

# Value Chain

## Management Module: Student Report



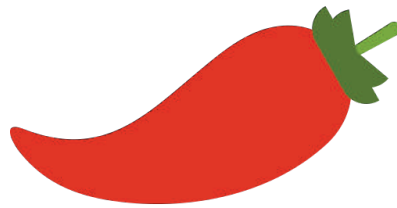
**ERASMUS+**

HIGHER EDUCATION – INTERNATIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM  
Participatory and Integrative Support for Agricultural Initiative

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# CHILLI REPORT



# Value chain analysis and customer preferences of chilli peppers in Chiang Mai Province

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## Abstract

This study is divided in two main tasks. First part is focused on providing analysis from summarized data from three subject (producers, sellers and customers) in order to provide precise overview of chilli peppers production and consumption with general knowledge about chilli peppers preferences in Chiang Mai province. In second part are described differences between dry and fresh chilli peppers. Focusing on relationship among farmers.

Key words: chilli peppers, chilli production, chilli consumption, chilli preferences, value chain

## 1. Introduction

Chilli peppers (Solanaceae: *Capsicum annuum* L.) are fruits that are used to give spiciness to food. The level of pungency of a chilli depends on the amount of the compound capsaicin. There are numerous varieties of chilli that differ in appearance and pungency.

For this research we identified the three most commonly sold and used chilli varieties in Chiang Mai Province: bird's eye chilli, banana pepper and cayenne pepper. Of these varieties, bird's eye chili has the highest amount of capsaicin, approximately 200,000 Scoville heat units (Gurung et al. 2011). The amount of capsaicin in cayenne pepper is approximately 30,000–50,000 Scoville heat units. The capsaicin content of banana pepper varies among different types, but it is typically lowest of these three types.

In Thailand chilli is commonly sold and used in both fresh and dried form. Dried chilli requires more processing than fresh chilli, but it can also be sold at a higher price.

In this research we characterize the value chain of fresh and dried chilli in the form of case study. Furthermore, we assess customer preferences among the three most commonly sold chilli varieties and preference between fresh and dry chilli in Chiang Mai Province.

### 1.1 Why this product

Chilli is famously an essential part of Thai cooking and according to the Ministry of Public Health the people of Thailand consume five grams of chilli on a daily basis (Athipanyakul and Pak-Uthai 2012). Chilli is also an important source of income especially for small-scale farmers in Thailand. It is worth noticing that the majority of Thailand's agricultural workforce consists of small-scale farmers (Plianbangchang et al. 2009). The cultural and economic importance of chilli in Thailand make it an interesting produce to study.

### 1.2 Economic analysis

Chilli peppers are fourth most produced crop from vegetable segment in Thailand (Johnson et al. 2008). Chilli peppers are an important crop of tropical and subtropical countries, cultivated in large areas of Asia, Africa, South, and Central America and southern Europe, the total area under cultivation in the world is about 1.9 million hectares. In Thailand is now under strong tendency to leave conventional practices and transfer to alternative and bio practices (GAP). Although this tendency in case of producing chilli peppers is documented that most of the farmers are still using and overusing pesticides before and after harvesting. Overusing of pesticides outcome to ban from EU on exporting chilli peppers due to pesticides contamination in 2011. Situation was quickly solved because there are documented informations about volume of export in 2012. (FAOSTAT 2012). In last few decades farmers from nothers Thailand are switching from subsistence crops to cash crops. In case of small mountain tribes farmers it is estimated that dry chilli is more produced and in bigger cities is preferred fresh chilli cash crops are more more profitable and increasing live standart of farmers due to higher income (Jian 2001).

Price for the dry chilli is in range between 1,900-2,700 /Ton and for fresh is it US \$ 1,700-2,400 /Ton this price is set by big companies and supermarkets. Yield for dry chilli peppers is stated from year 2016 to be 41177 hg/ha and for fresh chilli 137174 hg/ha. Production of dry and fresh chilli per ha is 379349 and 18388 (FAOSTAT 2016).

### 1.3 Social analysis

There are alarming studies (Kachaiyaphum et al. 2010, Athipanyakul and Pak-Uthai 2012) of the frequent exposure of Thai chilli farmers to pesticides. Pesticides include

insecticides, fungicides and herbicides, and they are used to avoid financial losses of the yield (Thapinta and Hudak 2000). Overuse of pesticides poses the health of the farmers under serious threat. Adoption of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) could promote safer use of chemicals and also help to reduce pesticide use among farmers (Athipanyakul and Pak-Uthai 2012). Work is thus being done to help chilli farmers adopt GAP in their farming systems.

#### 1.4 Environmental analysis

Inappropriate pesticide use in chilli cultivation is a threat not only to human health, but also to the environment (Plianbangchang et al. 2009). Pesticide residues have been found in water and soil all over Thailand (Thapinta and Hudak 2000). Possible ways to reduce excessive pesticide use could be the adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and ending incentives for the use of pesticides (Plianbangchang et al. 2009).

## 2. Objectives

a) Summarize information about highly grown crop (chilli peppers) from Thailand b about production, processing and selling.

- Farmers: price/g, yield/ha, varieties, transportation etc.
- Sellers: Where do they buy the product? Selling price ? Variety preferences ? etc.
- Customers: socio-demographic, variety preferences, expenses on product, fresh or dry preferences etc.

b) Connect informations provide analysis for the farmers about product and space to improvement.

c) To describe differences between dry and fresh chilli value chains.

## 3. Methodology

### 3.1 Research design

Information for our study were summarized from chilli producers, sellers and consumers via online and printed questionnaires and interview with farmers and sellers. Numbers of respondents are visible in Table 1.

Table 1. Division of survey methods among the respondents.

Type of respondents	Sample size (person)	Method
Farmers	2	Interview
Sallers	11	Interview
Customers	129	Online and printed questionnaires

Approach: Division of work between Thai and European students

Thai students were in charge of interviewing farmers and sellers and European students were in charge of collecting information via translated questionnaires to Thai.

### 3.2 Data collection

The markets where the data was collected from:

1. Muang Mai market (wholesaler)
2. Mae Malai market (local market)
3. Tesco lotus

### 3.3 Data analysis

Microsoft Excel 2010

## 4. Results

### 4.1 Farmers' perspective

#### 4.1.1 Puoangphet organic farm

History of Puoangphet organic farm

Puoangphet organic farm was founded in 2008 at Thakuong Subdistrict Saraphi District Chiang Mai Province (18° 39'21.7 "N 99° 00'10.4" E). Puoangphet organic farm was established by recommendation of Royal projects staff and then she got a training on organic agriculture from Royal projects. First time she planted some home-grown vegetable around her house and she took cost by her budget. Then she

build wells to prevent some toxic and stay water from irrigation. She plant more than 15 vegetables such as morning glory, wing bean, herb, chardonnay, cucumber, longan, okra, ginger, malabar, mango, lime, sweet potato, grapefruit, ginkgo and chilli. In addition she processes her product to soap, sweets and Thai desserts. She gets money from her product about 9,000 baht / month. She got GAP (Good Agricultural Practices) certificate from department of Agriculture Thailand Government.

#### Chilli planting and maintenance

The three varieties of chilli that she plant are banana pepper, cayenne pepper and bird's eye chilli. The plot of chillies 1 × 3 meters. She applies organic fertilizer once a week and irrigates with a water sprinkler system once a week.

#### Harvesting

She can harvest one crop for 6 months. Chilli yield is 2-3 kg/month by she harvest chilli peppers in green and red color. Then she packs them in a bag of 1 gram and she sells them 10 baht per pack. She sold the chilli product and another vegetable at the JJ market and she got budget income of 2,000 – 3000 baht per month.

#### 4.1.2 Boonsong organic farm

##### History of Boonsong organic farm

Mr. Boonsong worked at the Faculty of Agriculture. He is 32 years old. He sends his products to be sold at AGGIE shop at the Faculty of Agriculture in Chiang Mai University. He used to send his products to Central Kadsuankeaw but he doesn't have time to send products there anymore. At AGGIE shop, they sell safe products. Product of Boonsong farm such as pakchoi, longan, eggplant, chilli, sunflower, bean, lentil. His income by selling of vegetables is 1,500 baht per week and by selling longan is 1500,000 baht per year.

##### Chilli planting and maintenance

Mr. Boonsong plants two varieties of chilli: bird's eye chilli and cayenne pepper. He plants chillies in a multiple cropping system along with longan and other vegetables. He buys chilli seed from Saraphi district. The area to plant chilli is 0.08 ha. When he plant, the ridge-till 20-30 cm high and he add the manure once per week. He sprays the seedlings with wood vinegar with compost in a ratio of 1:2 were before planting and through the sprinkler system once per week to prevent pest. The sprinkler system irrigates the chillies once a day for 30 minutes.

## Harvesting and distribution

Farmer collected the fresh chilli, which was ordered by the customer and price depend on Bangkok market. He can harvest one crop for 6 months. Chilli yield is 20 - 30 kilograms per month by she harvest chilli peppers in green and red color. And then he pack in a bag of 1 gram per bag. He sold the chilli product and another vegetable at the JJ market and AGGIE shop. He has income from chilli 2,000-3,000 baht per month.



Figure 1. Mr. Boonsong Puntasreewicha and Mrs. Puoangphet Yarangfan.

## 4.2 Sellers' approach

### 4.2.1 Fresh chilli

We found that the three markets pay the highest price to the farmers for bird's eye chilli compared to the other two varieties (Figure 2). Tesco Lotus pays 115 THB/kg, Mae Malai market sellers pay 114 THB/kg and Muang Mai market sellers pay 97 THB/kg to the farmers for bird's eye chilli.

Regarding cayenne pepper the sellers at Mae Malai market pay the highest price (76 THB/kg) to farmers. Tesco Lotus sellers pay 60 THB/kg and Muang Mai market sellers pay 43 THB/kg to the farmers for cayenne pepper.

Prices that sellers are paying for banana pepper vary more than for the other varieties. Muang Mai market sellers pay 30 THB/kg, Mae Malai market sellers pay 40 THB/kg and Tesco Lotus pays 70 THB/kg for banana pepper to the farmer.



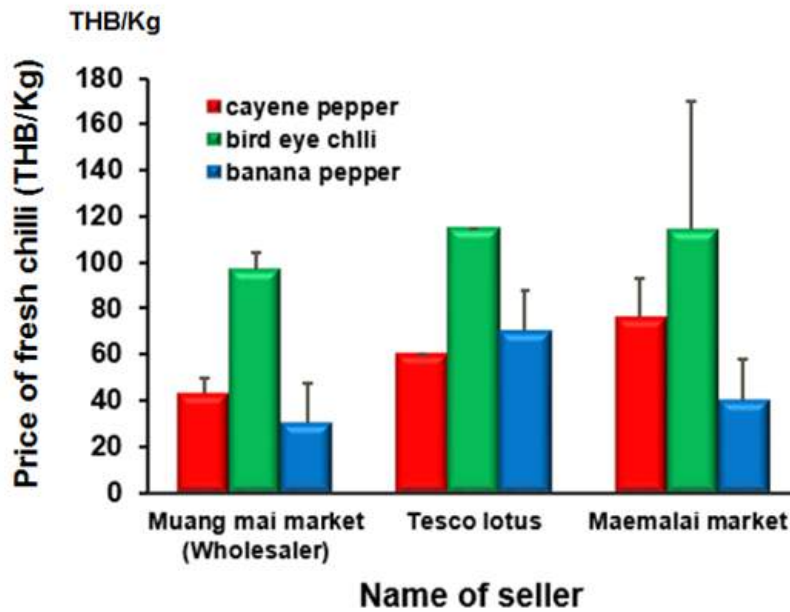


Figure 2. The average prices that different markets pay to farmers for different fresh chilli varieties.

#### 4.2.2 Dry chilli

Regarding dry chilli, we found out that all the markets investigated here sell only cayenne pepper in dried form. Both Mae Malai market and Muang Mai market sellers pay 110 THB/kg for dried cayenne pepper to farmers (Figure 3). Tesco Lotus pays only 100 THB/kg to farmers for this product.

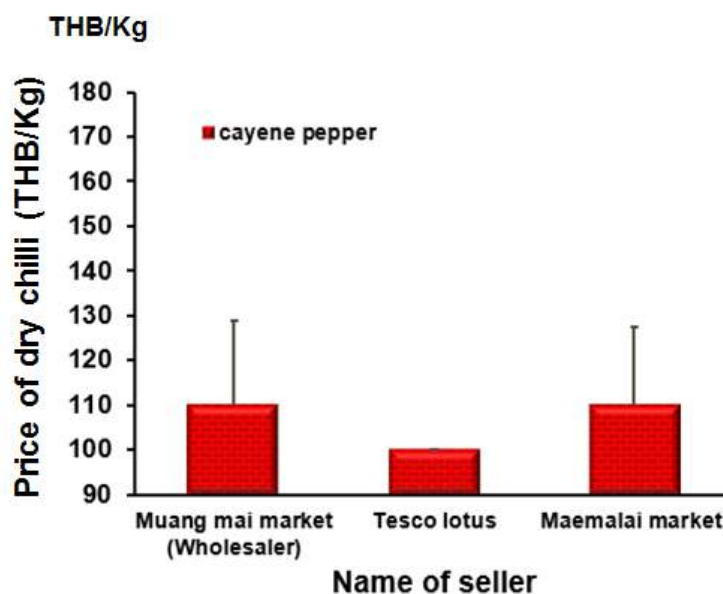


Figure 3. The average prices that different markets pay to farmers for dried cayenne pepper.

When we consider the price of fresh chilli, the price of bird's eye chilli is the highest followed by cayenne pepper and banana pepper (Figure 4). The farmer gets a higher price for dried cayenne pepper compared to selling it fresh.

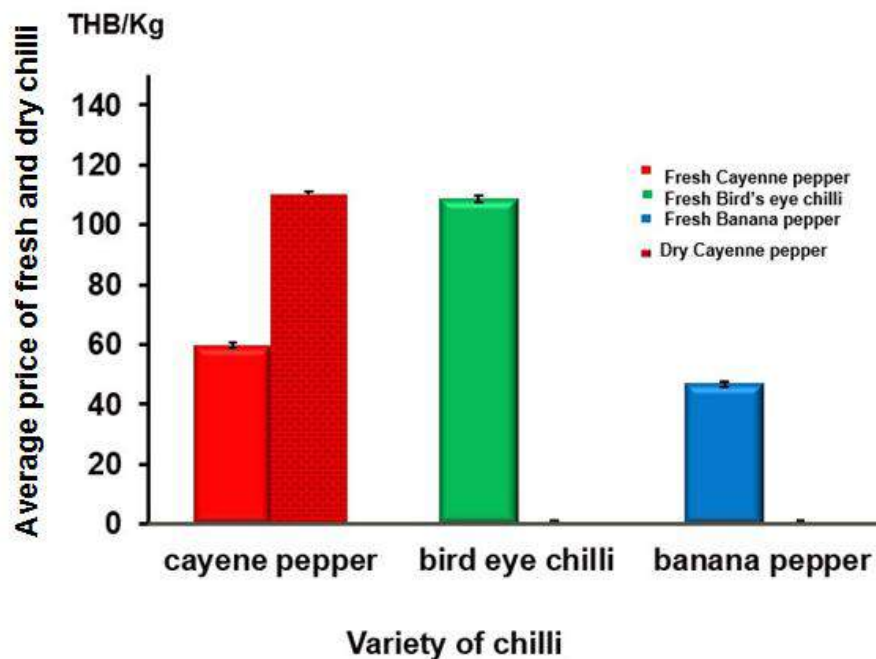


Figure 4. The average prices that different markets pay to farmers for dried cayenne pepper and fresh cayenne pepper, bird's eye chilli and banana pepper.

