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INTEGRATED ECOLOGICAL APPROACH FOR SUSTAINABLE WATERSHED MANAGEMENT: A CASE STUDY ON PETCHABURI WATERSHED, THAILAND

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การศึกษาครั้งนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อค้นหาตัวบ่งชี้ทางนิเวศวิทยา และทางเศรษฐสังคมที่สามารถนำมาผสมผสานเพื่อ เป็นแผนปฏิบัติการในการจัดการลุ่มน้ำที่ยั่งยืน โดยแบ่งลุ่มน้ำเพชรบุรีออกเป็น 3 ระบบย่อย คือ บริเวณลุ่มน้ำตอนบน บริเวณเขื่อนแก่งกระจานและบริเวณลุ่มน้ำตอนล่างจนถึงบริเวณปากแม่น้ำตามลำคับ ผลการศึกษาบ่งชี้ว่า ล่มน้ำทั้ง 3 ระบบย่อย มีสภาพทางนิเวศวิทยาที่แตกต่างกัน โดยอาศัยหลักการการนำเข้าและการส่งออก โดยพบว่า ลุ่มน้ำระบบ ย่อยที่ 1 และลุ่มน้ำระบบย่อยที่ 3 มีสารอาหารออกจากระบบเป็นปริมาณมาก พบว่า ปริมาณในเตรท-ในโตรเจนที่ นำเข้าและออกจากระบบนิเวศย่อย มีความแตกต่างกันในแต่ละระบบนิเวศย่อยที่ 1, 2 และ 3 เรียงตามลำคับคือ 47.46 ± 44.04 และ 6.77 ± 6.72 , และ 6.77 ± 6.72 และ 4.50 ± 7.16 , 4.50 ± 7.16 และ 54.20 ± 51.11 / 62.90 ± 51.87 ug/l ปริมาณฟอสเฟต-ฟอสฟอรัส ที่นำเข้าและออกจากระบบนิเวศย่อย มีความแตกต่างกันในแต่ละระบบนิเวศย่อยที่ 1, 2 และ 3 เรียงตามลำดับคือ 6.67 ± 5.44 และ 2.66 ± 2.24 , และ 2.66 ± 2.24 และ 1.99 ± 3.31 , 1.99 ± 3.31 และ 84.70 ± 34.98 / 88.96 ± 29.18 ug/l ผลการศึกษาบ่งชี้ว่า สารอาหารที่เข้าสู่ระบบ และออกจากระบบของระบบนิเวศ ย่อยที่ 1 และ 3 ไม่สมคุลกัน ส่วนในระบบนิเวศย่อยที่ 2 สารอาหารที่เข้าสู่ระบบและออกจากระบบมีความสมคุลกัน เมื่อพิจารณาความเข้มข้นของคลอโรฟิลล์ เอ พบว่าปริมาณคลอโรฟิลล์ เอ มีความสัมพันธ์เชิงบวกกับปริมาณในเตรท-ในโตรเจนอย่างมีนัยสำคัญยิ่งที่ระคับ p=0.05 โดยมีค่าความความเข้มข้นของคลอโรฟิลล์ เอ ที่จุดน้ำเข้า และออกจาก ระบบในระบบนิเวศช่อยที่ 1, 2 และ 3 เรียงตามลำคับคือ 1.33 ± 0.98 และ 9.77 ± 5.22 , 9.77 ± 5.22 และ 16.16 ± 9.69 , 16.16 ± 9.69 และ $93.58 \pm 28.91 / 44.35 \pm 18.34$ mg/m 3 เมื่อพิจารณาระบบนิเวศลุ่มน้ำเพชรบุรีโดยรวมแล้วบ่งชี้ว่า ระบบสูญเสียปริมาณสารอาหารออกจากระบบเป็นปริมาณมาก คังนั้น การใช้ปริมาณคลอโรฟิลล์ เอ ปริมาณในเตรท-ในโตรเจน และปริมาณฟอสเฟต-ฟอสฟอรัส จึงเป็นคัชนีที่สามารถใช้ตรวจสอบสภาวะทางนิเวศวิทยาของลุ่มน้ำแต่ ละระบบย่อย นอกจากนั้น ปริมาณในเตรท-ในโตรเจนและฟอสเฟต-ฟอสฟอรัส ยังสัมพันธ์กับแพลงก์ตอนพืชที่เป็น กลุ่มเค่น ตลอคจนค่าตะกอนแขวนลอย สามารถใช้พิจารณาร่วมกัน เพื่อการติคตามตรวจสอบสภาพของระบบนิเวศ ลุ่มน้ำ และระบบนิเวศลุ่มน้ำระบบย่อยได้ชัดเจนยิ่งขึ้น

