

Sustainable land management for climate change adaptation



Agroforestry

Agroforestry systems include both traditional and modern land-use systems where trees are planted together with crops and/or animal production systems on a piece of land. This contributes to lessening deforestation and forest degradation while still ensuring crop and animal production.



Intercropping

Intercropping is a multiple cropping practice involving growing two or more crops in proximity. The most common goal of intercropping is to produce a greater and more diverse yield on a given piece of land by making use of resources (such as certain minerals or shade) that would otherwise not be utilized by a single crop.



Controlled grazing

Controlled grazing refers to the degree of control or level of management applied to grazing animals. The goal is to provide the amount and quality of the forage required by the particular class of grazing animal, while maintaining or improving the vigour of the plants being grazed.



Crop Diversification

Crop diversification is the addition of more crops to the existing cropping system. It can also include the diversification of value added products.



Mulching

Refers to various ways of protecting plants from high heat or when it gets too cold by shredding organic waste such as dead leaves and grass. This acts as a control for weeds, enriches and adds moisture to the soil and retains heat in the soil.



Reforestation/ Afforestation

Reforestation is the replanting of trees on recently cleared forests. Afforestation is the re-establishment of trees on land that has not been forested for a very long time (such as the *talasiga* grassland).



For more information contact

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