

ชื่อเรื่อง

Cultural Practices and Crop Barriers for Erosion Control

ชื่อผู้วิจัย

J. Wargiono¹ and R.H. Howeler²

ชื่อหน่วยงาน

¹Principal Agronomist of Bogor Research Institute for Food Crops,
INDONESIA

²Coordinator of Cassava Agronomy Research of CIAT, INDONESIA

ปีที่ดำเนินการ

ปีที่พิมพ์รายงาน

Abstract

Cultural practices and crop barriers for erosion control are summarized. Arable land of farmer in Java island, Indonesia mostly limited therefore, upland food crops grown at mountainous areas. Soil loss due to erosion of these areas are relatively high. The erosion can be reduced substantially by terracing, however this is quite expensive. Minimum tillage that could reduced erosion by 30% is not often used by farmer because it make weed control more difficult. Mulch that could reduced erosion by 84% is seldom available, since crop residues are usually consumed by animals. Intercropping system is one of the method to control erosion. Intercropping cassava with upland rice or legumes + maize reduced erosion by 43%, while gross return higher than that mono-culture. Other method to control erosion like ridging, fertilization and crop barriers could reduced erosion by 33%, 28% and 30%, respectively. Elephant grass to be important animals feeding during dry season, since most farmer have oxes and goats. The ox is for flowing, while for sale when they need cash money. As elephant grass can be harvested more often most farmer grow this grass on contour redges at slope areas and on raised path at flat areas. Growing elephant grass four rows (50 m length) enough to feed 2 to 3 oxes and 3 to 1 goats during dry season.