



Multiple sequences of Cotton-Soybean, 6 rows of soybean bordered by a single row of cotton at either side (Rajni Sinha)

## Supplemental Irrigation in a Legume-Cotton Production System (ອືນເດຍ)

### ຄວາມໜ້າຍ

Supplemental Irrigation (SI) offers a solution for irregular rainfall, as it provides a limited amount of water to essentially rainfed crops consequently ensuring good plant growth. Furthermore, SI provides the opportunity for a more diverse production system such as a legume-cotton system in which chickpeas are cultivated as a winter crop, and soybean and cotton are inter-cropped in the summer.

The state of Madhya Pradesh (India) has an average annual rainfall of around 1170 mm. However, data shows a declining trend. It is characterized by a monsoon period from July to September. Winter is from December to January and the summer is from February to March. The rainfall is irregular, resulting in crop failures, land degradation, nutrient leaching and shortened growing seasons. This constrains the agricultural sector, upon which 74% of the population is either directly or indirectly dependent. 38% of the agricultural area is intensively/conventionally irrigated. The majority of the water is obtained from groundwater which has led to over-exploitation.

To sustainably improve the agricultural sector, the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) introduced Supplemental Irrigation (SI). This is a practice in which essentially rainfed crops are cultivated rather than more water demanding crops. SI ensures a sufficient amount of water as rainfall satisfies the majority of the crop water demand. Water availability is not sought in (fossil) groundwater extraction, thus avoiding over-exploitation, but rather through rainwater harvesting (RWH), using the rainfall optimally. In addition, SI prolongs the growing season and enables more diverse farming systems by crop rotation and inter-cropping.

In 2018, a reservoir was constructed, with a 900,000 litres capacity. Every rainy season groundwater rises to the surface, indicating that the soil is fully saturated. The reservoir is filled by pumping the surface water from shallow wells. This is considered sustainable RWH as it assumed the pumped water is solely rainwater. An additional benefit of this approach is that no large catchment area is required. The building of the reservoir consists of 1) excavating the soil; 2) stone pitching the excavation; 3) installing polysheet to avoid water losses through infiltration. The water from the reservoir is distributed over the field by a portable (wheeled) sprinkler irrigation system. Hence, pumping from the reservoir is required. The water from the reservoir allows for crop rotation with a winter crop, namely chickpeas. This crop grows from November till March, outside of the rainy season. Without SI, chickpea yield is poor as farmers must wait until sufficient rain has fallen before sowing, limiting the growing period. SI can provide the necessary water for the chickpeas to germinate well, ensuring a sufficient growing period. The chickpeas are manually harvested in March. Besides increased income for the farmer, chickpeas also provide valuable soil improvement as the plant fixes atmospheric nitrogen in the soil.

In addition to crop rotation, SI and water harvesting allows for a more intensive cropping system in which cotton and soybean are intercropped. These crops are planted in June-July. The intercrop ratio is two rows of cotton and six rows of soybean. Soybean and cotton are respectively threshed and harvested in October. Consequently, the plants are grown mainly in the rainy season. Fertilizer (80 kg nitrogen, 100 kg phosphorus and 60 kg potassium per hectare) is applied directly after sowing, hence June-July. In the same period the field is manually weeded. Micro-Nutrients (a mixture of B, Zn, Mn) are applied if needed. On average, this corresponds to one kilogram per hectare. Mechanical pesticide application is done from July to August by a sprayer, consisting of herbicides, fungicides and insecticides.

The frequency and amount of irrigated water through SI is unpredictable as it compensates rainfall irregularity. Nevertheless, it is advised to irrigate less than the infiltration rate of the soil, to avoid deep percolation of water and nutrient leaching. That is, it is better to irrigate small doses multiple times. For this reason, sandy soils are unsuitable as they have relatively high infiltration rates and low water holding capacity. On average, one hectare of this particular production system is irrigated through sprinklers thrice by 250 cubic meters of harvested water.

