



Floating gardens in the wetlands (locally called "Haor" a low lying water body), which serve for vegetable cultivation. (Md. Zahid Hasan)

Floating Garden (Bangladesh)

"Baira" or "Dhap", floating bed

Descrição

Floating Garden is a traditional technology, practiced in the southern parts of Bangladesh locally called "Baira" or "Dhap". The technology allows producing crops, vegetables and seedlings in areas where farming land is scarce and where the land is flooded or water logged for more than six months in a year.

Floating gardens are a traditional practice in south central districts of Bangladesh since long time, and has been promoted by government extension agency and development organizations in different parts of the country with technical improvements. With this technology, crops (mainly vegetables) are cultivated on floating garden beds in areas where the land inundated for more than six months in a year.

Establishment:

The basic input and main raw material to prepare the floating garden bed are water hyacinths (*Eichornia crassipes*). In some cases bamboo sticks are also used to make the floating beds more resistant. The floating gardens are of different size, with a standard size per bed during preparation of 1.5 - 1.8 meter wide, 10 -11 meter long and 1 - 1.3 meter above water level. However, considering local context- such as wave action, size of water body, presence of a wetland - the bed size may vary, also depending on whether compost is added on the top. The establishment of the floating gardens are very cheap in terms of raw material and require mainly human manual labour for its establishment, without material costs for maintenance.

The garden can be used for two purposes: for vegetable production and for vegetable seedling production.

In water logged areas (where water remains for the whole year) floating beds are mainly used for vegetable production. Almost any type of vegetables can be grown in the floating bed. Production of leafy vegetables proved to be most profitable. In addition, all types of vegetable seedlings and rice seedlings can produced in floating garden based on demand. In other areas, which are only inundated temporarily, floating garden can be used for both vegetable and seedling production. In this second case seedlings can be transferred from the garden to the fields on the main land immediately after receding of the water. This practice can save 2 to 3 weeks time of vegetable or rice production in winter season. This is a crucial advantage considering the trend to shorter growing periods due to unpredictable early spring rains.

A key advantage of floating gardening is the fact that heavy rainfalls usually do not have any negative effect on culture of the floating gardens, which are a highly effective and beneficial risk reduction and climate change mitigation technology. Floating gardens can further contribute to food security and improved nutrition for poor households, and it is a source for additional income by making use of cheap and abundant local input resources. Different NGOs improved and promoted this technology in north-west and north-east parts of Bangladesh since 2000. Since 2011 also the public agricultural extension agencies promote this technology.

As an overall goal this technology aims at protecting people's assets for agricultural production from damages due to seasonal floods and provide options for alternative income resources. The floating garden technology is designed as measure to protect effectively from yearly floods. It might not be robust enough for extreme events with heavy storms and waves. Smaller repairing can be done by the owners themselves. In case of major damages the beds can be replaced by new ones, since the investment costs are very low. In the shallow areas the floating beds may become ordinary garden beds or fields during dry season.

Localização



Localização: Paschim Pagla, Patharia and Shimulbaik unions under South Sunamganj sub-district, Charnarchar and Rajanagar unions under Derai sub-district, Sylhet division, Sunamganj district, Bangladesh

Nº de sites de tecnologia analisados: 2-10 locais

Geo-referência de locais selecionados

- 91.34291, 24.89298
- 91.33226, 24.82787

Difusão da tecnologia: Aplicado em pontos específicos/concentrado numa pequena área

Em uma área permanentemente protegida?:

Data da implementação: menos de 10 anos atrás (recentemente)

Tipo de introdução

- através de inovação dos usuários da terra
- Como parte do sistema tradicional (>50 anos)
- durante experiências/ pesquisa
- ✓ através de projetos/intervenções externas



Floating garden at initial stage with seedlings (Md. Zahid Hasan)



Floating garden at growing stage (Md. Zahid Hasan)

CLASSIFICAÇÃO DA TECNOLOGIA

Objetivo principal

Melhora a produção

- Reduc, previne, recupera a degradação do solo
- Preserva ecossistema
- Protege uma bacia/zonas a jusante – em combinação com outra tecnologia
- Preservar/melhorar a biodiversidade
- Reduzir riscos de desastre
- Adaptar a mudanças climáticas/extremos e seus impactos
- Atenuar a mudanças climáticas e seus impactos
- Criar impacto econômico benéfico
- Cria impacto social benéfico
- improve household food security / nutrition

