

WCAEV Farm Planning Module

—To design a splendid future for your farm

Farmer's name :

Group name :

Farmer trainer :

Planning time :

Present Farm situation :

Number of Family members :

Type and number of Livestock :

Goat :	Donkey :
Sheep :	Pig :
Chicken :	Others :

Crops and forage :

- ✓ Crops land area :
- ✓ Hay land area :
- ✓ Perennial forage area:
- ✓ Total area :

Vegetable and fruit trees

- ✓ Vegetable land area:
- ✓ Number of fruit trees:

Quantity of annual household foods consumed

Potatoes	Millet
Peas	Wheat :
lentils :	Corn
Flax	Oats

Farm Planning Map

To create a farm map, mark the following

1. The main landscape features, such as gullies, and laneways
2. The household and farm buildings and water supply for the house and animals
3. The crop land, hay land, grazing and marginal lands or conservation areas
4. Draw in and number the fields
5. The vegetable garden area and its water supply (if any)
6. The orientation of the farm (ie north-south)
7. The dominant wind direction and any present windbreaks
8. Anything else you think is important to your plan

Farm Planning Principles

1. Create a diverse farm. Diversifying the kinds of crops grown helps maintain soil fertility and reduce the risks of drought, insect and disease, improves labour use, and provides a more even cash flow from sale of crops.
2. To use the water resource effectively, high water consuming crops, such as potato and wheat, should be rotated with low water consuming crops, such as flax, lentil, and peas.
3. If possible, rotate nitrogen-fixing legumes (peas, lentils) with non-nitrogen fixing crops in the rotation, to increase the soil nitrogen content and use mixed plantings of legumes and non-legumes: eg. peas

and corn).

4. Deep-rooted, high organic matter producing crops, such as millet, should be rotated with shallow-rooted crops, such as legumes. This can protect the soil from over-use while utilizing the soil efficiently.
5. Try and plan a basic rotation for the farm, some possible rotations are as follows:
 - ✓ Lentil-wheat-pea-millet-potato (5 yr)
 - ✓ Millet-potato-pea-wheat (4 year)
 - ✓ Lentil or pea-potato-wheat or millet (3 year)
 - ✓ Pea-potato-wheat-lentils-millet-potato-oats (7 year)
6. Note the features of each field (slope, soil fertility level etc.) and determine whether they can be included in a regular crop rotation or need to special consideration
7. Adjust compost applications to the soils conditions and the plants nutrient requirement
 - ✓ high nutrient requirement crops : Potato, corn, wheat
 - ✓ middle nutrient requirement crops : Flax, millet, buckwheat, oats
 - ✓ low nutrient requirement crops : Peas, lentils, fababeans
7. If necessary, divided big fields into smaller parts to enable the planting of different kind of crops to be allocated more efficiently
8. Try your best not to plant the same kind of crops in the same field consecutively, in order to maintain the soil nutrient balance and reduce

the out break of insect, diseases and weeds.

10. Broadleaf crops, such as legumes, potatoes, peas, lentils, flax, buckwheat should rotate with monocot crops, such as wheat, millet, corn, and oats

11. Use multiple cropping or plant mixed seedings of crops where possible such as corn and peas, or orchard trees and vegetables

12. Increase your livestock numbers as you increase your forage productivity

Rotation plan

Field	Area	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
NO.1						
NO.2						
NO.3						
NO.4						
NO.5						
NO.6						
NO.7						
NO.8						
NO.9						
NO.10						

Annual planting areas for any kind of crops

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Potatoes					
Wheat					
Millet					
Peas					
Lentils					
Flax					
Corn					
Oats					
Other					