

PART II

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Design water depth and level of Khlong Ta Di (F/S area)

Station	Design probability year		1/10		1/50		1/100		1/5		1/2	
	River bed elev (m)	Dist (m)	Depth (m)	Water level (m)	Depth (m)	Water level (m)	Depth (m)	Water level (m)	Depth (m)	Water level (m)	Depth (m)	Water level (m)
No. 80	26.62	8.000	6.79	33.41	5.42	32.04	4.60	31.22	3.67	30.29		
No. 85	27.26	8.500	5.59	33.85	5.25	32.51	4.46	31.72	3.53	30.79		
No. 90	28.14	9.000	6.02	34.16	4.77	32.91	4.02	32.16	3.15	31.29		
No. 95	28.59	9.500	6.08	34.67	4.85	33.44	4.11	32.70	3.21	31.80		
No. 100	28.41	10.000	6.75	35.16	5.55	33.96	4.82	33.23	3.92	32.33		
No. 105	30.33	10.500	5.40	35.73	4.25	34.58	3.55	33.88	2.70	33.03		
No. 110	31.25	11.000	5.42	36.67	4.37	35.62	3.73	34.98	2.97	34.22		
No. 115	32.45	11.500	5.11	37.56	4.12	36.57	3.47	35.92	2.65	35.10		
No. 120	33.63	12.000	5.08	38.71	4.03	37.66	3.34	36.97	2.41	36.04		
No. 125	34.57	12.500	5.07	39.64	3.92	38.49	3.19	37.76	2.28	36.85		
No. 130	35.64	13.000	4.67	40.31	3.58	39.22	2.89	38.53	2.05	37.69		
No. 135	37.27	13.500	3.99	41.26	3.13	40.40	2.57	39.84	1.88	39.15		

*1) *2) lower boundary and upper boundary of F/S area, respectively
Dist is distance in meter from route 4015

Design water depth and level of Khlong Chawang (F/S area)

Station	Design probability year		1/10		1/50		1/2	
	River bed elev (m)	Dist (m)	Depth (m)	Water level (m)	Depth (m)	Water level (m)	Depth (m)	Water level (m)
No. 338	66.50	13.517	2.10	68.60	1.87	68.09	1.30	67.89
No. 342	69.67	13.957	2.50	72.17	2.17	71.84	1.46	71.13
No. 347	75.22	14.507	1.80	77.02	1.55	76.77	1.04	76.26
No. 352	80.66	15.039	2.32	83.18	2.02	82.88	1.32	82.18
No. 357	86.61	15.547	3.43	90.04	3.08	89.70	2.62	88.94
No. 362	90.93	16.041	3.81	94.74	3.37	94.30	2.80	93.36
No. 365	94.86	16.343	3.84	98.70	3.40	98.26	2.47	97.33
No. 367	97.51	16.543	3.57	101.08	2.97	100.48	2.30	99.54

*1) *2) lower boundary and upper boundary of F/S area, respectively
Dist is distance in meter from route 4009

Station	River bed elev (m)	Dist (m)	Difference in water level (m)		
			①-②	①-③	①-④
No. 338	66.50	13.517	0.23	0.51	0.71
No. 342	69.67	13.957	0.33	0.77	1.04
No. 347	75.22	14.507	0.25	0.57	0.76
No. 352	80.66	15.039	0.30	0.73	1.00
No. 357	86.61	15.547	0.34	0.81	1.10
No. 362	90.93	16.041	0.44	1.01	1.38
No. 365	94.86	16.343	0.44	1.01	1.37
No. 367	97.51	16.543	0.60	1.27	1.54

*1) *2) lower boundary and upper boundary of F/S area, respectively
Dist is distance in meter from route 4009

Table 1. Design water level of Khlong Chawang (Ban Na San F/S Area).

Station	River bed elev (m)	Dist (m)	Difference in water level (m)		
			①-②	①-③	①-④
No. 80	26.62	8.000	1.37	2.19	3.12
No. 85	27.26	8.500	1.34	2.13	3.06
No. 90	28.14	9.000	1.25	2.00	2.87
No. 95	28.59	9.500	1.23	1.97	2.87
No. 100	28.41	10.000	1.20	1.93	2.83
No. 105	30.33	10.500	1.15	1.85	2.70
No. 110	31.25	11.000	1.05	1.69	2.45
No. 115	32.45	11.500	0.99	1.64	2.40
No. 120	33.63	12.000	1.05	1.74	2.67
No. 125	34.57	12.500	1.15	1.88	2.79
No. 130	35.64	13.000	1.09	1.78	2.62
No. 135	37.27	13.500	0.86	1.42	2.11

*1) *2) lower boundary and upper boundary of F/S area, respectively
Dist is distance in meter from route 4015

Table 2. Design water level of Khlong Ta Di (Lan Saka F/S Area).

Steady flow F/S 50 UP CHAWANG RR (Non-uniform flow)

Zb ——— hc - - - - ho - - -

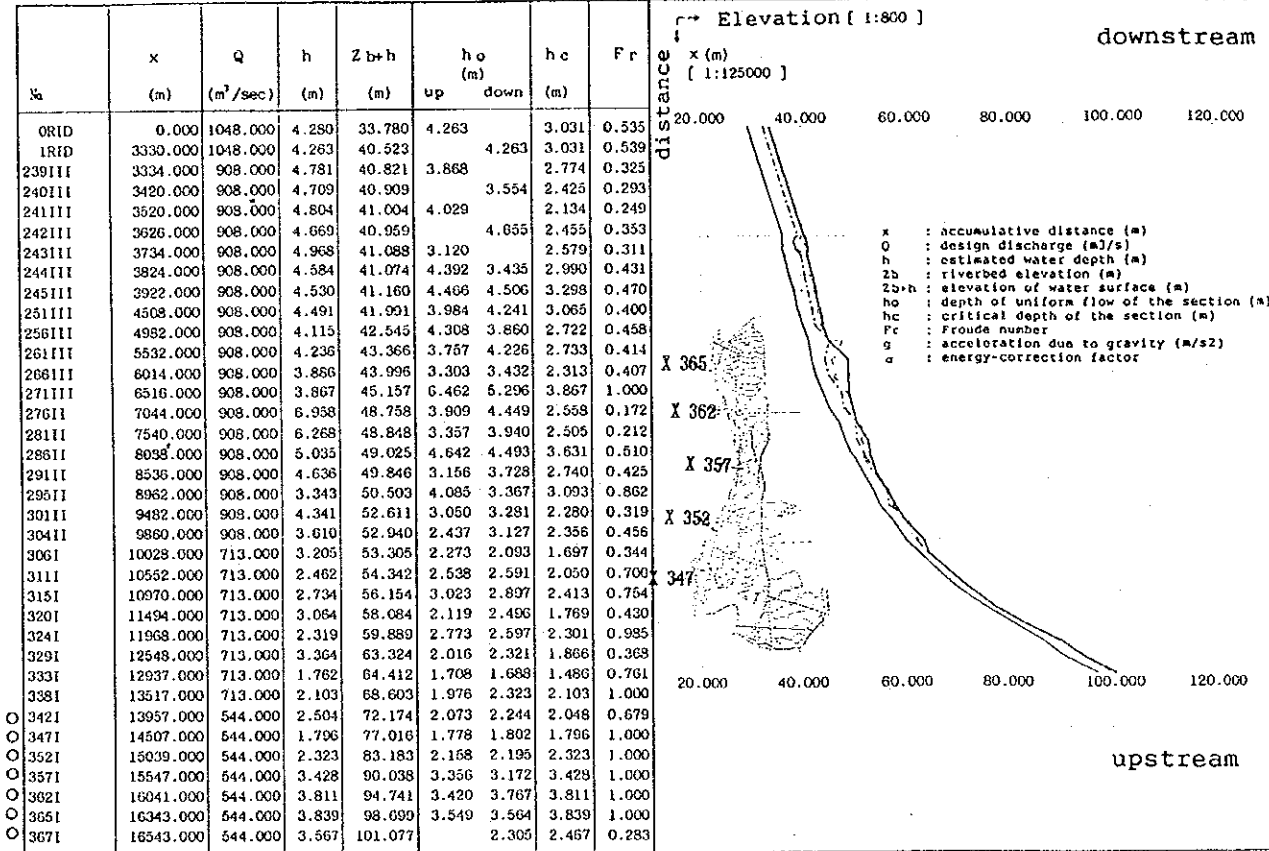


Table 3. Hydraulic profile for 1:50 discharge.

α = 1.000, g = 9.80 (m/sec²)

Steady flow F/S 10 UP CHAWANG RR (Non-uniform flow)

Zb ——— hc - - - - ho - - -

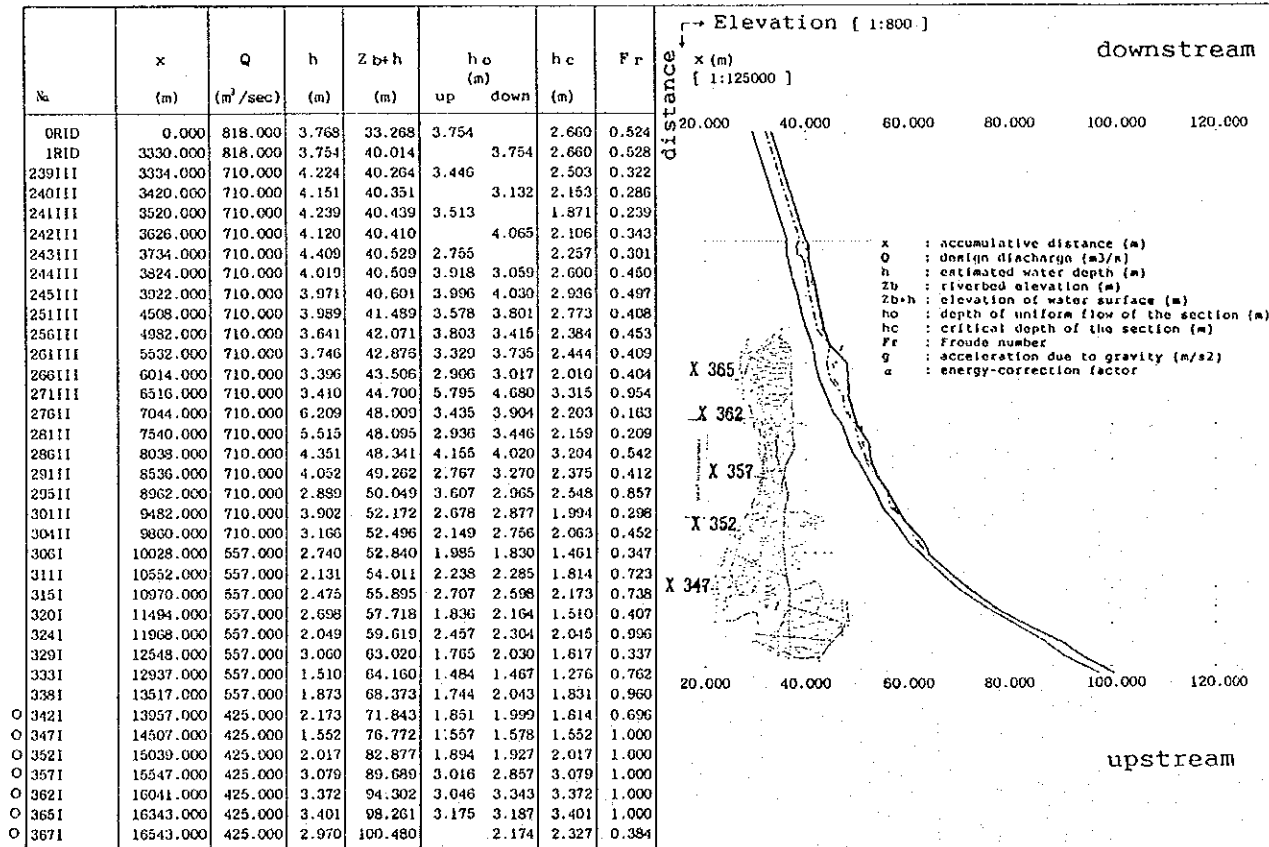


Table 4. Hydraulic profile for 1:10 discharge.

α = 1.000, g = 9.80 (m/sec²)

Steady flow F/S 5 UP CHAWANG P (Non-uniform flow)

Zb ——— hc ----- ho - - -

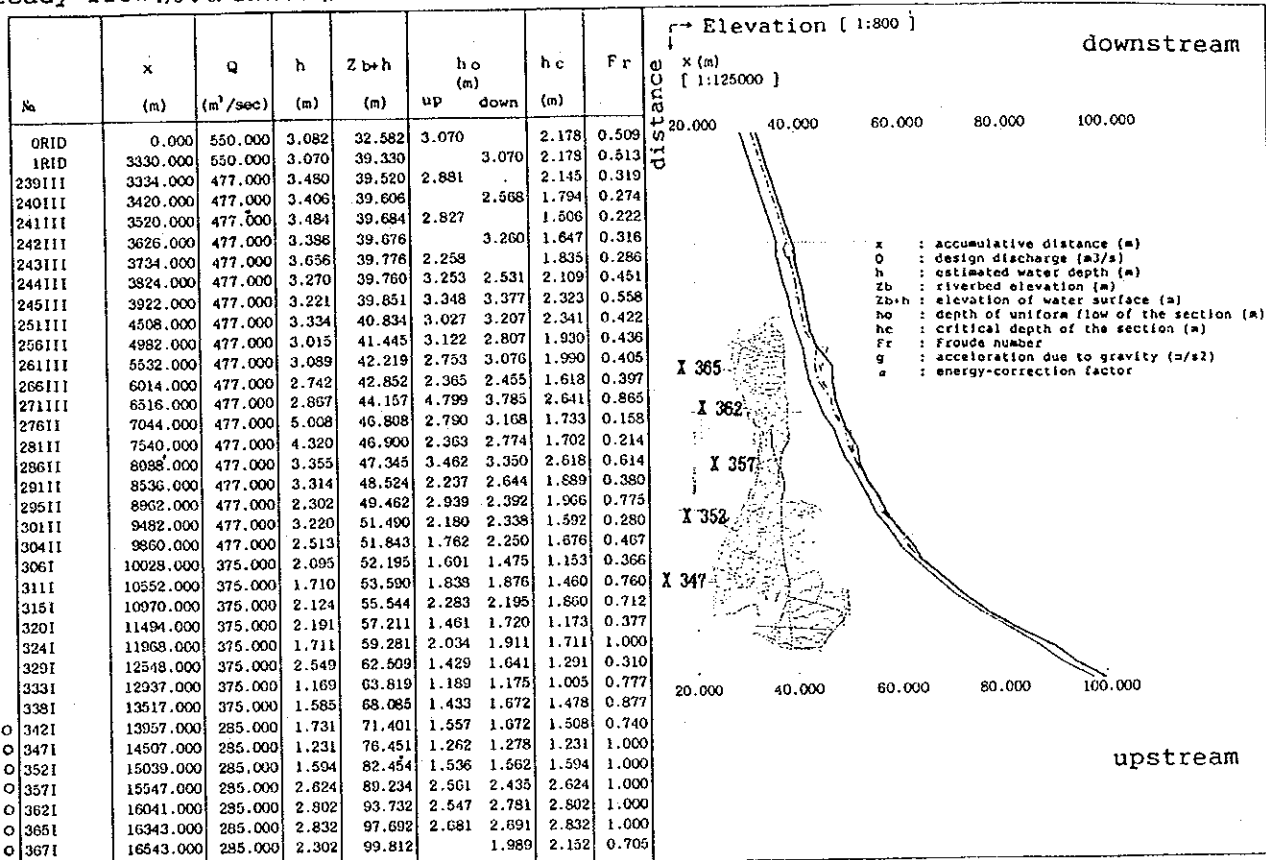


Table 5. Hydraulic profile for 1: 5 discharge.

a = 1.000, g = 9.30 (m/sec²)

Steady flow F/S 2 UP CHAWANG P (Non-uniform flow)

Zb ——— hc ----- ho - - -

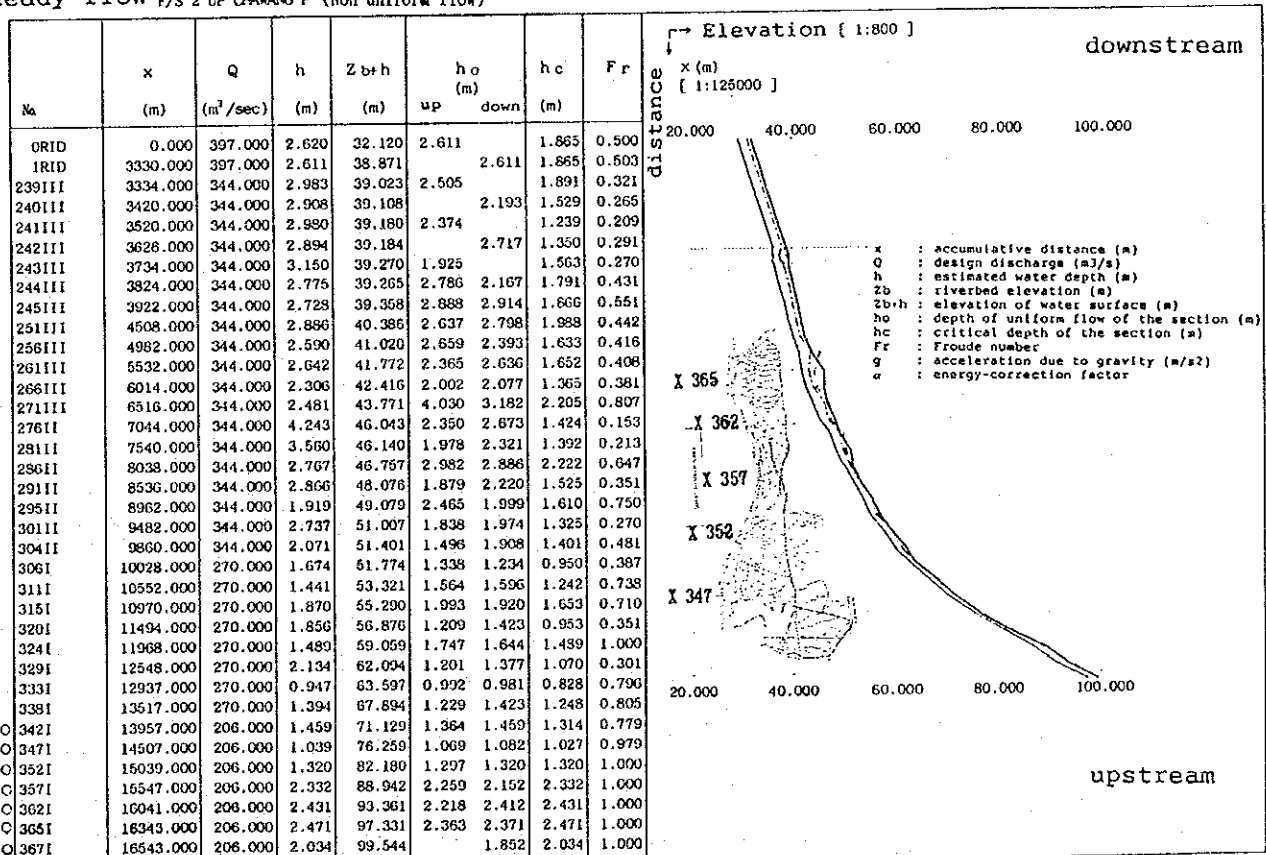


Table 6. Hydraulic profile for 1: 2 discharge.

a = 1.000, g = 9.80 (m/sec²)

Steady flow F/S 50 UP TA DI FRE (Non-uniform flow)

Zb ——— hc - - - - ho - - -

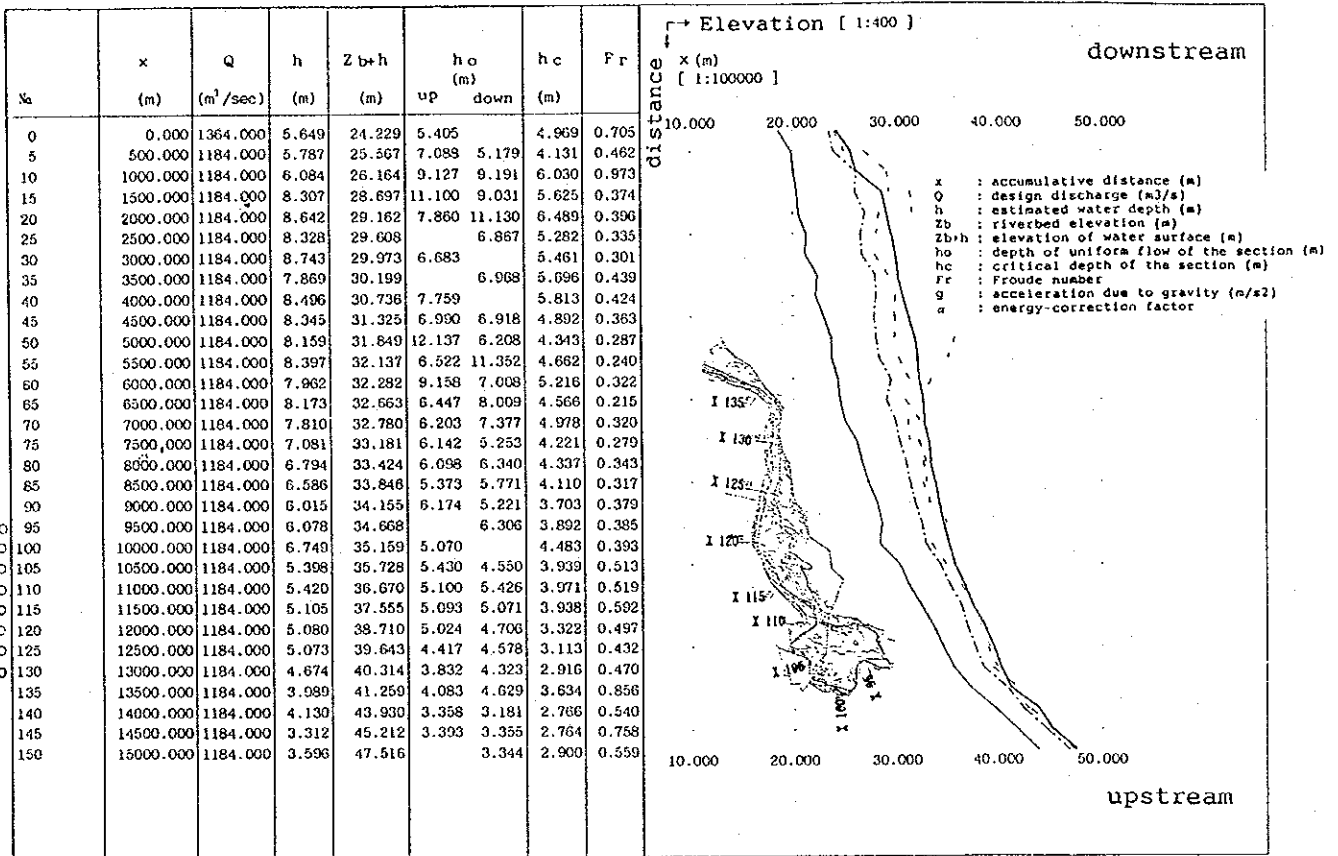


Table 11. Hydraulic profile for 1:50 discharge.

