



Article

Accessing the Impact of Floating Houses on Water Quality in Tonle Sap Lake, Cambodia

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Abstract: The floating houses in Tonle Sap Lake might be one of the main factors for degradation of water quality since the people in floating houses discharge sewage and waste from their households into the lake. Therefore, the government of Cambodia has decided to move the floating houses in Chhnok Tru to the upland regions, and more than 90% of the floating houses in Chhnok Tru have already been moved in accordance with the government's plan. However, the scientific information on water quality before and after moving the floating houses in Tonle Sap Lake is limited. Thus, this paper aimed to evaluate differences in basic water quality such as temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen (DO), oxidation–reduction potential (ORP), conductivity (Cond), and nitrate (NO_3^-) before and after the floating houses were moved and to reveal the relationships between the floating houses and basic water quality. The water quality parameters were measured at 18 sampling sites in Chhnok Tru using an EXO sensor and NO_3^- was analyzed by ion chromatography (IC). Statistical analyses such as *t*-tests, correlation analysis, principal component analysis (PCA), and structural equation modeling (SEM) were used. The results show that the water quality was better after moving the floating houses; however, some parts of the study area were still polluted. In addition, the percentage of floating house distribution was significantly correlated with the temperature and ORP in the study area during dry and wet seasons. The obtained results are useful for making management decisions to sustainably manage the water quality in the area.

Keywords: ecosystem; floating houses; Tonle Sap Lake; water quality



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1. Introduction

The ecosystems of the lakes, the health of the livelihoods of communities, and the impacts on the economy depend on the water quality of lakes [1,2]. When evaluating the sustainable development of a region, water quality is one of the most important factors to consider [3]. Given the importance of water quality, the assessment of water quality in lakes has become important [4–6].

Tonle Sap Lake (TSL), the largest freshwater lake in Southeast Asia, is critical for the socioeconomic conditions of Cambodian communities [7,8]. The area of the lake is approximately 2500 km², with the depth of the lake less than 1 m during dry season. However, in the wet season, the lake becomes about 15,000 km², with a depth of 7–9 m [9]. There are six provinces and 1037 villages with approximately 1.7 million people in the

area surrounding TSL. Among them, the water-based villages, called floating villages, are mainly in Chhnok Tru village. The communities in Chhnok Tru village use lake water in their daily activities, such as cooking, drinking, washing clothes, and bathing. As one of the most crowded floating villages, with 1960 floating houses, the disposal of waste from the community is one of the sources of the degradation of the water quality of the lake [3]. Eutrophication and algal blooms occur in TSL, mainly in the dry season. The phytoplankton include green algae (61%), cyanobacteria (35%), and few diatoms (4%) per the measurement from August 2003 to May 2004. In the dry season, nitrogen-fixing species *Anabaena* spp. and blue-green algae *Microcystis* dominate throughout the lake. However, diatoms, with the main species being *Aulacoseira*, dominate in the period of October–December, the wet season in the lake [9–11]. Besides, between 1998 and 2008, the dry season monthly average temperature of TSL increased by 0.03 °C/year [12]. The maximum water temperature increased 0.17 °C annually [13]. The surface water temperature of TSL follows the trend of local air temperature. Recent studies state that the recent warming of surface water temperature may be influenced by deforestation, agriculture development, dam development, and local climate in TSL. Water temperature in TSL is also correlated with water level fluctuations [13,14]. In addition, surface water temperature and precipitation are factors that regulate the fish species across the lake. Consequently, the recent warming of surface water temperature can impact the fish species in the lake [14].

The existence of floating houses has potential effects on water quality due to blocking sunlight and causing shadows, reducing the air–water interface area, influencing wind stress, and changing water flow and sedimentation [15,16]. These effects from floating houses can directly impact basic water quality, mainly temperature and dissolved oxygen [17]. There are 1960 floating houses, including the 1180 in the Khmer family and 780 in the Vietnamese family, in Chhnok Tru village. In 2020, approximately 96% of the floating houses had already been moved to upland areas [18]. However, scientific information on the differences in water quality before and after moving the floating houses is limited. In addition, the effect of the floating houses on water quality changes before and after moving the floating houses remains unknown. Therefore, this study aimed to evaluate the water quality after moving the floating houses in Chhnok Tru village by comparing them with the water quality before moving the floating houses in Chhnok Tru village in terms of both spatial and temporal variations. Specifically, evaluations of the significant differences of water quality among two conditions—before and after moving the floating houses—were studied. In addition, the relationships between the floating houses and water quality were also investigated.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Study Area

