

cassava intercropping with pinus trees (Ileta Philip (P.O. BOX 30, Ngara))

Taungya systems for forest management (坦桑尼亚联合共和国)

Kilimo cha miti na mazao ya msimu (Swahili), Intercropping trees with annual crops

描述

A forest management system whereby trees are inter-cropped with annual crops until when the crops below can no longer flourish due to the dense canopy of trees.

The overall purpose is to establish and manage forest in a sustainable manner. Land preparation is done during the dry season. Prepared seedling is planted at the beginning of the rainy season at recommended spacing. The area between trees is intercropped with selected annual crops. The crops can continue to be grown until the tree canopy covers the ground (3 to 4 years period). At this stage the system does not support intercropping and the trees are left to grow on their own. The Taungya technology is applied on degraded forest or a new established forest. Recommended supportive technologies are contours for erosion control and manure application for soil quality improvement.

Purpose of the Technology: A well established and managed forest/woodlot ensured in the degraded forest by:

- Intercropping with selected annual crops to improve soil cover, water infiltration, soil organic matter, reduce soil erosion and water evaporation.
- To conduct multiple tending operations for the tree plots and crops (weeding, firebreaks, pruning and thinning) thus minimizing the costs and maximizing returns
- Increased productivity and production through diversification strategies.
- Enhance food security and income.

Establishment / maintenance activities and inputs: -Land preparation during dry season (June to Sept).

- (Alignment, marking and pitting for tree seedlings (Oct-Nov)
- Planting of trees (Nov-Dec)
- Planting of crops (Oct-Nov)
- Weeding
- Harvesting crops

Natural / human environment: Fire threats during dry season, Termite attacks to trees, High costs for labour to perform tending activities in large forest plots

地点



地点: Ngara, Kagera, 坦桑尼亚联合共和国

分析的技术场所数量:

选定地点的地理参考

- 30.65019, -2.49683

技术传播: 均匀地分布在一个区域 (approx. 0.1-1 平方千米)

在永久保护区? :

实施日期: 不到10年前 (最近)

介绍类型

- 通过土地使用者的创新
- 作为传统系统的一部分 (> 50 年)
- 在实验/研究期间
- 通过项目/外部干预



alternative (Ileta Philip (P.O. BOX 30, Ngara))

技术分类

主要目的

- 改良生产
- 减少、预防、恢复土地退化
- 保护生态系统
- 结合其他技术保护流域/下游区域
- 保持/提高生物多样性
- 降低灾害风险
- 适应气候变化/极端天气及其影响
- 减缓气候变化及其影响
- 创造有益的经济影响
- 创造有益的社会影响

土地利用

同一土地单元内混合使用的土地：是 - 农业



农田

- 一年一作: 豆科牧草和豆类 - 豆子, 根/块茎作物 - 木薯, gnuts
- 每年的生长季节数: 2



森林/林地

- 植树造林. 品种: 混交品种
- 产品和服务: 木材, 薪材, 放牧/啃牧

供水

- 雨养
- 混合雨水灌溉
- 充分灌溉

土地退化相关的目的

- 防止土地退化
- 减少土地退化
- 修复/恢复严重退化的土地
- 适应土地退化
- 不适用

解决的退化问题



物理性土壤退化 - Pk : 熟化和结壳, Pi : 覆土

SLM组

- 天然和半天然森林管理
- 农业林学

SLM措施



农艺措施 - A3 : 土壤表面处理



植物措施 - V3 : 植被的清理



管理措施 - M2 : 改变管理/强度级别

技术图纸

技术规范

Diagram of Taungya system in forest management -seasonal crop interplanted in woodlots/tree plots.

Location: Rusumo village. Ngara District Council/Kagera/ Tanzania
Date: 15 May 2013

Technical knowledge required for field staff / advisors: moderate (Experience in agroforestry extension is usually enough to assist farmers)

Technical knowledge required for land users: moderate (A number of manuals provide guidance on afforestation projects)

Main technical functions: reduction of dry material (fuel for wildfires)
Secondary technical functions: improvement of surface structure (crusting, sealing), control of fires

Mixed cropping / intercropping
Material/ species: cassava cuttings
Quantity/ density: 500/ha
Remarks: between tree rows

Cover cropping
Material/ species: beans
Remarks: between tree rows

Retaining more vegetation cover
Material/ species: Plant tree seedlings
Quantity/ density: 1700/ha
Remarks: Line planting 2.5mx2.5m

Manure / compost / residues
Material/ species: crop residues in repeated season
Remarks: remain to decay in tree plots

Breaking crust / sealed surface
Material/ species: thorough land cultivation using hand hoes
Remarks: during initial land preparation

Breaking compacted topsoil
Material/ species: continuous cultivation and weeding -hoes
Remarks: enhance water infiltration

