

Apple tree with irrigation tube (Alab Abdulqodirov)

# Irrigation of orchards by using low cost drip irrigation technique (塔吉克斯坦)

Обёрикунии богхо бо истифода аз технологияи обзахиракунии камнарх

### 描

Irrigation of a young orchard using locally available and low-cost materials for a drip irrigation system in the Pamir's arid zone

The system in the Pamir's and zone The system consists of a reservoir and polyethylene irrigation tubes and emitters installed along the rows of trees. Water accumulates in the reservoir during spring and early summer when there is no deficit in irrigation water. During the dry summer months water is then used for drip irrigation. Located in the upper part of the system, the reservoir ensures water pressure in the system. Due to the complex local topography, this irrigation method can be used without water pumps since natural water pressure ensures normal functioning of the system. Even though this water saving technology is guite effective, drip irrigation is rarely used since both the construction and maintenance of the system are quite expensive. With the introduction of this technology into the poor mountain communities of GBAO, the overall objective was to make drip irrigation technology cheaper and more easily available to farmers. The objective was achieved by the use of simple polyethylene irrigation tubes, simple screws instead of expensive emitters, and natural water pressure excluding the construction of a water pump station. Water is dripped directly to the roots of the trees, thus excluding loss of water and soil erosion. Fertilisers can be added directly to the water reservoir. This technology allows increased water savings of 50%, and 90% of fertilisers. During the growing period trees are watered once every 6 days.

Purpose of the Technology: The purpose of this technology is to improve the water supply for fruit orchards during the growing period in the arid conditions of the Pamirs where available water is very limited.

Establishment / maintenance activities and inputs: Steps to implement the technology include the following: dig holes for trees, plant trees, establish water reservoir, lay polyethylene tubes, install emitters and regularly clean irrigation system.

Natural / human environment: The plot is located in an arid zone at the height of 2000m above sea level. It is a high mountain area with typical brown soils and slopes up to 60 degrees steepness. Annual precipitation is quite low and mainly occurs in the autumn and winter period. Summers are extremely dry. The main occupations of the local population include agriculture and cattle breeding.



地点: Shugnan, GBAO, 塔吉克斯坦

# 分析的技术场所数量:

**选定地点的地理参考** ● 71.5191, 37.5832

**技术传播:** 均匀地分布在一个区域 (approx. < 0.1 平□ 干□ 10I公□ 〕

#### 在永久保护区?:

**实施日期:**不到10年前 0 0

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Drip irrigation polyethylene tube with screw (Alab Abdulqodirov)

# 技□ 分□

## 主要目的

土地退化相关的目的

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# 土地利用



□ 年□ □ □:1季□ 数



✓ 充分□ □

## 解决的退化问题



🤹 📫 **生物性退化** - Bc1 1 1 1 1 减少

**水质恶化** - Hal 干 化



**农艺措施** - A11 1 1 和土壤1 1 层

植物措施 - V10 乔 和 0 0 三 层

管理措施 - M40 0 动0 0 安排0 0 大变化

技□ 图□

技术规范

SLM组

The system consists of a reservoir and polyethylene irrigation tubes and emitters installed along the rows of trees.

Technical knowledge required for field staff / advisors: moderate

Technical knowledge required for land users: moderate

Main technical functions: stabilisation of soil (eg by tree roots against land slides), increase / maintain water stored in soil, water harvesting / increase water supply

Secondary technical functions: improvement of ground cover, increase in organic matter, increase in nutrient availability (supply, recycling,...), water spreading, increase of biomass (quantity), promotion of vegetation species and varieties (quality, eg palatable fodder)

Aligned: -linear Vegetative material: F : fruit trees / shrubs Number of plants per (ha): 400 Vertical interval between rows / strips / blocks (m): 1 Spacing between rows / strips / blocks (m): 3 Vertical interval within rows / strips / blocks (m): 3

Fruit trees / shrubs species: apricot, peach, european walnut, apple

### Perennial crops species: alfalfa

Slope (which determines the spacing indicated above): 8.00%

# 技 建 与 护 动、投入和 1

#### 投入和成本的计算

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- 成 1 位 Tajik Somony
- 『 『 換』 为』『元年 4.45 Tajik Somony
- 1 1 劳工1 1 平均五00 成1 1

### 技术建立活动

1. tree planting ( 🛛 🖉 🗊 first year)

2. mounting of drip irrigation system (1 🛛 🖉 🖉 before planting)

