

Exchanging Experience with Conservation Agriculture

Towards Climate Resilience

Authors: **LI Hongwen, XIE Mei, HE Jin**

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Hello, My name is Maria. I work at the Ministry of Agriculture. I'm looking forward to hearing about China's experience, and bringing it back to Africa.

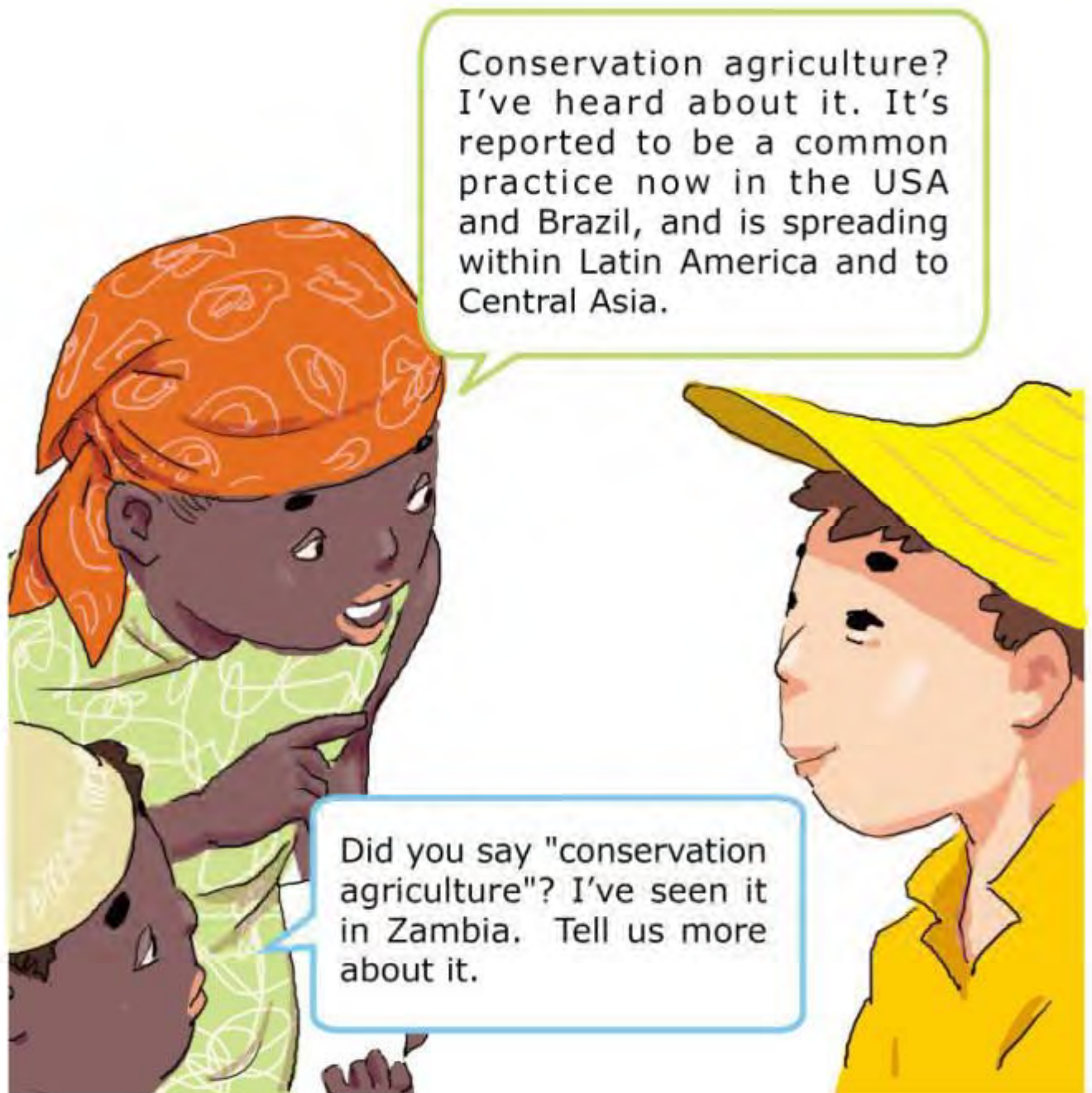


Pleased to meet you! I am Amos and I'm a farmer. I won a farming prize to visit China! I wonder how Chinese farmers manage to increase crop production. And I am excited to climb the Great Wall.

Welcome south-south knowledge sharing delegation







Conservation agriculture?
I've heard about it. It's
reported to be a common
practice now in the USA
and Brazil, and is spreading
within Latin America and to
Central Asia.

Did you say "conservation
agriculture"? I've seen it
in Zambia. Tell us more
about it.