A great advantage of SI is that it leads to a year-round income through a diversified production system with an additional winter crop. Farmers also value SI ensuring stable

### ສະຖານທີ່



ສະຖານທີ່: Madhya Pradesh, Central India,  
ອິນເດຍ

ຈຳນວນ ພຶບທີ່ ທີ່ຊັ້ນ ເຕັກໃນໄລຍື ຫີເຕີວິເຄາະ: ພຶບທີ່  
ດຽວ

ການຫັດລົງທະບຽນພຶບທີ່ ທີ່ອີງໃສ່ຂູນທາງຜູມມີສາດ  
• 78.61962, 22.97527

ການແຜ່ງກະຈາຍຂອງເຕັກໃນໂລຢີ: ພ ອິນເຫຍາຍຢູ່  
ວ່າງໆ ປູມຢູ່ (approx. < 0.1 ກີໂມ ລົມ (10 ເຮັກຕາ))

ປູ້ໃນເຂດປ່າສະຫງວນທີ່ບໍ່: ບ່ານ ມານ

ວັນທີຂອງການປະຕິບັດ: 2018

ປະເພດຂອງການນໍາສະເໜີ

□ ດ້ວຍເຫັນວ່າດັດຕະກຸດດີນີ້ຂອງຜູມກົງ ອິດິນ  
ເປັນສູນຢູ່ຂອງລະບົບຜູມເມືອງ (>50 ປີ)

□ ນີ້ ລະບະກົມຄອງ / ການຈົ່ງດັບ

□ ດລກຫຼຸນ ລາງຈານ ການຂອຍເຫຼືອຈາກພາຍນອກ

yields, thus making them less vulnerable to rainfall irregularities. Also, the diversified system protects the crops better against epidemics. And as there are legumes included in the system, the soil quality is improved, lowering the required amount of nitrogen fertilizer. Nevertheless, SI has some weaknesses. For example, the implementation of SI is difficult for smallholder farmers as they lack the area for a reservoir. In addition, the initial costs are high, so adoption may be restrained by the lack of available funds, especially for smallholder farmer. This specific SI, by water harvesting (extracting shallow groundwater) is not suitable in areas of poor groundwater recharge. But the concept of SI can be applied. To conclude, where it is technically and financially feasible, SI allows for more intensive, diversified and stable production system under climate change induced risks, hence supplemental irrigation is an important technique to improve the livelihoods of farmers exposed to climate change.



A picture showing the rows of soybean and cotton in a crop rotation system (Rajni Sinha)



A field of Chickpeas (Rajni Sinha)

## ການ ន ອ ຍ გ ა თ ხ მ ი ლ ე

### គຸດປະສົງຕົມຕໍ່

ປັບປຸງ ການຜະລິດ

ຫຼັດຜົນ, ພອມກັນ, ຫື້ນຸ່ງ ການເຊື້ອມ ຊຸມຂອງຝຶ່ງ

ການອະນຸວັກ ລະບົບນີ້ເວັດ

ປັບປຸງຮັກສານຄູ / ນົກຜິ່ນທີ່ປັບປຸງປະສານກັບ ເຕັກ / ນິ້ນີ້ສິບ້

ປັບປຸງຮັກສາ / ການປັບປຸງຂີວະນາໂຫຼນ

ຫຼັດຜົນຄວາມສິ້ນ ທາງໆ / ບິ້ພັດຄຸມະຊາດ

ປັບຕົວຕັ້ງຢູ່ການປິ່ນ / ບົງຟ້າການປິ່ນ / ທີ່ສິ້ນທີ່ປັບປຸງ

ຫຼັດຜົນຜົນກະທິບ ຈາງເສດຖະກິດ ທີ່ປິ່ນປະເທິງ ທະຍາດ

ສຳເນົາຜົນກະທິບ ທີ່ປິ່ນຫາງບວກ / ຖື້ນ ສັງຄົມ

ຫຼັດຜົນຫາງບວກ / ປົງ

### គຸດປະສົງທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບການເຊື້ອມໂຊມຂອງຕົມ

ປັບປຸງກັນການເຊື້ອມ ຊຸມຂອງຝຶ່ງ

ຫຼັດຜົນການເຊື້ອມ ຊຸມຂອງຝຶ່ງ

ການຫື້ນຸ່ງ / ຫື້ນຸ່ງໃນທີ່ຊຸດ ຊຸມ

ປັບຕົວຕັ້ງຄົນເຊື້ອມ ຊຸມຂອງຝຶ່ງ

ຂໍ້ມູນສາມາດ ຂີ້

### ການນໍາໃຊ້ຕົມ

ການນໍາໃຊ້ ອື່ນີ້ ປະສົມພາຍໃນ ມື້ຫຼິຖຸວົວກັນ: ບໍລິຫານ ມີນ



#### ດິນທີປຸກຜົດ

- ການປຸກຜົດປະຈຸບີ: ການປຸກຜົດປະເພດເສັງ ຍ ຜົບຢູ່, ຜິດຕະກູນຖືອີ້ນ ລະຫັດອຸ້ນ ປຸກຜົດຕະກູນຖືອີ້ນ ລະຫັດຫຼືອົງ
- ຈົ່ງວນ ລະດູການ ບຸກ້າ ນີ້ຢູ່ຕົ້ນ 2 ມີການປຸກຜົດຢູ່ ບັນຫາວ່າງຂໍ້ມູນມີນ ມີການປຸກຜົດຢູ່ ຂັ້ນ ນວ່າຈະຫຼຸດ

