



Tropentag, October 5-7, 2011, Bonn

“Development on the margin”

Horizontal Nutrient Flows and Balances in Irrigated Urban Gardens of Khartoum, Sudan

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Abstract

The role of urban and peri-urban agriculture (UPA) for the supply of fresh vegetables, fruits and meat for local markets is well-known. The periodically flooded Gerif soils on the River Nile banks in the core of Khartoum city harbour vegetable gardens that supply perishable leafy vegetables with a short life cycle. In an effort to assess their sustainability and possible negative environmental externalities we used a horizontal balance approach (total outputs minus inputs for N, P, K and C) to determine the nutrient use efficiency of four intensively cropped UPA gardens. Two of the gardens were located in downstream lowlands (L1 & L2) and the other two belonged to the upstream highlands (H1 & H2). Deposits of river sediments were estimated to contribute 752, 994, 389 and 189 kg N ha⁻¹, 5, 8, 2 and 1.1 kg P ha⁻¹, 7, 6.5, 4 and 1 kg K ha⁻¹ and 6 943, 9 691, 2 760 and 1 116 kg C ha⁻¹ for gardens L1, L2, H1 and H2, respectively. Taking into account management related fluxes, yielded positive horizontal balances for N and C and negative balances of P and K. These were estimated at 1 553, 1 508, 969 and 745 kg N ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹, 19 410, 17 772, 9 949 and 3 201 kg C ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹, -4, -29, -36 and -0.9 kg P ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹ and -8,055, -6,181, -4,886 and -450 kg K ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹ for garden L1, L2, H1 and H2, respectively. While the River Nile floods contribute significantly to soil fertility maintenance, the negative P and K balances call for a better integration of UPA gardening with livestock husbandry and the regular addition of animal manure in these cropping systems.

Keywords: Gerif soils, nutrient fluxes, sediment deposits, soil nutrient status