

Tippawan Waewtong 2014: Factors Affecting Raw Milk Quantity in Dairy Farm of Farmers, the Members of Muaklek Dairy Cooperative Limited, Saraburi Province. Master of Science (Agricultural Extension), Major Field: Agricultural Extension, Department of Agricultural Extension and Communication. Thesis Advisor: Assistant Professor Panamas Treewannakul, Ph.D. 125 pages.

The research was conducted to study the basic personal data of farmers, condition of dairy farm, practice of dairy farm management, raw milk quantity in dairy farm of farmers, problem and suggestion of farmers, and also the relationship between basic personal, condition of dairy farm, practice of dairy farm management with quantity of raw milk in dairy farm of farmers. Data were collected from 256 farmers, the members of Dairy Cooperative Limited, by using an interview schedule. Data were analyzed and presented by percentages and arithmetic mean. The hypotheses were tested by using Chi-square.

Survey results showed that of farmers were males (55.1%). The average age of farmers was 47 years and the highest educational level was primary education (50.8%). The average of experience in dairy farming was 14 years. There were 70.7% of farmers through training courses in dairy farming.

The condition of dairy farm of farmers was small farm size (58.2%) with free stall barn (57.4%). There were 41.0% of farmers dairy bred crossbred the white-black (blood levels over 75%). Farmers fed dairy cattle following milk quantity (43.0%) by feeding roughage as straw and grassing (38.3%) and feeding 16% protein concentrate (26.6%), including supplement with mineral and mineral powder (53.9%). Most of farmers used milking machine (91.8%). The disease was found as Mastitis (65.6%).

Farmers practiced on dairy farm management as follow: 1) feed management; farmers practiced on grassing (60.9%) and feeding dairy cattle with straw (69.9%), 2) animal health management; farmers practiced on Anthrax Disease vaccine (81.2%) and Anthelmintics medicine (89.8%), 3) the hygienic of milk production management; farmers practiced on cleaning the dairy cattle before milking (71.5%) and cleaning-drying the udder before and after milking with chlorine (85.5%), and 4) the sanitation and cleanliness management; farmers practiced on cleaning the stall every day (72.3%) and cleaning the milk pipe line every week (59.8%).

The maximum of raw milk quantity in dairy farm of farmers was 22.50 kg./head/day and the minimum of raw milk quantity was 4.50 kg./head/day. The average of raw milk quantity was 12.82 kg./head/day.

Hypothesis testing revealed that factors relating to raw milk quantity in dairy farm of farmers were dairy cattle breeding, method of milking, concentrate, Mastitis disease, and practice in feed management on improving quality of straw before feeding by using urea and morass, the hygienic of raw milk production with California Mastitis Test (CMT) solution before milking, dipping teats after milking, and the sanitation management on cleaning milking parlor before and after milking.

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Student's signature

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Thesis Advisor's signature