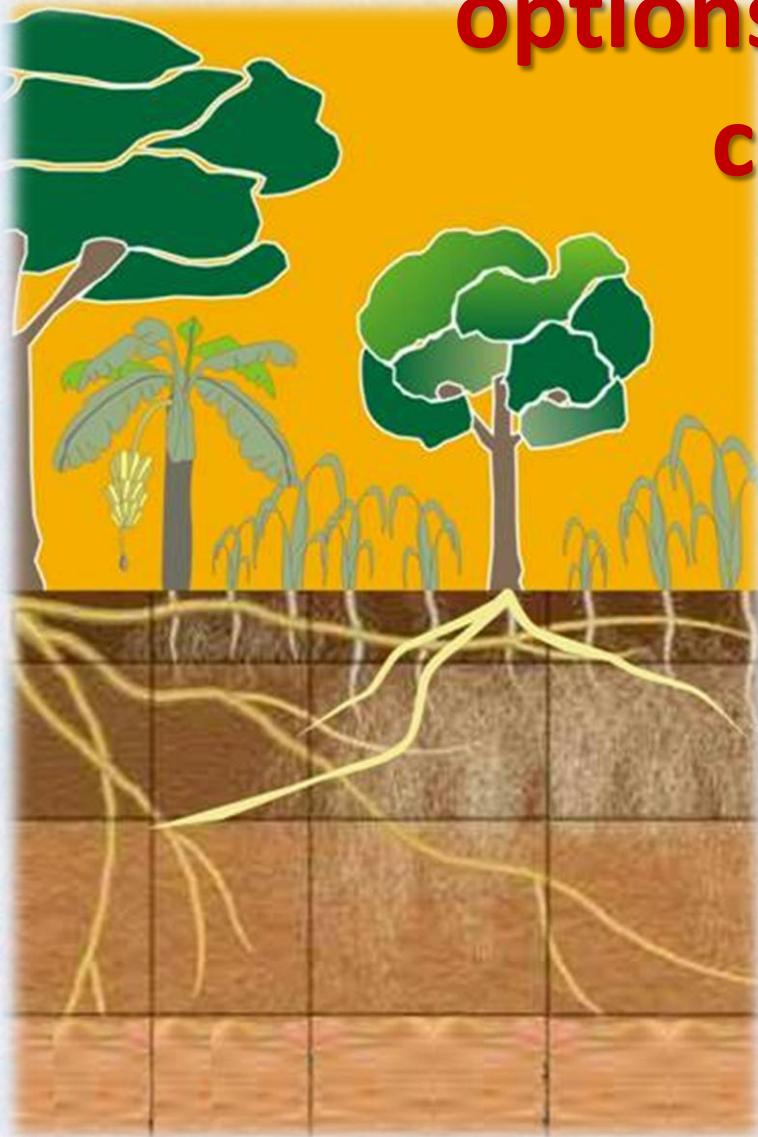


Exploration of tree management options to manipulate tree and crop interaction trade-off



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WaNuLCAS Model Training,
Hanoi - Vietnam
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Agroforestry Systems and Management Options

The complexity of understanding the impact of various farmers' decision on tree-crop systems performance arise from:

1. the vast number of choices,
2. the complex interactions between various choices,
3. time lag between the time decision was taken and its effect on final output and
4. the final outputs are also strongly influenced by site characteristics, weather/climate variability and fluctuating prices of input and outputs.

modelling approach → WaNuLCAS



WaNuLCAS (Water, Nutrient and Light Capture in Agroforestry Systems)

Site characteristics, climate & weather

Strategic Choices: tree species & planting pattern (multi-year)

WaNuLCAS

Tree growth in interaction with crops, weeds soil and climate

Light capture

Water capture

Nutrient capture

Reduce light

+ Reduce water runoff

+ Reduce nutrient loss

intensify at crop

- Compete for soil water

- Compete for soil

level

content

nutrient

+/- Hydraulic equilibration



Observations

Tree biomass, canopy width & height

Observations

- Rainfall, runoff, interception
- Soil water content
- Root distribution

Observations

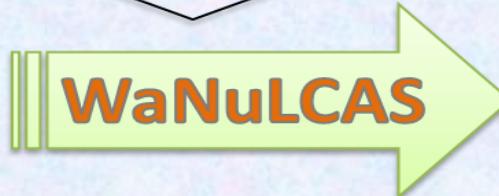
- Litter input,
- Available N & P stock
- Deficiency symptoms

