



Samata multiplication with cuttings (Herinavalona RABEMIRINDRA (UNIVERSITE D'ANTANANARIVO FACULTE DES SCIENCES, DEPARTEMENT DE BIOLOGIE ET ECOLOGIE VEGETALES))

Sustainable propagation of the fodder tree Euphorbia stenoclada ("samata") (ມາດາກັສກາ)

ຄໍາອະທິບາຍ

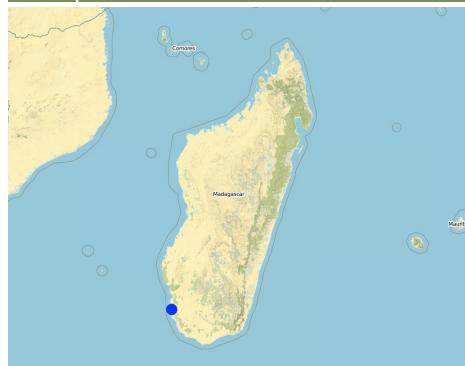
Propagation of "samata" cuttings for long-term provision of supplementary livestock fodder to reduce the pressure on natural vegetation.

The succulent evergreen tree *Euphorbia stenoclada* ("samata") is the most important dry season fodder resource on the coastal plains grazing grounds in the Mahafaly Plateau region. To increase production, samata can be vegetatively propagated with cuttings raised in a nursery. The advantages are: (a) protection against livestock, (b) selection of the most appropriate planting stock to propagate and (c) easy watering. Cuttings should only be taken from mature trees 7-10 years old and 3-4 m high. The mother plants should be healthy, with few spines, and no previous cuttings taken. Cuttings are taken at the upper nodes of the branches, approximately 20-25 cm long and 0.5-1.5 cm diameter. Transport of the cuttings to the nursery should be carried out in the morning to avoid heat. For effective rooting, the cutting is planted 5 cm (1-2 nodes) into a humid substrate in a plastic pot or directly into the ground. Best results are achieved using white sea sand mixed with some organic material. Cuttings should be raised in a sunny location. During the first 15 days, the cuttings need to be watered once every morning. For the next 3-4 months, they need watering every second morning. 24 hours before transplantation from the nursery to the final destination, the cuttings should be abundantly watered. Rooted cuttings are transplanted into pits of 10 cm diameter and 15 cm depth, filled with the same substrate as used in the nursery. For 15 days, the transplants are watered on a daily basis, and afterwards every second day. After 30-45 days, the transplants are ready to survive without further care. If the planting location is open to roaming livestock, the cuttings need protection.

Purpose of the Technology: The samata tree naturally reproduces by seeds as well as by vegetative reproduction. However the German funded SULAMA research project has had most success with multiplication of the local variety with cuttings. This form of propagation is preferable as it is much faster and gives higher survival rates of the individuals: neither does it need much planting material, equipment or technical knowledge. Providing the villagers with the know-how, and assisting them to create local samata-nurseries, makes this technology promising. Sulama-WWF started this technique in April 2015, establishing 5 nurseries with 2,000 trees each (3 with village communities, 2 with local schools).

Establishment / maintenance activities and inputs: On the coastal plain of the Mahafaly plateau region, the climatic and edaphic conditions do not support livestock raising based mainly on grasses. For 6-7 months, the herders are dependent on supplementary fodder plants, especially samata. The tree is fed by cutting its branches and slicing them. However pressure on this resource has led to depletion of stocks around many villages: this results from increasing demand and reduced supply. Higher demand is the result of changed herd movements, especially a shorter transhumance period. Lower supply is attributed to decreased precipitation, overuse of trees leading to poor regeneration or even the death of trees, and reduced samata areas due to the expansion of private crop fields. The overuse of trees is triggered by the overall scarcity of this resource as well as an ongoing privatization of the historically common land resources.