This study was conducted in Chhnok Tru floating village, TSL. The climate in the study area is characterized by wet and dry seasons. The long rainy season of the southwest monsoon lasts from May to October, and the dry season of the northeast monsoon lasts from November to April [19]. Water samples were collected at 18 sites in Chhnok Tru village in the dry and wet seasons under different conditions: before moving the floating houses and after moving the floating houses. Before moving the floating houses, sampling and water quality monitoring was performed on 7 June 2017 for the wet season. On the sampling day, the rainfall was 6.693 mm, and the minimum, average, and maximum air temperatures were 26.78 °C, 29.55 °C, and 32.50 °C, respectively. Sampling was performed again on 6 April 2018 for the dry season. The rainfall was 4.93 mm, and the minimum, average, and maximum air temperatures were 26.07 °C, 29.71 °C, and 34.37 °C on the sampling day, respectively. After moving the floating houses, sampling and water quality monitoring were carried out on 15 October 2020 for the wet season. On the sampling day, the rainfall was 6.696 mm and the minimum, average, and maximum air temperatures were 24.76 °C, 25.69 °C, and 27.83 °C, respectively. On 5 March 2020, sampling and water quality monitoring were performed for the dry season. The rainfall was 0 mm and the

minimum, average, and maximum air temperatures were 26.19 °C, 30.01 °C, and 34.20 °C on the sampling day, respectively. Note that the rainfall data were based on the Integrated Multi-satellite Retrievals for GPM (IMERG) [20], and the temperature data were based on the ERA5 reanalysis dataset [21].

The sampling points were chosen to understand the overall water quality of Chhnok Tru village. In these sampling sites, JS1 is the location of floating area, whereas JS2, JS3, JS4, JS6, JS10, JS17, and JS19 are the locations of the river area; JS5, JS9, JS12, and JS15 are the wetland areas, and JS7, JS8, JS13, and JS14 are the areas of main river (Kramam River). JS6 is the area of the floating village and JS11 is the area of wetland along the Stung Sen River. The sample location map is shown in Figure 1. The specific expression of sampling locations and coordinates is shown in Table 1.

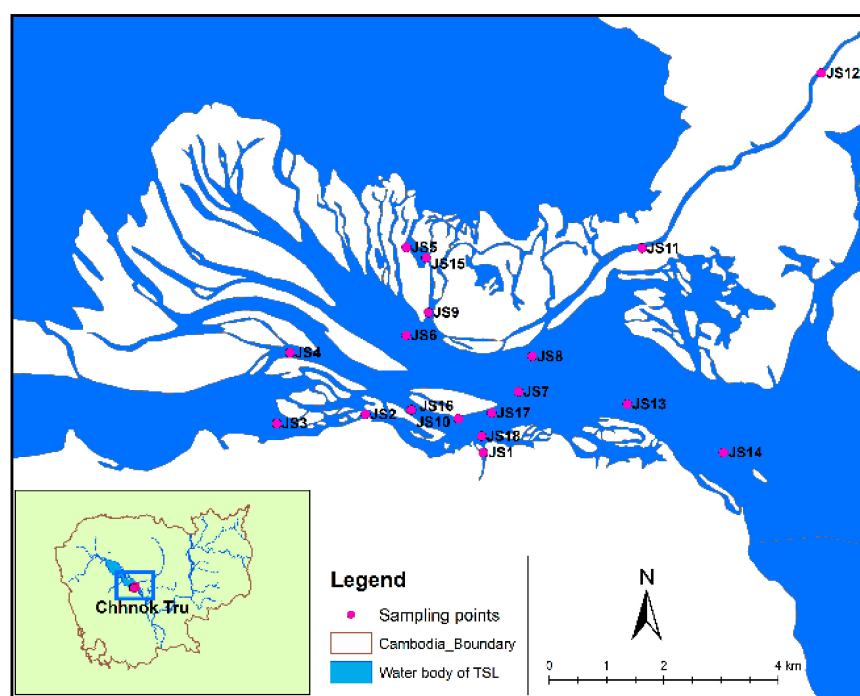


Figure 1. Map of the study area.