α = 1.000, g = 9.80 (m/sec²)

Steady flow F/S 10 UP TA DI FRE (Non-uniform flow)

Zb ——— hc - - - - ho - - -

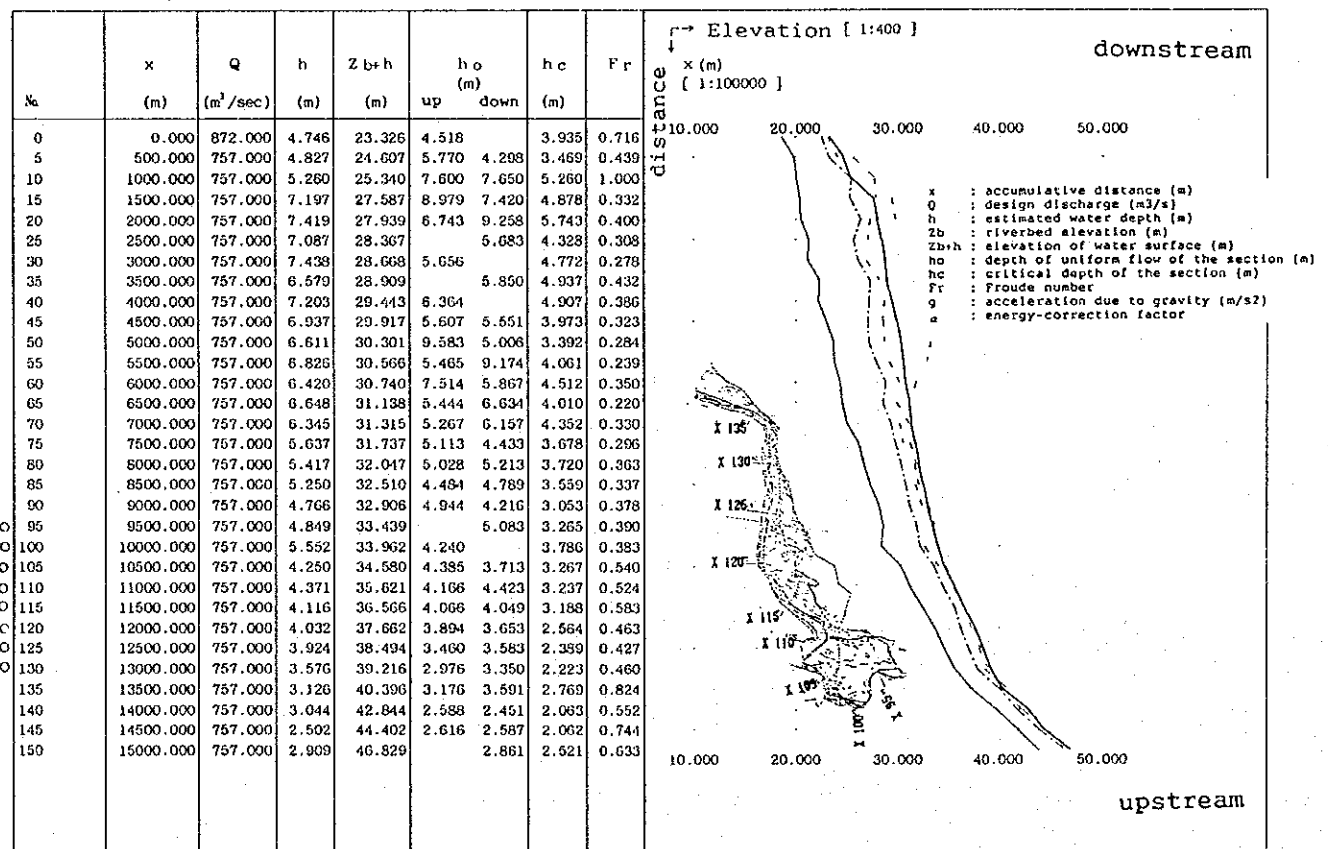


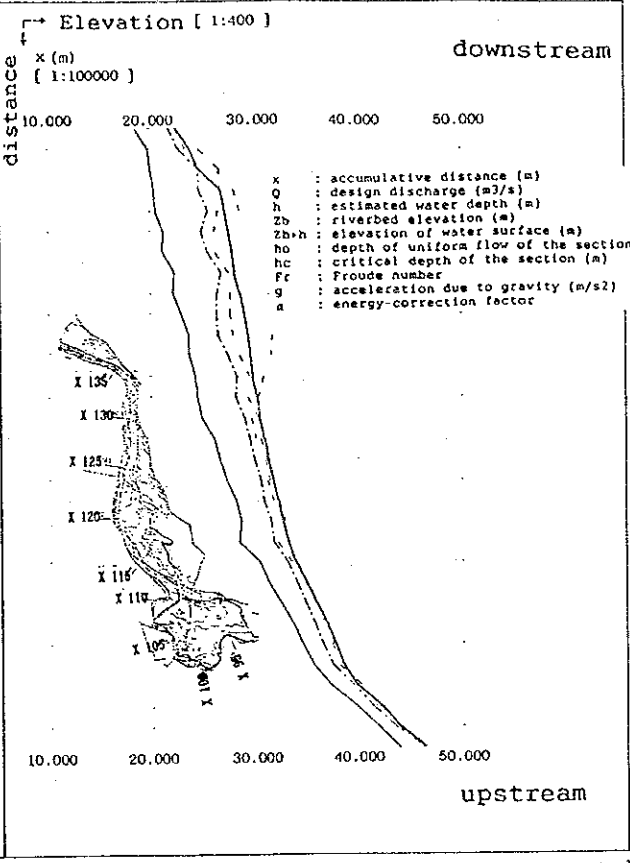
Table 12. Hydraulic profile for 1:10 discharge.

α = 1.000, g = 9.80 (m/sec²)

Steady flow F/S 5 UP TA DI PRE (Non-uniform flow)

Zb ——— hc ---- ho ---

No	x (m)	Q (m ³ /sec)	h (m)	Zb+h (m)	ho (m)		hc (m)	Fr
					up	down		
0	0.000	607.000	4.079	22.659	3.865		3.309	0.653
5	500.000	527.000	4.128	23.908	4.928	3.731	3.012	0.446
10	1000.000	527.000	4.702	24.782	6.617	6.658	4.702	1.000
15	1500.000	527.000	6.398	26.788	7.651	6.405	4.347	0.311
20	2000.000	527.000	6.565	27.085	6.004	8.072	5.097	0.426
25	2500.000	527.000	6.238	27.518			4.883	0.293
30	3000.000	527.000	6.551	27.781	5.002		4.284	0.265
35	3500.000	527.000	5.705	28.035		5.134	4.433	0.443
40	4000.000	527.000	6.340	28.580	5.470		4.170	0.360
45	4500.000	527.000	5.999	28.979	4.719	4.673	3.353	0.296
50	5000.000	527.000	5.597	29.287	7.978	4.201	2.783	0.278
55	5500.000	527.000	5.799	29.539	4.789	7.788	3.634	0.245
60	6000.000	527.000	5.423	29.743	6.472	5.128	3.938	0.394
65	6500.000	527.000	5.692	30.182	4.804	5.766	3.645	0.228
70	7000.000	527.000	5.436	30.406	4.674	5.389	3.968	0.344
75	7500.000	527.000	4.761	30.861	4.459	3.908	3.339	0.316
80	8000.000	527.000	4.504	31.224	4.343	4.494	3.305	0.381
85	8500.000	527.000	4.455	31.715	3.916	4.164	3.213	0.355
90	9000.000	527.000	4.022	32.162	4.184	3.576	2.650	0.372
95	9500.000	527.000	4.104	32.694		4.312	2.876	0.393
100	10000.000	527.000	4.815	33.225	3.698		3.336	0.372
105	10500.000	527.000	3.547	33.877	3.722	3.176	2.844	0.569
110	11000.000	527.000	3.733	34.983	3.553	3.764	2.773	0.508
115	11500.000	527.000	3.472	35.922	3.397	3.383	2.401	0.581
120	12000.000	527.000	3.338	36.968	3.184	2.992	2.093	0.442
125	12500.000	527.000	3.188	37.758	2.844	2.946	1.939	0.428
130	13000.000	527.000	2.886	38.526	2.435	2.735	1.790	0.453
135	13500.000	527.000	2.569	39.839	2.591	2.932	2.210	0.785
140	14000.000	527.000	2.375	42.175	2.094	1.982	1.625	0.562
145	14500.000	527.000	2.012	43.912	2.117	2.092	1.625	0.723
150	15000.000	527.000	2.518	46.436		2.552	2.296	0.701



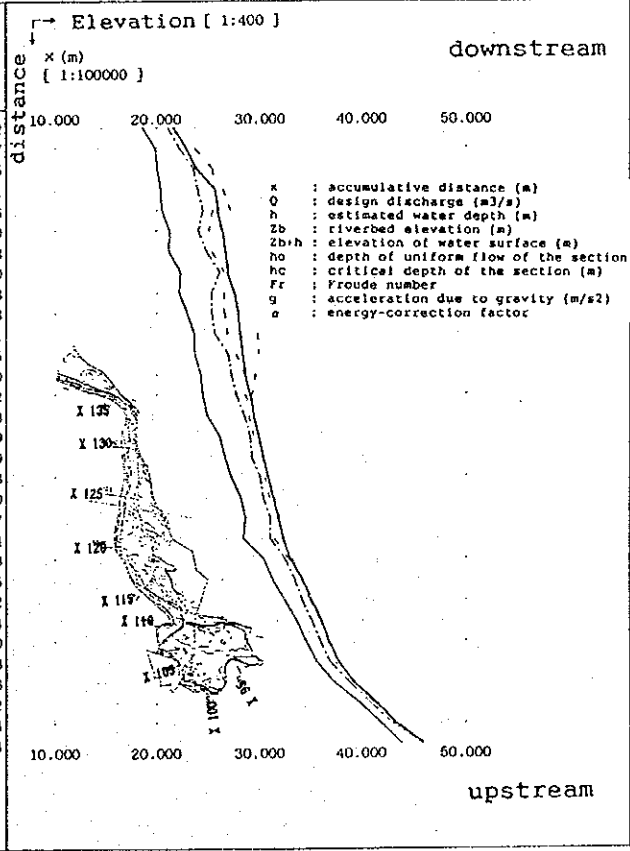
a = 1.000, g = 9.80 (m/sec²)

Table 13. Hydraulic profile for 1: 5 discharge.

Steady flow F/S 2 UP TA DI PRE (Non-uniform flow)

Zb ——— hc ---- ho ---

No	x (m)	Q (m ³ /sec)	h (m)	Zb+h (m)	ho (m)		hc (m)	Fr
					up	down		
0	0.000	339.000	3.143	21.723	2.975		2.509	0.622
5	500.000	294.000	3.171	22.951	3.891	2.983	2.444	0.487
10	1000.000	294.000	3.802	23.882	5.370	5.401	3.512	0.865
15	1500.000	294.000	5.281	25.671	6.048	5.167	3.611	0.301
20	2000.000	294.000	5.406	25.926	4.947	6.806	4.011	0.466
25	2500.000	294.000	5.094	26.374		3.817	2.779	0.270
30	3000.000	294.000	5.362	26.592	4.144		3.675	0.263
35	3500.000	294.000	4.551	26.891		4.228	3.784	0.510
40	4000.000	294.000	5.248	27.488	4.310		3.113	0.323
45	4500.000	294.000	4.806	27.786	3.605	3.572	2.414	0.258
50	5000.000	294.000	4.322	28.012	6.013	3.138	1.986	0.251
55	5500.000	294.000	4.507	28.247	3.948	6.094	3.158	0.275
60	6000.000	294.000	4.202	28.522	5.184	4.140	2.904	0.470
65	6500.000	294.000	4.545	29.035	4.001	4.703	3.194	0.252
70	7000.000	294.000	4.367	29.337	3.947	4.456	3.501	0.383
75	7500.000	294.000	3.762	29.862	3.655	3.253	2.915	0.359
80	8000.000	294.000	3.659	30.289	3.484	3.597	2.529	0.409
85	8500.000	294.000	3.533	30.793	3.208	3.389	2.733	0.398
90	9000.000	294.000	3.149	31.289	3.210	2.789	2.160	0.360
95	9500.000	294.000	3.211	31.801		3.372	2.400	0.407
100	10000.000	294.000	3.918	32.328	2.997		2.581	0.354
105	10500.000	294.000	2.700	33.030	2.902	2.490	2.193	0.643
110	11000.000	294.000	2.969	34.219	2.788	2.943	2.194	0.475
115	11500.000	294.000	2.648	35.098	2.502	2.491	1.724	0.472
120	12000.000	294.000	2.409	36.039	2.326	2.191	1.512	0.434
125	12500.000	294.000	2.282	36.852	2.079	2.152	1.394	0.420
130	13000.000	294.000	2.053	37.693	1.774	1.986	1.279	0.443
135	13500.000	294.000	1.879	39.149	1.869	2.113	1.546	0.726
140	14000.000	294.000	1.598	41.398	1.485	1.405	1.105	0.572
145	14500.000	294.000	1.434	43.334	1.501	1.484	1.105	0.674
150	15000.000	294.000	2.071	45.991		2.166	1.959	0.824



a = 1.000, g = 9.80 (m/sec²)

Table 14. Hydraulic profile for 1: 2 discharge.

Hydraulic of trapezoidal open channel

Side slope $1/i = 1.5$
 Roughness coefficient $n = 0.035$

Canal type	B (m)	H (m)	h (m)	L (m)	S (m)	A=B*h (m ²)	P=S+B (m)	R=A/P (m)	$R^{(2/3)}$	$(1/n) * R^{(2/3)}$
Type-I	0.7	0.7	0.5	2.8	1.80	0.73	2.50	0.29	0.44	12.51
Type-II	1.0	1.0	0.7	4.0	2.52	1.44	3.52	0.41	0.55	15.70
Type-III	1.5	1.5	1.2	6.0	4.33	3.96	5.83	0.68	0.77	22.09
Type-IV	2.0	2.0	1.7	8.0	6.13	7.74	8.13	0.95	0.97	27.64
Type-V	2.5	2.5	2.1	10.0	7.57	11.87	10.07	1.18	1.12	31.87

Velocity (m/s) $V = (1/n) * R^{(2/3)} * I^{(1/2)}$

i	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000
Type-I	1.25	0.88	0.72	0.63	0.56	0.51	0.47	0.44	0.42	0.40
Type-II	1.57	1.11	0.91	0.78	0.70	0.64	0.59	0.55	0.52	0.50
Type-III	2.21	1.56	1.28	1.10	0.99	0.90	0.83	0.78	0.74	0.70
Type-IV	2.76	1.95	1.60	1.38	1.24	1.13	1.04	0.98	0.92	0.87
Type-V	3.19	2.25	1.84	1.59	1.43	1.30	1.20	1.13	1.06	1.01
i	1200	1500	2000	2500	3000	3500	4000	4500	5000	10000
Type-I	0.36	0.32	0.28	0.25	0.23	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.13
Type-II	0.45	0.41	0.35	0.31	0.29	0.27	0.25	0.23	0.22	0.16
Type-III	0.64	0.57	0.49	0.44	0.40	0.37	0.35	0.33	0.31	0.22
Type-IV	0.80	0.71	0.62	0.55	0.50	0.47	0.44	0.41	0.39	0.28
Type-V	0.92	0.82	0.71	0.64	0.58	0.54	0.50	0.48	0.45	0.32

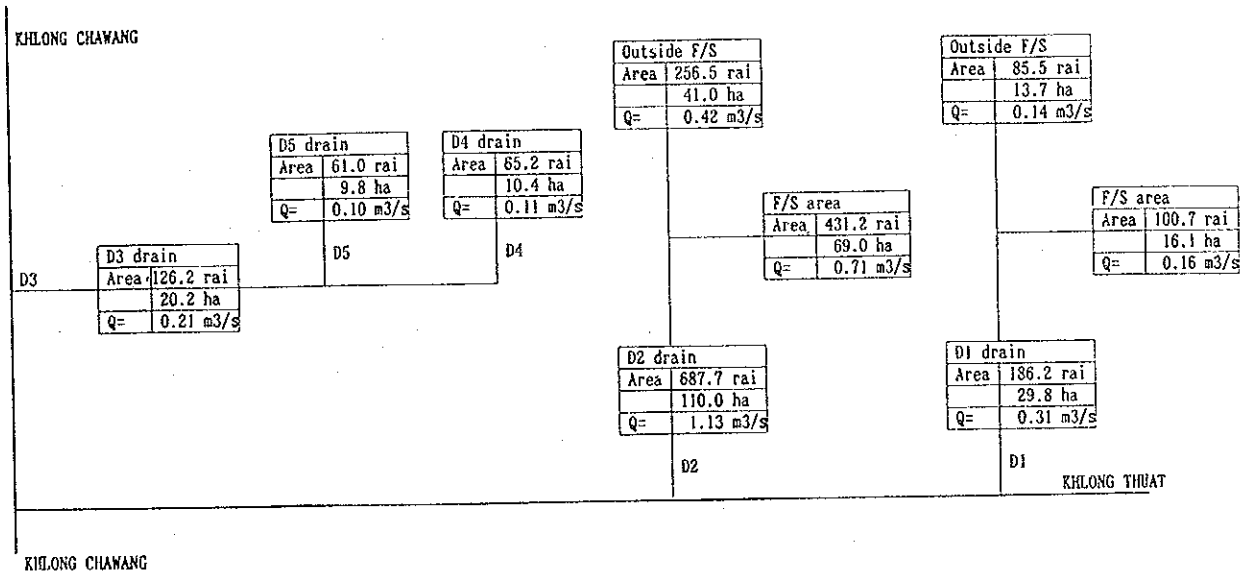
Discharge (m³/s) $Q = V * A$

i	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000
Type-I	0.91	0.64	0.52	0.45	0.41	0.37	0.34	0.32	0.30	0.29
Type-II	2.25	1.59	1.30	1.13	1.01	0.92	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.71
Type-III	8.75	6.18	5.05	4.37	3.91	3.57	3.31	3.09	2.92	2.77
Type-IV	21.38	15.12	12.34	10.69	9.56	8.73	8.08	7.56	7.13	6.76
Type-V	37.81	26.74	21.83	18.91	16.91	15.44	14.29	13.37	12.60	11.96
i	1200	1500	2000	2500	3000	3500	4000	4500	5000	10000
Type-I	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.09
Type-II	0.65	0.58	0.50	0.45	0.41	0.38	0.36	0.34	0.32	0.23
Type-III	2.52	2.26	1.96	1.75	1.60	1.48	1.38	1.30	1.24	0.87
Type-IV	6.17	5.52	4.78	4.28	3.90	3.61	3.38	3.19	3.02	2.14
Type-V	10.92	9.76	8.46	7.56	6.90	6.39	5.98	5.64	5.35	3.78

- B= Bottom width
- H= Channel depth
- h= Depth of water
- L= Length of channel
- S= Length of slope (both banks) = $2 * (h^2 + (h*i)^2)^{(1/2)}$

Table 19. Hydraulic of trapezoidal open channel.

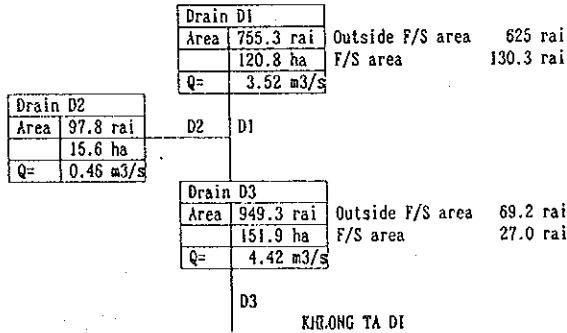
Flow-chart of drainage canal (Ban Na San F/S Area)



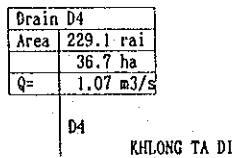
Note: 1/10 probability daily rainfall drained daily is adopted.
 $Q(m3/s) = (1/3.6) * f * r * A(km2) = 1.024 * A(km2)$, $f = 0.64$, $r = 5.763mm/hr(138.3mm/24hr)$

Flow-chart of drainage canal (Lan Saka F/S Area)

Upstream region



Downstream region



Note: 1/10 probability daily rainfall drained daily is adopted.
 $Q(m3/s) = (1/3.6) * f * r * A(km2) = 2.909 * A(km2)$, $f = 0.86$, $r = 12.179mm/hr(292.3mm/24hr)$

Figure 1. Flow chart of drainage canals (Ban Na San and Lan Saka F/S area).

Drainage canal - Ban Na San F/S Area

Canal D1

Distance from downstream (m)	0	20	35	100	170	275	340	490
Elevation	76.5	77	78	79	80	81	82	83
Existing surface gradient=	0.013 or 1/ 75							
Design canal bed gradient	1/ 400							
Distance from downstream (m)	0	123	123	245	245	368	368	490
Elevation	75.8	76.1	77.6	77.2	79.4	79.7	81.2	82.5
Drop structure	d3							
d3=drop Type III (H=1.5m), d2=drop Type II (H=1.0m), d1=drop Type I (H=0.7m)	Design Q=0.31m ³ /s<0.45m ³ /s for canal Type-I (V=0.65m/s, Q=0.45m ³ /s, 1/400)							

Canal D2

Distance from downstream (m)	0	60	120	215	400	490	600	720	810	870
Elevation	83	84	84	84	84	85	86	87	88	89
Existing surface gradient=	0.008 or 1/ 124									
Design canal bed gradient	1/ 400									
Distance from downstream (m)	0	174	174	308	348	522	522	696	696	870
Elevation	82.0	82.4	83.1	83.8	84.3	84.7	85.7	86.1	87.1	87.8
Drop structure	d2									
d3=drop Type III (H=1.5m), d2=drop Type II (H=1.0m), d1=drop Type I (H=0.7m)	Design Q=1.13m ³ /s<1.15m ³ /s for canal Type-II (V=0.78m/s, Q=1.13m ³ /s, 1/400)									

Canal D3

Distance from downstream (m)	0	110	240	360
Elevation	77	78.2	79.7	81
Existing surface gradient=	0.011 or 1/ 90			
Design canal bed gradient	1/ 400			
Distance from downstream (m)	0	90	90	180
Elevation	76.3	76.5	77.2	77.4
Drop structure	d1			
d3=drop Type III (H=1.5m), d2=drop Type II (H=1.0m), d1=drop Type I (H=0.7m)	Design Q=0.21m ³ /s<0.45m ³ /s for canal Type-I (V=0.65m/s, Q=0.45m ³ /s, 1/400)			

Canal D4

Distance from downstream (m)	0	135
Elevation	79.7	81
Existing surface gradient=	0.01 or 1/ 104	
Design canal bed gradient	1/ 400	
Distance from downstream (m)	0	68
Elevation	79.0	79.2
Drop structure	d2	
d3=drop Type III (H=1.5m), d2=drop Type II (H=1.0m), d1=drop Type I (H=0.7m)	Design Q=0.11m ³ /s<0.45m ³ /s for canal Type-I (V=0.65m/s, Q=0.45m ³ /s, 1/400)	

Canal D5

Distance from downstream (m)	0	190
Elevation	78.2	80
Existing surface gradient=	0.009 or 1/ 105	
Design canal bed gradient	1/ 400	
Distance from downstream (m)	0	63
Elevation	77.5	77.7
Drop structure	d1	
d3=drop Type III (H=1.5m), d2=drop Type II (H=1.0m), d1=drop Type I (H=0.7m)	Design Q=0.10m ³ /s<0.45m ³ /s for canal Type-I (V=0.65m/s, Q=0.45m ³ /s, 1/400)	

Drainage canal - Lan Saka F/S Area

Canal D1

Distance from downstream (m)	0	125	600	1000
Elevation	33.5	35	36	37
Existing surface gradient=	0.004 or 1/ 286			
Design canal bed gradient	1/ 1000			
Distance from downstream (m)	0	250	500	500
Elevation	31.5	31.8	32.5	32.7
Drop structure	d1			
d3=drop Type III (H=1.5m), d2=drop Type II (H=1.0m), d1=drop Type I (H=0.7m)	Design Q=3.52m ³ /s<3.89m ³ /s for canal Type-IV (V=0.76m/s, Q=3.89m ³ /s, h=1.3m, 1/1000)			

Canal D2

Distance from downstream (m)	0	225	425	600
Elevation	33.5	34	35	36
Existing surface gradient=	0.004 or 1/ 240			
Design canal bed gradient	1/ 300			
Distance from downstream (m)	0	300	300	600
Elevation	32.8	33.8	33.8	35.5
Drop structure	d1			
d3=drop Type III (H=1.5m), d2=drop Type II (H=1.0m), d1=drop Type I (H=0.7m)	Design Q=0.46m ³ /s<0.52m ³ /s for canal Type-I (V=0.72m/s, Q=0.52m ³ /s, h=0.5m, 1/300)			

Canal D3

Distance from downstream (m)	0	300
Elevation	33	33.5
Existing surface gradient=	0.002 or 1/ 600	
Design canal bed gradient	1/ 1000	
Distance from downstream (m)	0	300
Elevation	31.0	31.3
Drop structure	d1	
d3=drop Type III (H=1.5m), d2=drop Type II (H=1.0m), d1=drop Type I (H=0.7m)	Design Q=4.42m ³ /s<4.52m ³ /s for canal Type-IV (V=0.79m/s, Q=4.52m ³ /s, h=1.4m, 1/1000)	

Canal D4

Distance from downstream (m)	0	50	300	500	625
Elevation	30	31	32	33	34
Existing surface gradient=	0.006 or 1/ 156				
Design canal bed gradient	1/ 400				
Distance from downstream (m)	0	208	208	417	417
Elevation	29.0	29.5	30.2	30.7	31.4
Drop structure	d1				
d3=drop Type III (H=1.5m), d2=drop Type II (H=1.0m), d1=drop Type I (H=0.7m)	Design (Q=1.07m ³ /s<1.13m ³ /s for canal Type-II (V=0.78m/s, Q=1.13m ³ /s, h=0.7m, 1/400)				

Table 20 Canal and drop structure design (Ban Na San and Lan Saka F/S area).

