

In the western and northern Central Plain, the soils are more varied and the agriculture more diversified. The principal crops are transplanted rice, corn, soybeans, mungbeans, cotton and sugar cane. In the western Central Plain, sugar cane is the most important upland crop, as well as corn, sorghum, castor bean, peanuts and mungbeans. Areas once used for rice are now being used for shrimp and fish ponds.

East

This region was once under dry evergreen forest, but during the last two decades it has been cleared. The principal upland crops are cassava, sugar cane, pineapple, coconut and corn. Rubber is also a main crop along with fruits such as durian, rambutan and citrus.

South

The main crop in the Peninsula is rubber, which is grown on sloping soils with good drainage. Fruit, coffee, coconut and cashew nuts are also grown. The eastern coast cultivates upland crops such as corn and beans, while broadcast rice is also grown on marine brackish water and alluvial deposits. Increasing area is also being devoted to the cultivation of oil palm. Great potential exists in this region for shrimp and palm oil.

OVERVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Production and Markets

Agricultural growth has resulted in a diversified production structure based on traditional and non-traditional crops, including cereals, fruit and vegetables, sugar cane, rubber, livestock and seafood.

Traditional Crops

- Rice
- Cassava
- Rubber
- Maize
- Sugar Cane
- Kenaf
- Tobacco (Virginia)