2.2. Water Quality Measurements

2.2.1. In-Situ Measurements

Water quality parameters such as temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen (DO), oxidation–reduction potential (ORP), and conductivity (Cond) were measured using Multi-Exo Sondes (YSI Incorporated, Yellow Springs, OH, USA) at a depth 0.1 m from the surface of the water. The Multi-EXO Sondes was set to 5 min and repeated at least 10 times for every measurement, and it was washed with sampled water before running to prevent contamination from one sample to another.

2.2.2. NO_3^- Analysis

NO_3^- was analyzed using ion chromatography (IC, LC-20AD sp, Shimadzu Corporation, Kyoto, Japan) [22]. The raw samples were filtered using 0.45 μm Whatman® membrane filter paper (Global Life Sciences Solutions Operations UK Ltd., Little Chalfont, Buckinghamshire, UK). Filtrated samples were prepared in a 50 mL vial. The anion mobile phase was prepared using 8 mM p-hydroxybenzoic acid ($\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$), 3.2 mM Bis-Tris ($\text{C}_8\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_5$), and 50 mM boric acid (H_3BO_3). The anion column (Shim-pack IC-A3), flow rate (1.2 mL/min), column temperature (40 °C, pressure (6.4 M pa), detection wavelength (254 nm), detector (conductivity), and injection of sample volume (50 μL) were used as the analytical conditions of the NO_3^- measurement by IC.

2.3. Comparison of the Mean Values of Water Quality

A *t*-test was performed with the R program (4.0.3) to compare the mean values of water quality by testing for significant differences between the two different groups: before and after moving the floating houses.

2.4. Statistical Relationship of Water Quality

Pearson correlation analysis was used to check the statistical correlation between water quality parameters before and after moving the floating houses and to reveal differences in correlations before and after moving the floating houses. Before using correlation analysis, the Shapiro–Wilk normality test was used to check the normality of the data and after that, the data were transformed to log form and Pearson correlation analysis was performed with the R program (4.0.3).

2.5. Temporal Shifts in Water Quality Parameters

Principal component analysis was used to examine the temporal shifts in water quality parameters between two different conditions: before and after moving the floating houses. First, data were transformed to log form, and then PCA was performed by Origin 2019Pro.

Table 1. Sampling sites and sampling location area.

Sampling Sites	Coordinates		Sampling Location Area
	Latitude	Longitude	
JS1	12°30′32.94″ N	104°27′17.28″ E	Floating village
JS2	12°30′54.59″ N	104°26′09.1″ E	River
JS3	12°30′49.25″ N	104°25′17.72″ E	River
JS4	12°31′29.54″ N	104°25′25.25″ E	River
JS5	12°32′29.61″ N	104°26′32.53″ E	Wetland area
JS6	12°31′39.53″ N	104°26′32.53″ E	River
JS7	12°31′07.72″ N	104°27′37.62″ E	Main river (Kramam River)
JS8	12°31′27.79″ N	104°27′45.43″ E	Main river (Kramam River)
JS9	12°31′52.63″ N	104°26′45.35″ E	Wetland area
JS10	12°30′57.22″ N	104°26′35.66″ E	River
JS11	12°32′29.49″ N	104°28′48.83″ E	Wetland area (along Stung Sen River)
JS12	12°34′09.16″ N	104°30′32.29″ E	Wetland area
JS13	12°31′00.7″ N	104°28′40.55″ E	Main river (Kramam River)
JS14	12°30′33.27″ N	104°29′36.17″ E	Main river (Kramam River)
JS15	12°32′23.63″ N	104°26′43.94″ E	Wetland area
JS16	12°30′52.19″ N	104°27′02.81″ E	Floating village
JS17	12°30′55.51″ N	104°27′22.1″ E	River (near floating village area)
JS18	12°30′42.36″ N	104°27′16.24″ E	Floating village

2.6. Evaluation of Floating Houses' Effects on Water Quality

Structural equation modeling was performed to evaluate the effects of the floating houses on water quality using the lavaan package in the R program (4.0.3). Before moving the floating houses, 91% of the floating houses were considered, and 4% of the floating houses were considered to affect water quality based on the announcement by authorities. Moreover, we examined the statistical significance of the effect of the floating houses on water quality using the critical ratio (C.R).