Lan Saka F/S Area

Ban Na San F/S Area

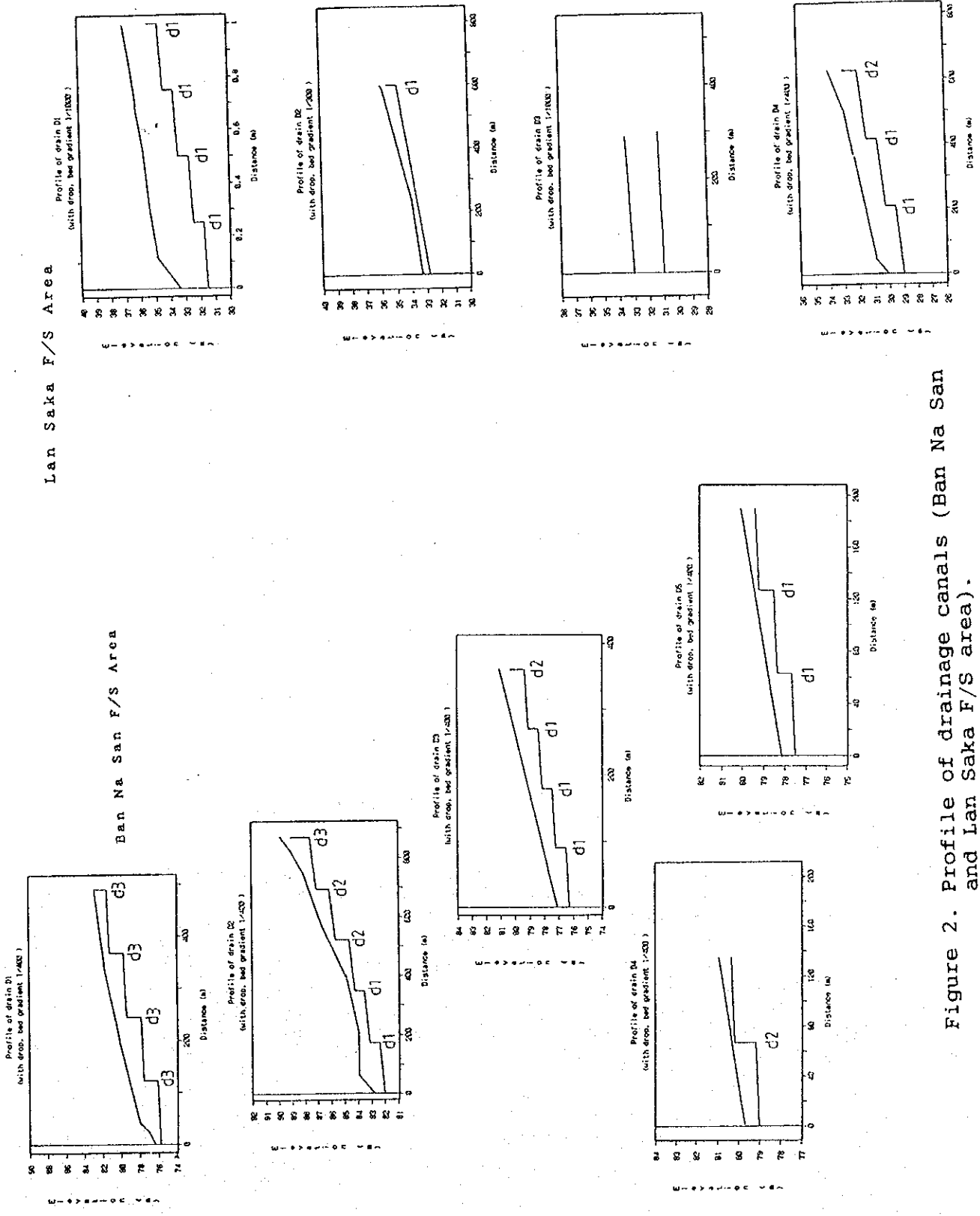


Figure 2. Profile of drainage canals (Ban Na San and Lan Saka F/S area).

Ban Na San : Estimated irrigable area of water diverted from Khlong Mui.

Probability year	Estimated irrigable area for April Efficiency 0.7-0.85, duration 8-12hr		Remarks
	min (ha)	max (ha)	
1/2	60	110	No irrigation water shortage
1/5	20	40	Need to store water in tanks. Pump water from pipeline during non-irrigation hours to be stored in the existing tanks.
1/10	10	20	Need to store water in tanks. Pump water from pipeline during non-irrigation hrs. Need to supplement water by pumping from Khlong Chawang.

Note: Effective rainfall is considered

Estimation of utilizable water from Khlong Chawang + Mui

Total available water (m³/day) = 4,800

Utilizable discharge (1/10 probability dry year)	(m ³ /s) ①	(m ³ /day) ②=①* 86400	(m ³ /day) ③=②+0.7	(m ³ /day)
Khlong Chawang+Mui	0.08	6,912	4,838	4,800
Khlong Mui	0.03	2,592	1,814	1,800
Khlong Chawang	0.05	4,320	3,024	3,000

Note 1) Utilizable discharge = Discharge - release requirement (droughty discharge)

2) Irrigation efficiency = 0.7 is assumed

Water requirement estimation

Water requirement (mm/day)	=	4
Total area a) with dike (ha)	=	102
b) without dike (ha)	=	87
Rotation (days/cycle)	=	7
Irrigated area for a) (ha/day)	≐	15
for b) (ha/day)	≐	13
Water requirement for a) (m ³ /day)	=	<u>4,200</u>
for b) (m ³ /day)	=	<u>3,640</u>

Estimated irrigation area

Total area = 658.05rai
= (652.45+5.6)rai
Test plot=5.6rai
or ≐ 105.3ha
Irrigation area
a) with dike = 101.7 ≐ 102ha
(unusable land=3.62ha)
b) without dike = 86.58 ≐ 87ha
(unusable land=3.62ha)
(sand=110.09rai=17.61ha)

Storage capacity of the existing tanks

Average depth (m)	=	1.5
Average width & length (m)	=	15
Average volume (m ³)	≐	350
Existing storage capacity	=	<u>3,850 ~ 4,900</u> (11~14tanks)

Since water in Khlong Chawang + Mui (4,800m³/day) is greater than irrigation requirement (3,640~4,200m³/day), it is necessary to extract daily water from Khlong Chawang to supplement daily water shortage in the dry years.

Since storage capacity of the existing tanks (3,850~4,900m³) ≐ daily irrigation requirement with proper irrigation practice and close cooperation among the farmers, water shortage can be met by using water from the pipeline & Khlong Chawang (farmers without tank) and tanks (farmer with tanks) during daytime and pump water from pipeline & Khlong Chawang, to be stored in the tanks for next day use, during non-irrigation hours (e.g. in the early morning or evening and/or nighttime).

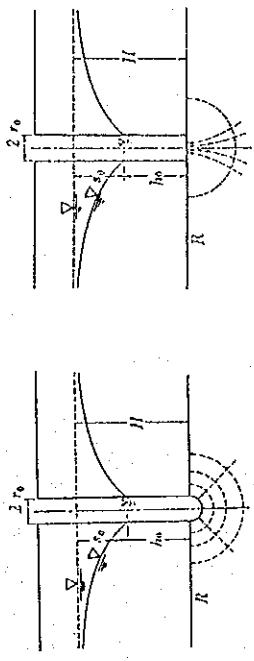
Table 21. Estimation of storage capacity of the existing tanks, Ban Na San F/S area.

Yield of shallow well

No. yield from side of wells = 0.073 cm/s
 Permeability (k) = 400 m
 Circle of influence (R) = 400 m
 Radius of well (ro) = 0.5 m

Drawdown (So) (m)	Groundwater yield	
	Q1 (m3/s)	Q2 (m3/s)
0.5	0.0011	0.0007
1.0	0.0023	0.0015
1.5	0.0034	0.0022
2.0	0.0046	0.0029

Note:
 Q1: Semi-circle bottom $Q1 = 2\pi k * so / (1/ro - 1/R)$
 Q2: Flat bottom $Q2 = 2\pi k * so / (\tan^{-1}(R/ro))$ Forchheimer

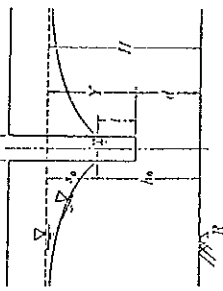


Yield from side and bottom of wells

Permeability (k) = 0.073 cm/s
 Circle of influence (R) = 400 m
 Radius of well (ro) = 0.5 m
 Groundwater thickness (H) = 10 m
 Depth of well from groundwater level (Y) = 3 m

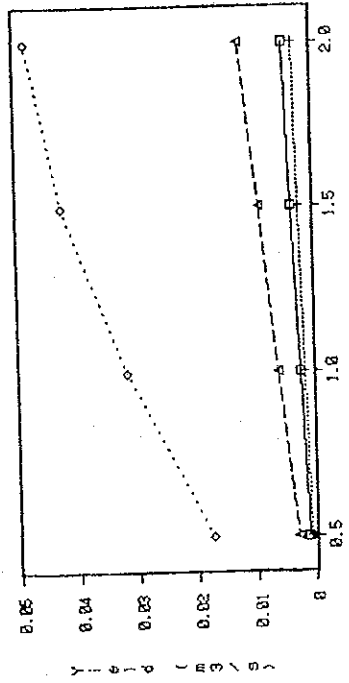
Drawdown (So) (m)	Groundwater yield		
	ho (m)	Q3 (m3/s)	Q4 (m3/s)
0.5	9.50	0.0174	0.0030
1.0	9.00	0.0318	0.0061
1.5	8.50	0.0424	0.0091
2.0	8.00	0.0482	0.0121

Note:
 Q3: Forchheimer $Q = \frac{\pi k (H^2 - h_s^2)}{2.3 \log_{10} \frac{R}{r_w} \left(\frac{h_s}{1 + 0.5r_w} \right)^{0.5} \left(\frac{h_s}{2(h_s - 1)} \right)^{0.5}}$



Q4: de Glee $Q = \frac{4\pi k (H - h_s)}{\sqrt{\log_{10} \frac{R}{r_w} + 0.20}} \frac{H}{H}$

Yield of shallow well



Drawdown (m)
 □ Q1 + Q2 ◊ Q3 ▲ Q4

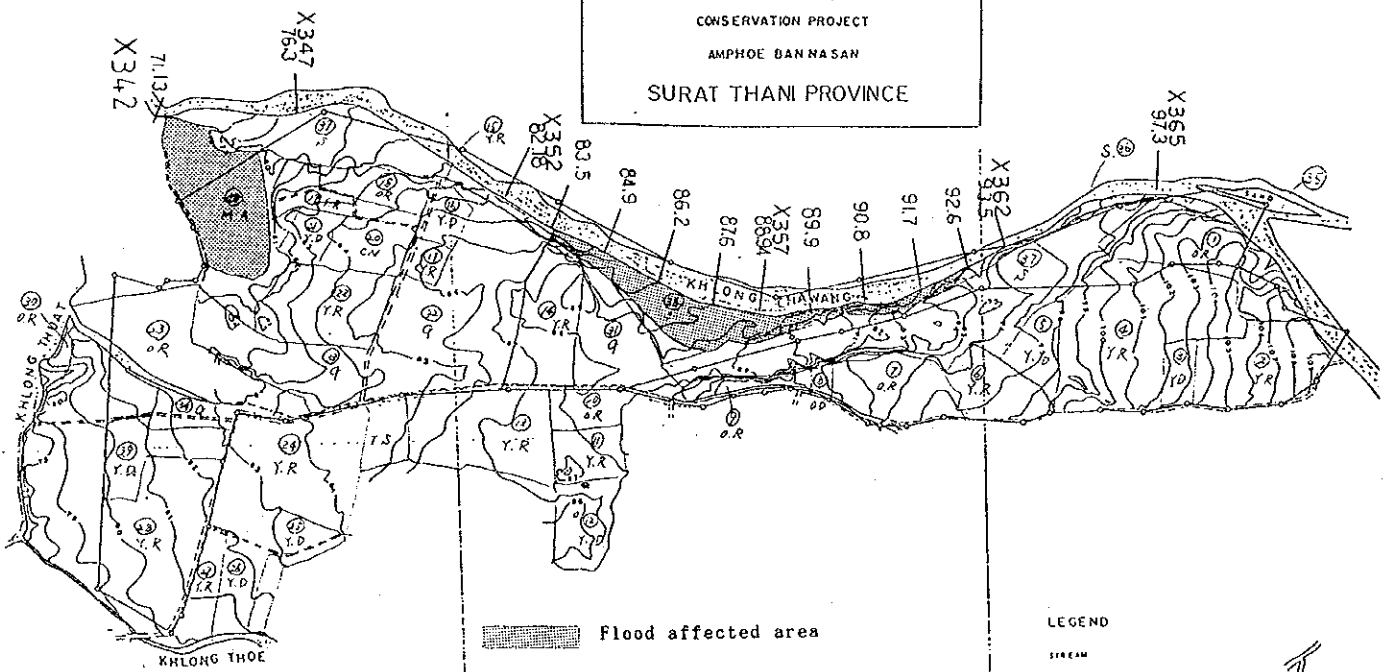
Command area of shallow well

Water requirement (Eto in March, April) = 5.3 mm/day
 = 53 m3/ha/day
 or = 114.31 m3/hr
 Available groundwater (Q3 for drawdown 1.0m) = 2.16 ha/hr
 Irrigable area per hour per well = 8.63 ha/day
 Irrigable area per day per well = 8 ha/day

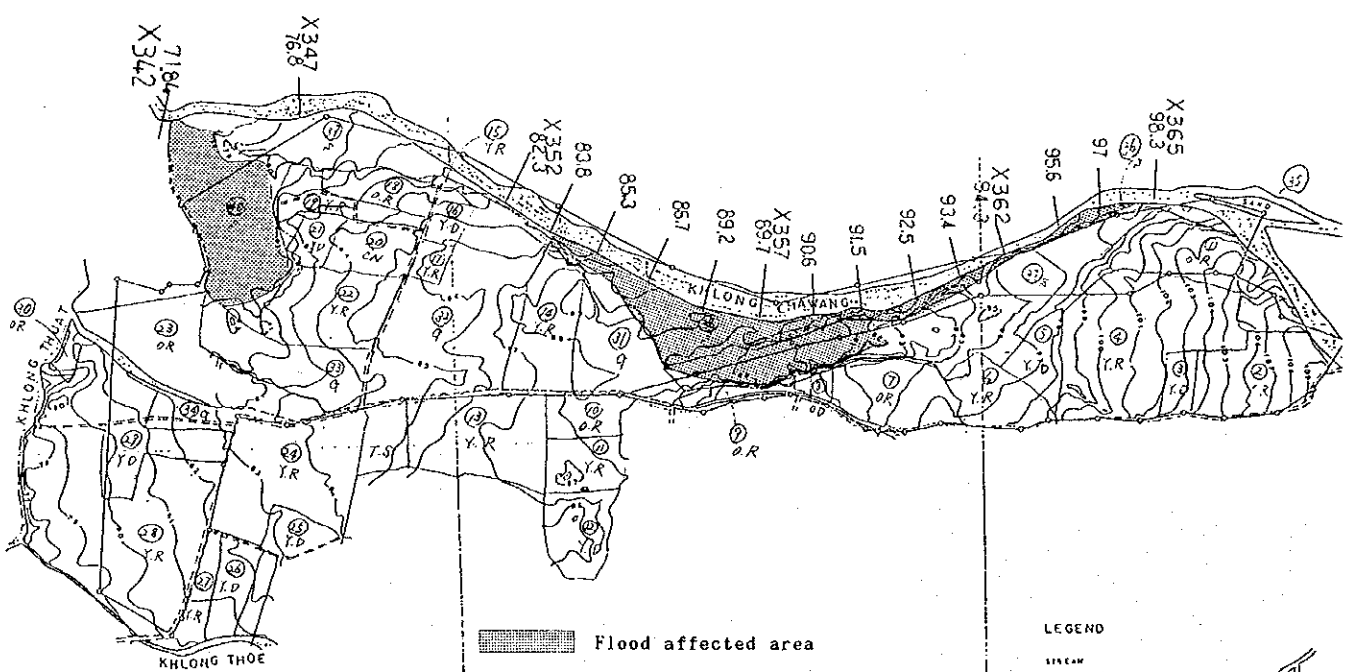
Note:
 Intermittent pumping, 1 hr pumping follow by 1hr intermission is adopted.
 4 cycles per day (8hr/2hr per cycle) is possible.
 Drawdown=1.0m, Q3=0.0318m3/s is adopted.

Figure 3. Groundwater yield and command area of shallow wells (Lan Saka F/S area)

THE AGRICULTURAL LAND REHABILITATION AND
CONSERVATION PROJECT
AMPHOE DANNASAN
SURAT THANI PROVINCE



Probability year	Block number	Flood affected/not affected				Total	
		Flood affected		Not affected			
		rai	ha	rai	ha	rai	ha
1/2	36	1.30	0.21	7.80	1.25	9.10	1.46
	38	18.37	2.94	3.06	0.49	21.43	3.43
	40	24.32	3.89	11.61	1.86	35.93	5.75
	Total	43.99	7.04	22.47	3.60	66.46	10.63



Probability year	Block number	Flood affected/not affected				Total	
		Flood affected		Not affected			
		rai	ha	rai	ha	rai	ha
1/10	36	6.50	1.04	2.60	0.42	9.10	1.46
	37	14.57	2.33	41.46	6.63	56.03	8.96
	38	21.43	3.43	0.00	0.00	21.43	3.43
	40	29.30	4.69	6.63	1.06	35.93	5.75
	Total	71.80	11.49	50.69	8.11	122.49	19.60

Figure 4. Flood affected area of 1/2 & 1/10 probability rainfall (without dike), Ban Na San F/S area.

THE AGRICULTURAL LAND REHABILITATION AND
 CONSERVATION PROJECT
 AMPHOE LAN SAKA
 NAKHON SI THAMMARAT PROVINCE

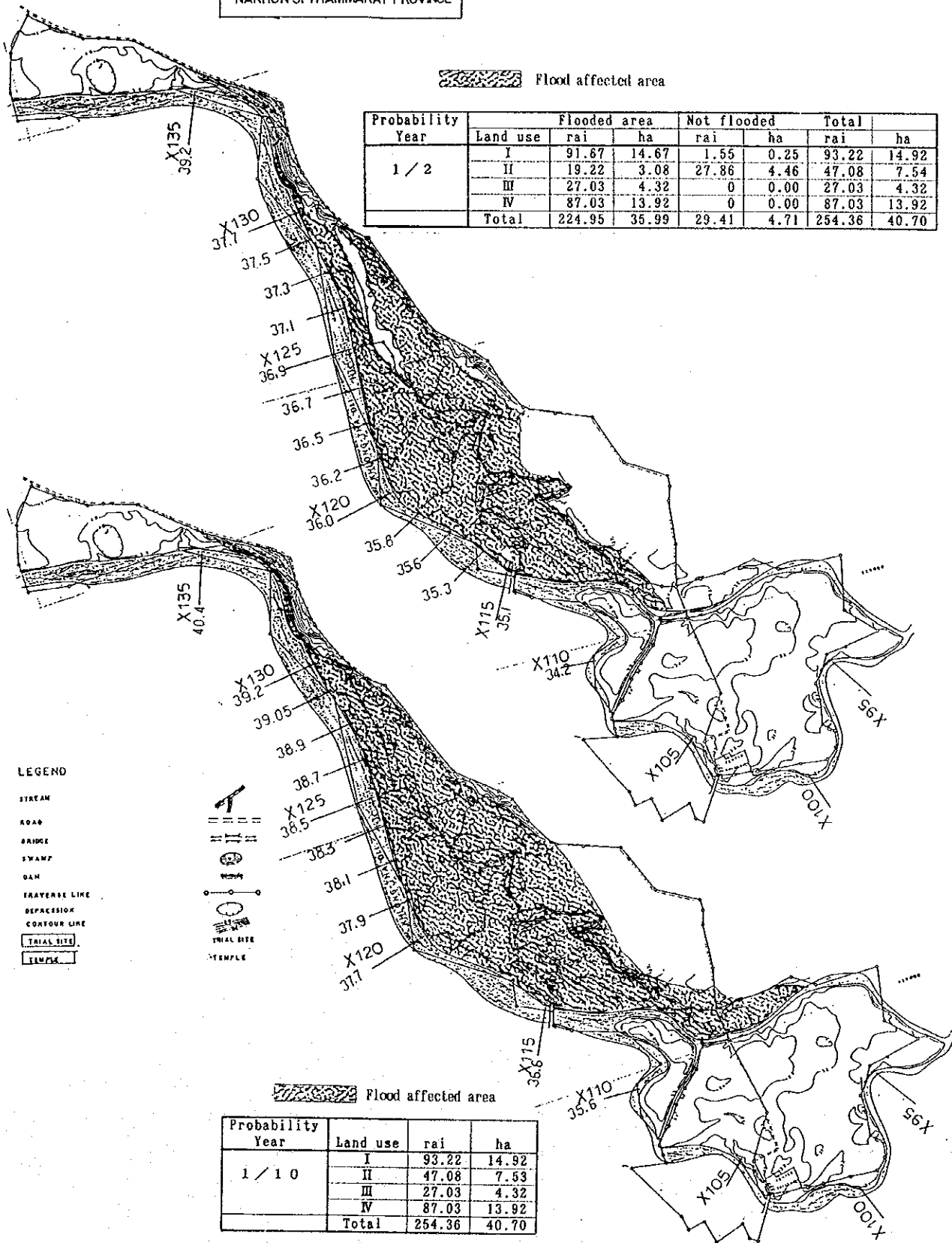
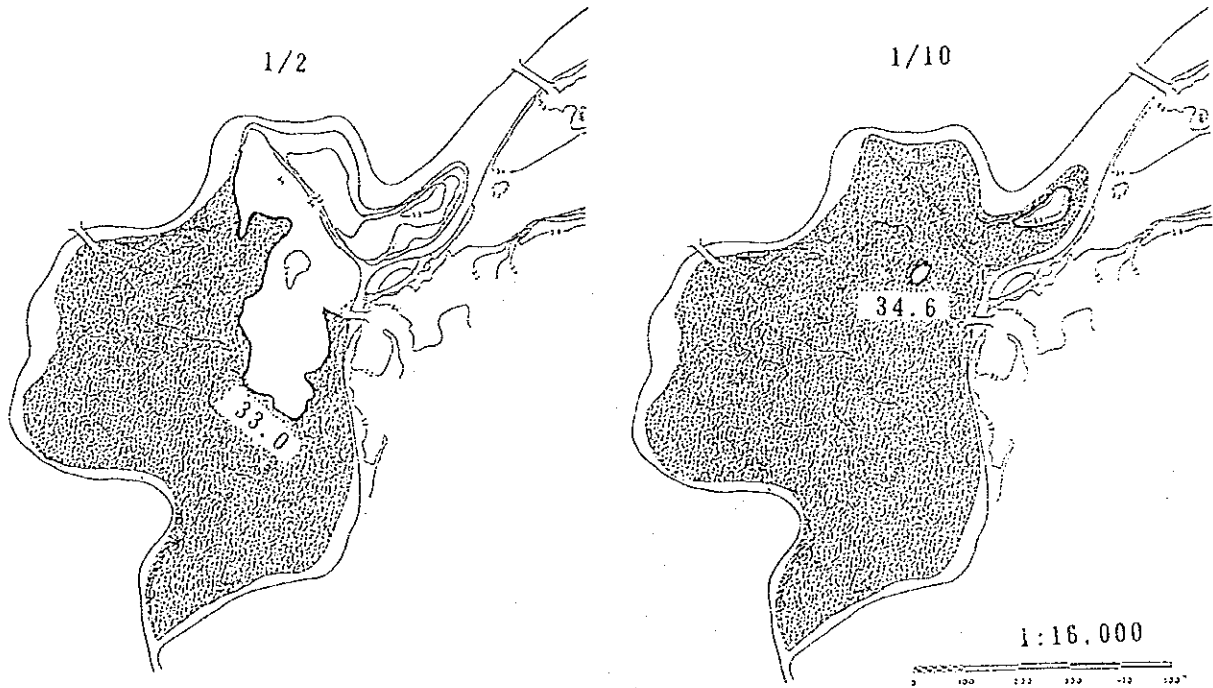
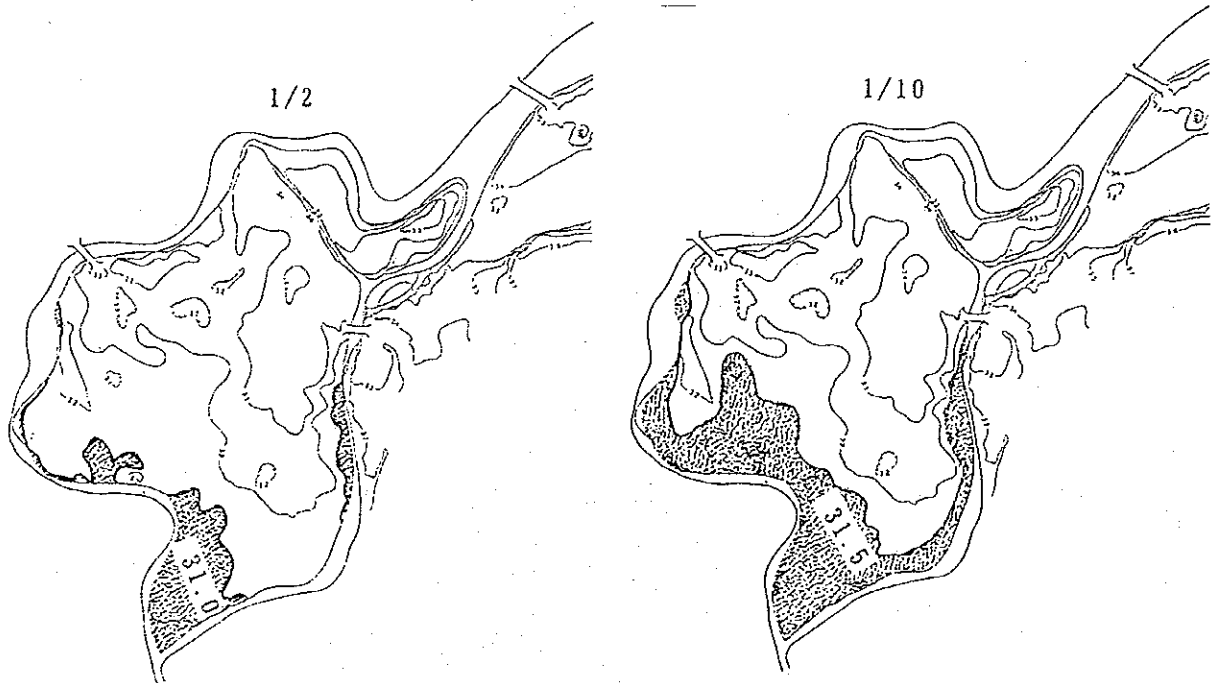


Figure 5. Flood affected area of 1/2 and 1/10 probability rainfall (without dike), upstream region, Lan Saka F/S area.

without ring dike



with ring dike



Probability year	Without ring dike			With ring dike		
	Elevation (m)	Area		Elevation (m)	Area	
		rai	ha		rai	ha
1/2	33.0	170.8	27.32	31.0	29.6	4.74
1/10	34.6	225.4	36.06	31.5	65.4	10.46

Note: Without ring dike = limited dike at the upper edge of islet

Figure 6. Flood affected area of 1/2 & 1/10 probability rainfall (without and with ring dike), downstream region, Lan Saka F/S area.

