THE 1st THAILAND GROUNDWATER SYMPOSIUM: KEY TO WATER SECURITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

Bangkok & Kanchanaburi(22 - 26 August 2022)



Evaluating the Effectiveness of Managed Aquifer Recharge in Shallow Groundwater

: A Case Study of Nontree Sub-district, Prachinburi Province, Thailand





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location and geo physical features of Nontree Sub-district



moutain

Nontree Sub-district Covered area67 Km²



Plan area

floodplain

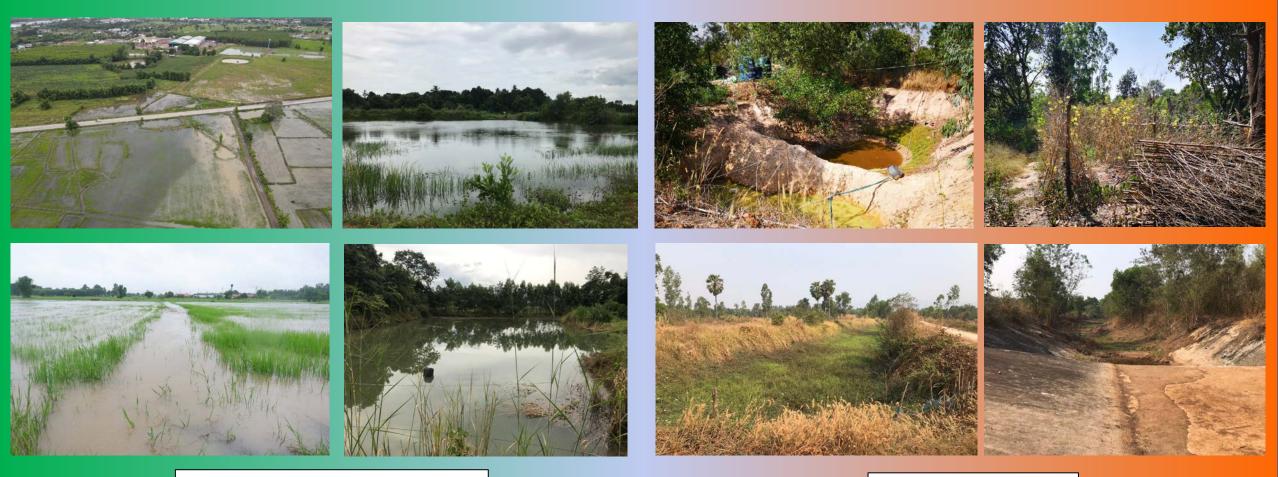
Nontree Sub-district Main occupation and agricultural product





Water problems in Nontree Sub-district





Rainy season



Water Balance in Nontree Sub-district



SW storages

 $= 10 \text{ Mm}^3/\text{yr}$

Rainfall = 101 Mm³/yr SW storages = 10 Mm³/yr Natural recharge = 21.5 Mm³/yr Evaporation = 1.0 Mm³/yr

In dry season

The water needs

of the crops

7.68 Mm³/yr

Evapotranspiration (rainy season) = $44.5 \text{ Mm}^3/\text{yr}$

Flow out from the area = $23.5 \text{ Mm}^3/\text{yr}$

Evaporation 2.5 Mm^3/yr Water shortageEcosystem 3.5 Mm^3/yr $3.68 Mm^3/yr$ Remaining 4.0 Mm^3/yr

