Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture

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Royal Forest Department

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Asian Forest Cooperation Organization

ITTO Project "Enhancing Conservation and Sustainable Management of Teak Forests and Legal and Sustainable Wood Supply Chains in the Greater Mekong Sub-region" (PP-A/54-331)

Regional Workshop on Sustaining Teak Forests in Mekong Basin

Myanmar, 24 – 27 September 2019

TEAK PLANTATION IN VIETNAM

By Tran Lam Dong and Dang Hai Ha

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VIỆN KHOA HỌC LÂM NGHIỆP VIỆT NAM
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Vietnam forest plantation

Species	Plantation area (ha)	Products
Acacia spp.	2,142,000	Chip, pulp, veneer, small saw-log
Rubber	950,000	Latex, small saw-log
Pinus spp.	390,000	Resin, small saw-log, protection forest
Eucalyptus spp.	177,000	Chip, pulp, veneer, small saw-log
Bamboo	100,000	Pulp, handicraft, construction
Other native trees	477,000	NTFPs, solid-log, protection forest
TOTAL:	**4,236,000**	

In 2018, total exported value of forest products was 9,4 billion USD, mostly furniture and woodchip

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History of Teak in Vietnam

- First introduced in 1930 for testing on some sites in the North and South Vietnam
- 1950 – 1953 testing in Central Highland, 500 m a.s.l. (now still existing an area of 5 ha managed for seed production)
- 1960s planted in a large scale on some potential areas in Southeast Vietnam, such as about 300 ha in Dong Nai province (now still existing 230 ha, managed for seed production)
- 1975 – 1990, planted widely in the South Vietnam and some provinces in North Vietnam, with the total area of about 4,700 ha. Most of them have been harvested
- 1990 – now, mostly planted in Northwest Vietnam in a reforestation program, and some small areas in Southeast and Central Highland by smallholders.

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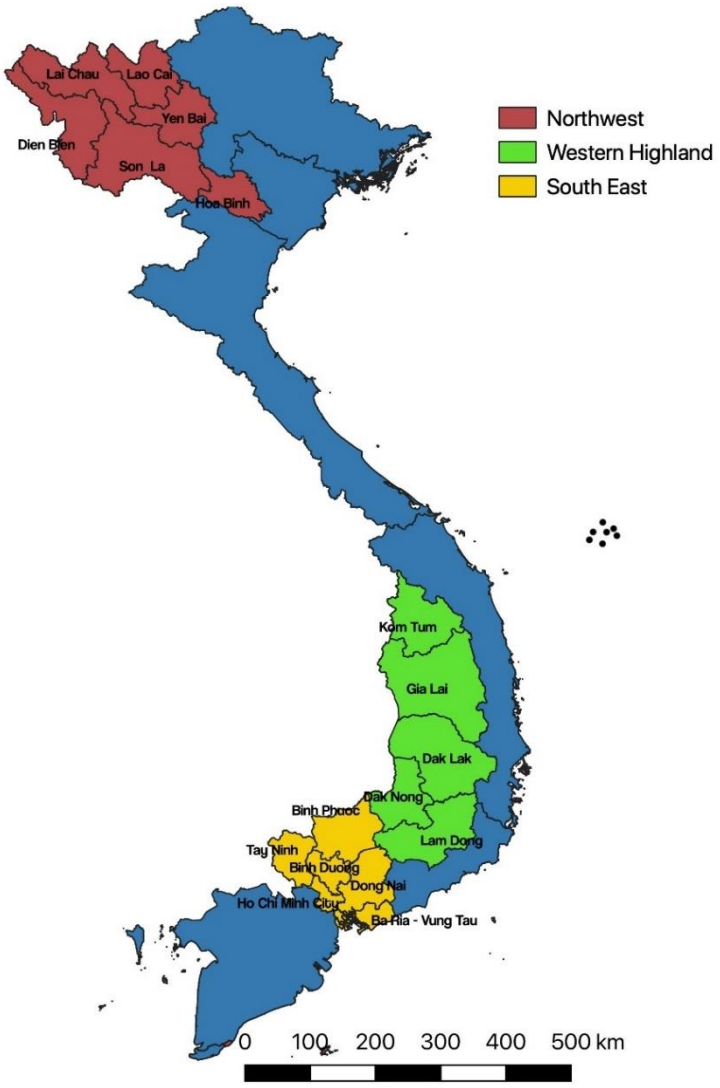
Teak plantation in Vietnam

Region	Plantation area (ha)
Northwest	1,650
Central Highland	1050
Southeast	500
Other regions	100
Total	**3,300**



