

Practice rice straw management in Lao PDR

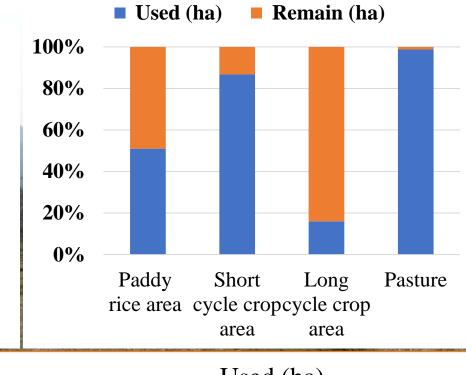


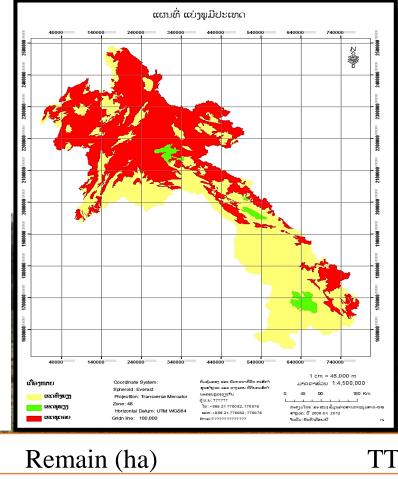


Lao PDR Landscape



- Plain area 46%
- Plateau 1 %
- Steep slope area 53%





No:	Agricultural Land	Used (ha)	Remain (ha)	TT
1	Paddy rice area	1,019,548	980,452	2,000,000
2	Short cycle crop area	867,763	132,237	1,000,000
3	Long cycle crop area	128,073	671,927	800,000

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3	Long cycle crop area	128,073	671,927	800,000
4	Pasture	691,527	8,473	700,000
	TT	2,706,912	1,793,089	4,500,000
	%	60%	40%	100%

Rice straws and crop residue production the Lao PDR



Table....: Rice cultivation area, crop and its straw in Laos (Source: Laos year book 2020&2021)

Crop	Area (ha)	Crop production (ton/year)	Tot Straw (ton/year)	used straw (%)
Rice	904,372	3,567,121	1,961,916	**
Maize	133,697	726,766	**	**
Legume	7,532	17,480	**	**
Root crop	25,028	759,394	**	**
Upland crop	17,653	65,912.11	**	**
Fruit tree	11,670	208,379	**	**
Vegetable	57,518	483,926	**	**

Rice straw and crop residues use in agriculture

Rice straw used for:

- Cover soil surface on field
- Rice straw incorporation in to the soil

Crop residue management:

- Cover on the soil surface in the field,
- Animal feeding

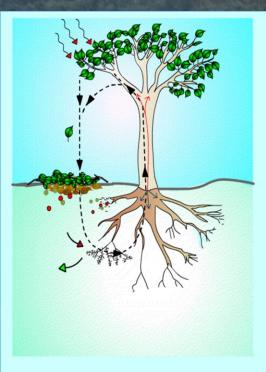


Direct seeding Mulch-base cropping systems (DMC)

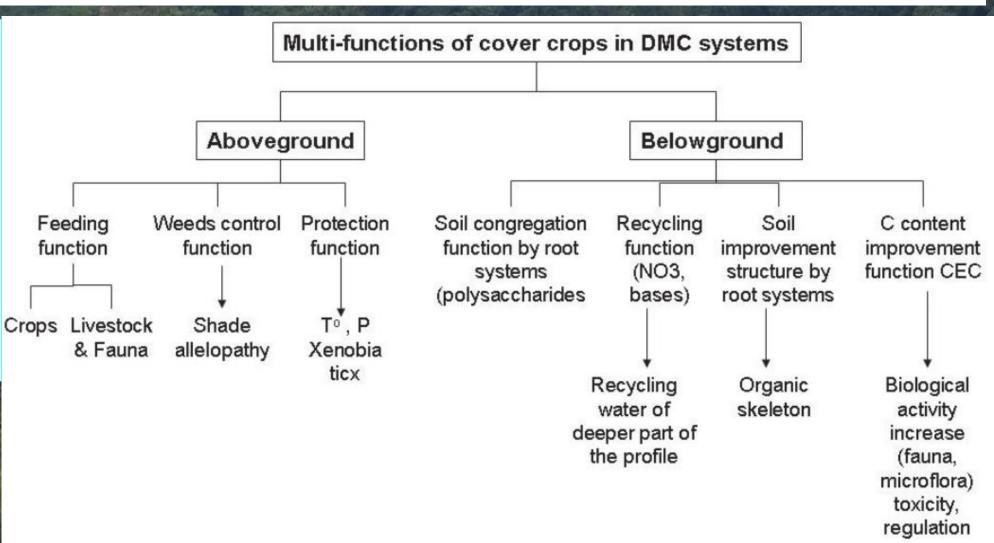
Principles of DMC:

