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Suitability of soil bioengineering techniques in Central America: a case study in Nicaragua

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Abstract

In the last few years “D. I. A. F.” (Department of Agriculture and Forestry Engineering of Florence University), has been testing the effectiveness of Soil Bio-Engineering techniques in Central America. The focus of the present study was to find out which native plants were most suited for soil bio-engineering purposes, particularly in the realization of riverbank protection. Furthermore, we have also been aiming at economic efficiency. In the context of sustainable watershed management, these techniques seem to be appropriate, especially in underdeveloped countries. Concerning the plants to be used, we considered three native species, *Gliricidia Sepium*, *Cordia dentata* and *Jatropha curcas*, to be appropriate for this type of work. Economically speaking, the low cost of such interventions in underdeveloped countries, has been shown by the construction of riverbank protection using vegetated crib-walls in Nicaragua.

1 Introduction

Soil bio-engineering has been used frequently in Europe in the last years, especially in the Alps and Mediterranean regions, indeed the initial characteristic pioneering phase of the 1990’s has passed. Because of this experience, some research teams have begun testing the use of soil bio-engineering techniques in “underdeveloped countries”. Currently, experiments in Nepal (Florineth, 2004; Lammeranner et al., 2005), in Brazil (Sutili et al., 2004), and in Nicaragua (Petrone and Preti, 2005; Ferrari et al., 2005; Petrone et al., 2006), are still in course. These works are focused on the following:

- The search for local plants with adequate characteristics to be used for this type of realization;
- Determinating best type of soil bio-engineering technique in specific operational contexts (particularly regarding temperature and pluviometric conditions).

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The first results of these activities show, without any doubt, the practical possibility of employing these techniques in places with differing environmental, economical and social conditions, as opposed to the European context, where soil bioengineering has been developed. Nevertheless, cost quantification for such interventions, compared to those referred to in conventional ones, for slope stabilization and riverbank protection, have almost the same importance as technical feasibility evaluation.

A Previous study (Petrone and Preti, 2005), without work realization support, has shown the economic convenience of constructing a vegetated crib-wall (one of the most representative soil bioengineering works), as opposed to other solutions such as gabions (usually employed in Central America), or concrete walls. The present work experimentally investigates the plants to be used and considers economic efficiency of the proposed solutions.

2 Materials and methods

Experiments took place on two sites, both found in the city of León. The Koppen climatic classification identifies the study area akin to the Tropical savanna. In particular, as regards the city of León, graphs 1 and 2 (related to temperature and rain distribution), show the presence of two seasons, a dry one and a rainy one, with temperatures constantly above 20°. The soil is mainly of volcanic origin.

The choice of local plants to be used as shoots for soil bioengineering works comes from specific previous studies on this subject (Petrone and Preti, 2005), and also with interviews of local experts from León University. A bibliographic research, based on texts and internet web sites has been carried out to complete and closely examine the collected information.

The following criteria has been used to choose the vegetal species:

- local plants;
- easily found in the area concerned;

- shoot propagation;
- high tolerance of differing soil conditions;
- not too large once adult.

With these factors in mind, the following species have been chosen:

- Madero negro (*Gliricidia sepium*);
- Tiguilote (*Cordia dentata*);
- Tempate (*Jatropha curcas*);
- Jinocuabo (*Bursera simaruba*).

The following is a brief description of the above-cited plants:

Gliricidia sepium is a member of the Fabaceae family, it is a small to medium-sized tree, reaching heights between 6–20 m (10 m on average), very common in Mexico and Central America, it grows well with a temperature of 20–30°C, with precipitations between 900 and 1500 mm per year and a five month dry season, used for firewood, fodder and healing purposes (IRENA, 1992).

Cordia dentata is from the Boraginaceae family, a tree of between 2–10 m in height, native of Mexico it has now spread in all of South America, it lives in dry and stony sites, in clearcuts, at an altitude ranging from 0–900 m, usually found at the base of slopes, it is appreciated in carpentry and in the ornamental sector for its beautiful flowers (IRENA, 1992).

