

A Resource Book

~ for ~

PERMACULTURE

Solutions for Sustainable Lifestyles



Created by Permatil (Permaculture Timor Lorosa'e)

Adapted for Indonesia and published by IDEP Foundation • www.idepfoundation.org

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THE AIM OF THIS BOOK IS...

To offer knowledge and practical techniques for environmental rehabilitation and sustainability, strengthening community resilience and local economies. The contents of the book are based on concepts of deep ecology, the interconnectedness of our environment and culture, and the principles and ethics of sustainable community development.

Combining traditional techniques for providing natural resources, food, shelter, and energy with modern sustainable practices, the techniques outlined in this book provide integrated, practical solutions for challenges being faced by community members and farmers throughout Indonesia today.

This Resource Book for Permaculture has been developed using simple language and many detailed illustrations to ensure that the information contained is accessible to all those interested.

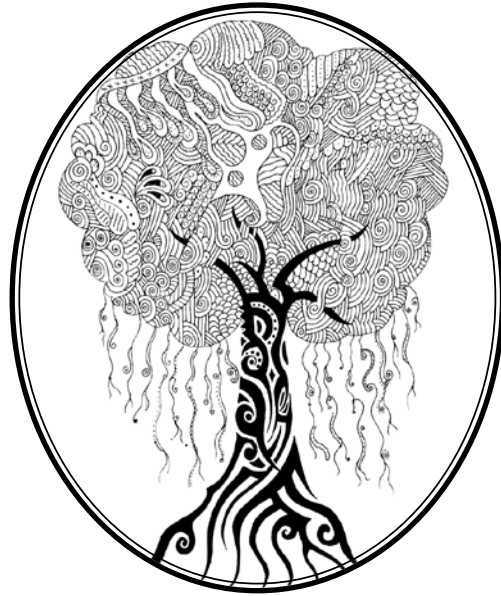
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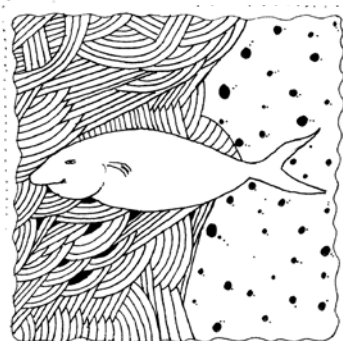
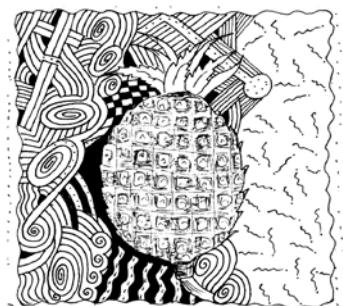
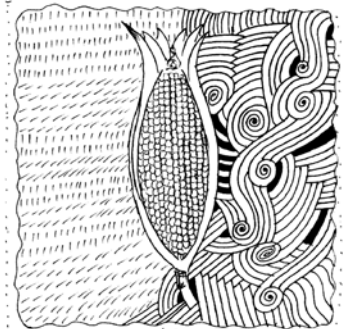
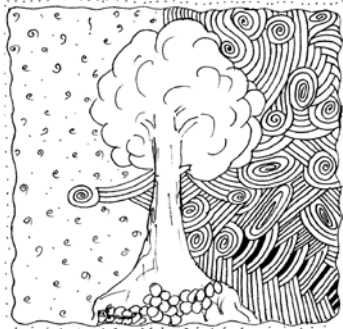
Solutions for Sustainable Lifestyles

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Adapted for Indonesia and Published by IDEP Foundation

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support from





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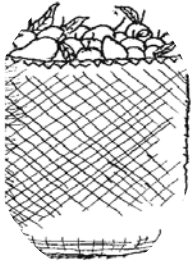
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Forward

Permaculture can be seen as a sustainable philosophy and lifestyle which integrates different components, like ecological knowledge (interconnected natural processes which happen in nature); peoples ability to design production systems like agriculture and animal husbandry; using appropriate and environment friendly technology; and awareness to work together with the local culture and environment.

In general Permaculture can be defined as permanent-agriculture, which means achieving sustainable agriculture and animal husbandry through protecting or improving the natural environment, and permanent-culture, which means preserving, supporting and working with the local culture and environment.

Permaculture, which is based on the ethics of caring for the land, the people, and the future, is very beneficial in helping us to understand and create an integration of harmony between people and nature.

However, the reality is that through fulfilling our needs and wants, we have already caused great damage to the environment, including creating conditions which are threatening even to ourselves. For example pollution and damaged habitats, which has in part been caused by monoculture farming and animal husbandry systems which use dangerous chemicals during production. There is also genetic engineering experiments which have many risks and challenge the laws of nature.

As a foundation working towards education and Permaculture development in Indonesia, IDEP also feels responsible for all of these problems and feels obligated to improve these conditions, and little by little to reverse this confused paradigm of building concepts and production systems which are exploitative and oriented for only short term benefits.

As a manifestation of this feeling of responsibility, we are grateful that IDEP has succeeded in publishing this Permaculture

Resource Book which has been adapted from Permatil (Permaculture Timor Lorosa'e) for Indonesia. We hope this book will be beneficial, and will inspire, interest, and initiate action through all layers of Indonesian communities, both for people living in villages and in urban cities, to adopt and adapt the Permaculture principles and practices outlined in this resource book.

Our wellbeing and the wellbeing of future generations are dependent on our ability to make conscious choices and actions for improving the environmental and social problems which we have created.



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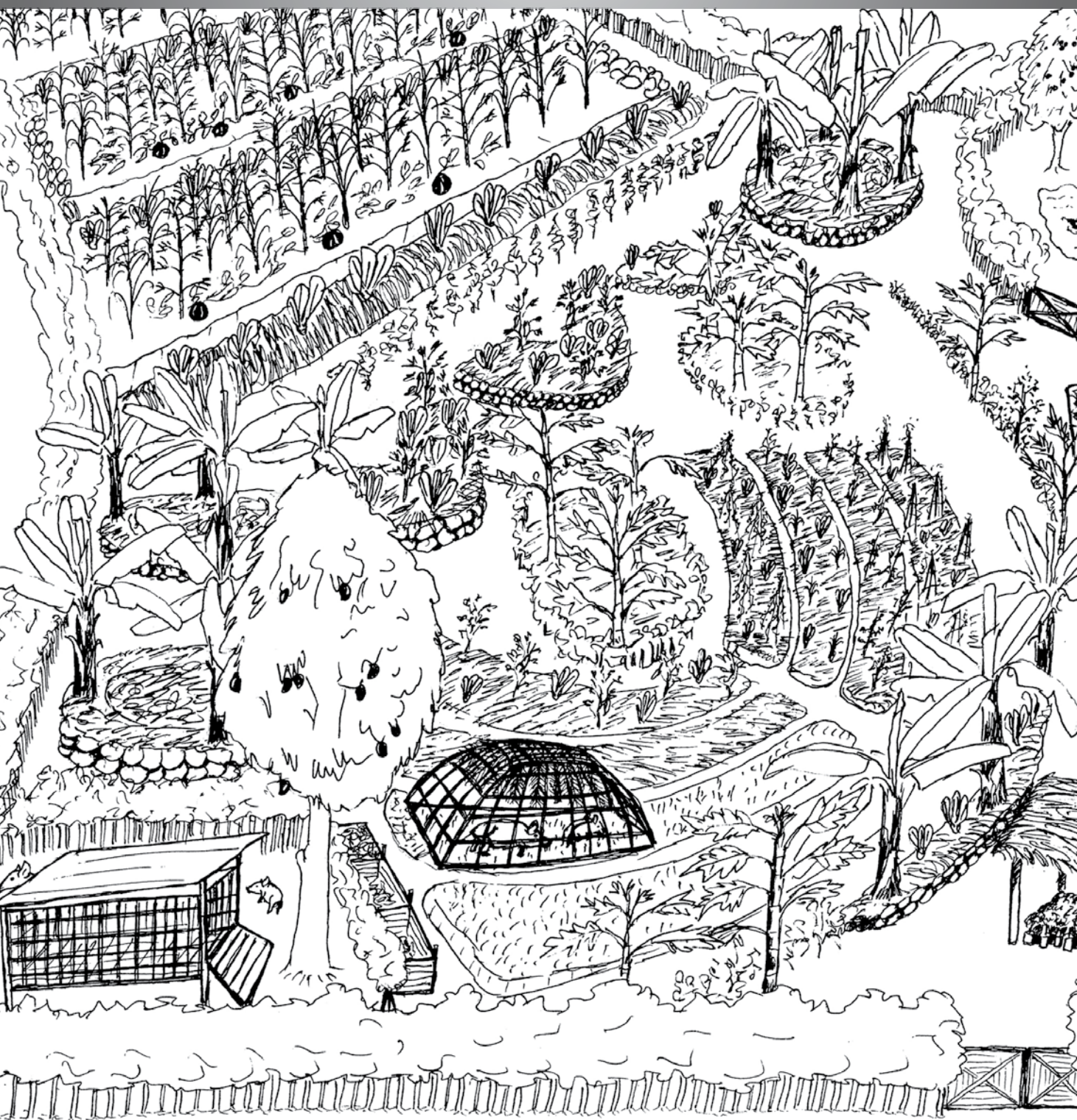
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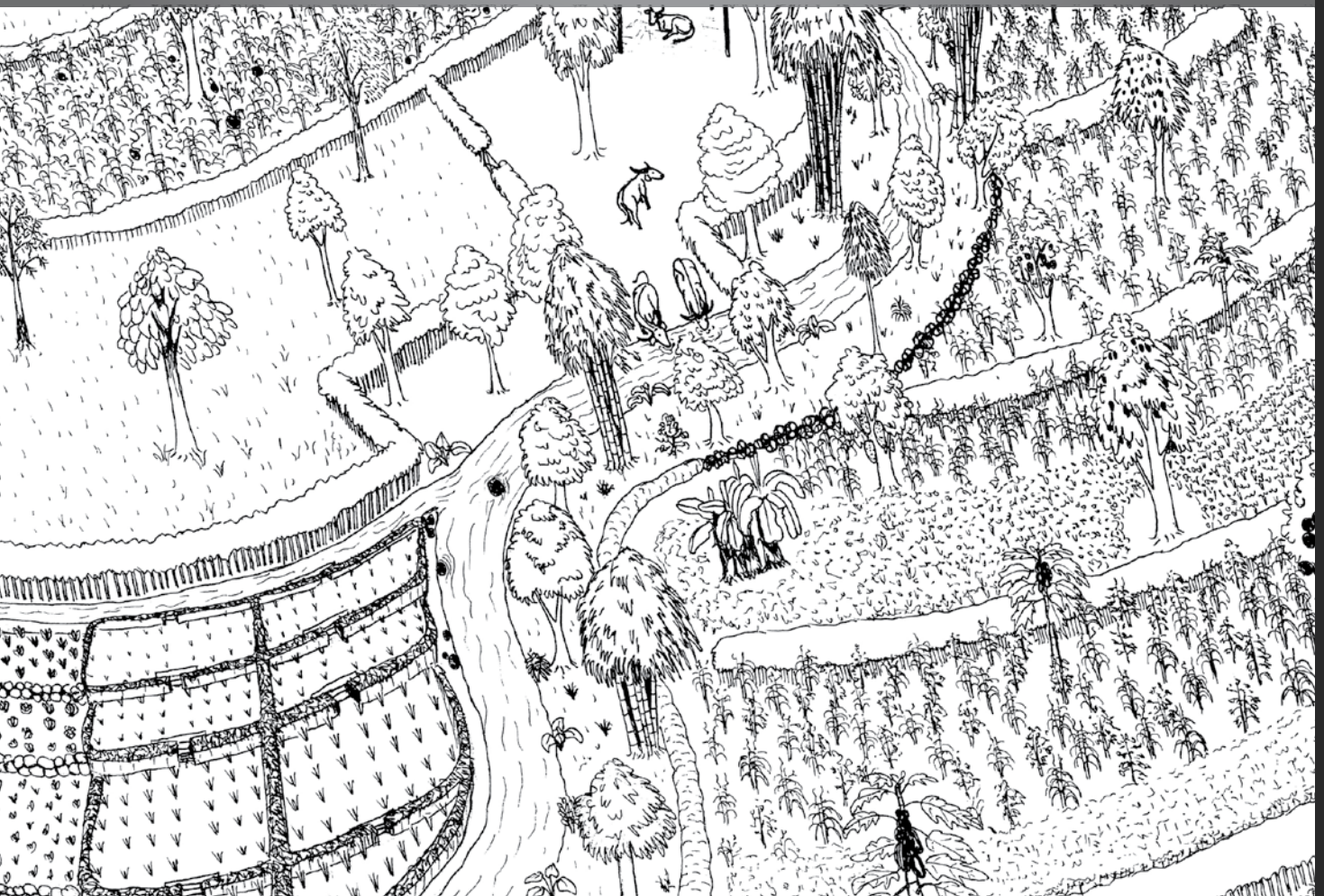
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MODULE No 1.

What is Permaculture?





Notes...

Permaculture can be defined as:



PERMANent AgriCULTURE and PERMANent CULTURE

Permanent agriculture is agriculture and animal management which improves the quality of land, provides income and produce, and is sustainable now and in the future.

Permanent culture means conserving, supporting and working together with the local culture, while at the same time moving forward. Working with nature and people, as well as learning from them, and not working against or in competition with them.

Permaculture helps us to understand and to create harmonic integrations between nature and people in the most sustainable way. Permaculture is appropriate for use in urban or rural locations, as well as for all scales of projects. Permaculture introduces traditional practices of nature management, integrated with appropriate modern technology. This is a holistic, kind, and environment friendly way for designing and building our natural living environment, as well as improving living standards, including housing, water supply, health, waste management, farming, energy, aquaculture, rivers, forests, livestock, and much more.

The term Permaculture was coined by Bill Mollison and David Holmgren in the 70s, and now is in practice in over 100 countries by thousands of Permaculture Design graduates.

At this time there are many problems in the world, such as:

- Damaged natural environments.
- Depleted and damaged farmland.
- Polluted rivers, lakes, land, air, and oceans.
- People, animals, and plants are also becoming polluted, and many species are becoming extinct.
- Most of the worlds population consists of very poor people, only a small percentage are very wealthy.

People have created all of these problems, and it is people who must change their ways for the earth to become healthy again. Action and change must come from all levels of society, including governments, businesses, workers, farmers, community groups, families, men, women, children, everyone! Future generations depend on this.

Permaculture offers techniques and ideas which help in directing us toward a healthier environment, cultures, and people. This is based on certain ethics and principles. Permaculture ethics and principles provide a guide to being more responsible for our own lives, environment, and future. As well as helping us to prepare a safe future for our families, culture, and natural environment.



Ethics of Permaculture

The ethics of Permaculture are:

1. Care for the land.
2. Care for the people.
3. Care for the future.

These ethics are explained as follows:

1. Care for the land

Caring for the land means caring for our natural resources. Any action that damages, pollutes or destroys the environment or nature of Indonesia is also a loss for the people of Indonesia. Our natural environment must be protected and improved, this natural environment plays a key role in future of Indonesia.

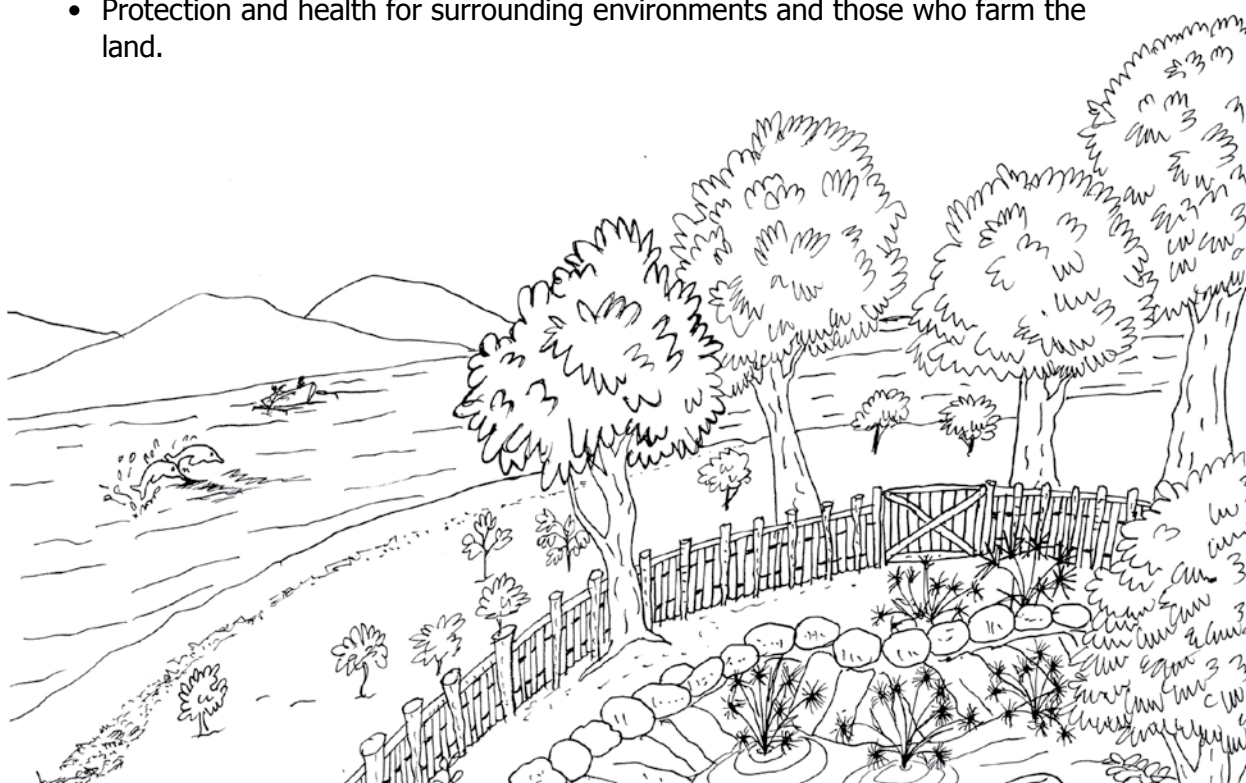
Natural resources include:

- Air.
- Flora (forests and plants).
- Fauna (animals, birds, etc).
- Water (lakes, rivers, springs, etc).
- Sea (beaches, coral reefs, marine life, etc).
- Land (farmland, including forests and land for animal grazing).

If our land is managed in a sustainable way and slowly improved, productivity (Indonesia's wealth) will also improve.

This will provide:

- Long term productivity for farmers and their children.
- Protection and health for surrounding environments and those who farm the land.



2. Care for the people

Caring for the people means preparing a healthy and safe future for everyone. Permaculture is about improving our opportunities, living environment, food supply, health and wellbeing.

Sharing knowledge and assets will help us to:

- Improve production, variety, and quality of produce, as well food preservation and storage.
- Improve health and nutrition, including encouraging the use of effective natural medicines.
- Improve house health and hygiene, especially kitchens, air quality, toilets, and waste management.
- Develop equal rights and opportunities for every individual; men, women, and children.
- Improve livelihoods and work opportunities.
- Reduce daily hard work, such as carrying water, firewood, etc.
- Educate future generations in tradition, beliefs, and knowledge, and in combining modern techniques with traditional culture.



3. Care for the future

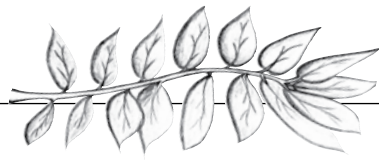
What we do now affects the future. Caring for the future means always considering and planning for the future, not just 10 years, but 20, 50, 100 years in the future! For our grandchildren, and their children, are dependant on us to provide the best possible place for them to live. These ethic should be implemented by all levels of society, from governments and community groups, to families and individuals.

This can be implemented in ways such as:

- Protecting, distributing, and marketing available resources.
- Cooperation, not competition.
- Supporting local economies by using local resources whenever possible.
- Protecting the natural environment by using renewable resources.
- Reducing waste by reusing and recycling.
- Using less unsustainable materials.
- Using renewable energy sources, such as solar power, hydroelectricity, biogas, and wind power.
- Managing population growth.



Principles of Permaculture



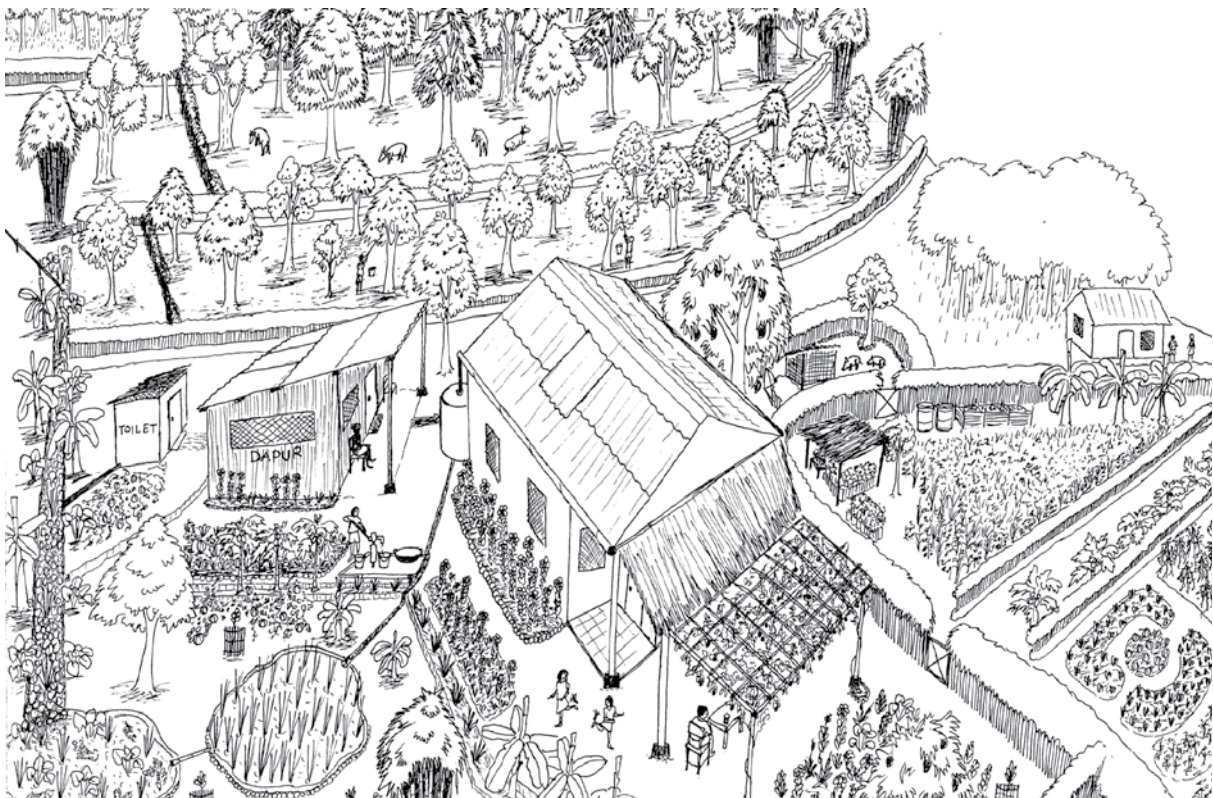
The principles of Permaculture should be implemented in every sustainable community design. These principles are an important guide for implementing Permaculture techniques. These principles also help to maximize efficiency and production in the most sustainable way, protect the soil, land, environment, and people.

Permaculture principles encourage creativity and maximise results. Every place is different, every situation and every family is also different. Therefore plans, techniques, plants, animals, and building materials will be different each time. However, for every place and every activity, the same principles apply.

Diversity: Aims to integrate a variety of beneficial species of food, plants, and animals into design. This builds a stable interactive poly-cultural system which provides for human needs and also for the needs of other species.

Edge effect: In general, there is more energy and more diversity of life on the edge where 2 types of natural systems overlap. On these borders one can access the resources of both sides. Using the edge effect, and other natural patterns that you observe, creates the best effect.

Energy planning: Placing the elements of your design in such a way as to minimize the use of energy (including fossil fuels and human labor). Utilizing the energy and resources that you have, first on-site and then from outside the system, as effectively as possible. On-site energy resources include natural forces such as gravity, wind power, waterpower. This saves time, energy, and money.



Energy cycling: In a natural system there is no waste or pollution. The output from one natural process becomes the resource for another. Recycle and reuse all of resources as many times as possible.

Scale: Creating “human-scale” systems. Choose simple, appropriate technologies for use in designs. Only create systems that are manageable. Start small and take achievable steps towards an ideal goal.

Biological resources: Using natural methods and processes to achieve tasks. Find things in nature, like plants, animals, or microbes, that are supportive of the system design and minimize outside energy input.

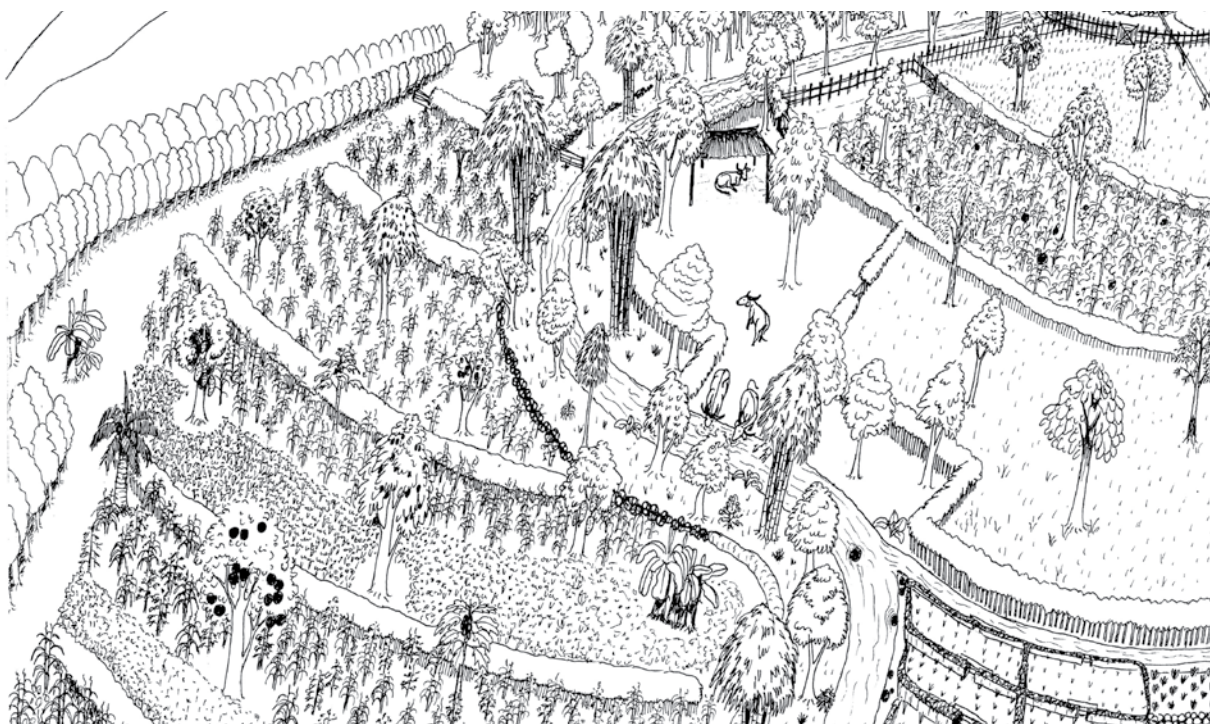
Multiple elements: Support each vital need and essential function in more than 1 way, so that a temporary failure in 1 element will not stop the functioning of others. Also, recognize that there is almost always more than 1 way to achieve any task.

Multiple functions: Most things can be used in a variety of ways and for a variety of functions. One rule of thumb in Permaculture is to try to design 3 uses for every element of the system. This can save space, time, and complication in any particular project.

Natural succession: Work with nature and the processes of natural systems. Anticipate future developments through research and observation when necessary.

Relative location: Place every element of your design in relationship to others so that they benefit from each other. For example, store tools near where they will be used.

Personal responsibility: Our actions affect our own lives, the lives of our family and friends, and the lives of anyone else who is in direct or indirect contact with us. Any constructive sustainable actions that we do will create benefits for many. The same is true of destructive actions, their affects will be felt far and wide.



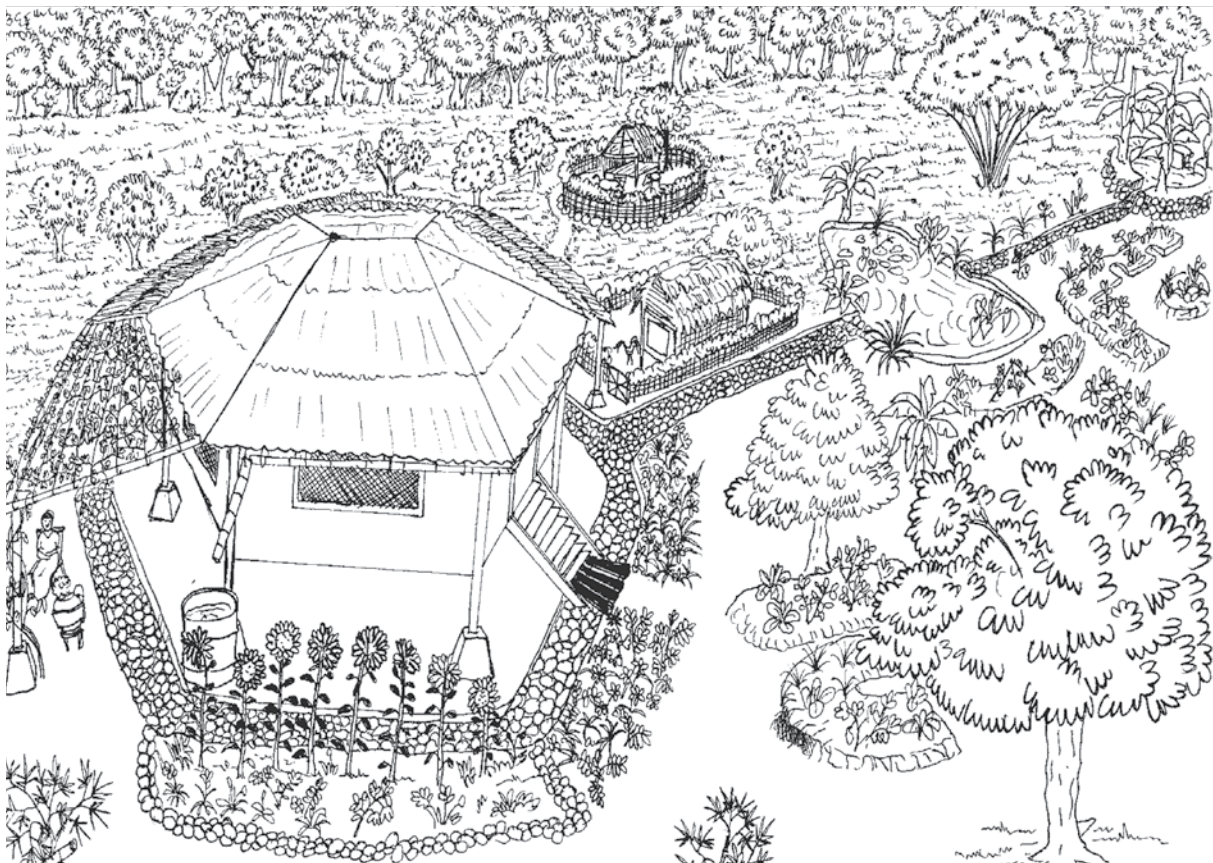
Cooperation, not competition: Cooperation between people promotes community involvement, trading between members of the community, shared and improved knowledge and skills. Through cooperation many benefits can be achieved. Cooperation is important on all levels, in the family, in the village, in the districts, and as a whole nation. Competition, on the other hand, creates conflict, jealousy, and anger within communities, especially if a resource is scarce. A good example is water use, usually the end result is that a few people have a lot while the rest receive only a little.

See solutions, not problems: Every problem that we are faced with has a solution. Often, the problem can contain within itself a solution. For example, turning weeds into compost and mulch, and using manure as a valuable resource for increasing soil fertility.

Observation: Natural patterns and cycles help us understand and make better plans for our farms, houses and gardens. Observation helps us to understand things, like what works and what doesn't. By conducting simple experiments we can observe which are the best plants to grow and what is the best technique for growing them.


Beauty

Highly productive land can also be very beautiful. This is also true for houses. Indonesia has a very beautiful environment, and beautiful gardens and houses will add too it. Gardens and fishponds can be made in beautiful shapes. Flowers can be grown next to and among vegetables. Small trees and legumes can be grown with fruit trees. This will encourage increased productivity and diversity.



Notes...






Notes...



MODULE No 2.

Natural Patterns and Permaculture Design

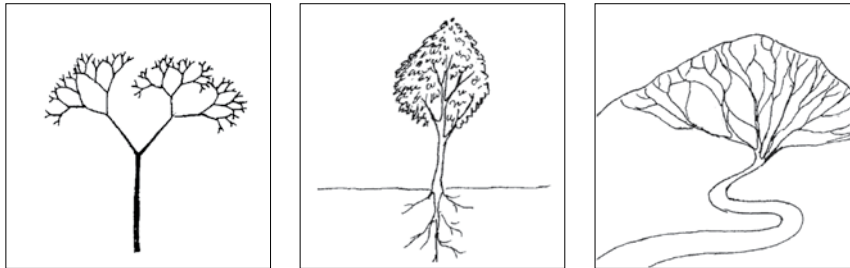




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Patterns

Planet earth is made up of patterns. Every aspect of the earth, from the smallest animal to the tallest mountain, contains patterns. Even the passing of time, in seasons and years, consists of patterns. Many patterns are repeated over and over again in different forms, some living and some not.



examples of natural flowing energy

Complex shapes are made up of simple patterns. Patterns are created in response to the natural flows of energy.

The patterns that exist in nature:

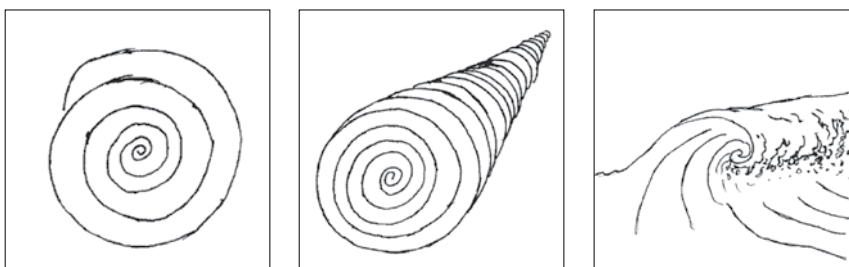
- Enable energy to flow.
- Provide a solid structure.
- Are natural responses to their surroundings.
- Make life self sustaining and self perpetuating.



We can either help energy to flow or we can stop it. People have also created many patterns, such as songs, music, dances, paintings, clothes, house designs, and much more.

Traditionally, these patterns have been non-linear (not straight lines) and flow easily.

However, many human patterns, especially modern patterns, are not in harmony with nature. These patterns are often created in response to limited time and money, and create shapes that are unnatural and do not allow good energy flow.

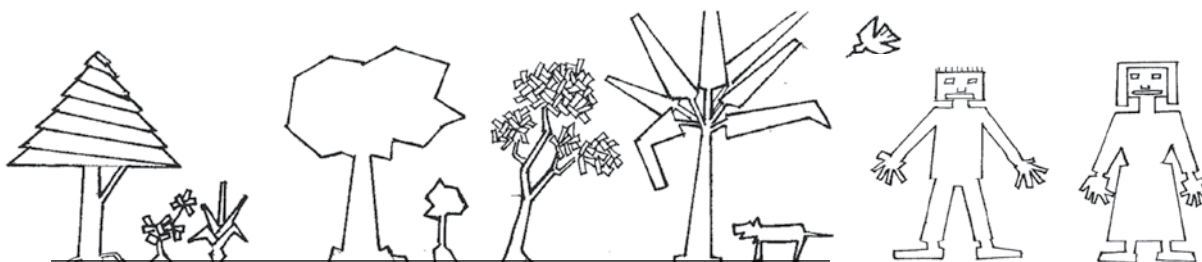


natural shapes

The result is that these patterns require constant maintenance and can cause problems and constraints. They also provide low quality results, that lack beauty and do not feel good or comfortable. Some examples of unnatural patterns include box shaped houses, cities designed in squares, and straight line agriculture.

Are there any straight lines in nature?

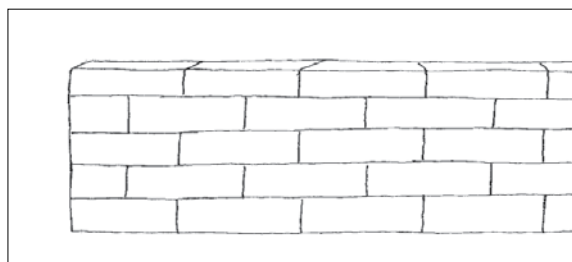
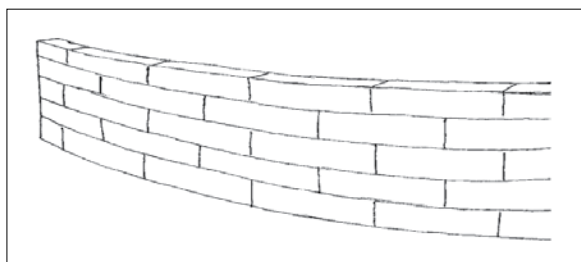
Are there any straight or square lines in our bodies?



Which is stronger...

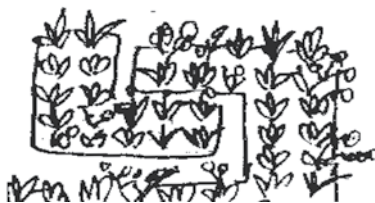
a curved wall or a straight wall?

A curved wall will support itself, while a straight wall needs support.



Every place has its own patterns, and so do the people who live there.

These patterns are unique! If we work with these patterns to create an environment or farming system, we will achieve better results which require less maintenance.

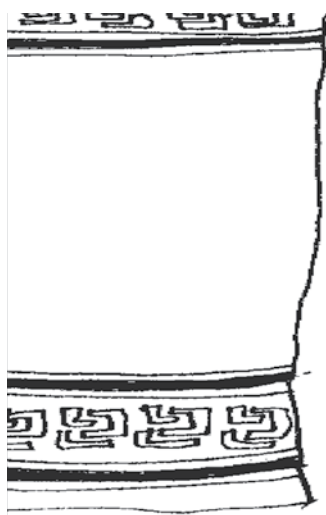


Patterns in nature are very beautiful. Natural patterns in designs will also create beauty.

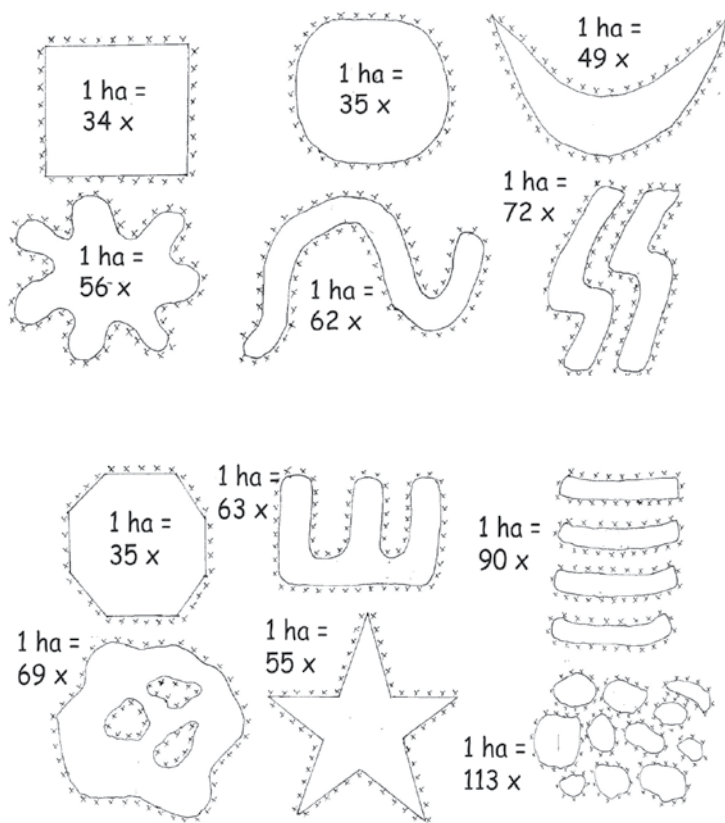
Natural shapes and patterns should be used as much as possible to improve beauty, especially around the home. In many cases this will improve productivity, while making an area much more comfortable to see and to work in, and give us a sense of pride.

Use your imagination!

Some of these patterns that are well known are the patterns on woven cloth. Other crafts also have beautiful patterns. Apply this knowledge of patterns to your garden.



Increasing productivity



Changing the shape of a fish pond can affect and increase its productivity. Because the edge is the most productive area, if we increase the amount of edges, this will increase productivity.

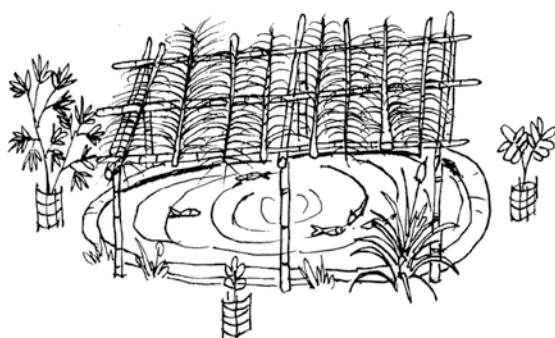
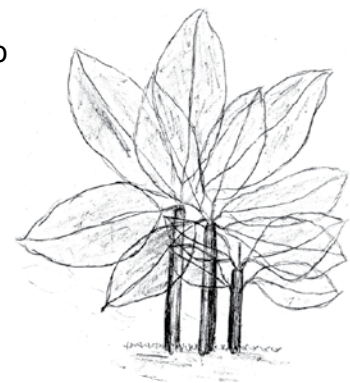
Actually, the shape of the pond must fit appropriately with the shape of the land. This means that the land determines the shape, the shape does not determine the land.

If you work with natural shapes, you will achieve more productive results for less time and labour.

Because the pond contains more edge for the same amount of water, more trees, plants, and water plants can be planted around this edge.

These trees and water plants can provide:

- Fish feed, in the form of fallen leaves and fruit.
- Shade for the pond, which will reduce evaporation and help to regulate water temperatures.
- Food for people.
- Erosion control.
- Material for making compost and mulch.
- An increase of insects, birds and animals around the pond area, which will improve pollination rates and natural pest control, as well as provide more fish feed.
- Healthier pond water.



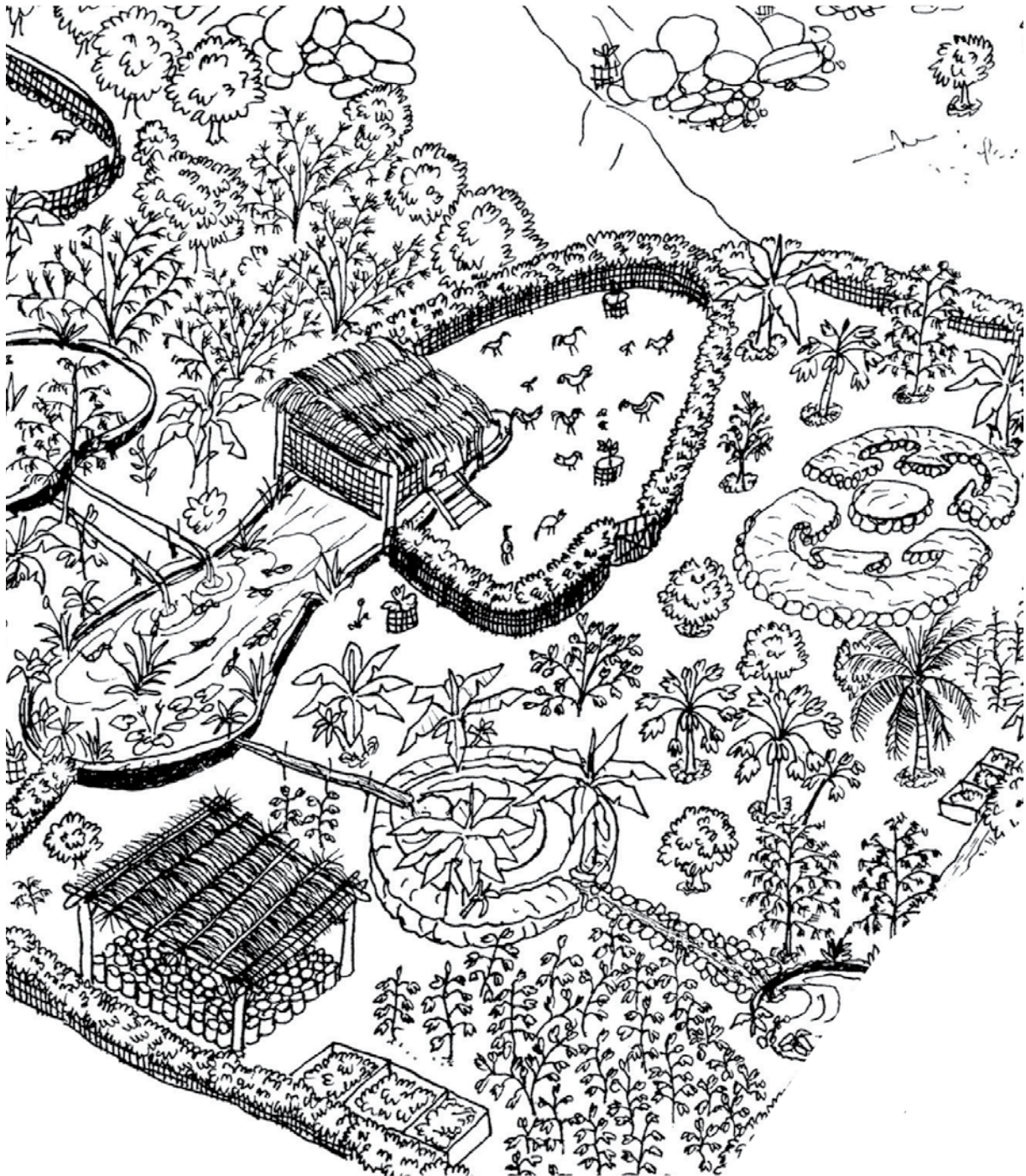
Fish ponds are a good example for working with natural patterns, but working with patterns and increasing edges will provide benefits for all types of agriculture and fish production.

Rice paddies created in alignment with natural shapes will be more efficient.

On slightly sloped land, all kinds of patterns can be applied to make use of rain water during the wet season.

Vegetables and soil can be protected, while water run-off can be reused.

Edges occur naturally on the land, but we can also create them. All edges can be used, and all usage can increase production and diversity. All paths have edges on both sides, which are often not used for production. Even just planting these path edges with fruit and flowers will provide many benefits. These benefits could be extra income, mulch, and more birds and insects. Because what you plant is along a path, it will be easy to harvest the produce!



Methods of design

This section will cover some ideas and methods used in planning long term designs for agriculture land, animal management, houses, and other projects.

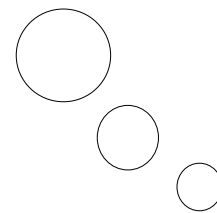
“Where will the element go?”

“How can it be placed to provide maximum benefits for the system?”

In designing any system, Permaculture combines a series of techniques and strategies. Techniques are how you do something. Strategies are how and when you do these things. Design is about making a pattern from different elements and working with the land to create a system.

Creating a long term design is very important because:

- It helps to plan for the future.
- It helps you to see what are priorities for developing a successful farm or project.
- It enables you to see how to integrate different parts of a system to reduce resources and labour needs, while increasing productivity.
- It allows you to plan how to use waste from one section as a resource for another section.
- It reduces long term labour needs and helps you to achieve maximum benefits from your work.
- It speeds up the development of a farm or project, by using the appropriate technique at the right time.
- You can make plans for extreme weather conditions, like a storm, drought, or flood. This is very important! There are many techniques in this guidebook to help you prepare for these extreme conditions.



A plan provides you with a frame. Like a house, the framework is necessary before you begin to build the rest of the house, and good framework will create a strong and long lasting house.

A plan will bring more order, but can still have flexibility. Plans can change as circumstances change. If you have successes or failures, adjust your plans accordingly.

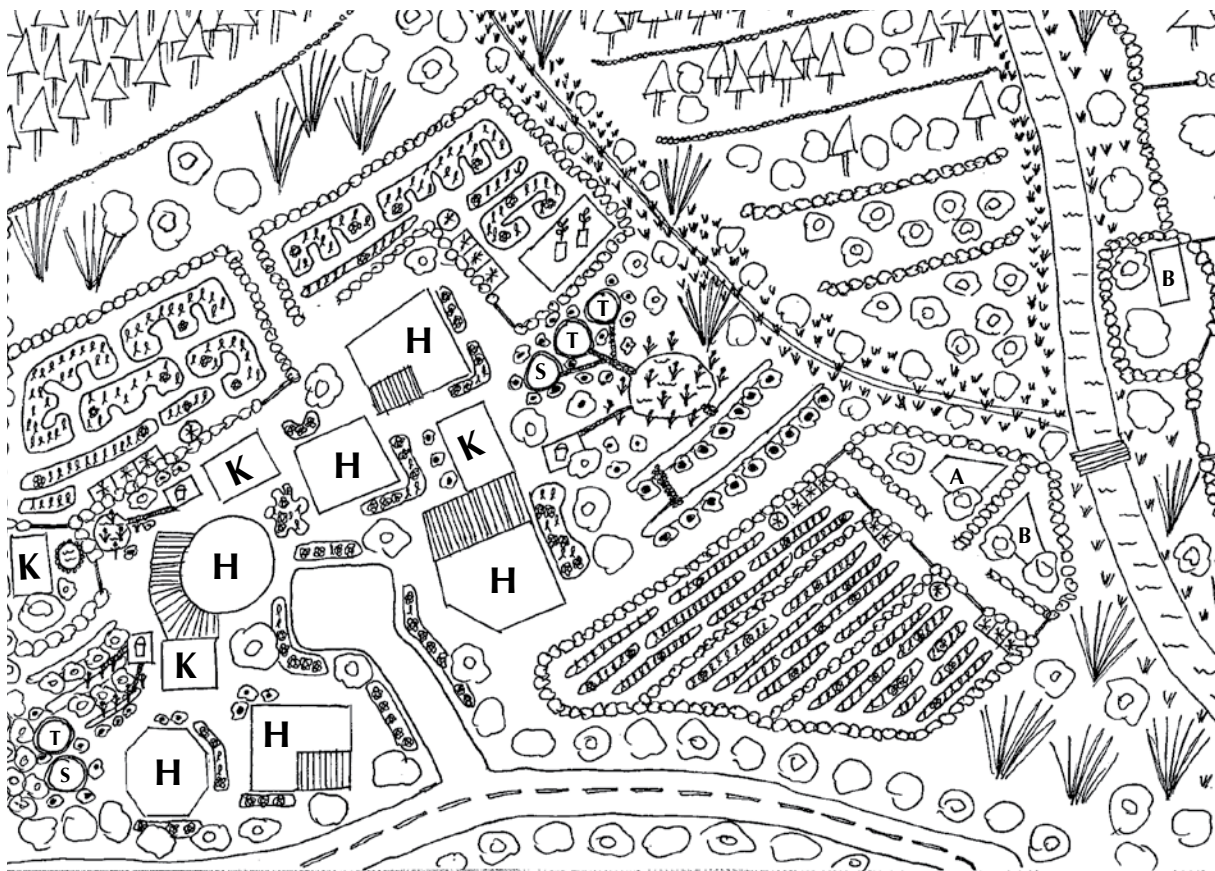
Approaches to design

1. Maps

“Where is everything?”

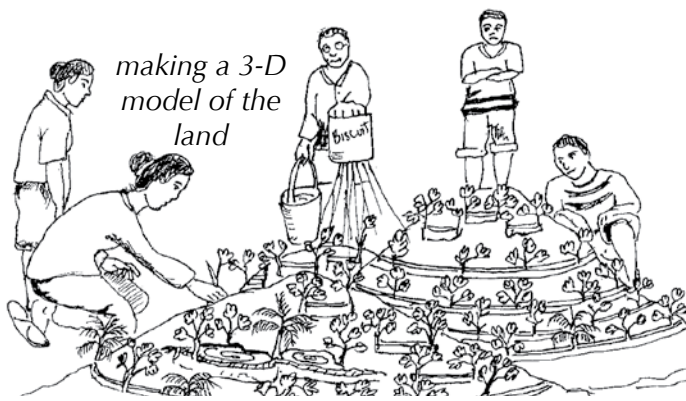
“What is the shape of the land?”

Drawing or making a map of the land is a good way to see where everything is in one picture. An overview map is drawn as if you are looking down at the land from above, like an eagle looking down from the sky.



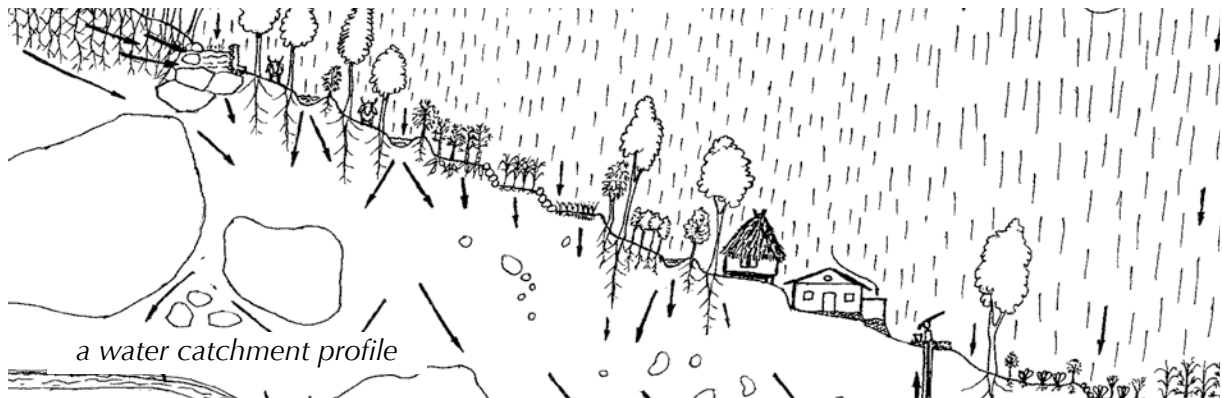
KEY

- House	- Shower	- Liquid compost	- Road
- Kitchen	- Living fence	- Forest	- River
- Toilet	- Grass	- Tree crops	- Irrigation
- Fruit trees	- Waste water pond	- Vegetables	- Windbreaks
- Vegetable plot	- Animal pens D - duck C - chicken B - buffalo	- Flowers	- Rock swales
- Flower garden	- Fence/gate	- Bamboo	- Trench swales
- Washing area	- Nursery	- Duck pond	- Water trenches
- Shade trellising	- Compost		



A map can also be made with sand or soil, using models to represent relevant features of the land. This method is often easy and fun. You can represent mountain slopes and rivers, and even experiment using real flowing water.

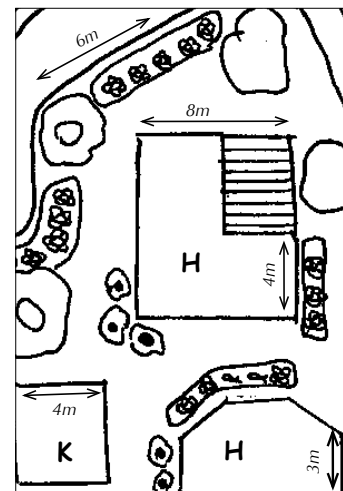
A profile map (cross section map) is a different way of looking at the land, this is very useful for looking at land with slopes or at a specific section of the land. This is like cutting a slice of cake and then looking at the slice from a side view. Land surface, including buildings and trees make up the top of the slice, with tree roots growing into the slice of cake.



All different parts of a map should be drawn "to scale". This means that they are the same size in relation to each other as they are in real life.

To achieve this:

1. Measure every section with equal sized steps.
2. Count the number of steps for each measurement.
3. Compare distances of different sections. A wall that measures 20 steps should be drawn twice as long as one that measures 10 steps. A garden plot that measures 25 steps should be drawn 5 times as long as one that measures 5 steps.
4. Draw the shape of the area and write the actual measurement beside it.



These drawings don't have to be perfect, but using this method will help you to draw a more accurate map. A more accurate map will help to make better designs.

Show where land is flat, gently sloped, or steeply sloped. Different techniques and strategies will be used for different sections of the land, so it is important to show their differences. Also take note of river gullies, caves, or any other uncommonly shaped land formations.

Maps should include:

- Existing buildings.
- Future building plans.
- Existing vegetation.
- Future garden plans.
- Existing animals and animal shelters.
- Future animals and animal shelter plans.
- Rivers, creeks, ponds, and water flows.
- Roads and paths.
- Flat land, gently sloped land, and steeply sloped land.
- Pipes for water and electricity.
- Boundaries and fences.
- Any sacred land or sites.
- Land that is subject to extreme problems, such as erosion, flood, or rocky ground.
- And most importantly, a 'key'.



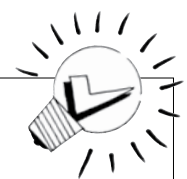
All the different features on the map are given a representative letter or symbol. The map key is a section of the map where all the letters or symbols are defined or explained. The map key acts like a key in real life; it unlocks doors to understanding information presented on the map.

To make the map easier to read, use different colors for the different features. For example, use yellow for water, green for buildings, red for roads, etc.

Different colors may also be useful to distinguish existing features and future plans. For example, use black for existing features and red for future plans.

SMART IDEAS!

The map design should be made with everyone who will be working on the project, for example all of the family. The more ideas the better.



2. Element analysis

How does everything work together?

A simple “Needs and Products” table is a very important and a very easy way of understanding:

“What do we need for each element?”

“What products does each element give us?”

For example, if you keep chickens in a chicken yard, you will achieve many benefits, besides just meat. To make a chicken yard and have healthy chickens, we have to know what the chickens need. Only then can we consider what products they can provide.

CHICKEN NEEDS
feed, shelter, water, protection from predators, shade, medicines, friends (other chickens), dry earth, fencing, box for laying eggs, fresh air
CHICKEN PRODUCTS
meat, eggs, manure, money, feathers, work (weed and pest management)



Another example is the needs and products of a vegetable garden.



VEGETABLE GARDEN NEEDS
seeds, compost, liquid fertilizer, mulch, healthy soil, fencing, nursery, cultivation (tools and labour), water, sunlight, weed and wind management

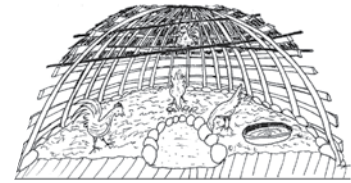
VEGETABLE GARDEN PRODUCTS
vegetables, fruits, herbs and spices, compost material, animal feed, flowers, money, other products to trade, mulch material, windbreak

We can use the “needs and products” table to connect different elements within a system and reduce costs and other outputs.



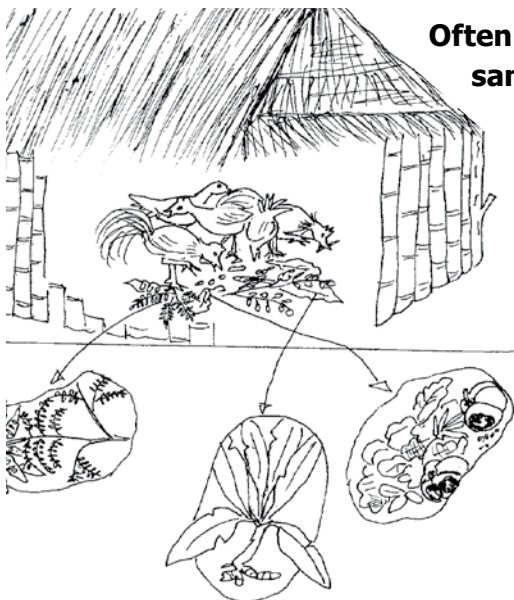
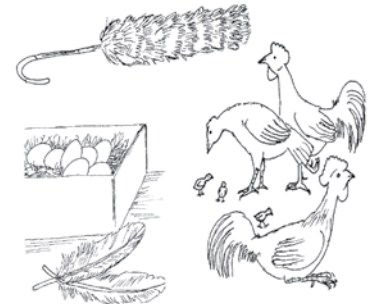
For example, chicken feed can come from:

- Kitchen food waste (garden products via the house).
- Weeds (garden product).
- Pruning from trees (garden product).
- Rotten food (garden products via the house).
- Diseased plants (garden products, giving them to chickens will stop disease from spreading).
- Insects and bugs (product from building the chicken yard).



Products from the chickens can then fulfill the needs of other systems, for example:

- Eggs, meat, money (needs of people).
- Feathers (needs for cultural ceremonies, handicraft material, bedding material).
- Chicken manure (needed for making compost to be used in the garden).
- Work (needed for managing weeds and as a 'chicken tractor').



Often many different needs can be fulfilled by the same source, for example trees around a chicken yard can produce:

- Food for people.
- Chicken feed.
- Shade for chicken and people.
- Windbreaks.
- Medicines.
- Fence posts.
- Mulch.

In this way we can make a needs and products analysis for anything.

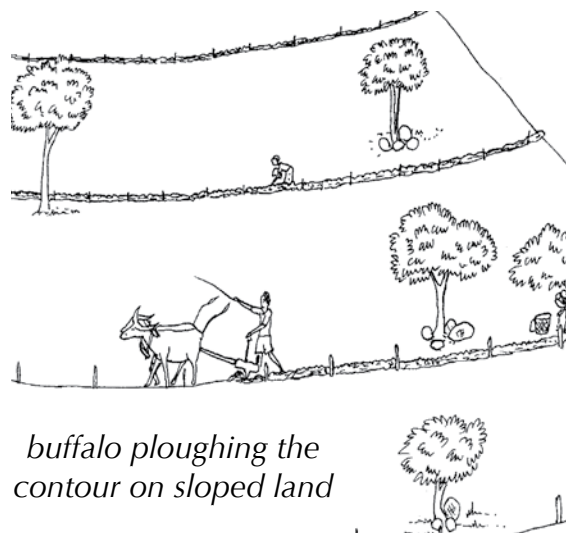
Another example is buffalo:

BUFFALO NEEDS

feed, water, shade/shelter, grazing area, medicines, plough and training (for working the land), rope, waterhole

BUFFALO PRODUCTS

meat, money, manure, weed management, horns, ploughing and fertilizing the field, leather, bones, transportation (for farm produce), cultural ceremonies



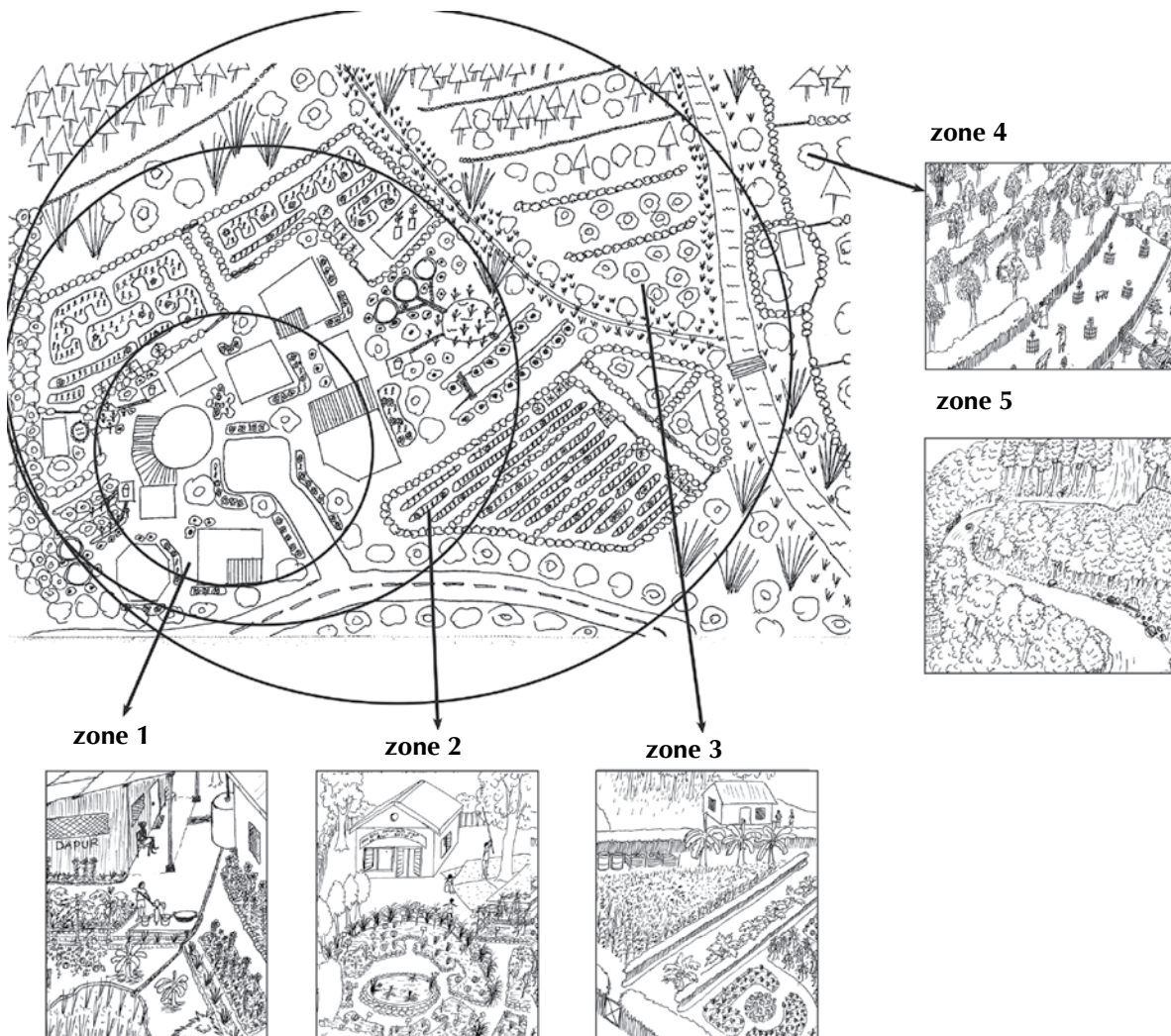
buffalo ploughing the contour on sloped land

3. Zones

Creating a zone map can help to reduce the amount of time and labour needed to create a Permaculture system. This map helps to show how to combine compatible elements with what they need, in the most efficient way.

To make a zone map, you can look at the farm as 5 zones, the zones start at the house. Each zone represents a different area of the system. Different elements are placed in each zone, depending on:

- **How often that element is visited** – Zone 1 is the most visited, while zone 5 is the least visited.
- **How much maintenance is required** – Zone 1 requires the most maintenance, while zone 5 requires the least.
- **Access to water supply** – Zone 1 requires the most access to water, while zone 5 requires the least.
- **The amount of land area required** – Zone 1 requires the smallest amount of land, while zone 5 requires the largest amount.
- **Compatibility with the land** – Their compatibility with other elements in their surroundings.



Zone 1: The home garden

Zone 1 is the area closest to your house. Within zone 1 place whatever needs the most attention and maintenance, and will also provide daily household needs. Elements within zone 1 could be:

- The house, kitchen, washing area, toilet.
- Nursery.
- Pergolas and vines.
- Home and medicinal gardens.
- Fruit trees which provide shade.
- Water pump.
- Compost heap.
- Water tank.
- Waste water pond.
- Aquaculture ponds.
- Smaller livestock.



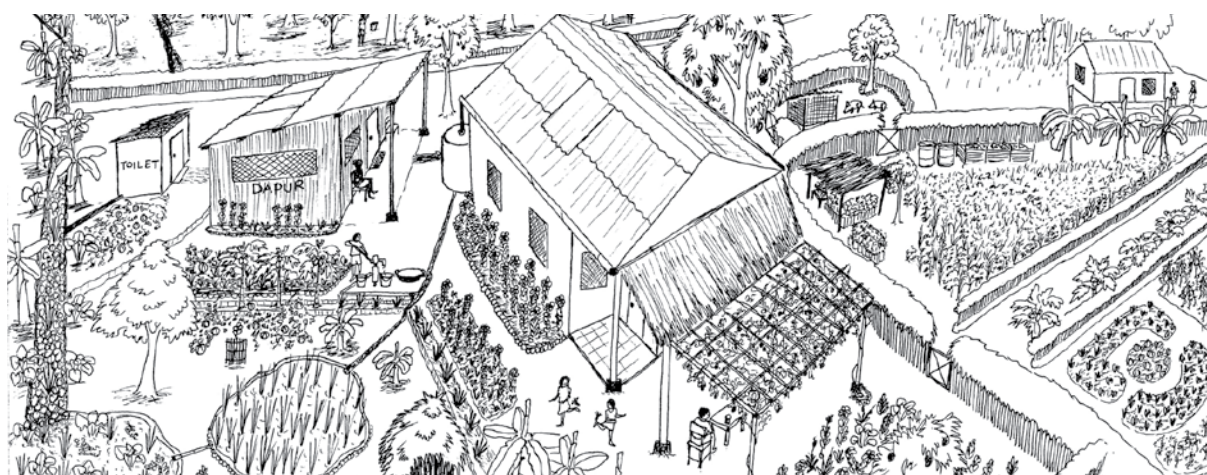
Once you have all the elements required for zone 1, the important task is to place them together in the most appropriate and compatible way.

Plants which provide shade are good for near the house, but too much shade on a vegetable plot could reduce production.

The water pump should be placed far from the toilet area, to avoid water contamination from toilet wastes.

Pergolas for planting vines will provide a shaded, cool area around the outside of the house. In very hot environments, place the pergolas on the west side of the house, and for colder environments, place the pergolas on the eastern side. This will keep the house cooler by reducing direct sunlight on the house.

Elements that share needs or use what another element provides, should be placed together. This will maximize benefits, while minimizing time and labour. This concept should be applied for all zones, and to how one zone relates to another.



Zone 2: The village

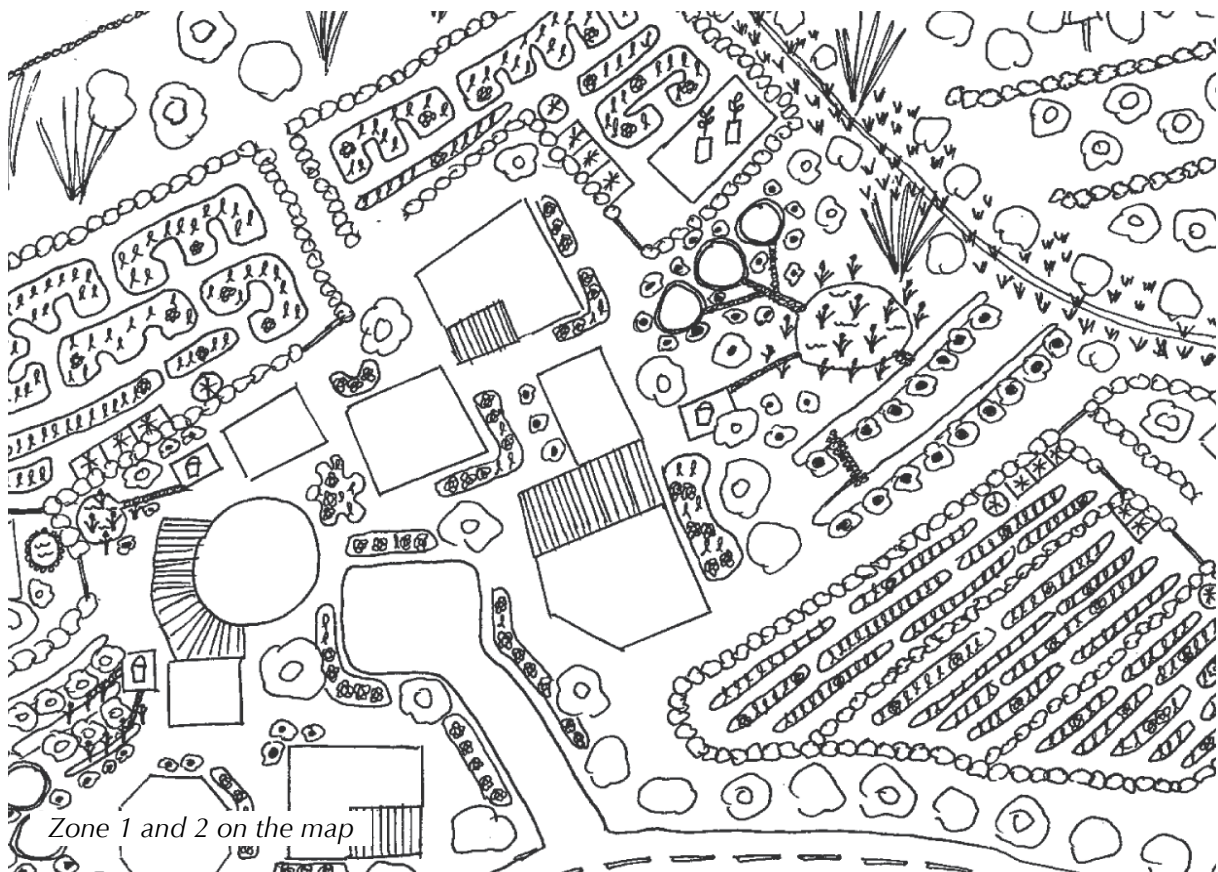
The village includes all infrastructure, such as roads, paths, religious buildings, schools, village land, government offices, and community housing.

The entire village can be built well using Permaculture designs, which can include the following elements:

- A village nursery and garden, which can be placed on the elementary school grounds.
- Road side plants, to provide shade, animal feed, protection from wind and dust, fruits, medicines, and firewood.
- Community waste management facilities.
- Clean water sources.
- Community demonstration plots and food supply gardens.
- Markets, designed in a way to avoid disorganization and bad odors, with minimal maintenance needs.
- Livestock management, by tying or providing shelters to avoid the animals damaging home gardens and community food production systems. A place to keep animals such as goats or buffalo during the night. This place will also make it easier to collect the animal manure.

Elements in zone 2 can also attract and interest tourists, for example:

- Stands selling produce from home gardens to attract tourists.
- Overnight accommodation for tourists.
- Promotion of local tourism attractions.



Zone 3: Small farms at the edge of the village

Zone 3 is land which requires less attention and maintenance, therefore it is usually located further away from the house.

Zone 3 elements include:

- Land which has permanent fencing.
- Polyculture (integrating different crops together).
- Tree crops and annual crops, for year round food security.
- Land divided into sections for crop rotation and animal grazing, with fodder trees as the land borders.
- Swales and terraces to protect the land from erosion.
- Emergency crops planted in case of a famine or other disasters.
- Use non-hybrid seeds.
- Do not use chemicals, and do rotate crops to avoid stripping the soil of nutrients.
- Reuse all organic wastes for compost and stop burning land.
- Integrated Pest Management (IPM), use companion planting to reduce pest problems.
- Clever designs and strategies will work better than using expensive farm machinery.



examples of elements in zone 3

Zone 4: Community forests

This zone is located around the village farms.

Here community resources are grown and burning is not permitted. A variety of crops can be grown in this zone, from controlled orchards to semi-wild forests.

To avoid conflict, zone 4 should be designed and managed by the community. It requires minimal maintenance and attention, meaning minimal watering and fertilizing.

This zone requires more land area and it includes tree crops, which if planted in zone 1, 2 or 3, would decrease the productivity of other crops because of too much shade and root competition.

Zone 4 elements include:

- Fruit, oil, and nut trees.
- Firewood and timber trees.
- Bamboo.
- Buffalo, cows, and goats.
- A water source.
- Coffee plantations.
- Medicinal plants.
- Paddies, if there is enough water.
- Swales for reforestation.
- Plants for craft materials.



examples of elements in zone 4

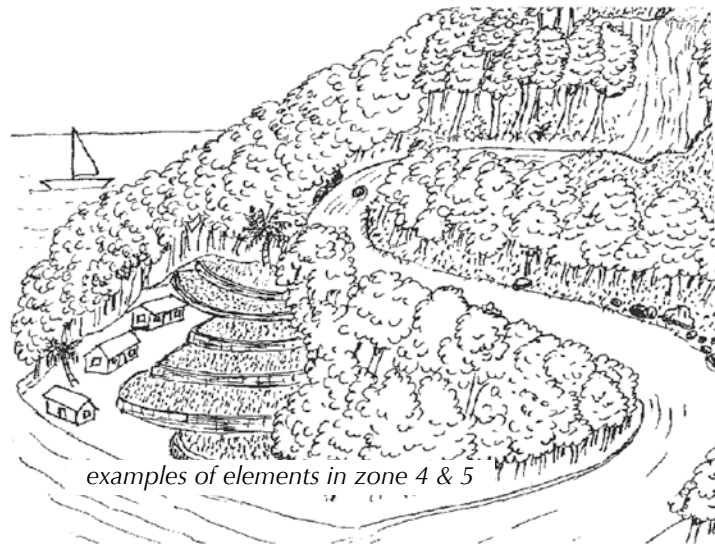
Zone 5: Conservation forests

Zone 5 is land which is left untouched. Natural forests provide many functions, such as food and medicines for people, food and habitat for native animals, and protection against hunting and erosion. Conservation forests can also produce money for the community while being kept preserved for future generations. Logging forests will only provide short term benefits for a few people, while causing long term damage for many people.

Zone 5 is usually located furthest from residential areas and can be on land which is more difficult to use for cultivation, such as steep slopes, eroded waterways, mountains, and rocky ground. Plants which are grown on this land should be native plants, with a variety of sizes, ages, and species.

Zone 5 elements include:

- Forest conservation laws which are agreed upon and enforced together.
- Ecotourism projects.
- Non-timber forest products.
- Low-impact activities are allowed, but burning is not permitted.
- Forest rangers can be appointed to protect the forest.



examples of elements in zone 4 & 5

There are some different situations which could affect how land is zoned, such as:

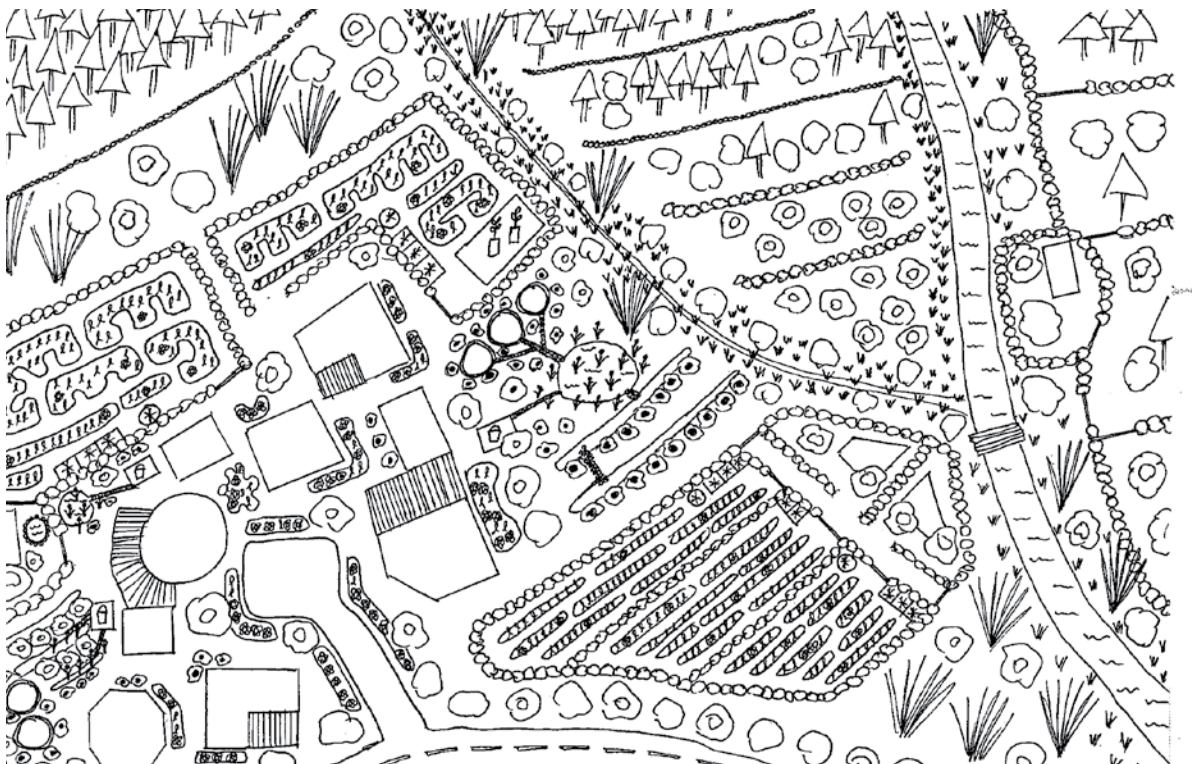
- **Access to water.** If there is access to a spring or irrigated water the land will be much easier to use for intensive crops, fruit trees, or animals.
- **Access to roads.** If the land has access to roads, produce can be easily transported. Therefore, large amounts of crop produce will not be wasted.
- **Erosion levels.** If erosion already exists or the land is very steep, the soil must first be stabilized before intensive agriculture can be attempted, this can be done using terraces, swales, or by planting trees.
- **Soil quality.** Very poor soils or very rocky soils must be worked on for many years to become fertile, or tree crops should be the main production focus. Usually it is better and easier to start by planting tree crops, and then eventually begin growing small plots of other crops and vegetables. Pruning back the tree crops will also help to improve the cropland faster.



SMART IDEAS!

- Some elements could be located in more than one zone, like corn, citrus, and pigs. This will depend on:
 - a. The type, quality, and size of the land.
 - b. The techniques and strategies used.
 - c. Which crops are for selling and which are for the family to eat.
 - c. The possibility of integration with other elements.
- Making pathways is very important because they can connect zones in efficient ways. The pathways will provide location points for liquid compost, animal pens, and water access. All pathways can be bordered or fenced with production crops. These path borders can be small garden plots, flowers, herbs, vines, or smaller fruit trees. This will increase the use of nonproductive land and make the farm more beautiful!
- The zones can also be implemented on a community or village level. This idea can save time, costs, and labour. If different farms are working together, the production process will be more efficient, resources can be continuously reused, and everyone will benefit.

Exercise: Draw a zone map with only the basic zone outlines. On a separate piece of paper, draw and cut out the different elements (like houses, vegetable plots, a chicken yard, ponds, etc). Place these elements on the map in any way you like to design your own farm. Explain how the different placed elements are connected to each other.



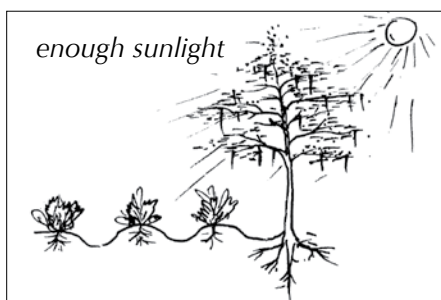
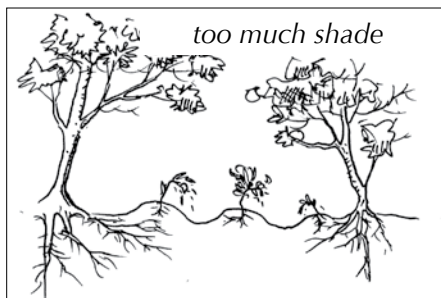
community land management

4. Sectors

Sectors look at the natural factors that affect the land and the production levels of the land. These natural factors are sun, wind, water flow and flooding potential, fire, slopes, soil types, and sacred lands. Sector planning is done to channel these natural factors into or out of a system.

The knowledge gained from understanding the effects of these natural factors leads to planning that will:

- Help to maximise yields.
- Reduce mistakes made, such as planting crops or trees which will get washed away with the next heavy rains or floods.
- Make the farm more resilient and capable of facing disasters and extreme conditions like fires, flooding, or erosion.



Sun

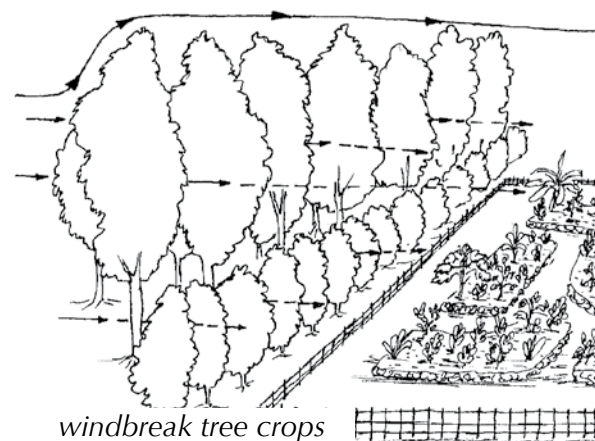
Question: The direction of the sun is important. By observing its path during the day you will find where the maximum and minimum sun exposure areas are. Remember that this changes from wet season (higher arc in the sky) to dry season (lower arc in the sky).

Answer: Use areas of maximum sunlight exposure first and to plant the most important crops. For reforestation it is also important to establish the most sunny areas first. The more shady areas are better suited for keeping animals. But some crops, like coffee and vanilla, will actually grow better with some shade.

Wind

Question: Where does the wind usually come from and how strong is it?

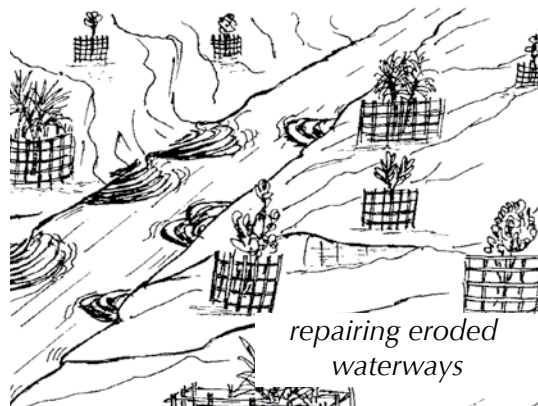
Answer: Plant windbreaks in the appropriate areas to protect crops, animals, aquaculture, and the house area. In very exposed areas, only plant tough, strong trees, because the wind and sun can dry out and damage many types of trees. Strong winds can also reduce crop growth and increase water usage.



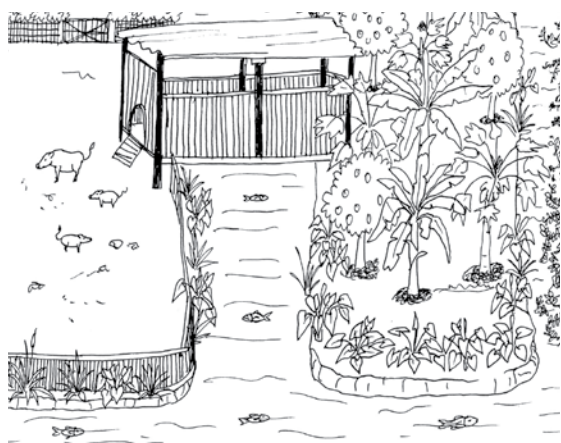
Water flow

Question: Where does water flow through the land? Are there any springs? Are there areas of land which experience erosion?

Answer: It is important to protect natural water courses and springs by planting vegetation or trees which will also prevent erosion. Water collection points and irrigation can be established to channel water.



Erosion can be prevented by using swales and planting trees. This will also prevent potential landslides and large scale erosion, which if unchecked could become a huge problem. Remember that every time erosion happens, valuable topsoil is lost and the chances of mudslides increase. Erosion also causes problems for rivers and oceans.



Flooding

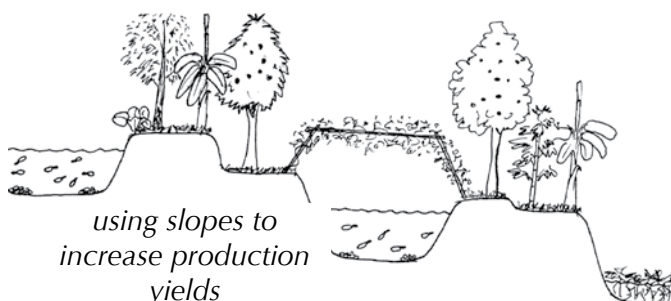
Question: Are there areas of the land which flood during hard rains? Are there areas which are naturally swampy or where water overflows?

Answer: Observe where water comes from and protect these areas from erosion and landslides. The best way to reduce flooding and water run off is to use swales, terraces, and reforestation to store as much water as possible in the ground.

Take advantage of naturally swampy or flood prone areas by planting crops which are compatible, such as rice, water spinach, and taro. Ducks, fish, and fresh water prawns can also be produced in these areas. In this way, water will be stored and used, and excess water can be regulated. (For more information about channeling water, see Module 11 – Aquaculture).

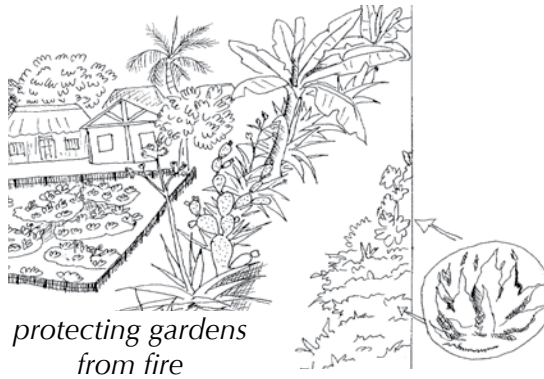
Slopes

Question: How steep are the slopes on the land? How can the soil be protected and how much of the slope can be used for agriculture production?



Answer: As with flooding, catching and storing water in the soil will improve sloped land agriculture and provide protection for the soil. Different techniques such as swales and terracing can be used. Gravity can also be used for irrigation, this can be done naturally by using swales, or by using piping, bamboo, and hoses. Gravity can also be used to run water into aquaculture systems or water catchment systems.

Fire



protecting gardens
from fire

Question: From what direction does fire usually come from? Usually fire will move most quickly up slopes and from the direction the wind most often comes from.

Answer: To help reduce or stop fire from spreading, plant a firebreak. This could be two or three rows of fire resistant plants with cleared gaps on either side (like a wall or fence). Some plants which are fire resistant include banana,

papaya, fig, and cactus. These plants should be grown near areas where the fire might come from. A firebreak can also be multifunctional, it can provide food, wood, and other resources.

Firebreaks are very important for protecting buildings, animal pens, vegetable plots, and other intensive agriculture areas.

It is also important to communicate with neighbors about the danger of fire and to work together with them. Hold community meetings about how to prevent fires and find alternative solutions for dealing with fire.

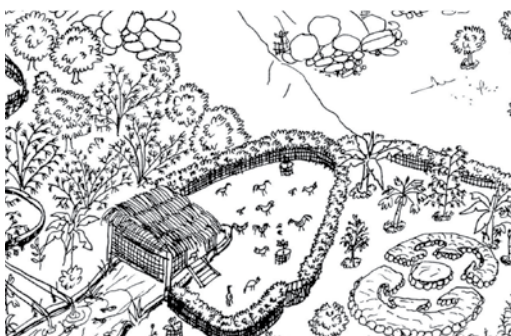
Soil types

Question: Are there different types of soil on the land? Are there differences in the depth of soil hummus?

Answer: Areas that are rocky, swampy, or salty should be given extra attention and be treated differently. Test the soil to find out what types of soil you have. All types of soil can be improved and changed into more productive and healthy soil if good management is used. Use tough trees for rocky or salty soils, water plants for swampy areas, and think about long term ideas which can make these areas more productive. (For more information about testing soil and soil pH levels, see Module 4 – Healthy Soil).



Sacred or cursed land



Question: Are there any sacred or cursed areas on your land which may affect what is done to the land?

Answer: Discuss these matters with the local community leaders and spiritual leaders to find the best solution for using this land, to heal the land (possibly through a ceremony), or to find out if it is better for the land to be left uncultivated.

5. Observation and data collection

Observation is very important and should be the first step taken when planning agriculture projects for your land. Through observation we can see how natural elements affect the land. For example, the same variety of tree will grow differently in one area compared to in another area. Is this because of the amount of water available, different soil depths, wind exposure, sunlight exposure, or another factor entirely? Observation can show us and help us to make better plans.

If you observe and work with nature, you will save time, energy, and expenses. **Nature gives signs that we can look for, such as:**

- Plants with fleshy or fuzzy leaves will grow better where there is more water available.
- If there are often strong winds, all tall trees will grow leaning to the opposite direction, and plants will grow smaller and stunted.
- Yellowing leaves and new growth, early maturing, and smaller fruit or flowers are all signs of nitrogen deficiencies in the soil. (For more information about nitrogen in the soil, see Module 4 – Healthy Soil).

Local knowledge

Local knowledge is always an important source of information. Much traditional knowledge is passed orally and not written down. To help reduce mistakes, collect as much information as possible about climate, natural factors, what grows well, and what used to grow well. The elders in a community are the best sources of information. This kind of information can be very important when planning for extreme weather conditions.



Local government

Government agriculture workers can help to provide some information and support. Information about government projects, weather patterns, seeds and plants, techniques, and what support is available, will all help. Creating a farmer's group will help to make the best use of any information and support available.

Other sources of information include NGOs (Non Governmental Organizations), schools, radios, books, universities, and the internet.

Create a farmer's group, community group, or seed saving group as a resource base. Other support groups, such as women's groups, are also very important. Representatives from each group can work together with representatives from larger groups, this will maximize the benefits of any information or support. In this way, all community members will receive benefits in the most sustainable way.

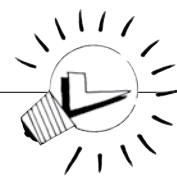


Intuition

Using your intuition or instincts should be a part of your everyday decision making process.

Intuition is about sensing or instinctively knowing what to do and when to do it. These feelings come from trusting in yourself and from past experiences and knowledge from you, your family, or your community. They also come from your spirit.

It is very important to look at all the facts and details, especially with technical work, but it is also important to follow your intuition. Intuition allows for more ideas, more creativity, more flexibility, and it will make each project more beautiful.



SMART IDEAS!

All plans and designs should be designed by the people who do the work. Any planning and designing should be done together and should include all the people who will be involved in the project.


This means that women and children must be part of the planning process, especially for zone 1 and 2, where women do much of the work and children help a lot too. This will reduce the chances of mistakes being made and avoid wasting time, labour, and expenses.

Mistakes and changes will happen as you learn more and begin to use better techniques. Everyone makes mistakes and by learning from these mistakes can make better plans in the future.

Planning ahead will help us look to the future for our children and for the wellbeing of our nation.

Notes...