Mut Mans

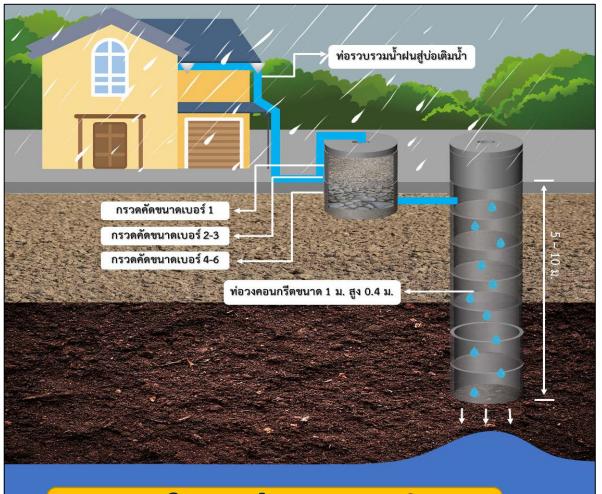
niversity

Mm³/yr

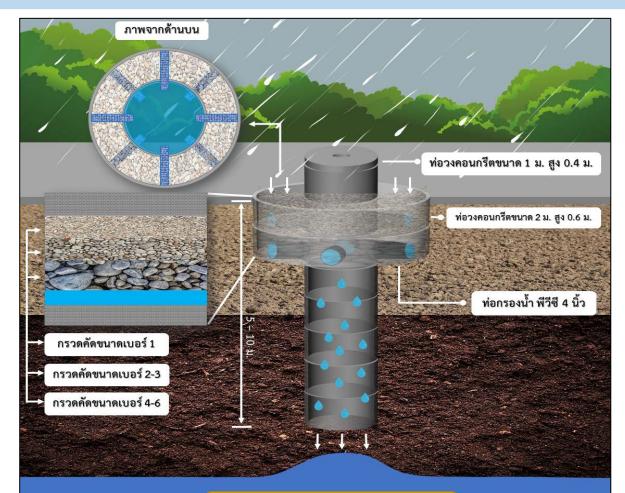
23.5 Mm³/yr

The MAR in Nontree Sub-district (2019- now(2022)





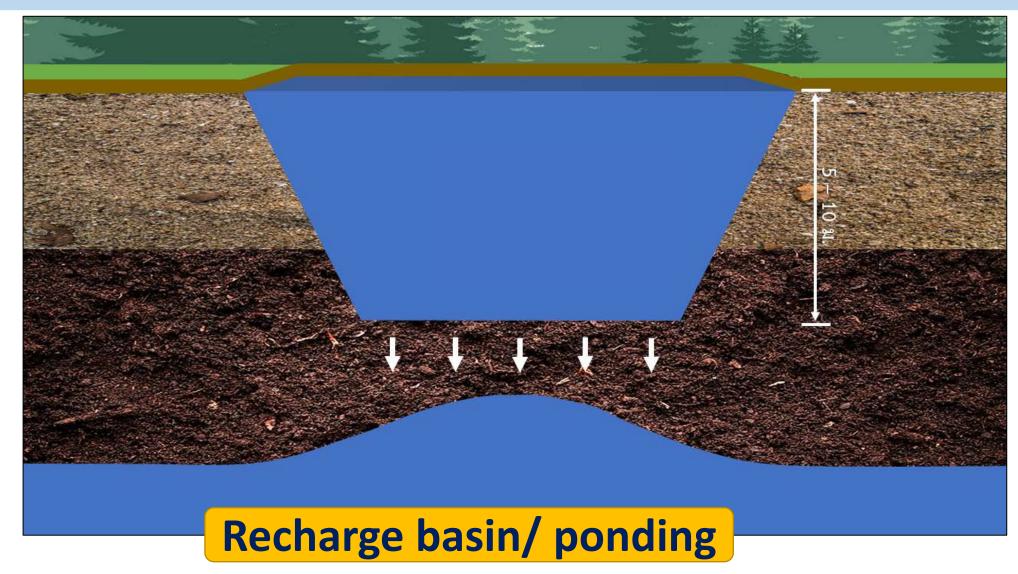
Rooftop harvesting





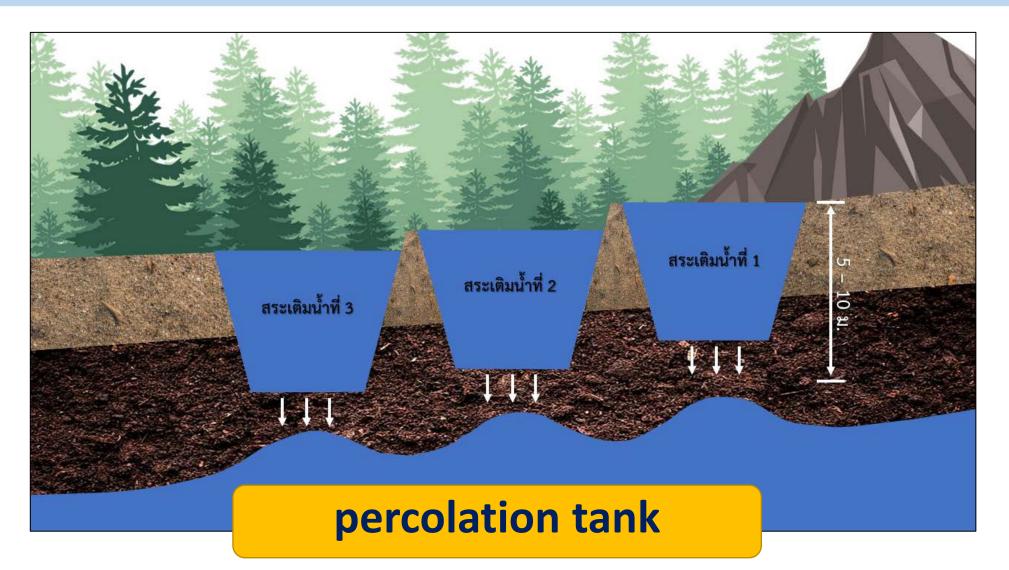
The MAR in Nontree Sub-district (2019- now(2022)