### ການສະໜອງນ້ຳ

ນີ້ມີນ

ປະສົມປະສານ ກັນລະຫວ່າງຈຸດິນ ລະຫຼຸດຂຶ້ນລະປະທານ

ນີ້ມີນ ອູ້ຈຸດລະປະທານ ບັງຍິ່ງດັວວ

### ການເຊື້ອມໂຊມ ທີ່ຕ້ອງໄດ້ເຮົາໃຈໃສ່

ດິນເຊາະເຈືອນ ໂດຍນ້າ - Wt: ການສູນເສຍຂັ້ນ ອົງກິນ / ການເຊາະເຈືອນ ຜົວ ຄຸດິນ



#### ດິນເຊາະເຈືອນ ໂດຍລົມ

ການເຊື້ອມໂຊມ ຂອງຕົມ ທາງເຄມີ - Cs: ການເຮັດ ອົງກິດດິນເຄັ້ມ / ເປັນດົງ



#### ການເຊື້ອມໂຊມ ຂອງຕົມ ທາງກາຍະພາບ - ນິ້ນຂັ້ງ



ການເຊື້ອມໂຊມ ທາງຂີວະພາບ - Bc: ການຫຼັດຜົນການປິ່ນຫຼຸດຂອງຜົດ, Bq: ປະສົມການ / ອິນຊີວັດຖຸຫຼຸດລົງ



ການເຊື້ອມໂຊມ ຂອງນ້ຳ - Ha: ສະບາບ ສູ້ ໜີ Hs: ການປິ່ນ ປົງ ປະສົມການ ນິ້ນ ຄຸດິນ, Hg: ການປິ່ນ ປົງຕັ້ນ ຕູ້ ສູ້ ນິ້ນ

## ກຸ່ມການຄຸມຄອງທິດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ

## ມາດຕະການ ການຄຸມຄອງທິດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ

- ລະບົບການປູກຜິດໂນມວັງການປູກຜິດໂນມວັງປົກເລີຍ, ການຖາງປົກເຮັດໂນມ
- ການເຕັບກັນຄົງ
- ການຄຸ້ມຄອງຊື່ນລະປະຫານ (ການສະໜອງ ອົງກົງ ລະບາຍ)



ມາດຕະການ ຫາງການກະສິກຳ - A1: ພຶດ / ການປົກປູກຂອງຕິນ, A3: ການປ່ານປາລູ້ກະສຳຂໍ້ມູນ ຄຸດິນ (A 3.1: ຂົງກົນທີ່ໄດ້)



ມາດຕະການ ຫາງຕ້ານຜິດຍັນ -



ມາດຕະການໂຄງສ້າງ - S5: ເຂື້ອນໂຟກ, ຝາຍເຕັບນູ້, ອົງກົງ, ອົງ S7: ອຸປະກອນເຕັບຮັກສາ, ສະໜອງ ອົງກົງ, ຊິນລະປະຫານ



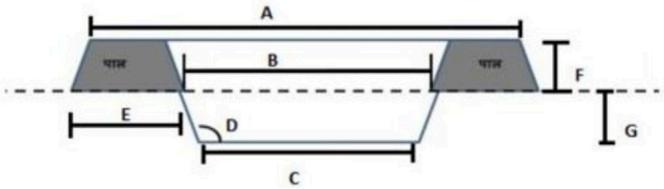
ມາດຕະການ ຫາງຕ້ານການຄຸ້ມຄອງ - M2: ການປົງປົງ / ລະດັບຄວາມທີ່ຈະ

## ເຫັນນິກການໂນໂຮບ

### ຂ່າຍນິດຫາງເຫັນນິກ

The dimensions are :

- A: 46 meter
- B: 35 meter
- C: 29 meter
- D: 140 degrees
- E: 9 meter
- F: 3.8 meter
- G: 3.2 meter

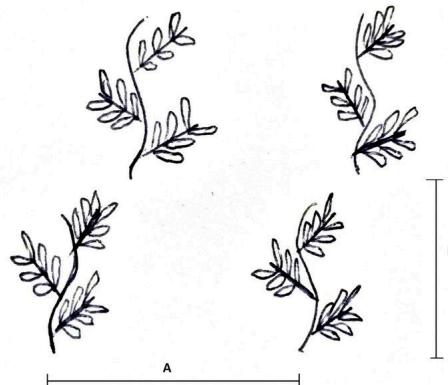


The reservoir has a capacity of 9 000 cubic meter water. It is lined with 2847 square meter of polysheet to avoid water losses through infiltration.

