

The study of development village a Land Reform for Agriculture with agroforestry system in Tambon
Wang Nam Kheiw, Pak Thongchai District,

Nakhonratchasima Province.

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ABSTRACT

An agroforestry system was used in combination with Verstehen approach and community action theoretical concept in the research and development study of a Land Reform for Agriculture village in Tambon Wang Nam Kheiw, Pak Thong Chai District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province during 1987-1989. Twenty rai of community forest land were used as a demonstration plot to plant multipurpose tree species, ie. *Pterocarpus macrocarpus*, *Dalbergia cochinchinensis*, *Dipterocarpus turbinatus* and *Xylia kerrii*. Manggo tree (*Mangifera indica*) was also planted in some portions of the land. Cassava and maize were grown between tree rows by volunteer farmers and landless villagers under the condition that 20% of income earned from crops would be collected to be the village development fund or for improvement of the agroforestry plot. Tree planting on both sides of farm road was also done by the villagers and school children. A village nursery was also constructed to enhance village development. Cooperation of the village leaders, village people and school children in this study was significant. Results from the demonstration plot show that the most suitable tree species planted in this area were *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, *Acacia auriculiformis* and *Cassia siamea*. Some recommendation were : (1) trees in the demonstration plot should be planted in the east-west direction; (2) boundary planting may be done in high slope area; (3) planting one or two rows of trees along the farm roadside; and (4) the village nursery should be fully utilized in teaching and training of the farmers and landless people in this area.