



protecting adequately the soil from erosion in the area of Chania, Crete (C. Kosmas)

## Land terracing in olive groves (გრის)

Avqβaθmuoi Greek

### ლიკიაზებაი

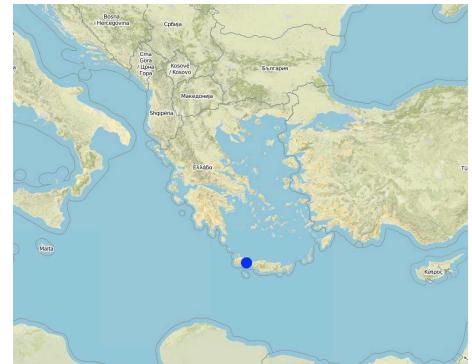
Terraces are constructions built mainly in hilly areas to reduce water erosion losses from cultivated erodible soils and for water conservation.

Bench terrace is the main type of terraces existing in the area of Chania. Land terracing is mainly found in the middle and upper zone of the study area and especially in steep slopes and in soils formed mainly in shale or conglomerates parent material. The land in which terraces have been constructed is estimated to 7.7% of the total area of Chania. Some bench terraces have been constructed recently in very steep slopes for cultivating the land.

Local agronomists recommend the construction of terraces as a measure for soil erosion protection in hilly areas.

The first step for construction of bench terrace is to clear the field of trash, dead furrows are filled in, and small ridges are levelled. The interval between terraces depends on soil characteristics and amount of rainfall. Usually, it is not recommended space interval narrower than 30 meters. Terrace system design usually begins with a technician evaluating the water regime of the field from observations, soil surveys, and other information. The next decision is whether waterways should follow natural draws or be constructed on new sites. The channel along the terrace for removing excess of runoff water is at least 30 to 45 cm deep and the maximum allowed gradient 0.4% for most soils to avoid serious erosion. Terrace layout begins from the highest point of the field. The vertical fall and slope gradient from the high point to the approximate site of the top terrace, usually 30 to 50 m' downslope (depending on gradient), is determined with an engineering level. It is usually preferable to begin staking a terrace at the waterway and work up to the top end. Usually some stakes need to be reset to avoid short, sharp curves and to make field work parallel to the terrace easier. The first layout of a terrace system seldom achieves the most satisfactory design. Some unexpected topographical feature may show up and necessitate changing one or more terrace lines. The final terrace positions should be identified by plough furrows or other implement marks before construction begins. Conventional terraces can be built with bulldozers, motor patrol graders, carryall scrapers, elevating grader terracers, mould-board ploughs, disk tillers with 60 cm or larger disks, and with hand tools and baskets, headpans, or other carrying devices. Terraces rarely should be longer than 600 m. Terraces should not be longer than 375 m on already gullied land. Longer terraces need to be sub-divided with an outlet provided for each segment. Terraces must be wide enough to accommodate the equipment that will be used in the field, generally not less than 4.5 m. The flatter these slopes are, the easier is to farm but the more expensive they are to build. Trees are usually planted in the upper part of the terrace. In modern terraced fields crop cultivation is fully mechanized. In such terraced fields all farm operations should carried out as nearly as parallel to the terrace as possible to minimize water and soil movement between terraces and to reduce damage to the terrace ridges. The most evident effect of tillage operations, after several years is the increase in the base width of the terrace. The best method of maintaining the shape of the terrace cross section and counteracting erosion from the interterraced area is by ploughing with a reversible mouldboard. In steep slopes is recommended to keep the natural vegetation in the part of the steep slope for soil erosion protection.

### სახუანზე



სახუანზე: Chania-Cete, Selinos province, გრის

ჯამის წელი თუ არ თევზოვე შედევრის:

განაკვეთის ზომა უმცირეს უმცირეს უმცირეს უმცირეს

• 24.1, 35.3333

განაკვეთის ზომა უმცირეს უმცირეს უმცირეს უმცირეს

უკავშირის სახუანზე:



ຕົນທຶນຫັງໝົດ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະທິບັດ ຕັດໃນໄລຍ່	1'950.0
ຄູ່ງ ສຸກຫຼັກທີ່ ດີ ສົກລັບການສ່ວນຕັ້ງກັນ ນຳໃໝ່ປະກາມປົງປົງ ດລວ	1'402.88