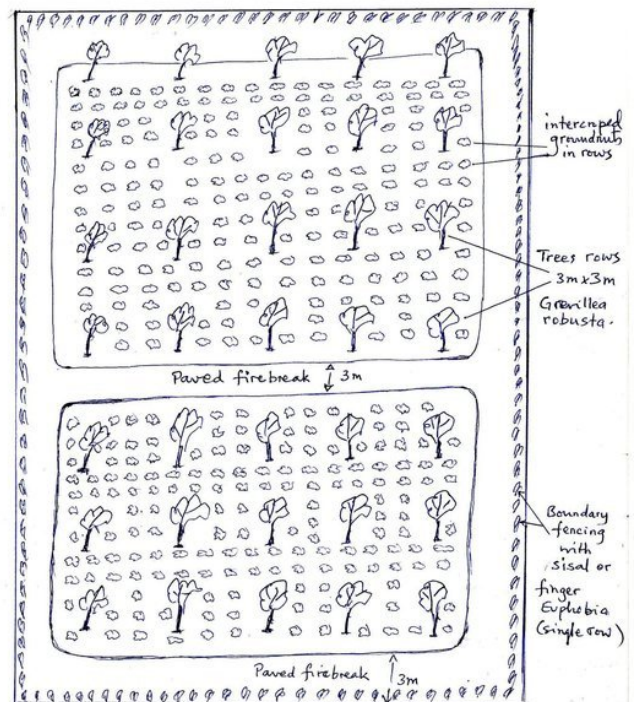
Aligned: -linear
Number of plants per (ha): 1700
Vertical interval between rows / strips / blocks (m): 2.5
Spacing between rows / strips / blocks (m): 2.5
Vertical interval within rows / strips / blocks (m): 2.5
Width within rows / strips / blocks (m): 2.5

Trees/ shrubs species: Pinus caribaea
Perennial crops species: cassava
Gradient along the rows / strips: 8%

Change of land use type: conversion of rweya(uncultivated grassland) to woodlot/forest plantation
Change of land use practices / intensity level: Perform agronomy practices for crops,sivicultural practices for trees
Layout change according to natural and human environment: increased soil cover due to many planted trees and agricultural crops

Major change in timing of activities: plant trees at the start of long rains to maximise survival rates
Control / change of species composition: indigeneous trees highly deforested, replaced with planted forest of high cormercial value
Other type of management: Establishing firelines/roads each year enables easy prevention/controll of wild fires.

DIAGRAM OF TAUNGYA SYSTEMS IN FOREST MANAGEMENT - SEASONAL CROPS INTERPLANTED IN WOODLOTS/TREE PLOTS



SLM TECH :- TAUNGYA SYSTEMS IN FOREST MANAGEMENT

Author: Ileta Philip, P.O BOX 30 Ngara

技术建立与维护：活动、投入和费用

投入和成本的计算

- 计算的成本为：
- 成本计算使用的货币：**Tanzania shilling**
- 汇率（换算为美元）：1 美元 = 1600.0 Tanzania shilling
- 雇用劳工的每日平均工资成本：1.25

影响成本的最重要因素

high labour especially during establishment and repeated tending of crops and trees

技术建立活动

1. Align and screef 3m wide roads around tree plot and between compartments (时间/频率: before dry season)

技术建立的投入和成本

对投入进行具体说明	单位	数量	单位成本 (Tanzania shilling)	每项投入的总成本 (Tanzania shilling)	土地使用者承担的成本%
劳动力					
Align and screef 3m wide roads around tree plot	persons/day/ha	200.0	2000.0	400000.0	100.0
设备					
Hoes, machetes and axes	pieces	10.0	6000.0	60000.0	100.0
植物材料					
Tree seedlings	pieces	1700.0	200.0	340000.0	50.0
Cassava cuttings	pieces	5000.0	20.0	100000.0	100.0
Beans	kg	25.0	500.0	12500.0	100.0
技术建立所需总成本				912'500.0	
技术建立总成本, 美元				570.31	

技术维护活动

- Weeding (时间/频率: routine twice sesonally)
- Slashing and screefing firebreaks (时间/频率: once yearly)
- Pruning excess tree branches (时间/频率: every 3 yrs)
- Slashing short grass and screef firebreak roads (时间/频率: once yearly)

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 (Tanzania shilling)	每项投入的总成本 (Tanzania shilling)	土地使用者承担的成本%
劳动力					
Weeding	persons/day/ha	100.0	2000.0	200000.0	100.0
Slashing and screefing firebreaks	persons/day/ha	50.0	2000.0	100000.0	100.0
Pruning excess tree branches	persons/day/ha	5.0	4000.0	20000.0	100.0
Slashing short grass and screef firebreak roads	persons/day/ha	10.0	2000.0	20000.0	100.0
技术维护所需总成本				340'000.0	
技术维护总成本, 美元				212.5	

自然环境

年平均降雨量

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

农业气候带

- 潮湿的
- 半湿润
- 半干旱
- 干旱

关于气候的规范

Thermal climate class: tropics

斜坡

- 水平 (0-2%)
- 缓降 (3-5%)
- 平缓 (6-10%)
- 滚坡 (11-15%)
- 崎岖 (16-30%)
- 陡峭 (31-60%)
- 非常陡峭 (>60%)