- ✓ Soil no longer disturbed, or as little as possible, by mechanical action and is always kept covered by crop residues and the cover crop. Boyer et al. 2001; Scopel and Findeling 2001).
 - Soil erosion decrease, mulch control soil erosion, decrease temperature fluctuation, enhance macro-micro-fauna activity.
- ✓ Spatial and temporal diversified schemes (rotation, association, annual crop sequence)
 - Provide increase farming income by reduction cost production and climatic risks (Sguy et al. 1998; Richter et al., 2002)
- ✓ Maintain Soil-plant stability and resilience, cover crops are used to produce grain and dry matter,
- ✓ Cover crops enhance the efficiency of the whole system fulfilling many agronomic and ecological functions emphasise the multi-functionality of cover crops, which are nutrient pumps.

Direct seeding Mulch-base cropping systems

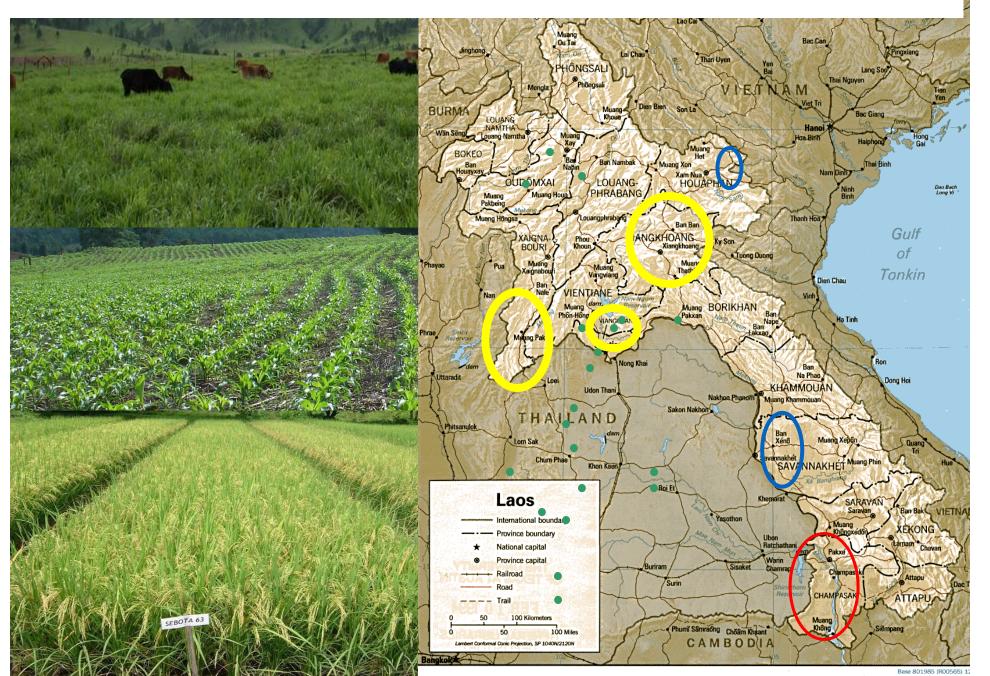




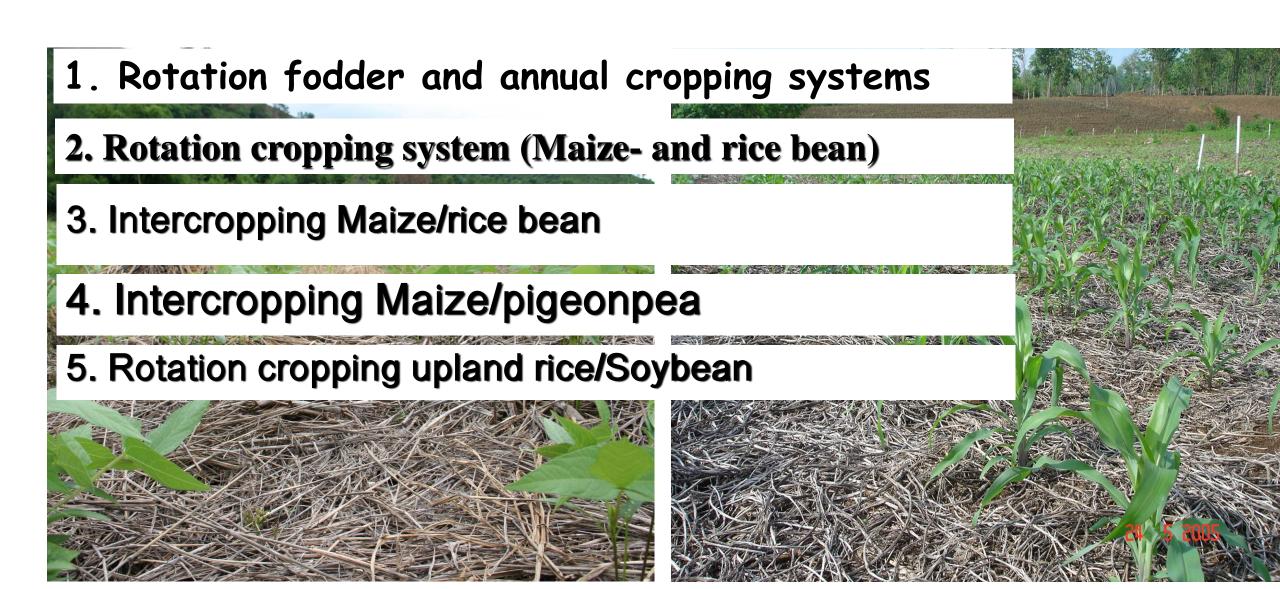


Source: Scopel et al., 2003.