Jatropha curcas derives from the Euphorbiaceae family, a small sized tree of between 4–8 m in height, native of Tropical America it is now widespread from southern Florida to Colombia, preferring temperatures of between 20–28°C and annual precipitations of 600–800 mm, its seeds are well known in bio-fuel production and other parts of the plant can be used as fodder and curative purposes (IRENA, 1992).

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Bursera simaruba derives from the Burseraceae family, a tree reaching 25–30 m in height, it can be found in Florida, Southern Mexico, Central America up to Panama and in the North-Western part of South America, it grows well with annual precipitations between 1000 and 3000 mm and mean temperatures between 18–28°C, used in the carpentry sector and for medicine production (IRENA, 1992).

The plants used for the experiments were collected in León, being first placed in an area used as an experimental nursery and then transferred onto the riverbank protection. The plantation area, owned by UNAN-LEON, is called “Finca del Ojoche” (Ojoche Farm), and is normally used for fruit tree cultivation (especially bananas). Irrigation water access was the determining factor in choosing the “Finca del Ojoche” during nursey preparation.

The tree samplings gathered were selected using on-the-spot surveys of the León area, using UNAN-LEON vehicles. For each species, we collected 50 cuttings, in particular for *Gliricidia sepium* we gathered cuttings from 9 plants, for *Cordia dentata* from 10 plants, for *Jatropha curcas* from 7 plants and for *Bursera simaruba* from 4 plants. The cuttings were collected with the most commonly used farming instrument in Latin America, the machete (Fig. 1). Transport from the cutting site to the nursery was made with a small van, immediately after cutting. The cuttings were planted by manually digging holes in the ground with a hoe and spade. The holes were 30 cm deep and spaced at almost 25 cm to simulate the execution phase of the work, and facilitating extraction without damaging surrounding plants. The cuttings were planted vertically, even though it is well known that sub-horizontal planting causes greater root mass and shoot production (Schiechtl, 1991), as we were planning to continue the experiment by testing the plants regarding this aspect.

The cuttings were planted between the 10 and 11 December 2003. The most favourable period rooting in Nicaragua is during the rainy season, more precisely, from June to the end of August. In order to simulate these conditions we irrigated the plantation on a daily basis, the water amount required for successful rooting has been determined taking into account the monthly mean precipitations of the most favourable

months between 1974 and 2000 (Fig. 2).

In correspondence with the realization of the works, the plants were extracted and rooting percentage and vigour were evaluated. After which, between 28, 29 and 30 January, they were utilized in the construction of the riverbank protection constituted by a live vegetated crib wall and a slope grating. At the moment of extraction, the number of rooted plants or live ones were counted, then the cuttings were collocated in the riverbank protection and were irrigated until the beginning of the rainy season. During the cutting collocation phase of the works, we arranged to distribute the four species in a homogeneous way, in order to guarantee the same conditions for their development.

Work progress was monitored during the year by taking pictures and measuring certain parametres: the first one was in August of the first year (in the middle of the rainy season), and the second one in May 2005 (at the end of the dry season). In these operations we counted the surviving cuttings and also terminal shoot length and diameter, in order to collect information about the growth rate.

A final qualitative monitoring was carried out during October 2007, in order to evaluate the intervention area's evolution after almost four years.

3 Results

3.1 First monitoring (extraction from experimental nursery)

3.1.1 *Gliricidia sepium*

In the initial phase we planted 50 cuttings (the same amount for all four species), of 160 cm mean length and 6cm mean diameter. At the moment of extraction, we found a survival rate of 76%. In fact 38 cuttings could be transplanted, some with roots of almost 1cm in length and many with small leaves (Fig. 5). Dimensional parametres are currently no different to the ones at plantation time.

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3.1.2 *Cordia dentata*

When the “tiguilote” (*Cordia dentata*) was extracted it showed well-formed foliar systems and its survival rate was of 62% (31 cuttings out of 50). The mean length was 140 cm and mean diameter of 5 cm. The presence of small roots at the cuttings’ base were noticeable. This species’ cuttings were characteristically vital and gathered near the nursery.

3.1.3 *Jatropha curcas*

“Tempate” showed foliar systems in almost every cutting, being without any doubt the species in best condition. The mean length and diameter were of 150 cm and 5.5 cm respectively, survival rate was of 90%, 45 cuttings were later used for riverbank protection construction. *Jatropha curcas*’ root system was the best developed, for both number and length of radicles. This species’ cuttings were in excellent condition, with a high growth rate and vitality.