#### 4.3 Consumer behavior outputs

We collected questionnaire replies from 129 customers. The age and gender distributions are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Sample characteristics (n=129): age and gender distribution (%).

Age groups	Male (n=32)	Female (n=97)	Total (n=129)
< 25 years	10.9	45.7	56.6
25-40 years	8.5	20.2	28.7
41-50 years	3.1	1.6	4.7
>50 years	2.3	7.8	10.1
Gender distribution	24.8	75.2	100.0

The customers' preference among the three varieties is shown in Figure 5. The most preferred variety in our research is bird's eye chilli (54.3%), cayenne pepper is favored by 38.8% of respondents and banana pepper by only 7.0%.

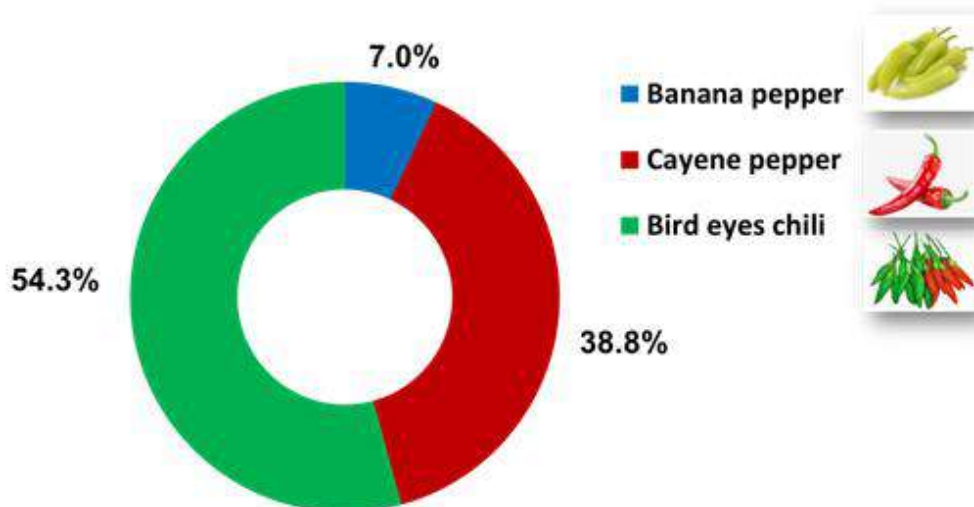


Figure 5. The preference of customers to buy different varieties.

The preference between fresh and dry chilli is shown in Figure 6. 82.9% of respondents prefers to buy fresh chilli and only 17.1% prefers to buy dry ones.

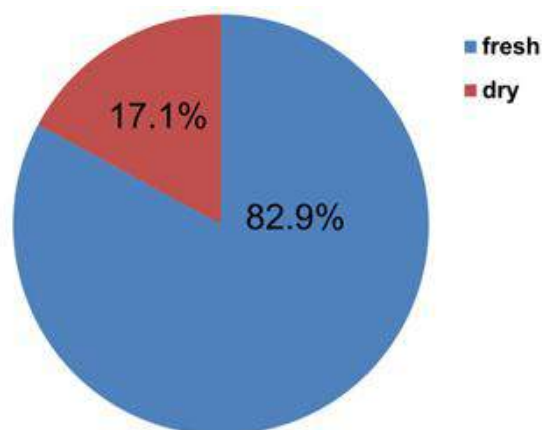


Figure 6. The preference of customers to buy fresh or dry chili.

#### 4.4 Value chain analysis

##### 4.4.1 Value chain for dried chilli

In the markets we visited (Muang Mai market, Tesco Lotus and Mae Malai market) cayenne pepper was the only dried chilli variety. Muang Mai market (wholesaler) buys the dried chilli from a farmer in Ubon Ratchathani province and then the product is sent to the seller who sells the product to customers (Figure 7).

Tesco Lotus buys dried chilli from a wholesaler in Bangkok province. Mae Malai market (local market) seller buys the dried chilli from a wholesaler in Muang Mai market.



Figure 7. The Value chain of dried chilli.

#### 4.4.2 Value chain for fresh chilli

All the three chilli varieties (bird's eye chilli, cayenne pepper and banana pepper) were sold fresh on the markets we visited. At Muang Mai market, the seller got the fresh chilli from Chiang Dao district and Chom Thong district in Chiang Mai province and Nan province also and then chilli product were sent to another seller afterward seller sent chilli product to the customer (Figure 8). For Tesco Lotus the value chain is the same as with the dried chilli. In Mae Malai market, they got the fresh chilli from Mae Taeng district, San Sai district in Chiang Mai province and Muang Mai market (wholesaler) and then they sold the product to the customer.

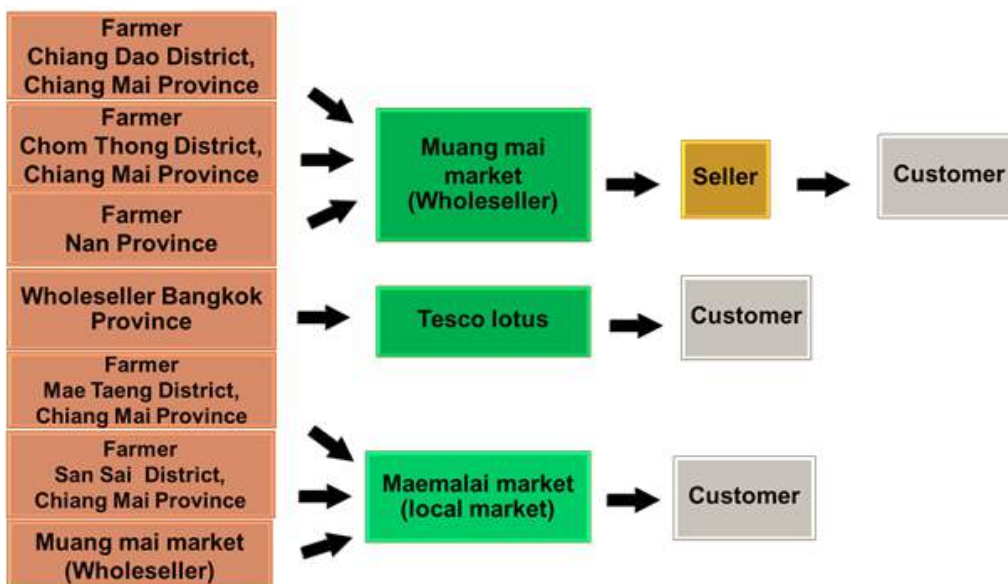


Figure 8. The Value chain of fresh chilli.

## 5. Discussion

From the three most commonly sold varieties, bird's eye chilli is the one with the highest pungency. It is noteworthy that this was also the most preferred variety among our respondents. This is in accordance with previous results (Ooraikul et al. 2011), that have shown that the people in Northern Thailand prefer chilli with high pungency.

In Thailand the production of dried chilli is bigger than that of fresh chilli (FAOSTAT 2016). Yet in our research we found that customers preferred to buy fresh chilli. No larger conclusions can however be drawn from our data due to the limitations of our sample. These were a small sample size and somewhat biased socio-demographic distribution of the respondents.

From the two farmers we interviewed, the other one was farming organically and the other one was farming by the good agricultural practices (GAP) system. The interviewed farmers are thus aware of the hazards of pesticide use. This is encouraging, since it has been demonstrated that small-scale farmers in Northern Thailand have been using pesticides inappropriately (Plianbangchang 2009).

## 6. Conclusions and recommendations

From summarized data we can tell that mostly preferred type of chilli pepper in Chiang Mai province is Bird Eyes chilli pepper in fresh form. This type of chilli is also the most expensive one so people are willing to pay more for product the product they want to purchase.

From farmers point of view most profitable way is to sell fresh bird eyes chilli concretely to Tesco Lotus which is paying the highest price of 115 THB/kg. Due to the lack of data we are able to compare only prices of cayenne pepper between dry and fresh chilli. Farmers get paid more for dry chilli with highest selling price of 76 THB/kg on Mae Mai market. Differences between fresh and dry chilli are in range of 34-67 THB/kg and higher price is always for dry cayenne chilli.

In case of value chain there are no significant differences, highest point of our study is that markets are more open to local small farmers in case of fresh chilli. Only dried variety is cayenne chilli pepper and for the farmers is more profitable to sell dried cayenne pepper because drying is mostly done by sunlight.

## 7. Our experience

What was surprising mostly European students was the willingness of people to cooperate with us and that they were really interested in it. In Czech Republic or Finland is attitude of people on public research more sceptical.

## Annexes

### 1. List of references

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## 2. Photos from the data collection and preparation



Figure 9. Different varieties of chilli at Muang Mai market.



Figure 10. Collecting information from consumers at Mae Malai market.





Figure 11. Collecting information from sellers at Mae Malai market.



Figure 12. Chilli team.

### 3. Model of questionnaire

#### **Study of variety and consumption of chilli peppers in Chiang Mai province**

**\*Required**

Gender \*

- Male
- Female

Age \*

- < 25 years
- 25-40 years
- 41-50 years
- > 50 years

Marriage status \*

- Married
- Single

Education \*

- Primary
- High school
- University
- Occupation \*

Employee

- Student
- Self employee
- Unemployed

How much money do you spend on chilli? \*

- <10 Baht/week
- 11-50 Baht/week
- 51-100 Baht/week
- >100 Baht/week

Where do you prefer to buy chilli ? \*

- Local market
- Supermarket
- Royal project store
- Other

Which variety do you buy? \*

Banana pepper



Cayene pepper



Bird eyes chili pepper



Consumption of Banana pepper in your household? \*

0 g/ per week

0-5 g/ per week

>5 g/ per week

Consumption of Cayene pepper in your household? \*

0 g/ per week

0-5 g/ per week

>5 g/ per week

Consumption of Bird eye chilli pepper in your household? \*

0 g/ per week

0-5 g/ per week

>5 g/ per week

Do you prefer to buy dry or fresh chilli ? \*

Fresh

Dry

Why do you prefer fresh/dry type ? \*

Price

Quality

Color

Storage time

Cooking method

Other

# LETTUCE REPORT



# **Intention of customers to pay more to get organic lettuce in Chiang Mai city, Thailand**

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## **Abstract**

Health issues and environmental concerns have drawn the attention. Organic agriculture could be an alternative to reduce the risk of pesticide residues. The purpose of this study are to know if would customer pay higher price to get product grown at organic farm and what is the most popular type of lettuce for Thai/Foreigner and according to age. The data of lettuce consumption were collected from 10 sellers and 104 consumers. The result showed that the most consumers were willing to spend money more than 70 Thai baths for getting organic lettuce. Green Oak and Red Oak Leave lettuces were the most popular type of lettuce for Thai and foreign customers in a range of age 20-50 years old.

## **Introduction**

Organic agriculture, a worldwide growth industry, can be a profitable, sustainable business for agricultural producers interested in going through the certification process necessary to enter this market. Organics have continued to expand during the last few years, and industry experts are forecasting steady growth of 9 percent or higher (OTA, 2017).

Organic lettuce production is an economically viable alternative for growers, although materials and total costs are higher for organic farming system compared to conventional farming (Engindeniz and Tuzel, 2006). In present, farmers have used chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides in large quantities in conventional agricultural production. This has led to increasing problems related to health hazards, and environmental issues (Sharma and Singhvi, 2017). If consumers choose to eat safe foods such as organic products, they can reduce the risk of cancer, neurological damage, Parkinson's and other diseases caused by chemical residue (Bonfils, 2011).

This research was established to survey personal data from customers and seller to answer these questions:

1. Would customer pay higher price to get product grown at organic farm?
2. What is the most popular type of lettuce for Thai/Foreigner and according to age?

## Material and Methods

The survey was established on customer questionnaire and seller questionnaire. Data was collected during 15.-18. of August 2018 in 7 locations (included Warorot Market, Muang Mai Market, Central Kad Suan Kaew, MAYA Shopping Center, Agri CMU Shop, Royal Project Shop and Famer's Market Agriculture CMU) in Chiang Mai city.

The questionnaire was designed by Google form and consisted of 13 questions included gender, age, nationality, price of lettuce and preference of people for buying organic lettuce in compare to conventional lettuce (Fig. 1). Respondents were chosen randomly in each location. Final results were downloaded into Microsoft Excel and converted into graphs.

**Lettuce questionnaire**  
 Objectives:  
 Would customer pay higher price to get product grown at organic farm?  
 What is the most popular type of lettuce Thai/foreigner and according to age?

1. What is your gender?  
 Female  
 Male

2. What is your age?  
 Less than 25  
 25 - 50  
 more than 50

3. What is your nationality?  
 Thai  
 Czech  
 Finnish  
 English

4. Do you like lettuce?  
 Yes  
 No

5. Where do you buy lettuce?  
 Local market  
 Special store (organic shop, Royal project shop)  
 Shopping mall

6. How much do you spend per one piece of lettuce?  
 Less than 50 THB  
 50 to 100 THB  
 more than 100 THB

7. Do you plant lettuce at home?  
 Yes  
 I tried once but no  
 No

8. What is your favourite lettuce?  
 Green oak lettuce  
 Red oak lettuce  
 Baby cos lettuce  
 Romaine lettuce

9. Do you buy organic lettuce?  
 Yes  
 Sometimes  
 No

10. Would you spend more money to get organic lettuce?  
 Yes  
 No

11. If yes, how much?  
 70-80 THB  
 81-90 THB  
 91-100 THB  
 101-110 THB

12. Why do you choose to buy lettuce?  
 Diet  
 Season  
 Taste  
 Safe, price  
 Support of farmer  
 organic, ecological origin

13. What are your preferences for lettuce?  
 Hygiene  
 beauty  
 package  
 taste  
 color

Figure 1. Lettuce questionnaire for consumers

## Results and Discussion

Within research we asked 5 sellers for each organic and conventional lettuce. The result showed that the price of organic lettuce (69-260 BTH/Kg) higher than conventional lettuce (40-50 BTH/Kg) according to fig 2. In addition, we also have found a difference of value chain management between organic and conventional lettuce. For organic lettuce, the products of farmers were shipped to manufacturing factory for cleaning, grading and packaging and afterwards products were distributed to shopping malls (Makro, Maya and Top supermarket) for selling. Conventional lettuce was distributed and sold by the farmer without manufacturing for cleaning and packaging. This was the main reason why conventional lettuce was cheaper than organic lettuce.

