



THE UNIVERSITY  
OF QUEENSLAND  
AUSTRALIA

# Conservation Agriculture

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International Agricultural Research

## Land degradation has caused substantial decline in agricultural productivity::

- 16% of arable land in developing countries is "degraded"

Examples of % agricultural lands seriously degraded \*:

- 75% of Central America
- 20% of Africa
- 11% of Asia

## 4 “sources” of the problems:

- to be replaced, or at least modified

### - **Conventional tillage**

- particularly routine ploughing (inversion)
- soil tillage (rotavators, chisels, rippers, discs, etc)

### - **Removal / incorporation of crop residues**

- *via* ploughing, cultivation, in-field burning, cattle feed, household fuel

### - **Crop monoculture - no rotations**

### - **Random in-field trafficking of equipment**

- tractors, harvesters, trailers, etc.

## Result::

# Wide range - environmental problems

- Land, environment, health and socio-economics:
  - 1) surface-water quality and quantity (nutrients, herbicides, siltation)
  - 2) soil organic carbon (decline in amount and sequestration, soil structure)
  - 3) ground water quality (contamination and declining levels),
  - 4) air quality (soil particles and farm chemicals)
  - 5) global warming (CO<sub>2</sub> from tractor engines)
  - 6) wildlife habitat and ecological diversity (tree and crop residue removal, river siltation, etc)

**How are these redressed??**

# Conservation Agriculture

A Change in the Paradigm of  
Resource Conservation

Represents:

“a shift in our philosophy towards the land”

“do not beat the land into submission  
- rather work in harmony with it”

# What is Conservation Agriculture ?

The four principles of CA are:

①

**Stop (or reduce) mechanical soil disturbance by tillage – No-tillage**

②

**Maintain soil cover with plant residues**

③

**Use of crop rotations and cover crops**

④

**Precise placement of in-field traffic**

Promotion of  
conservation  
agriculture using  
permanent raised  
beds in irrigated  
cropping in the  
Hexi Corridor,  
Gansu, PRC



- Demonstrate the effectiveness of permanent raised beds in improving crop, nutrient, residue and water management in wheat / maize systems of the Hexi corridor.
- Develop and test conservation agriculture machinery designed around the 20hp tractors to mechanise PRB in wheat/maize systems.
- Assess the cost benefit of PRB farming systems.
- Extend conservation agriculture using PRB technology across the Hexi Corridor.



