

Abstract

This research aims to study for the appropriate geosocial based sustainable development of 3 Royal Project Models comprised of Assam tea community (Pa Mieng), Rice growing community (Mae La Noi and Thung Reong) and Opium eliminated community (Mae Hae). By the year 2015, the four research activities were conducted in each pilot areas included (1) Study of the structure of the forest surrounding the community; buffer zone, (2) Study of the conservation and restoration of local biodiversity for community food bank, (3) Study on cyclic used of natural resources in local community; zero wasted, and (4) Study of method to improve local rice yield by pure line selection

The results are summarised as followed (1) The deciduous forest and dry evergreen forest were found in Thung Reong where as hill evergreen forest was found in Mae La Noi and Pa Mieng, and mixed hill evergreen-coniferous forest was found in Mae Hae (2) The forty-four plant species were restored for local food bank in 4 communities. The three species of mycorrhizal mushroom were also cultivated in Pa Mieng area (3) The two guidelines of zero wasted manangement were household waste and the use of agricultural waste such as mushroom cultivated material, compost and biogas from coffe processing (4) Single rice seed planting technique was adopted by 8 farmers in 3 areas due to quite similar yield comparing to their own practices.

Keywords: Royal project model, Sustainable development, Geosocial, Assam tea, Paddy rice, Opium eliminated