2.7. Flow Chart

The study consisted of the two conditions, before and after moving the floating houses in both dry and wet seasons. This study was based on in-situ measurements, laboratory analysis, and statistical analysis. The methodology in this study is summarized in Figure 2.

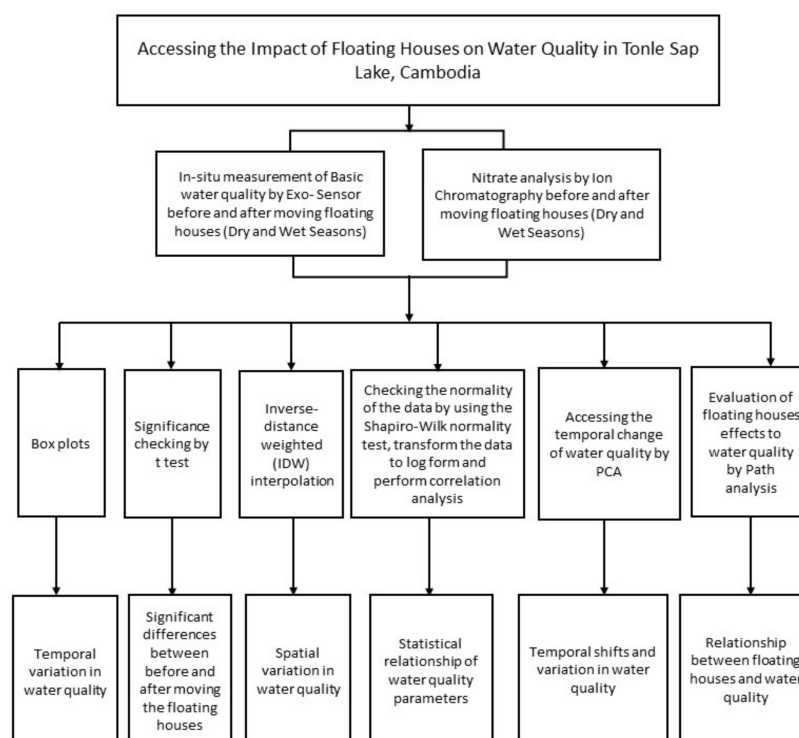
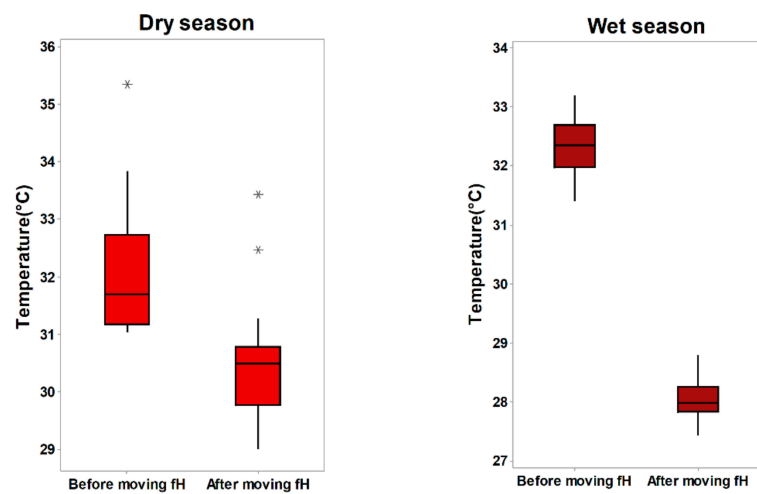


Figure 2. Flow chart showing the methodology in this study.