The dimension related to the Winter-crop Chickpeas (in cm):

Spacing between rows (A) = 30

Spacing between plants within rows (B) = 15



The dimensions related to the Soybean Cotton intercropping (in cm):

Spacing between soybean within row (A) = 15

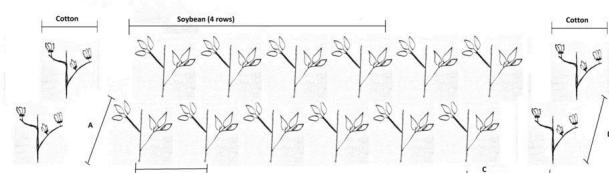
Spacing between rows of soybean (B) = 30

Spacing between a row of cotton and a row of soybean (C) = 60

Spacing between cotton within a row (D) = 60

Spacing between cotton and cotton = 90

Author: Joren Verbist



Author: Joren Verbist

## ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ລະໝາລູ້ກະສຳ: ກິດຈະກົງ, ວັດຖຸດິບ ແລະ ລະກົງ ຂູ້ຍື

### ການກໍານວນ ປັດໃຈການຜະລິດ ແລະ ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ

- ປັດໃຈ ອຸ້ນ ອຸ້ນ: ເພີ້ຫຼືທີ່ໄດ້ ຕືດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີທີ່ ຈັດ ລະຫັວ ອຸ້ນ ຂອງພື້ນທີ່ເຂົ້າແຂ້ງເພີ້ຫຼືທີ່ 6.4 hectares)
- ສະກຸນເງິນທີ່ ອຸ້ນລັບການຄິດ ອຸ້ນ ອຸ້ນ: INR
- ອັດຕາໂລ ລັກໂລນ (ເປັນເງິນ ດລກ) 1 USD = 73.52 INR
- ຄົກ ຮຽງການສະເໜີ ຂອງການຈົງກົງ ຮຽງການທີ່ 37.5

### ປັດໄຈທີ່ສໍາຄັນສຸດທີ່ສົງເຜົ້າກະທິບຕໍ່ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ

The most important factor that affects the cost is the establishment of the reservoir. However, this reservoir is able to irrigate 6.4 hectares.

### ກິດຈະກໍາການສ້າງຕັ້ງ

1. Earth Work (ລະຍະເວລ່າ ຄວາມຕີ່ງSummer Season (May))
2. Pitching (ລະຍະເວລ່າ ຄວາມຕີ່ງSummer Season (May))
3. Polysheet Installation (ລະຍະເວລ່າ ຄວາມຕີ່ງSummer Season (May))
4. Filling water (ລະຍະເວລ່າ ຄວາມຕີ່ງRainy Season)
5. Installing Irrigation System (ລະຍະເວລ່າ ຄວາມຕີ່ງAt time of irrigation (as it is portable))

### ປັດໄຈນໍາເຂົ້າໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ (per 6.4 hectares)

ລະບຸ ປັດໃຈ ນໍາເຂົ້າ ໃນການຜະລິດ	ບົວບໍ່ໄວຍ	ປະລິມານ	ຕົນທຶນ ຕໍ່ ບົວບໍ່ໄວຍ (INR)	ຕົນທຶນທັງບໍລິດ ຂອງປັດໃຈ ນໍາເຂົ້າ ໃນການຜະລິດ (INR)	% ຂອງຕົນທຶນທັງບໍລິດ ທີ່ຫຼັງນຳ ໃຊ້ທີ່ຕິດຕັ້ງ
ແຮງງານ					

Pond Excavation	m2	53.0	4000.0	212000.0	100.0
Sprinkler Operation	Person Hour	1.0	37.5	37.5	100.0
<b>ឧបករណ៍</b>					
Zero Tillage Seed Drill	Machine	1.0	55000.0	55000.0	100.0
Sprinkler System (portable)	System	1.0	28300.0	28300.0	100.0
<b>វិធានសម្រេចស្ថាប់</b>					
Micron-Geo-Membrane	m2	2857.0	105.0	299985.0	100.0
<b>ទិន្នន័យ</b>					
Tax (18%)	Total	1.0	38160.0	38160.0	100.0
<b>គិតពិនិត្យលក្ខណៈ និងការងារដែលបានដោះស្រាយក្នុងវិវាទ</b>					<b>633'482.5</b>
គិតពិនិត្យលក្ខណៈ និងការងារដែលបានដោះស្រាយក្នុងវិវាទ					<b>8'616.46</b>