ສະຖານທີ່



ສະຖານທີ່: Toliara II, Beheloka, Atsimo-Andrefana, Toliara, ມາດາກັສກາ

ຈໍານວນ ຜົນທີ ທີ່ໃຊ້ ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ທີ່ໄດ້ວິເຄາະ:

ການຄົດເລືອກຜົນທີ ທີ່ອີງໃຫ້ຂຸມຫາງຟູມມີສາດ
• 43.69918, -24.07648

ການແຜ່ງກະຈາຍຂອງເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ: ແຜ່ຂະຫຍາຍຢ່າງໄວ້ໃນເນື້ອທີ່ (approx. 10-100 ກມ 2)

ບຸ້ໃນຂອດປ່າສະຫງວນທີ່ບໍ່?:

ວັນທີຂອງການປະຕິບັດ: ຕ່າງວ່າ 10 ປີ ຜ່ານມາ
(ມາເຖິງປະຈຸບັນ)

ປະເພດຂອງການນໍາສະເໜີ

ໄດຍຜ່ານນະວັດຕະກໍາຄືດເລີນຂອງຜູ້ນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ

ເປັນສ່ວນຫົງຂອງລະບົບຜົນເມືອງ (>50 ປີ)

✓ ໃນໄລຍະການທີ່ດລອງ / ການຄົ້ນຄວ່າ

✓ ໄດຍຜ່ານໂຄງການ / ການຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອຈາກພາຍນອກ



Seize and form of an ideal cutting (Herinavalona RABEMIRINDRA (UNIVERSITE D'ANTANANARIVO FACULTE DES SCIENCES, DEPARTEMENT DE BIOLOGIE ET ECOLOGIE VEGETALES))

ການໄຈແຍກຕັກໂນໂລຢີ

ຄຸດປະສົງຕົນຕໍ່

- ▢ ປຶບປຸງ ການຜະລິດ
- ▢ ຫຼັດຜ່ອນ, ບ້ອງກັນ, ຜືນູ້ ການເຊື່ອມໃຊ້ມຂອງຕົນ
- ▢ ການຮະນູ້ຕັກ ລະບົບນິວດ
- ▢ ພົກປັກຮັກສານ້າ / ນ້ຳຜົນທີ - ປະສົມປະສານກັບ ຕັກໂນໂລຢີອື່ນໆ
- ▢ ພົກປັກຮັກສາ / ການປຶບປຸງເຊີວະນາໆພັນ
- ▢ ຫຼັດຜ່ອນຄວາມສ່ວງ ທາງ ໄຟຝຶ່ນດຳທຳມະຊາດ
- ▢ ປຶບຕົວຕໍ່ກັບການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຝ້າອາກາດ / ທີ່ຮ້າຍແຮງ ແລະ ຜົນກະທີບ
- ▢ ຫຼັດຜ່ອນເຜົ່າກະທີບ ຈາກການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຝ້າອາກາດ
- ▢ ສ້າງຜົນກະທີບ ທາງເສດຖະກິດ ທີ່ເປັນປະໄຫຍດ
- ▢ ສ້າງຜົນກະທີບ ທີ່ເປັນທາງບວກ ໃຫ້ແກ່ສ້າງຄົມ

ການນຳໃຊ້ຕົນ



ຕົນທີ່ປຸກຜົດ

- ການປຸກຜົດປະຈໍານີ: ຫັນຍາຜົດ-ສ້າລີ, ການປຸກຜົດໃຫ້ຮ້າກາ / ທີ່ວ-ນັນ ດ້າງ, ເຜືອກ, ອິນໆງ, ການປຸກຜົດໃຫ້ຮ້າກາ / ທີ່ວ-ນັນຕົນ
 - ເປັນໄນ້ວິນຕົນ ແລະ ໄນ້ຜຸ່ມ ຈາກການປຸກຜົດ: ອາຫານສັດປະເຜດເປັນ ຕົນ (ຄໍລົງນົດຮ້າ, ຕົນກະທີນ, ໂປຣໄສປິດ ແລະ ອິນໆງ), cactus, Euphorbia stenoclada, samata trees
- ຈ້ານວນ ລະດູການ ບຸກໃນປີ້ນີ້: 1



ທົງຫ່າຍ້າສ້ວງສັດ

- ການລ້ວງສັດແບບຕົງປ່ອຍ
- ຕັດຫ່າຍ້າ ແລະ ຂົມຫ່າຍ້າ / ບົມທົງຫ່າຍ້າທຳມະຊາດ

ການສະຫນອງນ້ຳ



- ▢ ນ້ຳເປີນ
ປະສົມປະສານ ກັນລະຫວ່າງ ນ້ຳເປີນ ແລະ ນ້ຳຊົນລະປະທານ
- ▢ ນ້ຳໃຊ້ ນ້ຳຊົນລະປະທານ ພຽງຢ່າງດັວ

ຄຸດປະສົງທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບການເຊື່ອມໃຊ້ມຂອງຕົນ

