





## ABSTACT

Abstract of special problem submitted to the Graduate School Project of Maejo University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Agriculture and Forestry Administration

SUSTAINABILITY OF NATURAL DYE USAGE IN  
A CLOTH DYEING GROUP AT BAN TAN  
SUB - DISTRICT, HOD DISTRICT,  
CHIANG MAI PROVINCE

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The purposes of this research were to study personal and socio - economic characteristics, guidelines for sustainable use of natural dyes as well as problems and obstacles concerning the use of such dyes by villagers of Tan sub-district, Hod district, Chiang Mai province. The data were collected by means of semi-structure interview schedules from 86 samples of villagers earning their living by cloth weaving and selected by simple random sampling from the populations in Ban Tan Nua, Ban Pakham, Ban Tan Klang and Ban Changkerng and then analyzed by using the SPSS for Windows to find out frequency distribution, percentage, arithmetic means, and standard deviation and the content analysis was conducted from open-ended questions.

The study revealed that the villagers with natural cloth dyeing as a supplementary job earned sufficient incomes. They gained knowledge of natural dyeing from their mothers and ancestors. In the previous year, used natural dyes extracted from the dyewood ranking from the highest level to the lowest were Maklue, Samothai, Fang, Mamuang, Peka, Krarm, Hukwang, Kanoon, Pradoo, Sarpsue and Garbmapraow. The tree products used as dyes brought from forests were at an average of 37.45 kilogrammes per year per head, the colors used were red, yellow, brown, pink, green, purple, blue and black, and every part of the dyewood was used i.e. root, stem, bark, leaf, seed and fruit.

Most villagers indicated that trees providing dyewood can be found in nature, but rather scarce. The dyewood that cannot be found in nature is Krarm and those found at the lowest level to the highest were Maklue, Samothai, Pounum and Fang.

Concerning guidelines for clever use of natural dyes, only 3 items were found to be practiced and 13 items were not. For economic use, 3 items were practiced and 3 were not. For technical improvements in the use, only 2 items were practiced and 4 were not.