

The Important Silvicultural Practices for Commercial Teak Plantation

- Land Clearing
- Hole Digging
- Seedling Preparation
- Planting
- Weeding
- Fertilizing
- Coppicing
- Pruning
- Thinning
- Fire Protection

Land Clearing







Hole digging

Around 1 meter depth







Mixed fertilizer



Mixed fertilizer and Filled down completely



Seedling Preparation



Seedling in Nursery





Select good seedlings to plant









Seedling Transportation



Soil in polybag unbroken





Planted finely





2 months

3 months









2 YEARS









10 YEARS



Weeding



Circle weeding





Strip weeding





All area weeding



Weeding by machine





AFTER 5 YEARS



Fertilizing



Put chemical fertilizer

1st time at the first year

2nd time at the first year







Put organic fertilizer





Coppicing





Cut
the bad
shape
trees
to be
the good
shape
trees











12-year-old from coppicing





Pruning





Before

After

Pruned at the 2nd year

Pruned at 3rd year

















Thinning



Before After





Before After





Fire protection

Villager teak plantation(unprotected fire)

B-farm company teak plantation (Phetchabun) (well protected fire)





Good fire protection(every year no fire)





Leaf decompose to be humus





Agro-forestry





Teak+corn at 1st year





Teak+corn at 2nd and 3rd year





Upland rice at 1st year





Teak+pumkin at 4th year







Teak+pineapple at 4th year





Cover crop



Sun hemp at year 1 (Sritrang's teak plantation, Phetchabun)





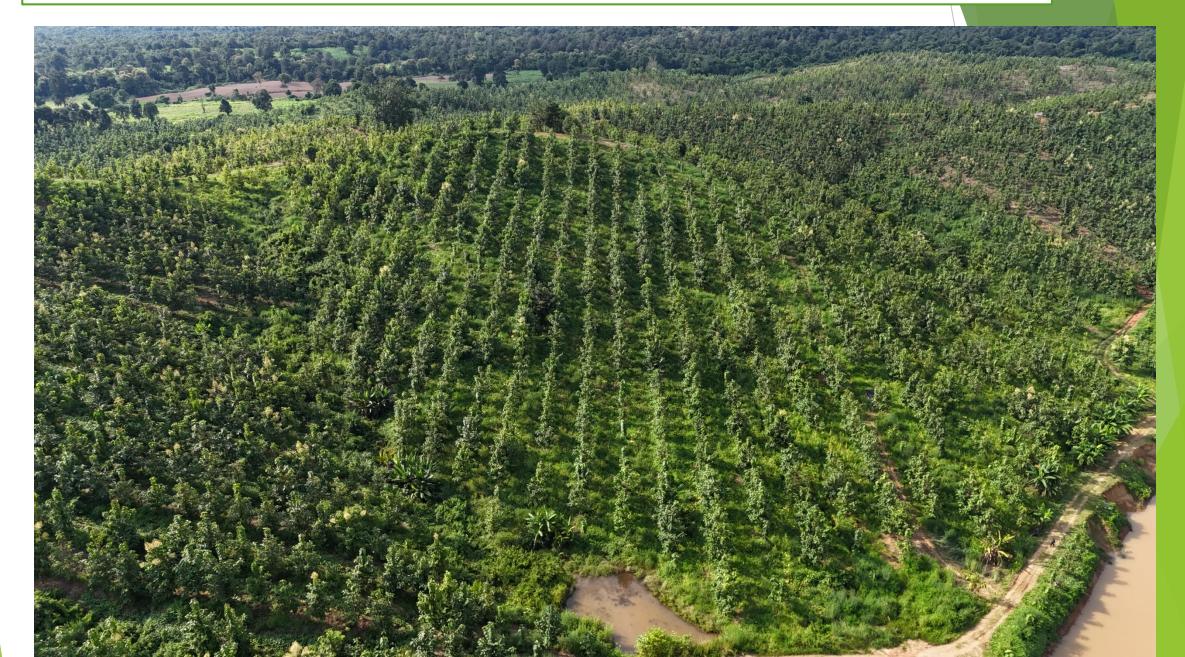
Sun hemp at year 2

Sun hemp at year 4





Three and a quarter year old teak plantation at Pua, Nan (Sritrang's teak plantation)







The millionaire plant teak

(at Sakon Nakhon)



More than 1 meter depth





Mixed manure+dolomite+rockphosphate





Teak+pararubber 5 months old





Teak+pararubber 9 months old





Key success factors for teak plantation

1. Teak plantation knowledge

2. Intensive management

3. Need to continuing maintenance annually

Thanks for kind attention

