

## CHAPTER 7

### CONCLUSION

Field survey results showed that the rainy season rice is a major crop of this study area and the common grown by the farmers was RD.6 variety for the main purpose in household consumption. The rice managing systems of the farmer in this study area such as planting method, seed used and harvesting time were not different, however in term of nitrogen application rate as well as application time still difference. The 16-20-0 and 46-0-0 compound fertilizer was the common type used by the farmer.

On farm experiment illustrated that the potassium iodide application at 0.1g%KI from panicle initiation till anthesis stage affected in the positive correlation to the milling quality of rice grains from each interviewed farmers which compared to the control sample.

The field experiment results revealed that the milling quality of rice grains of three varieties namely; KDML105, KDS and CNT-1 was positively influenced by the potassium iodide application rate. In terms of percentage of head rice yield as well as grain hardness, the trend of percent increasing was obviously enhanced as the rate of potassium iodide application was given up until the suitable rate. Moreover, the percentage of protein content in rice grain of all varieties probably responded to the potassium iodide application rate as the result of milling quality.

The nutritive values in terms of percent iodine content in rice were not showed clearly in positive effect with the potassium iodide application rate. However, the rice grain sample that applied with potassium iodide was higher in percentage of iodine content in rice grain than the sample control.