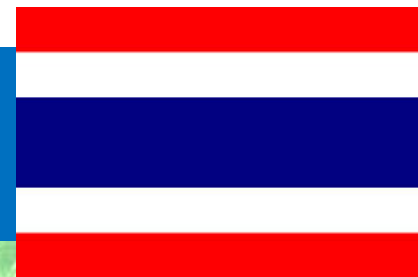


PASAK RIVER BASIN



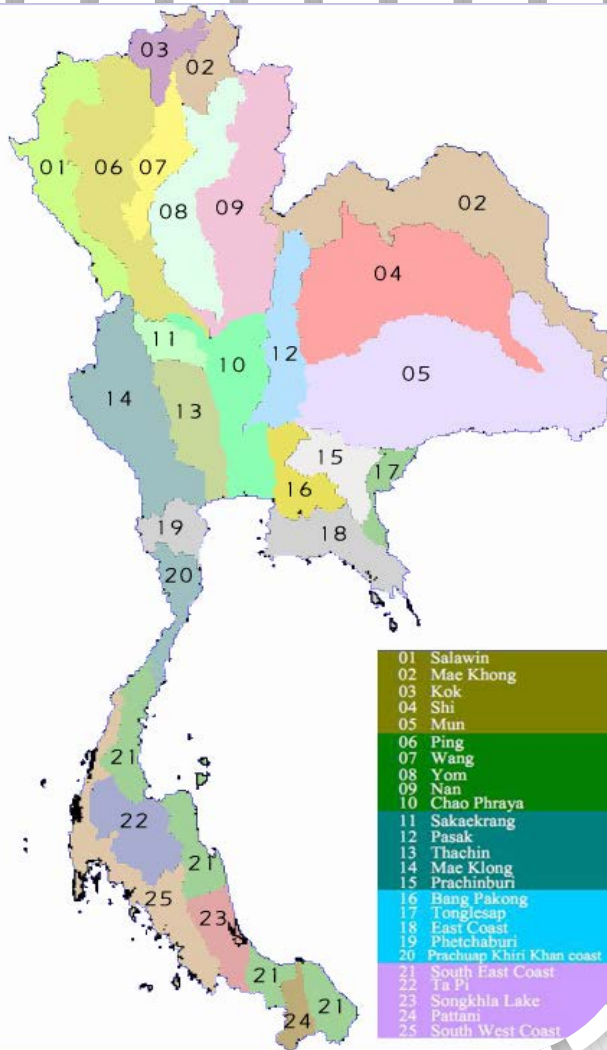
By

**Mr. ANAN PETCHNOO
&
Mr. BURUSRAT NAWIK**

**Department of Water Resources
THAILAND**



Thailand Overview

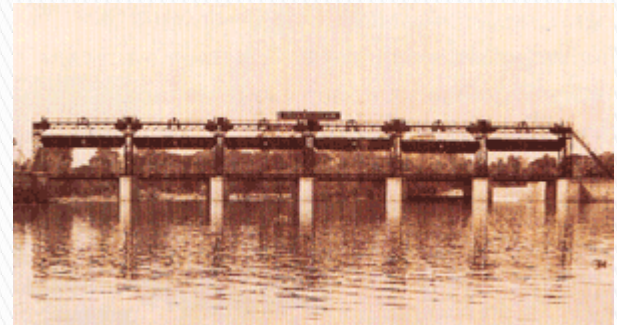


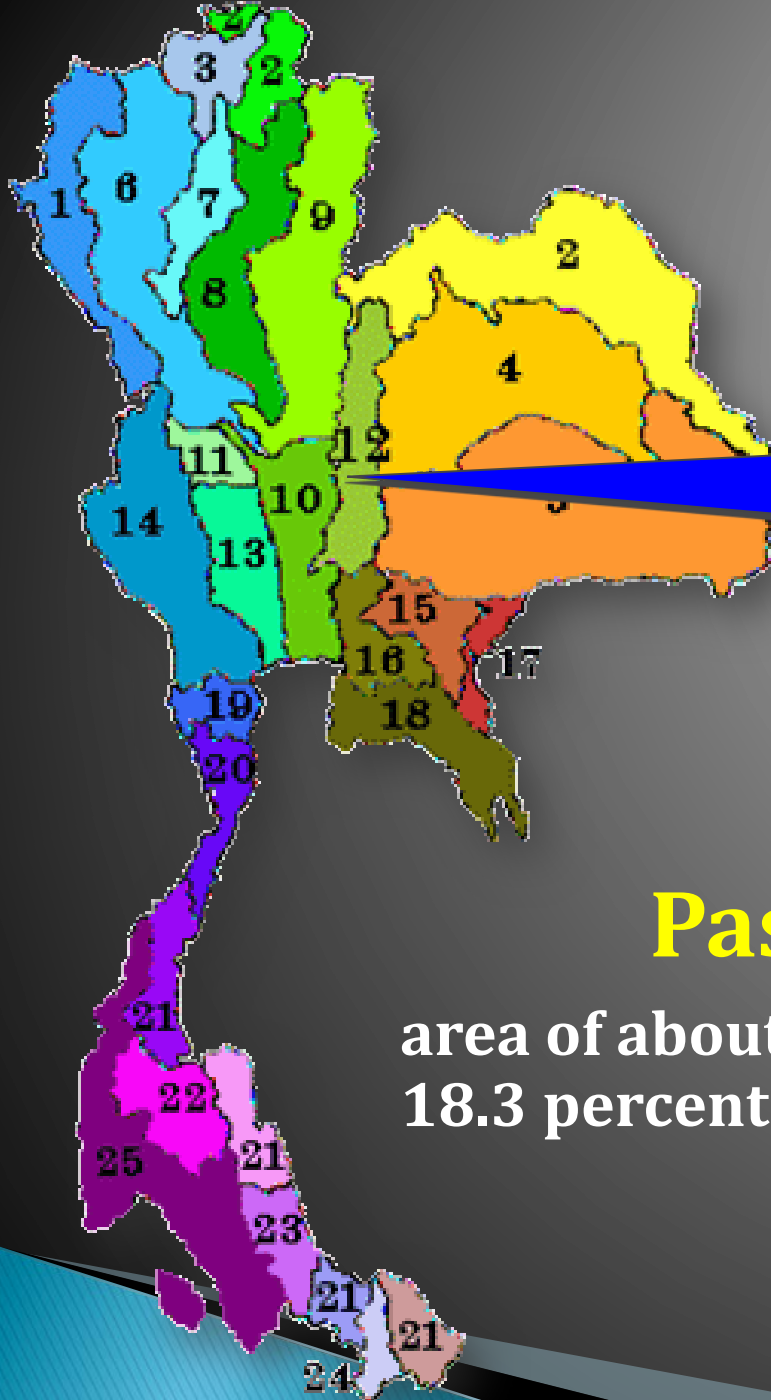
- ▶ Land Extent : 514,000 sq.km (51.4 Million ha.)
- ▶ Rainfall Received Annually : 1,600 mm.
- ▶ 25 river basins with 254 sub-basins, and rainwater is one of the most important sources of water. However Thailand's water resource per capita is less than other country in the region and one third of them flow into the Mekong.

History of Irrigation in Thailand

The water resources development with universal and systematic formats was in the reign of King Rama V . His Majesty graciously established the "Canals Department" in 1902, having the responsibility for canals maintenance to prevent the shallowness and canals excavation in the suitable area for transportation and storage for agriculture.

In the reign of King Rama VI, His Majesty graciously gathered the activities of the Canals Department and established Krom Thod Nam or the Barrages Department instead in 1914. At that time, the Barrages Department has begun the development of irrigation works to be in conformity with the technical principle for cultivation purpose and implemented the South Pasak Irrigation Project by constructing a large scale barrage across the Pasak River, the first barrage of Thailand constructed in accordance with modern civil engineering principles and named it Rama VI dam