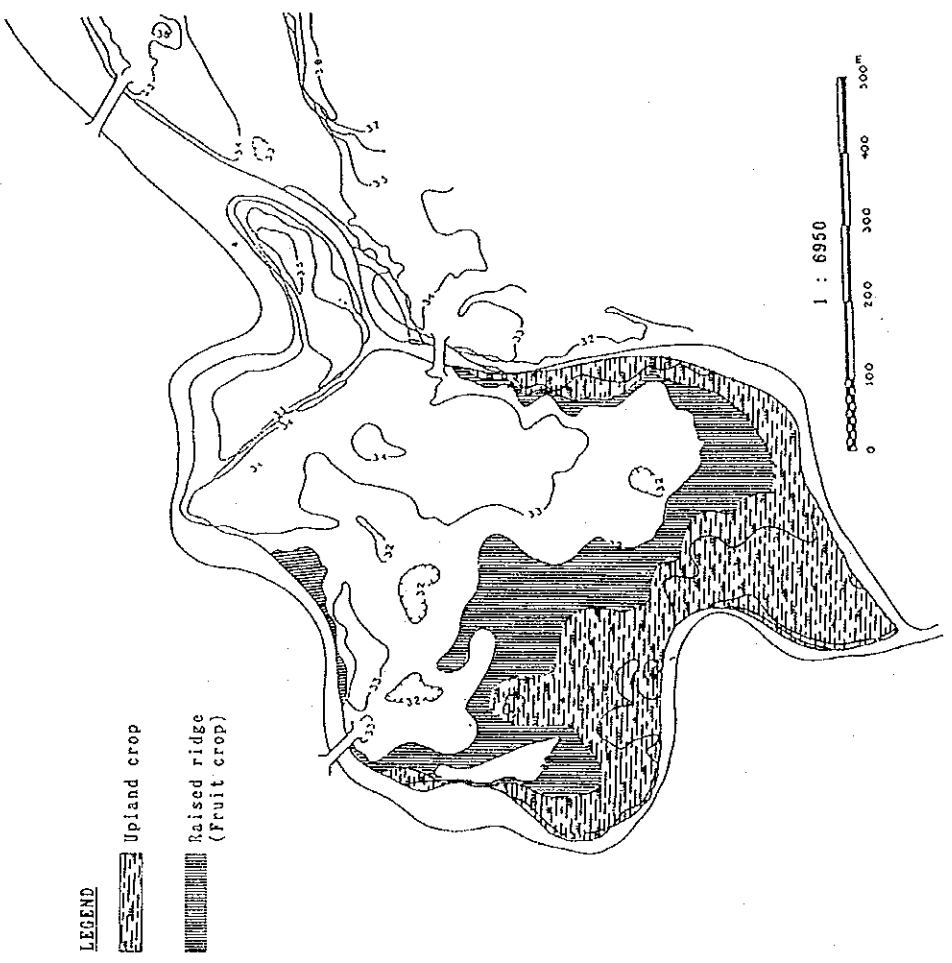
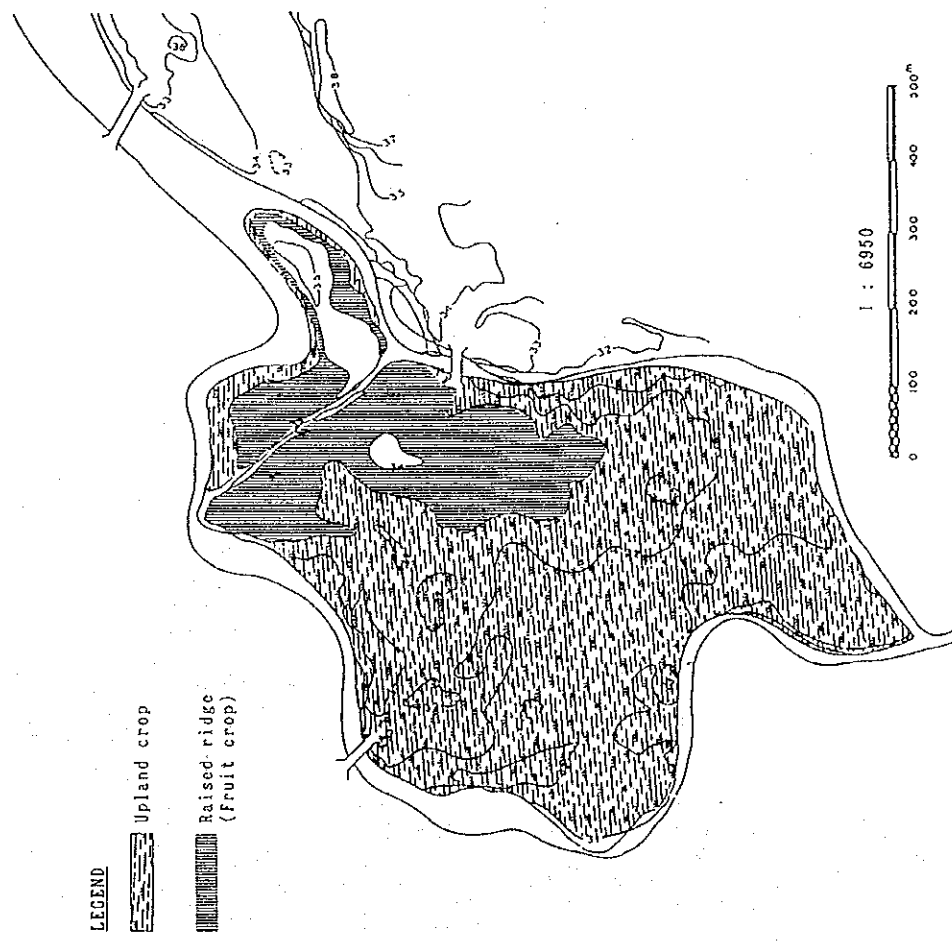


Figure 7. Land use of 1/2 probability rainfall, with and without ring dike.

Water level outside and inside the ring dike

Probability	Without dike Flood level of Khlong Ta Di See Note 1) (m)	With ring dike Water level inside ring dike resulting from rainfall		
		No drainage		Drained by D4 See note 2)
		1-day rainfall (m)	3-day rainfall (m)	
1/2	33.03	31.31	31.67	31.0
1/5	33.88	31.58	32.06	-
1/10	34.58	31.80	32.25	31.5
1/25	-	32.06	32.54	-
1/50	35.73	32.18	32.78	-

Note: 1) Flood level of Ta Di are the results of non-uniform flow calculation. The data are water levels at X105. Flood is assumed to intrude near X105 when there is no dike.

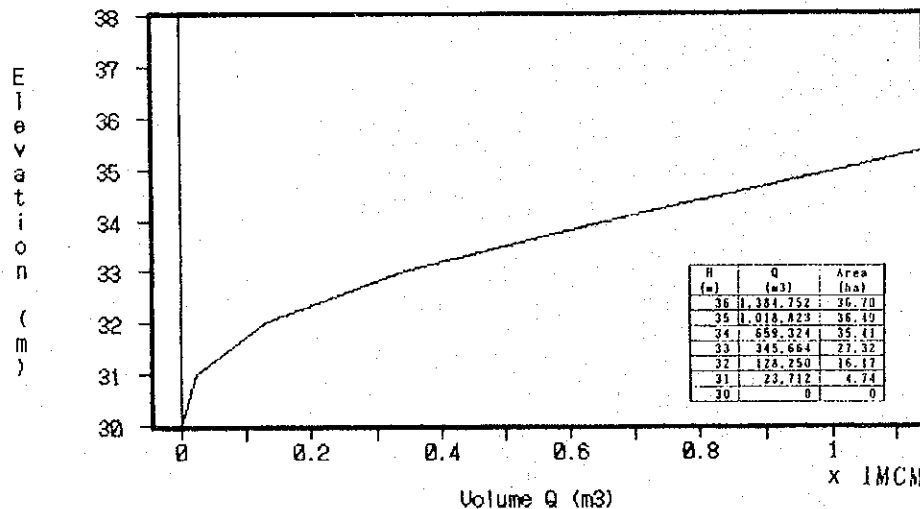
2) Drainage by D4 is subject to flood level changes at X95. Volume of water inundated after gate closure are 14,580 and 66,780m³ for 1/2 and 1/10 probability, respectively. Inundation duration are 6 and 12.5 hours, respectively. Drainage gate is closed when outside water level equals inside level.

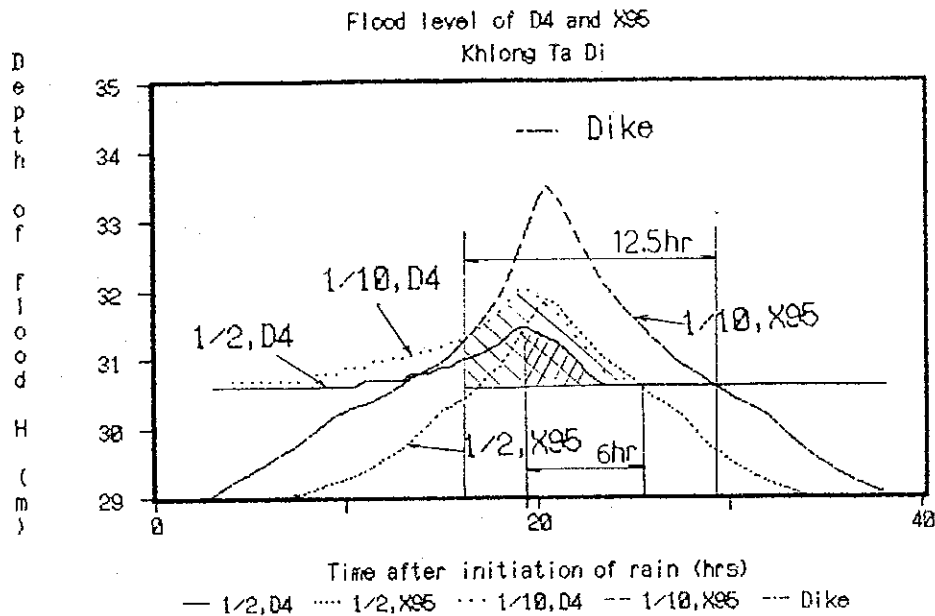
Volume in m³ of the respective rainfalls

Probability	1-day rainfall (mm)	Volume (m ³)	3-day rainfall (mm)	Volume (m ³)
1/2	152.7	56,041	254.4	93,365
1/5	230.4	84,557	387.0	142,029
1/10	292.3	107,274	498.8	183,060
1/25	382.2	140,267	667.5	244,973
1/50	457.3	167,829	813.3	298,481

Note : area inside ring dike (ha) = 36.7

Volume inside ring dike
below the respective elevations



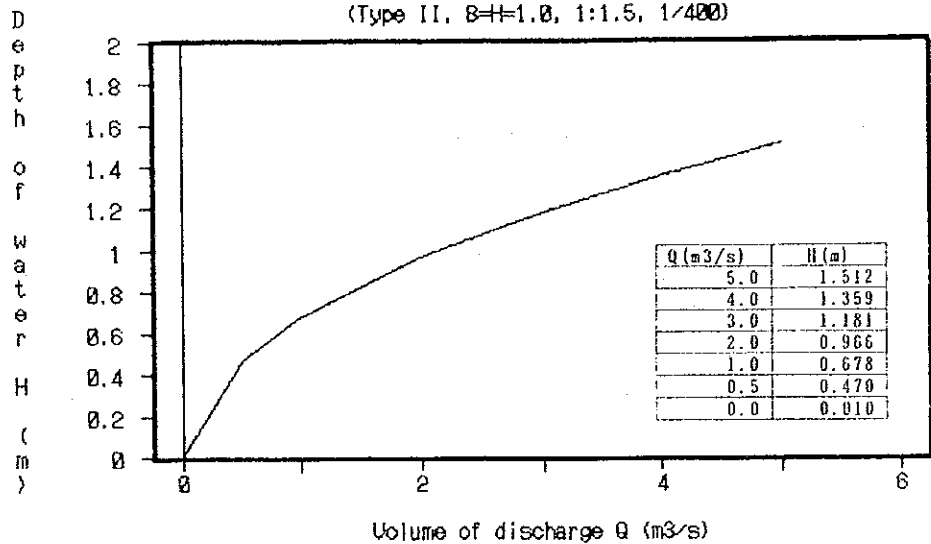


Results and conditions of calculation

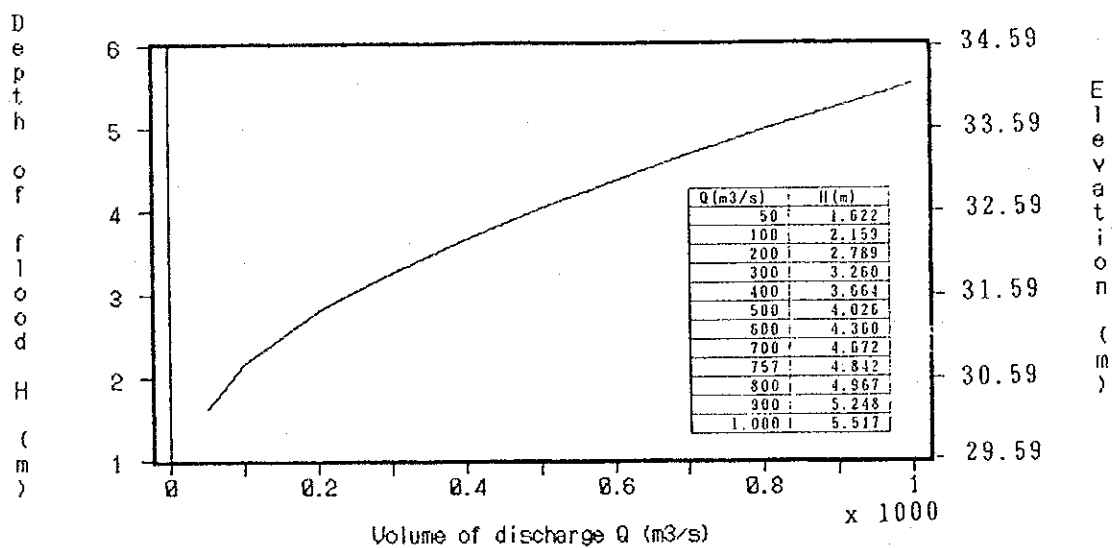
Conditions	D4, inside ring dike	X95, Ta Di
Method	Triangular unit hydrograph	Unit hydrograph
Canal/river bed elevation (m)	30.5	28.59
Command area (km ²)	0.364	82.8
Concentration time (hr)	0.5	2.0
Results		
Peak discharge	(at 19hr)	(at 20.5hr)
(1/2) (m ³ /s)	1.92	301.70
(1/10) (m ³ /s)	4.95	776.00
flood level (1/2) (m)	31.47	31.86
(1/10) (m)	32.00	33.49
Flood level of 1/2 at 19.5hr	31.44	31.51
at 25.5hr	30.60	30.56
1/10 at 17.0hr	31.44	31.49
at 29.5hr	30.60	30.54

Note that for 1/2. flood level of D4 < X95 at 19.5hr
D4 > X95 at 25.5hr
1/10. flood level of D4 < X95 at 17.0hr
D4 > X95 at 29.5hr

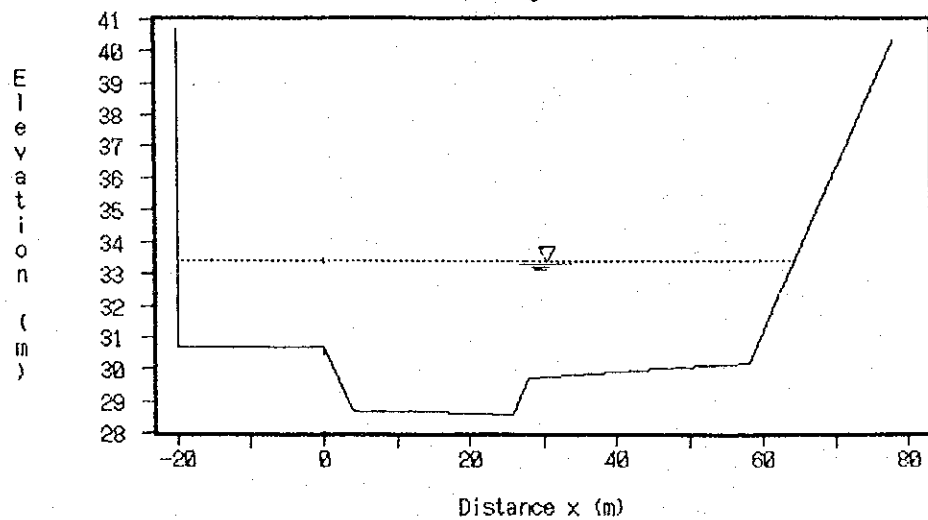
H-Q curve of drainage canal D4
(Type II, B/H=1.0, 1:1.5, 1/400)



H-Q curve at X95 (Khlong Ta Di)



Cross-section at X95
Khlong Ta Di



Ban Na San F/S area (Complete earth dike construction)

route	Land use type	Land occupied by structure and unusable for cultivation			rai	%
		m2	ha	rai		
Complete earth dike	36	12,150	1.22	7.59	74.3%	
	38	7,950	0.80	4.97		
	39	6,750	0.68	4.22		
	Total	26,850	2.69	16.78		
	R1	5	350	0.04		0.22
Farm road	37	450	0.05	0.28	6.8%	
	9	100	0.01	0.06		
	37	100	0.01	0.05		
	38	200	0.02	0.13		
	Total	40	550	0.06		0.34
Drainage canal	28	700	0.07	0.44	6.8%	
	Total	2,450	0.25	1.53		
	D1	24	350	0.04		0.22
	D2	28	1050	0.11		0.66
	D3	31	350	0.04		0.22
D4	14	700	0.07	0.44	18.9%	
	32	1,250	0.13	0.78		
	33	450	0.05	0.28		
	23	750	0.08	0.47		
	Total	40	1000	0.10		0.63
D5	40	400	0.04	0.25	100.0%	
	40	550	0.06	0.34		
	Total	8,850	0.89	4.28		
	Total	36,150	3.62	22.59		

Note: Unusable land is shown for the blocks with structure

Ban Na San F/S area (Limited dike construction)

route	Land use type	Land occupied by structure and unusable for cultivation			rai	%
		m2	ha	rai		
Earth dike	36	12,150	1.22	7.59	64.7%	
	38	3,120	0.31	1.95		
	39	1,750	0.18	1.09		
	Total	17,020	1.70	10.64		
	R1	5	350	0.04		0.22
Farm road	37	450	0.05	0.28	9.3%	
	9	100	0.01	0.06		
	37	100	0.01	0.06		
	38	200	0.02	0.13		
	Total	40	550	0.06		0.34
Drainage canal	28	700	0.07	0.44	26.0%	
	Total	2,450	0.25	1.53		
	D1	24	350	0.04		0.22
	D2	28	1050	0.11		0.66
	D3	31	350	0.04		0.22
D4	14	700	0.07	0.44	100.0%	
	32	1,250	0.13	0.78		
	33	450	0.05	0.28		
	23	750	0.08	0.47		
	Total	40	1000	0.10		0.63
D5	40	400	0.04	0.25	100.0%	
	40	550	0.06	0.34		
	Total	6,850	0.69	4.28		
	Total	26,320	2.63	16.45		

Note: Unusable land is shown for the blocks with structure

Lan Saka F/S area (Upstream, earth dike construction)

route	Land use type	Land occupied by structure and unusable for cultivation			rai	%
		m2	ha	rai		
Dike	I	40,000	4.00	25.00	74.2%	
	IV	5,000	0.50	3.13		
	Total	45,000	4.50	28.13		
	R1	100	0.01	0.06		
	R2	200	0.02	0.13		
Farm road	II	100	0.01	0.06	1.3%	
	IV	220	0.02	0.14		
	Total	180	0.02	0.11		
	D1	9,000	0.90	5.63		
	D2	1,400	0.14	0.88		
Drainage canal	III	1,000	0.10	0.63	24.5%	
	D2	400	0.04	0.25		
	D3	3,000	0.30	1.88		
	Total	14,800	1.48	9.27		
	Total	60,800	6.06	37.90		

Note: Unusable land is shown for each land use type.

Lan Saka F/S area (Downstream, ring dike construction)

route	Land use type	Land occupied by structure and unusable for cultivation			rai	%
		m2	ha	rai		
Downstream	I	71,500	7.15	44.69	94.8%	
	R4	1,400	0.14	0.88		
	Total	73,400	7.34	45.57		
	D4	2,500	0.25	1.56		
	Total	75,400	7.54	47.13		

Note: Unusable land is shown for each land use type.

