

Gully Rehabilitation (埃塞俄比亚)

Kitir (Amharic)

描「

It is a barrier of stone/wood/earth placed across a gully to control runoff and sediment passing through.

A checkdam constructed from stone, wood or branches of trees. It has an average height of 1m and is spaced at 1m vertical interval. The purpose is to reclaim gully lands to productive lands by controllong the rate of runoff and trapping the soil. By plugging the gully using different checkdams the gully gradient is brought to a gentle slope and flow rates and soil movment is regulated. Constructing of checkdam in a gully starts with smaller checkdams which are regularly maintained and up graded of their heights. Gully plugging by checkdams and vegetative material is suitable to all agro-climatic conditions but the choice of material for establishment depends on the availability of material in the nearby and rate of flow. For a high rate and volume of flows stone checkdams are prefered to wooden or earth chekdams.



地点: Meher, Gurara, Melo, Rib, Sebat Wodel, Hamus Wonz, South Gonder, 埃塞俄比亚

分析的技术场所数量:

选定地点的地理参考

• 38.01, 11.84

技术传播:

在永久保护区?:

实施日期: 50多年前 6

介绍类型

- □ □ 土地使□ □ □ 创新 作为传□ □ □ □ →50 年分□
- 在实』/』 期
- ✓ □ □ 図外□□ 干□

技术分』

主要目的

- - □ 合其他技术保护□/下域 区域 保持/提□ □ □ 多样性

土地利用

同一土地单元内。 合使。 』 是地吹林。 」



农田

- 一年一作: 『 大 , wheat, teff
- 多年一作』 』 木材』
- 乔木与。木。。 植

每年』 [] **] 季**[数 [作制度:7**23**]



• [



森林/林地

● □ 半天□ □ 天□林地森林 □ □ 伐

产品和服务: □ 林拉□/啃□, □ □ 保軽

供水



土地退化相关的目的

□ 止土地□ 化
□ 减少土地□ 化
□ 修复/恢复严□ □ 化□ 土地
□ 应土地□ 化

不。

解决的退化问题



土壤水蚀 - Wt0 0 土 I 土 I 地0 失 侵0, Wg0)中0 侵0 0



化学性土壤退化 - Cn』 』 力下』 和有机』 含』 下』 』 』

SLM组

- 横坡措施

SLM措施



植物措施 -



结构措施 - S50 大坝、0 0 斗、0 0

技术图』

技术规范

Amhara

Technical knowledge required for field staff / advisors: high

Technical knowledge required for land users: moderate

Main technical functions: control of dispersed runoff: retain / trap

Secondary technical functions: increase of infiltration, water harvesting / increase water supply

Scattered / dispersed

Vegetative material: T: trees / shrubs Number of plants per (ha): 400 Vertical interval between rows / strips / blocks (m): 1m Spacing between rows / strips / blocks (m): 5m Vertical interval within rows / strips / blocks (m): 1m Width within rows / strips / blocks (m): 5m

Vegetative measure: plantation Vegetative material: F: fruit trees / shrubs, G: grass Number of plants per (ha): 2500 Vertical interval between rows / strips / blocks (m): 1m Spacing between rows / strips / blocks (m): 1m Vertical interval within rows / strips / blocks (m): 1m

Width within rows / strips / blocks (m): 1m

Vegetative measure: Vegetative material: F: fruit trees / shrubs, G: grass

Vegetative measure: Vegetative material: F: fruit trees / shrubs, G:

Vegetative measure: Vegetative material: F: fruit trees / shrubs, G: grass

Trees/ shrubs species: saligna, dicurense

Grass species: Bana, vetiver, serdo

Slope (which determines the spacing indicated above): 12.00%

If the original slope has changed as a result of the Technology, the slope today is (see figure below): 10.00%