### ກົດຈະກຳບໍ່ຈຳລຸງຮັກສາ

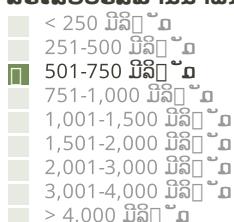
1. clearing waterways, and checking terraces for collapse, cost 60 euro/ha (ລາຍະ ວິຊາວາມຖື່ອນິຕີ່ຕົ້ນຕົ້ນປົງປົງ ດລວ)

### ຂັດໄຈນໍາເຊົາໃນການບໍ່ຈຳລຸງຮັກສາ ແລະ ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ

ວະບຸ ຂັດໃຈ ນໍາເຊົາ ໃນການຜະລິດ	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ປະລິມານ	ຕົນທຶນ ຕໍ່ ຫົວໜ່ວຍ (Euro)	ຕົນທຶນຫັງໝົດ ຂອງປັດໃຈ ຂາເຊົາ ໃນການຜະລິດ (Euro)	% ຂອງຕົນທຶນຫັງໝົດ ທີ່ຫຼັກນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່ຕົ້ນຕົ້ນປົງປົງ ດລວ
<b>ອຸປະກອນ</b>					
machine use	ha	1.0	60.0	60.0	
ຕົນທຶນຫັງໝົດ ທີ່ໃຊ້ໃນການບໍ່ຈຳລຸງຮັກສາ ຕັດໃນໄລຍ່				60.0	
ຄູ່ງ ສຸກຫຼັກທີ່ ດີ ສົກລັບການບໍລະບົດຮັກສາປົງປົງ ນຳໃໝ່ປະກາມປົງປົງ ດລວ				43.17	

### ສະພາບ ວິຊາວິທີ

#### ວະເລ່ຍປະລິມານນ້ຳປົນປະຈຳປີ



#### ເຂດກະສິກຳ-ສະພາບອາກາດ



#### ຂໍ້ມູນຈ່າເຜະະກ່ຽວກັບສະພາບອາກາດ

670 mm, 6 months dry period  
Thermal climate class: tropics, temperate

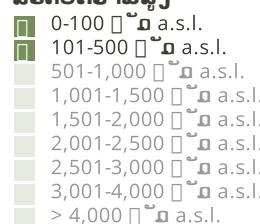
#### ຄວາມຄ້ອຍຊັ້ນ



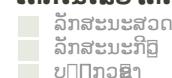
#### ຮູບແບບຂອງດິນ



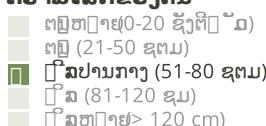
#### ວະດັບຄວາມສົງ



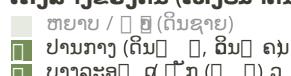
#### ຕັດໃນໄລຍ່ໃຫ້ຕົກນໍາໃຊ້ໃນ



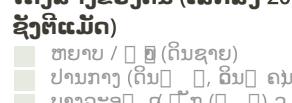
#### ຄວາມເລີກຂອງຕົນ



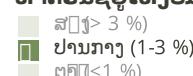
#### ໂຄງສ້າງຂອງດິນ (ເທິງໝໍາຕົນ)



#### ໂຄງສ້າງຂອງດິນ (ເລີກລົງ 20 ຊັ້ນຕິ່ມ)



#### ທາດສີນຊີ່ປົງເທິງໝໍາຕົນ



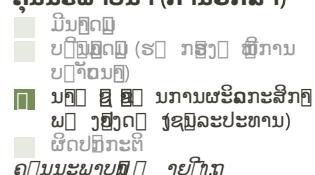
#### ນ້ຳໃຕ້ຕົນ



#### ມີນ້າໝໍາຕົນ



#### ຄຸນນະພາບນ້ຳ (ການຮັກສາ)



#### ດິນເຄີມເປັນບັນຫາບໍ?



#### ຄວາມຫຼາຍຫຼາຍຂອງຊະນິດ



#### ຄວາມຫຼາຍຫຼາຍຂອງສິ່ງທຶນ



#### ຊີວິດ



#### ການເກີດນ້ຳຫຼັວມ



### ຄົນນະພາບຂອງຜົນປົງປົງ ສິ່ງທຶນການນົດ ຂົງ ຖໍ່ ນິ້ນ ເລີຍ

#### ການວາງແນວຫາງຫາຍຂອງຫະຫຼາດ



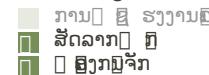
#### ວາຍຮັບທີ່ໄດ້ມາຈາກກົດຈະກຳ ຮຶນຕູ ທີ່ບໍ່ແມ່ນການຜະລິດກະສິກຳ