Teak seed production plantation in Dong Nai province

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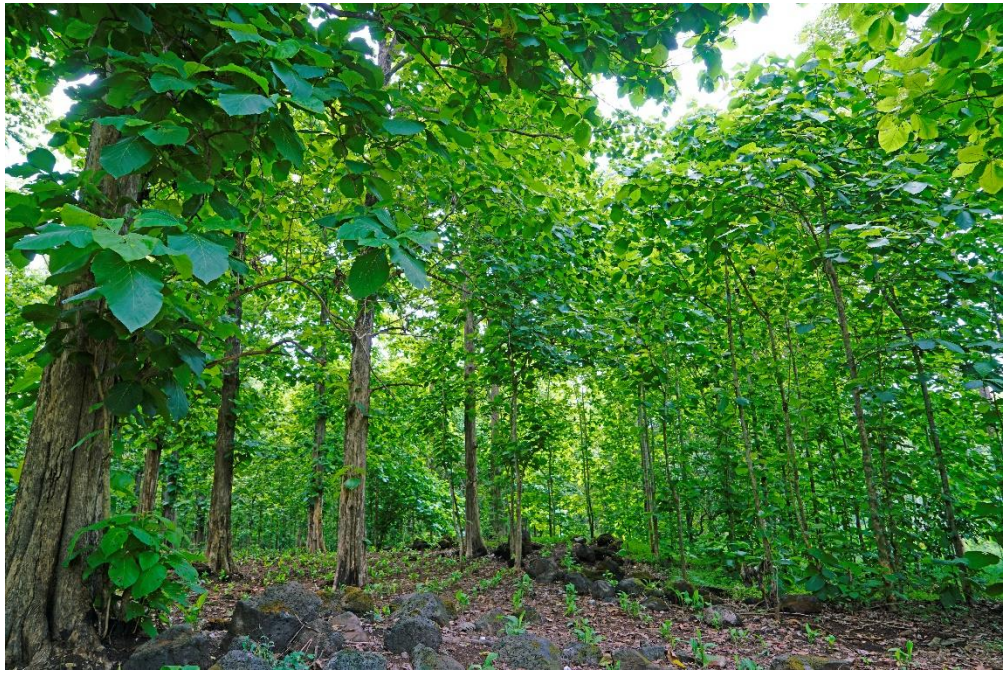
Teak seed production plantation in Dong Nai province (Southeast)



- 230 ha, planted in 1962 on Bazan soil
- Managed as teak seed production area.
- Each year sold about 1,000 – 1,500 kg of seed in average mainly to Northern and Central Highland provinces

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Teak in the Central highland

- Tested in Dak Lak province in 1950 - 1953, now existing about 5 ha managed for seed production
- From 1990s, planted as plantation in some state forestry companies and around coffee farms as agroforestry, but almost harvested
- Recently, successful testing of enrichment planting in the degraded deciduous dipterocarp forests

Teak seed production plantation in Central Highland (5 ha planted in 1950s, managed for seed production)

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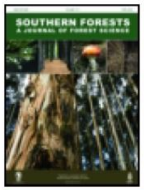
Testing of enrichment planting of Teak in the degraded deciduous dipterocarp forests



Taylor & Francis

Southern Forests: a Journal of Forest Science

ISSN: 2070-2620 (Print) 2070-2639 (Online) Journal homepage: http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tsfs20

Assessment of enrichment planting of teak (Tectona grandis) in degraded dry deciduous dipterocarp forest in the Central Highlands, Vietnam

Bao Huy, Pham Cong Tri & Tran Triet

To cite this article: Bao Huy, Pham Cong Tri & Tran Triet (2017): Assessment of enrichment planting of teak (Tectona grandis) in degraded dry deciduous dipterocarp forest in the Central Highlands, Vietnam, Southern Forests: a Journal of Forest Science, DOI: 10.2989/20702620.2017.1286560

To link to this article: http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/20702620.2017.1286560

Published online: 07 Apr 2017.

Very good suitability = 1
Age = 2.3 years
H_{dom} = 4.74 m

Good suitability = 2
Age = 2.3 years
H_{dom} = 3.59 m

Average suitability = 3
Age = 2.3 years
H_{dom} = 2.69 m

Poor suitability = 4
Age = 2.3 years
H_{dom} = 1.26 m

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Teak in the Northwest (Son La province)

- Planted widely in 1990s in some programs which supports households in planting trees for livelihood improvement and reforestation.
- Planted as a small-scale plantation on abandon swidden lands and some in the agroforestry models.
- Started harvesting plantations about 5 years ago (20 – 25 years rotation).

Teak in the Northwest (Son La province)

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Teak in the Northwest (Son La province)

Teak in agroforestry model in Son La province (Northwest)

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Adaptation and growth

- Adapted to a wide range of climatic condition in Vietnam, 10 – 22^{o} N. Latitude, up to 700 m a.s.l.
- Prefer fertile soils developed on Bazan, limestone, alluvia…
- Growth rate have been reported in a wide range depend on site condition. On good site, MAI achieved 9 – 15 m^{3}/ha/year for the first 20 years.

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Potential for development of Teak in Vietnam

- **Pros**
  - High demand of timber for wood industry
  - Adaptation to a wide range of climate in Vietnam
  - Having some seed sources
  - Can be developed as plantation, agroforestry and enrichment planting in degraded open forests
- **Cons**
  - Long rotation
  - Require good soils, so competition with higher valuable species (coffee, rubber…)

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Thank you for your attention!