A total of 104 questionnaires from consumers were analysed. Results showed that the most responders have found Green Oak and Red Oak Leave lettuce as the most popular and

often bought especially in age group 20-50 years old Thai and foreigners (Fig. 3). These result have been compared to scientific article from Phuket of (Sanchart 2011), what reports that Green Oak Leave lettuce and Red Oak Leave lettuce were the most popular types of lettuce in age range 26-35 years. Therefore this research has been proved.

In preference of buying lettuce prevails intention of diet, healthy lifestyle and also taste (Fig. 4). The majority of responders are willing to spend more money for getting higher quality goods, which is related to the healthy lifestyle. More than half of responded women would spend more than 70 Thai baths for organic lettuce (Fig. 5).

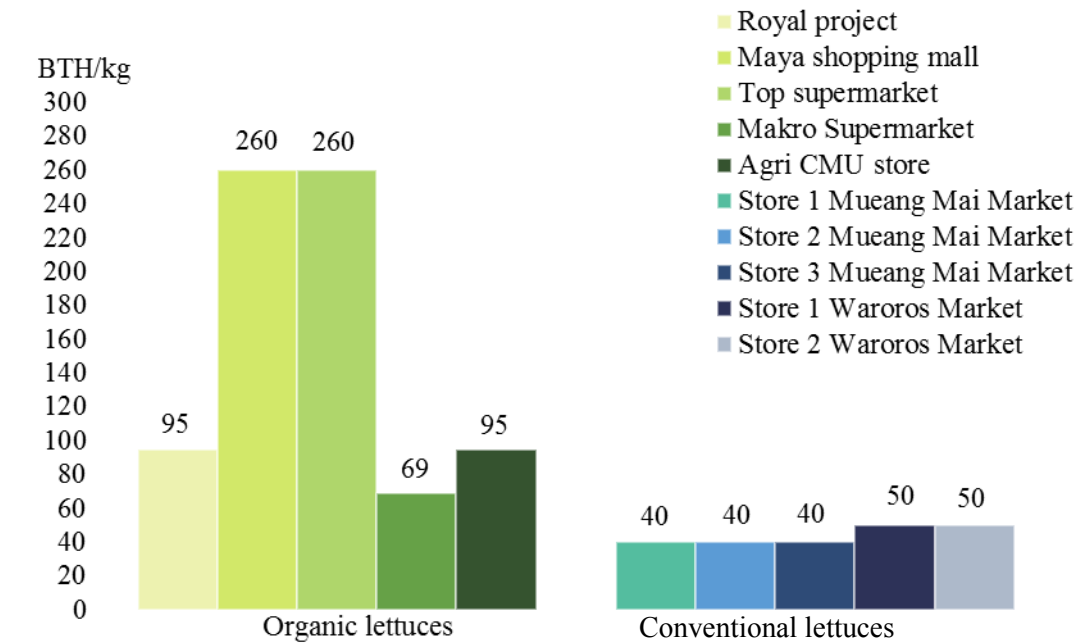


Figure 2. The price of organic and conventional lettuce in each locality.

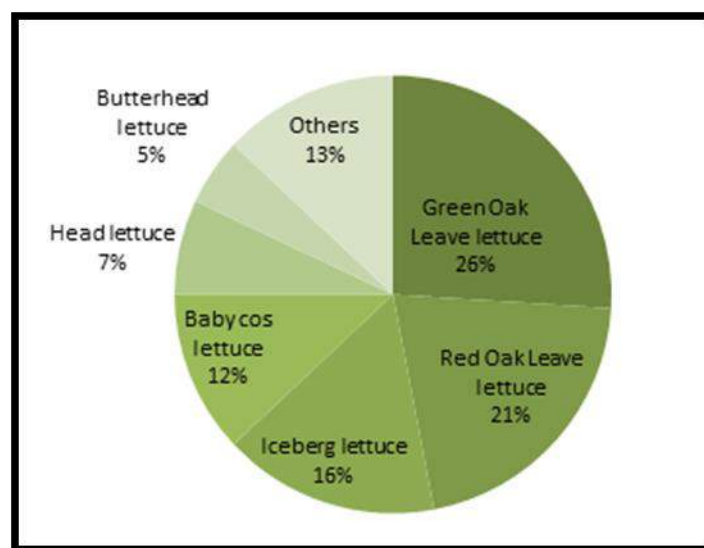


Figure 3. Preferences in type of lettuce consumed



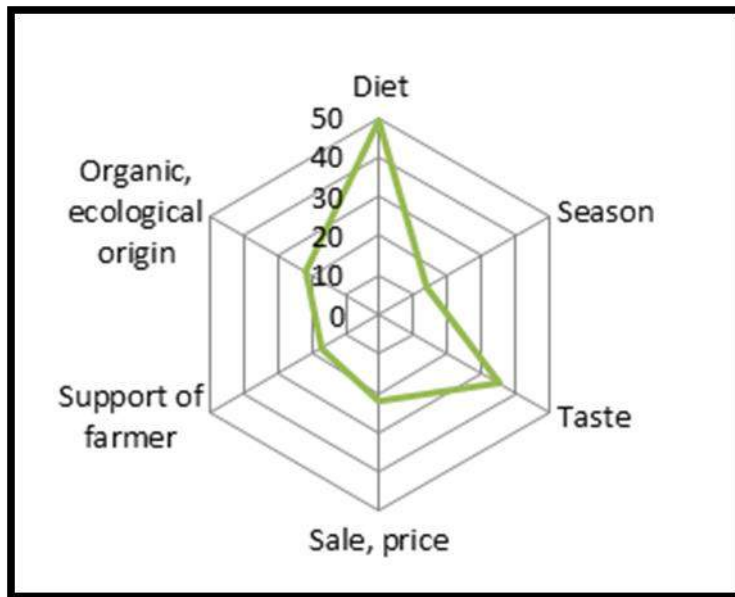


Figure 4. Intentions of consumers for buying lettuce

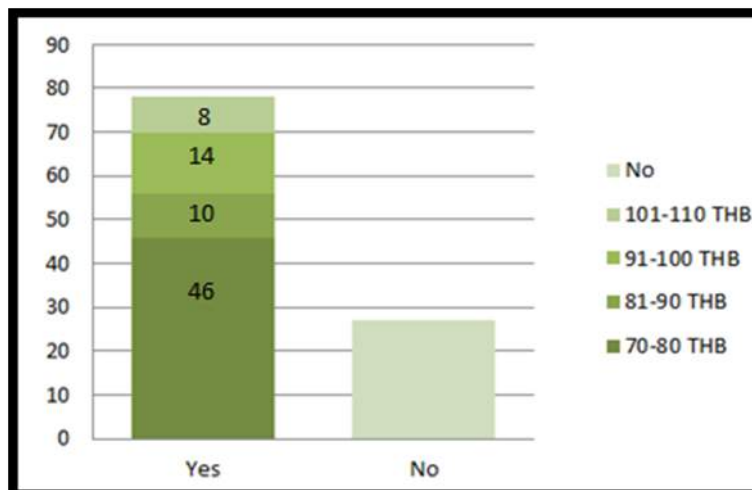


Figure 5. Willingness of customer for buying more expensive organic lettuce and amounts in Thai Baht (THB)

## Conclusions

Both Thai and foreigners in a range of age 20-50 years old, chose Green Oak and Red Oak Leave lettuce and they are also willing spend money more than 70 Thai baths for getting higher quality goods from organic lettuce.

These results could be used for farmers to customize their production for higher demand for organic products and although it can contribute to economic growth of farmer such as improve the health and lifestyle of customer.

## Acknowledgement

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## Appendix



The picture for organic lettuce in shopping mall



The picture for conventional lettuce in local market





**Questionnaire for responders**

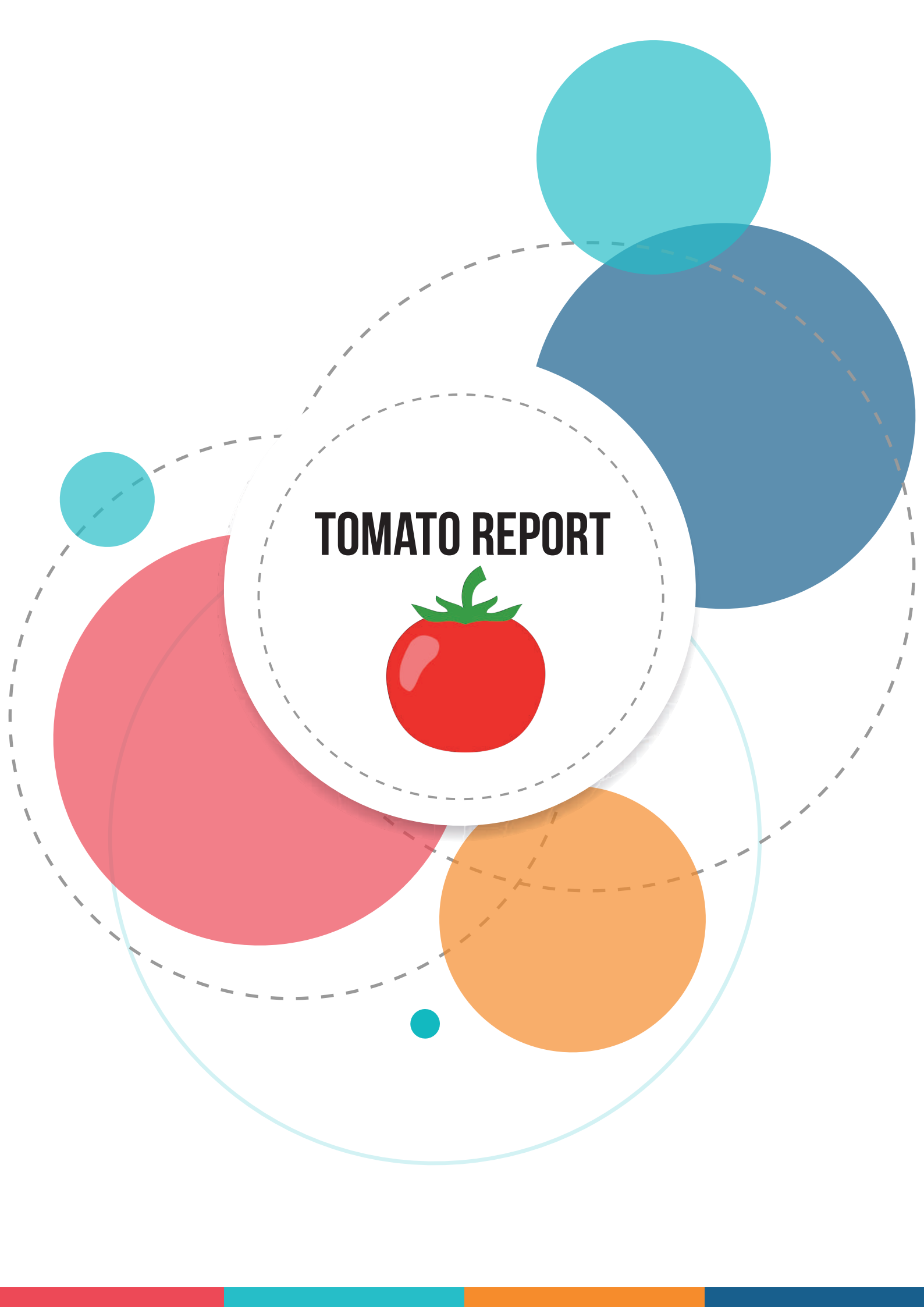
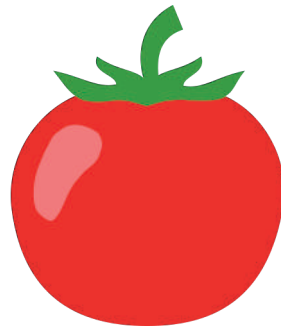


**This picture show members of SUPER LETTUCE TEAM**

Start from the left hand side

1. Warin Klakankhai, Prince of Songkla University, Songkhla, Thailand.
2. Chanikan Klinpratun, Khon Kean University, Khon Kean, Thailand.
3. Jana Tulková, Czech University of Life Sciences Prague, Czech Republic.
4. Natthidech Beesa, Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand.

# TOMATO REPORT



# Tomato value chain in Chiang Mai City

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## Abstract

The report deals with a topic of tomato value chain in Chiang Mai city. The research was conducted via interview with local farmers and sellers and Questionnaires for consumers. The questions asked were on the topics regarding tomato production, marketing, advertisement, logistics, consumer preference and others. The data showed that tomato is very profitable commodity if the farm is properly organized and that consumers Chiang Mai prefer to buy local classic tomatoes from markets and supermarket and knowledge about organic farming is still relatively low.

**Key words:** tomato, Chiang Mai, consumer preference

## Introduction

Our task for the final report of summer school was to pick one locally grown commodity in Northern Thailand, describe its value chain and find positives and negative aspects of this commodity for farmers, sellers and consumers.

We have decided to choose tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*). The main reasons for our decision were that tomato is one of the most important vegetables in Thailand and also worldwide.

There are two main kinds of tomatoes grown in Thailand: classic and cherry tomatoes, which are significantly smaller. Both of those kinds have several color varieties with different shapes and tastes, varying from red to green.

Tomatoes can be sold fresh or can be processed, which can possibly raise their value. Most common products made from tomatoes are dried and semi-dried tomatoes, juice and spices. Type of planned processing also influences time of a harvest. Tomatoes which need to be transported for a long distance are harvested earliest, tomatoes which are supposed to be sold at local market not far away later and tomatoes which are supposed to be sent for processing are harvested at the latest.

According to FAOSTAT, tomato production of tomatoes in 2016 worldwide was 177 million tones and in Thailand alone 113,326 tones. Yields for 2016 were 37,016 kg/ha worldwide and 21,105 kg/ha in Thailand. Nevertheless it is worth mentioning that tomatoes are mostly grown intensively in green houses and not on open big fields. Producer price of tomatoes in Thailand is 374 USD/tonne (FAOSTAT 2016).

