

## Geomorphological features in the Stung Sen river downstream, central Cambodia

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The Stung Sen river flowing down in central Cambodia has about 16245 square kilometers drainage area, and its main stream length is around 500 kilometers long. The headstream of Stung Sen river is in the Dangrek mountains in the border of Thailand and Cambodia, and the river channel flows into Tonle Sap lake. The river meanders through the upstream and downstream with no floodplains. However, the river has about 7 kilometers wide floodplain at the point of 220 kilometers from the river mouth, and heads to river mouth. The seasonal water depth change is prominent which differs about 3 meters between dry season and rainy season near Kompong Thom city. It is very clear that the Stung Sen river is as important as Tonle Sap lake locating at Angkor area because many Pre-Angkorian and Angkorian archaeological sites like Isanapura capital city of Chenla in downstream, and Koh Ker ancient city and Preah Vihear temple cited in upstream. Despite this few researches about the Stung Sen river and its geomorphological features has been done. In this study, we will consider the characteristics of the Stung Sen river stream and its geomorphological features by making land classification map and field investigation focusing on the downstream.