1. No plow,
no till



2. Cover
the soil



3. Rotate crops
from year to
year

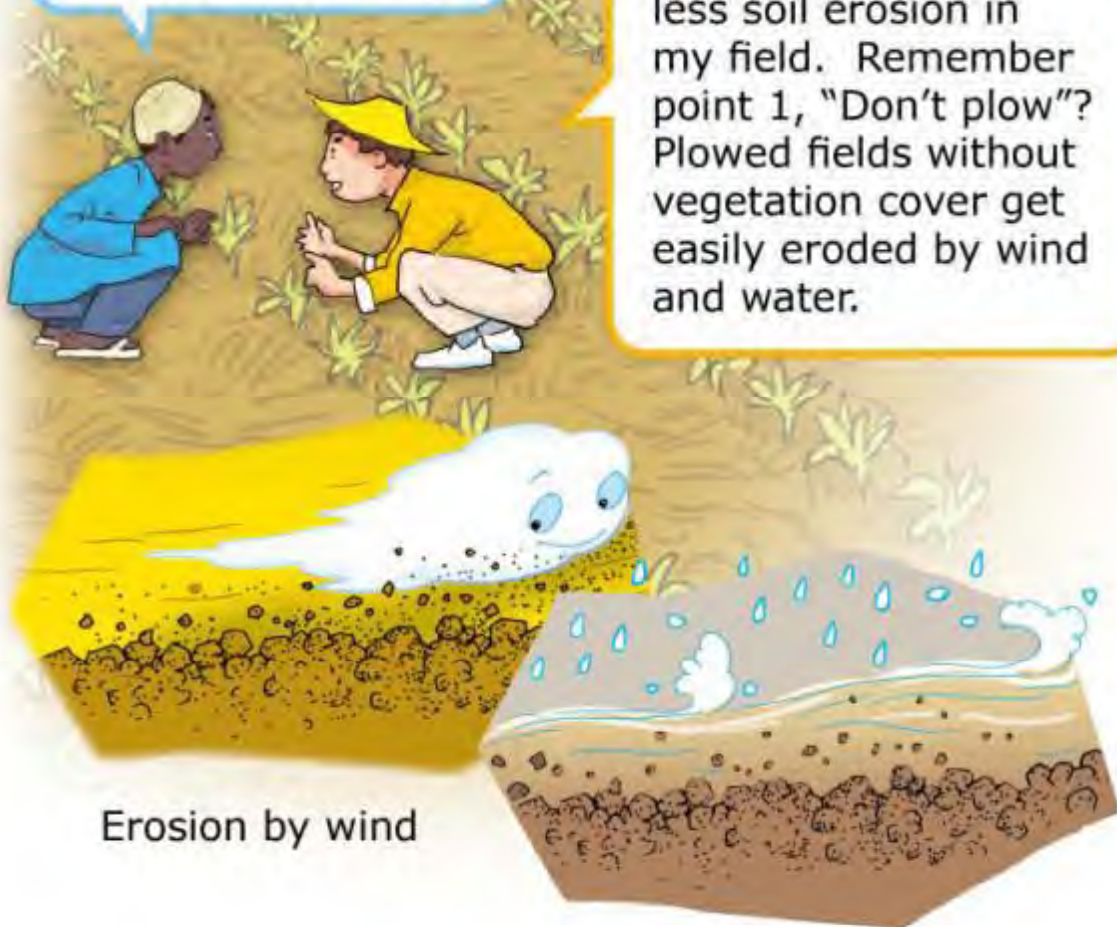


It is a new way of growing
crops that saves labor and
makes the land healthy.
Three important things....



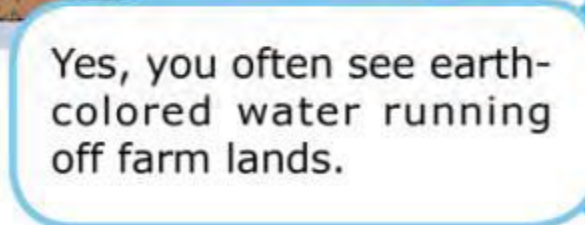
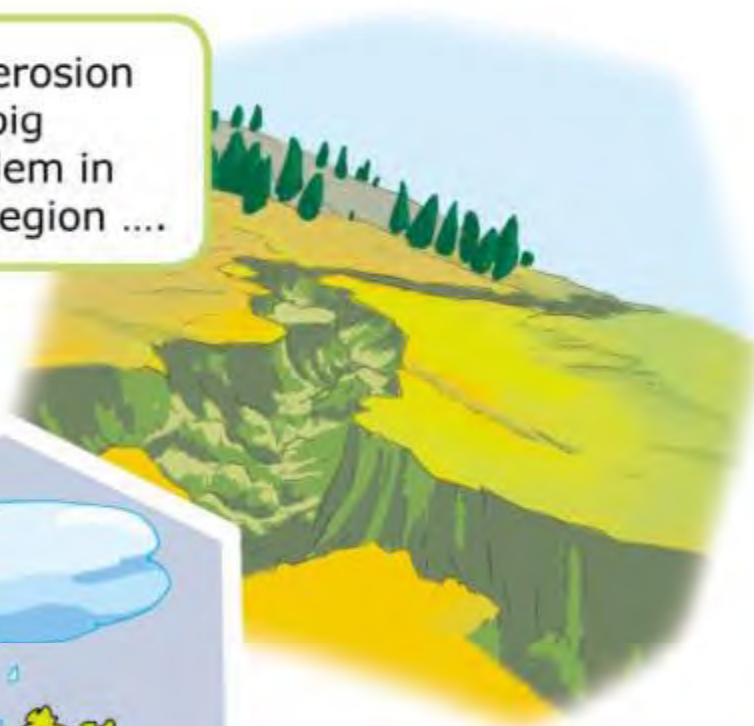
How have you benefited from this new way of farming?

In a lot of ways! First, less soil erosion in my field. Remember point 1, "Don't plow"? Plowed fields without vegetation cover get easily eroded by wind and water.



Erosion by wind

Erosion by water

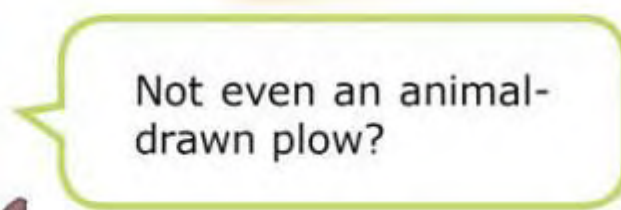


I heard about the "Great Dust Bowl" of the last century in the US. That was because of plowing large fields year after year. To address this problem, the US started no-till.



We also have bad dust storm problems, and they affect cities too. Soil erosion used to be my headache. That was partially why I decided to stop plowing.

