

Background

- Around 50 million tons of rice straw residues are produced in Viet Nam,
- Most of it was burnt in the fields or along the roads,
- Wastes a valuable carbon source, but also causes air pollution and generates greenhouse gas (CO₂),
- Killed rice straw in the field by paraquate,

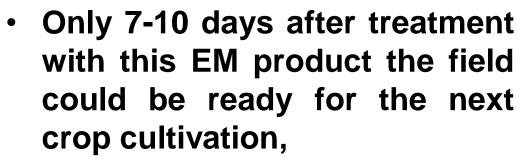


Burning rice straw

Killed rice straw by herbicide



 NOMAFSI has developed techniques for "quick composting" of rice plant residues by using EM product,





 Rice plants expressed better growth with stronger root system and gave higher yield.



Trial in Vinh Kien commune



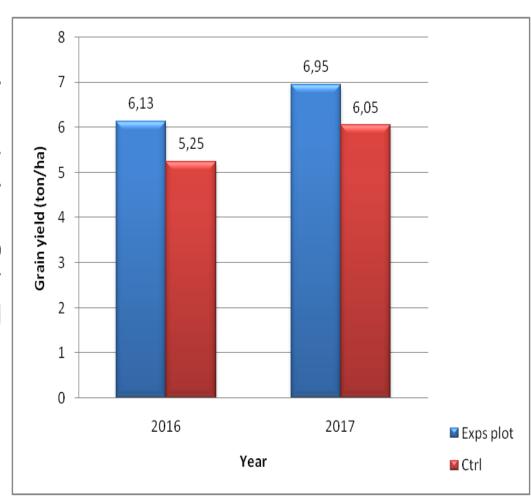
30 days after transplanting

10 days Without EM

10 days after using EM



- Experiment plots applied ICM, FDP, biomass recycling
- Cotrol plots applied farmer's practice without biomass recycling
- The yield increase was 0.9 t/ha for both 2016 and 2017 summer crops. This resulted in a significant increase in both net and gross return (about 6 mil vnd/ha/crop).