Uso da terra



Terra de cultivo

- Cultura anual: vegetais - vegetais de folhas (saladas, couve, espinafre, outros), seedlings

Número de estações de cultivo por ano: 2



Vias navegáveis, corpo d'água, zonas úmidas

- Pântanos, zonas úmidas

Principais produtos/serviços: Vegetable, Seedling and Fishes

Abastecimento de água

- Precipitação natural
- Misto de precipitação natural-irrigado
- Irrigação completa
- post-flooding

Objetivo relacionado à degradação da terra

- Prevenir degradação do solo
- Reduzir a degradação do solo
- Recuperar/reabilitar solo severamente degradado
- Adaptar à degradação do solo
- Não aplicável

Degradação abordada



Degradação da água

- Hs: mudança na quantidade de água de superfície

Grupo de GST

- Solo/cobertura vegetal melhorada
- Gestão/proteção de zonas úmidas
- Hortas familiares

Medidas de GST



Medidas agronômicas

- A5: Gestão de sementes, variedades melhoradas



Medidas estruturais

- S11: Outros



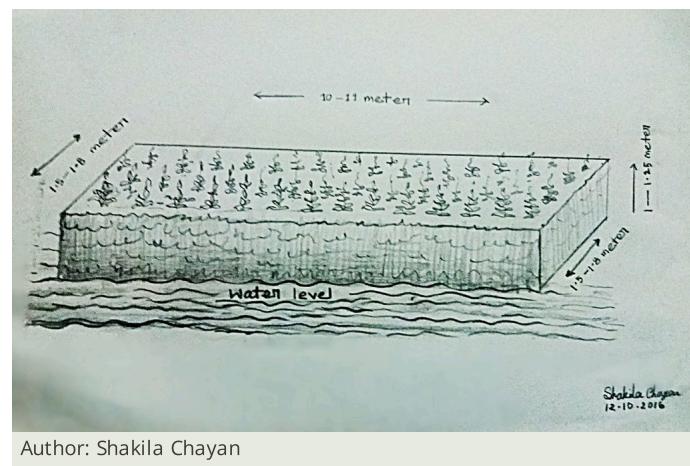
Medidas de gestão

- M1: Mudança no tipo de uso da terra

DESENHO TÉCNICO

Especificações técnicas

- Dimensions: The floating beds are of different size. Standard size at the time of preparation 1.5 - 1.8 meter wide, 10-11 meter long and 1.0-1.3 meter height.
- Floating beds should not cover more than 30% area of the respective water body (wetland area) in order to keep enabling environment for other aquatic resources (e.g. fishes).
- Construction material used: The basic and main ingredient/material for the preparation of the floating garden are water hyacinths (*Eichhornia crassipes*). In some cases, bamboo sticks are also used to increase its resistance. If available, composts may be applied on the top of floating beds, though not compulsory.



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ESTABELECIMENTO E MANUTENÇÃO: ATIVIDADES, INSUMOS E CUSTOS

Cálculo de insumos e custos

- Os custos são calculados: por área de tecnologia (tamanho e unidade de área: **1 decimal for 5 floating beds**; fator de conversão para um hectare: **1 ha = 1 hectare = 247 decimals**)
- Moeda utilizada para o cálculo de custos: **BDT**
- Taxa de câmbio (para USD): 1 USD = n.a BDT
- Custo salarial médio da mão-de-obra contratada por dia: 1 man-day cost BDT 300 (USD 3.85)

Fatores mais importantes que afetam os custos

In case the inputs, mainly water hyacinths, are not available at the selected sites, this increases the material and/or labour costs for hyacinths to be transported from distant locations. All indicated costs refer to yearly costs, since the beds usually have to be restablished every year.

Atividades de implantação

- Bed preparation (by hired labour) (Periodicidade/frequência: August-September)
- Seeding, care and maintenance, harvesting (Periodicidade/frequência: September-March)

Estabelecer insumos e custos (per 1 decimal for 5 floating beds)

Especifique a entrada	Unidade	Quantidade	Custos por unidade (BDT)	Custos totais por entrada (BDT)	% dos custos arcados pelos usuários da terra
Mão-de-obra					
Hired labour cost for bed establishment	persons day	10,0	300,0	3000,0	
Bed management cost (seeing, care, harvest ect.)	persons day	90,0	300,0	27000,0	100,0
Material vegetal					
Seeds per year	kg	25,0	100,0	2500,0	100,0
Material de construção					
Bamboo	bamboo quantity	2,0	100,0	200,0	
Rope and lubricants	lumpsum	1,0	250,0	250,0	
Custos totais para a implantação da tecnologia					32'950,0
<i>Custos totais para o estabelecimento da Tecnologia em USD</i>					<i>32'950,0</i>

Atividades de manutenção

n.a.

