

**FALLOW REGENERATION AND UPLAND RICE YIELD  
VARIATION IN A SYSTEM OF SHIFTING CULTIVATION  
WITH PADA (*MACARANGA DENTICULATA* (BL.)  
MUELL. ARG) AS THE FALLOW ENRICHING  
SPECIES IN NORTHERN THAILAND**

**NARIT YIMYAM**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE GRADUATE SCHOOL IN  
PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS  
FOR THE DEGREE OF  
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY  
IN AGRONOMY**

ลิขสิทธิ์มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่

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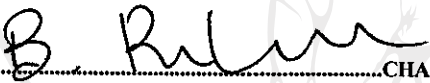
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**24 March 2006**

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The work in this thesis has stemmed from my field research with the United Nations University Project on People, Land Management and Environmental Change (UNU-PLEC) when I was introduced to the community and people with their farming systems in Tee Cha village of Sop Moei district, Mae Hong Son province. The site for the project was chosen not only to represent a typical highland village in northern Thailand but also to identify successful management for sustainable land use as part of a global project in the mountainous areas of Mainland Southeast Asia. As early as 1999, I started working with farmers in Tee Cha to find out ways in which they manage their agricultural systems to maintain rich-biodiverse crops, semi-domesticated and wild plant species to meet their subsistence needs. In the course of field investigation, the presence of *Macaranga denticulata* in traditional shifting cultivation is one of those species that attract my attention to pursue further research. This was fortunately possible with the award of a Royal Golden Jubilee Scholarship. The support from Thailand Research Funds for this research work and the McKnight Foundation are gratefully acknowledged.

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