

Maize stover retained on farmers field (GERBA LETA)

Crop Residue Management (埃塞俄比亚)

Hafte Midhani

描□

Crop residue management involves leaving stover and other trash from cereal crops (including tef, wheat and maize), as well as haulms of legumes, in the field. Crop residues keep the soil covered, retain organic matter and moisture in the soil, and help to ensure better production.

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Crop residue management involves leaving stover and other trash from cereal crops (including tef, wheat and maize), as well as haulms of legumes, in the field. Crop residue (CR) management is integral to soil health: it yields multiple benefits such as mitigating the risks of soil loss to water erosion, reducing the decomposition of organic matter and storing extra carbon. It also increases the fertility status of degraded soils and helps to improve soil structure and moisture properties. Degraded soils are at risk of tillage, water, and wind erosion. Soils degrade quickly when not covered and when no effort is made to increase organic matter levels or improve soil structure. Crop residue management plays an important role in arresting soil degradation and improving soil properties, and eventually increasing crop production. Therefore, it has positive economic and ecological functions. The aim of applying this technology is to improve soil fertility, reduce soil acidity and demands for synthetic fertilizers. Overall, crop residue management allows land users to sustainably use their land over a long period without losing its productive potential. In this part of Ethiopia, land users used to leave maize and millet stover in the fields but this is challenged by the prevalence of free (open access) grazing. Thus, controlling grazing is one prerequisite to ensuring adoption of the technology. Monocropping also reduces biomass production. Land users appreciate the extra grain yields from crop residue-rich farms. CR management also retains moisture and enables early tillage operations. In summary, the application of appropriate CR management provides multiple benefits. It mitigates the risks of erosion, reduces excessive mining of CR, reduces the rate of decomposition of organic matter, increases the fertility status of degraded soils, and increases crop production and sustainable productivity.



地点: Oromia, 埃塞俄比亚

分析的技术场所数量: 10-100个场所

选定地点的地理参考● 36.33893, 8.50204

技术传播: 均匀地分布在一个区域 (approx. 0.1-1平方千』)

在永久保护区?:否

介绍类型

□ □ 土地使□ □ □ 创新

「作为传□ □ □ □ □ →50 年)



Tef straw harvested 30 cm high to retain crop residue on the farm. (GERBA LETA)

