

ชื่อเรื่อง

Farmer Participatory Selection of Vetiver Grass and the Most Effective way to Control Erosion in Cassava-Based Cropping Systems in Vietnam and Thailand

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Abstract

Research has identified various effective ways to reduce erosion in cassava-based cropping systems, including the use of vetiver grass. However, few of these practices are presently used by farmers. To enhance the adoption of soil conservation practices by cassava farmers, a Farmer Participatory Research (FPR) methodology was used in two pilot sites each in Thailand, Vietnam, China and Indonesia to test and select the most effective practices. Farmers in Thailand and Vietnam selected vetiver grass contour barriers as one of 4-5 treatments they wanted to test on their own fields. After harvesting all trials and discussing the results, farmers in all three villages in Vietnam selected the vetiver grass treatment as the most effective in increasing income and reducing erosion. Although the trials in Thailand have not yet been harvested, farmers already observed that the vetiver grass treatment was the most effective in reducing erosion. In both countries, participating farmers, after seeing the benefits of vetiver grass, requested additional planting material to plant in their fields.