

Research Title	Knowledge management of local wisdom in traditional fishing, the gulf of Bandon, Surat Thani province.
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Abstract

The main objectives of the research were to study 1) The community of traditional fishing in the gulf of Bandon, Surat Thani province. 2) Study the local wisdom of traditional fishing which impact to life and the change of community. 3) Knowledge management of local wisdom of traditional fishing of the gulf of Bandon which conform with environment of community. This research used an qualitative research in participatory action research format. Qualitative research was used for traditional fishing, small scale fishing gears, local wisdom of the gulf of Bandon, the environment of local wisdom of traditional fishing in Bandon bay. Participatory action research was used focus groups with local fishermen for aquatic resource conservation. Research tools were formal interview, questionnaire and group conversation actions. Population is the community of fishing villages in the gulf of Bandon. Sample groups of qualitative research is fishery of Kohrat village, Chaaou village, Khongchanak village, Bangpla village, Thapigul village, Lampoo village and Kuntulee village. (6-12 peoples of village). Sample groups of participatory action research is fishery of Thapigul village Thachang district and Kuntulee village Thachana district. (10-15 peoples of village).

The result indicated that, the education about the way of life of the local fishery communities in the gulf of Bandon all 7 district, This area has ever had an abundance of aquatic animal resource and generates income for fishery communities, used fishing gears was done manually with local wisdom, But at present the aquatic animal resource has only 30 presents, it is a result of population growth, waste water from shrimp farms, fishing with modern fishing gears and securitization from government is support to use public space of the sea to private property. The fishing in Bandon Bay is a subsistence fishing and semi-capitalist fishing, the income from fishing is not sure then the traditional fishing about 20 percents go out of fishing. The fishery in the past use local wisdom all most but now use only something such as the artificial of fishing gear, observation of wind direction, it becomes to tacit knowledge in fishermen for self management until can

improve the wisdom to natural resource management and conform with environment of community. The fishermen of Thapigul village and Kuntulee village use the local wisdom of traditional fishing to build the fish trap for conserve the aquatic animal resource, the both village choose the local wisdom which suitable with community, the Thapigul village use traditional wisdom, the Kuntulee village use traditional wisdom and merge with modern wisdom. after build the fish trap about 15 days, the fish come in and lay eggs. we can see many fish in the fish trap and about 1 months the shell will come in. the fishermen of Thapigul village discount about this case can increase the aquatic animal resource up to 70 percents and Kuntulee village can increase the aquatic animal resource up to 50 percents, Besides, the fish trap can protect the trespass from the trawl nets boat, push nets boat, shell dredges boat and can encourage the community to see the importance of the aquatic animal resource conservation with the local wisdom again.

คำสำคัญ Knowledge Management. Local wisdom. Traditional fishing. The gulf of Bandon, Surat Thani province.