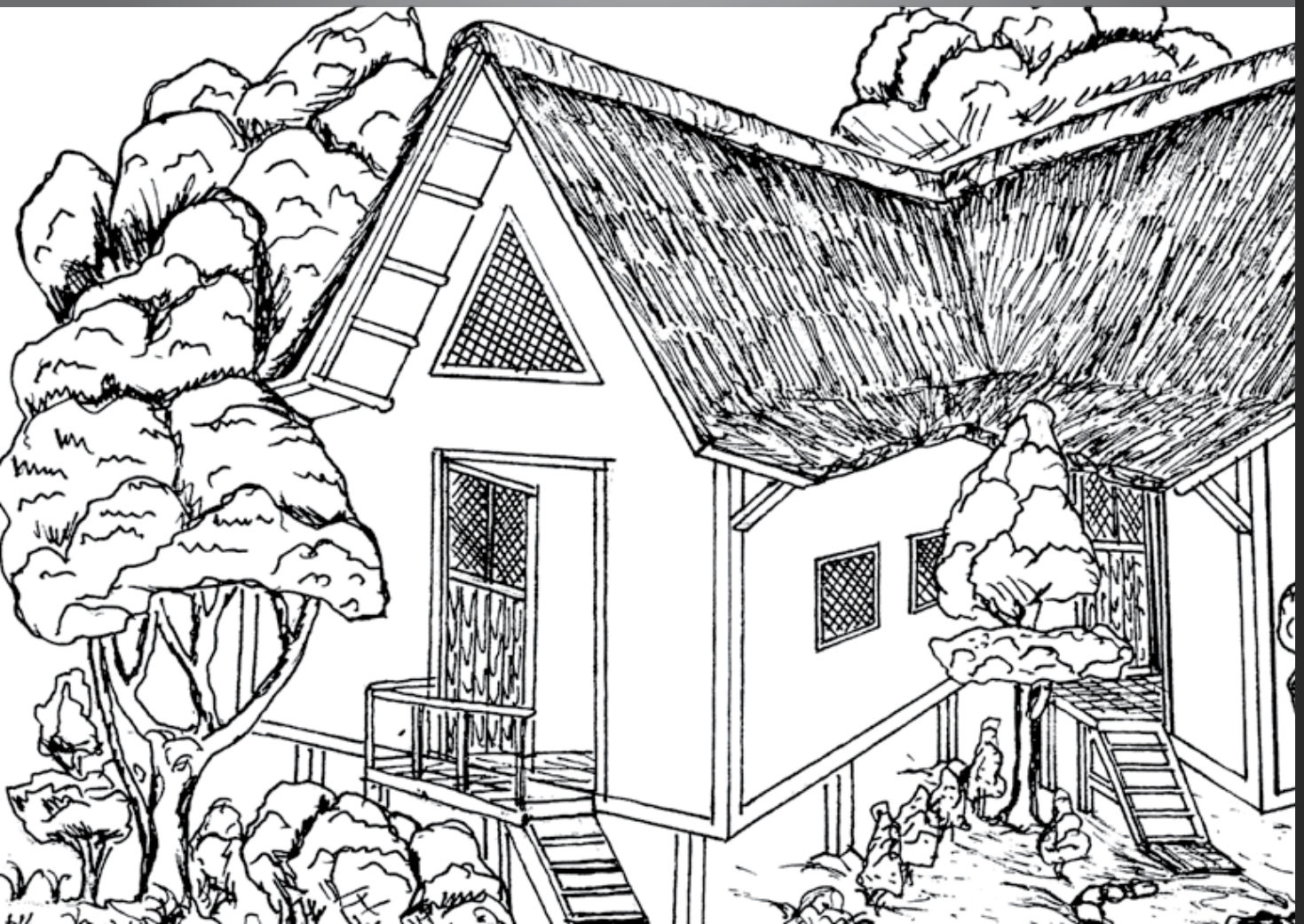



Notes...



MODULE No 3.

Houses, Water, and Waste Management



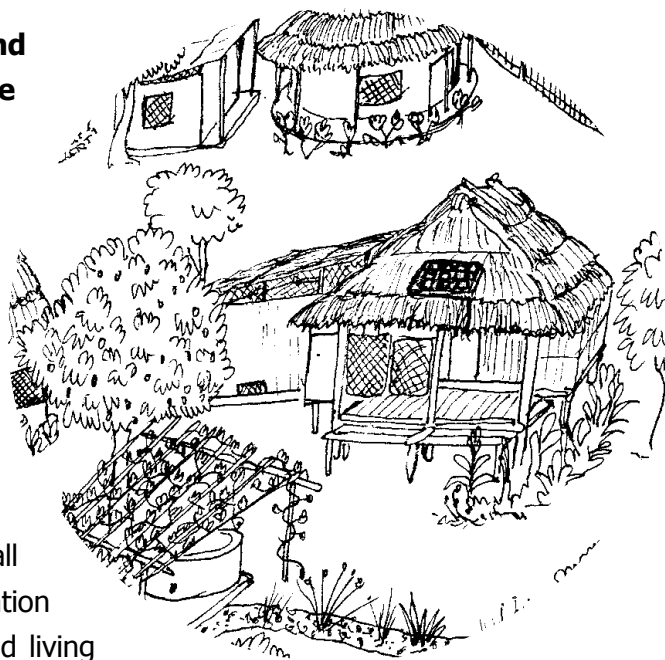


Notes...

Everything is connected to everything else. This principle is very important to remember when creating sustainable agriculture systems. You can work with this principle for future benefits, or ignore it for future detriment. This principle is also applicable for the home and living area, including the kitchen, washing area, and toilet.

Every house is affected by the land and surrounding environment, for example by:

- Rainfall, erosion, and flooding.
- Wind.
- Temperature.
- The type of soil, rocks, and trees.
- Water availability.
- Diseases (such as from mosquitoes).



To help reduce or prevent future problems, all these factors should be taken into consideration when building or renovating the house and living area.

Every house also affects its surrounding environment, for example by:

- Using food, firewood, cooking fuel, electricity, cleaning materials, and other household needs, which produce waste in the form of smoke, rubbish, wastewater, and human waste.
- Farming practices that make the environment beautiful.

Following are some methods to reduce our negative impact on the environment:

- Reduce amount of polluting materials used (such as plastic bags).
- Reduce pollution (from burning garbage).
- Reuse wastes (such as animal and human wastes).
- Filter polluted materials from wastewater before the water returns to the river.

Community ideas

There are many ideas for improving the quality of the home and living area which can be organized, applied and managed on a community level. Appropriate improvements will be better and less expensive if the community works together.

This can be achieved through community meetings and group agreement. It is important that everyone understands, gives inputs, and has a sense of ownership of these community improvement projects. It is also important to work with the government, on a district and national level.

This module will explain:

1. How to create a house or living area that is comfortable, healthy, and functional, while minimizing resources and costs, e.g. using windbreaks, improving water supply, natural light, and ventilation.
2. How to clean and dispose of waste, and if possible even turn waste into something useful, e.g. compost.
3. How to maximize use of natural resources and make them last longer, e.g. buildings of stone or clay, treating bamboo, and much more.
4. Ideas for improving the house and living area, on a family, community, and national level.

How to create a healthy house

A healthy house is practical, long lasting, and makes life easier and better, while reducing costs. It is important to have a house you can be proud of, that looks beautiful on the inside as well as the outside. These considerations can all be combined.

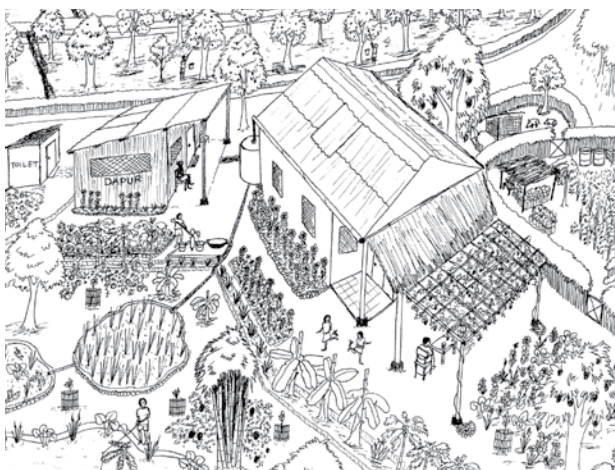
Making your house better does not necessarily have to cost more money. In fact, there are many ways to improve a house and living quality which will also provide extra resources for your garden and livestock, such as fertilizer for fruit trees, water for vegetable plots, and animal fodder.

When you build a house or improve an existing house, it is important to take into consideration the following factors:

1. House location

Build the house in a good location. Take into consideration:

- The possibility of landslides.
- The possibility of flooding.
- From what direction strong wind comes.
- The location of the closest water source.
- How much sunlight there is.
- Trees to provide shade.



Sometimes there is not a lot of choice as to where you will build a house, but there are always many ways of reducing potential problems, which can help to create a better and more comfortable living area.

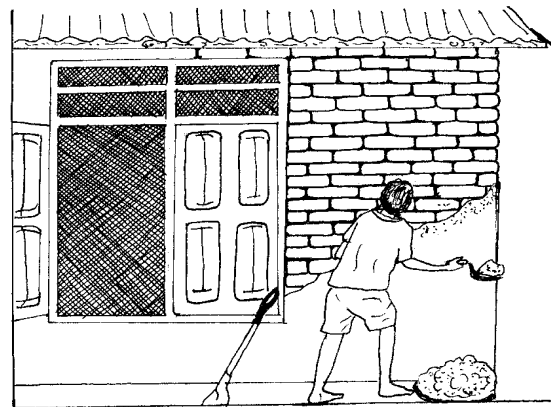
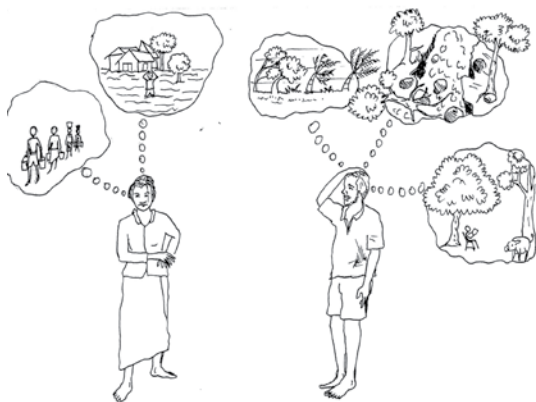
2. Ways to reduce risks

There are some things that can be done to reduce risks, such as:

- Stop erosion and reduce the risk of landslides. Above the house, swales can be built to catch water and soil. Direct the water slowly to one side, away from the house. This water can then be stored and reused for ponds below the house, compost pits, or vegetable gardens. It is also important to plant strong trees to protect the soil and water.
- Reduce the risk of flooding. Reforesting mountains and river banks is the best long term solution to reduce the risk of flooding.
- Reduce the risk of fire. Fire will travel quickly uphill with the help of wind. If there is a high risk of fires, use firebreaks and other ways to stop fire on the path it could take.
- Reduce the risk of house damage from strong winds. If possible, don't build on top of hills, and plant many trees to create windbreaks.

Community idea: Preventing disasters

Preventing disasters is an issue for every family, community, and nation. Rivers and river banks must be protected to reduce the risk of flooding. Planting trees, bamboo and grasses along the river bank will help reduce the risk of flooding and erosion. Reforesting community land will help reduce the risk of landslides.



3. Compatibility with climate

There are many different kinds of climate conditions. A house should be designed to suit the climate of the area in which it is built.

Mountain areas can be very cold at night, so materials such as brick, rock, or mud brick are the best to use as they will help keep the house warm at night.

Coastal areas are hot, so materials such as bamboo, wood paneling, and grass thatch will help to keep the house much cooler than would cement and brick. An open house with an outdoor living area and good air flow will also help to keep the house more comfortable. Opening windows is also important. However, security is also an important consideration, so rooms that can be locked should also be built.

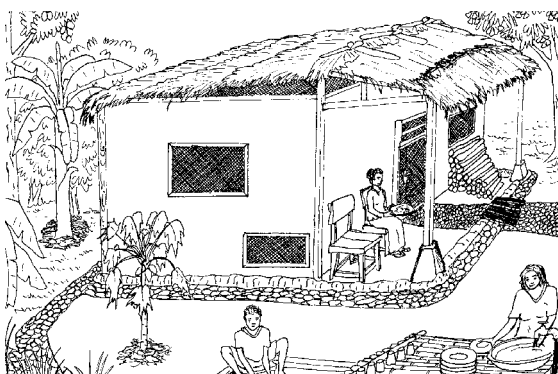
Mid-land areas (between the mountain and ocean) are best suited for combination houses, with rooms that will stay warm and other areas that are open. All tropical areas get hot, so outdoor shade structures can help to make the living area much more comfortable. Trees surrounding the outside of a house can also help to improve climate conditions by providing shade, reducing winds, and cooling the air.

4. Good health and disease prevention

Much disease and illness can be prevented or the affects can be reduced by well designed and well built houses. This is especially true for the kitchen area.

PROBLEMS	SOLUTIONS
Smoke causes chest and breathing problems, which can cause TB (Tuberculosis).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well ventilated kitchens. • Use smoke chimneys (pipes). • Minimizing use of smoke producing stoves/ovens. • Don't use firewood.
Mosquitoes spread malaria, dengue fever, and many other diseases. They breed in still water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't let water lay in puddles/pools. • Cover all tanks and water containers. • Place mosquito netting on house windows. • Use mosquito netting when sleeping.
Disease can spread because of an uncleanly/unsanitary washing area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A well built washing area is one that can easily be kept clean. • Use drainage systems that quickly drain wash water. • A simple filter system to clean washing water.
Disease can spread because of dirty, open toilets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use compost toilets and build toilets which prevent animals or insects from touching or eating human waste. • Use toilets instead of rivers. • Applying good toilet hygiene.
Mice, dogs, cats, cockroaches, flies, etc can spread disease, especially if they eat food or manure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep all food in containers to prevent disease contamination. • Prevent animals from entering the kitchen. • Build a house that is easy to clean. • Wash hands before eating.
Mould and damp walls can cause chest infection and breathing problems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry floors and living area. • A roof that is not damaged or leaky. • Keep rain away from the walls. • A well ventilated house.
Burning rubbish produces smoke, which can cause health problems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycle rubbish as much as possible. • Only burn rubbish in a specific area far from the house and children.

5. A house that is easy to clean



A house that is easy to clean will reduce problems and improve health.

A cement or stone floor is easy to clean. Walkways made from small or large stones can be built between the kitchen, house, washing area, and toilet to prevent spreading mud and dirt, which will also reduce the spread of disease.

6. Waste management

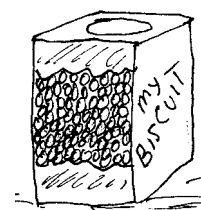
Waste includes food scraps, wastewater, human feces and urine, plastic, paper, tin cans, bottles, smoke, ash, leaves, old car and bike parts, used oil, and many other types of waste. Waste includes rubbish and pollution that is created when products are made and distributed. Other types of wastes are created when we use energy, like smoke from diesel generators. We contribute to the production of waste when we buy products and use energy. A well designed house reduces the amount of waste it produces. Being responsible for what you buy and use will benefit the future and help to protect the environment.

Following are some important guidelines that can be applied:

- Reduce waste that is produced.
- Reuse or recycle as much as possible.
- Be responsible about disposal.

Good waste management means separating wastes and turning most of it into beneficial products, for example:

- Leaves are a valuable mulch material which can be used to fertilize gardens.
- Food scraps can be used as animal fodder.
- Used water can be run through water trenches for use in the garden.
- Compost wastewater from the washing area by flowing it to banana trees.
- Compost toilets turn human waste into fertilizer.
- Wood ash can be used in compost and liquid compost.
- Use plastic containers for storing seeds or seedlings.
- Aqua bottles have many uses.
- Tin cans can be used as seedling containers and watering cans.
- Paper can be added to compost pits.
- Used glass bottles can be cleaned and reused to store honey, oil, coconut oil, etc.
- Old tires, cans, or broken buckets can be reused as seedling containers and flower pots.
- And there are still many more examples.



Bad waste management means burning everything, letting animals eat human waste, and leaving used water laying in puddles on the ground. And even worse waste management



is dumping rubbish in the rivers. This causes pollution in rivers and oceans, which can create even greater problems in the future. It also looks ugly and spoils the beauty of our environment.

Burning wastes

Some waste may still be burned. If rubbish, especially plastic, is burned at a very high heat it creates much less smoke, which is better for people and the environment. A circle of rocks around an area can create a place for rubbish to be burned. Put the rubbish into plastic bags and place in the burning area until there is enough rubbish to be burned all at once. This will help to create heat and reduce smoke pollution.

Suggestions for the waste burning area:



- Keep the top covered and make sure everything is burned. This will also prevent dogs from entering.
- Leave holes in the rocks to let air enter which will help speed up the burning process and keep the temperature high.
- Position the burning area far from the house and not in the way of wind blowing towards houses.
- Don't let children stand near the smoke and breath it in. It is poisonous!

Community and government ideas

As soon as possible, build waste dumps in every village or district. This will greatly improve waste management, especially city waste. However, waste should always be separated and recycled first, then only the remaining rubbish be disposed of through waste dumps. **Examples of waste recycling:**

- Using old tires to make terraces. They are used in the same way as rocks are used to make swales or terraces. Trees can be planted below or even inside the used tires.
- Making compost from leaves, manure, etc.



In small villages and communities where rubbish is burned, a community waste burning area can be made to reduce smoke and environmental problems. This area can be made of large rocks or coral, in the same way that it would be made for family use, only larger. Make a circle about 2m wide and 1m high.

It is important for governments and communities to start thinking about the future and to take action to create effective systems for waste storage and recycling.

Give extra attention and focus to types of waste, such as:

- Toxic wastes, including used car oil, batteries, tires, and medical waste.
- Glass bottles and tins.
- Scrap metal.
- Plastic.



Recycling materials will slowly replace burning them. But remember, the best way to deal with waste is by not creating it in the first place! As a substitute, use natural, locally available materials whenever possible.

7. Reducing water and energy use

Water is a precious resource that often takes hard work to collect. This module offers many ideas for collecting and storing water, but first it is most important to reduce water usage. Even in cities and villages that have piped water, it is very important to only use what is needed, to ensure there will be enough water for use in the future.

Water saving ideas for in the home:

- Always turn off taps after use.
- Make a compost toilet, it only uses small amounts of water.
- Reuse all kitchen and washing water for watering gardens.
- Use buckets and sinks for washing, and don't leave the water continuously flowing while washing.



Energy is the fuel needed for a house. Wood, kerosene, electricity, generators, gas, petrol, oil, and even candles all provide energy.

The price of oil and petrol is expensive and will only become more expensive, as supplies won't last forever. It is very important that people all over the world reduce energy use and change to using renewable energy. Some types of renewable energy are solar panels, micro-hydro generators, biogas generators, and wind generators. (For more information about energy, see Module 12 – Appropriate Technology).

It is also important to use stoves and ovens that use only a small amount of firewood or none, or that use gas. Trees are being used very quickly, and are being cut down much faster than they are growing back. This is already a big problem for the environment, and it will only get worse unless changes are made. There are places in the world now where people have to walk all day just to collect firewood. Is this the future we want?

8. A long lasting house

Wood, bamboo, plywood, and grass thatch are all natural materials that are comfortable and fairly inexpensive. However, they often only last four or five years, or sometimes less, after which they need to be replaced. By choosing and treating the right material, especially bamboo, it will last a few years longer. Reducing rotting by keeping the ground dry will also help to increase the amount of time materials last. Stone or clay will last much longer than cement blocks. By covering the surface of stone, cement blocks, clay blocks, and other building material with a render they will last much longer. Clay, sand, cement, cow manure, lime, and water are examples of materials used as a render. It is also common to cement block walls. Read further to learn more about these techniques.



Building a house

Start with a plan

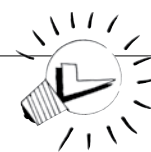
Include the whole family in the designing process so that all of their needs can be addressed. Women often spend a lot of time around the house and therefore will have many ideas about how needs can be met and how to deal with issues of health and cleanliness. This could include materials to use and ideas for making the home more beautiful. If these needs are met it will save time and labour, while improving the lifestyle of the whole family. For example, planting grape vines and passion fruit will provide shade and a cool area outside the house, as well as produce fruit for the family.

House designs

Every region has its own designs for local traditional houses. These houses reflect the climate and available materials, as well as the taste of the people who live there. Brick houses generally are based on Portuguese designs, and more recently Indonesian designs. Sometimes the materials used are not suitable for climate conditions, especially for houses built in coastal areas. It is very important to choose building materials that suit the local climate. The shape and size of a house will have impacts on its temperature, comfort, strength, durability, and its resistance to disasters.

SMART IDEAS!

- A curved wall is stronger than a straight one, and more beautiful too!
- A house can be built with indoor and outdoor living areas.
- Combine traditional house designs with modern house designs.
- The position of the rooms is very important. A room that faces the afternoon sun will be the hottest room during the night. For example, a room that faces the afternoon sun is very appropriate for colder areas, but not appropriate for coastal areas.
- A veranda or shade structure can be built at the west side of the house (where the sun sets) to help keep the house cooler during the night.
- Building a house on stilts/poles will improve ventilation and reduce the risk of flooding.
- A wide roof will reduce the amount of direct sunlight reaching the walls. This will help to cool down a house built in a hot area.
- In areas with strong winds, a four sided roof is better than a two sided one for preventing wind damage. This is because the wind blows over the top instead of underneath, which can sometimes even blow off the roof!



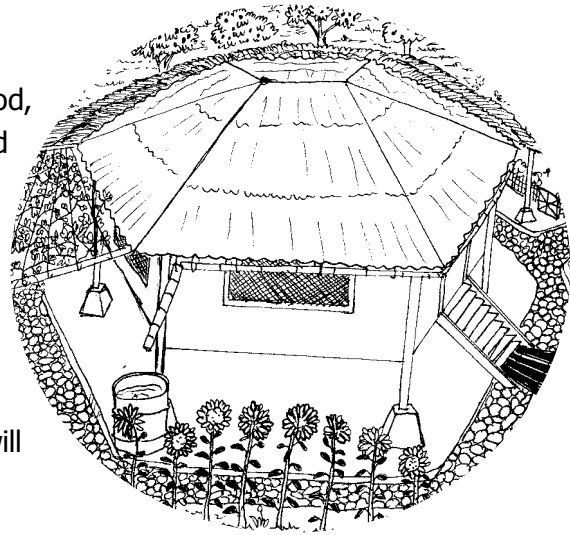
Be creative and decorative!

Future development and changes can also be planned. For example, if you build a small house now because of limited materials or money, plan which rooms you would like to add on in the future.

Building materials

The most common building materials used are wood, plywood, bamboo, grass thatch, brick, cement, and tin. These are widely known and need no explanation of how to use them.

Bamboo, clay, stone, and other traditional building materials have been used for a very long time, and are good building materials if used properly. Some simple ideas and techniques on how to use them will be explained in this book.



Clay

If built properly a clay, mud brick or clay brick walled house can last for a very long time. In some countries there are clay or mud brick houses that are 100-200 years old, or more!

There are many areas that have good clay for making mud bricks or building clay walls. Clay houses stay much cooler in hot climates than do cement block houses, but good ventilation is still very important. Clay walls store heat throughout the day. At night, clay walls will slowly release this stored heat and help to keep the house warm. Clay houses are very suitable for areas that get colder at night.

Clay walls are made using clay, water, and some dry grass. Mix all the materials together, then start building at the base and slowly build up.

Clay is more commonly used to make bricks. Clay bricks are made by combining clay and water (some dry grass may also be added). The material is placed into a mold and pressed, then the bricks are removed and dried. This process is similar to making cement bricks.

Two other type of blocks are stabilized earth blocks and adobe blocks. Stabilized earth blocks are made from clay, earth, and 10% cement. Adobe blocks are made from garden soil and grass cuttings.



SMART IDEAS!

- A render (sand and cement mixture) is essential for clay houses to last a long time. Using a small amount of cow manure in the render will help to prevent damage from insects and weather.
- The roof should hang past the walls to protect them from damage due to heavy rains.

Stone



Stone houses take a long time to build, but once they are built properly, they will last a very long time. Stone walls take a long time to heat up, so they stay cool throughout the day. Stone walls also store heat very well, so the house will stay warmer at night. Another benefit of using stone, is that it can easily be combined with other types of materials. There are many good stones/rocks to use, the main problem is transporting them.



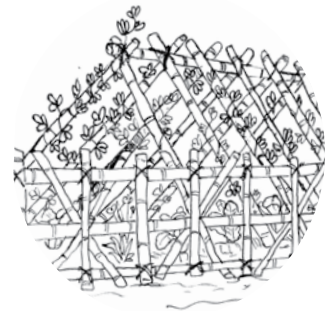
SMART IDEAS!

- Don't use a cement mixture to hold the stones into place. If you do, the wall will fall down in a few years. Use cement only to fill in the gaps between the stones.
- To achieve the benefits of using stone, while also saving money and time, only use stone for the west wall (where the sun sets) of the house. This will help to keep the house cool in the afternoon and warm during the night.

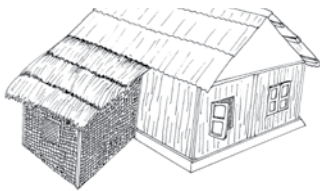
Bamboo

Bamboo is a very well known material. It can be used for anything, including roofs, walls, decorations, furniture, and much more.

Bamboo is very suitable for coastal areas because it has good ventilation. It is light, but strong and easy to work with. Selecting the right type of bamboo, cutting it in the right way and curing it will make the bamboo last much longer. (For more information on bamboo, see Module 8 – Forests, Tree Crops, and Bamboo).



Combining materials

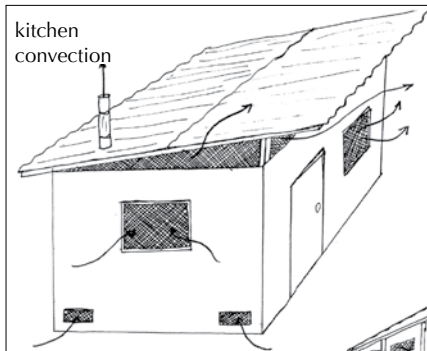
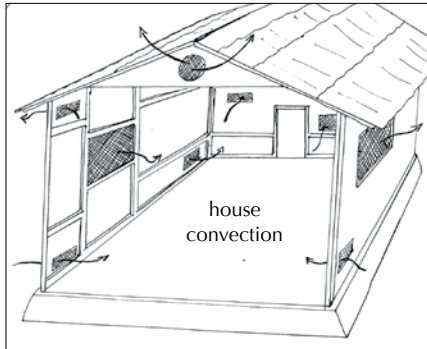


Combining materials means building a house using different types of building materials, such as stone, wood, and bamboo. This can be any combination of materials you like. A house built with different materials can maximize the benefits from each material used, for example:

- Clay and stone are the best materials for keeping a house cool during the day and warm at night. Cement blocks don't work very well, but are adequate if they are layered with a render.
- Bamboo and wood provide good ventilation. Bamboo is fairly inexpensive.
- Long lasting woods, like camphor and teak, make a good house frame/structure.
- A tin roof lasts a long time and can be used to collect water. Grass thatching is inexpensive and gives good insulation. A bamboo roof can also be used to collect water.

Ideas for house improvement

These ideas can be used for building a new house or renovating an already existing house. Simple, inexpensive improvements can make a big difference to the living area.



Ventilation

Good ventilation will keep the temperature of a house cool. Hot air naturally rises. Air vents can be used to help the hot air rise and go out. An air vent is a small hole, approximately 30cm x 15cm in size, covered with wire screen to stop mosquitoes and mice from entering. If there are air vents near the roof, hot air can go out. If there are air vents near the ground, cool air can enter. When hot air leaves through the top air vents, cool air will enter through the lower vents. This is called convection. You need low and high air vents for convection to work. Opening windows will also help to cool down the house. Growing trees and plants around the outside of the house will make the air that enters even cooler.

Insulation

Render/plaster

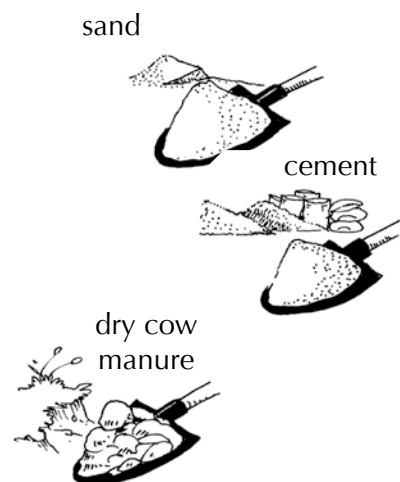
Render is a type of insulation that will keep the house cool during the day and warm at night. A render will cover and protect the walls, it can be used on cement blocks, clay, stone, or even bamboo. For cement, clay, and rock, the thicker the render the better the insulation, this will also help to ensure the wall lasts longer.

A cheap render mixture:

- 8 parts sand.
- 1 part cement.
- 3 parts fermented cow manure (to make fermented cow manure, place fresh cow manure in a bucket with water, then leave for 5-7 days).

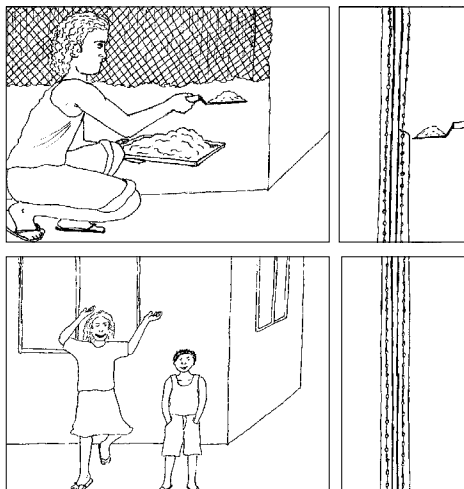
Another render mixture:

- 1 part clay.
- 4 parts sand.
- 5 parts fresh cow manure.
- Hydrated lime (add water as needed).



Cow manure helps to seal the render and protect it from insects. Cow manure doesn't smell once it is dry! The lime helps protect the walls from rain damage and acts as an insect repellent.

Render for bamboo and *gedeg* (woven bamboo walls)

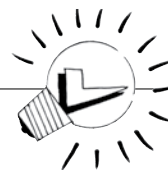


This method works very well in colder areas. The process:

1. Cover the split bamboo/*gedeg* with chicken wire on the outside and inside, this will hold the render in place. Rendering both sides of the bamboo/*gedeg* will help protect it from insects and make the material last longer, while providing insulation.
2. Apply the render until the wall is covered, till you cannot see the chicken wire or bamboo/*gedeg*. The thicker, the better.

SMART IDEAS!

A layer of 2-3 bricks at the bottom of the wall will help to protect the wood, bamboo, or *gedeg* from insects, mold, and moisture.



Curtains

In cold areas, curtains or cloth that covers the windows from the inside during the night will stop hot air from leaving through the windows and cold air from entering.

Roof insulation

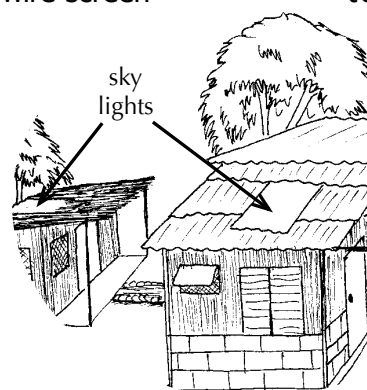
Traditional roof materials give very good insulation. Roof insulation will help to keep the whole house or building insulated. It is made to be placed below the roof and help keep the whole room cooler during the day and warmer at night. Insulating a roof can be expensive, but it gives comfort and saves money because it will keep the room cooler, so you will spend less electricity on air conditioners or fans.

Natural lighting

It is important to provide natural lighting in the house. If a room is too dark, it is harmful to the eyes, and you will need to use more lighting, such as candles and lamps. This is a problem for some types of traditional houses. Large windows in the house can provide natural lighting. If glass is too expensive or not available, close the window with wire screen to stop mosquitoes and animals from entering

Sky lights

Sky lights can be used to increase the amount of light in a house. This can be a piece of clear plastic or clear sheeting that is placed on a part of a room's roofing.

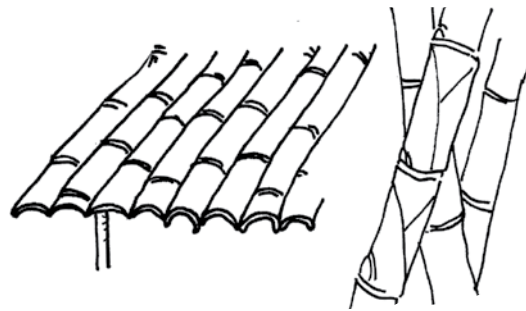


Making a house last longer

If you protect wood and bamboo from borers, termites, and other insects, it will last up to years longer.

Bamboo

For more information on how to choose, cure, and store bamboo, see the section 'Bamboo' in Module 8 – Forests, Tree Crops, and Bamboo.



Wood

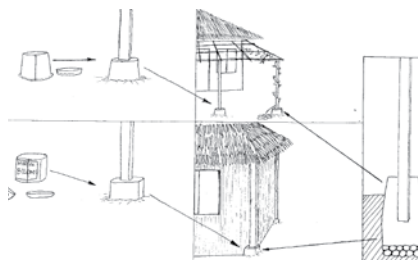
Wood can be cured using:

- Paint or sump oil (old car or truck oil) will help to protect wood from termites and borers, especially on the base of a pole. Repaint the wood every 2 years for continued protection. Caution, this does increase the risk of the house catching fire.
- Use a very hard wood, like eucalypt, to make the poles. White ants and borer insects will take a long time to eat the wood, or will not be able to at all.
- Traditional ceremonial houses use wood that naturally lasts for many years. This knowledge can be acquired through the community, and this type of long lasting wood can be planted for future use.



Cement post holders lift the bamboo pole off the ground, which prevents termites and white ants from eating the base of bamboo poles. **A simple method to make one:**

1. Dig a hole in the ground, use the same depth as would normally be used for a house pole.
2. Prepare an old bucket or used oil can that can be used as a cement mold.
3. Fill the hole half way with cement, place the pole inside the hole and pour in more cement until 10cm below the hole's rim.
4. Place the bucket or can around the pole and fill it with cement.
5. Remove the mold when the cement is dry.



Keep the area and earth around the house as dry as possible. White ants cannot live in dry earth. Damp earth around the house will bring white ants, and encourage mold and fungus growth on walls, which can damage the walls and people's health.

Rendered walls will last much longer. Smoke from a wood fire will deter insects and dry out the walls, hence helping them last longer. However, too much smoke inside a house with a dry roof can be dangerous and harmful to people's health. Because of this, use a chimney or another way for smoke to go out.

Roofing nails are much better to use on a roof than normal nails. They help to hold the roof on during strong winds and make it last longer.

Insect screens

Mosquitoes carry many diseases. The risk of disease can be reduced by screening all windows and openings of a house. Use mosquito netting over beds for protection during the night.

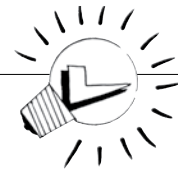
Outside improvements

Pergola/shade structure

A pergola or shade structure can be made large or small. This structure is simple to make and it provides shade for the outside living area, while keeping the house cooler inside. Different types of vines can be grown on the pergola, including passion fruit and grapes. Palm leaf can be used to cover the structure and provide shade until the vines grow over it. Pergolas can also be used to shade plant nurseries.

Trees and windbreaks

Trees provide shade, protection from strong winds, and keep the house cooler because of moisture in their leaves.



SMART IDEAS!

- In hot areas a pergola/shade structure can be built or trees can be planted at the west side of the house (where the sun sets). This will help to keep the house much cooler during the night.
- Some trees grow too large to be planted near the house. Too much shade can cause moisture and ventilation problems inside the house. Also, the roots can damage the walls as the tree grows older.
- Make sure there is not too much shade over vegetable gardens.



Gardens

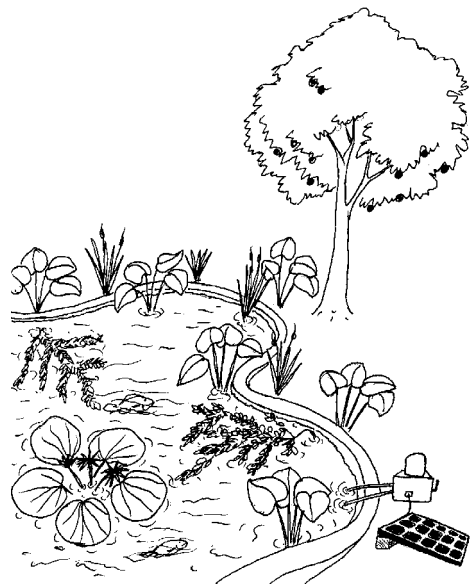
Gardens around the house area add beauty. Flowers, vegetables and herbs can be grown together. Trees and plants will help to keep the air much cooler because of the moisture in their leaves. Be careful not to plant gardens directly against wooden posts or walls, as this can cause rotting and insect problems.

Ponds

Besides producing fish and vegetables, a pond adds beauty to the house area.

A pond helps to keep the temperature cooler during the day and warmer at night. This is because water is slower than earth at increasing and decreasing temperature.

Add neem leaves regularly to avoid mosquito breeding. Tilapia, gourami, and *mujair* fish will eat mosquito larvae in the pond.



Kitchens

Food is prepared and kept in the kitchen. People spend a lot of time in the kitchen, so it is important to provide a healthy, clean, and comfortable environment. The kitchen also includes a washing area.

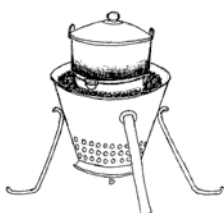
A well designed and built kitchen should have:

- Enough ventilation (this is very important because kitchens often produce smoke).
- Enough light (this is needed when preparing food).
- Good sanitation (it should be easy to clean).
- Good food preparation and storage facilities.
- Clean water run-off trenches, so that water can be reused.
- A stove and/or oven that reduces the amount of wood used and smoke produced.
- A place to store and dry firewood.
- No animals going in and out.



An unhealthy kitchen is dark, smoky, difficult to clean, with water lying in puddles outside and animals going in and out. This will cause serious health problems for a family and can spread disease. Women should be included in the process of designing the kitchen, because they understand and use the kitchen more than men.

Stoves and ovens



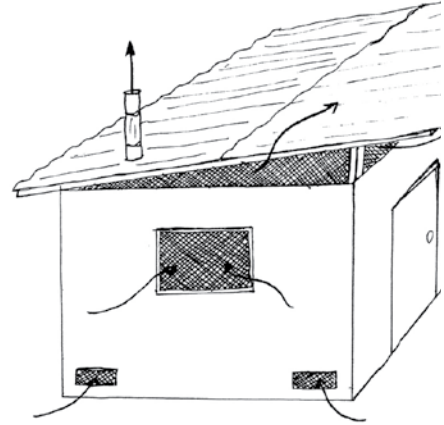
A good stove and oven doesn't produce a lot of smoke. There are types of stoves and ovens that only use a little or no firewood. (For more information about how to make and use stoves and ovens, see Module 12 – Appropriate Technology).

Kitchen ventilation

Ventilation is essential for reducing smoke in the kitchen. Smoke in the kitchen is one of the main causes of Tuberculosis (TB) and it can also cause many other health problems. Using plastic for starting fires is also dangerous because it is poisonous, especially in poorly ventilated kitchens. Even when kerosene or gas is used for cooking, good ventilation is still very important.

Types of ventilation could include:

- Low and high air vents, which allow air to flow. Air vents are small holes (approximately 30cm x 15cm) covered with wire screen to prevent animals or insects from entering.
- Providing enough windows.
- A small gap between the walls and ceiling to allow smoke to flow out. Cover this gap with wire screen to prevent animals or insects from entering.
- A chimney can also be made to allow smoke to quickly flow out of the room.



Enough lighting

Dark kitchens are not good because they make food preparation difficult and can cause eye problems. Windows and skylights can be used to let more light in. Air vents will also help. Another solution could be constructing a separate outdoor food preparation area.

Sanitation

The kitchen and washing area is where many diseases are caught and spread. If the kitchen is healthy and easy to clean, than many diseases can be prevented. A well designed kitchen will make sanitation much easier to achieve and maintain. Vinegar and lemon are both good natural cleaning substances. Add a little to the water used for cleaning the food preparation area and floor. This will help to kill some bacteria which could cause disease.

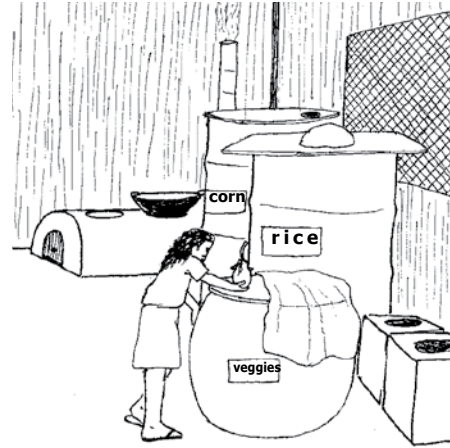


The food preparation area

It is best if the food preparation area is off the ground (about waist height) and easy to clean.

This will:

- Keep animals far away from the food.
- Make it easier to keep clean.
- Cause less back ache; staying in a squatting position for too long causes back pain and makes food preparation more difficult.



Food storage

Store food in bags or containers that animals and insects can't enter, such as drums (for rice and corn), used biscuit tins, plastic boxes, etc.

The floor

The kitchen floor is easier to clean if it is raised slightly higher than the ground outside. A floor made of rock or cement are both good examples of materials which can be easily cleaned.

Animals

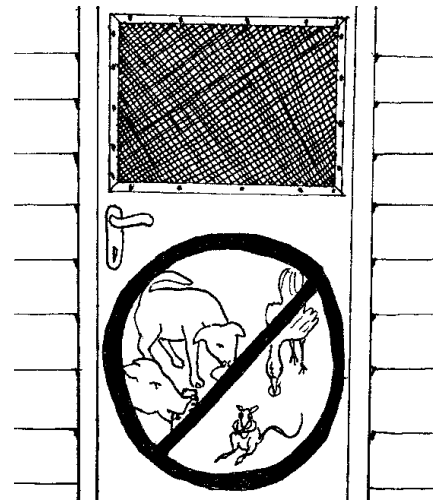
No animals should be allowed in the kitchen area. Chickens, dogs, cats, and pigs all carry bacteria which can make people sick.

The risk of disease increases if animals are often around the kitchen area. Chickens, for example, often defecate in the kitchen. This is not just unhealthy, but it also brings a very unpleasant smell!

Save all food scraps in a bucket or container and feed them to the animals far away from the kitchen area.

Make a door to prevent animals from entering. A door can be just a simple frame of wood with a wire screen. It costs a little money, but is worth it because people's health will improve.

Even just a low door to prevent dogs, pigs and chickens is good, but a complete door will also prevent mice and mosquitoes from entering.

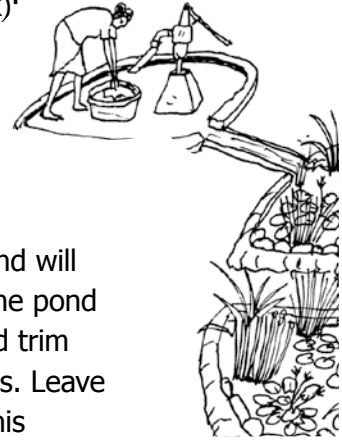


Washing area

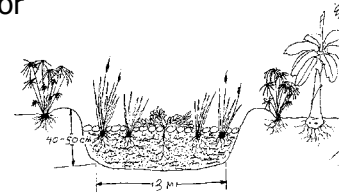
It is good to have a small table (this can be easily made from bamboo) for drying kitchen dishes and utensils. Dish towels should be washed often because they easily become dirty and will spread bacteria from dish to dish. It is important to manage and reuse all water. Doing this will provide many benefits.

The following ideas may be used for washing water and washroom water (if possible, combine them together to make less maintenance work):

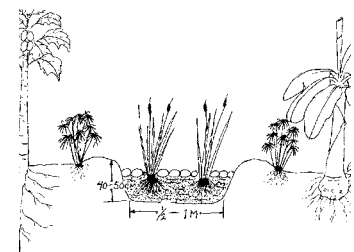
- a. Left over wash water can be run into a pond. Because this water still contains soaps and detergents, this pond should not be used for growing vegetables or fish. The water can be cleaned using water plants that absorb the chemicals and nutrients from soaps and detergents and store them in their leaves. To clean household water properly for one family, the pond will need to be 3m x 3m or larger (about 1m² per person). First, fill the pond with sand and small rocks. Plant the water plants in the sand and trim regularly, this plant trimming may be used as mulch for fruit trees. Leave space for water to overflow, especially during the wet season. This overflow water can be run through trenches into a compost pit or through vegetable plots.



- b. A trench can be made by digging about 40-50cm deep, about 5-10m long, and 50cm wide. Fill the trench halfway with sand and small rocks and grow water plants to improve the trenches water cleaning ability. Extra water that flows out of the trench can be run into a compost pit or through swales. Banana and papaya trees can also be planted along the edge of the trench.



- c. On sloped land, water can be run through a pipe or small trench. For areas where water is in shortage, this method works very well – it is practical and easy to maintain.



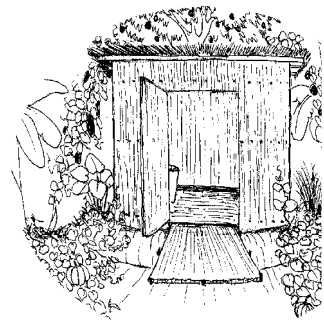
SMART IDEAS!



- Build a fence around any ponds, trenches, or swales which are used to clean household water to prevent animals, like ducks, pigs, goats, cows, and buffaloes, from drinking the water or eating the plants. This unclean water can make animals sick and the animals might damage the cleaning system.
- Water hyacinth is a good plant to use for cleaning water. It lives on top of the water and multiplies very quickly. Lotus plants will also work well.
- Many people wash clothes in the river because there is no other water supply available. If other water sources are available in your village, it is best not to wash clothes in the river to reduce pollution from washing powders and detergents. Create a system where used water from the washing area, kitchen, and washroom are combined. This will make it easier for the water to be cleaned and reused for watering fruit trees and vegetable plots.

Washrooms

There are many different ways to make a washroom, from simple compost showers to washrooms made of rock, clay, or cement blocks. Choose building materials that are easily accessible in your area. **The most important thing is to reuse the left over water!**



Compost showers

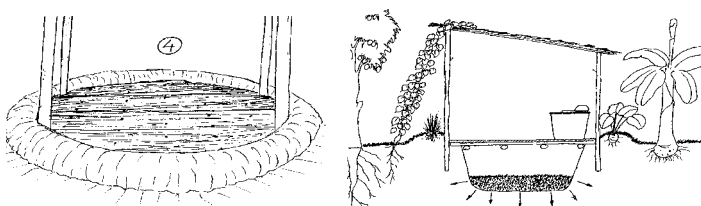
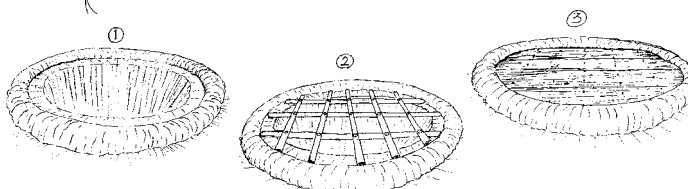
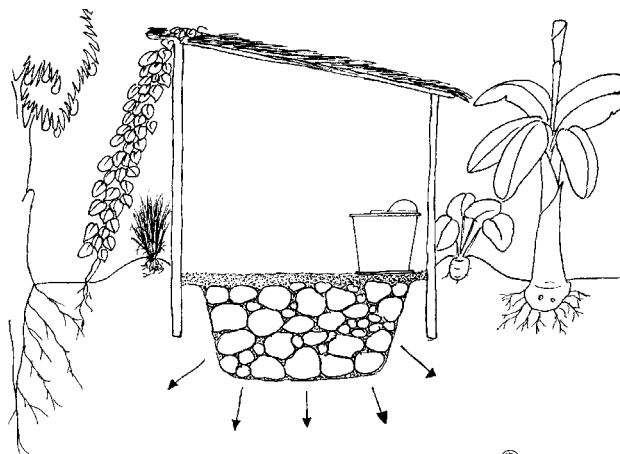
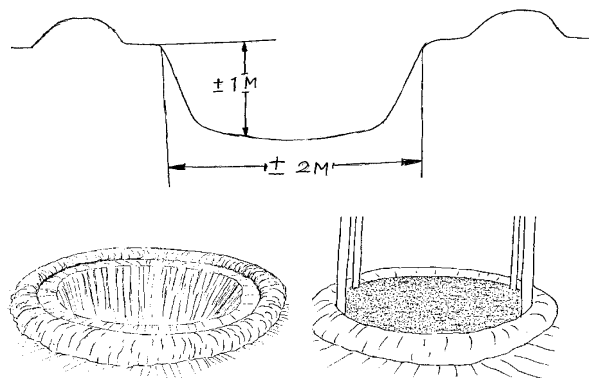
Compost showers are made by digging a hole about 2m wide and 1m deep. This is an inexpensive and simple way to directly reuse water.

There are 2 methods of making a compost shower:

Method 1

To allow water to easily be filtered into the earth:

- Fill the hole with a 10cm layer of palm fiber, this should also cover the sides of the hole.
- Add rocks, coral, or stone until almost full.
- Add gravel to fill in the gaps, and a top layer of gravel about 5-10cm thick.



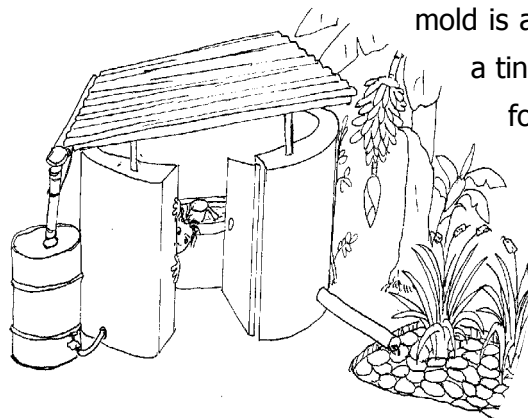
Method 2

Fill the hole half way with coffee or rice husk. This will soak up the water. Then, build a floor using eucalyptus poles and woven bamboo panels. This type of floor will rot within 1 or 2 years, so the floor will have to be rebuilt over and over again.

Build a simple structure surrounding the shower to give privacy and to provide a trellis for vines to grow. All the water will be stored in the ground to be reused by trees and plants. Plant banana trees, pumpkins, gourds, loofah, watermelon, papaya trees, pineapples, chillies, tomatoes, passion fruit, and other plants around the edge of the shower, these plants will absorb and reuse the water from the shower.

Washroom designs

A washroom can be made from any available materials. Clay, rock, or cement will last a long time. Use a cement based render or tiles to protect the walls. A rock, cement, or tile floor is easy to keep clean and hygienic. The washroom doesn't have to be square! Bamboo, wood, or woven bamboo panels can also be used, but these materials will grow moss and mold



because of moisture, so they will need to be replaced more often. The mold is also a health risk and can spread disease. If you use a tin roof, water can easily be collected in a drum or tank for use in the washing area. Used water can be run out through pipes or trenches to be reused. If possible, use a pipe because it will be easier to maintain. Look in the kitchen section for ideas on how to clean and reuse water. You can also combine the used water from the washing area and kitchen into one water cleansing system.

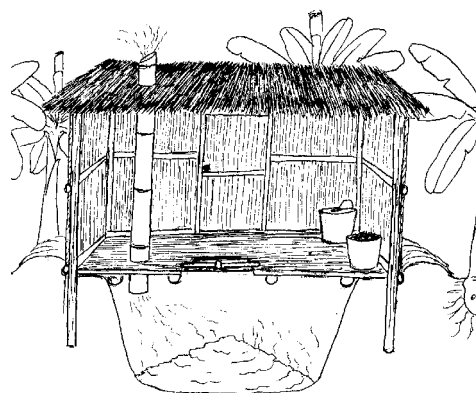
Compost toilets

Human waste can be turned into valuable fertilizer, but it must first be treated and composted properly to avoid spreading disease.

A compost toilet provides many benefits:

- It produces good fertilizer.
- It uses little or no water.
- It reduces and prevents disease problems.

This is turning a problem into a solution.

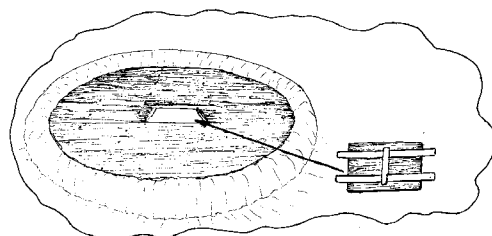
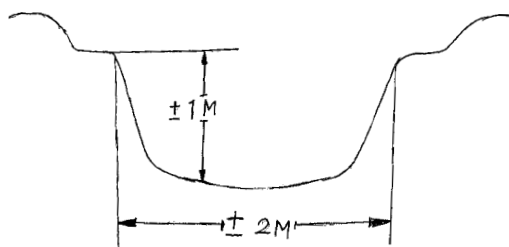


Compost pit toilet

A compost pit toilet is very simple to make and use.

Dig a large hole, about 1-1.5m deep and 2m in diameter. Use the dug out soil to make a mound around the edge of the hole.

Build a strong floor above the hole. Make a small hole in the center of the floor, this will be the toilet hole. Make a lid to cover the hole for when the toilet is not in use.



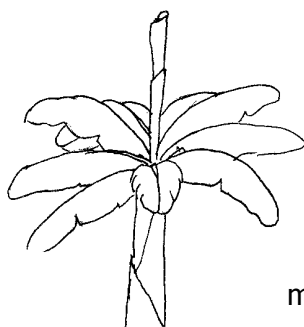
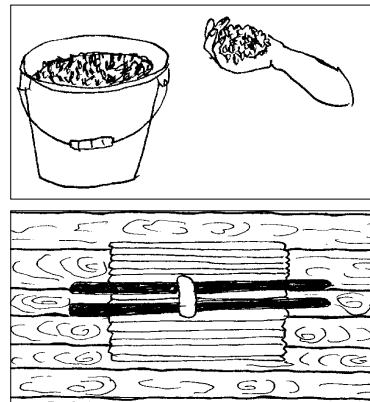
Build a simple toilet house around the toilet to provide privacy. This can be made of wood, bamboo, palm leaf, or grass. Choose materials that are inexpensive and easily available. To help reduce bad odors, build the door in the direction where the wind most often comes from.

A ventilation pipe can be added to the toilet hole to increase the speed of composting and to reduce any bad odors. This could be a bamboo pipe, with the insides cleaned out. Insert the bamboo into the hole in the toilet floor. To prevent flies or insects from entering, make sure any gaps between the pipe and floor are sealed.

The time it takes for the pit to become full depends on the size of the pit. Usually it will take around 1-2 years. When the toilet pit is full, dig another pit to be used. Add leaves, rice husks, and other materials to the first pit and leave it to compost for at least another 6 months. After this time, the manure can be removed and used for fertilizing fruit trees. The pit can then be used again. By this time the floors and walls will need to be rebuilt.

How to use a compost pit toilet:

- Add one large handful of rice husks, coffee husks, or sawdust every time the toilet is used. This will turn the waste into fertilizer and stop it from smelling. Add one bottle of EM (Effective Microorganisms) every month to help speed up the composting process. This is very important!
- Add about 5 handfuls of wood ash or lime every week. This will help the manure decompose faster and make better quality fertilizer.
- When the toilet is not being used, always keep a lid on the toilet hole in the floor. This will prevent flies from entering the hole. Flies can spread diseases from the manure.
- No water is needed. The manure works better with little or no water added. It is better not to use the pit for urinating. Urine can instead be used to fertilize mature fruit trees.
- During the wet season, bacteria from the toilet could enter the river through ground water. This can cause disease if people use the contaminated river water. To prevent this, dig the pit as far away from the river as possible.



Plants

Banana, pumpkin, loofah, and passion fruit are the best plants to grow around the edge of the toilet. Citrus trees can also be planted nearby. The bad bacteria (and taste) doesn't transfer to the plants or fruits. Don't plant root vegetables that might directly touch the decomposing manure, as this could spread disease.

SMART IDEAS!

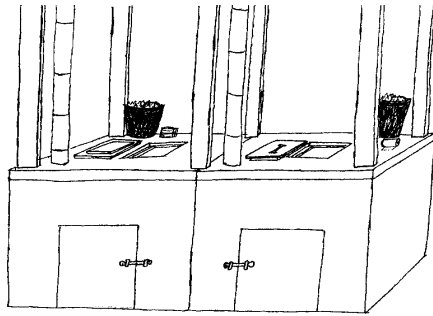
Don't use the toilet as a place to throw trash!



Compost toilet systems

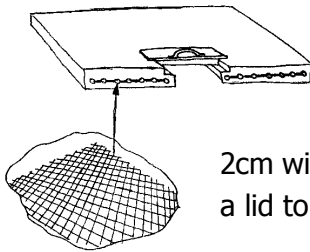
There are many different types of compost toilets with many different designs. You can find more detailed information about different types of compost toilets on the Internet. In this book, only one type will be explained. It is a simple design that is easy and inexpensive to maintain, and is already being used in many countries.

Two box compost toilet



This compost toilet is simply two cement boxes joined together.

The boxes are made of cement blocks. Each box is about 1m³ (1m x 1m x 1m) on the inside. The cement boxes must be rendered on the inside and outside to make them waterproof.



On top of the boxes, make a cement slab about 10cm thick. Use steel reinforcing rods in the cement to strengthen it.

This is important because the toilet must be strong enough to support the weight of people on top. On top of each box, create a 2cm wide hole in the center to be used as the toilet hole. Each hole will need a lid to cover the toilet when it is not in use.

Each box will need a small door on one side for removing compost when it is ready to be used. The door should be big enough for a shovel to fit through.

A simple wall should be built around the toilet to provide privacy. The easiest method is to add wooden or bamboo poles at each corner while the cement boxes are still being made (while the cement is still wet).

Remember to make the door to the toilet facing where the wind most often comes from. This will help to reduce any bad odors.

Ventilation pipe

A ventilation pipe improves composting and reduces bad odors. They are used for most types of compost toilets. With this type it is not essential, but recommended. Use a piece of bamboo or a pipe about 1.5 to 2m long. This air ventilation pipe should be attached while the cement boxes are still being made (while the cement is still wet) so that one end of the pipe is inside the box to allow air to move out of the cement box through the pipe.

Water conservation

This toilet does not need any water. In fact, it will not work if water is used. Instead, use toilet paper (tissue). Water will flood the system and stop the manure from decomposing. People using this toilet should urinate elsewhere, because too much urine can also cause problems. Urine can be mixed with water and used for other things, like fertilizing fruit trees.

Removal pipe

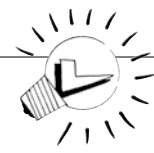
A removal pipe can be added at the bottom of each box to allow any excess liquids to flow out. Wire mesh must be added at the start of the pipe to prevent any solid items from also flowing out. When adding a removal pipe, there are some important factors to consider:

- The wire mesh may often become blocked and will need cleaning.
- The liquid that comes out must flow through a water cleaning pond or trench, such as described in the kitchen section.

Use this toilet in the same way as you would a compost pit toilet.

For one family it will take about six months to completely fill one box. After the first box is full, the other box can be used. Leave the first box for six months so that the manure can decompose and become compost. There is no need to stir. After the second box is also full, the compost can be removed from the first box and it can then be used again. This compost can be used for fruit trees, but is not recommended for vegetables because it is too strong.

SMART IDEAS!



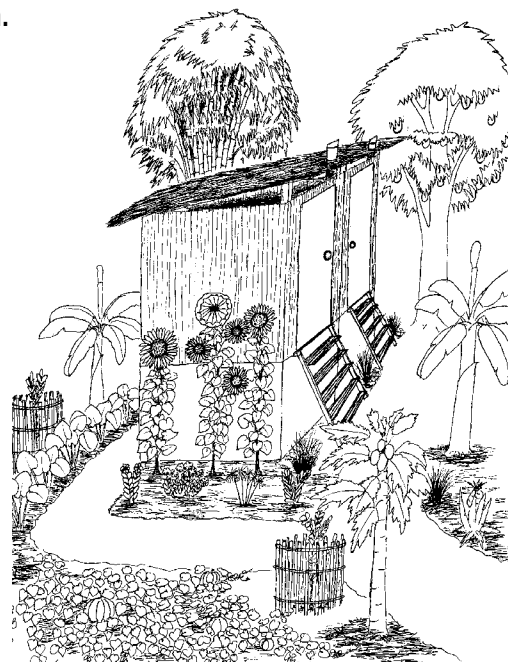
If there are many people using the toilets, it is better to build more boxes rather than to make the boxes bigger. Build enough boxes so that the material in each box can be left for six months to decompose and become compost.

This system takes more time and money to construct, but it works very well if maintained properly. There are many different types of compost toilets that can have urine and small amounts of water go through them, however toilets like these need removal pipes which can remove liquid from the toilet box and flow it directly into a water cleansing system. These toilets are good for large houses, ecotourism facilities, offices, and towns.

More research must be done before attempting to make a compost toilet. If it is not built correctly, it will require a lot of extra maintenance and will not produce good compost. Most houses in the city have septic tanks. Using septic tanks will reduce bacteria problems, and therefore reduce disease caused from this bacteria.

Some important things to consider:

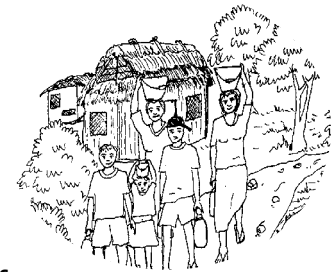
- Build septic tanks as far away as possible from wells, water pumps, and rivers. Overflow from septic tanks can pollute water supplies and can make people sick.
- Add a small amount of lime twice a year to help balance the pH levels (pH is the measure of acidity or alkalinity). For more information about pH, see Module 4 - Healthy Soil.
- Don't use bleaches for cleaning the toilet, because it kills good bacteria needed for decomposing manure.



Water supply and storage

Collecting water

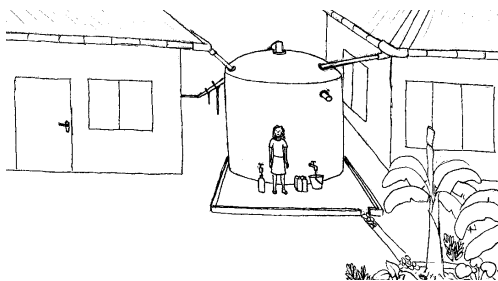
Collecting water is hard work, which takes up many hours each day. Women and children most often do this task. If water can be collected closer to the house, much time and energy can be saved and used for other activities. This will improve the life of the whole family.



Family/household water collection

The roof of the house, kitchen, and washroom can be used to collect water. A tin metal roof can catch a lot of water when it rains. Bamboo cut in half can be used as a gutter to collect water and flow it into a tank or drum.

Water can be brought into the house through simple metal, plastic, or bamboo piping.



Water for gardens and ponds can be collected through swales. Make the swale trenches so that the water flows slowly in one direction. At the end of where the water flows, redirect the overflow water using rocks. This water can be directed into a pond or water storage hole to be used for animal, vegetable, or fish production.

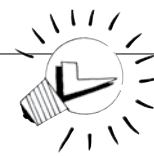
Community water collection

1. Water springs are a traditional source of water. These springs need to be protected from animals and damage. An animal drinking hole should be separate. Bamboo or metal pipes can be used to run water to communities, which can then be stored in large permanent storage tanks. Overflow water from the storage tanks can be run into pits or swales and used to water fruit trees and vegetables. Using the overflow water in this way will also reduce mosquito problems.
2. Water pumps and bores are also good methods of collecting water. They can be made for each house, but will be much less expensive if they are used for a group of houses.
3. A community well must be kept clean to avoid the spread of disease through dirty water. Add a 1m tall circular wall made of stone or cement around the well. This will prevent dirty water entering the well or animals making the well dirty. An animal drinking hole should be separate. Don't use dirty buckets or cans as water containers. Make a cover for the well to help reduce mosquito breeding.



4. Petrol pumps or ram pumps can be used to pump water uphill to be stored in tanks. Ram pumps do not use petrol and require very little maintenance. (For more information about ram pumps, see Module 12 – Appropriate Technology).
5. Working with the government to provide water for cities or villages.

SMART IDEAS!



- In mountain areas where it is very cold at night, drops of dew can be collected using metal roofs. This dew water can be stored in drums or storage tanks, especially during the dry season. Even though this is just a small amount of water, it will help reduce the hard work of collecting water.
- Store water in the wet season. Rain water can be stored in tanks, but usually tanks will not hold all of it. The extra water can be stored in the ground, in ponds, and by trees which you can plant (trees store water in their roots, trunk, branches, and leaves). A shallow trench can be dug around the house in places where the rain falls, and then filled with gravel. Use the soil from digging the trench to make the ground higher on the side closer to the house. This will help to keep the house dry during the wet season. Design the trench so that water flows away from the house. Water can be run to vegetable gardens, compost pits, etc.

Water storage

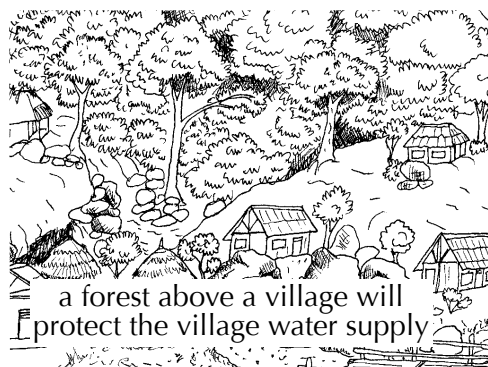
Storage tanks with taps can be used to store water. This makes water usage much easier. A storage tank can catch water from water pipes, pumped water, or even water collected from a roof. Water storage tanks can be made from cement, plastic, tin, or aluminium. Old drums can also be used, but they must be cleaned first. To make sure all the left over petrol is removed, clean used drums using the following steps:

1. Wash well with detergent.
2. Rinse with water.
3. Dry out for one week in the sun before use.

Reforestation around the village

Reforestation around villages and cities will help store water because:

- More rain water soaks into the ground, reducing erosion.
- It will keep the store of ground water more constant. This is very important for future water supply.
- It will provide leaves for mulch, which will also keep more water stored in the ground.
- It reduces strong winds, which can dry out the soil.



Reforestation is very important, especially if water is being collected directly from the ground water. Without trees, water quality and water levels will drop, making it more difficult to reach the ground water. This has already happened in many countries.

Keeping water clean

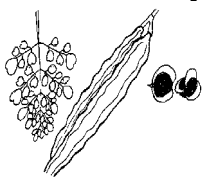
To reduce the chances of disease, household water that is stored must be kept clean.

This can be done by:

- Covering water storage tanks to prevent mosquito breeding.
- Not using dirty buckets or cans to carry water, especially if there are no taps.
- Use moringa seeds, detailed instructions will follow.
- Regularly clean water sources and piping.

Cleaning drinking water

Moringa seeds



The seeds of the moringa tree can be used to clean water of dirt and most bacteria. This is a simple and effective way to make water drinkable. It is used in Africa, India, and other countries. This technique also saves a lot of fire wood, energy, and time because water does not have to be boiled.

How to use the moringa seeds:

1. Remove some seeds from the pod and peel the outer shell off the seeds.

2. Crush the seeds into a fine powder. Don't use discolored seeds (brown colored).

3. Add 2 small spoons of this moringa seed powder into 1 clean water bottle (1500ml aqua bottle).

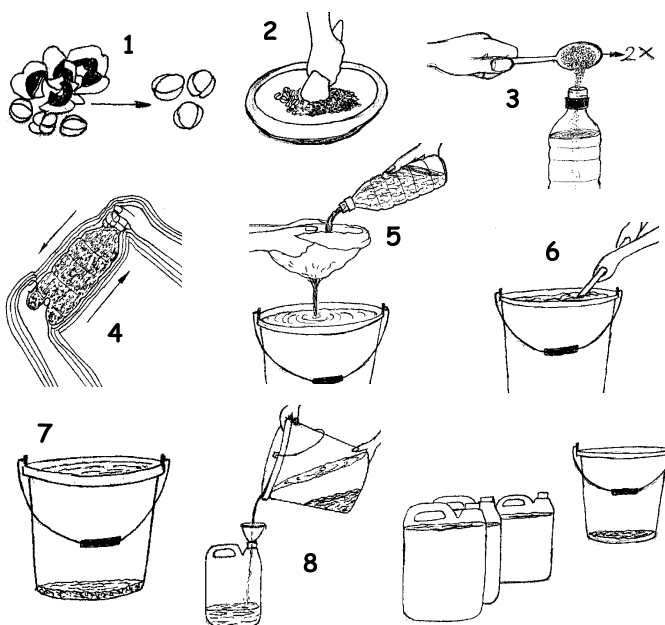
4. Shake for 5 minutes.

5. Filter this solution through a clean cloth into the bucket of water that is to be treated.

6. Stir quickly for 2 minutes, then slowly for about 10 minutes.

7. Leave still for 1 hour. The dirt and bacteria (usually between 90-99%) will stick to the moringa seed powder and sink to the bottom of the water.

8. Carefully pour the clean drinking water into clean bottles or containers, leaving the powder at the bottom of the bucket.



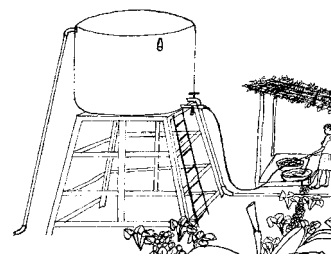
SMART IDEAS!

You can also use a drum to clean water as described above, and then scoop off the treated water from the top.



Community ideas

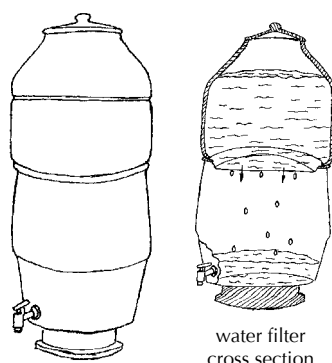
You can use moringa seeds to clean large amounts of water. Use about 1kg of the seed powder for 10,000 liters of water (about 1 gram for every 10 liters).



Clay water filters

Water filters are used to clean water of bacteria that can make people ill. This means that all drinking water can be cleaned and that the water does not need to be boiled before drinking. A simple water filter can be made using bowls of clay which have been fired in an oven. These bowls have a special base which allows water to slowly pass through it.

How do clay water filters work?



Clay is made up of millions of very small particles which are joined together. The clay particles when joined together form even smaller holes between them. Water will pass through these holes very slowly. The size of the holes depends on what type of clay is used, different types of clay have different sized particles and different sized holes between them. Unclean water carries a lot of bacteria, but the size of the bacteria is larger than these holes at the base of the clay bowls. As the water flows through the holes in the clay, the bacteria becomes separated from the water. This makes the water safe enough to drink.

These clay water filters must be fired in a proper oven to work well. Clay shrinks as it is fired, so the holes become even smaller during this process. The temperature of the firing will affect the size of the holes in the following ways:

- If the holes in the clay are too small, the water will take a long time to flow through.
- If the holes in the clay are too large, bacteria will not be stopped and the water will not be clean.

This is why meticulous testing and proper firing must be done so that clay filters work well.

How do you use a clay water filter?

Clay water filters are very easy to use. Simply pour water into the top bowl, and the water will slowly filter through the base into the bowl below it. Bacteria and dirt will be caught and will stay in the bowl above. Drink the water from the bottom container. The base of the top bowl may become blocked from bacteria or other material that becomes caught, so it should be cleaned often. Use a brush, boiling water, lemon, and vinegar to clean it, do not use washing powder. There are many other types of water filters. One other type is very similar, but instead it uses silver nitrate (a natural antibacterial material) in the top clay bowl to help clean the water.



SMART IDEAS!

Most water can be cleaned using moringa seed. If you use this technique, and then filter the water through a clay water filter, this will make the water filter last much longer and the water very safe to drink.

Reducing mosquito problems

Extra water during the wet season can be stored in ponds or banana pits by using trenches and swales. This will prevent stagnant water forming on the ground, so that mosquitoes will only be able to lay their eggs inside the pond. Fish, frogs, lizards, and insects that live in and around the pond will eat the mosquito eggs and larva in the water. This will help to reduce mosquitoes and hence the diseases they spread. These insects and small creatures will also eat some of the pests that feed on your vegetables.



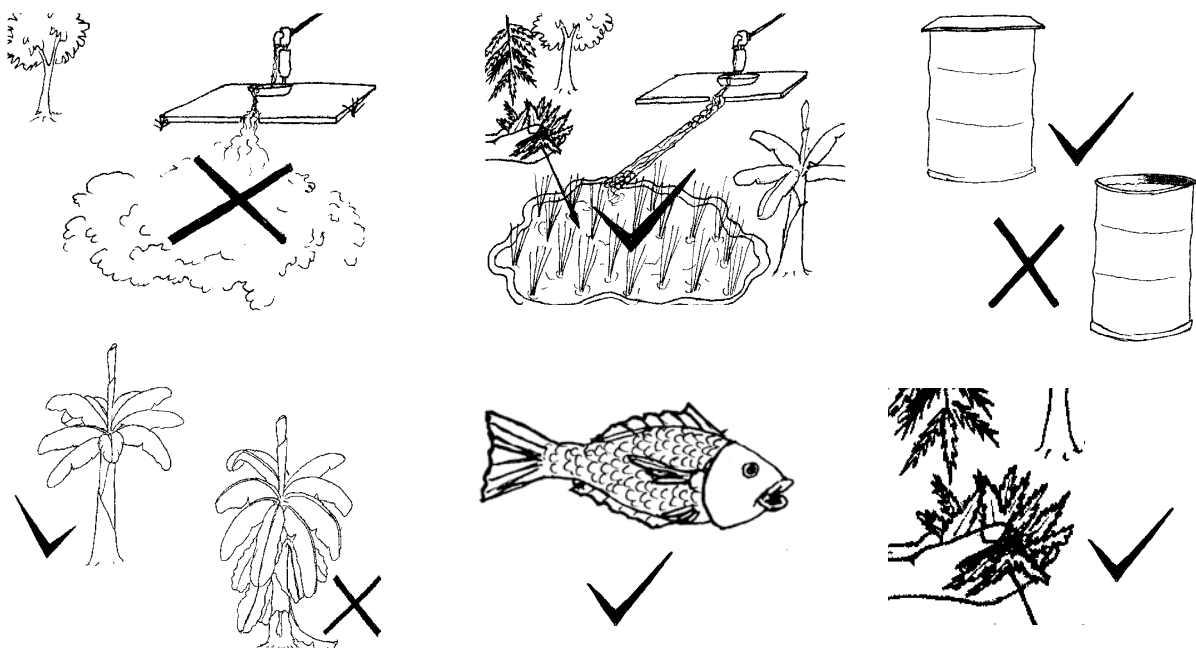
BEWARE!

Chemicals from pesticides and herbicides can kill a lot of plants and animals that live in ponds and aquaculture systems.

Other ways of handling mosquito problems:

- Don't leave water stagnant in open places, cover all water tanks and containers.
- Treat wastewater properly.
- Keep small fish (tilapia are best) in containers of water that will be used for washing (not in water that will be used for drinking), they will eat mosquito larva.
- Keep fish in rice paddies to eat mosquito larva.
- Prune off old banana leaves regularly, because mosquitoes like to stay there.
- Add neem leaves to every pond regularly.
- For compost pits, soak a handful of neem leaves in a bucket for 2 days, then pour some liquid with the neem leaves into every compost pit. Repeat this every 3 months.

Mosquitoes represent not only a community issue, but also a national issue. Education about disease prevention and mosquito life-cycles is very important. Keeping the community water supply free of mosquitoes will help to reduce this problem.



Community buildings and land

Community buildings and land are a great opportunity to give examples of how to improve the community. This could include:

- Examples of how to improve housing.
- The community making compost toilets on community land for community use.
- Collecting and storing water using community buildings.
- Examples of stoves, ovens, and other appropriate technology.
- Combine these ideas with other ones, like gardens, nurseries, seed banks, etc.
- Working with schools and community organizations as part of the community development process.

National plans

National plans for improving community housing is very important. This includes:


- Clean water supply.
- Waste management.
- Disaster prevention.
- Education about health and disease prevention.

Communities need to work together with the government to develop plans, but first the government must hear from the communities what they most need and how they can work together in achieving this.

A continual process

Housing and water supply is a continual process. Improvements can always be made more beautiful while saving time and by using different technologies to achieve more benefits.






Notes...



MODULE No 4.

Healthy Soil





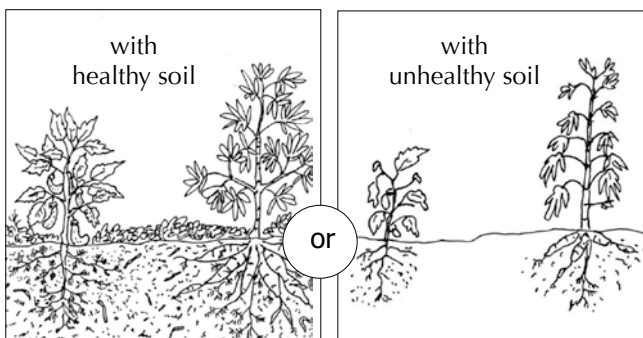
Notes...

About soil

Healthy living soil is the foundation of any farming activity. Soil is the most important factor in producing healthy and productive vegetables, fruits, and grains.

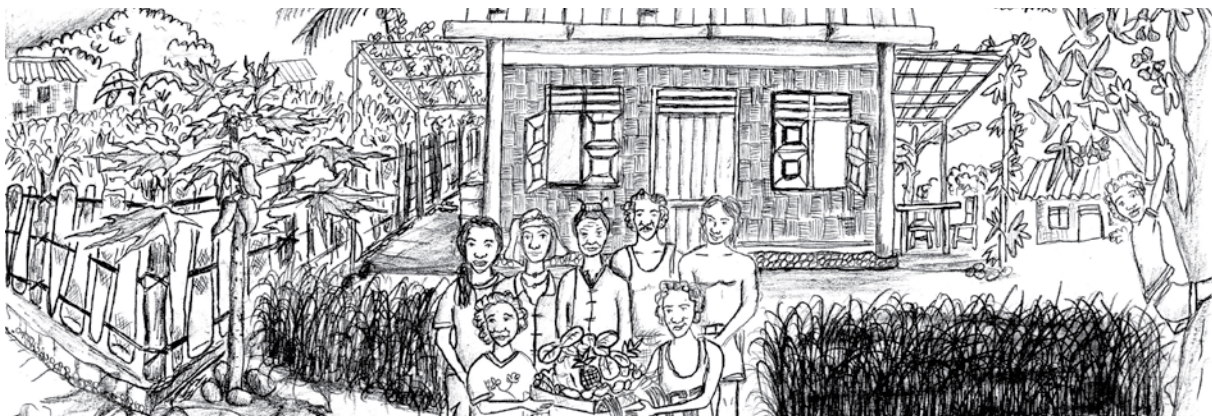
Soil must contain all the nutrients that are important for plant growth. The soil must be protected from erosion to keep a good top soil, and protected from the sun and wind to conserve its moisture.

Creatures/biota in the soil must be protected because they are essential for creating healthy, living soil.



Good quality soil is very important in all gardens, small and large. The whole family, especially women who do most of the home gardening to supply nutrition for the family, should learn and understand about soil quality and techniques for improving soil quality. Most of these techniques are simple, do not require heavy work, and use local, inexpensive materials.

Better quality soil will give better quality produce, with better nutrient supply and better taste. **This is a good way to directly improve family health.** Better health reduces the chances of becoming sick, increases thought and concentration, gives strength, energy, and a longer life. Good quality vegetables make people feel full when they eat them, and keep them full for longer.



In some places, the earth's top soil and nutrients are slowly disappearing because of regular burning of land and deforestation. This causes erosion and landslides. These practices must be stopped! Farmers must protect their soil. The soil should be viewed as a very valuable asset.

What is healthy living soil?

- Healthy soil contains humus. Humus is partly broken down organic matter: mulch, manure, and plant material. Humus provides food for soil biota, which then become food for plants. Humus also stores plant nutrients, helps to bind soil particles together, improves soil structure, and soaks and stores water in the soil.
- Healthy soil means that the soil is alive! It contains millions of soil biota which turn organic matter and nutrients into plant food. Soil biota includes bacteria, microorganisms, ants, worms, and many other very small organisms.
- It contains a balanced combination of clay and sand particles. The clay holds the minerals and the sand allows drainage/water channels.
- It is composed of 50% clay, sand, humus, and organic materials and 50% air pockets. The texture should be loose when pressed, not crumbly like sand or sticky like clay.

Air pockets are very important because:

- They provide space for the soil to hold a lot of water.
- The air provides oxygen that is needed by plant roots to process nutrients.
- They allow easy, fast, and deep root growth, so that plants can soak up more water and nutrients. This will make the plants bigger and healthier.
- The soil can function as a 'nutrient bank', it stores nutrients that are ready for plant use, and those nutrients are then not lost from the soil.
- The soil will have a balanced pH level. This means that the soil is not too acidic and not too alkaline.



The importance of worms in the soil

Worms are your best friends in the soil!

These worms are earthworms, not the type of worms that make animals and people sick. If there are many earthworms in the soil, it is a sign that the soil is healthy. Earthworms eat the humus in the soil, and then change that humus into nutrients. This is very good for the soil.

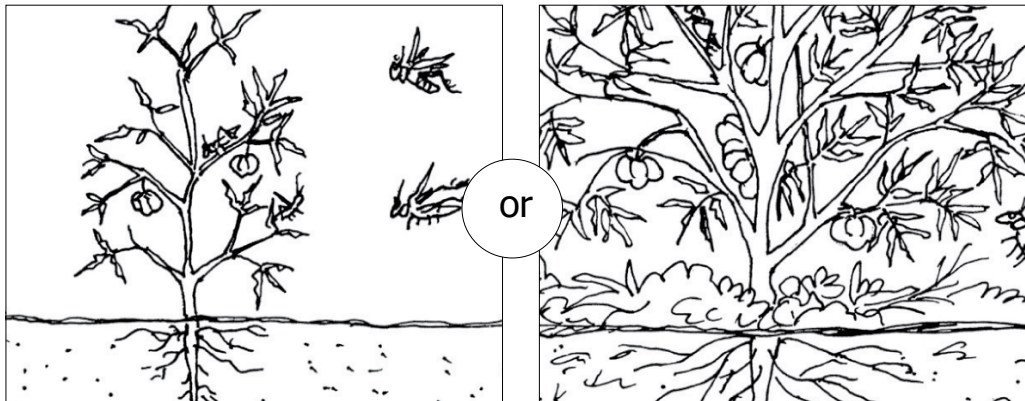
Earthworms will continuously:

- Change humus into nutrients that plants can use.
- Dig the soil so that air can enter the soil.
- Improve soil structure and water drainage.
- Bring nutrients up from deep in the soil to supply food for plant roots.

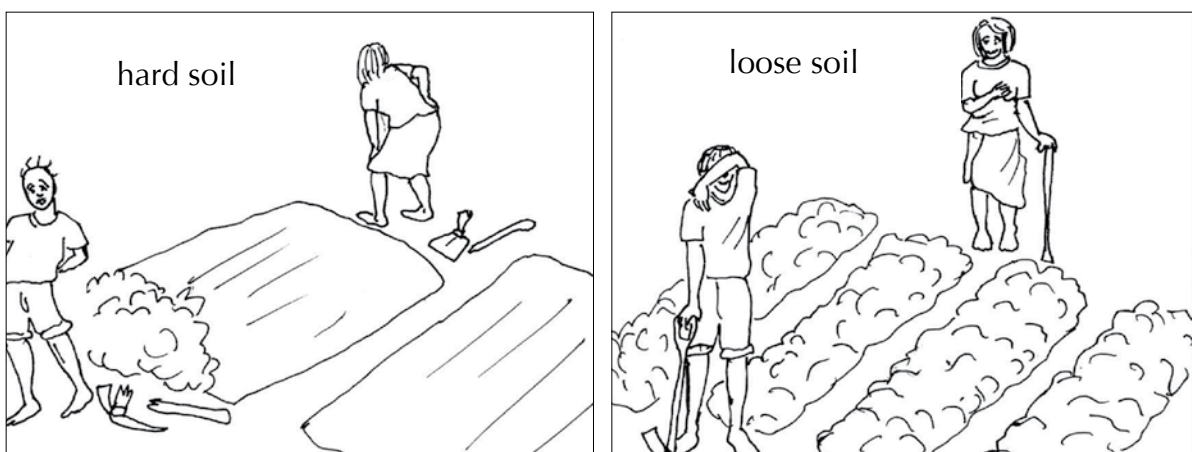
All worms need is mulch and compost. However, be careful with chemical pesticides, herbicides, and some fertilizers, because these chemical products can kill the worms in the soil.

Benefits of healthy living soil

- Plants are more drought resistant because the soil can store much more water and plants can send their roots much deeper into the soil to receive water and nutrients.
- Plants are more disease and pest resistant because they are healthier. An unhealthy person will become sick more often, the same is true for plants.
- The plants produced will contain more vitamins and minerals, which if consumed will improve the health of the whole family, especially children.
- Reduces evaporation from the soil, so that the soil will hold and store much more water. This will reduce the need to water plants.

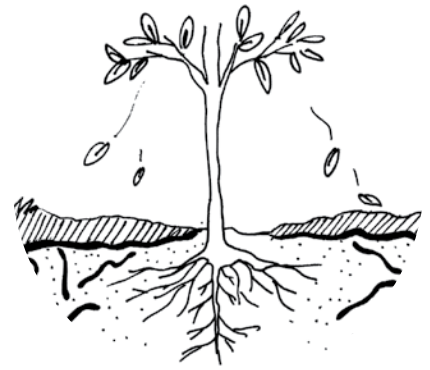


- There will be millions of workers in the soil that manage nutrient availability, store those nutrients, and increase the amount of air in the soil. Worms are hard workers!
- The soil becomes easier to dig and work with because it has a loose texture. This is very important because it will save a lot of time and energy.
- It can save a lot of money if most of the land management is organic. Soil needs very little expense if good techniques are used. Remember to compile and reuse all plant and animal wastes.
- Water will not be stagnant in the soil during the wet season. Even though healthy soil can store more water, good soil structure will also allow for drainage if there is too much heavy rain. Too much water can slow down plant growth, and even kill plants if their roots become drowned in water. In areas where the soil contains too much clay, stagnant water can become a big problem. Making raised garden plots will also greatly reduce this problem.



To improve soil, do:

- Use organic compost, mulch, and EM (Effective Microorganisms) regularly. These are inexpensive to make and they will increase the amount soil biota and improve soil structure.
- Use mulch to protect the soil from direct sunlight, conserve water, and increase the amount of humus in the soil.
- Recycle organic materials, such as left over plant and animal material, to return nutrients to the soil.
- Use legumes. There are many different types of legumes that can be planted, from seasonal to perennial. Legume plants provide nitrogen for the soil, can be used for mulch, animal feed, food for people, serve as windbreaks, help to prevent erosion, and more.
- Rotate crop production. Different types of plants need different types of nutrients. Crop rotation is useful for balancing nutrients in the soil. Crop integration will also help.



To protect soil quality, don't:

- Compact the soil. Soil compaction reduces root growth, water storage and water drainage, as well as damages soil structure. It also means that a lot of energy is needed to dig the hard soil.
- Leave the soil open, exposed to the sun. This will make the soil dry and more difficult to dig.
- Use anything that will kill soil biota. Soil biota are your friends and helpers for building healthy and balanced soil. Using pesticides and herbicides will kill them.
- Waste water. Water is a precious resource and should be stored in the ground. Water that is continually flowing can create erosion. Good water usage will reduce the risk of drought. If the soil is very dry, the amount of biota in the soil will reduce.

BEWARE!



Stop erosion...

The first soil that is eroded is the topsoil. This is the most valuable layer of soil! The topsoil contains a lot of nutrients that could take years to replace. The soil will not be able to hold water, plant roots will become exposed to the soil surface, and the plants will grow very slowly or even die.

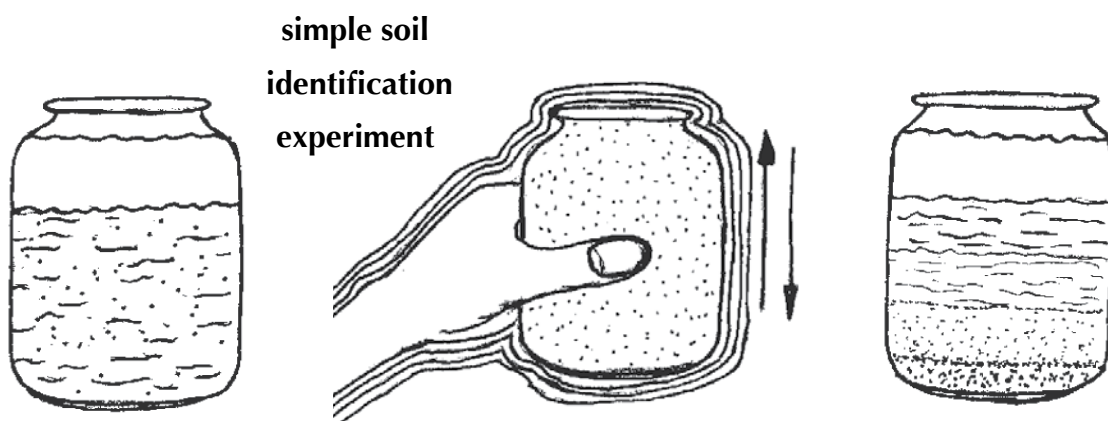
Stop burning...

- Burning destroys valuable materials, that can be made into compost, mulch, and nutrients for the soil.
- Burning reduces the amount of soil biota.
- Burning dries out the soil and reduces water volume.
- Burning creates erosion and pollution.

Different types of soil

By doing a simple experiment, you can identify the types of soil on your land. This knowledge will help you in choosing the best method for improving your soil. This is a very simple experiment, so even kids can do it.

- First, take 3 or more soil samples and place them in clear jars or bottles.
- Fill the container $\frac{2}{3}$ with soil, then add water until full.
- Close the containers and shake them evenly.
- Then, let the soil settle and you can see what type of soil you have.



Clay will always be at the top, with sand underneath, and very coarse sand at the bottom.

Clay soil holds nutrients well, but does not contain much air, so when heavy rains come the water can become stuck in the soil.

While sandy soil will soak up water quickly and contains a lot of air, it easily releases nutrients and can quickly become dry.

Improving soil quality

For all types of soil

For all types of soil the best solution is to regularly use mulch, dry compost, and liquid compost. This will:

- Improve soil structure and the amount of air in the soil.
- Increase the number of soil biota.
- Increase the amount of available nutrients.
- Increase water storage capacity.



For clay soils

The following steps are useful for improving clay soils:

- Reduce compaction, because once the soil becomes compacted it sticks together. This makes root growth difficult, as well as making it difficult for people to dig.
- Add sand to improve soil structure.
- Use green manure crops and crop rotation to help improve soil structure over time. See the section on legumes in this module for more information on these techniques.
- Plant trees to help improve the structure of clay soils. Trees provide mulch material and their roots will help to break up the clay soil. Trees can also be combined with other types of plants.
- Gypsum can help to improve the drainage and structure of soil. This technique will improve clay soil structure quickly, but is expensive. This technique will not work well if the soil's pH is too alkaline.

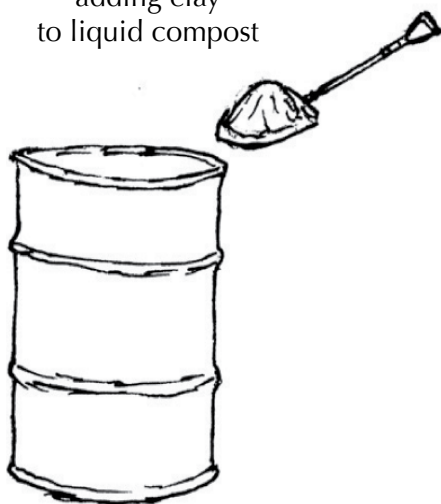


For sandy soils

The following steps are useful for improving sandy soils:

- Add 3 shovels of clay into liquid compost. The clay will bind nutrients, and when this mixture is used, the clay will stay in the sandy soil and hold nutrients within the soil.
- Add ½ a shovel of clay to a large bucket of water, spray this mixture over the sandy soil. Using the liquid compost technique above is much better, but this method still adds valuable clay particles to the sandy soil.
- Use green manure crops to add humus to the soil, this will improve the sandy soils structure.
- Plant trees. In dry sandy areas, it is better to plant trees than to plant annual vegetable crops.

adding clay
to liquid compost



Soil pH

The soil's pH level is a measure of the acidity or alkalinity in the soil. For example, we can compare a soil's pH level with your stomach. If your stomach is too acidic it will not work well. This will cause problems for you stomach and the rest of your body. The same is true with soil. In good conditions, the soil's pH level will be neutral, this will greatly improve the productivity of everything that is being grown in that soil.

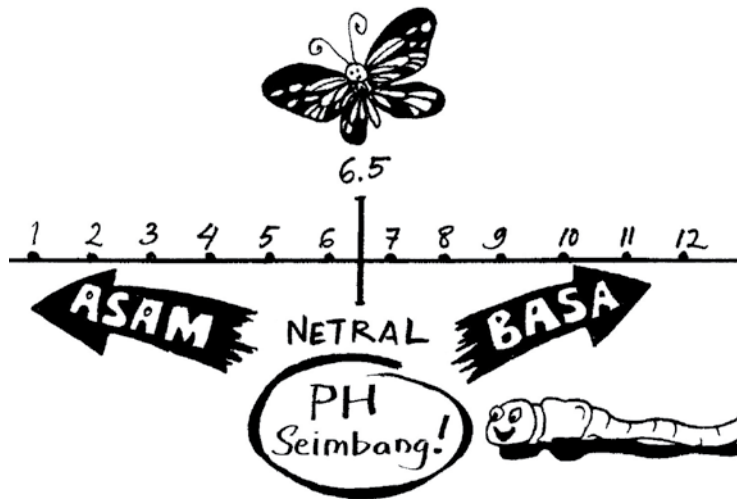
pH chart

If the soil is acidic, nutrients will easy leach out of the soil. Productivity will reduce and if the soil is very acidic, only a few types of plants can be grown.

If the soil is alkaline, there are many nutrients in the soil, but they are bound and not easily available for plants to use. Productivity will reduce and only a few types of plant can be grown.

By adding enough mulch, compost, and other organic materials, the soil will contain more humus which will neutralize the soil's pH levels and increase the amount of nutrients in the soil.

Using chemical fertilizers when the soil is too acidic or alkaline will only be wasting money, because a lot of nutrients will be bound in the soil or leach out of the soil. It will also create many more problems in the future.



Identification of soil pH

Acid soils:

- Are generally found in wetland, areas with higher rain fall, and in the mountains.
- Taste sour, like vinegar.

Alkaline soils:

- Are generally found in dry land, coastal areas, and areas with lots of limestone.
- Taste sweet.

Testing soil pH

Soil pH can be accurately identified using a pH tester. A pH tester shows a series of numbers, ranging from 1 to 12. Number 1 shows that the soil is most acidic, and number 12 shows that the soil is most alkaline. The ideal soil condition will have a pH of 6.5 or neutral; in this condition, the soil is neither acidic nor alkaline.