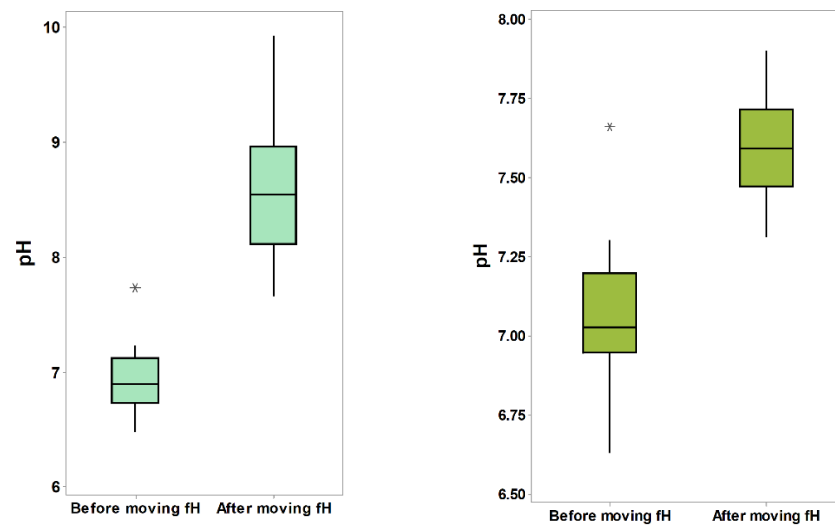
3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Temporal Variation in Water Quality before and after Moving the Floating Houses

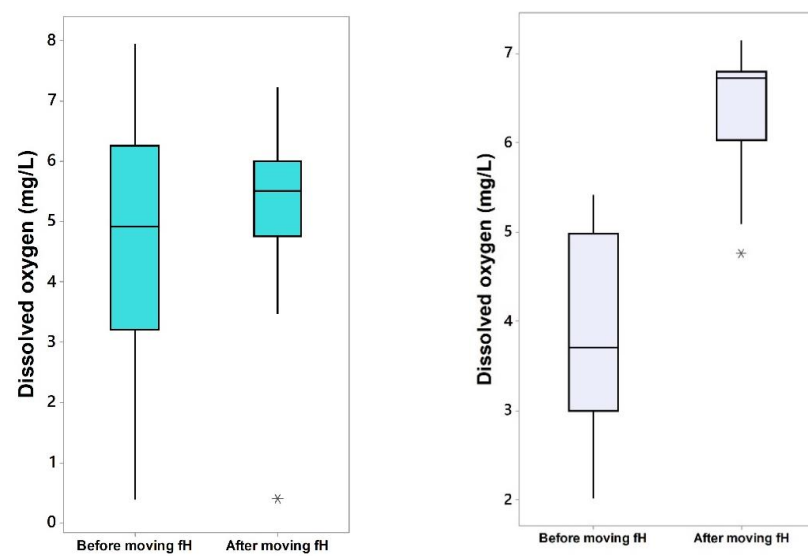
The temporal variations in water quality parameters such as pH, temperature, DO conductivity, and nitrate are shown by the box plots in Figure 3. According to the results of the box plots in Figure 3a, in the dry season, the temperature range before moving the floating houses was from 35.34 to 31.03 °C, with a mean value of 32.1 ± 1.16 °C, whereas after moving the floating houses, the temperature range was 33.44 to 29.01 °C, with a mean value of 30.5 ± 1.07 °C. Meanwhile, in the wet season, the temperature ranged from 33.2 °C to 31.4 °C, with a mean value of 32.34 ± 0.48 °C before moving the floating houses. After moving the floating houses, the temperature ranged from 28.8 °C to 27.43 °C, with a mean value of 28.04 ± 0.37 °C. The temperature significantly decreased after moving the floating houses ($p < 0.05$). The box plots show that the temperature trend before moving the floating houses in both the dry and the wet seasons was increasing. An increase in temperature leads to an increase in the reaction rate of chemicals in water, and dissolved oxygen decreases in water [23]. In warm water, the respiration rate of aquatic organisms increases, causing a higher consumption of oxygen; therefore, the growth of phytoplankton and bacteria doubles in the population as a result of macrophyte growth and algal blooms with the availability of nutrients [24]. Fifty-six genera of phytoplankton were identified in Tonle Sap Lake [25]. In the dry season, the nitrogen-fixing species *Anabaena* spp. and blue-green algae *Microcystis* dominated, whereas diatom species, mainly *Aulacoseira granulate*, dominated in the wet season. When comparing the box plots for the two conditions, it was revealed that the temperature significantly decreased after moving the floating houses. When there is a low temperature, the solubility of oxygen in water increases considerably [26]. Therefore, the temperature condition after moving the floating houses was favorable for oxygen solubility. Moreover, the increasing temperature can cause an increase in suspended solids [27]. The suspended solid concentration is strongly correlated with the turbidity of water [28]. This point clearly shows that the water was more polluted before moving the floating houses than after moving the floating houses.



