

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

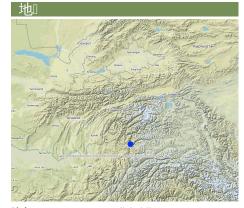
### Irrigation of a young orchard using locally available and low-cost materials for a drip irrigation system in the Pamir's arid zone

The system 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 quite 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』101公』 **)** 

#### 在永久保护区?:

**实施日期:** 不到10年前

- >-50 ₩
- ✓ □ □ 図外□□ 干□



Drip irrigation polyethylene tube with screw (Alab Abdulqodirov)

### 主要目的

- 改0 0 产 减少、0 0 、恢复土地0 化 保护0 态0 0

- adapt to enviroment

# 土地退化相关的目的

- ✓ □ □ 土地□ 化

# 土地利用



- 一年一作: 料作[] 』 年』 』:1季』 数
- 供水
- ✓ 充分□ □

#### 解决的退化问题



🎍 📫 🗡 生物性退化 - Bc 🛭 🗎 🗎 🗎 🗓 🗓 🗓 🗓



**水质恶化** - Hall 干 化

#### SLM组

#### SLM措施



**农艺措施** - A10 0 和土壤0 5 层



植物措施 - V10 乔0 和0 0 0 层



# 技』 图』

# 技术规范

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

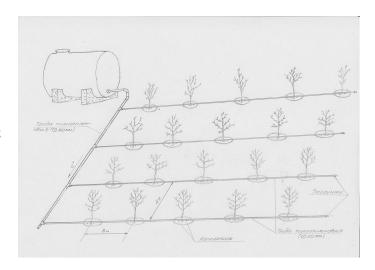
Spacing between rows / strips / blocks (m): 3

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』

#### 投入和成本的计算

• [ ] 成[ 为[

● 成』 』 使』 『Tajik Somony

● □ □ 劳工□ □ 平均**3.0**0 成□ □

# 技术建立活动

1. tree planting ( In the lift of the lift of the lift)

#### 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					
技 建 总成				450.56	

影响成本的最重要因素

equipment for irrigation system (polyethylene tubes)

# 技术维护活动

1. sanitary cutting of trees ( $\mathbb{I}$   $\mathbb{I}$  every 3-5 years)

2. hay harvest ( I III three time per 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	•				
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	

#### 境

# 年平均降雨量

- < 250 751-1,0000 1,001-1,500
- 1,501-2,000 2,001-3,000 3,001-4,000 > 4,000

# 农业气候带

#0 0 半干□ **✓** 干□

# 关于气候的规范

260mm per year, winter summer rains. Length of dry period is about

Thermal climate class: temperate. 2 mounth below 5°C and 6 mounth above 10°C

# 斜坡

- 平0-2% 0 3-5%0 **6**-10% | 坡[11-15%]
- 崎岖 16-30% □ 峭B1-60%□

# 地形

**ም**原 ✓ 山坡 ✓ 山地斜坡 地

# 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 四 情况

#### 土壤深度

常 0-20厘 0 21-50厘 0 图1-120厘 常[] > 120厘[] []

#### 土壤质地 (表土)

#### 土壤质地 (地表以下>20厘米)

#### 表土有机质含量

□ □ №3%□ 中□ 1-3%□ 

#### 地下水位

< 50 5-500 > 500

#### 地表水的可用性

好 ✓ 中□ 匮乏//

#### 水质 (未处理)

▼ 0 好0 0 0 仅供农业使 不可。 参[] 

#### 盐度是个问题吗?

# 洪水发生

否

#### 物种多样性

✓ 中□ 低

# 栖息地多样性

- 中印
- 低

#### 土地使□ □ 征

# 市场定位

- 合 ◎ ◎ ◎ П
- ▼ 商业/市场

# 非农收入

低于全国 收入10% ☑ 收入□ 10-50% > 收入』50%

# 相对财富水平

✓ ▼ 平均 平 丰富 常丰富

#### 机械化水平

✓ 手工作业 」 力』 引 0 0 /0 化动

# 定栖或游牧

定。

# 个人或集体

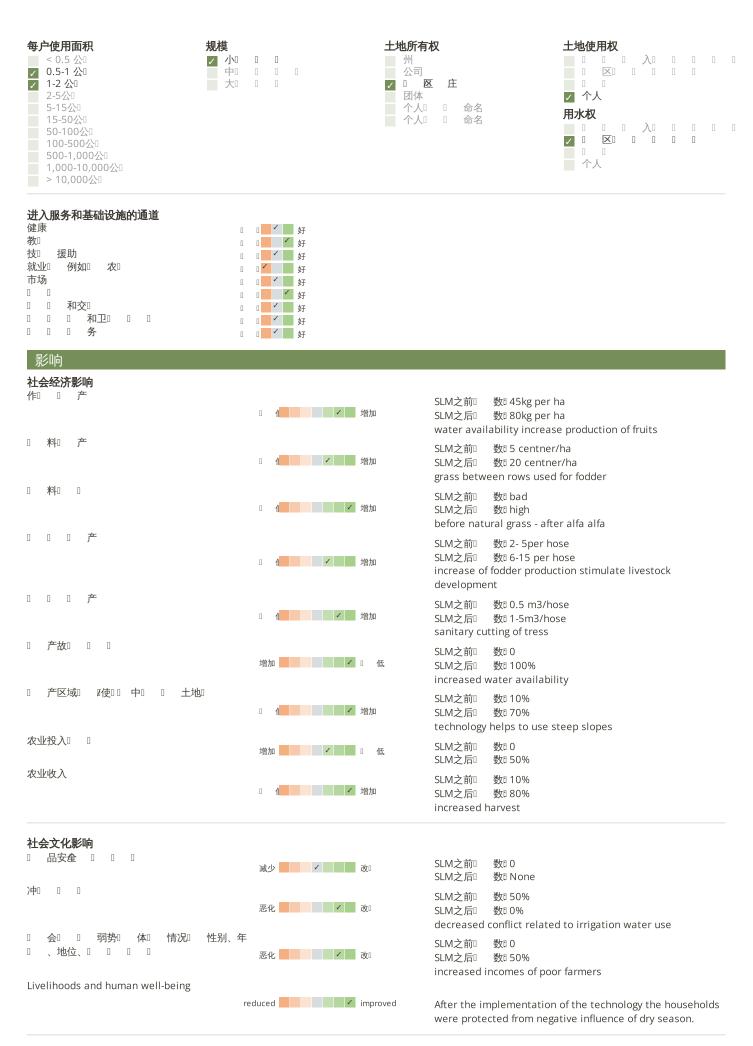
✓ 个人/家庭 团体/0 X 合作 员工 公司、政府

# 性别

✓ 女人 ✓ □ 人

# 年龄

年人 中年人 年人





 0
 0
 回报

 0
 0
 常

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 0
 常

#### 与技术维护成本相比的效益

 0
 0
 回报

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

### □ 候变化

#### 渐变气候

# 气候有关的极端情况 (灾害)

局地』 常不好 常好 局地 常不好 常好 П <del>T</del>0 常不好 常好 常不好 常好 其他气候相关的后果 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 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%

#### 户数和/或覆盖面积

18 households (area is 10 ha)

# 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?

候变化 候

不断变化 市场

劳动力可□ 性 例如□ 0 于0 0 0

# 和吸取□

#### 长处: 土地使用者的观点

• Increase water resources for irrigation of orchards

#### 长处: 编制者或其他关键资源人员的观点

- Increases water saving up to 50%
- 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

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

### 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

# 文□

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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

П П

- 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

• Pilot Program for Climate Resilience, Tajikistan (WB / PPCR)

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