## Tomato grown in Thailand in 2016

No	Provinces	Tomato producing (Tons)
1	Chiang Mai	5,203
2	Saraburi	4,707
3	Prachuap Khiri Khan	2,845
4	Phayao	2,371
5	Nakhon Ratchasima	1,299
6	Nakhon Pathom	915
7	Nakhon Phanom	834
8	Phetchaburi	766
9	Ubon Ratchathani	740
10	Chiang Rai	530

Source: Department of Agricultural Extension (2016)

We can see on the table that Chiang Mai is the biggest producer in Thailand with yield of 5,203 tones, followed by Saraburi 4,707 tones, Prachuap Khiri Khan 2,845 tones, Phayao 2,371 tons, Nakhon Ratchasima 1,299 tones, Nakhon Pathom 915 tons, Nakhon Phanom 834 tons, Phetchaburi 766 tones, Ubon Ratchathani 740 tons, and Chiang Rai 530 tones.



## Top Producers of Tomatoes in the World in 2016

No	Countries	Tomato producing ( Milliontons)
1	China	56.30
2	India	18.39
3	United states of America	13.03
4	Turkey	12.60
5	Egypte	7.94
6	Italy	6.43
7	Iran	6.37
8	Spain	4.67
9	Brazil	4.16
10	Mexico	4.04
.....	Thailand	1.18

Source: FAOSTAT (2017)

In 2016, Worldwide, China has the highest yield of 56.30 Million tons followed by India 18.39 Million tons, United states of America, 13.03 Million tons, Turkey 12.60 Million tons, Egypt 7.94 Million tones, Italy 6.43 Million tons, Iran 6.37 Million tons, Spain 4.67 Million tones, Brazil 4.16 Million tons, Mexico 4.04 Million tons, And Thailand 1.18 Million tons.

In 2016, and Thailand produced 1.18 Million tones.

## **Objectives**

We set our main objective as description of tomato value chain in Chiang Mai city. We also set two secondary objectives one regarding farmers and sellers: to find out about farmer marketing and management and other one regarding consumers: to find out information regarding consumer tomato preferences.

## **Methodology**

All of our data were collected via questionnaires and personal interviews. The data collection was divided into three parts: collection of data from farmers, seller and consumers.

The data from farmers were collected via personal interview with two owners of Green Garden, tomato farm outside Chiang Mai city.

The information from sellers was also collected in a form of interviews from 10 respondents in markets and shops in Chiang Mai city.

Since we needed significantly more consumer respondents, we decided to collect the data via online questionnaire. We collected 102 questionnaires in total. The questionnaire consisted 8 questions regarding tomatoes plus several personal background questions. Majority of the questionnaires was collected online through google forms and several additional questionnaires were collected personally Chiang Mai city.

The data were processed afterwards and turned into graphs, tables and other easily understandable forms.

## **Results**

### **Farmers:**

We have visited Green garden, tomato farm located in Pong Pho subdistrict, Mae Rim District, Chiang Mai province and interviewed its owners. The owners were a couple, both 40 years old and both had university education from Department of Economic in Horticultural Khon Kaen University.

They started their farm 3 years ago in 2015. At first they planted only cherry tomatoes, but since then, they expanded and started to grow both classic and cherry tomatoes in several color versions. They are part of contract farming union with 9 other tomato farmers. Vision of this farm is sustainable development, This farm does not grow organic tomatoes, because it would be more expensive and most of the consumers in Chiang Mai are not aware about organic farming so they are not willing to pay more for organic products. Their tomatoes are sold to supermarkets and restaurants in Chiang Mai district with variable prices dependable on the quality of the product. The farmers also stated that their success is also because of good marketing and advertising. They advertise their products on social media like facebook and instagram, they test their products and have many discount events like buy one get one free and others. All of those actions are raising farms profits. Overall, the farmers believe, that tomatoes is a very profitable commodity and they plan to expand their farm further more in the future.

### **Sellers:**

The interviews with sellers confirmed Information from the farmers. The price varies fro 30 up to 100 bahts for 5kg depending on the quality of the tomatoes. Prices on local markets are usually lower than in supermarkets where is also different packaging. Most of the sellers also stated that their profits tend to be higher during weekends.

### **Consumers:**

Our respondent group was costing from various age groups, education levels and gender.

First question which we asked was about the type of tomato product which the respondents buy the most, where majority of them responded that they buy fresh tomatoes.

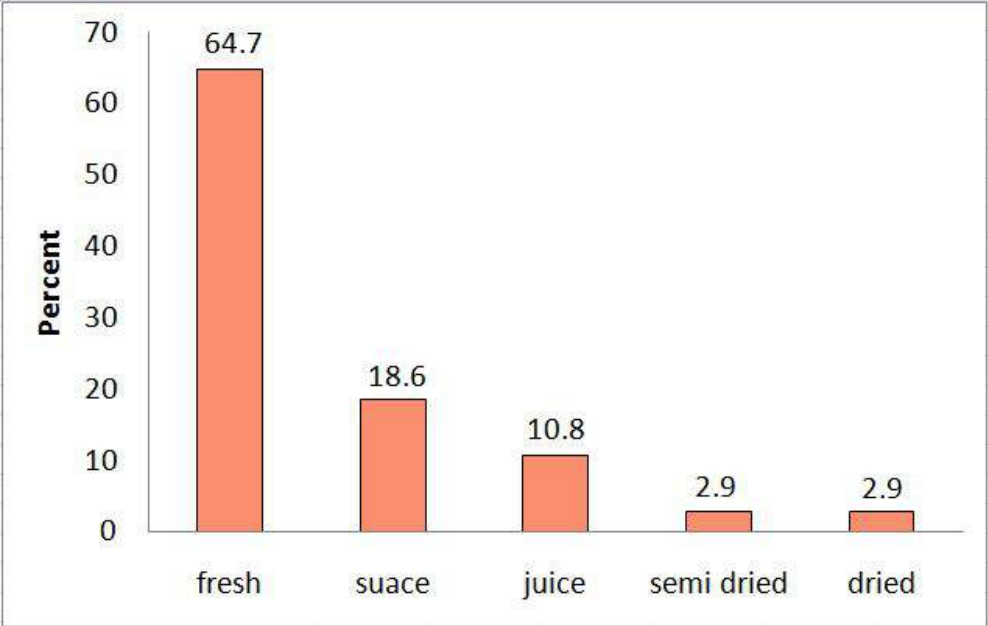


Fig. 1: Type of the most purchased tomato product

Second question was on the topic of the frequency of the purchase, which was mostly varying from once a week to once a month.

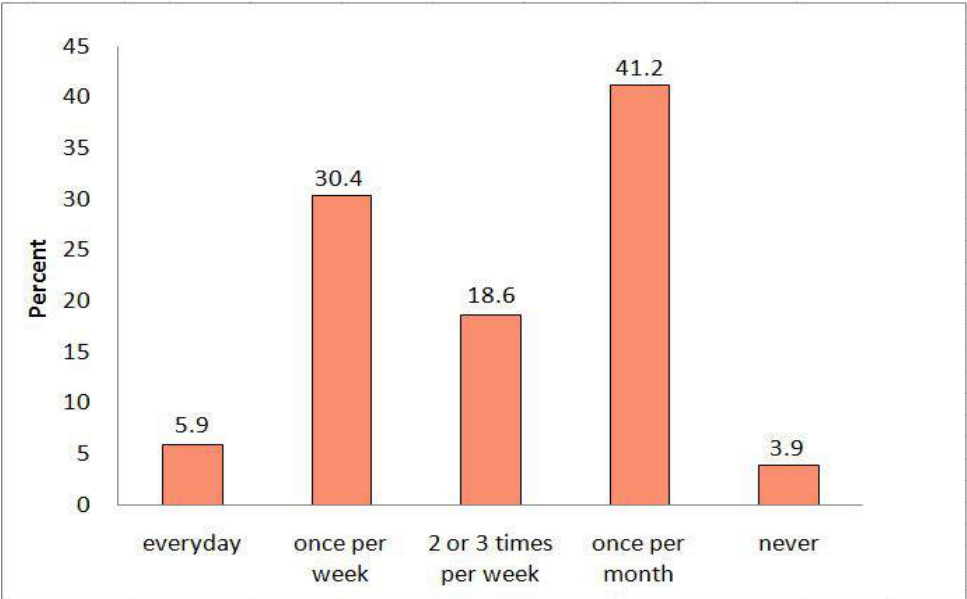


Fig. 2: Frequency of the purchase

Third question was regarding location of the purchase, where most of the respondents answered that they buy tomatoes at local market or supermarket.



Fig. 3: Location of the purchase

Forth question was on the topic of preference towards locally grown tomatoes, where the majority of respondents reacted positively.

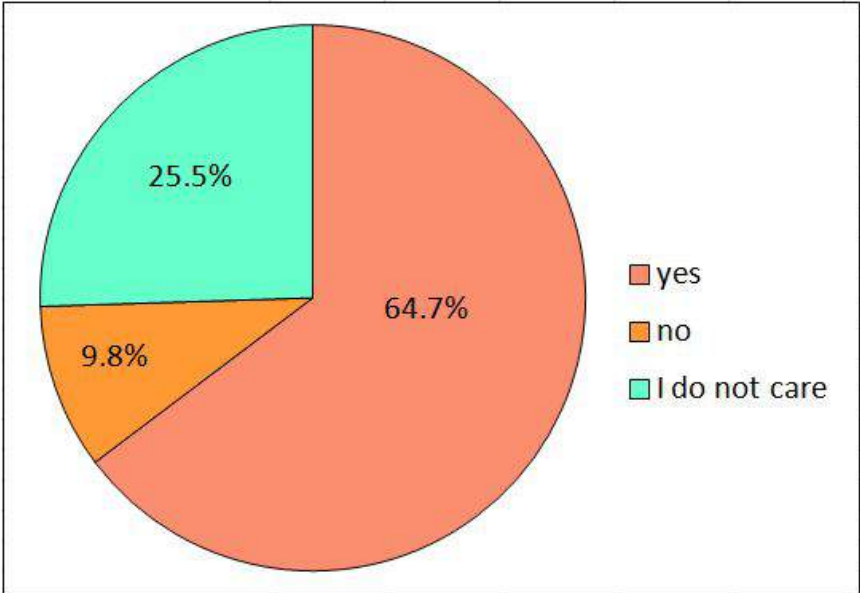


Fig. 4: Preference towards the local grown tomatoes

In fifth question we asked about the amount of tomatoes bought in one week, where most of the respondents chose 0-0,9kg

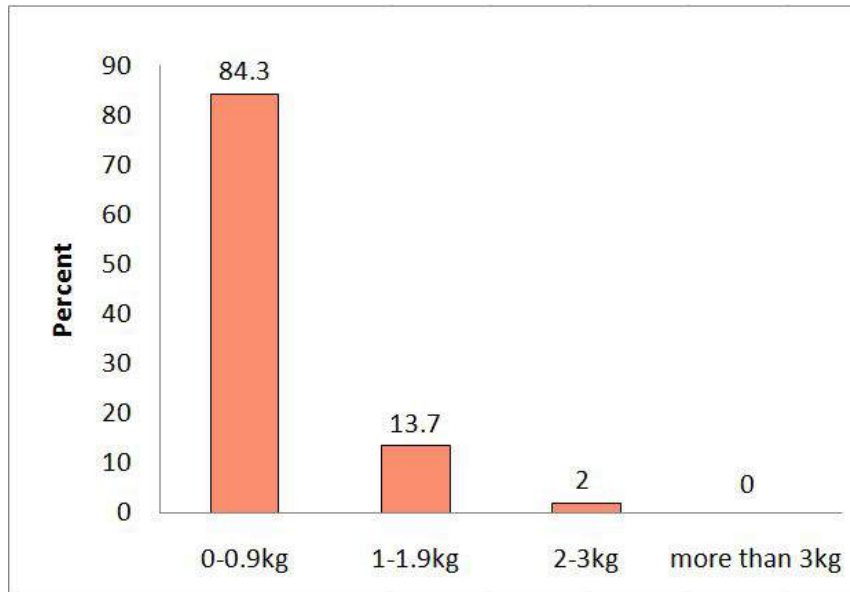


Fig. 5: Amount of the purchased tomatoes in one week

In sixth we asked the preference between classic tomatoes and cherry tomatoes., where 65% said they prefer the classic tomatoes.

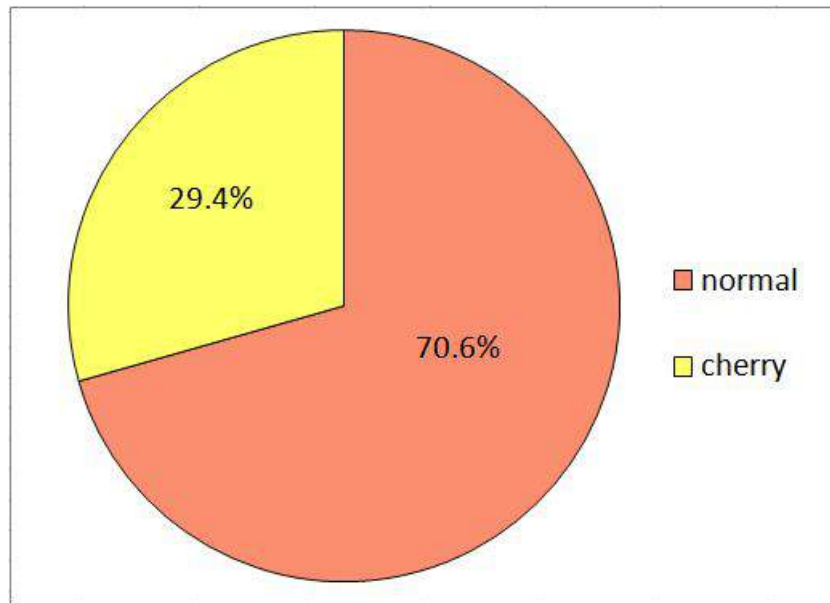


Fig. 6: Preference of the type of tomatoes

Seventh question was about reason of purchase where majority of respondents said that they are buying tomatoes for cooking.

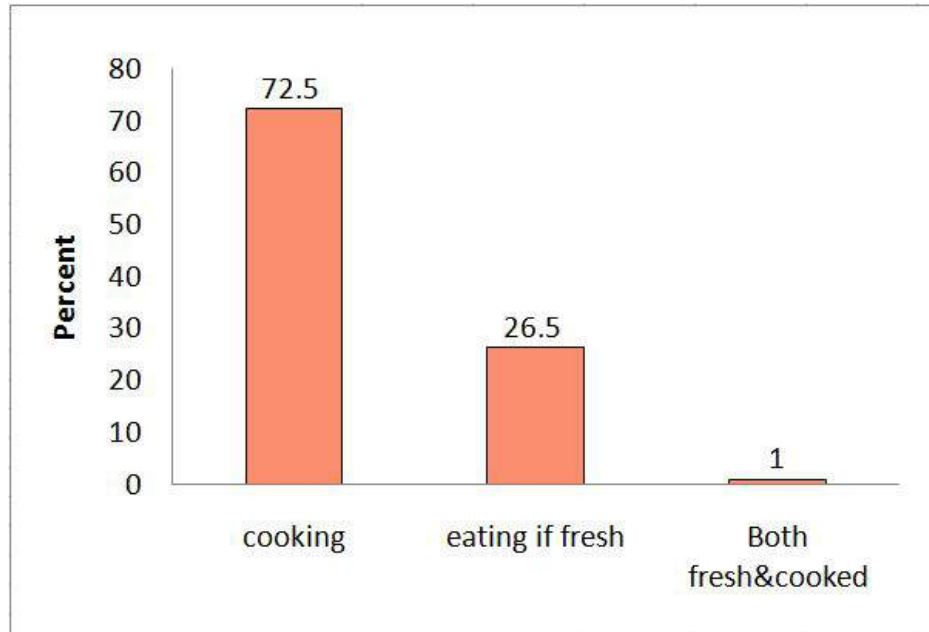


Fig. 7: Type of consumption

Last question was about awareness of the organically grown tomatoes, where respondents answered mostly negatively.

