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BSc in Agricultural Engineering

Quality of grain crops – an overview of rice production in Laos

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Gödöllő
2024

Summary

In Laos, rice is more than just a staple food; it is intricately woven into the country's farming methods, economics, and culture. Rice, the main commodity grown in many parts of Laos, is the staple of local meals and a major source of revenue for many farmers. This study will focus on the quality of rice grains, especially overview of rice production in Laos for North, Central and South regions because it is important for food security and the economy in the region. Moreover, this research is to respond to the increasing demand for high-quality rice from the growth of the population in Laos and around the world, as well as the changing consumer demands each year. The methods used comprehensive literature review to understand the factors affecting rice production, historical context and agricultural practices in different regions of Laos. The study also involves an analysis of environmental factors, management practices and technological influences on rice production. However, the results of this research show that rice cultivation in Laos is affected by climate, soil quality, seed quality such as local rice and improved rice varieties, and most traditional farming techniques. The research shows the central region of Laos has a high yield due to the availability of well-controlled irrigation water and fertile land. At the same time, the northern region is facing problems from environmental challenges, mostly traditional farming, and the selection of seeds, and there is a growing emphasis on improved rice varieties, which enhance yield and sustainability, particularly in the central and southern regions. Also, focus on agricultural education and the adoption of modern technologies to improve rice production efficiency and sustainability across Laos. Furthermore, the selection of improved seeds is very popular because it can give higher yields and is also resistant to unstable environments. The results of this study can be used by the Lao government to assess the overall rice production in Laos in three regions in assessing the impacts of climate change on rice production in Laos. Also, provide farmers and policy makers with more information to promote rice production in making decisions on how to address the problems affecting rice production in Laos. The results of this study can be used to make decisions to increase high rice production opportunities in future.