



Panicum (*Panicum coloratum*) in irrigated fodder development areas of Dassenech district, Omorate, South Omo zone of Ethiopia. (GERBA LETA)

Panicum coloratum for irrigated fodder (ອີທິໂອເປຍ)

Panicum

ຄຳອະທິບາຍ

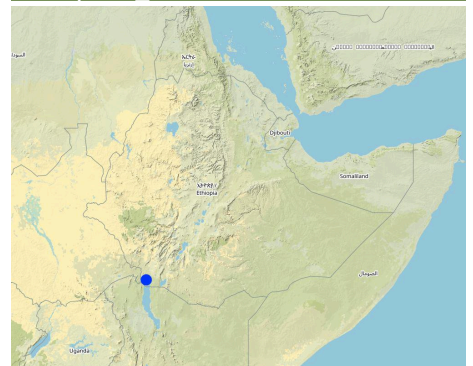
Panicum coloratum is a palatable tropical grass with high biomass production potential. It is grown in the irrigated fodder development areas of Dassenech district. *Panicum* is a fast-growing perennial which can be repeatedly harvested once it reaches maturity. It mitigates the issues of recurrent livestock feed shortage in dry periods – which are becoming worse with climate change.

Irrigated fodder production is carried out by pastoralist groups in arid areas of South Omo. Among a number of fodder grasses, *Panicum coloratum* is a fast-growing species. *Panicum* is grown as livestock fodder, particularly for the dry season when feed availability is in short supply. It mitigates the issues of recurrent livestock feed shortages which are becoming worse with climate change. Also, growing fodder grass allows resource-poor pastoralist communities to generate income from the sale of fresh fodder, hay, and seed. Irrigating at least twice a week, good weed management, and fertilization ensure sustained production.

In Dassenech district of Southwest Ethiopia, *Panicum*'s annual fresh biomass and dry matter production potential is over 63 and 18 tons/ha, respectively. It can reach its first harvest after about 60 days and subsequently can be harvested every 45 days. *Panicum* germinates and establishes readily on any soil type under both irrigated and rainfed conditions. It is also drought tolerant and resilient to climate variability, and does particularly well on alluvial soils with high fertility. *Panicum* is mainly used for grazing, but it is also suitable for cut-and-carry feeding systems. Each member of the pastoralist group grows *panicum* on 0.04 ha of land. In the flood lowlands of the Omo River basin, *panicum* is known for tolerating periodic flooding, salinity, & disease.

Previously, the land users were unfamiliar with this particular grass and its associated management practices. Also, irrigating on a regular schedule and keeping the grass free from roaming animals adds a work burden to the pastoralist community. However, the Resilience in Pastoral Areas (RIPA) project has introduced and familiarized the community with fodder production and management practices. The project also assists in linking the output to sustainable market. In this regard, the contribution of the RIPA project of the International Development Enterprises (IDE) is immense. The pastoralists appreciate their livestock's access to year-round feed, as well as the generation of income from the sale of fresh fodder, hay, and seed. Fodder production also creates year-round employment opportunity. However, the community's reliance on government and civic organization support for land preparation and access to irrigation water (conveyance services) might be considered a threat to ensuring sustainability of fodder development by the pastoralist groups.

ສະຖານທີ່



ສະຖານທີ່: Omorate, Dassenech., Southern Nations, Nationalities and People Region (SNNPR), ອີທິໂອເປຍ

ຈຳນວນ ຜົນທີ່ ທີ່ໃຊ້ ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ທີ່ໄດ້ວິເຄາະ: 2-10 ຜົນທີ່

ການຄັດເລືອກຜົນທີ່ ທີ່ອີງໃສ່ຂໍ້ມູນທາງພູມິສາດ
• 36.04651, 4.7965

ການແຜ່ກະຈາຍຂອງເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ: ນຳໃຊ້ ຫຼື ນຳໃຊ້ສະເພາະ / ແນວ ສິດ ຫຼື ນິພົດຂຶ້ນ າດສູງ

