

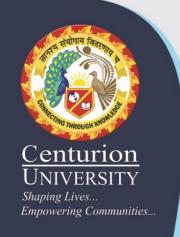
Center for Smart Agriculture

Organic Farming



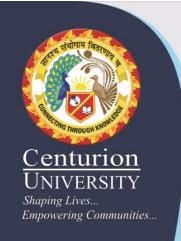
Module 5: Organic management of field

Session2: Living fence and the benefits



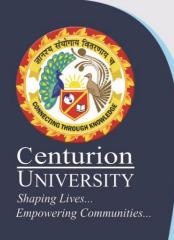
A Living Fence is a fence made of living trees and shrubs. Made from thorny or non-thorny plants, it can also be called a green fence, or hedge.

It is a permanent hedge tight enough and tough enough to serve almost any of the functions of a manufactured fence. It also provides "edge habitat" that supports ecological diversity.



As more species (insects, spiders, toads, snakes, birds and mammals) find food and refuge in this habitat, natural balances emerge, yielding, for example, a reduction of rodents and cropdamaging insect populations.





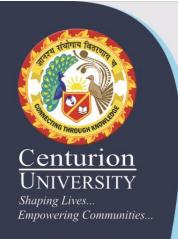
Why living fencing?

- Solar-powered wire fencing is effective when local villagers maintain them.
- Erection of walls in forest areas, building, and repairing them is a costly affair.
- farmers can earn by growing lemongrass, a good source of oil
- The bio fences serve multiple purposes such as providing fodder, fertilizer, and windbreakers, besides conserving biodiversity and absorbing climate-inducing gases like carbon dioxide.



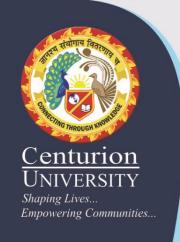
There are many ways of using a barrier to prevent harmful pests from coming onto the land. Everyone knows that stone and mud, bricks, barbed wire, bamboo, or even cut branches can be used to make a fence but the most productive form of barrier is the living fence, because as well as being a barrier, it can also produce many other benefits for the home.





The Benefits of the Live Fencing

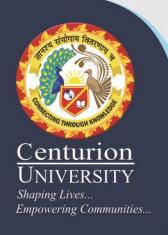
- Crops are protected against harmful pests
- The living fence can act as a windbreak
- As well as protecting the land, various products such as fodder, firewood, medicines, timber, nectar, etc. can be taken from the living fence.
- Beneficial animals such as predator insects can also find a place to live in the living fence.
- The living fence saves money.



- It prevents soil erosion.
- It can prevent terraces from collapsing.
- It can be used where materials for fencing are not found, e.g. plentiful rocks, barbed wire, large branches or trees, etc.

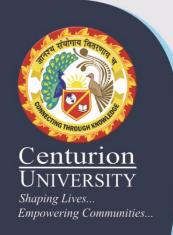
Commonly used living fencing plants:

Cactus, Bougainvillea, Clerodendrum inermis, Carissa carandas (Karonda), Jatropha curcas, Duranta erecta, Hamelia patens etc.



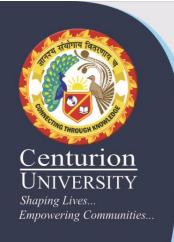






Disadvantages of Living fencing

- Takes a long time to establish
- Not very strong
- Risk of grazing in initial stages
- Requires more maintenance



THANK YOU