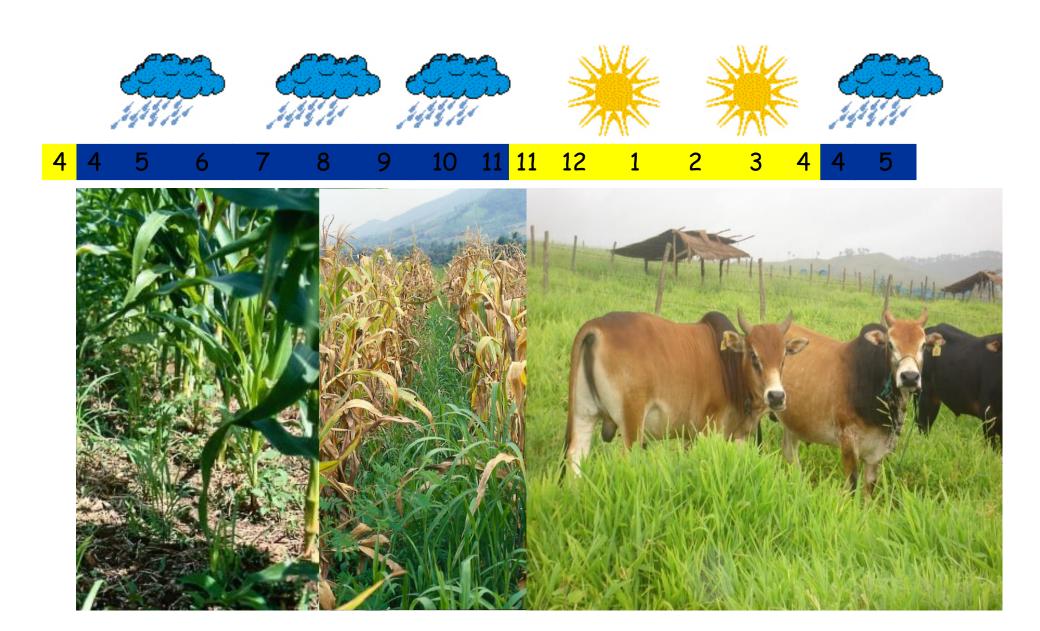
DMC in Lao PDR 2003 - 2010



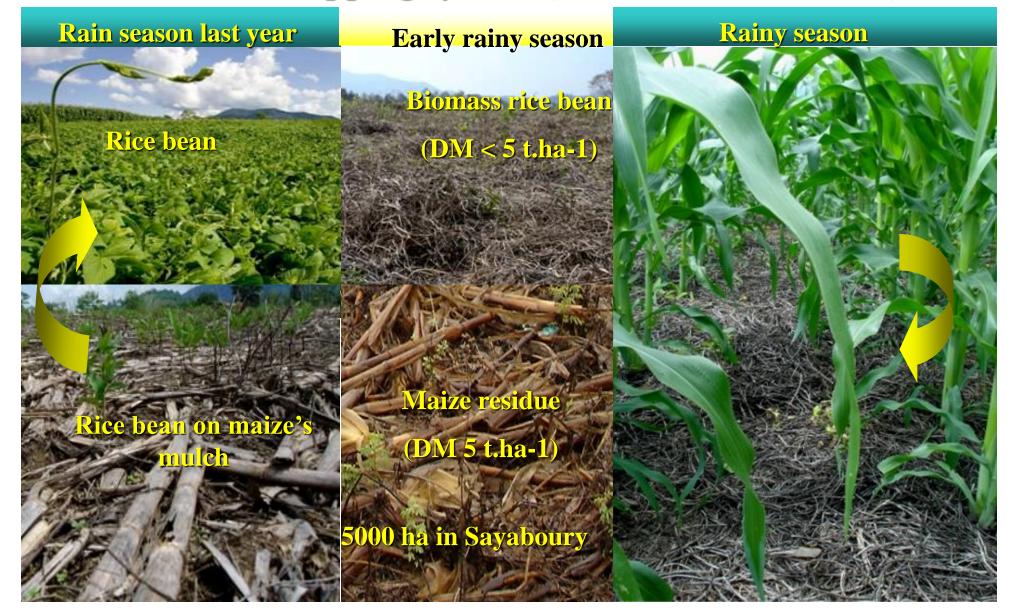
Crop residue management in DMC in Lao PDR



Rotation fodder and annual cropping systems



Rotation cropping system (Maize- and rice bean)



