

Effects of Upland Immature Para Rubber Plantation on Erosion and Nutrient Losses in Northern Thailand



Wanwisa Pansak¹, Jaruntorn Boonyanuphap² and Natta Takrattanasaran³

- ¹ Department of Agricultural Science, Faculty of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment, Naresuan University, Thailand
- ² Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Faculty of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment, Naresuan University, Thailand
- ³ Land Development Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Thailand

Introduction

- → Since 1989, rubber growing in Thailand has gradually shifted from the south to the north.
- → Some original forests have been cleared for Para rubber cultivation.
- → Para rubber monocultures can indirectly result in manifold negative biodiversity and environmental consequences.
- → Intensive rubber plantation in upland areas is susceptible to erosion.



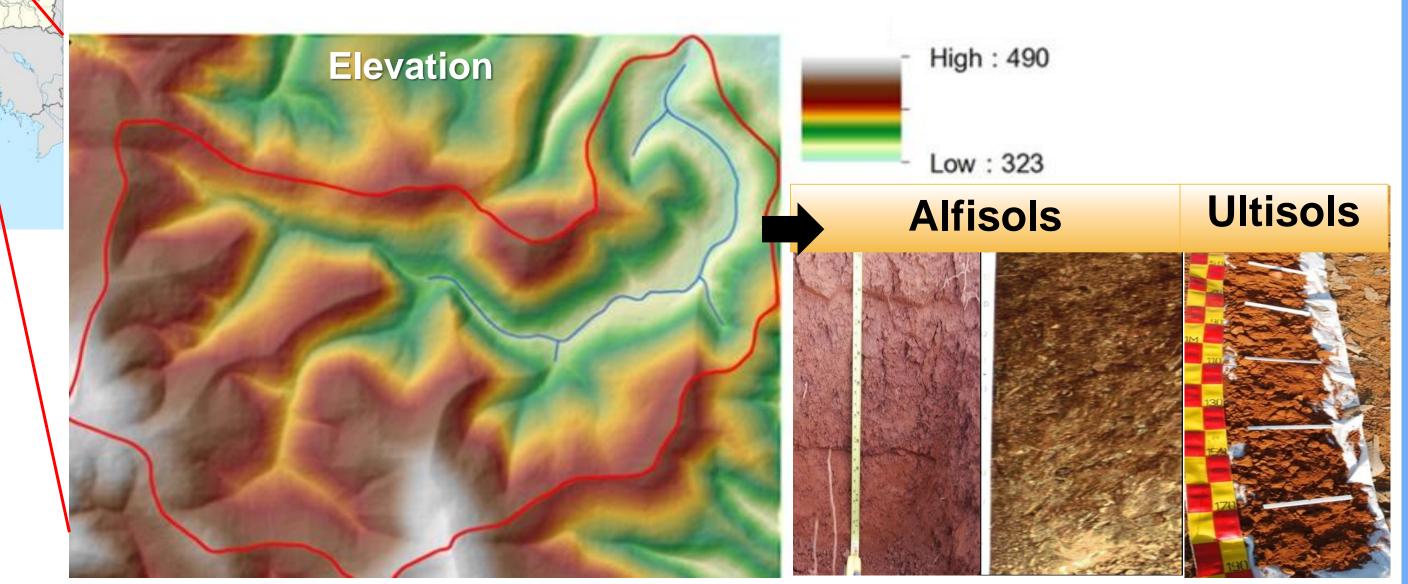
Objectives

- To assess erosion and soil nutrient losses in upland rubber plantation
- To assess the net present value (NPV) of soil nutrient losses by erosion

Materials and Methods

Site description

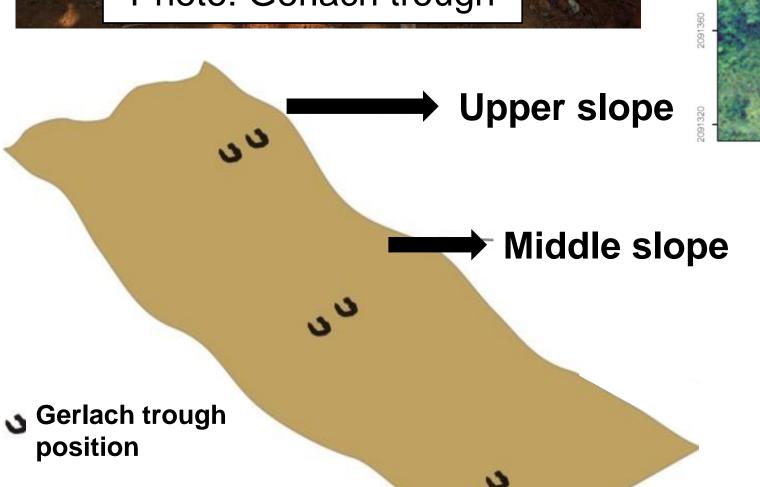
- → Muab sub-basin of the Nan watershed (18°54′N, 100°54′E), Nan province, Thailand
- →Size of Muab sub-basin ~ 97 ha
- →Slope gradients ranging from 25 to >35%



