

### บทคัดย่อ

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## พฤติกรรมการใช้สารโพแทสเซียมคลอไรด์เพื่อกระตุ้นให้ลำไยออกดอก ของเกษตรกรผู้ปลูกลำไยหนองช้างคืน จังหวัดลำพูน

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SPSS/PC<sup>+</sup>

ผลการศึกษาลักษณะบางประการของเกษตรกร พบว่า เกษตรกรส่วนใหญ่เป็นชาย  
อายุสูงสุด 75 ปี อายุต่ำสุด 19 ปี อายุเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 50 ปี เกือบครึ่งหนึ่งสำเร็จการศึกษาระดับ  
ประถมศึกษา จำนวนสมาชิกในครัวเรือนเฉลี่ยเท่ากับ 4 คนและมากกว่าครึ่งหนึ่งมีจำนวนแรงงาน



ข้อมูลมีปัญหาในระดับมาก เกี่ยวกับการขาดทุนทรัพย์ในการดำเนินการ การขาดคำแนะนำจากเจ้าหน้าที่ รวมทั้งผลผลิตไม่มีคุณภาพพอและออกมามากทำให้ได้ราคาต่ำ ปัญหาที่พบในระดับปานกลาง ได้แก่ สภาพดิน น้ำ อากาศ ฝนตกชุก น้ำท่วม พื้นดินแฉะ และต้นลำไยมีสภาพไม่สมบูรณ์พอก่อนใช้สารโพแทสเซียมคลอเรต และปัญหาที่พบในระดับน้อย คือ การออกดอกมากแต่ติดผลน้อยหรือไม่มี สารโพแทสเซียมคลอเรตที่มีจำหน่ายมักมีสารอื่นปนมาด้วย และปัญหาในการกำจัดศัตรูพืชไม่ดีพอ

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## ABSTRACT

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 Agricultural Extension

### POTASSIUM CHLORATE UTILIZATION BEHAVIOR TO INDUCE LONGAN FLOWERING OF NONGCHANGKHUAN LONGAN GROWERS, LAMPHUN PROVINCE

By

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The objectives of this research were to investigate 1) certain characteristics of longan growers in Nongchangkhuan Sub-district, Muang District, Lamphun Province; 2) their behavior in using Potassium Chlorate to induce longan

flowering and their knowledge of Potassium Chlorate; 3) relationship between their personal, economic and social characteristics and Potassium Chlorate utilization; and 4) their problems and obstacles concerning Potassium Chlorate utilization.

The data was collected by means of interview schedules from 120 samples of longan growers out of the total population of 1,165 in 6 villages of Nongchangkuan Sub-district, Lamphun Province, and then analyzed by using the SPSS/PC<sup>+</sup>.

The results revealed that most longan growers were male, 19-75 years old (average age: 50 years). Almost half of them had completed primary education. Their average number of household members was four and more than one-half had two person of household labor. Their average expense on buying Potassium Chlorate was

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8,330.33 baht in 2000-2001. Each household had an average of 8 rais of land for growing about 100 longan trees, most of which were 11-15 years old. Their average longan growing experience was ten years and most of them obtained some information about Potassium Chlorate from agricultural chemical stores.

Concerning Potassium Chlorate utilization behavior, the followings were found in each aspect. Flowering: 75.83 percent of the growers fertilized and maintained the longan trees. Flowering control: 87.50 percent grew Ekor cultivar and 85.83 percent used Potassium Chlorate to induce flowering. Using Potassium Chlorate: the growers kept Potassium Chlorate in safe places, cleaned the ground under the longan bushes, did not smoke while applying the chemical and took a bath and put on clean clothes after chemical application – these were practiced at a high level. They put on protective clothings and observed the direction of the wind while working at a moderate level, but very few of them destroyed Potassium Chlorate containers after used. Methods of using Potassium Chlorate: pouring the mixture of Potassium Chlorate and water around the trunks of at least 10-year-old longan trees was practiced at a high level; broadcasting Potassium Chlorate around the trunks followed by watering, at a moderate level; injection of Potassium

Chlorate into longan branches or spraying it over the leaves, 5-10 year old longan trees, at a low level. After using Potassium Chlorate: both using Potassium Chlorate while the longan leaves were dark green and watering the ground to make it moist for 30-45 days after using Potassium Chlorate were practiced at a high level.

The correlation analysis revealed that age, education, household members, household labor, number of longan trees, training, and information access were not statistical significantly correlated with the growers' behavior in using Potassium Chlorate but their expenses and experience were statistical significantly correlated with their behavior in using Potassium Chlorate.

The longan growers had a high level of problems in lack of working capital, lack of agricultural extension officers to advise on technical know-how of using potassium chlorate, and low quality produce leading to low prices. They had a

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moderate level of problems in soil, water and climate conditions i.e. excessive rain and flood leading to wet ground, and unhealthy longan trees. Their low-level problems were much flowering but poor fruiting, impure potassium chlorate, and ineffective insecticide and pest control.