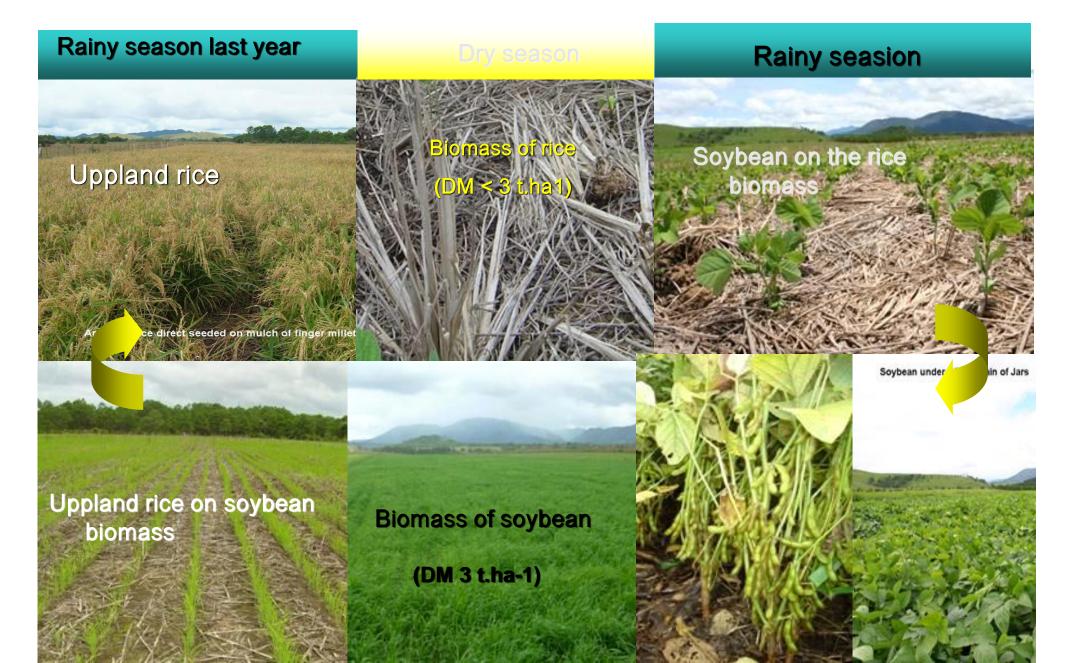
Intercropping Maize/rice bean

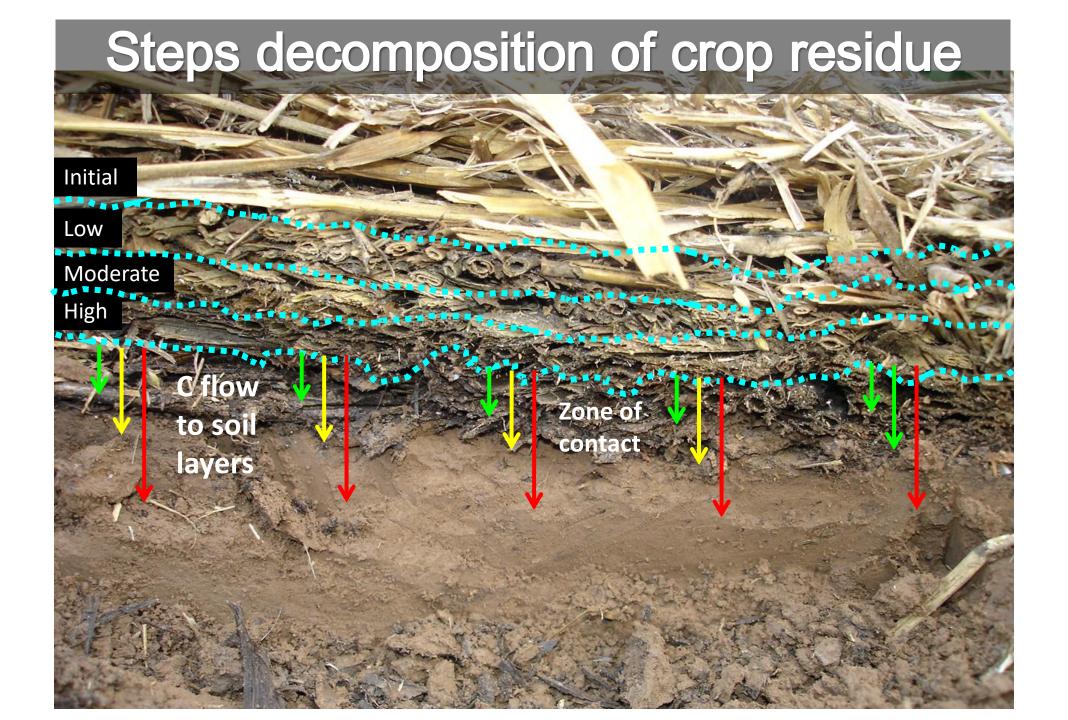


Intercropping Maize/pigeonpea

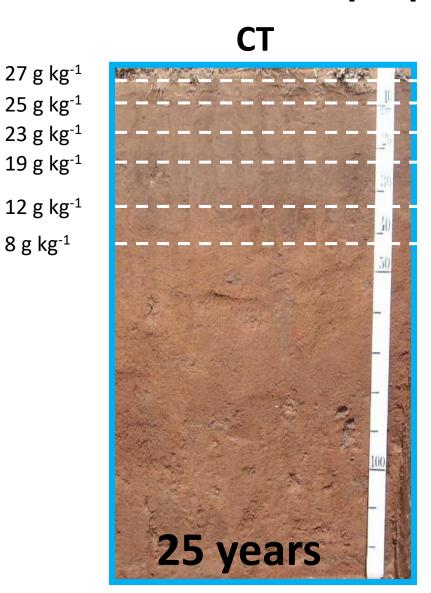


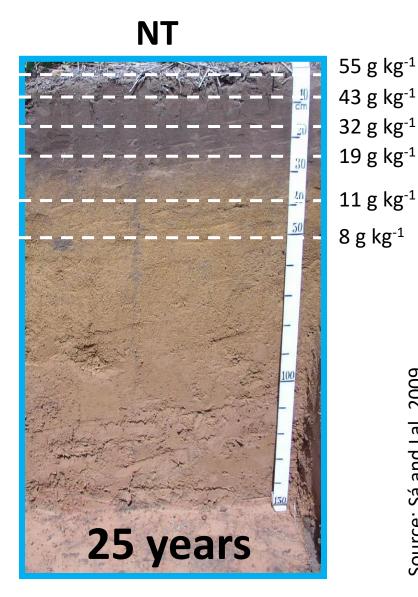
Rotation cropping upland rice/Soybean





Compparision of conventional tillage # No tillage on soil preparartion





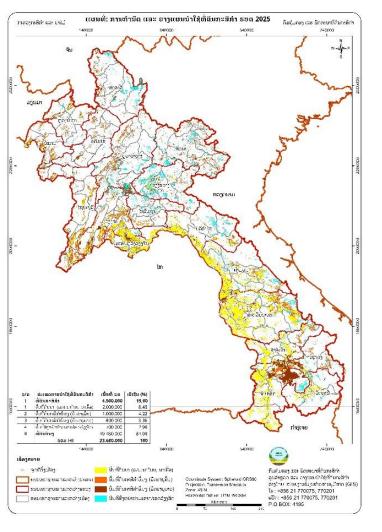
Source: Sá and Lal, 2009

Rice straw management on paddy field

- Farmers use rice straw cover soil surface for cropping systems during dry season (garlic, vegetable, legume and also fruit tree).
- Plowing rice straw in to the soil on paddy rice field around 1,000 ha (2020). Mostly in the dry season rice cultivation.







Next forward for straw management

- Database setting crop residue management,
- Research on impact of difference technology residue management.
- Scaling up good management of residue and straw to farmers,
- Capacity building staff and farmer producers,

Thank you for attention