CAMBODIA COUNTRY REPORT

For Regional Workshop on Spread Prevention and Control of Golden Apple Snail



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OUTLINE OF CAMBODIA



- **Region: South East Asia**
- **Climate: Wet and Dry Seasons**
- **Frontiers: Thailand, Laos, Vietnam**
- **Surface area: 181,035 Km^2**
- **Population: 14 million**
- **Language: Khmer**
- **Religion: Buddha**
- **Currency: Riel (1USD = 4,100 R)**
- **Capital: Phnom Penh**

AGRICULTUER IN CAMBODIA

- Paddy/Rice surplus
- Vegetables
- Seasonal Crops (Maize, Soybean, Mung bean, Sesame, Peanuts, Cassava, Tobacco)
- Perennial Crop (Cashew, Pepper, Rubber)
- Natural fish
- Cattle/Buffalos

Potential commodities for export









RICE PRODUCTION IN CAMBODIA, 2007-2011

Description	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Change 2010/2011
Cultivated Area (Ha)	2,585,905	2,615,741	2,719,080	2,795,892	2,968,529	6.17%
Harvested Area (Ha)	2,566,952	2,613,363	2,674,603	2,777,323	2,766,617	-0.39%
Yield (T/Ha)	2.621	2.746	2.836	2.970	3.173	6.85%
Production (MT)	6,727,127	7,175,473	7,585,870	8,249,452	8,779,365	6.42%
Rice Surplus (MT)	1,649,640	2,025,033	2,244,598	2,516,752	2,780,328	10.47%
Paddy Surplus (MT)	2,577,562	3,164,114	3,507,185	3,932,425	4,344,263	10.47%

1. **Rain-fed Lowland Rice :**
   - **Early maturing : 16% of rice growing area**
   - **Medium maturing : 33% of rice growing area**
   - **Late maturing : 36% of rice growing area**
2. **Floating rice : small area 1.5%, long duration.**
3. **Lift irrigation : short duration (dry season) 13.1% of rice growing area**

General issues in Agriculture

- **80% of people living in rural areas.**
- **70% of people are in agriculture sector.**

INSECT PEST IN CAMBODIA

- Brown Plant Hopper
- Armyworm
- Locust (grasshopper)
- Rats
- Crabs
- Golden Apple Snails
- Diamond back moth

GOLDEN APPLE SNAIL SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

In 1999 the Golden Apple Snails have been recorded as a new pest for Cambodia. They have only been found being bred in small ponds and tanks around Phnom Penh, in Kandal, Prey Veng Svay Rieng, Takeo and Pursat provinces.
They appear to be two species of apple snails in Cambodia. They are provisionally identified as Poacea insularum, which is generally a golden color and may reach extremely large size (up to 10cm) and Poacea canaliculata which is usually dark brown (but can be greenish or even golden yellow in color) and smaller than P. insularum.
However, large scale damage to rice crops has not yet been reported except for the 30 ha in Prey Veng in the October 2012 late wet season.

GOLDEN APPLE SNAIL MANAGEMENT IN RICE IN CAMBODIA

1. Transplant older seedlings, or increase-seeding rate in direct seeded rice.
2. Install screens on water inlets.
3. Remove snails from rice paddies anytime before final harrowing.
4. Collect and crush egg masses.
5. Place bamboo stakes around the field to give the snails a place to lay egg where they are easily collected and destroyed.
6. Hand-pick snails in the morning and afternoon when they are active. Collected snails can be eaten by ducks and pigs. If completely cooked, the snails can be eaten by humans.
7. Herd ducks through the rice paddies immediately after harvest and 30 to 35 days after transplanting early maturing rice, or 40 to 50 days after transplanting late maturing rice.

GOLDEN APPLE SNAIL MANAGEMENT IN RICE IN CAMBODIA

To eradicate this snail the following recommendations and activities have be implemented:

- Ban the import, raising, sale and purchase of Apple Snails in Cambodia.
- Confiscate and destroy Apple Snails and their eggs wherever they are found in Cambodia.
- Check rice fields along borders frequently for presence of Apple Snails or their eggs and destroy any snails found.
- Raise public awareness of the threat that the Apple Snails threaten to Cambodian food security.

Golden Apple Snail Eradication day








CONCLUSION

The Golden Apple Snail is an increasing threat for all rice farmers in Cambodia. The farm are under constant cultivation due to the need to rationalize labor input.
More sophisticated technical equipment is needed and time is becoming a driver for economical rice cultivation.
While in small family farms, hand picking of snail or duck herding in snail-infested area before cultivation is feasible, these methods are practical as soon as the area to be managed increase substantially



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