- ▢ ບ້ອງກັນການເຊື່ອມໃຊ້ມຂອງຕົນ
- ▢ ຫຼັດຜ່ອນການເຊື່ອມໃຊ້ມຂອງຕົນ
- ▢ ການປຶນູ້ / ປືນູ້ດິນທີ່ຂຸດໃຊ້ມ
- ▢ ປຶບຕົວຕໍ່ການເຊື່ອມໃຊ້ມຂອງຕົນ
- ▢ ບໍສາມາດໃຊ້ໄດ້

ການເຊື່ອມໃຊ້ມ ທີ່ຕ້ອງໄດ້ເອົາໃຈໃສ



- ▢ ການເຊື່ອມໃຊ້ມ ທາງຊົວະຍາບ - Bc: ການຫຼັດຜ່ອນການປົກຫຼຸ້ມຂອງຜົດ, Bh: ການສູນເສຍ ທີ່ຢູ່ອາໄສ ຂອງສິງທີ່ມີຊີວິດ, Bq: ປະລິມານ / ອິນຊີວິດຖຸ
- ▢ ຫຼັດລົງ

ມາດຕະການ ການຄຸມຄອງທີ່ຕົນແບບຍືນຍົງ



- ▢ ມາດຕະການ ທາງດ້ານຜົດຜັນ - V1: ເປັນໄນ້ວິນຕົນ ແລະ ການປົກຫຼຸ້ມ ຂອງໄນ້ຜຸ່ມ

ເຫັກນິກການແຕ້ມຮູບ

ຂໍ່ກໍາມີດທາງເຫັກນິກ

Multiplication of samata trees through cuttings preferably in the cold season from June to August: (1) Selection of suitable mother plants: adult trees 7-10 years old, 3-4 m high, good phytosanitary condition, low in spines, without previous cuttings taken (2) Taking cuttings with a sharp knife at the upper nodes of the branches, approximately 20-25 cm long and 0.5-1.5 cm in diameter. To ensure the survival of the mother tree, at least 10 branches should remain uncut.

Transportation of the cuttings to the nursery takes place preferably in the early morning to avoid heat. (3) Daily care of cuttings in nurseries till the roots are well-established. The cuttings are planted 5 cm deep (1-2 nodes) into a humid substrate in a plastic bag or pot, filled with a substrate of white ocean sand mixed with some organic material, for example dung (75% sand, 25% dung). During the first 15 days, the cuttings need to be watered once every morning. For the next 3-4 months, they need watering every second morning. Shade has to be avoided. (4) Transplanting cuttings: 24 hours before transplanting, the cuttings need to be abundantly watered. The rooted cuttings are transplanted into holes of 10 cm diameter and 15 cm depth, filled with the same substrate used in the nursery. For 15 days, the transplants are watered on a daily basis, and afterwards every second day. After 30-45 days, the transplants will be ready to survive without any further human attention.

Technical knowledge required for field staff / advisors: low

Technical knowledge required for land users: low

Main technical functions: increase of biomass (quantity)

Aligned: -contour

Vegetative material: T : trees / shrubs

In blocks

Vegetative material: T : trees / shrubs

Number of plants per (ha): 300

Spacing between rows / strips / blocks (m): 5

Vertical interval within rows / strips / blocks (m): 5

Width within rows / strips / blocks (m): 0.3

Trees/ shrubs species: Euphorbia stenoclada, planted cuttings (artificial vegetative multiplication)

Slope (which determines the spacing indicated above): 0%

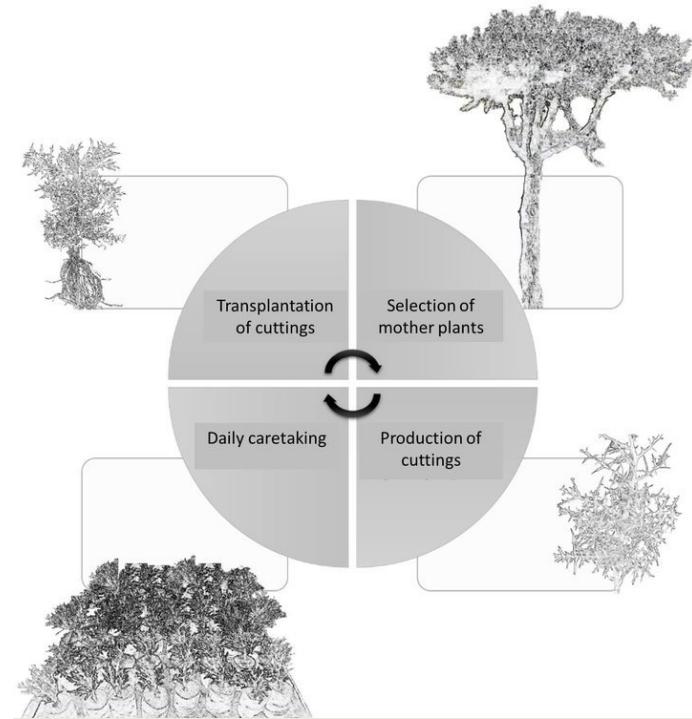
Gradient along the rows / strips: 0%

ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ບໍາລຸງຮັກສາ: ກິດຈະກຳກຳ, ວັດຖຸດີບ ແລະ ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ

ການຄ່ານວນ ພັດໃຈການຜະລິດ ແລະ ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ

- ຄືດໄລ່ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ:
- ສະກຸນເງິນທີໃຊ້ສ້າລັບການຄືດໄລ່ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ: **Madagascar-Ariary**
- ຮັດຕາແລກປ່ຽນ (ເປັນເງິນ ໂດລາ): 1 USD = 3227.0 Madagascar-Ariary
- ຄ່າແຮງງານສະເລ່ຍ ຂອງການຈ້າງແຮງງານຕົມ: 1.55

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ກິດຈະກຳການສ້າງຕັ້ງ

- Collection of cuttings from mother trees (ໄລຍະເວລາ / ຄວາມຕື່ມ: End of wet season)
- Preparation of substrate and pots/bags (ໄລຍະເວລາ / ຄວາມຕື່ມ: End of wet season)
- Planting of cuttings in plastic pots/bags (ໄລຍະເວລາ / ຄວາມຕື່ມ: End of wet season)
- Watering of cuttings during the dry season (ໄລຍະເວລາ / ຄວາມຕື່ມ: First every day, after 15 days every second day during dry season, till transplantation to final destination)
- Fencing of final destination area for cuttings (hedges of local material), if necessary (ໄລຍະເວລາ / ຄວາມຕື່ມ: Before transplantation of cuttings)
- Transplantation of cuttings from plastic pots to final destination (ໄລຍະເວລາ / ຄວາມຕື່ມ: During next wet season)
- Monitoring (ໄລຍະເວລາ / ຄວາມຕື່ມ: first days after transplantation)
- Watering of small trees (ໄລຍະເວລາ / ຄວາມຕື່ມ: Every day for first 15 days, then every second day (30-45 days after transplantation))

ປັດໄຈທີ່ສ້າລັນສຸດທີ່ສົງເຜົນກະທີບຕໍ່ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ

The multiplication of samata trees comprise labour costs mainly. The time spent watering the cuttings is the most significant. There are no maintenance costs, as after transplantation to final destination and watering for some month, there are no yearly recurring activities.

ປັດໄຈນໍາເຂົາໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ

ລະບຸ ປັດໃຈ ນໍາເຂົາ ໃນການຜະລິດ	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ປະລິມານ	ຕົນທຶນຕໍ່ ຫົວໜ່ວຍ (Madagascar-Ariary)	ຕົນທຶນຫ້າງໝົດ ຂອງປັດໃຈ ຂາເຂົາ ໃນການ ຜະລິດ (Madagascar-Ariary)	% ຂອງຕົນທຶນ ຫ້າງໝົດ ທີ່ຜູ້ນໍາ ໃຊ້ທີ່ດີນ ຊັ້ນ ຈ່າຍເງິນ
ແຮງງານ					
Labour	ha	1.0	415.0	415.0	100.0

ឧបករណ៍						
Tools	ha	1.0	23.0	23.0	100.0	
វិធានសម្រាប់ទិន្នន័យ						
Earth and manure	ha	1.0	7.5	7.5	100.0	
អិចច្ច						
Transportation, ox cart hire	ha	1.0	9.3	9.3	100.0	
Plastic pots	ha	1.0	93.0	93.0	100.0	
គិតជូនីយដ្ឋាន និងការបោះឆ្នែក នៃការប្រើប្រាស់				547.8		
គ្មានីខ្លួន គ្មានីខ្លួន ស៊ាលីប្រាការអ៊ីអីតុង នៃការប្រើប្រាស់				0.17		

ກິດຈະກຳບໍ່າລຸງຮັກສາ

n.a.