(a)



(b)



(c)

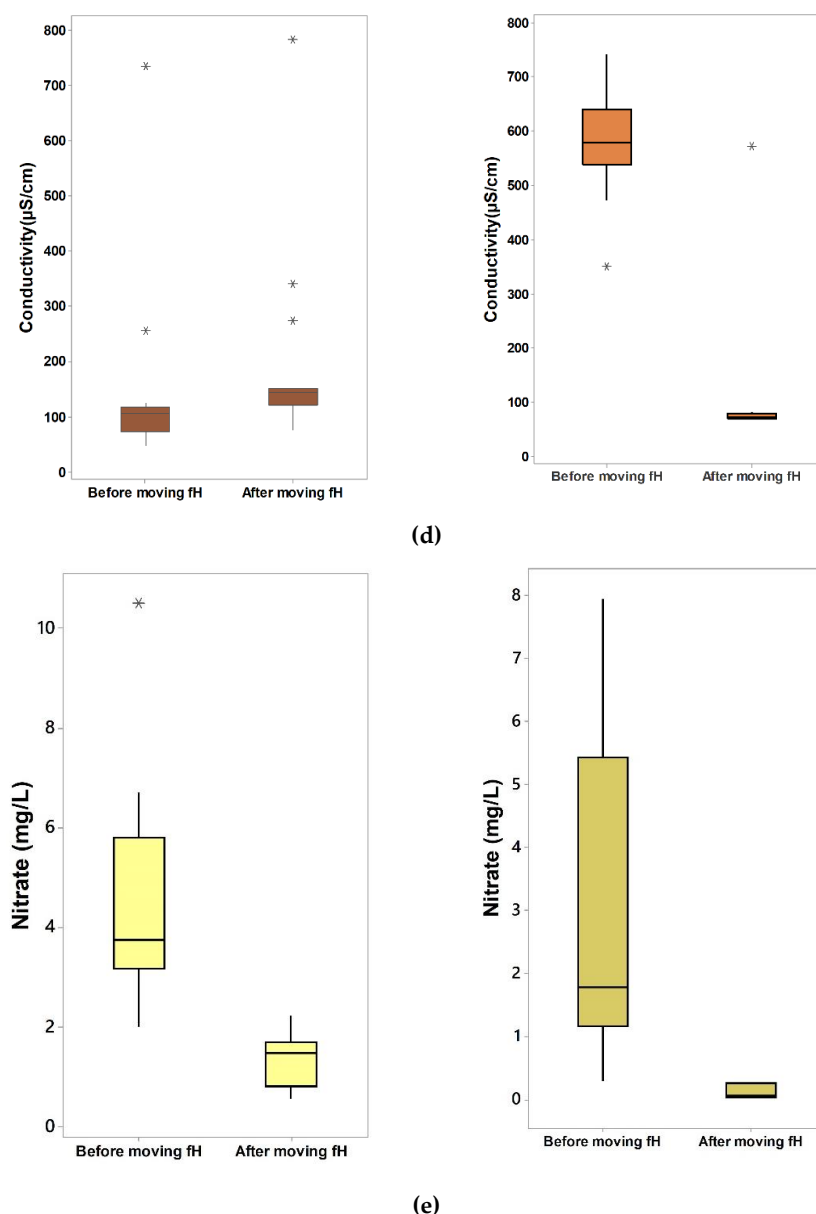


Figure 3. Box plots showing the temporal variation in the water quality parameters: (a) temperature, (b) pH, (c) DO, (d) conductivity, and (e) nitrate before and after moving the floating houses during the dry and wet seasons.

As a result of the box plots in Figure 3b, before moving the floating houses, the pH range was 7.7 to 6.48, with a mean value of 6.94 ± 0.28 . After moving the floating houses, the pH ranged from 9.93 to 7.665, with a mean value of 8.585 ± 0.59 , which was higher than that before moving the floating houses in the dry season. Additionally, the pH was significantly higher after moving the floating houses ($p < 0.05$). In the wet season, before moving the floating houses, the pH ranged from 7.66 to 6.63, with a mean value of 7.05 ± 0.23 , whereas the pH in the wet season showed slightly alkaline conditions ranging from 7.31 to 7.9, with a mean value of 7.6 ± 0.16 . Moreover, the pH significantly increased after moving the floating houses in the wet season ($p < 0.05$). In both the dry and the wet seasons, after moving the floating houses, the pH showed an increasing trend. After moving the floating houses, the pH significantly increased in both dry and wet seasons with the decreasing temperature. Phytoplankton growth, water temperature, and water depth were also contributing factors to the pH values.

