



Photo 20.3. Rice field with *Ageratum conyzoides* as the dominant weed.





Photo 20.4. Knife and curved hand hoe, the tools predominantly used by upland rice farmers for weed control.



Photo 20.5. Biomass dominated by *Chromolaena odorata* one year after the rice harvest.





Photo 20.6. *Gliricidia sepium* being used for fallow improvement in upland rice.



Photo 24.1. Pigeon pea growing in an upland rice field. The pigeon pea was planted about 3 weeks after rice planting.





Photo 24.2. Paper mulberry that has regenerated from underground roots in a rice field. If paper mulberry is not managed carefully during this stage, it can reduce rice yields.



Photo 24.3. A variety trial conducted at the Houay Khot Research Station. These upland rice varieties are growing in a field where rice was grown in the two previous seasons. Most varieties performed very poorly, with yields of less than 0.5 t ha^{-1} ; however, Chao Mat (on right) yielded 2 t ha^{-1} .





Photo 24.4. Upland rice growing between rows of stylo.