ສະພາບແວດລ້ອມທຳມະຊາດ

សមេត្តិភាសិវិជ្ជាបាល <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> < 250 មិនីម៉ែត្រ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 251-500 មិនីម៉ែត្រ <input type="checkbox"/> 501-750 មិនីម៉ែត្រ <input type="checkbox"/> 751-1,000 មិនីម៉ែត្រ <input type="checkbox"/> 1,001-1,500 មិនីម៉ែត្រ <input type="checkbox"/> 1,501-2,000 មិនីម៉ែត្រ <input type="checkbox"/> 2,001-3,000 មិនីម៉ែត្រ <input type="checkbox"/> 3,001-4,000 មិនីម៉ែត្រ <input type="checkbox"/> > 4,000 មិនីម៉ែត្រ	ទេរកភ្នែកទី -សម្រាប់បណ្តាញ  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> តាមទីមេ <input type="checkbox"/> តើងតាមទីមេ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> តើងពោះងល់ <input type="checkbox"/> ដច្ចាប់ 	ខ្សែបន្ទាយទីផ្សេន Thermal climate class: tropics Thermal climate class: subtropics
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គ្រាមតាមតម្លៃ	ទីបន្ទាន់	លកដាក់គ្រប់គ្រង	ព័ត៌មានលេខិតកុំហោង
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ធម្មូរបាយរួច (0-2%)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ឃុំរួច / ឃុំរួច	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0-100 ដុម្ភ a.s.l.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> តាមរយៈសេវាបណ្តុះបណ្តាល
<input type="checkbox"/> ថែរ (3-5 %)	<input type="checkbox"/> ស៊ិនុយ	<input type="checkbox"/> 101-500 ដុម្ភ a.s.l.	<input type="checkbox"/> តាមរយៈសេវាបណ្តុះបណ្តាល
<input type="checkbox"/> បានការា (6-10 %)	<input type="checkbox"/> បើនុយ	<input type="checkbox"/> 501-1,000 ដុម្ភ a.s.l.	<input type="checkbox"/> តាមរយៈសេវាបណ្តុះបណ្តាល
<input type="checkbox"/> ប៉ុន (11-15 %)	<input type="checkbox"/> បើនុយ	<input type="checkbox"/> 1,001-1,500 ដុម្ភ a.s.l.	<input type="checkbox"/> តាមរយៈសេវាបណ្តុះបណ្តាល
<input type="checkbox"/> ជិន(16-30%)	<input type="checkbox"/> ជិនុយ	<input type="checkbox"/> 1,501-2,000 ដុម្ភ a.s.l.	<input type="checkbox"/> តាមរយៈសេវាបណ្តុះបណ្តាល
<input type="checkbox"/> ខ្សោន (31-60%)	<input type="checkbox"/> ខ្សោនុយ	<input type="checkbox"/> 2,001-2,500 ដុម្ភ a.s.l.	<input type="checkbox"/> តាមរយៈសេវាបណ្តុះបណ្តាល
<input type="checkbox"/> ខ្សោនឡាយ (>60%)	<input type="checkbox"/> ខ្សោនឡាយ	<input type="checkbox"/> 2,501-3,000 ដុម្ភ a.s.l.	<input type="checkbox"/> តាមរយៈសេវាបណ្តុះបណ្តាល
		<input type="checkbox"/> 3,001-4,000 ដុម្ភ a.s.l.	<input type="checkbox"/> តាមរយៈសេវាបណ្តុះបណ្តាល
		<input type="checkbox"/> > 4,000 ដុម្ភ a.s.l.	<input type="checkbox"/> តាមរយៈសេវាបណ្តុះបណ្តាល

ຄວາມເລືອກຂອງຕົນ	ໂຄງສ້າງຂອງຕົນ (ເຫີງໜ້າດິນ)	ໂຄງສ້າງຂອງຕົນ (ເລີກລົງ 20 ຊັງທິແມັດ)	ທາດອິນຊີຢູ່ທີ່ໜ້າດິນ
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> ເຕີ່ມ້າຍ (0-20 ຊັງທິແມັດ) <input type="checkbox"/> ຕືມ (21-50 ຊົມ) <input type="checkbox"/> ເລີກປານກາງ (51-80 ຊົມ) <input type="checkbox"/> ເລີກ (81-120 ຊົມ) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ເລີກໜ້າຍ (> 120 cm) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ທາຍາບ / ເບີ້າ (ດິນຊາຍ) <input type="checkbox"/> ປານກາງ (ດິນໝຽວ, ດິນໄຄນ) <input type="checkbox"/> ບາງລະອວດ / ຫັ້ກ້າ (ໝຽວ) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> ທາຍາບ / ເບີ້າ (ດິນຊາຍ) <input type="checkbox"/> ປານກາງ (ດິນໝຽວ, ດິນໄຄນ) <input type="checkbox"/> ບາງລະອວດ / ຫັ້ກ້າ (ໝຽວ) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> ສູງ (> 3 %) <input type="checkbox"/> ປານກາງ (1 - 3 %) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ຕໍ່າ (<1 %)