The MAR in Nontree Sub-district (2019- now(2022)





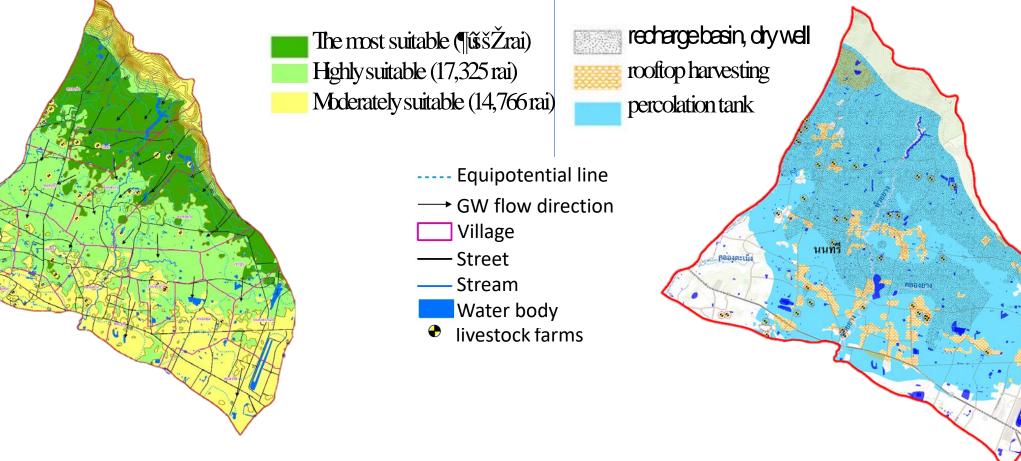
Field investigations





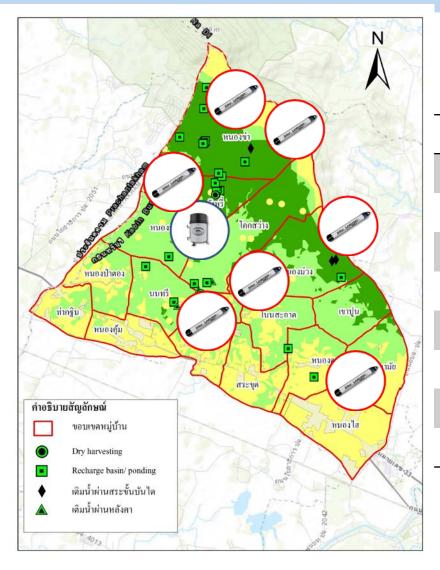
MAR suitability and methods maps in Nontree Sub-district