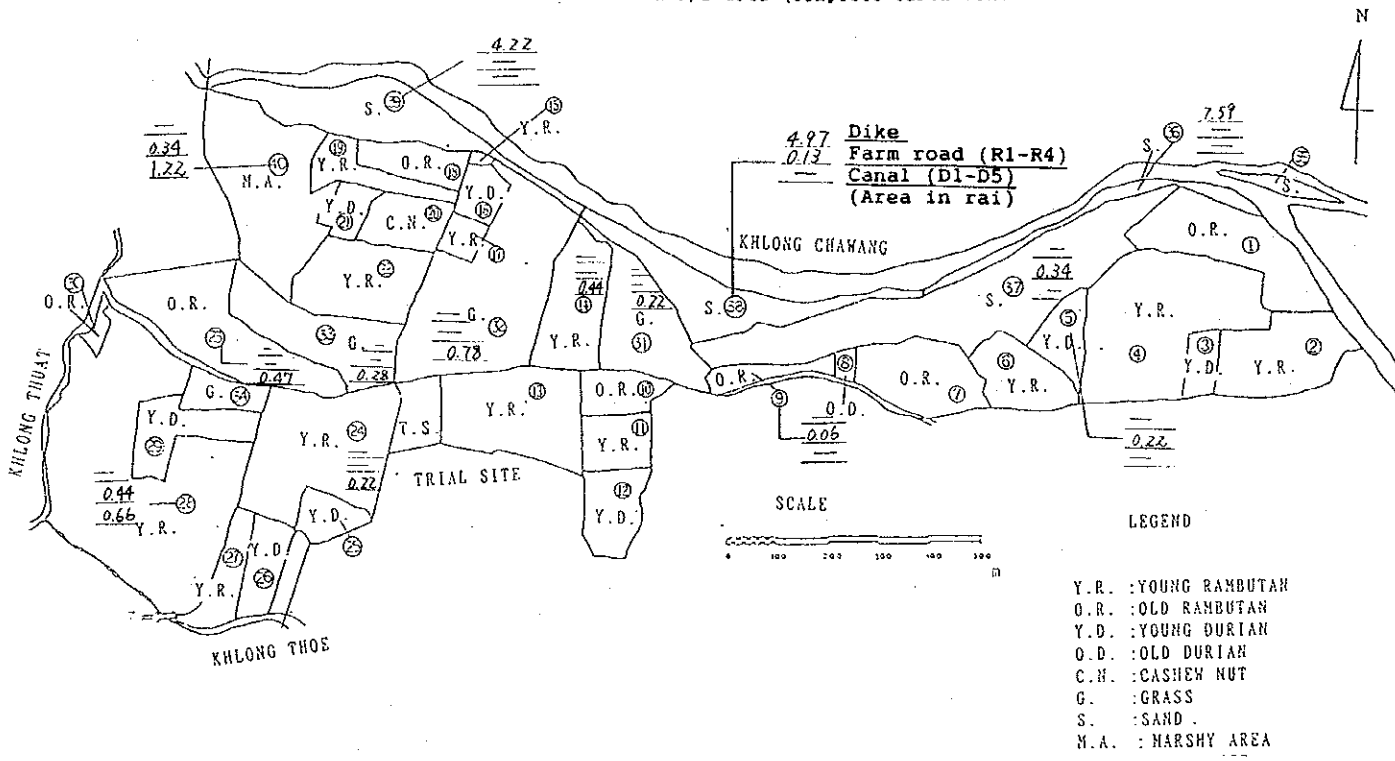
Lan Saka F/S area (Downstream, semi-ring dike construction)

route	Land use type	Land occupied by structure and unusable for cultivation			rai	%
		m2	ha	rai		
Downstream	I	35,750	3.58	22.34	90.2%	
	R4	1,400	0.14	0.88		
	Total	2,500	0.25	1.56		
	D4	39,650	3.97	24.78		
	Total	39,650	3.97	24.78		

Note: Unusable land is shown for each land use type.

Table 22. Unusable land of Ban Na San and Lan Saka F/S area.

Ban Na San F/S area (Complete earth dike construction)



Ban Na San F/S area (Limited dike construction)

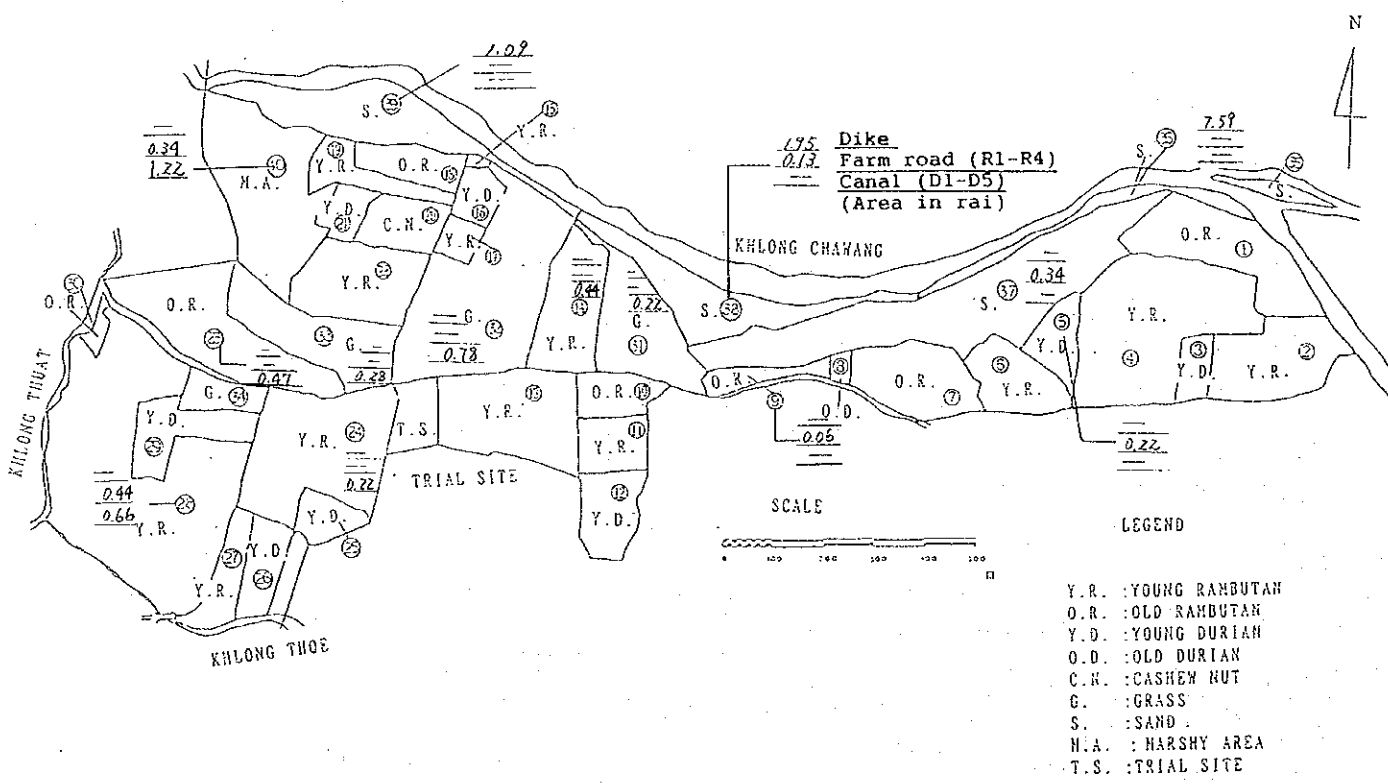


Figure 8. Unusable land of Ban Na San F/S area.

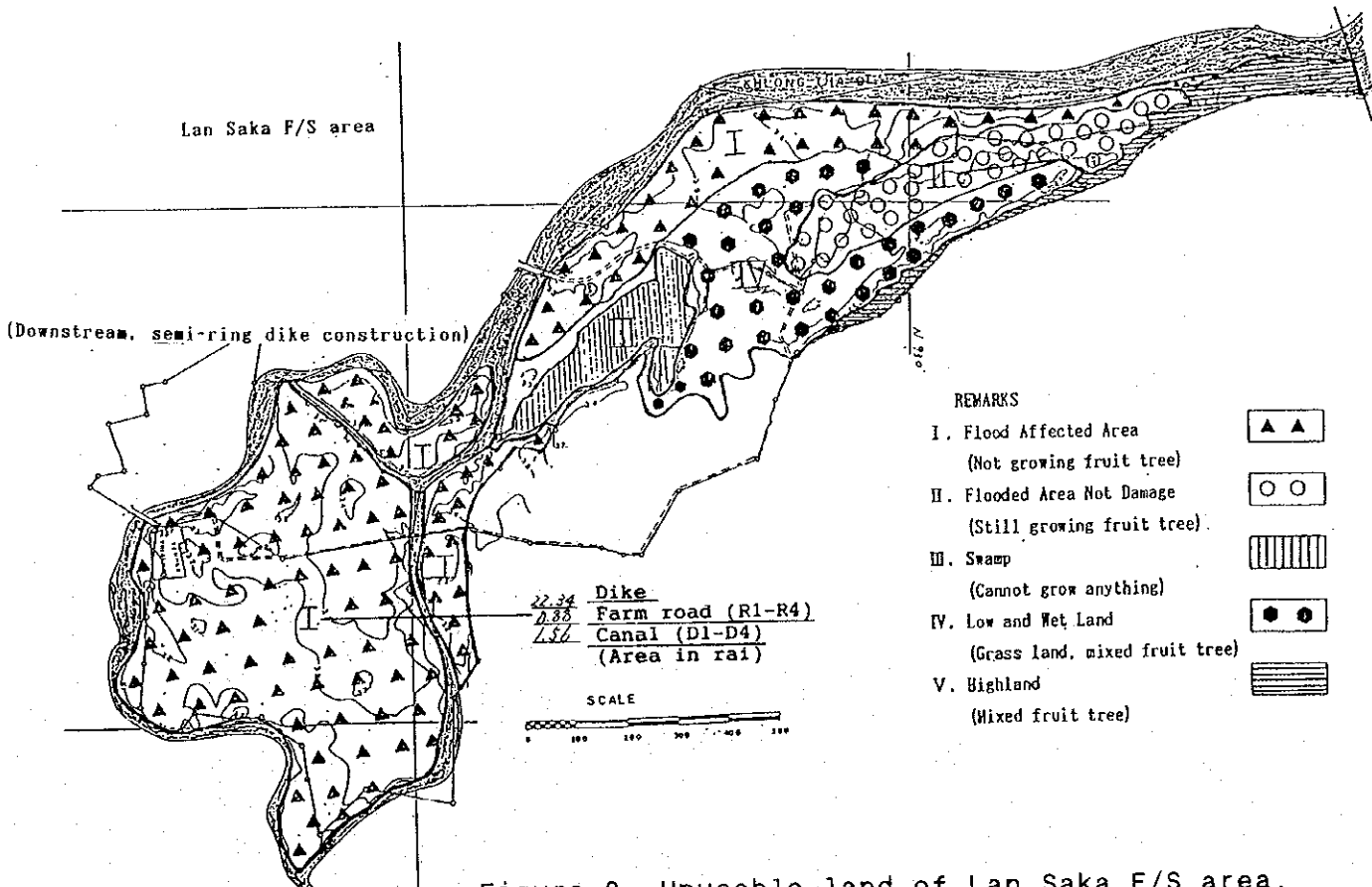
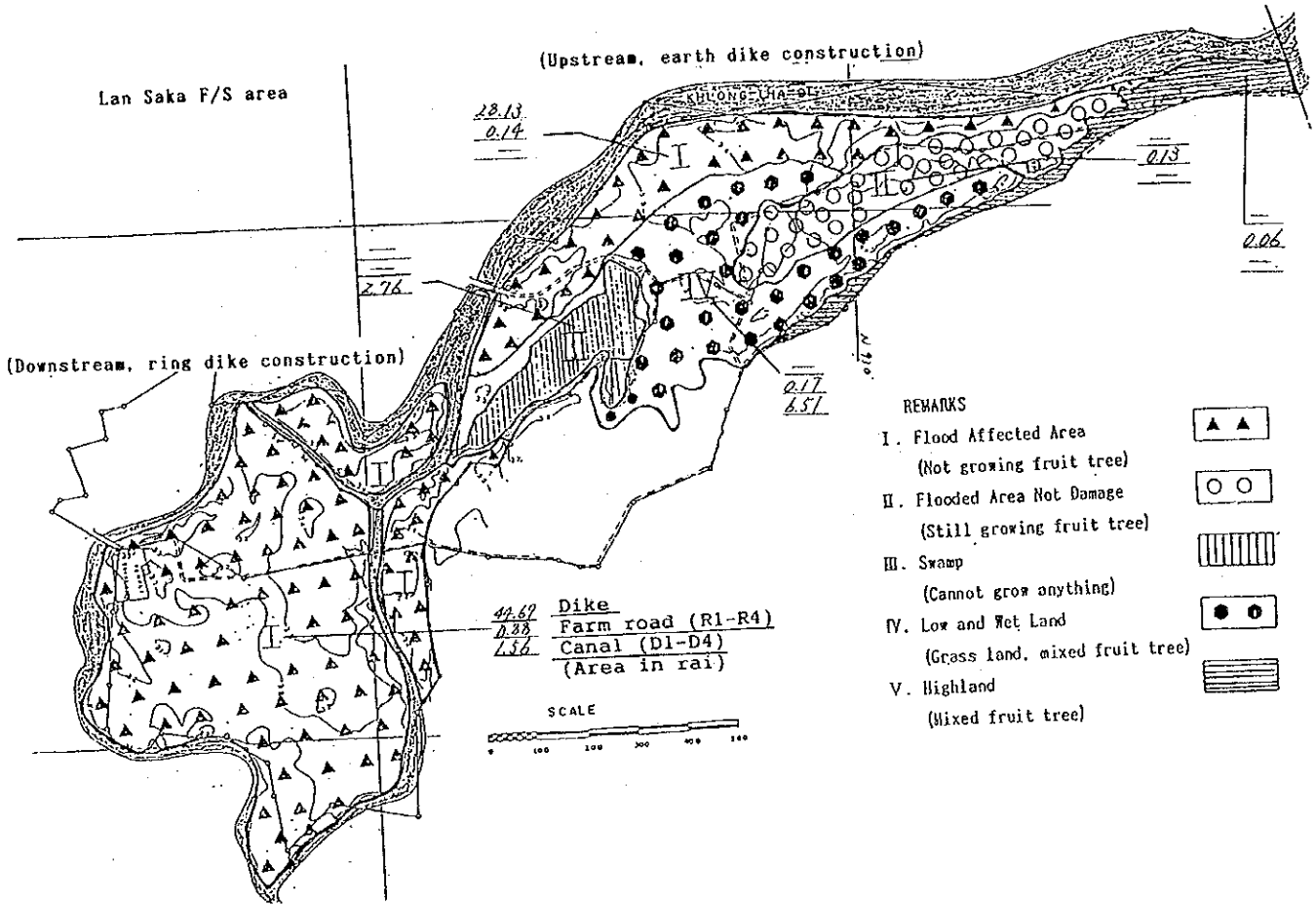


Figure 9. Unusable land of Lan Saka F/S area.

Cross-section elevation of Ban Na San F/S area

Location	X342	X347	X352	X357
Dist (m)	Elev (m)	Elev (m)	Elev (m)	Elev (m)
0	70.33	75.48	80.79	86.81
10	70.41	75.48	80.86	87.27
20	71.37	77.35	83.32	88.83
30	73.07	77.02	83.16	88.89
40	73.91	76.87	83.52	88.87
50	73.86	77.20	83.87	88.72
60	73.33	77.29	84.02	88.60
70	73.09	77.23	84.13	88.65
80	72.87	77.43	84.17	88.42
90	72.67	77.58	84.06	88.29
100	72.76	77.71	83.92	88.30
110	72.44	77.85	83.97	88.28
120	72.37	78.02	83.91	88.26

Cross-section elevation of Lan Saka F/S area

Location	X95	X100	X105	X110
Dist (m)	Elev (m)	Elev (m)	Elev (m)	Elev (m)
0	28.69	29.33	30.49	31.25
10	28.71	29.41	30.39	31.33
16	28.67	29.80	30.33	32.27
20	30.67	31.48	32.58	33.61
30	30.53	31.25	32.48	35.76
40	30.43	31.36	32.60	35.47
60	30.52	31.21	32.41	33.89
70	30.5	31.27	32.51	33.64
80	30.55	31.18	32.59	33.98
90	30.44	31.33	32.61	34.02
100	30.73	31.33	32.41	33.89
110	30.67	31.33	32.42	32.42
120	30.68	31.33	32.38	32.38

Dist (m)	X362		X365		X366	
	Elev (m)	Dist (m)	Elev (m)	Elev (m)	Elev (m)	Elev (m)
0	92.02	0	96.02			
4	92.02	4	95.96			
8	90.96	8	94.86			
12	90.80	20	96.87			
16	90.93	30	97.20			
20	93.73	40	97.51			
30	93.24	50	97.87			
40	93.24	60	97.04			
50	93.24	70	97.17			
60	93.24	80	97.33			
70	93.24	90	97.37			
80	93.24	100	97.41			
90	93.39	110	97.46			
100	93.31	120	97.49			
110	93.44					
120	93.63					

Dist (m)	X115		X120		X125		X130	
	Elev (m)	Elev (m)	Elev (m)	Elev (m)	Elev (m)	Elev (m)	Elev (m)	Elev (m)
0	32.41	33.72	34.63	35.70				
10	32.45	33.78	34.58	35.94				
16	32.70	34.5	34.68	35.75				
20	33.48	35.09	36.09	36.58				
30	34.90	36.07	37.48	38.38				
40	35.04	36.39	37.78	38.53				
60	35.72	35.94	37.08	39.07				
70	35.72	36.46	36.84	40.00				
80	35.72	36.33	37.25	41.00				
90	35.72	35.91	37.14	42.00				
100	35.72	36.06	37.04	43.00				
110	35.72	35.82	36.97	44.00				
120	32.38	35.82	36.84	36.84				

Table 23. Cross section of Khlong Chawang and Khlong Ta Di in the F/S areas.

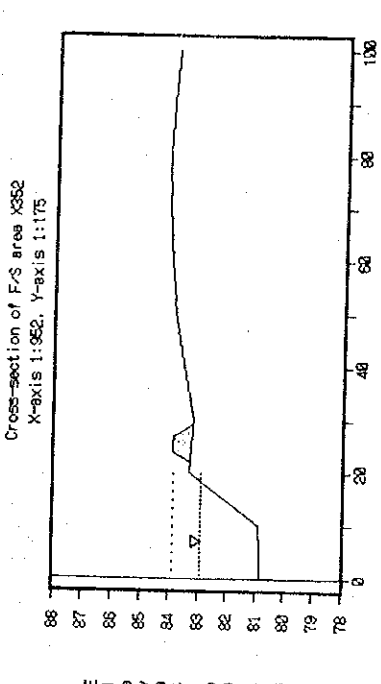
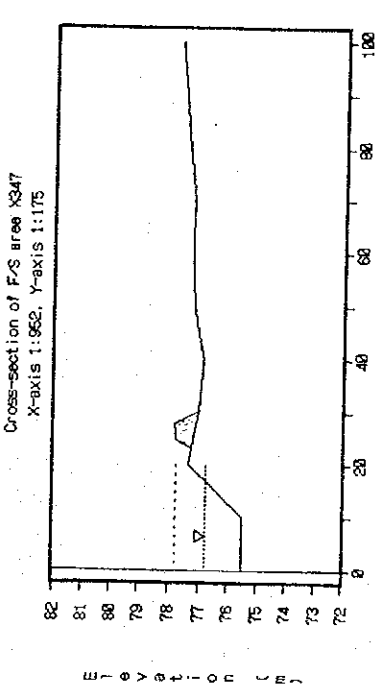
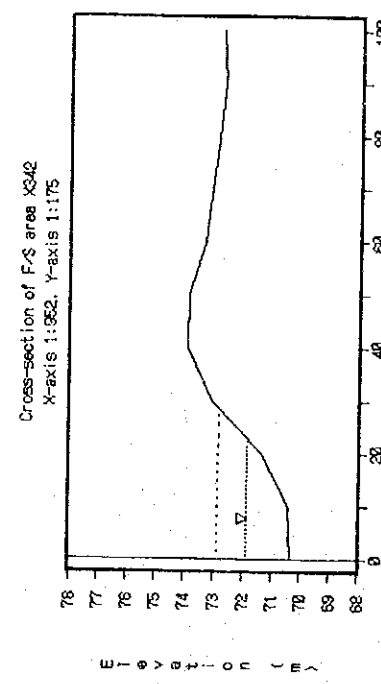
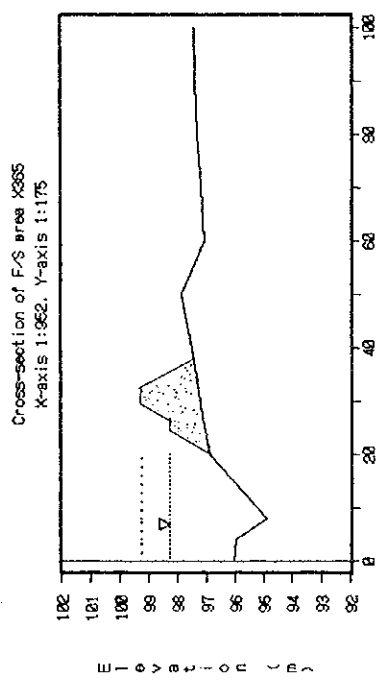
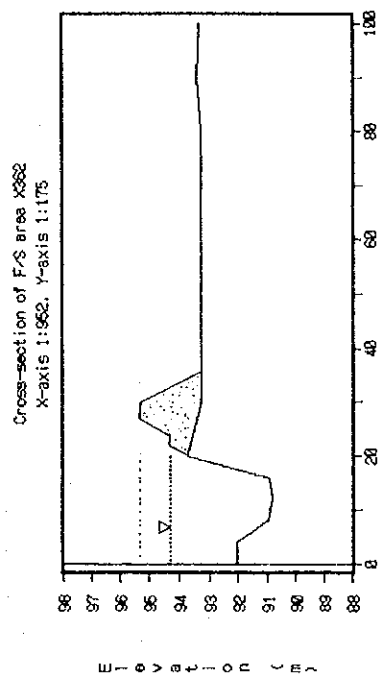
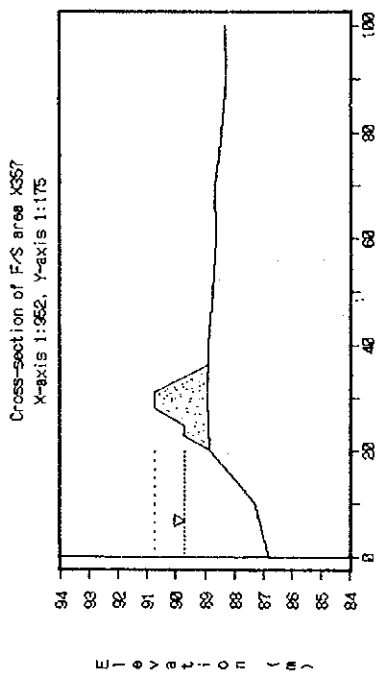
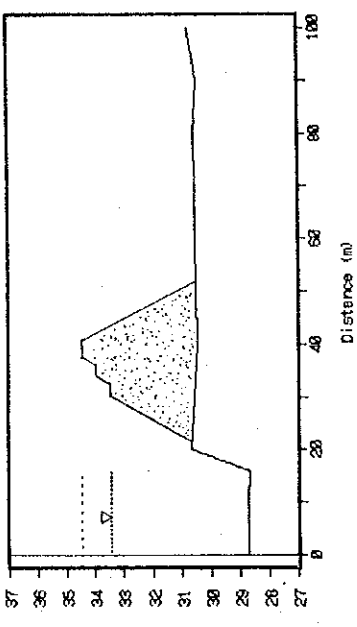


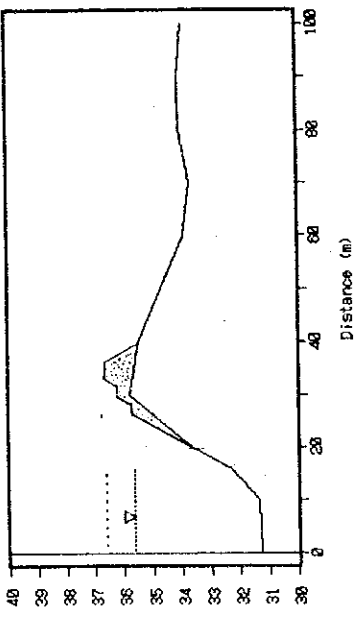
Figure 10. Dike location along Khlong Chawang, (Ban Na San F/S area).