Tactical choices:

(yearly/monthly basis):

- Crop choice & management
- Tree canopy pruning
- Tree root pruning

Options



Tradeoffs

Crop yields

Tree products

Input requirements

Environmental services

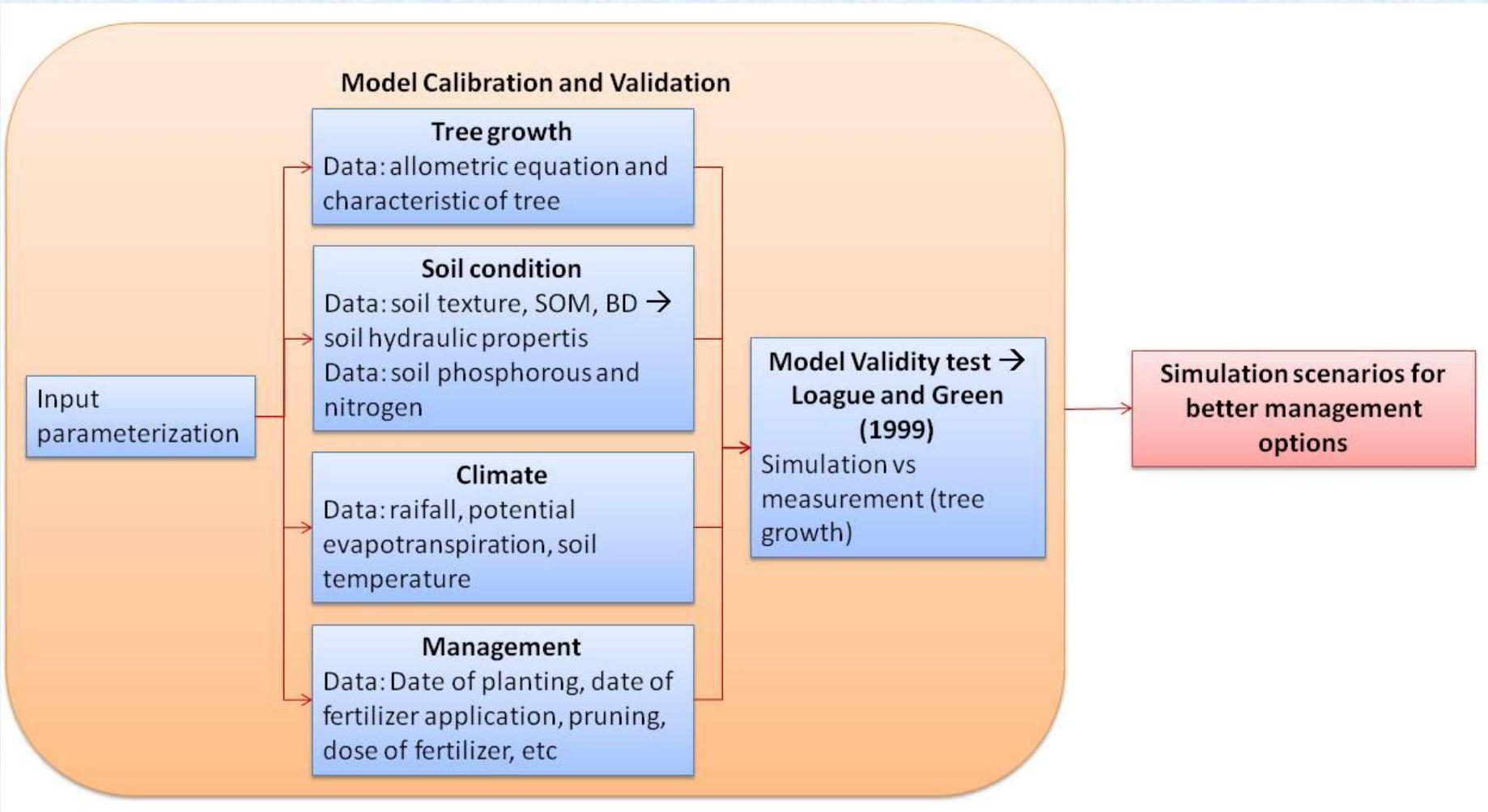


Objectives

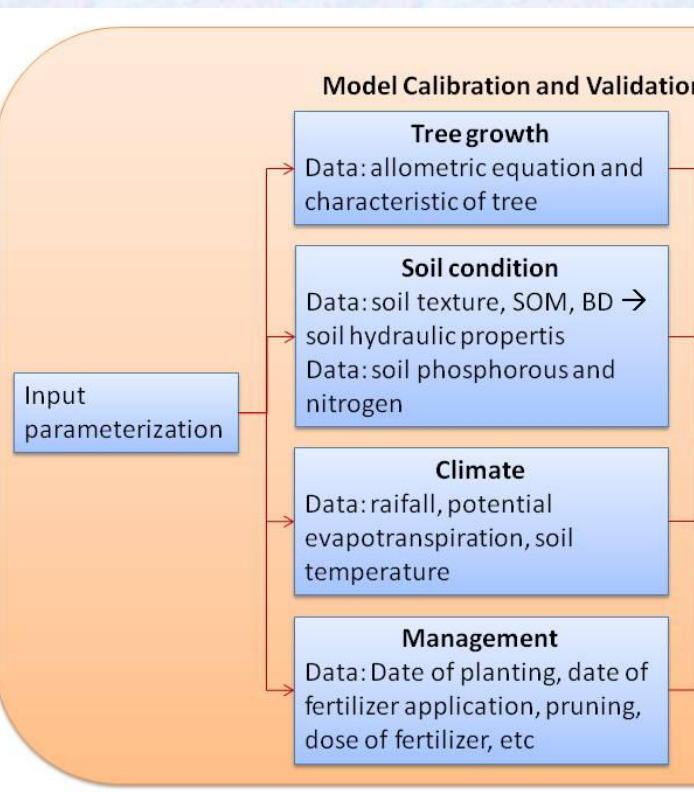
- To explore the tactical and strategic decisions of farmers using a tree-crop interactions model WaNuLCAS.
- To find the domains where tradeoffs of the benefit from tree and crop, with some benefits from ‘complementarity’ of tree – crop interactions.



Work Flow



Work Flow