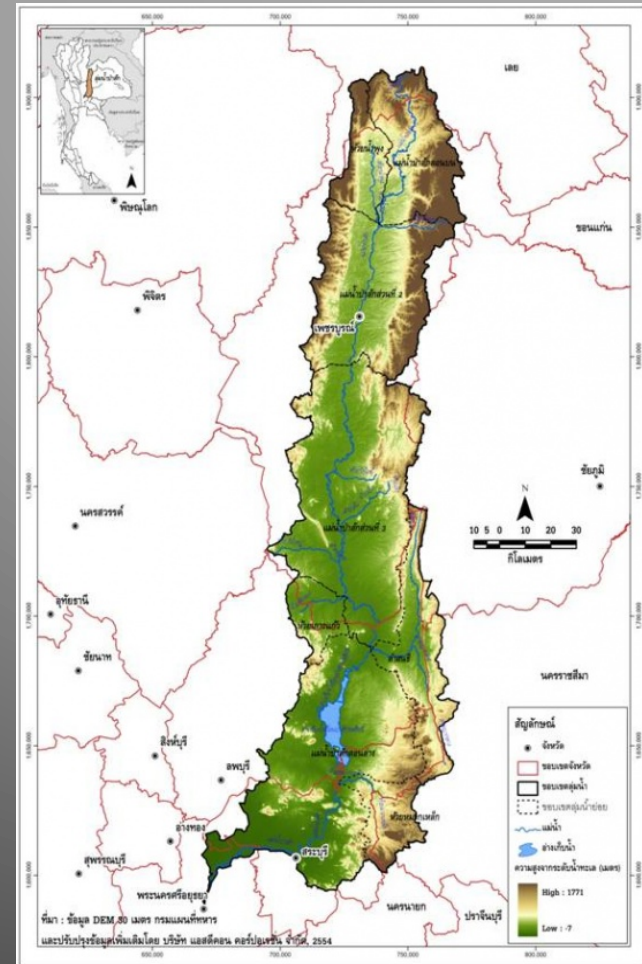


**Pasak
River
Basin**

Pasak River Basin has an area of about 16,300 sq.km. Accounted for 18.3 percent of the country's area.

