulch and seeding tool (ລາຍະ ວ່າງວາມຖື) At sowing

3. Making holes for the (cotton) plants in the plastic mulch.Maintaining hoses (ລາຍະ ວ່າງວາມຖື) After emerging)

ປັດໄຈນໍາເຂົາໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ

ລາຍະ ປັດໃຈ ນໍາເຂົາ ໃນການຜະລິດ	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ປະລິມານ	ຕົນທຶນ ຕໍ່ຫົວໜ່ວຍ (USA)	ຕົນທຶນທັງໝົດ ຂອງປັດໃຈ ຂາເຮົາ ໃນການ ຜະລິດ (USA)	% ຂອງຕົນທຶນ ທັງໝົດ ຫຼື້ນໍາ ໃຊ້ທີ່ນີ້ ໃຊ້ ຈ່າຍເຮົາ
ແຮງງານ					
Drip line installation	ha	1.0	3.0	3.0	100.0
Machine use	ha	1.0	5.0	5.0	100.0
ອຸປະກອນ					
Tractor	Piece	1.0	5000.0	5000.0	100.0
ວັດສະດຸໃນການປູກ					
seeds	kg	30.0	3.0	90.0	
ວັດສະດຸກໍສ້າງ					
Plastic mulch		1.0	32.0	32.0	50.0
Black dripe lines	Set	1.0	380.0	380.0	50.0
ຕົນທຶນທັງໝົດ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະເທິບຕັ້ງໂລຢີ					5'510.0
ຄວາ ຂໍ້າຫຼັກ ໂດຍ ສັງລັບການສ່ວນຫຼັກ ຖະ ນັກ ອູ້ນໍ້າປະການນິ້ງ ດລາ					5'510.0

ກິດຈະກຳບໍາລຸງສັກສາ

1. Ploughing and leveling of field. (ລາຍະ ວ່າງວາມຖື) Before sowing)

2. Irrigation (ລາຍະ ວ່າງວາມຖື) None)

3. Removal of the drip lines and the plastic mulch (ລາຍະ ວ່າງວາມຖື) None)

ປັດໄຈນໍາເຂົາໃນການບໍາລຸງສັກສາ ແລະ ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ

ລາຍະ ປັດໃຈ ນໍາເຂົາ ໃນການຜະລິດ	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ປະລິມານ	ຕົນທຶນ ຕໍ່ຫົວໜ່ວຍ (USA)	ຕົນທຶນທັງໝົດ ຂອງປັດໃຈ ຂາເຮົາ ໃນການ ຜະລິດ (USA)	% ຂອງຕົນທຶນ ທັງໝົດ ຫຼື້ນໍາ ໃຊ້ທີ່ນີ້ ໃຊ້ ຈ່າຍເຮົາ
ແຮງງານ					

> 50%

91-100%

ຈຳນວນຄົວເຮືອນ ແລະ / ຫຼື້ບໍລິເວນກວມເອົາ

No number on households

ໄດ້ນີ້ການດັດແປງເຕັກໃນໄລຍີ ເພື່ອປັບໃຫ້ເຂົາກັບເງື່ອນໄຂການ

ຢັ້ງແປງບໍ?

- ມີ
- ນີ້ມີ

ໄດ້ຢັ້ງແປງເງື່ອນໄຂຫາຍັງແດດ?

- ການປິດ ມີ ປຶ້ງຜົມອາກາດ / ອຸປະກອດ ສາ
- ຕະຫຼາດກົດມານປິດ ມີ ບໍ່
- ມີ ຂາງໜີກູ້ຍື່ງໆ, ມີ ອຸງຈາກການ ມີ ສິນຍົງຍົງ ກຽງໜຸ່ມ

ບົດສະຫຼຸບ ລື່ມຖີຣີ ນິ້ນ ສັບ

ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ທັດສະນະມູມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ

- helps to save water thus saves costs.

How can they be sustained / enhanced? It is subsidies by the government.

ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ທັດສະນະມູມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນໍາອັນຂໍ້ມູນເອງ

- It helps to save water during the vegetation period and thus helps to reduce the conflicts between the upstream and downstream farmers.

How can they be sustained / enhanced? The technology (drip + mulch) needs to be supplemented by installing a drainage system in the fields otherwise there will be a build-up of salinity and farmers will abandon land and move on.

ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂັ້ນສີ / ຄວາມສ່ຽງ: ທັດສະນະມູມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ອີທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ

ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂັ້ນສີ / ຄວາມສ່ຽງ: ທັດສະນະມູມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນໍາອັນຂໍ້ມູນ ເອງວິທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ

- Salinization of the soils is increasing. The consequence is that the fields are flooded after harvest in November/December to leach out the salt. The water used for drip irrigation plus the water to flush the salts to lower soil layers add up to almost the same amount as if farmers were using the original flood irrigation technology. drainage system in the fields required.

ອົກກະສານໂຄງຮິງ

ການລວບລວມ
Christian Rumbaur

Editors

ການທຶນທວນຄືນ
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ວັນທີຂອງການປະຕິບັດ: March 31, 2016

ປັບປຸງລ່າສຸດ: March 13, 2019

ບຸກຄົນທີ່ສໍາຄັນ

Joachim Müller - ຜູ້ອໍານວຍການຄຸມຄອງ ທີ່ເກີນ ບໍລິສັດ
Shamaila Zia-Kahn - ຜູ້ອໍານວຍການຄຸມຄອງ ທີ່ເກີນ ບໍລິສັດ
Christian Rumbaur - ຜູ້ອໍານວຍການຄຸມຄອງ ທີ່ເກີນ ບໍລິສັດ

ການບັນຍາຍລາຍລະອຽດ ໃນຖານຂໍ້ມູນ ຂອງ WOCAT

https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_1305/

ຂໍ້ມູນການເຊື່ອມໂຍງຂໍ້ມູນການຄຸມຄອງການນໍາໃຊ້ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ
n.a.

ອົກກະສານ ແມ່ນໄດ້ອໍານວຍຄວາມສະດວກໂດຍ

ສະຖາບັນ

- Universität Hohenheim - ພົມລັບນ
- ດູຈານ
 - Book project: Making sense of research for sustainable land management (GLUES)
 - Sustainable Management of River Oases along the Tarim River, China (SuMaRIO / GLUES)

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