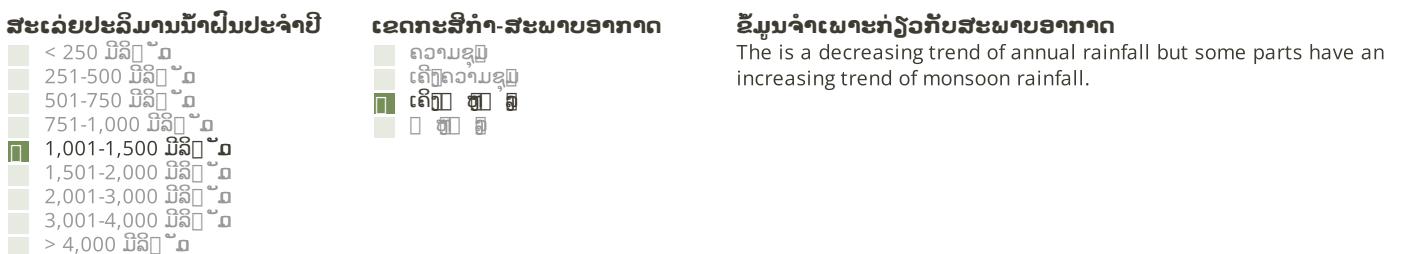
### កិតារកំបាំងស្ថាប់

1. Sowing Chickpeas (នូវ ឈប់ឆេះខោ គារមាតិក្នុងNovember)
2. Sowing Cotton and Soybean (នូវ ឈប់ឆេះខោ គារមាតិក្នុងJune-July)
3. Weeding (នូវ ឈប់ឆេះខោ គារមាតិក្នុងJuly-August)
4. Fertilizer Application (នូវ ឈប់ឆេះខោ គារមាតិក្នុងJune-July)
5. Micro-Nutrient Application (នូវ ឈប់ឆេះខោ គារមាតិក្នុងUpon Inspection (June))
6. Irrigation (នូវ ឈប់ឆេះខោ គារមាតិក្នុងIf needed (throughout growing season))
7. Pesticide Application (នូវ ឈប់ឆេះខោ គារមាតិក្នុងJuly-August)
8. Harvesting Chickpeas (នូវ ឈប់ឆេះខោ គារមាតិក្នុងMarch)
9. Picking Cotton (នូវ ឈប់ឆេះខោ គារមាតិក្នុងOctober)
10. Threshing Soybean (នូវ ឈប់ឆេះខោ គារមាតិក្នុងOctober)

ផែនទៀតរាយការ និងការងារដែលបានដោះស្រាយក្នុង 6.4 hectares (per 6.4 hectares)

សម្រួល ឬការងារ និងការងារដែលបានដោះស្រាយ	ប៊ូលម៉ោង	បរាលិក្សាមាន	ពិនិត្យ នៃ ប៊ូលម៉ោង (INR)	គិតពិនិត្យលក្ខណៈ និងការងារដែលបានដោះស្រាយ (INR)	% ខែវិនិច្ឆ័យ និងការងារដែលបានដោះស្រាយ នៅក្នុង ទិន្នន័យ និងការងារដែលបានដោះស្រាយ
<b>ផែនទៀតរាយការ</b>					
Total Labour (inc sowing, fertilizer, irrigation, threshing, etc)	Peron-Hours	640.0	37.5	24000.0	100.0
<b>ឧបករណ៍</b>					
Sowing (Zero-Tillage Seeder)	Machine-Hours	57.0	500.0	28500.0	100.0
Threshing Soybean (Thresher)	Machine-Hours	51.0	300.0	15300.0	100.0
Sprayer (weeding)	Machine-Hours	51.0	300.0	15300.0	100.0
<b>វិធានសម្រេចស្ថាប់</b>					
Chickpeas Seeds	Kilogram	448.0	450.0	201600.0	100.0
Cotton Seeds	Kilogram	10.0	1400.0	14000.0	100.0
Soybean Seeds	Kilogram	256.0	150.0	38400.0	100.0
<b>ផ្សេង និង យកឱ្យសាមសាប្តី</b>					
Micro-Nutrients (mixture of B, Zn, Mn)	Kilogram	6.4	900.0	5760.0	100.0
Nitrogen (Urea)	Kilogram	510.0	6.0	3060.0	100.0
Phosphorus (DAP)	Kilogram	640.0	25.4	16256.0	100.0
Potassium (MOP)	Kilogram	380.0	36.0	13680.0	100.0
Herbicide	Liter	6.4	470.0	3008.0	100.0
Fungicide	Liter	3.2	570.0	1824.0	100.0
Insecticide	Liter	3.2	580.0	1856.0	100.0
<b>ទិន្នន័យ</b>					
Cost Irrigation	Total	6.4	250.0	1600.0	100.0
Irrigation Events	Event	19.0			100.0
Water (depth) per irrigation event	mm	300.0			100.0
<b>គិតពិនិត្យលក្ខណៈ និងការងារដែលបានដោះស្រាយ នៅក្នុងវិវាទ</b>					<b>384'144.0</b>
គិតពិនិត្យលក្ខណៈ និងការងារដែលបានដោះស្រាយ នៅក្នុងវិវាទ					<b>5'225.03</b>