3.1.4 *Bursera simaruba*

Jinocuabo plants (*Bursera simaruba*) showed less vitality compared to other species, they did not have leaves and only a few rooted (radicles remained small), survival rate was of 34%. Initially, the cuttings had a mean length of 140 cm and a mean diameter of 4 cm. The following table resumes the recorded data that, compared to those referred to other species, point out the stress undergone by *Bursera simaruba*. If we perform a chi-square test (one degree of freedom and Yates’ correction), with the data referred to in *Cordia dentata* and *Bursera simaruba*, we obtain a value of 7.30; consequently, we can say with more than 99% probability that the difference between the two survival rates is not accidental.

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3.2 Second monitoring, 28 August 2004

The second monitoring was dated at the end of August 2004 during the rainy season, the best period for vegetation growth. Seven months have passed since the cuttings' plantation. We found excellent survival rates for *Gliricidia sepium* (33 cuttings out of 38), *Cordia dentata* (25 out of 31) and *Jatropha curcas* (34 out of 45). *Bursera simaruba* continued with an unsatisfactory survival rate (only 5 cuttings out of 17). The evolution of parameters related to the vegetative development (mean length and diameter of the shoots), underlines the selected species' enhancement rapidity, characteristically typical of tropical plants.

3.3 Third monitoring, 5 May 2005

The third monitoring occurred in May 2005 (more than a year after the work's construction), when the dry season was ending and therefore, during the period of highest water stress.

3.4 Final monitoring, 11 October 2007

The final monitoring occurred in October 2007 (almost four years after the work's construction), at the end of the wet season.

4 Discussion

As shown in Table 3, *Gliricidia sepium* and *Jatropha curcas* registered (during the third monitoring) an elevated number of survived cuttings, respectively 25 and 24. The behaviour of the two species is quite similar to one another, even though the first one presents a slightly higher growth rate.

Indeed, *Gliricidia sepium* is the most widespread species in the surrounding area, and the most recommended by local experts, especially because of its tolerance of

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unfavourable soil and climatic conditions. The surviving *Cordia dentata* cuttings were 18, and presented a growth rate similar to that of *Jatropha curcas*. The not-excellent productivity of this species, considered to be one of the most promising according to both literature (CATIE, 1998; IRENA, 1992), and local experts, could be related to the fact that it is not a true hydric species albeit a local one. Even though a chi-square comparative test was carried out between *Gliricidia sepium*, *Cordia dentata* and *Jatropha curcas*, we cannot exclude that survival rate differences are accidental. The only plant which didn't survive at all is *Bursera simaruba*, from the moment of nursery sampling, this plant had a characteristically low growth rate and adventitious rooting ability. Amongst the various possible causes of failure for this species, could be "transporting damage", the sample site for *Bursera simaruba* cuttings was, for instance, the furthest away with respect to the others. Figure 9 underlines the surviving rate trend of the four tested species. The final qualitative monitoring shows that the area was well covered by planted vegetation. Current survival rate measures are meaningless, due to the heavy sedimentation process which has occurred at the base of the living crib wall, in fact, more than half has been covered by soil (Fig. 10). In the upper part of the work, the terminal shoots are longer than 3 m with a diameter of more than 4 cm, it would be necessary to proceed to a general shoot cutting in order to maintain flexibility.

4.1 Brief considerations of work's cost

The on-going experience of realizing soil bioengineering works in Nicaragua, confirms not only the obvious low cost, compared to similar interventions realised in Europe, but also in comparison to classical stabilization works. In fact, the cost of a vegetated live crib wall in Nicaragua is almost 15 euro/m³ whilst in Italy, we can consider spending 230 euro/m³ (Regione Lazio, 2002), 15 times as much. This difference is partially caused by manpower costs, which are 30 times less in Nicaragua than in Italy, mitigated by a lower variance concerning other budget lines (materials and rents). On the other hand, previous studies (Petrone and Preti, 2005) have pointed out that construction typologies largely used in loco, such as the gabions, are economically unfavourable;