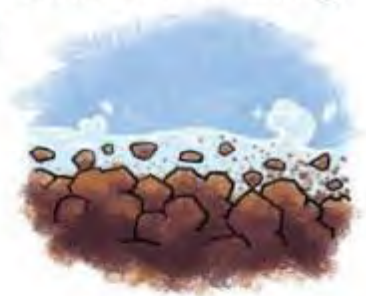




Plowing creates a hard plough pan



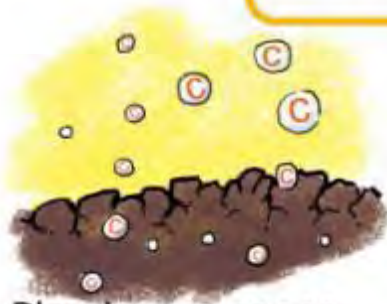
Plowing reduces water infiltration and moisture holding



Plowing disturbs soil organisms



Actually, we say: "The deeper you plow, the more you lose!"



Plowing exposes organic matter, releases greenhouse gases



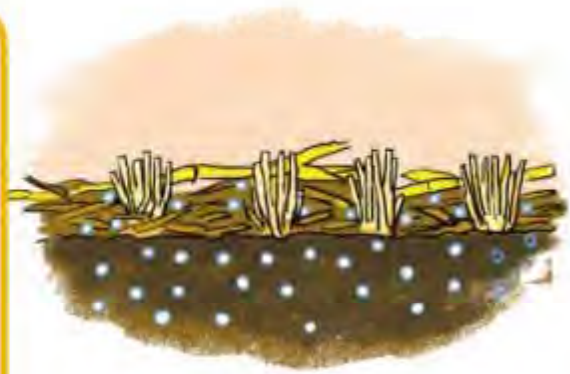
Li Long, in our region, when heavy tropical rains hit bare soil, the runoff washes away topsoil. Can conservation agriculture help?



Yes! Remember the second point of conservation agriculture?

"Cover the field"

Right, Amos.
Under conservation
agriculture, I leave
crop residues in the
field to cover bare soil
after harvesting. So,
runoff and evaporation
are both reduced.

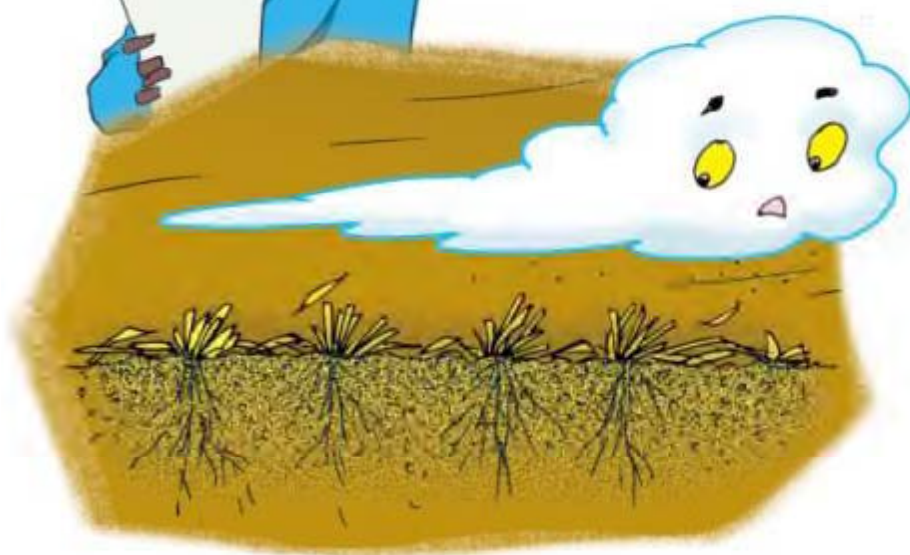


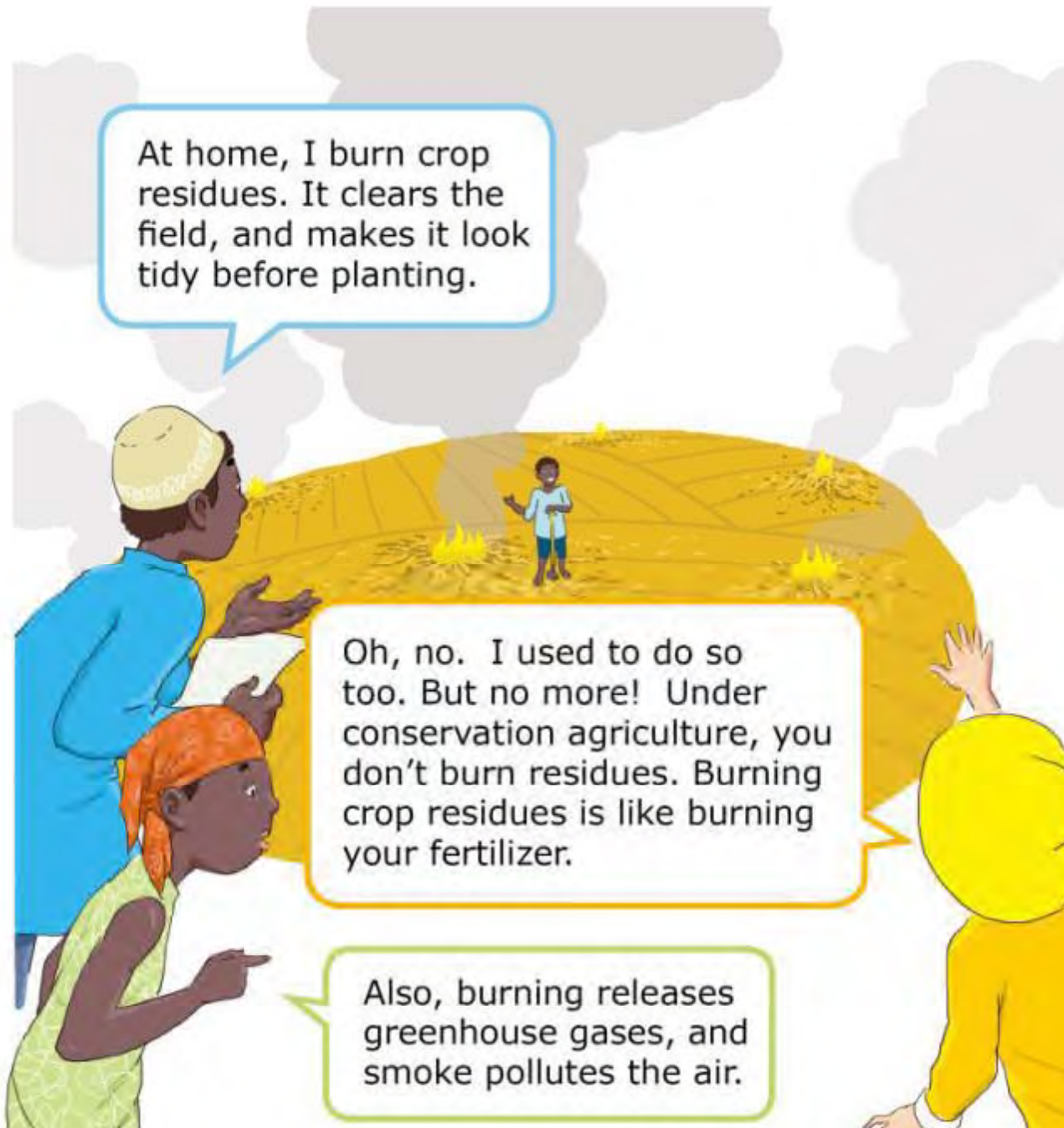
I see ... more moisture is
kept in the soil for crops
to grow. It helps during
dry spells or droughts.