ຢູ່ໃນເຂດປ່າສະຫງວນທີ່ບໍ່: ບໍ່ແມ່ນ

ວັນທີຂອງການປະຕິບັດ: 2021

ປະເພດຂອງການນຳສະເໜີ

ໂດຍຜູ້ນຳນະວັດຕະກຳຄົດຂອງຜູ້ສ້າງ ສິດິນ
ເປັນສິດິນຖານຂອງລະບົບພື້ນເມືອງ (>50 ປີ)

ນຳ ລະບົບກຳລັງ / ການຄົ້ນຄວ້າ

ໂດຍຜູ້ນຳໂຄງການ / ການຊຸມຊົນເພື່ອຈາກພາຍນອກ



Panicum seed production in the lowland of Dassenech. (GERBA LETA)



Harvesting Panicum for cut-and-carry feeding of the livestock. (GERBA LETA)

ການ ສຸຂະໂນໂລຍີ

ຈຸດປະສົງຕົ້ນຕໍ

- ປັບປຸງ ການຜະລິດ
- ຫຼຸດຜົນ, ປັບປຸງ, ພິມູ ການເຊື່ອມໂຊມຂອງດິນ
- ການອະນຸລັກ ລະບົບນິເວດ
- ປັບປຸງສາຍການ / ນັກປັບປຸງ ປະສົມປະສານກັບ ເຕັກໂນໂລຍີອື່ນ
- ປັບປຸງສາຍການ / ການປັບປຸງຊີວະນາໂຍລະ
- ຫຼຸດຜົນຄວາມສ່ຽງ ທາງ ພິມູ ທຸກຊະນິດ
- ປັບປຸງການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຟ້າອາກາດ / ທີ່ອຸກຍະ ແລະ ຜົນກະທົບ
- ຫຼຸດຜົນຜົນກະທົບ ຈາກການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຟ້າອາກາດ
- ສ້າງຜົນກະທົບ ທາງເສດຖະກິດ ທີ່ເປັນປະໂຫຍດ
- ສ້າງຜົນກະທົບ ທີ່ເປັນທາງບວກ ຫຼື ສ້າງສິ່ງດີ

ການນໍາໃຊ້ດິນ

ການນຳໃຊ້ ສິດິນ ປະສົມພາຍ ນິທິທຽວກັນ: ບໍ່ແມ່ນ



ດິນທີ່ປູກພືດ

- ພືດຍືນດີ (ບໍ່ແມ່ນພືດກະຕູນ/ກວຍຂຽວ/ ຍືນດີ, herbs, chili, capsicum, natural grasses)

ຈຸດປະສົງ ລະດູການ ປູກ ນິທິ: 2

ມີການເພີ່ມປູກພືດແບບສັບຫວັງຂອງບໍ່ແມ່ນ

ມີການເພີ່ມປູກພືດແບບ ນວຽນຂອງບໍ່ແມ່ນ



ທົ່ງຫຍ້າລ້ຽງສັດ

- ການລ້ຽງສັດແບບເຄີຍປັບ

ປະເພດສັດ: ອູດ, cattle - dairy and beef (e.g. zebu), ແບບແກະ
ແມ່ນການເພີ່ມຄຸນຄ່າ ການປູກພືດປະສົມປະສານ ກັບການລ້ຽງສັດຂອງບໍ່ແມ່ນ

ຜະລິດຕະພັນ ແລະ ການບໍລິການ: economic security, investment prestige, ນິທິ, ຜົນ/ປັບ

ສາຍພັນ	ນັບ
ແບບ	12
cattle - dairy and beef (e.g. zebu)	8
ອູດ	1
ແກະ	9

ການສະໜອງນໍ້າ

- ນິທິ
- ປະສົມປະສານ ກັນລະຫວ່າງນິທິ ແລະ ນິທິລະປະທານ
- ນິທິ ຂຸມຊົນລະປະທານ ພຽງຢູ່ດຽວ

ຈຸດປະສົງທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບການເຊື່ອມໂຊມຂອງດິນ

- ປັບປຸງການເຊື່ອມໂຊມຂອງດິນ
- ຫຼຸດຜົນການເຊື່ອມໂຊມຂອງດິນ
- ການພິມູ / ພິມູດິນທີ່ເຊື່ອມໂຊມ
- ປັບປຸງການເຊື່ອມໂຊມຂອງດິນ
- ບໍ່ສາມາດ ຫຼື

ການເຊື່ອມໂຊມ ທີ່ຕ້ອງໄດ້ເອົາໃຈໃສ່



ດິນເຊາະເຈືອນ ໂດຍລົມ - Ed: ການສູນເສຍຈາກລົມ ແລະ ການຫັບຖິ້ມ



ການເຊື່ອມໂຊມ ຂອງດິນ ທາງເຄມີ - Cs: ການເຮັດ ຫຼັກດິນເຄັມ / ເປັນດຽວ



ການເຊື່ອມໂຊມ ຂອງນໍ້າ - Ha: ສະພາບແຕກແຕ່ງ

ກຸ່ມການຊຸມຄອງທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ

- ການຄຸມຄອງສັດລ້ຽງ ແລະ ທີ່ຫຍ້າລ້ຽງສັດ
- ການປັບປຸງດິນ / ພິມູດິນ
- ການຫຼຸດຜົນ ກິດຈະກຳ ທີ່ສົບກວນດິນ

ມາດຕະການ ການຊຸມຄອງທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ



ມາດຕະການ ທາງດ້ານພືດພັນ - V2: ຫຍັດ ແລະ ພືດສະ ນິທິ ພືດ ຍືນດີ

ເຕັກນິກການແຕ່ງຮູບ

ຂໍ້ກຳນົດທາງເຕັກນິກ

This is the photo of the pastoralist group. There is no specific sketching that portrays the technology but the following points provide tips for adopters of the technology:

- The land is tilled and harrowed by a tractor for two to three rounds.
- On the third-round ridge and furrow are formed using tractor or hand tools.
- The seeds or splits are planted in rows along the ridge.
- Spacing between ridges varies with the purpose: for haymaking 25-30 cm and for seed production 50-60 cm to simplify the application of intensive management practice for the latter one.
- The farm/crop should be irrigated twice a week for better production.
- Need Fertilization to ensure good production/harvest.



Author: Gerba Leta

ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ບຳລຸງຮັກສາ: ກິດຈະກຳ, ວັດຖຸດິບ ແລະ ຄຸ້ນ ຊື້

ການຄຳນວນ ປັດໃຈການຜະລິດ ແລະ ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ

- ຄິດ ຄຸ້ນ ຊື້: ຕັ້ງແຕ່ 1 ກິໂລກິໂລແມັດ ຕັ້ງແຕ່ 1 ກິໂລກິໂລແມັດ (ຂະໜາດ າແລະ ຫົວ ຊື້ ຂອງພືດທີ່ ຕັ້ງ: timad: ການປັດເປັນຫົວ ຊື້ ກິໂລກິໂລແມັດ: 1 ເຮັກຕາ = 4 timad)
- ສະກຸນເງິນທີ່ ຊື້ລົບການຄິດ ຄຸ້ນ ຊື້: Ethiopian Birr (ETB)
- ອັດຕາແລກປ່ຽນ (ເປັນເງິນ ໂດລາ): 1 USD = 53.438 Ethiopian Birr (ETB)
- ຄຸ້ນແຮງງານສະເລ່ຍ ຂອງການຈັດຕັ້ງແຮງງານຕັ້ງ: It is variable based on the types of work (from 50 birr to 100) for half day before the sun gets too hot. That is equivalent to one day in dry lowland areas.

ປັດໄຈທີ່ສຳຄັນສຸດທີ່ສົ່ງຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ

Economic crisis and increasing inflation rate affect the establishment as well as maintenance costs. Particularly, fuel, fertilizer, and labor costs are consistently changing.