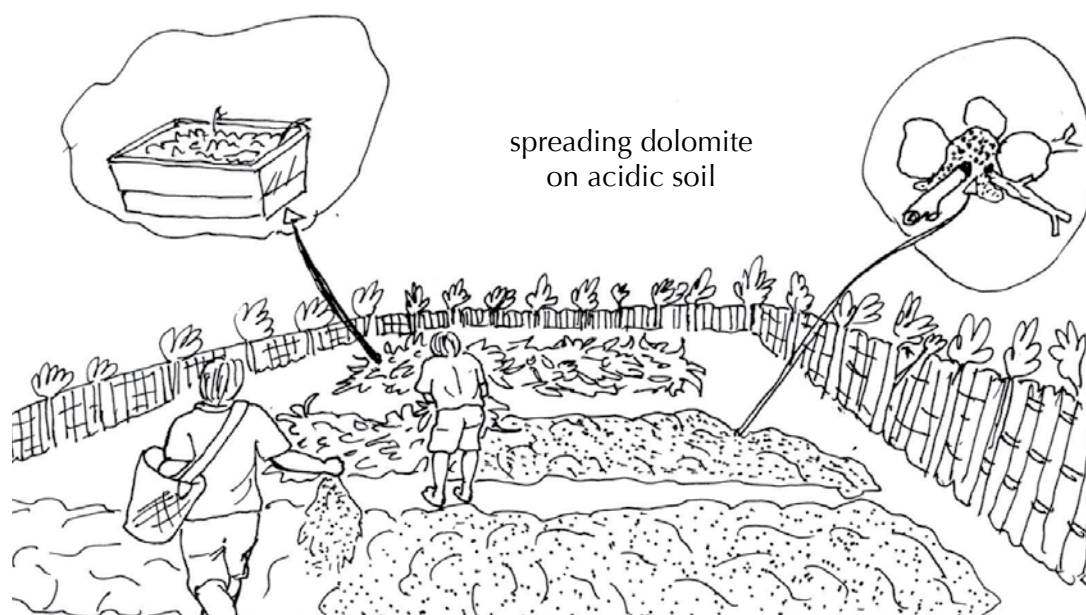
There are a few types of pH testers. Some agriculture workers and NGOs may have this type of tester. However, by identifying landforms (like swamps), rocks, and common tree types, you can identify the soil pH without needing this equipment.

Solutions for balancing soil pH

The best solution for acidic or alkaline soils is to increase the amount of humus in the soil. This can be done by regularly using mulch, compost, liquid fertilizer, and other organic materials. Increasing the humus content in the soil will make the soil pH neutral, allowing more nutrients to stay in the soil and be available for plant use.

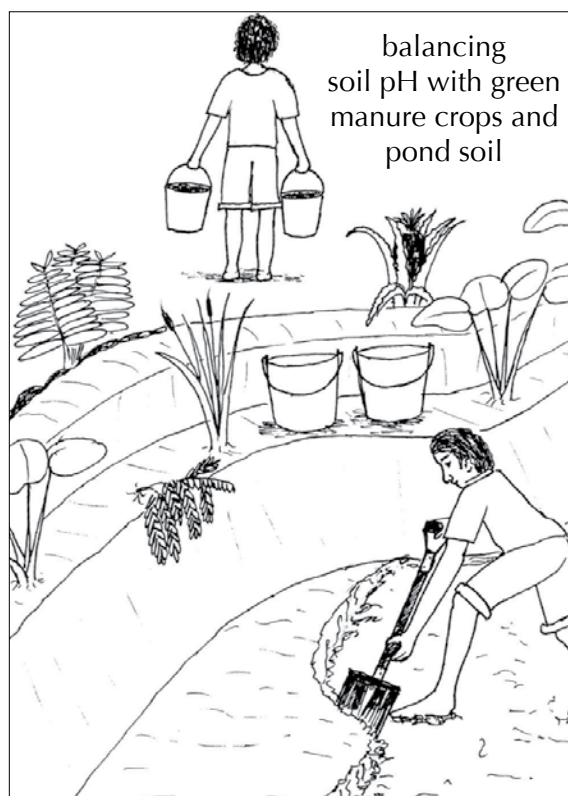
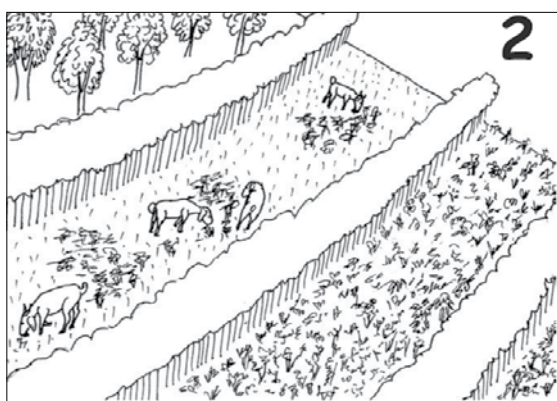
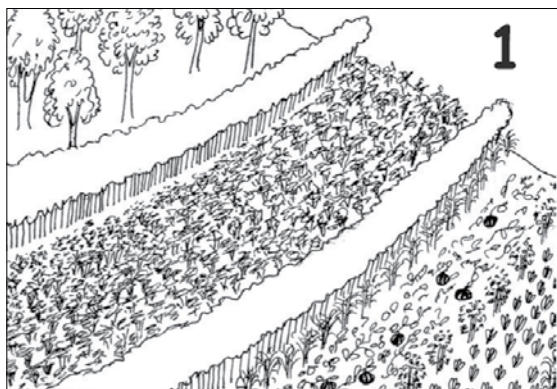
Other solutions for acidic soils

- Ash from wood fires (there must be no plastic content in the ash) can be spread over acidic soil. Don't use more than 1 kg for every 30 square meters each year. Don't burn grass and plant materials to make the ash; grass and plant materials are also very important for balancing soil pH.
- For acidic soil in small areas, crushed seashells will provide lime to help balance soil pH.
- For larger areas, dolomite can be used. Lime can also be used, but dolomite is better because it contains magnesium and is safer for plant roots. These materials are expensive, and should only be used after the soil pH has been tested.



Amount (kg) of dolomite needed to raise soil pH levels to 6.5, per 30m²:

Soil pH	Sandy soil	Loam soil	Clay soil
6.0	1kg	1.5kg	2kg
5.5	2kg	3kg	4kg
5.0	3kg	4kg	6.5kg
4.5	3.5kg	6.5kg	9kg
4.0	4kg	8kg	10.5kg



Other solutions for alkaline soils

- Use 6kg of compost per 1m² square meter to lower soil pH by 1 point (for example, 8.5pH to 7.5pH). This does not need to be applied all at one time.
- Use 2kg of manure per 1m² to lower soil pH by 1 point.
- Iron sulfate (FeSO₄) or other materials that contain sulfur can also be used, but they are expensive. It is best to test the soil pH before using these materials.

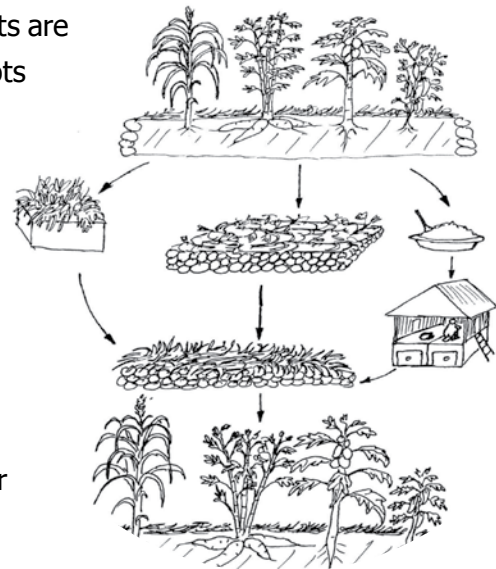
Amount (kg) of iron sulfate, or other materials that contain sulfur, needed to lower soil pH by 1 point per 1m²:

Material	Sandy/loam soil	Clay soil
Iron sulfate	2kg	8kg
Material that contains sulfur	300g (1/3kg)	1kg

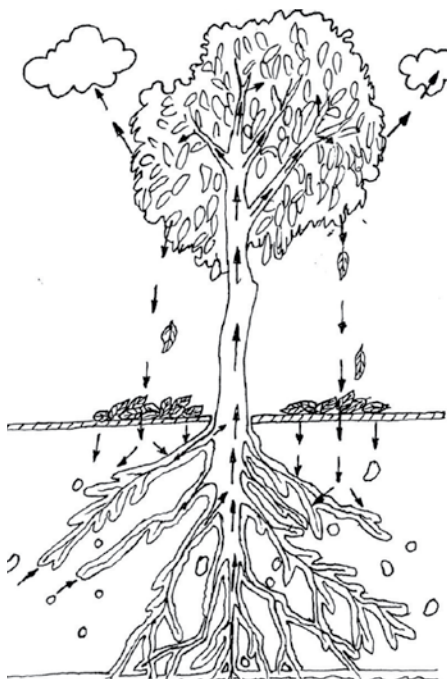
Nutrient cycles

All plants need nutrients to grow. Some of these nutrients are stored in the plant's leaves, fruit, stems, trunk, and roots as the plant grows. Trees and deep rooted plants are able to soak up minerals from deep down in the soil through their roots, but these minerals are sometimes not available in the soil. Trees will also soak up water from deep in the soil, like a big water pump.

Some nutrients are used for plant growth, others are used by the plant to form fruits or seeds, or are stored within these fruits or seeds. This is the same for vegetables and other smaller plants.



These nutrients can become lost from the system (the soil), and need to constantly be replaced. A lot of nutrients can be recycled back into the soil through humans, animals, compost, and mulch. Some nutrients that do become lost can be replaced by using some soil improvement techniques, such as:



- Planting seasonal and perennial legume trees.
- Implement crop rotation and allowing the land lie fallow (not planting for a period of time).
- Using compost (dry or liquid).
- Using seaweed, manure, animal bones and carcasses, and other organic materials.
- Applying mulch regularly.
- Implementing a variety of systems, for example planting many trees, which besides functioning as a wind break will also attract birds and other wild animals, which will then naturally give manure to the land. You can also keep pigeons, their manure is easier to collect. Bird manure contains high concentrations of nutrients and is a very beneficial high quality natural fertilizer when dry.

In tropical climates a lot of nutrients are stored in trees and only a small amount are stored in the soil. Therefore, cutting down trees means removing nutrients from the system. The soil will only last for 1 or 2 years, after which it becomes poor in nutrients and not very good for growing crops.

In Indonesia, the amount of forest is continually reducing, mainly caused by clear cutting and burning. Forests are being cut down primarily for commercial purposes and forest burning happens almost every dry season. Besides this, forests are being used for many other needs, such as agricultural land, new residential settlements, farm land, animal grazing land, and a source of fire wood.

Burning land is a very serious problem because it reduces soil fertility and removes valuable nutrients from the soil. Each time leaves, grass, and other plant materials are burned, nutrients which are stored in plants become lost. This occurs both on agricultural land as well as on animal grazing land. After burning, the ash does provide a small amount of potassium and minerals, but the nutrients that have been removed are much more than what is contained in this ash. To get potassium, using ash from kitchen cooking fires is enough.

Remember, the more nutrients that are recycled back into the system, the less outside inputs are needed!

Nutrient deficiencies

In some places, a lot of soil is nutrient deficient. Some areas are very deficient, and others only lack 1 or 2 types of nutrients. Just like people, plants need a range of vitamins and minerals to grow well. If nutrients are not available, plants will be smaller and more susceptible to drought, pests, and disease. Plants show specific signs when they are missing a nutrients, for example:

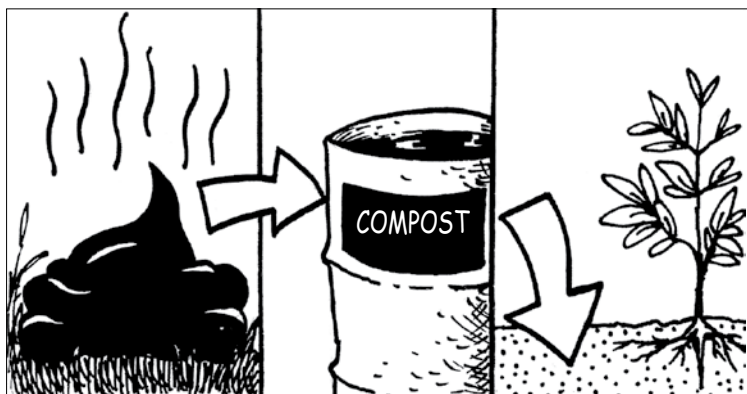
Missing nutrient Plant characteristics

Nitrogen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaves and new growths are yellow and pale. • Early maturing, fruit and flower size is smaller.
Potassium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaves are small and darker in color. • Older leaves are blue/purple with yellow edges. • Plant growth is slow.
Phosphorus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fruit size is small and poorly colored. • Burnt leaf edges and yellowing of older leaves.
Magnesium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yellowing leaf edges, yellow spots but the leaf veins stay green. • Often there are brown spots on the leaves. • Old leaves drop off faster.
Sulphur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All leaves have a dull color.
Calcium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New leaves and shoots grow and develop poorly. • Unusual fruit growth.
Micro nutrients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symptoms vary.

If plants are sick or not producing well, it is not enough to just add a basic fertilizer. In fact, this approach can even cause more problems. It is better to first try and identify the problem, and then to figure out what the exact deficiency is. In this way, problem solving will be more effective and inexpensive.

Organic soil improvement strategies

If land is under cultivation, then nutrients are being used and must be replaced. To improve the nutrient condition, it is not enough to just replace the missing nutrients, but also with time there should be soil texture improvement so that the soil can store more nutrients and water.



Natural organic fertilizers can be used regularly and can be applied before, during, and after planting. The nutrients that are not used will be stored in the soil for future use. Both for short term and long term, organic fertilizers will help to improve the soil's condition.

It is always better to compost manures before using them as fertilizers. If the manure is fresh, especially bird manure, it can burn plants, especially small plants and young vegetables. The nutrients are also not yet available for the plant to use. This is the same as humans trying to eat rice, corn, or meat before it is cooked! Composting organic materials will concentrate the nutrients, making them easily available for plants to use.

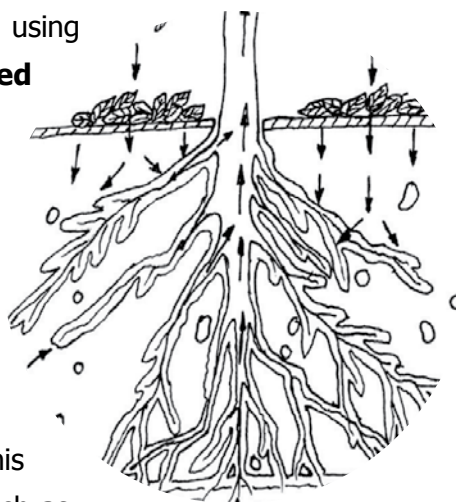
There are many different composting methods, some of which will be explained later on. Over time, by experimenting, you will find out what works best for your land, climate, and needs. This could be new techniques, traditional techniques, or a combination of both.

Natural nutrient sources

Almost all nutrient deficiencies can be handled by using compost and mulch. **This is the best and most balanced method.**

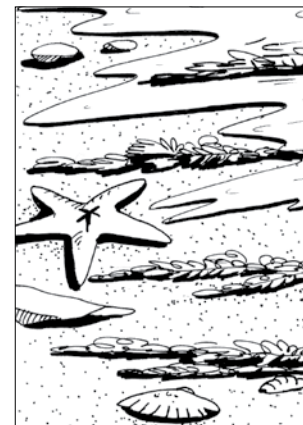
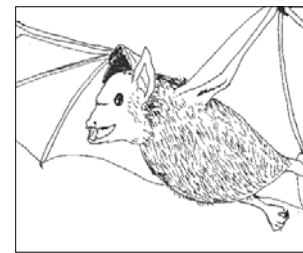
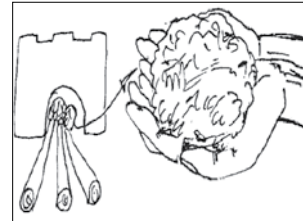
Sometimes, a specific nutrient is not available in the soil or plants because of erosion, deforestation, or poor soil.

This nutrient needs to be reintroduced into the soil, and for best results, added again once or twice a year. This new nutrient should be recycled within the system as much as possible to reduce the need for more outside inputs.



Some sources of new nutrients:

- Seaweed contains many nutrients and is beneficial to help replace missing nutrients. Many nutrients are washed out to sea with water because of land erosion or landslides.
- Bat, pigeon, chicken, and duck manure are concentrated manures. Bat and pigeon manure are the best, but all manure is good because it comes from organic sources.
- Animal bones, carcasses, and innards are a high concentrated source of nutrients and can provide a lot of micro nutrients. These materials must be composted first, or buried under new fruit trees.
- Mulch and manure.
- Legumes will nitrogen to the soil.
- Wood ash from kitchen cooking fires can supply potassium.
- The soil from the bottom of a well managed fish pond contains lots of nutrients.
- Mulch from water plants. Water plants are very good at taking and storing excess nutrients from water. Pond water also contains nutrients.
- Tree leaves provide a variety of nutrients, because trees soak up minerals from deep in the soil.
- Micro-nutrient fertilizers (best if made from seaweed or rock dust) can be used to replace nutrients. This is not a normal fertilizer, such as urea fertilizer which does not replace certain lost nutrients.



EM (Effective Microorganisms)

Organic compost provides microorganisms, bacteria, soil biota, and fungus. All these components or elements are important for improving soil structure and quality. EM is a liquid that can be added to compost or directly into the soil.

EM is used to:

- Speed up the composting process.
- Improve the quality of natural fertilizers.
- Make nutrients more available to plants.
- Improve all aspects of soil quality.

EM can be bought from agricultural stores. The bottle of EM that you buy can then be used to make more EM. Because bacteria and microorganisms easily multiply, only 1 bottle of EM is needed to have a continuous supply.

How to multiply EM

Materials: Used water/aqua bottles, water, palm sugar, and 1 bottle of EM.

1. Fill the empty bottles with water. Add a slice of palm sugar and shake well, until the sugar dissolves. Add one full capful of EM.
2. Gently mix and stir in.
2. Leave this mixture in a dark place for 2 weeks. Avoid direct sunlight.

Microorganisms and bacteria will multiply quickly because they will feed on the sugar. This new EM is now ready to be used, and can be used to make new bottles of EM.



How to use EM

Liquid compost: Add about 1 bottle of EM to 1 drum of liquid compost.

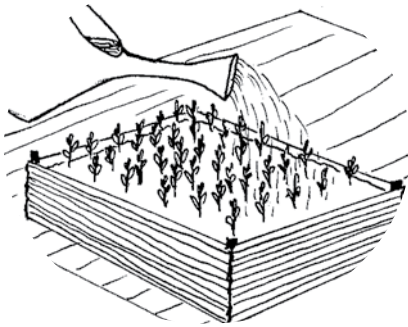
Compost: Add about 1 bottle of EM to a small amount of compost or 2 bottles of EM to larger amounts of compost.

Soil: Spray EM liquid on agricultural land and around plants. Only a little EM is needed because the microorganisms will multiply on their own. It is more effective to use EM at the same time as when mulch and compost is added.

Rice paddies: Add a few bottles of EM into the irrigation water. This will be much more effective if combined with SRI (System of Rice Intensification) techniques.

BEWARE!

Microorganisms in EM, pesticides, fungicides, and some types of non-organic fertilizers can damage or destroy plants by burning them.



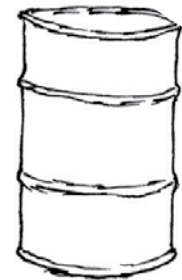
Liquid fertilizer

Liquid fertilizer can be easily prepared and is very useful in many ways, including for nurseries, small gardens, fruit trees, and other large crops. Nutrient rich fertilizer can be made from just a small amount of manure and other organic materials. Liquid fertilizer can easily be sprayed over large areas of land.

Liquid fertilizer is made in very strong concentration, so it needs to be mixed with water before being used. Liquid fertilizer can be stored and it lasts a long time. Liquid fertilizer can be made in a container of any size, from a bucket to a large drum. The more you make, the better. This fertilizer can be made from any organic material and can be stored anywhere, as long as it is protected from hot sun and hard rain.

How to make liquid fertilizer

Step 1: Prepare a container, for example a drum. Make sure the drum does not leak. Cut off the lid by cutting around its edges, then pound down any sharp areas along this edge.



Step 2: Clean the inside of the drum using detergent, lemon, and water, then dry the drum in the sun for 2-3 days. Make sure that all oil, petrol, or other poisonous materials are gone, because when the liquid fertilizer is made bacteria will live in it; poisonous materials can kill this bacteria.



Step 3: Fill $\frac{1}{3}$ of the drum with green grass (weeds), green leaves (legume cuttings), or seaweed (if you live near the ocean). Using weeds in liquid fertilizer will give multiple benefits; the weeds will provide useful minerals to the fertilizer and removing the weeds will help reduce weed problems.



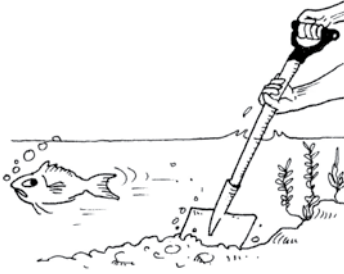
If using legumes, don't put branches in the liquid fertilizer, because these branches take a long time to rot and make it difficult to stir the fertilizer. Seaweed contains nutrients and minerals that are useful and important for plants, but are sometimes lacking from the soil, manure, and plants. Seaweed must be washed first to remove the salt because salt can have a bad effect on soil quality and plant growth. When collecting seaweed, only collect fresh seaweed because dry seaweed contains much more salt.



Step 4: Fill the next $\frac{1}{3}$ of the drum with manure. Fresh animal manure contains more nutrients than dry manure.

Combine different types of animal manure (if available) to achieve the best result, as different manures contain different types of nutrients. Bird manure is best, and then pig, goat, cow, and horse manure.

The smaller the animal, the stronger the manure (mouse manure is really great, if you can collect it). Therefore, less bird manure is needed than cow or horse manure.



Step 5: Add 2-3 shovels of healthy, living soil. Healthy soil contains many biota, which will speed up the process of turning organic materials into fertilizer and help prepare the nutrients for plant use.



When bacteria (soil biota) eats the organic materials in liquid fertilizer, this bacteria will continue to multiply. Putting bacteria into the soil is just as important as providing nutrients for plants.

Step 6: Fill the container with water.



Step 7: Other materials that can be added include $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 shovel of kitchen cooking ash (to add minerals and potassium) and 1 shovel of fishpond soil.



Step 8: If easily available, animal carcasses can also be added to the liquid fertilizer, such as rat carcass, fish heads and bones, chicken carcass, and smaller animal innards. This will add nutrients and minerals to the fertilizer. Remember, the most important thing is to provide more bacteria which will speed up the rotting of organic materials in the fertilizer.



Step 9: Cover the drum to prevent animals (like mosquitoes and flies) and rain from entering the drum, and to avoid direct sunlight which could kill bacteria.



Step 10: Stir the liquid fertilizer for 5-10 minutes every day, for 2 weeks. This must be done to add oxygen to the fertilizer. In this fertilizer there are 2 types of bacteria, aerobic and non-aerobic. Aerobic bacteria needs oxygen, while non-aerobic bacteria does not need oxygen. Both bacteria work in the same way, but aerobic bacteria works better to create quality fertilizer, because it decomposes evenly and it reduces bad smells. So, the more often you stir, the faster the decomposing process and better the fertilizer quality.

Using liquid fertilizer

To use liquid fertilizer, it must first be mixed with water. Combine 1 part liquid fertilizer with 20 parts water (1 : 20). If liquid fertilizer is directly applied to plants, especially in large amounts, and not first diluted with water, it will burn plant leaves and roots because the fertilizer concentration is still too strong. Young plants are generally more sensitive than older plants.



Use liquid fertilizer once or twice a week for vegetables and small trees. For fruit trees that are already established, use liquid fertilizer once or twice a month. When watering, you can use a container, like a can with holes punched into the bottom.



For vegetables, first apply mulch around the plant, and then spray with fertilizer. If possible, avoid spraying the leaves directly, don't let the still concentrated liquid fertilizer burn the plant. This is also important with trees.

If the liquid fertilizer is almost finished, you can add more organic materials. Don't forget to continue stirring this liquid fertilizer and wait 2 weeks before use. Don't wait until the fertilizer is completely finished, because then you will have to repeat the entire process from the beginning.





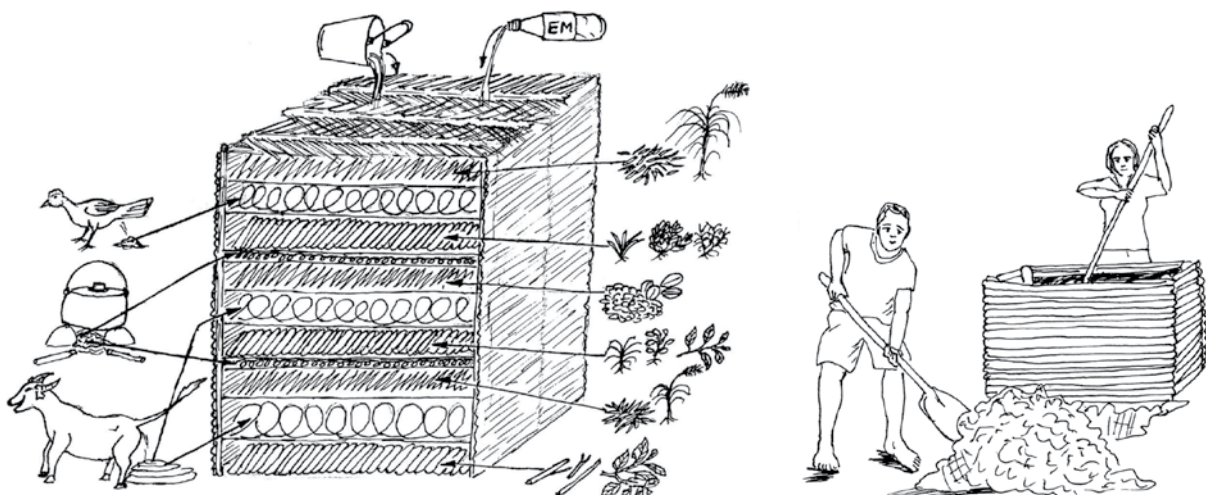
Compost

Compost is made up of decomposed organic matter, which is a concentrated rich nutrient source. The main ingredient is carbon and a small amount of nitrogen, as well as other nutrients, minerals, and soil biota.

Compost doesn't just provide nutrients for plants, but it also improves soil quality. There are many ways to make compost, from simple mixtures of rice husks and cow manure, to ones that are made from a variety of materials. Use available materials, and experiment for yourself.

Making quick compost heaps

- A compost heap will work well if it is made all at once. This means all the materials are collected, and then the compost heap is made layer by layer.
- A compost heap should be about 1m wide, 1m long, and 1m high to create enough heat to decompose well.
- You can use many different materials, such as animal manure, grass, weeds, water plants, leaves, seaweed, soil, rice and coffee husks, sawdust, animal carcasses (mice, fish, chickens, and so on), urine, small bits of paper which can be broken down, and other natural materials which can be easily found.
- Try combining about $\frac{1}{3}$ manure, $\frac{1}{3}$ dry leaves, and $\frac{1}{3}$ coffee husks, rice husks, or sawdust. These amounts do not have to be exact, just estimate.
- Add a small amount of bird manure (pigeon, chicken, or duck), or a larger amount of animal manure.
- These materials should be in layers, 5-10cm thick. The first layer is made up of organic plant material (dry leaves, husks, and other dry materials). The second layer is of decomposed animal manure. The third layer is a little kitchen ash and healthy soil. Then add some water. Repeat these steps until the heap is 1m high, 1m wide, and 1m long.
- Add water twice during the process of making compost. In the beginning, add about 2-3 buckets of water, then add 2-3 buckets more when the compost heap is already finished. Water is very important for the composting process, but not too much. The compost should be moist, but not wet.



- Cover the compost to protect it from rain and direct sunlight, and keep it somewhere safe from animals. A cover will also help to keep the heat in the compost. This cover can be made of palm fronds, an old tarpaulin, banana trunks or leaves, or a thick layer of leaves.
- If all these steps are followed, the compost will become very hot (around 65-68°C) because of bacteria activity in decomposing. After 2-3 weeks, the temperature will cool down again to around 45°C.
- The compost now needs to be turned inside out, because the outer layer does not receive as much heat, it will decompose slower than the inner layer. After the compost is turned, add 2 more buckets of water if needed, then return the compost cover. The compost heap will be ready for use in 2 weeks.
- Once the compost is ready to be used in the garden, cover the entire garden area with a 3-5cm thick layer of compost, or use 2 handfuls of compost for every seedling and 4 handfuls of compost for every mature plant.

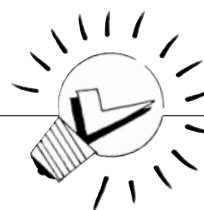


Making slow compost heaps

Slow compost can be made from only 2 or 3 types of material, but you need to balance the amount of manure with plant materials. A good mixture is about $\frac{1}{3}$ manure with $\frac{2}{3}$ plant materials. Slow compost will take about 2-3 months before it is ready to be used. This type of compost is not as nutrient rich, but it is still good enough to improve soil conditions.

How to use compost

- To ensure a continuous supply of compost, start to make a new compost heap when the old compost heap is already half used up.
- Apply compost to land 2 weeks before planting seedlings or directly planting seeds. This will allow the nutrients and compost to soak into the soil. After planting, wait about 2 weeks before adding more compost.
- The best place to use compost for trees is directly under the outer layer of leaves (on the ground of the tree's outer crown, not around the tree trunk). This place is around the bottom of the tree's outside leaves, and it is where the tree's roots feed from most. Don't compost around the tree trunk, because this could cause the trunk to rot. This is true for all types of fertilizers.



SMART IDEAS!

If the compost doesn't smell good or smells very sour, this means that too much manure was used. If the plant materials are not decomposed enough, this means that too little manure was used.

Making compost baskets and trenches

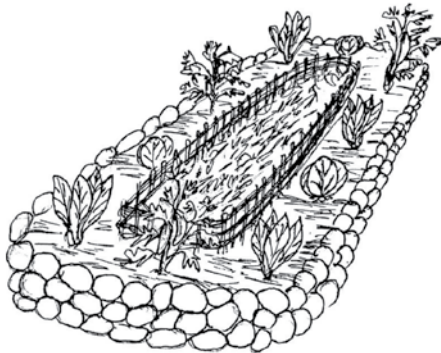
Information taken from *Faith Garden Manual*, written by *Mindanao Baptist Rural Life Center*, Bansalan, Philippines.

Step 1: Dig holes in the middle of the garden plot, about 1 hand length deep (15-20cm), and 3 hand lengths wide, leave 1m in between each hole (about 1 large step). Or, dig a lengthwise trench in the middle of the garden plot, about 1 hand length deep, and 2 hand lengths wide.



Step 2: Place bamboo sticks around the edges of the holes or trench. These sticks should be about 1 hand length apart and 2 hand lengths above ground.

Step 3: Make a fence by weaving bamboo or leaves through the sticks.



Step 4: Add materials to the holes or trench in the following order:

1. A thin layer (about 5cm) of small branches or dry grass to provide air.
2. Different types of manure.
3. Grasses, weeds, leaves, and washed seaweed.
4. Add 1 handful of kitchen ash to each hole, or per meter of the trench.

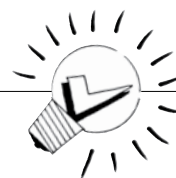


Step 5: As the first batch of compost materials decompose, add new materials following the same order as before. The compost does not need to be turned.

Step 6: Plant seeds when the compost at the very bottom begins to decompose. Leave about 1 hand length in between the seed and the compost basket or trench.

Step 7: Water the plants regularly for 2 weeks after planting. After this time, water the compost holes or trench directly, not the plants. The plant roots will grow into the hole or trench. This will improve plant growth and conserve water.

Step 8: When the plants are harvested, the compost from the holes or trench can be shoveled out and used on the garden plots. Then, new compost materials can be added to the holes or trench in preparation for the next planting.



SMART IDEAS!

- This technique can also be used for young fruit trees.
- Make the compost baskets or trench 1 month before planting.
- Swales can be used as compost trenches for sloped land.
- To allow continuous cropping, fill the baskets or trenches at different times, each plot can be filled 2 weeks to 1 month apart.
- The basket or trench sticks can be made higher to be used for growing vine plants, such as beans, cucumbers, and other climbing vegetables.

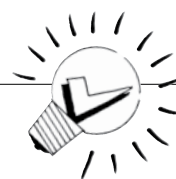
Compost pits

A compost pit is a great way to supply plants with nutrients. Examples of plants that work well with this system are bananas and papayas. Almost any available materials can be added to this compost, such as leaves, weeds, manure, rice/coffee husks, and paper, or even urine. The compost that collects at the bottom of the pit can be dug up each year and used for plants.



Benefits of using compost pits:

- Reduces with weed problems.
- Uses excess water and organic wastes.
- Stores more water in the soil and in the compost materials, so that less water is needed for plants, especially in the dry season.



SMART IDEAS!

To deal with mosquito and insect problems inside the pit, soak a handful of neem leaves in a bucket of water for 2 days, then pour this liquid with the leaves into the compost pit. Repeat every 3 months.

Direct composting

Compost can also be placed directly on top of the garden plots or land where the garden plots will be made. The soil will receive the benefits of nutrients that are released, and this will increase the amount of soil biota.



Diluted urine

Human urine is an easily available, free, and a continuous source of nutrients. Urine contains high amounts of nitrogen. If urine is diluted with water (10-20% urine, and 80-90% water) it becomes a great fertilizer for fruit trees, citrus trees respond especially well. Urine can also be added to compost pits and other types of compost heaps.

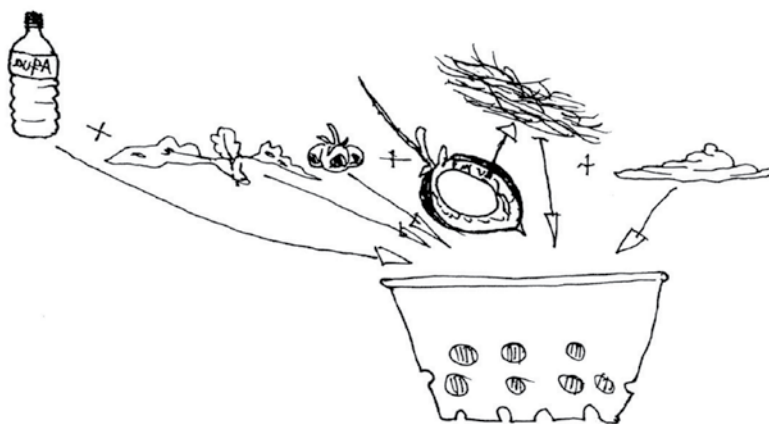
Urine is not recommended for use in vegetable gardens. Mature fruit trees will receive benefits from direct urination, but not continuously on the same place.

Earthworm farms

At the beginning of this module the benefits of worms were explained; more worms in the soil means better soil. Farming earthworms is a simple way to quickly increase the number of earthworms in your soil.

Materials needed:

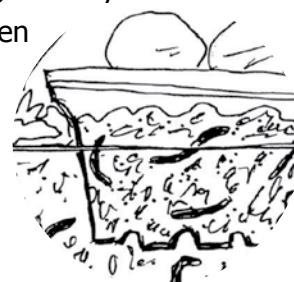
- An old bucket.
- Coconut husk fiber.
- Cow or horse manure that has been soaked in water.
- Left over kitchen vegetables.
- A flat piece of wood or metal.
- A large rock.



How to make an earthworm farm

1. Make 10 coin sized holes at the bottom and on the sides of the bucket.
2. Dig a hole in the garden, large enough for the bucket to fit inside of. The top of the bucket should be about 1 hands length above soil.
3. Fill the bucket with coconut husk fiber, left over vegetables, and lastly with animal manure. Use about the same amount of each material.
4. Cover the bucket with a piece of wood or metal so that animals cannot enter, and then place the large rock on top to hold it in place.

Make sure that the materials in the bucket are moist, especially during the dry season. Earthworms will come and eat the materials in the bucket, and then return to the soil. Earthworms are useful for small and large gardens, and even for rice paddies. Add more materials to the bucket if needed. Every few months, clean out the bucket, the materials in the bucket can be used as compost. After, add new materials to the bucket.



Mulch

What is mulch?



In natural forests, leaves, rotting materials, animal manure, and even dead animals, create a mulch which covers the forest ground, like a skin. This skin is continuously being added to and is continuously decomposing. Mulch provides nutrients and humus to the soil as it decomposes, which are then used by plants and trees as food.

We can copy nature by using mulch to make a skin for the soil. This skin is an important natural protection against drying from the sun and erosion because of rain. This skin also provides food for the soil biota in your garden.

Mulch that is used on gardens, agricultural land, crop land, and reforestation areas can be grass or tree cuttings, leaves, compost, decomposed manure, rice/coffee husks, used paper, rocks, animal bones, or any material, so long as it is organic. Make sure there are no non-organic materials, such as plastic rubbish, or glass bottles.

Benefits of using mulch

- It keeps soil temperatures stable, which means that the soil temperature is cooler in hot temperatures and is warmer in cool temperatures. This moderate temperature is good for plant growth. Remember, this is the same as with people!
- It reduces weeds. A layer of mulch will prevent sunlight from entering. Weeds can only grow if there is light, so without light the seeds of weed plants will die.
- It provides organic matter and valuable nutrients for the soil.
- Mulch will become humus, which will improve soil structure and increase the number of soil biota.
- It increases the soil's water storage capacity.
- It helps to neutralize the soil's pH levels.
- The soil will become easier to dig and manage.
- It reduces erosion.
- And of course, all of the points above will help to increase production!



How to use mulch



- Apply mulch regularly and as thick as possible. 5-10cm is generally the ideal thickness, but for fruit trees up to 20cm thick is better.
- Apply mulch to the soil before planting.
- Apply mulch to the whole plot, not just around the vegetables and plants.
- Use fine textured mulch for vegetable plots and a coarser textured mulch for mature plants and trees.
- For trees, apply mulch underneath the outside leaves, because this is where the trees roots will feed. Regularly applying mulch will improve the tree's health, and increase the size and amount of fruits.
- Don't let the mulch touch plant stems or tree trunks. This is very important to avoid rotting, especially in the wet season.
- Use rocks, branches, or other materials that can be used to border the garden. This will help hold the mulch in place and prevent erosion.
- If you are using mulch and compost at the same time, apply the compost underneath the mulch to maximize the benefits of the compost.
- If you are using weeds as mulch, separate the weed seeds first and give them to animals or use in liquid compost. This will reduce future weed growth.
- Plant legumes or other plants that can be used for mulch. Remember to always think of the most multifunctional plants, for example, plants that can produce mulch material but also provide food for humans or animal fodder, function as a windbreak, fence, or help to reduce erosion, improve soil, produce fire wood, building materials, and so on.
- Leftover farming materials, like rice/ coffee husks, can be composted or dried before being used as mulch. These materials should be put in a pile for 1 month or more before being combined with manure to make compost, then use this compost as mulch.

fine
mulch for
vegetables



coarse
mulch
for trees



Legumes

Legumes are a type of plant that gives nitrogen to the soil. There are many different types of legumes, some are annuals and others are perennials. Legumes are an important part of any system and can be used in many different ways.

How do they work?

Legume plants bind nitrogen from the air in soil to nodules, which are attached to the plant roots. These nodules are very small, about the size of a match head or smaller. These nodules provide nitrogen for the legume plant. Excess nitrogen which the plant cannot use is let out into the soil, becoming available for other plants to use. A type of bacteria called rhizobium attach themselves to the roots of the legume plant and live there. This bacteria is only released into the soil after the roots die.



Types of legume plants

Annual legumes: All beans, peas, and clover plants.

Perennial legumes: All types of acacias, leucaena, casuarina, sesbania, moringa, gliricidia, tamarind.

Legumes provide many benefits. Some legume products include food, animal fodder, mulch and compost material, timber, fire wood, and medicines. Legumes can also function as windbreaks, living fences, trees for shade, and trellises. Legumes can be planted together with other plants or crops.



SMART IDEAS!

Perennial legumes

Prune 3 or 4 times a year. If a legume trees branches are pruned, the roots will also die back to the same amount that is pruned. Therefore, the dead roots with nodules will release all of their nitrogen into the soil. Other plants can then use the nitrogen that is released. The prunings can also be used as mulch, animal fodder, or compost material. As the legume grows back, its roots will also grow back, and new nodules will grow on them. This is a sustainable cycle. If a legume tree dies, it will still provide nitrogen from its roots for a few years afterwards.

Annual legumes

Prune back after the first flowers grow, this is because these plants need a lot of nitrogen when producing seeds, so there won't be much nitrogen left in the soil for other plants.

Techniques for using annual legumes

1. Crop rotation

Different crops use different amounts of nutrients to grow. If you grow the same type of crop over and over again on the same plot of land, some nutrients will become depleted. The soil and its nutrients will then become imbalanced. **Some examples of plants and the nutrients they use to grow:**

- Pumpkins and melons like as much nutrients as they can get.
- Corn and tomatoes use a lot of nitrogen and some other nutrients.
- Vegetables use less nutrients.
- Beans and peas use nitrogen and other nutrients, but they also produce nitrogen.
- Carrots and radishes use less nutrients.

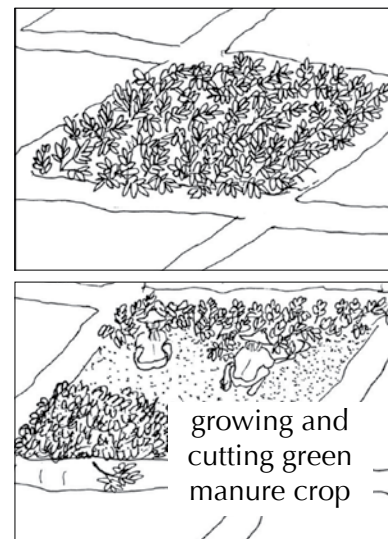


It is good to rotate plants from plot to plot each season, or even better, to grow different types of crops together. Crop rotation will also help to reduce pest and disease problems. It is important to let the land lie fallow during a crop rotation cycle. Fallow time or 'rest time' means that nothing is grown for a period of time. During this fallow time, mulch, manure, and compost can be applied and left on top of the soil or turned into the soil. Animals can also be used during a fallow period to add manure, improve the soil, and reduce weed problems. Fallow time allows the soil to 'recover'.

2. Green manure crops

During the fallow period, the soil can be improved and prepared for the next crop to be planted by planting green manure crops. Green manure crops should be planted thickly and should cover the whole land area. Green manure crops can be a mix of legumes, annual grasses, and other annual plants. Green manure crops are not grown as food for humans, but only for the soil's benefit. As soon as the first flowers appear, cut down the green manure crop and leave it on the land as mulch. This technique does take time and labour, and maybe even a little bit of money, but there are many benefits, such as:

- Nitrogen from legume roots is left in the soil to be used by the next crop that is planted.
- Mulch and compost material.
- An increase in humus and soil biota.



These benefits help improve soil structure and will increase production of the next crop. So, the increased productivity of the next crop pays back the time and work that you have spent on the green manure crop.



SMART IDEAS!

Green manure crops can also be used on land that has not yet been used for crops. This technique will help to prepare the soil for future production.

3. Annual crop integration

Legumes can be integrated with vegetable crops or other crops. This technique will increase diversity in crops harvested from one plot of land. The other crops growing will benefit from the excess nitrogen which is produced by legumes. Crop integration can follow any pattern, as long as it suits the plants and shape of the land.

Techniques for using perennial legumes



1. Living fences

Legumes are easily grown from seeds or cuttings, if the plant is continuously pruned it will become a thick living fence. Living fences can also function as windbreaks for vegetable plots, chicken and animal systems, aquaculture, and seedling nurseries. Legume plants grow quickly and the material from pruning can be used as animal fodder and as material for mulch and compost. Living fences will also protect crops from animals.

2. Legume swales and terraces

On sloped land, legumes can be used to prevent erosion. Plant legumes to create living swales or terraces:

- Plant the seeds following the contour of the land.
- Plant them very close together (3-5cm).

For more information about tree swales and terraces, see Module 8 – Forests, Tree Crops and Bamboo.

3. Perennial crop integration

Legume trees can be integrated with fruit trees, coconut trees, coffee plants, vegetables, and other crops. Legumes will provide nitrogen, mulch, as well as protection from winds and erosion. All of these plants can be integrated in rows, plots, or combined in other ways.

Taller legume trees, like casuarina, provide shade for coffee, vanilla, and other plants that like shade. Animals also need shade, and legume trees can provide this function.

4. Pioneer trees

Pioneer trees are trees that are planted first in a system. These trees will help prevent erosion, provide protection for future crops, improve the soil, and provide mulch. Pioneer trees often grow in hard soil conditions. Because of this, use trees that don't need a lot of water and are most enduring in hard conditions. Legume trees can be pioneer trees, because they:

- Easily grow from seeds or cuttings.
- Grow quickly.
- Provide nitrogen for other crops.



SMART IDEAS!

- Almost all types of legume trees have short life spans. Use short life legume trees as pioneer trees, and longer life legume trees as windbreaks, living fences, and for providing shade.
- Plant lots of legume trees as pioneer trees, then after 1 or 2 years, cut down the weaker or smaller trees to be used as mulch and to provide space for new trees.
- If legume trees are planted on sloped land, when their nitrogen is released into the soil, it will slowly move down to lower areas, so lower areas will receive enough nutrient supply.
- Remember, legumes are multifunctional. They provide many benefits. Try to take advantage of as many of these benefits as possible.



Fertile soil

Fertile, healthy soil is a strong foundation for continually producing productive sustainable crops, whether for a small home garden or a large agricultural farm. If the soil is well managed in a healthy farm system, the soil will become more fertile over time and continually produce healthy food and crops.

Non-organic fertilizers

In the last few decades, the use of non-organic fertilizers has increased dramatically all over the world. In Indonesia, the practice of using non-organic fertilizer is supported by government programs to increase farming produce. So, almost all Village Cooperations (KUDs) and farming stores sell non-organic fertilizers directly to farmers. However, even if used correctly, non-organic fertilizers only provide short term benefits.

The information above is only the writers opinion and an attempt to analyze and suggest to farmers that if we do use chemical materials or non-organic fertilizers, we should truly understand the negative effects of these materials on our environment. Farmers in Indonesia often have difficulty accessing information about these topics, in part because there are not a lot of field workers that really understand such topics.

Once we damage the land, it will take a long time for the land to recover to its normal condition, when of course food production for community needs must still be met. If non-organic fertilizers are being used, water irrigation must be good enough to supply even more water for crops, because non-organic fertilizers stimulate plants to soak up more nutrients and water from the soil than what they normally need for growth. Non-organic fertilizers are similar to stimulating medicines.


If the practice of using non-organic fertilizers continues, in time the nutrients in the soil will be used up, the amount of acidity in soils will increase, bacteria/microorganisms in the soil will die, soil structure will deteriorate, and farmers and the soil will be dependant on non-organic fertilizers indefinitely. Also, many non-organic fertilizers do not provide all the nutrients and minerals the plants need to grow.

Even in highly developed countries, where there is good access to information, there are many problems due to use of non-organic materials, let alone in still developing countries.

Some serious problems that can happen are health problems (sometimes skin, lungs, and even cancer) and problems to do with soil, such as too many nutrients in the soil. If there are too many nutrients in the soil:

- Nutrient 'lock up' will occur, which means that there are nutrients stored in the soil, but they are not available to plants for use.
- Excess nutrients will be wasted, especially nitrogen, and washed away by water into wells, ponds, rivers, and oceans. This also causes problems for water quality, which can effect fish and water plants, animals, humans, and all living things in the surrounding environment.

Besides the negative impacts on the environment and ourselves, non-organic fertilizers are expensive, and it is not definite that a farmer's produce will sell to the market. This can make it difficult for farmers to pay back the money or loan they have used to buy non-organic fertilizers.

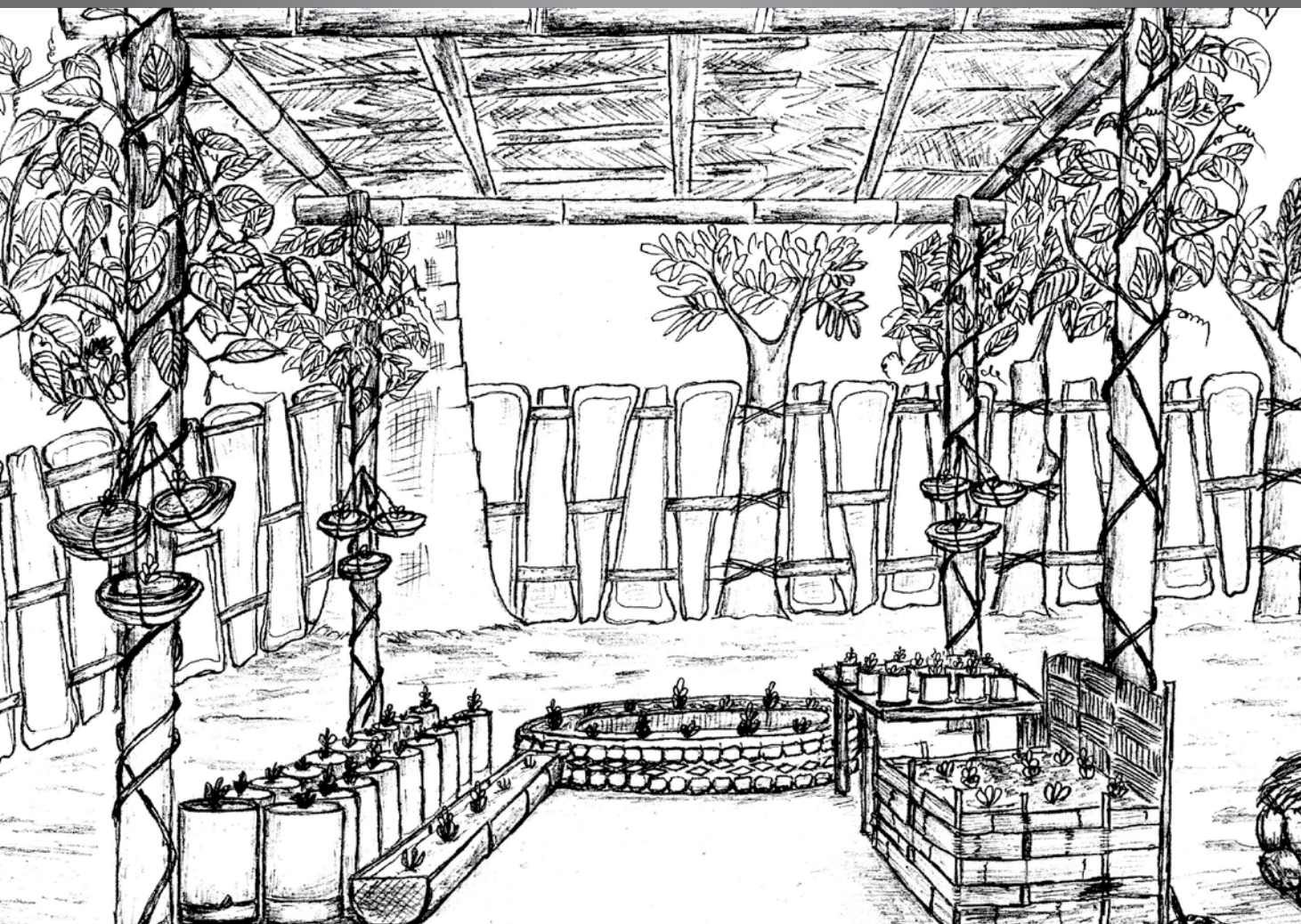



Notes...



MODULE No 5.

Seed Saving and Nurseries





Notes...

Saving and using local seeds is one of the most important methods for strengthening agriculture and increasing plant diversity. Why? Because:

- It is inexpensive and easy to do, anyone can collect and save seeds.
- It will increase the amount and range of crops that can be grown.
- Seeds are valuable, they can be exchanged with other seeds or sold through a community seed bank.
- Plant quality will naturally improve from year to year.



Local seeds are adapted to local conditions. As these seeds grow in the local climate and soil, they become stronger. For example, if someone from Indonesia goes to live in England it will take a long time for him/her to adapt to the cold climate, the people, language, and culture. It is the same with seeds and plants. The plants which grow healthiest and strongest are the plants that can become the seed source.

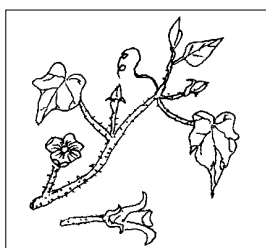


Pollination

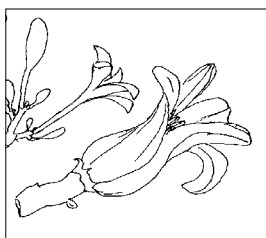
Pollination is a process a plant uses to produce fruits and seeds.



During pollination, the pollen from the male part of a plant fertilizes the female part of a plant. This pollination process usually happens in a plant's flower. Once the female part of a plant is pollinated, the plant will produce fruit and/or seed. Different pollination techniques are used by different types of plants, for example:



1. Beans, lettuce, tomato, cabbage, and chilli are all plants which have male and female parts inside the same flower.
2. Pumpkin, melon, cucumber, and corn are all plants which have male and female parts separate, on the same plant. These plants need insects, wind, or human hands to fertilize.
3. Papaya and *salak* are plants which have separate male and female plants, these plants need more than one plant to fertilize.



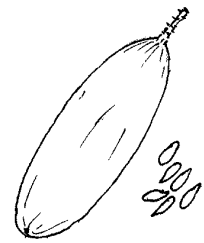
SMART IDEAS!



The more insects there are in the garden, the more pollination will happen. Flowers, plant diversity, and ponds will attract insects to your garden.

Cross pollination

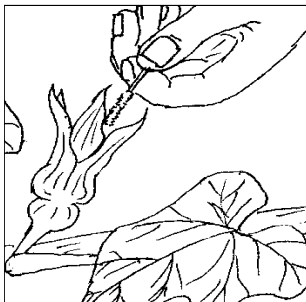
Cross pollination happens between plants when the pollen from the male part of a plant pollinates the female flower of another plant. This process can happen naturally or it can be induced.



Cross pollination of different types of plants happens when 2 types of closely related plants pollinate each other, for example 2 different types of green leaf vegetables, 2 different types of corn, or a pumpkin plant and a squash plant. If this happens, the seed that is produced may be good, but more often the seed will be weaker than the parent plants, or may not grow at all when planted. Therefore, it is best to avoid cross pollination.

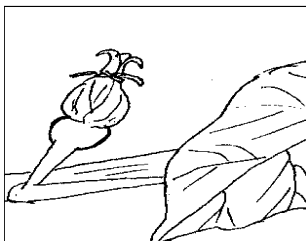
Techniques for reducing the chance of different types of plants cross pollinating:

- Plant 1 type of crop each planting season. For example, 1 type of corn or 1 type of eggplant.
- Green leaf vegetables, lettuce, and cabbage flower at the end of their life. Let only 1 type of green vegetable, 1 type of lettuce, or 1 type of cabbage reach the stage to flower and produce seeds.
- Plant different types of plants further apart to reduce the chances of cross pollination.
- Hand pollination will allow you to choose the type of seed which will be produced. This technique works well with plants such as pumpkins, melons, loofah, and cucumber.



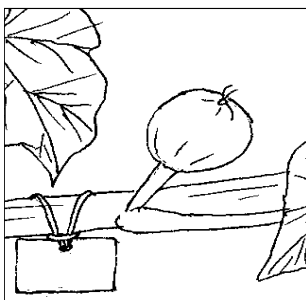
You can use induced cross pollination to try and create a new type of plant. But be careful, the results could be something unknown, which could either grow well or not at all.

Some types of plants have both male flowers and female flowers. The female flowers have a small fruit below them.



In the afternoon, choose a male and female flower that are just about to open. Tie them shut, so that insects or bees cannot enter.

The next morning, open the flowers. Carefully pick the male flower, pull off the petals, and rub the pollen covered middle (stamen) inside the female flower. Again, tie the female flower shut.



When the fruit starts forming, tie a piece of string or material around the base of the fruit as identification.

Repeat this process on other female flowers. To help keep seed quality and diversity, use male flowers from different plants of the same type.

Introducing new varieties of seeds and plants

New varieties of plants can be grown to add plant diversity. Sometimes introducing new types of plants can increase crop yields. Don't forget to label every new type, so that it can be easily identified.

If a new type of seed or plant is introduced:

- Always use non-hybrid varieties of seed. Non-hybrid seeds can be saved and planted again each year, but hybrid seeds must be bought every planting season. Hybrid seeds are produced from 2 or more varieties of plants. Hybrid plants do not produce seeds that can be replanted. If they do produce seeds, the seeds will not be the same type of plant and the quality of the next crop will be poorer.
- Plant test crops first to find out if plants grow well and produce well. A simple test is to plant 3 small plots of the new type of vegetable in the garden, each plot should be 3m x 1m. Each test plot should be in a different location, but grown using the same techniques. If the plants grow well, they can be planted in larger plots next time. This will save a lot of time, work, and money if the crop does not grow well.

BEWARE!

Be careful to not introduce new pests or diseases:



- **From one area to another.** Check the seeds for insects or insect eggs. Remove seed pods and any plant materials. Wash and dry the seeds, then cover with wood ash to avoid insect problems. A small amount of dried neem leaf, crushed and mixed in with the seeds, will help to kill insects and their eggs.
- **From overseas.** Governments should give more attention to the quarantine department. The regulations should be followed to ensure that new diseases and pests do not enter.

Potential problems

New plants that are introduced are at risk of becoming a problem in the future, for example if the plant spreads quickly and becomes a weed which could disrupt the local environment. This can happen with any type of plant, even plants that are very productive can become a problem.

Research the following about any new plant before it is introduced:

- What is its growing habit?
- Does it spread naturally? For example, do animals spread the seeds?
- Has the plant caused problems in other places?
- Does the plant suffer from diseases which could spread to new areas?

This is very important for protecting our environment and resources for the future.

Seed saving

By saving and storing seeds well, you will have disease free, good quality seeds that can be planted from season to season.

Producing good seeds

To produce good seeds follow these steps:

Step 1: Healthy plants

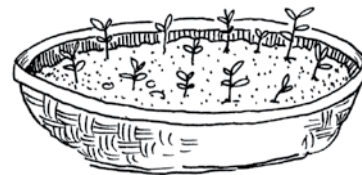
To produce quality seeds, the first step is to grow healthy plants. To do this you will need healthy soil, and enough compost and mulch.

Step 2: Choose the best seeds

Always collect seeds from the best plants.

These plants usually:

- Produce healthy and tasty fruits or leaves.
- Are disease free and naturally pest resistant.
- Are able to survive in extreme conditions, such as very dry or hot conditions or rocky soils.
- Are slow at producing seeds. Collect seeds from plants that produce flowers and seeds last, not first.

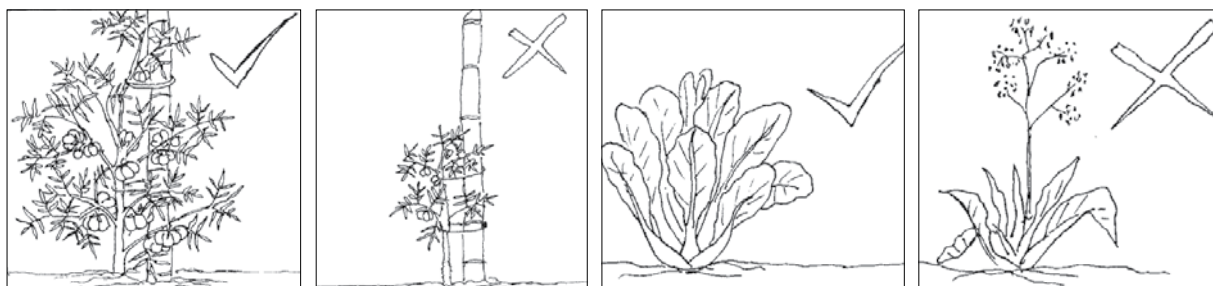


Select seeds from many plants. If you are growing trees, for example teak trees, collect seeds from many different teak trees. When collecting seeds, remember that you will pass on the plants characteristics to the next crop. If you choose healthy plants, the next crop will have the same characteristics as the parent plants.

Larger seeds will generally last longer than small seeds!

Step 3: Harvesting seeds

Label the plants that seeds will be collected from, so that these plants won't be harvested for food. Wait until the plants are ripe to pick the seeds. This means leaving the plant until it is past the edible stage. Young fruits have young seeds, which may not germinate. The best time to pick seeds is mid-morning on a clear and sunny day. Even a small amount of moisture can damage seeds. If seeds are harvested during the wet season, pick the fruit, seed, or even the whole plant and hang it to dry near a fire.



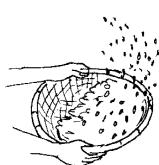
Plant	When to harvest seeds	How to harvest seeds
Tomato, eggplant	When ripe on the plant, slightly soft but not rotten.	Hand pick the best fruits from the best plants.
Cucumber, melon	1 month after you would pick for eating (so the seeds are mature).	Hand pick the best fruits from the best plants.
Capsicum, large chili	When ripe on the plant or when red.	Hand pick the best fruits from the best plants.
Lettuce, green leaf vegetables	Wait until the seedpods are brown and dry, but not yet open.	Cover in bag, then cut the main stem, so that no seeds will fall during collection.
Beans, corn, sunflower	In the dry season, leave seeds to dry on plant. In the wet season, pick when ripe and dry near a fire.	Hand pick when the seeds are ready.
Pumpkin	When ripe on the plant, wait 2-3 weeks before removing seeds.	Hand pick the best fruits from the best plants.



SMART IDEAS!

Always pick more seeds than you will need for the next season. This will prevent shortages of seeds due to insect and animal damage, or the seeds rotting. This will also allow replanting if some of the crop doesn't grow. Surplus seeds can be exchanged or sold through a community seed bank.

Step 4: Cleaning seeds



Separate seeds that have a dry pod or shell and remove them by hand. Small seeds with a shell can be kept in a bag, which can be gently rolled and carefully crushed to separate the seeds. Separate any plant materials from the seeds by winnowing or by hand.

Tomato, cucumber, and pumpkin seeds can be removed and placed in a container with water. The seeds must be cleaned well and rinsed, so that all the plant flesh is removed from the seed. The seeds can then be dried.



Tomato and cucumber seeds can be fermented to remove some diseases. Remove seeds and flesh from a ripe fruit. Place in container with water, leave for a few days. Foam will form on the surface showing that fermentation has happened. The seeds can then be washed with water. All remaining fruit flesh should be removed. Spread the seeds onto a plastic, wood, or metal plate, and place in the shade to dry.

Step 5: Drying seeds

Drying seeds is a very important part of the seed saving process. If the seeds are not dried properly, they will go rotten when stored. Seeds can be dried anyway you choose. However, to achieve the best results, it is very important that you follow these practical guidelines:

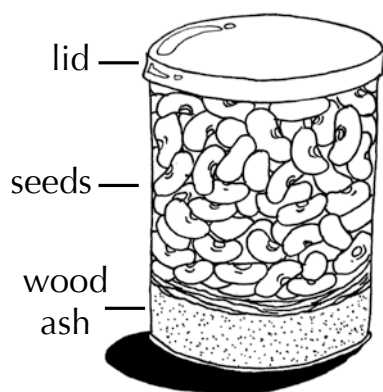
- Spread the seeds and air out. Shallow bowls, woven trays, old paper, woven mats, or any other container can be used to hold the seeds. For larger seeds, place in woven bags and hang to dry. Turn them once or twice a day so that all the seeds can dry.
- Protect the seeds from animals, especially mice.
- For small and light seeds, give extra protection from the wind because they can easily be blown away.
- Small seeds generally need about 1 week to dry properly, and larger seeds need about 1-2 weeks.
- Start the drying process for 2 days in shade or indoors. After, move the seeds out into the sun for half of each day. This will help to kill insects and their eggs. Move the seeds inside at night. In the wet season, it is better to dry seeds near a fire.

Use a bite test to check if the seeds are dry or not. Bite a seed slowly. If the seed is hard and does not have a bite mark, then it is ready to be stored. If there is a bite mark, then the seed is not yet completely dry and needs to be dried for longer. If your tooth breaks when biting the seed, then next time you bite test seeds, don't bite so hard!

Step 6: Storing seeds

After the seeds are dry, they need to be stored well. If the climate is not ideal, seeds may easily rot if not stored correctly. When in storage, seeds must be protected from:

- Air, which reduces the seeds lifetime.
- Moisture, which can make seeds rot.
- Heat, which can reduce the number of seeds that will grow when planted.
- Animals, which can damage seeds.
- Insects, which can eat or damage seeds. If insect eggs are laid inside the seed storage container, they will hatch and young insects will eat the seeds.
- Light, which can also damage seeds.



To avoid these problems, make sure the seeds are really dry and clean. Then, on a dry and sunny day, place the seeds in an air proof container.

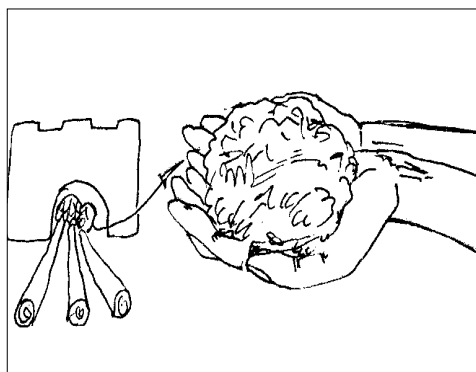
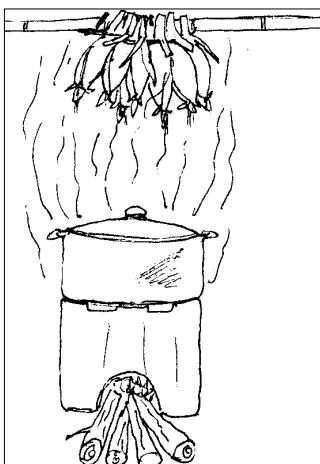
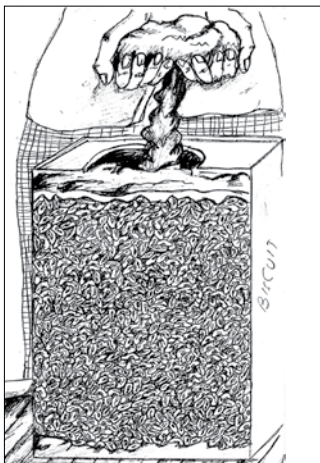
To reduce moisture problems, add wood ash to the bottom of the container (of course, wood ash which has already cooled). Milk powder or other very dry seeds can be used as a substitute to absorb excess moisture.

Reducing insect problems



The most common problems of insect damage to seeds can be avoided by using the following simple methods.

- **Wood ash.** Coat the seeds lightly in wood ash, and add more ash to the top and bottom of the seed storage container. Don't use ash from rubbish fires.
- **Neem.** Add a 1cm layer of neem leaves at the bottom and top of the seed storage container. Bay leaves or guava leaves may also be used.
- **Tobacco.** Add a 1cm layer of tobacco at the bottom and top of the seeds. Only use old and dry tobacco.
- **Gliricidia.** Add a 1cm layer of gliricidia leaves at the bottom and top of the seeds.
- **Cold temperatures.** In places where it gets very cold at night, place the seed container outside every night for 1 week. Bring the container inside again every morning. This will kill insects such as weevils.
- **Salt.** A small amount of salt mixed in with the seeds will help to control pest problems.
- **Smoke.** Smoke is a preservative and pest repellent. You can hang corn, seed pods, and even whole plants above a fire to dry, and at the same time this will provide protection from pests.
- **Oil.** Larger seeds can be coated with coconut oil to kill insect eggs. Pour a little coconut oil into a large container, add the seeds, cover the container, and shake until all the seeds are coated in coconut oil. Small seeds cannot be treated in this way.



using ash and tobacco to protect seeds during storage

Containers for seed storage



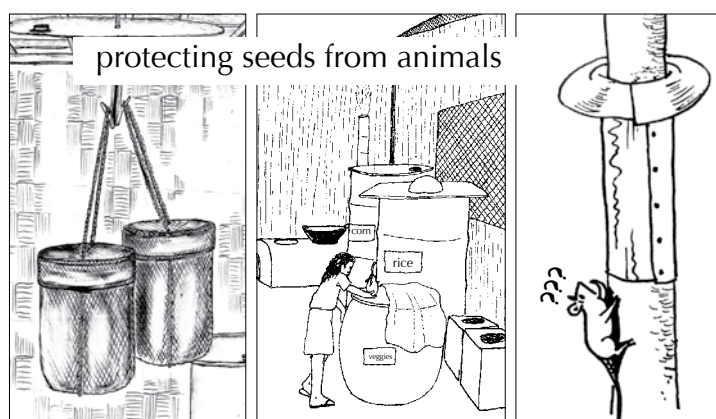
Just about anything can be used as a seed storage container. Keep the containers in a cool, dry, and dark place. Protect from animal disturbances, and check the seeds fairly often to make sure there are no problems.

Seed saving containers can be made of woven bamboo, which has already been treated. You can coat the bamboo in tree resin, coconut oil, or wax and then dry in the sun. (For more information about bamboo treatment, see Module 8 – Forests, Tree Crops and Bamboo).

Tin cans and glass jars that have lids may also be used as seed saving containers. As well as plastic bottles and old film canisters, but be careful because mice can eat through plastic. Plastic bags can be used, but only if there are no other containers available, and they need to be placed in another container to protect them from animal damage. A large container with a good lid can be used to store many small bags of seeds.

Biscuit tins, old oil containers, and large plastic containers will work well for larger seeds. Metal drums are also good seed containers, but can be expensive. Blacksmiths can make storage silos. Silos can be used to store corn, bean, and rice seed in large amounts.

If the storage containers are placed up high, wrap the container legs with a metal plate for protection against mice. Use all your imagination to trick mice, don't let the mice trick you!



Live plant storage

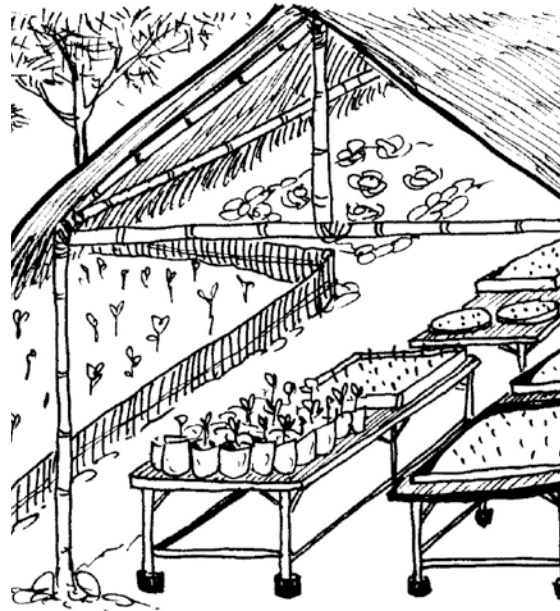
Cassava, sweet potato, taro, and yam are all important food crops. The best way to store these seedlings for the next planting is to leave them growing in the ground, and only use the seedlings when needed.

Spices, like ginger and turmeric, are the same. If you need to store some roots, store them in animal proof containers that have air holes which are too small for mice to get through. This will allow air to pass through, which will help to prevent rotting. A light layer of wood ash will help to protect against insects and mice that will try to feed on the roots.

Community seed saving groups

Creating a community seed saving group is a great way to share excess seeds and increase seed variety for every group member. Within this group, members can buy, sell, or trade seeds to introduce new plant varieties.

A community seed saving group is like a seed and planting material bank. The group collects and stores the best seeds and planting materials. These seeds are stored for the future, to grow, to trade, or to sell. The whole process of saving seeds and distributing them will be much easier by working within a group.



1. Seed exchange

Excess seeds can be exchanged with other people or groups. This will support increased plant variety for every person.

2. Seed and plant selection

Collect seeds from the healthiest, most disease resistant plants or from plants within the community. Generally, only 5-10% of community crops need to be left for seed collection. Members who grow plants for seed collection can be given compensation by selling or trading those seeds within the group.

Besides keeping group seed stock, it is important to find out how plants grow well. For example, suitable plant varieties, pest predators, amount of water and sunlight needed, and so on.

3. Seed collection and drying

The task of collecting and drying seeds is easier and quicker if it is done with the support of the whole group.

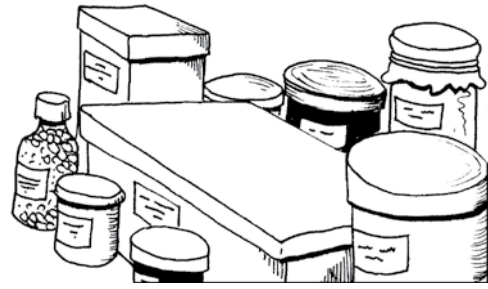
4. A seed drying room

A seed drying room is a room where most of the seeds are dried, especially during the wet season. This room must protect seeds from rain and can use smoke or heat to dry seeds. Give special attention to the room temperature and make sure the room has good ventilation.

5. Seed storage

A large community room or an agreed place can be used to store seeds. Compiling containers for large amounts of seed is much easier and less expensive if done through a community group.

Permanent seed containers or silos can be ordered or made, and can be used to fulfil the needs of the whole group.



6. Seed supply

All seeds that are saved by the group should be used wisely.

The seeds should be distributed evenly among the group members so that every member has enough seed for their own land. Every member who receives seeds must give something in return to the group. This could be seed products, labour, manure, compost, land, storage containers, and so on.

If there is excess seed, some can be kept in case of seed shortages during the next season. If possible, always save enough seed for one more crop season.



7. Seed garden

A community seed garden can be made specifically for producing seeds. This garden would provide high quality seeds because the seeds are taken from the best plants. This will also make it easier to reduce chances of cross pollination.

8. Seed and planting material list

This list should include all materials that the group has available, such as seeds, plants, and planting materials. This list also provides information for people outside of the group who are interested in buying or trading. Other benefits of having this list include:

- To identify the best place to grow each type of plant.
- To identify the differences in types of plants.
- It can be combined with other plant lists to form a district or national plant list.
- To assess what the community can produce and what needs to be introduced.
- To keep local plant varieties in the ownership of the community.

If there are 2 or more types of the same plant, for example tomato, write these separately as 2 different plants with different names, for example round red tomato and bell shaped yellow tomato. This is because different types will have different amounts of produce, different disease and insect resistance, different time of fruiting, and even different eating quality.

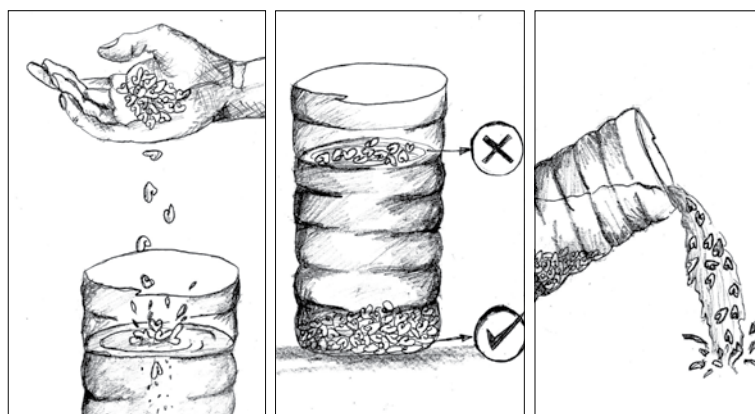
The list includes:

- a. Plant name: Local name, Bahasa name, botanical or Latin name (if possible).
- b. Plant description.
- c. Plant size/shape.
- d. Time of fruiting: How long after planting the seed will the plant produce fruit or leaves.
- e. Consumption quality: Is the plant considered good to eat?
- f. Susceptibility: What insects or diseases often harm the plant?
- g. Uses: Different plant uses, for example as medicine, building material, etc.

plant name	description	size/shape	time of fruiting	consumption quality	susceptibility	uses
tomato	fruit	oval fruit	3 months	good	fruit pests	food, natural pesticide
yellow passion fruit	fruit	vine, oval yellow fruit	1 year	very good	pests attack seedlings	syrup, shade plant

9. Seed testing

Seeds can be tested to find out how many will grow. When testing seeds for personal use, place the seeds in a container of water. The seeds that sink are the good ones to be planted, the seeds that float are the bad ones and should be thrown out. Usually, almost all of the seeds will sink.

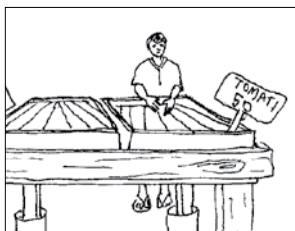


For seeds that will be sold or exchanged, it is better to test them first to find out what percentage of the seeds will germinate and grow. This viability rate can then be written on the packets. There are a few methods to test this, 1 is to count a number of seeds (for example, 50 bean seeds), then plant those seeds and count how many grow (for example, only 40 seeds grew). Divide the amount of seeds that grew by the amount of seeds that were planted to find the percentage of beans that grow ($40 : 50 = 0.8$). This number is then multiplied by 100% (so the result is 80%). So, the viability rate of these seeds is 80%.

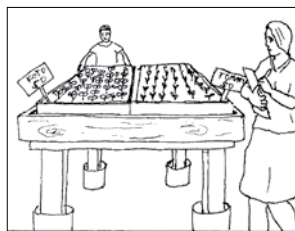
When conducting this test it is important to make sure the soil mixture used is of the best quality. Take good care of the seeds and protect them from pests, such as snails and ants. The test must continue until the seeds have passed the germination phase. The seedlings can then be planted in the ground.



counting seeds



planting seeds



counting the seeds that grow



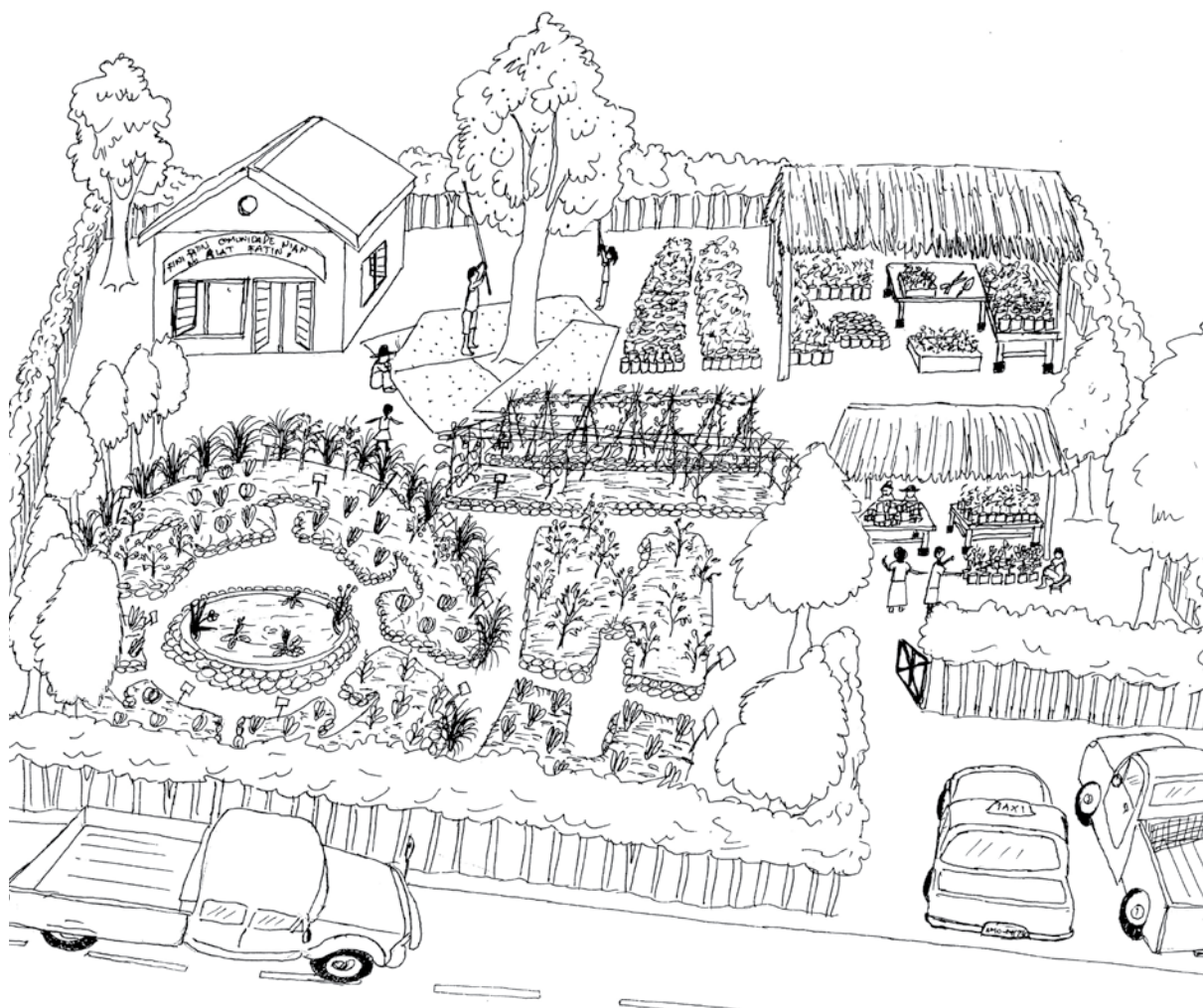
labeling seed packages

10. Exchanging and selling seeds

The seeds can be packaged to exchange or sell within the community or between other groups and towns. Selling or trading seeds requires a consistent supply of seed. Planting materials can also be exchanged, sold, or bought. Make sure to test products before selling them, to ensure that all products are high quality.

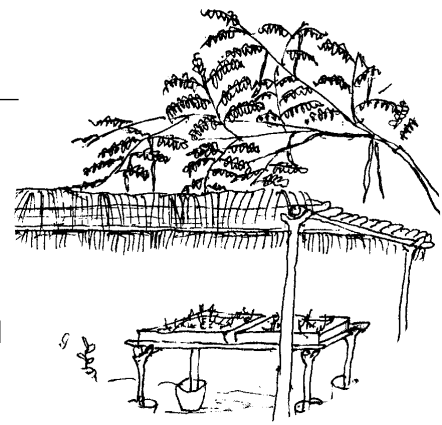
11. A community nursery

A community nursery can be made to support the common needs of the community group.



Making a plant nursery

A plant nursery is essential in providing the best environment for plants when they are still young and fragile. Like children who need special attention when they are still young, so do plants. A healthy strong seedling will grow to become a healthy productive plant. The early stages of a plant's life will determine how well it will grow in the future.



A nursery can be made any size you need, it can be small, the size of 1 garden plot with a coconut leaf roof, or large and managed by the whole community.

Some benefits from making a plant nursery include:

- Planting, watering, and maintaining seedlings will be easier because everything you need is in one place.
- Provides seedlings with protection from hot sun, hard rains, strong winds, and animal disturbances.
- Allows seedlings to grow healthier because there is enough healthy soil and nutrients available.

Plant nursery location

The nursery is the heart of the garden and needs daily attention. The nursery should be located close to the house and close to the garden. The nursery needs watering almost every day, so it is best if it is located close to a water source.

Trees can be used as shade. However, be careful because too much shade can cause problems in the future and could make the seedlings weak. Legumes, like sesbania and eucalypts, are good trees for a nursery because they will still allow some sunlight to pass through. Trees like mango and avocado are not very good to use because they are too dense.

The best situation will allow morning sunlight in the nursery, and provide shade during the middle of the day and afternoon, because this is when the sun is hottest. Protection from strong winds is also needed, because strong winds can slow seedling growth. But, some gentle wind blowing through the nursery is very good for the seedlings.

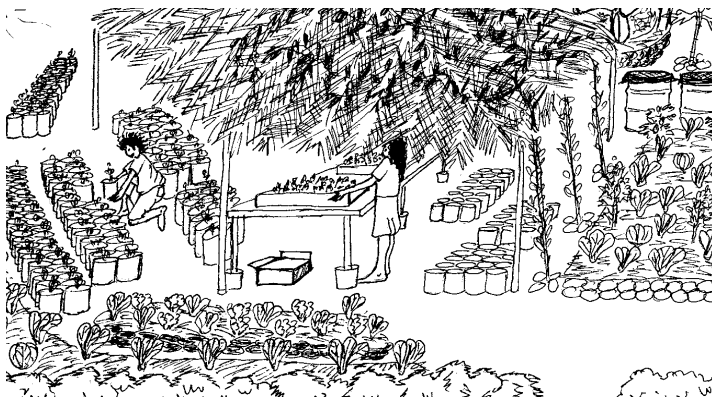


Designing and constructing the nursery

Every nursery is constructed differently to suit different needs and different construction materials. The following examples can be used or you can come up with your own nursery designs. Make the nursery design so that it lasts as long as possible. The nursery should have different areas which receive different amounts of sunlight. If possible, there should be 3 areas, which are for:

1. Small seedlings or fragile plants, which are still weak and need extra protection from hot sun and heavy rains.
2. Larger seedlings, which don't need a lot of protection, but do need enough sunlight.
3. Plants in the process of 'hardening' before planting. These plants need full sunlight in preparation to face the conditions where it will later grow. Larger plant seedlings need 3-4 weeks to 'harden' and small vegetable seedlings need 1 week to 'harden' before planting in the garden.

Nurseries on top of a *para-para* (bamboo frame that allow water to seep through) or waist high table will provide protection from animals, such as snails, ants, and other insects. Also, nurseries will be easier to manage, because you won't have to bend over all the time, which is not fun and puts stress on your back. Remember, think smart, not hard!



Larger nurseries will be easier to construct and manage if a group of people are involved. This group could be a family, community group, school, or religious organization. Every person involved will benefit more from the work they do and will save on production costs.

Nurseries can be made separately in different places, or all the seedlings can be grown in the same place and divided up when it is time to plant in the garden. Or, use a combination of both. Larger community nurseries can be made for reforestation needs.

Constructing the nursery building



For the main frame use strong long lasting materials, like eucalyptus wood. Some types of long lasting bamboo can also be used for the frame, but some types are not very strong and will rot within 1-2 years. Bamboo that is harvested and treated correctly will last longer. (For more information about bamboo, see Module 8 – Forests, Tree Crops & Bamboo).

Roof materials can be bamboo panel, woven palm leaf, or grasses tied in thin clumps so that some sunlight can still pass through. Fence materials can be bamboo, wood, palm leaf, or any other available materials. Or you can even make a living fence.



SMART IDEAS!

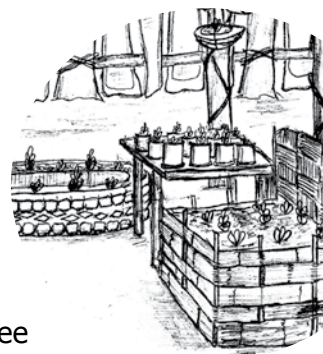
In the mountains, seedling will grow better if they are raised off the ground, about waist high is best. This is because at night it becomes very cold. Cold temperatures can damage and even kill seedlings. Some other ways to deal with cold temperature are by planting some trees near the nursery or covering the ground with a layer of mulch made from coffee/rice husks, about 10-15cm is good. However, a layer of husk mulch could promote fungus growth in areas with warmer temperature.

Seedling boxes and containers

making containers from banana trunks

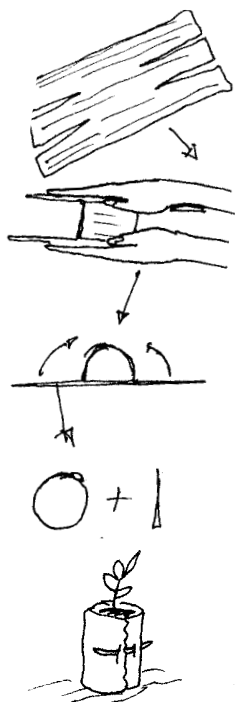


Seedling containers are easy to make and are good for growing many varieties of vegetable and tree seedlings. These containers need to be made deep enough for roots to grow long, not grow around in circles. Tree seedlings can be transferred to the containers



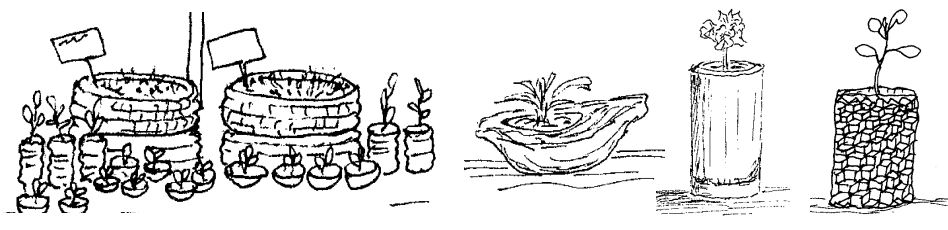
when they are about 1 month old (about the time when four leaves have grown). Height and drainage is very important. Choose the size of container that fits your needs and the materials available. These containers are generally made of wood or bamboo. If using bamboo, the outside of the bamboo should be facing up to provide better water drainage. Many different containers can be used as seedling containers. All seedling containers should have drain holes at the bottom.

making containers from banana leaf



Seedling containers can be made from:

- Cans, baskets, used drink/food containers, and other used materials.
- Coconut husks.
- Bamboo.
- Banana leaves, must be 1 finger width at the base to be able to hold water.
- Banana trunk/bark.
- Woven leaves.
- Poly bags are the easiest containers for nurseries with lots of trees. They do cost money, but save a lot of time and energy.



Soil mixtures

Soil mixture for seedling boxes and containers is different than soil in the garden. It is important to make sure that the soil used will allow plant roots to grow easily and water to drain easily (not stay stagnant), as well as supply enough ready to use nutrients for the seedlings.

All plant seeds contain the food it needs for the first few weeks of growth. For best results, use different soil mixtures that the plant will need following this period.

Soil for cuttings and seeds

Plant cuttings and seeds only need a small amount of nutrients during their first month of growth. In fact, too much nutrients will cause problems. Some examples of soil mixtures that are best for plant cuttings and seeds:

- 25% compost or dry manure.
- 25% soil.
- 25% sand.
- 25% composted rice/coffee husks.

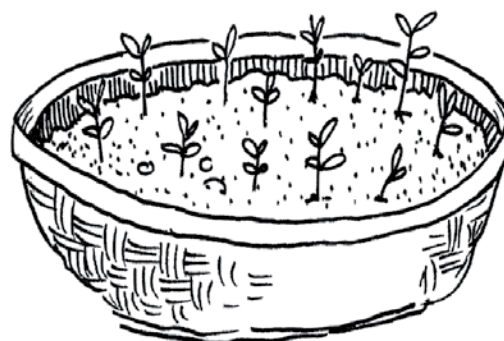
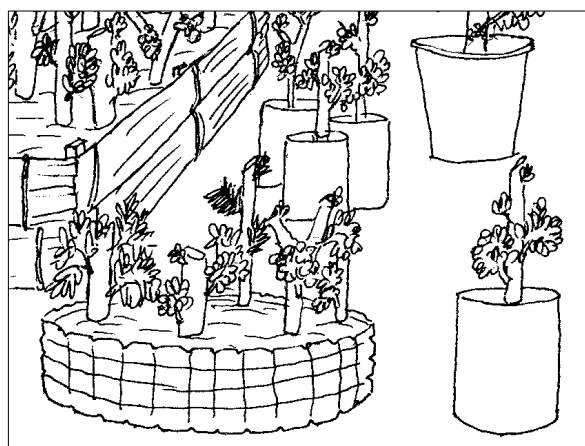
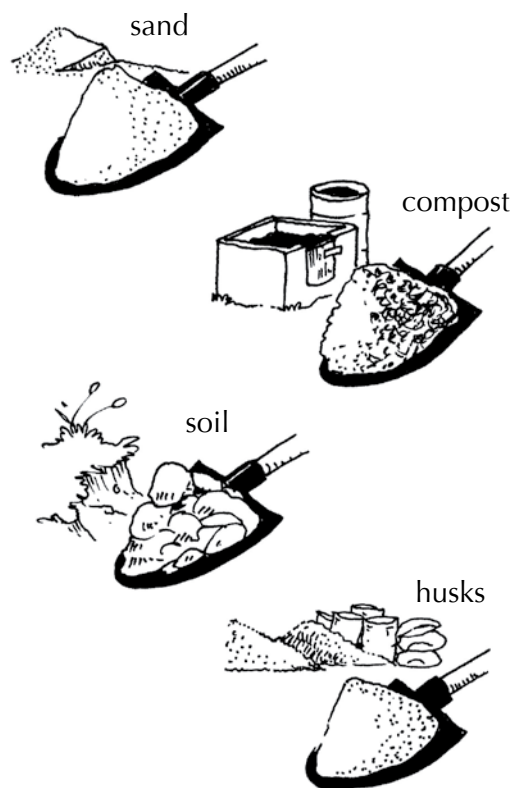
Or:

- 50% sand or composted rice/coffee husks.
- 25% compost or dry manure.
- 25% soil.

Or:

- 25% compost.
- 50% sand.
- 25% composted rice/coffee husks.

A handful of wood ash can also be added to improve the soil and balance the soils pH levels.



Soil for long term trees and plants

Plants in containers need more nutrients to grow, especially long term plants. More compost or dry manure can be added to the soil mixture used. Some examples of soil mixtures for long term trees and plants:

- 30% compost or dry manure.
- 30% soil.
- 30% sand.
- 10% ash or rice/coffee husks.

Or:

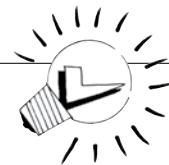
- 50% compost, dry manure or rice/coffee husks.
- 50% soil or sand.



You can even make your own soil mixture, what is important is that we understand the functions of the following materials:

- Sand provides good drainage and aeration for easy root growth.
- Coffee/rice husks also provide drainage and aeration, and can be composted before being used in the soil mixture.
- Compost and dry manure provide nutrients. Don't use fresh manure, because this could burn the seedlings.
- Liquid compost is good to use for plant seedlings over 1 month old.

SMART IDEAS!



To improve water drainage, fill the bottom of the seedling containers with a layer of small rocks, about a 3cm layer is good, before adding the soil mixture.

Fungus problems

In the wet season, seeds and seedlings can become infected by fungus in the soil. This is a common problem which can cause seeds not to grow and young seedlings to rot. If this happens, there are 2 solutions:

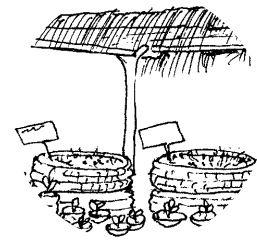
1. Reduce the amount of manure and compost in the soil mixture. For garden soil, fungus and bacteria are beneficial, but for nursery soil they are not.
2. Before planting the seeds, pour boiling hot water over the soil in the container. Boiling water will kill any fungus in the soil mixture. Wait till the soil is cool again to plant the seeds.



