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EDITORIAL

It is my proud privilege to welcome you all to the Academics World International Conference at Los Angeles, USA. I am happy to see the papers from all part of the world and some of the best paper published in this proceedings. This proceeding brings out the various Research papers from diverse areas of Science, Engineering, Technology and Management. This platform is intended to provide a platform for researchers, educators and professionals to present their discoveries and innovative practice and to explore future trends and applications in the field Science and Engineering. However, this conference will also provide a forum for dissemination of knowledge on both theoretical and applied research on the above said area with an ultimate aim to bridge the gap between these coherent disciplines of knowledge. Thus the forum accelerates the trend of development of technology for next generation. Our goal is to make the Conference proceedings useful and interesting to audiences involved in research in these areas, as well as to those involved in design, implementation and operation, to achieve the goal.

I once again give thanks to the Academics World, Institute of Research and Journals & The IIER for organizing this event in Los Angeles, USA. I am sure the contributions by the authors shall add value to the research community. I also thank all the International Advisory members and Reviewers for making this event a Successful one.

Editor-In-Chief
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THE PRODUCTION OF ROSE APPLE TAPTINCHAN FOR EXPORT

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Abstract: This study was aimed 1) to study the effective production of Taptinchan rose apple and the focus on the environment and context of the Taptinchan rose apple. This study required using a sample of areas of Ratchaburi Province, with an area of growing Taptinchan rose apple, 2) to present information from the study to guide the development of Taptinchan rose apple to for export. This research was qualitative research with data observation and in-depth interviews with a group of farmers participating in the use of hybrid technology to control fruit fly in Ratchaburi between 2015 and 2016 with 68 samples. The study focused on the logistics activities from raw materials used to grow Taptinchan apple. The process of producing rose apple custody from the output to the finish goods was the brainchild of Taptinchan rose apple and the data were analyzed by content analysis to synthesis and integration in education them together.

Keywords: Rose Apple, Success, Export Business Owners

I. INTRODUCTION

Thailand is one of the most important as well as the major producers of tropical fruits in the world. However, in the past most of the fruit production was for domestically consumed. In the modern day, the exportation of tropical fruits is an important export to all over the world.

China and EU market are the most important market for fruit production from Thailand and ASEAN countries. In fact, Thailand can be considered as one of the most abundant resources of the tropical foods and tropical fruits of the world. One of an important reasons why Thai fruits are famous around the world are two factors: high quality and reasonable or cheap price. There are eight famous Thai fruits which are longan, durian, mangosteen, lychee, rambutan, mango, pummelo, and pineapple. The rose apple which is the major topic of this paper is not in the list of the most eight important fruits yet.

However, there is a good future for this kind of fruit. This study was aimed 1) to study the effective production of Taptinchan rose apple and the focus on the environment and context of the Taptinchan rose apple. This study required using a sample of areas of Ratchaburi Province, with an area of growing Taptinchan rose apple, 2) to present information from the study to guide the development of Taptinchan rose apple to for export. This research was qualitative research with data observation and in-depth interviews with a group of farmers participating in the use of hybrid technology to control fruit fly in Ratchaburi between 2015 and 2016 with 68 samples.

The study focused on the logistics activities from raw material used to grow Taptinchan rose apple. The process for producing Taptinchan rose apple custody from the output to the finish goods was the brainchild of Taptinchan rose apple and the data were analyzed by content analysis to synthesis and integration in education them together.
Raw Materials refers to the cultivation of Taptinchon rose apple varieties: soil and water, including Taptinchon rose apple species originated from Indonesia. The species with most used methods of grafting Taptinchon rose apple can be grown on all soil conditions and soil with manure and compost to frangible. The soil as fertilizer, according to the state of the rose apple trees in each period. The fertilizer must comply with the GAP and IMP according to the conditions of each rose apple. For example, during pruning, the bud, during flowering and wrapped before harvesting. Taptinchon rose apple is, in fact, a fruit that needs the water by condition of the rose apple trees. Rose apple garden in Ratchaburi province has been planted a groove. There is no problem in the maintenance of water about rose apple trees. First period, it should be watered once a day. Long before fruiting should water 5-7 times per day. The next stage should provide the water 2-3 times per day if the soil moisture is not good should be watered every day or every other day. Avoid water-filled basin around the tree and should refrain water about 7-10 days before harvest to keep up with a sweet rose apple.

