

Sowing of ryegrass on a sorghum field (Nicola Dal Ferro)

## Continuous soil cover on croplands (意大利)

Copertura continuativa del suolo

#### ПП

# Maintenance of continuous soil cover; alternating crops and cover crops as a practice to improve soil quality and reduce diffuse agricultural water pollution

Continuous soil cover on croplands in the Veneto region is characterised by growing seasonal cover crops alternated to the main crop. Continuous cover cropping has been promoted as an agri-environmental measure of the Rural Development Programme (RDP) by Veneto region to extend sustainable land management and reduce diffuse water pollution. Indeed cover crops incorporate available inorganic N that remains within the soil after harvest and reduce water erosion. The type of crop species depends on the crop succession.

Purpose of the Technology: Cover crops have been proposed to the farmers with the aim of reducing environmental impacts of traditional agricultural practices. Compared with systems that does not use cover crops, the continuous soil cover provides long-term agronomical and environmental benefits due to a reduction of negative impacts on agro-ecosystems.

Establishment / maintenance activities and inputs: The application of cover crops involves the alternation of autumn-winter cereals, rapeseed or other herbaceous crops with maize, soybean, sorghum etc. Cover crops that are sown after the main culture are neither fertilized nor treated with pesticides during growing, while at the end of the crop cycle they are buried as green manure in order to improve soil organic matter content, nutrient cycle and finally soil fertility.

Natural / human environment: Growing seasonal cover crops between annual crops have the potential to provide multiple benefits in a cropping system. Cover crops prevent water erosion and pollution as well as increase soil physical properties. Due to the effect of green manure and root growth, cover crops supply nutrients and increase soil organic matter content. They improve soil biodiversity and break pest cycles.

#### 坳[

**地点:** Low Venetian plain of Veneto region, Italy, 意大利

#### 分析的技术场所数量:

#### 选定地点的地理参考 ● 不同

**技术传播:** 均匀地分布在一个区域 (approx. 10-100平。 千)

### 在永久保护区?:

### 介绍类型



Cover crop radish (Nicola Dal Ferro)

## [ ] 分[

### 主要目的

- は少、0
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## 土地退化相关的目的

- ☑ □ 土地□ 化

## 土地利用



#### 供水

□ □ 养 ✓ □ 合□ □ □ □ 充分□□

## 解决的退化问题







生物性退化 - Bcl l l Bpll 割少 l 增加 l l



### SLM组

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## SLM措施



**农艺措施** - A10 0 和土壤0 0 层

## 技术规范

Continuous soil cover is here carried out with direct sowing of ryegrass on a sorghum field. Sorghum was in turn used as cover crop after harvesting of winter wheat.

Location: Low Venetian plain of Veneto region

Technical knowledge required for field staff / advisors: moderate

Technical knowledge required for land users: low

Main technical functions: control of raindrop splash, improvement of ground cover, increase of surface roughness, improvement of water quality, buffering / filtering water

Secondary technical functions: control of dispersed runoff: impede / retard, improvement of surface structure (crusting, sealing), increase in organic matter, increase in nutrient availability (supply, recycling,...), sediment retention / trapping, sediment harvesting

Cover cropping

Material/ species: e.g. barley and vetch, ryegrass, sorghum

Quantity/ density: 35 kg/ha

Green manure

Material/ species: e.g. sudan grass Quantity/ density: 1.5-6 t/ha

Remarks: Strongly dependant on: 1) type of cover crop; 2)

differentiation between summer and winter c.c.



#### 投入和成本的计算

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- 平均2000 [ ] 劳工』 』

#### 影响成本的最重要因素

Although machinery costs are the largest part of total ones, they are almost completely the same for systems adopting - or non adopting the technology. As a result, additional seeds as cover crop and field labour for sowing are the main costs for implementation of the technology.

#### 技术建立活动

n.a.

#### 技术维护活动

- 2. Main crop: seedbed preparation ( 🛮 🖊 🗓 [ None)
- 4. Main crop: weed control ( 🛮 🗷 🖺 None)
- 5. Main crop: fertilisation ( None)
- 7. Cover crops: sowing ( None)

#### 技术维护的投入和成本

对投入进行具体说明	单位	数量	单位成本 (Euro €)	每项投入的总 成本 (Euro €)	土地使用者承担的成本%
设备					
Cover crop chopping	ha	1.0	343.0	343.0	
Main crop: seedbed preparation	ha	1.0	191.0	191.0	
Main crop: harrowing	ha	1.0	63.0	63.0	
Main crop: weed control	ha	1.0	44.5	44.5	
Main crop: harvesting	ha	1.0	152.0	152.0	
Cover crops: sowing	ha	1.0	121.0	121.0	
植物材料					
Seeds main crop	ha	1.0	190.5	190.5	
Seeds cover crop	ha	1.0	191.0	191.0	
肥料和杀菌剂					
Main crop: fertilisation (fertilizer)	ha	1.0	254.0	254.0	
Main crop: weed control (biocides)	ha	1.0	125.0	125.0	
技术维护所需总成本				1'675.0	
				2'093.75	



#### 影响

#### 社会经济影响

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## 社会文化影响



## 生态影响



#### 场外影响



## 与技术建立成本相比的效益

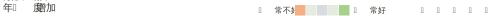
## 与技术维护成本相比的效益

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Establishment costs N/A

## □ 候变化

## 渐变气候



## □ 和 应

## 采用该技术的地区内土地使用者的百分比

- 单例/实 1-10% 11-50%
- > 50%

#### 在所有采用这种技术的人当中,有多少人在没有获得物质奖励的情况下 采用了这种技术?

7 0-10% 11-50% 51-90% 91-100%

## 最近是否对该技术进行了修改以适应不断变化的条件?

否

## 什么样的变化条件?

- 劳动力可。 性。 例如。 。 于。 。

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### 长处: 土地使用者的观点

#### 长处: 编制者或其他关键资源人员的观点

Prevents erosion

How can they be sustained / enhanced? Maintenance of cover crop

#### 弱点/缺点/风险: 土地使用者的观点如何克服

- Increase costs of input and management Increase awareness on long-term soil benefits and keep subsidies
- In summer seasons increases the competition for water resources improve planning and knowledge of suitable species

#### 弱点/缺点/风险: 编制者或其他关键资源人员的观点如何克服

• Improves soil fertilty, biodiversity, structure, organic matter content

How can they be sustained / enhanced? Usage of organic fertilizations on the main crop

• Allows natural control of weeds

How can they be sustained / enhanced? Higher seeding rate

• Improves knowledge on soil cover benefits and agroecology

How can they be sustained / enhanced? Improve farmers' education

参[] [

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#### WOCAT数据库中的完整描述

https://qcat.wocat.net/zh/wocat/technologies/view/technologies\_1217/

Approaches: Rural development programme in the Veneto region https://qcat.wocat.net/zh/wocat/approaches/view/approaches\_2598/

#### 文件编制者

• University of Padova (UNIPD) - 意大利

• Preventing and Remediating degradation of soils in Europe through Land Care (EU-RECARE )

#### 主要参考文献

• Programma di sviluppo rurale per il veneto 2007-2013, Regione Veneto, 2007. Dipartimento Agricoltura e Sviluppo Rurale.:

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