Simulation	Fertilizer (kg ha ⁻¹)	Tree	Spacing (m)/Tree density (tree ha ⁻¹)
Cassava monoculture (weed-free)	100 N 60 P	-	0.25 X 0.25
Tree + Cassava (weed-free)	100 N 60 P	Paraserianthes falcataria, Acacia mangium, Swietenia macrophylla	4 x 2 / 1250
		Hevea brasiliensis	6 x 3 / 556





Work Flow

1. Comparison between measurement and simulation:
 - Tree growth: tree height, tree diameter, canopy width, canopy height, tree biomass
 - Cassava yield
2. Model validity test: Loague and Green (1999)

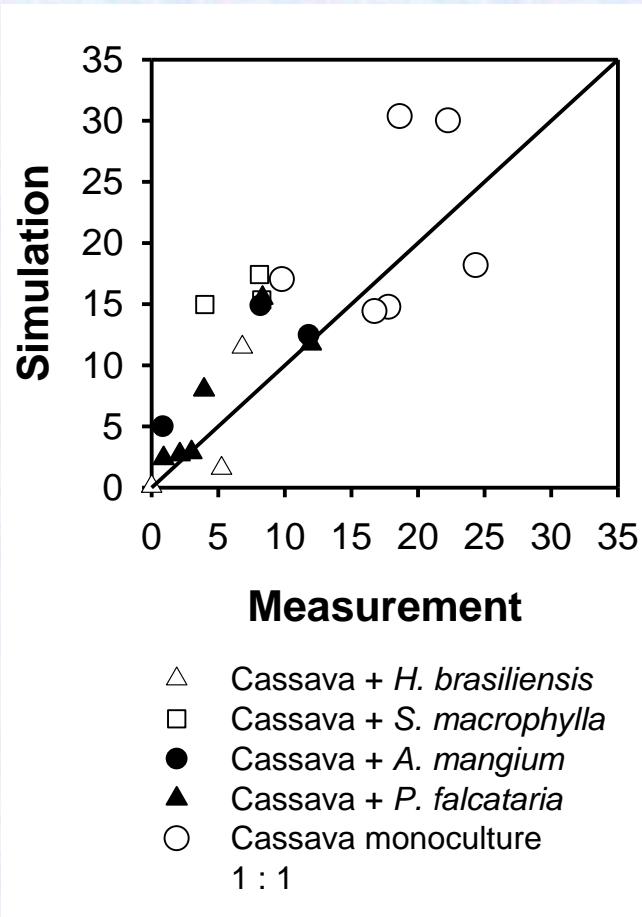
Model Validity test →
Loague and Green
(1999)
Simulation vs
measurement (tree
growth)