Nurseries

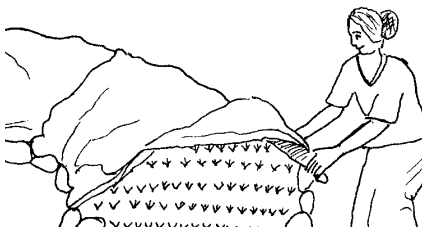
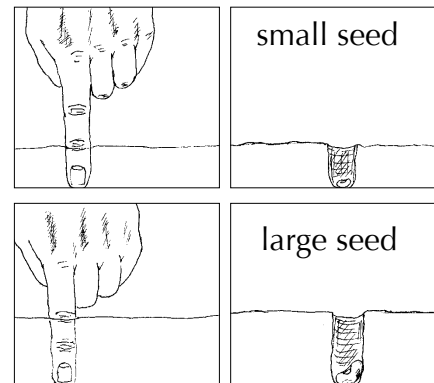
Planting seeds

Small seeds should be planted about 1 finger knuckle deep, while larger seeds should be planted about 2 finger knuckles deep. Plants which grow better in nurseries include cabbage, tomato, green vegetables, spinach, eggplant, capsicum, onions, chilli, cucumber, and okra. Plants which grow well if the seeds are planted directly in the garden include pumpkin, corn, beans, peanuts, radish, sunflower, squash, and melon. However, almost all plant seeds will grow well if planted in a nursery. It is good to label each seed planted. On the label, write the name and date planted. This is very useful, especially for large scale nurseries and community nurseries.



It is best to try and transfer seedlings from the nursery to the garden at the beginning of the wet season. Estimate the time needed for seeds to grow ready to be planted in the garden, for example:

- Vegetable plants usually need 3-4 weeks from seed to planting in the garden.
- Fast growing trees need 2-3 months.
- Slow growing trees need 3-5 months.



Planting seeds directly in the garden

Some types of plants, such as carrots, will grow much better if planted directly in the garden. However, these plants need special attention as they grow.

Steps for direct planting:

1. Dig the soil well before planting seeds. If the soil contains too much clay, add some sand.
2. Water the ground.
3. Plant the seeds close to the surface, then spread a thin layer (about 1/2cm) of sand or soil.
4. Water again, then cover the ground for 1 week to keep the ground moist.
5. If there is no rain, water a little each day and then cover again.
6. When seedlings start to grow, remove the cover and continue to water every day or every 2 days, for as long as 2 weeks.



All vegetables and plants that are grown from root cuttings will grow better if planted directly in the garden. This includes sweet potato, potato, cassava, water cress, taro, garlic, ginger, and bamboo.

Collecting seedlings

Sometimes the easiest method for growing trees, and even some vegetables and flowers, is by collecting their young seedlings. These seedlings often can be found under large parent trees. The seedlings should be collected when they are as young as possible, about 5-10cm in height is best. This will reduce stress and root damage caused by the process of removing them.



The process of collecting seedlings must be done very carefully, dig them up slowly, don't just pull them out. If the seedlings are larger than 20cm, prune them back to 2 or 3 leaves high. Water the seedlings first, or collect them after rain to reduce root damage and plant stress.

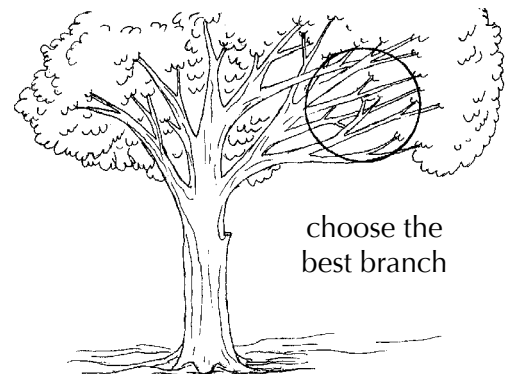
Replant the seedlings into containers, leave them in a shaded place for 1 week, then put them in the nursery and handle them the same as the other seedlings. If you want to plant them directly in the garden, give them shade for 1 week after planting. For vegetable and flower seedlings, just 3 days will be enough shade.

Plant propagation

There are many trees and plants that can be easily propagated. Some propagation techniques include using branch cuttings, roots, aerial roots, and grafting.

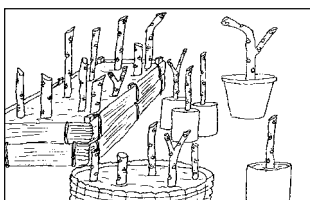
Branch cuttings

Step 1: Choose the best branch for propagating, usually aged about 1-2 years, with hard wood, brown color, but not too tough or old.



Step 2: Cut the chosen branch with a sharp knife, so that both ends of the branch are clean. Make sure there are at least 6 growing buds on each branch. These growing buds are where new roots and leaves will grow from. Cut the top of the branch at an angle so that water will not sit on top, which could cause fungus and disease.

Step 3: Place the branches in a bucket of water until they are ready to be planted.



Step 4: Prepare the planting area. This can be the plant nursery, containers, or directly in the garden. If planting in a nursery, use the same soil mixture used for planting seeds.

Step 5: When planting, make sure that the growing buds face upwards. Also make sure that there are 3 growing buds below soil and 3 above soil.



Step 6: Water every day until new leaves grow. Then, water only twice a week. If planting directly in the garden, water every day if there is no rain and provide shade until new leaves grow.

Root cuttings

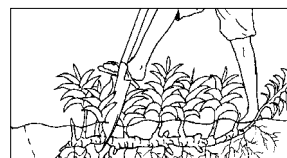
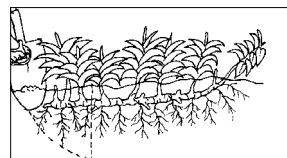
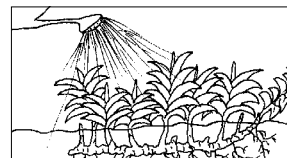
Follow these steps to propagate plants using root cuttings:

Step 1: Water the plant before cutting its roots

Step 2: Dig the soil, first from the side under the plant, then straight down through the plant to cut and separate the section of root that will be removed.

Step 3: Remove the section, be very careful not to damage the roots.

Step 4: Carefully replant the plant root into the ground or in a container, and water well.



Marcotting/aerial roots

Propagating plants by creating areal roots is a commonly used practice. This method is good to use and quick; it creates new plants that if planted from seed/seedlings could take 2 or 3 years to grow as large as the aerial root plant. The steps are:

Step 1: Choose a strong, productive and disease and pest resistant plant to make the marcott. This is very important, because the new plant that will grow will have the same characteristics as the parent plant.



Step 2: Choose a healthy branch, positioned in the shade. Peel off the outside layer of bark, about 10cm (middle finger length) of the branch.

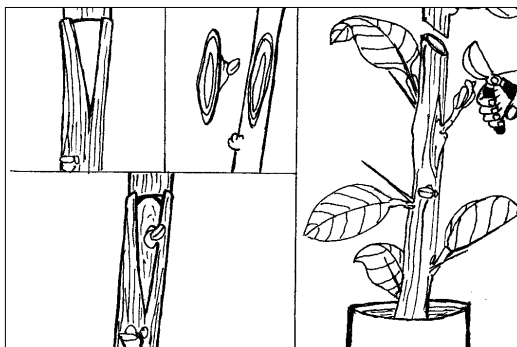
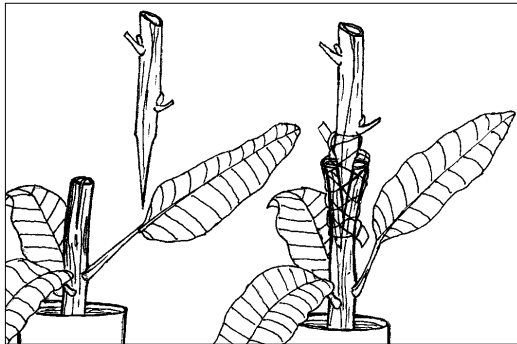
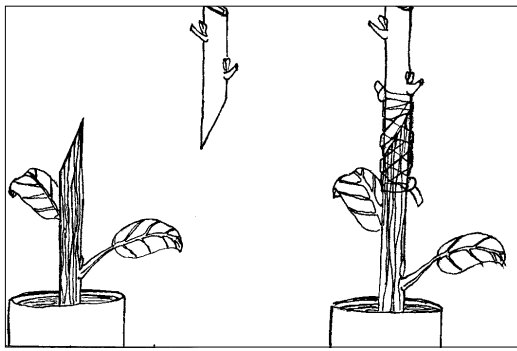
Step 3: Cover the part of the peeled branch with healthy soil and wrap it in plastic. Tie both ends of the wrapping, and if needed the center as well. The soil inside the wrapping should stay cool, so if needed use 2 layers of plastic.

Step 4: Make sure the soil stays moist, and check it regularly. Leave for 3 months.



Step 5: After 3 months, there will be a lot of roots growing. At this time, the branch is ready to be cut. Cut it below the marcott, it is best to use a saw to avoid damaging these roots.

Step 6: Carefully, remove the wrapping. Put the roots in water until it is time for planting. Remove about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the branches and leaves. Plant into a pot and place in a shady place until new growth starts. When this new plant is established, move it into a place that receives enough sunlight. When the tree becomes strong and hard it is ready to be planted in the garden.



Grafting

Grafting is a technique used for fruit and nut trees to improve quality, productivity, and save time between planting and harvesting.

This technique is difficult and requires a lot of practice. A simple explanation is that a branch from one healthy and quality fruit tree is attached to the stem of another tree of the same type. For example, mango to mango, orange to orange, coffee to coffee.

A full explanation would be too long to include in this book. If you are interested in learning more, information is available from the government agriculture department or NGOs working in the agriculture field.

Soil improvement, water storage, organic fertilizers, mulching, and maintenance are all essential factors to increase production. Grafting is one important technique to help improve future quality and production, but it is only effective if these essential factors have already been addressed.

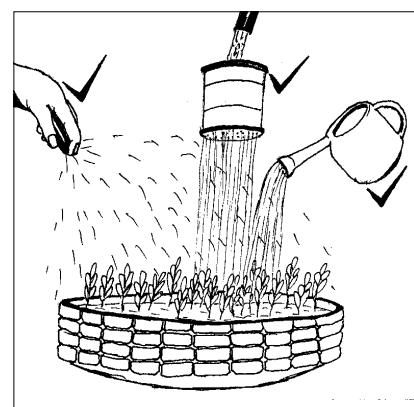
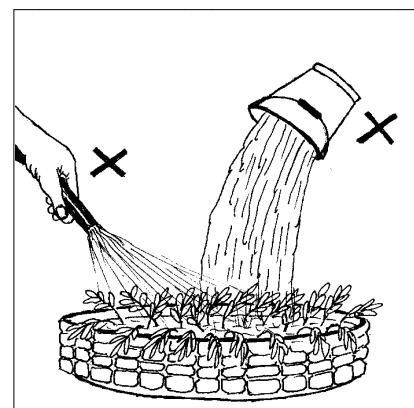
Nursery maintenance

Watering

Plants in a nursery need watering almost every day.

Be careful when watering young seedlings. Too much water at one time can kill young seedling because they are still very fragile.

For established plants in containers, watering frequency can be reduced. However, check them regularly to make sure their soil does not become dry. If the soil is dry as deep as one knuckles length, the plant needs watering.

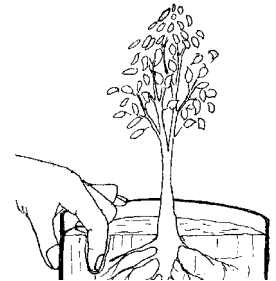


Fertilizing

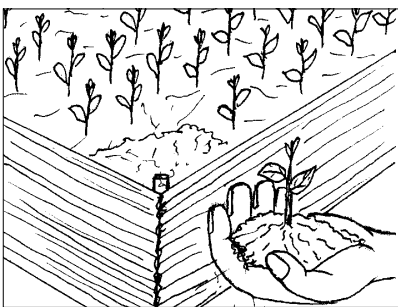
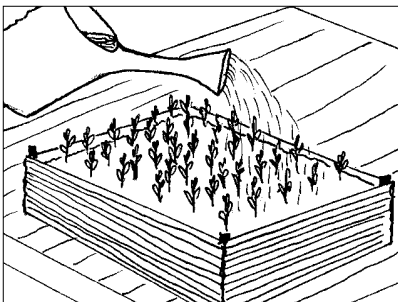
Seeds will grow stronger and faster if they are receiving enough nutrients. This will also make the plants stronger and healthier later on.

Liquid fertilizer contains a variety of nutrients, and is good to use for seedlings. However, don't use liquid compost for seedlings under 1 month old. Dilute liquid compost with water before use. The amount of water used to dilute should be more than what is normally used to dilute liquid compost for use in the garden. This fertilizer can be used once or twice a week.

Plants in containers will suffer if too much fertilizer is used in the soil mixture. It is better to give the plants only a small amount of fertilizer in the nursery, and more when they are already planted in the garden. (For more information about how to make liquid fertilizer, see Module 4 – Healthy Soil).



Transplanting seedlings



In the nursery, small plant seedlings will sometimes need to be transplanted into a larger container.

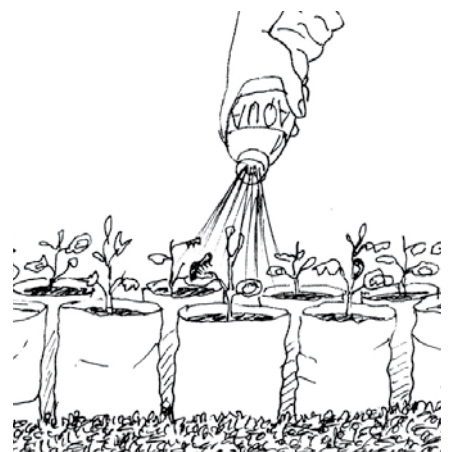
The safest way to transplant them:

1. Water the seedlings well.
2. Dig the seedlings up using a small shovel or your hands. Don't pull the seedlings out by their stems!
3. If there are many seedlings together, separate their roots very carefully.
4. Immediately replant into another container, with the roots pointing down.
5. Carefully, water again.

Weed control

Weed control is very important in nurseries. The weeds will compete with the seedlings for food, and hence slow down their growth rate. Continually remove any weeds that grow around the seedlings.

In a garden nursery, apply a thin layer of mulch to stop weeds from growing. This layer of mulch can be combined with a layer of plastic in between plants.



Pest and disease control

Pests and disease can spread easily and quickly. The best solution is to prevent pest and disease problems before they occur by:

- Reducing plant stress as much as possible by protecting them from hot sun and allowing gentle winds to pass through the nursery.
- Using a suitable soil mixture.
- Watering enough.
- Fertilizing enough, but not too much.
- Keeping seedling containers and boxes off the ground.
- Preventing insects from reaching the seedling boxes, for example by placing table legs into a can of water to stop ants, snails, and slugs from climbing up.



You can reduce the chances of pests or diseases spreading from plant to plant by combining a variety of plants together, or by keeping plants in smaller groups, rather than all together in large groups. If plants are attacked by pests or disease, you can:

- Spray them with a natural pesticide. (For more information about natural pesticides, see Module 9 – Integrated Pest Management).
- Change the conditions of the environment, for example if plants are suffering from fungus or mildew, try providing more sunlight and wind.
- If other solutions don't fix the problem, remove and burn diseased plants.

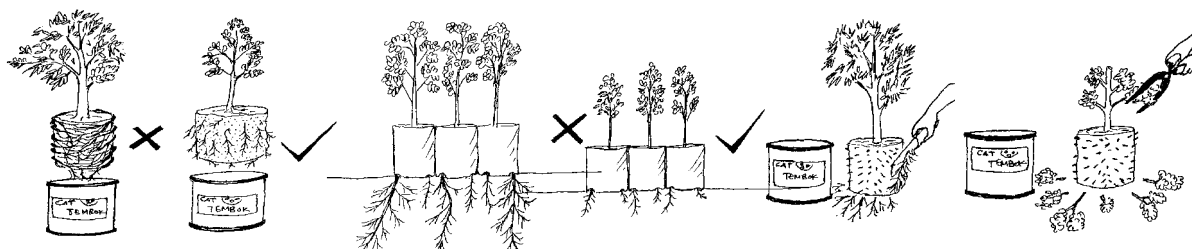
SMART IDEAS!



Transplant seedlings to the garden before their roots grow too large for the containers. If plant roots grow too large they will grow around in circles and get stuck there. This is called 'bound roots'. It will slow down plant growth rate, and can even cause plants to die.

Plant roots are a very important part of a young plant. Healthy and strong roots will produce a healthy and productive plant or tree. There will always be more roots than leaves when the plant is still young. If plant roots do get stuck, you will have to trim off the outer roots to stimulate new root growth. If you trim off some roots, you should also trim off some branches.

Make sure plant roots are not growing out of containers and into the ground. If roots are only just starting to emerge from containers it is usually not a problem, but if too many roots grow out of the container and into the ground they will need to be trimmed off, which can cause the plant damage or even kill it. To avoid this happening, place seedling containers far above the ground.



Hardening plants

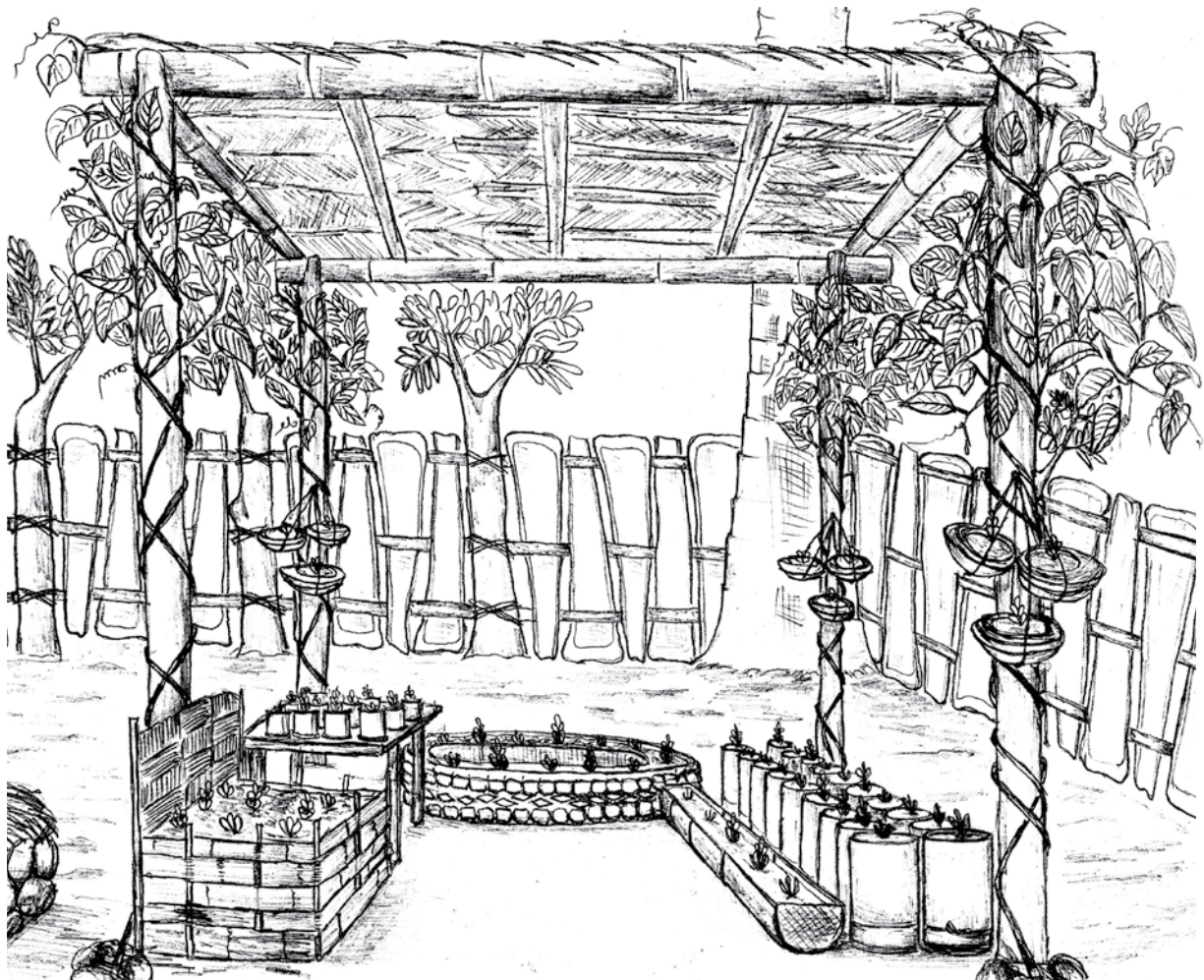
All plants that are grown in nurseries should be 'hardened' before they are transplanted in the ground. This means preparing the plant for the conditions where it will later be planted.

Hardening a plant could mean leaving the plant in the sun for a time, except for plants that need to be planted in shade, like coffee and vanilla.

Hardening plants is very important because it reduces plant stress during planting. If the plant is not hardened first, it may stop growing or be stagnant for a few weeks, and could even die because of too much stress.


Another technique to reduce plant stress is to provide the plants with shade for about 1 week after they have been replanted in the garden.

The more plant stress is reduced, the better it will grow. This is the same as people.

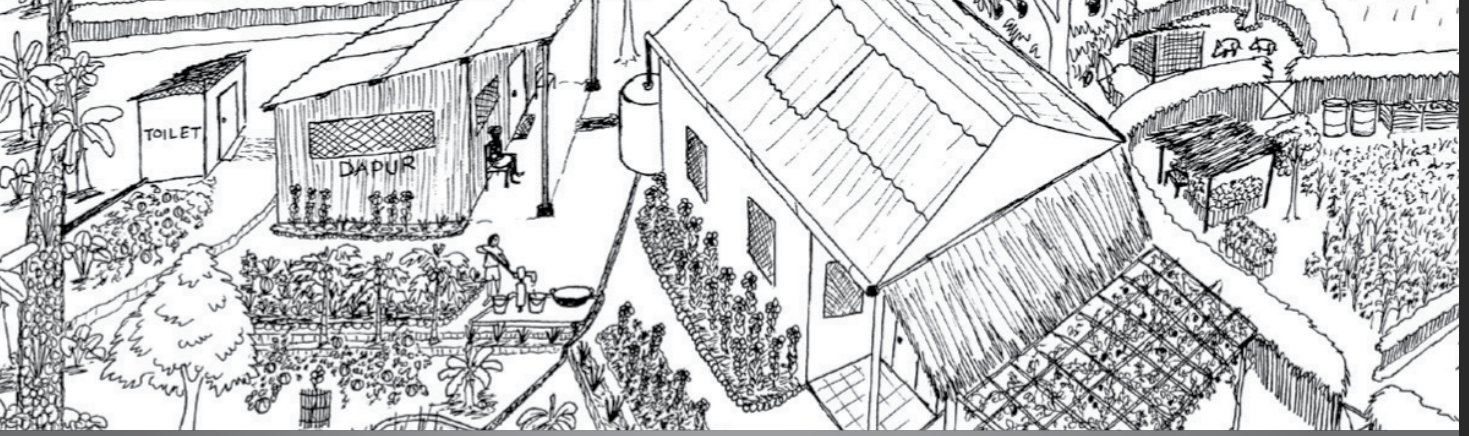


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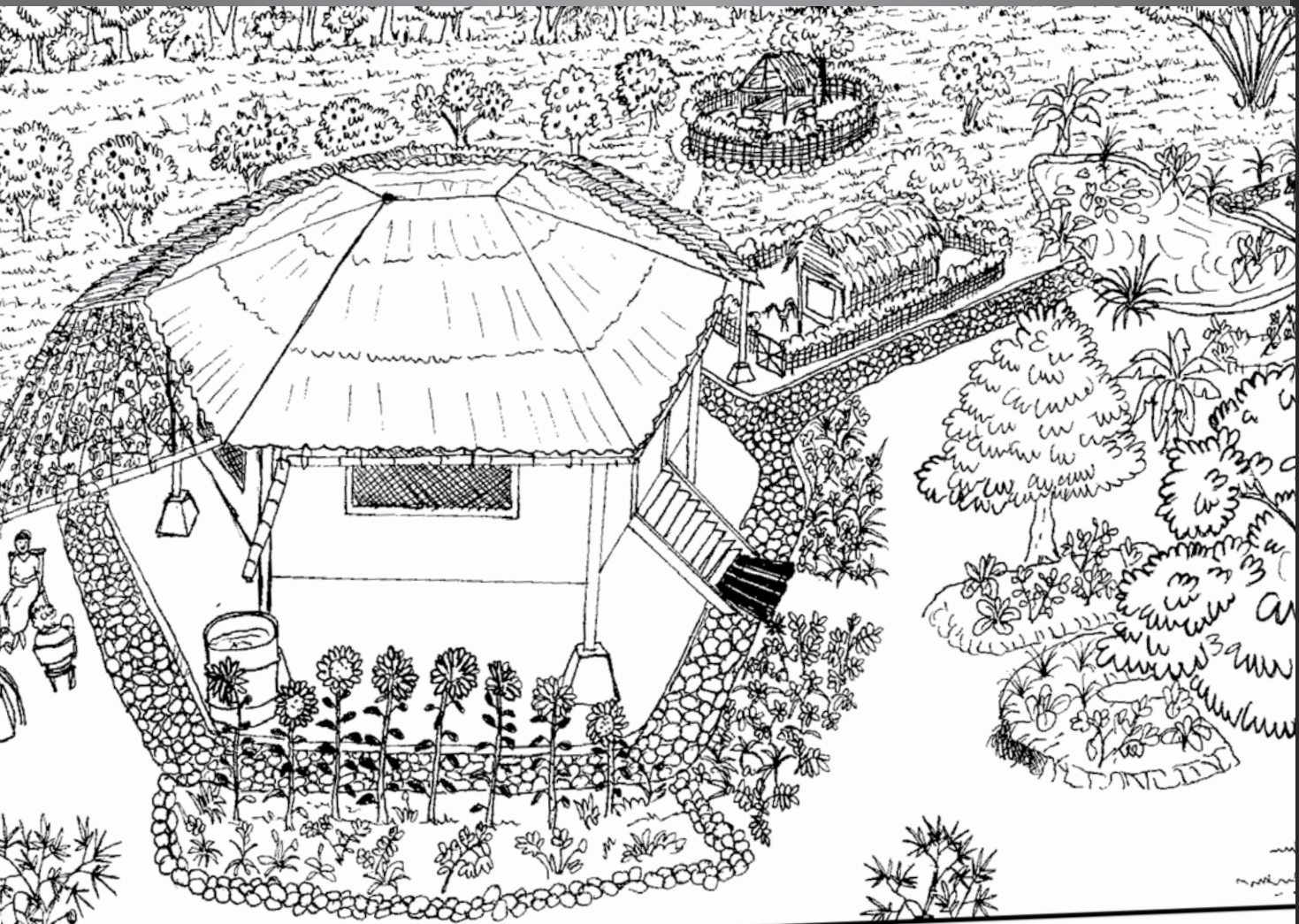



Notes...



MODULE No 6.

Home and Community Gardens





Notes...

Good nutrition

Planting a range of vegetables, fruits, and grains is important for providing family nutritional needs, especially for children.

Good nutrition is also very important for pregnant and breast feeding women. Other family members need to help make sure that pregnant and breast feeding women are getting enough of the best foods possible.

Some benefits of good nutrition include:

- Reduced health problems.
- Faster recovery after sickness.
- Children grow better.
- A longer lifetime.
- More energy for activities.
- Increased ability to learn and concentrate. This is very important for children who are still in school. Better food will create smarter people.



We need to eat a variety of foods to be healthy. Every day we should eat vegetables, fruits, eggs, and meat, as well as beans and grains. A wide range of healthy vegetables grown at home will provide many vitamins, minerals, proteins, energy, and oils.



Sources of nutrition from the home garden

Vitamin A: Good for eyes, examples are taro leaves, sweet potato leaves, cassava leaves, pumpkin leaves, cabbage, green vegetables, carrot, mango, banana, and papaya.

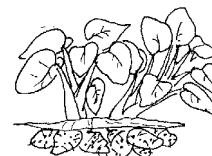
Vitamin C: Good for body health, examples are papaya, citrus, tomato, pineapple, guava, and tamarind.

Protein: Strong bones and muscles, examples are peanuts, beans, peas, yam, watermelon seeds, banana tuber, moringa seeds, and candle nut.

Carbohydrates: For energy, examples are rice, corn, sweet potato, cassava, taro, potato, avocado, coconut (old), jack fruit, bread fruit, and sugarcane.

Fats and oils: Good for skin and hair, examples are avocado, milk, chocolate, peanut, candle nut, cashew nut, and soybean.

Iron: Good for growth, strength, and stamina, examples are mustard, spinach, green vegetables, banana tuber, cassava, sweet potato leaves, and dried beans.



Other vegetables (such as eggplant, squash, pumpkin, cucumber, onions, and radish) and fruits (such as watermelons, bananas, and apples) also provide a lot of vitamins and minerals. Some types of trees provide very nutritional leaves, roots, sap, trunk, and bark.



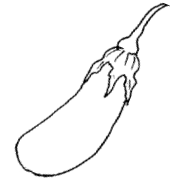
Meat, fish, and egg provide protein, iron, and oils. If possible, eat these every day. Dried beans, tempe, and tofu are also high in protein.



Mushrooms are very nutritional, good for health, and provide protein as well as many vitamins and minerals. Mushrooms can be collected in the wild or grown in the garden using manure, liquid compost, and mulch. Mushroom spores (or seeds) live in and are spread by manure, compost, and mulch.



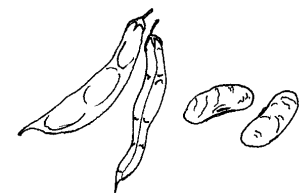
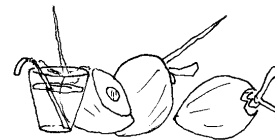
Spices and herbs, such as chili, ginger, garlic, pepper, coriander, and basil are also important for our nutrition and can be used to fight some sicknesses. Traditional medicinal plants, like aloe vera, *kumis kucing*, *samiroto*, and blumea leaves, can also be planted near the house, in between flowers and vegetables.



All plants for family needs can be planted at home, which means we are fulfilling these needs at a low cost. Excess produce can be sold or exchanged.



When cooking, remember that many vitamins are lost if vegetables are cooked for too long or if water used to boil vegetables is thrown out.



**nutritional foods
are needed
every day**

Designing a garden

There is a lot of knowledge about agriculture in Indonesia now, which is still growing and developing. The improvement of food production systems depends on the willingness of communities to share their knowledge. This module uses a lot of this knowledge and adds to it new techniques, which use local materials to fit local needs.

Garden location

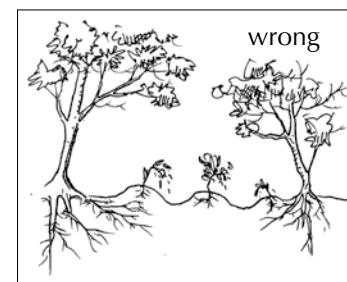
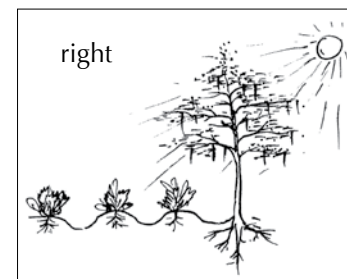
Sunlight

Plants need sunlight to grow. Plants use sunlight and change it into food through a process called photosynthesis.

Almost all plants prefer to receive full sunlight. However, some plants like spinach, beans, cabbage, cucumbers, lettuce, potato, pumpkin, and other green leaf vegetables, can still photosynthesize well with some shade.

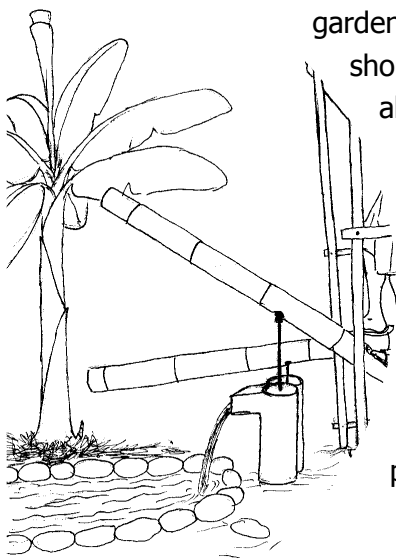
Don't plant tall growing and thick leaved trees, like mango or jack fruit, near vegetable plots. As these trees grow larger, they will block out the sunlight.

Some other types of trees can be planted near vegetable plots, such as banana, papaya, and legume trees like acacia and casuarina. Don't plant too many trees or shade plants, use them only as needed.



Water

Water is always needed for planting any type of vegetable, not only during the dry season, but also during the wet season in some areas that are particularly barren. So, gardens should be close to a water source or have good irrigation. Irrigation can be made using bamboo, metal or plastic piping. Storing irrigation water in a tank or drum closer to the garden will help to provide a continuous water supply. All stored water should be covered to prevent mosquito breeding. Covering water will also help to reduce water loss due to evaporation.



Use gravity to create irrigation, this is easier and less expensive. By using gravity, water can be run from higher places to lower places. Hand pumps are also good for bringing water up from underground sources.

Any irrigation must be designed in cooperation with other water users. If a community group is formed, tanks, pipes and hand pumps will be cheaper to buy and much easier to maintain.

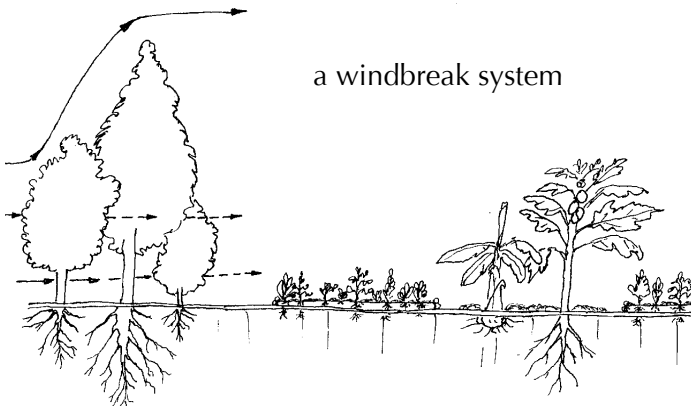
Soil



The garden location should have healthy soil, and also be close to the house and a water supply.

Almost all soils can be improved quickly with good techniques and by regularly using mulch and compost.

Soil with high clay content become waterlogged and need time and specific techniques to make them productive. Maybe it will be more productive to use these areas for something else, such as for fishponds and water plants.



a windbreak system

Wind

Vegetables, especially seedlings, need to be protected from strong winds, which can dry out the soil and reduce moisture in plants. Living fences and windbreaks will help manage problems associated with strong winds.

Other factors

Root competition

Large trees have roots that spread out up to $\frac{2}{3}$ the height of the tree and the same width as the tree. These roots will compete with vegetable plants for water and nutrients in the soil.

Some trees, such as eucalypt, are especially competitive, so these trees should be either removed from the land or regularly cut back to reduce their roots size. The eucalypt tree also releases an oil (alelopati) from its roots which most other plants don't like. Thin leaf legumes, like acacia and sesbania, or smaller fruit trees, like banana, papaya, and guava, are examples of suitable trees to be planted in the garden.

Distance from house

Having the house and vegetable garden close together will save time, energy, and costs.

Because of this, we must first decide which types of plants are going to be planted. Larger plants that don't need intensive management and are not for every day use can be planted further away from the house. Plants which do need intensive care and can be used every day should be planted close to the house, such as vegetables and bamboo. Gardens made close to the house will also receive benefits from house wastes.



Preparing the garden

Garden plot design

In conventional agriculture, garden plots are generally made in long rectangular shapes and straight lines. These shapes actually are only suitable in low lands, while in higher areas where the land is sometimes more sloped, these can be very difficult to make. Isn't it true that we can find no square or rectangular shapes in nature?



Only commercially focused people are benefited from using this type of system, because they can count how many trees and plants they have. Try to think and act creatively, remember that beauty and natural patterns are also important.

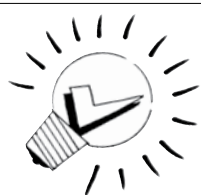
The easiest way to make garden plots is by following natural shapes. If you follow the natural shape of the land your garden will look more interesting, pest problems will reduce, and land use will be maximized. Working against nature increases the possibility of problems. Raised garden plots should always be surrounded by rocks, bamboo, wood, or any other material that will:

- Hold the soil.
- Hold more water in the soil.
- Hold mulch.
- Allow the soil to build up.

Good garden plot design will improve soil quality. Improving the quality of the soil will also improve production.



Garden plots should be wide enough to hold water, but small enough so that all of the plot can be reached without being trampled. A width of 1m is good, or maybe 1.5m if you have long arms. If the garden plots are often stepped on this will cause soil compaction, which is not good. Garden plots should be designed with main pathways which can be used for bringing in compost and mulch, and for bringing out garden produce, as well as smaller pathways for access and to make garden maintenance easier.



SMART IDEAS!

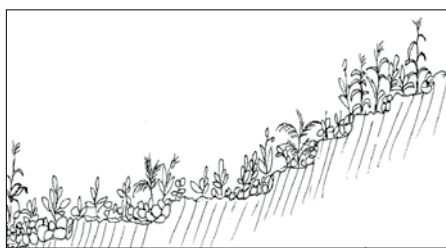
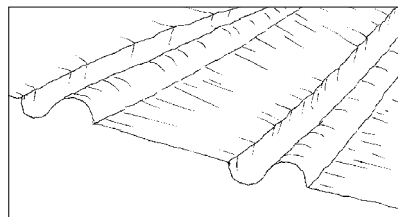
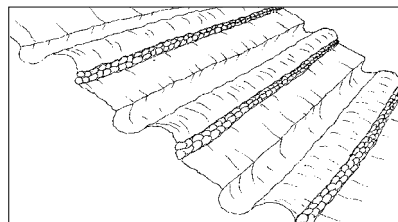
During the wet season, the edge of garden pathways can also function as swales to collect and hold water.

Swales

For areas with sloped land, swales are a great way to make vegetable gardens. This can even be used for small home gardens.

On steep slopes, swales will help prevent erosion, while still holding water and nutrients in the soil. Swales and terraces should be made following the shape of the land, so that if heavy rains come this will not create problems.

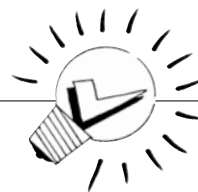
For vegetable gardens, smaller swales are usually better. On steep slopes, make smaller swales about 1m apart. On gentle slopes, make the swales larger, about 2m apart. (For more information about how to make swales, see Module 8 – Forests, Tree Crops and Bamboo).



Terraces

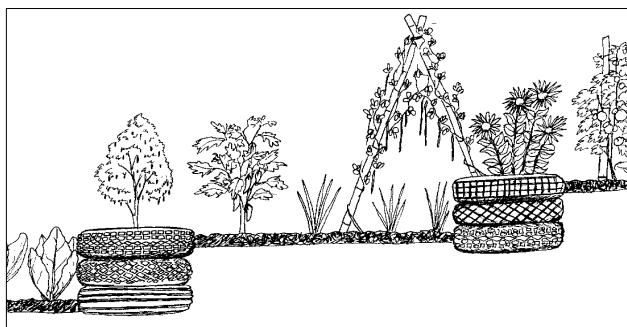
Terraces are similar to swales because they are made following the land contour. Terraces cut into the land, and are usually stone or clay walls designed to hold the land in place.

Terraces take more time, energy, and cost more to make, but they will make the land very productive. Terraces are used in many countries and there is a lot of information about how to build and use them.



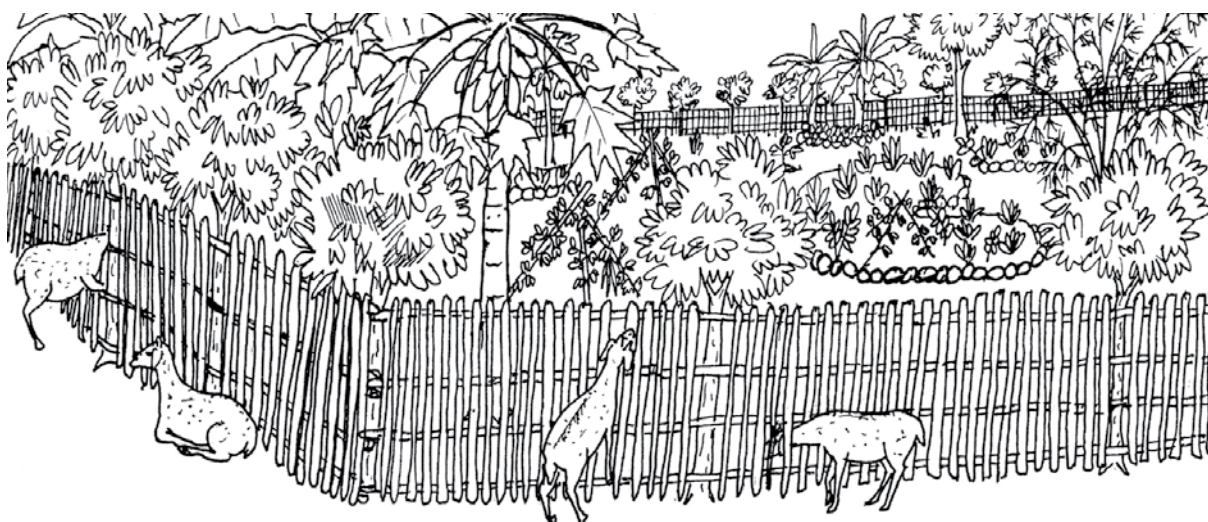
SMART IDEAS!

- Try to make the edge of the swale or terrace higher using rocks or other materials. This will help hold more mulch, compost, and water in the soil.
- On steep slopes, make sure that heavy rains won't cause erosion or land slides. Use legumes to hold the soil in place, as well as for serving many other functions.



Fences

Fences are very important if you don't want pigs, goats, and other animals eating all of your vegetables!



Remember that fences are multifunctional. Using a fence to separate 2 areas will save time, labour, and resources. Planting a living fence will provide many more functions than a normal fence. Some of these functions include acting as a windbreak, trellising for vines, and for providing shade, animal habitats, and erosion control.

Living fences can be made from many different types of plants and trees, and can produce a range of products, including food, animal fodder, mulch and compost material, medicines, wood, weaving material, nitrogen fixing legumes, and natural insecticides.

Living fence materials: Leucaena, cactus, sesbania, moringa, tall grasses.

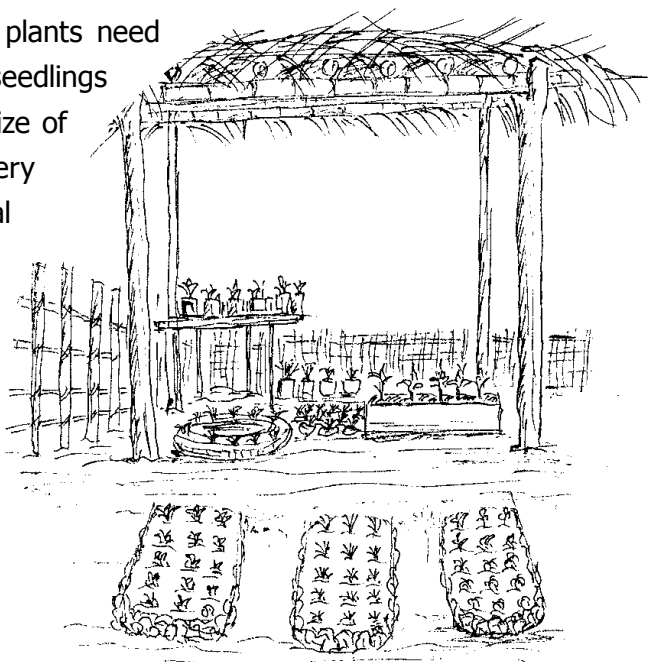
Other fence materials: Rocks, wood, bamboo, old fishing net, old tin roofing.

Small garden nurseries

A garden nursery is important because plants need more care when they are still young. If seedlings are cared for carefully, the quality and size of produce will improve. A small garden nursery can be made from inexpensive and natural materials. You can also make a small movable nursery.

A nursery needs to have shade, healthy soil, and protection from animals, pests, and disease.

Don't ruin the land around the nursery by digging up soil for use in the nursery.



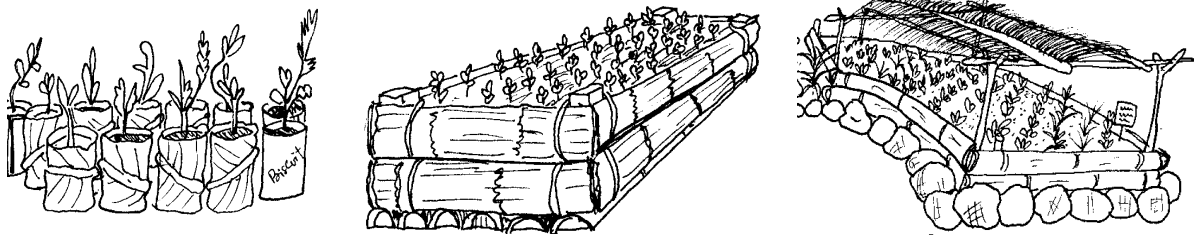
Following are some soil mixtures which are good for use in nurseries:

1. 30% compost or dried manure, 30% soil, 30% sand, 10% ash or rice husks.
2. 50% compost or rice husks, 50% soil or sand.

The soil needs to be combined with other materials. Sand and rice husks provide drainage, which makes root growth easier. Compost and dried manure provide nutrients and hold more water in the soil.

If seedlings are being planted directly into the garden, add rice husks, sand, compost, and dried manure to help the seedling grow better. Also, build a temporary shade structure for the first 3-4 weeks after planting.

As a nursery substitute, you can use old containers or other used materials as seedling containers.



Garden additions

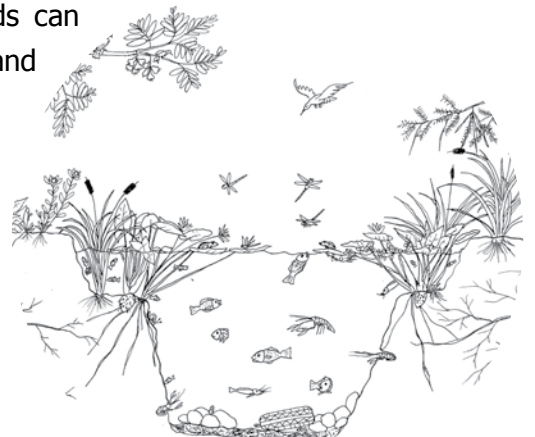
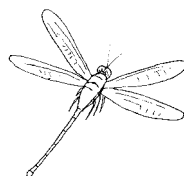
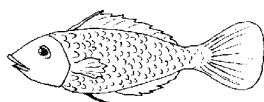
The garden can also be planted with small fruit trees, perennial plants, legumes, and flowers. This will protect the garden from strong winds, provide food for humans and animals, and materials for making mulch and compost. Pollinators and pest predators, like birds, bees, spiders, and other insects will also be attracted into your garden. Increasing pollination of fruits and vegetable flowers will produce more fruits and vegetables per plant. Pest predators will feed on insects and pests, which will reduce the number of pests in your garden.

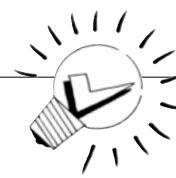
Flowers and herbal plants will add beauty and fragrant smells to the garden, as well as providing many other benefits.

Ponds

Ponds will provide many benefits in different ways. Ponds can produce fish, vegetables, and materials for making mulch and compost.

Make 1 or 2 ponds near the garden area, the pond will attract frogs, small lizards, insects, and birds, which will all function as pest predators in your garden.





SMART IDEAS!

- Excess water in the wet season can be stored in ponds to prevent water laying stagnant on the ground.
- To manage the problem of mosquitoes laying eggs in ponds, add a handful of neem leaves to the pond once every 3 months. Neem leaves will help stop mosquitoes from breeding, but won't harm other pond creatures. Frogs, lizards and fish, especially tilapia fish, will feed on mosquito eggs and larvae.



BEWARE!

Chemicals from pesticides and herbicides can kill many plants and animals living in your pond.

Garden maintenance

Providing plant food

Garden plots should be covered with compost at least 2 weeks before planting. Before planting, gently turn the compost into the soil or just leave the compost laying on top of the soil. Add more compost 1 or 2 weeks after planting. Make sure adding compost does not disturb the plant roots. Add a thick layer of mulch on top of the compost.



Liquid compost can be used on garden plots every 1 or 2 weeks, but make sure to dilute with water before use.



Use EM (Effective Micro-organisms) with other soil improvement techniques to increase results.

All of these techniques will improve soil quality, structure, and nutrient content so that there is enough food available for plants to use. There are many different ways to fertilize the garden. It is up to you to decide which method works best for your situation.



Watering

1. Always water early in the morning or in the late afternoon. Morning and afternoon is better for watering because watering at night could promote fungus growth, while if you water at mid day, water will evaporate before it can soak into the soil, so the water is just being wasted.



2. Making garden edges will help to hold more water in the soil. Use rocks, bamboo, wood, or other materials to hold the soil in place.

3. Mulch will protect the soil from hot sunlight and prevent water evaporation. This will also reduce the soil temperature and the amount of water needed for each garden plot.

4. Making windbreaks around garden plots will save a lot of water. Wind dries out plant leaves and makes them lose water, so the plant then uses more water from the soil. Less wind means plants need less water.

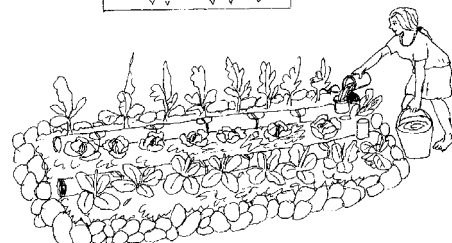
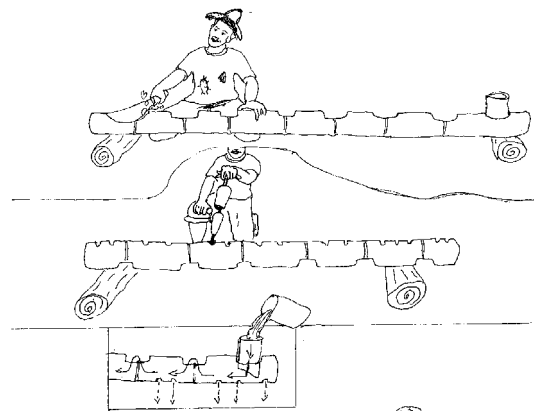
5. Watering with pipes. There are many used water bottles around and burning these bottles causes pollution. One way of reusing these bottles is by turning them into watering pipes, so that they water deep into the soil. Bamboo can also be used as a pipe, especially for fruit trees. **Some benefits of watering deep include:**



- Water evaporation is reduced because water is released in the soil, not on top of the soil.
- Water can be concentrated at the roots of each plant.
- Only a small amount of water is used.
- Watering pipes can also be used to give liquid compost to plants.



6. Garden plots which are dug low need less water than raised plots, especially for in very dry areas.



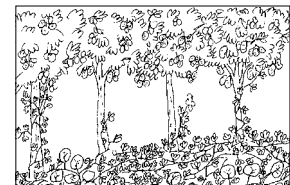
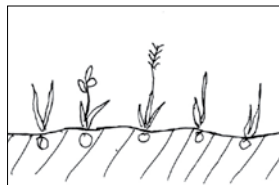
Weed control

Weeds are an easily available mulch and compost material, and they can also be used as animal fodder. Focus on the benefits weeds can provide, rather than only looking at the problems they cause. Reusing weeds can help keep soil healthy.



Some natural methods of weed control:

1. Continuously mulching the garden. Mulch stops sunlight from reaching the ground surface. Weed seeds need sunlight to photosynthesize and grow. If sunlight is blocked by the mulch, almost all weeds will die. Try not to use weeds that contain a lot of seeds in the mulch because these may grow, and this will spread more weeds. If using quick growing grasses in mulch, make sure the grasses have been dried first so that they will not grow.
2. Use integrated planting systems. Vine plants and ground covering plants, such as pumpkin, beans, sweet potato, and potato, can be planted under cassava, corn, and other larger crops, to prevent weeds from growing. This same technique can be used for fruit trees or other tree crops.
3. Make a weed barrier along the outside of garden plots to stop fast growing weeds. This weed barrier can be:
 - A space around the edge of garden plots which is always kept free of weeds.
 - A small, thick living fence to prevent fast running grasses from entering the garden. Lemon grass and other smaller grass plants can be used as a living fence weed barrier.
4. Every time soil is turned, weed seeds are encouraged and are more likely to grow. Therefore, if you turn the soil less, fewer weeds will grow.
5. Use animals as 'tractors'. This is a good way to remove weeds and their seeds, while fertilizing the land at the same time.
6. Remove weeds before they produce seed. If weeds are removed when they are still young, the roots of vegetables will not be damaged because of weed removal.



SMART IDEAS!

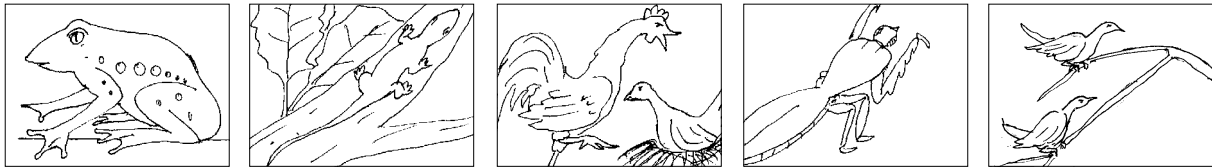


Lets create new weeds! These new weeds can be useful pants, which are intentionally planted to grow fast and spread easily. Choose a few types of vegetable, animal fodder, or legumes that can function as weeds, it is important that these plants grow easily and quickly.

Pest control

Pest control in the garden does not just mean exterminating pests. Controlling pests in a sustainable way involves using a number of techniques, from which the results will not be achievable from just using pesticides.

These techniques improve soil quality, encourage pest predators, and prevent pests. If pesticides are still needed, use natural pesticides, not chemical pesticides. (For more information about pest management and recipes for making natural pesticides, see Module 9 – Integrated Pest Management).

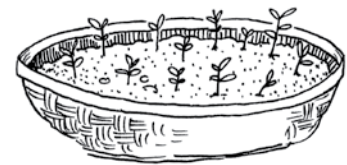


examples of pest predators

Planting methods

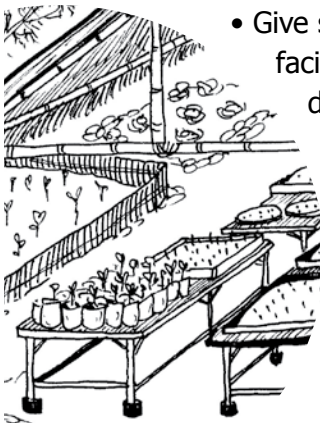
Seedlings

Plants, especially seedlings, react to damage or mistreatment. Any damage caused will slow plant growth and reduce the amount of harvest.



Below are some seedling care guidelines:

- Plant small seeds about 2cm deep and larger seeds 3-4cm deep. Don't forget to water seedlings every day.
- If planting large seeds in containers, soak the seeds first to encourage faster growth.
- Don't plant too many seeds in 1 pot. When the seedlings grow, they will need space for root growth. If planted too close together, plants will compete. Also, many roots will break as they are separated, and this will slow plant growth.
- Increase the amount of sunlight seedlings receive for as long as 1 week before being transplanted to the garden. This technique is called 'hardening seedlings' and is used to prepare seedlings for stronger sunlight conditions in which they will later grow.
- When planting seedlings in the garden, make sure they receive enough water.
- Give special attention to plant roots. Make sure that plant roots are always facing down. Don't leave plant roots exposed to sunlight and avoid root damage.
- Don't plant seedlings at mid day, when the sunlight is at its hottest.
- Provide shade for about a week after the seedlings have been planted in the garden. A temporary shade structure can be made from legumes, woven coconut palm, or any other available material.



Succession planting

Don't plant all of your garden plots at once. By planting 3 crops of the same vegetable at different times, you will get 3 harvests. Even though harvests will be smaller, they will be extended and provide continuously. You can also plant different types of vegetable, which can be harvested at different times. Every type of plant needs a different amount of time to be ready for harvesting, so crop harvests will happen at different times.



Food calendar

A good technique for planning continuous food production is to make a food calendar.


Step 1: Make a list of all the vegetables and grains you want to grow. You can add illustrations to the list if you like.

Step 2: Write down the planting times and harvest times.

Step 3: Write out each month on the calendar, and list what was planted and what will be harvested each month.

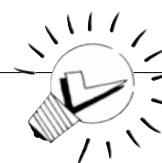
Step 4: If there are months that do not have harvests, consider:

- What else could be planted to be harvested in that month?
- Are there different types of plants which can be planted?
- Are there other techniques to increase harvest and make harvest times longer?
- What types of crops can be harvested continuously throughout the year?

JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH	
planted	harvested	planted	harvested	planted	harvested
					

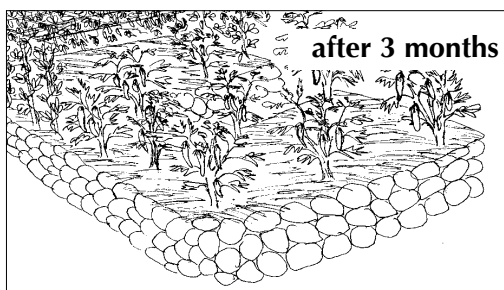
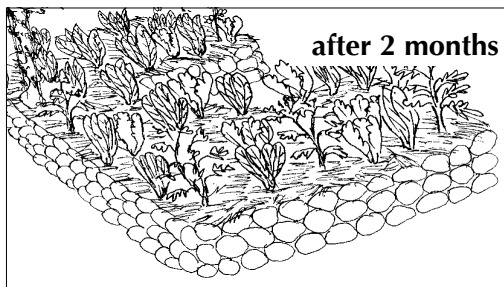
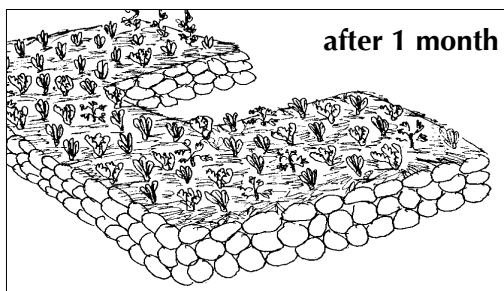


SMART IDEAS!



If you have enough water supply, planting can be extended through most of the year. Mulch, compost, and good garden design will help keep water in the soil for longer. This will extend the production period for crops.

Using different plant growth periods



Every plant has a different growth period and will produce harvest at different times. You can use this knowledge to increase production in each garden plot.

Lettuce, mustard greens and other green leaf vegetables grow quickly and can be harvested in 1-2 months. Eggplant, chilies, cabbages, capsicums, tomatoes, and beans need 3 months or more to be ready for harvesting.

It is better if these plants are all planted at the same time, so lettuce and green leaf vegetables will be ready for harvesting before the other vegetables have grown large. Afterwards, there is still a following harvest of the other vegetables which take longer to produce. This means there will be more harvest times and more crop variety. Be careful not to disturb the roots of long term crops when harvesting the short term crop.

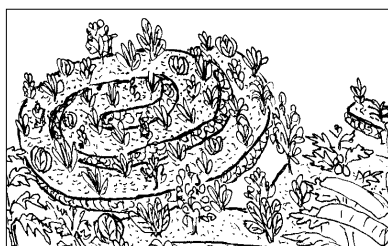
Using different plant heights

Plants that grow to different heights can be planted together to increase production amounts, while at the same time saving space in each garden plot. Make sure that smaller plants are receiving enough sunlight. Taller plants can be used as a place to grow smaller climbing vine plants.



Using different garden plot heights

Using different garden plot heights can increase production and planting area. Different heights will allow more root growth and better access to sunlight.



Using swales on sloped land will provide more planting area and different micro-climates. The bottom of swales are wet and sometimes full of water in wet season, so water plants, like water spinach and taro, can be planted there. The top area is drier and other crops can be grown there.

Crop rotation

Different types of plants use different amounts of nutrients. Crop rotation helps to balance the amount of nutrients in the soil. Plant rotation will also help reduce pest and disease problems.

It is better not to plant the same type of vegetable in the same garden plot twice in a row. All beans can be considered 1 type of vegetable. Tomato, eggplant, and capsicum can all be considered 1 type of vegetable because they are all from the same family (solanaceae).

Once every 2 years, give each garden plot a few months of rest time to recover its stock of nutrients. During this resting time, add compost and mulch to the soil.



Crop integration

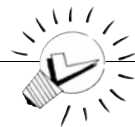
Growing different crops together will reduce pest and disease problems because pests will need more time to move from 1 plant to the next. Also, there will be less of each type of vegetable to be attacked by pests. Therefore, pest problems will be much easier to control.

Some plants will benefit from other plants growing near them. For example, garlic helps to repel aphids (a very small pest, that in large numbers can damage tomatoes, capsicum, cabbage, green vegetables, and other crops); aphids don't like garlic. Therefore, planting garlic near plants which aphids like will help to discourage and reduce the amount of aphids.

Planting flowers and herbs in garden plots will attract insects, which will help with pollination, as well as increase the number of pest predators. So, this is also reducing pest problems.

Beauty is an important part of every garden. Integrating different types of plants together will make the garden much more beautiful and appealing.

SMART IDEAS!



- You don't have to plant vegetables and other crops in straight lines. Different patterns might even increase produce.
- Place long term crops, which don't need a lot of maintenance and will only be harvested once, at the back of the garden plot or in places which are difficult to reach. Place short term crops, which need more maintenance, and will be harvested over and over again, in areas of the garden plot which are easily to reach. This will make gardening easier, and reduce soil compaction in garden plots.

Following are some examples of common vegetable combinations:

- Corn, pumpkins and beans.
- Tomato, garlic, and basil. This combination grows well in smaller gardens and will help to protect each other from pests.
- Chilies and tomato.
- Sunflowers planted around the garden will help reduce pest problems.
- Cabbage, tomato, and garlic.
- Carrot, onion, cabbage, and lettuce.
- Cucumber, beans, and peas.
- Sweet potato and taro. This combination works well for soils containing many rocks.



SMART IDEAS!

Make a rock pile about 2m x 2m. Use large rocks, at least hand sized, so that there are many gaps in the pile. Around the rock pile dig a shallow pit, about 1 hand length deep. Add sweet potato and taro cuttings when filling in the gaps in the rock pile. Continue to add soil, rocks, and sweet potato and taro cuttings until the pile is 1m high or more.

The result will be a pit or cave that can be used to grow sweet potato and taro coming outside of the pile. The rocks will protect the plants from mouse pests. Don't forget to add compost or fertilizers. To help keep the pit moist, use cut banana stalk as mulch.

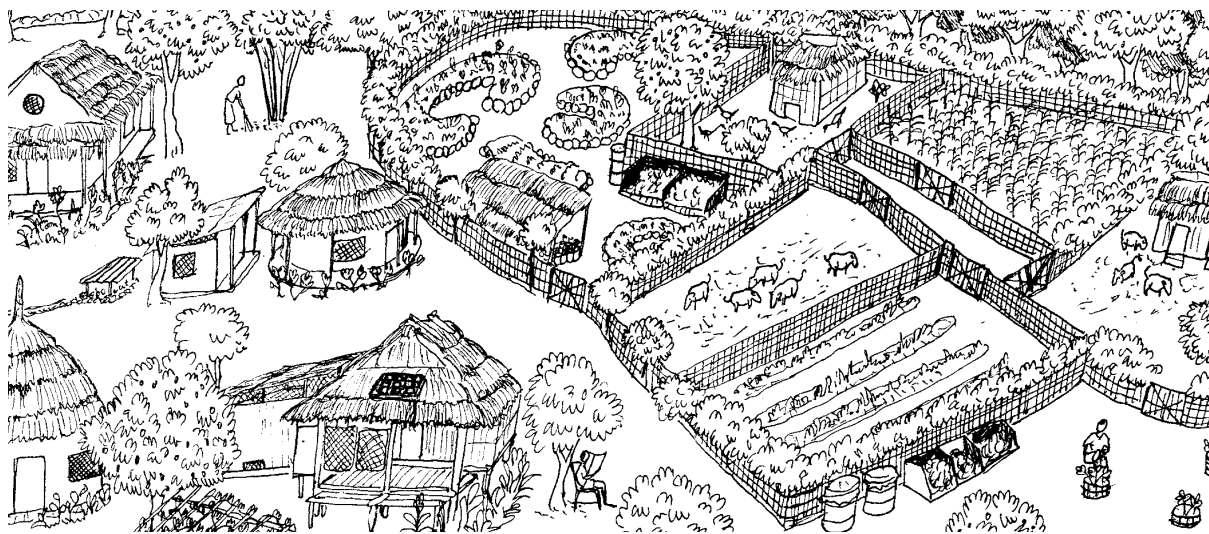


Integration with animals

Plants need animal manure as their food, and animals need plants as well. This common need can go much further by integrating crops and animals together. This integration could be:

- Land use being rotated between crops and animals. Animals will clean weeds, loosen the soil, and provide fertilizer after crop harvests.
- For smaller gardens, chickens and pigs can be kept in movable pens to clean and fertilize the soil.
- Vegetables can be grown at the bottom of a fish pond, which is dry during the dry season (if the pond is made of clay, and not cement).
- Vegetables can be planted along the edge of fish ponds.

(For more information about integrating animals and crops, see Module 10 – Animal Systems and Module 11 – Aquaculture).

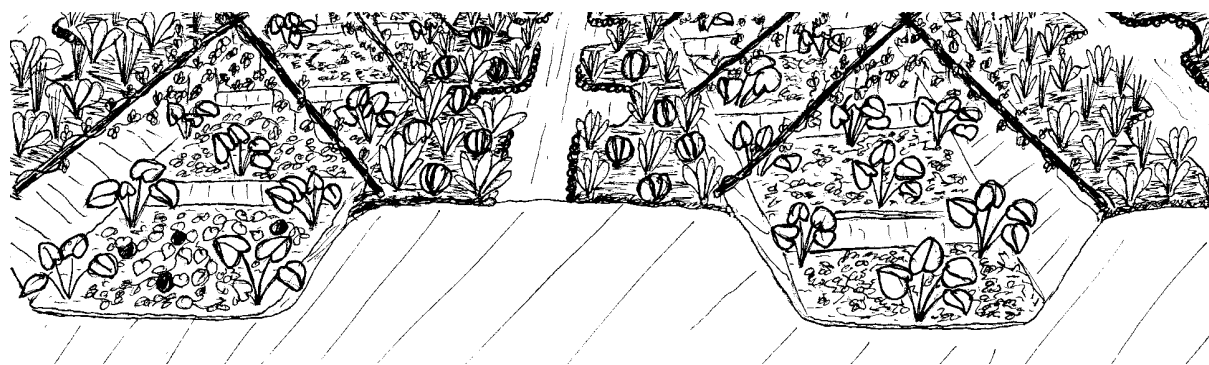


Integration with rice

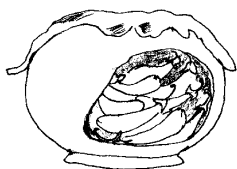
Rice paddy borders can function as garden beds. Vine plants, such as beans, loofah, cucumber, and pumpkin can be grown along these borders.

Rice crop and water plants can be grown together in wet areas. Water flowing through the rice paddies can be stored in ponds where the overflow water falls out. This system will work best on sloped land.

This system is just an example, you can create your own new system fitting your needs, as long as the system follows the natural patterns of your land.



Storing and preserving produce



This module has provided many ideas for growing crops, but good methods of storing and using vegetables is also important. Good storage means that vegetables last longer and keep more vitamins, so less vegetables will need to be thrown out and selling opportunities will increase.

Almost all vegetables can be left in the ground until needed. However, for some types of vegetables, good storage is essential.

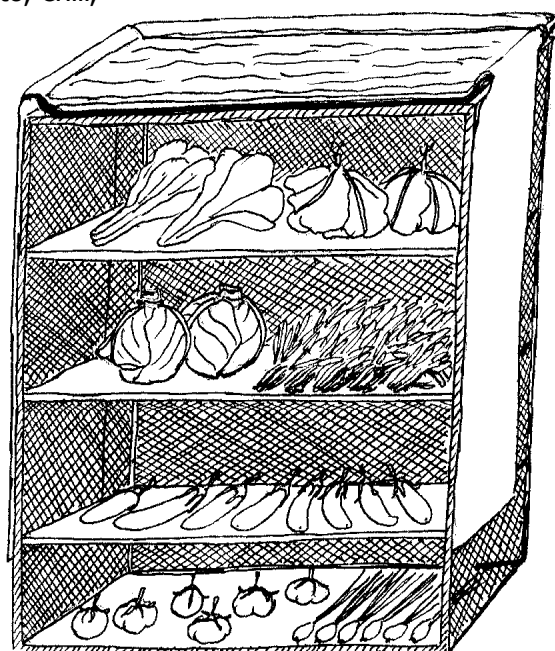
After crops are harvested, clean and throw out all rotten plant parts. Store in a cool place, protected from hot sun and safe from pests or other animals.

Below are 3 types of traditional containers which are good for storage:

1. Clay pots work well for storing small vegetables and green leaf vegetables. Cover the top of the pot with a damp cloth and use a string or rubber to tie it on. Keep out of the sun. These vegetables will stay fresh for a few more days.
2. In Africa, 2 clay pots are used, a smaller pot inside a larger pot. Damp sand is placed between these pots. Cover and keep out of the sun. This technique works better than just using 1 pot.
2. Coolgardie safe. This is a simple tool made of a large box covered with wire, which uses water and wind to keep vegetables cool. This container can also be used to store meat or other foods. This container is inexpensive and easy to make. (For more information about Coolgardie safes, see Module 12 – Appropriate Technology).


If too many vegetables are picked at once and cannot all be sold or eaten, there are a few methods which can be used to store the vegetables, including:

- Solar driers, which can be used to dry vegetables, fish, meat, and fruits.
- Vegetables and fruits can be preserved as sauces, pasta, pickles, and jams. Sauces can be made from tomato, chili, or tamarind. Pasta can be made from peanuts, candle nut, or cashews. Pickles can be made from cucumber, onion, capsicum, cabbage, mango, or bamboo. Jams can be made from any type of fruit, except watermelon.
- Some vegetables, such as eggplant, capsicum and tomatoes can be dried and stored in oil for later use.



Notes...






Notes...



MODULE No 7.

Farming





Notes...

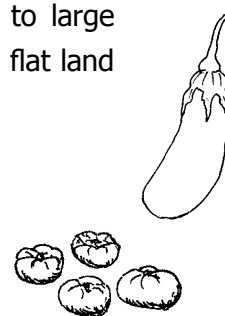
This module is about farming crops to eat, trade, or sell.

Some important things to do are:

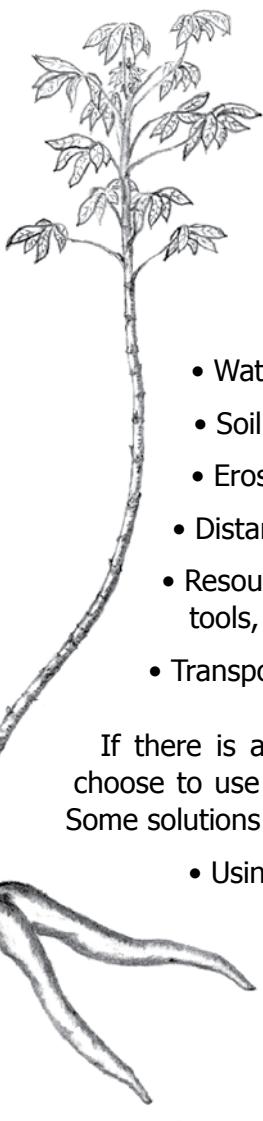
- Use agriculture land optimally, maximize production using minimal expenses in the most sustainable ways.
- Form a community cooperative and farmers group which can work together; share resources, expenses, techniques and knowledge.
- Improve techniques for storing, marketing, and distributing produce.

Working together in the community should be the main focus. These ideas can be implemented for any agricultural development, from small kitchen gardens to large community agriculture farms, on small areas of land or vast areas of land, on flat land or sloped land.

Farmers already have a lot of knowledge and traditions related to agriculture. Therefore, this module only offers some additional knowledge and techniques to help support more sustainable agriculture.



The land, environment, and people

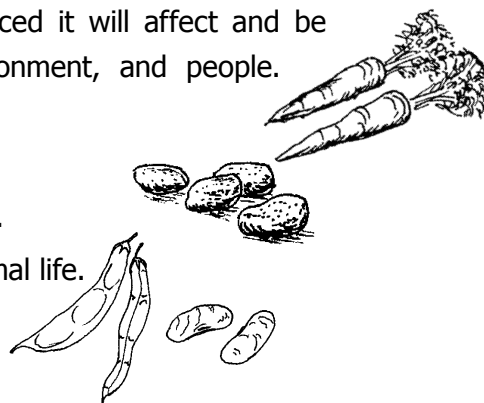


Agriculture is a part of the land and environment around it.

Wherever agriculture is practiced it will affect and be affected by the land, environment, and people.

Agriculture is affected by:

- Climate: Sun, rain, wind.
- Surrounding land and land use.
- Surrounding vegetation and animal life.
- Water supply and quality.
- Soil type and quality.
- Erosion and landslides.
- Distance from houses and towns.
- Resources available to farmers and workers, such as seed, tools, fertilizers, harvesting equipment, and so on.
- Transportation and marketing of produce.



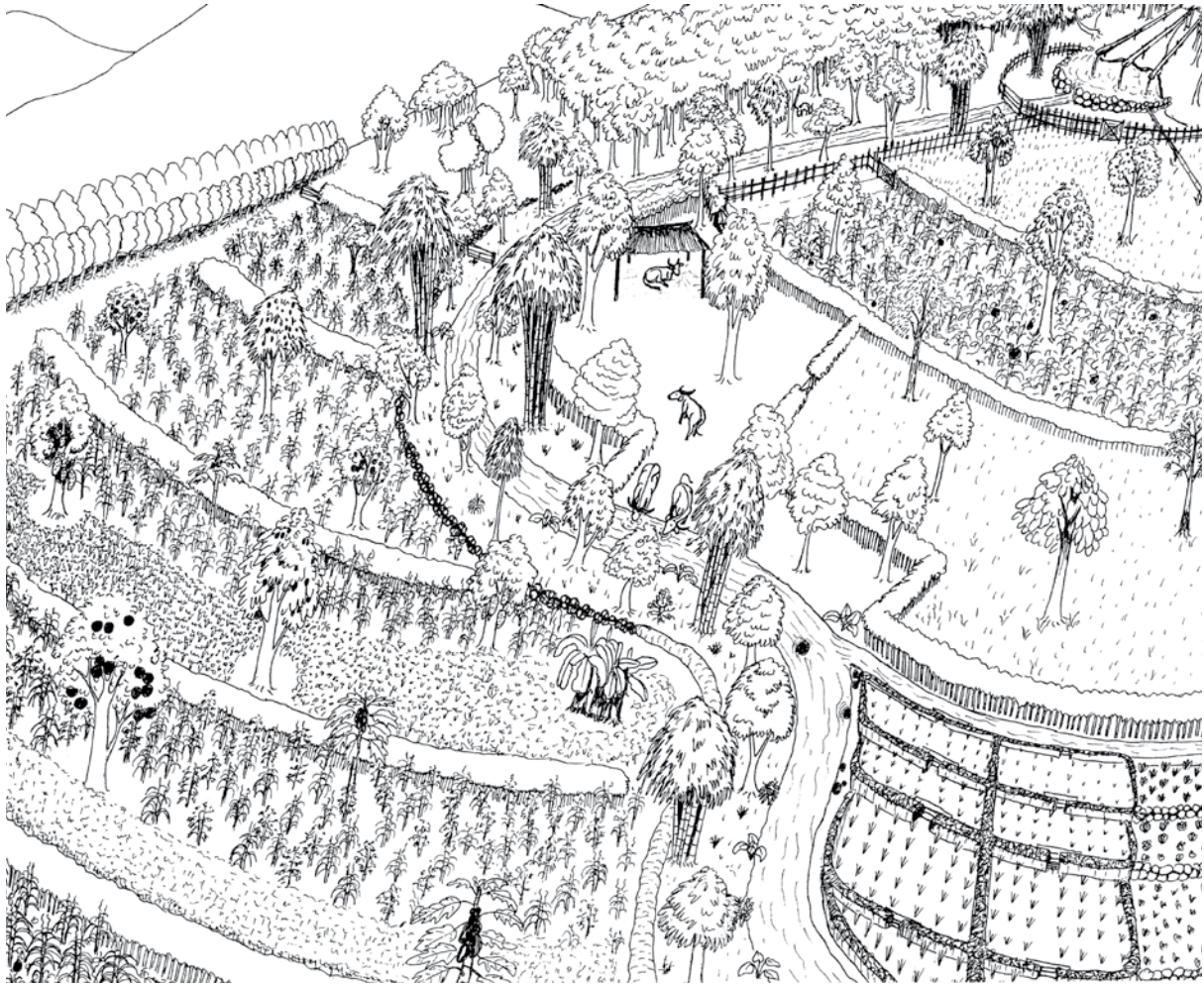
If there is already an understanding about what affects us, we can choose to use simple techniques and solutions to maximize production. Some solutions could be:

- Using terraces and swales to protect the soil and prevent landslides.
- Using natural fertilizers and pesticides, instead of using chemical fertilizers and pesticides because chemical materials create pollution and other problems.



Improving agriculture conditions

The following ideas and techniques will help you to improve crop quality, while protecting the land for future use.



Windbreaks

Wind is needed for agriculture and life in general. However, strong winds can damage plants and trees, and cause many other problems for animals and people.

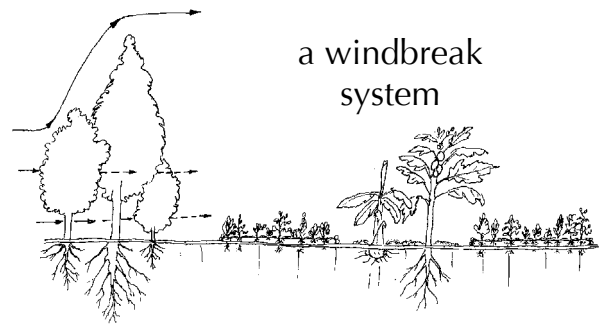
A windbreak can be 3-4 rows of trees planted together, which will slow down strong winds, but still allow soft winds to enter the garden. Windbreaks are very useful for flat lands and areas that have especially strong winds. Even small windbreaks can still benefit large areas of land.

Direct benefits of windbreaks for agriculture include:

- Reduces plant stress, therefore increasing plant growth.
- Reduces plant damage caused by wind.
- Reduces erosion.
- Reduces water evaporation from plants and soil, which conserves water.
- Stabilizes soil temperature; the soil will not become too hot or too cold. Stable soil temperature is important for healthy plant roots and soil biota.

Other benefits:

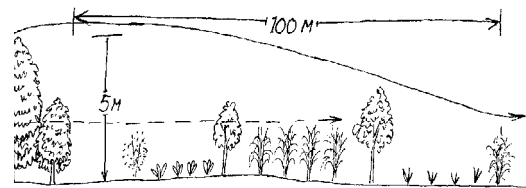
- More trees will attract insects and birds, which will increase pollination rates. Increasing pollination rates will increase the amount of resulting produce.
- Using legume trees as windbreaks will increase the amount of nitrogen in the soil.
- Windbreak trees provide animal fodder, nuts, oils, wood, mulch, fibre, medicines, and much more.
- Animals will be healthier because their stress will reduce.
- House areas will become cooler and more comfortable to live in.



Windbreak location

By answering the following questions, you can decide where the best locations for windbreaks are.

- Which direction do strong winds come from?
- Which direction does wind most often come from?
- What needs protection from strong winds?



A 5m high windbreak will slow down winds for 100m of land behind the windbreak. A 10m high windbreak will slow down winds for 200m of land.

BEWARE!

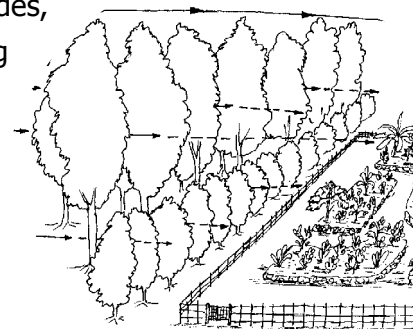
- Windbreak tree roots will reduce productivity of any crop grown next to them.
- Shade from large trees when they are fully grown will affect crops around them. Because of this, it is better not to use trees that are too tall for windbreaks.



Constructing windbreaks

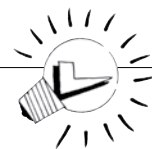
A windbreak needs 3 or 4 rows of trees to function well. This will be thick enough to slow strong winds and direct winds to rise or fall. Use trees that will still allow soft winds to pass through, such as casuarina, moringa, tamarind, acacia, and bamboo. Trees with very thick leaves, like jack fruit, avocado, and mango are not the best trees to use. Use a variety of tree types when planting. Bamboo and legumes grow quickly and are good to use because they will become functional faster. The length and shape of the windbreak will depend on what you need it to protect. Wind will flow around the sides, so make the windbreak longer than the area which is being protected. **Windbreaks can be made:**

- Zigzagged.
- In straight lines.
- In curved lines.
- In separate sections.



Windbreak maintenance

Protection from animals must be provided while the windbreak trees are still young. Replant where any trees die, if possible when the trees are still small so the windbreak will grow evenly. Don't cut all the bottom branches, because the trees should be able to slow wind that might flow below the trees. To achieve best results, try to keep the tree shapes whole and even.



SMART IDEAS!

- Use taller windbreaks to protect tree crops, 10-15m high is best.
- Use fire resistant trees to reduce potential fire problems.

Swales and water storage

Erosion and flooding can cause serious damage, it can destroy crops, animals, and even houses. Erosion can take away large amounts of soil, and the soil could enter into irrigation canals and paddies, which will cause even more problems.

Large floods or flash floods often happen in some areas of Indonesia. Some floods can be prevented and some cannot. However, the effects of flooding can always be minimized.



Swales and other water storage techniques can be used to catch and store water, which will help to prevent erosion, stagnant water, and large amounts of overflow water. Planting trees will also reduce the risk of erosion and help the swales to function better.

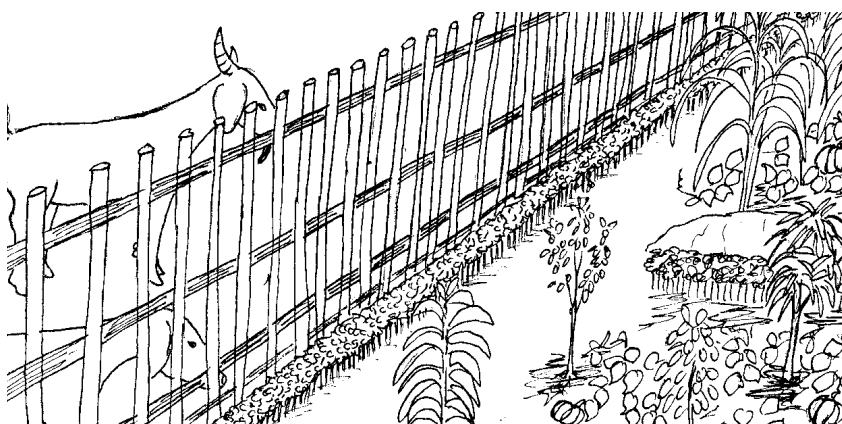
Make swales so that they start where water most often builds up or collects.

Making swales can include all lands along the water's path. To achieve best results, work together on a community level. (For more information about planning and constructing swales and other water storage techniques, see Module 8 – Forests, Tree Crops & Bamboo).

Fences

Fences are very important for protecting your crops.

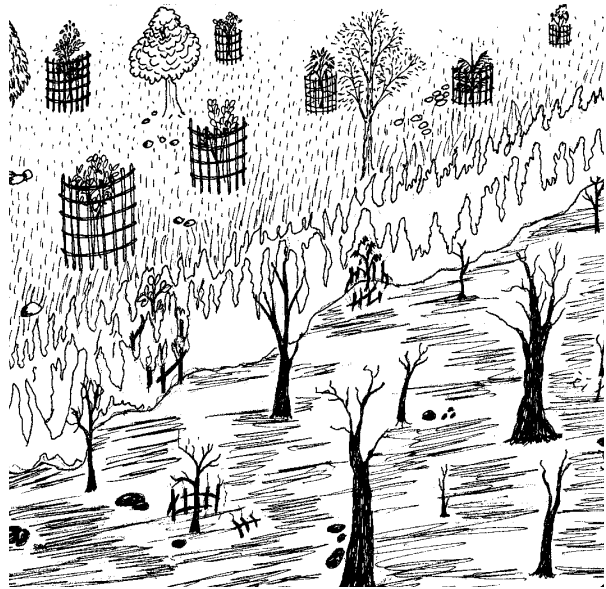
Living fences provide mulch and animal fodder. Fences can also function as windbreaks.



Stop burning

Burning land must be stopped because:

- It causes and increases erosion.
- It destroys all organic matter and soil biota which are needed to keep soil healthy.
- It kills plants which could be used as mulch material.
- Fire can spread easily, especially when there is a lot of wind, which can damage crops. This happens most often during dry seasons.
- It reduces bird and insect life, which function as pollinators and natural pest predators.



Increase the amount and variety of trees



More trees and more variety of trees growing on your land will provide more benefits. Most importantly, trees will provide protection for soil and help to prevent erosion. Trees will also attract birds and insects, which will increase pollination and function as natural pest predators.

Natural patterns

Straight lines and squares do not exist naturally in nature. Follow the natural patterns of land. If you observe the land's natural shape, water flows, soil quality, sun direction, and so on, the land will 'tell you' which shapes will work best for your land.

Terraces and swales are good examples of using natural patterns to create productive land.

Working with nature and natural patterns will:

- Conserve energy and resources.
- Maximise land productivity.
- Improve the land's long term sustainability.



Improving land for agriculture

Healthy, living soil is the basis for good agriculture. Agriculture practices should give extra focus to soil improvement from year after year.



Organic mulch and fertilizers

There are many ways to provide natural fertilizers for your land.

Mulch



Use plant waste and leaves as mulch material. Some legume trees such as leucaena, acacia, sesbania, and moringa, can be planted between cropland to provide mulch. Besides providing nutrients to the soil, mulch will also improve soil because it provides organic materials and food for soil biota. By using mulch, water will stay in the soil for much longer and erosion levels will decrease. To achieve best results, mulch must be used regularly. (For more information about mulch, see Module 4 – Healthy Soil).

Liquid fertilizer

Liquid fertilizer is a good natural fertilizer because it is a concentrated compost. This fertilizer is very strong and must be diluted before being used. It can be used in many ways, it can be applied directly to the land or into irrigation water. To achieve best results, use liquid fertilizer before planting, during crop growth and after harvest. (For more information about how to make and use liquid fertilizer, see Module 4 – Healthy Soil).



EM (effective microorganisms)

EM is a liquid which helps to increase the amount of microorganisms in the soil, which will improve soil quality and increase crop production. EM is good to use for agriculture because:

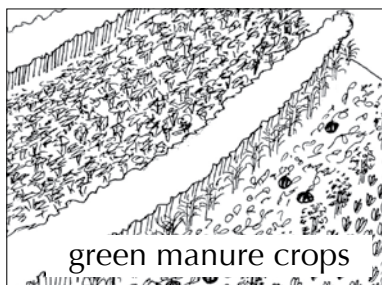


- It can be easily used on large areas of land.
- It can be combined with any type of organic fertilizer, including liquid compost and mulch.
- Microorganisms in EM will naturally and quickly multiply in the soil.

(For more information about how to make and use EM, see Module 4 – Healthy Soil).

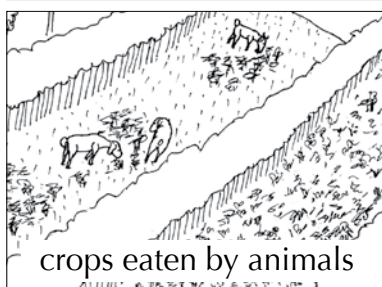
Compost and manure

Compost and manure help to supply nutrients and improve soil quality. On the land, they can be used in small amounts to supplement mulch and liquid fertilizer. If animals are housed at night, it will be much easier to collect large amounts of manure. Animals can also be fenced or tethered on the land in the dry season or before planting time, so they can directly fertilize the land.



Green manure crops

Green manure crops are only grown for soil improvement, and not as human food. These crops can be legumes, seasonal grasses, and other seasonal plants. Plant green manure crops between harvest time and planting time, or on land between garden plots which is not being used.



Green manure crops can also be integrated with animals. Bring animals onto the land when the green manure crops first begin to flower. The crops will provide nitrogen and some organic materials for the soil, and the animals will provide manure to fertilize the soil.

Ground cover crops

Ground cover crops are crops that grow along the ground, covering it. These crops provide nutrients and organic matter for the soil, and will help prevent weeds from growing because the ground cover crops block out sunlight needed for weed growth.

Water storage and irrigation

For many farmers in Indonesia, crops are dependant on rain. Because of this, almost all agricultural crops are grown only during the wet season.

However, there are 2 important ways to increase planting seasons, by storing and protecting water in the soil and by using good irrigation techniques.

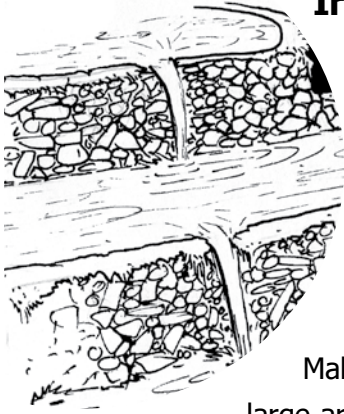
Storing and protecting water in the soil

Swales and terraces are a good way to catch and store water in the soil. This technique is good to use, both on flat land as well as on steeply sloped land.

Mulch will protect water in the soil and stop the soil from becoming dry. Healthy, living soil will hold water better than unhealthy soil.



Irrigation



Irrigation and good water management will provide many benefits, such as:

- A continuous supply of water, even during the dry season.
- Improved water storage.
- Directs water to where we want it to go.

Make a complete plan before implementing an irrigation system. For large areas of land, it can take a lot of time and money to make, use, and manage irrigation systems well. Start small, and then think about what you want in the future. Observe where water flows through your land and plan how to use water from one area to provide water for another area. Working together with neighbors and community groups to make and maintain an irrigation system will save time, costs, and labour.

Swales can be used for irrigation. Swales can easily be combined with aquaculture systems, paddies and gardens. If you use swales for irrigation, make sure that the overflow points are well made to prevent erosion. Rocks or simple fences can also be used to manage water flow on swales.

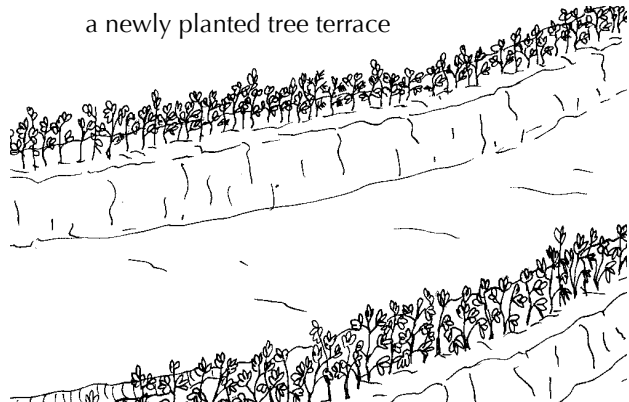
Tree swales/terraces

Using tree swales/terraces is a good method for improving production and soil quality, while stopping erosion.

The process of making them:

- Mark out contour lines, about 5m apart on gentle slopes and 2-3m apart on steep slopes.
- Dig small swales on the contour lines.
- At the start of the wet season, plant legume seeds on top of the swales, about 3-5cm apart. Legume trees like leucaena are the best type to use.

a newly planted tree terrace

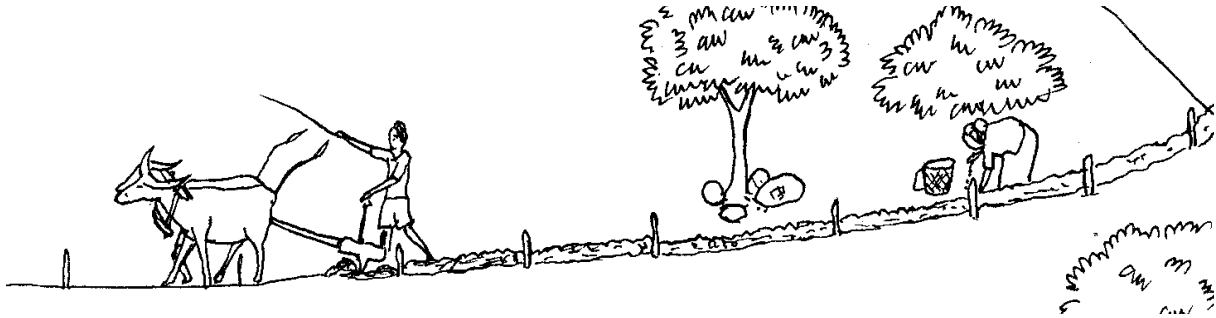


The legume trees will grow into a thick fence, which will eventually create swales/terraces. The legumes can be cut back 3-6 times during wet seasons, and 1-2 times during dry seasons. Vegetables and other crops can be grown between the rows of trees (in the empty rows). For more information about tree swales and crops which can be planted in the empty rows, see Module 8 – Forests, Tree Crops & Bamboo.

Vetiver grass can be grown on some rows instead of legumes. The vetiver plant has very deep roots which will hold the soil together, and it will also produce lots of mulch material. Vetiver grass is especially good to use on very steep slopes.

Using buffalo ploughs

Buffaloes can be used to prepare land for planting and for ploughing contour lines. Buffaloes also provide income, meat, leather, manure, and more buffaloes. Buffaloes can be expensive, but they are able to work for a long time. Once a family, farmer's group, or community has a male and female buffalo, there will eventually be a family, group, and community of buffalo!

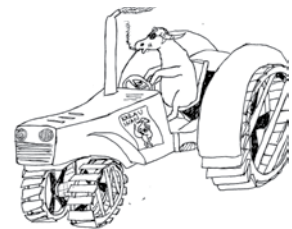


To work well, buffaloes must be healthy. Buffalo maintenance does not cost much, but it requires time. Food, water, shelter, and medical care are all important to maintain buffalo health. Buffaloes are commonly used for ploughing land. Almost anyone can learn how to train buffalo and how to use buffalo ploughs. (For more information about training and using buffaloes for ploughing, see Module 10 – Animal Systems).

The results of buffalo ploughing is good for plant growth because buffaloes plough the land in a straight line and don't turn the soil over and over again. Turning the soil many times will damage soil structure. Buffalo can be used on all types of land, from flat lands to very sloped lands. Buffaloes can also be kept anywhere, as long as there is water.

Compare buffaloes to tractors!

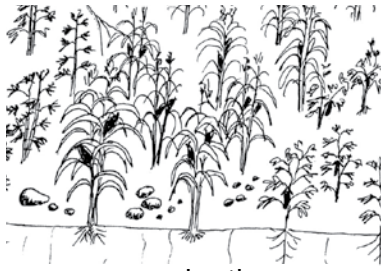
Using tractors takes a lot less time to prepare land for planting and can work well for large areas of flat land. However, there are many other factors that must also be taken into consideration when deciding to use a tractor or not.



