Mekong

Monumental site
Site with nautical scenes
Kampong (modern source)
Kampong (historical source)
Prehistoric site
Angkor era bridge
Modern town
Rapids
River, navigable / limited / non-navigable
Angkorian road, usable/non-usable
Deep pools
2 5 10 25 50 meters
Flood duration
Shorter Longer
Cambodian fishing lots
Wet / dry season fish migration
Maximum flood extent

West Baray

Fish harvesting in a pool left from wet season

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Environment Most of the floodplains are dry during this time, while flowers bloom. Temperature increases to 25C min - 35C max.

Navigation Lack of water makes rivers less navigable, especially those of the Tonlé Sap basin. This is the season when waterborne transport reaches its lowest extension.

Land transport The heat and the lack of water for animal and human consumption make movement difficult, when not impossible, during this period of time.

Fisheries: A second fishing peak occurs between April and May. White and grey fish breed in permanent water bodies. Black fish take refuge in deep pools.

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

Rice cultivation Dry season harvest takes place in March, while planting for short wet rice cultivation happens between mid-April and May. Buffaloes graze through the floodplain.

Other activities Ongoing repairs on the bamboo bridge from Kampong Cham to Koh Paen. Departure of wintering birds; breeding of permanent resident birds. *H. bucata* and *X. picator* water snakes breed.

Late dry season

Main data source used in this study is Walker Vadillo, Veronica. The Fluvial Cultural Landscape of Angkor. University of Oxford, 2016. Map design by Marko Kallio and Veronica Walker Vadillo. Numerous data sources were used to compile the information. In addition to the main document, we used historical maps by D. Harmand (1876), F. Garnier (1885), A. Pavie (1901), L. de Lajonquière (1901, 1911), Service géographique de l'Indochine (1898), and Office local du tourisme au Cambodge (1929) to locate the *historical* kampongs marked. We also used modern map sources - Google Maps, OpenStreetMap, and a paper road map published by Cambodia Airports - for additional kampongs. Locations for historical sites in the Siem Reap basin and upstream of Mekong from Khone falls were approximated from Lorrillière (2011). Tonlé Sap flows towards the Mekong and Tonlé Sap lake shrinking are based on Kummu et al. (2014). Flow direction in the Tonlé Sap lake is based on Kummu et al. (2014). The Angkor hydraulic system shown in the inset map was traced using information from M. Kummu (2009). Deep pool locations were sourced from the Mekong River Commission, and fishing lots approximated from maps published by the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation. The hillshading is derived from MERIT Hydro 30 meter resolution Digital Elevation Model. Floodplain maximum extent and flood duration downstream from Kratie were derived from hydrodynamic modelling. Upstream from Kratie, maximum extent is approximately digitized from 100-year flood simulations by Dartmouth Flood Observatory. The photo showing West Baray is by Chris Lewis / Flickr (CC-BY-NC 2.0). Fish harvesting by Marko Kallio (CC-BY-NC 2.0). This is version 1, published on 2020-06-29. If used in publications, please cite DOI 10.5281/zenodo.3827019.