Monitoring system

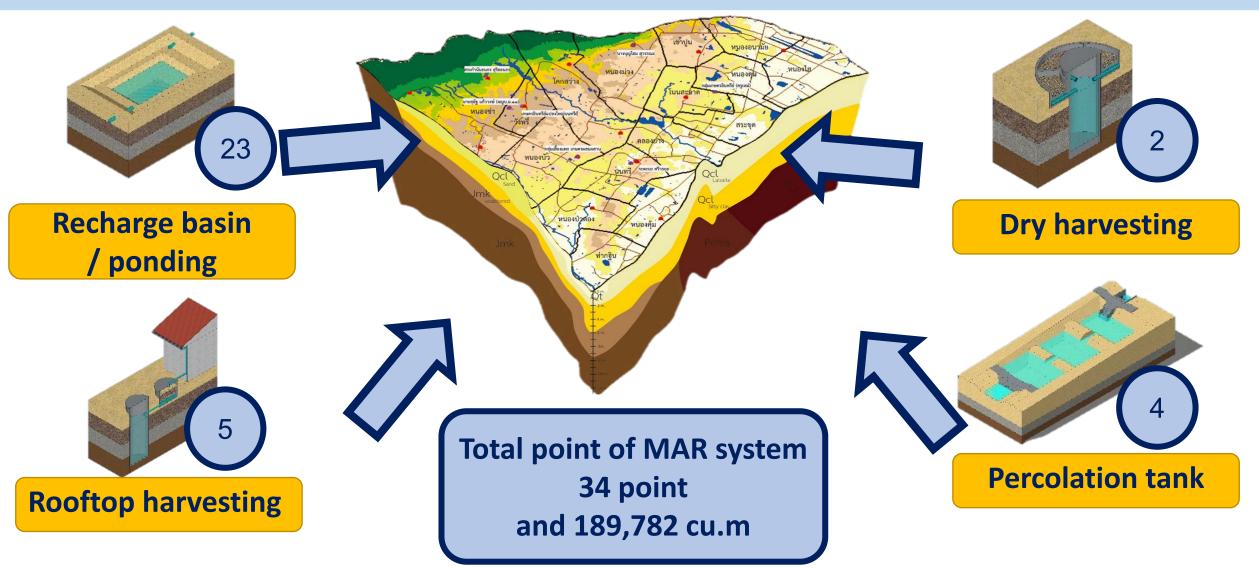




		S Jos Landon Market	
Village	Staff gauge	Water level logger	Rain station
Baan Kok sa-ad	1	0	0
Baan Non-sri	3	2	0
Baan Nongbua	1	0	0
Baan Wangree	7	1	1
Baan Nong-kha	8	2	0
Baan Nongmaung	3	2	0
Baan Nongdum	1	0	0
	<u>24</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>

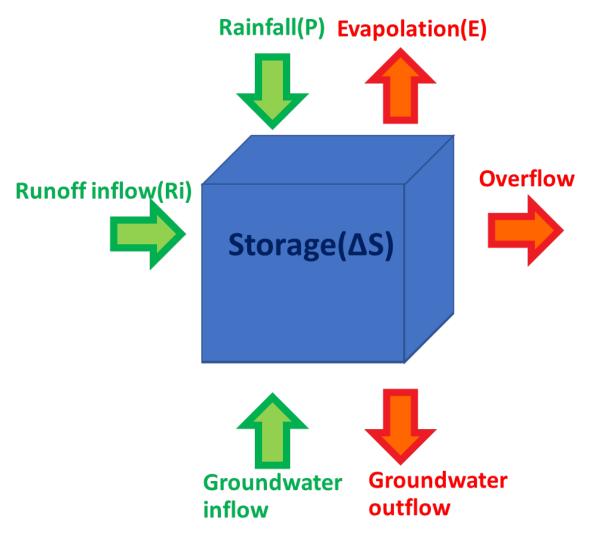
The MAR in Nontree Sub-district (2019- now(2022))





Evaluating the Effectiveness of Managed Aquifer Recharge in Shallow Groundwater

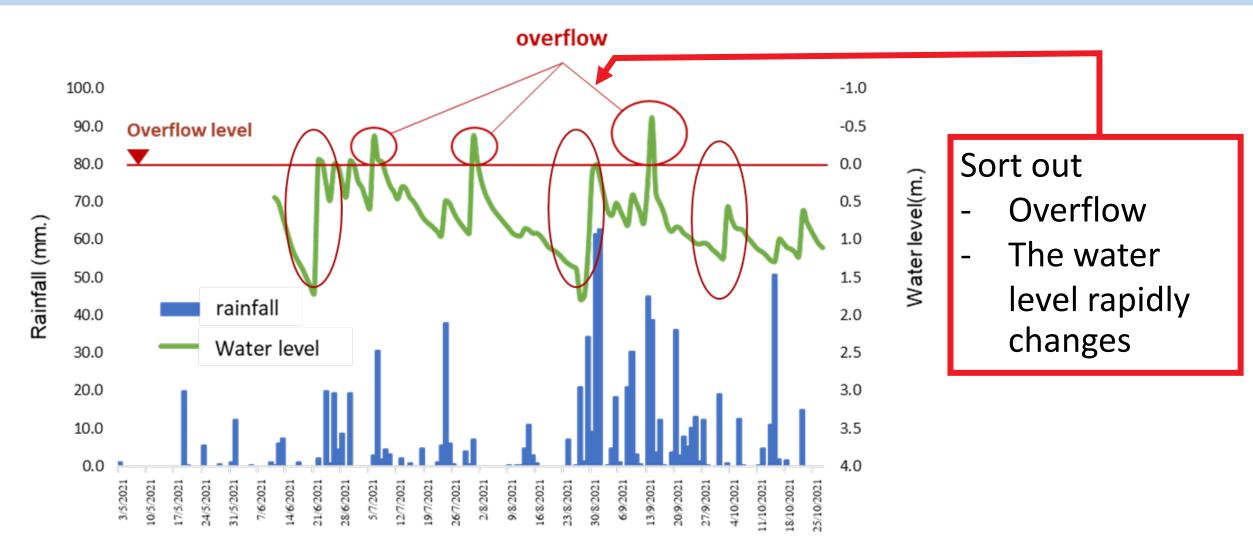




Recharge volume(in rainy season) = goundwater outflow – (evapolation + overflow) <u>S</u> Rainfall + runoffinflow