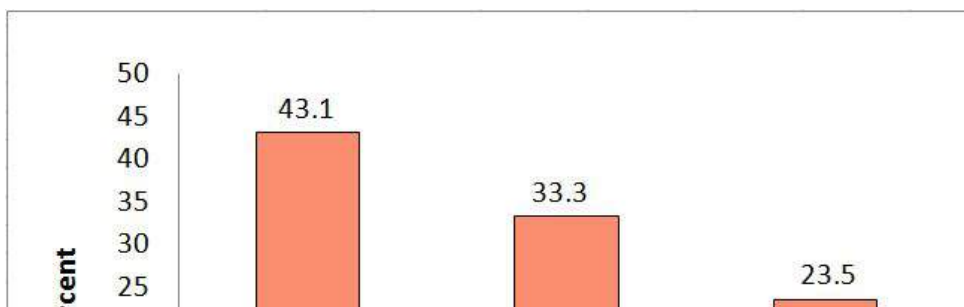




Fig. 8: Awareness about organically grown tomatoes

## Personal background

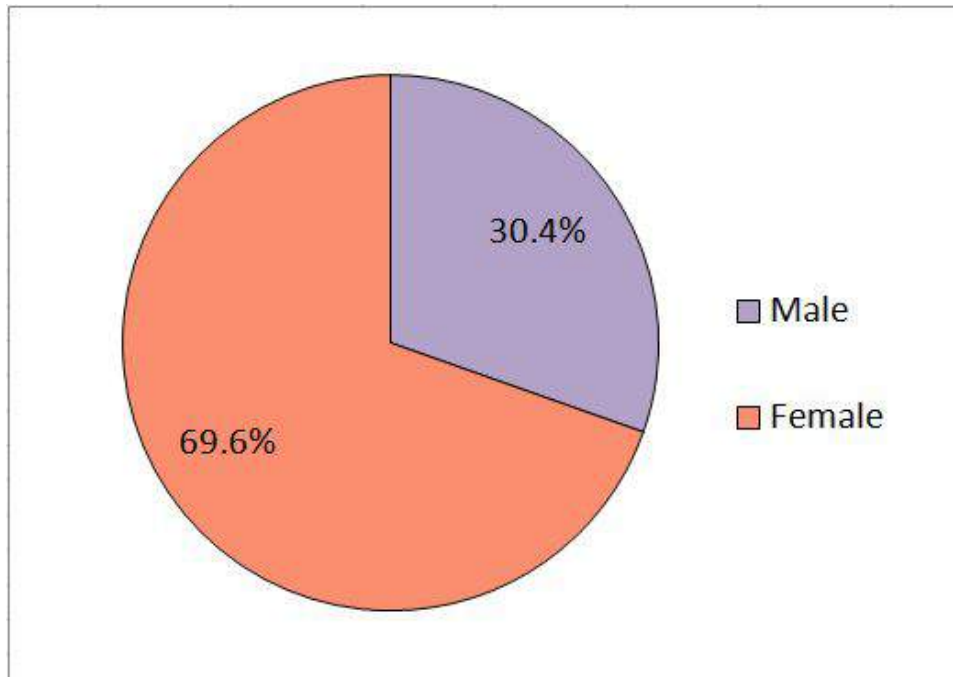


Fig. 9: Gender

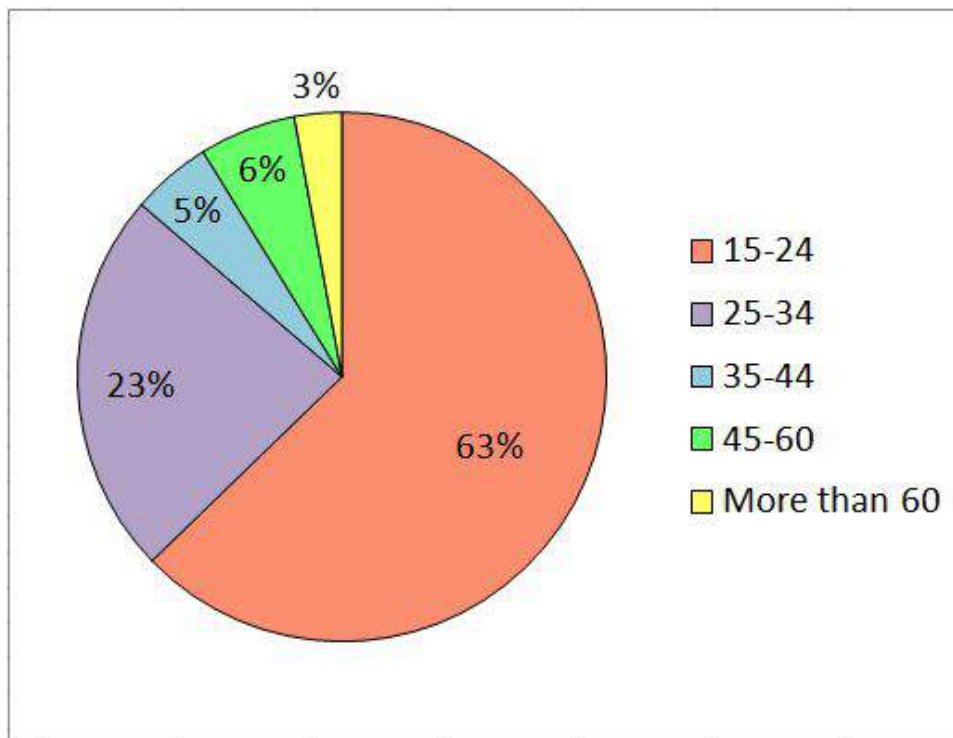


Fig. 10: Age

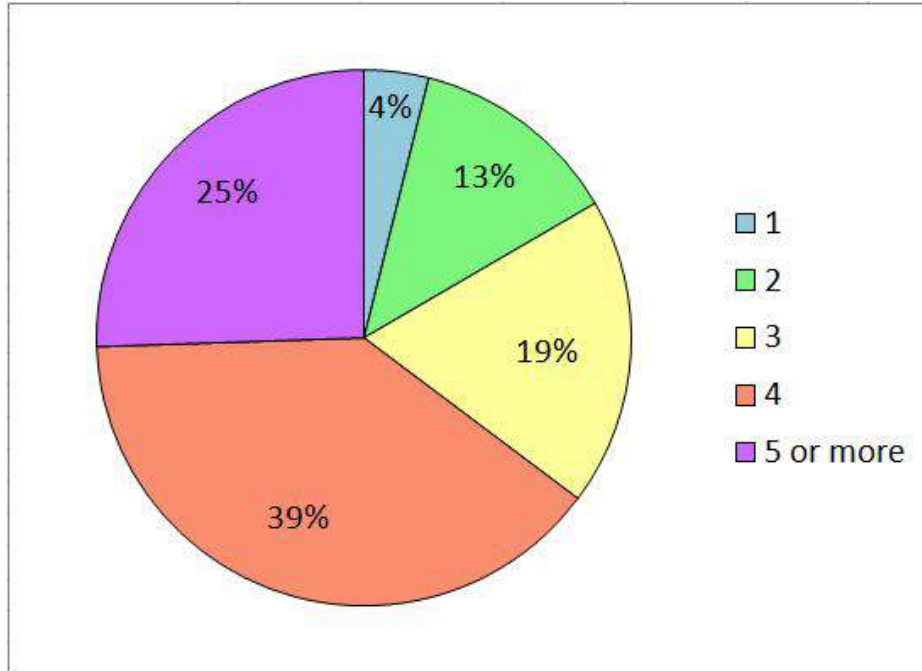


Fig. 11: Number of people in a household

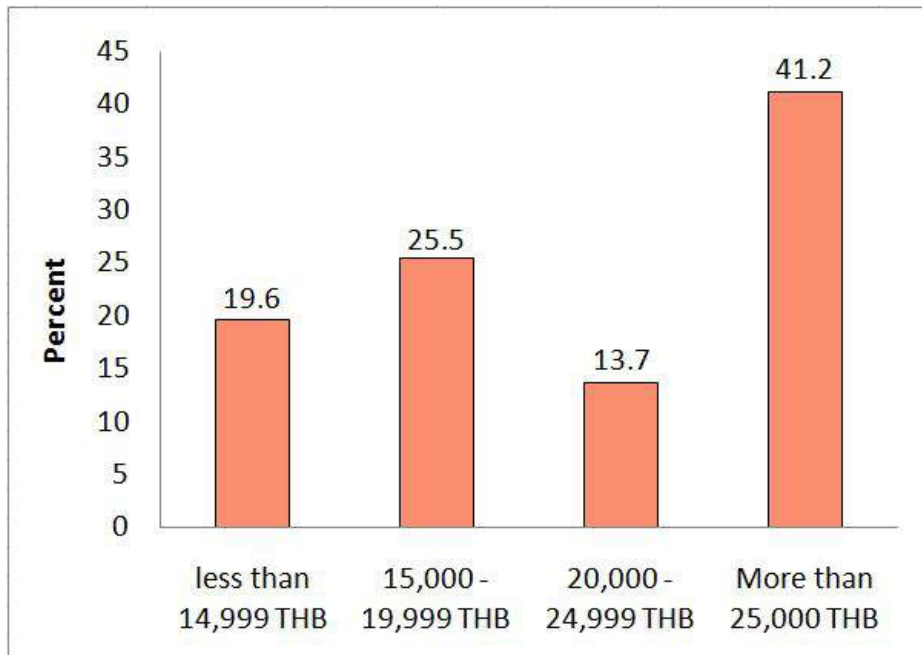


Fig. 12: Monthly budget per household

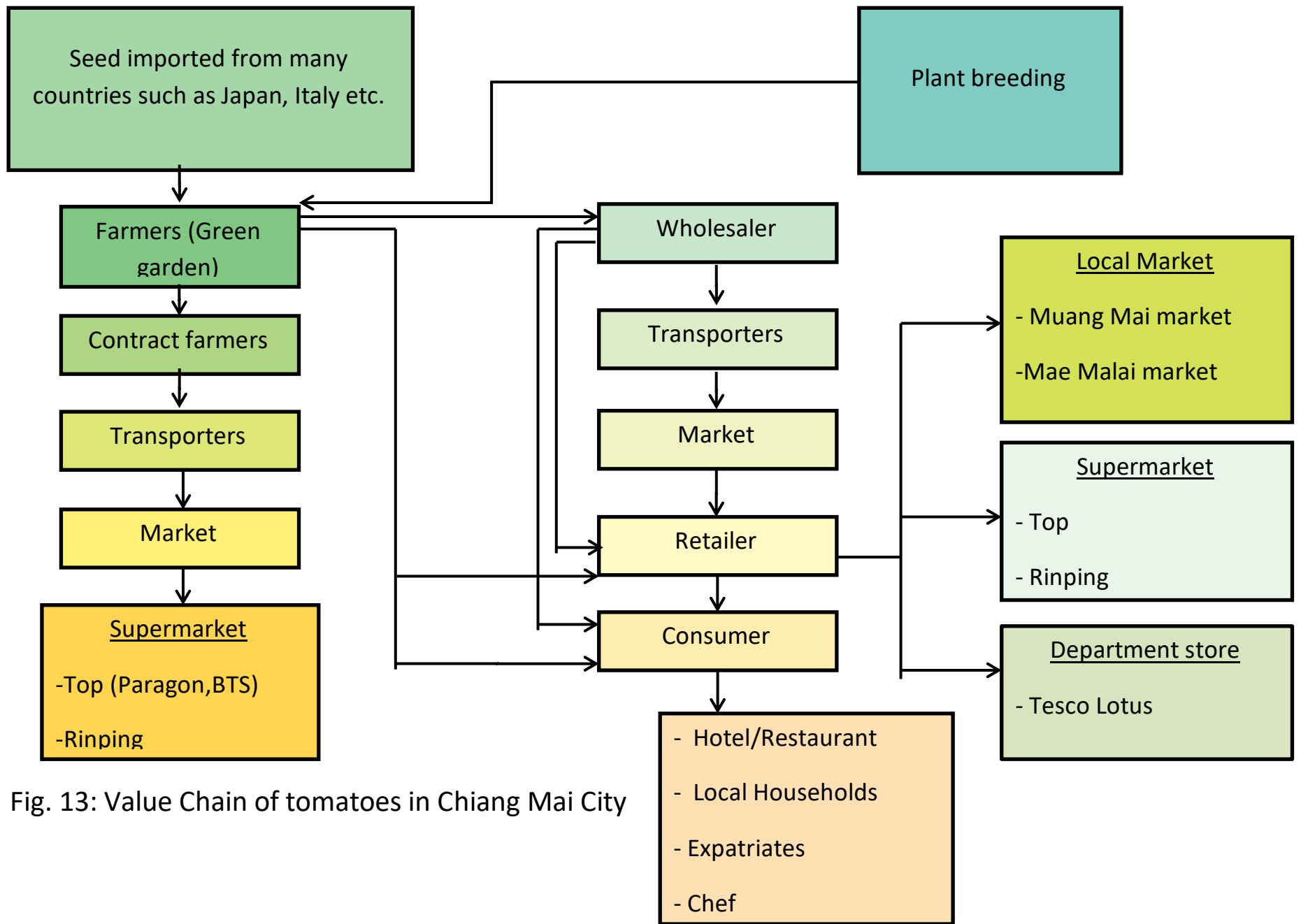


Fig. 13: Value Chain of tomatoes in Chiang Mai City

## **Conclusion**

The tomato value chain in Chiang Mai is well established. This statement is supported by majority of interviewed farmers and seller and also by the fact that Chiang Mai is top tomato producer in Thailand.

Tomatoes are profitable commodity for farmers, when they are properly organized and farm has good marketing and advertisement.

Consumers in Chiang Mai prefer to buy local classic tomatoes from markets and supermarkets and knowledge about organic farming is still relatively low.