ปัญหาสำคัญของลุ่มน้ำเพชรบุรี คือ ปัญหาคุณภาพน้ำและคินเสื่อมโทรมลง การใช้ปุ๋ยเกินความจำเป็นซึ่งทำให้ต้อง เสียค่าใช้จ่ายเพื่อการเกษตรสูง การพังทลายของคิน และการตั้งถิ่นฐานเพิ่มขึ้นในบริเวณพื้นที่ค้นน้ำ เพื่อแก้ปัญหา เหล่านี้ ข้อมูลทางเศรษฐสังคมและรูปแบบการใช้ที่ดิน ได้ถูกนำมาพิจารณาร่วมกันด้วยหลักการองค์รวมของทั้งระบบ ลุ่มน้ำ การศึกษาด้านเศรษฐสังคมด้วยการสัมภาษณ์ผู้มีส่วนได้ส่วนเสียในลุ่มน้ำจำนวน 409 คน ในลุ่มน้ำเพชรบุรี ผล การศึกษาที่บูรณาการดัชนีทางนิเวศวิทยา เศรษฐสังคมและรูปแบบการใช้ที่ดินนำไปสู่กรอบของแผนการจัดการลุ่มน้ำ ที่ยั่งยืน ซึ่งมีความเหมาะสมและสามารถนำไปปฏิบัติได้

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KEY WORDS: Integrate, sustainable, watershed management, ecological approach.

CHATNAREE MEESUKKO: INTEGRATED ECOLOGICAL APPROACH FOR SUSTAINABLE WATERSHED MANAGEMENT: A CASE STUDY ON PHETCHABURI WATERSHED, THAILAND. THESIS ADVISOR: ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR DR. NANTANA GAJASENI, THESIS COADVISOR: DR. ALEXEY VOINOV, 357 pp. ISBN 974-17-5845-6.

This study aims to search for potential ecological and socio-economic indicators that are able to integrate for the conceptual plan for sustainable watershed management. The area of study was Phetchaburi Watershed divided into three subsystems; the upstream of watershed, the Kaeng Krachan Reservoir, and the downstream of watershed, respectively. The results indicated that the three subsystems had different in existing ecological conditions which the analysis is based on "Input-Output Approach". Allocthonous nutrient loading, the inputs and outputs of nitratenitrogen contents of subsystem I, II and III were 47.46 ± 44.04 and 6.77 ± 6.72 , and 6.77 ± 6.72 and 4.50 ± 7.16 , 4.50 ± 7.16 and 54.20 ± 51.11 / 62.90 ± 51.87 ug/l, respectively. While, phosphate-phosphorus contents of subsystem I, II and III were 6.67. \pm 5.44 and 2.66 \pm 2.24, and 2.66 ± 2.24 and 1.99 ± 3.31 , 1.99 ± 3.31 and 84.70 ± 34.98 / 88.96 ± 29.18 ug/l , respectively. These indicated that nutrients in the subsystem I and subsystem III were imbalance while subsystem II was balance in nutrients flux. In considering of chlorophyll a content, it found that chlorophyll a contents had positive correlation with nitrate-nitrogen concentration at the p = 0.05. Chlorophyll a contents were presented different in each subsystem. Chlorophyll a content of the inputs and outputs of subsystem I, II and III were 1.33 \pm 0.98 and 9.77 \pm 5.22, 9.77 \pm 5.22 and 16.16 ± 9.69 , 16.16 ± 9.69 and $93.58 \pm 28.91 / 44.35 \pm 18.34$ mg/m³, respectively. In relation to the whole Phetchaburi Watershed, it was indicated that the watershed lost numerous nutrients from its system. The chlorophyll a content, nitrate-nitrogen and phosphate-phosphorus can be an adequate ecological indicator for monitoring the ecological condition of the watershed ecosystem even in subsystem. Furthermore, nitrate-nitrogen and phosphate-phosphorus concentrations related to the dominance of phytoplankton group as well as suspended solids were potential ecological indicators for monitoring in each watershed subsystem.

The important problems in the watershed are water and soil quality degradation, over fertilization use, which cause by agriculture, soil erosion and increasing human encroachment in upstream from the watershed. To solve these problems, the socio-economic data and land use patterns were considered to integrate base on holistic approach. The socio-economic interviewed 409 respondents focusing natural resource use attitudes, concerns and knowledge of the stakeholders in the Phetchaburi watershed. Finally, the results of study integrated ecological and socio-economic indicators and land use patterns to propose the conceptual plan which is appropriate and applicable for sustainable watershed management of the Phetchaburi watershed.

Field of study Biological Sciences (Ecology)	Student's signature	Chatnaree	Meeseko
Academic year 2004	Advisor's signature		

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ABBREVIATIONS

cm = Centimeter

DO = Dissolved Oxygen

EIA = Environmental Impact Assessment

EPA = Protection Agency

FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization

GIS = Geographic Information System

H' = Shannon-Wiener index

ha = Hectare

IUCN = The World Conversation Union

km = Kilometer

1 = Liter

m = Meter

mm = Millimeter

ND = Non-detectable

 $NH_3 - N = Ammonia-nitrogen$

 $NO_2 - N$ = Nitrite-nitrogen

 $NO_3 - N$ = Nitrate-nitrogen

 $PO_4 - P$ = Phosphate-phosphorus

 SiO_2 = Silica

sq. km = Square Kilometer

WQI = Water Quality Index

EPA = Environmental Protection Agency

RFD = The Royal Forest Department

WMD = Watershed Management Division

NGOs = Non Government Organizations