Evaluating the Effectiveness of Managed Aquifer Recharge in Shallow Groundwater





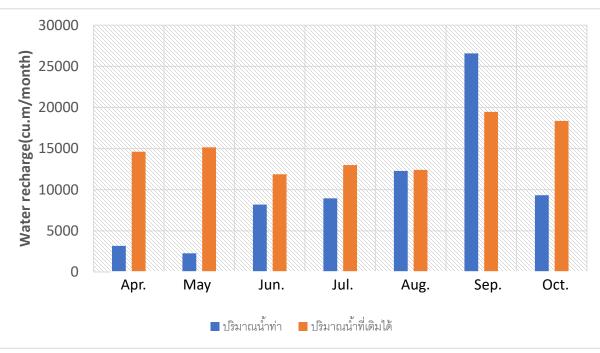
Evaluating the Effectiveness of Managed Aquifer Recharge in Shallow Groundwater



Water infiltration (m./hr.)

MAR system	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Percolation tank	0.033	0.027	0.036	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015
Dry harvesting	0.021	0.018	0.018	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015
Rooftop harvesting	0.021	0.018	0.018	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015
Recharge basin (Foothills and hilly areas)	0.033	0.027	0.036	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015
Recharge basin (Plain)	0.021	0.018	0.018	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015
Recharge basin (lowland area)	0.018	0.021	0.018	0.018	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015

Groundwater recharge (cu m./month)



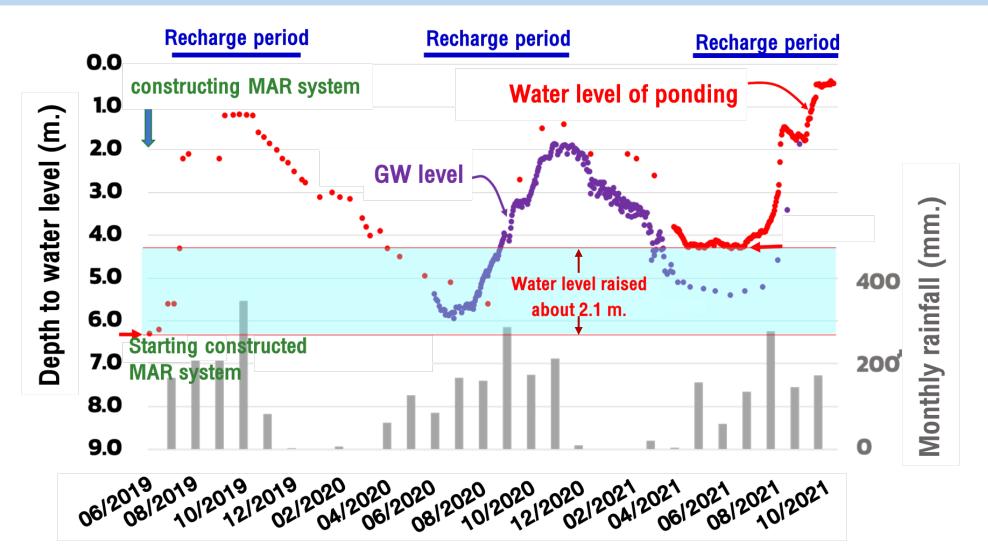
Totals volume of MAR system



	Percolation tank	Dry harvesting	Recharge basin / ponding	Rooftop harvesting	total
Total system	4	2	23	5	<u>32</u>
Total storage (cu m.)	100,109	14	89,624	34	<u>189,782</u>
Recharge (cu m./year)	693,000	3,800	1,131,000	980	<u>1,828,780</u>
Efficiency (times)	5-25	250-300	16-20	10-50	

Change in shallow groundwater level





Conclusion and Recommendations



- From 2019-2021, the total volume of recharged water to shallow aquifer is around 2.9 Mm³ in Prachinburi Province and 2.5 Mm³ in Nontree from 34 systems.
- 2. The efficiency of MAR systems varies by 20% by the annual rainfall pattern.
- 3. The shallow groundwater is gradually increased when compared at the same time of the year, especially in the dry season.
- 4. The shallow groundwater level in this area was increased by around 1.7 m. and the spreading area of recharged water is about 4.5 km2 in 2021.

Thank you

