



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

Livestock – Monogastric Livestock

### **Poultry Density**

In the 2001 census the definition of poultry included chickens, ducks, Chinese ducks, and geese (quail and the recently-introduced ostrich also occur but were not included in the census). In 2001 there were 211 million poultry in Vietnam, at an average density of 640 birds per km<sup>2</sup>. Similar to the distribution of pigs, the poultry distribution even more closely follows that of the human population ([see Map 1.1.6](#)). The delta regions have extremely high densities: the average density in the Red River Delta is 3,900 birds per km<sup>2</sup>, with some communes reaching densities as high as 5,000 per km<sup>2</sup>, and in the Mekong River Delta the average density is 1,200 birds per km<sup>2</sup>. Poultry densities across the rest of the country also reflect the distribution of people, with 670 birds per km<sup>2</sup> in the Southeast; 560 birds per km<sup>2</sup> in the Northeast; 530 birds per km<sup>2</sup> in the North Central Coast; 430 birds per km<sup>2</sup> in the South Central Coast; but only 180 and 140 birds per km<sup>2</sup>, respectively, in the Northwest and the Central Highlands.

It should be noted that the 2001 poultry statistics were collected on 1 October, and are therefore based on surveys conducted during flooding season. Consequently, total duck numbers would have been smaller in flooded areas, compared to their annual averages. This is because at this time of the year extensively feeding seasonal ducks, which are very popular for example in the Mekong River Delta, would have been absent.

