

Abstract - Research on developing model of rotational shifting cultivation aiming to shorten fall...

Northwestern has largest shifting cultivation area in the country. Due to inappropriate cultivation ways for such a long time most of the fields have been badly degraded, productive capacity gradually declined, low crop yield. In other words, that means low effect, and impact badly to environment and life of people in the regions.

Therefore, it is necessary now to research appropriate shifting cultivation models in order to improve crop yield, to maintain shifting cultivation capacity and to promote fallow land restoring.

We surveyed and evaluated traditional shifting cultivation models of H'Mong people in Son La and Dao people in Hoa Binh. Result shows that all of these models have increased R ratio (R equals to number of cultivation years divided by total of number of cultivation years and number of fallow land years) due to short fallow land period, and soil fertility not have restored and cultivation system is unstable.

- Planting experimentally Fabaceae species affirmed important role in the field rotation in Northwestem, especially *Cajanus cajan* of India, *Desmodium resonii* and *Cot khi* *Tephoria candida* species.

- Planting covered Fabaceae species after 3 years improved soil fertility clearly, specially humus, nitrogen, microorganism, and restricted soil erosion and shortened fallow land period about 2-3 years compare with natural fallow land period.

- Planting Fabaceae species bands in contour lines on fallow lands improved soil fertility and yield of interplanting trees, and lengthened land use period.

Together with experimental results, we propose an improved rotational cultivation model for Northwestem.

[[Back](#)]

Art design & Deployed by
DTN Software Solutions

Power by Mambo

Copyright 2005 by RCREE. All rights reserved.

Tel/Fax: +84 4 (8389434) :::: Email:
ttsinhthai@hn.vnn.vn