地形

- 高原/平原
- 山脊
- 山坡
- 山地斜坡
- 麓坡
- 谷底

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
- 凹陷情况
- 不相关

土壤深度

- 非常浅 (0-20厘米)
- 浅 (21-50厘米)
- 中等深度 (51-80厘米)
- 深 (81-120厘米)
- 非常深 (> 120厘米)

土壤质地 (表土)

- 粗粒/轻 (砂质)
- 中粒 (壤土、粉土)
- 细粒/重质 (粘土)

土壤质地 (地表以下>20厘米)

- 粗粒/轻 (砂质)
- 中粒 (壤土、粉土)
- 细粒/重质 (粘土)

表土有机质含量

- 高 (>3%)
- 中 (1-3%)
- 低 (<1%)

地下水

- 表面上
- < 5米
- 5-50米

地表水的可用性

- 过量
- 好
- 中等

水质 (未处理)

- 良好饮用水
- 不良饮用水 (需要处理)
- 仅供农业使用 (灌溉)

盐度是个问题吗?

- 是
- 否

> 50米

匮乏/没有

不可用
水质请参考：

洪水发生

是
 否

物种多样性

高
 中等
 低

栖息地多样性

高
 中等
 低

应用该技术的土地使用者的特征

市场定位

生计 (自给)
 混合 (生计/商业)
 商业/市场

非农收入

低于全部收入的10%
 收入的10-50%
 > 收入的50%

相对财富水平

非常贫瘠
 贫瘠
 平均水平
 丰富
 非常丰富

机械化水平

手工作业
 畜力牵引
 机械化/电动

定居或游牧

定居的
 半游牧的
 游牧的

个人或集体

个人/家庭
 团体/社区
 合作社
 员工 (公司、政府)

性别

女人
 男人

年龄

儿童
 青年人
 中年人
 老年人

每户使用面积

< 0.5 公顷
 0.5-1 公顷
 1-2 公顷
 2-5公顷
 5-15公顷
 15-50公顷
 50-100公顷
 100-500公顷
 500-1,000公顷
 1,000-10,000公顷
 > 10,000公顷

规模

小规模
 中等规模的
 大规模的

土地所有权

州
 公司
 社区/村庄
 团体
 个人, 未命名
 个人, 有命名

土地使用权

自由进入 (无组织)
 社区 (有组织)
 租赁
 个人

用水权

自由进入 (无组织)
 社区 (有组织)
 租赁
 个人

进入服务和基础设施的通道

健康
教育
技术援助
市场
能源
道路和交通
饮用水和卫生设施
金融服务

贫瘠 好
贫瘠 好
贫瘠 好
贫瘠 好
贫瘠 好
贫瘠 好
贫瘠 好
贫瘠 好

影响

社会经济影响

作物生产

降低 增加

Harvesting of crops

木材生产

降低 增加

At rotation age 15-20 yrs

农业投入费用

增加 降低

Multiple tending operations (crops and trees)

社会文化影响

食品安全/自给自足
livelihood and human well-being

减少 改良

reduced improved

Increased income from agriculture crop sales improve food security availability of forest products decreased workload mainly for women-branches of trees and thinnings for firewood

生态影响

土壤覆盖层
土壤结壳/密封
生物量/地上C
火灾风险

减少 改良
增加 减少
降低 增加
增加 降低

场外影响



As windbreaks

成本效益分析

与技术建立成本相比的效益



与技术维护成本相比的效益



Benefits from timber harvest from 18 yrs and above, but can harvest for pulp at 8 yrs, short term benefits from trees include thinnings for firewood short term from crop sales, decreased input costs due to multiple tending

气候变化

渐变气候



气候有关的极端情况 (灾害)

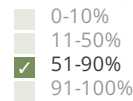


采用和适应

采用该技术的地区内土地使用者的百分比



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？



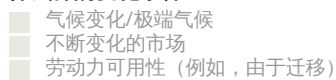
户数和/或覆盖面积

24 households covering 100 percent of stated area

最近是否对该技术进行了修改以适应不断变化的条件？



什么样的变化条件？



结论和吸取的教训

长处: 土地使用者的观点

- Increased incomes
- Diversified food crops
- Fire outbreak prevention/control

长处: 编制者或其他关键资源人员的观点

- Production of timber and firewood
- Enhanced food security
- Prevention of fire to damage trees/crops
- Reduce soil erosion-improved soil cover
- Improved carbon sequestration

弱点/缺点/风险: 土地使用者的观点如何克服

- High labour costs grow food crops for 3-4 yrs
- Shading increases and can no longer support crops seek advise from agriculture/forestry depts prunnings, thinning on time

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

- High labour costs in places with shortage of lands renting farm plots
- Difficult to use machines in tending,weeding etc Timely pruning and thinning regimes
- Shading increses and can no longer support crops Keep dogs and seek support from Game control department
- Can be hiding place for vermin

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WOCAT数据库中的完整描述

https://qcat.wocat.net/zh/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_1156/

链接的SLM数据

不适用

文件编制者

机构

- Ngara District Council (Ngara District Council) - 坦桑尼亚联合共和国

项目

- 不适用

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