

Establishment of Homegardens in the State of Aguascalientes

Establecimiento de Huertos Familiares en el Estado de Aguascalientes

LÓPEZ-LÓPEZ, Ana†, ACOSTA-ZAMARRIPA, Ana, ZARZOSA-VEGA, Ricardo and DOMÍNGUEZ-LÓPEZ, René

Programme in Sustainable and Protected Agriculture

ID 1st Author: Ana, López-López

ID 1st Coauthor: Ana, Acosta-Zamarripa

ID 2nd Coauthor: Ricardo, Zarzosa-Vega

ID 3rd Coauthor: René, Domínguez-López

DOI: 10.35429/JURRE.2020.6.4.5.7

Received March 01, 2020; Accepted June 30, 2020

Abstract

The state of Aguascalientes is made up of 11 municipalities, in 9 of them home gardens follows settled: Aguascalientes with 26 orchards, the town of seats with 15, Calvillo was benefited 9 gardens, sewed with a total of 26 gardens, The flat 8 orchards, the town of Jesus Maria 16, Rincon de Romos with 10 orchards, San Francisco de los Romo 13 orchards and finally Tepezalá municipality with 18 orchards. Giving a total of 140 orchards. Which they were planted to the following crops, cilantro, radishes, beets, onions, broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage, lettuce, red tomatoes, tomato shell, serrano and jalapeno pepper, watermelon, melon, cucumber, chard and spinach In the second stage It is being established vermicompost bed for organic fertilization of the same. So far the results have been favorable since 90% of orchards have been adopted and cared for by the beneficiaries, the rest have been relocated to other communities in the different municipalities of the state of Aguascalientes.

Resumen

El Estado de Aguascalientes está conformado por 11 municipios, en 9 de ellos se instalaron huertos familiares de la siguiente manera: Aguascalientes con 26 huertos, el municipio de Asientos con 15, Calvillo fue beneficiado con 9 huertos, Cosió con un total de 26 huertos, El Llano 8 huertos, el municipio de Jesús María con 16, Rincón de Romos con 10 huertos, San Francisco de los Romo con 13 huertos y finalmente el municipio de Tepezalá con 18 huertos. Dando un total de 140 huertos. Los cuales fueron sembrados con los siguientes cultivos, cilantro, rábano, betabel, cebolla, brócoli, coliflor, repollo, lechuga, tomate rojo, tomate de cascara, chile serrano y jalapeño, sandía, melón, pepino, acelga y espinaca En la segunda etapa se está estableciendo la cama de lombricomposta para la fertilización orgánica de los mismos. Hasta el momento los resultados han sido favorables ya que el 90 % de los huertos han sido adoptados y cuidados por los beneficiarios, el resto han sido reubicados en otras comunidades de los diferentes municipios de estado de Aguascalientes.

Citation: LÓPEZ-LÓPEZ, Ana, ACOSTA-ZAMARRIPA, Ana, ZARZOSA-VEGA, Ricardo and DOMÍNGUEZ-LÓPEZ, René. Establishment of Homegardens in the State of Aguascalientes. Journal-Urban-Rural and Regional Economy. 2020. 4-6: 5-7

† Researcher contributing as first author.

Introduction

Today we live in a developed industrial society that is constantly evolving into a service society. The majority of the population lives in cities and along the coastline, so it can be said that this society is predominantly urban.

For many centuries agricultural ecosystems have been in perfect balance with the natural environment surrounding them, but nowadays the intensive production system has led to the disruption of this balance with the massive application of chemical fertilisers and pesticides.

This development has led to the loss and disappearance of market gardens that until a few years ago were located on the outskirts of cities, to the lack of knowledge of production processes on the part of consumers, to valuing an agricultural product not as a foodstuff but rather as a product with a size, colour, price, etc., in short, to the disappearance of an agricultural culture. Esteve (2010). For this reason, the Universidad Tecnológica del Norte Aguascalientes has been working intensively to retake the part of agricultural production, through the generation of urban spaces destined to the improvement and production of agricultural products for food purposes.

It is not about returning to the natural state, but rather about creating a humanised landscape, which is based on intensive work and care of the land: shaping the terrain, ensuring irrigation and controlling the growth of crops and, in short, guiding all efforts to a healthy and nutritious production purpose suitable for self-consumption.