### សម្រាប់ វត្ថុធម្មុតិមជ្ឈាថ



### គារមានលក្ខណៈ

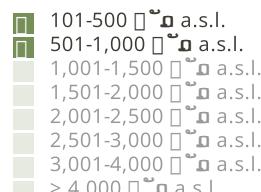
ធម្មិត្តិភាព (0-2%)

### ឯកតម្លៃអនុញ្ញាត

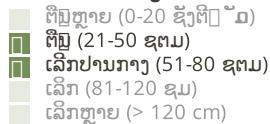
ឲ្យិយ៉ា / ឲ្យិយ៉ា

### ឱ្យមានចំណេះរៀបចំសម្រាប់

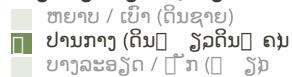
The is a decreasing trend of annual rainfall but some parts have an increasing trend of monsoon rainfall.



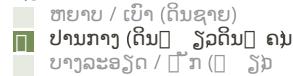
### ຄວາມເລືດຂອງຕົນ



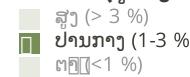
### ໂຄງສ້າງຂອງຕົນ (ເທິງໝໍາຕົນ)



### ໂຄງສ້າງຂອງຕົນ (ເລືດລົງ 20 ຊັງຕີແມັດ)



### ທາດທີ່ນີ້ໃຊ້ຢູ່ເທິງໝໍາຕົນ



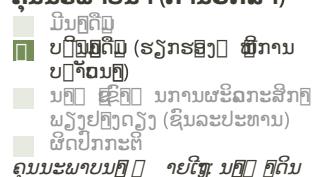
### ນ້ຳໃຕ້ຕົນ



### ມໍນັກໝໍາຕົນ



### ຄຸນນະພາບນ້ຳ (ການຮັກສາ)



### ຕົນເລັມເປັນບັນຫາບໍ?



### ຄວາມຫຼັງຈາກຫຼາຍຂອງຊະນິດ



### ຄວາມຫຼັງຈາກຫຼາຍຂອງວິສຶງທີ່ມີ

#### ຊີວິດ



### ລະດັບຄວາມຮັງມື



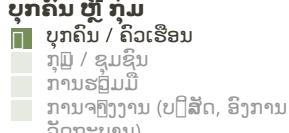
### ລະດັບຂອງການເຫັນເປັນກົນຈັກ



### ຢູ່ປະຈຳ ຫຼື ເລັວນ



### ບຸກຄົນ ຫຼື ກໍ່ມ



### ແຜດ



### ອາຍ



### ເຂດຟິ້ນທີ່ການນໍາໃຊ້ຕົກລະເຄີອນ



### ຂະໜາດ



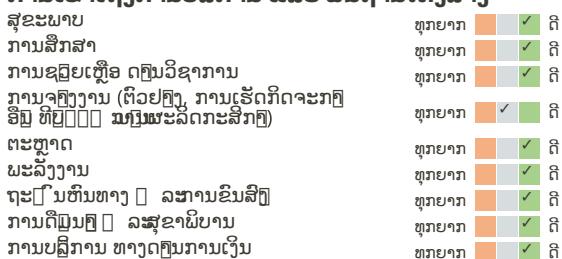
### ເຈົ້າຂອງຫຼື້ຕົນ



### ສົດທີ່ການນໍາໃຊ້ຕົກລະເຄີອນ



### ການເຮັດເຖິງການບໍລິການ ແລະ ພື້ນຖານໂຄງລ່າງ



### ເຈົ້າຂອງຫຼື້ຕົນ

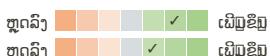
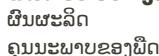


