







Capacity Development Field day report on: Sulla training day Date: 20 December 2017

Project title: SUSTAINABLE SILVOPASTORAL RESTORATION TO PROMOTE ECOSYSTEM

SERVICES IN TUNISIA

Pilot site: Ouled Sbaihia (Zaghouan, Tunisia)

Source of funding: FAO – W3/Bilateral BUS number: 200310
Starting date: 26 November 2017 Ending date: 31 March 2019

Project leader: Dr. Mounir Louhaichi

Main Partner: Direction Générale des Forets (DGF) Focal Point: Mr. Jamel Kailene Other national partner: Ministry of Agriculture (CRDA); ESAM, GDA Ouled Sbaihia, and

INGREF.

Objective: The overall objective of the project is to build resilience of a silvopastoral production system through reduced climate change impact and increased resilience to environmental impacts and natural disasters. The project also targets strengthening the capacity of communities as well as building regional platforms for knowledge sharing and collaboration.

Target beneficiaries: Smallholder farmers, livestock keepers and extension agents

Activity mapped to CRP: CGIAR Research Program on Livestock

Lead Center: International Livestock Research Institute

Flagship: Livestock and Environment



















Sulla Reseeding in (Tunisia, Zaghouan) feild day agenda

Date: 20 December 2017

Location: Local GFDA Ouled Sbaihia, Zaghouan - Tunisia

10:00 AM to 10:30 AM Welcome and introduction

Mrs Fatma Goueid: President GFDA Ouled Sbaihia

Dr. Slim Slim

10:30 AM to 12:30 AM Presentation on the cultivation of sulla

12:30 AM to 13:30 PM Distribution of sulla seeds to farmers

13:30 PM to 14:00 AM Lunch and wrap-up









Minutes:

Sulla "Hedysarum coronarium" Reseeding field day (Tunisia, Zaghouan)

Introduction

Arid and semi-arid rangelands face increasing climate variability and grazing pressure as the world's demand for food increases (Belgacem et al. 2013). Under such scenarios, and especially so in resource challenged ecosystems such as Tunisia's rangelands, much of the biodiversity and production levels are unlikely to be utilized sustainably without effective management and rehabilitation strategies (Belgacem et al. 2013). Because conservation and management approaches in semiarid environments rarely include measures for examining the value of plant growth contributing significantly to improving pastoralists' livelihood, the outcome is a decrease species distribution, resulting in abundance of unpalatable species and a steady increase in degradation of the rangeland (Abdullah et al. 2013). Therefore, sustainable practices that adopt rangeland rehabilitation using multipurpose shrubs/plant species will be important in restoring the productivity of previously degraded rangelands, with the aim to improve ecosystem stability, and the livelihood of pastoralists, through improving plant community growth and production (Louhaichi et al. 2012).

Sulla (Hedysarum coronarium L.), is one such palatable shrub which grows to between 110-200 cm in height and it tolerates occasional frost and is native to Tunisia (Slim 2012). It is one of the Fabaceae forage species which significantly contributes towards meeting a large part of the protein needs of mainly ruminants (Frame et al. 1998; Molle et al. 2003). Sulla is also a multipurpose forage species (it has potential to successfully offset the decrease in quality and quantity of the forage in arid environments), also effective for rehabilitating degraded rangelands, reducing soil erosion on sloping land, and is commonly used to enhance nitrogen supply and to maintain soil organic matter in farming systems (Jeddi 1996; Ruisi et al. 2011). However, its use and adaptability in Tunisia has been low amongst smallholder farmers, with most of them relying on other alternatives, such as multipurpose shrubs (e.g. Atriplex nummularia) and cactus as alternative livestock supplements and feed during the dry seasons (Salem 2010). Consequently, the objective of the sulla training day was to raise awareness, promote and educate communal farmers on the benefits of planting this native shrub as well as to distribute its seeds to participants. The anticipation was that after growing sulla, participant farmers would notice the significant changes in the rangeland health as well as considerable reductions in the feed gap demand for their livestock.

The Sulla training day was organized on the 20th of December 2017 in the local GFDA Ouled Sbaihia, in Sbaihia, Zaghouan, with a total number of 35 participants (Appendix 1). CRDA Zaghouan was represented by M. Lataif Hasnaoui (Forest District Chief) and M. Hsen Nahdi (Forest Service Chief), while INGREF was represented by Dr. Rania Mechrgui. The training, presented by Dr. Slim Slim, focused on sulla cultivation from soil preparation for sowing to harvesting and fodder conservation.









Since the training was interactive (Figure 1), all farmers were given an opportunity to share their knowledge on sulla with the trainer and the other participants. The local population in Sbaihia had ancient knowledge of sulla cultivation and acknowledged that it is ideal for animal feeding (sheep, goat and cattle) as well as for soil protection (reinforcement in organic matter and protection against water erosion). However, farmers had no knowledge of its exploitation and its conservation. They stated that the obstacle they have encountered is the unavailability of sulla seeds in the market, which is causing the low cultivation of sulla in the region. After the training, farmers wishing to cultivate sulla (Appendix 3) received free sulla seeds (Figure 2) provided by GFDA varying between 20 kg, 40 kg and 80 kg for sowing areas varying between 0.5 ha, 1 ha and 2 ha. A sulla cultivation flyer in Arabic (Appendix 2) was also distributed to the participants during the training.