## **Acknowledgements**

The report is based on the homework in summer school. We are grateful for a number of friends and colleagues in encouraging us to start the homework, collect the data, analyze data and write the report.

In farm data we thank Keaw and Pu. They form Green Garden tomato farm and give the data in farm for our group. This data is important to analyze for start the value chain.

In seller data we thank a lot to the seller in Muang Mai market, Tonpayom market, Mae Malai market, Royal project and AGGRI Shop. They gave some information which benefit for make to data tomato value chain in Chiang Mai province.

In consumer data we thank a lot to the consumers, who answer consumer questionnaire in online. It is given the information and behavior of consumer to consume tomato.

Finally we thank the Chiang Mai University, The place was used to learn and gave opportunity in first module. We thank the PISAI Project and Erasmus in Europe, which gave the scholarship for us. We thank the teachers, who are Dr. Petra Chaloupková, Dr. Olga Leuner, Dr. Milan and Dr. Pornsiri Suebpongsung. They gave knowledge for us in this program. We thank for everything that makes this report successful.

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Accessed 23.8.2018.

**ADDEDDA**







## Questionnaires Tomato for Consumer

### 1. Which type of tomato product you buy the most ?

- Fresh
- Dried
- Semi dried
- Juice
- Suace

### 2. How often you buy tomatoes ?

- Every day
- 2 or 3 times per week
- Once per week
- Once per month
- Never

### 3. Where do you buy tomato products ?

- Local market
- Supermarket
- Wholesaler
- Grow tomatoes myself

### 4. Do you prefer local grown tomatoes ?

- Yes
- No
- I do not care

### 5. How many kg of fresh tomatoes do you buy per week ?

- 0-0.9kg
- 1-1.9kg
- 2-3kg

More than 3kg

**6. Which tomatoes do you prefer ?**

Cherry

Normal

**7. For what do you use most of the fresh tomatoes ?**

Cooking

Eating if fresh

Other :

**8. Are you aware of local grown tomatoes ?**

No, I am not

Yes, I am aware of them but I do not buy them

Yes, I am aware of them and I prefer them

**9. Gender**

Female

Male

**10. Age**

15 – 24

25 – 34

35 – 44

45 – 60

**11. Number of family members ?**

1

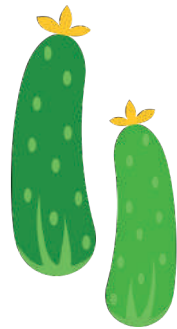
2

- 3
- 4
- 5 or more

**12. Income per family ?**

- Less than 14,999 THB
- 15,000 – 19,999 THB
- 20,000 – 24,999 THB
- More than 25,000 THB

# CUCUMBER REPORT



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Petra Chaloupková<sup>[1]</sup>, Olga Leuner<sup>[1]</sup>, Pornsiri Suebpongsung<sup>[4]</sup>

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## Abstract

Our present research report deals with the production and consumption of cucumbers in Northern Thailand, more specifically in the Chiang Mai region. Value chain analysis follows, with a descriptive scheme and a report that breaks down into 4 parts: functional, economic, social and environmental analysis of the value chain. A description is given about the data collecting process of the consumers and farmers in Chiang Mai region. It is stated that 4 farms were visited, where farmers were questioned about the production steps of cucumbers. The main steps of production are as follows: high quality seeds acquirement, preferably from the last harvest season; soil preparation and cultivation and the last step being the harvest itself). Then, the report focuses on the methodology of collecting data from consumers, namely composing a questionnaire, establishing a method on how to reach the target group and reaching the target group itself. The questionnaire was composed by 10 questions dealing with the personal preferences of cucumber consumers. The target group was reached by visiting local markets and supermarkets. Data analysis followed with concluding remarks. According to the results, despite the fact that cucumbers are sold at a low price, the majority of consumers prefer to buy cucumbers sometimes per week (56.9%). Also, about 44% responders replied that they would not pay more than 10 BHT per kg. Our responders prefer to buy cucumbers from one seller (63%). And last but not least, 66.1% responders said that they do not really mind whether the cucumber production was organic or conventional. Our analysis took place at the end of August, 2018.

**Key words:** cucumber production, Thailand, value chain analysis, cucumber consumption, survey

## Introduction

Cucumbers are the eighth most consumed vegetable in Thailand. Our present research report deals with analyzing the value chain of cucumbers in Northern Thailand, more specifically in the Chiang Mai province. The value chain analysis of cucumbers describes the general statistic data about cucumber production, the position of Thai cucumbers in the world, the social and the environmental aspect of the cucumber production.

Table 1. Production of vegetables

Plant	Number of farmers (persons)	Harvested yield (kg)	Average yield /harvested area (kg/rai)	Average farmer selling price (THB/kg)
Sweet corn	31,902	263,548,470	1,762	8.69
Baby corn	9,117	179,878,233	1,468	5.08
Big Bird'eyes chilli	44,828	165,363,211	2,158	51.48
Small Bird'eyes chilli	29,081	76,689,895	1,929	59.39
Water melon	14,139	158,069,878	3,242	10.33
Yardlong bean	23,262	99,873,962	4,525	24.23
Garlic	21,382	121,520,057	2,572	26.62
Cucumber	17,630	102,997,524	4,764	14.77

Source: DOAE, 2017





## Functional analysis

Cucumber occupies the eighth place in importance in Thailand, following corn, chilli, baby corn, garlic. It is cultivated in every part of the country, with a major concentration in the Northeast – 28,540,800 m<sup>2</sup> with a production of 34,875 tons for mini cucumber and 34,104,000 m<sup>2</sup> with a production of 58,722 tons for long cucumber. The Western region is the second largest producer with an area of 59 670,400 m<sup>2</sup> and a production of 52,470 tons of the mini type; and 13,016,000 m<sup>2</sup> with a production of 16,153 tons of the long type.

Cucumbers require at least 22<sup>0</sup>C for germination, with a pH of 7, fertile humid soil and seeds are planted at a depth of 5cm.

Cucumbers are transported from farmers by intermediaries either to local markets, supermarkets or other intermediate destinations (The Royal Project).

The average consumption of cucumber per capita in Thailand is 19.36 g.

## Economic Analysis

According to World Atlas, Thai cucumber production is on the 17<sup>th</sup> place in the world.

Table 2. The World Leaders In Cucumber Production

Rank	Country	Cucumbers (tons)
1	China	54,315,900
2	Turkey	1,754,613
3	Iran	1,570,078
⋮		
17	Thailand	265,000

Source: Burton, 2017



## Social Analysis

4 farms were visited, 2 of which were run by male gender owners and the rest by female. Therefore gender equality of the farms analyzed was at a ratio 1:1. This however, is biased data as our farm number did not reach the minimum statistic sample size.

The farm owners displayed high level of freedom and rights in ruling their land, including soil preparation, disease prevention and fertilizers usage. Due to the fact that the farms visited were run by the owners themselves, we could assume that the working conditions were established by themselves for themselves and there was no significant social infrastructure. One of the farmers had 2 employees that were selling the products on stands in malls, 4 hours per day every working day. Their part time salary would amount to 10,000 THB which is little above the average salary in Thailand.



## Environmental analysis

All of the farms visited used some type of alternative fertilizers, such as fish derivatives, coconut milk, nut mixtures and composts. Also, most of them used chilli as an insecticide. One of the farmers had a BIO certification.

During the dry season, underground irrigation system was used or water from the river. For the BIO production part, no river water irrigation was allowed.

As the farms were relatively small, the transport and market phases were not significantly impacting the environment. Resource depletion was also at a small scale since water is easily accessible in Thailand. No data was available about ammonia and phosphate emissions as well as the human health risk factors.



## Objectives

The main goal of our research is to gather as much data on the production and consumption process of cucumbers in Thailand including the production methods of cucumbers and the consumers' attitude towards cucumber consumption.

Data was collected from 4 farmers where information was acquired about the production process of cucumbers. The production process is standard and identical in all cases, except for one farmer which partially grows organically and other minor differences in fertilizers usage and irrigation techniques. The production process was as follows: seeds acquirement, either from the previous harvest or in the case of organic production seeds, certified material had to be used. Soil preparation was mostly manual, as the farm types belonged to small independent specialized family farms, according to FAO classification of farms. In the final production process, cucumbers were stored and distributed to sellers as intermediaries what would further sell the product at local markets, distribute it further to supermarkets. The average yield of cucumbers per rai in Thailand is about 4,000 kg.

Sellers were interviewed at 4 local markets were working with both wholesaling and direct sell to consumers. They bought goods at a price that in average amounted to 6 BHT while the sale price amounted to 7 THB.

## Methodology

4 farmers were personally interviewed on the production process of cucumbers. Questions as follows were asked:

- Could you explain the methods you use in the production process?
- What kind of fertilizers do you use in the production process?
- Do you grow organically?
- What kind of irrigation system do you use?
- What is the yield per rai?
- How many employees does your farm have?
- Do you distribute the cucumbers personally to sellers or vice versa?
- What is the yield of cucumbers in Thailand?

4 sellers were personally interviewed at local supermarkets. Questions as follows were asked:

- What is the buy and sell price of cucumbers?
- Are cucumbers a demanded product?
- Do you buy the cucumbers at farms?
- Do you sell the cucumbers to retailers?

116 people were surveyed about their cucumber consumption preferences. An digital questionnaire format was used. Questions as follows were asked:

- Gender
- Age
- Where do you buy cucumbers?
- How frequently per week do you buy cucumbers?
- How many kg per week do you buy?
- Do you prefer organically or conventionally grown cucumbers?
- What size of cucumbers do you prefer?
- How much are you willing to pay for cucumbers per kg?
- Do you prefer to buy cucumbers from one seller?

## Results

Fig 1. Gender

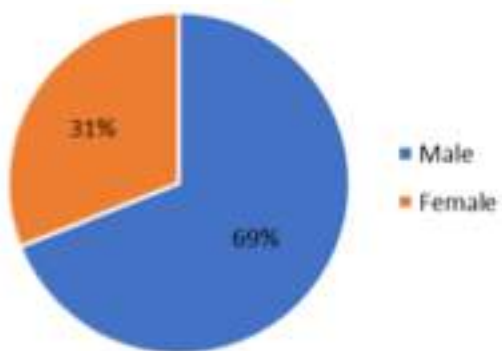
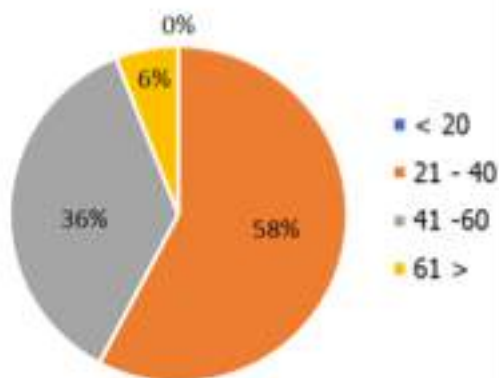


Fig 2. Age



The majority of people surveyed belonged to the age category of 21-40. Also, female gender was prevailing due to our limited sample size analysis.

Fig 3. Preferred location of shopping cucumbers

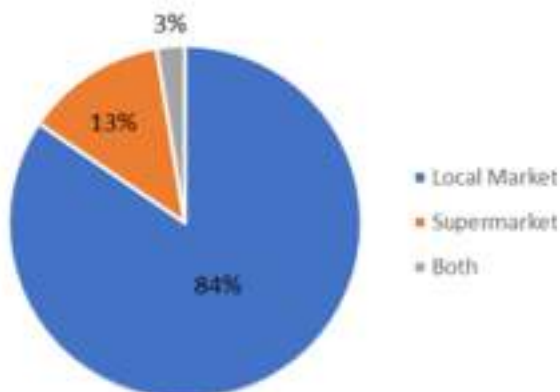
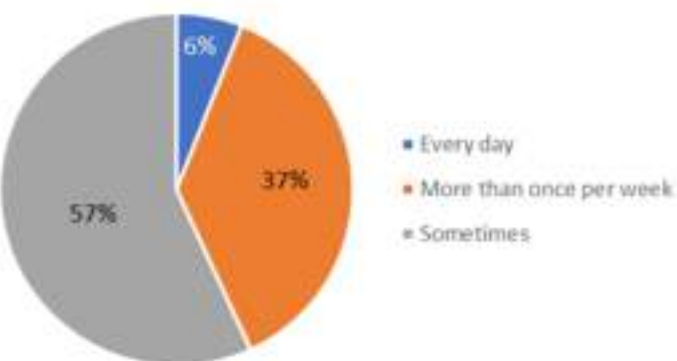
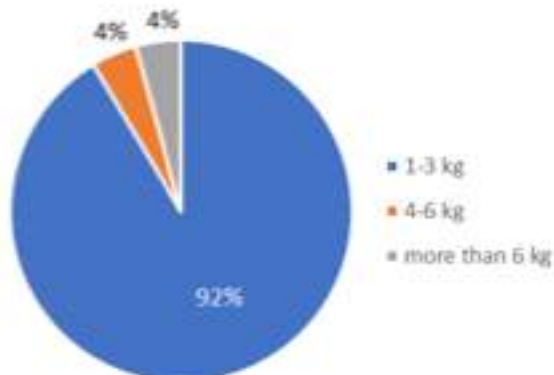


Fig 4. Frequency of cucumber shopping per week

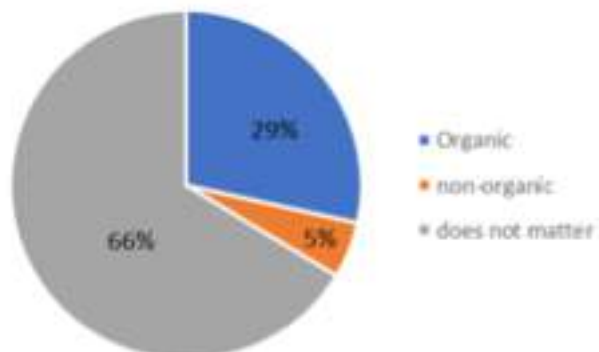


84% of the people surveyed preferred to buy cucumbers at the local market. Our data might have been limited due to the fact that we visited more local markets than supermarkets (4:2). Moreover, the majority of the people surveyed answered that they prefer to buy cucumbers only sometimes during the week.

