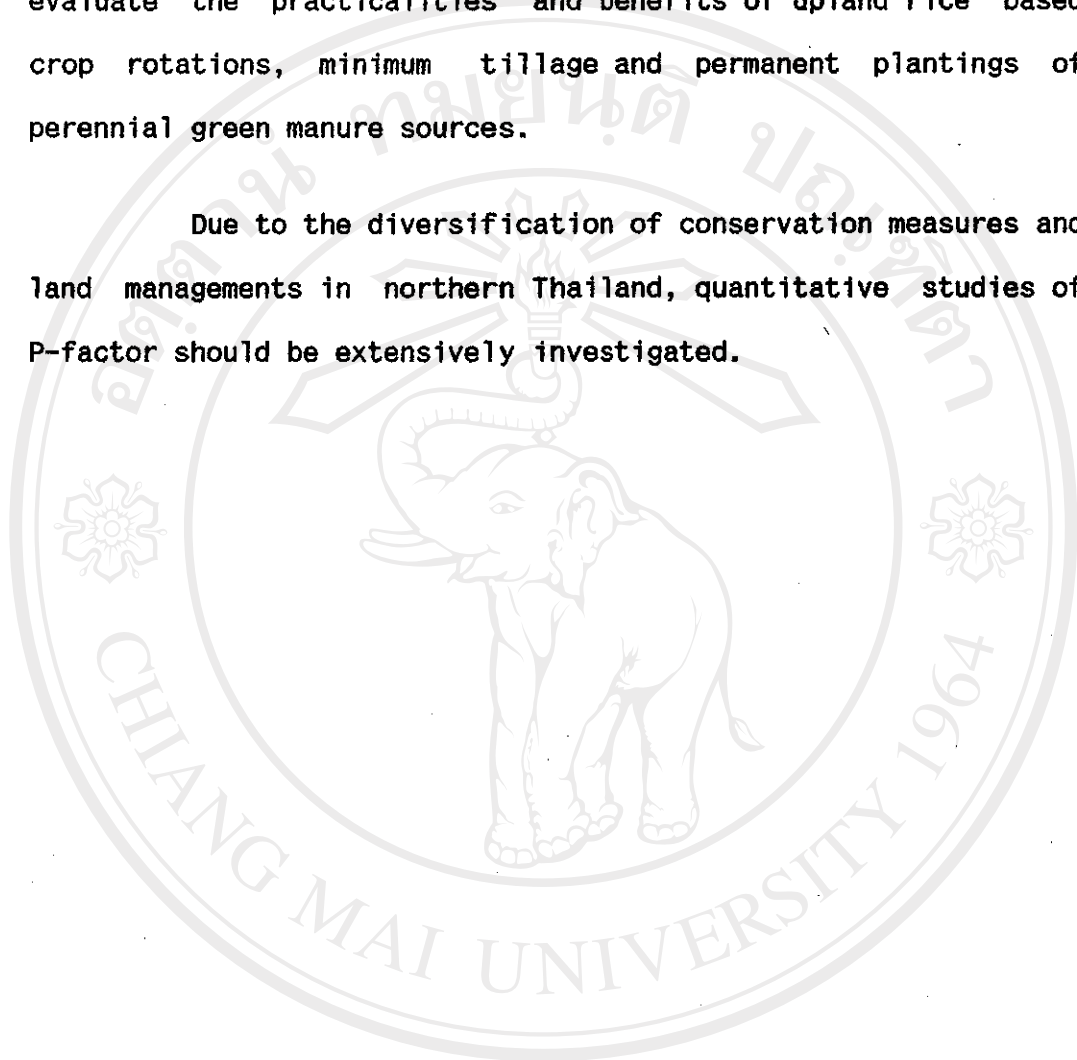


## 7. Recommendation

The results of the experiment show that traditional upland rice cultivation give significantly serious problem of eroding soil which reduces soil productivity. Therefore, soil conservation measures should be introduced to such areas for the purpose of soil sustainability. However, highland farmers are very poor, lack of experience and knowledge on erosion control. The mechanisms of soil erosion, its harm and conservation options should be educated to the farmers. Appropriate conservation systems with low input, practical techniques incorporation with soil loss reduction, soil fertility and environment improvement should be recommended. Maximization of the use of mulch and canopy cover on all fields are the easy and economic way which farmers can accept to control soil erosion and maintain soil fertility. Mulching is effective for erosion control and crusting reduction which consequently improves seedling emergence. Burning of residue after harvesting must be replaced by some other methods of land preparation. An improved techniques of cropping by leaving crop residues on the field must be practiced. Leaching of plant nutrients can be largely minimized by such methods as maximizing ground cover throughout the rainy season by intercropping and relay cropping.

Long-term field experiments should be established to evaluate the practicalities and benefits of upland rice based crop rotations, minimum tillage and permanent plantings of perennial green manure sources.

Due to the diversification of conservation measures and land managements in northern Thailand, quantitative studies of P-factor should be extensively investigated.



ลิขสิทธิ์มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่  
Copyright© by Chiang Mai University  
All rights reserved