Work Flow

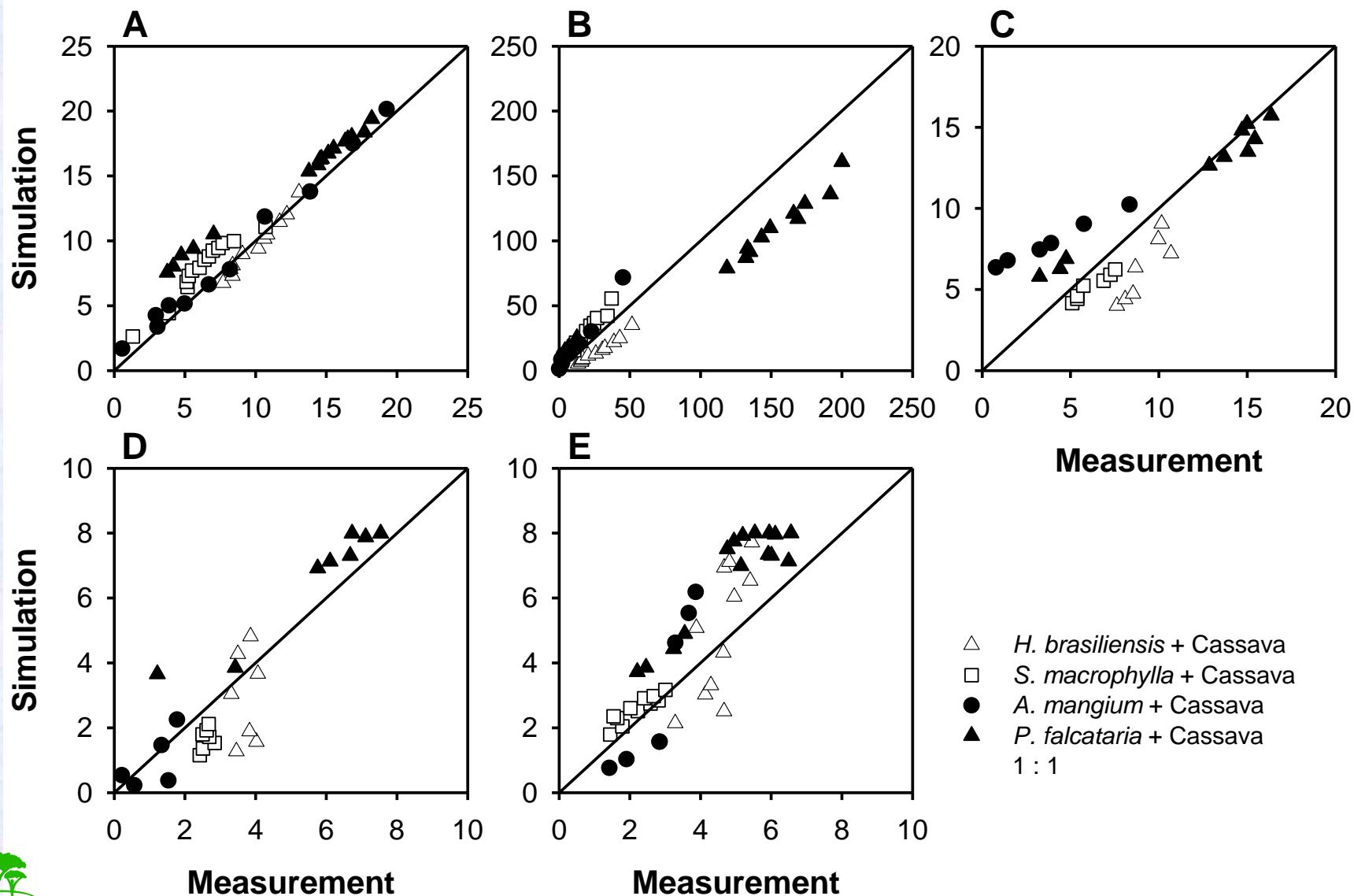
Simulation group	Fertilizer (kg ha ⁻¹)	Tree	Spacing (m)	Tree density (tree ha ⁻¹)
Crop monoculture (weed-free)	100 N 60 P	-	0.25 x 0.25	-
Tree monoculture (weed-free)	-	P. falcataria, A. mangium, S. macrophylla	4 x 2, 8 x 2, 10 x 2, 12 x 2, 16 x 2, 3 x 3, 4 x 4, 8 x 4, 8 x 8	1250, 625, 500, 417, 313, 1111, 625, 313, 156
Tree + cassava : effect of widening tree row spacing on crop yield	-	H. brasiliensis	6 x 3, 9 x 3, 12 x 3, 15 x 3, 6 x 3, 5 x 3, 4 x 4, 6 x 6, 12 x 6	667, 370, 278, 222, 556, 667, 625, 278, 139
Tree + cassava: alternative spacing designs on tree – crop yield	100 N 60 P	P. falcataria, A. mangium, S. macrophylla	4 x 2, 8 x 2, 10 x 2, 12 x 2, 16 x 2	1250, 625, 500, 417, 313
		H. brasiliensis	6 x 3, 9 x 3, 12 x 3, 15 x 3	667, 370, 278, 222
		P. falcataria, A. mangium, S. macrophylla	Narrow 4 x 2 3 x 3, 4 x 4 Wide 8 x 4, 8 x 8	1250, 1111, 625, 313, 156
		H. brasiliensis	Narrow 6 x 3, 5 x 3, 4 x 4 Wide 6 x 6, 12 x 6	556, 667, 625, 278, 139



