

養魚用ため池の貯留水を雨季水稻と乾季畑作に利用することで収益増が期待される

Increasing rainy season lowland rice and dry season crop yields in the semi-mountainous villages of Laos using stored water intended for aquaculture

ラオス中部の中山間地農村では、水不足による水稻の移植の遅れや、乾季の未耕作が課題である。そこで、養魚用ため池の未利用の貯留水を用いた灌漑の用水計画を策定する。そしてため池の水収支と用水計画を基に水稻の適期移植のための灌漑と乾季の畑作を行うための灌漑の可能性を検討する。

灌漑を行うことで、雨季初期の水不足により移植が遅れる圃場の約75%で適期移植が可能となる。また、これまで乾季に未耕作であった圃場のうち、3.2~3.5haでダイズが栽培可能となる。ため池で養魚を維持しつつ、貯留水を灌漑に用いることで、動物性タンパク源の確保と生産性向上が見込まれる。

In a semi-mountainous village of Laos, water shortages had delayed transplanting of rainy season lowland rice and prevented crop cultivation in the dry season. Here we formulated water management practices for irrigation through the usage of unutilized stored water in reservoirs constructed for aquaculture.

Based on water balance and water management studies, transplanting can be done at the proper time in 75% of the fields where transplanting was delayed, and soybean can be harvested in 3.2-3.5 ha in the dry season. Thus, we can expect an increase in crop production while maintaining aquaculture through effective use of stored water.

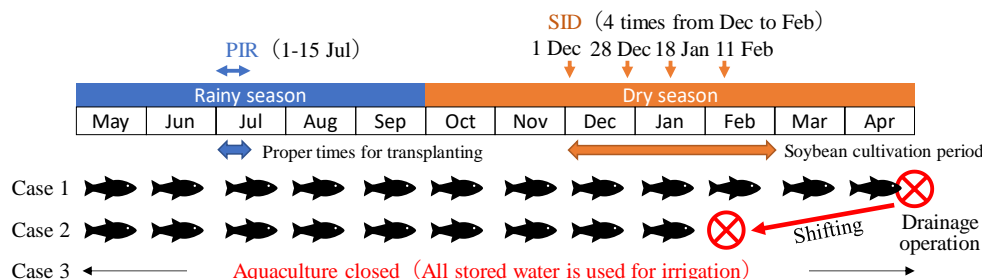


図1 養魚ため池を利用した用水計画

Case 1, 2では、灌漑時に魚の生存に必要な最低水深(50 cm)を維持する。Case 1では4月にポンプで水を抜き、魚を収穫する。Case 2では4回目の補給灌漑に合わせてポンプで水を抜き、魚を収穫する。

Fig. 1. Water management utilizing the reservoirs constructed for aquaculture

In Cases 1 and 2, minimum water level (50 cm) is maintained for fish survival. In Case 1, stored water is drained using water pump in April (conventional method). In Case 2, stored water in the reservoirs is drained to coincide with the 4th SID.

表1 灌漑可能面積および灌漑の実施により見込まれる現状からの増収の試算

Table 1. Potential irrigation areas and preliminary calculations of projected increases in gross incomes (from current levels) due to irrigation practices

Water management	Potential irrigation area (ha)		Rice		Soybean production (ton) d	Benefits from irrigation (1,000 KIP)		
	PIR (a)	SID (b)	Yield (ton ha ⁻¹)	Increase in production (ton) c		Total income (e)	Compensation cost f	Net income e-f
Current	No irrigation		2.2	0	0	-	-	0
Case 1	10.40	3.17	3.9	17.68	4.44	79,704	0	79,704
Case 2	10.40	3.37	3.9	17.68	4.72	81,944	720	81,224
Case 3	10.95	3.52	3.9	18.62	4.92	85,850	6,108	79,742

Ikeura et al. 2016を参照し、適期移植により米収量が2.2 ton ha⁻¹から3.9 ton ha⁻¹に増加し、ラオスのダイズの平均単収(1.4 ton ha⁻¹)が収穫できるものとする。また、Case 2では給餌費を、Case 3では休業補償として養魚で見込まれる純利益をため池所有者に補填する。

As referred to in the study by Ikeura et al. (2016), the yield of rainy season lowland rice increases from 2.2 ton ha⁻¹ to 3.9 ton ha⁻¹ due to on-time transplanting through PIR. The average yield of soybean due to SID is assumed to be 1.4 ton ha⁻¹. In Case 2, reservoir owners are compensated with feeding fees. In Case 3, gross income from aquaculture is paid to reservoir owners as "loss of income compensation."