... and when soil is covered with residues, the surface wind speed is slowed down.



... it reduces soil blown from farmland too.

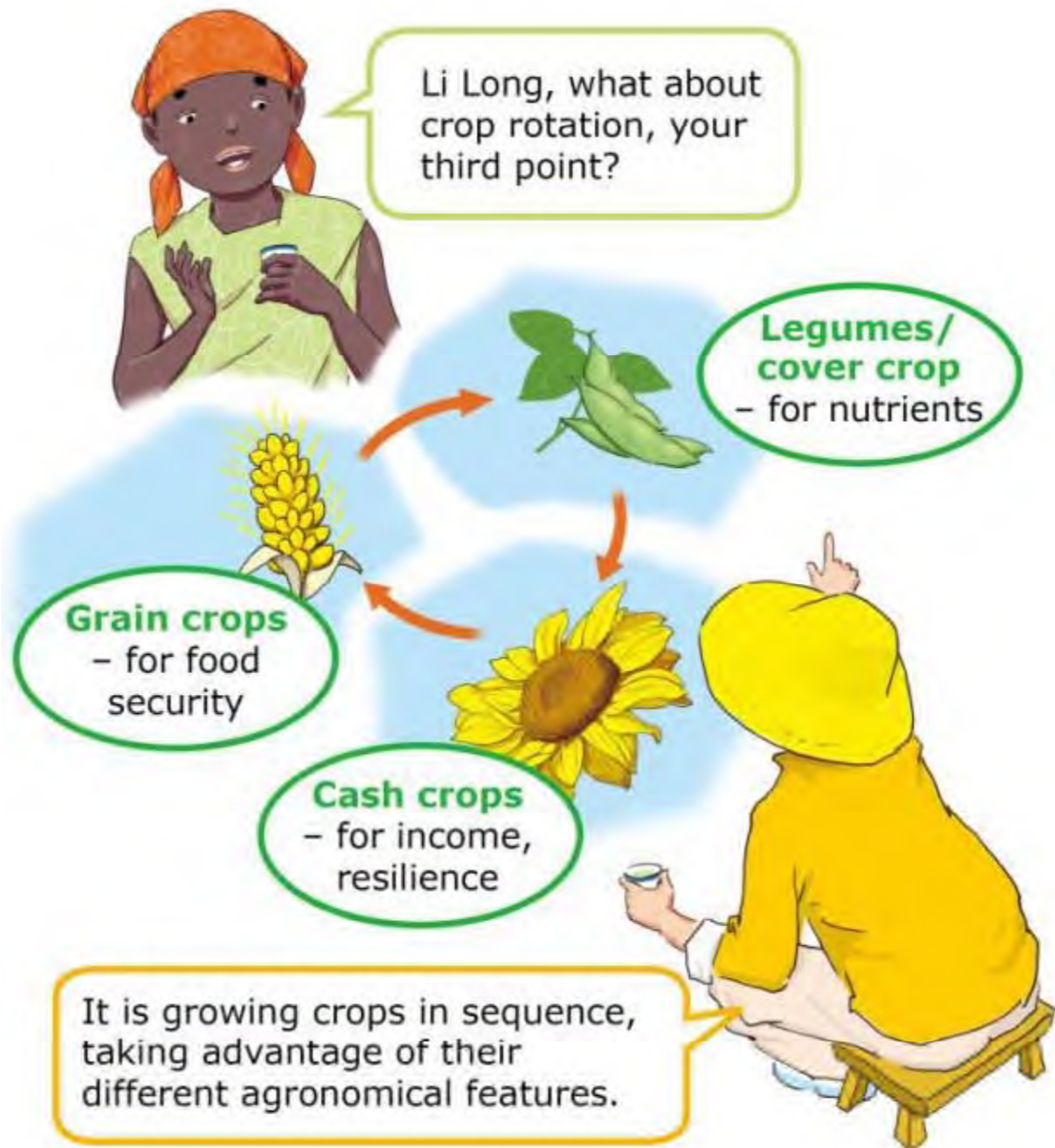




At home, I burn crop residues. It clears the field, and makes it look tidy before planting.

Oh, no. I used to do so too. But no more! Under conservation agriculture, you don't burn residues. Burning crop residues is like burning your fertilizer.

Also, burning releases greenhouse gases, and smoke pollutes the air.





For me, after wheat harvest, I directly seed maize with no-till. Sometimes, I add a legume crop to improve soil nutrients and control pests.