ຄວາມບໍາගົາຍຂອງຊະນິດ

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ស្តីពី	<input type="checkbox"/> បានរាយ	<input type="checkbox"/> ពំណែនា
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ຄົນລັກສະນະຂອງຜູ້ນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນການນຳໃຊ້ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ

ການຈະງແນວທາງຕະຫຼາດ	ລາຍລັບທີ່ໄດ້ມາຈາກກົດຈະກຳ	ລະດັບຄວາມຮື່ງມີ	ລະດັບຂອງການຫັນເປັນກິນຈັກ
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ຜຸ່ມຕົນເອງ (ຜູ້ວັງ) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ປະສົມປົນປະ (ຜຸ່ມຕົນເອງ/ເປັນສິນເສົາ) ການຄ້າ / ຕະຫຼາດ	ລາຍລັບທີ່ໄດ້ມາຈາກກົດຈະກຳ ຮື່ງມີ ທີ່ບໍ່ແມ່ນການຜະລິດກະຈືກ ກຳ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ບໍ່ມີຢ່າງວ່າ 10 % ຂອງລາຍຮັບ ທັງໝົດ 10-50 % ຂອງລາຍຮັບທັງໝົດ > 50 % ຂອງລາຍຮັບທັງໝົດ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ຖຸກຍາກຕະຫຼາດ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ບຸກຍາກ ສະເລ່ຍ ຮື່ງມີ ຮື່ງມີຫຼາຍ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ການໃຊ້ຮຽນຄົນ ສັດລາງແກ້ວ ເດືອກເກີນຈຳກັດ

ຢູ່ປະຈຳ ຫຼື ເລວອນ
ບໍລິຄວາມໃຫວ
ແບບເຄີງຂັງ-ເຄີງປ່ອຍ
ແບບປ່ອຍຕາມທຳມະຊາດ

- ✓ ບຸກຄົນ ຫຼື ກົມ
ບຸກຄົນ / ຄົວເຮືອນ
- ກົມ / ຊຸມຊົນ
ການນ່ອຍມື້
- ການຈ້າງຂາງງານ (ບໍລິສັດ, ອົງການ
ລັດໄປງານ)

៤៧

ອາຍ
ເຕັກນ້ອຍ
ຊາວໜຸ່ມ
ໄວກາງຄົນ
ຜູ້ສ້າງໄຍ

ផែនធិនទិការានំវិត្ថុតិវមិន	ខេមណាត	គ្រឿងទុកដិន	សិកទិការានំវិត្ថុពិនិត្យ
<0.5 តេរាប់	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ខេមណាតម៉យ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> តួនាទី	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> សិករបស់រាជរដ្ឋបាល
0.5-1 តេរាប់	<input type="checkbox"/> ខេមណាតជាមួយ	<input type="checkbox"/> បំលើតួនាទី	<input type="checkbox"/> សិករបស់រាជរដ្ឋបាល
1-2 តេរាប់	<input type="checkbox"/> ខេមណាតថ្មី	<input type="checkbox"/> ធម្មិន / បានា	<input type="checkbox"/> សិករបស់រាជរដ្ឋបាល
2-5 តេរាប់		<input type="checkbox"/> ភ្នំ	<input type="checkbox"/> សិករបស់រាជរដ្ឋបាល
5-15 តេរាប់		<input type="checkbox"/> បុរាណិន, បំពិច្ចិយចង់	<input type="checkbox"/> សិករបស់រាជរដ្ឋបាល
15-50 តេរាប់		<input type="checkbox"/> បុរាណិន, ពិមិត្តិយចង់	<input type="checkbox"/> សិករបស់រាជរដ្ឋបាល
50-100 តេរាប់			
100-500 តេរាប់			
500-1,000 តេរាប់			
1,000-10,000 តេរាប់			
> 10,000 តេរាប់			