# Sites

Jiuquan

Zhangye

Shandan

Liang Zhou

Wuwei

Lanzhou

Xi'an





# Conventional tillage





## Fresh raised bed (FRB)

Bed width: 100cm  
Height: 20cm  
Wheel track: 30cm



# Zero tillage control traffic (ZT) ◀

Bed width: 100cm

Wheel track: 30cm



# Permanent raised Bed (PRB) with 20cm standing stubble

Bed width: 100cm

Height: 20cm

Wheel track: 30cm











**CT**

**PRB**



Jiuquan

Chiu-ch'uan



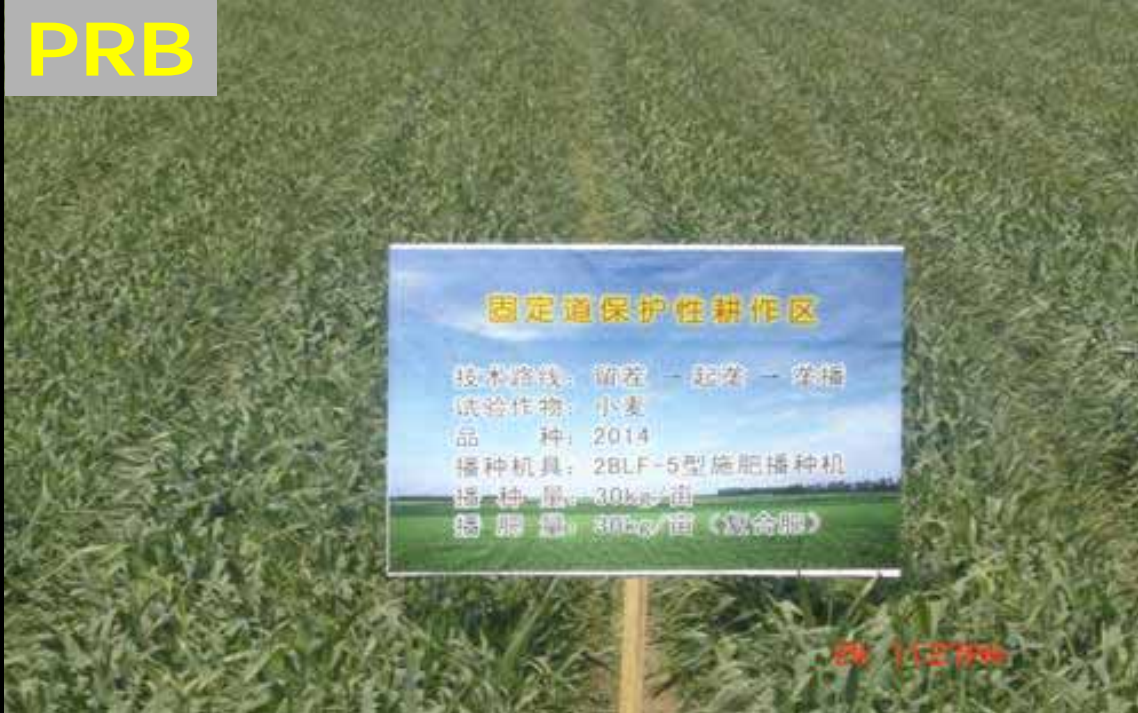


CT

PRB

30 7:01AM

PRB



**固定道保护性耕作区**

技术路线: 前茬—起垄—条播  
 试验作物: 小麦  
 品 种: 2014  
 播种机具: 2BLF-5型施肥播种机  
 播 种 量: 30kg/亩  
 施 肥 量: 30kg/亩 (复合肥)

2015.5.28

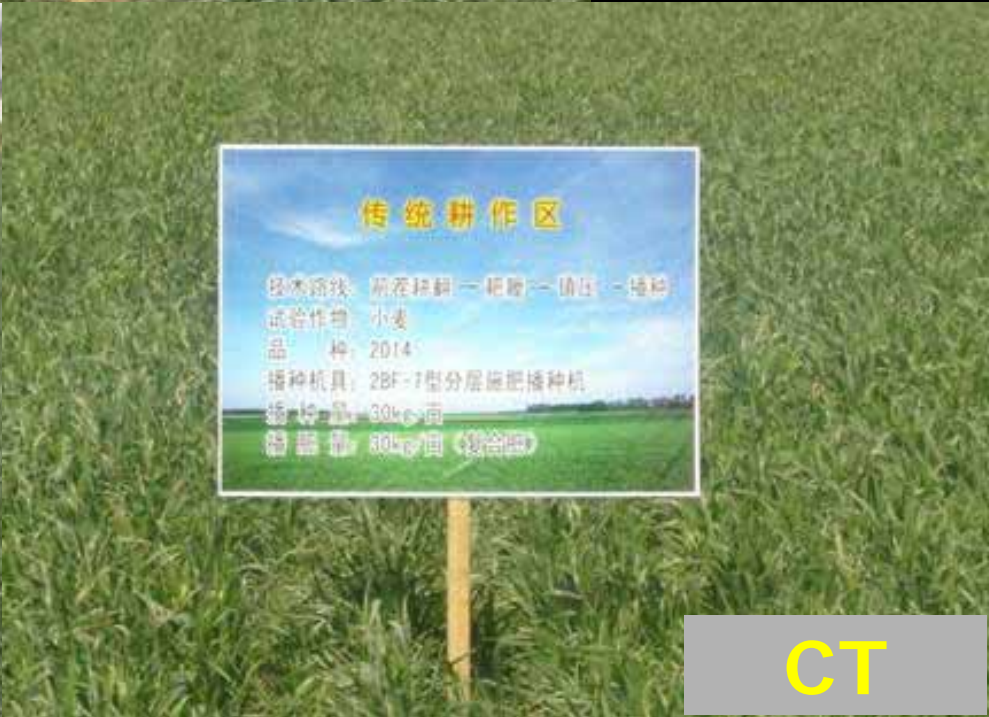


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2015.5.28

ZT



**传统耕作区**

技术路线: 前茬深耕—耙耱—镇压—播种  
 试验作物: 小麦  
 品 种: 2014  
 播种机具: 2BF-7型分层施肥播种机  
 播 种 量: 30kg/亩  
 施 肥 量: 30kg/亩 (复合肥)