ກິດຈະກຳການສ້າງຕັ້ງ

1. Clearing and land preparation (ຄຸ້ນ ລຍະເວລາ ຄວາມຖີ່: Any season for irrigated fodder production,)
2. Planting/sowing (ຄຸ້ນ ລຍະເວລາ ຄວາມຖີ່: During the start of season for irrigation fodder production.)
3. Fertilizing (ຄຸ້ນ ລຍະເວລາ ຄວາມຖີ່: At planting and at boot height.)
4. Irrigating the farm (ຄຸ້ນ ລຍະເວລາ ຄວາມຖີ່: Twice a week.)
5. Weeding (ຄຸ້ນ ລຍະເວລາ ຄວາມຖີ່: Twice starting 3- 4 weeks post planting.)
6. Harvesting the grass (fodder) (ຄຸ້ນ ລຍະເວລາ ຄວາມຖີ່: During harvest maturity.)
7. Hay making (baling) (ຄຸ້ນ ລຍະເວລາ ຄວາມຖີ່: Post harvest.)
8. Seed collection, drying and cleaning (ຄຸ້ນ ລຍະເວລາ ຄວາມຖີ່: Harvesting season and post harvest.)

ປັດໄຈນຳເຂົ້າໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ (per 1 timad)


ລະບຸ ປັດໄຈ ນຳເຂົ້າ ໃນການຜະລິດ	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ປະລິມານ	ຕົ້ນທຶນ ຕໍ່ ຫົວໜ່ວຍ (Ethiopian Birr (ETB))	ຕົ້ນທຶນທັງໝົດ ຂອງປັດໄຈ ນຳເຂົ້າ ໃນການ ຜະລິດ (Ethiopian Birr (ETB))	% ຂອງຕົ້ນທຶນ ທັງໝົດ ທີ່ຜູ້ນຳ ໃຊ້ທຶນ ໃຊ້ ຈ່າຍເອງ
ແຮງງານ					
Clearing and land preparation	PDs	12.0	200.0	2400.0	50.0
Planting/sowing	PDs	5.0	100.0	500.0	100.0
Irrigating the farm	PDs	14.0	200.0	2800.0	100.0
Weeding (twice a season)	PDs	10.0	100.0	1000.0	100.0
ອຸປະກອນ					
Spade	Pcs	1.0	500.0	500.0	
Hoes	Pcs	1.0	300.0	300.0	
ວັດສະດຸໃນການປູກ					
Seed	kg	4.0	300.0	1200.0	
ຜຸນ ແລະ ຢາຊີວະພາບ					
NSP	kg	50.0	50.0	2500.0	
ອື່ນໆ					
Seed collection, drying and cleaning	PDs	10.0	200.0	2000.0	100.0
Harvesting and hay making	PDs	10.0	200.0	2000.0	100.0
ຕົ້ນທຶນທັງໝົດ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ				15'200.0	
ຄຸ້ນ ຊື້ທັງໝົດ ສຳລັບການສັງເກດເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ເປັນສະກຸນເງິນໂດລາ				284.44	

ກິດຈະກຳບຳລຸງຮັກສາ

1. Cleaning irrigation ditch (ຄຸ້ນ ລຍະເວລາ ຄວາມຖີ່: During off-season or before the start of next growing season.)
2. Fertilizer (NSP) (ຄຸ້ນ ລຍະເວລາ ຄວາມຖີ່: Twice: at the beginning of the season & when the fodder reaches boots height.)
3. Irrigating the farm (ຄຸ້ນ ລຍະເວລາ ຄວາມຖີ່: Twice a week.)

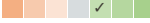
- 4/8

ການ ຫຼຸດຊັບພື້ນທີ່ ຄູ່ດິນ

ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ  ຫຼຸດລົງ

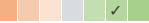
As it permanently covers the ground, it has high likelihoods of reducing surface runoff.

