

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT (THAI).....	I
ABSTRACT (ENGLISH).....	III
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	V
TABLE OF CONTENTS	VI
LIST OF TABLES	IX
LIST OF FIGURES.....	XI
LIST OF ABBREVIATION.....	XII
CHAPTER	
I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 The provenance and important	1
1.2 Research objective.....	2
II LITERATURE REVIEWS.....	3
2.1 The importance of sugarcane and sugarcane production situation.....	3
2.2 Growth of sugarcane.....	4
2.2.1 Germination phase.....	4
2.2.2 Tillering phase.....	4
2.2.3 Stalk elongation phase.....	4
2.2.4 Maturity and ripening phase.....	4
2.3 Importance of water to plants	5
2.4 Determination of plant water requirement.....	6
2.4.1 Water use of crop evapotranspiration (ETc).....	6
2.4.2 Measuring soil moisture content	12
2.5 Irrigation system	19
2.5.1 Furrow irrigation.....	19

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
2.5.2 Sprinkler irrigation.....	19
2.5.3 Drip irrigation	19
III MATERIALS AND METHODS.....	21
3.1 Research Methodology.....	21
3.2 Experiment 1: Controlling drip irrigation for sugarcane by water balance model.....	21
3.2.1 Experimental design.....	21
3.2.2 Material and Method	22
3.2.3 Data collection.....	25
3.2.4 Statistical analysis.....	26
3.3 Experiment 2: Growth and physiology study of Khon Kaen 3 sugarcane cultivated under irrigated and water deficit conditions	26
3.3.1 Experimental design.....	26
3.3.2 Material and Method	27
3.3.3 Data collection.....	27
3.3.4 Statistical analysis.....	28
3.4 Experiment 3: Controlling drip irrigation for sugarcane by the wireless sensor system	29
3.4.1 Experimental design.....	29
3.4.2 Material and Method	29
3.4.3 Data collection.....	32
3.4.4 Statistical analysis.....	33
IV RESULT AND DISCUSSION	34
4.1 Experiment 1: Controlling drip irrigation for sugarcane by water balance model.....	34

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
4.1.1 Sugarcane growth parameter	34
4.1.2 SPAD chlorophyll meter reading (SCMR).....	35
4.1.3 Leaf nutrients analysis	35
4.1.4 Yield and Yield components.....	36
4.2 Experiment 2: Growth and physiology study of Khon Kaen 3	
sugarcane cultivated under irrigated and water deficit conditions	39
4.2.1 Growth parameter	39
4.2.2 Physiological process	41
4.2.3 Yield and Yield components.....	44
4.3 Experiment 3: Controlling drip irrigation for sugarcane by	
the wireless sensor system	47
4.3.1 Water requirement and water supply of sugarcane.....	47
4.3.2 Soil water potential during the growing season of sugarcane.....	51
4.3.3 Sugarcane growth.....	54
4.3.4. SCMR.....	56
4.3.5 Plant nutrients of the leaf	57
4.3.6 Yield and yield components	58
4.3.7 Irrigation water and fertilizer use efficiency	59
V CONCLUSION	64
5.1 General conclusion	64
5.2 Recommendation.....	65
REFERENCES	66
APPENDIX.....	73
BIOGRAPHY	76

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
2.1 The crop coefficient (Kc) value of crop	10
2.2 Potential evapotranspiration (ETp) of Penman–Monteith monthly in the northeast of Thailand	10
2.3 Soil water holding capacity in different textured soils.....	12
2.4 The physical properties of the soil related to moisture and available moisture that is between field capacity, permanent wilting point	13
2.5 Depletion (in per foot) in available soil water holding capacity versus soil matric potential; available water holding capacity; and suggested irrigation trigger points for different soil textures (N/A: not applicable)	15
2.6 The meaning of value from the tensiometer	18
3.1 Soil properties before the experiment on CV. KK3	22
3.2 The amount of water requirement for sugarcane from January to December 2018 at Bua Chet Farm	24
3.3 Rate of fertilizer recommended based on nutrient balance model in SL soil.....	25
3.4 Soil properties before the experiment in SCL and LS soil	30
3.5 The amount of water requirement of sugarcane from February 2019 to January 2020 in SCL soil	31
3.6 The amount of water requirement of sugarcane from December 2018 to November 2019 in LS soil	31
3.7 Rate of fertilizer recommended based on nutrient balance model in SCL and LS soil	32
4.1 Effects of irrigation methods on plant height	34
4.2 Effects of irrigation methods on shoot number	35
4.3 Effects of irrigation methods on SCMR	35