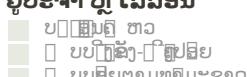
#### ວະດັບຄວາມຮັກສິ



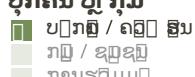
#### ວະດັບຂອງການຫັ້ນເປັນກົນຈັກ



#### ຢູ່ປະຈຳ ຫຼື ເລັດວິນ



#### ບຸກຄົນ ຫຼື ກົມ



#### ເຜດ



#### ອາຍ



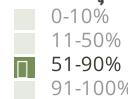


## ການຍອມຮັບ ແລະ ລາຄານັບຕົວ

ຮັດຕາສ່ວນຂອງຜູ້ຊົມໃຊ້ທີ່ດີໃຫຍ່ຮັບຮອງເອົາເຕັກໃນໄລຍ່



ທັງໝົດນັ້ນ ມີໃຜແດ່ທີ່ສາມາດຢັບຕົວຕ່າງໃນໂລຍື, ມີຈັກຄົນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການກະຕຸກຊຸກຍູ້ ແລະ ອຸປະກອນ?



ໄດ້ມີການຕັດແປງຕ່າງໃນໂລຍື ເພື່ອປັບໃຫ້ເຂົ້າກັບເງື່ອນໄຂການ  
ປັ້ງປຸງບໍ່?



ໄດ້ປັ້ງປຸງເງື່ອນໄຂຫາຍິງແດ່?



## ບໍລິສະຫຼັບລະບຸຮັບມືຫຼັບ

ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ທັດສະນະມູມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່ດີນ

- increase of farmers income from the land exploitation in less favourable areas

ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ທັດສະນະມູມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ່ອນຂໍ້ມູນເອງ

- Land terracing is one of the soil conservation and cultivation techniques for combating land desertification . It is a practice applied to reduce rainfall runoff on sloping land, from accumulating and causing serious problems of soil erosion. Terraces, usually allow better management of soil and water, improve access to land and facilitate farm operations.

ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂັ້ນສະໜັບສະໜັດ / ຄວາມສ່ວງ: ທັດສະນະມູມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່ດີນ  
ວິທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ

- Planning of land terracing Local institutes and experts to help them

ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂັ້ນສະໜັບສະໜັດ / ຄວາມສ່ວງ: ທັດສະນະມູມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ່ອນຂໍ້ມູນ  
ເອງວິທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ

- Disturbing natural environment and landscapes Better planning

## ອກກະສານສູງຂຶ້ນ

ການລວບລວມ  
Costas Kosmas

Editors

ການທຶນທວນຄົນ  
Deborah Niggli  
Alexandra Gavilano

ວັນທີຂອງການປະຕິບັດ: June 28, 2011

ປັບປຸງລ່າສຸດ: April 2, 2019

ບຸກຄົນທີ່ສໍາຄັນ

Costas Kosmas - ຜຊ. ວຊານກົມການຄູ່ຄອງ ທີ່ຖື່ນ ບບໍ່ຢູ່  
Ioannis Mentzidakis - ຜຊ. ວຊານກົມການຄູ່ຄອງ ທີ່ຖື່ນ ບບໍ່ຢູ່

ການບັນຍາຍລາຍລະອຽດ ໃນຖານຂໍ້ມູນ ຂອງ WOCAT

[https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/technologies/view/technologies\\_1512/](https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_1512/)

ຂໍ້ມູນການເຊື່ອມໄຍງ້ຂໍ້ມູນການຄຸ້ມຄອງການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດີນແບບຍືນຍົງ

Approaches: Sustainable development of olive groves III [https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/approaches/view/approaches\\_2430/](https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_2430/)

ອກກະສານ ແມ່ນໄດ້ອ່ານວຍຄວາມສະດວກໂດຍ

ສະຖາບັນ

- n.a.
- ຄ່າງານ
- n.a.

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International