**Fig 5. Quantity of cucumbers bought per week**

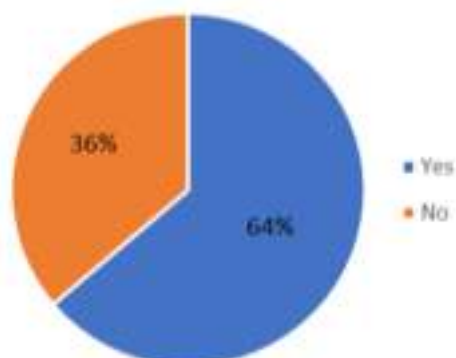


**Fig 6. Preference about organic cucumbers**

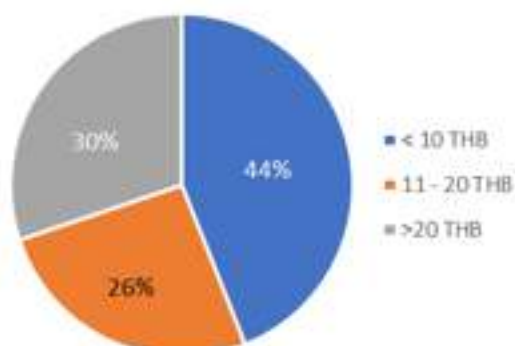


The majority of the people surveyed that they prefer to buy around 1-3kg cucumbers per week. No strong preference was made about the production process of cucumbers, in regards to BIO/conventional way of production.

**Fig 7. Fidelity to one seller**



**Fig 8. Price per kg that costumers are willing to pay**



According to our results, the majority would stick to one seller. As far as the price is concerned, the majority of consumers would not pay more than 10 THB per kg.




## Conclusions

The cucumber value chain in Chiang Mai is relatively developed. Cucumber production does not take a big effort as the region itself has high soil humidity and agriculture is very common. Because of the high seasonal humidity, there are no water resources affected in quantity, while they might be affected in quality because of the potential fertilizers and pesticides pollution. Farmers were satisfied with the cucumber production and none of them was interested in quitting production. On the contrary, as the state had started to give subventions for BIO agriculture, the cucumber production might increase. As far as the sellers are concerned, there is price stability on the market of cucumbers which motivates sellers to continue with their business. Consumers were interested in continuing their shopping at the local markets which does contribute to support of the local markets, which in return might result in improvement of the local market conditions.

## Personal experience/advice

The process of communicating with the consumers was hardened because of the language limits of European students. Foreigners with good command of English had to be questioned, and there was not many of them at the local markets. Also, the hygiene conditions of the local super markets can be considered low, as few rodents were noticed in couple of locations, one of them being the cucumber stand itself.





## Cucumber consumption

Cucumber information

**Gender**

Male

Female

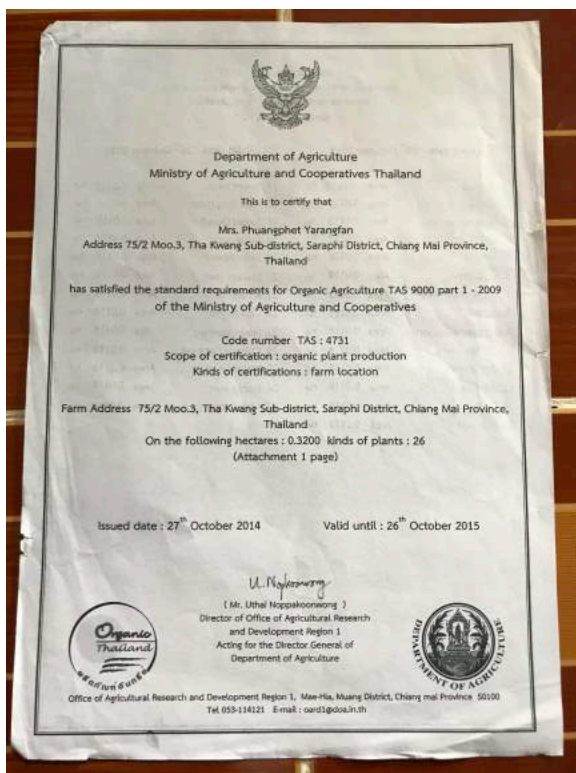
**Age**

1 - 20

21 - 40

41 - 60

61 - 80



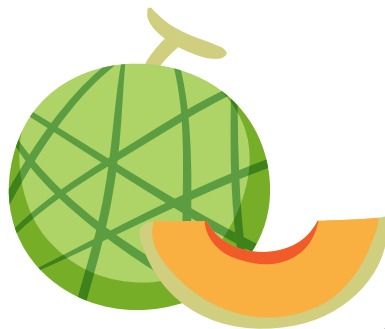
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<http://www.fao.org/docrep/w7365e/w7365e05.htm#2.2%20farm%20types%20and%20structure>

<https://www.worldatlas.com>

# MELON REPORT



# **Preferences and consumer behavior of melon consumption**

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## **Abstract**

The purpose of this project is to focus on significant questions about melon. The study is to focus on preferences and consumer behavior of melon consumption in Chiang Mai province. The project includes three parts, point of view from farmers, consumers and sellers. The objectives are to analyses farmers and their technology to grow melons, to evaluating role of consumer behavior and to know perspective of melon sellers. The data was collected by using personal interview for farmers and sellers and questionnaire survey for consumers. The questionnaire consisted of 16 questions. The survey have 2 farmers, 5 sellers and 102 consumer as respondents. The results of the project about production of melon. Farm 77 is a small farm and focused on retailing while The Best Farm focuses on wholesaling. In consumer behavior of melon consumption, the main factors to buy melon are good taste, smell and healthy. The local market was the most convenient place to buy for melon. Melon juice is the best known of melon product. The acceptable prices are between 91-150 baht. Consumers are willing to buy organic melon at a higher prices. Organic production of melon is an interesting way of value if the farmer wants to increase the value of the product. Melon processing is also an interesting alternative. However, Farmers should find more information about the production, regulation and cost in order to make a decision.

## **Introduction**

The purpose of this project is to focus on significant questions about melon. Cantaloupes are also commonly known as muskmelons, mush melons, rock melons and Persian melons. They are member of the botanical family Cucurbitaceal, along with honeydew and watermelons (Megan Ware RDN LD, 2017). The main center of origin of the cantaloupe melon is the territory of Iran, Armenia and India. This kind of fruit is famous in the world for many good aspects. Melon is full of vitamins as are vitamins A, C, K, B-6 and magnesium. All of these vitamins are healthy and important for human body. Melon is popular among people because it is light and fresh fruit, especially in tropical countries as Thailand.

The study is to focus on preferences and consumer behavior of melon consumption in Chiang Mai province. For this area it is one of the most important produce. The project includes three parts, point of view from farmers, consumers and sellers. Farmers from two melon farms near Chiang Mai provided interview and gave us many useful information about melon cultivation, irrigation system and possibilities of melon diseases for the research. The next step in the research was questionnaire survey for consumers. Respondents were questioned by 11 questions their opinion about melon. The research was conducted in the 2 local markets and 3 supermarkets in Chiang Mai city. The study was also interested in the view of the melon sellers. Five sellers responded to personal interview. The questions were focus on buy frequency of melon and consumer behavior at buying melon.

## **Objective**

The first objective is to analyses farmers and their technology to grow melons. Is melon farming profitable? To Whom and where farmers deliver products? The second objective consists in evaluating role of consumer behavior. What do people think about melon? What is the main reason for decision to buy melon and if they prefer organic melon than non-organic melon. How much are they willing to spend for melon? The last objective gives reason by sellers. How many melons they sell per one day? Who gives them melons to shop? Could be useful for farmers this study?

## **Material & Method**

### **3.1 Scope of the Research**

The study is a field research in Chiang Mai, Thailand. Population of the study were 2 farmers from Best farm and Farm 77, 5 sellers and 102 consumer in the local market ( Waroros Market, Muang Mai Market) and supermarkets ( Rimping Supermarket, Agri CMU shop and Tops Supermarket in Central Festival Chiang Mai)

### **3.2 Personal interview and Questionnaire**

The data was collected by using personal interview for farmers and sellers and questionnaire survey for consumers. Survey was undertaken from August 16 of 2018 to August 18 of 2018. The questionnaire consisted of 16 questions. The first section consisted of 4 questions related to socio-demographic characteristics including nationality, age, gender and occupation. Second section contained 11 questions relating to buying motivations and preference on melon quality.

### **3.3. Statistical analysis**

All data analyses were performed using google form. Descriptive statistics were calculated for the demographic and social characteristics of all respondents.



## Results

### Farmers' perspective

#### 1. Farm 77

Ohm, who is owner of Farm 77 melon farm. He graduated from Mining engineering. After 5 years of working as an engineer. He started his own farm by building a small greenhouse and planting melons. He also extended to 2 greenhouse after received a good feedback. Capacity of his farm is around 700-800 fruits per crop and 4 crops per year. In the production, he used mix of coconut coir and coconut shell hair as planting materials. Seedling take time around 7 days to emergence and were move to plant in the greenhouse. Hand pollination was done at 21 days after planting and the fruit can be harvested 40 days after pollination. The harvesting also depend on weathers. After he sure about harvesting time, he announce on his Facebook fan page so that consumers can order the melon. Wholesale price is around 55-65 per kilogram of fruit and the retailing price is around 120 per fruit. The revenue is around 80,000 Baht per harvesting.

#### 2. Best Farm

Best have started her farm 4 years ago. She got knowledge of melon production when she was a trainee in melon farm. Now, she has 18 greenhouses in her farm and she also are a coordinator of community enterprise of many melon farms in the district. To find a new target group, she tried to have a contact with a supermarket in many shopping malls for 2 years. She sent her melons, both whole fruits and cut pieces, to many supermarket such as Rimping and Tops Supermarket.

## **Sellers' approach**

### 1. Tops supermarket in Central Festival Chiang Mai

There are 2 brands of melon that sold here; The Great Farm and My choice. The Great Farm is the farm which has a contact to sell their products in the supermarket and most of melons are in this brand. Price of The Great Farm's melon is around 159 Baht per kilogram of melon. The Great Farm also send staff to do the cutting of unqualified fruit into pieces to pack in the tray. My choice is brand own by the supermarket by has a contact with a melon farm to send them melons and sell under this brand. The price of melon is around 139 Baht per kilogram. Average sold melon of this supermarket is around 30 fruits per day.

### 2. Agri CMU Shop

The products that sell here are from alumni farm and nearby farm. Most of consumers that visit the shop are CMU Staff. 10-20 melons arrive every month. Residue detection is done every months. Damaged fruits can be in the promotion; sale 20-50 %, buy 1 get 1 more, depend on the agreement with a farmer.

### 3. Royal Project Shop

The Royal Project Shop located inside Chiang Mai University. Most of consumer are middle-aged people and also CMU Staffs. There are 20 fruits per round of arrival from The Royal Project Produce Center but the supply is not yet stable. Price of each fruit was print and stick to the fruit individually. The leftovers and damaged fruits will return to The Center.

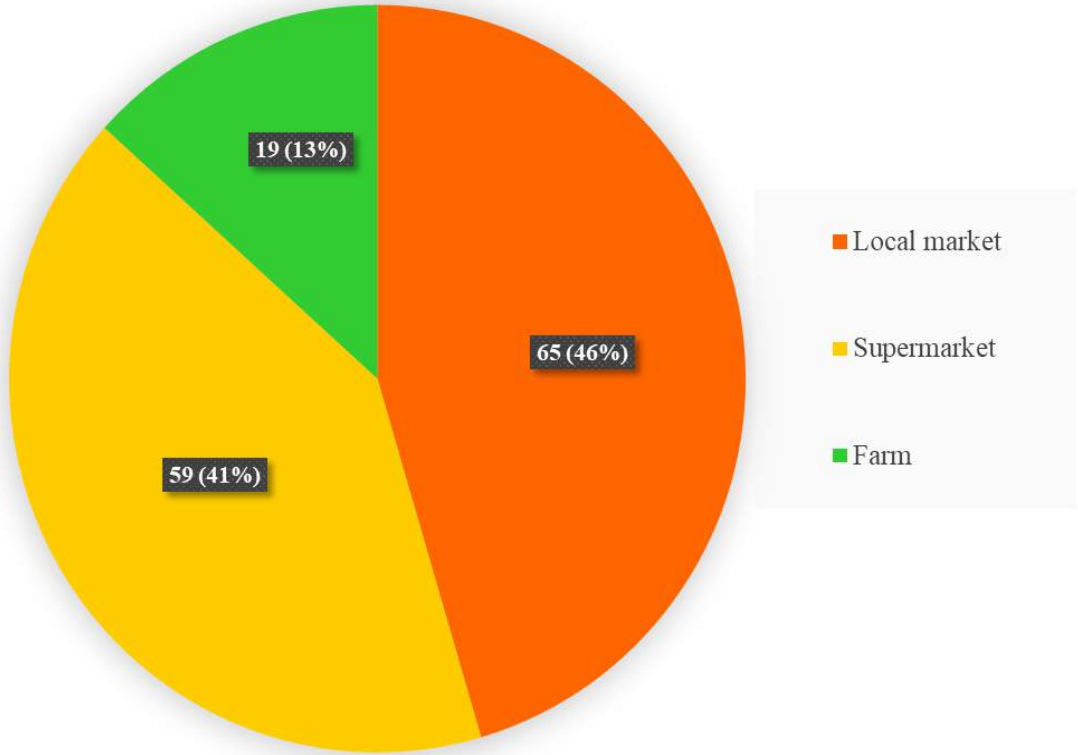
## Consumer behavior output

The respondent characteristics are presented in Table 1. The majority of the respondents (79%) are Thai while 21% are foreigner. Number of female respondents (59%) are more than male respondents (41%). Half of respondents are in 16 to 25 years old (53%). More than one third (35 %) of the respondents are student, followed by employee (31%) and Civil servant (13%).

