ガーナの農家が自ら実践できる自生植物の被覆による水田水利施設の補強技術

Reinforcement technology that can be applied by farmers themselves using ground-cover plants for irrigation facilities in paddy fields

低湿地を開田したガーナ内陸部では、日常的に生じる激しい降雨や維持管理不足などの理由により、水田水利施設が機能を満足に発揮していない。このため、雨滴衝撃によって土粒子を剥離させない予防保全の考えに基づき、水田水利施設表面に密な植物群落を成立させ、機能を永続的に維持させりがでいる。この技術は、農家の技術水準おりが可能な補強技術である。技術導入に際し、不可欠となる標準図、施工工程、および維持管理計画などを提示した。これらは西アフリカの類似地域においても適用できるように公表している。

Irrigation facilities in inland valleys in Ghana have not performed efficiently due high intensity rainfall and poor maintenance. Based on this background, reinforcement technology ground-cover plants to prevent raindrop erosion is being developed in accordance research policy on preventive maintenance. JIRCAS is conducting this collaborative with research Nkrumah University of Science Technology in Kumasi. This technology, which also applies traditional technologies and resources, is expected to be acceptable to farmers as it can be constructed and maintained sustainably. standard design, construction schedule, and maintenance plan were published so the technology can also be applied to other areas in West Africa.

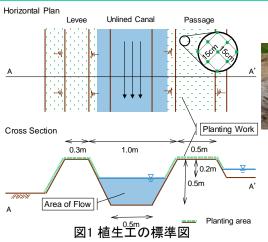




図2 植栽6ヶ月後の試験水路 Fig. 2. Test canal six months after installing (Left: Canal without vegetation, Right: Canal planted with ground covers)



図3 植生工と無施工の土壌崩壊度合い Fig. 3. Grade and process of collapse between test plants and under non-vegetation condition

Fig. 1. Standard design of the reinforcement technology

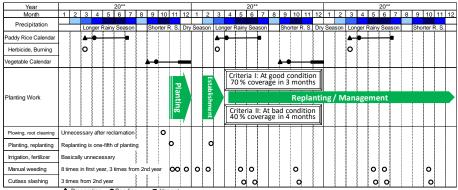


図4 水田水利施設への植生工の施工工程と維持管理計画の例

Fig. 4. An example of a construction schedule and maintenance plan for this technology



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