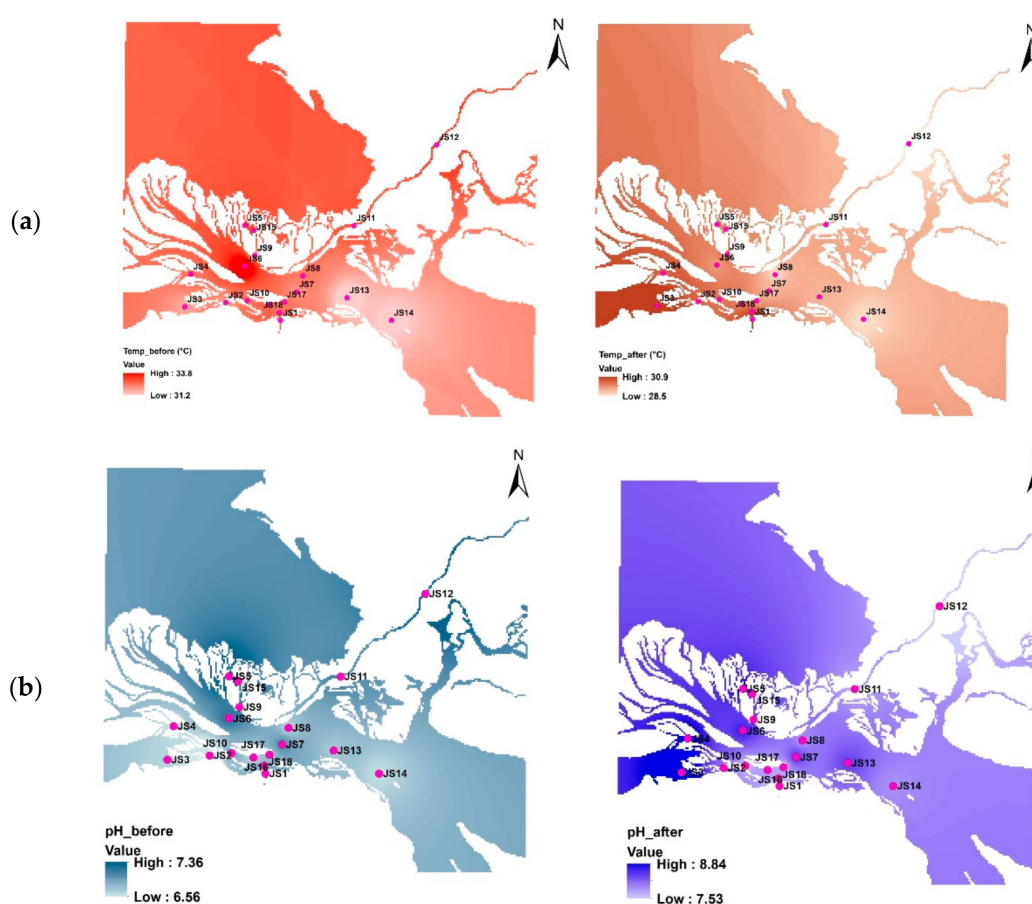
The results of the dissolved oxygen concentration before moving the floating houses were largely spread out and highly variable compared to those obtained after moving the floating houses in both the dry and the wet seasons, as shown in Figure 3c. The range of dissolved oxygen before moving the floating houses was from 7.95 to 0.38 mg/L with a mean value of 4.7 ± 0.4 mg/L, whereas after moving the floating houses, the range of dissolved oxygen was from 7.23 to 0.4 mg/L with a mean value of 5.16 ± 0.4 mg/L. However, in the dry season, there was no significant difference between the two conditions. In the case of DO, the low water depth in the dry season could have been one of the contributing factors. In the wet season, the range of dissolved oxygen before moving the floating houses was from 5.42 to 2.02 mg/L, with a mean value of 3.84 ± 0.99 mg/L, whereas the dissolved oxygen ranged from 7.1 to 4.75 mg/L, with a mean value of 6.4 ± 0.68 mg/L after moving the floating houses. In the wet season, the DO concentration was significantly increased after moving the floating houses ($p < 0.05$). The box plot before moving the floating houses had a large spread, and the underlying distribution was skewed to the decreasing trend, indicating that there was a high amount of discharged waste from human activity and high water contamination. The dissolved oxygen concentration in both the dry and the wet seasons increased after moving the floating houses. These DO box plots show that the dissolved oxygen concentration after moving the floating houses became better than that before moving the floating houses.