Urban and peri-urban gardens are agricultural spaces linked to urban centres which combine the productive functions associated with family consumption with sustainable, social and environmental purposes. A home garden is a plot where fresh vegetables are grown intensively and continuously throughout the year, which involves staggered sowing. A home garden can be established on small plots of land in a lot near the house and is easy to tend; the produce is reserved for the food needs of the farmer's family. (Policarpo Espinoza Robles).

Ecological agriculture is the integration of the knowledge of traditional and environmentally friendly agriculture with modern biological and technological research.

The course in Sustainable and Protected Agriculture at the Universidad Tecnológica del Norte Aguascalientes uses models for the establishment, care and production of vegetables, as well as promoting care and respect for the environment.

General objective

To promote in the inhabitants of the different communities of the state of Aguascalientes a participatory sustainable ecological culture, through the demonstration, implementation, monitoring, maintenance and production of different agricultural activities using the techniques and spices appropriate to the region, to obtain organic vegetable products, which provide a nutritional and nutritional contribution to the members of the family.

Specific objectives

- To develop and implement a training plan for the members of the communities in the state of Aguascalientes in the creation, care and maintenance of family gardens.
- To promote ecological agriculture in society, through the creation of organic urban gardens producing healthy and fresh food and thus recovering the horticultural variety of the region.
- Encourage community management of home gardens, guaranteeing the active participation of the state's communities.
- Promote the social participation of the community in the self-consumption of vegetable products, thus helping to feed the family.

Methodology

This service project will be carried out in two stages. The compost will be composted for a week to make the compost suitable, then a kilogram of red Californian earthworm will be added to produce organic fertilisers and add them to the family gardens.

Results

A total of 140 home gardens were installed in 20 rural communities in 9 of the 11 municipalities that make up the state of Aguascalientes, through visits and monitoring visits in terms of installation, operation, production, detection and control of pests and diseases. Group training was provided for the production of homemade insecticides for the control of pests and diseases.

In the first stage (lasted 4 months). Where the kitchen gardens have a total area of 60 m². Each garden consists of 6 furrows. Each furrow was planted with vegetable seeds. The home garden was conditioned with localised irrigation, and the perimeter was fenced with wire mesh to prevent damage from crawling animals, and a hoe and metal rake were provided for weeding.

In the second stage (3 months). The vermicompost beds will be established, with an area of approximately three metres, which will be fed with cattle manure.



Graph 1 Huertos Familiares establecidos en el Estado de Aguascalientes

During the second stage of the installation of the vermicompost beds, some anomalies were detected in some of the communities, such as not having adequate space for the installation of the garden, lack of interest and dedication to fulfil the needs and requirements of the garden, the presence of rodents that alter the development of the crops, as well as the lack of water for the established irrigation. The decision was taken to relocate the orchards to other communities. These are shown below.



Graph 2 Relocation of established home gardens in the State of Aguascalientes

Conclusions and recommendations

Based on the work carried out, the following conclusions can be drawn: 93% of the homegardens established in the state achieved the established objective. The 7% were not achieved due to water deficiency, neglect of the garden by the beneficiaries, and damage by cattle and goats, for this reason, they are being relocated to other communities in the state.

Recommendations

It is suggested that when allocating home gardens, the following should be considered: availability of water, appropriate soil for planting and people committed to the care and monitoring of the home garden.

References

Agenda21denia. (s.f.). Regidoria d'Agenda 21 Local i Benestar social. . Recuperado el 18 de 10 de 2014, de Integración social: http://www.agenda21denia.org/docs/A21L_presentacion_Huertos_Urbanos.pdf

Esteve, J. A. (05 de 01 de 2010). Premio conama. Recuperado el 23 de 11 de 2014, de premio conama: http://www.premioconama.org/bo/bancorecurso/s/banco_imagenes/premios10/inscripciones/267_Memoria%20Huertos.pdf

Policarpo Espinoza Robles, L. M. (s.f.). SECRETARIA DE AGRICULTURA, GANADERIA DESARROLLO RURAL, PESCA Y ALIMENTACIÓN. . Recuperado el 28 de 09 de 2014, de Huerto Familiar. : <http://www.sagarpa.gob.mx/desarrolloRural/Documentos/fichasaapt/EI%20Huerto%20Familiar.pdf>