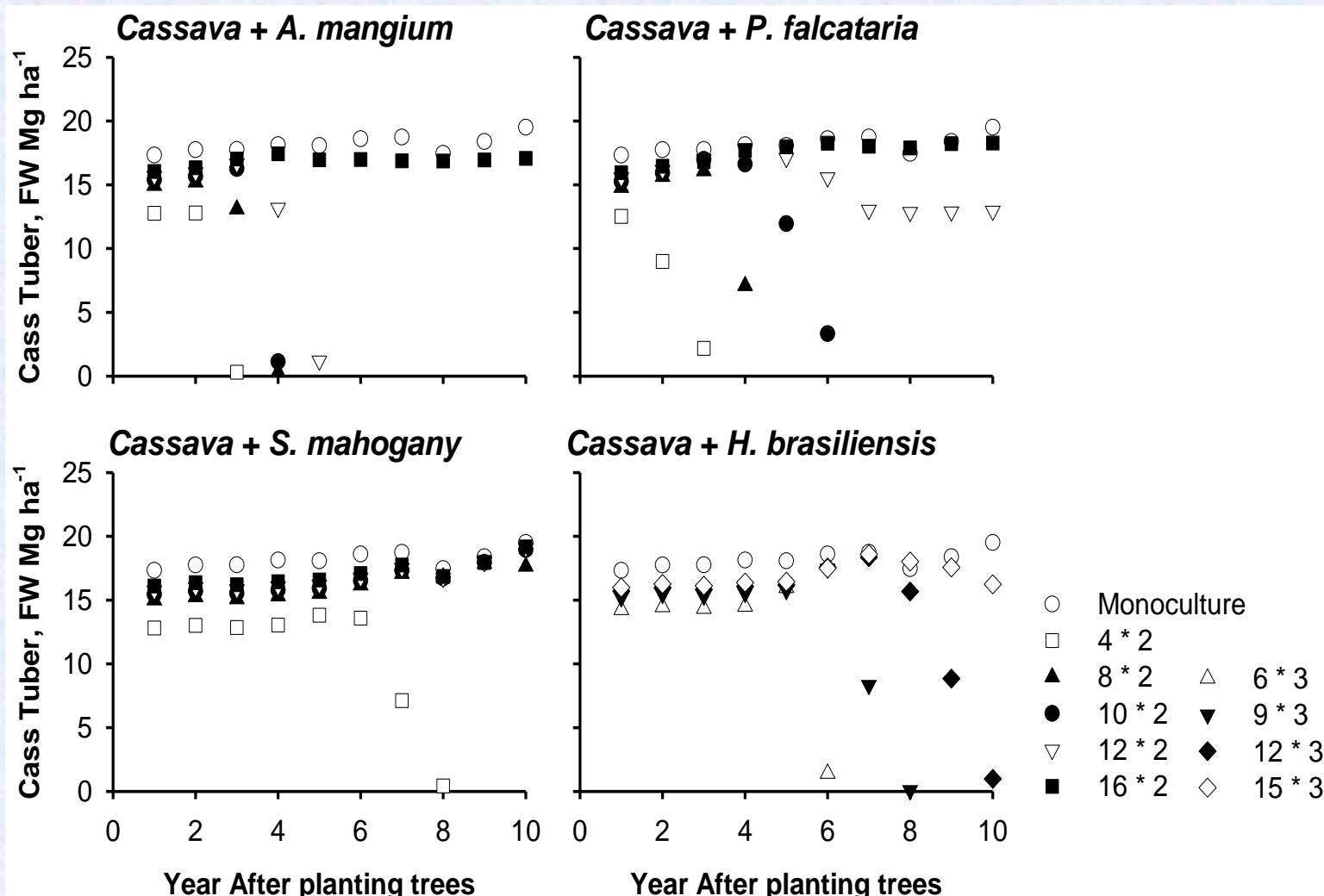
Calibration and Validation



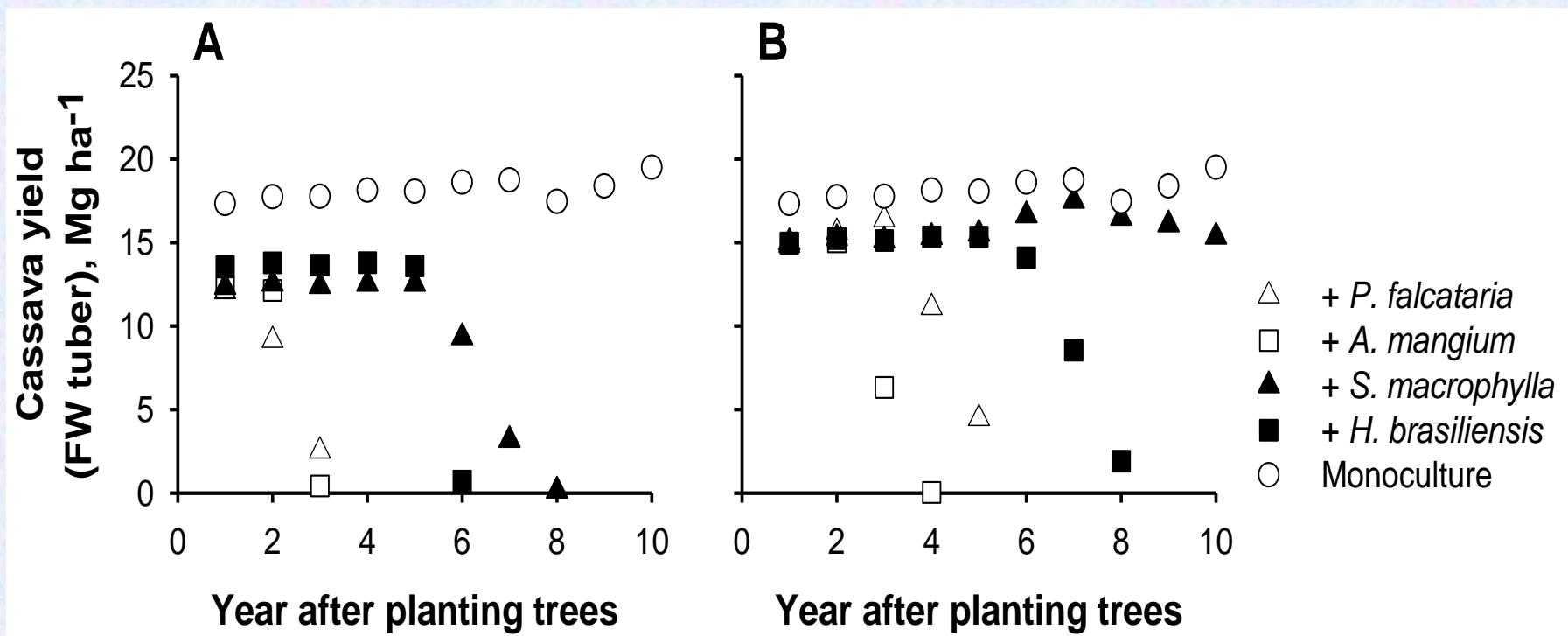