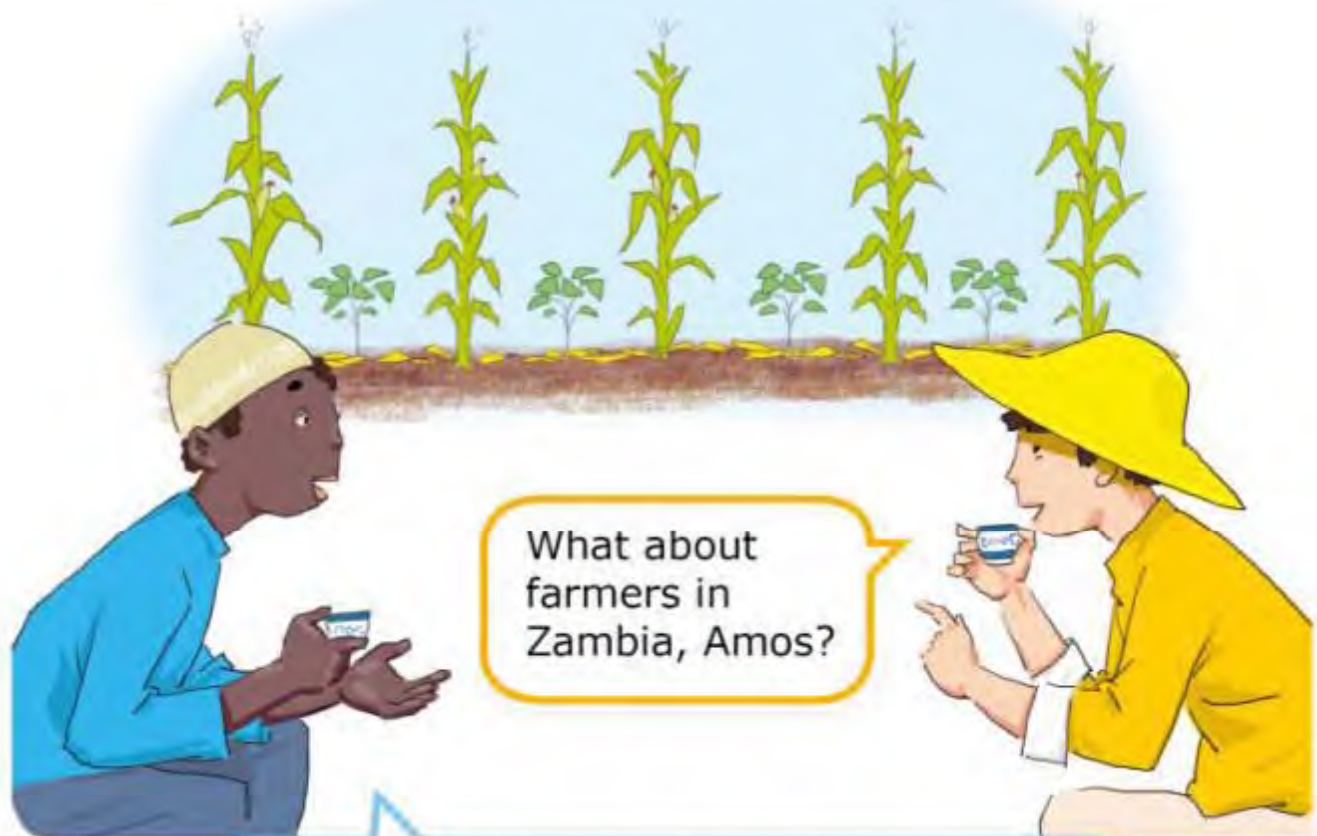
Combine Harvester



Chopping



Direct seeding



What about farmers in Zambia, Amos?

Some farmers grow a cereal crop, followed by a cash crop like cotton...then, a legume crop, such as beans. In Africa, farmers often use crop association through intercropping rather than crop rotation.



Some innovative farmers practice agroforestry, using faidherbia trees in croplands. They call them fertilizer trees, whose nitrogen-rich leaves drop on the ground during the cropping season, enriching soil, and making crops stronger.





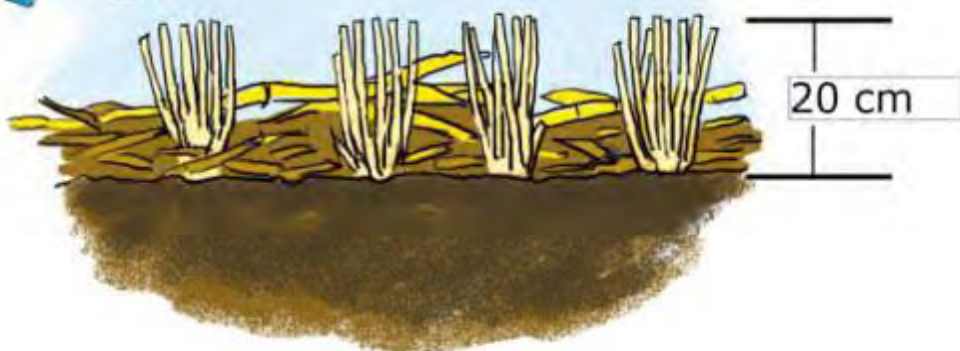
What crops
work well under
conservation
agriculture?

You can use it
for most crops.
I grow maize,
wheat, groundnuts,
soybeans, and even
rice.

Li Long, this is all wonderful.
Now let us get to specifics.
What do you advise me to
begin with if I want to do
conservation agriculture?

Straw
management

Well, you should begin at
harvest. Either you harvest
your crops manually or
by machine, leave 20 cm
height of residue on the
ground.





What if we need crop residues to feed livestock? How do you manage it?

I cut the upper half of my maize crop for livestock, leaving the lower half on the ground. I also started to grow a fodder crop this year.



How much residue should I leave in the field?

The more, the better. If you don't have enough, you should at least cover 30% of the field. Distribute the residues evenly.