Cross-section of F/S area X06
X-axis 1:962, Y-axis 1:175

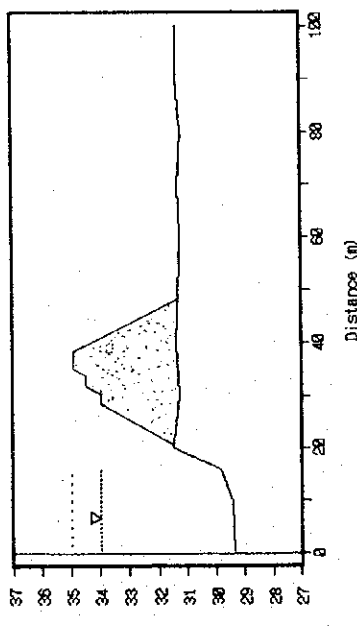


Elevation (m)

Cross-section of F/S area X118
X-axis 1:962, Y-axis 1:175

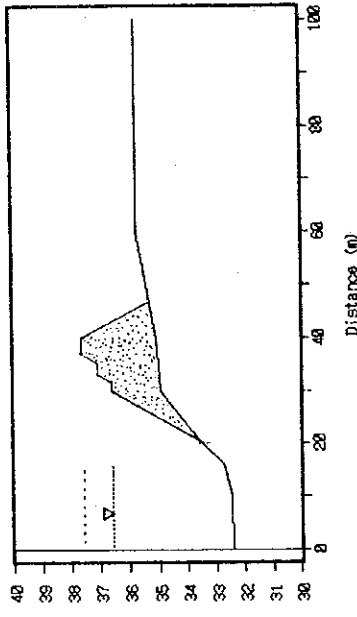


Cross-section of F/S area X100
X-axis 1:962, Y-axis 1:175

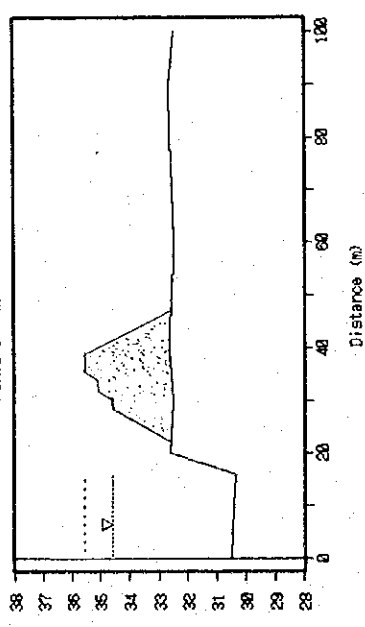


Elevation (m)

Cross-section of F/S area X115
X-axis 1:962, Y-axis 1:175

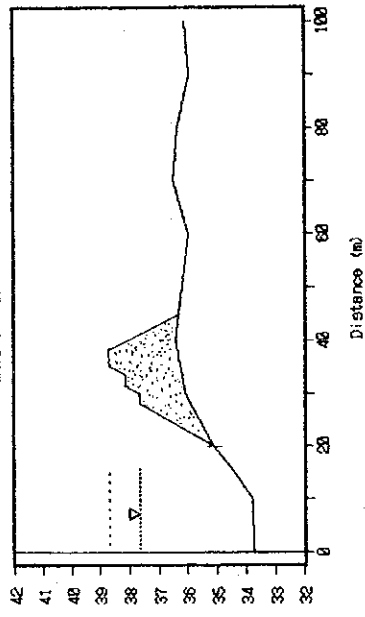


Cross-section of F/S area X106
X-axis 1:962, Y-axis 1:175

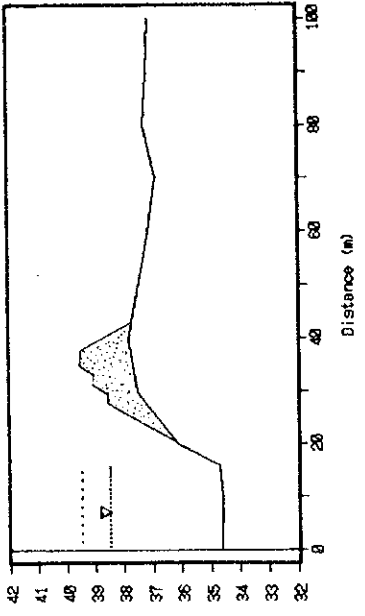


Elevation (m)

Cross-section of F/S area X120
X-axis 1:962, Y-axis 1:175



Cross-section of F/S area X125
X-axis 1:962, Y-axis 1:175



Cross-section of F/S area X130
X-axis 1:962, Y-axis 1:175

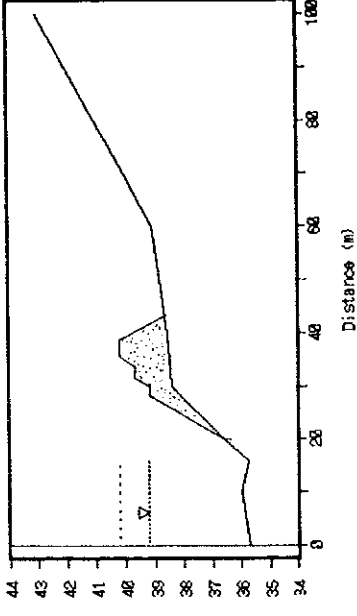


Figure 11. Dike location along
Khlong Ta Di, Lan Saka F/S area.

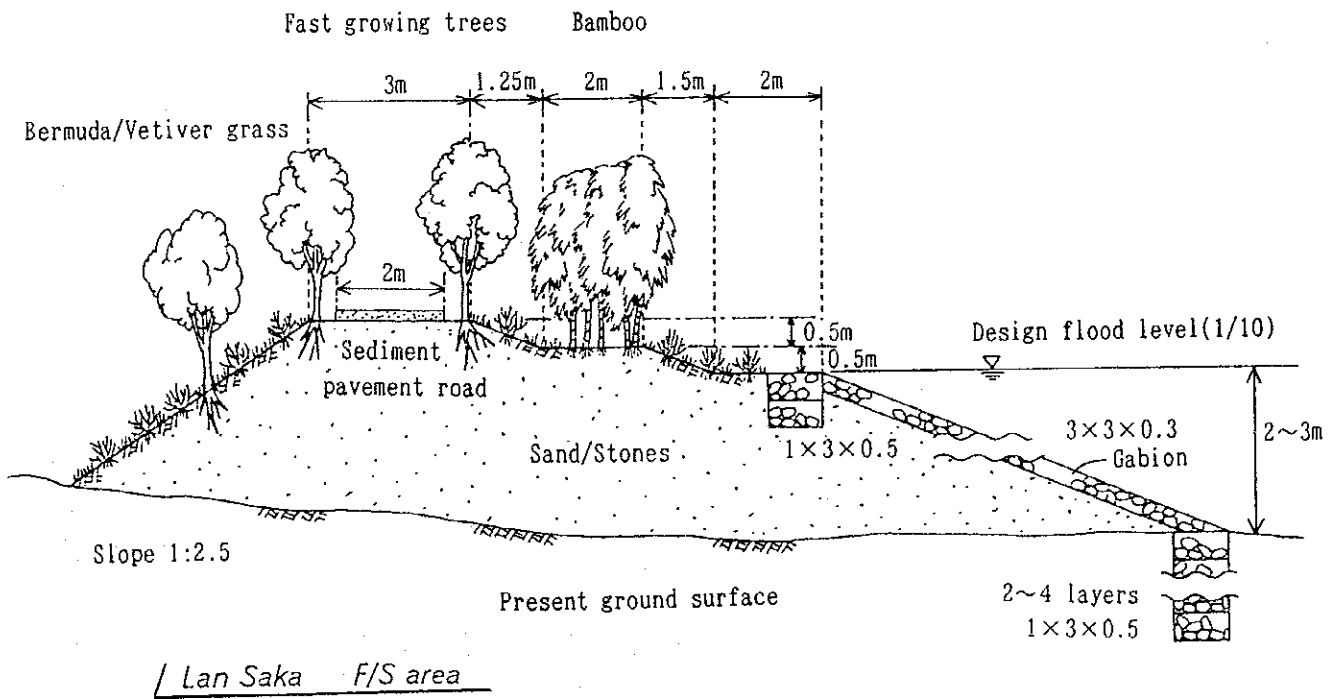
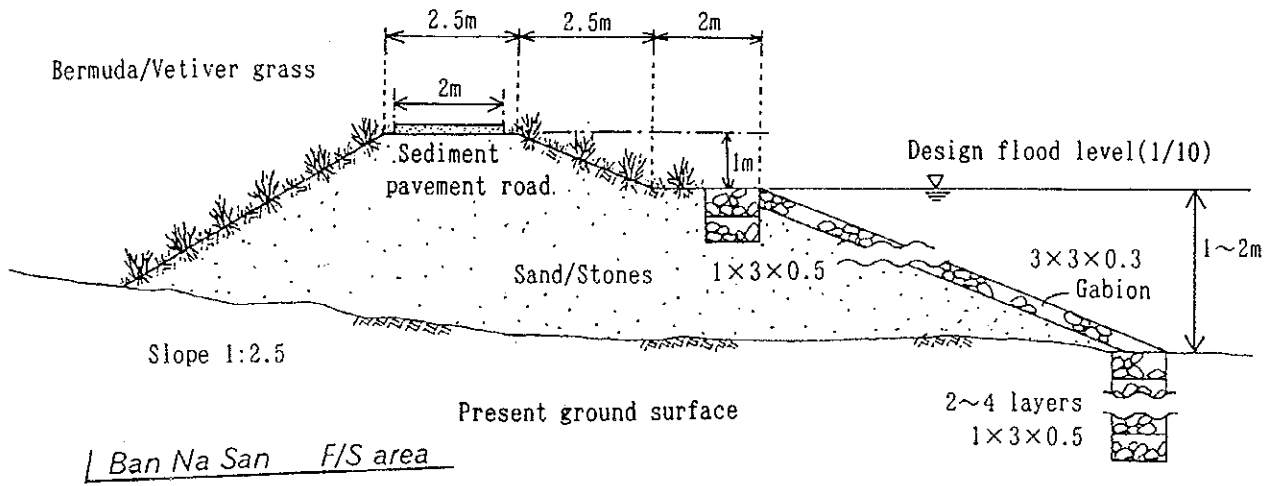


Figure 12. Typical cross-section of dike in Ban Na San and Lan Saka F/S area.

APPENDIX F

SOIL AND LAND USE

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Table F.1 Population growth and forest land in Thailand

Year	Population(million)	Forest area	
		K m ²	%
1961	-	273,628	53.33
1973	-	221,707	43.21
1976	-	198,417	38.67
1978	45.2	175,224	34.15
1982	48.8	156,600	30.52
1983	49.5	154,028	30.02
1984	50.6	151,513	29.53
1985	51.8	150,866	29.40
1988	54.9	143,803	28.03
1989	55.9	143,417	27.95

Source: Royal Forestry Department, MOAC(1990)

Table F.2 Soil distribution of Chawang river basin (Ban Na San)

Type of Soil	Area	Area (Km ²)	Percentage (%)
Total Land		119.0	100.0
1.Alluvial Deposits		29.4	24.7
Ruso and Ta Khun Soil		13.6	11.4
Tha Khun Soil		8.3	7.0
Bang Nara and Tha Sala Soil		3.0	2.5
Khok Khain Soil		2.7	2.3
Others		1.8	1.5
2.Residuum and Transported Material from Fine Grained Clastic Rocks		22.5	18.9
Khlung Chak Soil		14.8	12.4
Na Thon / Huai Yot association		6.9	5.8
Others		0.8	0.7
3.Residuum and Transported from Shale Associated with Limestone		3.3	2.8
Krabi Soil		3.3	2.8
4.Residuum and Transported Material from Granite		21.7	18.2
Krathung Soil		6.7	5.6
Phuket Soil		5.9	5.0
Chalong Soil		4.7	3.9
Khlung Nok Krathung Soil		3.5	2.9
Others		0.9	0.8
5.Slope Complex		36.7	30.9
6.Tin Mine Land		4.6	3.9
7.Others		0.8	0.6

Note: Area is calculated by digital planimeter(PLANIX, Japan)

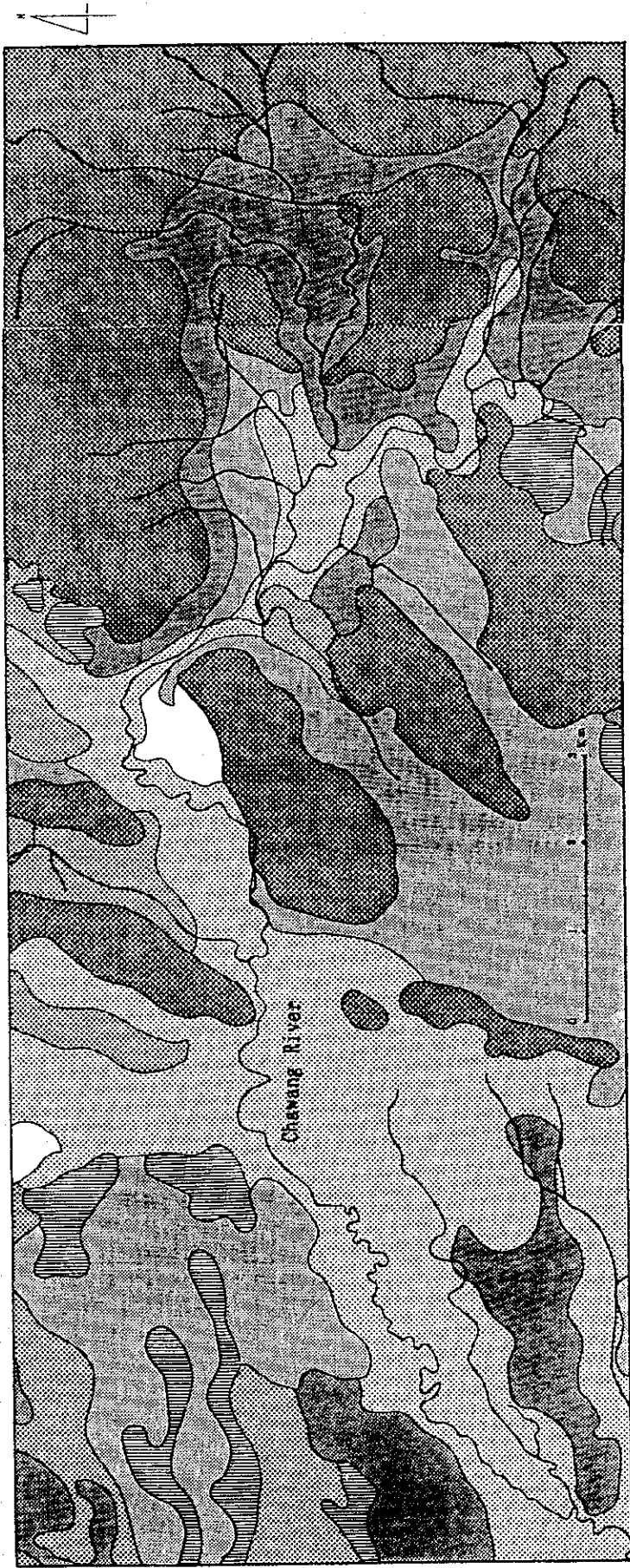


Figure F.1 Soil distribution map of Chawang river basin (Ban Na San)

Explanation of the Legend

Type of Soil	
1. Alluvial Deposits	[Dotted pattern]
2. Residuum and Transported Material from Fine grained Clastic Rocks	[Horizontal line pattern]
3. Residuum and Transported from Shale Associated with Limestone	[Vertical line pattern]
4. Residuum and Transported Material from Granite	[Diagonal line pattern]
5. Slope Complex	[Cross-hatch pattern]
6. Tin Mine Land	[Vertical line pattern]
7. Others	[Horizontal line pattern]

Table F.3 Description of Ruso series derived from alluvial deposit

RUSO SERIES

Field Symbol: Ro

Setting: Ruso series occur on river levee (mostly old levee) at the elevation of 10 to 40 meters above sea level. Relief is undulating. Slope ranges from 2 to 4%. They are formed from riverine alluvium and found under the Tropical Rain Forest Climate (Koppen 'Af') or Tropical Monsoon Climate (Koppen 'Am'). The average annual precipitation is 1,800 to 3,000 mm, average annual air temperature is 26 to 28°C.

Drainage, Permeability and Runoff: Well drained with medium surface runoff. Permeability is estimated to be rapid to moderate. Flooding may occur for short period during flash flood from the river. Ground water table lies below 1 m throughout the year.

Vegetation and Land Use: Exclusively used for rubber, fruit trees, coffee and vegetable growing.

Characteristic Profile Features: Ruso series is a fine-loamy, mixed, isohyperthermic, Typic Paleudults. They are very deep soils which characterized by a dark brown to dark yellowish brown loam or sandy loam overlying a yellowish brown or strong brown loam or clay loam argillic B horizon. Soil reaction of the solum is strongly acid to very strongly acid. Mica flakes are usually present within the soil.

Range of Profile Features: The A horizon ranges between 10 to 15 cm in thickness and values of 3 or 4, chromas of 2 through 4 in hues 10YR or 7.5YR. Soil texture is loam, silt loam or sandy loam with moderate fine to medium subangular. Soil pH ranges from 4.5 to 6.0.

The argillic B horizon has a texture of loam or clay loam and values of 5 or 6, chromas of 6 or 8 in hues 7.5YR and 10YR. The clay texture may occur in the deeper argillic B but usually below 80 cm of the soil surface, yet still in fine loamy family. The soil structure is moderate fine to medium subangular blocky. Soil pH also ranges from 4.5 to 6.0.

Fine mica flakes are commonly present in the soil profile.

Similar Soil Series:

Lamphu La: almost the same in characteristic profile features except they are in fine clayey family.

Tha Sae: same in color profile but much higher in sand fraction.

Principal Associated Soils: These include Lamphu La and Sai Buri series. Lamphu La series have much higher in clay content and Sai Buri series usually occur in the lower part of river levee extended to flood plain or low terrace.

Table F.4 Description of Tha Khun series derived from alluvial deposit

THA KHUN SERIES

Field Symbol: Tkn

Setting: Tha Khun series are formed from the recent river deposits on the lower of river levee. Relief is flat or nearly flat, 0-2 % slopes. The climate is Tropical Monsoon (Koppen 'Am'). Average annual precipitation is 2,000 to 2,500 mm and annual air temperature is 26 to 28°C.

Drainage, Permeability and runoff: Tha Khun series is well drained, medium runoff and rapid permeability.

Vegetation and Land Use: coconut, fruit trees and vegetables

Characteristic Profile Features: Tha Khun series is a loamy, mixed, acid, isohyperthermic, Typic Udifluvents. They are deep soils, which characterized by very dark grayish brown to dark brown sandy loam or loamy sand A horizon overlying stratification of brownish yellow, strong brown loam, sandy loam or loamy sand C horizon. Mica flakes and soil reaction is very strongly acid to strongly acid throughout the profile.

Range of profile Features: The surface sandy loam or loamy sand A horizon ranges 10 to 40 cm in thickness which hues 10YR or 7.5YR values of 3 to 5 and chroma 2 to 4. Soil reaction is 5.0 to 5.5.

The Stratification of subsoils C horizon has 10YR to 7.5YR hues, 4 to 5 values and chroma 3 to 6 which loam, sandy loam, loamy sand texture. Soil reaction is very strongly acid to strongly acid.

Mica flakes throughout the profile

Similar Soil Series:

Tha Muang series: ustic soil moisture regime

Lam Kaen series: not stratified. Lighter texture of subsoils (more than 20 %).

Principal Associate soils: Tha Khun series is associated with Ruso, Lam Kaen and Lamphu La. Tha Khun series occurred on the lowest of river levee, some years may be flash flooded by river water. Lam Kean, Ruso and Lamphu La series occurred on higher of river levee.

Table F.5 Description of Khlong Chak series derived from residuum and transported clastic rocks

KHLONG CHAK SERIES

Field Symbol: Kc

Setting: The Khlong Chak soils are formed from residuum and colluvium of shale and phyllite and occur on dissected erosion surface and footslopes of shale and phyllite hills. Relief is undulating to hilly. Slopes range from 4 to 12 percent. Elevation is from 20 to 50 meters above sea level. The climate is Tropical Monsoon (Koppen 'Am') Average annual precipitation is from 2,000 to 6,000 mm, Mean annual air temperature is from 26 to 27°C.

Drainage, Permeability and Runoff: is well drained soils. Permeability and surface runoff are rapid. Ground water table falls below 5 meters throughout the year.

Vegetation and Land Use: Tropical Evergreen Forest. Parts have been cleared and planted in rubber trees.

Characteristic Profile Features: The Khlong Chak series is a clayey skeletal, kaolinitic, isohyperthermic, Typic Paleudults. The are deep gravelly soils and characterized by a dark brown or dark reddish brown or dark grayish brown loam or clay loam (gravelly) A horizon overlying a yellowish red gravelly clay loam or gravelly clay argillic B horizon. Coarse fraction consists of angular and subangular shale and phyllite fragments. Reaction is a medium acid to slightly acid at the surface layer and strongly acid to medium acid in the subsoil.

Range of Profile Features: The thickness of the A horizon varies from 10 to 30 cm and has 10YR or 7.5YR or 5YR hues, values of 3 or 4 and chromas of 2 to 4. Texture of silty clay loam may occur. Structures is moderate medium and/or fine blocky with some granular. Field pH values range from 5.5 to 7.0,

The argillic horizon has 5YR Hues, values of 4 or 5 and chromas of 6 to 8. The color of 7.5YR hues may occur at the upper B horizon and the color of 2.5YR hue may occur in the lower part of the B horizon. Structure is moderate blocky. Field pH values range from 4.5 to 5.5. Khlong Chak soils contain gravel of Pseudo-laterite gravel within 50 cm of the surface.

Similar Soil Series:

Trad: Contains gravel or Pseudo-laterite at some depth below 50 cm of the surface.

Nong Khla: has redder color in the subsoil (2.5YR or 10R hue).

Principal Associated Soils:

These include Trad, Saphan Wa, and Slope Complex Soils.

Table F.6 Description of Krabi series derived from residuum and transported clastic rocks

KRABI SERIES

Field Symbol: Kbi

Setting: The Krabi series are formed from colluvium or residuum of fine grain clastic rocks namely shale, mudstone or other equivalent rocks. They commonly occur on eroded hill, foothill slope or strath terrace. Relief is undulating to rolling with slopes ranging from 3 to 10 percent. Elevation is approximately 20 to 60 m above sea level. The climate is Tropical Monsoon (Koppen 'Am') or Tropical Rain Forest (Koppen 'Af'). Average annual precipitation is above 1,800 mm. Mean annual air temperature is from 26 to 28°C.

Drainage, Permeability and Runoff: The Krabi series are well-drained soils. Permeability is estimated to be moderate. Surface runoff is medium in general ground water table lies below 2 m throughout the year.

Vegetation and Land Use: Originally, under Tropical Rain Forest, but after clearance of climax forest, the soils are use almost exclusively for rubber growing. However, fruit trees such as rambutan, durian are also grown in some parts.

Characteristic Profile Features: The Krabi series is a clayey, kaolinitic, isohyperthermic, Typic Paleudults. They are very deep soils which characterized by a dark brown or dark grayish brown loam or clay loam overlying yellowish red heavy clay loam or clay argillic horizon. Matrix color of strong brown or yellowish brown may occur in upper B horizon and matrix color of red may also occur below 80 cm of the soil surface. Reaction of the solum is strongly acid to very strongly acid.

Range of Profile Features: The A horizon is approximately 10 to 15 cm thick and has 10YR or 7.5YR hues, values and chromas of 3 through 4. Texture of silt loam may also occur. Structure is moderate fine to medium blocky. Field pH range from 5.0 to 6.0.

The argillic horizon commonly has 5YR hue with values of 4 to 5 and chromas of 5 to 6 and rather have a uniformed color throughout the horizons. However, upper argillic horizon may have 5YR hue with values of 5 to 6 and chromas of 6 to 8. Also, lower argillic horizon which approximately below 80 cm of the soil surface may have 2.5YR hues with values of 3 to 4 and chromas of 6 to 8. Structure is moderate to strong subangular blocky. Field pH values are from 5.0 to 5.5.

Similar Soil Series:

Ao Luk: the argillic horizon is redder and more clay.

Khlong Chak: has ironstones within the solum.

Trad: has ironstones within the solum but occur below 50 cm of the soil surface.

Lamphu La: the color of argillic horizon is strong brown or yellowish brown.

Principle Associated Soils: These include Ao Luk and Lamphu La soils. They may also occur in association with Khlong Chak or Trad soils where ironstone layers are developed.