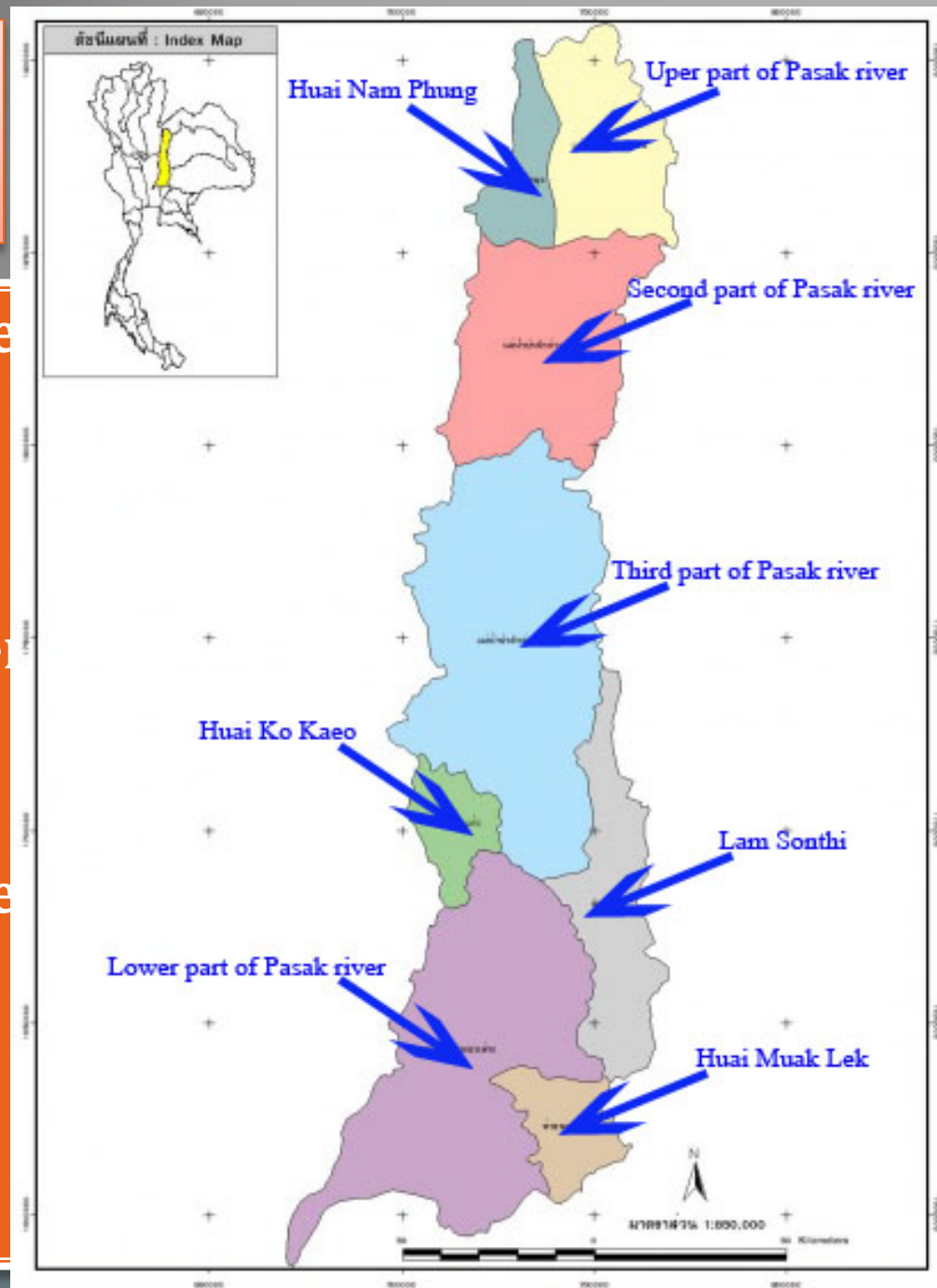
The shape of the basin

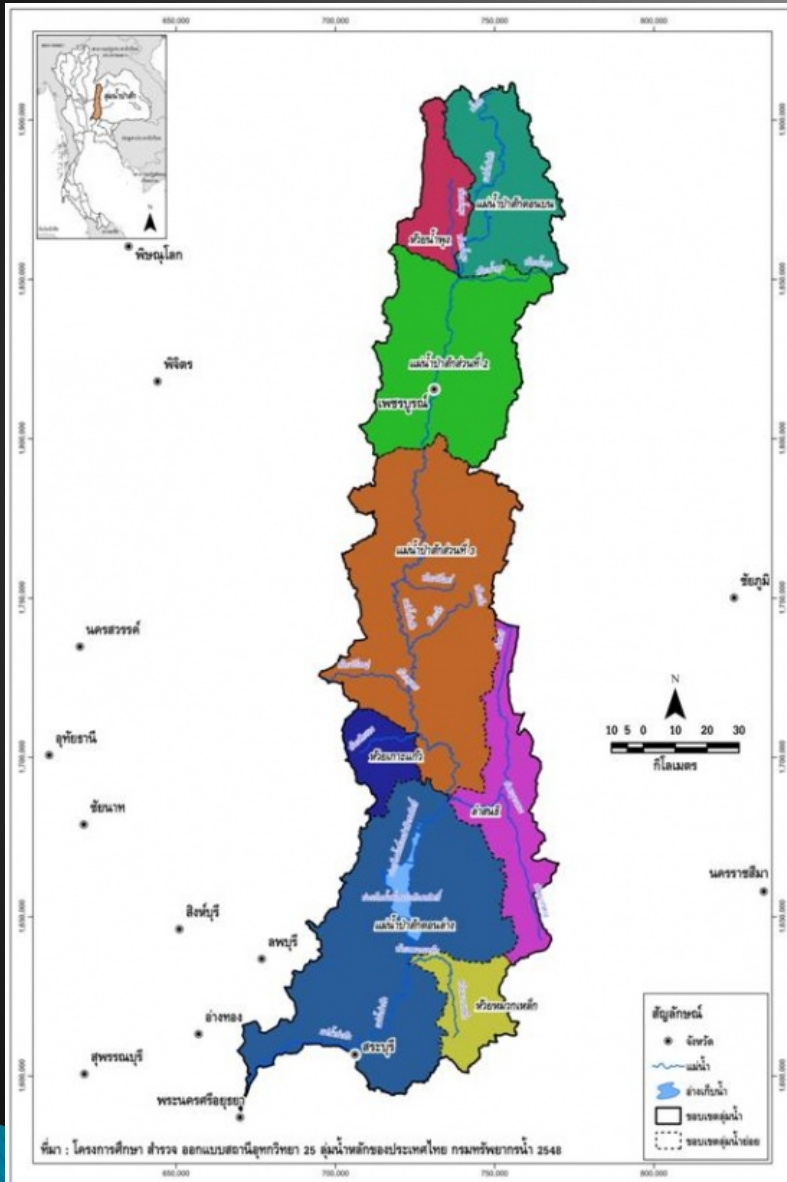
- ▶ The shape of the basin narrow elongated along the north - south approximately 45 km. wide and 350 km. long
- ▶ The average annual water runoff average 2,957 mcm.



Sub-Basin

1. Upper part of Pasak River
2. Huai Nam Phung
3. Second part of Pasak River
4. Third part of Pasak River
5. Lam Sonthi
6. Huai Ko Kaeo
7. Lower part of Pasak River
8. Huai Muak Lek





Pasak River

The main river and its tributaries flow in the middle separating the two sides are many.

