



Pro-Poor Livestock
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Dept. of Agriculture, Forestry,
and Fishery Statistics General
Statistics Office of Vietnam



Agricultural Atlas of Viet Nam A Depiction of the 2001 Rural Agriculture and Fisheries Census

Agriculture, Forestry and Aquaculture - Crop Agriculture

Proportion of Agricultural Land under Perennial Crops

According to the land classification of the 2001 census, perennial cropland is defined as agricultural land that can be harvested for several years after planting. The types of crop falling under this category include industrial perennial crops such as tea, coffee, rubber, coconut, cashew and pepper; fruit trees, such as mango, longan, litchi, oranges, mandarins and grapes; and a variety of other perennials such as areca-nut, betel and mulberry.

The map shows the distribution of perennial cropland, as a proportion of agricultural land. Unlike that of annual crops the distribution of perennial cropland follows much less closely the distribution of the population. Moreover, the type of perennial crop grown varies considerably from region to region. In the Southeast, rubber, coffee and fruit trees are common whereas perennial crop farmers in the Central Highlands, particularly Dak Lac and Gia Lai provinces, specialize in coffee and rubber. Some parts of the Northeast, such as in Bac Giang Province, specialize in litchi growing, which can account for more than 70% of agricultural land use in those communes. The proportion of perennial cropland in the delta and coastal areas is much lower, where soil conditions are better suited to annual crops. The distribution of crops in Vietnam, including the share of land devoted to perennial versus annual crops, changes frequently under the influence of market forces; some households, particularly in the Southeast, shift readily between annual and perennial crops as market demand changes.