### ສົດທີ່ການນໍາໃຊ້ຕົກລະເຄີອນ



### ຜົນກະທິບ

### ຜົນກະທິບຫາງສັງຄົມ ແລະ ເສດຖະກິດ



ຄວາມສູງ ຕີ່ເປົ້າຮະລິດ	ເຜິ່ນຂຶ້ນ	✓	ຫຼັດລົງ
ຄວາມ ທີ່ ຂອງຜົນຮະລິດ	ຫຼັດລົງ	✓	ເຜິ່ນຂຶ້ນ
ມືນກຸດົນລະປະຫານ	ຫຼັດລົງ	✓	ເຜິ່ນຂຶ້ນ
ຄວາມຫອງການ ນກຸດົນລະປະຫານ	ເຜິ່ນຂຶ້ນ	✓	ຫຼັດລົງ
ຄົກ ອຸປີ ປັດ ຈົມຂົກ ນການຜົນລິກະສິກຸກ	ເຜິ່ນຂຶ້ນ	✓	ຫຼັດລົງ
ລາຍຮັບ ຈາກການຜົນລິດ	ຫຼັດລົງ	✓	ເຜິ່ນຂຶ້ນ
ຄວາມຫຼາກຫຼາຍ ຂອງ ຜູ້ລາຍຮັບ	ຫຼັດລົງ	✓	ເຜິ່ນຂຶ້ນ

## ຜົນກະທີບຫາງສັງຄົມ ວັດທະນະທຳ

ການຄຸປັກກັນ ສະບຽງອາຫານ / ຖຸ່ມຢູ່ຕຸກ  
ກິນ

ຫຼັດຜອນ ປັບປຸງ

## ຜົນກະທີບຕໍ່ວະບິບນິເວດ

ປະລິມານນິງ  
ການຊຸກຄົງ / ເຕັກກັນຖື (ການ ຫຼັຂອງ ນິກົດຖື, ທີ່ມະ ລົກ໌ຈົມ)

ການລະເຫີຍອາຍ  
ຄວາມຊຸມຂອງຕິນ  
ການປົກຄຸມຂອງຕິນ  
ການສູນເສຍຕິນ  
ວິງຈອນ ຂອງສານອາຫານ ນິ້ມ  
ອືນຊີວັດຖຸ ນິ້ມ / ຢຸ່ມຢູ່ຕຸກດິນ C  
ການປົກຫຼຸມຂອງຜົດ  
ມວນຊີວະພາບ / ຢຸ່ທິງເຊັ່ນດິນ C  
ການຄວບຄຸມສັດຖຸຜົດ / ພະຍາດ  
ຜົນກະທີບ ຂອງ ພົມ ປູ

ຫຼັດລົງ ເຜິ່ນຂຶ້ນ  
ຫຼັດຜອນ ປັບປຸງ  
ເຜິ່ນຂຶ້ນ ຫຼັດລົງ  
ຫຼັດລົງ ເຜິ່ນຂຶ້ນ  
ຫຼັດຜອນ ປັບປຸງ  
ເຜິ່ນຂຶ້ນ ຫຼັດລົງ  
ຫຼັດລົງ ເຜິ່ນຂຶ້ນ  
ຫຼັດຜອນ ປັບປຸງ  
ເຜິ່ນຂຶ້ນ ຫຼັດລົງ  
ຫຼັດລົງ ເຜິ່ນຂຶ້ນ  
ເຜິ່ນຂຶ້ນ ຫຼັດລົງ