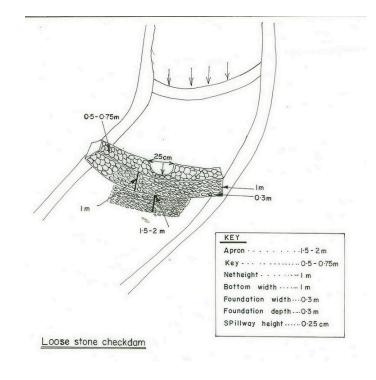
Gradient along the rows / strips: 0.00%

Structural measure: checkdam

Vertical interval between structures (m): 1

Depth of ditches/pits/dams (m): 1 Width of ditches/pits/dams (m): 1 Height of bunds/banks/others (m): 1

Vegetation is used for stabilisation of structures.



技术建』

投入和成本的计算

• [] 成本为[

□ □ □ 换□ 为1 □ 元矩 8.15 Birr

技术建立活动

1. collect planting materials (时』/』 I onset of rain)

2. planting (时 / lduring rain)

3. construction (时』/』 』 dry season/after crop harvest)

4. fencing (时』/』 『 dry season/after crop harvest)

5. Stone collection (时』/』 『January-March)

6. gully reshaping (时 / lanuary-March) 7. dig foundation (时 / lanuary-March) lanuary-March lanuary-

8. Fencing (live or wood) (时 / ld dry season)

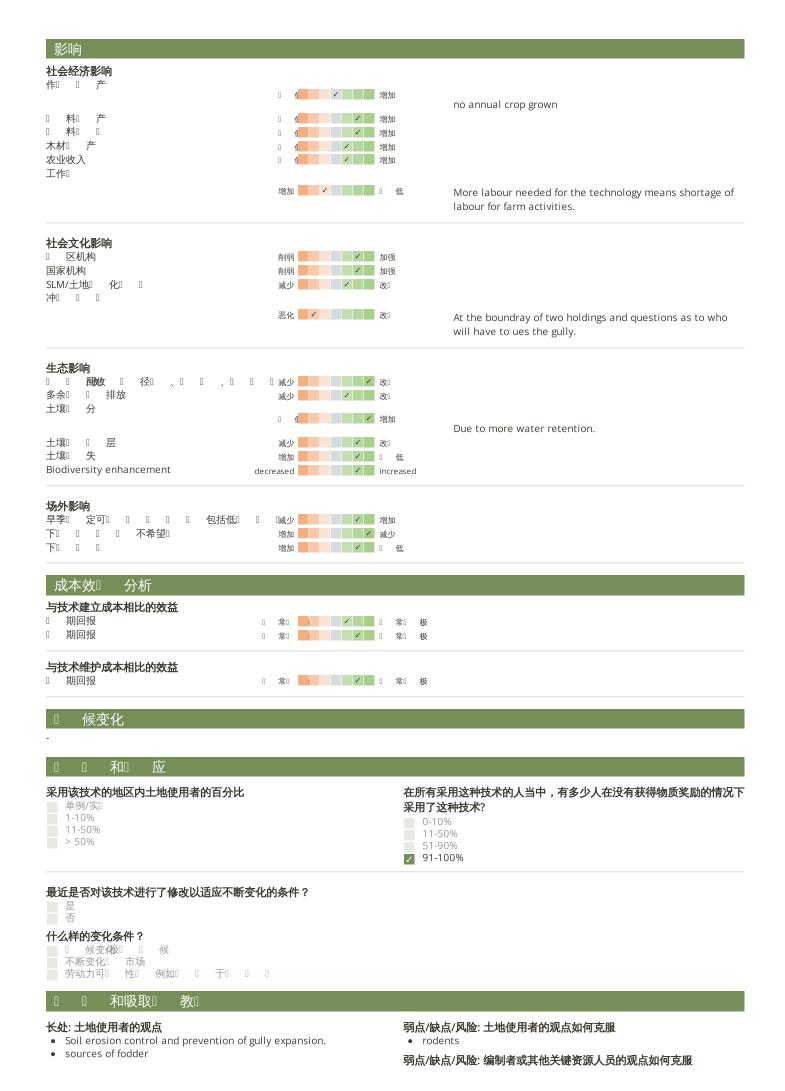
技术维护活动

2. fencing (时』/』 』 dry season /once)

影响成本的最重要因素

slope, labour, time of cost recovery payment (period), width (length) of the gully, availability of construction materials.