Tributaries, but most are short and catchment areas are smaller.

Flow characteristics of the water.



Pasak River

has its headwaters in the mountains flow from the north to the south, and the confluence with the Chao phraya river. Total length of the Pasak River is about 750 km.

Current Issues : Pasak River Basin

Problems

- Land use and Deforest
- Slope of river / Landslides
- Flooding
- Drought

Land use and Deforest



Landslides



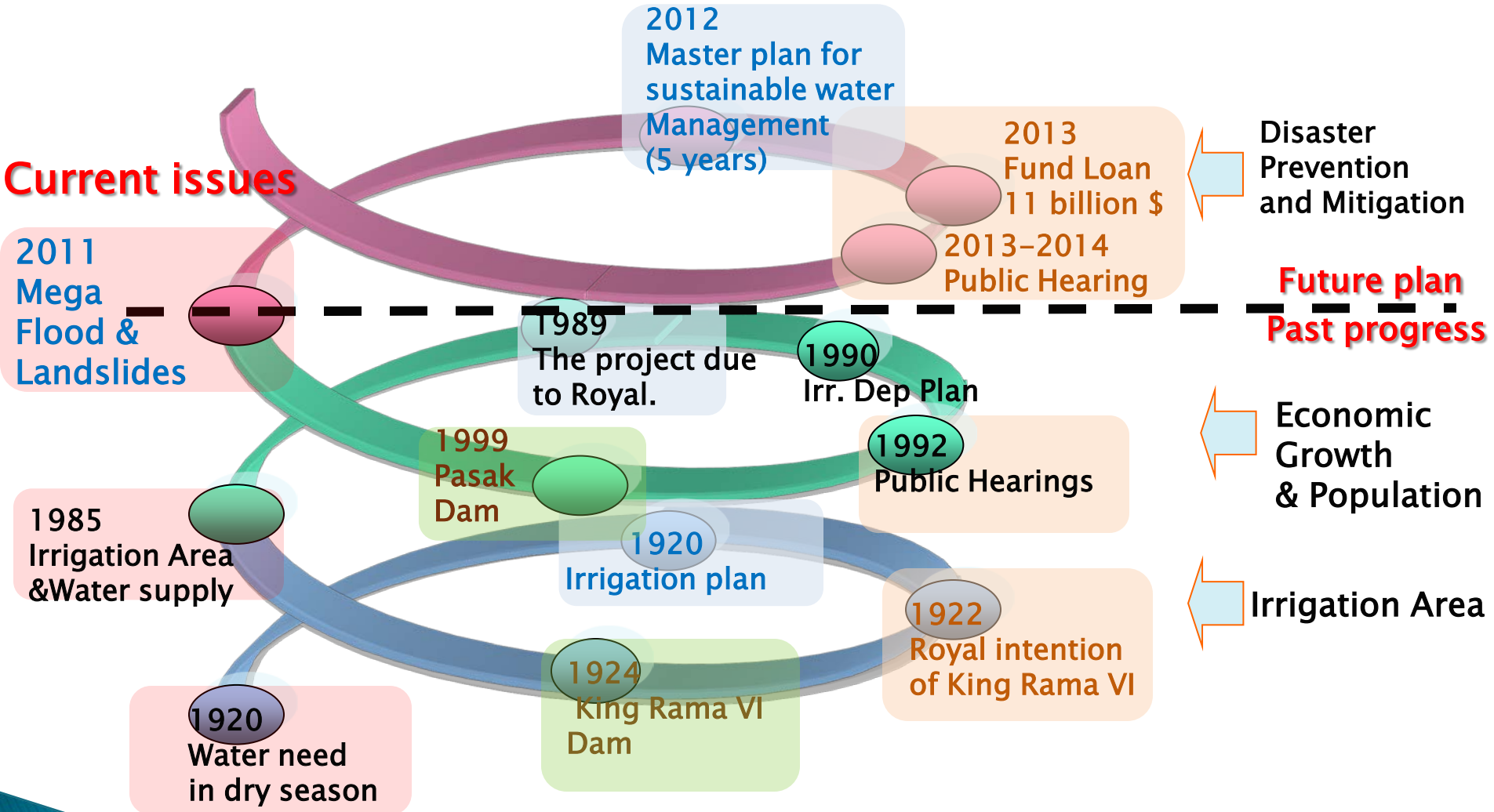
Flood



Drought and water shortages.



Pasak spiral :



THANK YOU

ขอบคุณ