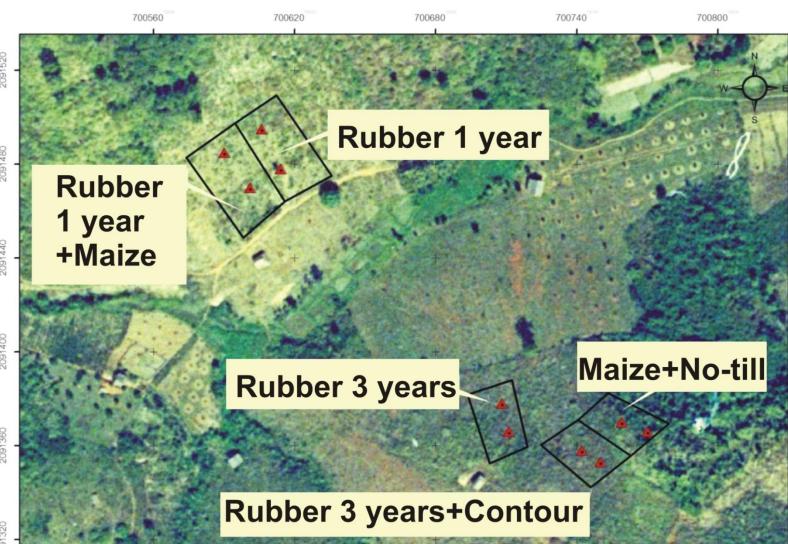
- → Tropical savannah (AW) climate
- → Annual rainfall: ~1,129 mm
- → Temperature range 14-38°C

Photo: Gerlach trough

Erosion measurement



Experiment



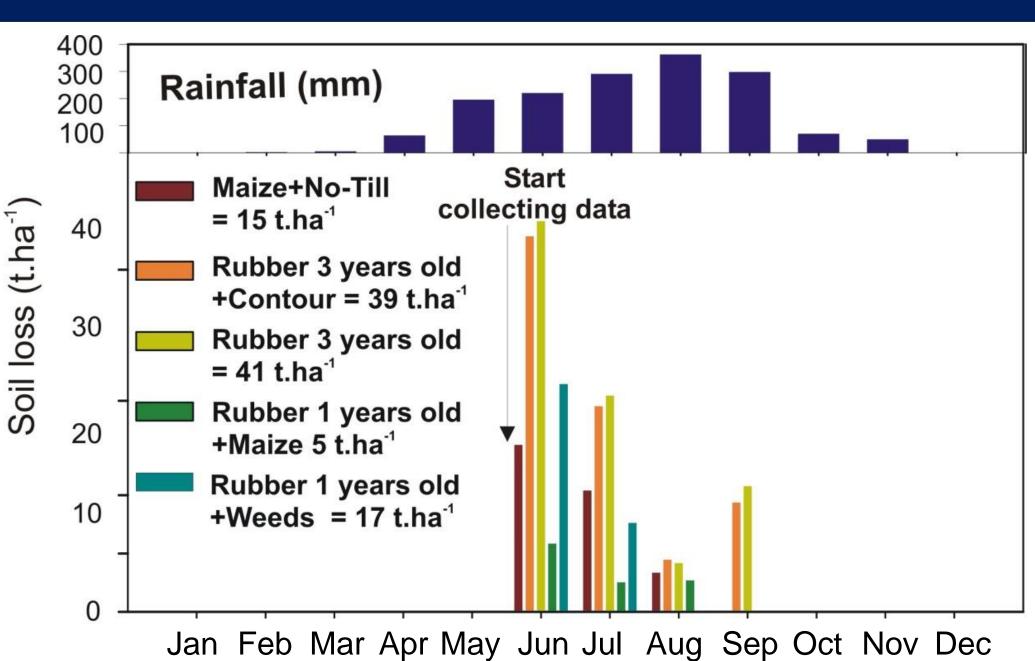
- → Observation period: March to December 2014
- → Soil loss and runoff were collected after every rainfall event.
- → Samples were analysed for total N, P and K.
- → Water Budget: using CropWat 8.0

Net present value (NPV)

- →Quantifying costs and benefits for calculation of the NPV
- → Project period: **20 years**