On – farm experiments in Northern mountainous regions in 2017

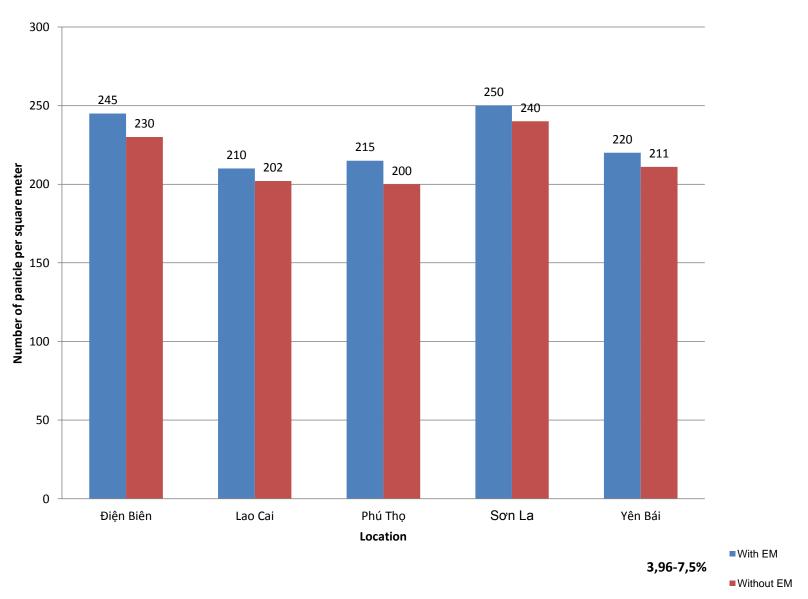


Figure 2: Number of panicle per square meter

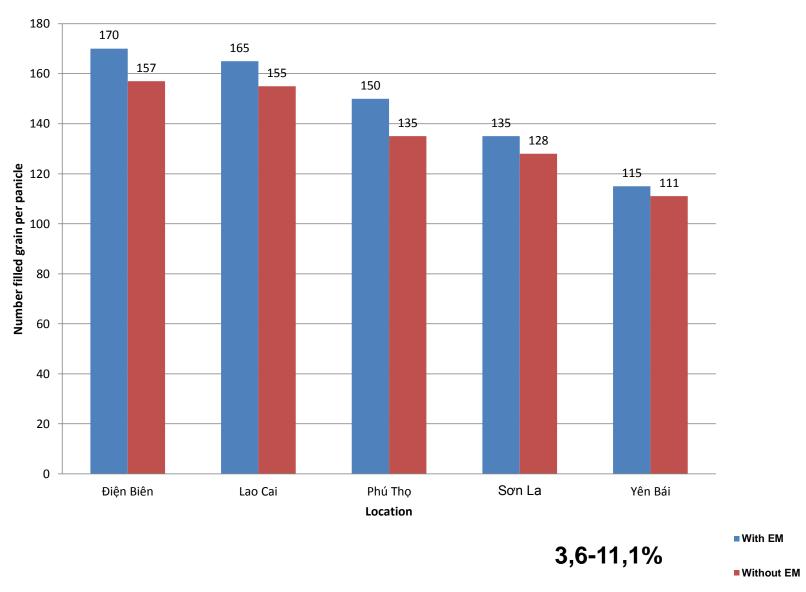


Figure 3: Number of filled grain per panicle

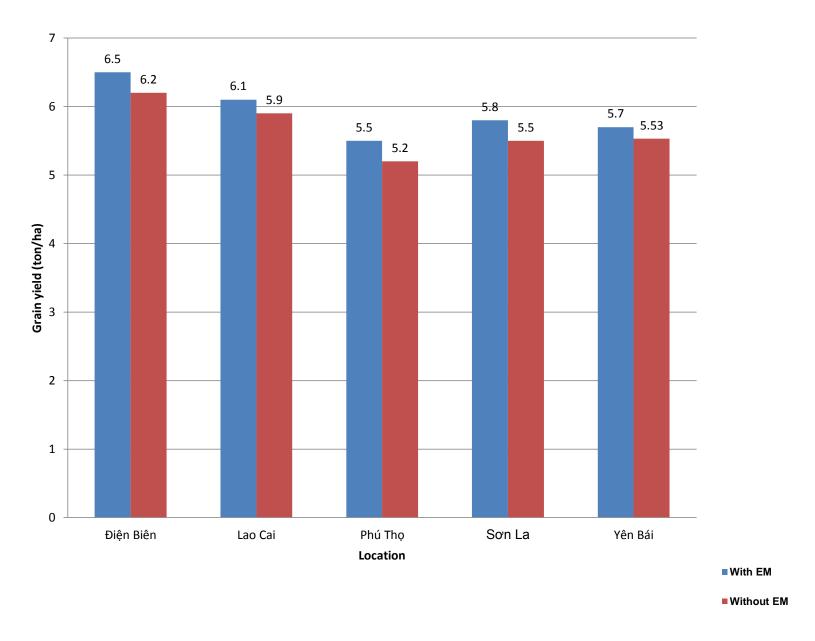


Figure 5: Grain yield

Recycling rice straw in the heap

Before using EM product



15 days after



35 days after



Potential challenges

- Free time duration between two crop is very short, in some area this time is only 4-5 days, so rice straw was not completely decomposited.
- Machines were used to prepare land. It is difficult to farmers apply EM product on the field.

- Rice production efficiency is very low, a lot of local labor move to industries to work. So, lack of labor uses new practices.
- In the some location, farmers could not irrigate their field after harvesting first crop.
- With composting rice straw in the heap, it requires labor to collect and water rice straw, so farmers normally burn rice straw as simple method..

