



Mulching combined with stone bunds (PASP)

Mulching (尼日尔)

Paillage (French)

描述

Covering the soil with mulch protects it against wind and water erosion and provides nutrients which has a positive effect on yields and food security.

Mulching involves spreading millet and sorghum stalks, etc. on cropland after harvesting. This technique can be used on any kind of cropland and is also effective for restoring infertile patches.

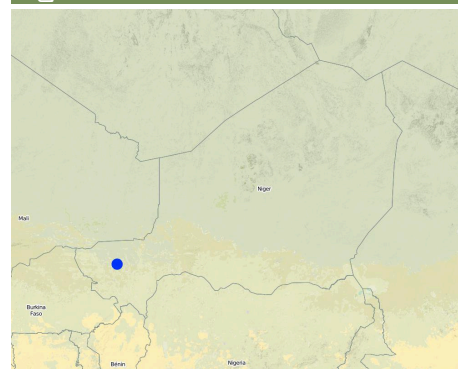
Purpose of the Technology: The stalks spread over the land at the very beginning of the dry season improve the infiltration of water, reduce the evaporation of moisture from the soil and act as a barrier to prevent wind erosion, retaining the thin layer of soil and trapping the rich dust carried by the harmattan wind. Covering the soil with mulch also protects it against water erosion. Through the action of termites, the stalks and branches decompose and are gradually incorporated into the soil, fertilising it and improving its structure.

Mulching has a positive effect on yields and therefore contributes to improving household food security. It mitigates the effects of climate change and increased rainfall variability. In the area covered by the PASP project in Niger, an analysis was carried out to assess the effectiveness of contour stone bunds used on their own and stone bunds used in conjunction with mulching. It was found that plots with contour stone bunds only produce an average millet grain yield of 266 kg per hectare, while those with contour stone bunds plus mulching average 395 kg per hectare. The difference between the two – 129 kg – can be considered to be the positive effect of mulching.

Establishment / maintenance activities and inputs: Mulching has to be carried out each year. Around 2 tonnes per hectare per year is recommended, which is 2 or 3 stalks per m².

Natural / human environment: This technique is implemented on individual plots. Livestock generally graze on the millet and sorghum stalks, or they are cut down and transported for use as fodder for animals being fattened in the dry season. This technique is therefore used in places where there is sufficient forage for livestock herds. It can be combined with any other erosion control technique, such as contour stone bunds and grass strips.

地点



地点: Regions of Tillabéri, Filingué, Ouallam, Téra and Tahoua in Niger, Bam Region in Burkina Faso, Niger, Burkina Faso, 尼日尔

分析的技术场所数量:

选定地点的地理参考

- 2.2165, 14.25192

技术传播: 均匀地分布在一个区域 (approx. > 10,000 平方千米)

在永久保护区? :

实施日期: 10-50年前

介绍类型

- ☐ 土地使
- ☐ 创新
- ☐ 作为传
- ☐ ≥50 年分
- ☐ 在实
- ☐ 干
- ☒ 外

技术、建设与保护、劳动、投入和成本

投入和成本的计算

- 成本成为
- 成本使用不适用货币
- 成本换算为人民币元
- 成本劳工日平均成本不

影响成本的最重要因素

- Labour for mulching: 1.5 man-days per ha.
- Straw for mulching: (2 t per ha per year)

技术建立活动
n.a.

技术维护活动
1. The stalks are spread over the land at the beginning of the dry season. Mulching has to be carried out each year. (无 None)

环境

年平均降雨量

- < 250
- 251-500
- 501-750
- 751-1,000
- 1,001-1,500
- 1,501-2,000
- 2,001-3,000
- 3,001-4,000
- > 4,000

农业气候带

- 半
- 半干
- 干

关于气候的规范
Thermal climate class: subtropics

斜坡

- 平0-2%
- 3-5%
- 平6-10%
- 坡1-15%
- 崎岖16-30%
- 峭1-60%
- 常峭0%

地形

- 平原
- 山坡
- 山地斜坡
- 坡底

海拔

- 0-100 m a.s.l.
- 101-500 m a.s.l.
- 501-1,000 m a.s.l.
- 1,001-1,500 m a.s.l.
- 1,501-2,000 m a.s.l.
- 2,001-2,500 m a.s.l.
- 2,501-3,000 m a.s.l.
- 3,001-4,000 m a.s.l.
- > 4,000 m a.s.l.

.....应用的技术

- 凸形情况
- 凹形情况
- 不关

土壤深度

- 常0-20厘米
- 21-50厘米
- 中80厘米
- 81-120厘米
- 常> 120厘米

土壤质地（表土）

- 壤土、土
- 中壤土、土
- 壤土、土

土壤质地（地表以下>20厘米）

- 壤土、土
- 中壤土、土
- 壤土、土

表土有机质含量

- 3%
- 中1-3%
- 低<1%

地下水位

- 上
- < 50
- 5-50
- > 50

地表水的可用性

- 好
- 中
- 匮乏/

水质（未处理）

- 好
- 不
- 仅供农业使用
- 不可
- 参

盐度是个问题吗？

- 否

洪水发生

- 否

物种多样性

- 中
- 低

栖息地多样性

- 中
- 低

应用、技术、土地使用、特征

市场定位

- 综合商业
- 商业/市场

非农收入

- 低于全收入10%
- 收入10-50%
- > 收入50%

相对财富水平

- 常
- 平均平
- 丰富
- 常丰富

机械化水平

- 手工作业
- 力引
- 机械化

定栖或游牧

- 定
- 半
- 游牧

个人或集体

- 个人/家庭
- 团体/区
- 合作
- 员工公司、政府

性别

- 女人
- 人

年龄

- 儿童
- 年轻人
- 中年人
- 老年人

每户使用面积

- < 0.5公

规模

- 小

土地所有权

- 州

土地使用权

- 入无

年 增加

气候有关的极端情况（灾害）

局地

局地

干

和

其他气候相关的后果

常不好 常好

常不好 常好

常不好 常好

常不好 常好

常不好 常好

常不好 常好

和 应

采用该技术的地区内土地使用者的百分比

- 单例/实例
- 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？

- 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？

- 气候变化
- 市场
- 劳动力可用性
- 例如
- 于

和吸取 教

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

- This technique is useful for restoring infertile patches of cropland. It also improves the soil's physical and chemical properties and reactivates biological activity
- Covering the soil with mulch protects it against wind and water erosion and provides nutrients.
- Mulching has a positive effect on yields and therefore contributes to improving household food security.
- It mitigates the effects of climate change and increased rainfall variability.

弱点/缺点/风险: 土地使用者的观点如何克服

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

- Harvest waste is often a source of conflict between livestock keepers and farmers. In Niger, the date when crop fields are opened to livestock keepers is set in each region by representatives of different user groups and the government. Increasingly, there are competing uses for harvest waste. Straw can be used as forage, as a construction material and for mulching. It is now becoming increasingly common for straw to be collected and stored systematically to serve as forage reserves in the dry season.

参 文

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WOCAT数据库中的完整描述

https://qcat.wocat.net/zh/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_1222/

链接的SLM数据

不

文件编制者

- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (GIZ) - 德国
- Misereor - 德国
- Programme d'Appui à l'agriculture Productive (GIZ / PROMAP)

链接到网络上可用的相关信息

- Good Practices in Soil and Water Conservation. A contribution to adaptation and farmers resilience towards climate change in the Sahel. Published by GIZ in 2012.: http://agriwaterpedia.info/wiki/Main_Page

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