Calibration and Validation



Strategic Decision: Length of Cropping Period



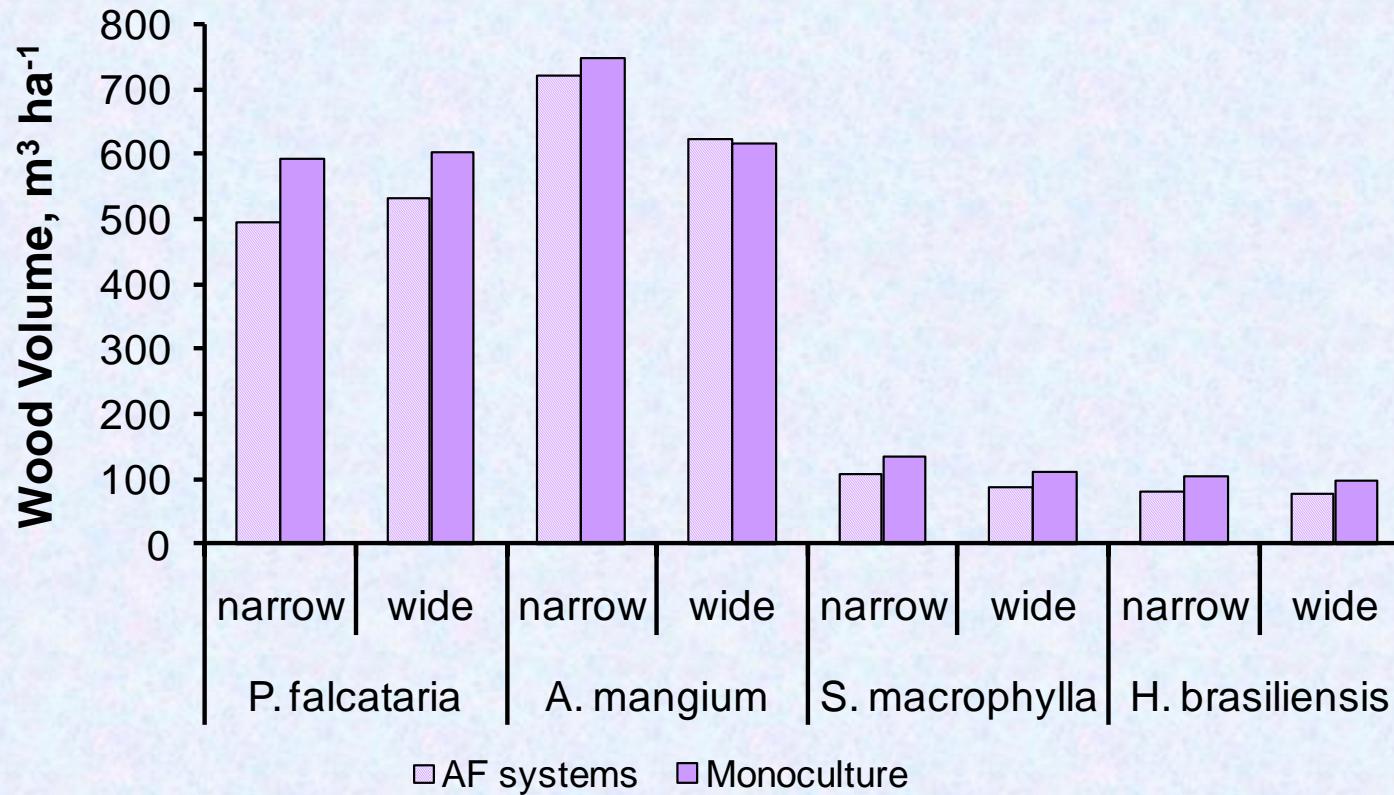
Strategic decision: alternative spacing designs