CT

# Zhangye Yield



Effect of different options on yield component in 2006

treatment	FRB	PRB	CT	ZT
emergence (%)	65	66	85	78
spike/mu)	306800	318200	397700	326300
wt/1000 grains (g)	42.4	41.8	40.3	43.5
grains/spike	33	39	37	31

Effect of different options on yield component in 2007

treatment	FRB	PRB	CT	ZT
emergence (%)	73	74	85	75
spike/mu	474100	370400	406600	368900
wt/1000 grains (g)	40.9	43.0	39.3	41.5
grains/spike	27	34	31	33

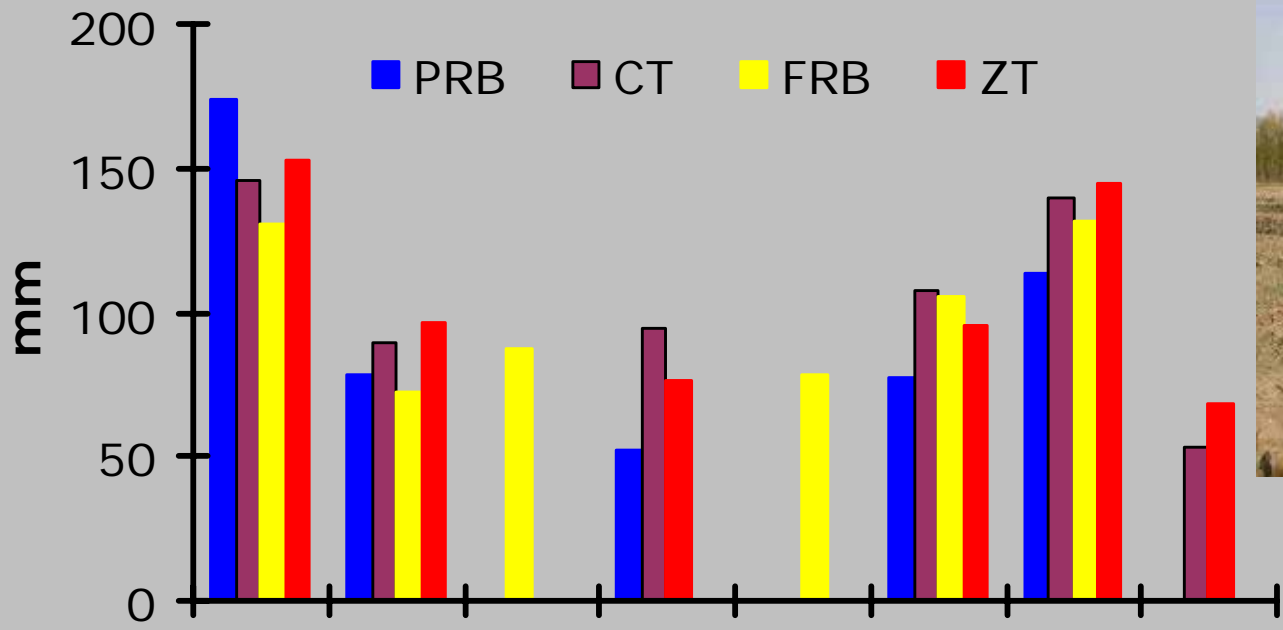
# Zhangye Yield

Analysis of yield results(2006))		
treatment	Yield (kg/ha)	F 0.05
CT	6088.58	a
PRB	5575.87	ab
ZT	5420.32	b
FRB	5306.17	b

Analysis of yield results (2007)		
treatment	Yield (kg/ha)	F 0.05
PRB	7132.20	a
FRB	6651.75	b
CT	6458.85	b
ZT	6356.40	b