技术分』

主要目的

□ 合其他技术保护□ / 下域 区域

土地利用

同一土地单元内。 合使。 』 哲地



农田 一年一作: □ 小□ □ 春瀬□ □ - □ □□ □ □ 小□ , cereals - Tef

每年0 0 0 季0 数 0 0 作制度:**7**年0 0 0 作制度:**7**年0

供水

✓ 』 养

充分□□

土地退化相关的目的

■ 0 止土地0

减少土地 化

解决的退化问题





化学性土壤退化 - Cn』 』 力下』 和有机』 含』 下』 』, 』





SLM组

- 土壌力合。

SLM措施





技术图』

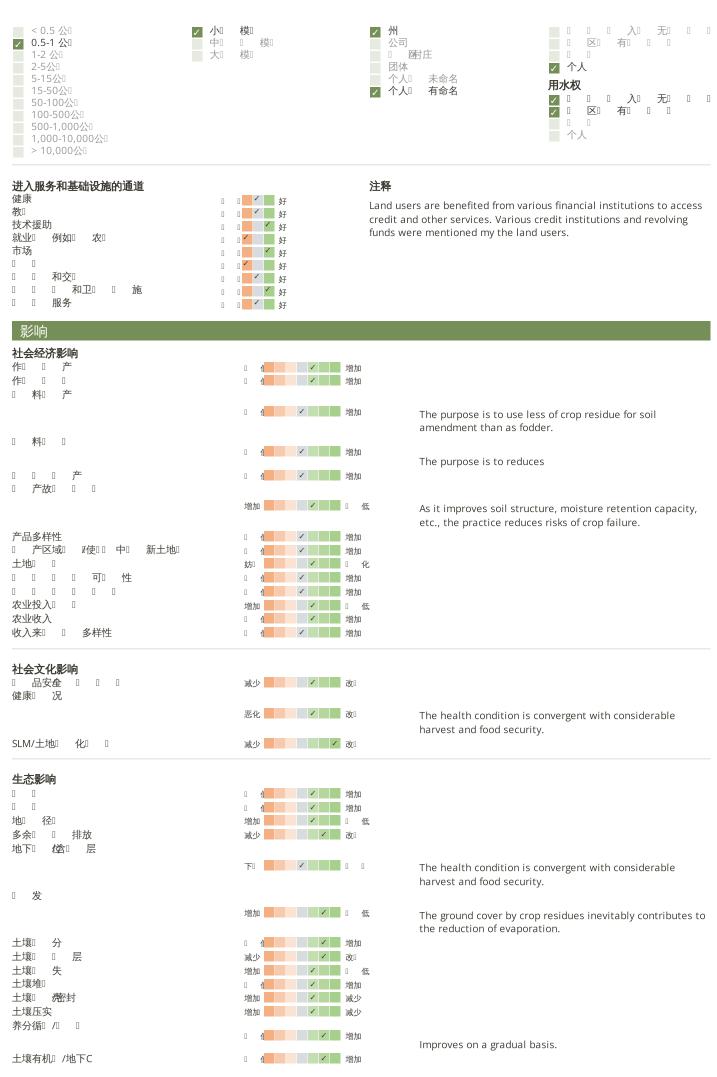
技术规范

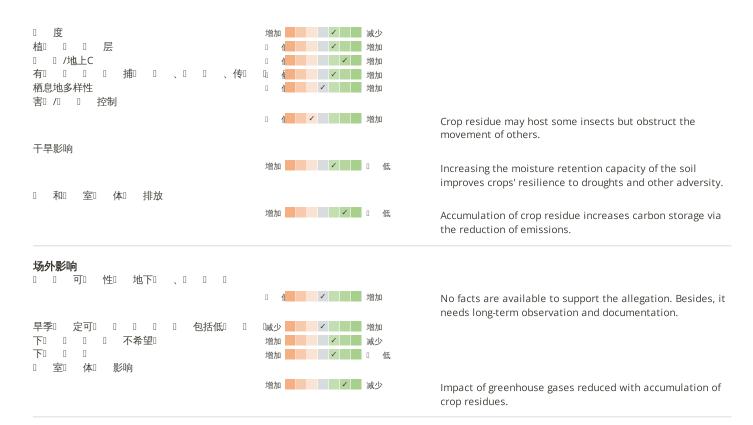
动、投入和□□ 技术建』 护[] []