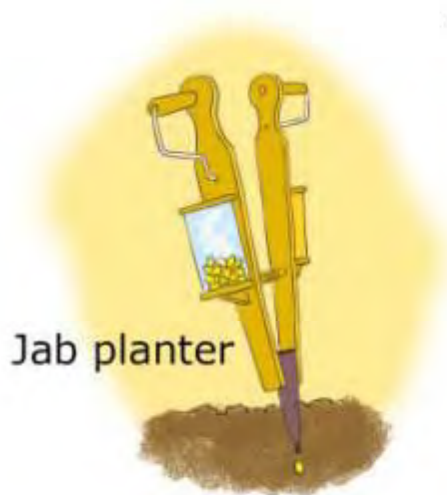




Does conservation agriculture require special seeds?

No. I use undamaged seeds with a high germination rate. I pre-mix them with chemicals against pests and diseases.





Jab planter



Bike planter

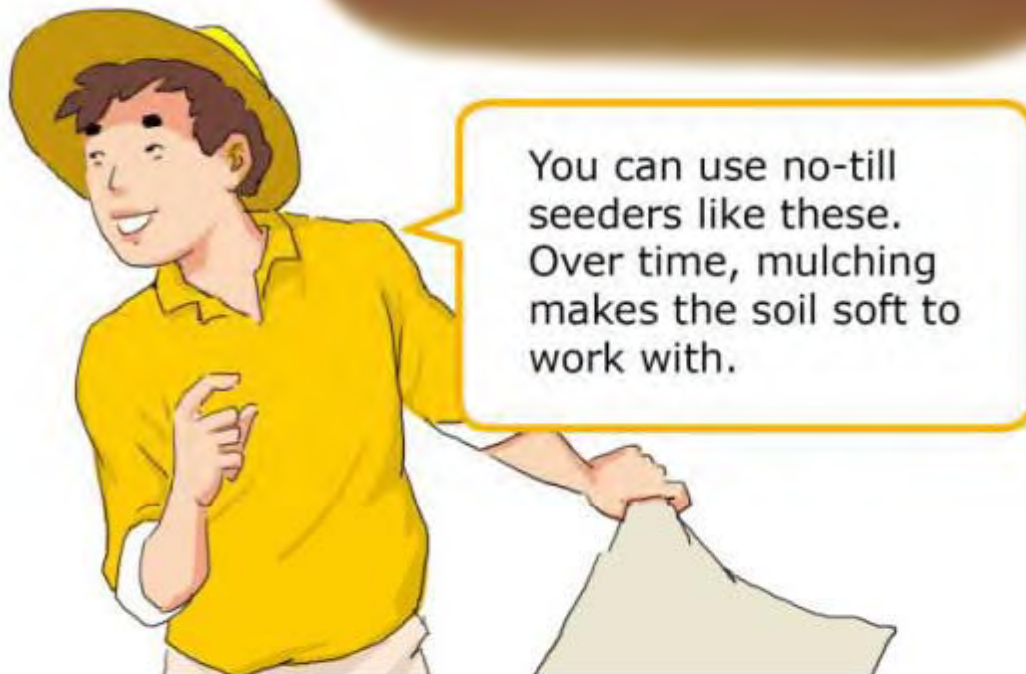
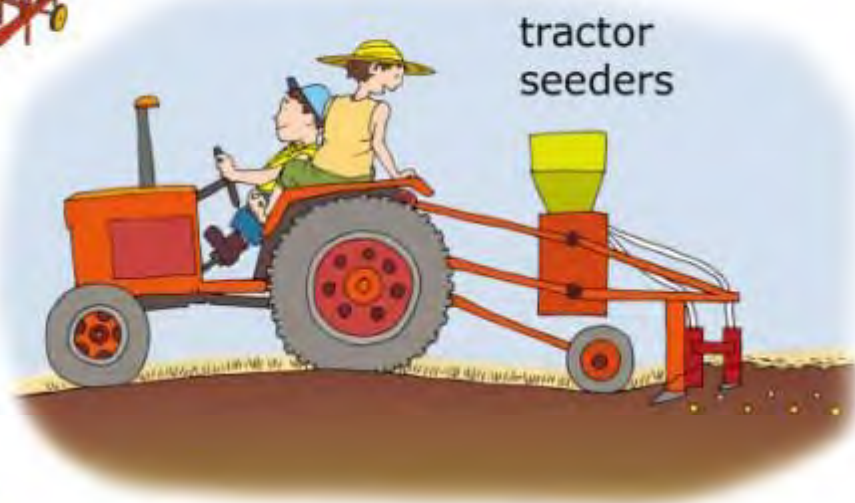


Li Seeder



How do you seed
if you don't plow?
Wouldn't the
ground be too
hard to sow?









How do you control weeds if you don't plow?



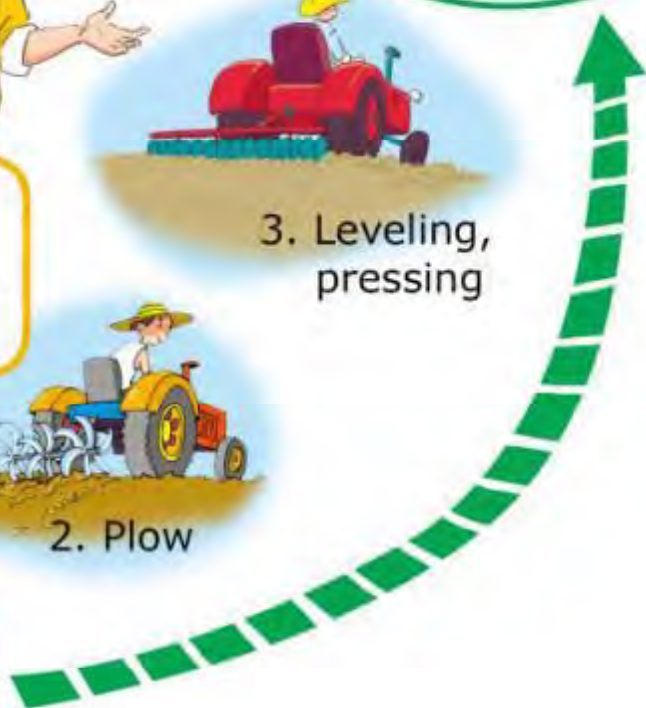
You can weed by hand, herbicide or machine. You should control weeds before they set seed, so weeds become less of a problem over time.



