

ASSESSMENT OF RICE CULTIVATION SOIL FERTILITY ACCORDING TO THE FCC (FERTILITY CAPABILITY CLASSIFICATION) SYSTEM AND PROPOSED SOLUTIONS TO IMPROVE SOIL FERTILITY IN AN GIANG PROVINCE

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Summary

The objective of the study was to determine the potential and distribution of soil fertility, identifying obstacles in rice cultivation, and recommending recommendations for rice cultivation in An Giang. The results show that the province has identified 12 types of fertility for rice cultivation (CCC, LLC, LCC, CCCf, OOCf, LSkeoS, LkeoRkeoR, SkeoSkeoS, LCioC, La⁻pLa⁻Cc⁻, La⁻pLa⁻fC, Ca⁻pCa⁻Cc⁻) with constraints such as the potential for water erosion (LC); low mineral supply (k); low nutrient retention (e); low organic carbon (o); slightly acid sulfate soil (a⁻); high P fixation (i); potential acid sulfate, ability to release Fe²⁺, Al³⁺ (f, f⁻); actual acid sulfate, high toxicity Fe²⁺, Al³⁺ (c⁻). At the same time, recommendations for land use to improve the fertility of rice cultivation, providing managers with information and solutions to make effective land use planning decisions and recommending farmers to improve soil fertility, improve their yields.

Key words: Constraints, FCC, recommendations, rice cultivation, soil fertility.