## ຜົນກະທີບນອກສະຖານທີ

### ການວິເຄາະຕີ່ໂປ້ທຶນ ແລ້ວສິນປະ ທາຍດ

#### ຜົນປະໂຫຍດເມືອທຽບກັບຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍໃນການສັງຕັກ

ຜົນຕອບ ທັງ ນິ້ມ ລົກ໌ຈົມ  
ຜົນຕອບ ທັງ ນິ້ມ ລະບຍາວ

ຜົນກະທີບຫາງລົງ ປັບປຸງ  
ຜົນກະທີບຫາງລົງ ປັບປຸງ

#### ຜົນປະໂຫຍດເມືອທຽບກັບຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍບໍາລຸງສັກສາ

ຜົນຕອບ ທັງ ນິ້ມ ລົກ໌ຈົມ  
ຜົນຕອບ ທັງ ນິ້ມ ລະບຍາວ

ຜົນກະທີບຫາງລົງ ປັບປຸງ  
ຜົນກະທີບຫາງລົງ ປັບປຸງ

### ການປົງປົງ ປັບປຸງສັກສາ

#### ການປົງປົງແປງຕົນຝ້າອາກາດ ເຫຼືອລະກັວ

ຄຸນຫະພູມປະຢູ່ປ່າ ເຜິ່ນຂຶ້ນ  
ປະລິມານນິງປົນຕາມລະດູການ ຫຼັດລົງ

ບປີສຶກຢູ່ປ່າ ປັບປຸງ  
ບປີສຶກຢູ່ປ່າ ປັບປຸງ

ລະດູການ: ລະດູ

#### ອາກາດ ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບຄວາມຮຸນແຮງ (ໄຟຟັດທາງທໍາມະຊາດ)

ຫຼັດລົງ ປັບປຸງ  
ບປີສຶກຢູ່ປ່າ ປັບປຸງ

### ການຍອມຮັບ ແລ້ວມານີ້ປົກ

#### ຮັດຕາສ່ວນຂອງຜູ້ຊົມໃຊ້ທີ່ໃດຮັບຮອງເອົາເຕັກໃນໄລຍ່

ກຸລະກົມນິ້ນວ່າ / ການທິດລອງ  
1-10%  
11-50%  
> 50%

ທັງໝົດນັ້ນ ມີໃຜແດຕ້ທີ່ສາມາດປັບຕົວຕໍ່ເຕັກໃນໄລຍ່, ມີຈັກຄົນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການກະຫຼາກຊຸກຢູ່ ແລະ ອຸປະກອນ?

0-10%  
11-50%  
51-90%  
91-100%

#### ໄດ້ມີການດັດແປງຕົກໂນໄລຍ່ ເຜື້ອປັບໃຫ້ເຊົາກັບເງົ່າອົນໄຂການ

#### ປົງປົງແປງບໍ່?

ມີ ມີນ  
ບໍ່ ມີນ

#### ໄດ້ປົງປົງແປງເງົ່າອົນໄຂຫາຍັງແດດ?

ການປົງປົງ ປັບປຸງ ປົມສຶກຢູ່ປ່າ / ຮູ່ຢູ່ ຕ້າ  
ຕະຫຼາດມີການປົງປົງ ປັບປຸງ  
ມີ ຮູ່ຢູ່ຈົ່າກາການເດືອນຍົກຢູ່ ຮູ່ຢູ່

### ບົດສະຫຼຸບ ແລ້ວມີດຮຽນທີ່ ສັບ

#### ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ບົດສະນະມູມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່

- Efficient utilization of available resources.
- A profitable and sustainable system for rainfed areas.

ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂັະສົງ / ຄວາມສ່ວງ: ບົດສະນະມູມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່  
ວິທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ

- Diversified system ensures round the year income.

### ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ່ອນຂໍ້ມູນເອງ

- Optimal use of rainwater, making it a sustainable practice.
- Low risk of disaster or epidemic

- The implementation of the technology is difficult to implement for smallholder farmers. As they might lack a suitable area for the reservoir and/or the necessary funds. They establish or improvement of water boards. This social capital can disseminate knowledge about SI. Also, it allows farmers to cooperate more easily, e.g. paying for the construction of a reservoir jointly.
- The high initial costs for the construction of a reservoir and sprinkler installation. By granting subsidy for the technology. Or farmer may purchase the technology jointly, lowering the effective price per farmer.

### ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ແກ້ໄຂສະໜັບ / ຄວາມສ່ຽງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ່ອນຂໍ້ມູນ ເອງວິທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ

- Problem in areas of poor groundwater recharge. □ Water for the reservoir could be obtained by larger catchments instead of pumping up shallow ground water. However, there should be irrigated more frequently to ensure efficient water use.
- The high initial costs for the construction of a reservoir and sprinkler installation. By granting subsidy for the technology or farmer may purchase the technology jointly, lowering the effective price per farmer.

## ເອກະສານອົງອຶງ

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ວັນທີຂອງການປະຕິບັດ: Oct. 13, 2020

ປັບປຸງລ່າສຸດ: May 1, 2021

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[https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/technologies/view/technologies\\_5820/](https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_5820/)

**ຂໍ້ມູນການເຊື່ອມໂຍງຂໍ້ມູນການຄຸ້ມຄອງການນໍາໃຊ້ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ**  
n.a.

### ເອກະສານ ແມ່ນໄດ້ອ່ານວຍຄວາມສະດວກໂດຍ

#### ສະຖາບັນ

- International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) - ລືບານອນ
- ຕົ້ງານ
- ICARDA Institutional Knowledge Management Initiative

#### ເຊື່ອມໂຍງກັບ ຂໍ້ມູນຕ່າງໆ ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງທີ່ມີ

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