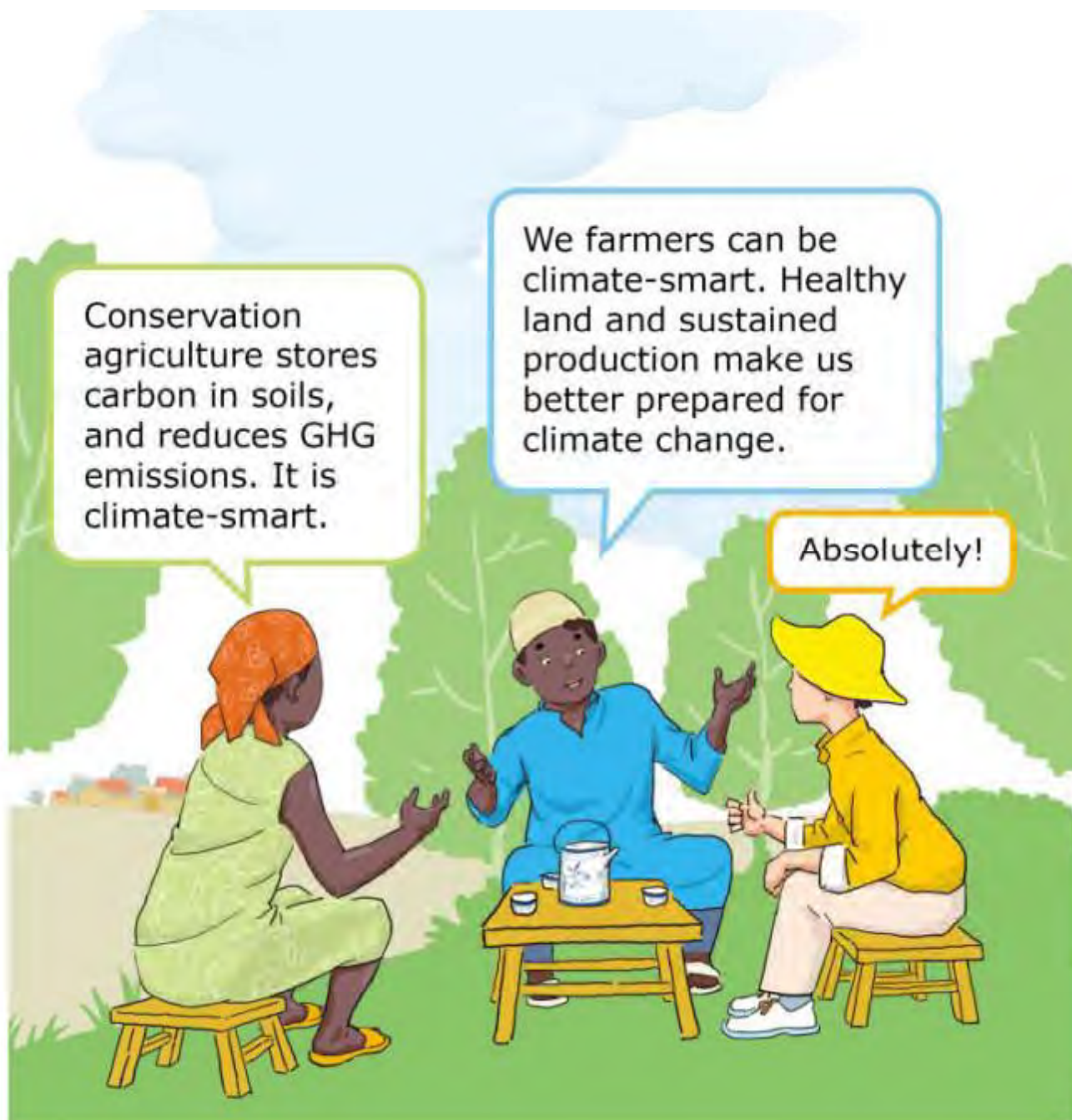
I hear conservation agriculture could increase manual labor input. But you said it reduced labor input. How?



I used to do four operations. Now I do only two. Big savings!







Conservation agriculture stores carbon in soils, and reduces GHG emissions. It is climate-smart.

We farmers can be climate-smart. Healthy land and sustained production make us better prepared for climate change.

Absolutely!

Li Long, was it easy
for you to switch
to conservation
agriculture ?

Village meeting



Farmers
touring



It has been a
learning process. I
learnt it from these
sources....



Radio, TV



Hmmm... It is best to talk to our extension officer, Ms. Jiang Ying.

Li Long, how does government support conservation agriculture?



Pleased to meet you. Now, China has 6 million ha under conservation agriculture. Our government has supported it in 4 ways

1. Demonstration in areas with potential to scale up
2. Incentives to the private sector for manufacturing affordable machinery
3. Subsidy on CA machinery
4. Research and training



Can you explain more about machinery?

First look at this seeder, specially designed for no-till. It does everything in one operation. It has also anti-blocking, stubble breaking, and depth control functions.



