Faculty of Agriculture, Kasetsart University

Department of Farm Mechanics, Bangkhen, Bangkok 10900 Thailand

Energy in Agriculture

Under the direction of
Yuphadee Fuprasert, M. S. (Natural Resource Management)
King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi. e-mail: agrydf@ku.ac.th

Interdisciplinary research emphasizing on greenhouse and renewable clean energy in AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

- **Research for climate-controlled environment of plant in greenhouse and usage agricultural resources for renewable and clean energy.**
- **Serve as a base of renewable and clean energy for the faculty of Agriculture and other research units both on- and off-campus.**

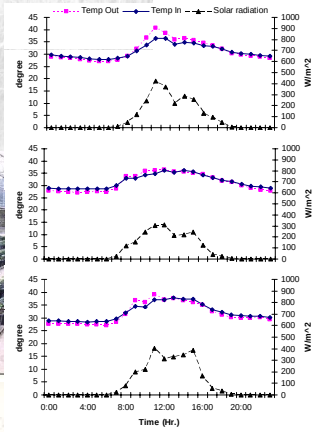
Research Programs

Greenhouse

Greenhouse Management sets a foundation for progress in the plant area. As populations continue to expand, the importance of food production in a condensed, climate-controlled environment increases.

Climate control application provides the highest possible blend of flexibility and operation convenience.

Measuring climate in greenhouse such as temperature (of air, water, or growth media), humidity (by dry-wet or electronic), wind speed, wind direction, solar radiation, CO2 concentration and rain etc



Energy

Agricultural wastes, sewage sludge, and manure are organic wastes that will continue to be produced by society. For these reasons, biomass is considered a renewable resource.

Solar energy is a renewable resource because it is continuously supplied to the earth by the sun. Plants convert this energy into chemical energy during the process of photosynthesis. Biomass obtains the energy from the sun while plants are growing. This energy is released as heat energy when the plant material is burned. Solar resources are available everywhere in Thailand, although some areas receive more sunlight than others, depending on the climate and seasons.