Tractors are very expensive, too expensive for many people, even for farmer groups. But tractors can be rented as an alternative to buying one. Tractors cost money to maintain, including costs of fuel, oil, tires, and engine maintenance, and there needs to be someone that has a lot of knowledge about machines to operate one. Spare parts can be hard to find and sometimes need to be imported from other countries. Tractors also need a storage house to be kept in. Tractors need lots of training to operate, and some types of tractors are more difficult to operate than cars.

Almost all tractor ploughs turn the soil over and over again. This will help crops grow, but it will also damage soil structure. Therefore, soil quality will get worse over time, not better. There are many areas of Indonesia with flat land, where tractors can be used. However, there are also many areas where it is not possible to use tractors because the roads are too narrow or cannot be passed during the wet season, or there is no road access.

Reducing soil compaction



compacted soil causes plants to grow smaller

Soil compaction can cause many problems for agriculture, such as:

- The soil will hold less water.
- Soil biota will reduce in number.
- The soil will contain less air.
- It will be more difficult for plant roots to grow, so they will grow closer to the surface.

All these problems will cause plants to grow smaller and to use more water.

The following techniques can be used to reduce soil compaction:

- Use organic mulch and fertilizers. Unhealthy soil will easily become compacted as it dries. Healthy soil which contains mulch and organic fertilizers will dry slower, and when it does dry, the soil will not be as compacted.
- Use terraces and swales to shape the soil.
- Use buffalo ploughs, because they will cause much less soil compaction than using tractors to plough the land.
- Avoid grazing too many large animals, like buffalo and cow, on your crop land.
- People can also cause soil compaction. Make garden walking paths and only use these paths when in the garden, so less areas of the garden will be stepped on.

Intercropping

Intercropping means combining different types of crops in 1 area. There are many benefits of intercropping and there are many different combinations of crops. The type of crops used and the way they are combined is up to you. **Some combinations could be:**

- Legume trees, small fruit trees, grains, and vegetables: Legume trees, such as moringa and sesbania, will provide shade, mulch, nitrogen, and animal fodder, and can even function as living fences and trellising which can be used to grow vine plants. Fruit trees, such as papaya, banana and citrus, can be grown together to reduce pest problems. Vegetables and grains can be grown in between these trees.
- Corn and peanuts: Corn will provide shade for the peanuts and peanuts will provide nitrogen for the corn.
- Cassava, small fruit trees, and legume trees: With this combination, all crops will receive benefits.
- Corn, pumpkins, and beans: This is a traditional combination that is commonly used in many countries.

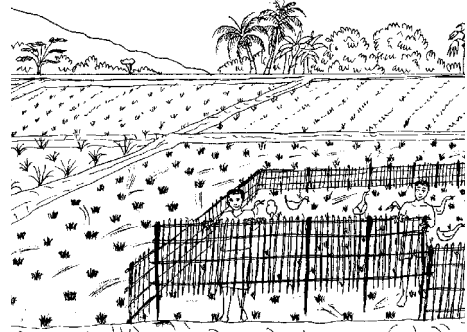
Mound rows with trenches dug in between is good for holding rain water and for irrigation. The mounds can be used to plant different grains, vegetables, legume trees, and small fruit trees. The trenches can be used for planting water spinach, watercress, and taro. The mounds do not have to be straight, they should follow natural land patterns.

Integration with other systems

Different systems will work better if they are integrated together as 1 system. Maintenance will be less expensive because waste from 1 part of the system can be used as a resource in another part of the system.

Rice paddies with ducks

Ducks can be used to clean the paddies after harvest and at the same time they will fertilize the soil. Ducks can be easily directed from one paddy patch to another using moveable fences. The ducks can be kept in the paddies for short or long periods of time. This will depend on the farmers needs, the number of ducks, the size of the rice paddy, and the number of crops per year.



Trees with annual crops

Small fruit trees and legumes can be grown with grains and vegetables. The trees can be harvested to add variety to crops. Trees can be grown in rows or in small groups around the cropland.

Animals with crops

Animals grazed on croplands after harvest will help to fertilize the soil. Don't leave buffalo or cow in 1 spot for too long, because this could cause soil compaction. Legume trees planted in rows can be used as living fences for animal grazing.

Rice paddies with fish (*mina padi*)

With careful management, fish can be kept in rice paddy water channels and in the rice paddies at certain times of the year. (For more information about this technique, see Module 11 – Aquaculture).

Ponds with croplands

Water from aquaculture ponds is nutrient rich and should not be wasted. Swales, terraces, and paddies can be used to catch and store overflow water, and this water can then be used to fertilize vegetables and trees.



Natural pest management

It is best to prevent pest problems before they occur. A healthy system, with healthy, nutrient rich soil, will experience far fewer pest and disease problems. There are many natural pest predators and natural pesticides which can be used if problems do occur. (For more information about natural pest and disease management, see Module 9 – Integrated Pest Management).



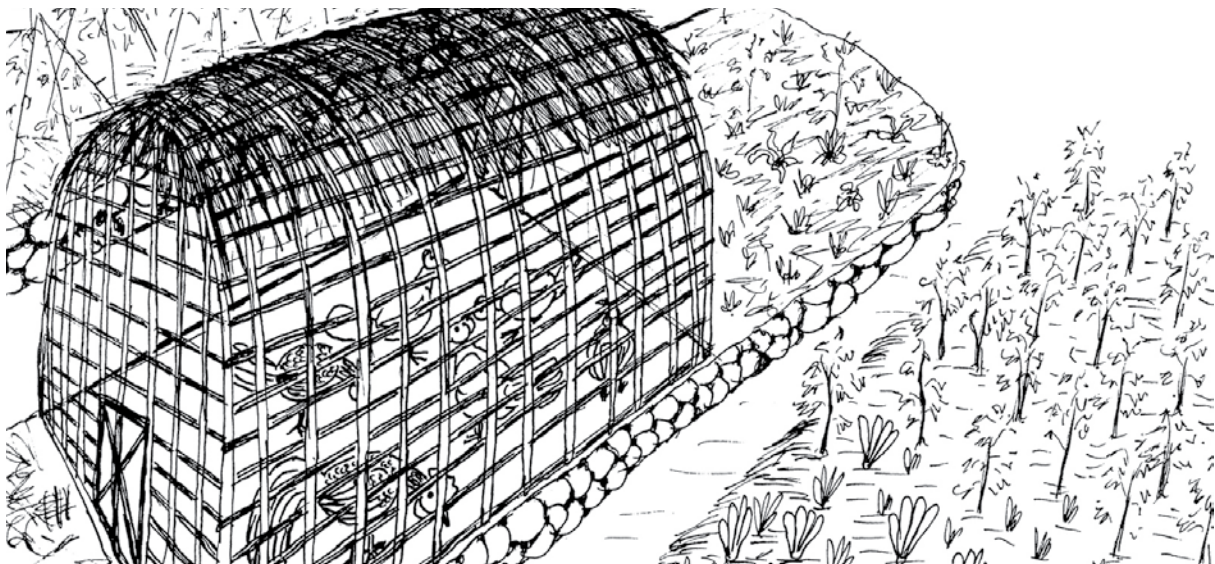
Weed management



Weeds are an issue which strongly affects agriculture. If weeds are not controlled, crop production will decrease. Weeds use nutrients and water from the soil, so they are competing with the main crops. However, if weeds are used as mulch, some nutrients and water will be returned to the soil. Don't burn weeds, because if weeds burn their benefits will also burn.

Some weed management techniques:

- Use mulch to cover the soil. The thicker the mulch layer the less weeds will grow.
- Grow ground cover crops, like pumpkin or beans, to block out sunlight which weeds need to grow.
- Ploughing the ground before planting will turn most weeds into the soil.
- Clear away annual weeds.
- Use animal labour to clear weeds. Animals will receive food from weeds and the soil will receive manure from the animals.
- Remove weeds before weed seeds form, this technique works well for perennial weeds
- Control irrigation, the more directed water is, the less weeds will receive water. Pipe irrigation is the best, because only main crops will receive water.



System of rice intensification (SRI)

SRI is a method for increasing rice production. This method is already being used in many countries, including Indonesia. Using this method, rice crop yields can double, in comparison to other methods.



Besides increasing production, SRI provides many other benefits, such as less water usage, saves seeds, is environmentally friendly, and it needs far fewer external inputs.

SRI can be used on large or small rice fields, it does not need new machinery, tools, or special fertilizers. This method has been successful both with traditional seed varieties and non-traditional seed varieties. This method can be used in areas with limited water supply. Because of this, it will also extend planting seasons. SRI works best when combined with organic fertilizers and natural pest management techniques.

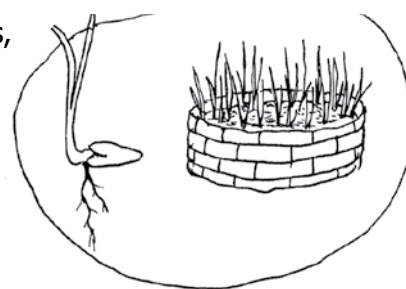
So that SRI methods work well, training and practice is needed in the beginning, until farmers increase their skills. Good irrigation methods and water control are also very important.

SRI techniques

1. Early transplanting

Plant seedlings when they have just 2 leaves and the seed sac is still attached, this is usually 8-12 days old, sometimes up to 15 days, and in colder areas could even be 16-18 days.

Early transplanting gives rice the maximum time needed to root, leaf, and grow. Every day delayed reduces the growth potential, especially after 15 days.



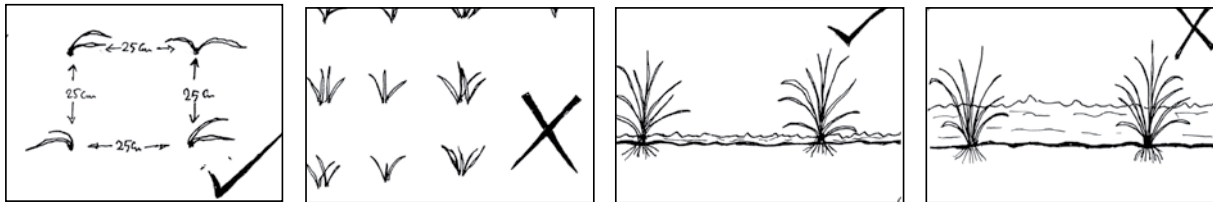
2. Careful transplanting

Plant the seedlings in muddy soil, not in standing water, with the roots about 1-2cm deep and the root tips pointing down or across. If the seedlings are pushed into the soil, their root tips will point upwards and this is not good because the seedlings growth will be slowed or stopped for up to 1 week as the plant recovers.

Careful transplanting will reduce root damage and plant stress, while preventing delays in plant growth after transplanting. This will have a big impact on plant growth later on.

3. Plant spacing

Plant the seedlings 1 by 1, not 2, 3, or 4 at the same time. Seedlings are planted in square patterns about 25cm x 25cm in size. Plant spacing can be estimated or marked out using anything which will measure well, such a special rake to define the planting points. Using this side spacing will promote better root and leaf growth.



4. Watering and well drained soil

While the plant leaves are growing, only give enough water to keep the soil moist, make sure not to water too much. When the rice plants start to flower and form grain, maintain a thin layer of water for all the plants of about 1-2cm. As usual, drain the water before harvesting. Well drained soil will promote much larger root systems.

5. Early and frequent weeding

Start weeding 10-12 days after planting seedlings, use a simple rake or hoe. Weed every 10-12 days following, until the rice grows large enough to shade all of the ground (forms a canopy). In experiments, every weeding increases the rice yields per hectare till up to 1 ton! Frequent weeding adds air to the soil which improves root growth, and also removes the weeds which are competition. Mulch can also be used to prevent weeds from growing.

6. Apply compost

SRI works well without compost or fertilizers, but using natural compost and fertilizers will improve plant growth, improve soil quality, and increase harvest yields. Experiments have shown that organic composts and fertilizers provide better results compared to chemical fertilizers, especially over longer time periods. This is because of improved soil quality and microbe activity in the soil increases the amount nutrients in the soil which are available for plant use. Mulch is also very important for providing nutrients and increasing soil biota. Using EM (effective microorganisms) will also help to improve results.

These techniques give good results for plant growth because healthy root growth leads to healthier stalks and leaves, larger rice grains, and stronger, larger seedlings.



Using SRI

Farmers and groups interested in SRI should be experienced or trained in SRI methods before practicing SRI in their fields. This experience can be gained through small experiments on 1 or 2 rice paddies to test the results and compare them with techniques already being used.

Working together

Agriculture is dependent on the environment around it and it affects the environment around it. Therefore, it is important for people and communities to work together in agriculture practices, such as sharing resources like water, labour, and tools. Working together can start from families and community groups, which can lead to national or even international levels!

Community consultation

Just a few individuals can possess a wealth of knowledge about agriculture. Sharing and gathering information will help improve agriculture results for everyone. Everyone involved in agriculture production should be part of this process, because most knowledge comes from observation and practice. Women should be involved and need to be included in community consultations because they are involved in many of the daily agriculture practices, and hence have a lot of observation and knowledge to offer.



This knowledge and information could be:

- The best age and time to plant seedlings.
- Types of pests which are attacking crops.
- Types of natural predators eating the pest.
- Different areas on the land where crops grow better than on other areas and the reasons why.

This important information is useful for improving land and crop management.

Community participation and understanding

The more people in a community that understand and participate in agriculture development, the more productive and sustainable agriculture practices will become. Issues which require community participation and understanding include water management, crop harvesting and marketing, use of chemicals, waste management, and much more. For example, in water management alone the following issues may need consideration:

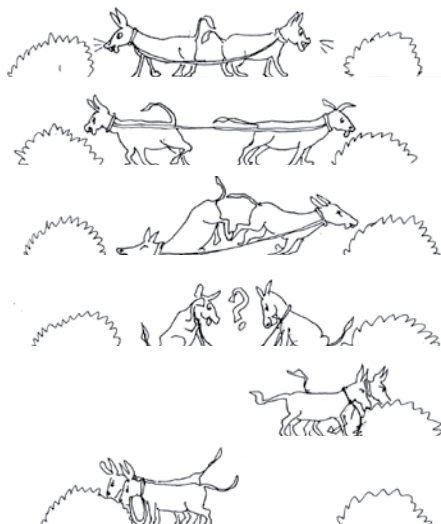
- What affects water sources and how does it affect the water source? For example, if the water source is a river or spring, land above it affects the water source, and the water source will affect the land below.
- How can the water source be protected?
- How can water be collected? For example, from rivers, making wells, or water pumps.
- How can we direct water? For example, using pipes or water trenches.
- How should water be divided between all the people who use it?
- Who will pay the costs for building irrigation systems?
- How will irrigation systems be maintained and repaired?

If farmers and community groups know and understand these issues, it will be possible to find solutions together, and then the benefits received will also be enjoyed together.



Benefits could be:

- Water is shared in the best way.
- Costs are reduced.
- Management and maintenance becomes easier.
- All factors up river and down river are considered together.
- The environment and water quality can be protected and improved together.



Working with neighbors

If people work together in a community, the whole community will benefit.

Working together with neighbors is important and will benefit everyone involved.

Avoid all forms of competition and jealousy! This is useful and beneficial for the future.

Community cooperatives or farmers groups

By forming a cooperative, the following benefits will be achieved:

- Resources can be bought for less personal expense.
- Harvesting, storing, and marketing produce will become easier and more efficient.
- There will be a place for sharing knowledge, labour, seeds, tools, and other agriculture products.
- Community assets will be protected and conserved.
- It will be easier to be heard by other groups because the government and large organizations are more likely to listen to a group of people than an individual.

(For more information about community cooperations or farmer groups, see Module 13 – Cooperatives and Enterprise Development).



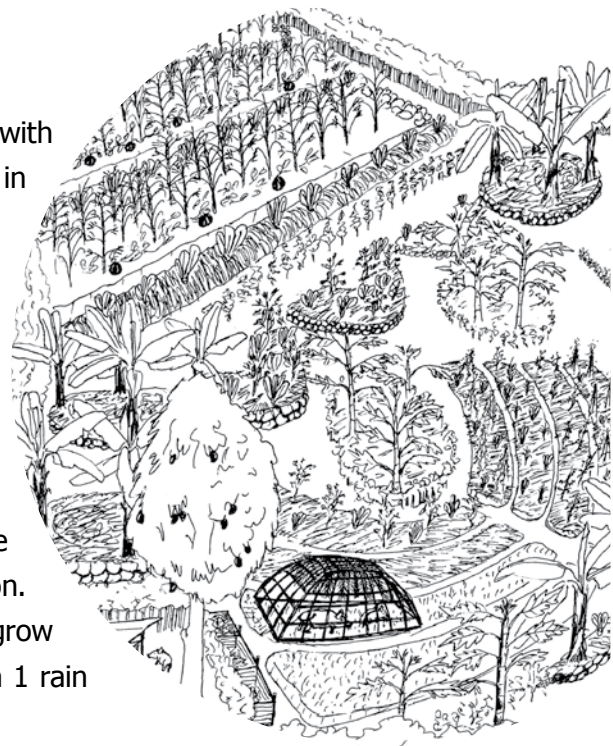
Working with nature

Agriculture practices which work in harmony with nature will provide better results, especially in the long term.

There are many techniques which can be used to work with nature, and not against nature.

A good example of working with nature is to plant crops during the wet season. It is best to plant crops when the rain has already come 3 or 4 times, at the beginning of the wet season. Planting before this often causes crops to grow smaller because there can be breaks between 1 rain till the next rain.

Planting at the right time will achieve maximum crop yields.



Post harvest storage and use

Post harvest is a time when there is a lot of food crops and there is also a high potential for these crops to be wasted or lost. This could mean large income losses.

There are some things which can be done to reduce these losses.

For example, for beans and other dry grain produce, make sure to:

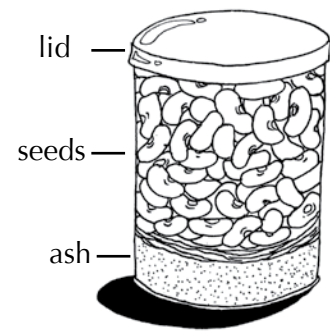
- Harvest at the right time.
- Separate seeds from plant materials as soon as possible, this will reduce insect problems.
- Dry produce properly. If produce is stored when not dried completely, it could rot.
- Store produce properly. Use dry, secure containers, which are protected from insects and mice.



Natural protection from insects

Insects can be a problem when storing harvest crops. Natural material can be used to protect crops from insects. **Some of these natural materials include:**

- **Kitchen ash.** For storing large amounts of grains, add 2% of ash to the weight of the grains to be stored (for example, for 100kg of grain add 2kg of ash). For small containers, add a 1cm layer of kitchen ash at the top and bottom of the container. Don't use ash from rubbish fires!
- **Tobacco leaf.** Use old, dry tobacco leaves, and only use for large storage containers. Add a 2cm layer of tobacco leaves on top of the grains in the container. Be careful using tobacco leaves because they are very strong
- **Gliricidia leaf.** Add a layer of about 2cm of dried gliricidia leaves on top of grains to be stored.
- **Neem leaf.** These leaves can used fresh or dried. For large containers, add a 2cm layer of neem leaves on top of the grains to be stored, for smaller containers a 1cm layer will be enough.
- **Fruit peels.** Lemon, lime, grapefruit, or orange peels will effectively repel insects from stored produce.
- **Eucalypt leaf.** Use 10-20 fresh or dried and crushed eucalypt leaves. Spread them over the grains that will be stored



For fresh produce, like tomato, lettuce, beans, and cabbages:

- Harvest at the right time.
- Produce which must stay fresh should be kept somewhere cool, dry, and protected from insects and animals, until it will be eaten or sold. Spray vegetables with water to keep them moist.
- Transport the produce carefully, keep in a cool place, away from sunlight and avoid bruising as much as possible.
- Store in a clay pot with a damp cloth on top. The produce inside will stay good for many more days.

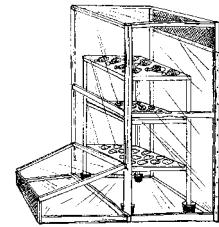
For root vegetables, like potato, cassava, taro, and yams:

- It is best if root vegetables are left in the ground until they will be eaten.
- For selling, harvest as carefully as possible. Cuts, bruises, or any damage will cause roots to rot faster.
 - After harvesting, store root vegetables in a cool, dry place, out of the sun and protected from insects and animals. Wood ash can also be used to protect from insects and animals, but make sure to wash them before selling.
 - Carrots are different, because if left in the ground for too long they will become hard and bitter. Store them in sand to make them last longer. Sand can also be used to store other root vegetables.



Using excess produce

Sometimes not all the produce can be eaten, sold, or traded, and some will go rotten. But this produce does not have to be wasted or thrown out. Here are some simple solutions:



- Use solar driers to dry vegetables or fruits, so that they can be stored and used later on. (For more information about how to make and use solar driers, see Module 12 – Appropriate Technology).
- Make sauces, preserves, or jams from vegetables and fruits.
- Use excess produce as animal feed or as a compost material.



Healthy agriculture

Agriculture changes the environment around it. It is very important to be aware of changes which occur in the soil, water, and people. Therefore, you can prevent negative impacts on the environment and make the land more sustainable for you and future generations.

Protect the surrounding environment

An important part of agriculture is to protect the environment around it. Rivers especially need protection. Clean water and healthy rivers are essential for our future. A healthy environment will also help to improve agriculture land. Cleaner water will reduce irrigation maintenance needs. A healthy environment will also bring more animals which are important for people and will add beauty to the environment.

Prevent cropland soil erosion

Soil erosion can deplete cropland. Erosion can also cause huge problems for lands below. These problems will continue on to rivers, and eventually to the ocean. Soil erosion can be prevented by:

- **Catching and storing water.** Use swales and terraces for sloped land, even on only gentle slopes. For flat lands, it is important to control water flows on higher lands so that the water doesn't build up on the cropland.

- **Use mulch and stop burning.** Burning damages soil structure, which makes it easier for soil to erode. It also destroys plants which function to hold the soil together. Mulch protects the soil and improves soil quality, so that produce yields will increase each year.

Croplands and areas around which have already eroded need to be replanted. Grasses, bamboo, and fast growing legumes are best to plant on eroded lands.



BEWARE!

Be cautious of chemical pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers. They will damage your land and the surrounding environment. These materials provide quick, short term solutions, but cause serious long term damage in the future. These materials kill soil biota and cause pollution in rivers, oceans, and underground waters. This is very dangerous for the health of the environment and people!

Lets work together!

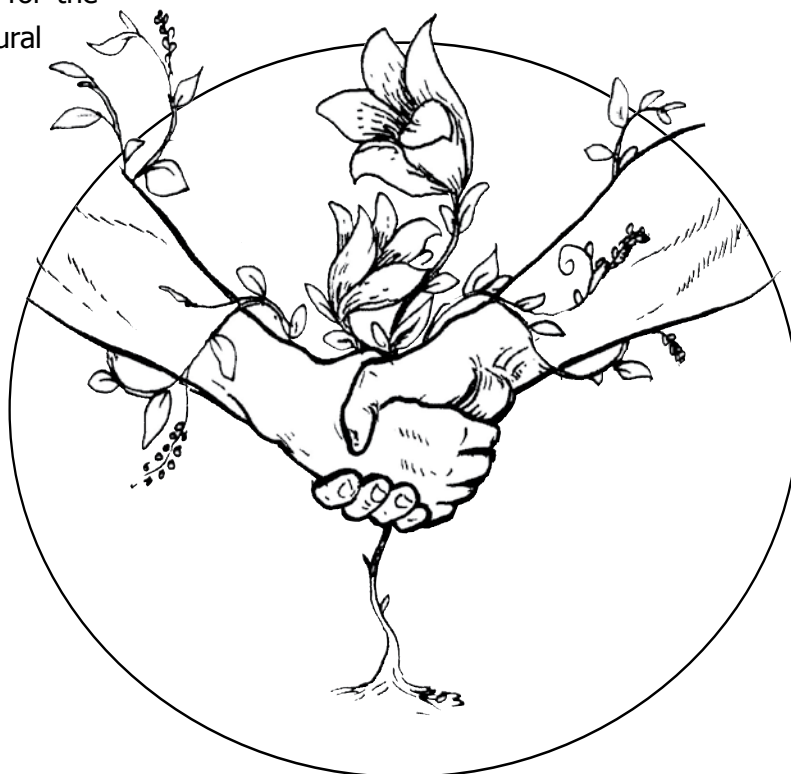
The more individual groups work together to repair and protect their environments, the more areas surrounding will also receive benefits. This kind of achievement is difficult if people are working on their own.

By working in groups, people can support each other in reaching common goals, that is towards improving the quality of the environment, while increasing agriculture yields. On a national level, awareness needs to be encouraged and developed, from the family level until government levels.

Improving agriculture is important for the wellbeing of our country. The natural environment must be protected.


These 2 goals can be achieved together if good, appropriate plans and techniques are used.

A sustainable future must be planned for as soon as possible if we are to reach our potential quickly.



Notes...






Notes...



MODULE No 8.

Forests, Tree Crops, and Bamboo





Notes...

The importance of reforestation and tree crops

People have a strong and continuous connection to the land and forest. Forests provide food, wood, natural materials, medicines, fuel, homes for animals and birds, and a spirit connection with ancestors or animals which lived there long ago. Areas that have forests need to be protected and carefully managed. These forests are the seed banks of the future.

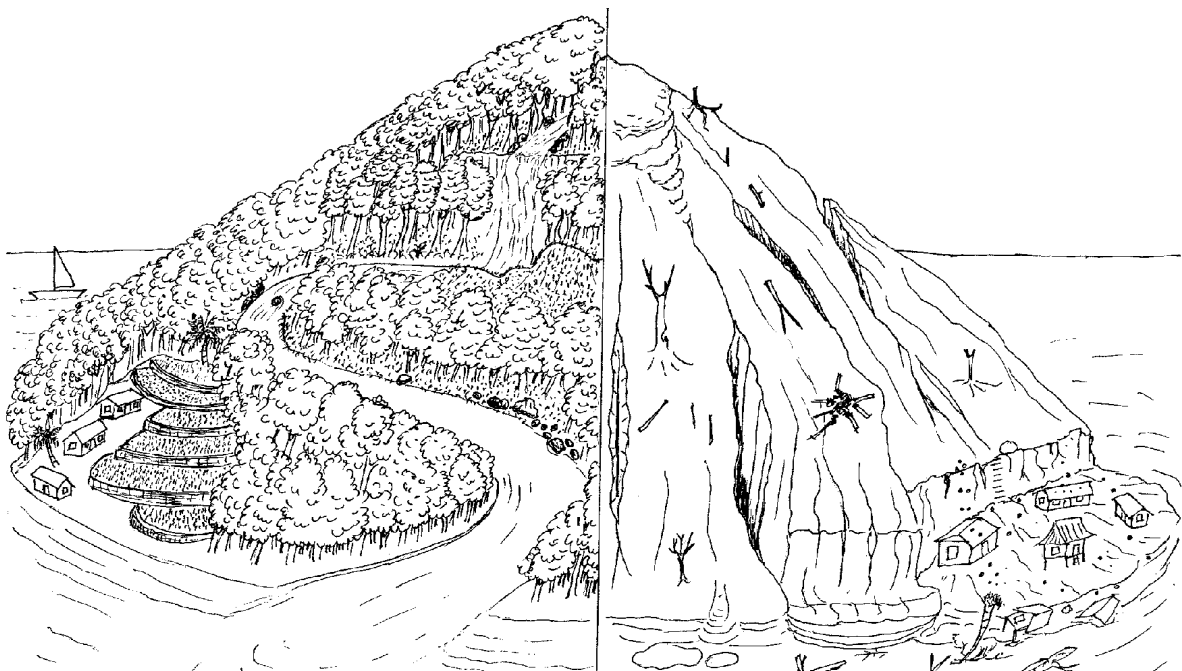
We have many plants and animals which can only grow and live in our environment. This is because of climate, landscape, and the way the land was formed long ago. Preservation of these species will help us to retain our culture and heritage. Many of these plants are medicinal, provide oil, and other useful products which can bring income in the future.

The first step is to protect and carefully manage the forests. The next is to reforest and restore nature's balance. We must maintain a strong connection with nature. We need long term solutions for keeping the environment and land healthy and strong for the future.

Many areas where forests have been removed are suffering from erosion and soil loss. It is difficult to obtain good productivity on these lands. In fact, agriculture practices on these lands can even create more erosion and new problems.

Reforestation and tree crops can help stop erosion, repair damaged land, while providing food, wood, oils, medicines, fibre, and many other products for income. These are all sustainable incomes.

Tree crops can also be integrated with animals and annual crops. Products and income from trees and forests are more secure because trees are less affected by bad weather conditions. A well designed forest system will need little maintenance once it is established. Forests and trees will improve the health of the environment, not just on the land where they grow, but also on the land surrounding it. Healthy environmental improvements in the mountains will even affect environments on the coast and in the ocean.



Sustainable forest systems

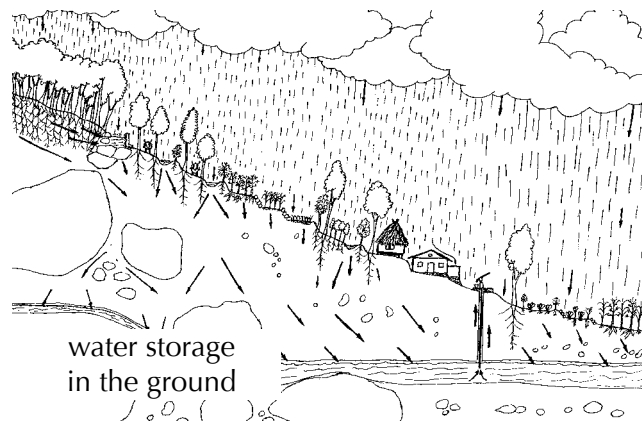
Steps to achieving sustainable forest systems:

1. Store water in the ground.
2. Protect soil and stop erosion.
3. Control animals.
4. Stop burning.
5. Forest and resource management.

1. Store water in the ground

Water is precious! Water stored in the ground will benefit the land, plants, and people. **Some of these benefits are:**

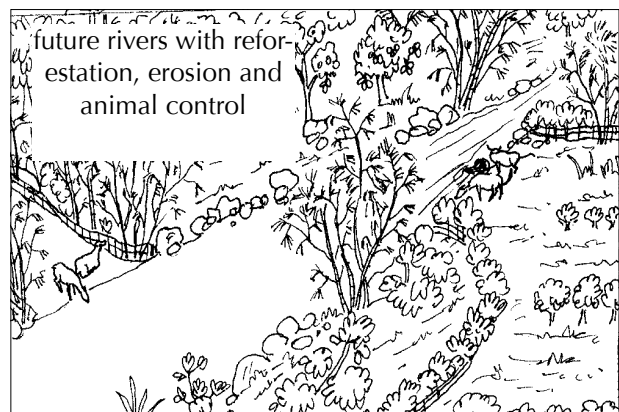
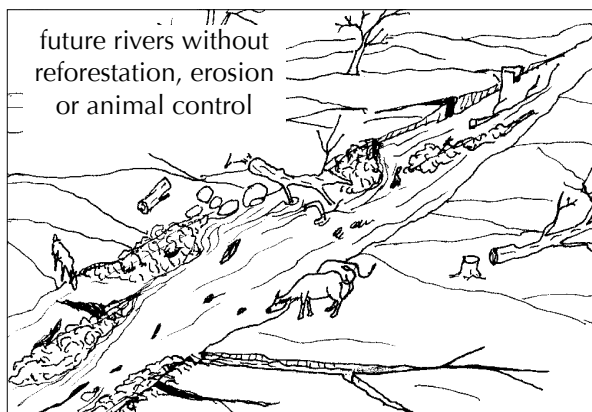
- The soil will be protected from erosion.
- Crop seasons will be longer.
- Plants will be more fertile and can grow even during the dry season.
- Ground water levels will rise so springs won't dry up.



2. Protect soil and stop erosion

Erosion will reduce productivity by removing a very valuable layer of soil. Soil, especially soil which is good for agriculture, takes a long time to form, but can be lost very easily and quickly due to erosion.

If not controlled, erosion will quickly get worse and create bigger problems in the future. Erosion will also destroy all small plants, seeds, and organic matter. Erosion on cleared land can cause landslides, which not only destroys land, but can be very dangerous for people.



Reforestation and tree crops are a long term solution for protecting the soil and stopping erosion. Making swales and terraces will help hold water, this is an important base for reforestation, tree crops, and all sloped land agriculture.

3. Control animals

Animals, especially goats, can damage reforestation and tree crops quickly.

This can waste a lot of hard work and useful tree crops.

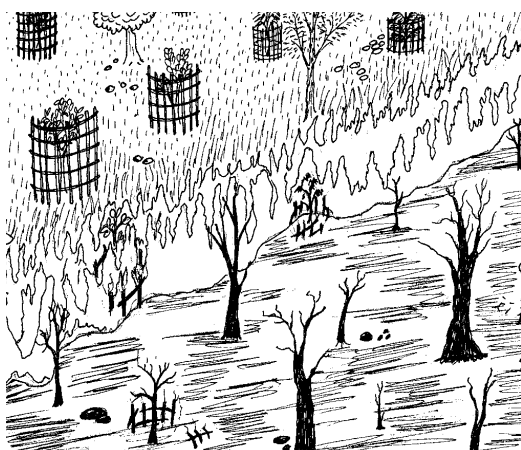


Some solutions which can be used are:

- Village regulations can be made to protect specific areas.
- Make fences especially for reforestation areas and tree crops.
- Make small fences (tree guards) around each individual tree.
- Tie up animals.
- Work together with the community to control animals.

4. Stop burning

Burning land is not recommended because it can:



- Cause erosion.
- Reduce plant and animal diversity.
- Destroy natural mulch, soil biota, and other organic matter important for the soil.
- Cause water loss.
- Pollute the environment.
- Damage reforestation and newly planted tree crops.
- Reduce certain resources.

Many areas are burned to encourage new grass growth for animals. This is achieved, but it causes the land to become unproductive in the future.

Also, burning will only encourage low quality grasses to grow for animal food.

Burning should be stopped because the damages caused are larger than benefits received. Think of better, alternative solutions to replace burning land.

5. Forest and resource management

The following are important steps for forest and resource management:

- Make a community management plan.
- Replant trees which are cut down for use.
- Make village regulations for community forest protection or certain areas which need protection.

A community management plan is a plan for the future.

A community management plan should:

- Consider what can be harvested and whom can harvest it.
- Control income from harvests, including how much income should return to the community to be used for forest management.
- Develop a working relationship with the government.
- Protect community land from other groups interested in ownership, for example from commercial enterprises.
- Use forest resources wisely. Beneficial forest resources include seeds, medicines, oils, bamboo products, honey, and much more.



Smaller community groups, like women's groups and youth groups, can compile information and important guidelines regarding land and forest management. This information can be passed on and discussed at community meetings so that knowledge and ideas can be included in community management plans.



Collecting firewood can cause huge losses to existing trees. Collecting firewood is also hard work, which takes up a lot of time. Finding alternatives to firewood is important, because by reducing the use of firewood a lot of time and energy will be saved, while protecting the forest. Take into consideration changes such as:

- Planting trees around the house which can be used as firewood, this could even be living fences.
- Using stoves and ovens which use less firewood or none at all, like charcoal stoves.

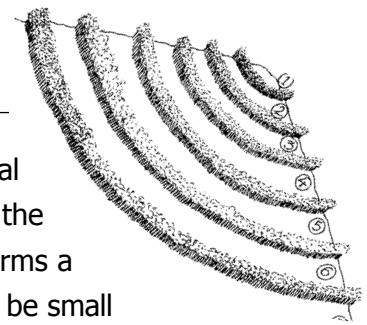


BEWARE!

International companies are looking to our forests to make money for themselves. This could be from harvesting forest resources or clear cutting for commercial purposes, such as for farming land or other reasons. Short term jobs and small amounts of money will never be able to replace the wealth and value contained in forests. Commercial companies will always take most of the money and benefits, this is how they work. This is already happening in many countries all over the world and it is causing huge problems and destruction.

Any plantations should be separate from the forest area and forests should never be replaced by plantations. Our beautiful forests and environment can be an important asset in the future, such as for ecotourism, which is more sustainable and can provide many more jobs and local income than logging and plantations can.

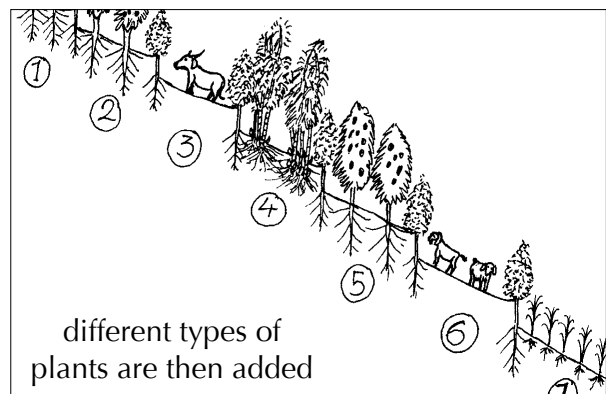
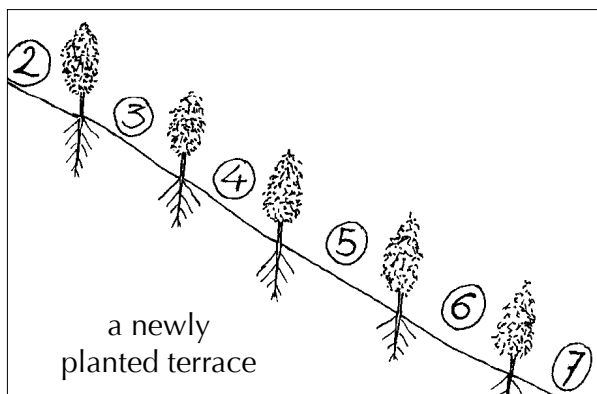
Making swales



A swale is a trench that is dug on contour with the land, at an equal level above sea level along a slope. The soil and rocks dug from the trench are put just below the trench to form a long mound. This forms a level line from 1 end of the swale to the other end. Swales can also be small walls built from rocks, branches, or other materials. Usually swales are dug on a hill side, 1 below the next.

Terraces are similar to swales, but swales are better at stopping erosion, catching and storing water, soil, and mulch, and they function faster.

Swales will help to improve soil, catch water, and stop erosion. Swales create new micro climates on the land, which means they provide new areas for planting all kinds of crops. Swales can be used for different combinations as well, like combining vegetables, trees, and animals, so more variety of produce can be harvested. Swales provide long term productive solutions for sloped lands, and can be used for small or large amounts of land.



Swale sizes

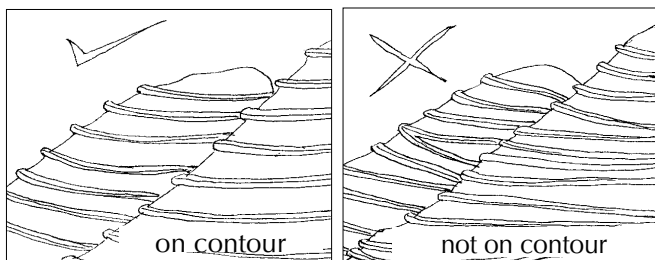
On gentle slopes, swales need to be wider in size, about 3-10m depending on the situation. However, on steep slopes, swales are much smaller in size, about 1-2m, because water flows faster. Size also depends on what you want to plant. For vegetables swales can be made closer together, and for trees further apart.

If the land is extremely steep, water will flow very fast. Because of this, it is better not to dig swales because the water will destroy the newly built swales. The best way to make swales on steep land is by planting fast growing trees on contour, the same contour as used to dig swales. The trees need to be planted close together so they will grow into a living swale, which will slow water and reduce erosion.

Rocks, tree branches, or other materials can be placed against the living swales to help hold more soil and water. Eventually the soil will build up behind the trees and form a small terrace. Vine plants, like pumpkin, loofah, and passion fruit can be planted on the newly formed terrace.

Marking a contour line

Swales must be made on contour, if not water will flow into the swales and damage the lower part of the swale, especially during the wet season. If swales are on contour, water will be held in the swale and will soak into the soil evenly.



Making an A-Frame

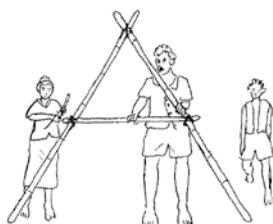
An A-Frame is a measuring tool made of wood or bamboo which is used to help make swales which are on contour. This tool is about 2m high and shaped like the letter 'A'. A-Frames are very easy to make and to use.

Materials needed:

- 2 equal lengths of bamboo or wood, about 2m long.
- 1 length of bamboo or wood for the crosspiece, about 1m long.
- 2m of string or rope.
- Hammer and cutting tool.
- Rope or binding wire.
- 1 small rock.
- A pencil or marker.



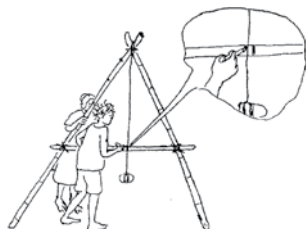
Constructing an A-Frame:



Shape an 'A' from the bamboo or wooden sticks. Make sure that the crosspiece is the same distance from the top on both sides. Tie the sticks together.

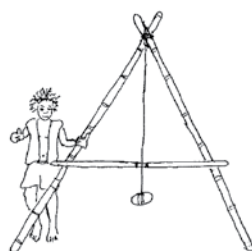


Tie string or rope to the top of the A-Frame and tie the rock to the bottom of the string. The rock must be positioned just below the crosspiece.



Stand the A-Frame on flat ground and mark the ground where the legs are positioned.

Mark the crosspiece with a pencil or marker exactly where the string touches it.



Turn the A-Frame around and place the legs on the markings already made on the ground.

Again, mark the crosspiece exactly where the string touches it.

The A-Frame is exactly level when the string is in the middle of these 2 marks. Mark the middle.



Using an A-Frame

Step 1:

Observe the area where swales are to be made. Decide how many swales will be made and which areas of the land will be used. Remember to consider swale size and the distance between swales.

Step 2:

Start at the top swale. Cut down tall grasses or weeds which may obstruct contour line markings.

Step 3:

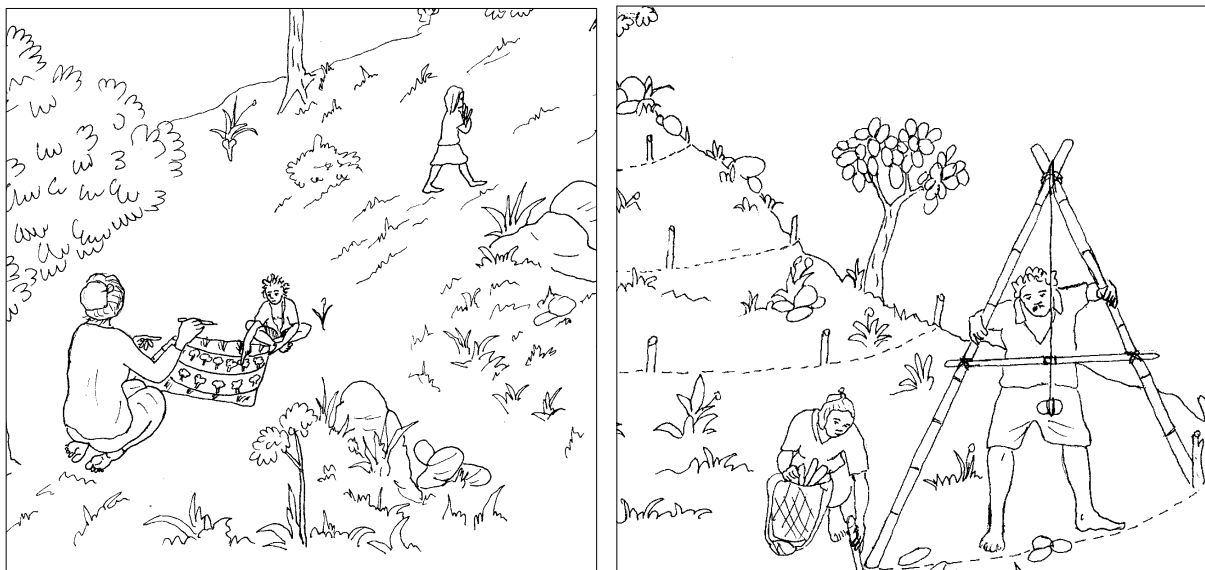
Place the A-Frame on the ground, position it so that the string touches the middle marking on the crosspiece. The A-Frame is now on contour. Place two stakes where the A-Frame's legs mark to form the beginning of a contour line.

Step 4:

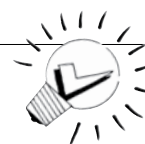
Swing the A-Frame around with one leg still in place where a stake is marking. Then, repeat step 3. Eventually a line will form along the hillside, this is the contour line.

Step 5:

Start on the next line. Continue until all the contour lines needed are marked out with stakes.



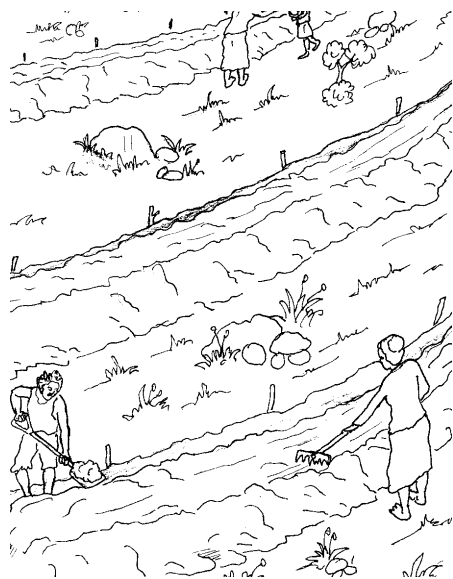
SMART IDEAS!



- When using an A-Frame it is a lot easier and faster with 2 people. 1 person can operate the A-Frame, while the other can mark out the contour line with stakes.
- Don't place either legs of the A-Frame on rocks, mounds or in holes, because this can make the line inaccurate, which could cause problems later on.

Constructing swales

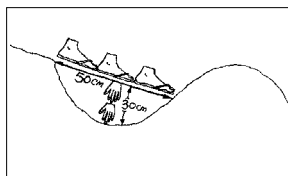
There are 3 main types of swales:



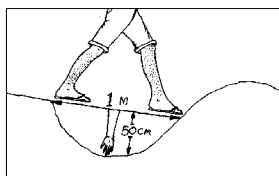
- 1. Trench swales.** Swales are called trench swales if trenches are dug, then soil and rocks that are dug up are placed below the trench to form a mound.
- 2. Ploughed contour lines** are when a line is ploughed along the marked contour line.
- 3. Rock swales** are made from rock mounds or walls, without digging. Usually rock swales are made where:
 - The land is too hard to dig.
 - There are many rocks available.
 - There is a very steep slope.

Which type of swale you use is up to you. If needed, you can use all 3 types of swales on the same land. All types of swales should be planted with thick, fast growing legumes as soon as possible, to:

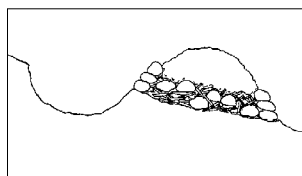
- Hold the soil.
- Provide tree terraces.
- Provide fertilizer and nitrogen.



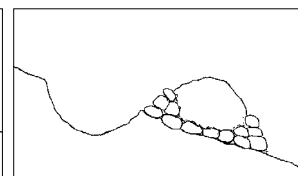
on very steep slopes



on gentle slopes



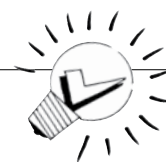
to help control erosion, wood and rocks can be added



Trench swales

Always start making the swales from the top. Dig the trench above the contour line, then make an even mound below the trench. The trench size depends on the slope of the land. On very steep slopes, trenches can be made about .5m wide and 30cm deep. On gentle slopes, trenches can be made about 1m wide, and 40-50cm deep. Continue until all the trenches are dug and the swales are formed.

For best results, make all the swales about the same size and shape. This will help water flow into the swale, and not along the swale. This can be easily tested. Flow water into the swale when it is almost finished and observe where the water flows. Make changes if necessary to make the bottom even. If there is no water available, wait until the first rain to observe water flows. The more accurate in size, the better.



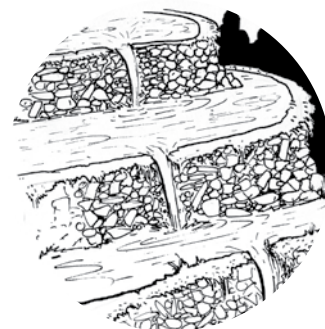
SMART IDEAS!

The higher the mounds, the better. To make the mounds higher, first place rocks and dry branches, and then put the soil on top.

To protect the soil mounds from erosion, add a thick layer of mulch. It is good to mulch the trenches as well. Plant the mounds as soon as possible, use vegetables, trees, or vine plants. The swales will catch and store rain water, especially in the wet season, which will help supply water in the dry season. However, plan for what could happen in extreme conditions, like what could happen in very heavy rains, if swale water overflows or if the slope is steep and water flows out of control during the wet season.

Problems caused by extreme conditions are minimized if the swales are made on contour, this will also prevent water from collecting in 1 spot. Water collecting in 1 spot could break the swale.

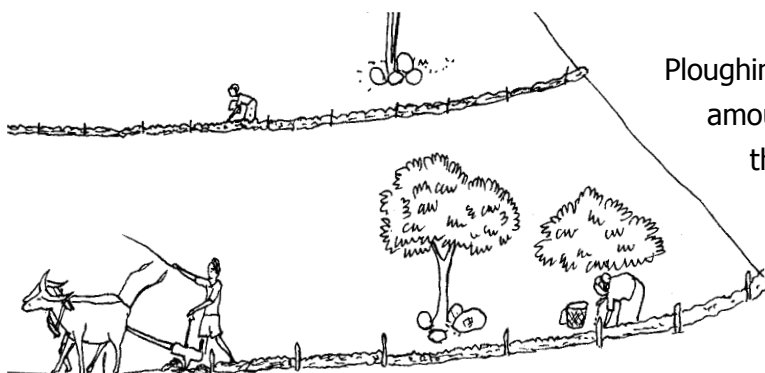
In preparation for overflow water, make 1 end of each mound lower. This will make water flow in the direction you want it to if the water reaches a certain height. Place rocks around the mounds overflow points to prevent erosion. A hole dug near the overflow point will catch soil from the water before it flows out. This will help even more to reduce erosion, the soil which is caught is good quality, it can be dug out and reused.



The overflow water from 1 swale can be run into the next swale, which can then run into the next swale, and so on. Eventually, water can be run into aquaculture ponds or water storage ponds.

Ploughed contour lines

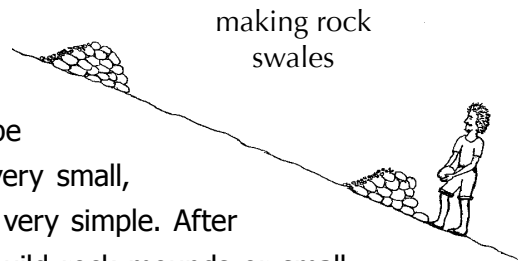
This is a very simple method, it is just ploughing along the contour lines. Ploughing can be done using a buffalo plough, hand tractor or anything else that will work. The ploughed line should be made just before the wet season, so at the beginning of the wet season it will be ready for planting.



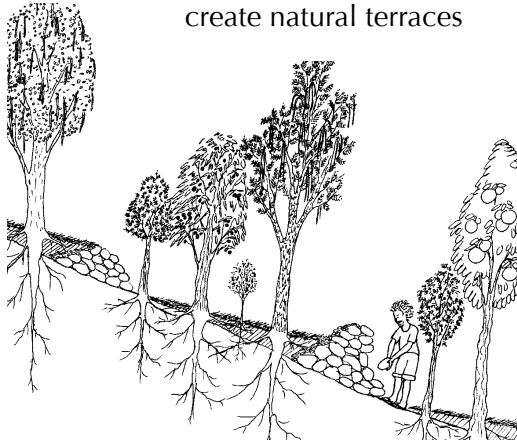
Ploughing contour lines takes only a small amount of time, so it is good to use this method for large areas of land. However, it will take much longer to show results, sometimes up to 1-2 years.

Rock swales

Rock swales are good to use on land with many rocks or where the soil is too hard to dig. Rock swales can be used on large areas of land, steep sloped land, or very small, tight areas of land. The way to make rock swales is very simple. After planning how many swales you want to make, just build rock mounds or small rock walls along the contour line to form the swales. These rock swales can be knee high on an adult, or if possible even waist high.



rock swales
create natural terraces



Eventually, soil will wash down the slope with rain and be stopped by the rock swales. This process will create terraces. After the terraces begin to form, the swales can be slowly raised higher. Plant legume trees as soon as possible on the newly formed terraces. The trees will improve the soil, provide fertilizer and mulch, as well as provide shade for other crops later on. In the future if you need more space for other plants, some of the legumes can be removed.



SMART IDEAS!

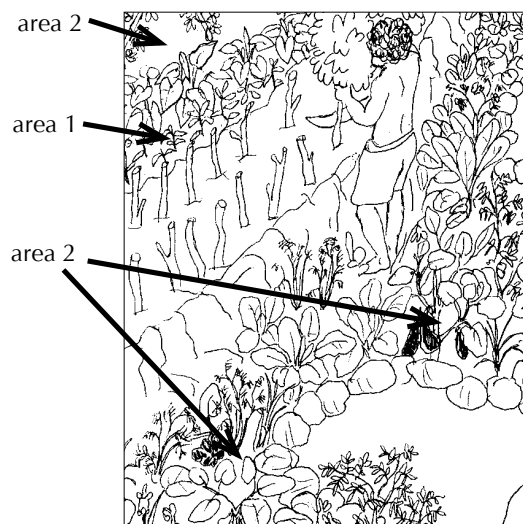
- Place larger rocks at the back of the swale (on the bottom side) and smaller rocks at the front of the swale (on the top side). Smaller rocks will hold more soil and water than larger ones.
- Rock swales are natural fences for animals, like buffalo and cow, to control the areas where they eat. If necessary, gates can be made so that animals can pass through. This can also be used for goats, but goats might climb over the rocks, so other forms of fencing will also be needed

Planting small swales

During the wet season

Area 1: Taro, water spinach, watercress, and other water plants can be planted along the bottom of the trenches. Plants that like water, but don't like being under water, can be planted along the edge of the trenches, for example lemon grass.

Area 2: Other vegetables and small plants can be grown on top and below the mounds, such as tomato, eggplant, pumpkin, cassava, capsicum, and corn.



During the dry season

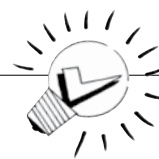
If there is enough water available, you can continue to use the same planting ideas as for during the wet season. If only a small amount of water is available, the trenches can be used to plant vegetables, and the mounds can be used for planting long term plants, like cassava, banana, and eggplant.

If there is no water available, mulch the land and wait until the next wet season.

Some long term crops can still be grown, and will grow a lot better than without swales, because swales still hold some a small amount of water in the soil.

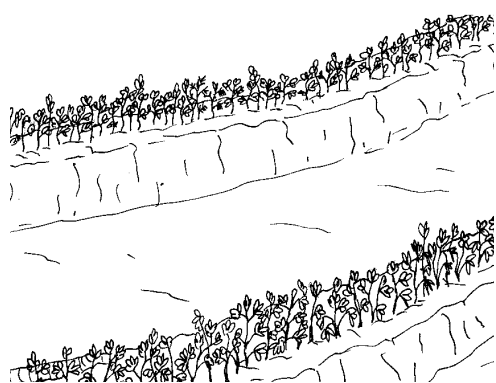
Small animals can also be integrated into this system. Remember to use soil improvement techniques to achieve the best results from swale gardens.

SMART IDEAS!



Swale trenches can also be used as compost trenches. (For more information about compost, see Module 4 – Healthy soil).

Planting large swales



On large swales many different crops can be planted, from perennial trees to annual vegetables. Animals can also be integrated.

The more diversity of crops and animals you have the better. The types of crops you choose is up to you, as long as those crops can grow well in your area and will provide sources of income, such as food, wood, oil, and other resources.

BEWARE!



Introducing new types of plants, especially from overseas, could become a problem in the future. First, find out:

- If the new plant could become a weed and compete with local plants.
- If the new plant can introduce new pests or disease.
- If the new plant has caused problems before in other countries.

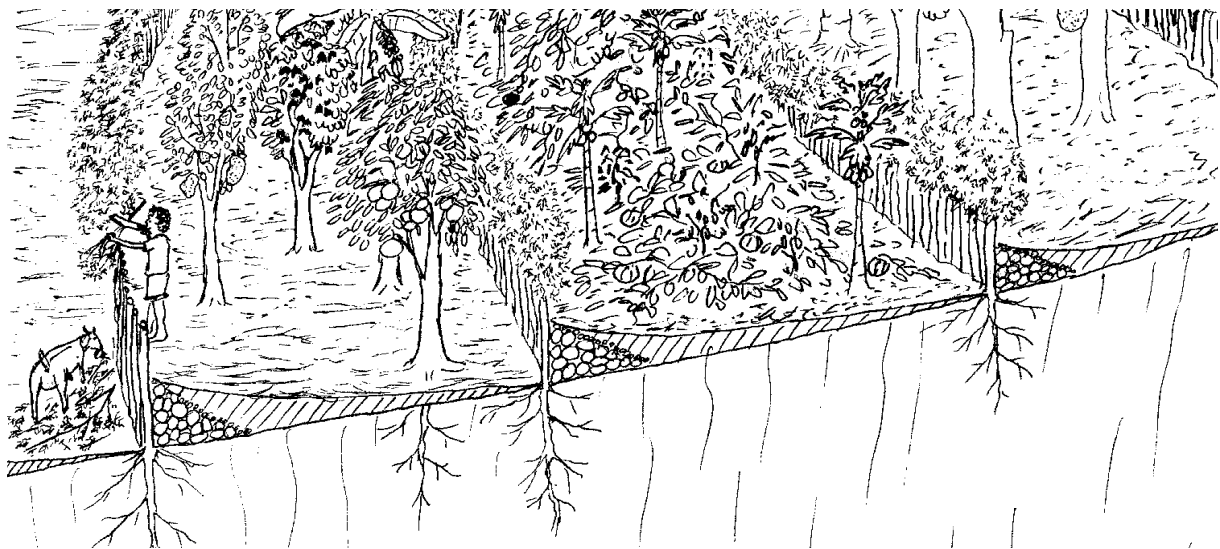
This is important for protecting our environment and resources for the future.

Agriculture systems on swales

At the start of the wet season, plant legumes along the swale mounds or along the ploughed contour lines. Plant the legumes close together, about 3-5cm apart. Leucaena and moringa are both good legumes to use. **These legumes have many functions, they will:**

- Hold the soil together and eventually form a fence which can be continuously pruned for many years. The pruning can be used as mulch and fertilizer, and as the legumes are pruned they will release nitrogen into the soil.
- Act as a windbreak, which will help to protect crops when they are still young.
- Eventually form natural terraces on the land.

In between the legume rows, there is wide rows or 'alleys' which can be used for planting many different types of crops or even for grazing animals. Not all of the land must be used straight away, it is better to utilize the land gradually as needed.



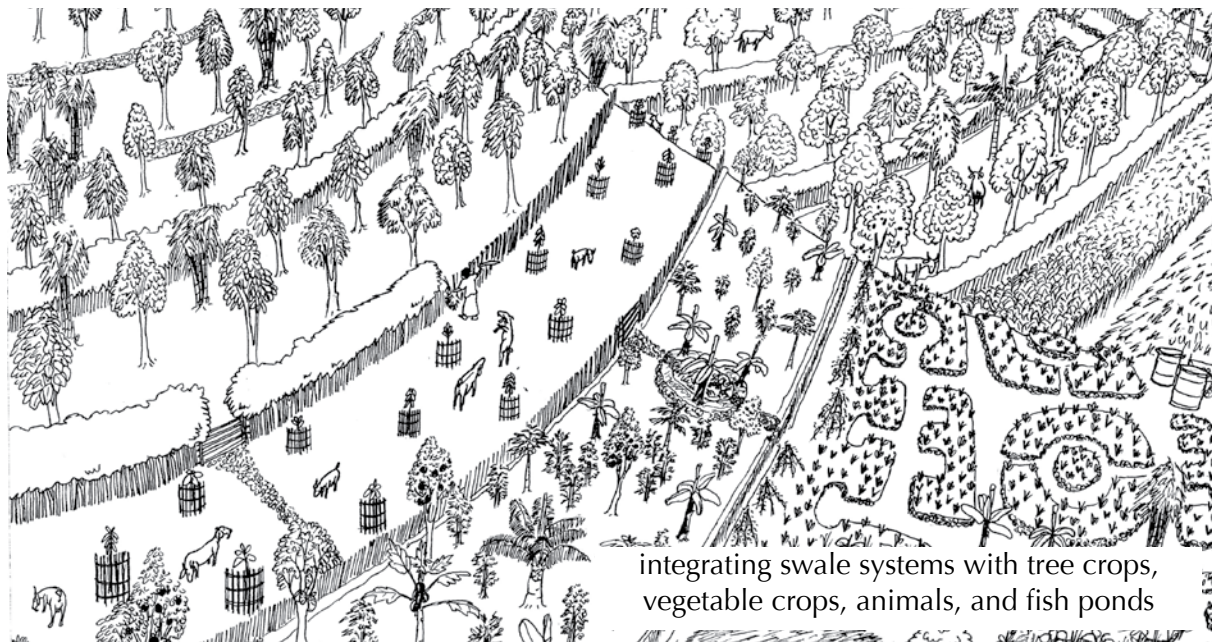
Managing planting times

Managing planting times is a technique which can increase crop yields by working with crops of different sizes, growth rates, and life spans. **Following is an example of managing crop planting times:**

- **Year 1:** Plant legume trees, like leucaena and moringa. Leave space for fruit trees. The legume trees will grow quickly and can later be cut back to provide more space for other trees.
- **Year 1 and 2:** Plant fruit trees, like apples, mango, and citrus, between the legume trees. When planting, think about how large the tree will be in 10-20 years and leave enough room for trees to grow to their full size. The legume trees will provide some shade for the fruit trees when they are still young. When the fruit trees grow larger, the legumes can be cut back to provide more space. Eventually, the fruit trees will take over the legume trees. Animals can also be integrated into this system.
- **Year 1-5:** There will be space between the fruit trees for about 5 years. The space can be used to grow vegetables like corn, pumpkin, beans, sweet potato, capsicum, taro, cassava, papaya, banana, pineapple, and root plants, like ginger. To allow sunlight in, prune back legumes which grow too thick, the prunings can be used as mulch material.

- **Year 5-10:** There may be some space still available for growing vegetables and small trees. However, these smaller crops will need to be removed once the larger fruit trees have grown. Continue cutting back the legume trees, and if more space is still needed, the legumes can be removed.

The more variety of crops, trees, and animals there are, the more variety of foods and products there will be, and this will assure a more stable income. For soil with many rocks, dry areas, or large amounts of land, plant more trees than vegetable crops. Trees require less maintenance and will still produce crops in harsh conditions.



integrating swale systems with tree crops, vegetable crops, animals, and fish ponds

Planting in swale alleys

Some examples of crop combinations for swale alleys are:

- Small fruit trees grown together, like citrus, mango, cacao, guava, apple, papaya, sesbania, coffee, and taro. Spices, like ginger, chillies, cloves, and turmeric, and vegetable crops, like sweet potato, spinach, and cassava, can be planted all together between the fruit trees in the swale alleys
- Large trees grown together, like mango, avocado, jack fruit, coconut, and bamboo. When these trees are established, in about 4-5 years, animals can be grazed between them in the swale alleys.
- Timber trees, oil trees, bamboo, fibre trees, medicinal plants, firewood trees, and other crops can also be grown together. Eventually, animals can be grazed in the alleys. Short term crops, like spices, sweet potato, pumpkin, papaya, and even banana, can be grown when the larger trees are still young.

Smaller swales can be made in the alleys to increase production and crop variety. Use any crop combinations you like!

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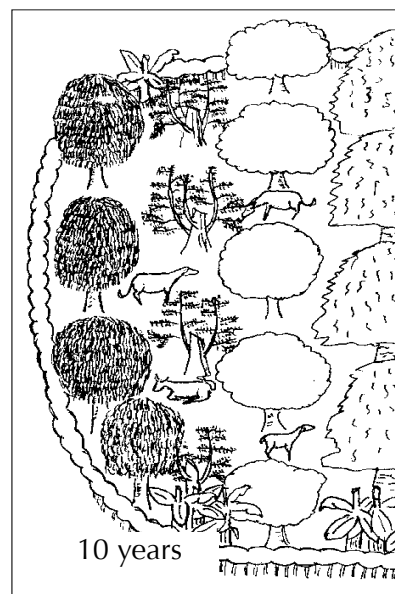
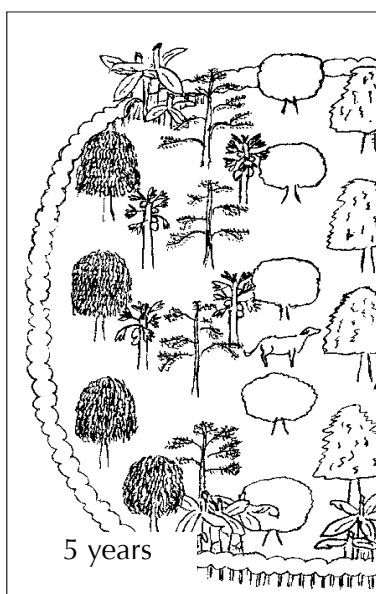
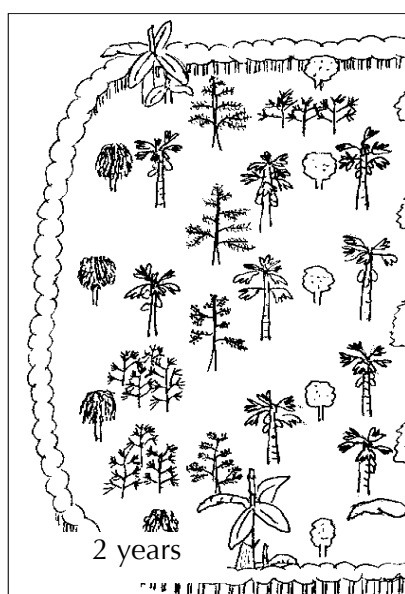
Planting many crops together and rotating crops will help to keep the soil healthy.



Flat land tree crops

Flat land is generally used for grains, vegetables, and paddies, but tree crops can be combined in many ways. Tree crops will increase production and crop variety. Tree crops need less maintenance, and will still produce in the dry season. Small trees, like citrus, banana, papaya, clove, and pigeon peas can be planted with grains and vegetables. The trees will provide shade for smaller annual crops. They will also act as a barrier and make it harder for pest insects to pass from one plant to the next. Also plant legumes, they will provide many benefits.

Another benefit from planting trees with crops and vegetables, is that the smaller crops can be harvested first, while waiting for the large trees to grow and produce.



SMART IDEAS!



Flat land agriculture will be improved if water is collected and stored in the ground, this includes rain water and water that flows down from the mountains. Continue using trenches and compost pits to collect water.

Reforestation

Reforestation areas are areas where the natural forest is restored.



Reforestation is a less intensive system and will provide less produce than agriculture. However, this system is very important for preserving the environment and stopping erosion, and it will provide many essential products, such as bamboo, oils, fibre, timber, honey, and medicines.

Dry land strategies

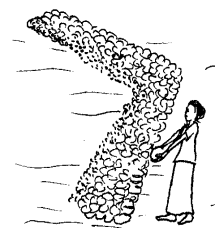
In dry areas, water storage is very important. For dry, rocky areas, rock swales can be used. There are also other techniques which can be used, like boomerang swales and "net and pan" systems.



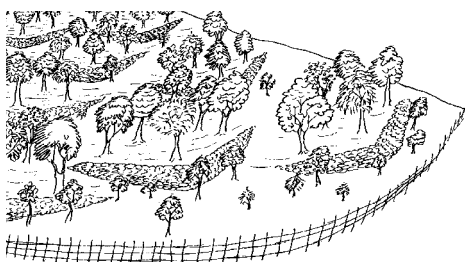
Boomerang swales

Boomerang swales are named after and share the same shape as the boomerang, a traditional hunting weapon of the Australian Aboriginal people. Boomerang swales should be a minimum of 2m long, but will work better if they are between 5-10m long. They are usually about adult knee height, but higher is better. The swales are made of rock mounds, a combination of dug swales and mounds can also be used, as long as it will still hold water.

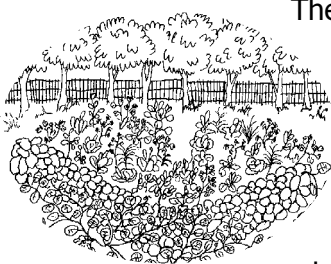
Put smaller rocks on the front side (top) and larger rocks on the back side (bottom), just like when making rock swales. This will help to collect more water, soil, leaves, and plant materials.



Trees will help to hold and improve the soil. Start by planting trees in the middle of the swales, and move outwards as the trees become established. Some good trees to start with include legumes and using the 'seed ball' technique which will be explained following. If many boomerang swales are made together, excess water from one swale will be collected in the next swale. If the system is managed well, this will increase production for all the swales.



"Net and pan" swales

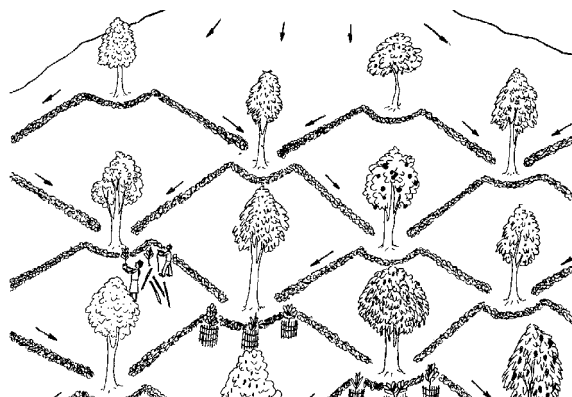


These swales are similar to boomerang swales, except that they have one side shaped as a 'V'. This system is called "net and pan", because a "net" is shaped to catch water and a "pan" is shaped to hold water. This system works best on gently sloped land.

Each side of the 'V' shape is about 3m long and about adult knee height. The swales can be made of rocks or mounds of dug soil, or a combination of both.

If many swales are made in an organized way, they will make a system where the overflow water from 1 "net and pan" will flow into the next "net and pan", and so on. Use small trenches to help direct the water.

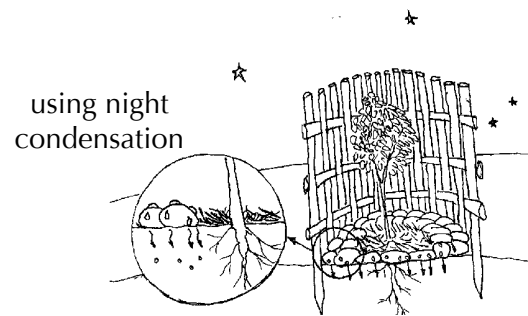
There are many benefits of this system, but primarily it will help to reduce and prevent erosion.



Micro climates

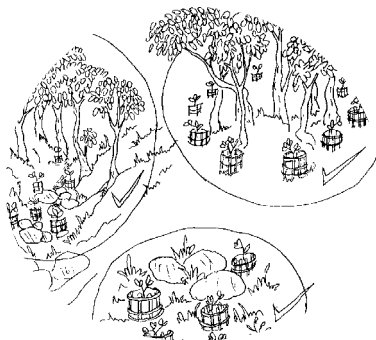
A micro climate is the climate of a particular area. This area could be as small as a garden plot or as large as a mountainside. Each type of plant prefers different micro climates. However, almost all plants like micro climates with:

- Available water.
- Good soil.
- Enough sunlight.
- Protection from strong winds.
- Shade, for when plants are still young.



Providing a good micro climate is important for all plants, especially when they are still young. Micro climates can be changed and improved using good techniques, including all the techniques which have already been explained.

For example rock swales, rocks will provide homes for small animals and insects, and at night, when the temperature is colder, the rocks will also become cold and moisture will collect on the rock surfaces. This moisture will soak into the soil and be used by plants. This moisture is an important water source in dry areas.



Starting reforestation

Areas which are best for starting reforestation are areas which naturally have good micro climates. If you plant trees in these areas, the success rates of tree growth will be higher. Observe your land to know which areas naturally have good micro climates.

Look for:

- Existing groups of trees. Trees will grow in a particular spot because the micro climate is better. Existing trees will provide mulch, shade, and protection for newly planted trees.
- Grasses and small plants. In very dry areas, grasses and small plants indicate where the soil is better and where there is possibly more water available. Trees will grow better in these areas compared with other crops, because trees are more resistant. Areas with no grass indicate where the soil is very poor, with many rocks and not enough water.
- Groups of rocks. Trees planted below rocks will receive more water because the rocks will catch and direct rain water.
- Areas where water naturally collects.
- The northern side of a mountain. This is the best side of a mountain for reforestation because it receives the right amount of sunlight for trees to grow, and hence will have a better micro climate. But also observe which side is the most cleared or destroyed, and which side more urgently needs reforestation.

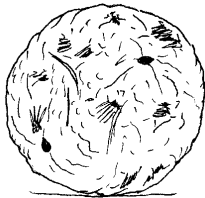
Assisting natural reforestation



Nature is always working towards a healthier environment. Don't work against nature, working with natural patterns will speed up the process. Some steps which work with nature towards shaping a healthier environment include:

- Stop burning. By burning, you are destroying many valuable resources. For example, burning grasses will also burn their functions, one of which is to protect newly planted trees.
- Conserve bird habitats. Birds are very useful in reforestation, birds help to spread seeds through their manure. The manure will add nutrients to the soil and some of the seeds will grow into new trees.
- First, plant trees in small groups. Then, in following years, add new trees to the existing groups. The new trees will receive protection and mulch from the older trees.

Seed balls



A seed ball is a small ball of clay, about 4cm in diameter, containing plant seeds and dried manure. Seed balls are a good, simple technique to start reforestation in dry areas, steeply sloped areas, or areas with few or no plants or trees. Place the seed balls in any area you want before the wet season starts. The clay will protect the seeds inside from animals until the rains come. When the wet season starts the seeds will begin to grow and the dry manure will provide some nutrients to help them grow. It is best to use seeds of fast growing legumes, like acacia, leucaena, and moringa. The trees that grow from the seed balls will improve the soil and provide protection and mulch for new trees planted afterwards.

Making seed balls

Choose clay that sticks together (doesn't break) when rolled into a snake shape. Add some water to the clay so that it becomes easy to shape into a ball. Mix in a small amount of manure, but make sure that the clay will still stick together. First, make the balls, then add about 5-10 seeds in each ball. The seeds must be inside the ball so that animals won't be able to eat them once they are in nature. Straight away, dry the balls in the sun for 1-2 hours. Leave until dry, but not cracked. Put them in a dry and shady place to continue drying. The balls must be completely dried because if they are still wet, the seeds will grow. When dry, store the balls in a dry place until you are ready to use them.



SMART IDEAS!

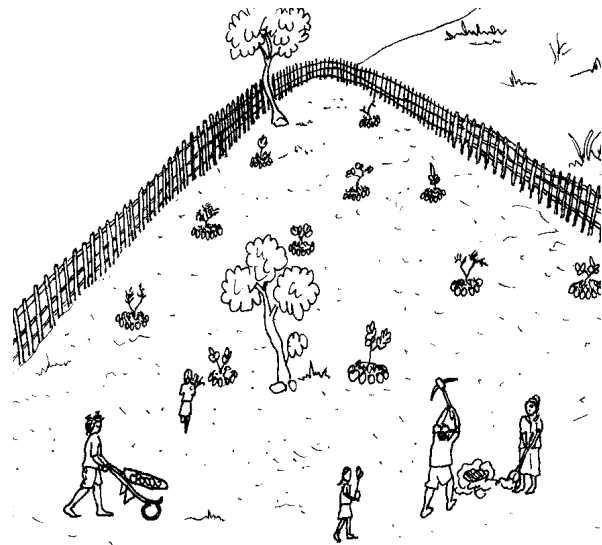
- Making small catchments of rocks for the seed balls will improve growth success rates because soil and water will collect there for the young trees.
- Seed balls will help a lot if there is large areas of land you want to reforest, but have difficulty planting the whole land in 1 season. At the start of the wet season plant crops on the most productive part of the land, while seed balls can be used for other parts of the land.



Protecting reforestation areas

The reforestation area must be protected from fire, animals, strong winds, and erosion. This protection will need community participation to work well. Neighbors and surrounding communities should be involved and should understand any reforestation projects which affect them. Community group meetings can be held to discuss and plan together issues relating to protection of reforestation areas. Some community plans to develop together could be:

- Using traditional/community laws to increase the awareness of the whole community about the importance of reforestation and protection for the reforestation area.
- Include schools, local groups, religious groups, and government workers in the process of providing education for communities about the importance of reforestation and protection of reforestation areas.
- Develop a sense of ownership in every community group member for shared community resources. These community resources include nurseries, cropland, and community forests. This awareness is very important for increasing a community's ability to work together.
- Develop short term and long term plans for protection of reforestation areas. Short term plans can be made for areas which need immediate attention or are more urgent.



Every idea and plan for community land management and protection of reforestation land should be discussed with the government. Working together with the government will improve results and increase community involvement.

SMART IDEAS!

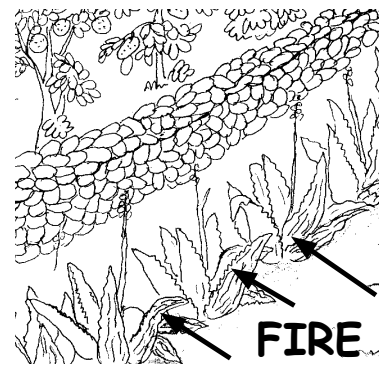
Plan each activity well. In reforestation, it is better to work step by step, and make every small step a success, rather than trying to reforest a very large area of land, but not being able to manage it well.



Protection from fire

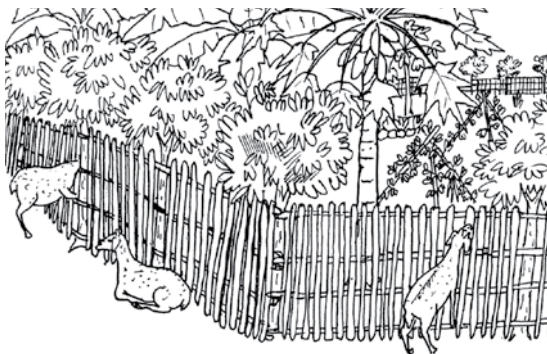
Fire usually comes from the direction where the wind comes from in the dry season or from areas lower down the mountain. Make fire protection on your land in these area. Fire protection could be:

- Living fences made from plants or trees which are fire resistant, such as cactus, aloe vera, or banana.
- Rock walls. Besides functioning as fire protection these walls will also act as a wall to stop animals from entering.
- Firebreaks. Firebreaks is a bare strip of land which is kept clear of plants. When a fire reaches this area, it will go out because there is nothing to burn.



These techniques will work better if they are combined.

Protection from animals



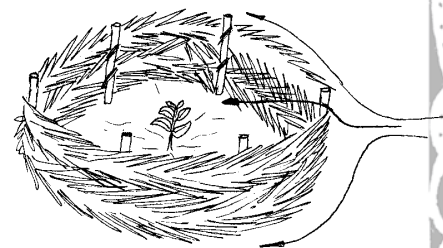
Animals like goats, buffalo, cows, and pigs can damage large numbers of trees very quickly. To avoid this, make small fences or tree guards surrounding each tree. Fences can be made from any inexpensive and available materials, such as wood, bamboo, rock, wire, net, or a combination of materials.

Living fences made of plants which animals don't like, such as cactus, will also provide protection from animals. Tree guards are good to use for fruit trees, house trees, and large trees which are still young. Once trees grow tall enough and their leaves are above animal reach, the tree guards can be removed and animals can be left free in this area.

Protection from strong winds

If plants are protected from strong winds, they will grow faster and healthier, especially when they are still young. Protection from strong winds could be living fences, vine trellises, or trees planted to form a windbreak.

For croplands, plant a few lines of trees specifically to function as a windbreak. These trees can be of many different types, from legumes to fruit trees. Plant the line of trees in the direction where strong winds most often come from.



For reforestation land, first plant groups of trees in areas which are already protected from strong winds. In years following, add new trees to the existing group. The new trees will be protected by the established trees.

Protection from erosion

Planting trees is the best long term solution to prevent erosion, but when the trees are still young, they will also need protection from erosion. This protection can include many techniques which have already been explained, such as using swales or terraces. Grasses, bush, and ground cover crops will also help to prevent erosion.

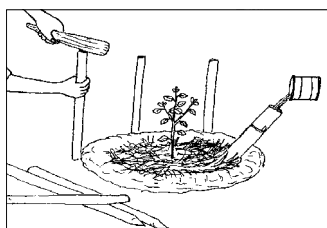
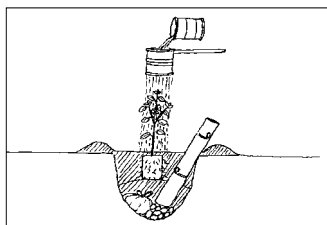
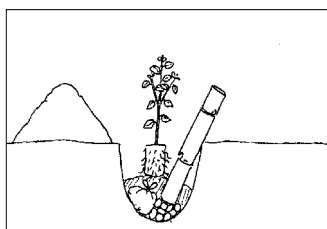
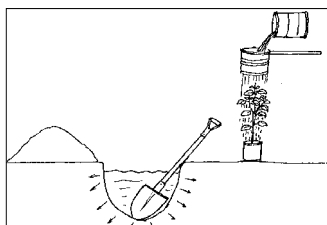
Planting trees

The techniques used to plant a tree are very important for the tree growth later on. Some techniques to use are as simple as:

- Planting in the afternoon. Don't plant trees during the heat of the day.
- Supplying enough water.
- Take care of the roots as much as possible, don't disturb them.
- Make a small trench surrounding newly planted trees for catching water. A watering pipe can also be added and will work even better.
- Put mulch around trees.

Planting fruit trees

If you have enough water, fruit trees can be planted at any time of the year. If water is limited, it is best to plant when the soil is wet or at the start of the wet season.



Techniques for planting fruit trees:

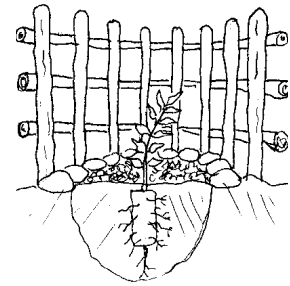
1. Dig a hole knee deep or more if possible. Fill the hole with water. Also water the tree when still in its container.
2. Put a pipe (which can be made from bamboo) inside the hole. Place some gravel below the pipe to help with water flow later on.
3. Fill a plastic bag with manure and place it at the bottom of the hole. If available, use a bag made of natural materials which will still hold the manure for a long time in the soil. Cover with soil and make a small mound in the hole for the tree to sit on.
4. Carefully, remove the tree from its container without breaking its roots. If there are many roots, gently loosen the bottom tree roots. Then, place the tree in the hole which has been prepared.
5. Fill the hole with soil. Make a shallow trench around the surface for water collection and to help with water supply. Make sure that the top of the tree roots are covered with at least 2cm of soil to prevent the roots from drying out.
6. Add lots of mulch around the tree.
7. Water enough.
8. Make tree guards if needed.

Planting reforestation trees

Reforestation trees are planted using the almost the same techniques as used to plant fruit trees, with a few small changes.

This is because:

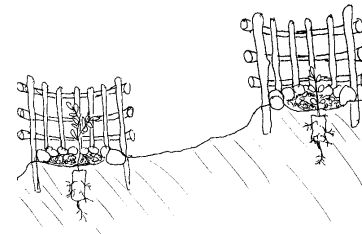
- Reforestation trees are usually planted further away from the garden and house area.
- Reforestation trees need less fertilizer.
- Reforestation trees are not usually watered so rain water storage is very important.
- The ground is often harder, making it more difficult to dig.



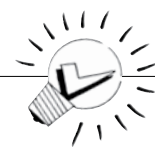
The best time to plant reforestation trees is at the start of the wet season, when it begins to rain consistently.

Follow the same steps as used for fruit trees, but with these few small changes:

- Dig a smaller hole
- There is no need for a bag of manure in the hole
- Make a large trench for water catchment. Make sure that the trench is above ground level. This will help to prevent too much water collecting during the wet season.
- Use watering pipes during the dry season.



SMART IDEAS!



- Dig holes for the trees, but leave them empty until the rains come. The rain water will collect in these holes and soften the soil so when trees are planted, they will grow better.
- Planting with swales will always improve results and help trees to grow faster and healthier.

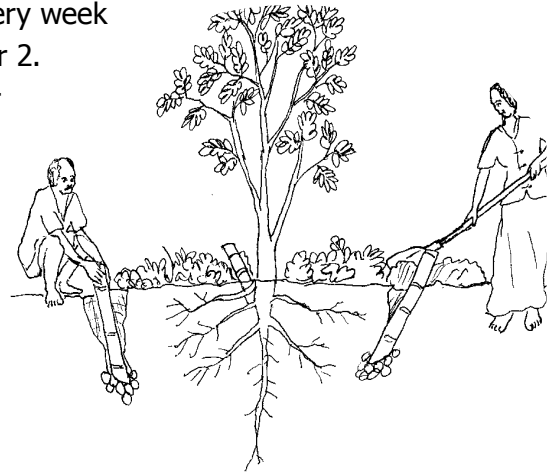
Tree maintenance

Watering

Fruit trees and tree crops

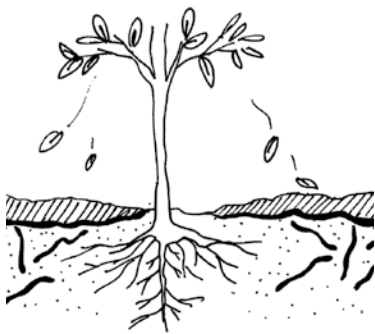
Fruit trees and tree crops must be regularly watered during the dry season to achieve good production and larger fruits, especially in the first few years. Here are some suggestions for watering:

- It is better to water trees with a lot of water very week than with a small amount of water every day or 2. This will encourage roots to grow down further looking for water so they will reach ground water faster.
- Use watering pipes.
- Water trees in the morning or afternoon.



Reforestation trees

Try to water reforestation trees during the dry season, even if just a small amount of water is available. Even a small amount of water during the dry season will increase production and improve results. Swales can also help to catch and store water.

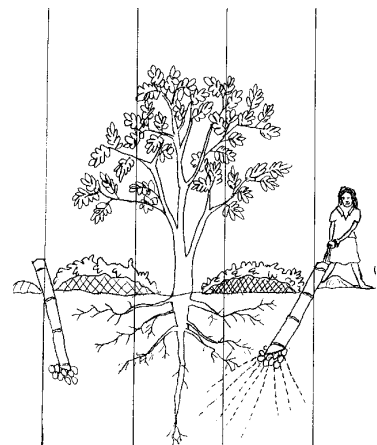


Fertilizer

Plants use nutrients in the soil to live. Therefore, nutrients in the soil which are used by plants need to be replaced so that the plants will grow healthy and produce the best it can. The same is true for people and animals, but luckily trees don't have to eat every day.

Fruit trees and tree crops

Compost, liquid compost, manure, and mulch provide many different nutrients and other benefits as well. The best place to fertilize trees is where the roots soak up nutrients. Underneath the outside leaves of every tree is the 'root feeding zone'. This is where the plants outer roots are and where the tree will most easily be able to use nutrients. A small circular mound surrounding the root feeding zone will improve watering and fertilizing results. This mound can be enlarged as the tree grows.



Watering pipes can also be used to feed liquid compost directly to the trees roots in the ground.

Fertilizers which work best for fruit trees and tree crops are:

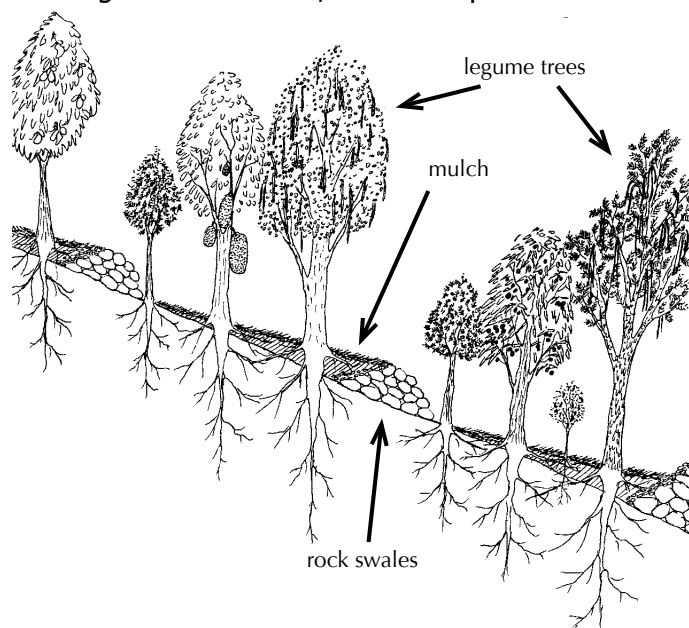
- **Compost and manure.** Compost and manure can be applied twice a year, just before the wet season starts and at the end of the wet season. Apply to the root feeding zone. Add about a 5cm layer (the length of one finger) of compost or manure, especially around the root feeding zone. This will provide many important nutrients for the tree.
- **Liquid compost.** For trees up to 3 years old, use about 1 gallon (20 liters) of liquid compost, for trees over 3 years old, use about 3 gallons. Put some of it through watering pipes and some directly on the ground over the root feeding zone. Use once every 2 months during the wet season and only once in the middle of the dry season.
- **Mulch.** Apply mulch just outside the root feeding zone, closer to the tree trunk. Don't let mulch touch the tree trunk, because if it does, disease or fungus could damage the tree. Leave about 10cm of space from the tree trunk. Use a thick layer of mulch to keep the ground moist and to improve the soil quality. If available, seaweed makes a very good mulch for trees, but wash it first to remove excess salt.
- **Urine.** Urine is also a good source of nutrients because it contains lots of nitrogen and is constantly available. Citrus trees especially like urine fertilizer. Before applying on plants, urine should be diluted in a bucket of water. This can be applied more often for established trees, but not too often for young trees.

Reforestation trees

Reforestation trees need less fertilizer than fruit trees, and fertilizing is most important when the tree is still young. On reforestation lands, the available nutrients are often not enough for plant growth. Good natural fertilizing techniques will replace these lost nutrients quickly.

Natural fertilizing techniques which can be used include:

- Compost, manure, or seaweed. These can be applied when planting to provide some nutrients for the young trees.
- Legume trees are an important source of nutrients. Their roots provide nutrients and the trees can be pruned up to 5 times during the wet season, which will provide mulch materials. These trees can also be used as 'pioneer trees' and as mulch and nitrogen providers for other plants.
- Mulch. For reforestation trees, mulch provides many nutrients which trees need.
- After 3 years, animals can be carefully introduced to the reforestation land. Animal manure will provide fertilizer for the trees.



Mulching trees

Mulching is an important part of tree maintenance. Mulch provides many benefits, including:

- Holds water in the ground and helps to keep the ground moist for longer.
- Maximizes the benefits of manure and compost if mulch is used as a top layer.
- Acts as an important source of nutrients for trees.
- Improves soil quality by increasing organic matter and soil biota in the soil.



Fruit trees and tree crops



Continuously apply mulch to trees. A layer of up to 10cm or more will give the best results. To avoid fungus or disease, don't let mulch touch the tree trunk.

Organic materials which can be used as mulch include rice husks, coffee husks, seaweed (it must be washed first), tree cuttings, dry grass, and weeds. Even used paper, boxes, wood, and bamboo will make good mulch.

Compost and dried manure will provide more benefits to soil and plants if they are placed under a layer of mulch.

Reforestation trees

Natural mulch, such as leaves, grasses, and weeds, will quickly form into mulch if the land is not burned. This mulch can be collected and placed around trees. Legume trees and other trees can also be pruned to provide more mulch materials.

Mulch will provide the most benefits if combined with swale systems. Rocks can also be used as a mulch, especially for dry areas because they will provide extra water for your trees during the dry season.

For more information, see the micro climate section in this module.

BEWARE!



During the dry season, mulch will burn easily and can cause fires to spread. Therefore, burning the land must be stopped and fire should be prevented from entering your land. Community participation and understanding, as well as using practical techniques, is very important.

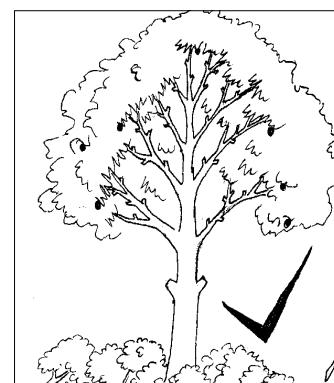
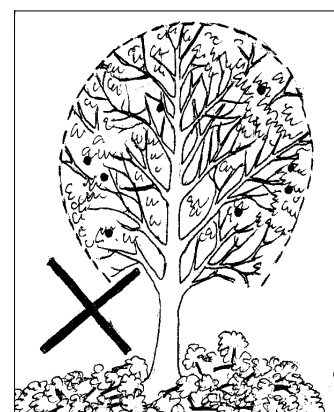
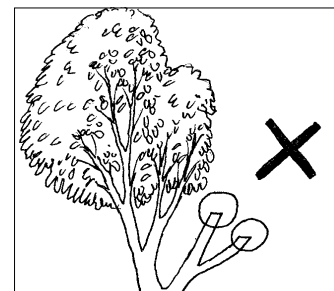
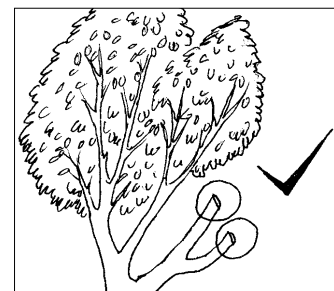
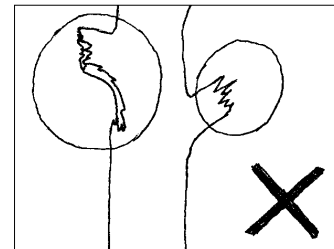
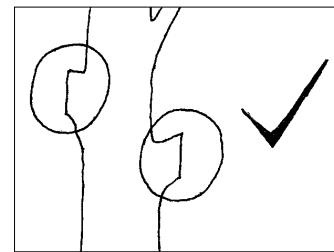
Tree pruning

Pruning trees is important for maintaining tree health and productivity. Disease and fungus can spread easily if trees are not pruned. By pruning, harvesting will also be much easier because the tree will be lower to the ground and easier to access.

Using the right technique to prune trees is very important so that the tree will grow back quickly, not suffer from stress, and be able to avoid disease and fungus.