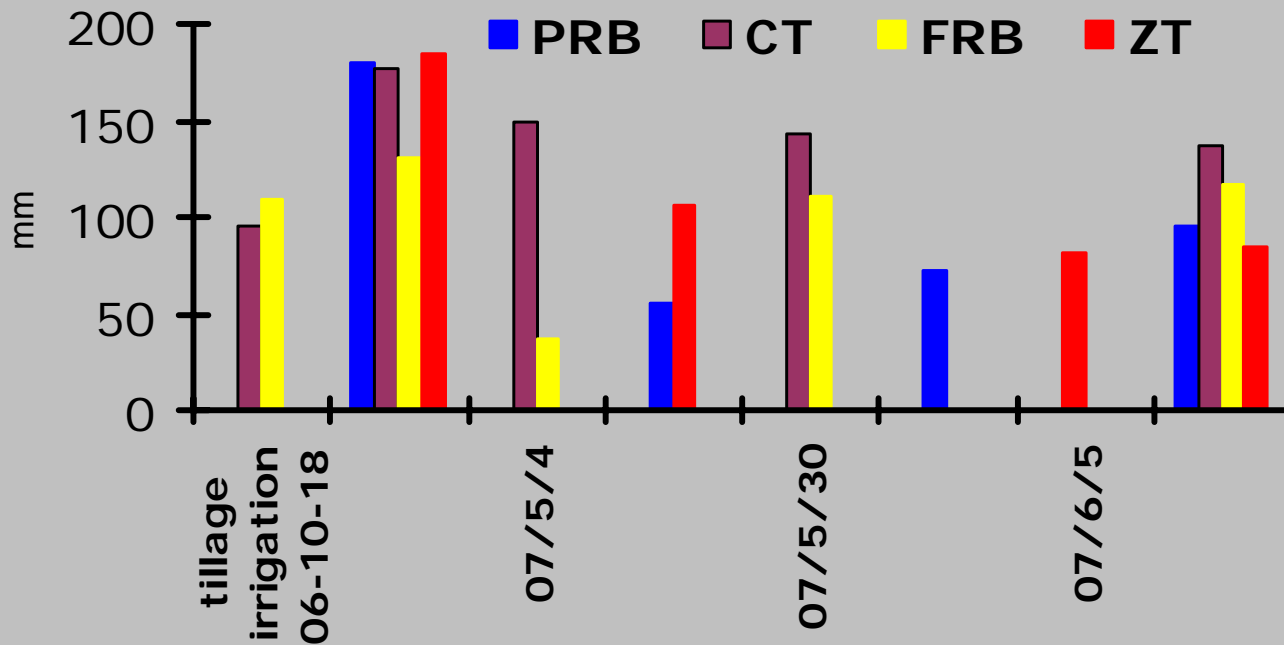
## Average yield (kg/ha)

Year	FRB	PRB	CT	ZT
2006	5306.17	5575.87	6088.57	5420.32
2007	6651.75	7132.20	6458.85	6356.40
Average	5978.96	6354.04	6273.71	5888.36



# Zhangye Irrigation 2006

treatments	water consumption	yield	WUE
	(mm)	(kg/ha)	(kg/mm/ha)
FRB	553	5306	9.6
PRB	393	5576	14.2
CT	572	6089	10.7
ZT	560	5420	9.7



## Zhangye Irrigation 2007

Treatments	water consumption (mm)	yield (kg/ha)	WUE (kg/mm/ha)
FRB	485	6652	13.7
PRB	447	7132	16.0
CT	626	6459	10.3
ZT	480	6356	13.2



# Shandan 2006

Treatment	Emergence (%)	Yield (kg/ha)	Irrigation (mm)	Cost (Yuan/mu)
PRB	76	5033	439	392
ZT	83	5223	456	364
CT	86	5161	489	414

# Shandan 2007

Treatment	Emergence (%)	Yield (kg/ha)	Irrigation (mm)	Cost (Yuan/mu)
PRB	90	7314	214	345
ZT	81	7624	321	358
CT	91	7104	333	414

# Jiuquan 2007

Treatment	Emergence (%)	Yield (kg/ha )	Irrigation (mm)	Cost (Yuan/mu)
PRB	82	6645	455	385
ZT	76	6405	536	369
CT	85	6975	585	388