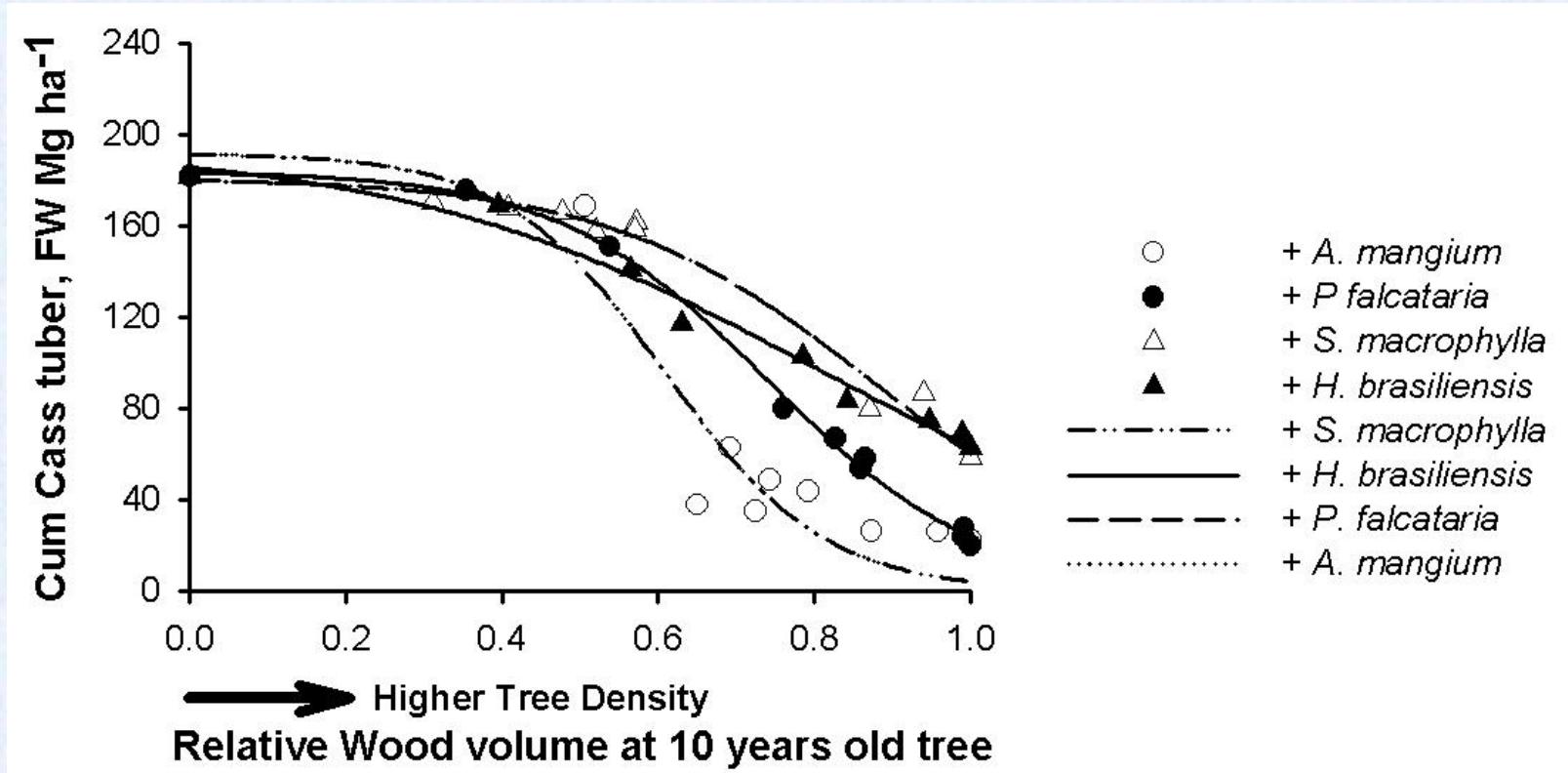
A. Narrow spacing, B. wide spacing



Strategic decision: alternative spacing designs



Trade-off between tree and crop yields





Other Model Applications

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