Conflict between crop, animal and forest production



PROBLEMS

- Land degradation
- Unstable and low crops yield
- Unstable production systems
- Eroded physical natural resources
- Reduced biodiversity and forest coverage

POTENTIALS

Rich in land resources

Rich in forest resouces

Rich in energy resources

Rich in animal husbandry options

Rich in cash crop genetic resources

MAIN CONCERNS

Poverty

Food insecurity

Low income

Environmental degradation

HOW TO BALANCE FOOD PRODUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Concurrently

- Increased food production
- Improved natural resources conservation

In the conditions of:

- Growing population and
- Unpredicted climate changes

APPROACHES & MEASURES



ACTIVITIES

- Rice intensification;
- Cropping systems improvement;
- Slopping lands conservation;



Paddy rice variety improvements

- Duration

 Spring
 125
 days;
 Summer
 105
 days
- Yield: Spring 6.5 tons/ha; Summer 5.3 tons/ha
- Good gain quality
- Widely adapted



Paddy rice variety improvements



Duration: Spring 130 days; Summer 115 days

Yield: Spring 6.5 tons/ha; Summer 6.0 tons/ha. Good resistant to pests and diseases. Very good quality

- **Duration:** Spring: 115 days; Summer: 95 days
- Yield: Spring 7.5 tons/ha; Summer 6.5 tons/ha
- Good resistant to pests and diseases

Short duration and high yielding varieties

Upland rice variety improvement

Testing of upland rice collection by IRRI-IFAD- NOMAFSI Upland Project:

High yield, quality, resistance, tolerance, short duration



Upland rice variety improvement



Regeneration, conservation and development several specialty rice varieties



Sucessfully regenerated Nep Tu Le, Nep Nang Huong, Te Huong Chiem of Yen Bai Prov; Nep Rau, te Gia Dui, Te Khau Mang of Hà Giang; Te Shen Cu của Lao Cai