AMBIENTE NATURAL

Média pluviométrica anual

<250 mm
251-500 mm
501-750 mm
751-1.000 mm
1.001-1.500 mm
1.501-2.000 mm
2.001-3.000 mm
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3.001-4.000 mm
> 4.000 mm

Zona agroclimática

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Úmido
Subúmido
Semiárido
Árido

Especificações sobre o clima

Pluviosidade média anual em mm: 3365,0
The driest month is December, with 6 mm of rain. The greatest amount of precipitation occurs in June, with an average of 712 mm.
Nome da estação meteorológica: Sunamganj, Bangladesh (data source: www.en.climate-data.org)
The average annual temperature is 25.0 °C in Sunamganj.

Inclinação

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plano (0-2%)
Suave ondulado (3-5%)
Ondulado (6-10%)
Moderadamente ondulado (11-15%)
Forte ondulado (16-30%)
Montanhoso (31-60%)
Escarpado (>60%)

Formas de relevo

Planalto/planície
Cumes
Encosta de serra
Encosta de morro
Sopés
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fundos de vale

Altitude

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0-100 m s.n.m.
101-500 m s.n.m.
501-1.000 m s.n.m.
1.001-1.500 m s.n.m.
1.501-2.000 m s.n.m.
2.001-2.500 m s.n.m.
2.501-3.000 m s.n.m.
3.001-4.000 m s.n.m.
> 4.000 m s.n.m.

A tecnologia é aplicada em

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Posições convexas
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Posições côncavas
Não relevante

Profundidade do solo	Textura do solo (superficial)	Textura do solo (>20 cm abaixo da superfície)	Teor de matéria orgânica do solo superior
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muito raso (0-20 cm) Raso (21-50 cm) Moderadamente profundo (51-80 cm) Profundo (81-120 cm) Muito profundo (>120 cm) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grosso/fino (arenoso) Médio (limoso, siltoso) Fino/pesado (argila) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grosso/fino (arenoso) Médio (limoso, siltoso) Fino/pesado (argila) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alto (>3%) Médio (1-3%) Baixo (<1%)
Lençol freático	Disponibilidade de água de superfície	Qualidade da água (não tratada)	A salinidade é um problema?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Na superfície < 5 m 5-50 m > 50 m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excesso Bom Médio Precário/nenhum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Água potável boa Água potável precária (tratamento necessário) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> apenas para uso agrícola (irrigação) Inutilizável 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sim <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Não

A qualidade da água refere-se a:

Diversidade de espécies	Diversidade de habitat
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alto <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Médio Baixo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alto <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Médio Baixo

CARACTERÍSTICAS DOS USUÁRIOS DA TERRA QUE UTILIZAM A TECNOLOGIA

Orientação de mercado	Rendimento não agrícola	Nível relativo de riqueza	Nível de mecanização
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsistência (autoabastecimento) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> misto (subsistência/comercial) Comercial/mercado 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Menos de 10% de toda renda <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10-50% de toda renda >50% de toda renda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Muito pobre <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pobre Média Rico Muito rico 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trabalho manual Tração animal Mecanizado/motorizado
Sedentário ou nômade	Indivíduos ou grupos	Gênero	Idade
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sedentário Semi-nômade Nômade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indivíduo/unidade familiar <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grupos/comunidade Cooperativa Empregado (empresa, governo) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mulheres <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Homens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crianças <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jovens <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> meia-idade idosos

Área utilizada por residência	Escala	Propriedade da terra	Direitos do uso da terra
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> < 0,5 ha 0,5-1 ha 1-2 ha 2-5 ha 5-15 ha 15-50 ha 50-100 ha 100-500 ha 500-1.000 ha 1.000-10.000 ha > 10.000 ha 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pequena escala Média escala Grande escala 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estado Empresa Comunitário/rural Grupo Indivíduo, não intitulado Indivíduo, intitulado 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acesso livre (não organizado) Comunitário (organizado) Arrendado Indivíduo

