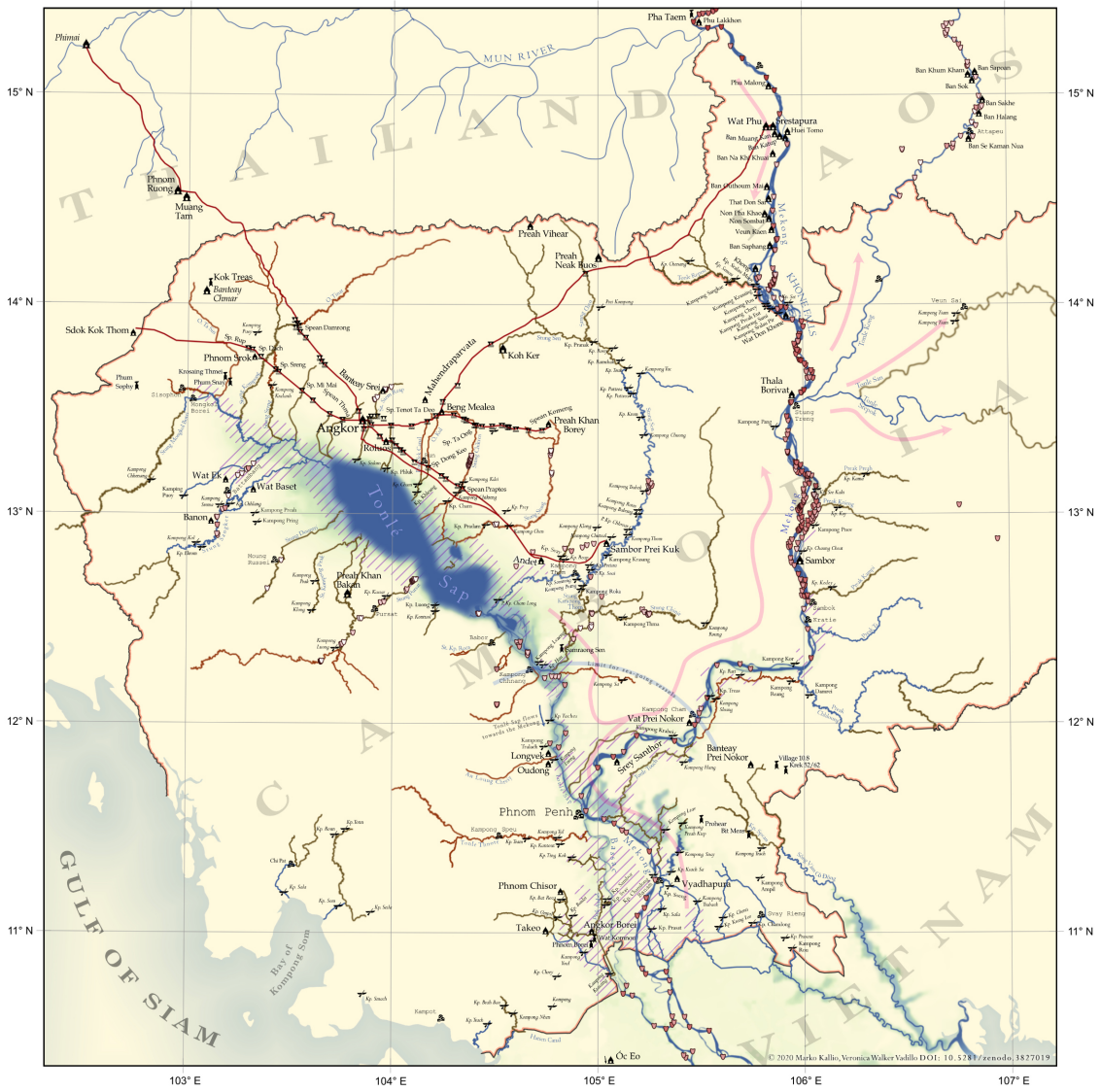




# Mekong



**Environment** The mid dry season has slightly cooler temperatures (22C min - 13C max). Waters left from the floods have receded substantially.

**Water transport** Receding waters reduces the reach of navigable waters, although river courses are still optimal for navigation with mild currents.

**Land transport** Dry roads are optimal for use, while water tanks still hold water for traction animals.

**Fisheries** First peak of the fishing season lasts from January to February. *Pseudorasbora* production happens at this time.

**Salt production** Harvesting of salt starts in January and continues until April.

**Rice cultivation** Harvesting of medium and long wet rice crops takes place between January and February, while receding rice paddies are prepared for cultivation.

**Other activities** Ongoing repairs on the bamboo bridge between Kampong Cham and Koh Pate. Wintering birds arrive from November to February.



Main data source used in this study is Walker Vaidillo, Veronica. The Fluvial Cultural Landscape of Angkor. University of Oxford, 2016. Map design by Marko Kallio and Veronica Walker Vaidillo. Survey data sources were used to complete the distribution. In addition to the main documents, we used historical maps by D. Howard (1876), P. Charon (1881), A. Peris (1901), G. de Laporte (1901, 1911), Service géographique de l'Indochine (1891), and Office local de tourisme de Cambodge (1920) to locate the historical kampong network. We also used modern maps (vector - Google Maps, OpenStreetMap, and a paper road map published by Cambodia Airways) for additional kampongs. Locations for historical sites in the Seding basin and upstream of Mekong from Khone Falls were approximated from Corfield (2014). The Angkor era roads and bridges were digitized and traced through satellite imagery and maps by M. Neugebauer (2000), and M. Neugebauer (2007, 2010). The Angkor hydraulic system shown in the last map was traced using information from M. Neugebauer (2009). Deep pool locations were sourced from the Mekong River Commission, and fishing lots approximated from maps published by the Soil Fund and Agriculture Organization. The hydrology is derived from MMR's Hydrographic Survey of Cambodia (2014). The Angkor era road and bridge locations were derived from satellite imagery and maps by M. Neugebauer (2000), and M. Neugebauer (2007, 2010). Upstream from Kratie, maximum extent is approximately digitized from 100-year flood estimates by Dornemann Flood Observatory. The photo shows Khong Chle in a large field in the Marko Kallio (CC BY-NC 2.0). Kampong fish traps by Jean-Philippe Vernet (HD CC BY-NC 2.0). This is version 1, published on 2010-04-29. If used in publications, please cite DOI 10.5281/zenodo.1877019.

# Middle dry season