Figure 1. Field day presentation at the GDA of Sbaihia.





Figure 1. Distribution of sulla seeds to farmers









References

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Salem, H. B. 2010. Nutritional management to improve sheep and goat performances in semiarid regions. *Revista Brasileira de Zootecnia* **39:** 337-347.

Slim, S. 2012. Les systèmes fourragers des zones montagneuses: contraintes et intérêts des fabacées dans la fixation des sols et l'accroissement des ressources herbagères des petites exploitations. Institut National Agronomique de Tunisie: Institut National Agronomique de Tunisie, Tunisia.









Personal information including Name, Business Title, Email, Phones, Images and GPS points included in this report have been authorized in writing or verbally by the data subject.









Appendix 1. List of participants in field day on sulla



















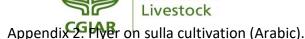


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RESEARCH PROGRAM ON

السنة الثانية لا يترك مجالا لتتاسل الأعثباب

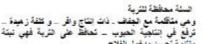
يمكن لعلف المدلة أن يستخل مباشرة للرعب المنظم أو يوزع الخضر بالإسطيل بعد العش أو الخضر معزون كسيلاج أو

مدة الازهار تعتد من غزة مارس الى منتصف ماي هي اهك تعدةً شهرين (مارس - افريل - ماي) أي فترةً غياب الموارد الطفية الرئيسية للزبية اللخل





- إنتاج وافر للغذاء 63% زيادة على الصنف العنداول
 - وتكاليف رُ عبدة للزراعة 6529قل لكلفة الإلكاج



لهذا قان زراعة السلة تحتبر العمود الفقرى لمنظومة فالحية مستديمة وامتعددة الوضائف



ICARDA

Science for resilient livelihoods in dry areas







• بدر يدوى أو يواسطة ألة بدر العبوب

ه تستجد نعوها للسفة الثانية في سبتمبر بحد أوّل مطر • تكون جاهزة للحشُّ عندما يبلغ طول النبات 40 صم (أهر

• تنسنة الأولة ؛ هشتان أهر قيفري وأهر أقريل • السنة الثانية : 3 حشات أهر توقعير - أهر قيفري وأهر أقريل

• عبق البدّر 2 صم على أقصى تقدير • كعية البذور 25 كغ هلك

توقمير) ثم تستعيد نمو ها







- تمؤها عمودي (صالحة ثلطثن و الرعي)
- إزهارها شهرا عندما يكون الربيع بنردا لا يتجاوز محل المرارة فيه 19 برجة
- تتعمل الأمراض الفطرية المعروفة و خاصة البياض
 - تُتَحَمَّلُ المياه المالحة إلى حد 4 غرامات في اللثر
- أزهار ما أهمر أرجواني تلقع من طرف العشرات و خاصة النحل
 - طفها ممتاز و خنن بالبروئيفات

طريقة الزراعة :

- تَتَأَكُّم نَيْنَة السلار مع الأراضي ذات ترية طلقية ،كلسية أو طمييةً وبدرجة الحدار تقوق الـ10 بالمالة
- ه يجب تَجِنَب الأراضي الَّتِي تَتَراكُم بِهَا المِياد تَعَدُمُ تَعُوقَى
 - 2. إعداد الأرض



- قبل 15 أكتوبر بدون أي تأفير مهما كانت أمطار الغريف
- التقريب يضاف من 150 كغ/هك من سوير فسقاط 45)
- المادة الحافة من المادة الخضراء 6.5 طن هك السلة 1: 60 طن هك 8.5 طن مث 93 طن هڪ



- القبقاط و تحدد الكعبة بعد تحليل الأرض وعلى سيبل
 - و سلفاط اليوطنس: (80 كغ اهلا)

6- ليثن









Appendix 3. List of farmers who received sulla seeds

المساحة بالهك	إسم المنتفع (ة)		المساحة بالهك	إسم المنتفع (ة)			
0.5	سالم عقيل	18	1	عابد مستورة	1		
0.5	سعيدة بن كامل	19	1	علي بن رزق	2		
0.5	منوبية بن حسين	20	1	منيرة بن علية	3		
1	حمادي بن علية	21	1	أحمد بن خليفة	4		
0.5	فاطمة القويد	22	1	الهادي بن رجب	5		
1	سميرة بن علية	23	1	منی مستورة	6		
0.5	نعيمة بوصلحة	24	1	سالمة بن علية	7		
0.5	فاطمة بن خليفة	25	1	حمادي مستورة	8		
0.5	الطيب القويد	26	1	مجيد الرفرافي	9		
0.5	حسني التبني	27	1	صالح بو ضاوية	10		
0.5	عبد القادر القويد	28	1	حمودة عقيل	11		
			1	سعيد القويد	12		
			1	محرز بن علية	13		
			2	حسان بن علية	14		
			1	سالم العوارم	15		
			1	فرجاني لشهب	16		
			0.5	رشید عقیل	17		
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