Acesso a serviços e infraestrutura

Saúde	Pobre <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bom <input type="checkbox"/>
Educação	Pobre <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bom <input type="checkbox"/>
Assistência técnica	Pobre <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bom <input type="checkbox"/>
Emprego (p. ex. não agrícola)	Pobre <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bom <input type="checkbox"/>
Mercados	Pobre <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bom <input type="checkbox"/>
Energia	Pobre <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bom <input type="checkbox"/>
Vias e transporte	Pobre <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bom <input type="checkbox"/>
Água potável e saneamento	Pobre <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bom <input type="checkbox"/>
Serviços financeiros	Pobre <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bom <input type="checkbox"/>

IMPACTOS

Impactos socioeconômicos

Produção agrícola

diminuído  aumentado

crop production during rainy season becomes possible

Área de produção (nova terra sob cultivo/uso)

diminuído  aumentado

innundated fallow water bodies can be used for food production, which increases surface for production.

Rendimento agrícola

diminuído  aumentado

People produce vegetable/seedlings and increase their cash income through selling of the production surplus in the market. It also provide food and additional nutrition support to the farm family. Consequently, poor farmer

Diversidade de fontes de rendimento	diminuído aumentado	families increase their resilience to food insecurity and income fluctuation.
Disparidades econômicas	aumentado diminuído	Additional income for floating gardeners, which is particularly valuable for poor i.e. landless people. Quantidade anterior à GST: 0 Quantidade posterior à GST: 1
Carga de trabalho	aumentado diminuído	slight but no significant increase in workload for bed preparation, care and harvesting
Impactos socioculturais		
Segurança alimentar/auto-suficiência	Reduzido Melhorado	Vegetable production for home consumption contribute to households food security, which is particularly critical during rainy season.
Estado de saúde	Agravado Melhorado	Improved nutrition through household consumption of own vegetable production.
Direitos do uso da terra/à água	Agravado Melhorado	People establish floating garden on public water bodies or individual water bodies, based on a (verbal) agreement and regulated by a free or rent.
Oportunidades culturais (p. ex. espiritual, estética, outros)	Reduzido Melhorado	Increase aesthetic view of wetlands, water becomes valuable productive surface with plants and flowers.
Conhecimento de GST/ degradação da terra	Reduzido Melhorado	Increased knowledge on disaster risk reduction technology, based on local resources and capacities adjusted to the situation of socially and economically disadvantaged groups.
Situação de grupos social e economicamente desfavorecidos (gênero, idade, status, etnia, etc)	Agravado Melhorado	Its an simple "self-help" technology, which proves new income options particularly for most vulnerable. It can be replicated by disadvantaged groups them-selves landless and increases cohesion among the poor and very poor community members.
Impactos ecológicos		
Cobertura vegetal	diminuído aumentado	floating gardens increase vegetation coverage on the water surface
Biomassa/carbono acima do solo	diminuído aumentado	the material of old floating gardens, usually at the end of the rainy season, are used as compost/ fertiliser for crop land.
Diversidade animal	diminuído aumentado	With the floating gardens there are less water hyacinths spread over the surface, which increases sunlight and oxygen on the water. Hence, this contributes to good conditions for the growth of fish and other aquatic resources.
Impactos da inundação	aumentado diminuído	Negative impacts due to floods, such as damages and limited production can be substantially reduced with this technology, which increases production and income during flooding period.
Impactos fora do local		
Danos em áreas vizinhas	aumentado Reduzido	Quantidade anterior à GST: 0 Quantidade posterior à GST: 1 reduce/protect wave action and decrease soil erosion of the adjacent/raised land.
damage by wave erosion	increased reduced	The floating gardens reduce wave erosion on neighbours' fields, since the beds protect adjacent land and assets from soil erosion.