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****	A Barnyuno
American American	буба полиотиленовая (620мм)

影响成本的最重要因素

equipment for irrigation system (polyethylene tubes)

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 (Tajik Somony)	每项投入的总 成本 (Tajik Somony)	土地使用者承 担的成本%
劳动力					
Tree planting	Persons/day	2.0	11.0	22.0	100.0
Mounting of drip irrigation system	Persons/day	5.0	25.2	126.0	
设备					
Tools	pieces	5.0	1.2	6.0	100.0
Other Tools	pieces	5.0	2.2	11.0	
Polyethylene tube	meters	2200.0	0.445454545	980.0	
Watertank	pieces	1.0	600.0	600.0	
植物材料					
Tree seedlings	pieces	360.0	0.675	243.0	100.0
肥料和杀菌剂					
Fertilizer	kg	10.0	1.7	17.0	100.0
技术建立所需总成本				2'005.0	
技! 建! 总成! ! . 元				450.56	

## 技术维护活动

1. sanitary cutting of trees (1 II E every 3-5 years)

2. hay harvest (I III I three time per year)

3. unclogging the irrigation tubes (1 II every year)

# 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 (Tajik Somony)	每项投入的总 成本 (Tajik Somony)	土地使用者承 担的成本%
劳动力					
Sanitary cutting of trees	Persons/day	0.6	16.66667	10.0	100.0

Hay harvest	Persons/day	1.0	9.0	9.0	100.0
Unclogging the irrigation tubes	Persons/day	1.0	11.0	11.0	
设备				<u>.</u>	
Tools (Scissors)	pieces	2.0	2.5	5.0	100.0
Tool for harvesting	pieces	1.0	2.0	2.0	100.0
Tools for unclogging tubes	pieces	2.0	2.25	4.5	100.0
Polyethylene tube	meters	56.0	0.445454545	24.95	100.0
Water tank	repair	1.0	10.0	10.0	100.0
植物材料					
Seedlings tree replacement	pieces	15.0	0.675	10.13	100.0
肥料和杀菌剂					
Fertilizer	kg	10.0	1.7	17.0	100.0
技术维护所需总成本			-	103.58	
技『『护总成『『『元				23.28	





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$\checkmark$	0.5-1 公
✓	1-2 公□
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	500-1,000公
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# 土地使用权



# 进入服务和基础设施的通道

健康		0	✓ 好
教□		0	✓ 好
技 援		0	✓ 好
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	和交□	0	✓ 好
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# 影响

社会经济影响		
作□□产	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	SLM之前ū 数ī 45kg per ha SLM之后ū 数ī 80kg per ha water availability increase production of fruits
□ 料□ 产	0 1 / / / 增加	SLM之前ī 数ī 5 centner/ha SLM之后ī 数ī 20 centner/ha grass between rows used for fodder
□ <b>¥</b> 40 0	□ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	SLM之前ロ 数ロ bad SLM之后ロ 数ロ high before natural grass - after alfa alfa
	0 1 <b>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</b> 增加	SLM之前 <sup>®</sup> 数 <sup>®</sup> 2- 5per hose SLM之后 <sup>®</sup> 数 <sup>®</sup> 6-15 per hose increase of fodder production stimulate livestock development
ع <del>نر</del> <sub>0</sub> 0	0 1 增加	SLM之前ū 数0.5 m3/hose SLM之后ū 数01-5m3/hose sanitary cutting of tress
	增加 🗾 🖌 🖌 🖌 🕻	SLM之前 <sup>®</sup> 数 <sup>®</sup> 0 SLM之后 <sup>®</sup> 数 <sup>®</sup> 100% increased water availability
0 产区域0 16使00 中0 0 土地0	0 1 增加	SLM之前 <sup>1</sup> 数110% SLM之后 <sup>1</sup> 数170% technology helps to use steep slopes
农业投入0 0	增加 📕 🖌 🖌 🚺 🛛 低	SLM之前 <sup>11</sup> 数 <sup>1</sup> 0 SLM之后 <sup>11</sup> 数 <sup>1</sup> 50%
农业收入	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	SLM之前 <sup>®</sup> 数8 10% SLM之后 <sup>®</sup> 数8 80% increased harvest
社会文化影响		
0 品安全 0 0 0	减少 🗾 🖌 🚺 改日	SLM之前 <sup>II</sup> 数 <sup>II</sup> 0 SLM之后 <sup>II</sup> 数 <sup>II</sup> None
冲0 0 0	恶化	SLM之前ロ 数ロ 50% SLM之后ロ 数ロ 0% decreased conflict related to irrigation water use
0 会0 0 弱势0 体0 情况0 性别、年 0 、地位、0 0 0 0	恶化 200 200	SLM之前ū 数ū 0 SLM之后ū 数ū 50% increased incomes of poor farmers
Livelihoods and human well-being	educed improved	After the implementation of the technology the households were protected from negative influence of dry season.