When pruning tree branches use a saw or very sharp machete. Prune the branches as close to the trunk or main branch as possible. Make the cut smooth, angled, and not flat because a flat cut will increase chances of disease.

For fruit trees and other tree crops, you can paint a layer of jack fruit sap on the cut. This will stop disease or fungus from entering through the cut.



Fruit trees and tree crops



For almost all tropical fruit trees, it is recommended to only prune when necessary.

Some reasons for pruning are:

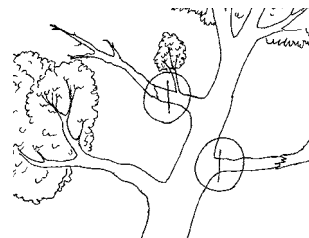
- **To remove dead or diseased branches.** By removing dead or diseased branches, you will reduce the chances of fungus and disease spreading. Cut the branches off before the diseased or dead part begins. The pruned branches should be taken away or burned to avoid spreading more disease.
- **To allow more sunlight into the middle of the trees.** This will increase fruit production and reduce fungus problems. Only prune if necessary and don't prune the tips of all the branches, but only some of the longer branches.
- **To encourage new growth on older trees.** When trees have grown old and are not producing well, pruning them will encourage new growth and better fruit production.

Reforestation trees

Reforestation trees need less maintenance and pruning than fruit trees, however some pruning will help improve growth and quality.

Some reasons for pruning reforestation trees are:

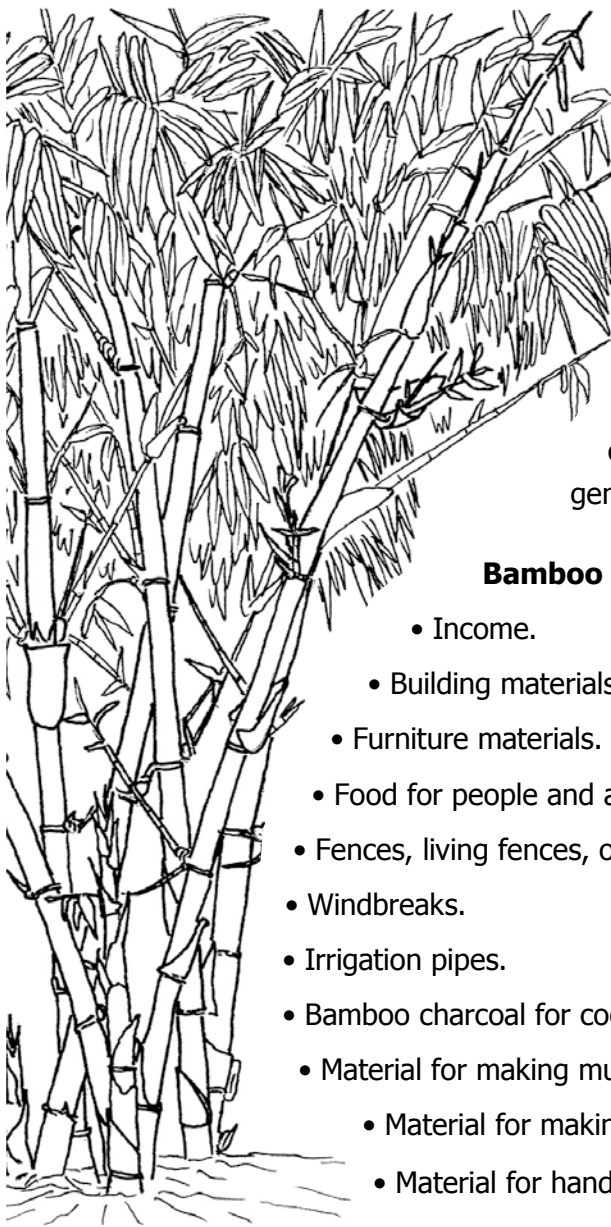
- To get firewood. Dead or diseased branches can be removed and used as firewood.
- Removing lower branches will make more room for people to walk around, for animals to graze, and to grow other crops underneath, like coffee and vanilla. Don't remove lower branches of windbreak trees because this will make them less effective.



Legumes

Legume trees which are planted for mulch, soil improvement, or as living fences should be pruned back regularly. By pruning legume trees, you will be returning nitrogen back to the soil through the tree's roots. Prune back the trees until they are about waist height to make maintenance easier, prune the whole tree evenly for best results.





Bamboo

Bamboo grows in all areas and has many important uses for communities.

Generally, bamboo can be split into 2 categories: Clump bamboo (sympodial) and creeping bamboo (monopodial). Clump bamboo grows in tropical climates and is more common in our climate, while creeping bamboo generally grows in subtropical climates.

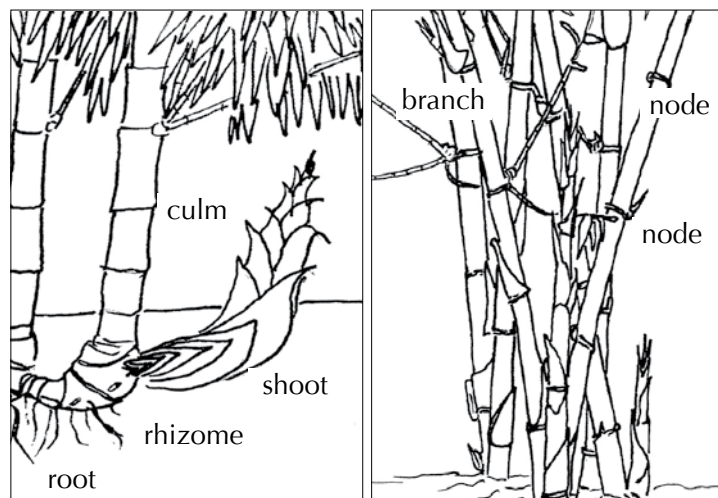
Bamboo provides:

- Income.
- Building materials.
- Furniture materials.
- Food for people and animals.
- Fences, living fences, or trellises.
- Windbreaks.
- Irrigation pipes.
- Bamboo charcoal for cooking.
- Material for making musical instruments.
 - Material for making containers.
 - Material for handicrafts and much more.

The process of planting and managing bamboo clumps properly is the first step for producing high quality and easy to harvest bamboo.

Bamboo Propagation

There are a few techniques for bamboo propagation, including rhizome propagation using branch cuttings or using branches, and seedlings for some larger types of bamboo. The technique you will use depends on what type of bamboo you are propagating and what the bamboo will be used for.



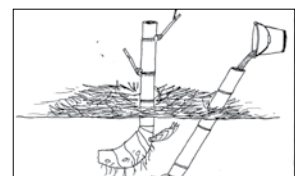
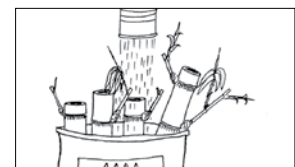
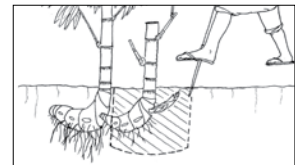
For drier areas, the start of the wet season is the best time to propagate bamboo. However, if enough water is available, propagation can be done at any time.

Rhizome propagation

Rhizome propagation is good for small scale planting because it has a high success rate. However, this technique is more difficult and takes more time than other techniques. Rhizome propagation works with almost all types of bamboo, but rhizomes of large species are usually too difficult to dig up. Therefore, rhizome propagation works best with smaller bamboo species with many rhizomes and culms.

Rhizome propagations steps:

1. Choose the bamboo rhizome and culm which you want to propagate, 1 year old culms on the outside of the clump are easiest and best to use.
2. Cut the culm 3 or 4 nodes above ground level.
3. Cut again through the rhizome, where the rhizome joins with the next rhizome. Usually this is towards the center of the clump. Dig the roots and soil about 10-15cm away from the culm, so that when you remove the rhizome, the roots and soil stay attached.
4. Keep the rhizome and roots wet until planting or plant immediately. Wet the leaves as well. Keep the rhizome and roots out of sunlight.
5. Plant the rhizome about 15cm in the ground and water well. Apply fertilizer and compost, then add a layer of mulch around it.



New leaves and branches will grow from the bamboo and at the beginning of the wet season, new shoots will grow from the rhizome. Sometimes new shoots will grow right away.

Culm (pole) cutting propagation

Culm cutting propagation is better for large scale planting and windbreaks because it is easier and takes less time. However, the success rate is lower. This technique is best to use with larger bamboos, which are difficult to propagate using rhizomes.

Culm cutting propagation steps:

1. Choose a bamboo culm with lots of branches, aged 2-3 years.
2. Cut it as close as possible to the ground, then cut the culm into 1.5-2 meter lengths.
3. Cut off the branches and leaves after the first node on each branch, leaving only 2 or 3 branches on 1 side.
4. Dig trenches and bury the bamboo culms about 15cm in the ground. After planting, cut the remaining branches at 2 nodes above ground. This will help you to see where the bamboo is planted.
5. Water every day for the first week. After that, water twice a week for 1 month.



When the culms begin to grow new shoots, they can be dug up, cut, and replanted somewhere else.



Branch propagation

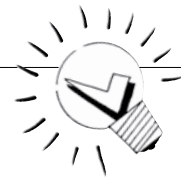
Choose a few larger bamboo branches, they are usually at the top of grown bamboo. Cut the branches as close as possible to the main branch, about 1m long (there should be a minimum of 3 nodes on each branch). Plant the branches in healthy soil, and treat the same as other plant cuttings. It is best if planted at an angle.

Bamboo nurseries

Culm and branch propagation can also be done in containers. But rhizomes don't grow well in containers and should be planted straight into the ground.

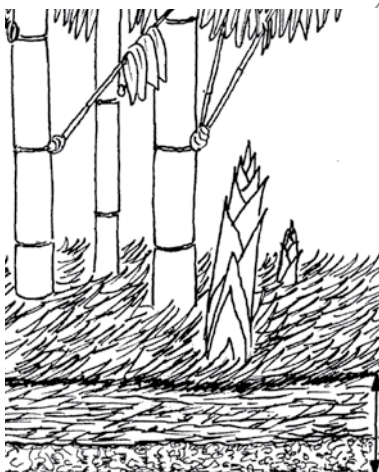
SMART IDEAS!

- Don't use the top $\frac{1}{3}$ of each culm, because the success rates will be much lower.
- Cut a hole between each node before burying or planting to help hold water.



Growing high quality bamboo

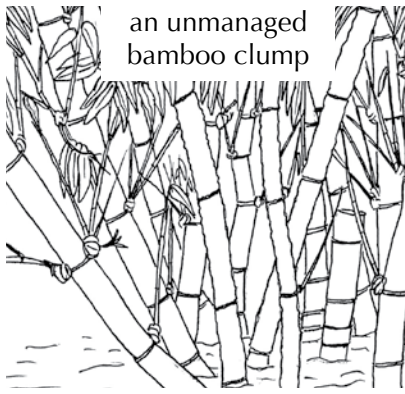
Every type of bamboo has a different quality and character. Growing different species of bamboo in 1 area will provide many benefits because the different bamboo species will fulfill different needs. Each person in a community can plant 1 type of bamboo, and then they can exchange the different types of bamboo.



To grow high quality bamboo, it is important to supply the plants with enough nutrients, and remember that bamboo plants are heavy feeders. Bamboo has root systems which grow close to ground surface. Because of this, it is best to give bamboo small amounts of fertilizer regularly, for example every 3-6 months rather than large amounts of fertilizer once a year.

The best fertilizers to use are manure and compost, especially just before the wet season. The best manure to use is pig manure, it contains all the nutrients needed for bamboo growth. Applying a layer of mulch, about 30cm thick, will also improve bamboo growth. When the plants are 2 years old, thinly sprinkle cement powder around the clump (underneath the mulch). Cement contains silica, a mineral which will help the bamboo harden and improve bamboo pole quality.

Experiments done with bamboo show that bamboo timber is stronger if grown on hillsides rather than near rivers.



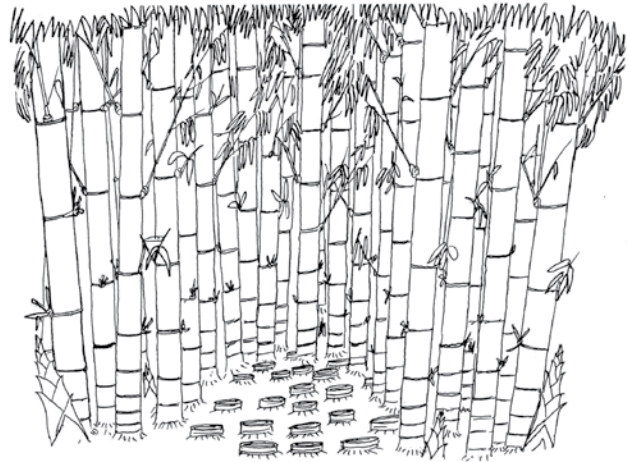
an unmanaged bamboo clump

Clump management

A properly managed bamboo clump will produce high quality bamboo and will be easy to harvest. A well managed clump of bamboo will have a range of different aged culms, including 3 years, 2 years, 1 year, and new shoots. There should be 6-8 culms of each age in every bamboo clump, which makes 24-32 culms of bamboo per clump. They should all have enough space to grow well and be easy enough to harvest.

Opening clumps

A well managed clump of bamboo will look open and healthy, which makes it easier to choose and observe which bamboo is ready for harvesting and which bamboo is still too young. An unmanaged clump of bamboo will look tightly packed and disorganized, making it difficult to choose which bamboo is ready for harvest, so there will often be dead or dry culms in the middle of the clump. These conditions will make harvesting difficult.



The first step in managing a bamboo clump is cutting or removing all the old or dead culms. This will be difficult because sometimes they are located in the middle of the clump. One way to do this is to cut into 1 side of the clump till the middle, then cut out all the old or dead culms. Cut them as close as possible to the ground. This will create a shape that allows us to harvest mature shoots from the center of the clump without damaging new shoots which are usually located outside of the clump.



Thinning

Remove any damaged or bent culms and any culms which are growing too close together. If the clump has been harvested before, there will be many culm stumps, these stumps should be removed, cut them as close as possible to the ground. This will make it easier to reach the middle of the clump.

Branch pruning

Prune off lower branches to make clump access easier. Cut the branches at the second or third node to avoid fungus reaching the culm.



Choosing and marking new shoots

During shoot season, choose 6-8 healthy shoots, located in a good position. Remove all the other shoots, this will encourage new shoot growth in the future. The removed shoots can be used as vegetables or animal fodder.



The chosen shoots can be marked to keep track of their age. The bamboo poles will be stronger, harder, and more insect resistant if they are harvested at 3 years older or more. Mark the shoots by scratching a number into the shoots before their leaves grow, this scratch will leave a permanent mark. Mark all the shoots when they are about the same height, about 1m above ground level is good. For example, for the year 2004, mark all shoots with the number 4, the bamboo will be ready to harvest in the year 2007, so you will know that all shoots with the number 4 are 3 years old.

Bamboo plantations

Bamboo can be grown near the house, on cropland, or as part of a managed system. A bamboo plantation is the most efficient way to produce high quality bamboo. Produce from a bamboo plantation will fulfill many functions, it will provide shoots for vegetables, leaves for animal fodder, and bamboo for charcoal. The bamboo clumps can also function as windbreaks, living fences, and provide erosion control.



Intensive plantations

Intensive bamboo plantations are plantations where bamboo is the main crop. The bamboo can be planted in rows, with 4-6m between clumps and 8-10m between rows. On sloped lands, the bamboo should be planted on contour.

By leaving 8-10m of space between rows, there will be enough room to harvest and collect the poles. You can also graze animals between these rows.

Mixed plantations

Mixed plantations are plantations where bamboo is 1 of many different crops, for example a coffee plantation with bamboo functioning as living fences and windbreaks. Bamboo can be combined with crops of about the same height, like mango, coconut, avocado, jack fruit, timber trees, and fibre trees. The combination of plants used is up to you, but don't forget to leave enough space for harvesting bamboo. Animals can also be integrated into this system. Planting bamboo on hillside contours will help prevent erosion and stabilize the edge of a terrace.



High quality bamboo poles

Producing high quality bamboo poles will depend on the following factors:

1. Bamboo species.
2. Bamboo pole age.
3. Harvesting time.
4. Curing and storage.
5. Preservation.



1. Bamboo species

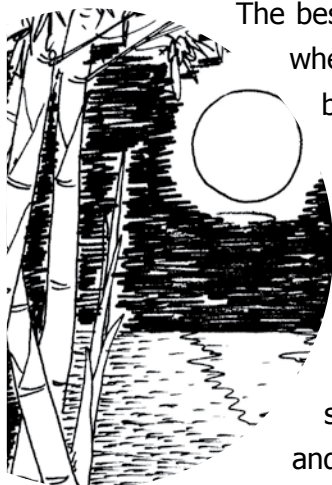
Some types of bamboo are naturally stronger and more resistant to borer insects than other types of bamboo. In Indonesia, the types of bamboo which are commonly grown and used include betung/petung bamboo, tali/apus bamboo, gombong bamboo, item bamboo, ampel bamboo, duri bamboo, santong bamboo, tutul bamboo, and yellow bamboo.

2. Bamboo pole age

Bamboo poles should be harvested when they are at least 3 years old. For some species of bamboo, it is better to harvest at 4, 5, or even 6 years old. Tali/apus bamboo is best to harvest after 3 years, but petung bamboo should only be harvested after 4 or 5 years.

If bamboo poles are still 1-2 years old they contain more compound sugar/starch, which borers and starch insects (*Dinoderus* sp) like to feed on. After 3 years there is less starch and silica becomes more dominant. Silica is a mineral which makes bamboo poles harder and more resistant to insects. Bamboo harvested under 3 years will shrink and crack easier, and attract more borers and starch insects. Bamboo harvested after 3 years will be stronger and more insect resistant.

3. Harvesting time

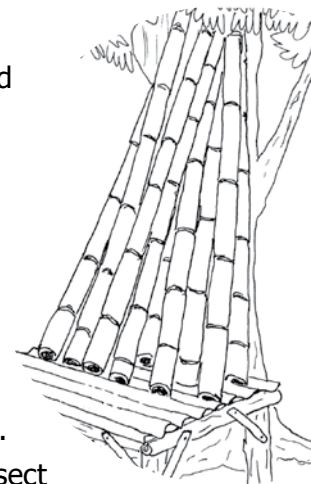


The best time to harvest bamboo is during the dry season. Choose a time when new shoots are almost at their maximum height and have just begun to grow leaves at the top. At this time mature bamboo will be in its strongest condition.

A common practice in Asia is to harvest bamboo on the full moon. This is to help prevent borers in the bamboo, and the bamboo will contain less moisture during the full moon. Following this practice will produce better quality bamboo. Avoid harvesting during shoot season, because at this time the bamboo are still 'feeding' their young and will contain high amounts of water and sugar. Also, cutting bamboo at this time will damage the new shoots.

4. Curing and storage

Bamboo needs 4-8 weeks to dry before it is used. If bamboo is stored vertical it will take about 4 weeks, while if it is stored horizontal it will take about 8 weeks. Bamboo must be cured and stored in the shade, not touching the ground and out of the rain.



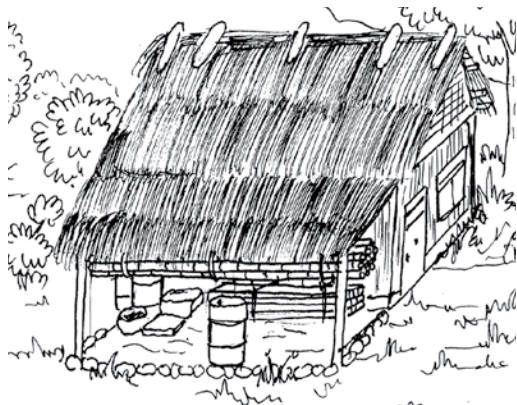
5. Preservation

Borers, fungus, and termites are the biggest problem with bamboo. You need to preserve bamboo to make it more resistant to these insect pests. It is also important to understand how borers work. Borers are small beetles which lay their eggs in damaged parts of bamboo skin. This could be at the ends where it was cut, where branches have been removed, or where the skin has been scratched. The borer eggs will hatch at different times and the borers will then eat the compound sugar/starch inside the bamboo. Therefore, borer attacks can be prevented with good management and by not damaging the bamboo poles.

The first step in preserving bamboo is to reduce the amount of starch in the bamboo. The amount of starch in bamboo is lowest during the dry season and in older culms. This is why bamboo should only be harvested during the dry season and only after the bamboo is aged 3 years or more.

The next step is to reduce the starch content even further. This can be done in many different ways, including:

- **Clump drying.** The poles can be cut and left in the clump for 4-6 weeks, until their leaves have all fallen off. The poles should be placed on rocks so they are not touching the ground. The leaves will use up most of the starch in the pole and the pole will dry slowly without any areas for borers to lay their eggs.
- **Preserving with water.** The poles can be soaked in running water for 2-3 weeks. The water will clean out most of the starch. After soaking in water, the bamboo poles must be dried slowly in the shade. Don't dry in the sun because the bamboo poles will crack.
- **Preserving with seawater.** For treatment with seawater, the bamboo poles can be soaked directly in the ocean. Tie the bamboo tightly to rocks so they won't float away with the tides. Don't let the bamboo poles lay exposed to sun at low tides, because they will crack.



Another method, which is perhaps easier, is to dig a pit on land near the ocean. The pit will naturally fill with seawater as you dig below sea level.

With both of these methods, leave the bamboo soaking for 2 weeks. Afterwards, remove the poles and leave them to dry in the shade.

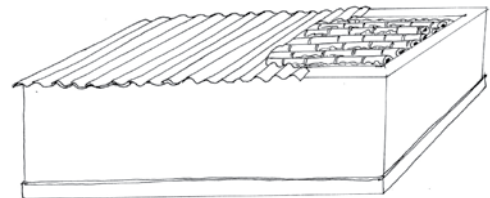


- **Tuha treatment.** There is a type of plant called “tuha” which can be used to preserve bamboo. Tuha is poisonous to people and animals, so it must be used carefully. To use tuha, make a solution of 1 bucket of tuha combined with 200 liters of water. You can use an old drum as a container.

Short pieces of bamboo can be cured in the drum and poles of bamboo which have just been harvested can be placed in the drum with their leaves still attached. The liquid in the drum will be drawn up through the pole to the leaves. Add more tuha into the drum as needed, then leave for 1 week. After this time, remove the leaves, and take the poles out of the drum to dry in a shady place off the ground.

You can also use a tank or container made specifically for curing bamboo. This container should have a cover to stop rain from seeping in and children or animals from entering. Cut the bamboo in lengths and remove the branches from the poles. Put the poles in the container filled with tuha liquid and leave for 4-6 weeks. Then, remove the bamboo poles and dry them in a shady place until they will be used. If you use a water treatment first, than the tuha treatment will only take 2 weeks.

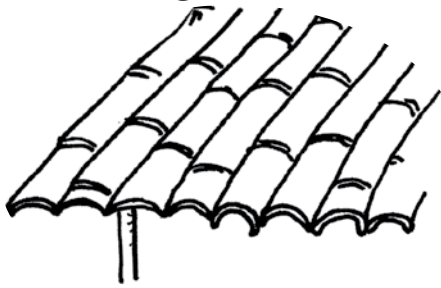
- **Oil and varnish.** Finished pieces of furniture or crafts can be oiled or varnished to prevent fungus from growing, make the product last longer, and increase the value of the product.
- **Preserving with borax.** Bamboo can also be treated with borax, a chemical which will kill borers and their eggs. Borax is best to use on large amounts of bamboo which need to be cured quickly, this is usually for export purposes. Most countries will not import bamboo which has not been chemically treated. The way to treat bamboo with borax is to simply soak bamboo poles in a borax solution for 2 weeks, then dry them in a shady place off the ground.



BEWARE!

- Borax is a very strong chemical. When using borax, you should wear protective clothing, and afterwards always wash thoroughly.
- Borax solutions should be disposed of carefully. If the borax is diluted in water, the solution can be spread around fruit trees. Spread as widely as possible. This solution contains mild pesticide and herbicide properties. If diluted to 1% (1 part borax diluted in 100 parts water), it can be used on vegetable gardens. Do not dispose of this solution in rivers or irrigation systems.

Using bamboo

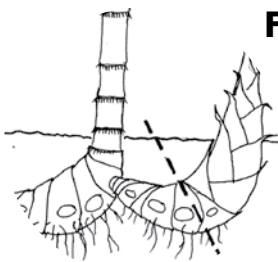


Building materials

Bamboo can be used for building houses, walls, floors, roofs, animal pens, and much more. Bamboo is a strong, lightweight, and easy to use material. Bamboo is also very decorative and can be used to make a house more beautiful.

Furniture materials

Bamboo furniture is very beautiful and long lasting, especially if the bamboo has been treated properly. Bamboo can be used for making chairs, tables, beds, wall panels, shelves, and much more. To learn and build furniture requires training, tools, and imagination.

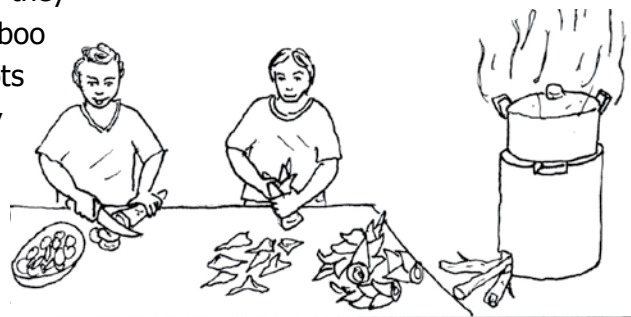


Food

Food for People

Bamboo is a highly nutritious food, it contains water, carbohydrates, amino acids, and many vitamins and minerals. Bamboo is commonly eaten in many Asian countries and it can be cooked in many different ways. Some bamboo produces edible shoots and other types produce shoots which are not good for eating. Some types of bamboo shoots which can be eaten include petung/betung bamboo, hitam bamboo and tabah/tawar bamboo. In the wet season, new bamboo shoots will grow in bamboo clumps. The new shoots are the edible part of bamboo.

Cut the new shoots near the bottom where they become hard. The harder parts of bamboo shoots will taste bitter. The best part of shoots to eat is the inner parts, which are usually white in color. This part is soft, tastes good, and will be easy to cook with many dishes. Bamboo shoots can also be pickled, dried, or fermented to make them last longer.



SMART IDEAS!



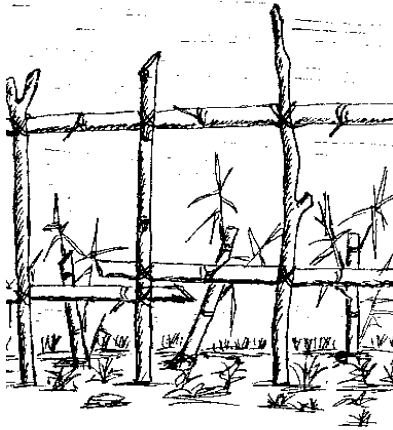
Don't harvest bamboo shoots for eating until the bamboo plant is over 3 years old. Before this time, cutting the shoots will damage the root system and cause the bamboo to grow much slower.

Food for animals

Bamboo shoots are also good food for animals, especially for pigs. Cook the shoots together with other materials, like cassava, sweet potato, leaves, and so on. Bamboo leaves and stalks are also quality animal food, especially for goats and cows, which will benefit from the silica content in the bamboo leaves and stalks.

Fences

Bamboo is a common material used for fences, both as living fences and as fencing material. If used as fencing material, bamboo should be used for the crosspiece, not for the posts which are in the ground because if bamboo is in the ground it will rot much easier.



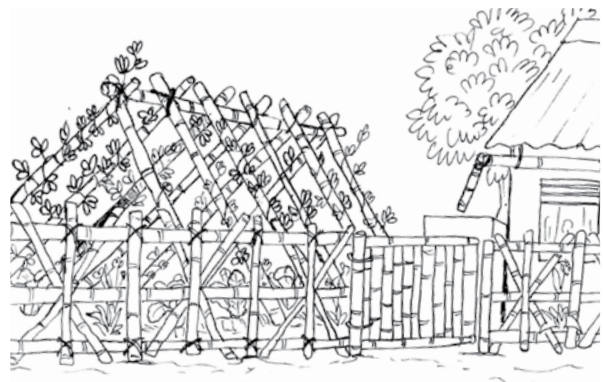
Living Fences

Bamboo plants will function well as living fences. It will take a few years for the bamboo to become thick enough, so temporary fencing will need to be built beside the bamboo plants. Bamboo living fences are good to use for animal yards, including for chickens, ducks, cows, buffaloes, and pigs. The bamboo will provide shade and food, while functioning as a windbreak. Bamboo should not be grown too close to vegetable gardens because the bamboo will soak up lots of water and nutrients and may give too much shade.

Trellising

Bamboo can easily be shaped into just about anything, including trellising, because it is light and easy to move. The trellis can be made in any shape to fit your needs.

Bamboo is also decorative, it can add more beauty to your garden.



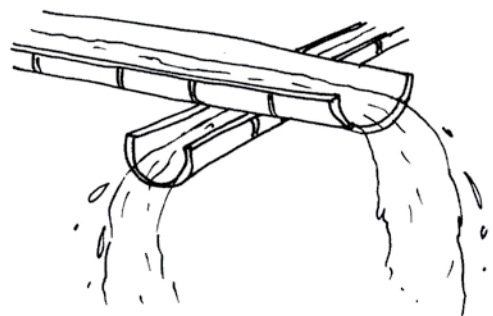
Windbreaks

If bamboo is planted close together, it will eventually form a fence. Bamboo clumps can also function as windbreaks.

Irrigation pipes

There are many ways to use bamboo for irrigation:

- Bamboo which has been split in half with nodes removed is commonly used for flowing and directing water.
- Bamboo poles can be cut into 1m lengths and placed in the ground for watering fruit trees and vegetables. Put holes in the bamboo's inner nodes to allow water through. This technique will conserve water and improve plant growth.
- Bamboo can be used as pipes, which are useful for many purposes.



(For more information about irrigation, see Module 6 – Home and Community Gardens).

Bamboo charcoal for cooking

Bamboo charcoal can be made and used for cooking as a substitute for firewood. The charcoal is made from pieces of burnt bamboo, arrowroot powder, and water. Bamboo charcoal will produce heat well, without producing a lot of smoke. Using bamboo charcoal is much easier than collecting firewood. (For more information about bamboo charcoal, see Module 12 – Appropriate Technology).

Musical instruments

Bamboo is a good material for making many different musical instruments, such as flutes, wind chimes, and shakers.



Containers

Cooking containers

Bamboo is traditionally used as containers for cooking meats and vegetables.

Bamboo buckets

Large bamboo poles can be used to make buckets and watering containers. Bamboo buckets or containers will last much longer if they are varnished before use.

Storage containers

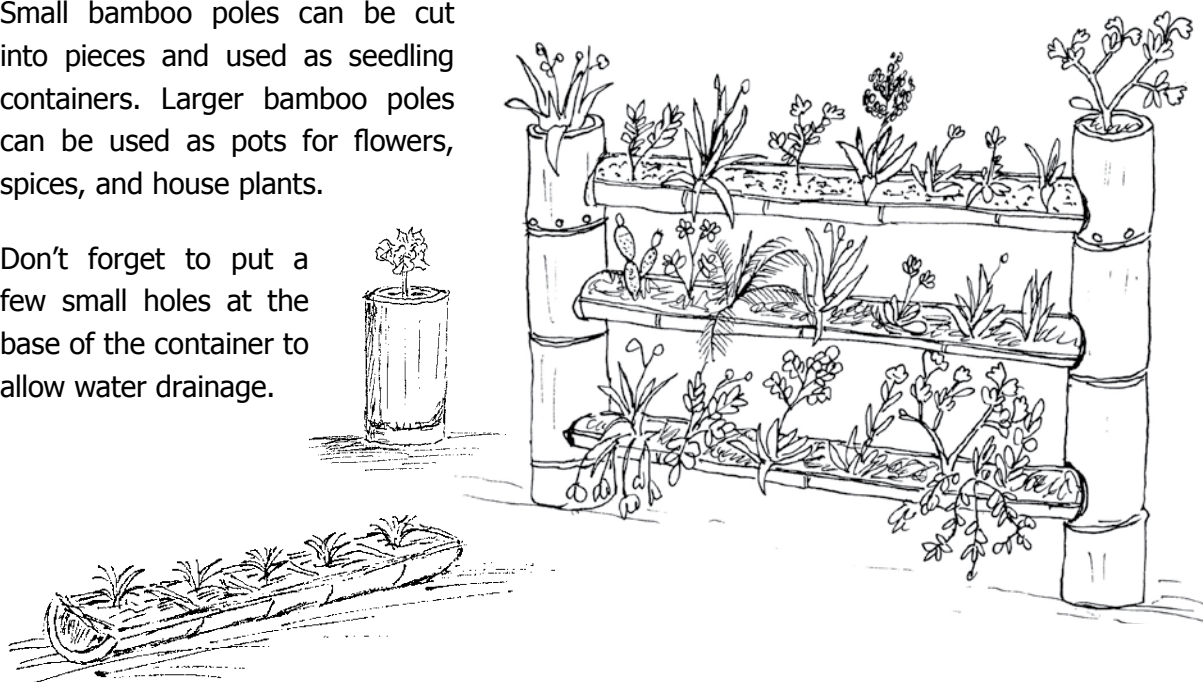
Bamboo can be easily used to make containers for anything, such as containers for jewelry, writing materials, cooking utensils, plant containers, and even seed storage containers. These containers can be easily decorated, carved or shaped, and can then be marketed for sale. The containers will also last a long time if they are treated properly.


If the containers are used for seeds, the bamboo should be treated to prevent pest problems. However, don't use bamboo which has been treated with tuha for storing food, because tuha is poisonous.

Plant containers

Small bamboo poles can be cut into pieces and used as seedling containers. Larger bamboo poles can be used as pots for flowers, spices, and house plants.

Don't forget to put a few small holes at the base of the container to allow water drainage.






Notes...



MODULE No 9.

Integrated Pest Management





Notes...

Pest problems occur because a system is not in balance.

Most commonly pest problems occur because of:

- Fires, floods, and land clearing.
- Using large areas of land for only 1 type of crop.
- Introducing pests from 1 area into another area.
- Destruction or removal of a pest predator, usually caused by pesticide use or damage to pest predator habitats.

To manage pest problems, long term solutions should be used with an aim to return the balance of nature. Long term solutions can sometimes take many years, so short term solutions are also needed, such as using natural pesticides. Many different natural techniques for pest management are combined together in Integrated Pest Management (IPM). The main goal of IPM is to avoid pest problems from happening and if pest problems do happen, to manage them by using natural, environment friendly techniques.

Every part of the environment is connected to every other part, including people. What happens to 1 part of a system will affect every other part of the system. This philosophy is the foundation behind every IPM technique.

Observe how different parts of a system work and how they affect other parts of the same system. Parts of a system include soil, insects, plants and trees, birds, animals, water, people, and technology. If different parts of a system can be integrated to work together it will bring many benefits, including:

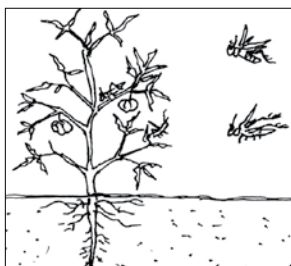
- Less resource usage and less expenses because the land will maintain itself and the resources used will mainly be local available resources.
- Soil, crop, and environmental improvements, not gradual destruction.
- Increased crop resistance to pests, disease, and extreme weather.
- Increased overall productivity of the land.
- Improved health for people.

This module will explain IPM techniques which can be used for all scales of agriculture, from small scale home gardens and market gardens, to large scale agriculture, such as rice production, fruit trees, and all combined systems.



The importance of healthy soil

Healthy, living soil is soil which contains all the nutrients that plants need to grow. This condition is the most important factor affecting IPM techniques for preventing pest and disease problems.



If a person is healthy, they will usually live longer, not get sick as often, and if they do become sick, will recover faster. A healthy person is stronger and more able to work and will produce children who are also healthy. It is the same with plants! The base for good health for plants and humans is also the same:

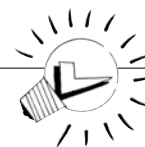


- A balanced variety of nutrients and minerals (for plants); balanced, healthy, and nutritious foods (for people).
- Healthy, living soil (for plants); a clean and comfortable house (for people).
- Water, sunlight, and a healthy natural environment (for plants and people).

Healthy plants will grow stronger and will be less likely to be attacked by pests and disease. If attacked, healthy plants will suffer less damage and recover more quickly. Providing healthy soil for plants will save time, energy and money later on.

Natural techniques will continuously improve soil quality so plants will be healthier and pest problems can be prevented. (For more information about healthy soil, see Module 4 – Healthy Soil).

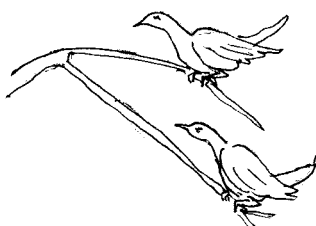
SMART IDEAS!



Compost is good to use on plants because it releases nutrients slowly into the soil. Providing too many concentrated nutrients for plants at 1 time can cause plants to grow too fast and become weak, leaving them at more risk to insect attacks.

Encouraging natural pest predators

In a healthy, balanced system, different types of plants have different types of pests which like to attack them, and different pests have different types of predators which like to feed on the pests.



This will keep the number of pests in the ecosystem balanced. Natural predators are very effective at controlling pests in the garden.

These natural pest predators include birds, lizards, frogs, bats, dragonflies, wasps, spiders, praying mantis, ladybugs, and some types of flies.

Natural pest predators can be encouraged in your garden if you provide what attracts them, such as:

- Ponds for birds, frogs, dragonflies, wasps, bees, and fish (some fish will feed on mosquito larvae).
- Trees for birds, bats, wasps, bees, and spiders.
- Rocks and rotting wood for lizards and spiders.
- Flowers, small trees and vine plants for wasps, bees, spiders, praying mantis, and ladybugs



It can take up to a few years to create a balanced pest predator population. While waiting for this process to become established, you may need to use other forms of pest management.

BEWARE!



Chemical pesticides and some natural pesticides can kill pest predators and other beneficial insects, which will damage their population. Use pesticides very carefully, only when needed, and only after you have tried using other safer methods.

Healthy environment

If the area surrounding your land is healthy and diverse the chances of pest problems are greatly reduced. A healthy environment is essential for keeping agricultural systems balanced. A healthy environment includes rivers, forest, steep slopes, house areas, and so on. Protecting water sources, stopping forest burning, and preventing erosion are important steps towards achieving a healthy environment. A healthy environment will enhance the effects of all IPM techniques.



Using non-hybrid seeds

Using non-hybrid or good quality local seeds will produce plants which are naturally more resistant to pests and disease. Non-hybrid seeds from open pollination are the best seeds to use because the quality will stay the same from generation to generation, and can even improve if seed saving techniques are used. (For more information about seed saving, see Module 5 – Seed Saving and Nurseries).



Collect seeds from the best plants on your land. The seeds of these plants will be best suited to the climate and local conditions, and will be more resistant to pests and diseases. Observe which crops are the best quality on your land. By collecting seeds from these plants, families and groups can exchange or sell seeds.

Think about why some crops are more resistant to pests and disease. Some factors could be healthy soil, natural pest predators, compost use, enough water and sunlight, and so on. By understanding this we can breed better, healthier crops every year.

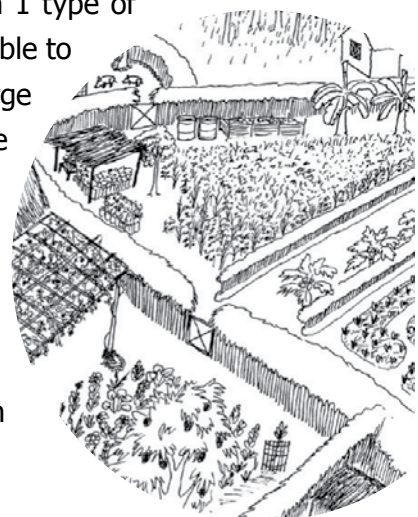
Good crop management

Good crop management can be achieved by using techniques such as combining crops, crop rotation, following natural patterns, and companion planting.

Combining crops

If croplands are planted with only 1 type of crop in large numbers, there is more chance of pest or disease problems. This is because pests and disease will easily spread from 1 plant to the next, and with 1 type of crop there is large amounts of food available in 1 area so the number of pests can increase drastically. On large areas of land with 1 type of crop, there is usually not enough natural pest predators available to control pest problems. When pests or diseases spread in large numbers, it can be very difficult to control, especially if the damage caused already covers a large area of land.

Combining different types of crops together will reduce the spread of pests from 1 plant to the next, and will eventually reduce the number of pests. For example, rows of corn can act as a pest barrier to protect the crops which are planted in between the corn rows.

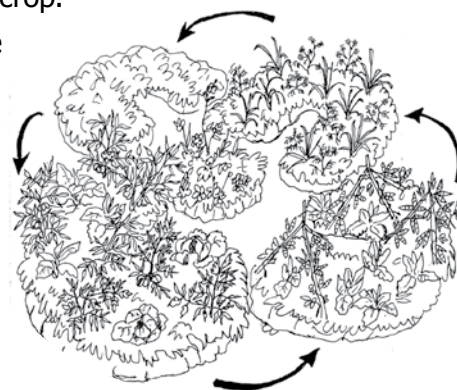


Crop rotation

Some types of pests and diseases live in the soil and can cause a lot of damage if the same type of crop is planted on the same land over and over again. Crop rotation means regularly changing the type of crop planted with a different type of crop.

This will allow pests and diseases of 1 crop to die out before the crop that they attack is replanted on that land.

For example, the fungus that attacks brassica (cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli etc) attacks their roots and lives in the soil. By rotating brassica crops with other types of crops the fungus will die out because the plant which they attack is not planted.



Natural patterns

Using natural patterns will provide more crop and animal diversity which helps to encourage pest predator populations and makes it more difficult for pests to spread from 1 plant to the next.

Companion planting

Some types of plants grow very well if planted close together. However, there are other plants which do not grow well together. Knowledge about which plants grow well together will help improve plant growth and control pest and disease problems, which will eventually increase land productivity. Companion planting will provide many benefits, such as:

- **Repel insects.** Plants which have strong scented leaves or flowers, such as garlic, marigolds, daisies, and ginger, will confuse and repel pest insects which use their sense of smell to find plants they want to eat. The marigold plant is especially good for repelling nematodes, a type of pest which lives in the soil and can damage plant roots.
- **Attracts natural pest predators.** Besides making the garden look beautiful, flowers will help to attract pest predators. Flowers can be planted around vegetables and fruit trees. Some flowers which will work well are roses, hibiscus, marigolds, and some types of legumes.
- **Slows pest spreading.** Crop pests will find it difficult to spread from 1 plant to the next if there are many different crops growing together.

Different types of plants have different types of root growths. Knowledge of the different root growths will allow plants and trees to be planted closer together. There are some types of plants, like the eucalypt trees, which release a substance (alelopati) from their roots and this can make it difficult for other crops to grow close to them.

This kind of knowledge needs to be collected and shared with other people.

Preventing pest attacks

Observation will prevent many pest problems before they arise.

When observing, consider:

- Are the plants that are growing healthy?
- Are pests attacking the plants?
- Where do the pests come from?
- What type of pests are they, insects or other creatures?
- What are the predators of this type of pest?
- What will attract pest predators?



The earlier we know about pest and disease problems, the easier managing the problems will be. Observe the stages of a pest's lifetime, for example the fruit fly: Eggs, worm, grub, adult. Identifying pests and diseases is very important. If you do not know, discuss it with other groups or NGOs which may be able to help.

Each type of plant has a specific type of pest which will attack it. A pest which attacks 1 type of plant may not necessarily attack a different type of plant growing nearby. Knowledge about which pests will attack which plants can be used to prevent problems through techniques such as crop rotation, companion planting, and combining crops.

Use different methods and sprays to control different types of pests. Using a specific pest control spray for a certain type of pest is better than using sprays which kill all types of insects. Observation will help you to choose which type of spray is best to use.

Observation of pest problems and methods of pest control can happen every day while working in the garden. Children can learn about good insects and insects which become pests, and about how to control pest problems. Removing pests by hand is sometimes the most effective method of pest control, especially for home gardens. Insect pests can be collected and fed to chickens and ducks, or killed in a bucket of water. Snails can be cooked as pig or chicken feed. And in some countries, people even eat them!

Pest insects also like to eat weeds. Through observation you can find out which types of weeds attract pests away from your crops. Afterwards, these weeds now filled with pests, can be used as animal feed or turned into compost.

Plant disease and fungus

Trees infected with fungus can be helped by pruning back some branches to let in more sun and wind. Fungus needs moisture to grow, but the sun and wind will help to keep the tree dry. Always remove dead tree branches to reduce chances of fungus and disease. Observe carefully if there are crops or trees infected with fungus and remove the parts which are already infected to reduce chances of the disease spreading.

Examples of pest prevention

Pest prevention for nurseries

Snails and slugs love to feed on young seedlings of cabbage, lettuce, green leaved vegetables, and eggplant. Ants can also damage seedlings and remove seeds. By growing seedlings in a nursery, pest problems will be much easier to prevent. If you use tables in the nursery, place the table legs in containers of water or oil to stop pests from climbing up. A thick layer of grease or vaseline on the table legs will also function well.



Pest prevention for trees



A layer of grease or vaseline on a tree trunk will stop pests from climbing up the tree. This method works well for preventing pests which lay their eggs in the soil, like fruit flies, some caterpillars and worms, ants, and other insect pests. Some trees that will benefit most from this method include orange, soursop, mango, and avocado trees.

The process of tree greasing:

1. Place a 10cm band of material, like cloth, thick plastic or tin foil, around the tree trunk and tie it securely. Make sure that insects can't get underneath the wrapping.
2. Cover this band with grease. Fold the top over to make sure water won't flow in.
3. Check it every 2 weeks to make sure the band of grease is still attached to the tree trunk.

BEWARE!

Do not put grease directly on the tree trunk, especially with young trees. The grease can damage or even kill the trees.



Pest prevention for paddies



Placing black palm fruit in paddy irrigation water will make mice uncomfortable and deter them from returning. Cut 20-30 black palm fruit and place in the irrigation water which flows into the paddies. The best time to do this is around sunset. Repeat this method 3 times a week while rice grains are ripening.

BEWARE!

- Using too many black palm fruits is dangerous and can affect the health of people harvesting the rice grains and later eating the rice.
- Be careful not to use black palm fruits in water irrigation which is used for bathing.



Pest traps

Baits and traps are a good way to prevent pest numbers from increasing and hence to reduce damage to your crops.

Examples of pest traps

Traps for fruit flies

Fruit flies usually attack fruit trees, like rose apple, mango, guava, avocado, papaya, orange, and many more. A simple trap can be made using plastic water bottles.

1. Cut the top off a bottle and place it in the bottle backwards
2. Fill the bottle with liquid bait. This bait can be:
 - A mixture of vinegar, sugar, and water.
 - A mixture of fermented fruits and water.
 - Water smelling of rotten fish or meat.
 - Old beer.



3. Hang these bottles from the affected tree using strong string or wire. 10 bottle traps for each tree should work well

Another way to handle fruit fly problems is to spray the ground below fruit trees with a liquid neem mixture. Spray once before the fruits begin to grow and again just before the fruits have ripened. This will stop fruit fly larvae from changing into flies. Read the insecticide section in this module for liquid neem recipes.



SMART IDEAS!

Fruit fly traps will work more successfully if neighbors also use them.

Traps for snails/slugs

Snail traps can be placed around the garden to attract and kill snails. Place a bowl or container in the ground and fill half way with liquid bait made of milk and water or old beer. A small amount of finely cut lettuce or cabbage can also be added. The snails/slugs will enter the trap, get stuck in the liquid and not be able to leave. If you use beer bait the snails will be happy because they will die drunk.

Another method is to place old tin roofing or wet sacks on the ground near your vegetable plots. Snails will like to live underneath this. Check the trap every few days. Coffee husks and sawdust can be placed on paths around vegetable plots to help prevent snails from entering. Snails don't like rough surfaces.

Citrus peel traps

Use half peels of citrus fruits, like orange, lemon, or lime which still have a small amount of fruit attached to the peel and place on the ground. This fruit will attract insect pests and snails/slugs and they will become trapped underneath the citrus peel.

Insect nets

A net can be made to catch insects, like crickets and grasshoppers, by simply using bamboo or wood with some old fish or mosquito netting attached. This net can become a fun game for children to see who can catch the most insects, but be careful they don't damage crops or catch beneficial insects.

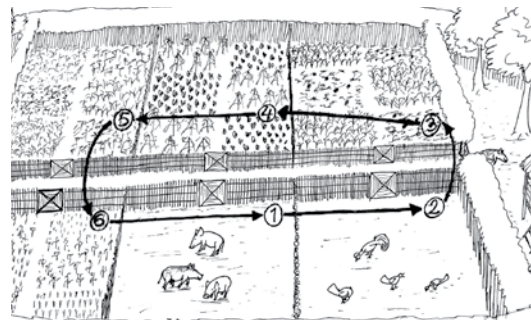


Using animals for pest control

Chicken and ducks are very happy to control pests for you!

Some ideas for integrating animals into other systems:

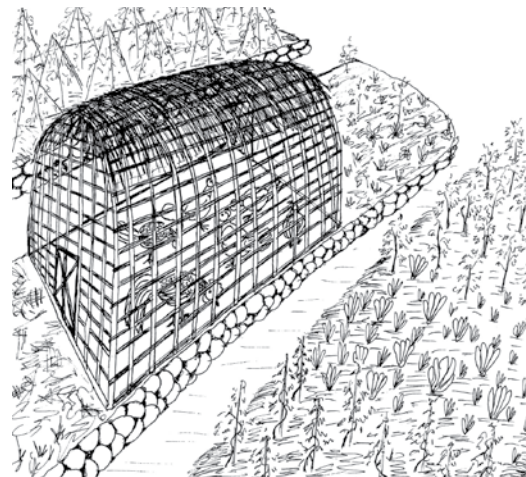
- If chickens or ducks are kept in 1 area, they will clean under trees by eating all larvae and insects which could damage the tree. Your pest problems then become animal food!
- If chickens or ducks are kept on cropland after harvest, they will eat many pests in the ground which are waiting for the next crop planting. At the same time the chickens and ducks will be fertilizing the land and functioning as 'animal tractors'.
- Feed insects to animals. If plants infested with pests are given to animals, the plants will become animal fodder and this will reduce pest numbers.



ducks & pigs



ducks & chickens



chicken 'tractor'

Natural pesticides

Natural pesticides are a short term solution for handling immediate pest problems quickly. Natural pesticides should be a part of pest management, but should only be used when necessary. Do not use natural pesticides if there are no pests or crops are not damaged.

In fact, they should not even be used if only small amount of crops are damaged. Take time to observe if pest predators are eating the pests and if those pests are spreading quickly or slowly, if there are still pest predators, it is best to let them do the work.

Some natural insecticides are very strong and will kill all insects, both damaging and beneficial insects. Be careful, because most insects are not harmful to your crops and killing them can even cause more problems in the future.

How to use natural pesticides



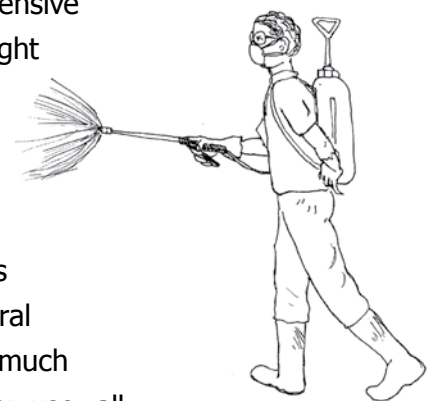
You can apply natural pesticides using a palm broom or tree branch as a brush. This method is simple, but sometimes the natural pesticides will not spread evenly and will be much more likely to get on your skin.

For home gardens and small pest problems, plastic hand sprayers can be used and are effective. An aqua bottle with small holes in the lid will make an easy and cheap sprayer.

A hand sprayer made of bamboo can also be used and is explained in more detail later in this module.

The best way to spray is using a spray pack, but these are expensive and require more maintenance. One spray pack can be bought by a group or as a community owned tool.

When spraying, always wear long pants, long shirts, gloves, shoes, and a protective cover for your mouth and nose, especially when spraying stronger natural pesticides. Glasses are also good to use, and remember, some types of natural pesticides can cause skin problems and make you sick if too much gets on your skin, or into your mouth, nose, or eyes. After use, all spray tools should be cleaned with water before they are stored.



Hand picking

Hands are an excellent natural pesticide! Many pest problems can be controlled by regular observation and hand removal of pests.

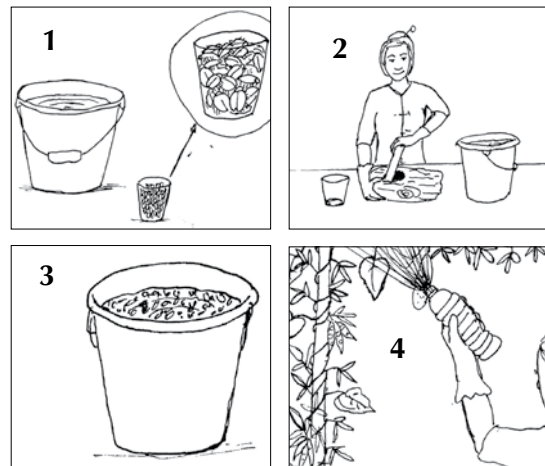


SMART IDEAS!

- Stop using natural pesticides at least 2 weeks before harvesting. This is very important to prevent food becoming contaminated with pesticides which could make people sick.
- Rotate the type of sprays uses to prevent insects becoming resistant to a any 1 type of pesticide. Some pesticides will work better than others. Experiment for yourself.
- Spray in the morning or late afternoon to prevent plants burning in the hot sun.
- During the wet season, try to spray at least 3 hours before rain fall, so that the spray can will have maximum effect.

Insect spray (biological spray)

Collect a handful of insects which are eating your plants, crush them, and mix them into a small bucket of water. Leave for 2 days. Strain the liquid and spray onto affected crops. The same type of pests as the ones in the spray will be repelled by this liquid. The remaining insect bodies can be put in containers and placed around crops. The smell of this will continue to repel pests.



This spray works well for worms, caterpillars, slugs, snails, and various other small pests, but it is less effective for grasshoppers.



Neem spray

The neem tree can be used to make a safe and effective natural insecticide. Neem can be used on almost all types of insects, including mosquitoes. Sometimes it can take a few weeks for results to show, because with some types of insects neem breaks their breeding cycles. Neem is one of the best plants to use because it is safe for people and will not cause many problems for beneficial insects, especially pest predators. In some conditions, it may even increase production of beneficial earthworms.

Snails, slugs, nematodes, beetles, worms, moths, leaf miners, flies, mosquitoes, and grasshoppers are some of the insects which can be controlled by using neem spray.

Methods for using neem:

- Crush neem seeds and put into a cloth bag. Place the bag into a bucket or drum filled with water and soak overnight. Use 500 grams of neem seeds for every 10 liters of water. Use as a spray on pest insects and affected crops. This method is more effective than using neem leaves.

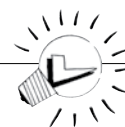
- Collect a large handful of fresh neem leaves, crush into small bits, and place in a bucket of water. Leave for 2 days, then remove the leaves and use the liquid as a spray.
- Dry a large handful of neem leaves, crush them and place in a bucket of water. Leave for 2 days, strain and then use the liquid as a spray.
- Neem spray can also be made by soaking crushed neem seeds in alcohol or making oil from the neem seeds using an oil press. These methods are more expensive but produce a much stronger pesticide.

Garlic and chili spray



Combine 3 bulbs of peeled garlic with a large handful of chilies and boil in a pot of water. Add ¼ block of soap, stir evenly, and leave for 1 day. Strain and use 2 cups of this liquid each time you spray.

Garlic is an insecticide, fungicide, and pest repellent. Chili is also an insecticide and insect repellent. The soap will help the spray stick to plants and pests. Use this liquid for aphids, worms, caterpillars, and moths.



SMART IDEAS!

- Garlic and chili plants will naturally repel many insects. Plant them around fruit trees and vegetable plots to help reduce insect problems.
- Garlic and chili can also be used separately as sprays.

Papaya spray

Collect 1kg of papaya leaves (about 1 large plastic bag), crush into small bits and mix into 1 liter of water, then leave for 1 hour. Strain and add 4 more liters of water and 1 large spoonful of soap. Spray onto insect pests. This papaya spray can be used on aphids, termites, bugs, and caterpillars. For termites, crush young unripe papaya fruit and collect the juice. Spray this directly onto termites and damaged wood.

Ginger juice spray

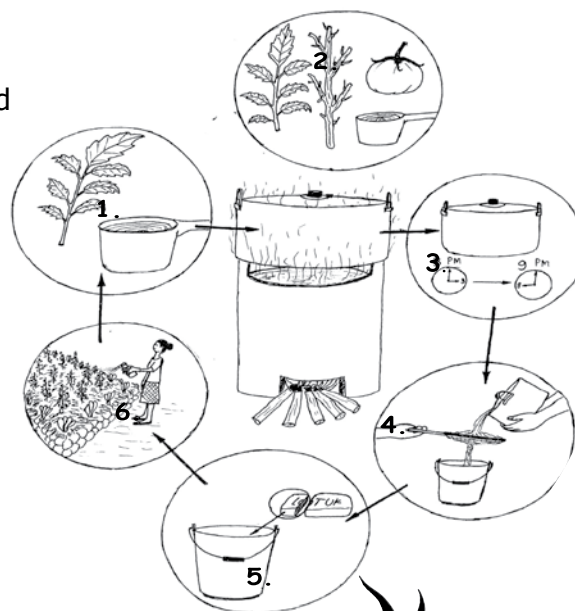
Grate 1 handful of ginger and put into a bucket of water. Leave for 1 day, then spray on damaged plants to control larvae of worms and caterpillars.

Taro leaf spray

Taro leaves contain isochlorogenic acid. When insect eat this, it feels something like eating broken glass! To make this spray, simply crush 10 taro leaves and place in 3 liters of water (½ a bucket), stir well. Spread onto plants using a palm broom. Make sure every plant is covered well with this liquid so they will equally receive protection against insects.

Tomato leaf spray

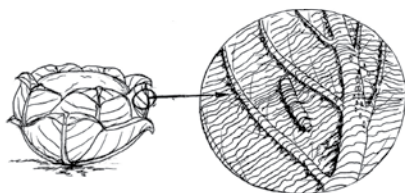
Tomato leaves are a natural insecticide and a mild fungicide, they can be used on aphids, ants, worms, caterpillars, insect eggs, grasshoppers, moths, nematodes, white flies, fungi, and bacterial rot. To make the spray, cook 1kg of tomato leaves in 2 liters of water for 30 minutes. Add 2 handfuls of tomato leaves, stem, and fruit, then add 2 liters of water. Mix the materials together and leave for 6 hours (½ a day). Strain and add a ¼ block of soap. Spray this liquid every 2 days if insects, especially moths, are in large numbers.



BEWARE!



Tomato leaves when used as an insecticide are poisonous to humans. This is because the chemicals in the tomato leaves becomes much more concentrated. Wear gloves and protective materials over your nose and mouth when using this spray.



Glue spray

Glue spray can be made from left over water from cooking cassava, taro, or potatoes. Small insects will stick to the glue end eventually die of suffocation. This spray is good to use for aphids, caterpillars, and white flies, but you can also try it on other small insects. To make the spray simply mix the left over cooking water from cassava, taro, or potatoes with more water. The strength of this liquid depends on which are used, just estimate. Spray on plants. A good mixture will leave a thin white coating on plants once it has dried.

Soap spray

This spray is effective for snails, slugs, aphids, caterpillars, small beetles, and other leaf eating insects. To make this spray use 1 large spoonful of soap or soap powder per 1 liter of water. Spray only on pests or damaged plants. You can also use left over dish washing or cloth washing water as a pesticide spray.

Betel nut juice spray

Betel nut juice is known as a very effective poison for giant snails and other types of snails! Collect the betel nut juice in a bucket, combine with water and spray directly on snails. This spray can be made of betel nut, lime powder, or a combination of both. Spray outside of your vegetable plots to deter snails from entering. However, this liquid is not recommended for use directly on plants. Use regularly.



Tobacco leaf spray

Tobacco leaf spray should only be used as a last option. Wear protective clothing and protective material for hands and face when making and using tobacco spray. Tobacco leaves are very poisonous and can kill beneficial insects as well.

Tobacco spray can be used for most pest insects. To make the spray soak 1kg (about 1 plastic bag) of crushed tobacco leaves in 15 liters of water for 1 day and 1 night. Add 2 large spoonfuls of liquid or block soap and stir well. Strain and use the liquid as a spray. You can also dry the leaves and crush them into a powder. The powder can be used for aphids, slugs, caterpillars, and leaf curl virus. Do not use this spray on tomato plants, potato, eggplant, chilli plants, or roses.

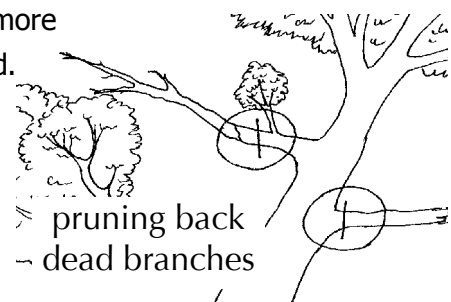
Ants cause problems through digging and removing seeds. They can never be removed completely, but their effects can be reduced. For root damage, try using biological, chili, garlic, tomato, or tobacco sprays.

Natural fungicides

Fungus is an organism that lives and grows on the surface of plants, animals, wood, people, and even cement and non-living surfaces. Fungus lives best in damp and moist conditions. This can cause problems for plants because by covering plant surfaces it causes rotting and prevents normal growth. The best way to control fungus on plants is by providing them with enough wind, sunlight, and air flow. Fungus growth is encouraged by dark, damp conditions and rotting materials.

For trees, remove all dead wood and prune the tree to allow more wind and sunlight through. Only prune as much as is needed.

For vegetables, remove old and dead leaves and provide trellises for climbing plants, like peas, beans, and tomatoes. Very badly diseased plants should be removed and burned. Don't let mulch touch tree trunks or vegetable stems.



Neem spray

You can use neem as a natural fungicide. Make liquid from neem seeds in the same way as used for natural pesticides, then spray this on mildew and rust mildew. This may also work for other fungus, but more research is still being conducted. Experiment for yourself.



Seaweed tea spray

Collect some fresh seaweed, rinse with water to remove the salt, then place in a bucket of water. Leave for 2 weeks, then spray on fungus infected plants.

Diluted urine spray

Combine 1 part human urine to 4 parts water. Spray on plants or trees damaged from fungus, like vine mildew, powdery mildew, and other types of similar fungus.

Milk powder spray

Combine 1 liter fresh milk or powdered milk with 10 liters of water. Spray every 10 days on vegetables or trees that are suffering from fungus, mildew, or mosaic virus.

Sweet potato leaf spray

Cut and soak 3 large handfuls of sweet potato leaf in 1 bucket of water. Leave for 1 day, then use as a spray for fungus, especially for rice fungus diseases.



Garlic spray

Dry garlic and crush into a powder. Combine 1 large spoon of garlic powder with 1 liter of water and use as a spray for fungus attacking tomato and bean plants.

Papaya spray

Papaya spray can be used on insects, but can also be used as a mild fungicide for coffee rust, powdery mildew and brown spots on rice leaves.



Evaluating results

The results of using natural pesticides and fungicides should be continuously observed. Observe how much the pesticides are working and if the treatment needs to be repeated. If pest problems have not stopped, you have a few choices, such as:

- Repeating the spray treatment.
- Trying a stronger combination.
- Trying a different pesticide.
- Combining natural pesticide materials (combine different kinds of materials together).

Making simple sprayers

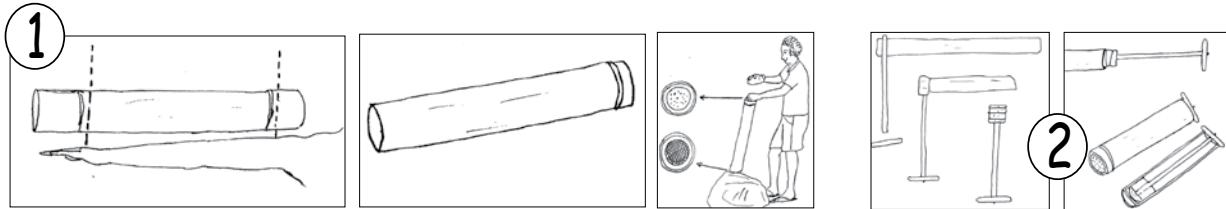
This information is taken from Liklik Buk, a development book compiled by Lik Lik Buk information center, Papua New Guinea.

Materials:

- A bamboo pole of adult arm length with nodes 3-4cm wide.
- A wooden rod, about 1m long, longer than the bamboo it will fit into. It is best to use a hard wood.
- Nails for making holes, a hammer, and a saw.
- A strip of cloth, about 1m long and 10cm wide.
- A small length of wire or strong string.

Method:

1. Cut the bamboo pole so that on 1 end of the node is closed and the other end is open. There cannot be any other nodes in between the ends. Use the nails and hammer to make lots of small holes on 1 side (where the node is closed). Wrap with wire or string around the other side to stop it from splitting.
2. Wrap the strip of cloth around 1 end of the wooden rod until it is thick enough to be used as a valve (fits tightly into the bamboo pole). Tie with wire or string to hold it in place. Make a handle and stopper at the other end of the wooden rod. The stopper will stop you from pushing the rod through the bamboo node.



This sprayer is used like a simple pipe or sprayer:

1. Push the rod into the bamboo pole up to the stopper.
2. Dip the node end of the bamboo pole into spray liquid, then pull back the rod to its original position. The tube will fill with liquid as you pull it back. Be careful not to pull the rod out of the pole.
3. When you want to spray, simply push the rod back into the bamboo pole until the liquid in the bamboo pole is used up. Refill and spray again.



This sprayer works similar to a doctors syringe. This sprayer can also be made of plastic or metal pipes instead of bamboo.

Biological control


Sprays made from insects are a form of biological control. Besides insect sprays, there are some other techniques which are biological control methods, like introducing a pest predator into an area that has large pest problems. However, large scale pest control should be discussed within groups or have government support and involvement. Often the pest problems can be controlled without having to use pesticides.

Remember! Most insects are not harmful to your crops. All insects play specific roles in nature and are needed to keep a balanced ecosystem. In fact, small numbers of pests are beneficial because they supply food for pest predators. Removing all pests can cause imbalance in the ecosystem and cause you to become dependant on pesticides.

Integrated Pest Management is a strategy which will improve your land and crop productivity, especially for the long term. These techniques naturally combine with Permaculture techniques to help create a strong and resilient agriculture system.

Notes...






Notes...



MODULE No 10.

Animal Systems





Notes...

Animals are very important for communities.

Animals provide many benefits, such as:

- Food and health for people.
- Are used in traditional ceremonies.
- Labour, transportation, and soil management.
- Fulfill peoples welfare.

Animals can become a part of any farm and household by maximizing their benefits and managing them in a sustainable way, for now and for the future. Animals must be kept and cared for well. Give attention to the animals' health, because the best medicine for animals is to maintain them well and keep them in good health. To prevent disease and other problems, always provide animals with good quality food, enough water, and comfortable, clean housing.

It is a common tradition to keep babies at home for 40 days after birth to improve their health. The same approach can be used with animals, keeping them in their home for a few weeks after birth will improve their survival rate, size, and health.

If animals are healthy, happy, and breeding well, they will produce more meat, eggs, milk, and offspring. This will also improve the lives and health of people. All animals are important, but by breeding smaller animals we will receive more benefits than breeding larger animals, because:

- Small animals breed more often.
- Small animals, including fish, produce more meat on less land mass, using less water and food than large animals.
- Smaller animals are better for the environment.
- Less meat is wasted because small animals can be killed for meat as needed in smaller amounts compared to large animals.
- Poultry provide eggs.



This module looks at different animals that can be raised and how to provide feed, housing, and medicines needed for animal health by using local and traditional materials, combined with appropriate modern technology. This module also looks at different ways to integrate animals into agriculture and reforestation systems, and how to use them for labour.

Chickens

Chickens can be left free to nest in trees or bushes. This method is easy because it requires little maintenance, however there are some common problems, such as other animals, like dogs, cats, rats, and snakes, that feed on chicks or chicken eggs. Chicken eggs are sometimes difficult to find because the chickens nest wherever they want. Animal manure, which is a valuable fertilizer, is difficult to collect and diseases can spread more easily from 1 chicken to the next.



Chicken coops can make raising chickens easier because they are all in 1 place so you can give feed consistently, small chicks can be protected, it will be easier to keep track of chickens, and easier to manage and collect chicken products, like eggs, meat, and manure. Chicken coops can also be made as part of a chicken yard and chickens only need to be kept in the coop at night. Remember that the first 4 weeks of a chickens life are the most important. If special attention is given during this time period, the chickens will grow healthier and larger, and be able to produce more.

CHICKEN NEEDS

feed, coop, water, laying box, protection from predators, shade, health, dry earth, sand, friends (other chickens), fresh air

CHICKEN PRODUCTS

meat, eggs, manure, money, feathers, labour (weed and pest control, as animal tractors)

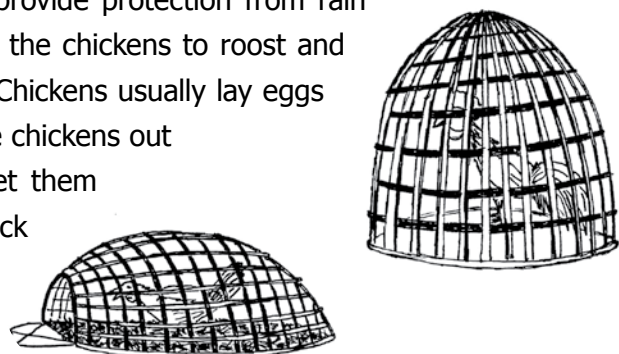


Naturally, chickens are very independent creatures and they can take care of themselves, except for medical needs and sometimes protection from predators.

Chicken needs

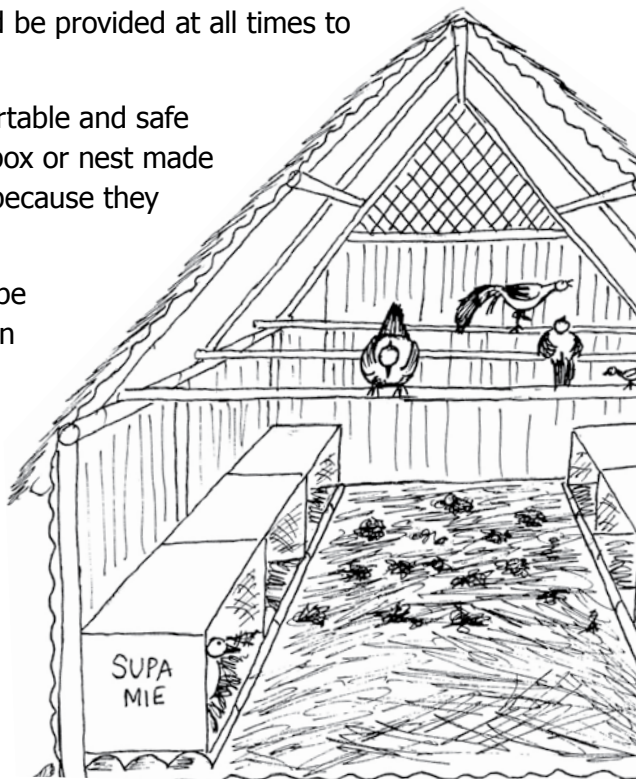
Chicken coop

A chicken coop will be much easier to manage if it is close to the house and close to a source of water. This coop should provide protection from rain and predators. Inside there can be a place for the chickens to roost and lay eggs. Use available, inexpensive materials. Chickens usually lay eggs from early morning till mid day. So, don't let the chickens out during this time, wait until after mid day to let them out to roam free. Train the chickens to come back each afternoon by providing some food in their coop.



A chicken coop should provide all the chickens' basic needs, including:

- **Water containers.** Clean water should be provided at all times to keep the chickens healthy.
- **Laying boxes.** Chickens need a comfortable and safe place to lay their eggs, this could be a box or nest made of grass. Collecting eggs will be easier because they will all be in 1 place.
- **Roosting poles.** Roosting poles must be made off the ground so the chickens can roost at night and have protection from predators.
- **A dry floor.** The floor of the coop should always stay dry to keep chickens from getting sick. To make cleaning easier, the floor can be made of cement with a layer of grass on top of it. This grass will help keep the floor dry and become chicken feed. The grass and manure should be cleaned out once a month and can be used for compost.
- **Fresh air.** The chicken coop should allow wind and air to pass through it. Don't leave chickens in the coop all day long. No fresh air is very bad for chickens health



Chicken yard

The chicken yard should be located close the coop so that the chickens do not wander too far away. A permanent chicken yard will make chicken management easier and provide more benefits than just having a chicken coop. The chicken yard can be made anytime after the coop is built.



In the chicken yard, grow crops which can become chicken feed, like mulberries, moringa, and vine plants like passion fruit, beans, and pumpkin. Make fencing surrounding the chicken yard, the fence can be made of bamboo, which will also function as trellising to grow vine plants, or living fences can be grown using legumes and bamboo, which will provide shade and many other benefits besides chicken feed, such as fruit produce.

Food

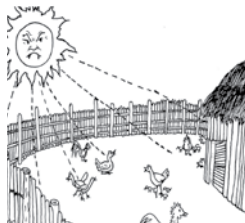
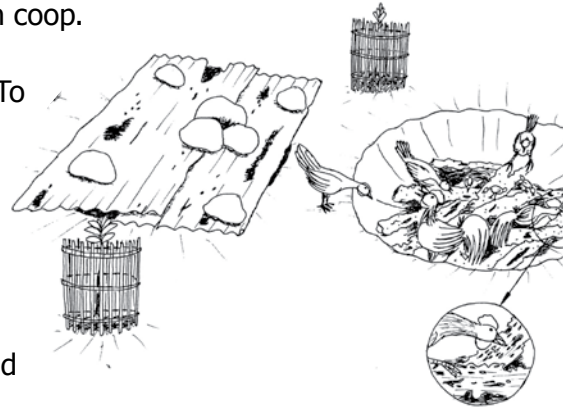
Chicken food should be provided every day. Chicken food could be kitchen food wastes, weeds, fruits, or vegetables. Chickens also need some grains. To increase the grains nutrient content, soak them for 1-2 days. Every day, about a handful of grain for every 10 chickens is needed.



Chickens scratch the ground searching for insects and worms. Good scratching ground can easily be provided by covering an area of ground with a layer of plant husks, grasses, or weeds, which will encourage insects to live under it. Just let the chickens happily hunt for insects under this layer, eventually this layer will decompose and there will a lot of chicken manure collected there.

Chicken manure is a very high quality compost fertilizer. A place for making compost can be made close to the chicken coop.

You can also breed termites for chicken food. To do this, dig a hole in the ground somewhere in the chicken yard and put rotting wood inside the hole, close the hole and leave for 1 month. Then, uncover the hole, pull out the termite filled wood and let the chickens feast! The ground around the hole will become high in nutrients and the leftover remains make a great fertilizer.



Shade

Chickens need shade. Remember, chicken ancestors come from the forest and they need shade to stay healthy!



Fences

A fence is needed to keep the chickens in 1 area. Living fences will provide shade, food for chickens and people, a place for growing vine plants, windbreak, and many other benefits. The fence needs to be made high enough to prevent chickens from flying out.

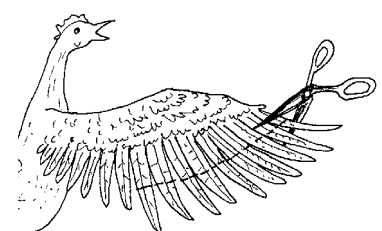
Friends

Chickens live in flocks or families. Too little or too many chickens in a small space is not good. If chickens are kept free, they will naturally decide their flock size. If you keep the chickens in coops, you must decide the flock size for them.

The ideal number is 1 rooster for every 10-15 hens. When the young chicks begin to grow into roosters or hens, the roosters can be separated for eating later on.

Clipping wings

To prevent chickens from flying and escaping over the fence, you can clip off the tips of one of their wing feathers. The feathers to cut are the long feathers on the outermost part of the wing. This will keep the chickens unbalanced and prevent them from flying. Repeat this once every 6 months.



Health

Chickens are generally independent, healthy, and capable of caring for themselves. To prevent chickens from becoming sick, keep the coop dry and clean it regularly. Separate sick chickens from the flock until they recover to prevent diseases from spreading.

Dry soil



Chickens will dig holes in dry soil and spread the soil through their feathers to clean their bodies of lice. This is very important for the chicken's health. If chickens are free in nature, they will search for dry soil themselves. If chickens are in a yard, you must provide the dry soil for them, especially during the wet season.

Put some neem leaves in the holes. The neem leaves are a natural pesticide which will help to reduce lice on the chickens, but will not affect the chickens health.

For problems with worms, there are 2 natural remedies, using papaya seeds or mulberry leaves. Chickens like eating these, especially young papaya seeds. Feed it to them regularly to prevent worm problems. Chickens also like eating chili and garlic, which well help them to fight off some minor sicknesses. Crushed eggshells and sand are also good for chickens. Chickens will naturally eat this if it is mixed in with their other food. It will help their digestion and help them to produce eggs with stronger shells.

Vaccination

Newcastle Disease (ND) kills a lot of chickens in many countries. It spreads very quickly and can easily occur every year, usually at the end of the dry season. The only effective way to control this is by vaccination. The vaccination must be given when the chickens are still young, and for best results it should be given to all the chickens in a community.



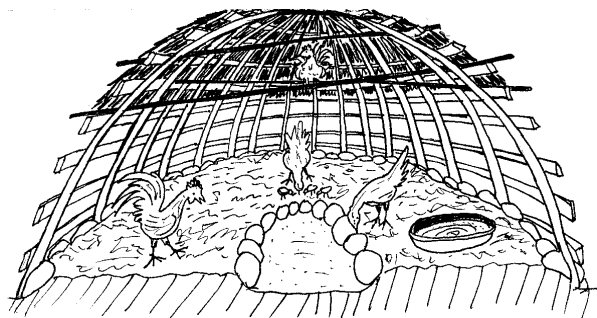
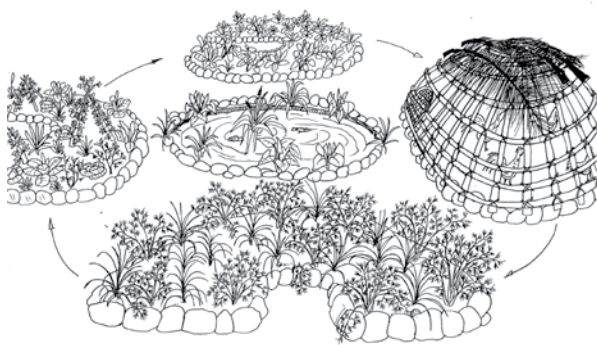
Chicken products

Labour

Chickens can help with pest and weed control. There are many different ways of using chickens to work for you, such as:

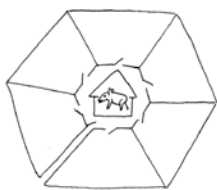


- **Movable chicken coops.** Chicken coops which can be moved from 1 garden plot to the next. Move the chicken coop to a different garden plot once a month.
- **Chicken tractors.** Chickens can function similar to a tractor if they are placed in a cage with no bottom that can be easily moved around. In 1 cage you can put 6-20 chickens, depending on the size of the cage, for example a 2m x 1m cage is big enough for 6 chickens. This method utilizes chicken labour to scratch up and fertilize the soil before planting, remove pests and insects from the soil, and to clear away weeds.



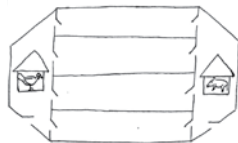
Moveable chicken coops and chicken tractors are a good way of keeping chicken mothers with their chicks. Build these using light materials, like bamboo, so that they can easily be moved.

Integrating chickens with other systems

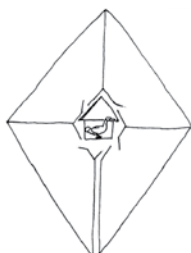


Chickens with vegetable crops

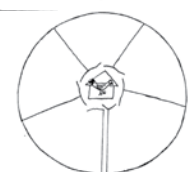
Divide the garden into different sections, for example each section could be 5m x 5m. Each section should have a tall fence surrounding it or use other methods of stopping chickens from escaping.



Keep chickens in 1 section of the garden while using the other sections for growing vegetables. After each harvest, let the chickens in to eat the left over stalks, weeds and insects. The chickens will also continuously provide fertilizer for the area they are kept in. Return the chickens to their coops at night.



Pigs can also be integrated into this system, keep 1-4 pigs in sections of the garden which have just been harvested, afterwards keep chickens in these same sections of the garden. The pigs will provide fertilizer, clear away weeds and dig up the soil. The chickens will help to perfect the work the pigs have already done. Usually 1-2 months for each animal is enough time.



Chickens with fruit trees

Place about 50 chickens for every area of land sized 50m x 50m, they will help clear weeds and fertilize the land around the trees. This system should only be used with fruit trees over 1 year old. Make a stone ring surrounding each tree, about 1-2m from the tree trunk, and place lots of compost and mulch inside the ring. The chickens will scratch the soil, but the stones will keep the compost and mulch in place, closer to the trees. Plant legume trees as living fences and between the fruit trees. You can prune back the legume trees and use the cuttings as chicken feed, while at the same time providing nitrogen for the fruit trees.



(For more information about chicken and fish systems, see Module 11 – Aquaculture).

SMART IDEAS!



Choose the techniques you like most, combine them with different techniques or try out your own ideas and techniques.

Ducks

Ducks are a good animal, they follow well, breed easily, and provide many different products. Ducks are also resistant to almost all types of disease.

Ducks can be easily integrated with agriculture production, like vegetables, fruit trees, and rice paddies. As long as there is enough water, food, and shade, ducks will stay healthy and happy.

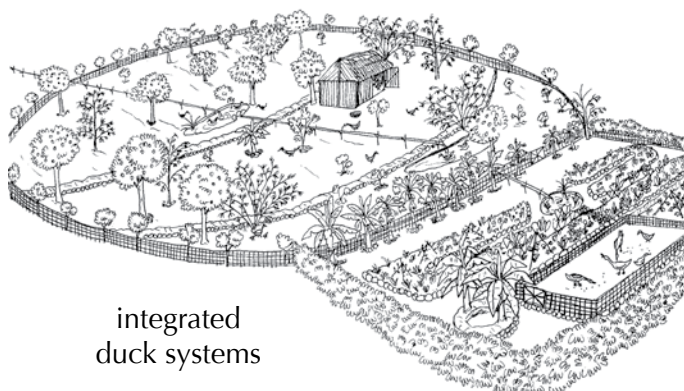
The first 4 weeks of a duck's life are the most important. With good food and enough water during this time period, ducks will grow faster, larger, and become more resistant to sickness. This time is also when ducks need the most protection from animal predators. A little more work during this time will result in more benefits for the future.

DUCK NEEDS

water, food, house, shade,
protection from predators, health

DUCK PRODUCTS

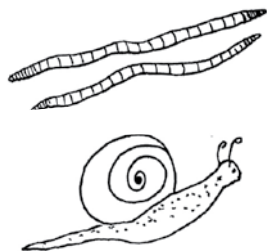
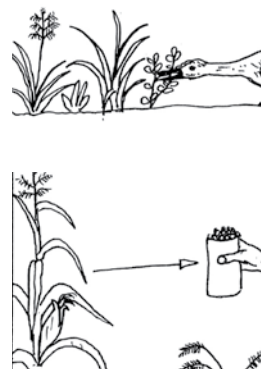
meat, eggs, manure, money,
feathers, labour (weed and insect
control)



Duck needs

Water

Ducks need a continuous supply of water. They need a container or hole filled with water so they can drink as they eat. Ducks need water to help swallow and digest their food. Ducks also like ponds for swimming in and searching for food in water. This is not essential, but if possible, having a pond is very good for duck health, also the pond will become a great source of high quality fertilizer. If the pond is big enough, ducks can be integrated with water plant production.



Food

Ducks like a combination of insects, worms, fresh grass, fresh leaves, and grains (rice, corn, and millet). Ducks will hunt for insects and worms in the soil, in pond edges, and underneath mulch or leaves. It will be much easier for ducks to find insects and worms if the soil is wet. Provide ducks with grains every day. Like for chickens, if you soak the grains overnight and let them grow for 1-2 days, it will improve the grain quality. A handful of grains for every 5 ducks is enough.

Duck house

Make a house to provide ducks with a place to lay eggs, rest, and be protected at night from animal predators like dogs, cats, snakes, and rats, especially for when ducks are still young. A house 2m x 2m is big enough for 10-15 ducks. Always have a layer of dry grass on the floor. Change the grass every 1-2 months. This grass and duck manure makes a good, strong compost. The ducks will also use the grass to make nests for their eggs. It is also important to provide containers of water inside the duck house.



Shade

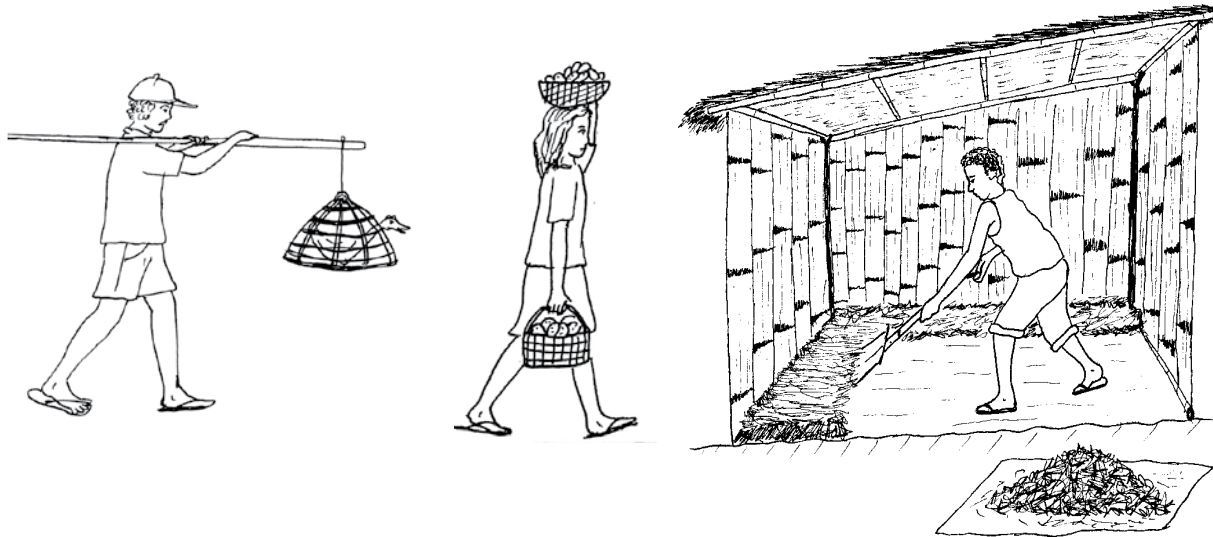
Ducks need shade, especially during the middle of the day. Trees or simple shade structures from any available materials can be used to provide shade for ducks.

Health

Almost all health problems can be prevented by providing clean water and food for the ducks every day and cleaning their house regularly. Make sure they are receiving enough shade, especially during the middle of the day. To reduce worm problems, add some papaya seeds or mulberry leaves to the duck food regularly. Separate any sick ducks until they recover to prevent diseases from spreading.

Duck products

Duck meat can be processed and eaten in the same way as chicken meat and it is very tasty. Duck eggs are larger than chicken eggs and are very healthy. Duck eggs are also good to use for making cakes or bread. Both duck meat and eggs can be traded or sold. Duck manure makes a very good fertilizer, but it is very strong and should be combined with compost or liquid manure before use.



Integrating ducks with other systems

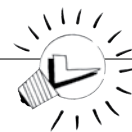
Building the duck house near the house will make maintenance much easier. The duck house should also be located close to a water source. Ducks need a house at night, but in the day they can be left to roam free in an open area. This system is very low maintenance, but vegetable gardens will have to be protected from the ducks. Ducks love eating vegetable seedlings and green leaf vegetables, and can finish them off very quickly!



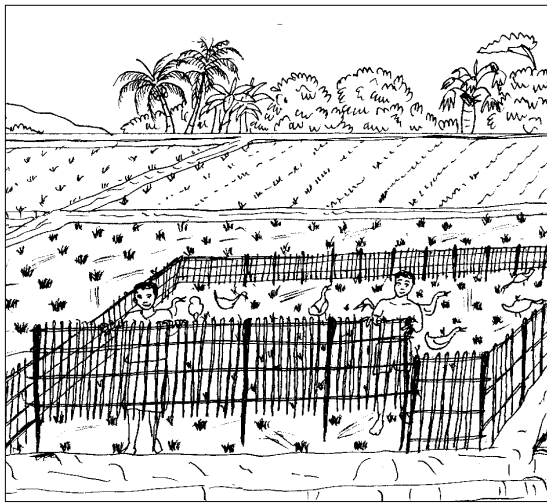
Ducks with fruit trees

A yard for ducks is much easier to build and maintain than 1 for chickens. The fence surrounding the yard only needs to be small and short, because ducks can't fly. In this system, the ducks control weeds around fruit trees, eat some pest insects, and provide fertilizer for the trees. Ducks like to sit in the shade and defecate where they sit. Citrus trees and ducks is a good combination because citrus trees like strong manure and have shallow roots that ducks won't be able to dig up or disturb.

SMART IDEAS!

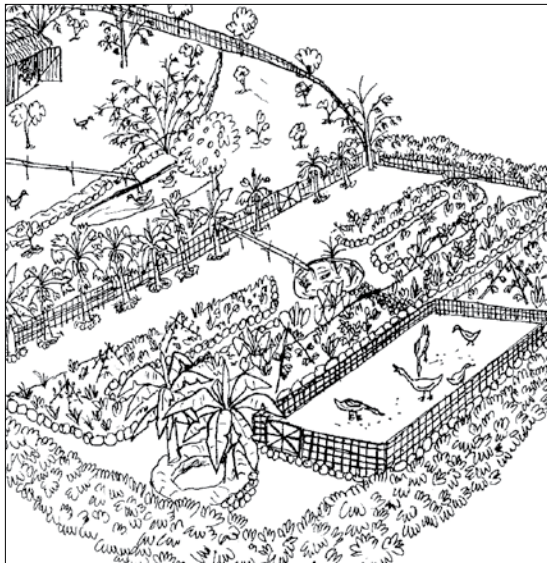


Plant some fast growing legumes between the fruit trees, especially if the fruit trees are newly planted. The legumes will provide shade more quickly and can later be pruned back to provide nitrogen and mulch material.



Ducks with rice paddies

Ducks can be used to eat weeds and provide fertilizer for rice paddies after harvest. Use a small moveable fence to keep the ducks on the part of the paddy you want them on. It is best to move them back to the duck house every night so they are protected from predators and to make collecting eggs easier.

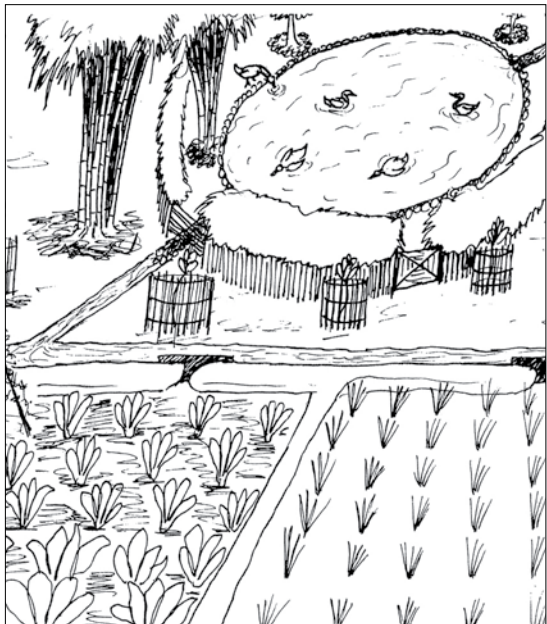


Ducks with vegetable gardens

The best time to integrate ducks into this system is just after harvest. The ducks will eat weeds and insects, while fertilizing the soil for the next planting season.

Remember to always provide some shade for during the middle of the day. Give extra attention to parts of the garden where vegetables are still growing, because the ducks could eat them all!

(For information about integrating ducks with fish, see Module 11 – Aquaculture).



Ducks with irrigation water

Having a pond is very good for ducks. The pond water will be full of nutrients and can be used for making compost and liquid fertilizer.

This system will provide some nutrients to the irrigation waters which will later be used by plants. In the wet season, if water from the duck pond overflows, you can use swales or other water catchments below the pond to catch the water.

This water is very high in nutrients, and will fertilize your vegetables and trees.

BEWARE!

Waste water from kitchens or bathrooms should not be used directly for duck ponds because it contains soaps and detergents, which can make the ducks sick.



Pigs

Pigs are an important source of meat and income in many parts of Indonesia. In some areas pigs are also used for traditional ceremonies. Often pigs are left to live freely. This method is inexpensive and very low maintenance. However, in this way pigs become sick easier from bad food, disease spreads much faster, more pig offspring die, and there is a higher chance of your pigs being stolen. Besides this, pigs can also cause a lot of damage to crops and young trees if they reach the garden area.

A simple pig pen and yard can be made to improve productivity and to protect your crops. In this way it will be much easier for you to collect and use pig manure, and use the pigs for labour. There are some cases of pigs eating human excrement, but this is very unhealthy. The pigs can become sick from diseases passed on through the excrement and these disease can spread to humans who eat the pig meat.

PIG NEEDS

water, food, shelter/pen, health, earth to dig, fence

PIG PRODUCTS

meat, manure, money, labour
(weed control and land clearing)
ceremonial needs, leather



Pig needs

Pig pen

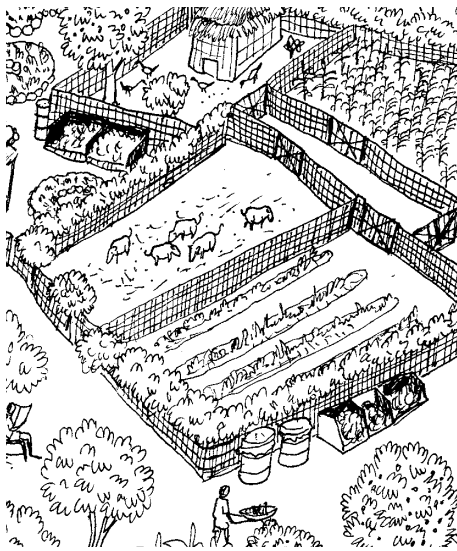
You can start with just a simple system and then slowly develop that system over time. Pigs need food and water every day, so it will be easier if the pig pen is made close to the house. The pig pen is only used to keep pigs during the night.



A pen of 3m x 3m is a good size. The pig pen must provide shade and protection from rain and strong winds. If the pig pen has no walls, it should have a strong fence instead.