ANÁLISE DO CUSTO-BENEFÍCIO

Benefícios em relação aos custos de estabelecimento

Retornos a curto prazo	muito negativo	✓	muito positivo
Retornos a longo prazo	muito negativo	✓	muito positivo

Benefícios em relação aos custos de manutenção

Retornos a curto prazo	muito negativo	✓	muito positivo
Retornos a longo prazo	muito negativo	✓	muito positivo

Considering only one season - particularly for intensive raining seasons - the gardens have positive benefits. Considering a longer time period with less intensive rainy seasons, the fact that the bed usually have to be reestablished every year might require an important work from a land user's perspective (therefore rate with slightly less benefits)

MUDANÇA CLIMÁTICA

Extremos (desastres) relacionados ao clima

Inundação geral (rio)	não bem em aberto	✓	muito bem
Inundação súbita	não bem em aberto	✓	muito bem
increasingly unpredictable start and duration of monsoon/rainy season, floods	não bem em aberto	✓	muito bem

Outras consequências relacionadas ao clima

Período de crescimento alogado	não bem em aberto	✓	muito bem
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ADOÇÃO E ADAPTAÇÃO

Porcentagem de usuários de terras na área que adotaram a Tecnologia

casos isolados/experimental
✓ 1-10%
11-50%
> 50%

Número de residências e/ou área coberta
about 1000

A tecnologia foi recentemente modificada para adaptar-se as condições variáveis?

Sim
✓ Não

A quais condições de mudança?

Mudança climática/extremo
Mercados dinâmicos
Disponibilidade de mão-de-obra (p. ex. devido à migração)

CONCLUSÕES E EXPERIÊNCIAS ADQUIRIDAS

Pontos fortes: visão do usuário de terra

- In the Haor area' (local wetland ecosystem flooded during monsoon season) water hyacinths are naturally abundant. These are the basis and substrate for floating gardens. Hence, the technology makes use of local plants as resources, as substrate of the floating garden. If required, floating bed can easily moved from one location to another. After preparation of the bed, no additional hard labour is required.
- There is hardly pest infestation, therefore no use of pesticides is required.
- After final harvest, the beds are used as organic compost for the fields. Further, the farmers either can sell or use the substrate of the garden as compost.
- This simple technology and can easily be replicated.
- During heavy rainfalls and storms, the crop are not damaged by floods since on a floating surface.

Pontos fortes: a visão do/a compilador/a ou de outra pessoa capacitada

- Through this technology, crops can be produced on the water surface. The usually abundant water hyacinth are used as a productive resource, which increases the surface for crop production.
In contexts, such as Bangladesh, where land resources are scarce this opens production options in public/abundant water bodies for landless farmers, who can earn money within a short period and with little investment.
- The production for home consumption improves nutrition, contributes to food security and surplus is sold at the market,

De todos aqueles que adotaram a Tecnologia, quantos o fizeram sem receber incentivos materiais?

0-10%
✓ 11-50%
51-90%
91-100%

Pontos fracos/desvantagens/riscos: visão do usuário de terracomo superar

- In some cases there are water leeches available in the water body. Therefore, people become afraid of preparing floating beds. People polish diesel/kerosene oil in their body before preparation of floating beds to protect them from attack of leeches.
- In some cases, water hyacinths are not available locally, consequently farmers face difficulties to prepare floating beds in distant places.
Further challenges are the guarding/security of the gardens, the time consuming establishment of the beds. Introduce and prepare floating gardens by supporting whole groups instead of individual famers.
- Wave action and local streams may drift away the floating beds
Use bamboo pole to fix floating beds and prevent that they are floating away.

Pontos fracos/desvantagens/riscos: a visão do/a compilador/a ou de outra pessoa capacitada como superar

- Non-availability of adequate quantity of water hyacinth in same place every year. Prepare bed in the places where water hyacinth are available and then move the beds in to the desired locations.
- Due to heavy wave action or heavy water flow, floating beds could be broken/destroyed. Prepare small size beds.
- Lack of awareness and willingness of farmers to practice this technology. Organise meeting, training, demonstration, and learning visit.

which contribute to the income of poor households.
The technology is useful for increasing production for home consumption and market.

REFERÊNCIAS

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Pessoas capacitadas
Md. Zahid Hasan - Especialista em GST

Descrição completa no banco de dados do WOCAT
https://qcat.wocat.net/pt/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_620/
Vídeo: <https://player.vimeo.com/video/191327210>

Dados GST vinculados
n.a.

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Projeto

- Book project: where people and their land are safer - A Compendium of Good Practices in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) (where people and their land are safer)

Referências-chave

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- Innovative Vegetable Cultivation, HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation, 2012: <https://youtu.be/IhiraDjPymU>
- Piloting Schemes Systematic Integration of DRR in LEAF - December 2010: https://assets.helvetas.org/downloads/drr_capex.pdf

Links para informação relevante que está disponível online

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