3. stone collection (时 / las required) 4. construction (时』/』 『as required) 5. maintaining breaks in fence (时 / l dry season / as required) 境 年平均降雨量 农业气候带 关于气候的规范 < 2500 It ranges from 1250-1599 mm *** * 0 0** 251-5000 Subhumid: It is woina dega and dega 半干旱 501-750 751-1.0000 **7** 1,001-1,5000 0 1,501-2,000 2,001-3,000 3,001-4,000 > 4.000 斜坡 地形 海拔应用的技术 0-100 m a.s.l. 凸形情况 平0-2% 原原 0 3-5%0 101-500 m a.s.l. 凹。情况 平 6-10% ✓ 山坡 不 501-1,000 m a.s.l. 」 坡[11-15%] 山地斜坡 1,001-1,500 m a.s.l. 山地斜 ✓ 崎岖 16-30% 7,501-2,000 m a.s.l. 2,001-2,500 m a.s.l. 底 2,501-3,000 m a.s.l. 3,001-4,000 m a.s.l. > 4,000 m a.s.l. 土壤深度 土壤质地 (表土) 土壤质地 (地表以下>20厘米) 表土有机质含量 ✓ □ 常□ 0-20厘□ □✓ □ 21-50厘□ □ □ □ №3%□ 中□ 1-3%□ ✓ 低□ <1%□ 图1-120厘0 0 常[> 120厘[] 地下水位 盐度是个问题吗? 地表水的可用性 水质 (未处理) 不见。。。。。。。。 < 50 好 中 5-50 匮乏/□ > 500 不可 洪水发生 是 否 物种多样性 栖息地多样性 中日 中门 低 低 土地使□ 技术』 市场定位 非农收入 相对财富水平 机械化水平 ✓ 低于全□ ✓ □ 常□ ✓ □ □ ✓ 手工作业 收入10% Π 1 ✓ □ 力□ 引 收入 10-50% 商业/市场 > 收入 50% 平均[机械化/□ 丰富 常丰富 定栖或游牧 个人或集体 性别 年龄 个人/家庭 定栖 女人 *****0 0 团体/ 区 - 年人 中年人 合作 年人 公司、政府 每户使用面积 规模 土地所有权 土地使用权 /\[< 0.5 公□ 模 / 州 中 ✓ 0.5-1 公□ [模] 公司 大 **阿村庄** 模 1-2 公[团体 2-5公 ✓ 个人 **个人**。 个人。 5-15公日 未命名 用水权 15-50公日 有命名 50-1004 500-1,000公日 个人 1,000-10,000公日 > 10,000公日



Wocat SLM Technologies Gully Rehabilitation 5/6

How can they be sustained / enhanced? plant more forage trees

长处: 编制者或其他关键资源人员的观点

• Fodder production and soil formation rate enhanced

How can they be sustained / enhanced? make frequent maintenance

Moisture and water harvesting enhanced

How can they be sustained / enhanced? plant useful trees/ nitrogen fixing trees

文

编制者 **Editors**

审查者 Fabian Ottiger Alexandra Gavilano

Unknown User

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资源人

Unknown User - SLM专业人员

WOCAT数据库中的完整描述

https://qcat.wocat.net/zh/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_1469/

链接的SLM数据

不□□

文件编制者

机构

- 不□
- П
- 不□

主要参考文献

- Ethiopia Federal RDS, Rural Rural Development policy Strategy and Methods. 2001.:
- Soil and water management manual, Alemaya. 2003.:

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