it is sufficient to say that a single gabion (2 m×1 m×1 m) costs almost 40 euro, without considering transport and construction costs. In order to have a more objective value, once the unit price was calculated for the works, we then proceeded to the conversion in PPP Dollars (Purchasing Power Parity Dollar). The PPP Dollar is an artificial dollar, having the same purchasing power in all countries, as its value has been calculated by the pondered means of worldwide prices of 151 goods categories. This tool is currently used by International Agencies, for example, UNDP, (UNDP, 2006) and the International Monetary Fund. In this way we can compare prices paid in different geographic areas worldwide and understand their real entity. Using this method, we can say that a vegetated live crib wall in Nicaragua costs almost 90 PPP\$, whilst in Italy almost 270 PPP\$, confirming that the economic efficiency of soil bioengineering works, even if we consider the specific operational context.

5 Conclusions

The investigation of local species' suitability for soil bioengineering works is of great importance for their success. The results of the present paper show a satisfactory behaviour, regarding both survival and growth rates for three local species commonly found in Nicaragua, *Gliricidia sepium*, *Cordia dentata* and *Jatropha curcas*. Further investigations on this work, and others realized, in both dry and humid tropical areas, are in progress evaluating different species suitability. Realization costs justify the efforts made until now for promoting soil bioengineering diffusion in underdeveloped countries, these techniques should become the most effective and sustainable way of mitigating the increasing inundation and landslide risk in over-exploited watershed.

Acknowledgements. The realization of the riverbank protection was financed by the Tuscan Region Government (Italy) and by León Municipality (Nicaragua). A special thanks for the technical support given by the Biology Department of UNAN-LEON. The research was financed by a PRIN-MIUR (Italian Ministry for University and Research) Project.

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Table 1. Survival rate and root system condition at the extraction from the nursery.

Specie	Planted cuttings	Survived cuttings	Survival rate	Roots condition
<i>Gliricidia sepium</i>	50	38	76%	Present but not very developed
<i>Cordia dentata</i>	50	31	62%	Not very developed or absent
<i>Jatropha curcas</i>	50	45	90%	Well developed
<i>Bursera Simaruba</i>	50	17	34%	Not very developed or absent

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Table 2. Survival rate and growth parameters of the cuttings at the second monitoring.

	N. of survived cuttings	Mean diameter of cuttings	Shoots mean length (cm)
<i>Gliricidia sepium</i>	33	9.0	199.1
<i>Cordia dentata</i>	25	7.8	166.8
<i>Jatropha curcas</i>	34	7.7	161.7
<i>Bursera simaruba</i>	5	7.0	154.0

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Table 3. Survival rate and growth parameters of the cuttings at the final monitoring.

	N. of survived cuttings	Mean diameter of cuttings	Shoots mean length (cm)
<i>Gliricidia sepium</i>	25	10.0	211.6
<i>Cordia dentata</i>	18	8.3	178.9
<i>Jatropha curcas</i>	24	8.8	179.9
<i>Bursera simaruba</i>	0	/	/

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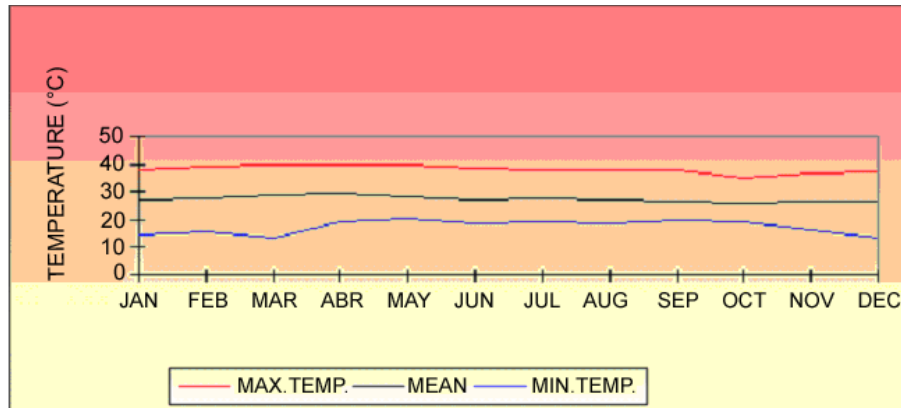


