

Effect of watershed rehabilitation on streamflow characteristics at Sakaerat Environmental Eesearch  
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### **ABSTRACT**

This research was conducted during June 1992 to May 1993. Four subwatershed were selected namely, Haii Wanasart (natural dry evergreen forest), Haii Koked (natural dry evergreen forest), Haii Tayoo (natural succession with some forest plantation) and Haii Namkhem (forest plantation mixed natural dry evergreen forest).

The potential streamflow after 10 year watershed rehabilitation of Haii Wanasart, Haii Koked, Haii tayoo and Haii Namkhem were measured about 23,880, 720, 279,800 and 108,780 cu.m/sq. km. or 56.5, 72.7, 73.6 and 98.9 % of the previous rehabilitation in year 1982-1983. The rainfall showed irregular distribution in this year, as compared with the previous recorded. It was very high evapotranspiration which the soil and low moisture content and streamflow. The rainfall-streamflow relationship of all rubwatershed were non-significant in statistics expect Haii Wanasart due to irregular rainfall distribution with the coarse soil texture, high soil porosity with low organic matter and shallow soil including so many crack of bedrock that the water would loss by leakage from the watershed.