Characteristics		%
Nationality	Thai	79
	Foreigner	21
Gender	Male	41
	Female	59
Age	16-25	53
	26-40	24
	> 40	24
Occupation	Student	35
	Employee	31
	Civil servant	13
	Self-employ	7
	Housewife	5
	Etc.	9

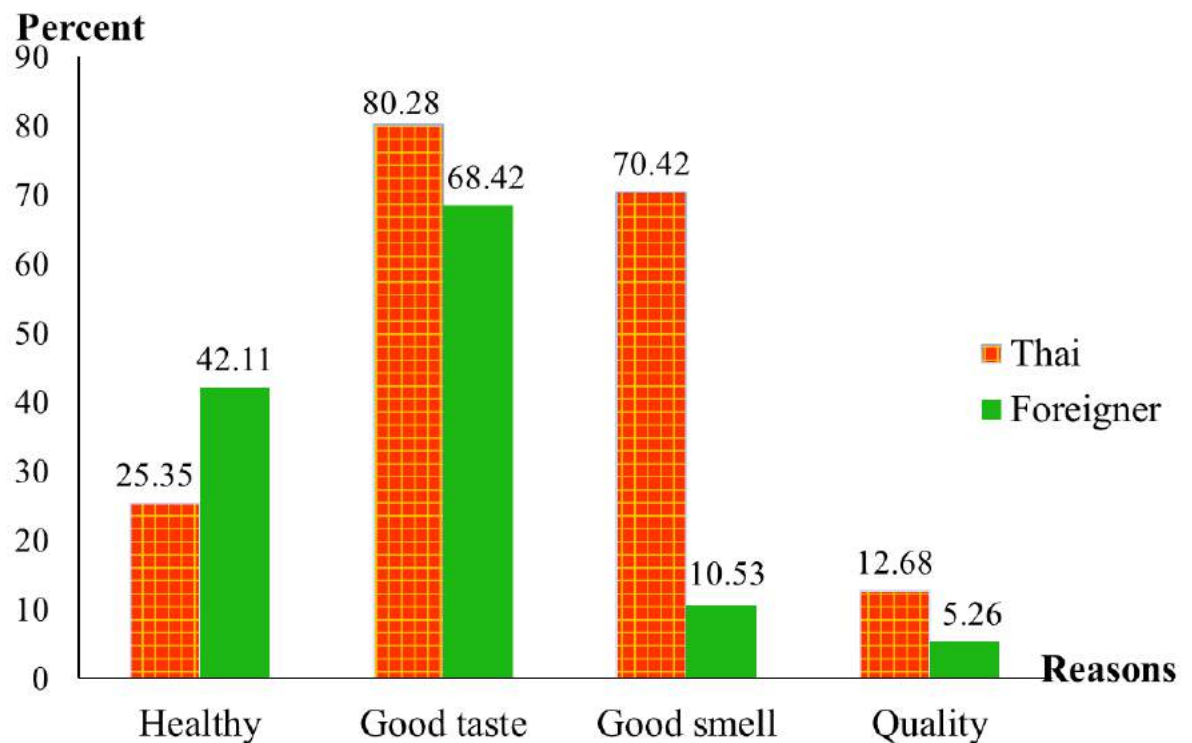
**Table 1** Respondent characteristics

According to Figure 1, consumers prefer buying melons in local markets (46%) and supermarkets (41%) than in farm (19%). It is more convenient for the consumer to go to local market than go to melon farm.



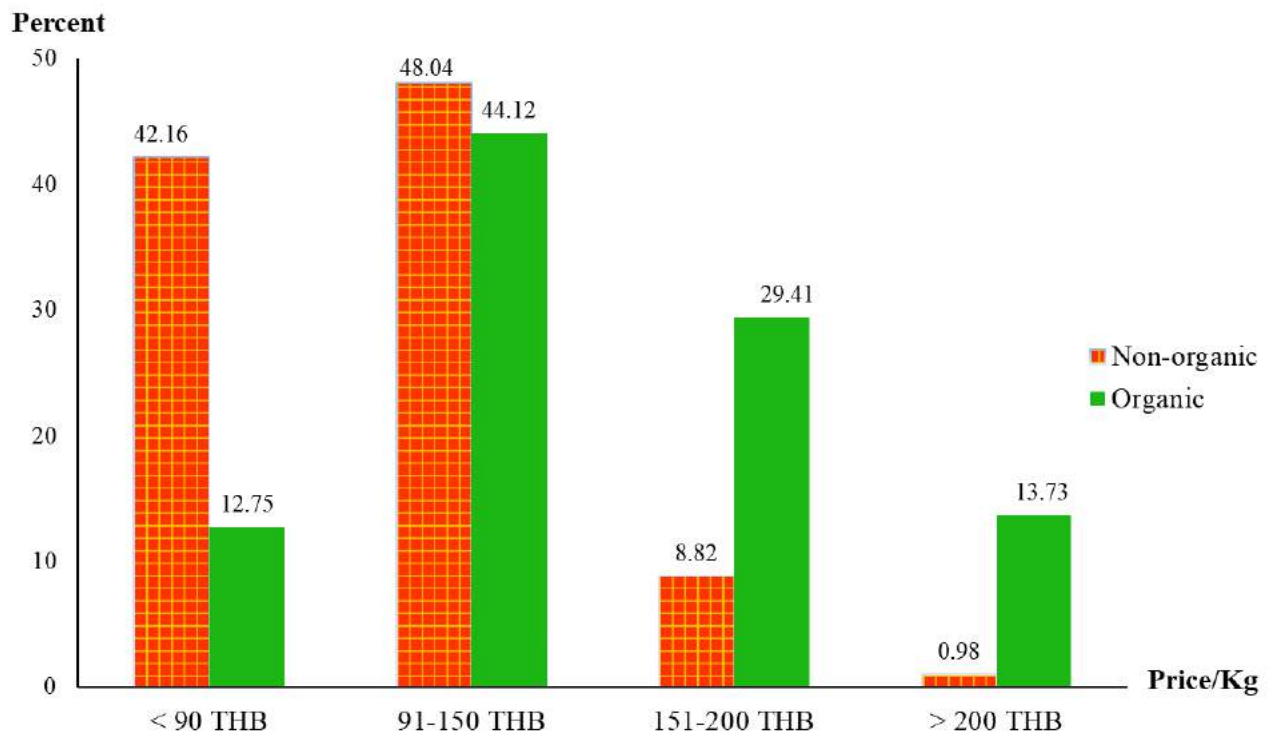
**Figure 1** Places the consumers buy melons from

Figure 2 show that there are differences between Thai people and foreigners. While Thai consumers' willingness to buy melon because of good taste (80.28%) and smell (70.42%). The foreigner consumers' willingness to buy melon because of their good taste (68.42%) and health (42.11%). These results imply that there are some opportunities for melon product is promoted appropriately focusing on the healthy or benefit of melon.



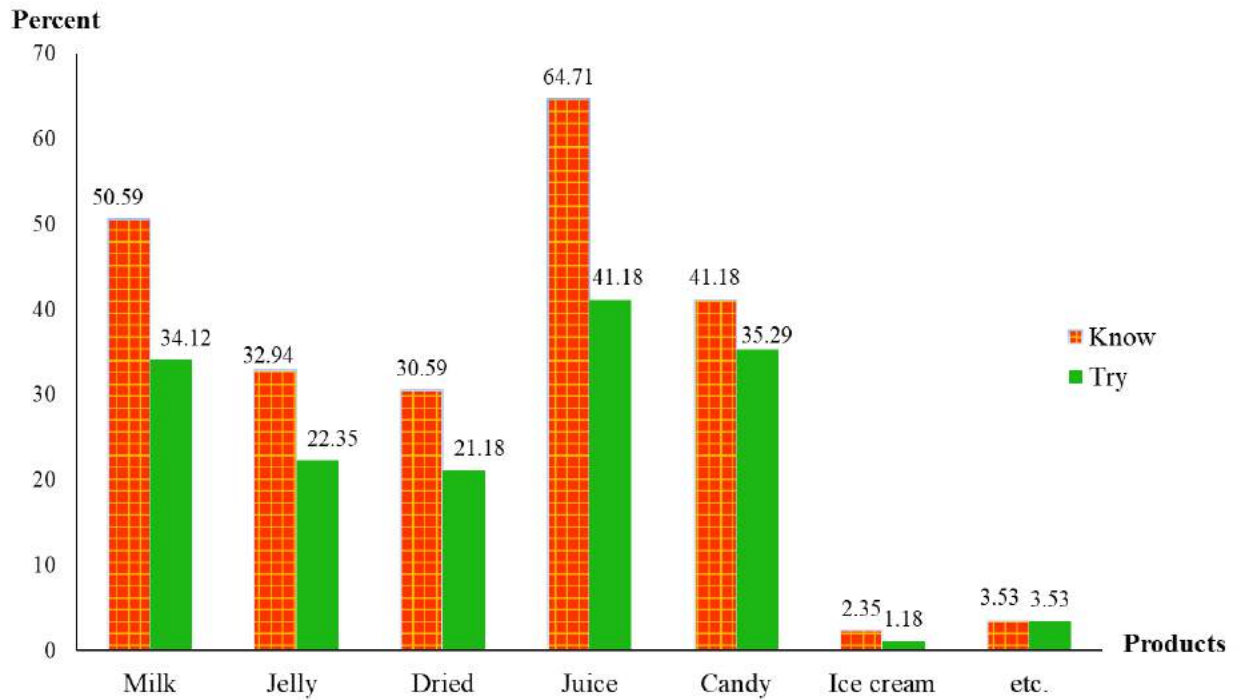
**Figure 2** Reasons to buy a melon compare between Thai and foreigners

Opinion about price of organic and non-organic melon is shown in Figure 3, consumers have clear ideas. For non-organic melon, most suitable price are in range of 90 to 150 Baht per kilogram (48.04%) and less than 90 Baht per kilogram (42.16%). For organic melon, most expected price are 90 to 150 Baht per kilogram (44.12%) and in range of 151 to 200 Baht per kilogram (29.41%). It is obviously that consumer willing to spend less money than for organic melon. They assume that organic melon is better and is healthier. It is reason why they want spend up to 200 Baht per kilogram of melon.



**Figure 3** Suitable price of non-organic and organic melons, in consumers' opinion

All of the products which we can see there are available in supermarkets. The best known are melon juice (64.71%) and melon milk (50.59%). Then are candy (41.18), jelly (32.94%) and dried melon (30.59%). However not too many people tried these products. The most of them have tried juice (41.18%), candy (35.29%) and milk (34.12%). (Figure 4)



**Figure 4** The products from melon that the consumer know and have tried

## **Conclusion**

The results of the project about production of melon. The Farm 77 and The Best Farm are non-organic farms but the marketing is different. Farm 77 is the small farm and focused on retailing. The price is cheaper than The Best Farm which is the large farm and focus on wholesaling.

Part of preferences and consumer behavior of melon consumption, it is found that the main factors to buy melon of Thai and foreigner consumers are good taste, smell and healthy. Marketing of the local market was the most convenient place to buy for melon. Consumers also know the processed products of melon especially melon juice. The prices of non-organic melon compare between the farms and supermarkets. The prices are between 91-150 baht, which is acceptable. Consumers are willing to buy organic melon at a higher price. Organic production of melon is an interesting way of value if the farmer wants to increase the value of the product. Melon processing is also an interesting alternative. However, farmers should find more information about the production, regulation and cost in order to make a decision.



## **Acknowledgement**

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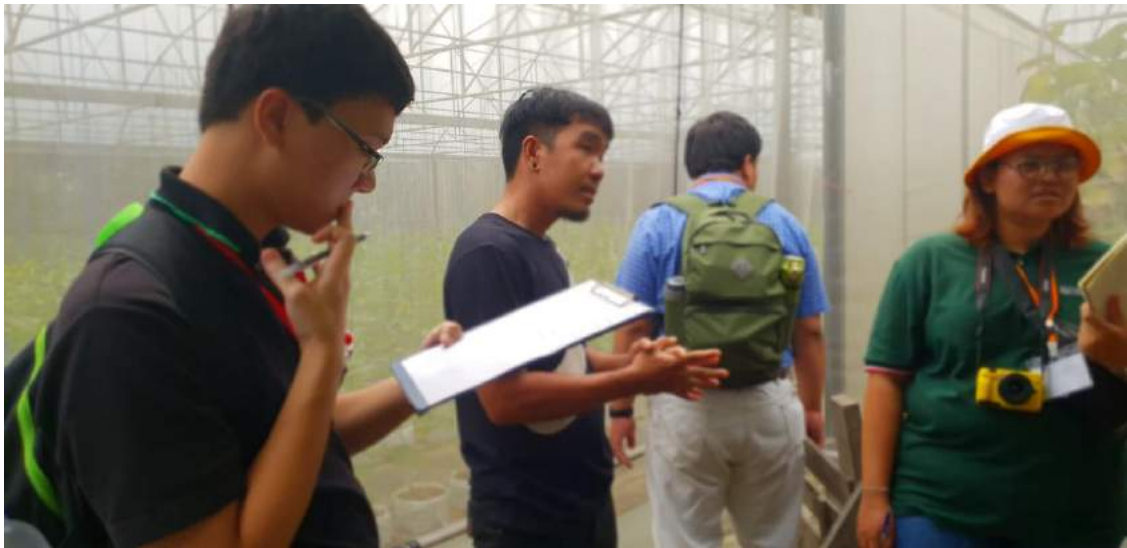
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[/https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/279176.php](https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/279176.php)

# Appendix





Visited to the Farm 77 and Best farm





Consumers survey at the local market and supermarket

# Consumer behavior of Melon consumption

\*จำเป็น

## 1. Nationality \*

ทำเครื่องหมายเพียงหนึ่งช่อง

- Thai  
 Foreign

## 2. Sex

ทำเครื่องหมายเพียงหนึ่งช่อง

- Male  
 Female

## 3. Age

ทำเครื่องหมายเพียงหนึ่งช่อง

- 18-25 years  
 26-40 years  
 40 years

## 4. Occupation

ทำเครื่องหมายเพียงหนึ่งช่อง

- Student  
 Employee  
 Civil servant  
 Self-employ  
 Housewife  
 อื่นๆ: \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. 1. Do you like melon? \*

ทำเครื่องหมายเพียงหนึ่งช่อง

- Yes  
 No

## 6. 2. How often do you buy melon? \*

ทำเครื่องหมายเพียงหนึ่งช่อง

- Every week  
 2 per month  
 More than 2 per month  
 Sometimes

**7. 3.What is the amount of melon you buy? (more options) \****ทำเครื่องหมายเพียงหนึ่งช่อง*

- Tray (small pieces)
- Whole

**8. 4.Why do you eat melon? (more options) \****(เลือกได้มากกว่าหนึ่งช่อง)*

- Healthy
- Good taste
- Good smell
- Quality

**9. 5. Do you prefer organic melon? \****ทำเครื่องหมายเพียงหนึ่งช่อง*

- Yes
- No

**10. 6. How much do you spend for 1kg of organic melon?***ทำเครื่องหมายเพียงหนึ่งช่อง*

- >90 THB
- 91-150 THB
- 151-200 THB
- <200 THB

**11. 7. How much do you spend for 1kg of melon?***ทำเครื่องหมายเพียงหนึ่งช่อง*

- >90 THB
- 90-150 THB
- 151-200 THB
- <200 THB

**12. 8. Where do you prefer buy melon?***ทำเครื่องหมายเพียงหนึ่งช่อง*

- Local market
- Supermarket
- Farm
- Online

**13. 9. Do you know any product from melon? (more options)***(เลือกได้มากกว่าหนึ่งข้อ)*

- Milk melon
- Dried melon
- Jelly
- Candy
- Juice
- Don't know
- อื่นๆ: \_\_\_\_\_

**14. 10. Have you ever try any product melon? (more options)***(เลือกได้มากกว่าหนึ่งข้อ)*

- Milk melon
- Dried melon
- Jelly
- Candy
- Juice
- Never try
- อื่นๆ: \_\_\_\_\_

**15. 11. Do you plan to plant melon at home?***ทำเครื่องหมายเพียงหนึ่งข้อ*

- Yes
- No
- I have already plant melon

**16. 12. Recommend**

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