Lower slope

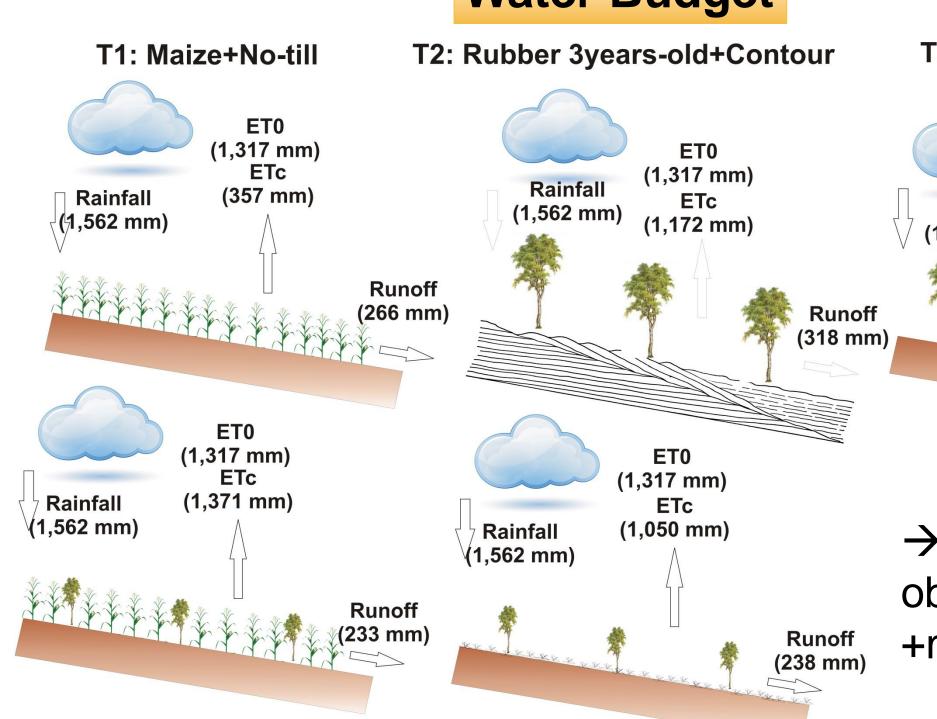
Result



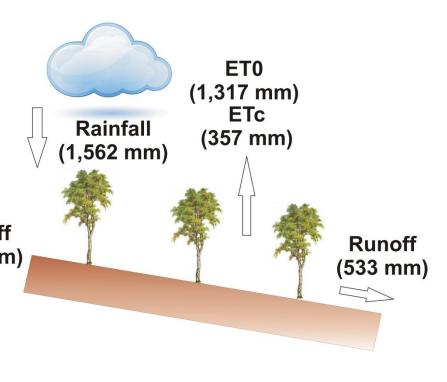
Soil loss

- → The result showed significant differences in soil losses among treatments.
- →The lowest soil loss was observed with the rubber+maize treatment.

Water Budget



T3: Rubber 3 years-old



→The lowest runoff was observed with the rubber +maize treatment.

T4:Rubber 1years-old+Maize

T5: Rubber 1years+Weeds

Nutrient losses by soil loss and runoff

Treatments _	Total N	Avai P loss	Exchangeabl K loss		
	kg.ha ⁻¹				
Nutrient losses by soil loss					
Maize+No-till (T1)	111.77	0.29	15.18		
Rubber 3 years-old + contour (T2)	313.96	0.36	43.88		
Rubber 3 years- old (T3)	297.03	0.18	45.95		
Rubber 1 years old +maize (T4)	27.47	0.05	6.76		
Rubber 1 year old+Weeds (T5)	114.10	0.28	24.57		
F-test	NS	NS	NS		
Nutrient losses by runoff					
Maize+No-till (T1)	2.08	4.20	0.60		
Rubber 3 years- old + contour (T2)	1.78	3.70	0.86		
Rubber 3 years- old (T3)	3.41	9.11	1.25		
Rubber 1 years old +maize (T4)	1.58	4.61	0.73		
Rubber 1 year old+Weeds (T5)	1.52	3.45	1.12		
F-test	NS	NS	NS		

Net present value (NPV) of each cropping system

NPVs estimated for project period of 20 years			Discount rates				
Treatments	NPV (Baht / Rai)	0%	3%	5%	7.5% (Base case)	9%	12%
T1	NPV	38,705	29,559	25,241	21,319	19,193	16,137
	B/C Ratio	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.48	1.47	1.47
T2	NPV	91,617	49,036	31,110	16,407	9,698.53	5,339
	B/C Ratio	2.09	1.78	1.59	1.39	1.25	1.17
Т3	NPV	92,373	50,471	32,916	17,294	11,003.10	1,951
	B/C Ratio	2 13	1.84	1.66	1.43	1.31	1.06
T4	NPV	121,167	77,635	58,866	42,456	35,529.85	25,412
	B/C Ratio	2.35	2.16	2.04	1.91	1.84	1.72
Т5	NPV	115,290	68,634	51,401	34,522	27,471.91	17,104
	B/C Ratio	2.60	2.27	2.21	2.02	1.93	1.73

(Baht per rai; 1 Euro=39 Baht; 1 Rai = 0.16 ha.)

Conclusion

→Immature rubber intercropping with maize is suitable systems which can reduce erosion and also the losses of nutrients by erosion in the upland rubber plantation.

