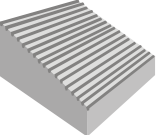
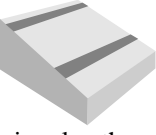

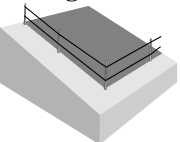


Type of measure	Subcategories	Examples
<p>Agronomic measures</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are usually associated with annual crops • are repeated routinely each season or in a rotational sequence • are of short duration and not permanent • do not lead to changes in slope profile • are normally independent of slope 	<p>A1: Vegetation/ soil cover A2: Organic matter/ soil fertility A3: Soil surface treatment A4: Subsurface treatment A5: Seed management, improved varieties A6: Others</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed cropping, intercropping, relay cropping, cover cropping • Conservation agriculture, production and application of compost/ manure, mulching, trash lines, green manure, crop rotations • Zero tillage (no-till), minimum tillage, contour tillage • Breaking compacted subsoil (hard pans), deep ripping, double digging • Production of seeds and seedlings, seed selection, seed banks, development/ production of improved varieties
<p>Vegetative measures</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • involve the use of perennial grasses, shrubs, or trees • are of long duration • often lead to a change in slope profile • are often aligned along the contour or against the prevailing wind direction • are often spaced according to slope 	<p>V1: Tree and shrub cover V2: Grasses and perennial herbaceous plants V3: Clearing of vegetation V4: Replacement or removal of alien/ invasive species V5: Others</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agroforestry, windbreaks, afforestation, hedges, live fences • Grass strips along the contour, vegetation strips along riverbanks • Fire breaks, reduced fuel for forest fires • Cutting of undesired trees and bushes • Tree nurseries
<p>Structural measures</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are of long duration or permanent • often require substantial inputs of labour or money when first installed • involve major earth movements and/ or construction with wood, stone, concrete, etc. are often carried out to control runoff, erosion, and wind velocity, and to harvest rainwater • often lead to a change in slope profile • are often aligned along the contour/ against prevailing wind direction • are often spaced according to slope <p>If structures are stabilized by means of vegetation, also select relevant vegetative measures!</p>	<p>S1: Terraces S2: Bunds, banks S3: Graded ditches, channels, waterways S4: Level ditches, pits S5: Dams, pans, ponds S6: Walls, barriers, palisades, fences S7: Water harvesting/ supply/ irrigation equipment S8: Sanitation/ waste water structures S9: Shelters for plants and animals S10: Energy saving measures S11: Others</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bench terraces (slope of terrace bed <6%); Forward-sloping terraces (slope of terrace bed >6%) • Earth bunds, stone bunds (along the contour or graded), semi-circular bunds (“demi-lunes”) • Diversion/ drainage ditch, waterways to drain and convey water • Retention / infiltration ditches, planting holes, micro-catchments • Dams for flood control, dams for irrigation, sand dams • Sand dune stabilization, rotational grazing (using fences), area closure, gully plugs (check dams) • Rooftop water harvesting, water intakes, pipes, tanks, etc. • Compost toilet, septic tanks, constructed treatment wetlands • Greenhouses, stables, shelters for plant nurseries • Wood-saving stoves, insulation of buildings, renewable energy sources (solar, biogas, wind, hydropower) • Compost production pits; reshaping of surface (slope reduction)

<p>Management measures</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • involve a fundamental change in land use • usually involve no agronomic and structural measures • often result in improved vegetative cover • often reduce the intensity of use 	<p>M1: Change of land use type M2: Change of management/ intensity level</p> <p>M3: Layout according to natural and human environment</p> <p>M4: Major change in timing of activities M5: Control/ change of species composition (if annually or in a rotational sequence as done e.g. on cropland □ A1) M6: Waste management (recycling, re-use or reduce) M7: Others</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area closure/ resting, protection, change from cropland to grazing land, from forest to agroforestry, afforestation • Change from grazing to cutting (for stall feeding), farm enterprise selection (degree of mechanization, inputs, commercialization), vegetable production in greenhouses, irrigation; from mono-cropping to rotational cropping; from continuous cropping to managed fallow; from open access to controlled access (grazing land, forests); from herding to fencing, adjusting stocking rates, rotational grazing • Exclusion of natural waterways and hazardous areas, separation of grazing types, distribution of water points, salt licks, livestock pens, dips (grazing land); increase of landscape diversity, forest aisle • Land preparation, planting, cutting of vegetation • Reduction of invasive species, selective clearing, encouragement of desired/ introduction of new species, controlled burning (e.g. prescribed fires in forests/ on grazing land)/ residue burning • Includes both artificial and natural methods for waste management
<p>Other measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • comprises any measures which do not fit into the above categories 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beekeeping, smallstock farming (e.g. poultry, rabbits), fish ponds; food storage and processing (including post-harvest loss reduction)
<p>Combinations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • occur where different measures complement each other and thus enhance each other's effectiveness • may comprise any two or more of the above measures 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrace (S1) + Grass strips and trees along riser (V2, V1) + Contour tillage (A3) • Zero grazing/ stall feeding (M2) + Construction of stables and fence (S10) + Compost/ manure production pits (S12) + Application of manure and compost on cropland (A2)