ການລະບາຍນ້ຳ

ຫຼຸດຜ່ອນ  ປັບປຸງ

Improve water drainage.

ການລະເຫີຍອາຍ

ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ  ຫຼຸດລົງ

Decreases surface evaporation but not transpiration.

ການປົກຫຸມຂອງພືດ

ຫຼຸດລົງ  ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ

The farm remains covered by perennial grass. Irrigating the farm also favor the regrowth of other wild species.

ມວນຊີວະພາບ / ຢູ່ເທິງຊັບພື້ນທີ່ C

ຫຼຸດລົງ  ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ

Above ground biomass is highly increased as described in the description section.

ຄວາມຫຼາກຫຼາຍຂອງພືດ
ສາຍພັນຕ່າງໆ

ຫຼຸດລົງ  ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ

Reduced with increased management practices. Invasive alien species such as Prosopis juliflora is less common in this part of the River basin.

ຄວາມຫຼາກຫຼາຍຂອງສັດ

ຫຼຸດລົງ  ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ


Animal diversity correlates with fodder availability.

ສາຍພັນ ທີ່ເປັນປະໂຫຍດ (ນັກລູກ, ຂີ້
ກະເດືອນ, ຜູ້ປະສົມເກສອນ)
ຄວາມຫຼາກຫຼາຍ ທາງດ້ານທີ່ຢູ່ອີກ ສະອງ
ສິດທິຊີວິດ
ການຄວບຄຸມສັດຕູພືດ / ພະຍາດ
ຜົນກະທົບ ຂອງນ້ຳຕົກຕົກ
ຜົນກະທົບ ຂອງ ພືດແກງ

ຫຼຸດລົງ  ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ


ຫຼຸດລົງ  ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ

ຫຼຸດລົງ  ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ

ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ  ຫຼຸດລົງ


It reduces the impacts of drought on livestock by providing access to adequate feeds throughout the year.

ການລະເຫີຍອາຍການບອນ ແລະ ອາຍຜິດ
ເຮືອນແກງ

ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ  ຫຼຸດລົງ

As Panicum increase ground cover and store the carbon above and below the soil surface, it reduces the emission of the carbon.

ຄວາມຮຸນແຮງ ຂອງລົມ

ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ  ຫຼຸດລົງ

It breaks the velocity of wind in the lowland, one of the main issues.

ການປ່ຽນແປງ ອາກາດ ນິ້ວແຄບ

ຮຸນແຮງຂຶ້ນ  ປັບປຸງ

Slightly ameliorate the micro-climate of the area.

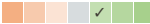
ຜົນກະທົບນອກສະຖານທີ່

ນ້ຳຕົກຕົກຢູ່ເຂດລຸ່ມນ້ຳ (ທີ່ປ່ຽນແປງທາງດ້ານນ້ຳ)

ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ  ຫຼຸດຜ່ອນ


It is expected that downstream flooding is reduced as the perennial fodder crop cover the ground throughout the year.

ຄວາມອາດສາມາດ ນໍ້າການນໍ້າຂວາງ /
ການກັ່ນຕອງ (ໂດຍດິນ, ພືດພັນ, ດິນຫາມ)

ຫຼຸດຜ່ອນ  ປັບປຸງ

Permanent ground cover expected to increase the filtering capacity.

ລົມ ທີ່ຜູ້ເອົາຕະກອນ

ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ  ຫຼຸດຜ່ອນ

It has expected positive effects of reducing wind transportation.

ພືດທີ່ຫຼົກການຜະລິດ ຂອງເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນບັນທຶກ
ຄູ່ ຄູ່ ສັບຜົນກະທົບ
ຄວາມເສຍຫາຍ ກ່ຽວກັບພືດຖານໂຄງລ່າງ
ສາທາລະນະ / ເອກກະຊົນ
ຜົນກະທົບ ຂອງອາຍຜິດເຮືອນແກງ

ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ  ຫຼຸດຜ່ອນ

ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ  ຫຼຸດຜ່ອນ

As perennial crops cover the ground and absorb the carbon, it has an inevitable positive effects on reducing carbon emission.

