

## EVALUATION OF FERTILITY AND RICE LAND CONSTRAINTS IN RED RIVER DELTA

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### Summary

The Red river delta is the second largest rice producer in Vietnam with 1,508,212 ha of natural land, of which 962,278 ha is agricultural land, accounting for 63.8% of the total area. Land for rice is 561,746 hectares, accounting for 58.35% of agricultural land. Rice land was planted on 22 soil types in 6 soil groups: Salic fluvisols 32,438 ha, 41,856 hectares of Thionic fluvisols, Fluvisols 450,739 ha, 29,330 hectares of Acrisols, Ferralsols 5105 ha and in valley 2,278 ha. Rice land has high quality of 417,043 ha, accounting for 74.24%; average score of 105,850 ha, accounting for 18.84% and low quality of 38,853 ha, accounting for 6.92% of the land area of rice. Nam Dinh, Hung Yen and Ha Nam provinces have 100% of medium to high quality rice land. In Vinh Phu, Ha Noi and Hai Phong, lowland paddy land was 21.29%, 14.7% and 14.37% respectively. Ninh Binh, Hai Duong, Thai Binh and Bac Ninh provinces have low quality paddy land respectively 0.22%, 2.68%, 5.54% and 7.80%. The factors influencing the soil fertility of Salic fluvisols are available nitrogen (Ndt) and phosphorus (Pdt); fluvisols is total organic matter (OM), available nitrogen (Ndt) and phosphorus (Pdt) and cation exchange capacity (CEC); the Acrisols group is the total organic matter (OM) and the cation exchange capacity (CEC).

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