# 生态影响

0 0	□ ( <mark>1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 /</mark>	SLM之前 <sup>[]</sup> 数 <sup>[]</sup> 10% SLM之后 <sup>[]</sup> 数 <sup>[]</sup> 60%
00 <b>四败</b> 0径0、00、00	] [] 减少 2 2 2	SLM之前 <sup>[]</sup> 数 <sup>[]</sup> 0% SLM之后 <sup>[]</sup> 数 <sup>[]</sup> 100%
地 径	增加 🗾 🗌 🖌 🖉 🗆 低	SLM之前 <sup>®</sup> 数 <sup>®</sup> 100% SLM之后 <sup>®</sup> 数 <sup>®</sup> 0% all the water can be absorbed by soil
0 发	增加	SLM之前 <sup>®</sup> 数 <sup>®</sup> 0 SLM之后 <sup>®</sup> 数 <sup>®</sup> 10% transpiration of trees and grass
土壤□ 分	□ 1 / 增加	SLM之前 <sup>®</sup> 数 <sup>®</sup> 0% SLM之后 <sup>®</sup> 数 <sup>®</sup> 80% during the dry season
土壤□	减少 / 改	SLM之前 <sup>[]</sup> 数 <sup>[]</sup> 0% SLM之后 <sup>[]</sup> 数 <sup>[]</sup> 20%
土壤 土壤 土壤 た 、 た 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、	増加 増加 増加 増加 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Hazards towards adverse events	improved reduced	SLM之前 <sup>II</sup> 数I 0% SLM之后 <sup>II</sup> 数I 100% reduced dry season effect
<b>场外影响</b> 0 0 可0 性0 地下0 、0 0 0	0 1 / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	SLM之前 <sup>[]</sup> 数 <sup>[]</sup> 0% SLM之后 <sup>[]</sup> 数 <sup>[]</sup> 50%
成□ 效□ 分□		
<b>与技术建立成本相比的效益</b> 1   □   回报 1   □   回报	0 常0 <mark>・ ・ 。 。 。 。 。 常</mark> 0 常0 0 1 常0 <b>・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・</b> 0 常0 0	
与技术维护成本相比的效益		

Increase of irrigation water availability will improve agricultural production and cover all the expenses that were needed for the establishment

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<b>渐变气候</b> 年1	□ 常不y □ 常好
<b>气候有关的极端情况(灾害)</b> 局地 <sup>1</sup> 日本 1 日本	□ 常不女 □ 常好 □ 常不女 ✓ □ 常好 □ 常不女 ✓ □ 常好 □ 常不女 ✓ □ 常好 □ 常不女 ✓ □ 常好
<b>其他气候相关的后果</b> 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	□ 常不好 □ 常好
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 采用了这种技术? ○-10% 2 11-50% 51-90% 91-100%
<b>户数和/或覆盖面积</b> 18 households (area is 10 ha)	



0 0 回报

0 0

回报

of the irrigation system

# 长处: 土地使用者的观点

• Increase water resources for irrigation of orchards

教□

#### 长处:编制者或其他关键资源人员的观点

• Increases water saving up to 50%

和吸取□

- Opportunity to irrigate orchards during droughts and dry spells (when there is no irrigation water available)
- Opportunity to apply this technology on steep slopes
- Reservoir can be filled with rainwater

# 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

• The system has to be regularly cleaned from sediments use filters to clean water from sediments

How can they be sustained / enhanced? through installation of rainwater harvesting system

#### 参□ 文□

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编制者

Editors

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# 资源人

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### WOCAT数据库中的完整描述

https://qcat.wocat.net/zh/wocat/technologies/view/technologies\_1452/

# 链接的SLM数据

不□□

# 文件编制者

0 0

- Kyrgyzstan Mountain Societies Development Support Programme, Aga Khan Development Network (MSDSP KG) 吉尔吉斯斯坦
- Pamir Biological Institute (Pamir Biological Institute) 塔吉克斯坦
- 0 0
- Pilot Program for Climate Resilience, Tajikistan (WB / PPCR)

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