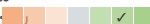
ການວິເຄາະຕົວຕົນ ແລະ ຜົນປະໂຫຍດ

ຜົນປະໂຫຍດເມື່ອທຽບກັບຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍໃນການສ້າງຕັ້ງ

ຜົນຕອບແທນ ນ້ຳ ລະບົບສັບ

ຜົນກະທົບທາງລົບ  ຜົນກະທົບທາງບວກຫຼາຍ

ຜົນຕອບແທນ ນ້ຳ ລະບົບຍາວ

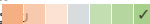
ຜົນກະທົບທາງລົບ  ຜົນກະທົບທາງບວກຫຼາຍ

ຜົນປະໂຫຍດເມື່ອທຽບກັບຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍບໍາລຸງຮັກສາ

ຜົນຕອບແທນ ນ້ຳ ລະບົບສັບ

ຜົນກະທົບທາງລົບ  ຜົນກະທົບທາງບວກຫຼາຍ

ຜົນຕອບແທນ ນ້ຳ ລະບົບຍາວ

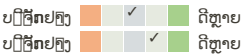
ຜົນກະທົບທາງລົບ  ຜົນກະທົບທາງບວກຫຼາຍ

The technology was piloted two years ago. The cost of establishing it is partly supported by the RIPA project. Land preparation and conveying irrigation water covered by the local government.

ການປຸງແປງສະພາບດິນຟື້ອາກາດ

ການປຸງແປງດິນຟື້ອາກາດ ເທື່ອລະກ້າວ

ອຸນຫະພູມປະຈຳປີ ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ
ປະລິມານນ້ຳຝົນປະຈຳປີ ໝູ່ດລົງ

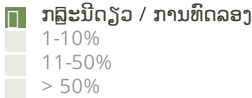


ອາກາດ ທີ່ກ່ຽວພັນກັບຄວາມຮຸນແຮງ (ໄພພິບັດທາງທຳມະຊາດ)

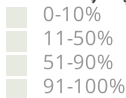
ພາຍຸລົມຫຍິບຖີ່	ບໍ່ມີຜົນກະທົບ	ມີຜົນກະທົບ	ຜົນກະທົບສູງ
ຄືນຄວາມອົບອຸ່ມ	ບໍ່ມີຜົນກະທົບ	ມີຜົນກະທົບ	ຜົນກະທົບສູງ
ແຫຼ້ງແລງ	ບໍ່ມີຜົນກະທົບ	ມີຜົນກະທົບ	ຜົນກະທົບສູງ
ໂດຍທົ່ວໄປ ທີ່ (ແມ່ນ) ນ້ຳຖ້ວມ	ບໍ່ມີຜົນກະທົບ	ມີຜົນກະທົບ	ຜົນກະທົບສູງ
ນ້ຳຖ້ວມຮຸນແຮງ	ບໍ່ມີຜົນກະທົບ	ມີຜົນກະທົບ	ຜົນກະທົບສູງ
ພະຍາດລະບາດ	ບໍ່ມີຜົນກະທົບ	ມີຜົນກະທົບ	ຜົນກະທົບສູງ
ແມງໄມ້ ການລະບາດຂອງພະຍາດ	ບໍ່ມີຜົນກະທົບ	ມີຜົນກະທົບ	ຜົນກະທົບສູງ

ການຍອມຮັບ ແລະ ການປັບຕົວ

ອັດຕາສ່ວນຂອງຜູ້ຊົມໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນໃນເຂດພື້ນທີ່ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຮອງເອົາ ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ



ທັງໝົດນັ້ນ ມີໃຜແດ່ທີ່ສາມາດປັບຕົວຕໍ່ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ, ມີຈັກຄົນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບ ການກະຕຸກຊຸກຍູ້ ແລະ ອຸປະກອນ?



ໄດ້ມີການຕັດແປງເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ເພື່ອປັບໃຫ້ເຂົ້າກັບເງື່ອນໄຂການ ປຸງແປງບໍ?