ການເຮັດວຽກການບໍລິການ ແລະ ຜົນຖານໂຄງລ່າງ

ສູຂະພາບ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ດີ
ການສຶກສາ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ດີ
ການຂ່ວຍເຫຼືອ ດ້ວນເຊີຊາການ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ດີ
ການຈັງງານ (ໃຫຍ່ຢ່າງ ການຮັດກິດຈະກຳ ຮົມ ຫີ້ປະເມີນ ການຜະລາດກະສົງວ່າ)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ດີ
ພະຫຼາດ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ດີ
ຜະລົງງານ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ດີ
ຖະໜົນຕົນຫາງ ແລະ ການຂົນສົງ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ດີ
ການຄືມນ້ຳ ແລະ ສູຂະພິບນາ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ດີ
ການບໍລິການ ຫ້າງຕ້ານການຕົ້ງ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ດີ

ជីវភាពិប

ຜົນກະທີບທາງສັງລົມ ແລະ ສົດຖະກິດ

ການຜະລິດອາຫານສັດ	ຫຼັດລົງ					ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ
ຄຸນຜະພາບຂອງອາຫານສັດ	ຫຼັດລົງ					ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ
ຜົນຜະລິດຂອງສັດ	ຫຼັດລົງ					ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ
ຜົນຜະລິດໄນ້	ຫຼັດລົງ					ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ
ລາຍຮັບ ຈາກການຜະລິດ	ຫຼັດລົງ					ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ
ມີວຽກຫັກ	ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ					ຫຼັດລົງ

ຜົນກະທິບທາງສັງຄົມ ວັດທະນະທ່າ

ການຕັ້ງປະກັນ ສະບັບງອາຫານ / ວັດທະນາ

ການຫຼັດຜ່ອນ ແຂວະດແຍ່ງ Improved livelihoods and human well-being

ឯកចំណាំ ប័ណ្ណ

more/better fodder --> less loss in animals --> easier to mitigate annual food shortage (subsistence agriculture) by selling animals

Still not, as technology still very new, knowledge transfer has just started very recently (May 2015).

ຜົນກະທິບຕໍ່ລະບົບນິເວດ

ມວນຊີວະບາບ / ຢູ່ເຕິງຊັນຕືນ C		ພື້ນຖານ
ສາຍັນໝັ້ນ ທີ່ເປັນປະໂຫຍດ (ນັ້ນລໍາ, ຂີ່ ກະເດືອນ, ຜູ້ປະສົມເກສອນ)		ພື້ນຖານ
Shade for wild and domestic animals	decreased	
Pressure on / degradation of wild samata	improved	
		increased
		reduced

ຜົນກະທິບນອກສະຖານທີ

រាជ្យនិទ្ទេនីមួយៗ

ຜົນປະໂຫຍດມີອຫວຍບກັບຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍໃນການສ້າງຕົວ

ຜົນຂອບແຫນ່ງໃນລາຍະສັນ	ຜົນຂອບແຫນ່ງໃນຮູ້ມີຄວາມ	ຜົນກະທິບາງລົບຊື່	ຜົນກະທິບາງລົບຊື່	ຜົນກະທິບາງລົບຊື່
ຜົນຂອບແຫນ່ງໃນລາຍະສັນ	ຜົນຂອບແຫນ່ງໃນຮູ້ມີຄວາມ	ຜົນກະທິບາງລົບຊື່	ຜົນກະທິບາງລົບຊື່	ຜົນກະທິບາງລົບຊື່
ຜົນຂອບແຫນ່ງໃນຮູ້ມີຄວາມ	ຜົນກະທິບາງລົບຊື່	ຜົນກະທິບາງລົບຊື່	ຜົນກະທິບາງລົບຊື່	ຜົນກະທິບາງລົບຊື່

ជិនបកច្ចាយណ៍មីនឹងរួមរាល់ទៅខ្លួនដូចជាបានក្នុងការបង្កើតរឿងរាល់

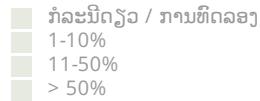
ກວາຍ່າງແນວໃຈສະໜັກ ກົດເຂົ້າອລອກຄົມ

សារិកសាខាថែនិពន្ធទំនាក់ទំនង និងអនុវត្ត

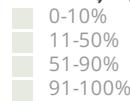
ການປັບປຸງແບ່ງດົນຝາອາກາດ ເທືອລະກາວ	ບໍດີກໍາຢ່າງ		ຕິຫຼາຍ	ຄ້າຕອບ ບໍ່ຮູ້
ອຸນຫະຍຸມປະຈຳປໍາ (ເພີມຂຶ້ນ)				
ອາກາດ ທີ່ກົງວັນກັບຄວາມຮຸນແຮງ (ໄຟຜິບດທາງທຳມະຊາດ)				
ພະຍຸ້ງືນ	ບໍດີກໍາຢ່າງ		ຕິຫຼາຍ	ຄ້າຕອບ ບໍ່ຮູ້
ພາຍຸລົມທ້ອງຖິ່ນ	ບໍດີກໍາຢ່າງ		ຕິຫຼາຍ	
ແຫ່ງແລ້ວ	ບໍດີກໍາຢ່າງ		ຕິຫຼາຍ	
ໂດຍທົ່ວໄປ (ແມ່ນັ້ນ) ນີ້ຫຼືວ່າ	ບໍດີກໍາຢ່າງ		ຕິຫຼາຍ	ຄ້າຕອບ ບໍ່ຮູ້