Table F.7 Soil distribution of Tha Di river basin (Lan Saka)

Type of Soil	Area	Area (Km2)	Percentage (%)
Total Land		70.0	100.0
1.Alluvial Deposits		5.0	7.1
Kho Hong and Tha Sae association		1.5	2.1
Alluvial Soil		1.2	1.7
Ruso Soil		1.1	1.6
Lam Kaen Soil		1.0	1.4
Langu Soil		0.2	0.3
2.Transported Material and Residuum from Sand Stone or Other Equivalent Rocks		0.3	0.4
Ranong Soil		0.3	0.4
3.Residuum and Transported Material from Granite		19.3	27.6
Khlung Nok Krathung Soil		10.0	14.3
Thung Wa Soil		5.9	8.4
Khlung Nok Krathung and Thung Wa Soil		2.0	2.9
Khok Kloi-Shallow phase		1.1	1.6
Khok Kloi Soil		0.3	0.4
4.Slope Complex		45.4	64.9

Note: Area is calculated by digital planimeter(PLANIX, Japan)

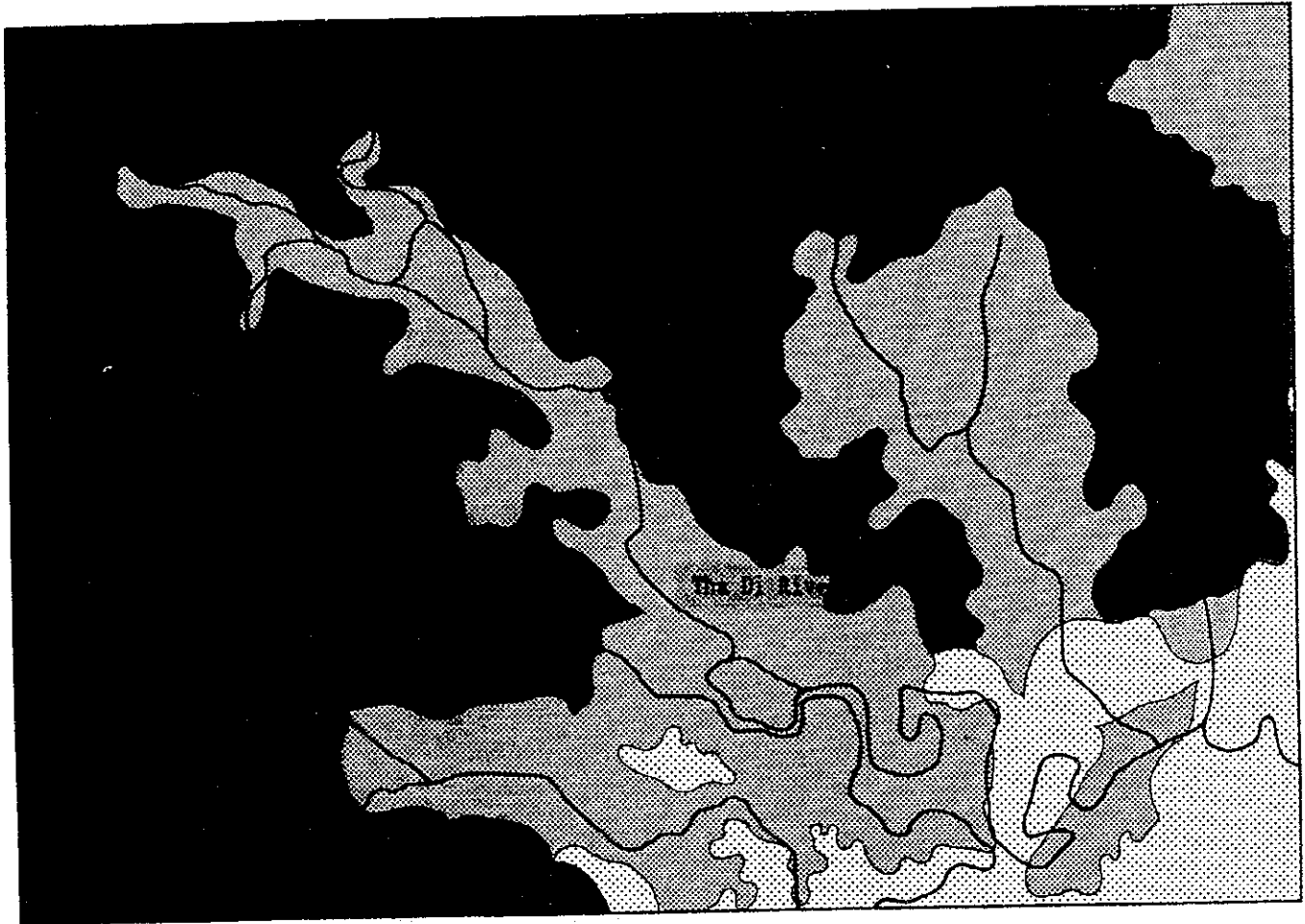


Figure F.2 Soil distribution map of Tha Di river basin (Lan Saka)

Explanation of the Legend





Type of Soil	
1. Alluvial Deposits	
2. Transported Material and Residuum from Sand Stone or other Equivalent Rocks	
3. Residuum and Transported Material from Granite	
4. Slope Complex	

Table F.8 Description of Kho Hong series derived from alluvial deposit

KHO HONG SERIES

Field Symbol: Kh

Setting: Kho Hong series usually occur on undulating terrain at 20 to 100 meters above sea level. The most common physiography is erosion surface or strath terrace. Slope ranges from 3 to 8%. They may be formed directly from residuum and colluvium or formed from transported materials of sandstone or other equivalent coarse grain clastic rock. The soils are usually found under Tropical Monsoon Climate (Koppen 'Am') or Tropical Rain Forest Climate (Koppen 'Af'). The average annual air temperature is 26 to 28°C, average annual precipitation is 1,800 to 3,000 mm.

Drainage, Permeability and Runoff: Well drained with rapid runoff if occurs on sloping land. Permeability is estimated to be rapid.

Vegetation and Land Use: Almost exclusively used for rubber, coconut and fruit tree growing. Low secondary shrubs and grasses (*Imperata Cylindrica*) are also developed in many abandoned parts or in recently open forest areas.

Characteristic Profile Features: Kho Hong series is a coarse-loamy, siliceous, isohyperthermic, Typic Paleudults. They are very deep soils which characterized by a dark brown or very dark grayish brown sandy loam A horizon overlying a strong brown or yellowish brown or brownish yellow sandy loam argillic B horizon. However, at the greater depth of the solum (approximately below 80 cm from the soil surface) sandy clay loam texture may occur. Soil pH of the solum ranges from very strongly acid to strongly acid.

Range of Profile Features: The A horizon between 5 to 20 cm in thickness and has values of 3 or 4, chromas of 2 through 4 in hues 10YR or 7.5YR. The soil structure is weak fine to medium subangular blocky. The solum texture is sandy loam. Soil pH is 4.5 to 5.5.

The argillic B horizon has values of 5 or 6 chromas of 6 or 8 in hues 10YR or 7.5YR. The soil texture is sandy loam throughout the solum but sandy clay loam texture may occur at below 80 cm of the profile. The soil structure is weak fine to medium subangular blocky, Soil pH is 4.5 to 5.5.

Similar Soil Series:

Lang Suan series: in sandy family.

Tha sae series: in fine-loamy family, same in soil color and moisture regime.

Satuk series: in fine-loamy family, same in soil color but has an ustic moisture regime.

Principal Associated Soils: These include Tha Sae series, Sawi series and Nam Krachai series. Sawi series usually found ironstones at greater depth. Nam Krachai series occupy at lower position adjacent from Kho Hong series on higher position.

Table F.9 Description of Ranong series derived from residuum and colluviated materials

RANONG SERIES

Field Symbol: Rg

Setting: Ranong soils occur on recent erosional surfaces especially on foothill slopes, hill or hillock. They are derived from residuum and colluviated materials of sandstone and quartzite or other equivalent rocks. Slopes are commonly more than 5% up to 30%. The soils have formed under Tropical Rain Forest or Tropical Monsoon climate (Koppen 'Af' or 'Am'). Average annual air temperature and precipitation is 26 to 28°C and more than (800 mm) respectively.

Drainage, Permeability and Runoff: Well drained with a udic soil moisture regime. Surface runoff and permeability is estimated to be rapid. Ground water level falls below 2 meters throughout the year.

Vegetation and Land Use: Originally, occupied by Tropical Evergreen Forest but many areas have been cleared for rubber growing. If there is no landuse after land clearing, secondary scrub forest and native grasses are commonly developed.

Characteristic Profile Features: Ranong series is a loamy-skeletal, mixed, acid, isohyperthermic, Lithic Troorthents. They are shallow or very shallow soils and characterized by a dark brown or dark yellowish brown sandy loam A horizon overlying a strong brown grading to yellowish red very gravelly loam or very gravelly sandy clay loam. Most gravel are quartzite or sandstone fragments. This inturn overlies a layer of bedrock (quartzite and/or sandstone or quartzitic sandstone) which is generally found within 50 cm of the soil surface. Reaction ranges from strongly acid to very strongly acid and commonly decreases with depth.

Range of Profile Features: The A horizon ranges from 5 to 15 cm in thickness and has values and chromas of 3 through 4 in 10YR or 7.5YR hues. The structure is weak fine to medium subangular blocky. Soil pH ranges from 5.0 to 5.5.

The C horizon has moist values of 5 or 6, chromas of 6 or 8 in hue 7.5YR or/gradually grading to values of 4 or 5, chromas of 6 or 8 in hue 5YR. Rock fragments commonly composed of more than 50 of the soil matrix. The structure is generally undescribed. Soil pH is from 4.5-5.0.

The R horizon is commonly found within 50 cm of the soil surface.

Similar Soil Series:

Phato: has thin argillic horizon and R. horizon occurs below 50 cm of the surface.

Tha Yang: has an ustic moisture regime.

Principle Associated Soils:

These include Phato soils occurring on footslopes.

Table F.10 Description of Khlong Nok Krathung series derived from transported granitic rock

KHLONG NOK KRATHUNG SERIES Field Symbol: Knk

Setting: The Khlong Nok Krathung series are formed from transported material of granitic rocks. They occur on foothill slope, coalescing fans, or dispersing shadow (provenance) of granite ridges. Relief is gently undulating to undulating with slopes ranging from 2 to 5 percent. Elevation is approximately from 20 to 40 m above sea level. The climate is Tropical Monsoon (Koppen 'Am') or Tropical Rain Forest (Koppen 'Af'). Average annual precipitation is above 2,000 mm. Mean annual air temperature is from 20 to 28°C.

Drainage, Permeability and Runoff: The Khlong Nok Krathung series are well drained soils. Permeability is estimated to be rapid. Surface runoff is generally medium to rapid. Ground water level falls below 2 m throughout the year.

Vegetation and Land Use: Mainly used for rubber and fruit trees growing. Parts after clearance of climax forest reverted to low secondary shrubs and grasses.

Characteristic Profile Features: The Khlong Nok Krathung series is fine-loamy, mixed, isohyperthermic Typic Paleudults. They are very deep soils which characterized by a dark brown, very dark grayish brown or brown sandy loam A horizon overlying a brown light brown or very pale brown medium to coarse sandy loam or sandy clay loam argillic B horizon. Sand grains usually increase in size with depth. Reaction is strongly acid in surface soil and very strongly acid in subsoil.

Range of Profile Features: The A horizon is 10 to 15 cm in thickness and has 10YR or 7.5YR hues, values of 3 or 4 and chromas of 2 to 4. Loamy sand texture may occur. Structure is weak fine subangular blocky Field pH values range from 5.0 to 6.0.

The argillic B horizon has 10YR or 7.5YR hues, values of 5 to 7 and chromas of 3 or 4. Medium to coarse sandy clay loam may occur but should have clay more than 18 percent in average for the control section. Structure is weak fine to medium subangular blocky. Field pH values very from 4.5 to 5.5.

Similar Soil Series:

Thung Wa: is a coarse-loamy family and has cambic B horizon.

Huai Pong: is a clayey family.

Laharn: has grayer color in subsoil.

Principal Associated Soils: These include Thung Wa, Huai Pong and Laharn soils.

Table F.11 Deposited area of Chawang river basin (Ban Na San)

Level of Deposited Sediment	Area	Area (rai)	Percentage (%)
Total area of deposited sediments		9,825	100.0
I. < 25cm in depth.		5,680	57.8
II. 25-50cm in depth.		1,146	11.6
III. 50-150cm in depth.		725	7.4
IV. > 150cm in depth.		65	0.7
V. River Bed		2,209	22.5

Source: Department of Land Development, MOAC

Table F.12 Deposited area of Tha Di river basin (Lan Saka)

Level of Deposited Sediment	Area	Area (rai)	Percentage (%)
Total area of deposited sediments		2,765	100.0
I. < 25cm in depth.		422	15.3
II. 25-50cm in depth.		376	13.6
III. 50-150cm in depth.		34	1.2
IV. > 150cm in depth.		900	32.5
V. River Bed		1,033	37.4

Source: Department of Land Development, MOAC

Table F.13 Land use in Surat Thani and Nakhon Si Thammarat Province, 1988

Province Type of Land Use	Surat Thani		Nakhon Si Thammarat	
	Area(Km2)	Percentage	Area(Km2)	Percentage
Total Land	12,891	100.0	9,943	100.0
Wood land	3,397	26.3	1,438	14.5
Farm hold land	4,754	36.9	5,256	52.8
Housing aria	86	0.7	137	1.4
Paddy land	762	5.9	1,839	18.5
Under field crop	109	0.8	52	0.5
Under fruit tree and tree crops	2,796	21.7	2,433	24.5
Under vegetable and flower	9	0.1	40	0.4
Idleland	887	6.8	579	5.7
Grassland	19	0.2	26	0.3
Others	86	0.7	149	1.5
Others	4,741	36.8	3,249	32.7

Source: 「Office of Agricultural Economic」 Ministry of Agricultural and Cooperative

Table F.14 Land use of Chawang river basin (Ban Na San)

Type of Land Use	Area	Area (Km2)	Percentage (%)
Total Land		119.0	100.0
Forest land		44.0	37.0
Tropical evergreen forest		33.4	28.1
Rubber, Dipterocarp forest		10.6	8.9
Agricultural land		72.1	60.5
Rubber and mixed orchards		66.5	55.8
Rambutan and town		5.6	4.7
Others(Village, mines, etc.)		2.9	2.5

Note: Area is calculated by digital planimeter (PLANIX, Japan)

Table F.15 Land use of Tha Di river basin (Lan Saka)

Type of Land Use	Area	Area (Km2)	Percentage (%)
Total Land		70.0	100.0
Forest land		50.1	71.6
Tropical evergreen forest		12.1	17.3
Rubber affected tropical evergreen forest		38.0	54.3
Agricultural land		19.5	27.8
Rubber		9.2	13.1
Mixed orchards		7.9	11.3
Paddy field		1.3	1.8
Coconut		1.1	1.6
Others		0.4	0.6

Note: Area is calculated by digital planimeter (PLANIX, Japan)



Figure F.3 Land use map of Chawang river basin (Ban Na San)

Explanation of the Legend

Type of Land Use	
1. Tropical Evergreen Forest	
2. Rubber, Dipterocarp Forest	
3. Rubber and Mixed Orchards	
4. Rambutan and Town	
5. Others	

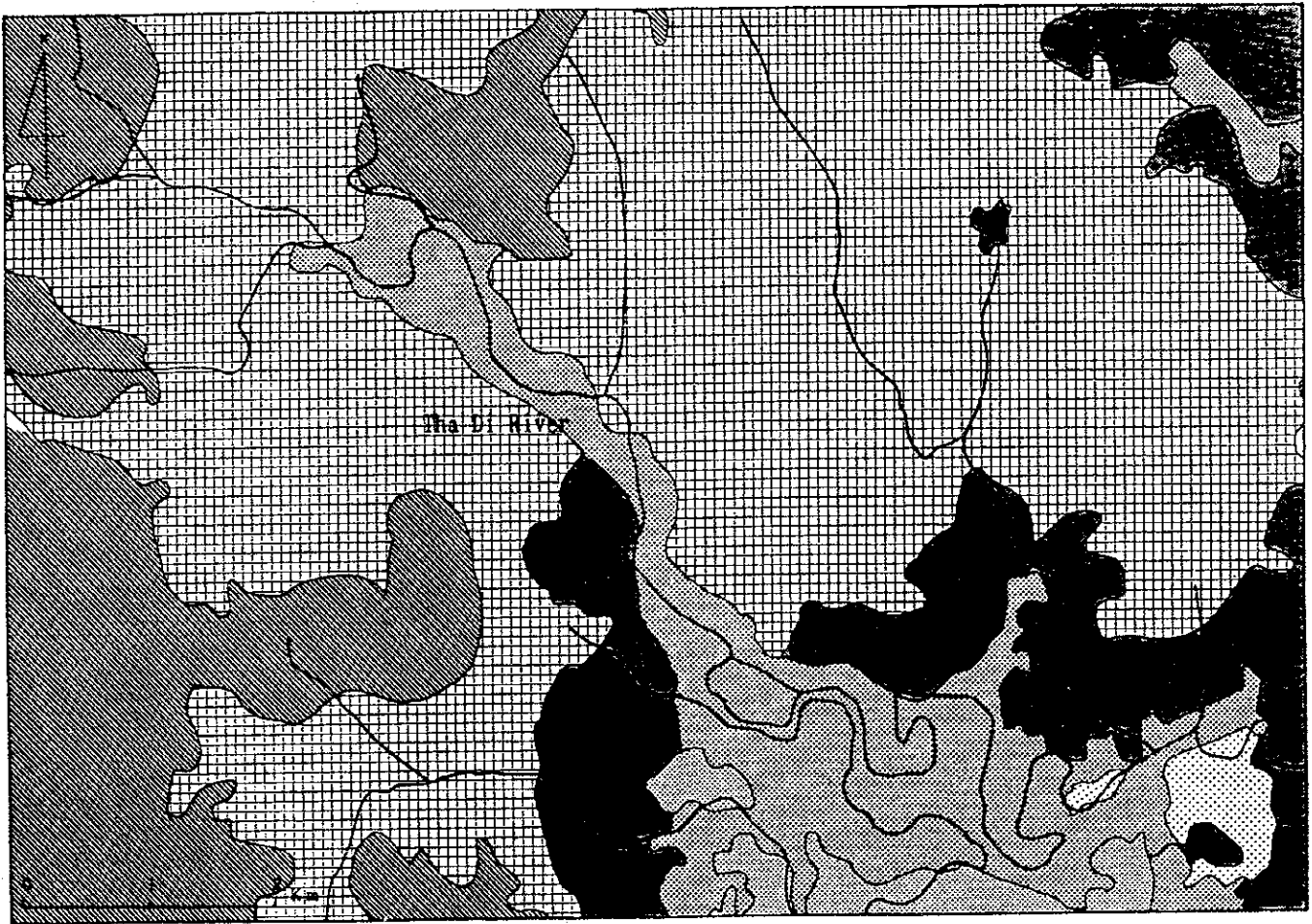


Figure F.4 Land use map of Tha Di river basin (Lan Saka)

Explanation of the Legend

Type of Land Use	
1. Tropical Evergreen Forest	
2. Rubber affected Tropical Evergreen Forest	
3. Rubber	
4. Mixed Orchards	
5. Paddy Field	
6. Coconut	
7. Others	

Table F.16 Deposited sediment of F/S area (Ban Na San)

Level of Deposited Sediment	Area	Area (rai)	Percentage (%)
Total area of deposited sediments		652.45	100.0
I. No Deposited Area.		48.31	7.4
II. < 25cm in depth.		65.31	10.0
III. 25-50cm in depth.		130.94	20.1
IV. 50-100cm in depth.		82.06	12.6
V. 100-150cm in depth.		28.63	4.4
VI. 150cm < in depth.		297.20	45.5

Note: Area is calculated by digital planimeter(PLANIX, Japan)

Table F.21 Deposited sediment of F/S area (Lan Saka)

Level of Deposited Sediment	Area	Area (rai)	Percentage (%)
Total area of deposited sediments		566.56	100.0
I. No Deposited Area.		125.78	22.2
II. < 25cm in depth.		60.31	10.6
III. 25-50cm in depth.		38.75	6.8
IV. 50-100cm in depth.		104.22	18.4
V. 100-150cm in depth.		14.53	2.6
VI. 150cm < in depth.		222.97	39.4

Note: Area is calculated by digital planimeter(PLANIX, Japan)

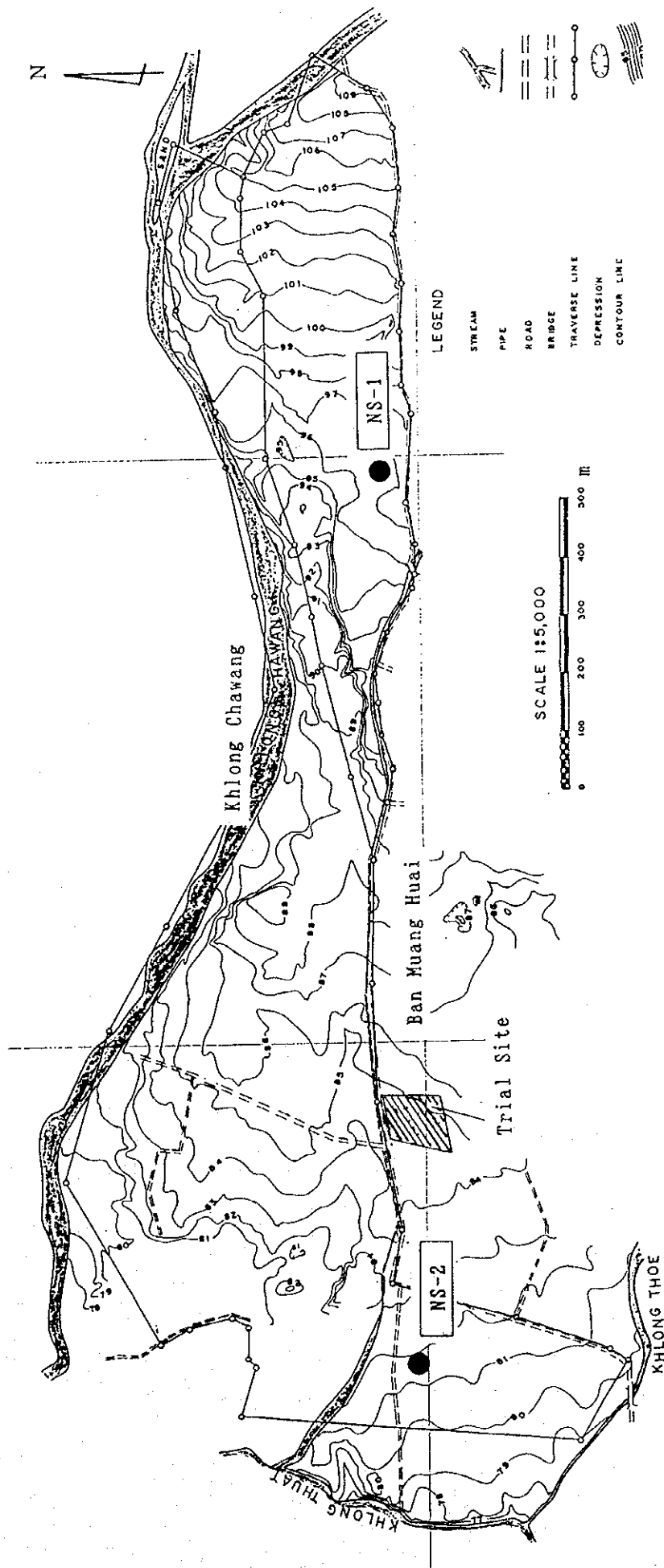


Figure F.5 Location map of detail soil survey in F/S area (Ban Na San)

Table F.17 Description of Pedon NS-1, deep deposited type (Ban Na San)

PEDON NO. NS-1

Series : New
Taxonomy : New
Location : Ban Muang Huai Thuad, Moo 4, Tambol Puumpoon Sup, Amphoe Ban Na San,
Changwat Surat Thani Province
Latitude : E 99° 27' 17" Longitude N 8° 46' 31"
Physiography : Valley fills
Slope : 1%, with microrelief
Climate : Tropical monsoon climate Rain fall: 1637mm Air temp: 26.3°C
Humidity: 81.9%
Land use : Before 1988, being used for cultivation of paddy rice, but after
disaster, cultivated to Rambutan orchard
Parent material : recent sediments from flash flood in 1988, mostly derived from
Cretaceous granite

Soil profile description

- Ow1: 0-40cm, Very pale brown (10YR7/3), coarse sand, structureless, loose, non sticky, non plastic, common gravels, mostly consisting of quartz and feldspar, many micas, neutral (pH7.0), compactness (0mm), abrupt, wavy boundary.
- Ow2: 40-60cm, Brown (10YR5/3), loamy fine sand, few fine distinct mottles of strong brown (7.5YR5/6), weak subangular blocky structure breaking to single grain, very friable, non sticky, non plastic, thin layer (lens) of medium sand, many micas, strongly acid (pH5.5), compactness (9mm), abrupt, wavy boundary.
- Ow3: 60-80cm, Pale brown (10YR6/3), medium sand, structureless (single grain), loose, non sticky, non plastic, many micas, medium acid (pH6.0), compactness (5mm), abrupt, wavy boundary.
- Ow4: 80-100cm, Light yellowish brown (10YR6/4), silt loam, common medium prominent mottles of reddish brown (5YR4/6), massive, slightly sticky, slightly plastic, many micas, strongly acid (pH5.5), compactness (11mm), abrupt, wavy boundary.
- Ab : 100-110cm, Dark grayish brown (10YR4/1), loamy medium sand, few medium prominent mottles of reddish brown (5YR4/6), weak fine subangular blocky structure, friable, slightly sticky, non plastic, common micas, strongly acid (pH5.5), compactness (19mm).

Remarks: * Ow indicated new term 'Overwash'.