ແມ່ນ
ບໍ່ແມ່ນ

ໄດ້ປຸງແປງເງື່ອນໄຂຫຍັງແດ່?

- ການປຸງແປງດິນຟື້ອາກາດ / ຮູບແບບ
- ຕະຫຼາດມີການປຸງແປງ
- ມີແຮງງານ (ຕົວຢ່າງ, ເນື້ອຊາກການເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍແຮງງານ)

ບົດສະຫຼຸບ ແລະ ບົດຮຽນທີ່ ສຳຄັນ

ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ

- Supply year round feed for the land users' livestock.
- Allow pastoralists/agro-pastoralists to generate income from the collection and sale of fresh fodder, hay and seed.
- The technology supplies feed that can be reserved for the emergency time through hay making.
- Introduction of fodder production technology enables the pastoralist group access usufructs to irrigable land that promotes the changing in farming practices from entirely pastoralist to agro-pastoralist on a gradual basis.

ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ່ອນຂີ້ມູນ

- The technology considered as one of the regenerative agricultural practices that have positive contribution to carbon sequestration.
- It reduces risks of feed shortage during the extended dry season.
- A prompt sources of income for the pastoralist community via the sale of fresh fodder, hay, and seed.
- Feeding livestock on grass reduces methane production as compared to feeding them on processed feeds.
- The onsite shattering of the seed increases the density of grass every other season. Thus, it improves the ground cover and production of huge biomass per unit of land.
- Panicum harvested 15 cm high that simplify regrowth/tillering and propagation of the grass from the ratoon. The practice stimulates prompt ground cover and year-round sequestration of carbon.

ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂໍ້ເສຍ / ຄວາມສ່ຽງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ວິທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ

- Access to irrigation facility and service is via government and project support. Try to secure multiple sources of finance, and encourage market oriented production to enhance the pastoralist groups develop reliance on their own.
- Smaller size of land is accessible to irrigation. Increase intensification of fodder development and diversify sources of income via production and marketing of fresh fodder, hay, and the seed.
- Shortage of baling machine to fasten the hay for simplicity of storage and transportation Improve pastoralist access to the facility and services so that their resilience to feed shortage and associated issues are promptly increases.

ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂໍ້ເສຍ / ຄວາມສ່ຽງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ່ອນຂີ້ມູນ ເງື່ອນໄຂການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ

- Shortage of storage structure or fodder bank to store/ reserve the harvest for market and/or later uses. To promote the establishment of storage or fodder bank by the land users group themselves, and try to find sources of finance to support them in this regard.
- Lack of sustainable market links for Panicum seed. Establish reliable market value chain with private suppliers/distributors to the other part of the country.
- Lack of legume fodder species to improve the dietary value of the grass family. Introduces important legume species with high biomass production potential or other leguminous tree species with multiple uses such as windbreak or as buffer plants around the periphery of the fodder farm.
- Panicum needs longer time to reach harvest if intended for seed production that may dishearten the pastoralist to wait longer time. Allocate separate plots for seed production, or else, make the right choice for the types of outputs that suits the pastoralist's urgent needs.

ວັນທີຂອງການປະຕິບັດ: Nov. 29, 2022

ປັບປຸງລ່າສຸດ: May 15, 2023

ບຸກຄົນທີ່ສ້າງ

Abebe Lutulya - ሄክቲክ ሲብሽ

ການບັນຍາຍລາຍລະອຽດ ໃນຖານຂໍ້ມູນ ຂອງ WOCAT

https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_6563/

ຂໍ້ມູນການເຊື່ອມໂຍງຂໍ້ມູນການຄຸ້ມຄອງການນໍາໃຊ້ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ

n.a.

ເອກກະສານ ແມ່ນໄດ້ອໍານວຍຄວາມສະດວກໂດຍ

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ເຊື່ອມໂຍງກັບ ຂໍ້ມູນຕ່າງໆ ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງທີມີ

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