ການຍອມຮັບ ແລະ ການປັບຕົວ

ຮັດຕາສ່ວນຂອງຜູ້ອຸມໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນໃນເຂດພື້ນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຮອງເງົ່າເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ



ທ້າງໝົດນັ້ນ ມີໃຜແດ່ຕີສາມາດປັບຕົວຕໍ່ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ, ມີຈັກຄົນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການກະຫຼາກຊາຍ໌ ແລະ ອະປະກອນ?

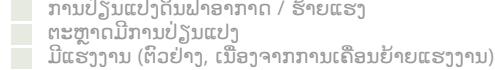


នៅមិការណ៍តាត់ប្បែកនៃលី ដើម្បីបង្កើតឡើងការងាររបស់ខ្លួន។

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ໄດ້ປັບປຸງເຕັມໃຊ້ຫຍຸງແດ່?



ບົດສະຫຼຸບ ແລະ ບົດກຽມທີໄດ້ຮັບ

ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ຫັດສະນະມົມມອງ ຂອງຜັນໆໃຊ້ທຶນ

ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ຫັດສະນະມົມມອງ ຂອງຜັກປ່ອນຂໍ້ມູນເອງ

- Land users are interested in applying this technology, as the samata tree is their main dry season fodder plant and overuse and scarcity today is severe

How can they be sustained / enhanced? Providing land users with the technical knowledge and know how about samata propagation.

- 'Artificial' propagation of samata by vegetative multiplication (cuttings) does not require any special equipment or much specific knowledge.
 - Increasing the number of trees on the grazing land, and decreasing the pressure on trees enlarges the crown diameter of trees, thus providing additional shade for wild and domestic animals.

ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂໍເສຍ / ຄວາມສ່ຽງ: ຫັດສະນະມູມມອງ ແຮງຜູ້ນໍາ? ຊັ້ນຕິດນີ້ທີ່ການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ

ຈຸດອ່ອມ / ຂັເສຍ / ຄວາມສ່ວງ: ຫັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ່ອນຂໍ້ມູນ
ເອງໃຫ້ການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ

- Land users are unaware that 'artificial' propagation through cuttings is possible Spread this knowledge.
 - The cuttings need constant care, as they need to be watered frequently over many weeks. This requires attention and labour The long-term benefits outweigh the labour invested.

ວັນທີຂອງການປະຕິບັດ: May 19, 2015

ປັບປຸງລ່າສຸດ: Sept. 5, 2019

ບຸກຄົນທີ່ສໍາຄັນ

Johanna Goetter - ຜູ້ຊ່ວວຊານ ຕ້ານການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ
Rabemirinra Herinavalona - ຜູ້ຊ່ວວຊານ ຕ້ານການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ
Ratovonamana Yeddiya - ຜູ້ຊ່ວວຊານ ຕ້ານການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ
Antsonantenainarivony Goum O. - ຜູ້ຊ່ວວຊານ ຕ້ານການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ

ການບັນຍາຍລາຍລະອຽດ ໃນຖານຂໍ້ມູນ ຂອງ WOCAT

https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_1677/

ຂໍ້ມູນການເຊື່ອມໂຍງຂໍ້ມູນການຄຸ້ມຄອງການນໍາໃຊ້ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ

Approaches: Increasing environmental awareness using comic-style illustrations as a visual communication tool

https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_2545/

ເອກະສານ ແມ່ນໄດ້ອໍານວຍຄວາມສະດວກໂດຍ

ສະຖາບັນ

- Brandenburg Technical University (btu) - ເຢຍລະມັນ
- University of Antananarivo - ມາດາວິສກາ
- World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) - ສະວິດເຊີ້ແລນ

ໂຄງການ

- Book project: Making sense of research for sustainable land management (GLUES)
- Sustainable Landmanagement in south-western Madagascar (SuLaMa / GLUES)

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