

Benjamas Kuttiyakul 2011: Study of Carbondioxide Emission from Tourism Vehicles in Doi Inthanon National Park. Master of Science (Park, Recreation, and Tourism), Major Field: Park, Recreation, and Tourism, Department of Conservation. Thesis Advisor: Assistant Professor Dachanee Emphandhu, Ph.D. 88 pages.

There are three objectives to this research. The first objective is to study the amount of vehicles and the ways that the tourists travel. The second objective is to study of carbondioxide (CO₂) emission from the tourists' vehicles. Finally, it is to find out the way to decrease CO₂ emission that produced by the tourists' vehicles in Doi Inthanon National Park. These objectives are focusing on the tourists who are not stay over night. The methodology of this research is using questionnaires to collect the information from one day trip tourists about their vehicles and travel route during the weekends (Saturday and Sunday). After that CO₂ calculation will be then compared with CO₂ emission per liter of fuel. The results revealed that four kinds of the total 223 vehicles per day tourists' vehicles are van 33.95%, car 30.27%, pickup 22.55% and multi-purpose pickup 13.23%. It is totally 205 tourist' vehicles per day (91.81) are traveling to the top of Doi Inthanon. According to the research, the results of the vehicles from the one day trip tourists shown that the van is released the most CO₂ emission and car is released the least amount of CO₂ emission. In the average CO₂ emission of 4,423.93 kg CO₂ is released per day. And if all the tourists use the public service vehicles which are 1) Doi Inthanon's pickup. 2) Doi Inthanon's pickup 50% and Doi Inthanon's van 50%. 3) Doi Inthanon's van. They will release the CO₂ emission in average 2,356.12 kg CO₂/day, 2,388.78 kg CO₂/day and 2,421.44 kg CO₂/day consecutively. From above, it can be seen that CO₂ emission is decreased 46.74%, 46.00%, and 45.27% respectively, if using the public service vehicles.

Student's signature

Thesis Advisor's signature