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table	Page
4.4 Effects of irrigation methods on plant nutrients of leaf	36
4.5 Effects of irrigation methods on cane yield	36
4.6 Effects of irrigation methods on cane yield	44
4.7 Effects of irrigation methods on water total water requirement and water supply in SCL soil	50
4.8 Effects of irrigation methods on water total water requirement and water supply in LS soil.....	50
4.9 Effects of irrigation methods on plant height in SCL soil	54
4.10 Effects of irrigation methods on plant height in LS soil.....	54
4.11 Effects of irrigation methods on shoot number in SCL soil	55
4.12 Effects of irrigation methods on shoot number in LS soil.....	55
4.13 Effects of irrigation methods on SCMR in SCL soil.....	56
4.14 Effects of irrigation methods on SCMR in LS soil	56
4.15 Effects of irrigation methods on plant nutrients of leaf in SCL soil at 4 MAP	57
4.16 Effects of irrigation methods on plant nutrients of leaf in LS soil at 4 MAP	58
4.17 Effects of irrigation on cane yield in SCL soil.....	58
4.18 Effects of irrigation on cane yield in LS soil	59
4.19 Effects of irrigation methods on irrigation water and fertilizer use efficiency in SCL soil.....	60
4.20 Effects of irrigation methods on irrigation water and fertilizer use efficiency in LS soil	60

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
2.1 The relationship between soil moisture and determination the water of Plants.....	7
4.1 Effects of irrigation methods on plant height.....	39
4.2 Effects of irrigation methods on shoot number.....	40
4.3 Effects of irrigation methods on the number of leaves.....	40
4.4 Effects of irrigation methods on SPAD chlorophyll meter reading (SCMR)	41
4.5 Effects of irrigation methods on leaf water potential.....	42
4.6 Effects of irrigation methods on the photosynthetic rate.....	42
4.7 Effects of irrigation methods on transpiration rate.....	43
4.8 Effects of irrigation methods on stomatal conductance.....	44
4.9 Water requirement and water supply of sugarcane in SCL soil during the planting season 2019/20.....	48
4.10 Water requirement and water supply of sugarcane in LS soil during the planting season 2018/19.....	49
4.11 Effect of irrigation method on the humidity in SCL soil.....	51
4.12 Effect of irrigation method on the humidity in LS soil.....	52
4.13 Comparison of soil water potential between irrigation controlled by water balance model and by a wireless sensor in SCL soil.....	53
4.14 Comparison of soil water potential between irrigation controlled by water balance model and by a wireless sensor in LS soil.....	53

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AS	=	Apparent Specific Gravity
Av.P	=	Available P
Aw	=	Available Moisture Content
AWHC	=	Available water holding capacity
DAP	=	Day after planting
EC	=	Electrical conductivity
Epan	=	Class A Pan Evapotranspiration
ETc	=	Crop evapotranspiration
ETp	=	Potential evapotranspiration
Ex.Ca	=	Exchangeable Ca
Ex.K	=	Exchangeable K
Ex.Mg	=	Exchangeable Mg
FC	=	Field Capacity
FUE	=	Fertilizer use efficiency
IWUE	=	Irrigation water use efficiency
Kc	=	Crop coefficient
Kp	=	Class A Pan coefficient
kPa	=	Kilopascal
LS	=	Loamy sand soil
LWP	=	Leaf water potential
MAP	=	Month after planting
NMC	=	Number of millable canes
OM	=	Organic matter
Pv	=	Available Moisture Content
PWP	=	Permanent Wilt Point
SCL	=	Sandy clay loam soil

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS (Continued)

SCMR	=	SPAD chlorophyll meter reading
SWHC	=	Soil water holding capacity
TSS	=	Total Soluble Solids
TVD	=	Top Visible Dewlap
WB	=	Water Balance Model
WM	=	Watermark sensor
WSN	=	Wireless sensor network