**Surface soils are relatively dry, but more moist with greater depth.

Table F.18 Description of Pedon NS-2, shallow deposited type (Ban Na San)

PEDON NO. NS-2

Series : Khlong Nok Kratung, aquic Variant, overwash phase
Taxonomy : Fine loamy, mixed, isohyperthic Aquic paleudult
Location : Ban Muang Huai Thuad, Moo 4, Tambol Puumpoon Sup, Amphoe Ban Na San,
Changwat Surat Thani Province
Latitude : E 99° 26' 27' Longitude N 8° 46' 33'
Physiography : Valley fills
Slope : 1%
Climate : Tropical monsoon climate Rain fall: 1637mm Air temp: 26.3°C
Humidity: 81.9%
Drainage : Moderately well drained Permeability : rapid
Land use : Before 1988, being used for cultivation of paddy rice, but after
disaster, cultivated to Durian orchard
Parent material : Transported material from , mostly derived from Cretaceous
granite

Soil profile description

- A11: 0-12cm, Brown (10YR5/3), loamy sand, structureless (single grain), loose, non sticky, non plastic, common fine root, many micas, medium acid (pH 6.0), compactness (15mm), clear, wavy boundary.
- A12: 12-29cm, Dark grayish brown (10YR4/2), sandy loam, weak medium subangular blocky structure, friable, slightly sticky, non plastic, few small charcoals, few fine root, common micas, very strongly acid (pH5.0), compactness (20mm), clear, wavy boundary.
- A3 : 29-41cm, Mixed dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) and (10YR3/2), many medium prominent mottles of yellowish red (5YR4/2), weak medium subangular blocky structure, firm, slightly sticky, non plastic, few fine roots, common manganese concretion, common micas, strongly acid (pH5.5), compactness (25mm), clear, wavy boundary.
- B21t:41-65cm, Reddish brown (5YR4/3), medium sandy clay loam, common medium distinct mottles of dark brown (10YR5/2) and few fine faint mottles of reddish brown (5YR4/6), weak medium subangular blocky structure, firm, slightly sticky, slightly plastic, patchy thin clay coatings on ped faces , few manganese concretion, common micas, very strongly acid (pH5.0), compactness (25mm), clear, wavy boundary.
- B23t:65-105cm, Reddish brown (5YR4/3), medium sandy clay loam, few medium distinct mottles of brown (10YR5/3), weak medium subangular blocky structure, firm, slightly sticky, slightly plastic, patchy thin clay coatings on ped faces, common micas, strongly acid (pH5.5), compactness (36mm), clear, wavy boundary.

Remarks: Soils are more moist with increasing depth.

Table F.19 Soil physical and chemical properties of F/S area (NS-1)

ANALYSIS RESULTS (Pedon NO. NS-1)
(OVEN DRY BASIS)

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Hydraulic Conductivity (cm/hr)	Particle size analysis (%)										Texture
			USDA Grading (mm)		Sand Fraction Grading (mm)						Clay	Texture	
			Sand	Silt	Very Coarse	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Very Fine				
			2-0.05	0.05-0.002	0.002>	2.0-1.0	1.0-0.5	0.5-0.25	0.25-0.1	0.1-0.05			
0w1	0-40	Too rapid (Very high)	98.6	0.4	1.0	62.4	25.1	8.2	2.4	0.5		Sand	
0w2	40-60	Too rapid (Very high)	91.3	4.7	4.0	13.5	13.9	26.6	22.6	14.7		Sand	
0w3	60-80	Too rapid (Very high)	99.1	0.4	0.5	55.7	30.6	10.1	2.6	0.1		Sand	
0w4	80-100	15 (High)	79.3	11.1	9.6	3.8	3.5	7.8	16.7	47.5		Sandy Loam	
Ab	100-110	20 (High)	85.2	8.8	6.0	16.3	27.2	23.3	13.6	4.8		Loamy Sand	

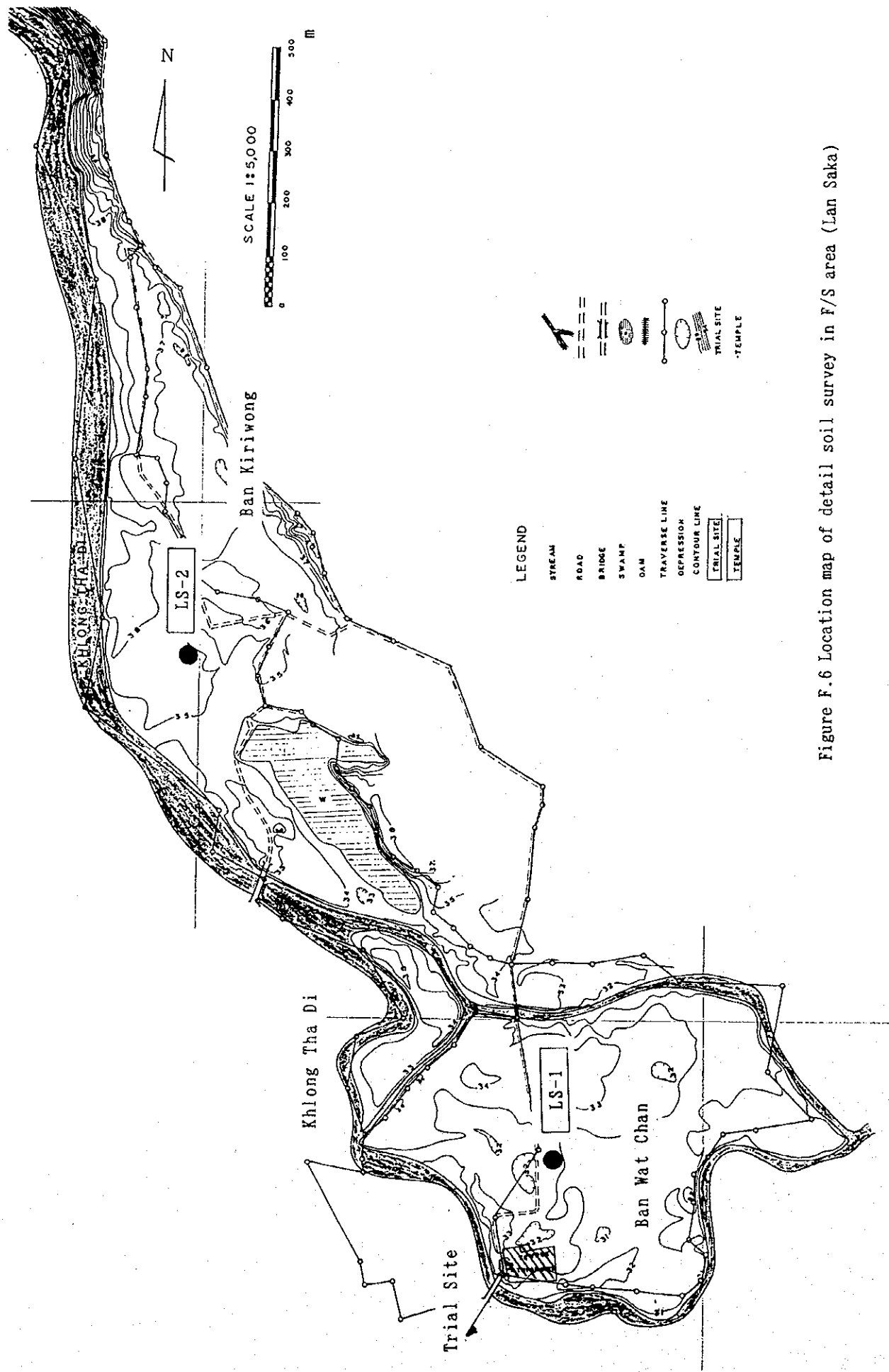
Horizon	Moisture (%)	pH (1:1)		EC ds/m	T - C (%)	T - N (%)	C/N	Exchange Capacity and Cation (me/100g)					Base Saturation (%)	P ₂ O ₅ (ppm)	K ₂ O (ppm)
		Water	KCl					Ca	Mg	K	Na	CEC			
0w1	0.2	5.7	4.2	0.06	0.08	0.04	2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.4	46	13.8	31.0
0w2	0.7	5.1	3.8	0.08	0.18	0.02	9	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	5.6	21	20.1	58.0
0w3	0.3	5.5	4.1	0.05	0.04	0	-	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	60	15.1	23.0
0w4	1.4	4.8	3.8	0.12	0.45	0.04	11	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	4.8	31	27.2	56.0
Ab	0.6	4.3	3.7	0.12	0.48	0.05	10	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	26	21.4	48.0

Table F.20 Soil physical and chemical properties of F/S area (NS-2)

ANALYSIS RESULTS (Pedon NO. NS-2)
(OVEN DRY BASIS)

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Hydraulic Conductivity (cm/hr)	Particle size analysis (%)										Texture		
			USDA Grading (mm)			Sand Fraction Grading (mm)									
			Sand	Silt	Clay	Very Coarse	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Very Fine					
			2-0.05	0.05-0.002	0.002 >	2.0-1.0	1.0-0.5	0.5-0.25	0.25-0.1	0.1-0.05					
A11	0-12	34 (Very high)	89.3	3.6	7.1	28.3	25.4	18.0	12.7	4.9				Sand	
A12	12-29	16 (High)	71.2	17.7	11.1	6.2	20.0	22.5	14.8	7.7				Sandy Loam	
A3	29-41	10 (Moderately high)	71.9	14.1	14.0	4.8	25.6	24.1	11.4	6.0				Sandy Loam	
B21t	41-65	3 (Moderate)	63.9	12.5	23.6	5.0	20.0	19.8	13.2	5.9				Sandy Clay Loam	
B23t	65-105	5 (Moderate)	65.4	9.0	25.6	6.6	27.0	19.6	8.1	4.1				Sandy Clay Loam	

Horizon	Moisture (%)	pH (1:1)		EC ds/m	T - C (%)	T - N (%)	C/N	Exchange Capacity and Cation (me/100g)					Base Saturation (%)		P ₂ O ₅ (ppm)	K ₂ O (ppm)
		Water	KCl					Ca	Mg	K	Na	CEC	Saturation (%)	P ₂ O ₅ (ppm)		
A11	0.4	4.8	4.0	0.15	0.56	0.05	11	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	3.3	52	29.6	56.0	
A12	0.7	4.4	3.7	0.12	0.62	0.05	12	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	5.6	16	11.4	36.0	
A3	0.7	4.8	3.8	0.10	0.40	0.03	13	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.5	14	4.3	44.0	
B21t	0.8	5.1	3.8	0.10	0.19	0.04	7	2.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	7.0	39	3.6	80.0	
B23t	1.1	5.2	3.9	0.08	0.27	0.04	7	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	4.3	70	4.2	80.0	



F 1 2 4

Figure F.6 Location map of detail soil survey in F/S area (Lan Saka)

Table F.22 Description of Pedon LS-1, deep deposited type (Lan Saka)

PEDON NO. LS-1

Series : New
Taxonomy : New
Location : Ban Wat Chan, Tambol Kumlone, Amphoe Lan Saka,
Changwat Nakhon Si Thammarat Province
Latitude : E 99° 48' 24" Longitude N 8° 24' 4"
Physiography : Valley fills
Slope : 1%, with microrelief
Climate : Tropical monsoon climate Rain fall: 2382mm Air temp: 27.4°C
Humidity: 80.5%
Land use : Banen Land after flooding disaster in November 1988, parto were
cultivated to Banana
Parent material : recent sediments from flash flood in 1988, mostly derived from
Cretaceous granite and them association

Soil profile description

Ow1: 0-20cm, Brown (10YR5/3), fine sand, structureless (single grain), loose, non sticky, non plastic, few fine and medium roots, many micas, medium acid (pH6.0), compactness (7mm), clear, wavy boundary.

Ow2: 20-48cm, Mixed dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) and brown (10YR5/3), lens of loamy fine sand, weak structure breaking to single grain, soft, non sticky, non plastic, few fine roots, few buried woody materials, many micas, mildly aldaline (pH7.5), compactness (10mm), clear, wavy boundary.

Ow3: 48-77cm, Mixed brown (10YR4/3) and gray (10YR5/1) fine sand, common fine distinct mottles of strong brown (7.5YR5/6), weak structure breaking to single grain, loose, non sticky, non plastic, common fine and medium roots (possibly bamboo roots), many micas, strongly acid (pH5.5), compactness (7mm), abrupt, wavy boundary.

Ow4: 77-100cm, Dark gray (5Y4/1), fine sand, weak structure breaking to single grain, soft, non sticky, non plastic, few fine roots, many micas, neutral (pH7.0), compactness (9mm).

Remarks: * Ow indicated new term 'Overwash'.

**Soils are more moist with greater depth.

Table F.23 Description of Pedon LS-2, shallow deposited type (Lan Saka)

PEDON NO. LS-2

Series : New
Taxonomy : New
Location : Ban Kiriwong, Tambol Kumlone, Amphoe Lan Saka,
Changwat Nakhon Si Thammarat Province
Latitude : E 99° 48' 00" Longitude N 8° 24' 34"
Physiography : Valley fills
Slope : 1%, with micro relief
Climate : Tropical monsoon climate Rain fall: 2382mm Air temp: 27.4°C
Humidity: 80.5%
Land use : Fruit trees like Rambutan, Mangosteen, Betelnut and Banana
Parent material : Recent sediments from flash flood in 1988, mostly derived from
Cretaceous granite and their association rock

Soil profile description

- A1 : 0-5cm, Dark brown (10YR3/2), loamy fine sand, weak fine subangular blocky structure breaking to single grain, very friable, non sticky, non plastic, few fine roots, many micas, neutral (pH7.0), compactness (10mm), clear, smooth boundary.
- C1 : 5-50cm, Brown (10YR5/3), fine sand loam, weak structure breaking to single grains, loose, non sticky, non plastic, few fine and medium roots, many micas, medium acid (pH6.0), compactness (8mm), clear, wavy boundary.
- C2 : 50-80cm, Dark brown (10YR4/3), loamy fine sand, common fine distinct mottles of strong brown (7.5YR4/6) and few medium faint mottles of brown (10YR5/2), weak structure breaking to single grain, soft, non sticky, non plastic, friable, few medium roots, many micas, medium acid (pH6.0), compactness (6mm), abrupt, wavy boundary.
- Ab1: 80-90cm, Dark gray (10YR4/1), loam, common fine prominent mottles of yellowish red (5YR4/6), weak medium subangular blocky structure, firm, slightly sticky, slightly plastic, common micas, medium acid (pH6.0), compactness (20mm), clear, smooth boundary.
- Ab2: 90-110cm, Dark brown (10YR4/3), loam, common fine faint mottles of brown (10YR5/2), weak medium subangular blocky structure, friable, slightly sticky, slightly plastic, common micas, medium acid (pH6.0), compactness (12mm).

Remarks: Soils are more moist with great depth.

Table F.24 Soil physical and chemical properties of F/S area (LS-1)

ANALYSIS RESULTS (Pedon NO. LS-1)
(OVEN DRY BASIS)

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Hydraulic Conductivity (cm/hr)	Particle size analysis (%)										Texture	
			USDA Grading (mm)			Sand Fraction Grading (mm)								
			Sand	Silt	Clay	Very Coarse	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Very Fine				
			2-0.05	0.05-0.002	0.002>	2.0-1.0	1.0-0.5	0.5-0.25	0.25-0.1	0.1-0.05				
0w1	0-20	37 (Very high)	96.8	1.7	1.5	0	1.0	46.7	42.5	6.6			Sand	
0w2	20-48	19 (High)	92.6	4.9	2.5	0.4	0.8	21.7	60.6	9.1			Sand	
0w3	48-77	29 (Very high)	88.8	7.7	3.5	0.2	0.5	26.9	44.9	16.3			Sand	
0w4	77-100	24 (High)	94.3	5.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	21.6	56.3	16.0			Sand	

Horizon	Moisture (%)	pH (1:1)		EC ds/m	T - C (%)	T - N (%)	C/N	Exchange Capacity and Cation (me/100g)					Base Saturation (%)	P ₂ O ₅ (ppm)	K ₂ O (ppm)
		Water	KCl					Ca	Mg	K	Na	CEC			
		0.3	4.5												
0w1	0.3	5.8	4.4	0.14	0.17	0.01	17	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	4.4	45	28.0	50.0
0w2	0.6	5.6	4.5	0.17	0.31	0.02	16	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.9	76	36.6	95.0
0w3	0.9	5.5	4.2	0.11	0.32	0.03	11	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.2	48	32.4	32.0
0w4	0.5	4.5	4.0	0.35	0.12	0.02	6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.8	39	31.2	44.0

Table F.25 Soil physical and chemical properties of F/S area (LS-2)

ANALYSIS RESULTS (Pedon NO. LS-2)
(OVEN DRY BASIS)

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Hydraulic Conductivity (cm/hr)	Particle size analysis (%)										Texture		
			USDA Grading (mm)			Sand Fraction Grading (mm)									
			Sand	Silt	Clay	Very Coarse	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Very Fine					
A1	0-5	13 (High)	69.2	24.7	6.1	0	0.1	2.9	48.2	18.0					Sandy Loam
C1	5-50	28 (Very high)	90.0	7.0	3.0	0.2	0.4	29.3	44.1	16.0					Sand
C2	50-80	30 (Very high)	82.8	12.7	4.5	0.2	0.7	44.1	26.4	11.4					Loamy Sand
Ab1	80-90	12 (Moderately high)	55.5	29.3	15.2	2.3	6.2	8.1	24.6	14.3					Sandy Loam
Ab2	90-110	15 (High)	56.6	27.2	16.2	3.4	7.6	13.7	19.9	12.0					Sandy Loam

Horizon	Moisture (%)	pH (1:1)		EC ds/m	T - C (%)	T - N (%)	C/N	Exchange Capacity and Cation (me/100g)					Base Saturation (%)		P ₂ O ₅ (ppm)	K ₂ O (ppm)
		Water	KCl					Ca	Mg	K	Na	CEC	S	B		
A1	1.1	5.3	4.5	0.32	1.70	0.12	14	2.8	0.7	0.6	0.2	7.0	61	45.9	270.0	
C1	0.6	5.5	4.2	0.08	0.21	0.03	7	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	3.3	39	29.6	92.0	
C2	1.0	5.1	4.0	0.07	0.43	0.04	11	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	6.2	94	35.4	33.0	
Ab1	1.1	5.6	4.2	0.10	0.83	0.07	12	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	6.3	48	78.6	130.0	
Ab2	1.1	5.7	4.2	0.10	0.56	0.05	11	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	5.7	47	52.2	158.0	

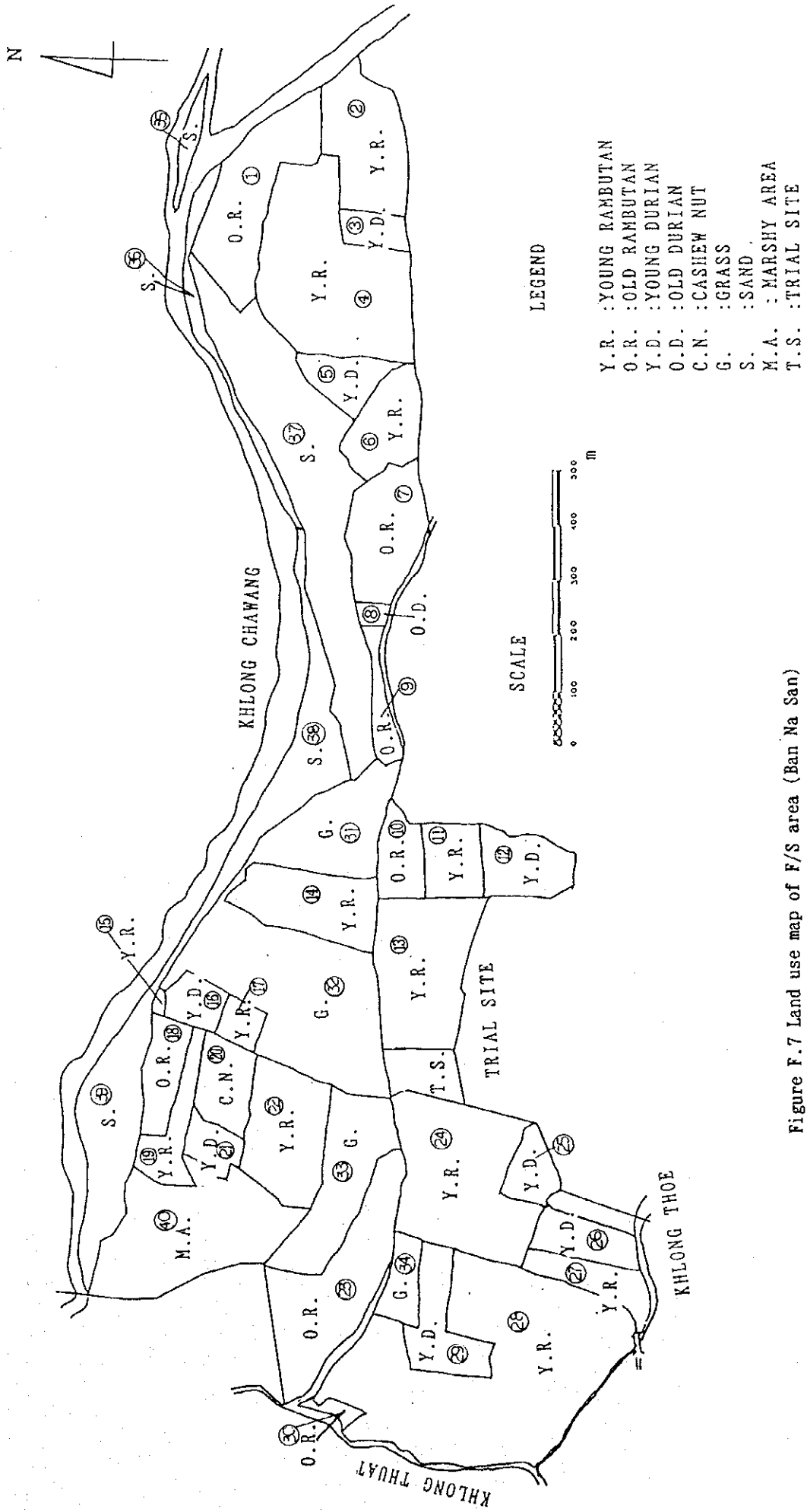


Figure F.7 Land use map of F/S area (Ban Na San)

Table F.26 Characteristics of land use in F/S area (Ban Na San)

Plot NO.	Crop	Depth of Deposit(cm)	Area(rai)	percentage(%)
1	Old Rambutan	25-50	23.30	3.5
2	Young Rambutan	No Deposit, 25-50	22.08	3.4
3	Young Durian	No Deposit	4.83	0.7
4	Young Rambutan	25-50	43.10	6.5
5	Young Durian	25-100	7.45	1.1
6	Young Rambutan	25-100	12.30	1.9
7	Old Rambutan	No Deposit	16.00	2.4
8	Old Durian	No Deposit	1.05	0.2
9	Old Rambutan	No Deposit	3.88	0.6
10	Old Rambutan	100-150	4.23	0.6
11	Young Rambutan	100-150	9.53	1.4
12	Young Durian	50-100	9.45	1.4
13	Young Rambutan	100-150, 150<	24.48	3.7
14	Young Rambutan	150<	18.05	2.7
15	Young Rambutan	150<	0.55	0.1
16	Young Durian	25-50, 150<	4.90	0.7
17	Young Rambutan	25-50, 150<	3.45	0.5
18	Old Rambutan	25-50	8.35	1.3
19	Young Rambutan	25>, 25-50	8.03	1.2
20	Cashew Nut	25-50	8.50	1.3
21	Young Durian	25>	4.73	0.7

Table F.26 Continued

Plot NO.	Crop	Depth of Deposit(cm)	Area(rai)	percentage(%)
22	Young Rambutan	150<	20.05	3.0
23	Old Rambutan	25>, 50-100	27.70	4.2
24	Young Rambutan	150<	31.73	4.8
25	Young Durian	150<	4.50	0.7
26	Young Durian	25-100	7.68	1.2
27	Young Rambutan	25-100	7.73	1.2
28	Young Rambutan	25>, 25-100	60.08	9.1
29	Young Durian	25>, 50-100	11.53	1.8
30	Old Rambutan	No Deposit	2.23	0.3
31	Grass	150<	22.05	3.4
32	Grass	150<	46.03	7.1
33	Grass	150<	20.53	3.1
34	Grass	50-100	6.35	1.0
35	Sand	150<	3.48	0.5
36	Sand	150<	9.10	1.4
37	Sand	150<	56.03	8.6
38	Sand	150<	21.43	3.3
39	Sand	150<	20.05	3.0
40	Marshy Area	150<	35.93	5.5
41	Trial Site	150<	5.60	0.9
Total			658.05	100.0

Note: Area is calculated by digital planimeter(PLANIX, Japan)

Table F.27 Characteristics of land use in F/S area (Lan Saka)

Class	Area(rai)	percentage(%)
I. Flood Affected Area	322.62	56.0
Upper Stream Area	(74.50)	(12.9)
Down Stream Area	(248.12)	(43.1)
(Not growing fruit tree)		
II. Flooded Area, Not Damage	47.08	8.2
(Still growing fruit tree)		
III. Swamp	27.03	4.7
(Can't grow anything)		
IV. Low and/or Wet Land	87.03	15.1
(Grass land, mixed fruit tree)		
V. Highland	92.28	16.0
(Mixed fruit tree)		
Total	576.04	100.0

Note: Area is calculated by digital planimeter(PLANIX, Japan)