

การศึกษามอร์ไฟเมตริกของผึ้งไฟรัง (Apis cerana Fabricius)
ในประเทศไทยและควบคุมธรรมาราชเชี่ย



นายนนก ลิมบพิชัย

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MORPHOMETRIC STUDIES ON EASTERN HONEY BEE (Apis cerana Fabricius)
IN THAILAND AND MALAYSIAN PENINSULA

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งาน ลิมปินัย : การศึกษาของผึ้งโรงเรือง (Apis cerana Fabricius)
ในประเทศไทยและควบคุมธรรมชาติเชี่ย
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การศึกษาของผึ้งโรงเรืองใช้ผึ้งหงหงส์ 129 ตัวอย่าง ซึ่งเก็บจาก 13 บริเวณในประเทศไทยและควบคุมธรรมชาติเชี่ย ลักษณะที่ใช้ในการวิเคราะห์หงหงส์มี 58 ลักษณะทางลักษณะภายนอก จากการวิเคราะห์ความแตกต่างของแต่ละลักษณะโดยวิธีการวิเคราะห์ความแปรปรวนโดยใช้ F-test พบว่า 47 ลักษณะแตกต่างกันอย่างมีนัยสำคัญยิ่ง ($P < 0.01$) การวิเคราะห์ความแตกต่างของค่าเฉลี่ยโดยวิธี Student-Newman-Keuls Multiple Range Test พบว่า ขนาดของแต่ละลักษณะมีขนาดใหญ่กว่าในผึ้งที่เก็บในบริเวณที่อยู่ในเขตติดต่อของกันมากกว่า การวิเคราะห์ความแตกต่างของตัวแปรพหุโดยวิธี Canonical Discriminant Analysis พบว่าผึ้งในประเทศไทยและควบคุมธรรมชาติเชี่ย แบ่งออกเป็น 3 กลุ่มคือ กลุ่มผึ้งในเขตติดต่อนเนื้อ กลุ่มผึ้งในเขตติดตอนใต้ และผึ้งเกษตรสมุย จาก Clustering Analysis พบว่า ผึ้งกลุ่มเขตติดต่อและผึ้งเกษตรสมุยรวมอยู่ในกลุ่มเดียวกัน.

ภาควิชา ชีววิทยา
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KANOK LIMBIPICHAI : MORPHOMETRIC STUDIES ON EASTERN HONEY BEE
(*Apis cerana* FABRICIUS) IN THAILAND AND MALAYSIAN PENINSULA
THESIS ADVISOR : ASSO. PROF. SIRIWAT WONGSIRI, Ph.D. 154 pp.

Morphometrical studies were conducted on 129 colonies collected from 13 regions in Thailand and Malaysian Peninsula. Analysis of variance on 58 characters showed that 47 characters were highly significant ($P < 0.01$) distinct from each other. Canonical analysis showed that the samples comprises 3 distinctive groups : northern latitude bee, southern latitude bee and Samui Island bee. The body size of the northern latitude bee was generally larger than the southern latitude bee and the Samui Island bee. However, the clustering analysis showed that the southern latitude bee and the Samui Island bee were in the same cluster.

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