The floor can be made of cement with a gentle slope to make cleaning easy. Add a layer of grass on the floor, this grass must be changed every week. Use the grass and pig manure as compost and mulch.

The floor of the pig pen can also be made of wood or split bamboo. The floor should be raised off the ground and have cracks in it for cleaning and to prevent materials becoming moldy or rotten.



Some plants grown near the pig pen will improve the living environment and health of the pigs. If the pigs live happily, they will grow healthier and larger. Plant fruit trees and other trees around the yard. These trees will provide pig food and also benefit from pig manure fertilizer.

During the day, the pigs can be let out to feed or they can be tied to something. If they are let out to roam free, make sure the vegetable gardens are fenced off. If the pigs are tied with rope, use the pigs to clear and fertilize land which you plan to use for growing crops.

Food and water

Pigs must receive enough water and food every day. A mixture of leaves, grains, and roots cooked together makes good pig food. Sweet potato, cassava, potato, yam, and moringa are all good ingredients to use. Rice powder and corn powder also makes very good pig food. Add left over kitchen scraps to the pig food.

Health

If you keep the pig pen clean and provide enough food and water, the pigs will be healthy and almost all diseases will be prevented. Add mulberry leaves and papaya seeds to the pig food regularly. Mulberry leaves and papaya seeds will help control worm problems, and if given consistently once a month, they will work as a preventative. Add about 1-2 handfuls of papaya seed and/or 1-2 handfuls of mulberry leaves to pig food as it is being cooked. Separate sick pigs until they recover to prevent diseases from spreading.

During pregnancy, birth, and the first few weeks after birth, make sure that the pig mothers are given more food. This will help them to produce healthier piglets and make sure they have enough milk to feed the piglets. Also, make sure the mother has a comfortable area that is protected from dogs.

Pig yard

If pigs are kept in a yard, make sure that the yard is surrounded by strong fencing to keep the pigs inside the yard area. On the outside of the fence, a living fence can be planted to provide leaves for pig food, and these plants will eventually grow into a strong fence. Living fences will also provide shade, which pigs need.

The yard can be divided into 3 or 4 sections. Then, the pigs can be rotated from section to section. Vegetables can be grown in sections where the pigs are not being kept.

Pig products

Pig tractors

Pigs can be used as tractors on your land!

There are a few different ways to do this:

- Tie the pigs up with a rope and stick and let them clear weeds and fertilize the land around them, where vegetables or trees can be planted later on.
- Make a fence surrounding your vegetable garden and put the pigs inside this area to clear weeds and fertilize the land before planting.
- Make a pig pen which can be moved around. A pen 4 steps long and 2 steps wide is large enough for holding 3 pigs. This pen has no floor and palm leaves can be used to provide some shade. The pigs inside will clear weeds and fertilize the soil. Once the land is clear, move the pen to another location.



See the section on chickens in the module for ideas about integrating pigs with chickens. (For more information about pigs and fish systems, see Module 11 – Aquaculture).

Goats

Goats are very tough and adaptable animals. However, goats can also be very destructive to crops and land. Manage goats well to prevent these types of problems.

It is recommended to keep small numbers of goats rather than many goats. For areas which are very dry, goats are probably the most suitable animal to keep.

Sheep can also be kept and taken care of in the same way as goats.



GOAT NEEDS

water, food, shelter, health, shade,
fence or rope

GOAT PRODUCTS

meat, milk, manure, money, labour
(weed control and land clearing),
leather

A simple goat system will improve the quality of your goats and make your land more productive. You can start by making a simple goat house and then add some plants for goat food. Having a plan for the future is very important. You will be able to create a productive area which provides food and traditional medicines, for goats and also for people.



Goat house

The floor of the goat house must always stay dry, even in the wet season, this will make it easier to clean. This floor can be made from split bamboo raised off the ground or any other available materials. Add some dry grass on the floor for the goats to lay on. Change this grass once a month during the dry season, and once a week during the wet season. Sweep the area of the house where the goats do not sleep to reduce the risk of disease. When the grass is removed it will contain goat manure which makes good mulch and compost. The goat house can be made with walls or without walls, but it must have a strong fence surrounding it. Grow some plants around the goat house to provide shade and some food for the goats.

Food

Goats are easy to feed because they eat almost any plant. Goats can be left to roam free looking for their own food, but this often damages the surrounding agriculture systems.

To avoid this, goats can be tied up or fences can be made surrounding goat grazing areas, and goat food can be provided every day. However, every goat eats about 10kg of fresh leaves every day. The goats will eat almost every type of leaf, but some leaves contain more nutrients than others. Some leaves which provide a range of nutrients goats need include leucaena, moringa, gliricidia, tamarind, and mulberry.

Food rotation systems are a good way to manage goats, because these systems will help provide food consistently for the goats, and each area of land will provide food evenly to another, for example (the number of goats per hectare will depend on what they eat):

- Good quality grasses: 3 or 4 goats per hectare.
- Rice paddies after harvest: 2 goats per hectare.
- Poor quality grasses or weeds: 1 goat per hectare.

If you are providing additional food besides the 3 land areas above, you will increase the goats growth rate. This additional food could be good quality grasses or legume leaves. By providing additional food, the number of goats per hectare can be increased (4 goats per hectare should be maximum).



SMART IDEAS!



Collect and spread seeds of legumes, ground cover crops, clovers, and other small plants. This will improve the soil and provide quality goat food.

Health

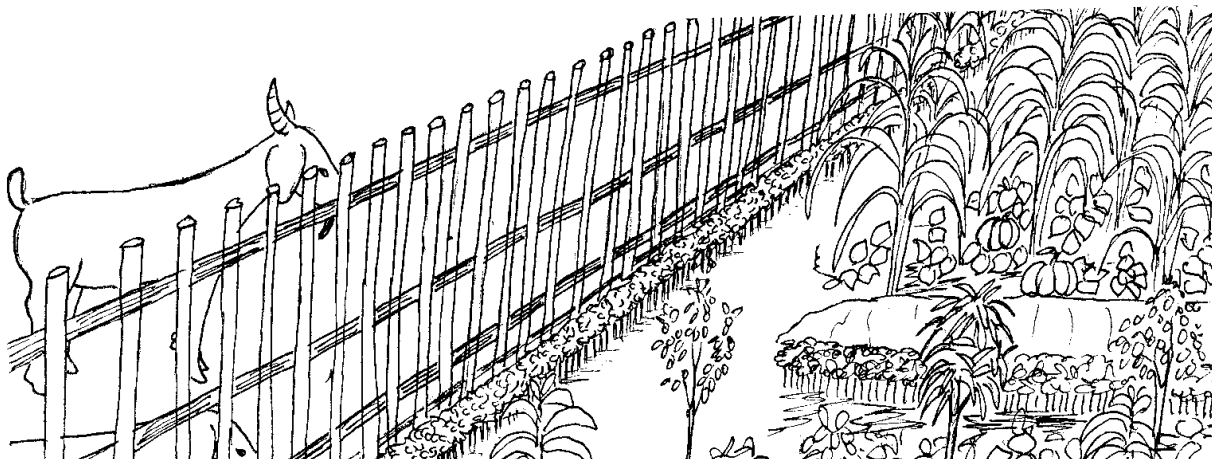
Sea salt is very important for goat health. If you put a small container of salt in their house, the goats will naturally lick it when they want it. Add papaya seeds and mulberry leaves to goat food to control worm problems. Take care of mothers and newborn goats in a house or yard which has protection from rains and strong winds. This will help increase young goat survival rates and reduce chances of the mother or the newborn kids getting sick.



One of the main diseases which affects goats is called Coccidia. This is a type of worm which goats usually carry without problems, but if the goats' living conditions are unhealthy or the weather is bad, this disease can kill them. Usually this disease affects goats at the end of the wet season, when the winds are strongest.

The best cure for this disease is prevention. This can be done by:

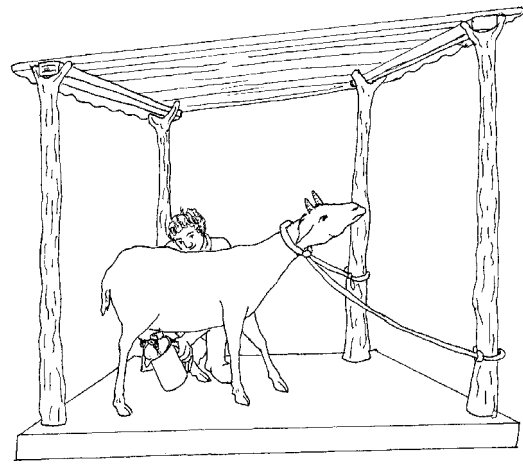
- Not grazing too many goats on 1 area of land.
- Cleaning the goat house regularly during the wet season, once every day or two. Wet goat manure increases the risk of disease.
- Put some dry grass in the goat house and burn it. This will kill worms which live in the soil, but be careful not to burn down the whole goat house! Do this 1-2 times during the wet season.
- Clean out water containers so that there is no goat manure in them.
- Protect goats from strong winds (protection in the goat house).
- Separate sick goats until they recover to prevent the disease from spreading.



Goat products

Milk

Female goats produce milk which is very healthy for people to drink, especially children. Goat milk is also specifically good for people suffering from asthma. Goat milk is a very valuable product, it can be produced all year long, but people rarely take advantage of this.



Milking goats is a process which must be done properly and carefully, if not, the goats can be permanently injured. People should be trained to milk goats in the right way and the goats must also be trained to get used to the milking process.

For milking, you will need a milking room, some equipment, and the goats must be milked every day. To produce good milk every day, goats require a constant supply of healthy food.

Manure

A goat house will provide you with a lot of manure, which can be added to liquid compost and compost. Goat manure can also be dried and spread around corn, cassava, and other crops.

Land clearing

Goats can be used to clear land which will be used for growing tree crops. Goats are good, free labour. Just make sure they don't clear your neighbors land too!

Cows

Cows are important for the culture, economy and peoples diet.

Cows need large areas of land, a lot of food, and enough water. If grass quality improves the quality of cows will also improve.



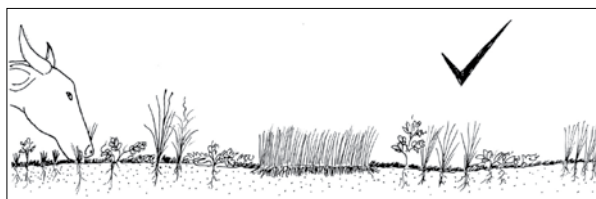
COW NEEDS
water, food, shelter, health, shade, fence or rope

COW PRODUCTS
meat, milk, manure, money, labour (grass control), ceremonial needs, leather

Cow needs

Food

Cows eat almost all types of grasses and ground cover legumes. They can also be fed leaves, such as from leucaena, gliricidia, or moringa trees. Cows need a large area of land for feeding.



Good quality grasses and legumes will result in larger and healthier cows. The land used for feeding cows can be managed to improve the quality of grasses and ground cover legumes.

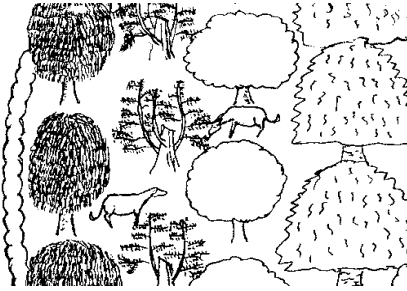
Here are some techniques for good management of grasses and legumes:

- Collect and spread legume ground cover seeds. Any type of legume that cows will eat can be planted, but local legume plants will grow better. Legumes can be integrated with grasses. They will provide food for cows and add nitrogen to the soil, which helps the grass grow better.
- Stocking rate means the number of cows per feeding area, usually measured by 1 hectare. If there are too many cows, they will eat the grass more quickly than it can grow back and weeds that the cows won't eat will grow much faster. Generally, the ideal stocking rate is 1-2 cows per hectare of land. This can be approximate, the important thing is that the cows have enough feeding area or are moved before the grass is all eaten.
- Graze cows only after the grasses or legumes have grown thickly. Graze cows after the first time grasses or legumes are cut. The grasses after the first cut contain nutrients the cows need, and if the cows are moved then, the grass will not be damaged.
- Use an order for feeding rotations, mothers and calves first, then the other cows afterwards. This is because mothers and calves need the best food for reproduction and to grow strong and healthy.
- Stop burning areas of land used for cow grazing. Burning land can cause big problems and will increase growth of low quality grasses and weeds. Burning also weakens the growth of grasses and legumes, which eventually can even kill them.
- Fertilize regularly. Any fertilizing will improve animal feeding land. Natural fertilizers are the best kind to use. However, fertilizing large areas of land is expensive and can take a lot of time. Because of this, improving soil quality through good land and animal management is the best long term solution.
- Weed control. Weeds can be a big problem and can reduce the amount of land that is productive. Weeds can be controlled by mulching the land regularly or by selectively removing weeds before they produce seed. Any weed removal must be followed by planting good weeds or legume seeds which can be used as animal feed.



Dry grass

Dry grass can also be used as cow feed. Dry grass is not as good as fresh grass, but it is still better than no grass at all. Burning the land will destroy all the dry grass, but this dry grass can still provide many benefits, such as animal feed and mulch to protect the soil.



Trees

Grow trees to provide cow feed. In a well planned system, trees will provide many other benefits besides animal feed, they will also provide shade, protection from wind, fencing, soil improvement, fruits, timber, and much more.

Water

Cows need water every day, provide them with a continuous supply of water. If cows don't drink enough water, they will become thin, weak, and more susceptible to disease.

Health

Keep cows away from wet or swampy areas. Clean the cow yard regularly to prevent diseases from spreading. Treat any cuts on the cow quickly to prevent infection and worms. Separate sick cows until they recover to prevent disease from spreading.

To prevent and control worm problems, feed the cows mulberry leaves and papaya seeds regularly.

Care for mothers and young calves in a pen or yard which is protected from rain and strong winds to lessen the chances of them getting sick. Cows also need sea salt, provide a container of sea salt at all times and the cows will lick it as they need it.

Cow pen

A cow pen can be a small area of land large enough for the number of cows and fenced off to keep the cows in 1 place at night. This pen can be located close to the cow feeding land. Make sure the cow pen stays dry, even during the wet season. The pen can be made without shelter, but building a simple roof will provide more protection for the cows which in the long run will improve their health. Having a cow pen will make it easier to collect cow manure, which can then be used as fertilizer.

SMART IDEAS!



- Living fences can be planted surrounding the cow pen, and the leaves from the fence can become cow feed.
- A compost area can be made close to the cow pen so it is easier to combine compost materials from the pen.

Cow products

It is common knowledge that cows provide many products which are beneficial for humans, such as meat, leather, milk, labour, manure, future assets, and they can be used for some traditional ceremonies. Cow manure is good to use for crops. But it is better if the manure is dried or composted before being used. (For more information about how to make compost, see Module 4 – Healthy Soil).



Integrating cows with other systems

For small numbers of cows, a simple method of keeping them where you want them is to tie them to a stake in that location. Move the cows often to prevent shortages of grass and to reduce soil compaction. Make sure enough water is always available.

Cows with alley farming

Cows can be kept in the alleys between rows of plants. These rows of plants could be living fences or crops like fruit trees. These alleys for cows should be around 5-10m wide. The alleys can also be rotated between cows and crops, or cows can be kept in the alleys with crops once the crops have grown too tall for the cows to reach. In these alleys grow high quality grasses, legumes for cow feed, and medicinal plants which can be used for animals, such as papaya and mulberry.



BEWARE!

Cows are heavy weight animals! Don't let the land become too compacted because of the cows walking on it. Digging compacted soil for crop land can be very difficult.





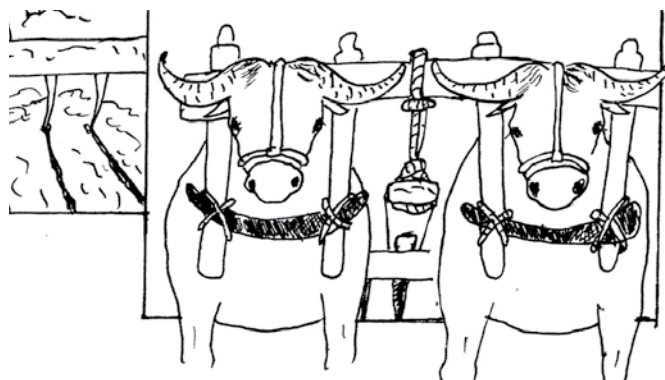
Buffalo

Like cows, buffaloes are a very important animal for our culture, economy, and diet. Buffaloes also need large areas of land and a lot of food and water, they live best on areas of land which are wet and muddy.

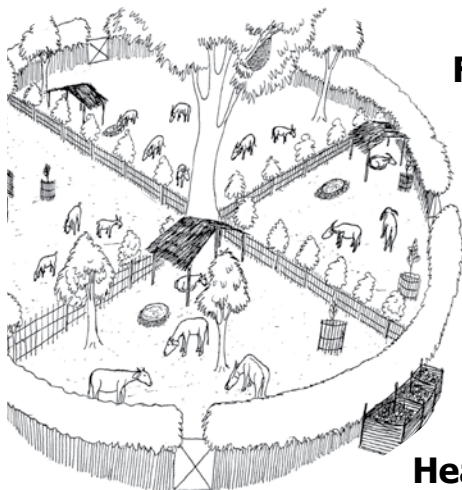
The biggest benefit from buffalo is labour, they are good to use for ploughing the soil.

BUFFALO NEEDS
water, food, shelter, health, water hole, fencing or rope

BUFFALO PRODUCTS
meat, manure, milk, money, labour (ploughing land and weed control), horns, ceremonial needs, leather



Buffalo needs



Food

Buffaloes eat the same foods as cows, see the cow section to learn about different types of feed.

Water

Buffaloes need water every day, make sure to provide enough water.

Health

Buffalo, like cows and goats, need sea salt for good health. Always have a small container of sea salt provided for them and they will lick it as needed. The most important thing for buffalo health is shade and a water hole. Keep the buffalo yard clean. Treat any cuts quickly to avoid infection, especially cuts from the buffaloes ploughing. Use cloth or other pads to prevent the buffalo from getting cuts when ploughing. Feed buffaloes mulberry leaves regularly to prevent worm problems.

Shelter and shade

Buffaloes don't need shelter at night, but they will need some shade during the day. Build a simple fenced shelter on dry land to improve buffalo health and make collecting buffalo manure easier. Living fences can be used to surround the shelter area, and they will also provide food for buffaloes. Build the shelter under trees to provide some additional shade.

Water hole

Buffaloes need a water hole to keep their bodies cool during the day. This is very important for their health. If there is no water hole, buffaloes will suffer from heat.



Buffalo products

Labour

Buffalo can be trained to plough fields. Buffaloes are excellent for this work, because:

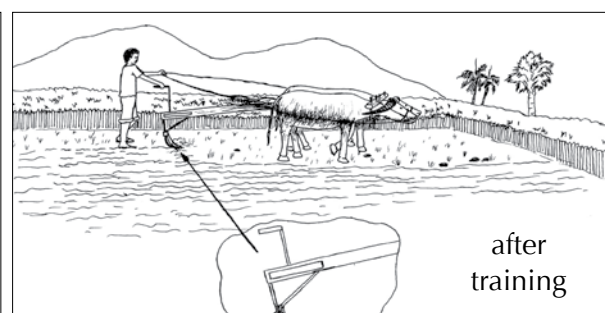
- Once a buffalo has been trained it can be used for a long time.
- Using buffalo ploughs is much less expensive than using tractors.
- Buffaloes need less maintenance than tractors.
- Buffaloes are easy to train.
- Buffaloes can plough steep land where tractors cannot go.

A guide to buffalo training

Adapted from *LikLik Buk*, a guide book from Papua New Guinea. This is a simple guide for training buffalo, any attempt to train buffalo should be with a trainer and an experienced buffalo plough worker. When training buffalo pay special attention to the following:

- The first lesson for the animal is to untangle itself from its own rope. This usually takes about 1-2 weeks. First just wrap the rope around the horns or neck, then later on through the nose.
- It is good to have the same person handling the buffalo every day. They like the same person, who becomes their 'friend'.
- It is better not to train the buffalo by having someone lead the buffalo from the front. The buffalo must learn to work with someone behind it. Be patient and work step by step.
- For direction training (to go left or go right), the trainer should be on the left-rear of the buffalo. The usual sign is a steady pull on the rope to go left and a gentle tug to go right.
- After some direction training, the buffalo can learn to carry a person on its back.
- The buffalo can be hitched to a small cart, then use the same method with a plough, and finally a larger cart. As the buffalo adapts to pulling heavy things, its skin will get tougher.
- Give prizes to the buffalo. Train the buffalo in half hungry conditions, then after the training give it a bath, some salt, and fresh grass. Let untrained or difficult buffaloes train around other familiar buffaloes, especially during direction training.
- The buffalo will always be rebellious at first trainings. This is normal. Be firm but fair, do not use force unless you feel you have to.

Bali cows can also be used and they will sometimes give better results.



Manure

Buffalo manure can be used as fertilizer, compost, or liquid compost. The manure will be easier to collect if the buffalo are kept in a pen.

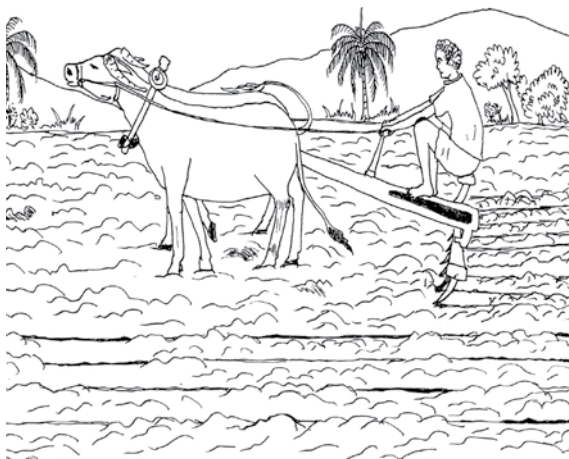
Integrating buffalo with other systems

Tie buffalo to a stick on the area of land you want them, this is the easiest method to keep them in 1 place. The buffalo should be moved to provide new grass and give the grass time to grow back. The buffalo should not be kept too far from a water hole.

Buffalo with alley farming

This system can be used in the same way as for cows. However, remember that buffalo prefer wetter areas of land.

Buffalo with rice paddies



After harvest, if there is still enough water available, the empty paddies can be planted with legume ground cover plants and beans. The seeds can simply be spread over the paddies without burning them first. Flood the paddies once with water to make the soil wet and encourage plant growth. The plants that grow can be watered again in a few weeks time if there is enough water available. When the plants are about 1-2 months old, let the buffaloes into the paddies to eat these plants.

There are many benefits of using this system:

- It provides food for the buffalo.
- The legumes will improve paddy soil and provide nitrogen.
- The buffalo will fertilize the paddy soil with manure, which is beneficial for the next planting.

Leather



Leather is most often made from buffalo, cow, goat, or pig skins. Every type of animal skin produces different quality leathers because of differences in thickness, toughness, weight, and resistance. Leather can be used for making many things, such as bags, belts, clothing, shoes, horse straps, knife holders, and handicrafts.

How to cure leather

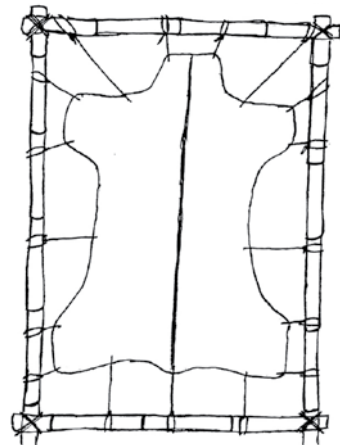
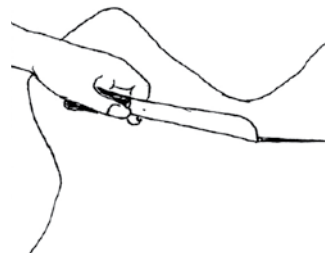
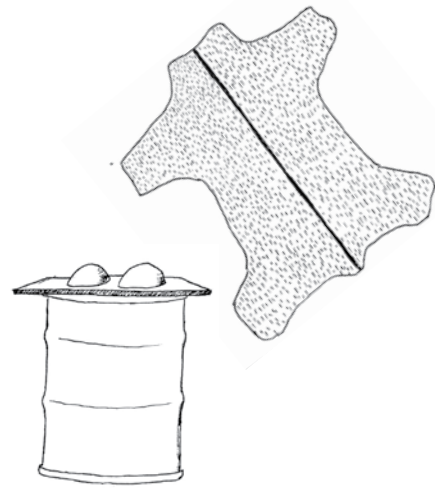
Curing leather makes it last for much longer and makes it easier to work with. There are many different ways of curing leather, here a very simple method is explained:

- 1. Soak the hides** in water for 2 days.
- 2. Lime solution** helps to soften and clean the hides, and loosens the hair. Add 1kg of lime powder for every 30 liters of water, stir well. Soak the hides in this solution for 3-4 days, store in a safe place. The hides are ready to be removed when the hairs can easily be pulled out. You can also use less lime powder and leave to soak for longer.
- 3. Wash.** After the hair has been removed, wash the leather carefully to remove the lime solution.
- 4. Tannin solution.** Tannin is a natural chemical which comes from many plants. Use the bark from casuarina trees, cashew trees, eucalypt trees, or acacia trees. This tannin preserves and protects the leather, making it last much longer.

Make 2 different solutions. The first solution can be a combination of 1kg tree bark for every 5 liters of water, soak the leather for 2-3 days. Then, make another solution using 1kg tree bark for every 10 liters of water, soak the leather again for 12 days, until the color has changed.

To check whether the leather is ready, make a cut in the leather 3cm from the edge. If the leather inside is the same color as the outer leather, it means the leather is ready. You can use less tree bark and leave to soak for longer, or use more tree bark and soak for less time. Add some tea leaves in the solution to increase the tannin content.

- 5. Dry.** Carefully wash the leather with water, then hang it up to dry. Stretch the leather with rope to improve its smoothness and quality. When the leather is almost dry, place the leather on a flat surface and rub oil on it, start from the center and rub outwards. Hang again until completely dry.

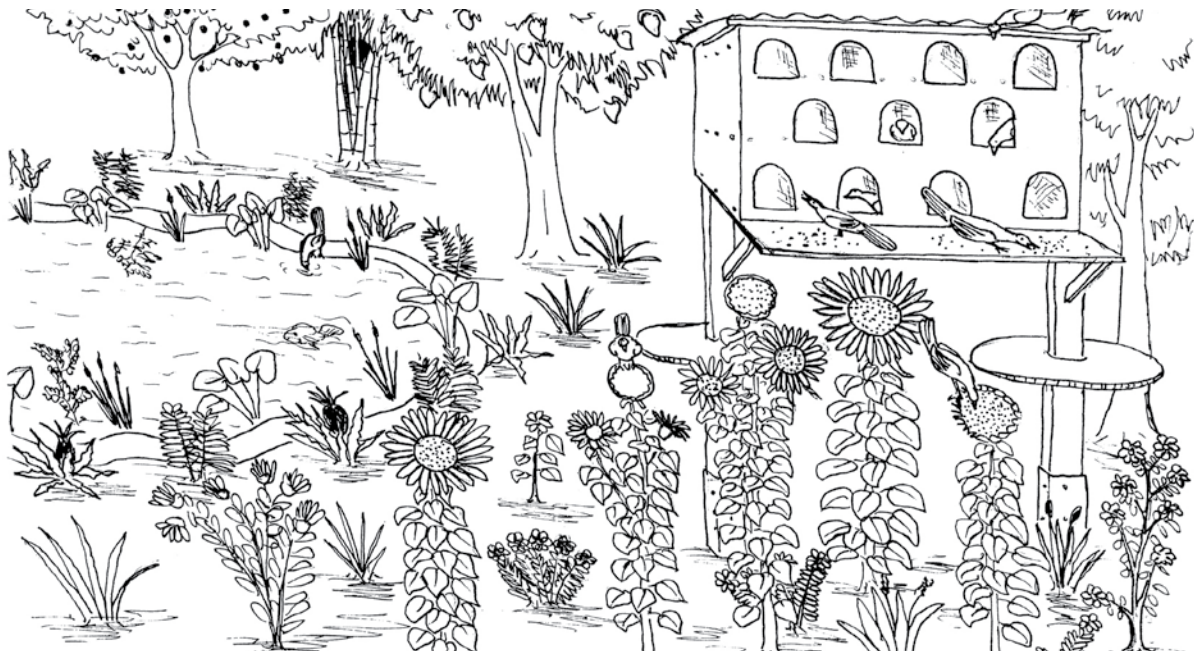


Pigeons



Pigeons are very easy to keep and breed. Pigeons produce very tasty and nutritious meat. Place pigeon houses close to the house. The pigeons need protection from predators, like rats. Pigeon houses can be made from any local and inexpensive materials.

Pigeons will find most of their own food, but it is important to feed them some extra grains, such as rice or crushed corn. Also provide a constant supply of water for the birds to drink. Some natural food sources for birds are ponds, trees, and flowers.



Bees



Bees produce honey, which contains good nutrition and is very healthy. Honey provides lots of natural energy and is also a natural antibiotic and antifungal. Honey is sometimes used on cuts and scrapes to prevent infection. Many people also eat honeycomb, with the bee eggs/larvae still inside. This is also a valuable source of vitamins and minerals. However, almost all of the benefits and goodness is lost from honeycombs if they are fried.

In some areas, honey can be collected from the wild. But bees can also be farmed by making beehives, this will make collecting honey much easier and more organized. By making beehives, the bees will produce more honey. Bee farming requires specific knowledge and good maintenance to work well, this knowledge can be learned if you are interested.

Be careful if introducing different bees from other countries because these bees could bring new disease and will compete with local bees for finding food.

Horses

Horses are people's friends which are often used for transportation. Treating horses well will cause them to return this same treatment to their owner. Some specific needs for horses include:



- Good quality grass and water every day.
- Old clothing or padding to prevent ropes from cutting the horses' skin.
- Treat any cuts or scrapes quickly to prevent infection and worms.
- Add some mulberry leaves and papaya seeds to the horse feed every 2-3 months to prevent worm problems.
- Provide some salt regularly to keep the horses healthy.

Dogs

Dogs are a very common animal to keep as pets or house animals. Dogs are honest and faithful as guards or watch dogs. Dogs are often treated very badly, but if they are treated well dogs will be a good companion to people. Some simple ways for treating dogs well:



- Let pups stay with their mother for 6 weeks after birth to make them more resistant to disease.
- Any food scraps given to dogs will improve their health, like fish, meat, rice, or vegetables.
- Give mother dogs more food when they are still feeding their pups so they can produce more milk for them.
- Add papaya seeds to the dog food sometimes to reduce worm problems.

Working together with communities

Working together with neighbors and communities makes animal management easier and less expensive. This will also improve the wellbeing and health of the whole community. Healthy environments which are protected by communities create a healthy environment for animals too. This will also affect people that eat the animals.

Health

A healthy environment will produce healthy animals. However, if disease problems do occur, it is best to work together with the government and coordinate with the whole community. Working together could involve:

- Identifying disease.
- Separating diseased animals from other animals.
- Treating the disease quickly.

If possible, always use natural, traditional medicines. If you have to buy medicine, it will be less expensive to do so through a community group. Some types of disease can be prevented by vaccination, such as Newcastle Disease (ND) for chickens and Anthrax for cows. This is just like vaccinating children for measles and polio. Vaccination should be performed on all the animals in a community to work more effectively. It will be much easier to organize vaccinations through community groups or local NGOs.

Community animal breeding

Use the healthiest males for breeding. The healthiest males can be chosen from a community to breed with the females of that community or from other groups. Good quality animals will also produce good quality offspring. **There are many different breeding systems which can work through community groups, for example:**

- A community group is formed and the group buys 3 pigs, 1 male and 2 female. A family from the group keeps and feeds the pigs. When the female pigs have babies, they become the property of the family which was keeping and feeding the pigs. When these babies are old enough, the first 3 pigs can be given and cared for by another family in the group, and so on.
- A community group buys 3 female ducks and 1 male duck. The group builds a duck house and yard. The work and feeding is divided evenly between the different group members. When the ducks reproduce, the baby ducks are divided between the group members to keep for themselves. Or, the baby ducks and eggs can stay in the community duck house, and can be eaten or sold by the group.

These are just 2 examples. There are many other ways to form a community group with good animal management. **The most important thing is to plan from the start and make group rules which all the group members agree upon, such as for:**

- What happens if the animals get sick or die?
- Are there rules to prevent the animals from getting sick?
- How can produce be divided fairly?
- How will feeding be managed?

Community animal grazing land

Having community grazing land will save energy and many resources because everything can be shared. Animal care and management can be done together, for example animal management to prevent damage of other farms, preventative measures for animal feeding on certain areas of land, using animal grazing land more effectively through creating alley systems, and much more.



Community animal yards and houses

A community animal yard or house can be built on community land. This system should be made as good as possible to fulfill common needs. On community feeding land, every group member can use the land for improving animal quality, for example the land can be used for fattening animals before they are to be eaten or sold.

This will provide many benefits, such as:

- Saving labour and resources by having 1 animal yard and building 1 large shelter, which is complete, rather than having to build many small shelters.
- Manure can be collected for community needs.
- Providing a place for trading and selling animals within the group or between groups.



Protecting land, rivers, and springs

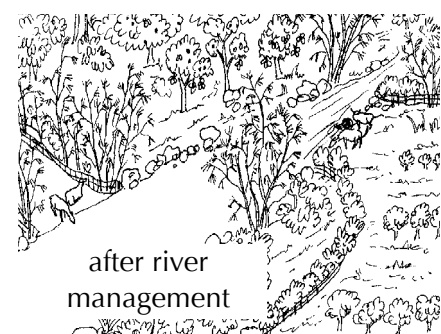
Protection for land, rivers and springs, as well as erosion prevention is very important for our future, and is the responsibility of every individual, family, community, district, and even of the nation. Destruction of these resources is a loss for the future of all people.

Damage to these resources is caused by many things, such as:

- Animals, especially cows and buffalo damaging river edges because they eat river foliage, or from walking too often along the river edges.
- Removing too many trees from land which is very sloped/steep.
- Burning land.
- A lack of interest from the law in issues to do with protecting nature.

Some solutions are simple, and can be implemented by communities themselves, for example:

- Protecting springs from animals by making water holes for animals further away from the spring.
- Protecting the vegetation along river edges to help prevent erosion. Make some areas along the river edge specifically for animals to drink and bathe from so that the remaining river edge does not become damaged. In mountain areas this is very important.
- Make swale and terrace systems, and prevent land burning.
- Protect animal grazing lands from grass loss because of animals eating all of it. If too much grass is removed from the land, the soil will be at more risk of erosion.



Every step taken will be more successful if there is good coordination between communities and the government.

Marketing

Marketing is an important part of animal production. Within a community, animals can easily be traded or sold. However, there are some issues that must be considered when choosing where to sell, such as:

- Choosing prices within the already established price range.
- Estimating loss and profit, including costs for production, transportation, and so on.
- Preventative measures for diseases, which can spread easily in animal selling markets.
- Market days.



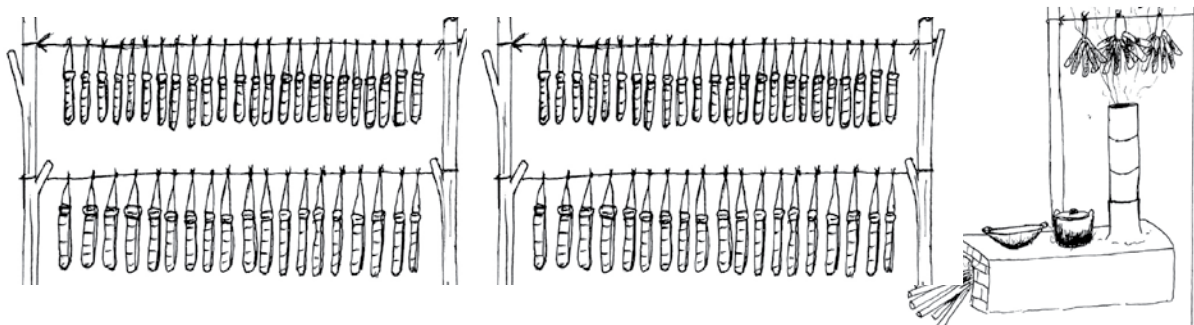
Drying and storing meat

Meat becomes rotten very quickly in areas which are hot and damp. To avoid wasting food, there are some simple methods which can be used for preserving meats, one method is drying meat.

Drying meat

There are a few simple ways to dry meat:

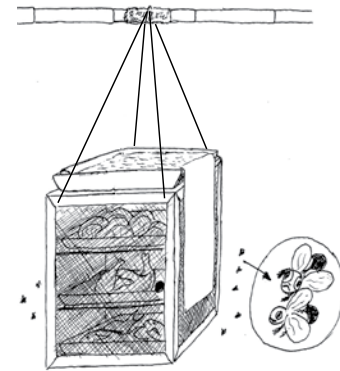
- **Cut meat into thin strips and dry using a solar drier.** The solar drier will also protect meat from flies, insects, and other animals, and it will make the meat dry faster. Before drying, rub the meat with salt to make it last longer. (For more information about how to make and use solar driers, see Module 12 – Appropriate Technology).
- **Dried, salted meat.** This method can be use for any type of meat. Cut the meat into strips, 1cm thick and 2.5cm wide, they can be any length. Make a solution using 7 liters of water and 1kg of salt. This solution should be salty enough to be able to float a raw egg. Soak the strips of meat in the solution for 2 days. Then, remove the meat and dry it in the sun by hanging the strips from a thin rope or wire. When the meat has dried it can be smoked or stored in a container with good air flow and protection from insects.
- **Smoking meat.** Before smoking the meat, it is best to soak the meat in a salty solution or simply rub lots of salt over the meat to make it last longer. A clay stove with a chimney is the best tool to use, or the meat can be hung over a kitchen wood fire. When dry, protect the meat from insects and store in a dry container.



Storing meat

Always store meat in a place or container which is protected from flies, insects, mice, and other animals. The storage container should have good air flow. Netting can be used for this, or any other available material which will protect against insects.

Use specific containers for storing meat and use these containers for storing meat only, not for breads, vegetables, or other foods because the bacteria from meat will make any other foods go rotten much faster.

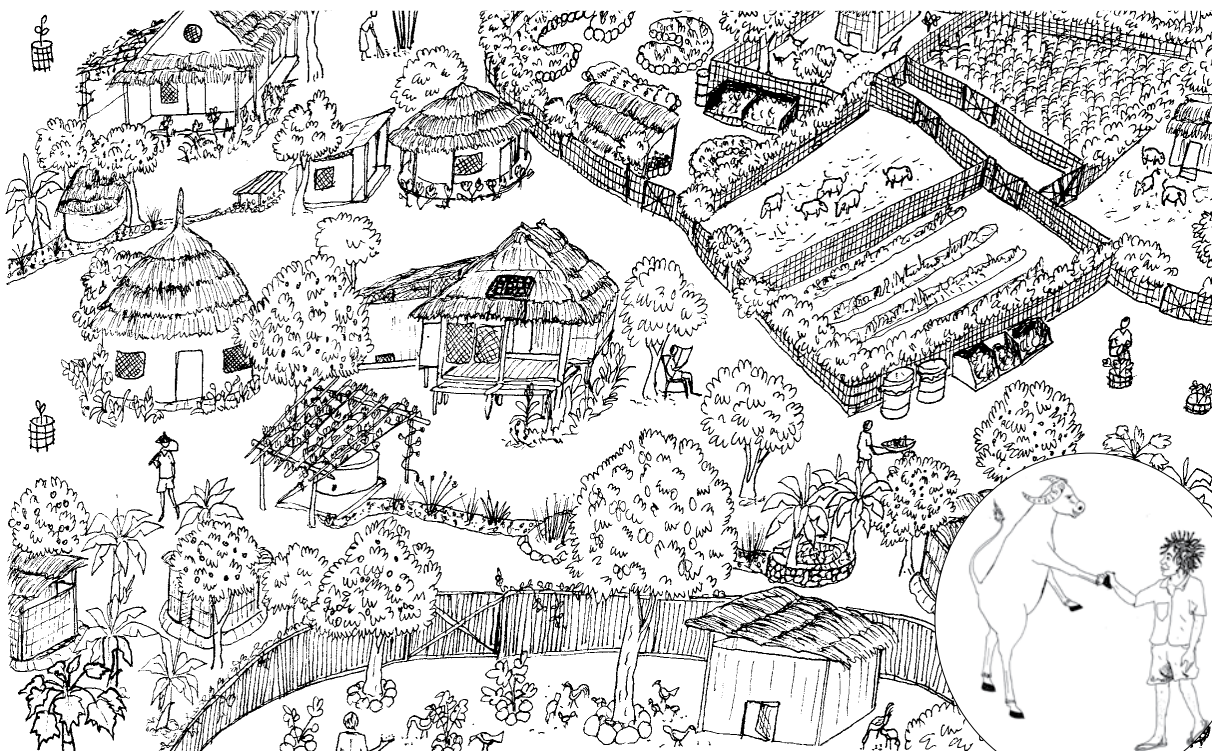



A Coolgardie safe is a good container to use, it is a wire box which keeps foods cool, dry, and protected. It can be used for storing both fresh and dried meat. (For more information about how to make and use a Coolgardie safe, see Module 12 – Appropriate Technology).

Animal rights

Animals are living beings which deserve respect, just as people do. Animals must be treated well. Animals react to kindness and meanness, just like people, and this directly affects their health and behavior. Violence and cruelty towards animals should be avoided, because it only leads to scared, unhappy and unproductive animals.

Killing animals slowly and painfully is very cruel and disrespectful. If animals are treated cruelly or harassed, they will experience stress, which can cause their meat to be tough and less tasty. Good animal treatment and management will produce more benefits for everyone. Believe it!






Notes...



MODULE No 11.

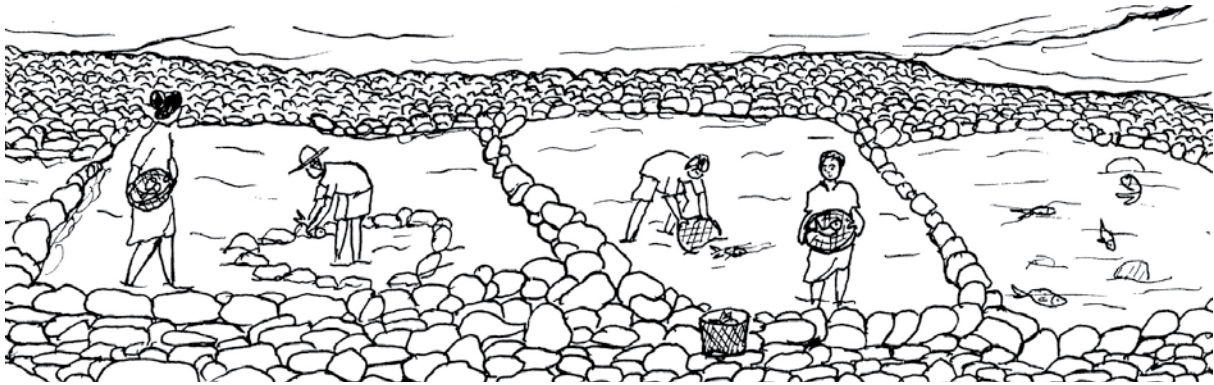
Aquaculture





Notes...

Aquaculture is the name of any type of water or wetland where water animals and plants are grown. Communities are very reliant on the sea and its resources. Fishing as a source of income and lifestyle is a part of our peoples tradition and culture. Fish are an important part of our diet and a good source of income.

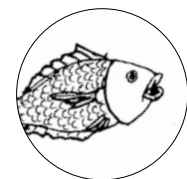
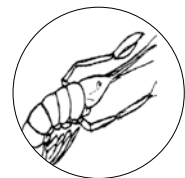
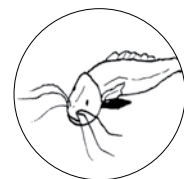


Not only on ocean coasts is aquaculture important, in many inland areas aquaculture provides fish and other products, such as prawns, catfish, eels, taro, watercress, and much more, as food and as an income. Breeding fish is only 1 part of a healthy aquaculture system. There are many other factors which keep the system healthy and productive. Water plants, bacteria, trees, and other animals all play important roles in aquaculture systems.

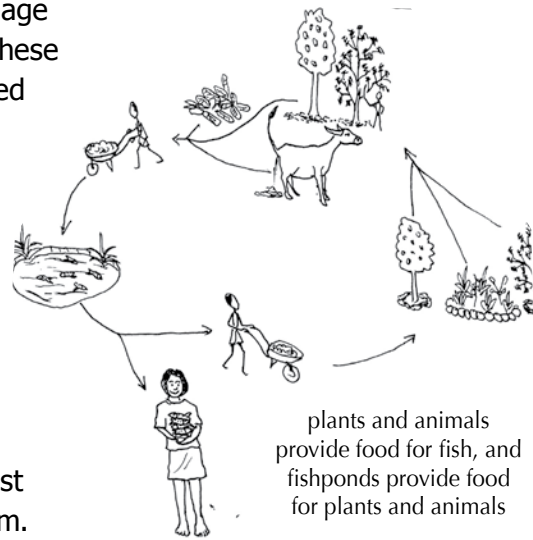
Why is aquaculture important?

Aquaculture is very important because it provides so many benefits, such as:

- Fish and other water animals are very good source of protein and nutrition. Even a small pond can provide enough fish to greatly improve the diet and health of a whole family, especially children. The meat can be eaten fresh as it is needed, so that it does not go rotten. Fish can also be sold or dried for later use.
- Aquaculture systems will produce more meat for the same area of land than any other animal. This is the most efficient way to produce high quality meat with more protein content.
- Aquaculture systems will increase family and community income.
- After the fish are harvested, the pond can be cleaned and the soil and manure at the pond bottom can be used as fertilizer for plants. This fertilizer is high quality, rich in nitrogen, and very strong, so it should be mixed with water before use. Pond water is also a good source of fertilizer, but it is not very strong. If the ponds are located close to gardens, it will reduce the task of carrying water for watering the garden.
- Aquaculture systems are a good way to turn animal manure and waste into fish food and fertilizer for water plants.
- Aquaculture systems can be made on land which has low productivity or cannot be used for farming, such as swamps or wetlands.
- Rice, chicken, pig, and duck production can all be combined with aquaculture and this will increase productivity of all the systems. These systems can also be integrated with terracing, swales, and water catchments.



- Aquaculture systems assist water flow and drainage during the wet season. During the dry season, these systems provide water storage which can be used for animal and crop needs.
- Aquaculture systems change and modify climate, they make the temperature around cooler and more comfortable. This is very beneficial for trees and areas surrounding the house.
- Aquaculture systems will attract birds, frogs, useful insects, and many other pest predators. This will increase crop pollination and reduce pest problems in areas around the aquaculture system.



This module explains how to make and manage an aquaculture system, how to use the extra benefits, and how to integrate aquaculture with other animal and crop production systems.

Step by step aquaculture systems

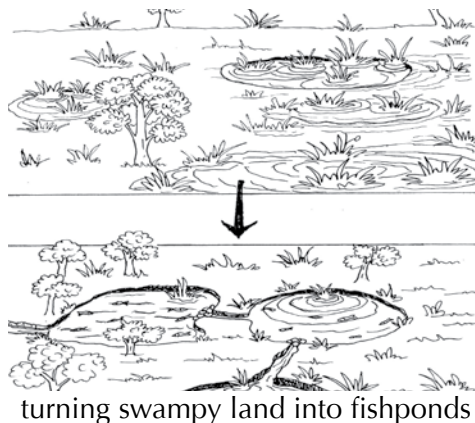
An aquaculture system, whether large or small, will be easier to make and maintain if neighbors and the community work together. **The objectives are:**

- To create a pond or ponds which are productive and healthy.
- To make ponds with as much edge as possible. More edge = more food for fish = bigger and healthier fish.
- To produce a variety of products from the same area.

AQUACULTURE SYSTEM NEEDS	AQUACULTURE SYSTEM PRODUCTS
Construction materials, labour, water, trees and plants, fish, prawn, eel, fish food, oxygen in the water	Fish, prawn, eel, vegetables (water plants), fertilizer, mulch, cool climate, pond edge products (bamboo, trees, fruit)

Location

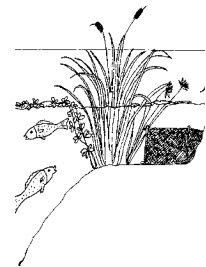
Fishponds need a continual supply of water so the pond should be located near a water source, like an irrigation channel, river, spring, or house water. For river locations, be careful not to choose a site which could flood during the wet season.



Gently sloped land will make it easier to drain and clean the fishpond or to run water in and out of the pond. This is very useful if you plan to have more than 1 pond in 1 aquaculture system on your land. Flat land is also good, but it requires more work for maintenance and water supply. Steep sloped land is very difficult to use and will require a lot of maintenance.

Sunlight

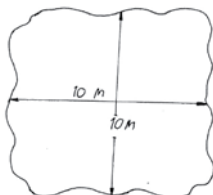
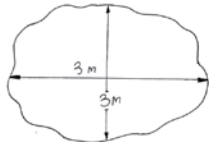
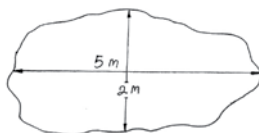
For most areas, a little shade will be useful for smaller fishponds. Shade reduces water evaporation and water temperatures (fish won't eat much in hot water and could even die). Shade is not so important for large ponds, because with larger ponds the shade won't affect the water temperature as much. Some shade can be provided by trees and water plants which cover the ponds surface. Use trees that only give a little shade and can be cut back as needed such as moringa, leucaena, guava, mulberry, and bamboo. For smaller ponds, a simple shade structure made of bamboo and palm leaves will provide temporary shade until the trees grow tall.



BEWARE!



Too much shade can also cause problems. Fishponds need some direct sunlight for plant growth and to keep the system healthy. At least $\frac{1}{2}$ a day of sunlight is good, morning sun is best. In mountain areas, where the air is much cooler at night, the fishponds will need more sunlight to warm the water.



Size

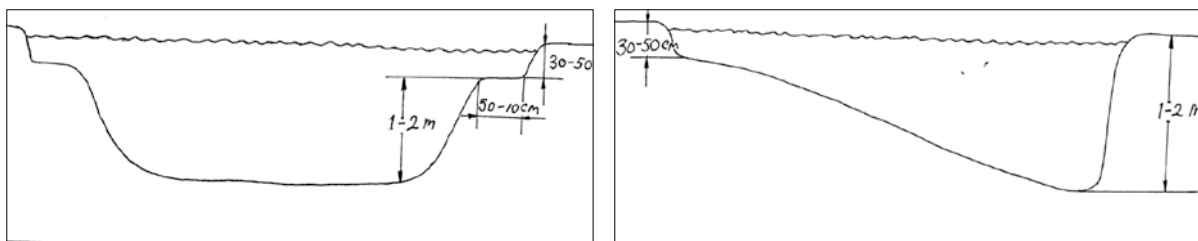
It is better to make many small ponds rather than only making 1 or 2 large ponds. To keep the water cool, the pond size should be a minimum of 3m x 3m or 5m x 2m. Even 5m x 5m (25m²) till 10m x 10m (100m²) is a good size for fishponds. But remember, larger fishponds means a lot more digging. It is better to start with a smaller pond, and if it works well, make more ponds. Smaller fishponds are easier to manage, clean, and harvest. Also, if a problem affects 1 pond, it will only affect the number of fish in that pond. All the ponds can be harvested at different times.

Depth

A pond should have a variety of depths to function well. A shelf around the edge and a deeper section in the middle is ideal for ponds, or it could be deep at 1 end and shallow on the other end. The shallow parts of a pond provide a place for water plants (which supply food for fish and people), homes for small fish, and warmer temperatures which will encourage plankton and pond animal growth (which are also fish food). Some types of fish, like gourami, need shallow areas to breed. The shallow areas of ponds should be 30-50cm deep and 50-100cm wide.

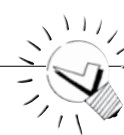
It is even better to have 2 shallow areas with different depths. These shallow areas create edges in the water (more edge = more food for fish = bigger and healthier fish) and are an essential part of any aquaculture system.

The deep areas of a pond should be around 1-2m deep. This will provide fish with a cool place to avoid the hot sun. The deep areas will also give the fish a place to hide from predators.



Shape

A fishpond can be made any shape you like. The more edge around fishponds will provide more areas for growing water plants and fish food in the pond, and more areas for growing plants and trees around the pond.



SMART IDEAS!

- Ponds in square and circle shapes will make digging faster, but they will provide less edge. Use simple shapes for the deep part of the pond, then make shapes with many edges for the shallow part of the pond.
- When planning the shape of a fishpond, remember that the pond is part of an aquaculture system which can be integrated with vegetables, trees, and other animals.

Construction

The construction of an aquaculture pond is hard work. Working together, especially when digging, will make the work much easier.

Work smart, not hard:

- Start digging in the middle where the deepest part will be. Gradually move outwards and don't dig too deep or too fast.
- Wet the ground to make the soil easier to dig.
- The dug up soil can be placed around the pond edge to raise the height of the edge, this will reduce the amount of digging needed.
- Extra soil can also be used to create an extra shelf or to provide more plant production area.



Clay or cement?

Making clay fishponds is easier and cheaper, especially for areas where the soil contains a lot of clay. To find out if your soil contains clay which is good for making ponds, a simple test can be done by wetting a handful of clay and rolling it into the shape of a 1cm thick snake. If the clay sticks together, it means that the clay is good to use for making ponds.

Cement can be used for smaller ponds and for where there is not good clay available in the soil. Cement holds water much better than clay. If available, a clay lining can be added. The layer of clay or soil used for ponds should be about 5-10cm thick. Make sure the lining does not dry out during the dry season, because this could cause cracking or leakage. If the pond does crack or leak, add another layer of fresh clay or cement.

Clay pond techniques

Once the fishpond has been dug and shaped, layer it with clay to reduce water leakage. This will help a lot, especially if there is limited water supply. Pack down the clay by stomping on it, or use cows, buffalo, and goats to walk over the pond until the clay had compacted.

Fresh cow and buffalo manure also helps to seal ponds. Lime powder can also be used to help seal the pond and balance the soils pH levels. Use 2-3kg of lime powder for a pond of 100m² (10m x 10m).

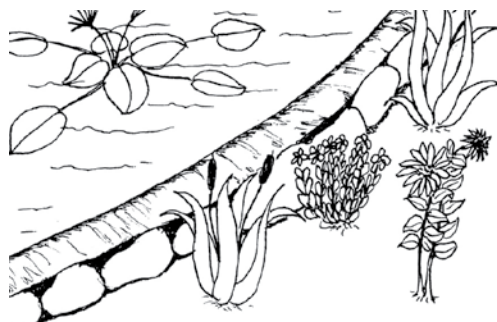
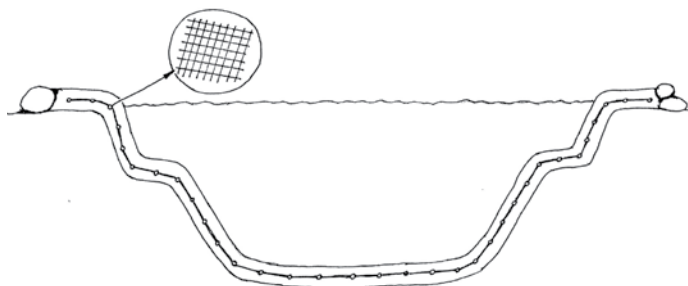
Cement pond techniques

The amount in the cement mix used for layering ponds must be more than what is used for making cement bricks, so that the cement is stronger. It is also important to use iron or wire mesh as a frame to hold the cement together and prevent cracking.



A line of rocks around the top edge of the pond will strengthen the ponds edge and will also look beautiful. Try to keep the cement moist for few days during the process of making the pond, until the cement dries perfectly. If cracks do appear, add another layer of cement.

When the cement dries, paint it with vinegar, then fill the pond with water. Leave for 2 days, then empty the water and repeat the process twice more. The last time you fill the pond with water, it will be safe for fish to live in.



Pond water



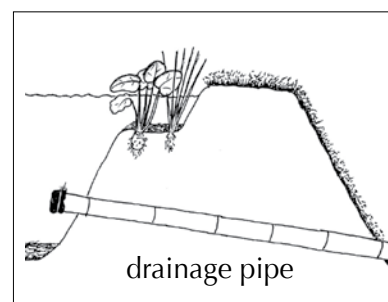
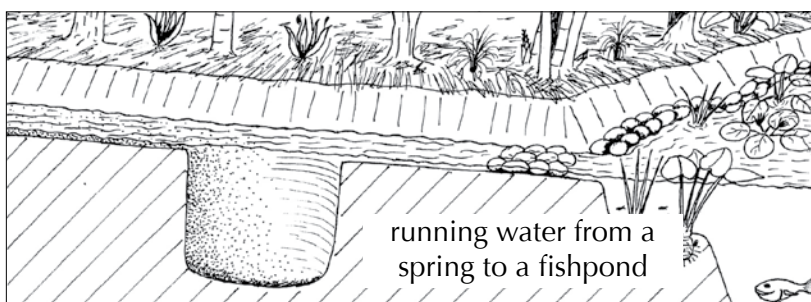
The water that flows into the fishpond must be clean to prevent the bottom of the fishpond from filling up with soil. Water from rivers must be filtered first because they often contain a lot of soil. Too much soil can cause problems for natural food production and the fishpond will need to be cleaned more often. If water from springs or rivers are used:

- Line the water channels with rocks or cement. Plant grasses or small plants along these channels to help stop erosion.
- First run the water into a pond which is only used for growing water plants. This pond will catch soil and filter the water, so that when the water flows into the fishpond it will be much cleaner. Remove the soil which collects in the plant pond and use it to fertilize gardens.
- Dig a 'soil trap' in a trench before the fishpond. This soil trap will clean the water by catching soil at the trenches base as the water flows through the trench. Make the hole around 1m deep. The soil that collects in the soil trap is fertile soil and it can be used to fertilize gardens.

Drainage pipe

On sloped land, a drainage pipe can be added during construction of the pond. This drainage pipe can be made of bamboo, plastic piping (*paralon*), or metal piping; whatever material is available. Cover the end of the pipe which is in the water to prevent the pond water from leaking. This pipe is used to drain the pond if needed. This method is much easier than emptying the pond using buckets!

A plastic hose can also be used to drain ponds. Fill it with water, cover 1 end of the hose, put the other end of the hose into the pond and the covered end outside the pond, but positioned lower than the pond, then open the hose end. Water will suck out of the hose using gravity. This method will only be successful on sloped land.



Water overflow points

An overflow point is where excess water will flow out of the pond. This point is needed to control the direction water will flow. It should be big enough to manage overflow waters during the wet season or heavy rains. Make this point at a low point in the ponds wall. If possible, layer this area with rocks or cement to prevent erosion. A large piece of bamboo placed in the ponds wall will also help a lot.



Attach a piece of wire at the end of the overflow point or on every pipe used to prevent fish escaping from the pond. This will also help to keep the water clean, which is important if the overflow water runs into another pond. Try to run the overflow water to paddies, swales, or other water catchments so the overflow water, which is filled with nutrients, is not wasted.

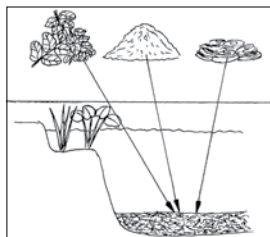


BEWARE!

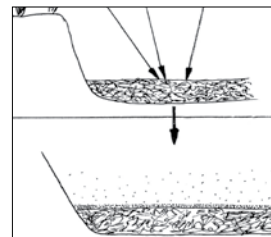
Fish are very sensitive to pesticides and herbicides in water. These chemicals can make them sick or even die. Don't use pesticides or herbicides on lands above the pond location, because they will flow down into the pond. It is important to address this issue on a community level so other farmers do not use the chemicals on their lands above you, because this will affect your aquaculture system.

Fish production

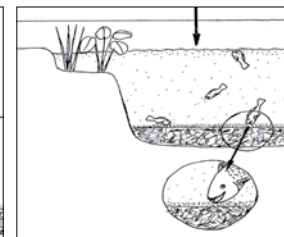
To create a healthy, sustainable system and have good fish production, all the different parts of a pond system must be addressed. Plants, manure, bacteria, plankton, insects, frogs, leaves, fruit, trees, other animals, and humans all play important roles in creating a healthy environment which can produce healthy pond products. Water in a healthy fishpond will be light green in color. This means that there is lots of plankton and other food for fish. To achieve light green colored water, a fishpond must be prepared and managed well.



add leaves, manure, and soil



plankton grows from the decomposing materials



fish eat the plankton

Making a fishpond

Preparing the fishpond

Lime powder

For new ponds made of clay, lime powder can be applied to the sides and bottom of the pond before adding water. The lime will balance pH levels, especially acidic soils and waters, and later on it will help keep the water clear. Lime powder will also help with potential pest and disease problems. Usually pH levels are neutral to alkaline, and because of this water is clear. Also, pest and disease problems are usually minimal at the beginning, so only small amounts of lime are needed. Add about 2-3kg of lime for every 100m² (10m x 10m) of pond area. This is not essential, but it will help a lot for new ponds. Fill the ponds with water, then leave for 3 days before adding living creatures. Lime is not needed for ponds made of cement.

Manure

A layer of manure and soil at the bottom of the pond will help make the pond healthy. Fresh manure is better to use than dry manure because it contains more bacteria.



Use 30-50kg of manure from cows, buffalo, or horses for every 100m² of pond area, and 8-12kg for every 25m² of pond area. Chicken and duck manure is much stronger, so only use 6kg per 100m² or 1,5kg per 25m² of pond area. If you combine these different manures together, use half of each type of manure. Spread the manure over the whole pond bottom and sides. The manure will encourage plankton growth, which is a natural source of food for fish.

Water and soil from another, already productive pond is also a good starter for new ponds, because the water and soil will add lots of plankton and bacteria. Add this soil together with the manure.



Plant materials

Before adding fish to a pond, add lots of leaves and plant materials to encourage bacteria and plankton growth, and to provide food for the fish. Legume trees are good to use. Use 40-50kg of leaves and branches, tied in bundles, for every 100m² of pond area. Place these materials around the pond edges. After 1 week, the materials can be replaced with new materials, continue to do this until the water turns green in color. This is very important, especially for cement ponds.

Providing shade

Shade will keep fishponds cooler, but don't let the sun become blocked out completely because sunlight is still needed, especially morning light. Trees and plants will provide shade. If there are no trees, you can construct a simple shade structure from bamboo, wood, or leaves. This shade structure can also be used for growing vine plants, like pumpkin, loofah, grapes, and passion fruit.

Water plants and small water animals

Water plants will provide habitat for small fish, food for the fish, and their rotting leaves will help plankton and bacteria growth. Water plants can also provide food for people. Grow many different types of plants which provide different functions to keep the aquaculture system healthy.

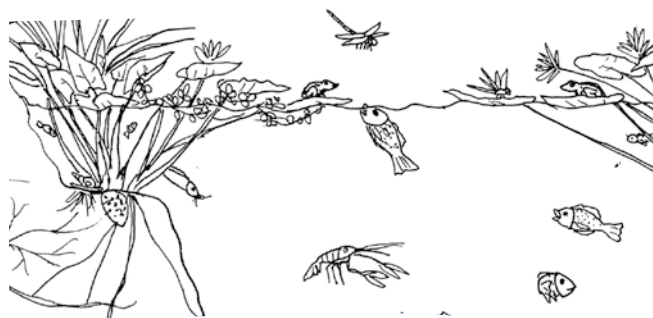


Some different types of plants which can be grown are:

- Plants that grow from the soil: Taro, arrowroot, and reed plants.
- Plants that grow from the soil and on top of the water: Water spinach and watercress.
- Plants that live on top of the water: Water lilies, water hyacinth, and lotus.

Many of these plants function as water cleaners, which will help to remove any excess nutrients or toxins. This will help to maintain a healthy pond environment. Small water animals can also be added, like water snails, prawns, and frogs. They will reproduce naturally and will become an additional source food for some larger fish.

Providing homes for fish



Small fish sometimes need protection from larger fish, because some types of large fish will eat the smaller fish. A place for fish to make their own nests is also needed. All water creatures will be healthier if they have a good habitat.

Piles of rocks, water plants, old tires, or old drink cans tied together will provide space, homes, and habitats for fish. Tilapia fish need shallow water to make their nests. A shelf or shallow area, as already explained previously, will provide a nesting area for these fish.

Plants around the pond edge

Plant areas around the pond edge immediately to hold the soil in place and prevent erosion. Pond edges are very fertile because they receive lots of water and nutrients.

Plants which can be grown along pond edges are:

- Water plants: Taro, arrowroot, water spinach, and watercress will all provide food and habitat for pond animals.
- Grasses will strengthen the pond edge.
- Vegetables can be planted in small plots around the pond edge.
- Small fruit trees: Banana, citrus, and papaya trees. Plant 1-2m from the pond edge. These plants like lots of nutrients and will not provide too much shade.
- Large fruit trees: Mulberry and guava trees are best. Choose trees which can be cut back and will not provide too much shade. Plant 2-3m from the pond edge, and don't plant too many.
- Legumes: Moringa, leucaena, and acacia will provide many functions including food for fish. These trees can also be cut back as needed.



Add the fish

There are many types of fish which can be grown, including carp, mujair, tilapia, catfish, gourami, prawns, and eels.

Fish categories based on diet

Based on what fish eat, they can be divided into 3 categories:

- 1. Herbivores**, such as carp, only eat plants, plankton, leaves, and grains.
- 2. Carnivores**, such as eel and catfish, only eat meat or animals, including insects, small pond animals, and other fish.
- 3. Omnivores**, such as tilapia, gourami, catfish, and mujair, eat everything, they eat plants and also eat meat, insects, and small pond creatures.

There are many different types of catfish, some are carnivores and others are omnivores, but the most common type is omnivore. There are also different types of carp, some are herbivores and others are omnivores.

A healthy aquaculture system can contain many different types of fish. The fish will naturally create a balance between themselves. Different types of fish will feed on different layers in the water and will maximise the use of food and space in the pond. Different types of fish will also play different roles in keeping the pond healthy.

The fish that feed at the top and middle of the pond, like tilapia fish, will eat most of the fish food, mosquito larvae, and insects. The fish that feed at the bottom of the pond, like carp, mujair, and catfish, will eat food and plant materials that drop to the bottom of the pond and plankton which grows at the bottom of the pond. Larger ponds will provide enough space to breed many different types of fish.

If you want to keep all 3 categories of fish, you must introduce them to the pond in the right order:

First add herbivore fish.

Second add omnivore fish when the herbivore fish are 3 months old or more.

Third add carnivore fish 3 months later.

Carnivore fish, like catfish, will eat other small fish so they must be added last. The omnivore fish usually won't eat the other small fish.

Once the fishpond is established, it will manage itself. However, some additional food and general maintenance is still needed. Continuously observe the health of the fish and number of each different type of fish.

The carnivore fish will control the number of small fish by eating them. This will help prevent overstocking the pond with fish. Some protection in the pond like rocks, water plants, and old drink cans, will provide the smaller fish with a place to hide so some of them will still survive.

Fish stocking rates

A stocking rate of 3 fish per 1m² is good for most fishponds. So, there should be about 300 fish for every 100m² of pond. If extra food is added and the pond is managed well, the number of fish can be increased to 5 fish per 1m² of pond.

The following example of stocking rates can be used as a general guide:

About 30% tilapia and gourami.

About 50% carp and mujair.

About 20% catfish.

Raising eels together with fish can create problems, especially in smaller ponds, because the eels will reduce the number of other fish. Sometimes eels will naturally enter fishponds from rivers or paddies.

Always try to keep their numbers low and only introduce them if you are confident you can manage them well. In most cases it is still better to raise eels separately.



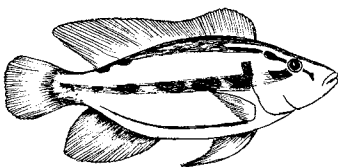
Types of fish



Carp

Carp are common in many areas, they are tough and usually disease resistant.

- **Food:** Carp are usually herbivores, which only eat vegetation and plankton. They will feed at the bottom of the pond. Carp food can be provided by adding animal manure, rice husks, leaves, fruits, and other rotted natural materials.
- **Growth:** Carp can grow up a weight of 0.5kg in 6 months in good conditions and with enough food. They can grow to 2kg or more if desired, but the meat is tastier when the carp are still young.
- **Breeding:** Carp will lay eggs after 8-12 months. The female carp lay eggs all year long and will place the eggs around pond vegetation. The eggs will hatch in 2-6 days, and the baby fish will start eating when they are 2 days old.
- **Stocking rates:** In a fishpond of 100m² (10m x 10m) you can stock around 150-300 fish. In a fishpond of 25m² (5m x 5m) you can stock around 40-75 fish (around 2-3 fish per 1m²). The number of fish depends on the amount of food supply in the pond. If too many fish are kept in 1 pond, they will grow slowly and not reach their full size, and will be more likely to become sick



Tilapia

Tilapia is a very important fish because they are easy to feed and they will eat mosquito larvae in fishponds.

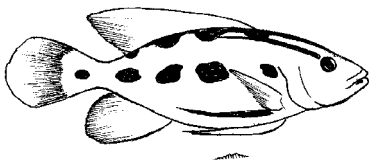
- **Food:** Tilapia eat plankton, water plants, and insects. In natural, healthy fish ponds all the food they need is already provided and they will grow well. With extra feed, like rice bran, crushed corn, or cassava, they will grow much faster and will breed more quickly.
- **Growth:** With good food supply, tilapia fish can grow to a weight of 200 grams in 6 months.
- **Breeding:** Tilapia reach sexual maturity after 6 months and they can breed 6-8 times in 1 year. They will breed naturally in healthy fishponds, in shallow parts or shelves of the pond. Remove the baby fish as soon as they come to the ponds surface and keep them separate using nets or cages. This will make it easier to sell the young fish and reduce overstocking problems.
- **Stocking rates:** The ideal rate is 3 fish per 1m² of pond. Because this fish breeds so often, overstocking problems can occur. Too many fish will slow fish growth rates. This problem can be prevented by moving the baby fish as soon as they come to the pond surface or by adding some catfish to the pond when the tilapia are starting to breed. The catfish will feed on the small tilapia and keep their numbers low.



Catfish

Catfish taste good and are disease resistant.

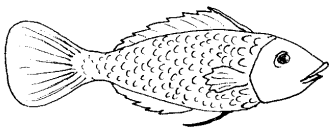
- **Food:** The type of catfish most commonly raised are omnivore. Almost all food needed for this type of fish is naturally available in healthy ponds. Extra feed can be added, such as meat or food scraps.
- **Growth:** Catfish can be eaten between the age of 6-18 months.
- **Breeding:** Catfish carry their eggs in their mouth until the eggs hatch. They will produce many young if their eggs hatch. However, catfish are difficult to breed so to increase their numbers you can collect more fish from rivers or paddies.
- **Stocking rates:** These fish can be kept at a rate of 1-2 fish per 1m² of pond. If you want to stock more than this number, extra feed must be provided.



Gourami

Gourami prefer ponds with lots of water plants. Therefore, they are good for raising with water vegetables or rice production.

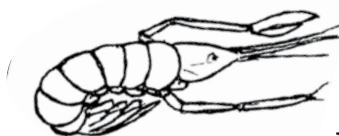
- **Food:** Gourami are omnivores and will eat water plants, insects, plankton, and fruit.
- **Growth:** They can grow to a weight of 80-120 grams in 6 months.
- **Breeding:** This fish will breed naturally, but the survival rate of the baby fish is very low.
- **Stocking rates:** The stocking rates for this fish is around 5-10 fish per 1m² of pond, if enough food is available.



Mujair

Mujair have similar behavior traits as carp.

- **Food:** Same as for carp.
- **Growth:** They will grow to a good eating size in 4-6 months.
- **Breeding:** Mujair fish breed easily, and can breed 2-3 times a year.
- **Stocking rates:** Mujair are smaller than carp so the stocking rates can be slightly higher, about 2-4 fish per 1m² of pond, or 200-400 fish per 100m².



Freshwater prawns

In many areas, freshwater prawns grow naturally in rivers and ponds. They are very difficult to raise from eggs or young. Therefore, you can catch them in rivers and transfer the smaller prawns to ponds. The best time is when the young prawns have shed their first skin and have just started growing their adult skin. Before this time, they need special attention, different water temperatures, and specific foods. The benefit of growing prawns in a pond is that they will grow much larger than they do in the wild. Prawns can survive in smaller sized ponds. Prawns like ponds with lots of fresh water or running water.

Eels

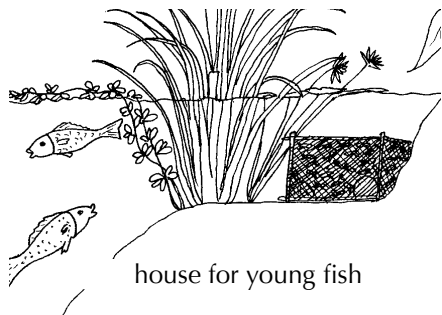


Eels live in rivers and paddy areas. They can cause problems with stocks of other fish because eels like to eat small fish. However, if eels are introduced in small numbers when the fish are already large enough, they can be combined. Only experienced fish farmers should experiment. Because eels are carnivores, their feed can be very expensive.

Following is a method of raising eels which works well for ponds of 15m² (3m x 5m). First, add a layer of mud and manure to the bottom of the pond. Then, add a layer of cut banana stems, add another layer of leaves and grass. Repeat this process until the pond is full of these materials. Fill the pond with water and wait until the materials rot, usually around 1-2 months. After this, the eels can be introduced into the pond, use 100-150 eels.

The rotting materials will provide food and habitat for insects and small water animals, which will then become food for the eels. Extra food can also be added to increase eel production, this could be animal intestines, blood, bones, skin, kitchen scraps, frogs, dead rats, or termites.

Breeding fish



Proper breeding techniques for freshwater fish are often very technical and difficult. Some types of fish, like tilapia, will breed naturally, but other types of fish need special techniques, conditions, and specific tools. The methods used for fish breeding are too long to include in this manual. However, for those who plan to breed fish or are interested, you should look for more information.

Some benefits of breeding fish:

- Provide continuous supply of young fish.
- Improve production and quality.
- Produce young fish to sell.

To hold young fish, make a basket or container of bamboo to use inside the pond.

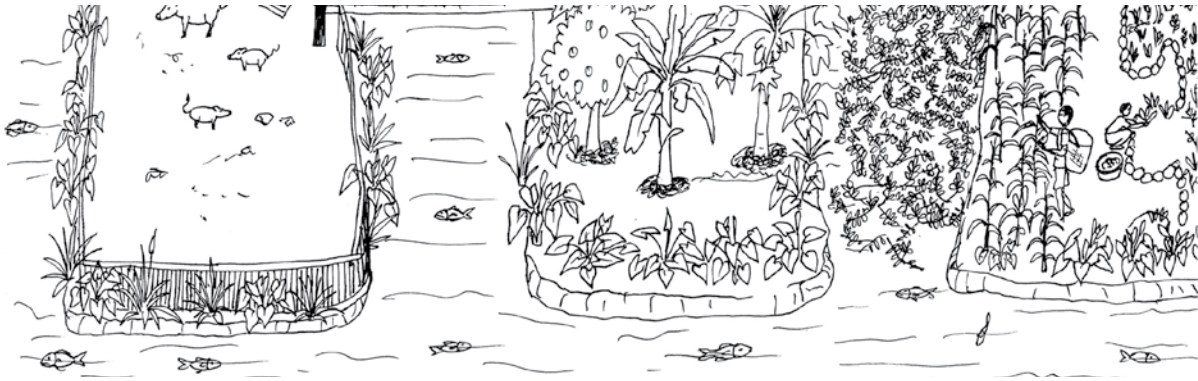
Water plant production

There are many different types of water plants which can be grown for food or to sell. Taro, water spinach, watercress, arrowroot, and lotus are some common water plants. The leaves, roots, and young seeds of lotus plants can be eaten and taste good. To speed up plant growth, add a small amount of manure to the pond. All water plants need fresh water to grow well, so regularly add fresh water to the pond. Fish and water plants can easily be grown together. The plants and fish will help each other because the fish manure will become plant food and the plants will provide rotten leaves and habitat for the fish.

BEWARE!



All water plants should be harvested regularly and controlled so they do not grow over the entire pond surface. Water spinach and watercress grow very quickly, which can cause problems for fish because they will take too much sunlight and oxygen. The water plants should at the very most cover $\frac{1}{4}$ of the pond surface. Plants which cannot be eaten or sold can be used as mulch or compost.



Fish food

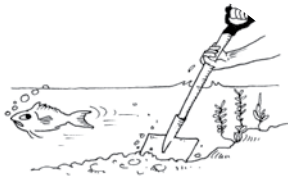
To provide continuous food supply for fish and to keep the pond environment healthy, continue to add manure and leaves to the pond. About 1 week after fish have been introduced into the pond, begin adding manure. Every week add 30-40kg of manure for every 100m² of pond, or 8-10kg for every 25m² of pond. For old fish ponds that already are light green in color, the amount of manure can be reduced to 20kg for every 100m² of pond. The amount of manure used depends on the color of the pond water.

The color of pond water is very important because it shows how much fish food is available in the pond. A good way to test this is by placing your hand 10-20cm into the water. If you can still see your hand, it means the water is too clear.

- If the water is too clear, the amount of manure added should be increased until the water becomes light green in color.
- If the water is light green in color, the amount of manure added can stay the same.
- If the water is too dark, the amount of manure added should be reduced until the water becomes light green again.

Another sign of too much fertilizer is if the fish are always at the water's surface until late afternoon and are acting strange. Also, if the fish do not move when scared. If this happens, stop adding manure and add more water to the pond. Sometimes add a small amount of leaves and rotten fruit. If there are water plants growing, you do not need to add more leaves.





Other factors which can affect the color of pond water are:

- Too much sunlight can make the water color too dark.
- Too much shade can make the water color too clear.
- Not enough fresh water can make the water color too dark.

Using the right amount of manure and leaves will keep your pond healthy. A healthy pond will provide enough food for the fish to grow well and healthy. When the pond is harvested, the manure can be reused as fertilizer for crops. Pond systems made of cement or large scale fish production systems are the most likely to require extra feed for fish.

Extra feed

Extra feed will help fish to grow faster and allow you to increase the number of fish in a pond. To achieve maximum benefits, fish food should contain protein, fat, carbohydrates, energy, minerals, and vitamins. Feed the fish twice a day, at the same time each day. As the fish grow larger, increase the amount of feed given. A good amount of fish feed will be all eaten in 10 minutes. If the food is eaten in less time, add a little more. If more than approximately 10% is not eaten, reduce the amount. Too much feed will cause problems because it will build up at the bottom of the pond and reduce oxygen.

Extra feed for omnivore and herbivore fish

- Grains such as rice, crushed corn, and millet contain protein, carbohydrates, and fat.
- Legume leaves and seeds contain lots of protein and minerals, for example beans, moringa, and peanuts. Legume seeds should be cooked before feeding to fish.
- Fruits and leaves contain a range of vitamins, minerals, carbohydrates, and protein in small amounts.
- Roots such as cassava, taro, sweet potatoes, and potatoes contain carbohydrates and energy. Roots should be cooked before feeding to fish, and only a small amount is needed.
- Meat and animal remains, contain protein, minerals, vitamins and more, for example animal intestines, blood, bones, feathers, kitchen scraps, frogs, mice, and termites. All meat, except for dead mice, frogs, and termites, should be cooked first to reduce chances of spreading disease and worms.
- Oil seeds such as peanuts, soybean, sunflower, kapok, and candle nut, contain protein, oil, and low amounts of carbohydrates.
- Kitchen scraps contain all of the nutrients above and are a great source of fish food.



Carp, tilapia, mujair, and gourami only require a small amount of meat or none at all. Catfish will grow better if you add some meat to their food.



Extra feed for carnivore fish

Catfish are omnivores, but they eat a lot more meat than other types of omnivore fish. Catfish will eat small fish, frogs, worms, insects, prawns, snails, and other water animals. Meat and other animal remains can be prepared in the same way as for omnivore fish.

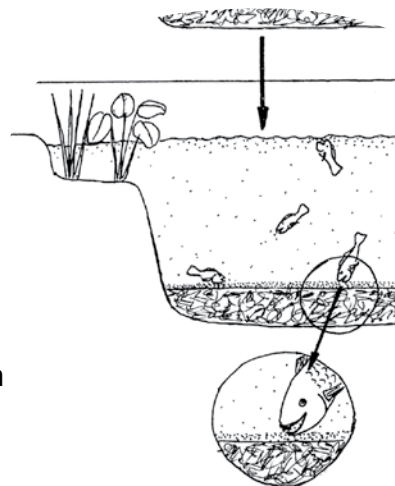
Processed feed for all types of fish

What is meant by processed feed is feed which can be bought in stores, which is made in factories. Almost all ponds do not need processed feed, but for some situations processed feed is a good way of making sure that fish are getting enough nutrients.

Some situations like this could be:

- Large scale fishpond production.
- Cooperations of fish farmers who make feed in groups and then divide it between the group members.

Processed feed takes time and money to make, so it should be produced in large scale quantities. If you are interested in producing processed feed, you can learn more details from other information sources and books.



Fish diseases and pests

Diseases



Diseases which are most commonly in fish are parasites and worms. Some symptoms of these are:

- Fish are moving slowly or trying to scratch their own bodies on rocks.
- Fish with swollen, fat bodies (they are actually very thin, but their stomachs are filled with worms).

To deal with disease problems, salt can be used to help clean fish gills and treat bacterial ulcers. If only a few fish are diseased, treat them using salt and water in buckets. Always use water from the fishpond and kitchen salt. **Method:**

1. Dissolve the salt in water, use 25g of salt per liter of water for a 30 second treatment, or 10g of salt per liter of water for a 30-60 minutes of treatment.
2. Stir the water to add oxygen.
3. Place the fish in the bucket. Observe the fish carefully, if they show any signs of stress, move them immediately to fresh water.
4. Repeat this method 2 times in a row, then return the fish to the pond.

This can be used as a quarantine method of killing diseases before adding new fish to a pond.

If many fish are diseased, treat the whole pond. Use 1.5kg of salt per 1m³ of pond water, for example a pond of 10m x 10m (if the pond is 1m deep, it has 100m³ of pond water, if the pond is 2m deep, it has 150m³ of pond water), uses 150kg of salt for 100m³ or 225kg of salt for 150m³. Always dissolve the salt before adding it to the pond. After 1 day, continue to add fresh water as usual. Observe for signs of stress in water plants, if they seem stressed, add more fresh water. Formalin can also be used, add 2ml of formalin to 10 liters of water. Put the diseased fish into this solution and leave them for 15 minutes, then return the fish to the pond.

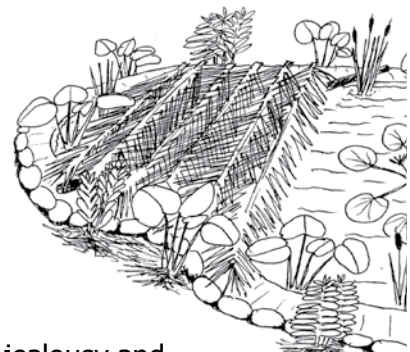
To prevent worm disease problems, add some lime powder to the empty pond as the pond is being built. Adding lots of fresh water to a fishpond will help to prevent disease. After any disease treatments, change the pond water if possible to prevent the same disease from spreading again. Also, try to add more oxygen to the fishpond.

Pests

The main fish pests are birds and humans. Snakes and crabs can sometimes cause small problems. Pests will always be around the pond. By killing pests, you are damaging part of a healthy ecosystem, because these pests have important roles in the overall ecosystem of the garden. For example, birds eat many insect pests which damage crops. The best way to manage pest problems in a pond is by prevention and always thinking of different ways to minimize potential losses and damage to the ecosystem.

Ways to prevent bird pest problems:

- Provide a place in the water where fish will be protected, for example rocks, water plants, old tyres, and tin cans.
- Cover the pond surface with palm leaves to stop birds from diving into the pond.
- Provide a deep area in the pond where fish can hide from predators.



Ways to prevent attacks from human pests is only by reducing jealousy and working together within groups and communities.



Oxygen

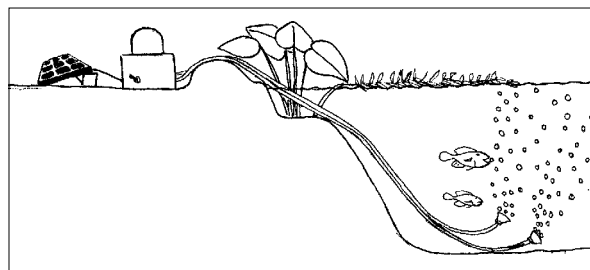
Oxygen is essential for a healthy pond and it is in every drop of water. Oxygen is needed by all the living creatures in the pond. There is less oxygen in water which is warm and still. A lack of oxygen could be caused by:

- Overstocking, too many fish.
- A lack of fresh water.
- Giving too much feed.
- Adding too much manure.
- A lack of sunlight, which is caused by too much shade and water plants.

Signs of too little oxygen could be the fish are at the water surface from early in the morning, fish are often opening and closing their mouths, fish do not respond to surprise.

Oxygen can be replaced and increased by:

- Flowing water into the pond. If there is a continual supply of water, than only a small amount of water needs to be run into the pond.
- Adding fresh water regularly, every few days, especially for small ponds.
- Increasing the pond depth. A deep pond will stay cooler than a shallow pond. Cool water holds more oxygen than warm water.
- Moving the water. Moving water will return oxygen to the water. Move the water as often as possible, by using the wind, water pumps, windmills, or by simply stirring the water.



Cleaning the pond

The best time to clean the pond is after harvesting fish. If there are fish still being kept in the pond, move the fish to a container and return them to the pond after it has been cleaned. Leave a very thin layer of soil or manure at the bottom of the pond so good bacteria stays there. Don't forget to use the pond bottom soil to fertilize your garden.

Potential problems

Pollution

Pollution can cause big problems for fishponds. Pollution can come from chemicals, oil, petrol, and even soap water. Water from the kitchen and washing water contains detergents, and this water cannot be run directly into fishponds, it must be cleaned first by running it into a separate pond used to filter the water. After this process it can be run into the fishpond. Grow water plants like reeds, lotus, and water hyacinth, in the water filter pond. Don't use plants which will be eaten. These plants, besides functioning to filter the water, can also be used as mulch. (For more information about how to clean water, see Module 3 – Houses, Water and Waste Management).

Using pesticides and herbicides is dangerous. Don't use pesticides and herbicides on land above the pond area, because they could flow down into the pond. Water pollution could come from sources far away, especially if you are using water from rivers. Work together with you community to reduce using chemical products which could pollute irrigation water. Working together will benefit everyone involved.



Over feeding

Over feeding can reduce water quality and the amount of oxygen available in the water. Feed piling up at the bottom of the pond will also make the pond more shallow quickly. If these problems do occur, the quickest solution is to change the pond water.



Mosquitoes

Mosquitoes can carry many dangerous diseases, such as malaria and dengue fever. Mosquitoes lay their eggs in ponds and the mosquito larvae will stay there until they are ready to fly. Some types of fish, like tilapia, will eat mosquito eggs and larvae, frogs will also help with this. Neem leaves can be added to the fishpond to stop mosquito problems. Add neem leaves to the pond regularly, or spray a liquid solution of 3-4ml neem oil and 1 liter of water over the pond surface. Neem will stop mosquitoes from breeding without harming the fish. Be careful of using other types of natural pesticides which could be harmful to fish.

Other types of fishponds

Wet season fishponds

If during the dry season there is limited water supply or no water at all, a pond can be made for use only during the wet season. Trenches, swales, and good irrigation can be used to increase water supply. Soil traps can be made to filter water from swales, trenches, or rivers. If water supply is not regular, the amount of oxygen in the water will decrease.



SMART IDEAS!

- To grow fish to their maximal size, raise fish in a separate container or water tank for 1-2 months, then move them into the pond at the beginning of the wet season.
- During the dry season, when the pond is not being used, the bottom of the pond can be used for growing vegetables.
- If the pond is not used for growing vegetables, cover it with a temporary shade structure to prevent cracking (including ponds made of cement).

Saltwater fishponds

For areas close to the sea, a saltwater fishpond can be made by simply digging a hole near the sea, which will then naturally fill with saltwater. The location of the pond should not be much higher than sea level, because if it is too high it will be difficult to reach the water. Choose a location where water plants are already growing (swampy areas). By creating a fishpond, you will create a productive area on unproductive land. However, be careful not to change the natural environment too much or damage the surrounding area, because these areas are very important for keeping the coast and sea healthy. Create an area as natural as possible by using local plants. The most common fish raised in saltwater ponds is the milkfish.



Constructing and maintaining saltwater fishponds:

- Use the same guidelines for the pond size and shape as used for making freshwater ponds.
- The pond water level will rise and fall as the seawater rises and falls, so the pond must be made deep enough to still contain enough water during very low tides.
- Rocks and plants around the pond edges are important to protect the pond and prevent erosion, especially if the soil contains a lot of sand.
- The most common pests in coastal areas are birds, like seagulls, so some form of protection against birds must be provided.
- Some shade is essential to keep the pond water cool.
- Special consideration must be given in areas where crocodiles may come. Strong fences must be built around the fishpond to protect the fish (and you!) from crocodile attacks.

Integrating fish with other systems

There are many systems which can be integrated with fish, like chickens, pigs, ducks, vegetables, and paddies. Following are some examples of techniques which can be used. Combine these techniques with your own ideas.

Fish with chickens

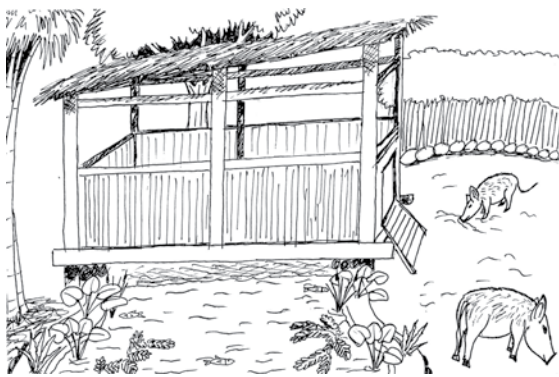
The number of chickens kept will depend on the size of the fishpond and the number of fish, for example:

- A pond of 25m² (5m x 5m) : 5 chickens.
- A pond of 100m² (10m x 10m) : 5-10 chickens.
- A pond of 1000m² (20m x 50m) : 30-50 chickens.



Build the chicken coop over the fishpond. This will provide many benefits: The chicken coop will provide shade, and when the coop is cleaned, left over chicken feed will fall into the fishpond and become fish feed. Plan where the chicken coop will go before building the pond, especially if the pond will be made of cement. The chicken coop should provide protection against wind and rain, but still have good ventilation. The floor of the chicken coop should be strong enough to hold the weight of a person when cleaning the chicken coop.

Leave the chickens in their coop until midday so that they will lay eggs inside the coop. After, let the chickens out to search for food on their own. Provide some feed for the chickens during afternoon to attract them back into their coop. If the chickens are kept in the coop all day, they should be fed twice a day. Chicken feed can be grains, corn, beans, fresh leaves, and weeds. Don't forget to provide fresh water for the chickens to drink. Chicken manure which falls into the fishpond will provide the fish with additional nutrients. However, freshwater must be added once a week to keep the pond water fresh. The pond should be cleaned out completely every 1 or 2 years.



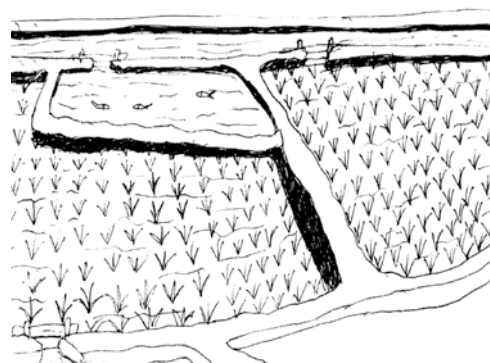
Fish with pigs

This system is similar to the fish and chicken system. Use 2-3 pigs for a pond of 100m² (10m x 10m) or larger. The pig pen can be used for raising young pigs. The piglets can be raised in the pen from 2-4 months, then change them for new piglets. The pigs can be let out of the pen, but a fence will be needed to manage them.

The pig pen should be made above the irrigation water that flows into the pond, not directly above the pond, so the amount of fertilizer and feed that enters the pond can be regulated. If there is too much manure and feed from the pig pen, it can be diverted or used as compost. In China, the pig manure and left over feed is composted first and then added to fishponds.

Fish and rice paddy systems (*mina padi*)

There are some types of fish, like catfish and eels, which naturally live in paddies. Other types fish, like tilapia, gourami, and carp can also be raised in paddies, so long as there is enough water and the paddies are free of pesticides. If the paddies used are close to the house, it will make this system much easier to manage. Small fish should be raised in separate ponds and added to the paddies after the rice is already growing. Small ponds for young fish can be made next to the irrigation trenches which flow into the rice paddies. This will prevent the fish from eating the young rice plants. A separate, deeper pond can be made connected to the rice paddies. When harvest time is close, the water will dry up and become warmer, and the fish will then naturally escape to this separate pond. This pond should be made in area lower than the paddies. This system can be managed the same as a normal fishpond. Water flow and fish population can be controlled by using trenches and doors.



Some benefits of using this system:

- There will be 2 different products from the rice paddies, fish and rice.
- Some fish, like tilapia and gourami, will eat mosquito larvae and reduce mosquito problems in the paddies, they will also feed on insect pests which damage rice crops.
- Fish manure will fertilize the rice paddies.
- Rotten vegetation from the rice crops will become food for fish.

BEWARE!

Pesticides and herbicides can kill fish. Even some natural pesticides, like tuha and tobacco, are too strong and dangerous (tuha is actually used as a fish poison). Use Integrated Pest Management (ITP) techniques for managing rice crops and be careful with natural pesticides. (For more information about ITP, see Module 9 – Integrated Pest Management).





Fish with ducks

Integrating fish and duck production requires a large pond and careful maintenance. However, some simple integration methods will still provide benefits. Make a small separate pond for ducks higher up than the fishpond. Water that flows from the duck pond into the fishpond contains lots of duck manure, which will provide food for fish.

Ducks must be kept away from the fishpond because they can damage the pond edges and eat small fish and water plants. **To prevent this from happening:**

- Build a low fence around the duck pond and duck area, or around the fishpond.
- For small fishponds, make a lattice cover out of bamboo. Make sure enough light can still pass through. This cover will also protect the fish from other birds.

The ducks will need a house, food, and fresh water, just like chickens. Ducks can be left out during the day and returned to the house at sunset to eat and sleep.

Growing vegetables during the dry season

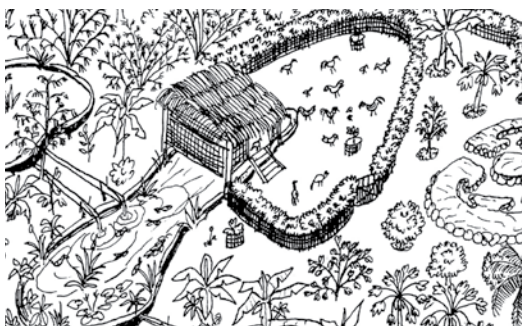
Clay fishponds can be used for growing vegetables during the dry season when the fishpond is not being used for fish production.