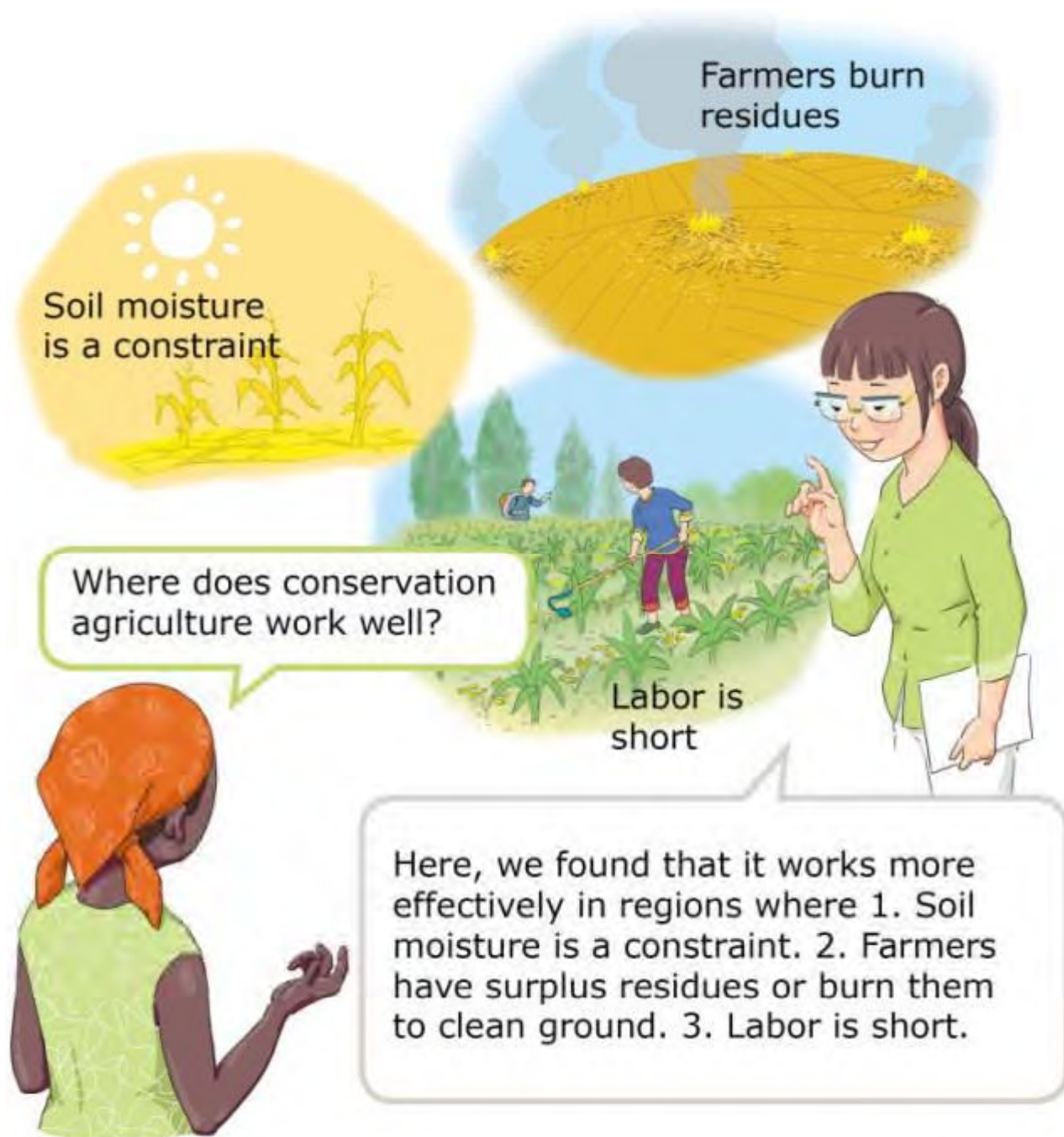
This tractor mounted chisel ripper opens shallow planting furrows.



This is a combine harvester with residue chopper. It spreads straw evenly on the fields as it harvests.









I have seen how conservation agriculture works in China. It can help us feed our families and raise income, while reducing soil erosion and climate change impact!



Dear colleagues,

Conservation agriculture can help address issues of productivity, land degradation and climate resilience.

Our government should support extension, farmer learning and agricultural mechanization.

Conservation agriculture pays – I have seen it in China.



Photos relating to conservation agriculture



Photo: LI Hongwen

China – No-till wheat seeder
in maize residue field



Photo: LI Hongwen

China – No-till maize seeder
in wheat residue field



Photo: LI Hongwen

China – Two row
no-till maize seeder



Photo: LI Hongwen

China – No-till direct seeder
driven by two-wheel tractor



Photo: LI Hongwen

China – No-till maize seeder
with herbicide sprayers



Photo: LI Yan

China – Jab planter



Photo: LI Yan

China – Li Seeder



Photo: LI Hongwen

China – After rain, no logging in CA field



Photo: LI Hongwen

China – Comparison of crop growth



Photo: LI Hongwen

China – No-till maize field after the first crop (left).
Second maize crop in the same field (right)



Photo: LI Hongwen

China – No-till sowed wheat
in the maize residue field



Photo: Peter Kuria

Kenya – Maize intercropping
with dolichos lablab



Photo: Peter Kuria

Kenya – Pigeon pea
after the maize harvest



Photo: XIE Mei

Zambia – Faidherbia trees
in maize field (GART)



Photo: Patrice Djamien

Burkina Faso – Millet
intercropping with cowpea

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This wonderful booklet offers hands-on, practical advice for farmers and extension workers interested in using conservation agriculture techniques to boost crop yields, soil quality and water retention. These practices represent some of the many ways we can become more 'climate smart', which is essential if we are to sustainably produce more food on less land to feed our growing planet.

– *Juergen Voegelé, Senior Director,
Agriculture Global Practices, World Bank*

Conservation Agriculture: a modern farming practice with ancient Chinese philosophy.

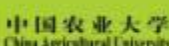
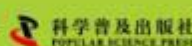
– *Ke Bingsheng, President,
China Agricultural University*

Smart use of land resources can turn agriculture around from being part of the problem to being part of the climate change solution.

– *Saidi Mkomwa, Executive Secretary,
African Conservation Tillage Network*

Sharing of experience between practitioners through South-South exchanges is an effective way to learn from mistakes of the past and scale up successes to meet climate change challenges.

– *Neeraj Prasad, Manager,
Climate Change Knowledge, World Bank*



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