Process refers to the process of producing Taptinchon rose apple. Begins with planting groove width approximately 6 meters, grooves approx. 2 meters and 1.5 meters deep. Distance between trees 4-5 meters. Use the good branch look like other rose apple around 1.5 - 2 years can be grown. The yield of Taptinchon rose apple throughout the year will take around 90 days. The period from flowering to wrap around 60 days. From 30 days to harvest and wrap. Rose apple will yield during the regular season in a third period. First period December to January, second period February to March and the third period April to May. Production must take care of the water 2-3 day per once. Maintenance during the Rose apple must be accumulated by a 15-5-20 fertilizer and interspersed with 12-12-17. Rose apple, which makes the flowering and fruiting. The amount of fertilizer to be observed is the flower, unless it has flower should be used 2 grams per plant, if they have the flowers have to put limits 4.5-5 per plant. Fertilizer every seven days. Pruning cut the branches are brown, after pruning, just over 10 days rose apples are flowering. Rose apples that are fertilizer to nourish all makes perfect trees can be flowering in the desired range. Foliar fertilizer used to nourish 7-12-40+ zinc occasionally sprays. Calcium - Boron spray every seven days continuously. Along with spraying disinfectant with Propinebhat Dite M. The insecticides will Mala Tai Python. The insecticides are Malathion and Chlorpyrifos sprayed alternately. Making rose apple yield in the off-season to control the bud. If the shoots separated, the shoots are needed to cut out. Uses chemical fertilizer 15-15-15 or 16-16-16. Create flowers bud using chemical fertilizer 12-24-12 or 8-24-24. Nurture of chemical fertilizer 15-15-15 or 16-16-16. Improve productivity chemical fertilizer 13-13-21. Watering, before fruiting period rose apple should be watered for 5-7 days to fully until the soil with moisturizing. Should water 2-3 days. And stop watering before harvesting approximately 7-10 days. To make the rose apples are sweeter. Rose apple will be well-sold during July to September. Preparing the well-sold period for high quality with the high requirement during March-April. Wrapping, after flowering approximately 2 months. Rose apples are able to wrap by choosing the perfectly 3-4 a bunch. The selected bunch or a pole pointing down. And should be out in the inflorescence branches. Do not take out a bunch of the ends of branches because the rose apples are not perfect because transporting food to be less than inflorescence around branches. Wrapped by the plastic bags of Department of Agriculture, which is a bag that can prevent the penetration of the apple pests. Pest management, major pest of quarantine pests are five types. Bactrocera dorsalis (Hendel), B.correcta (Bezzi), B.carambolae Drew &Hancock, for instance. Rose apples are eaten by all those three species such as worm. These activities can cause the rose apples to be rotten. If the worms spawn, will grow within seven days. To prevent the use of poison protein. The average of poison protein 200 ml. Mixed with pesticides 40 ml and water 5 liters. Spray 4 points for a tree every evening for 7 days. Can prevent and get rid from all of the pests. Must take care of the groove and keep it clean. Get rid of the place where the pests can be spawned and hang the trap Methyl Eugenol every groove, which is lure insects substance. To get rid of adult males not to breed and wrapped by the properly plastic bag. The forth pest is mealy bag, embryo and adults suck sap from young leaves, shoots and flowers and also rose apple. Burning leaves, crook and deformation.
Flowers are fall and fruits are not set. The rose apples will fall and will be out of shape by preventing being sprayed Cyhalothrin L 2.5% EC, 10 cc. per 20 liters of water or Formetanate 25% SP, 30 grams per 20 liters of water. The last pests are red worms. Rose apples are eaten by red worms before harvesting. The excretion of the worm would be dirty and rotten the fruits. The mature worms are red. Then, pupate in the soil. To destroy while the rose apple flowering, Protection by sprayed Methamidophos 60% SL, 30 cc. per 20 liters of water. Spray the flowers when began to bloom and the flower buds 1 time. Then, spraying after fruit set 2-3 times until wrapped. The weeding by hoe and shoveling mulch with straw or rose apple leaves that are fall in the dry season to prevent evaporation of water and drainage in the rainy season.

Finish Goodness, Taptinchon rose apple are ready to harvest are 90 days with plum red shiny skin and high sweetness. If left up to the age of the harvest rose apple will fall and wound. The rose apple will harvest in sunshine morning for fresh color and release the water to protect. Taptinchonrose apple will be exported to the standards of the farm was approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. The quality management system of agricultural practices that are good for plants. (Vegetation GAP) And Integrated Pest Management (IPM). The quality of Taptinchon rose apples can be divided into five sizes, L, the small size approximately 11-12 per kilograms, LL 9-10 per kilograms, XL 7-8 per kilograms and XXL 5-6 per kilograms. Rose apples are required by China especially Chinese New Year and make a sacrifice to gods. However, the set of regulations to exporting are very strict, some of the farmer cannot export their rose apples to China.

II. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The raw data was focused on selecting the healthy branch. Taptinchon rose apple can be grown in any soil types. Planting the ground and the groove. The fertilizer will provide both the roots and the leaves. Focus on organic fertilizers, manure, and compost. The chemical fertilizer in limited quantities to in compliance of Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) which are allowed by Department of Agriculture Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and as a condition to export Taptinchon rose apple abroad. The farmers will use the expertise of experience in providing raw material to affect the quality of the rose apple on a period in the maintenance of the plant, cutting, stick the flowers, wrap and harvest productivity. The growing Taptinchon rose apple, provider suggests that in rose apple production process has the quality to export growers need skilled care and attention, as well, since growing. Maintenance Observe the change of climate, soil, water, wind, rain, cold, hot. That can affect the production of rose apple has been exhausted. Process to start planting, planting groove can be care better than garden because it is easily to maintenance.

The quality of Taptinchon rose apples is generally divided into five sizes: L, the smallest size approximately 11-12 per kilograms, LL 9-10 per kilograms, XL 7-8 per kilograms and XXL 5-6 per kilograms. The yearly export can be exported at any of more than 1,000 tons according to the Ministry of Agriculture and Taptinchon rose apple growers estimated. The market demand in China is still a high demand can be exported to be sold in important festivals of China, including to countries such as Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia the origin of the Taptinchon rose apple.

III. SUGGESTIONS

Planning, Demand Forecasting and the quantity rose apple each year to sufficient and can be distributed to consumers comprehensively by logistics supporting system to standardize more products. To support the planting of apple Ruby productivity, quality, size, color, taste and to provide farmers with income from rose apple over the cost of care, maintenance that the relatively high cost currently. To support the planting of apple Ruby productivity, quality, size, color, taste and to provide farmers with income from rose apple over the cost of care, maintenance that the relatively high cost currently.

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