

Abstract

The study on forest minor product was carried out in the Mixed Deciduous Forest, MDF, and abandoned areas at Mae Klong Watershed Research Station, Kanchanaburi Province during 2013 to 2014. The main objects focused on the species and quantity of forest minor products in the natural and disturbed MDF compared with in the local market of Lin Thin village.

The results showed that the species number was higher in the disturbed MDF than in the natural MDF, 36 and 43 species, respectively. Bamboos were the main species for local people to utilize both bamboo shoots and culms such as *Gigantochloa albociliata* Munro, *Dendrocalamus strictus* Roxb. (Nees), *Cephalostrachyum pergracile* and *Bambusa tulda* Roxb. While, the other species which increased their income was Sa-moh-thai, Phak-Wan, Phak-koot, Ma-kham-phom, Termite mushrooms and honey bees. Five samples of local people who collected and sold the forest minor products got the average income about 60, 000 baht per family during the utilized period. In addition, the results from interviews 5 basketry families showed that bamboo culms with annual average about 225 ± 161 culms were also used for basketry. The annual average income from the product was 43,850 bath per family and it was high income apart from agriculture. Indicating the forest minor products increased their income and may improve they good living. Thus, to conserve the forest areas and create the sustainable use plans will increase the suitable balance between human live and natural resources for long run.

Key words; forest minor products, local people, utilize of biodiversity, succession, sustainable use

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