

Photos

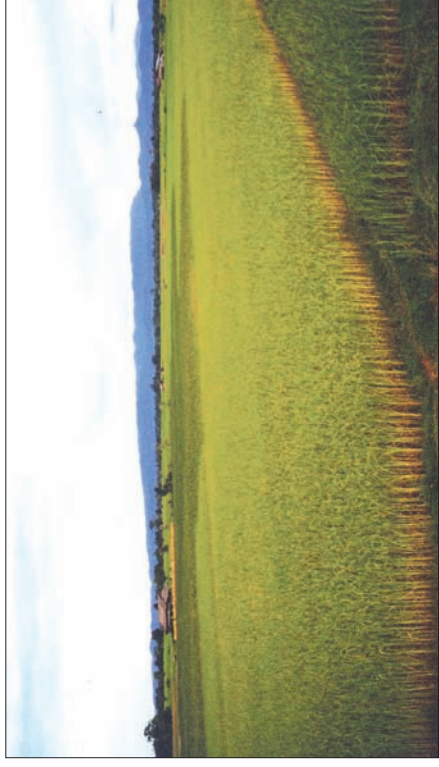


Photo 3.1. A typical lowland rice field in Champassak Province that is nearly ready for harvest. Notice the different varieties being grown: black rice (Khao Kam) is being grown in the background.



Photo 3.2. Montane lowlands such as this are common in the mountainous regions of Laos. Lowland rice is grown in steeply terraced fields.

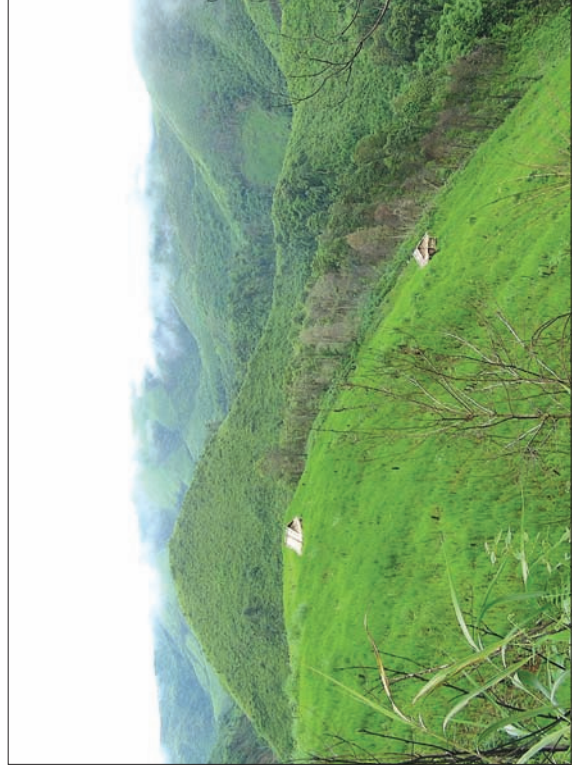


Photo 3.3. A typical upland rice field in Oudomxay Province. As this picture shows, the risk of erosion can be very high.



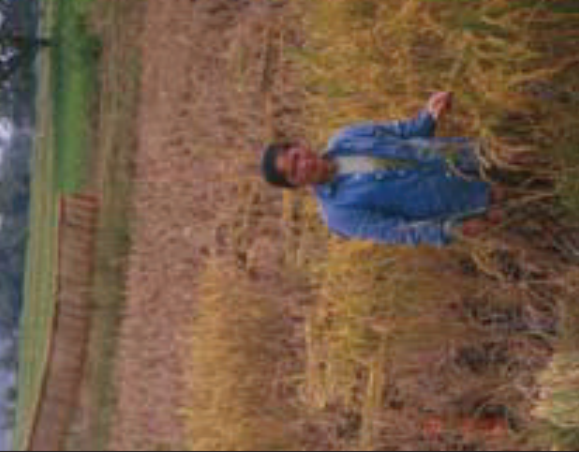


Photo 3.4. A woman in southern Laos during rice harvest. Notice the rice panicles hanging on racks in the background.



Photo 3.5. After harvesting and drying the rice, the rice is often stacked neatly into piles to protect it from rain and rodents. This is practiced in both the lowland and upland rice systems. Notice the *hor phi naa* (field spirit house) in the foreground.



Photo 3.6. In the montane lowland rice system, upland nurseries are common. Upland nurseries are usually adjacent to the lowland rice field. Farmers dibble plant a large handful of seeds into a hole. Seedlings are pulled after 5 to 6 weeks for transplanting.



Photo 3.7. Land preparation requires puddling the field in preparation for transplanting. It is commonly done by buffalo, although in southern and central Laos small tractors are often used. The field shown here is a montane lowland paddy. Notice in the background the farmer pulling seedlings from the upland nursery.



Photo 3.8. After upland fields have been slashed, the dried vegetation is burned in preparation for planting.