The soil at the bottom of fishponds is very nutrient rich because of the manure and leaves added to the fishpond during fish production. The manure and leaves will create mud. Plant fast growing vegetables that can be harvested in 1 season.



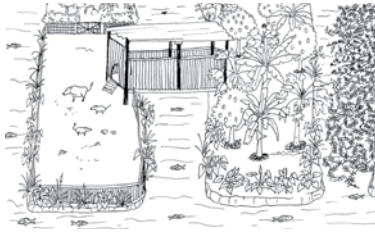
Be careful not to damage or dig through the bottom of the pond or the clay layer beneath the mud because this could create leakage in the pond. Grow vegetables that do not need any pesticides, because pesticides will damage the pond ecosystem when the pond is used for fish production again.

Fish with swales



Swales catch and store rain water. During heavy rainfalls, water will flow from 1 swale to the next, and this water can be directed into fishponds. Swales can also be used to direct overflow water from fishponds. Other types of water catchments that can be used for this same purpose include compost pits and terraces.

Chinampas



Chinampa is a term for a water trench system from Mexico. This system works well if there is a good source of water and if the soil is able to hold water. Clay soils work best with this system. If there is a continual water source, chinampas can be used all year round.

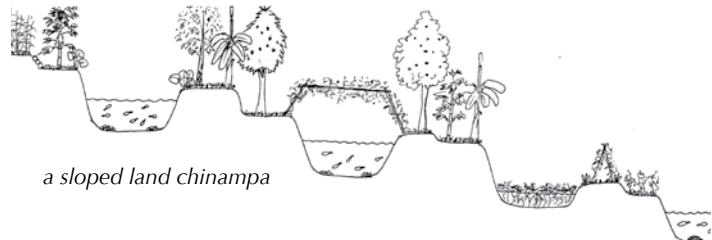
Chinampas can be used both on sloped lands and on flat lands. Chinampas can be used to grow fish and water plants. The land around a chinampa will become very productive and can be used to grow vegetables, fruits, bamboo, and more.

Sloped land chinampas

Chinampas can be used to grow fish and water vegetables on land which is too steep for large fishponds. However, on land with very steep slopes it will be very difficult to build and manage a chinampa system. The best land to use is land which is sloped but not steep. On sloped land, chinampas are made similar to swales with trenches dug on contour, but the trenches for chinampas are wider and deeper than the ones used for swale systems.

The trenches should be 1-2m wide and 1-2m deep in the middle of the trench. The size depends on the slope of the land (smaller chinampas for steeper sloped land), the amount of land, and what you plan to grow. Fish need wider and deeper chinampas than water vegetables.

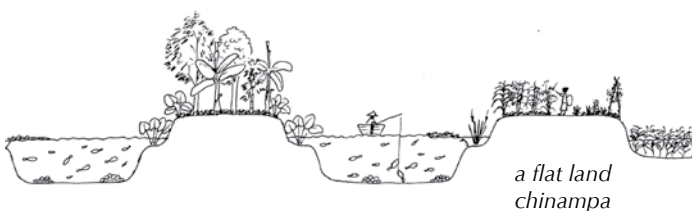
Small plots can be made for planting vegetables. The trenches are closer together as well, about 3-4m between each trench.



Water will flow from trench to trench through pipes or simple trenches lined with rocks. The soil between trenches will stay moist and is ideal for growing vegetables and fruit trees. Vine plants can be grown over the trenches to provide some shade.

Flat land chinampas

Chinampas on flat land can be made larger than chinampas on sloped land. However, make the size suitable for your needs. Chinampas are very good for changing flat land that is continually wet, like swamps, into highly productive land. Water runs through the trenches, and so watercress can be grown there.



On flat lands, chinampas do not need to be on contour (because there is no land contour, the land is flat) and pipes are not needed to direct overflow water. The trenches can all be connected or overflow trenches can be used.

Drying and storing fish

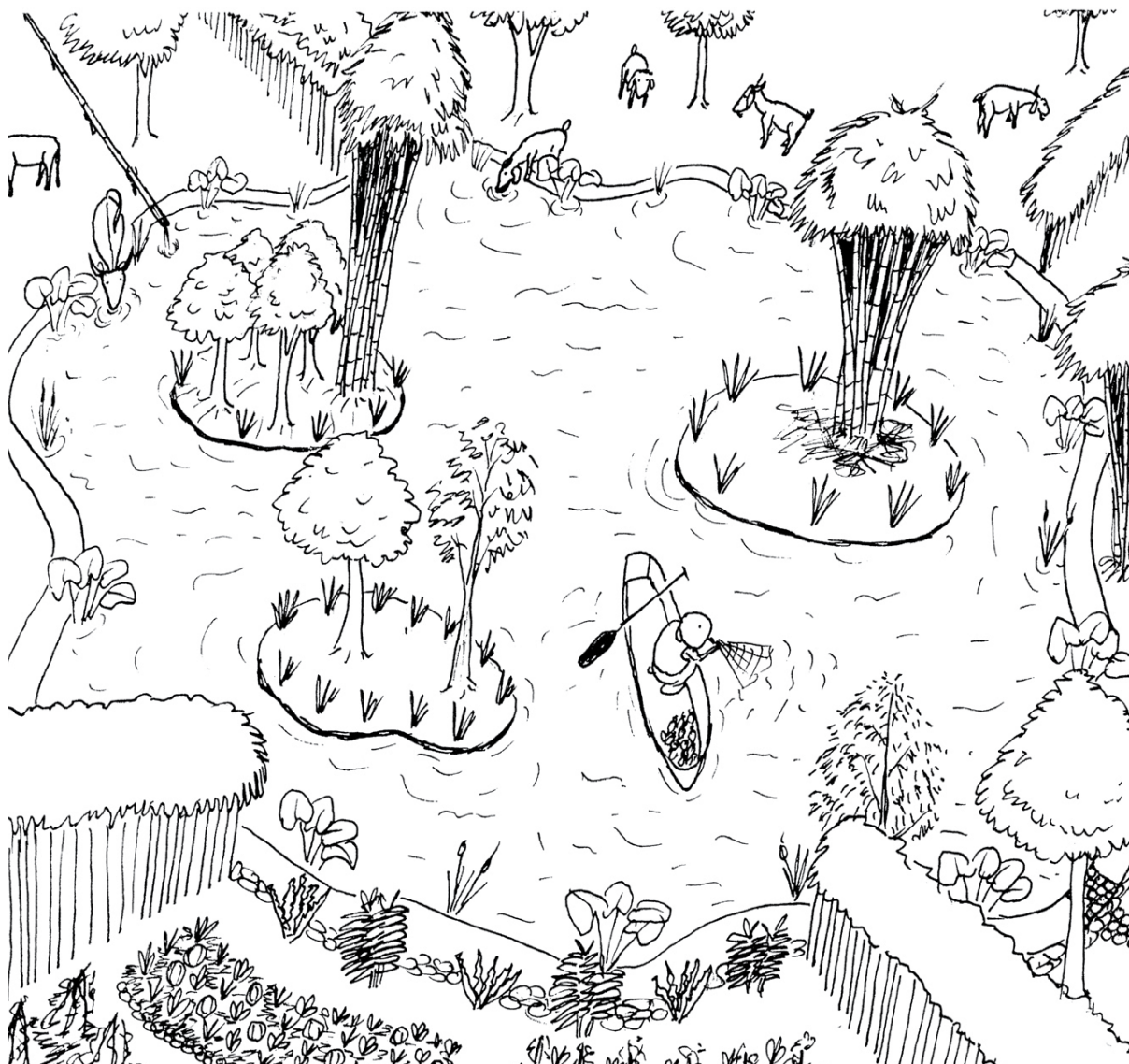
During harvest time, there will be large quantities of fish, too much fish to finish by eating and selling. To reduce wasting fish, it is important to know ways of preserving and storing fish for longer periods of time.




Using a solar drier is a good and inexpensive method of drying fish and it will protect the fish from insects and animals. (For more information about how to use solar driers, see Module 12 – Appropriate Technology). Store the dry fish in a cool, dry, and protected place.

The best aquaculture system that you can create is one that suits your own needs.

Every aquaculture system will be different because the land is different, the people are different, and their needs are different. Use the techniques and ideas that you like and develop them with your own ideas.



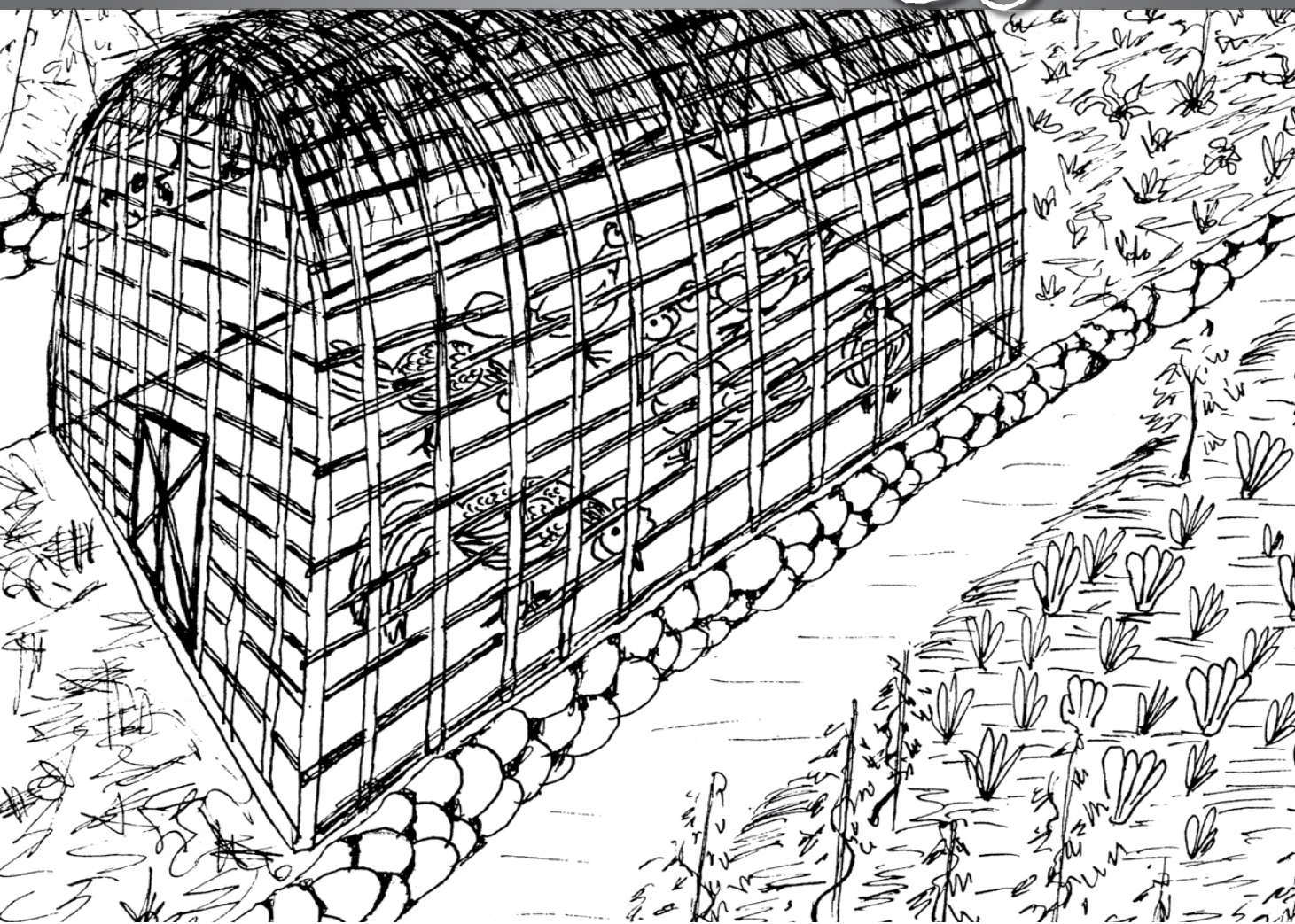



Notes...



MODULE No 12.

Appropriate Technology



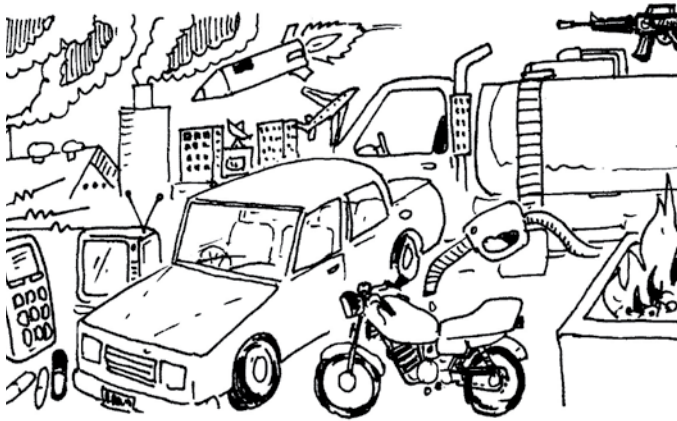


Notes...

New technology is constantly being invented to improve life. A good idea is an idea that helps people to evolve and helps societies to become better and more sustainable.

However, sometimes technology has negative impacts on people and the environment, and often new technology is expensive to buy and difficult to maintain, for example:

- Cars are tools for transportation, but they use oil and petrol which is taken from the earth. This fuel supply will not last long and cars are causing pollution problems all over the world.
- Electricity from generators also uses fuel and causes pollution.
- Tractors can plough fields quickly, but they are difficult and expensive to maintain, and they cannot be used on sloped land.



A lot of the technology that makes life easier is actually creating huge problems for the planet, such as global warming. Too much carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the atmosphere is altering the earth's natural cooling cycle. Ice and snow is melting in some places and the temperatures are slowly rising.

This situation will only get worse unless changes are made all over the world and more sustainable technologies are used. Even small countries have continuous needs. Because of this, the best technologies to use are sustainable technologies that suit the needs of the local people. This type of technology is called "appropriate technology".

Appropriate technology has certain characteristics, such as:

- It is easy to understand.
- It can be sold, owned, and maintained.
- It reduces electric use, labour, fuel use, and other energy use.
- It uses natural, environmentally friendly materials and reusable energy.

Some examples of appropriate technology:

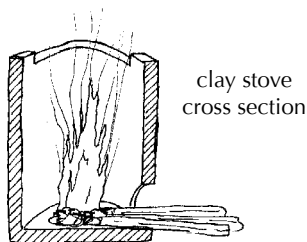
- Diesel vehicles and motors which are run using coconut oil.
- Electricity which is created using energy from the sun, wind, water, and even manure.
- Using animals such as buffalo, cows, and horses for transportation, field work, and other labour, instead of only being kept for consumption.



Clay ovens and stoves

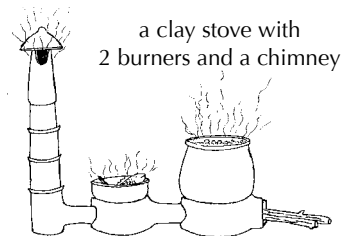
Stoves and ovens made from clay are a simple technology, which can be easily made and will provide many benefits, such as:

- Conserves firewood, which will save money and labour, as well as helps protect the environment for the future.
- Produces less smoke, which helps reduce pollution and health problems.
- Can use alternative fuel, such as rice husks, coffee husks, sawdust, or charcoal bricks, as a replacement for wood.



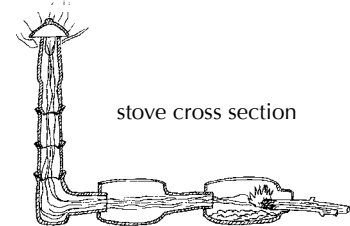
Clay stoves

Clay stoves are commonly used in many areas. They are very simple to use and will conserve firewood because the clay helps to provide heat for cooking. Clay stoves are made from clay (75%), dried cow manure (25%), a small amount of cement (5%), and a little water to make the mixture moist but not wet.



Clay ovens

Clay ovens work even better than clay stoves. They can be made in many different shapes, small or large, and can also function as a heater or as a stove. These ovens can also have a chimney to draw smoke out of the kitchen to make the air safer for peoples health. Clay ovens are also made from clay, dried cow manure, and a small amount of cement.

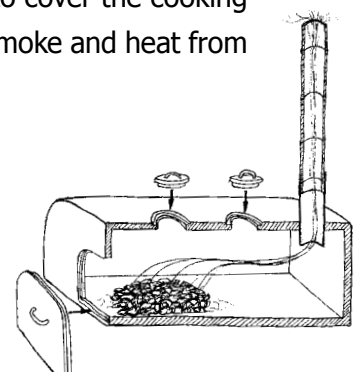


Method 1

Use clay bricks for the bottom and sides. Cover them with a thick render made from clay (75%), dried cow manure (25%), and cement (5%). Use wire to shape a frame for the oven top. Make 2 or 3 holes in the center of the wire, about 10cm wide for cooking pots. The top should be flat, so the cooking pots can be placed on top flat and not slanted. Make 1 more hole at the back of the oven for a pipe or bamboo chimney to let smoke out. Cover the wire with a clay mixture, use a layer of about 10cm thick so the wire is in the middle. Make a door at the front that is 10cm thick and fits well enough to stop smoke and heat from escaping. Make a round thin metal sleeve to hold the bottom of the chimney. Place a pipe or bamboo into the prepared hole and use clay to seal all the gaps between the metal and the chimney pipe. Make a lid to cover the cooking pot hole when the stove is not in use. The lid should fit tightly to stop smoke and heat from escaping.

Method 2

Follow the same steps as method 1, but use a wire frame mold to shape the whole oven frame. Make sure that the thickness of the oven is 10cm or more.



Charcoal brick cooking fuel

Firewood is expensive and is difficult to collect. Firewood also creates a lot of smoke. Charcoal brick is a very good cooking fuel that lasts a long time and produces only a little smoke. Charcoal bricks can be made easily using local materials.

Making charcoal bricks

To make charcoal bricks, follow these steps:

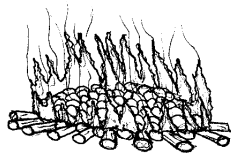
- Cut the bottom off a drum. Turn it over and cut a 20cm wide circle in the middle of the other end. Make sure any sharp edges are hit down.
- Fill the drum with fresh bamboo leaves, thin split bamboo (not dry bamboo), coconut shells and husks, coffee husks, rice husks, and leaves (bamboo leaves are best). Burn these materials slowly and stir the fire occasionally with a wooden pole through the hole in the top of the drum. Occasionally add some splashes of water to slow the burning process. Add more materials if available.

When the material has all burned and turned into black pieces of charcoal, put the fire out with water. The black charcoal will be left at the bottom

- Make a glue paste. Crush fresh cassava root and take the sap that forms. Add some water to make a thick glue paste.

Or, crush cassava stems (without the bark) and mix with water. Leave the mixture to settle. This mixture will separate into liquid at the top and a thick paste at the bottom. Pour off the liquid until only the paste remains.

- Combine the black charcoal with this cassava glue/paste (90-95% charcoal and 5-10% cassava paste). Put this mixture into brick molds and leave in the sun until dry.



Using charcoal bricks

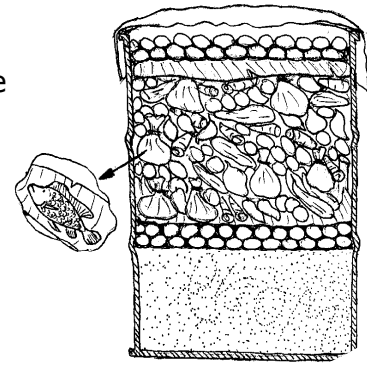
Charcoal bricks can be used to cook with open fires, clay stoves, or clay ovens. The bricks will burn slowly and produce a constant heat.

Start a small fire with wood sticks and add the charcoal bricks when the fire is lit. The bricks will burn slowly. Add some more wood sticks if you need to increase the heat, and add more charcoal bricks as needed.

Drum ovens

An old drum can be used to make a simple, large oven. The materials needed are sand, rocks, and banana leaves.

This method uses less wood to cook the same amount of food as a cooking fire. Also, by using a drum oven to cook, the food will contain more nutrients compared to boiling or frying food.



How to cook:

- Cut off the top of a drum. Clean the inside with detergent and water, and leave in the sun to dry.
- Fill the drum half way with sand.
- Collect some hand sized rocks. Make a fast fire with dried palm leaves, bamboo leaves, small wood sticks, and other materials, to burn the rocks. Don't use rocks from the river because they could explode!
- When the rocks are very hot, use a shovel to put 2 layers of rocks on top of the sand in the drum. Then put 2 layers of fresh banana leaves on top of the rocks. Place food on top of the banana leaves. Meat, fish, cassava, sweet potato, potatoes, corn, bananas, eggplant, mushroom, pumpkins, yams, carrots, and more can be cooked. Then add 2 more layers of banana leaves to cover the food, and 2 more layers of hot rocks on top of the banana leaves. Cover the top with metal, plywood, an old cloth, or any material that will work. Leave for 2 hours.
- Remove the cover, rocks, and banana leaves, and some tasty food is ready to be eaten!

SMART IDEAS!

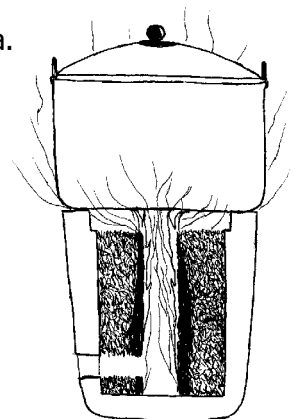


- Instead of cutting the top off the drum, just cut the drum in half to make 2 ovens!
- This same method of cooking can be used by digging a hole in the ground. This hole method will work very well in areas with sandy soil.

Sawdust stoves

This idea was taken from *Lik Lik Buk*, a guidebook from Papua New Guinea.

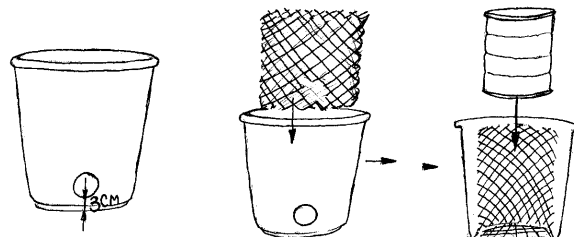
This stove uses sawdust as cooking fuel. The stove may also work with dried rice husks or coffee husks, but these fuels should be tested first to see which materials work best. This method of cooking will produce little or no smoke. You can make and use a cement stove. The materials needed to make a cement stove are a mold (which could be an old bucket or can), some wire, fine sand, and cement (about ¼ bag of cement for 1 stove).



The following steps can be used to make the stove:

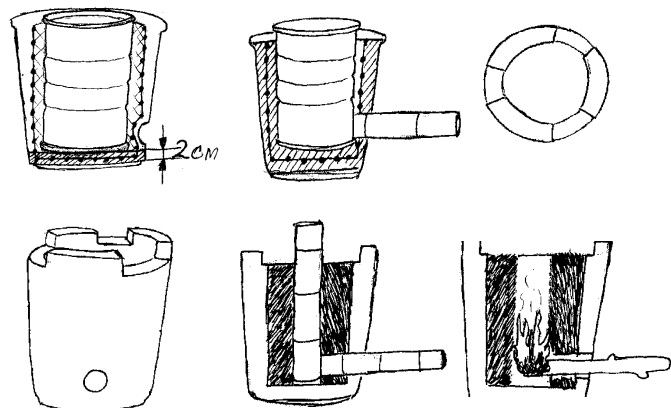
1. Make a small hole in the bucket, about 3cm from the bottom of the bucket.
2. Mold wire so that it fits inside the bucket, but is slightly smaller so it is not touching the sides and bottom of the bucket. The wire should be 2cm below the top of the bucket. Make sure the wire does not cover the hole at the bottom of the bucket.
3. Mix the cement and sand, about 1 part cement to 3 parts sand. This should be a fairly dry mix. Put about 2cm of cement into the bucket (at the bottom), then place the wire mold into the bucket so it sits on top of the wet cement. Place a tin can in the bucket. Put a piece of bamboo or wood through the small hole at the bottom of the bucket, and position it so that it is just touching the tin can. Place a rock into the tin can to prevent it from moving. Carefully fill the space between the bucket and tin can with the cement mixture. Fill it evenly up to the top of the bucket. The wire mold functions as the frame for the cement stove.
4. Leave for 1 hour, then carefully make 2 cuts in the top of the cement, about 1cm deep and 2cm wide. These cuts will provide important air flow when cooking and are essential for the stove to work.

5. When the cement is dry, carefully remove the tin can by slowly twisting and pulling it. Also remove the bamboo at the bottom of the stove.



6. Put the bucket of cement in a dry, dark place and leave for 2 days.

7. To remove the bucket, gently tap the sides of the bucket, then turn the bucket over and shake it until the stove slides out. Be careful not to let the stove fall and crack. Cover the stove with a damp cloth and keep it moist for 1 week to preserve the cement. After this time, the oven is ready to be used!

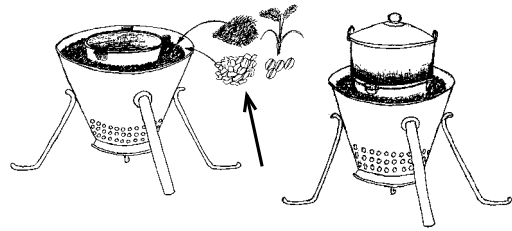


Using cement and sawdust stoves:

1. Take 2 pieces of bamboo. Place 1 piece in the center of the stove in a vertical (straight up) position and place the other piece through the hole so that it is touching the first piece of bamboo.
2. Pour sawdust into the stove from the top until the stove is full and tightly packed.
3. Carefully twist and remove both pieces of bamboo without moving the sawdust, so the stove has an 'L' shaped tunnel inside.
4. To light the stove, take a thick piece of dry wood and dip it in kerosene, then put it in the bottom hole of the stove. Light a match and drop it into the stove from the top hole.
5. The sawdust will slowly burn. Once the sawdust in the middle is bright red, the piece of wood can be removed. The stove will provide constant heat for 2 hours. If more heat is required, place another stick into the stove.

Tin metal stoves

Tin metal stoves use rice husks or coffee husks to burn instead of firewood. These stoves are designed so that air enters through the bottom and keeps the husks burning continuously.

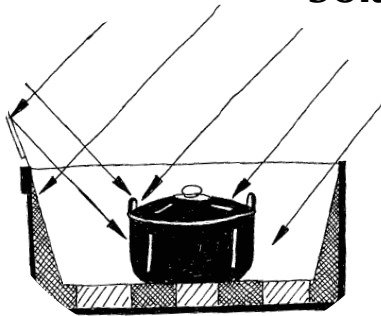


Tin metal stoves last a long time and a blacksmith can easily make them.

Gas stoves

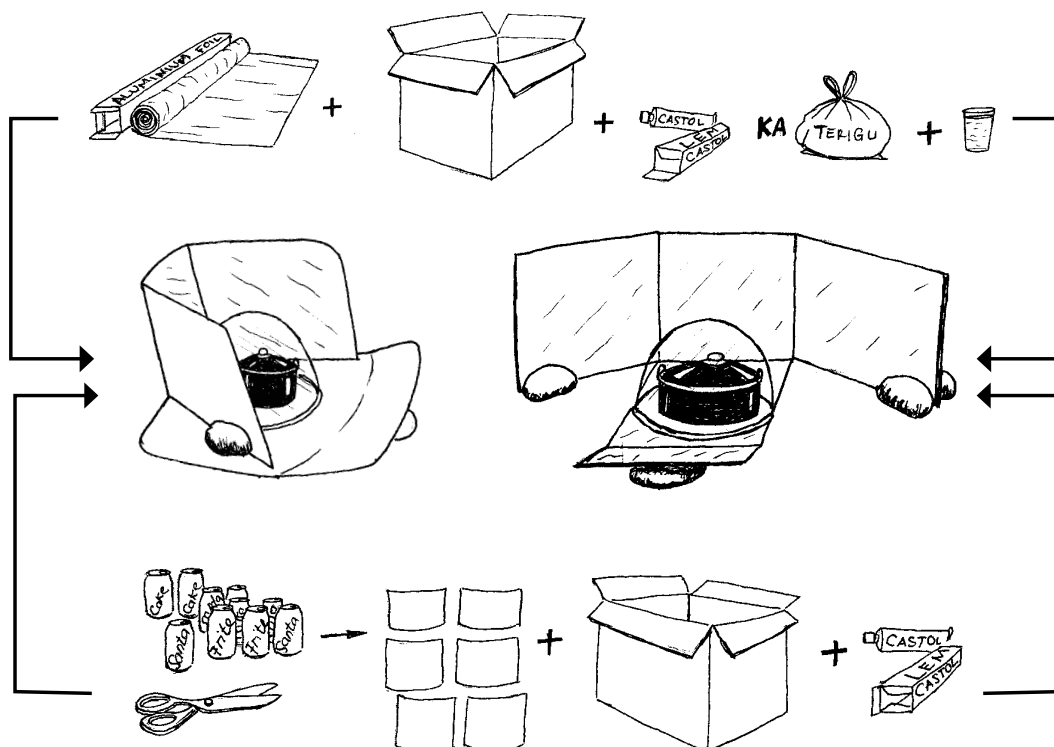
Gas stoves are slightly more expensive than firewood stoves because you must buy the stove and gas bottle, however the benefits are more than worth it. Using gas stoves is much easier, faster, and cleaner than using firewood stoves, and they do not produce any smoke.

Solar cookers



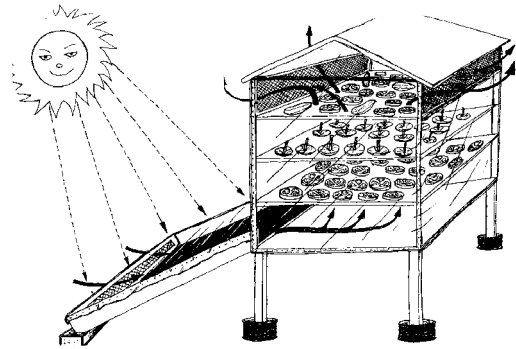
Solar cookers use heat from the sun to heat food or cook it slowly. Food can be cooked first on a stove or fire until it is ready and then it can be kept in the solar cooker to keep it hot. Tin foil and glass are used to reflect and catch sunlight and heat, and insulating materials (such as coconut fibre or kapok) or wood painted black is used to store the heat. Solar cookers are good for cooking soup, rice, corn, and more.

Use materials that are inexpensive and easy to find. The cookers can be a box shaped closed cooker or a simple open cooker.



Solar driers

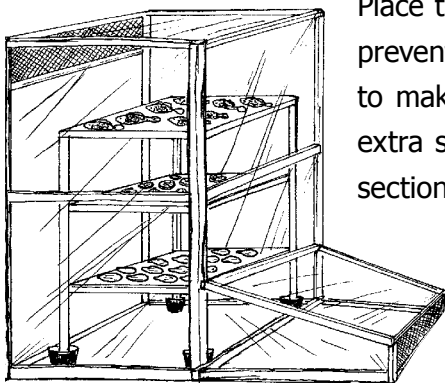
Solar driers can be used to dry fish, meat, vegetables, and fruits, and will keep food protected from insects and other animals. This tool will dry food much faster, for example drying fish normally takes 1 week, but with a solar drier it only takes 2 days.



Solar driers reduce food waste, especially during harvest time if there is too much food to be eaten or sold. Solar driers preserve nutrients in the food, and dried foods can easily be traded or sold. There are many different types of solar driers, but we will only explain 2 of these types.

Plastic solar driers

Plastic solar driers use a very simple design. The frame is made of wood and is wrapped tightly in clear plastic. Inside are shelves made with a wooden frame and a base of insect wire.



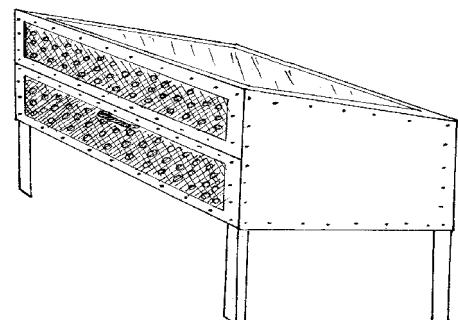
Place the wooden legs of the shelves into tins filled with water to prevent ants from entering. The back of the drier can be left open to make access easier. At the bottom, front side of the drier, an extra section can be added to catch hot air. Wrap the top of this section with clear plastic. Hot air will be collected inside and will rise up to the top of the drier, because hot air always rises, and then leave through the insect wire at the top of the drier. This ventilation will help speed up the drying process.

Wood and glass solar driers

This type of solar drier is more expensive to make, but it will dry food faster and will last longer than plastic solar driers. This type of solar drier is also very easy to clean. If these driers are maintained well they will last up to 5 years, or more. Just like plastic solar driers, this tool works by using ventilation/air flow.

This type of drier dries food materials quickly, for example:

- Large fish in 3 days.
- Small fish in 1 day.
- Vegetables in 1 day.
- Meat in 3 days (for meat cut into 3cm thick slices).

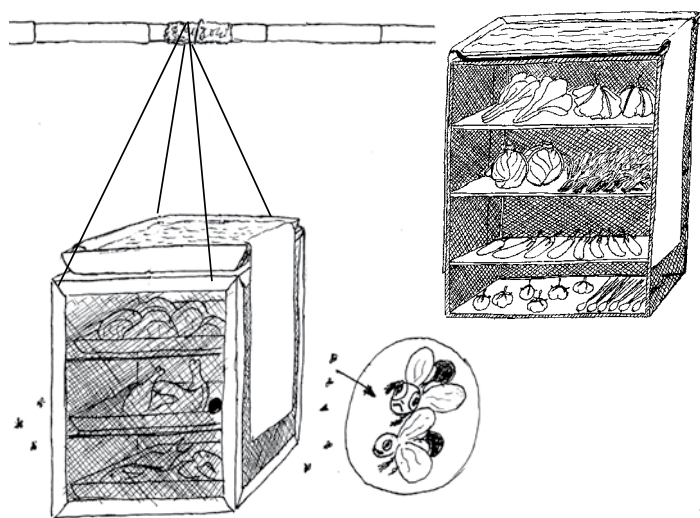


Natural coolers

If meat, vegetables, and fruits are cooled, they will last much longer. For some remote areas, refrigerators are too expensive or electricity is not available.

The Coolgardie safe, which was invented in Coolgardie, a town in Western Australia, is a simple way to store food and keep it cold, while preventing insects and animals from touching the food.

The safe is a wooden box with shelves inside to place food on. This box can be as big or as small as you need.



The front of the box opens like a door, and all of the sides have insect screens with wooden edges. The insect screen will allow wind to blow through but stop animals and insects from entering.

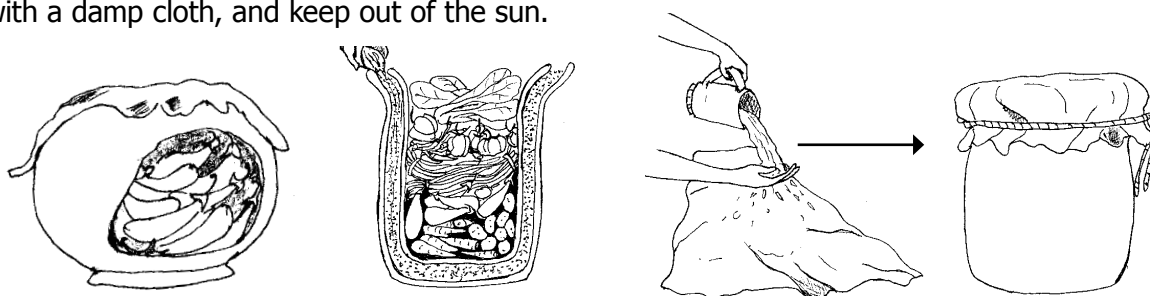
On top of the box place a tray that is filled with water. Attach a large piece of hessian cloth to the tray and position it so that it hangs down over 2 sides of the box. The hessian cloth draws water from the tray down to the sides.

Wind blows the wet hessian cloth and this keeps the food inside the box cold. Add water to the tray as needed. The Coolgardie safe can be hung or placed on a stand. The safe should always be placed outside so that it receives wind.

Clay pots

Clay pots are very good for storing food, especially vegetables and fruits. In this way the food will stay fresh for a few days longer.

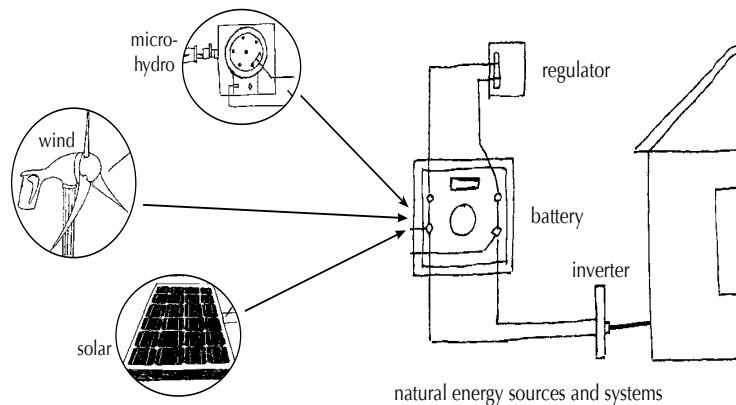
Place food in a clay pot and cover it with a damp cloth. Keep the clay pot out of the sun and make sure the cloth stays damp. Or, use 2 clay pots, 1 clay pot inside of another clay pot. Put a layer of damp sand in between the 2 pots. Make sure the sand stays moist, cover the pots with a damp cloth, and keep out of the sun.



Electricity

The cost of electricity is expensive and it will only get more expensive, so conserving electricity is very important. Conserving energy is something that should be done by people all over the world.

Natural electricity production is much better for the future. It also produces very little pollution and can be used by all levels of society, from individual needs to public needs.

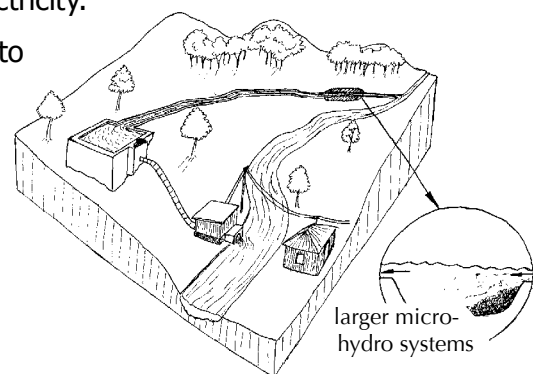


Hydro-electric systems

Hydro-electric systems use flowing water to create electricity. Water from rivers, dams, or lakes run through a pipe that goes down hill. The water causes a wheel to spin around in the hydro-electric unit, which turns a turbine and creates electricity. This electricity is then stored in batteries until it is used. Hydro-electric systems can be many different sizes, from micro-hydro systems which supply electricity to a few houses or a village, to very large hydro-electric systems that run from large lakes or dams and can supply electricity to an entire city or province.

Using small hydro-electric systems will provide many benefits:

- They produce a small but continuous supply of electricity.
- They are more environmentally friendly compared to large hydro-electric systems, both in setting up and in long term impacts.
- Maintenance is easier than most other systems, such as large hydro-electric systems or solar systems.
- They use smaller storage batteries.



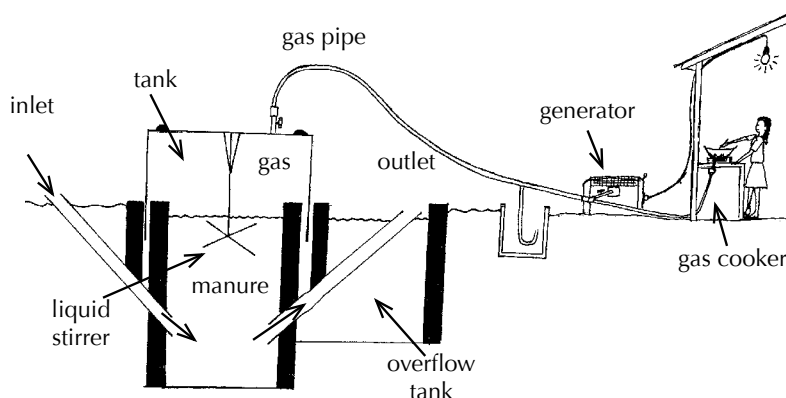
Biogas systems

A biogas system collects methane gas, which is a flammable gas used for cooking, running gas lights, running internal combustion machines, and used to create electricity.

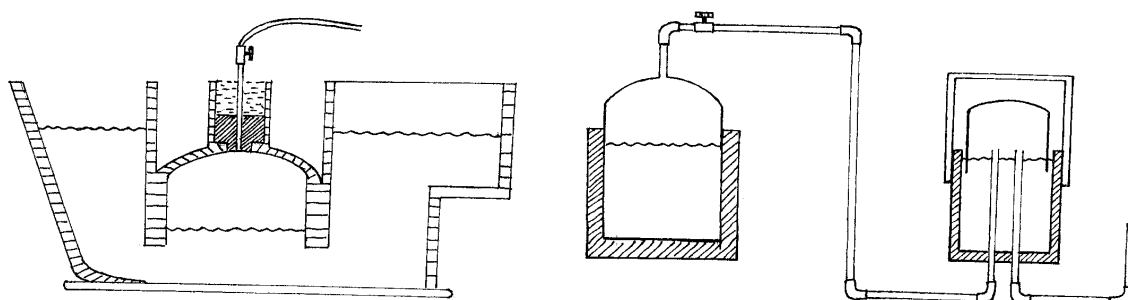
Methane gas is naturally created when animal manure, human manure, rice husks, leaves, water plants, and grasses decompose. In a biogas system, these materials are collected and placed in a biogas tank, so that the gas which is created becomes trapped in the tank and can be used. New materials can continuously be added to the tank, and the old materials can be taken out and used as a very high quality fertilizer.

There are many benefits which can be achieved by using a biogas system:

- The gas and electricity produced comes from available and inexpensive sources.
- Gas replaces the need for firewood, which helps to reduce smoke pollution.
- Manure and other materials used will continue to store nutrients needed by plants, in fact because of the gas producing process, the nutrient levels will increase. After these materials have decomposed and produce methane gas, the materials can be reused to make compost or used directly on crops as fertilizer. However, be careful because this fertilizer is very strong.
- Almost all bad bacteria in the manure, which can spread disease, are killed in the biogas tank so this will reduce the chances of disease spreading to humans and animals.



Biogas systems are already being used in many countries. There are many different designs for biogas systems, depending on the type of materials and money available, and what the system will be used for.



Some basic facts about biogas systems:

- 1m³ (1m x 1m x 1m) of methane gas provides enough gas to cook 3 family meals, or 6 hours of light from a light bulb, or 700ml of fuel to run a 2-horsepower generator for 2 hours, or 1.25kw of electricity.
- 1.5m³ of tank size per person will provide enough methane gas for ever day needs.

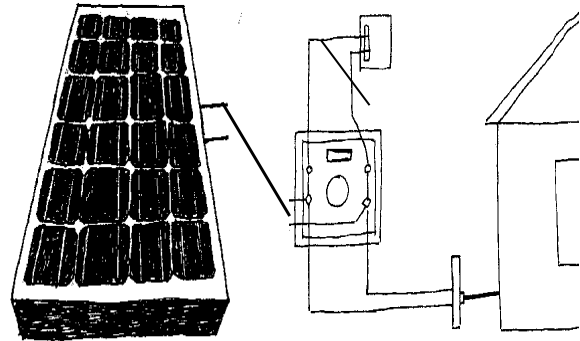
Biogas systems are anaerobic (no oxygen), so they must be made air tight and water tight. Maintenance of the system includes maintaining water levels, pH levels, temperature, material input mixtures, protection from harmful materials, and tank stirring management.

To create and maintain a biogas system, research and technical knowledge are needed. This information can be found through books, the internet, or NGOs actively working with biogas systems.

Solar systems

A solar system uses sunlight and solar panels to create electricity.

The solar panels must be placed so they receive a lot of direct sunlight, not shaded by buildings, trees, and so on. However, if the solar panels become too hot they will not work well. This will happen if the panels are touching metal or tin roofs. If possible, keep them away from tin roofs or put lots of insulation (old material, cardboard, bamboo, wood, and so on) between the roof and panel.



Solar systems are already being used in many countries. These systems will provide electricity anywhere and with the right knowledge they are easy to set up. However, it is also important to have knowledge of how to maintain and operate them properly, the batteries especially have to be looked after well because if they are used incorrectly they can break very easily.

These systems are expensive, but they will provide environmentally friendly electricity for communities.

Wind systems

Wind can also be used for generating electricity.

Wind generators use propellers which turn when the wind blows, this causes other components to also turn which transmits power to a water pump or generator. The energy which is created is then stored in large batteries used to provide electricity. Wind generators come in many sizes, from small generators which can create enough electricity for a household, to very large generators which can create enough electricity for many houses.

In some countries, many large wind generators are made and placed in areas where the wind is strong enough to create a lot of electricity. These areas are called wind farms.

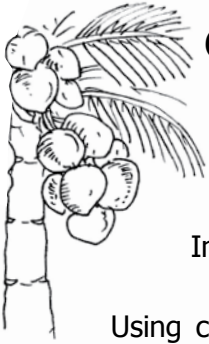


In the future, large wind farms could provide electricity for entire cities, replacing diesel generators. To make this possible will require working with the government and businesses.

Wind farms take a lot of money to build, but they are more sustainable and will save money in the future. The wind farms could be part of a national system and can be combined with other natural electricity sources.

Oil fuel

Cars, trucks, motor bikes, and other vehicles create a lot of pollution problems. The pollution starts from the process of mining to access the fuel, and continues until the fuel is used to run motor vehicles. New technologies have been created to reduce these problems, such as electric cars and hydrogen cars. There are also other more simple technologies, such as using coconut oil to run diesel machines.



Coconut oil for diesel machines

Cars and diesel machines can be run on high quality coconut oil. With some slight changes and an oil heater, cars can also be run on used frying oil! Information about this technology and more can be found in books and on the Internet.

Using coconut oil is a simple appropriate method which can be used for all diesel machines, including cars, trucks, hand tractors, rice mills, small generators, pumps, and more. The coconut oil used must be very high quality, because if not it could destroy the machine. Coconut oil from the markets cannot be used, because it is usually very low quality.

To make the liquid thinner, combine 20 parts coconut oil to 1 part kerosene (5%). In cold areas, combine 10 parts coconut oil to 1 part kerosene (10%). This method has been successful in Bouganville, Papua New Guinea for many years and is now being used in Fiji and Thailand.

Water pumps

Machine water pumps are commonly used but they are expensive and need fuel to operate. Following are some example of simple water pumps which do not need fuel to operate and are much easier to maintain.

Ram pumps

A ram pump uses water pressure created by gravity to flow water uphill. Water from a spring or other water source can be collected in a small tank/container. The water must be clean, because if it is dirty it will cause problems. The water then flows downwards through a pipe, which is usually 10-20m long. Pressure is created as the water flows downwards. The water flows into the pump, creating air pressure which pumps water through smaller pipes back uphill. Water can be pumped through smaller pipes as far as a few hundred meters. The water can then be flowed to water storage containers.

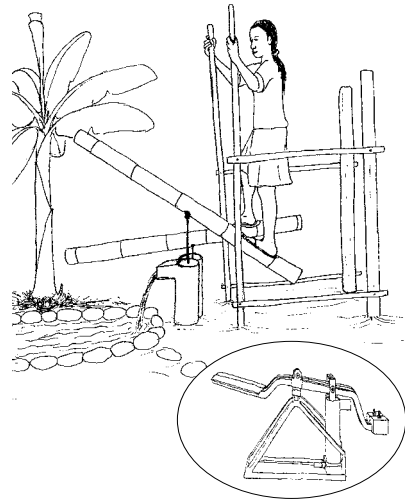
By using this type of pump, water can be flowed in large amounts, and if the water source is constant, the water can be flowed all year long. This tool is a great economical solution for water supply problems.



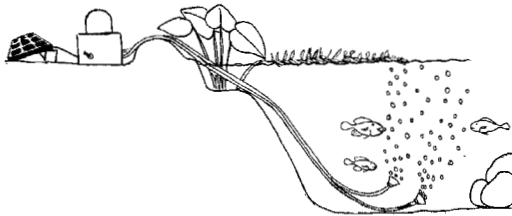
Foot pumps and treadle pumps

These pumps can be used to pump water from a bore, well, spring, or river. It is very similar to a hand pump, but more water can be moved for less effort.

These pumps use 2 boards which are attached to 2 cylinders below them. To operate the pump takes a similar movement as someone walking, moving the boards up and down with their feet. Air pressure is created and sucks the water up through a pipe into the cylinders and out the top. Water can then be directed to storage containers or wherever you need it.



Solar powered water pumps



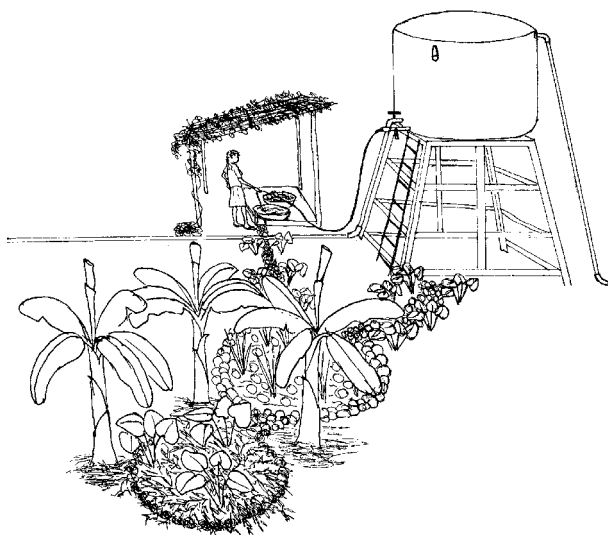
Solar powered water pumps are used to add oxygen to ponds. The pump is run by using a small solar panel which creates electricity for the pump.

These are great for fishponds and can also be used in water cleaning systems.

Windmills

Windmills use wind power to pump water from underground to above ground, to be used for house needs or irrigation. A windmill is like a giant fan.

The wind turns the blades of the windmill, which as they turn will force a piston to move up and down, sucking water to above ground through an underground pipe.



Elevated water storage

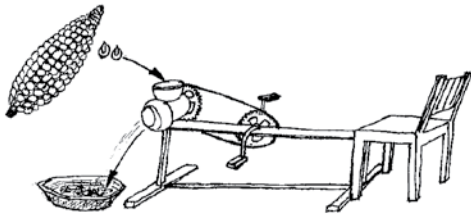
Water can first be moved into an elevated tank, then run through pipes to where the water is needed.

To move water into an elevated tank, take water straight from a roof using bamboo water collection, use a treadle or ram pump, or any other type of pump.

Other simple tools

Pedal powered grinders

A pedal powered grinder is a simple effective technology that can be used to grind corn, rice, nuts, and more.



This grinder is connected to a bicycle, and the bike chain, which would normally turn the bike wheel, is attached to a cog which spins the grinder.

This is much easier than pounding corn and much cheaper than using a petrol grinder.

Oil press

An oil press is a tool used for extracting oil from seeds, nuts, and other plant materials which produce oil, like coconut, candle nut, and avocado. The oil that is produced is of high quality and it will greatly improve nutrition, especially for children, or it can be sold or traded. Good quality organic oils are a possible export market.

Using the internet

The internet is one of the most important technologies for the future. The internet contains a large amount of information which is useful for developing a sustainable future. With the internet, we can share technology and information with partner groups from all over the world.

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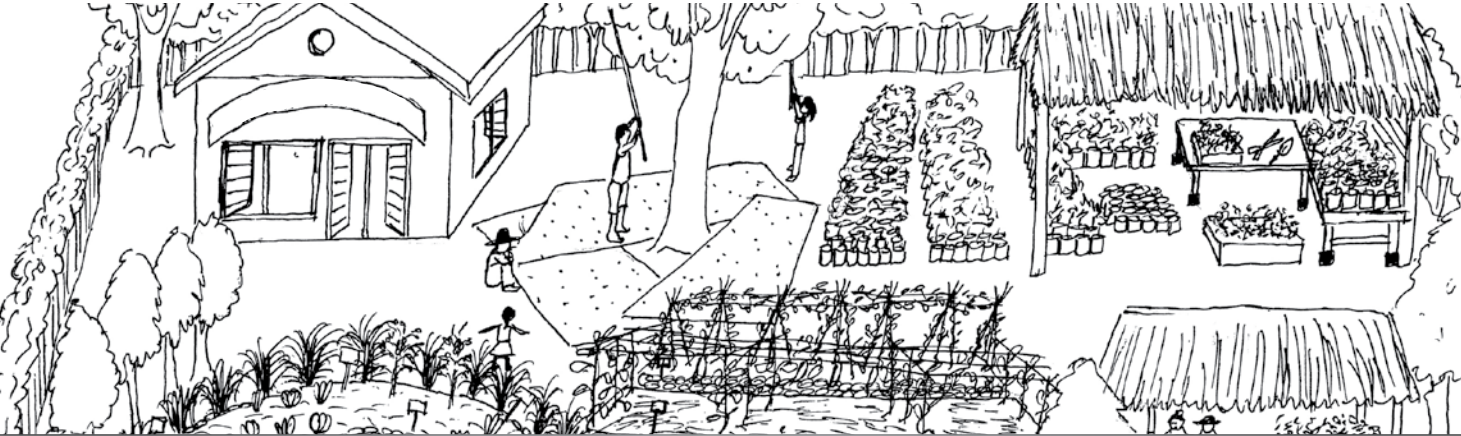
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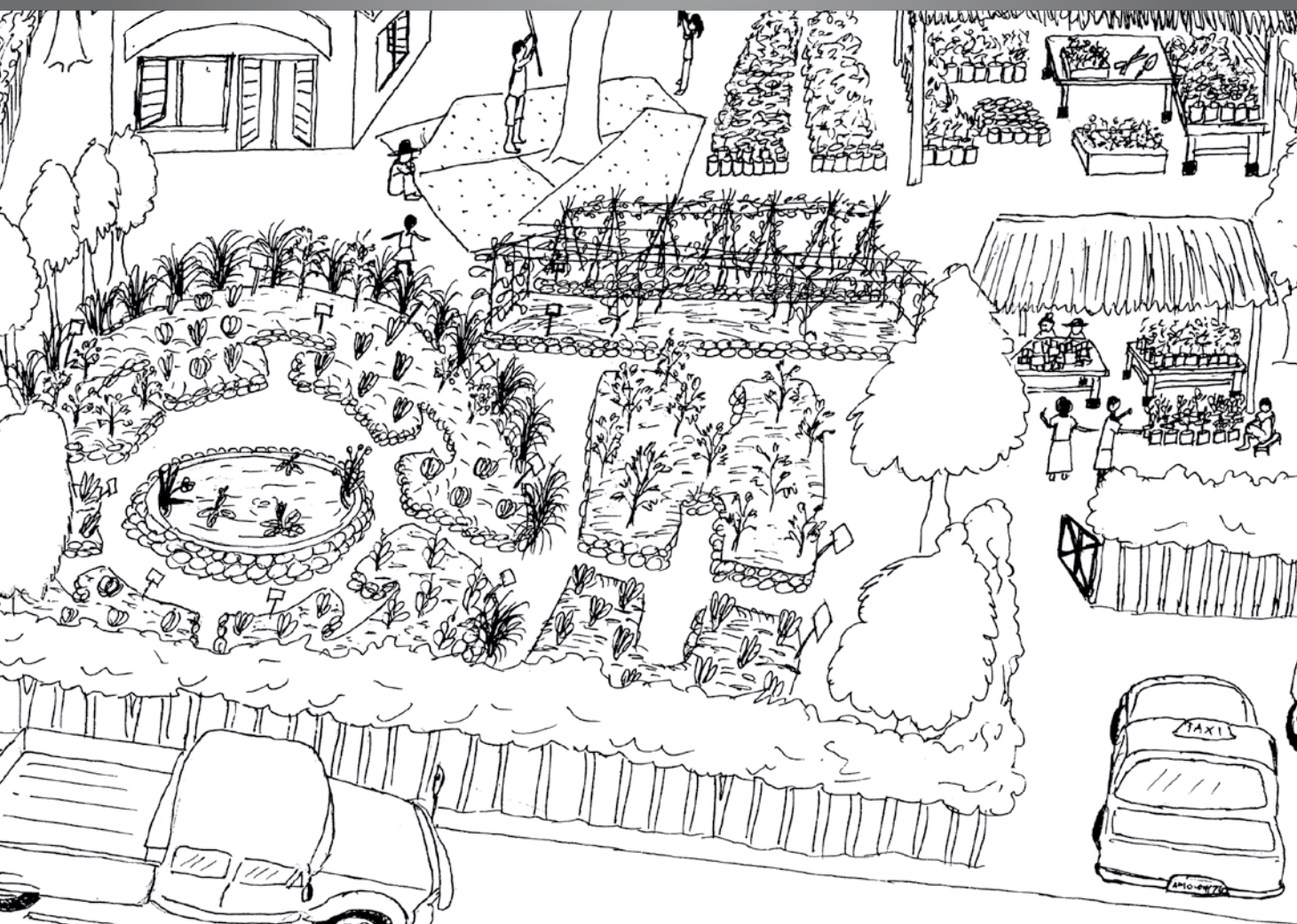



Notes...



MODULE No 13.

Cooperatives and Enterprise Development





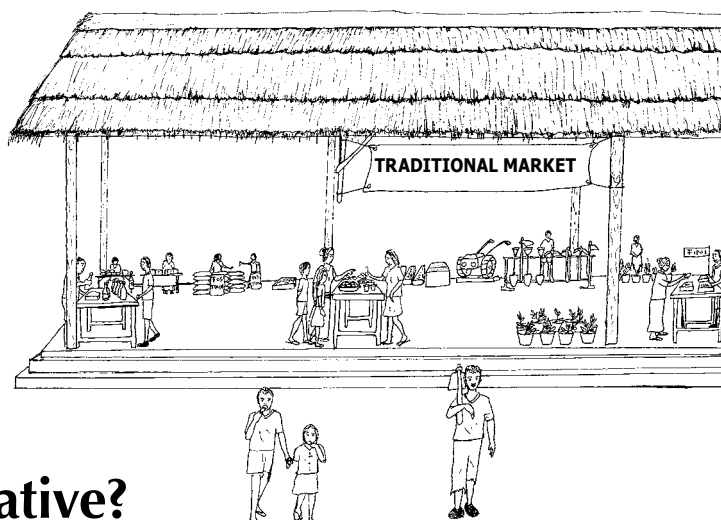
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Our communities have a very strong belief and unique history of working together and actively participating in group work through all parts of life. Cooperatives are a simple extension of working together.

Cooperatives could be a small group that helps to share and increase production, and develop group produce, or it could be a very large group or community business which produces and sells specific products. Examples of cooperatives which are most commonly formed include food cooperatives, farmer tool cooperatives, store and borrow cooperatives, women's cooperatives, and village cooperatives.

Many types of cooperatives which are in practice now are not functioning optimally. Cooperatives should be organized, managed, and run by communities themselves to help the community undertake activities, and any benefits will benefit the whole community. These are based on the idea of achieving something that cannot be achieved by individuals, but by using collective ability to work towards a common goal.

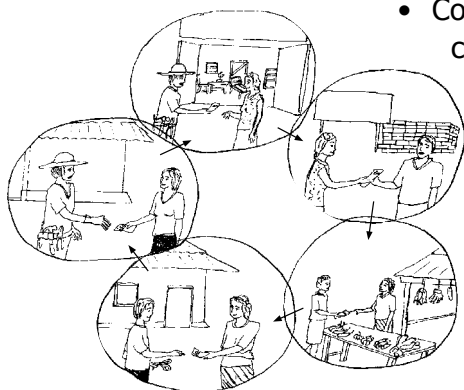
The needs and objectives could be economic, social, or a service, but what is most important is that every member uses the principles of equality, democracy, and working together for a collective benefit.



Why form a cooperative?

Cooperatives provide many benefits for the whole community:

- Cooperatives make it easier to get materials for a business. Purchasing large amounts of material is cheaper than only purchasing small amounts. The money needed to purchase large amounts of materials will be more easily available because the money is collected from many people. Different members of a cooperation have different resources to offer, which can be shared between the group, like garden products, forest products, labour, skills, and transportation.



money exchanges continuously within a community group

- Cooperatives produce a variety of products. Some products cannot be produced by 1 individual, but if a group of people or families work together, they can make much more. Each member can share the products he/she produces.

- Lobbying through a group. A group needs more finance, training, equipment, partners, and support from the government than an individual would. Lobbying through a group instead of as individuals will make it much more likely to be heard and to receive support.

- Each member can contribute depending on their skills. In a cooperative, having different skills will produce a variety of products, and the benefits of these products can then be shared together.

- Cooperatives makes it easier to market products because representatives from the group can work together to arrange transportation schedules, market schedules, and markets for products such as traditional markets, restaurants, supermarkets, shops, and so on. It is very difficult to do this work alone and it takes a lot of time. A group will be able to hold larger responsibilities. Develop brand names for products which relate to the name of the group. This will help with marketing of products, where quality and reliability should continue to improve. Quality and reliability are important factors which are the base for sustainable marketing. Having a cooperative will also help to provide a regular supply of products.
- Members will be able to learn new professions and skills through interacting within the group. Each member of the group can participate according to their skills and share their knowledge and experience within the group.
- Cooperatives encourage money and product circulation between members of the cooperative.
- More jobs opportunities will be created, especially in village locations.
- The name of the group can be used in product packaging, which will give a sense of pride. Especially if the name assures good quality.



Illustrating a cooperative

A cooperative or enterprise group can be illustrated as a tree, in this case a mango tree. First it starts with a seed. This seed is an idea.

Imagine the seed growing, first it will start developing roots, a trunk, and leaves. It searches for water and nutrients which represents an analysis of needs, available resources, products, marketing, and so on.

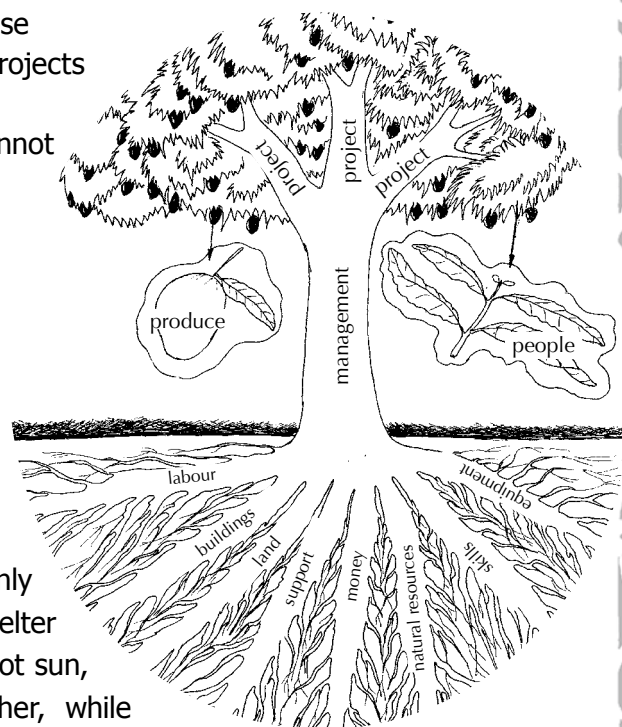
The tree will need a place to grow into its full size. This represents the right place, good planning, structure, and vision for the future, providing community support, training, financing, and transportation.

When the tree is fully established, it will be a healthy tree with a strong root system, a strong trunk, many branches and leaves, and it will produce lots of flowers, fruits, and new seeds which will grow into new trees.

In other words, if a tree is a metaphor for a cooperative:

- The roots are the resource base. These resources could be land, labour, natural resources, skills, equipment, buildings, money, or connections with NGOs, the government, and support groups.
- The trunk is the management structure. It enables efficient flow from resources to projects, and must be strong and supporting. Management decides which projects (branches) to support.
- The branches are the different projects. Many smaller projects are better and more sustainable than only 1 big project. Diversity is important.

- The leaves are the people responsible for these projects. They work together to ensure the projects are successful, because without people, the cooperative is like a tree without leaves, it cannot live or grow.
- The fruit is the produce from the projects. It must be harvested, stored, marketed, and sold so that the projects can make money for members of the cooperative in a sustainable manner.
- The seeds are new cooperatives or businesses which grow from the first tree.



Many trees growing together will form a forest!

Many trees growing together is better than only 1 tree growing alone. They will support and shelter each other from storms, strong winds, and the hot sun, and provide nutrients (resources) for each other, while providing a habitat for animals and birds. It is the same with cooperatives and community businesses.

Creating ideas



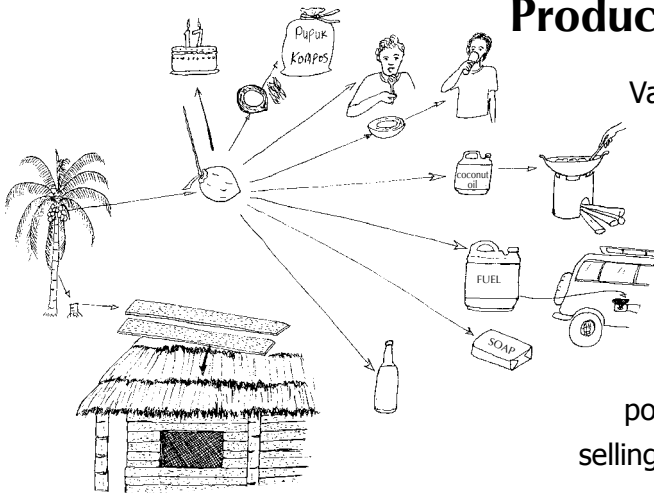
There are many products which can be produced such as food products, crafts, arts, textiles, tourism products, providing services, and much more.

Once it has been decided what products are going to be made, it is time to do resource and product analysis. This is an important part of working out what is the best project for a community business.

There are some questions which must be considered: Is the product you want to make already being made locally? If not, good. If yes, is there enough people who want to buy this product? Don't start making something that is already sold a lot or is difficult to sell, unless you have better product or a different market.

For resources, what resources are already locally available? What resources could be grown or made locally in the future? How much will this cost? Is there already some resource support, such as tools or buildings? What technology, electricity, machinery, basic materials, or skilled workers is required? How much money is needed to finance this? Is there a market for these products and where will the products be sold?

Product value adding



Value adding is a term for making a new product, which will add value to an existing products, for example making jam from fruit, tempe from soy beans, oil from sandalwood, coconut, or candle nut, and making furniture from bamboo. This new product will add diversity to existing products, which will increase the potential of selling the product and increase the selling cost.

Excess food after a harvest can be used so less food will be wasted, like making tomato sauce from ripe tomatoes, and so on.

It is important to make new products in the village, because besides adding skills and job opportunities, this will also keep money circulating within the village.

It is important to reduce the level of import items bought from overseas to protect local resources, provide more local labour, use local resources, and provide benefits for local parties, and these benefits will benefit everyone, not just a few people.

Ecotourism

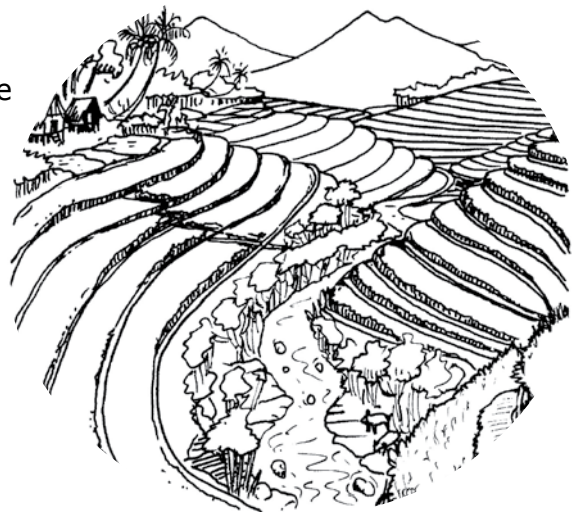
Our country is an amazingly beautiful country with many natural assets which will attract tourism for many years to come.

Ecotourism is tourism which is environmentally aware, and this is a potential business for the future. Ecotourism provides the needs of tourists, but protects the environment and local communities at the same time.

This includes good waste management, using local workers, providing traditional foods and materials, increasing production and local knowledge, and creating benefits for local communities.

Natural resources, local culture and knowledge become valuable and must be conserved. Instead of exploiting resources for short term benefits, it is better to look after these resources which will provide many benefits in the future.

Nature's treasures will create wellbeing for the people, and future generation will still be able to enjoy the benefits of our natural environment.



The importance of management

It is very important to create a good management structure before starting a project. It is best if everyone in the group is involved in creating this management structure. It will be very useful to include inputs and suggestions from other people with experience and knowledge about cooperatives, as well as from community leaders, government workers, spiritual leaders, etc. A good management structure should include a vision statement, ethical structure, management system, set wages, prices, and profits, a bookkeeping system and plans for future development.

A vision statement

A vision statement is a small document which is written by everyone involved in the group. It states how members of the group will work together as a group, and the goals of the group, for now and in the future. The vision statement should be short and simple.

An ethical structure

An ethical structure defines guidelines and principles of how the group will function. Every person in the group should be a part of making the guidelines and principles, and everyone must agree to work by them as a part of their contract. This will help an organization to work well and effectively, and help individuals to have sufficient knowledge about the organization and its policies to make individual decisions based on what has already been agreed upon together.

This could include:

- Workers rights and obligations.
- Equal rights for men and women, especially during group meetings.
- Environmental conservation.
- Sustainable use of resources.
- Group and community involvement.



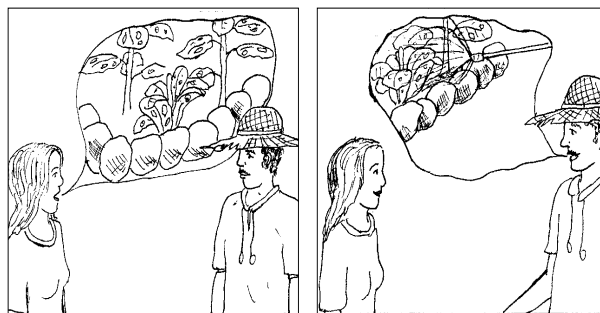
A management system

The management system will depend on how big the group is and what it plans to produce. For example, a large group should include a steering committee, coordinators, finance officers, secretaries, production workers, transportation workers, marketing, and selling departments.

The steering committee should be separate from the coordinators and might include a community leader, government representative, or other community representatives. The production, transport, and marketing workers should also have representatives as part of the coordinator group.

In a cooperative, the different producers will be the coordinators, and will also be involved in marketing and selling.

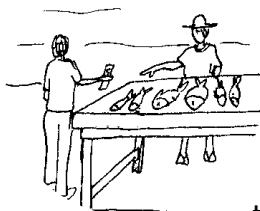
It is important that all of the producers have a part of the decision making process, because if only a few people make decisions for a group, it is not a cooperative. Making decisions must be based on the organizations ethics and principles, which are guidelines for all of the group members. It is also very important that the finance staff and secretary are separate from the coordinators.



In small groups, often the same person will fulfill different roles. This is not a problem as long as everyone remembers that the roles must be covered and respected. Businesses should be working well, and if needed, changes should be made.

For both large and small groups, it is very important to share the work and coordinating as much as possible.

Setting wages, prices, and profit structures



Setting wages, prices, and profit structures is very important for keeping transparency and equality between group members. Wages and prices can be changed if needed, but these decisions should be approved by the whole group. Some decisions about distribution of profits can even be made before the cooperative has started. Like all other activities of the organization, profits should be used towards the organization's goals. This could mean dividing profits between members, financing the cooperative, social activities, or services like road repair and school improvements.

A bookkeeping system

Bookkeeping is part of the accounting officers job, which also includes distributing and storing money. This is a very vital part of the cooperative and it must be done. Bookkeeping includes recording everything that is bought or sold, recording all wages and profits. Usually women are better at handling bookkeeping than men. Not only in Indonesia but all over the world!



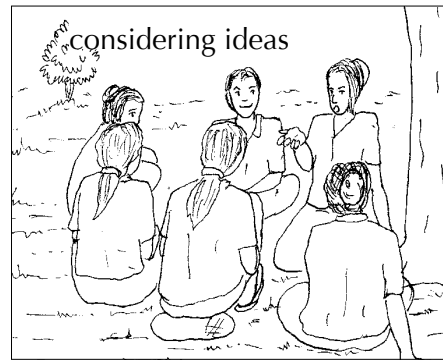
BEWARE!



This is part of the cooperative which could potentially cause a lot of problems! Transparency and accountability are very important. The person or people working in this section should be rotated yearly to prevent problems.

Plans for future changes and development

A group should be open to changes and developments which could increase production, introduce new products, sell products to new markets, make the group larger or smaller, change production methods, and improve infrastructure. The most important thing is that the group provides its members with an income fitting their work and provides support to improve the members livelihoods.



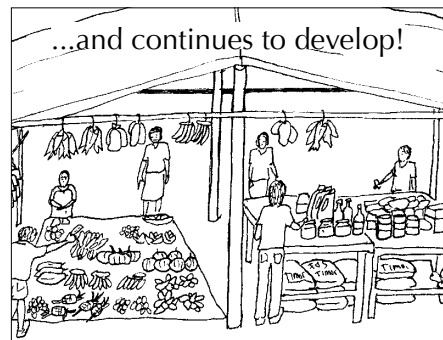
Any changes or developments must be a decision made by the group. So, everyone must understand and take part in the process. Starting with a small business and eventually developing it through larger production will allow the organization to make a variety of products, respond to the market, and remain competitive.



Changes also need to be made to maximise efficiency. The more efficient the production, the cheaper the cost. This will increase income and reduce production costs. This is very important for competing with products from overseas.




Flexibility is very important so we can change as the markets change. Applying new technology that can help and diversify production is another part of flexibility. Markets and situations can change quickly, so it is important that every member can react quickly and adjust their plans. This all depends on an effective management system and having ethics and principles which allow the members to make decisions quickly and clearly.



Potential problems

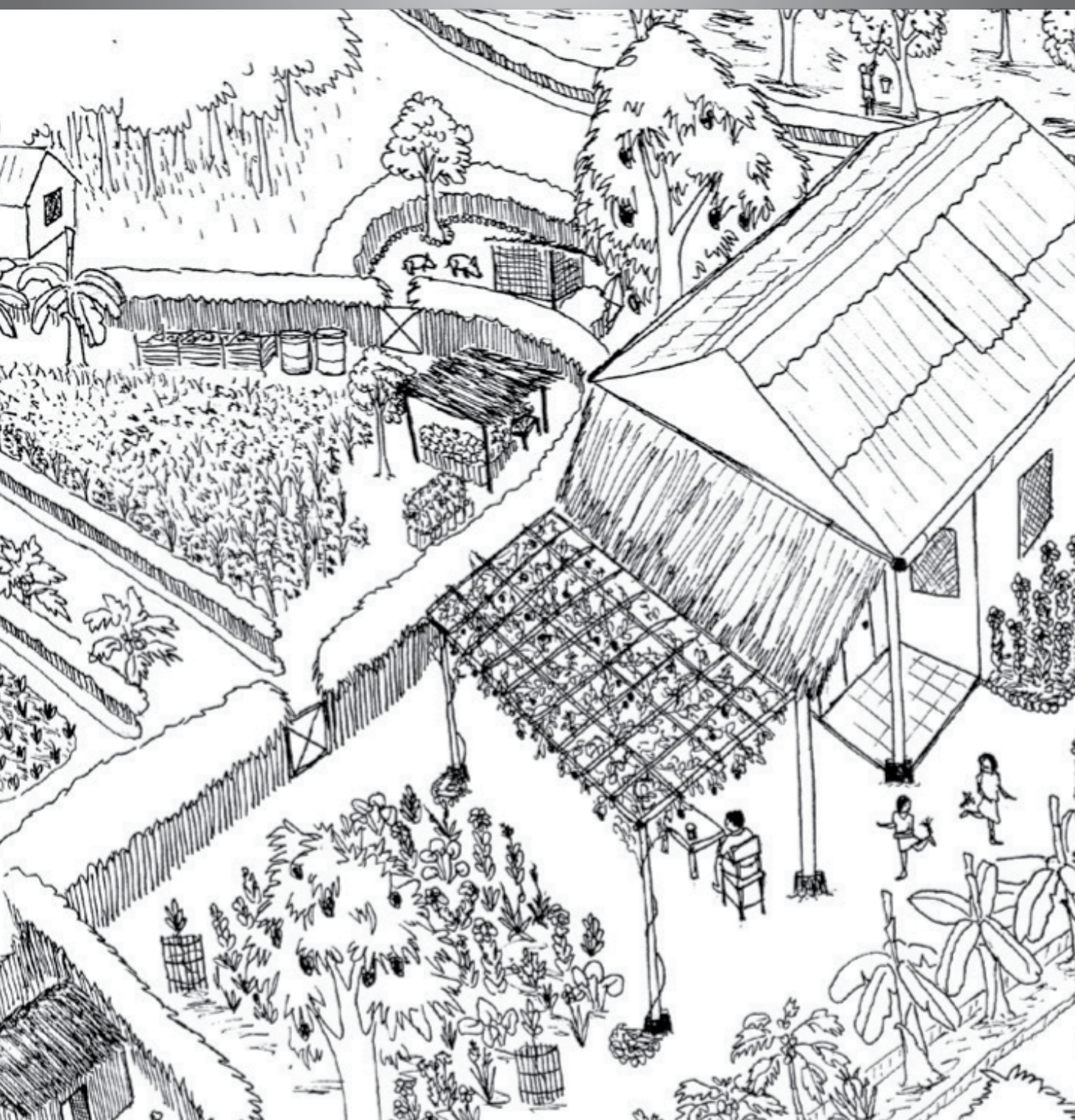
Most potential problems are started by management ideas. Disagreements over money, resource use, division of labour time, and lack of decision sharing can all happen. The best time to stop these problems is before they happen. This can be achieved through community consultation, good planning in the management structure, and transparency with bookkeeping and all money matters. If problems do occur, than a pre-planned course of action should be followed as quickly as possible. In finding solutions, it is best to use methods which are accepted by the traditional community.




Notes...



GLOSSARY





Notes...

A

Antibiotic: A medicine which kills or destroys microorganisms carrying sickness, such as a virus or bacteria.

B

Biota: Living organisms which are very small in size.

Bund: A mound of soil which separates land and functions as a path.

C

Climate: The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period.

Community: A group of people living together in one place.

Compost: Decayed organic material used as a plant fertilizer.

Contour: Points along an even line of the same height. The contour line is a line joining these points together.

D

Drainage: A system of transferring water to be removed.

E

Ecosystem: A biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment.

Ecotourism: Tourism which enjoys the beauty of nature, often to support conservation efforts.

Effective Microorganism (EM): Microbes (very small living creatures) which are very effective at decomposing organic materials.

Erosion: The process of eroding or being eroded by wind, water, or other natural agents.

Eucalyptus: A fast growing tree species (is full grown in 8-12 years of planting). In Indonesia the common name is *kayu putih*.

Extreme: Reaching a level of the highest degree, needing more than the available support.

F

Firebreak: An obstacle to the spread of fire, like a strip of open space in a forest or other area of dense vegetation.

Fungicide: A chemical material used to destroy fungus.

G

Grafting: To insert a shoot or scion into a slit of stock, from which it receives sap.

H

Habitat: The natural home or environment of a living creature.

Hybrid: The offspring of two plants or animals of different species or varieties.

I

Infrastructure: The basic physical and organizational structures and facilities needed for the operation of a society or enterprise.

Insecticide: A poisonous substance used for killing/destroying insects.

Irrigation: A system of supplying water to land or crops, typically by means of channels.

L

Landscape: The visible features of a countryside, weather painted or true, which is the focus of attention.

Legume: Plants of the pea family (Leguminosae). They have seeds in pods, distinctive flowers, and typically root nodules containing symbiotic bacteria able to fix nitrogen. These root nodules and other parts of the plant which contain nitrogen can be used as green fertilizer.

Lime: A white caustic alkaline substance consisting of calcium oxide, obtained by heating limestone. It is often used to reduce acidity or improve fertility in soil and water.

M

Microclimate: The climate of a very small area.

Mulch: Organic materials which are used to cover or insulate the soil.

N

Newcastle Disease (ND): An acute infectious viral fever affecting birds, especially poultry. In Indonesia this disease is called *tete/o*.

Nitrogen: A chemical element, a gas which can be found in nature and forms about 78% (volume) of the earth's atmosphere. Nitrogen is symbolized by N, it has the atomic number of 7 and a relative atomic mass of 14,008.

NGO: Nongovernmental organization.

P

Perennial: (Plants) living for several years and producing after several years.

Permaculture: The development of agricultural ecosystems intended to be sustainable and self-sufficient.

Pest: A destructive insect or other animal that attacks crops, food, livestock, etc.

Pesticide: A substance used for destroying pests.

Photosynthesis: The process by which green plants and some other organisms use sunlight to synthesize foods from carbon dioxide and water. Photosynthesis in plants generally involves the green pigment chlorophyll and generates oxygen as a by-product.

Plankton: The small organisms found in water, consisting chiefly of diatoms, protozoans, small crustaceans, and the eggs and larval stages of larger animals. It is a source of food for many creatures living in the water.

Plaster: A soft mixture of lime with sand or cement and water for spreading on walls, ceilings, or other structures to form a smooth hard surface when dried.

Pollination: Convey pollen to or deposit pollen on (a stigma, ovule, flower, or plant) and so will allow fertilization.

Pollution: Harm caused to an area by substances which have a poisonous effect.

Polybag: A seedling container made of black plastic.

Potassium nitrate: A white crystalline salt, occurring naturally and produced synthetically, used in fertilizer, as a meat preservative, and as a constituent of gunpowder.

Predator: An animal that naturally preys on other animals.

Q

Quarantine: A state, period, or place of isolation in which people or animals that have arrived from elsewhere or been exposed to infectious or contagious disease are placed.

R

Reforestation: To replant an area with trees; to cover again with forest.

S

Sanitation: Conditions relating to public health, especially the provision of clean drinking water and adequate sewage disposal.

Seed: The seed of a plant which is used to grow a new plant.

Seed bank: An organization which collects, treats, stores, and distributes seeds.

Seedling: A young plant usually grown from seed and not from a cutting.

Self-management: Management of or by oneself.

Septic tank: A tank, typically underground, in which sewage from toilets and washrooms is collected and stored.

Silo: A container used to store seed, generally it is made of metals or other permanent materials, and it is usually airtight.

Stamen: The male fertilizing organ of a flower, typically consisting of a pollen-containing anther and a filament.

T

Terracing: To make or form sloped land into a number of level flat areas which follow the land contour.

Transplant: To replant (a plant) in another place.

Tuha: A vine plant known as tuha root (*Derris elliptica*). The sap, bark, wood, roots and seeds are commonly used to kill or poison fish making them easier to catch.

V

Vaccinate: To treat with a vaccine to produce immunity against a disease.

Variety: Different types of plants from the same species.

Vegetation: Plants considered collectively, especially those found in a particular area.

Ventilation: Air holes in a building which allow air to move in and out.

W

Weather: The condition of the environment's atmosphere as regards to temperature, humidity, sunshine, wind, etc.

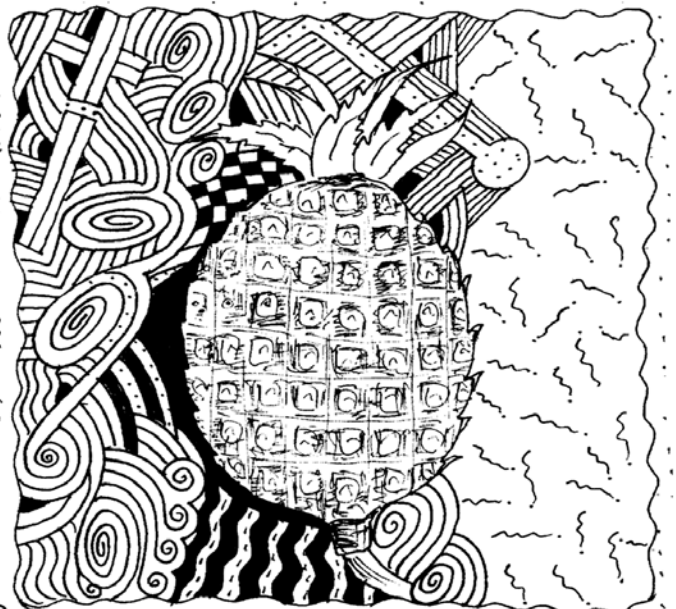
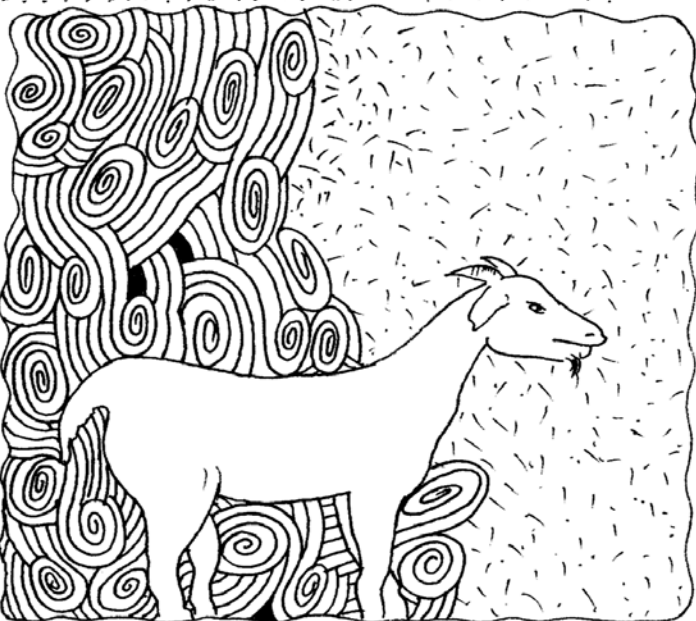
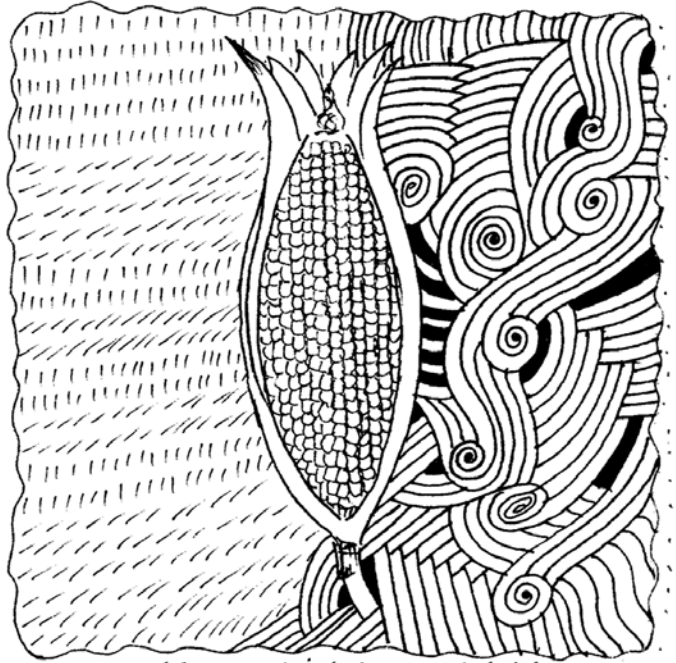
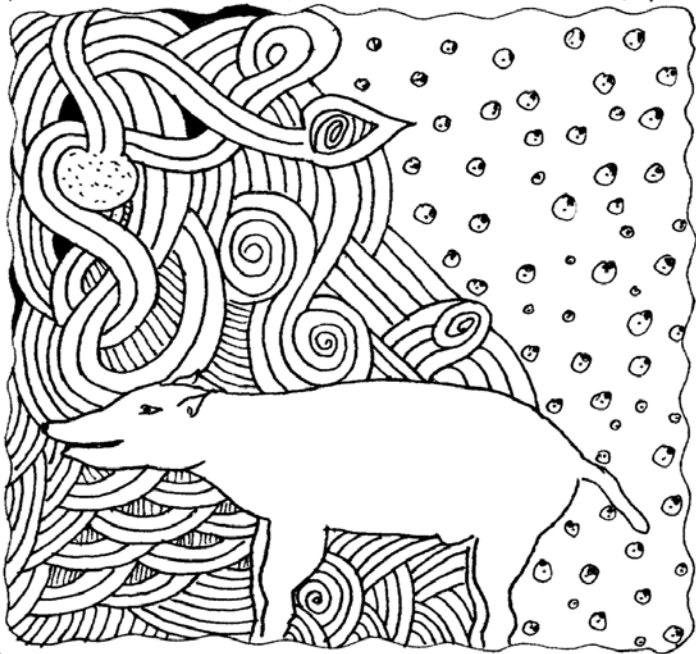
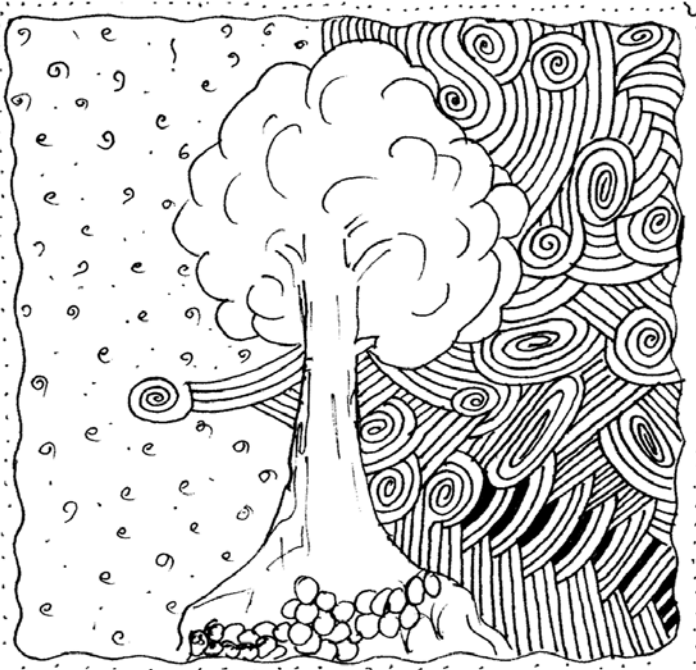
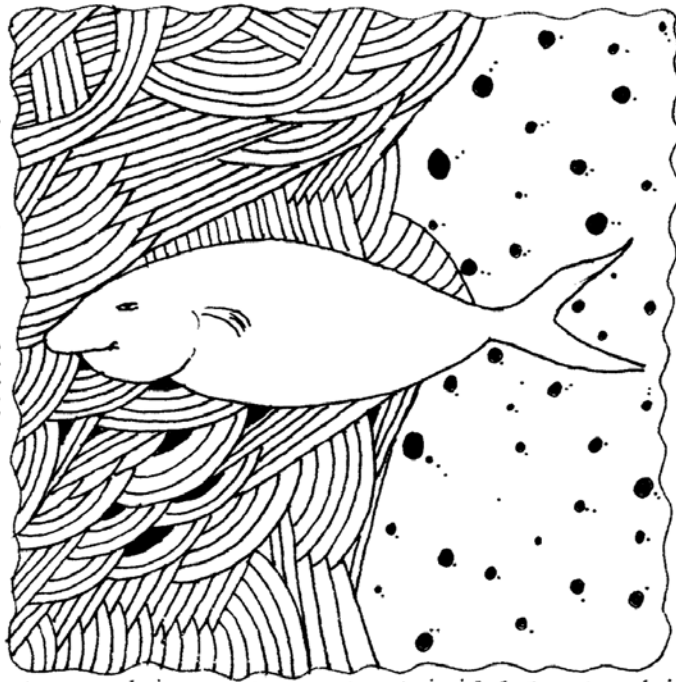
Weed: All plants growing where they are not wanted and in competition with cultivated plants.

Windbreak: A thing, such as a row of trees or a fence, wall, or screen, that provides shelter or protection from strong winds.

Z

Zone: An area of land having a particular characteristic, purpose, or use, or subject to particular restrictions.





The background of this book...

About Permatil

Permatil is the organization that developed the original version of this book. The original version was developed in response to East Timor's immediate agriculture and environmental concerns. It was created as a contribution to East Timor for a sustainable path for the future. The information in this book was gathered during five years of working with farmers and communities in East Timor, as well as from experiences in other countries, books, and the Internet. It was developed by PERMATIL (Permaculture Timor Lorosa'e), an East Timorese NGO that works towards sustainable development in East Timor through education, advocacy, demonstrations, and partnerships with the local Government, NGOs, and community groups.

About IDEP Foundation

IDEP Foundation is the organization that helped develop and adapt this book for Indonesia. IDEP Foundation is a local Indonesian NGO, which specializes in the development and dissemination of curriculum media, and practical programs that educate and empower local communities in sustainable development and disaster management. Since 1998 IDEP has been delivering Permaculture Training Courses for NGOs and communities from throughout Indonesia. The organization has two Permaculture Field Schools, one in central Bali and another in Aceh, which are teaching sustainable development as well as disaster recovery using Permaculture techniques. For examples of IDEP Permaculture training activities, see: www.idepfoundation.org

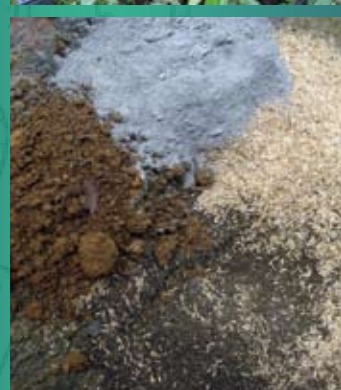
About the Companion Facilitators Handbook

A companion Facilitator's Handbook has been developed, which can be used by local facilitators to design and implement effective courses appropriate to the needs in their area. **Contents include:**

- **Instructions** for conducting pre and post training assessments.
- **Preparations and tools** needed for conducting Permaculture courses.
- **Tools** for course evaluation.
- **Over 150 presentations and exercises** for creative thinking and practical hands-on exercises.

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A RESOURCE BOOK ~ for ~ PERMACULTURE

Solutions for Sustainable Lifestyles

THE AIM OF THIS BOOK IS to offer knowledge and practical techniques for environmental rehabilitation and sustainability, strengthening community resilience and local economies. The contents of the book are based on concepts of deep ecology, the interconnectedness of our environment and culture, and the principles and ethics of sustainable community development.

Combining traditional techniques for providing natural resources, food, shelter, and energy with modern sustainable practices, the techniques outlined in this book provide integrated, practical solutions for challenges being faced by community members and farmers throughout Indonesia today.

This Resource Book for Permaculture has been developed using simple language and many detailed illustrations to ensure that the information contained is accessible to all those interested.

THIS BOOK INCLUDES DETAILED MODULES ABOUT:

- Permaculture and Sustainable Design
- Patterns in Nature and Methods for Design
- Houses, Water, and Waste Management
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- Integrated pest management (IPM)
- Animal Systems
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- Appropriate technology
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