

Maximising productivity of Eucalyptus and Acacia plantations for growers in Indonesia and Vietnam



Key details

Location

Indonesia, Vietnam

Duration

Start Jul 2015

End Nov 2019

Budget

AUD 1,027,447

Commissioned organisation

CSIRO

Partners

Centre for Forest Biotechnology and Tree Improvement; Forest Science Institute of South Vietnam; Gadjah Mada University; Silviculture Research Institute

Project Leader

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Program

Forestry

Project code

FST/2014/064



Overview

This project to increase the sustainability, productivity and profitability of eucalyptus and acacia plantations improves the livelihoods of farmers in Indonesia and Vietnam.

Regional economies in these countries depend on the success of forest plantations, and with improved management options, farmers will have a better understanding of conditions that influence effective forestry investment, as well as plantation characteristics, benefits and limitations.

Acacias are the preferred plantation species in both countries, but their commercial viability is threatened by rapidly spreading disease. In addition, Eucalyptus species are replacing acacias over large areas of Sumatra and Kalimantan, as they have reasonably good growth rates and high pulping and good sawing qualities.

This project builds on more than 20 years of collaborative research on short rotation acacia and eucalyptus plantations in Indonesia and Vietnam. It supports implementation of government forestry policies and benefits the industrial growers and farm forestry sector.

Project outcomes

- Better financial returns from private sector and farmer plantations through optimisation of species and product mix.
- Reduced deforestation of native forests by ensuring enough wood supply from sustainably managed plantations.
- Social and economic benefits, especially for women, including: greater opportunities in education; access to healthcare, and increased disposable income at household level.
- Diversification of income sources through corporate social responsibility programs and reduced incentive for industrial exploitation of native forests.
- Research published and presented through workshops and conferences.



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