Fig. 1. Monthly mean maximum and minimum temperatures for the period 1975–2000 in León (www.ineter.gob.ni)

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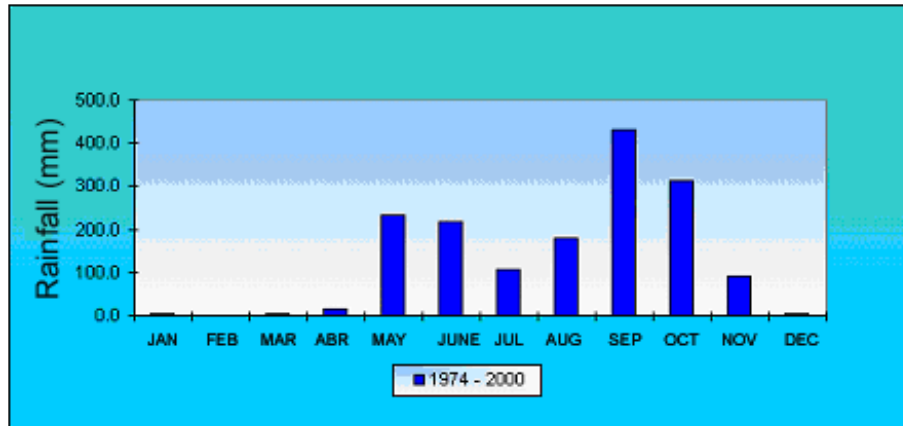


Fig. 2. Monthly mean precipitation for the period 1974–2000 in León (www.ineter.gob.ni)

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Fig. 3. Cuttings preparation phase with machete.

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Fig. 4. Cuttings plantation.

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Fig. 5. *Gliricidia sepium* cuttings at extraction.

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Fig. 6. *Jatropha curcas* cuttings: the foliar system growth.

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Fig. 7. Detail of root system growth of *Jatropha curcas* cuttings at extraction.

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Fig. 8. The riverbank protection, 7 months after cuttings planted.

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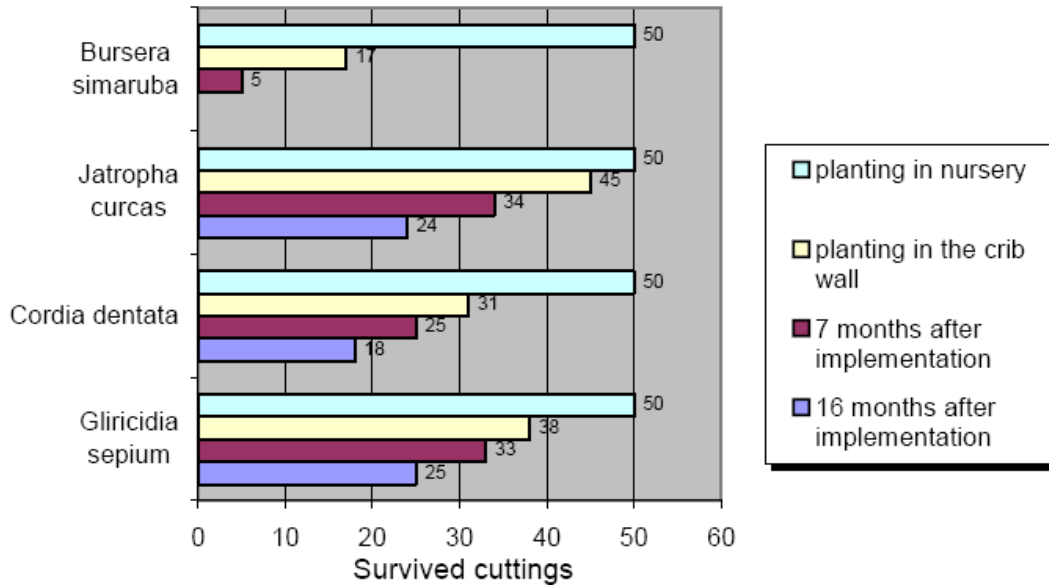


Fig. 9. Diagram of survival rate trend for planted cuttings.

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Fig. 10. The riverbank protection, 44 months after cuttings planted.

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