

Unchisa Buayard 2014: Farmers Knowledge and Implementation on Integrated Pest Management in Mueang Rayong District, Rayong Province. Master of Science (Agricultural Extension), Major Field: Agricultural Extension, Department of Agricultural Extension and Communication. Thesis Advisor: Associate Professor Praderm Chumjai, Ph.D 138 pages.

This research was conducted to study socio-economic factors, knowledge of IPM, IPM practice and the relationships between socio-economic factors and knowledge of IPM and IPM practice, which including problems and recommendation from farmers who IPM practice. The data were collected from 162 farmers in Mueang Rayong District, Rayong Province. All data were analyzed percentage, arithmetic mean, minimum, maximum, Chi-square test and Fisher's exact test.

The results in this study found that most of farmers were women 72.8 percent, at the average age of 57.9 years old with elementary level of education. The average experience was 28.4 years, with agricultural production land holding size about 14.8 rai. For an average income that they receive was about 136,648 bath per year, An outcome that they have to pay for agricultural yield was around 67,536 bath per year. Thus, most of farmer no need to borrow money in order to do agricultural. Farmer information 63.6 percent, were information through government officials, Most of farmers all had knowledge of IPM at high level, For the lowest score knowledge mark was 3 point, maximum mark was 15 points and average mark was 10.8 point. After the training project, most of farmers were able to apply the knowledge gained into practice, and using methyl eugenol attractants for fruit fly, was the most interesting topic for them. The main problem that farmers were always facing was the limited of time and lacked of manpower. In addition, there was a recommendation to the farmers to observe that after training the knowledge, about agriculture, the farmers could use the knowledge after training in the right way or not.

The research shows that education was related with IPM practices in 2 activity which were 1) the conservation of natural enemies in plantation, and 2) hanging of fruit fly traps under trees in orchard. In addition, Farmer information was related with IPM practices that it 4 activity which were 1) collecting and burning dropped or rotted fruits outside the orchard, 2) hanging of fruit fly traps around community in same time, 3) planting holy basil around the orchard to trap fruit fly, and 4) using neem extract to prevent and repel plant insect pests in orchard. In addition, agricultural income was related with IPM practices that it planting holy basil around the orchard to trap fruit fly. And the knowledge about IPM was related to IPM practice and all of the activities above.

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Student's signature

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Thesis Advisor's signature