投入和成本的计算

影响成本的最重要因素

□ □ □ 成本为□ 每个技术逐域和□ □ 单输nga □ 换□ 1 为 Change of the cost is related to the inflation and economic 公□ □ 换□ 1 公顷 □ 1 内a □ instability. □ 成本□ □ 使□ □ ETIB 市□ □ □ □ 换□ 为1□元 53.12 ETB □ □ 劳工□ 每日平均工□ 成本□ 不□ □			
技术建立活动 1. Mowing the crop by leaving some proportion on the ground. (时』/』 』 Harvesting) 2. Keep of livestock grazing (时』/』 』 Dry season) 3. Plow over the crop residue early on. (时』/』 』 Late in the dry season.)			
技术维护活动 1. Keep the farm with crop residue intact from livestock (时』/』 『 During off-season.)			
总技术维护成本 (估算) 2500.0			
□ □ □ 境			
年平均降雨量 < 2500 0	农业气候带	关于气候的规范 以』 』 为单位』 』 年平ৠ	59147.01 0 0
251-500	✓ 半□ □← 十二 平十二 十二 十	以』	
斜坡 □ 平0-2%□ ✓ □ □ 3-5%□ ✓ 平□ 6-10%□ □ 坡□1-15%□ 崎岖□ 16-30%□ □ 峭₃1-60%□ □ 常□ 嵴ョ0%□	地形 ② □ 原原	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. 2,001-2,000 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□ 情况 ■ 不□ 关
土壌深度 ☑ 常 0-20厘 □ ☑ 0 21-50厘 □ □ 中 □ 頗 80厘 □ □ 81-120厘 □ □ 常 □ > 120厘 □	土壤质地 (表土) ☑ 中□ □ 壤土、□ 土□ □ № □ □ □ 土□	土壤质地 (地表以下>20厘米) ☑ 中□ □ 壤土、□ 土□ □ ℤ□ □ □ ±□	表土有机质含量 □ \$3%0 中 1-3%0 低 <1%0
地下水位	地表水的可用性 □ □ □ ✓ 好 中□ ■ 匮乏/□ 有	水质 (未处理) ② □ 好□ □ □ 不□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ ② 仅供农业使□ □ □ □ □ □ 不可□ □ □ □ ② ② □	盐度是个问题吗?
物种多样性	栖息地多样性		
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	□ 中 □ 低		
应□ □ 技术□ 土地使□ □ □ 征			
市场定位 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	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 ✓ ロ カロ 引 机械化/□ 动
定栖或游牧 ☑ 定栖□ ※ 半□ □ □ □ □ □ □	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	年齢
每户使用面积	规模	土地所有权	土地使用权





分析 成本效□

与技术建立成本相比的效益

与技术维护成本相比的效益

期回报 极 Π 期回报 常□ 常□

Actually, the technology demands only labor costs for the protection of the farmland from grazing the leftover and to avoid illegal burning of crop residues.



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%

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?

候 候变化 市场 不断变化。

劳动力可□ 性 例如□ 0 于0 0 0

□ □ 和吸取□ 教[]

长处: 土地使用者的观点

• It improves soil fertility on gradual basis.

51-90%

弱点/缺点/风险: 土地使用者的观点如何克服

- It assists to reduce soil acidity.
- Increases production and productivity.

长处: 编制者或其他关键资源人员的观点

- Absorbs and retain soil moisture for the crop to rely on for growth and grain filling as a coping mechanism to the unpredictable $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right)$ distribution of rainfall.
- It reduces soil temperature and smother the weeds.
- Sequesters carbon, a beneficial for climate change/variability.
- Create tillage inconvenience as mechanization is less common among smallholders. Using the excessive residue as trash line support the purpose of soil and water conservation.
- Free grazing system and multiple uses of crop residue challenges retention of crop residue. Institutionalizing controlled grazing system is of paramount important.

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

Less fodder available for the livestock and other multiple uses of crop residues. Limit the amount of crop residue to be retained on the farm to 15 to 30 percent of the total non-grain biomass produced in the farm.

文

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WOCAT数据库中的完整描述

https://qcat.wocat.net/zh/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_6644/

Approaches: Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM) https://qcat.wocat.net/zh/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_6732/

文件编制者

机构

Alliance Bioversity and International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Alliance Bioversity-CIAT) - 🛭

П

• Soil protection and rehabilitation for food security (ProSo(i)I)

主要参考文献

- Renard, C. 1997. Crop Residues in Sustainable Mixed Crop/Livestock Farming Systems. CAB International, Walingford. ISBN 0 851991777: https://core.ac.uk > download >
- IIRR and ACT. 2005. Conservation Agriculture. A manual for farmers and extension workers in Africa. International Institute of Rural Agriculture, Nairobi; African Conservation Tillage Network, Harare.: http://www.act-africa.org >

链接到网络上可用的相关信息

• Best management practices: residue management: http://omaf.gov.on.ca/english/environment/bmp/AF179.pdf

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