According to the box plot results shown in Figure 3d, the range of conductivity before moving the floating houses was from 735 to 47 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$, with a mean value of 135 ± 156 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ but the range after moving the floating houses was from 783 to 76.1 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$, with a mean value of 187 ± 160.4 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ in the dry season. In the wet season, the conductivity ranged from 742 to 350 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$, with a mean value of 581 ± 89 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ before moving the floating houses, whereas after moving the floating houses, the range of conductivity was from 572.6 to 68.7 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$, with a mean value of 102 ± 118 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$. These box plots show that in the dry season, even after moving the floating houses, the conductivity was slightly higher. Agricultural runoff and a failing sewage system that releases chloride, phosphate, and nitrate can increase conductivity [29]. Therefore, there was a contribution of a large amount of agricultural runoff into the water after moving the floating houses in the dry season. Moreover, the conductivity box plots show that the data before moving the floating houses had a larger spread than those after moving the floating houses. However, the conductivity was significantly decreased after moving the floating houses, which reveals that there was less water contamination after moving the floating houses in the wet season.

According to the results of the box plots as shown in Figure 3e, in the dry season, before moving the floating houses, the nitrate concentration range was 10.5 to 2 mg/L, with a mean value of 4.42 ± 12.08 mg/L, whereas after moving floating houses, the range became 2.23 to 0.57 mg/L, a the mean value of 1.38 ± 0.55 mg/L. In the wet season, before moving the floating houses, the range was from 7.95 to 0.29 mg/L, with the mean value of 3.022 ± 2.5 mg/L, whereas after moving floating houses, the range became 0.266 to 0.021 mg/L, with a mean value of 0.13 ± 0.11 mg/L. The nitrate concentration box plots before moving the floating houses in both the dry and wet seasons were largely spread out and showed an increasing trend. Meanwhile, after moving the floating houses in both the dry and wet seasons, the nitrate concentration was significantly reduced ($p < 0.05$). The factors contributing to the high concentration of nitrate may have been sourced from human activity in the Chhnok Tru floating community, such as fertilizer, fish farming, direct discharge of domestic waste, business activities, or direct input of feces from free septic toilets. However, after moving the floating houses, these kinds of activities were also reduced in the study area. Therefore, the significant reduction of nitrate concentration was recorded in both the dry and wet seasons.

3.2. Spatial Variability of Water Quality before and after Moving the Floating Houses

The spatial variation in the water quality parameters is shown in Figure 4. The results of the pH reveal that the pH slightly decreased at floating house sites JS6 and JS9 after moving the floating houses, as shown in Figure 4a. However, the sampling site JS3 in the condition after moving the floating houses showed the highest pH among the sites since JS3 is close to the agricultural land and the discharge from the agricultural land contributed to that site, leading to the highest pH value [30–32]. Moreover, from the temperature interpolation sites, only sampling site JS3, which is near agricultural land, had a high temperature after moving the floating houses, as shown in Figure 4b. The temperature variations in the other floating house sites of JS6 and JS9 and the wetland area of JS12 resulted in decreasing temperature values. After moving the floating houses, the dissolved oxygen concentrations in the study area improved, as shown in Figure 4c. However, some floating house sites, such as JS1, JS18, and JS16, which are near Chhnok Tru Port, still had low dissolved oxygen concentrations. According to the conductivity maps shown in Figure 4d, the conductivity of the study area decreased after moving the floating houses. The ORP spatial contributions, as shown in Figure 4e, also show that the study area became less contaminated after moving the floating houses. However, a negative ORP value was also found near Chhnok Tru Port. These ORP results indicate that there was high water contamination even after moving the floating houses, showing that there was still discharge from other point sources and nonpoint sources. Moreover, nitrate concentrations in the study area were reduced after moving the floating houses, as shown in Figure 4f.



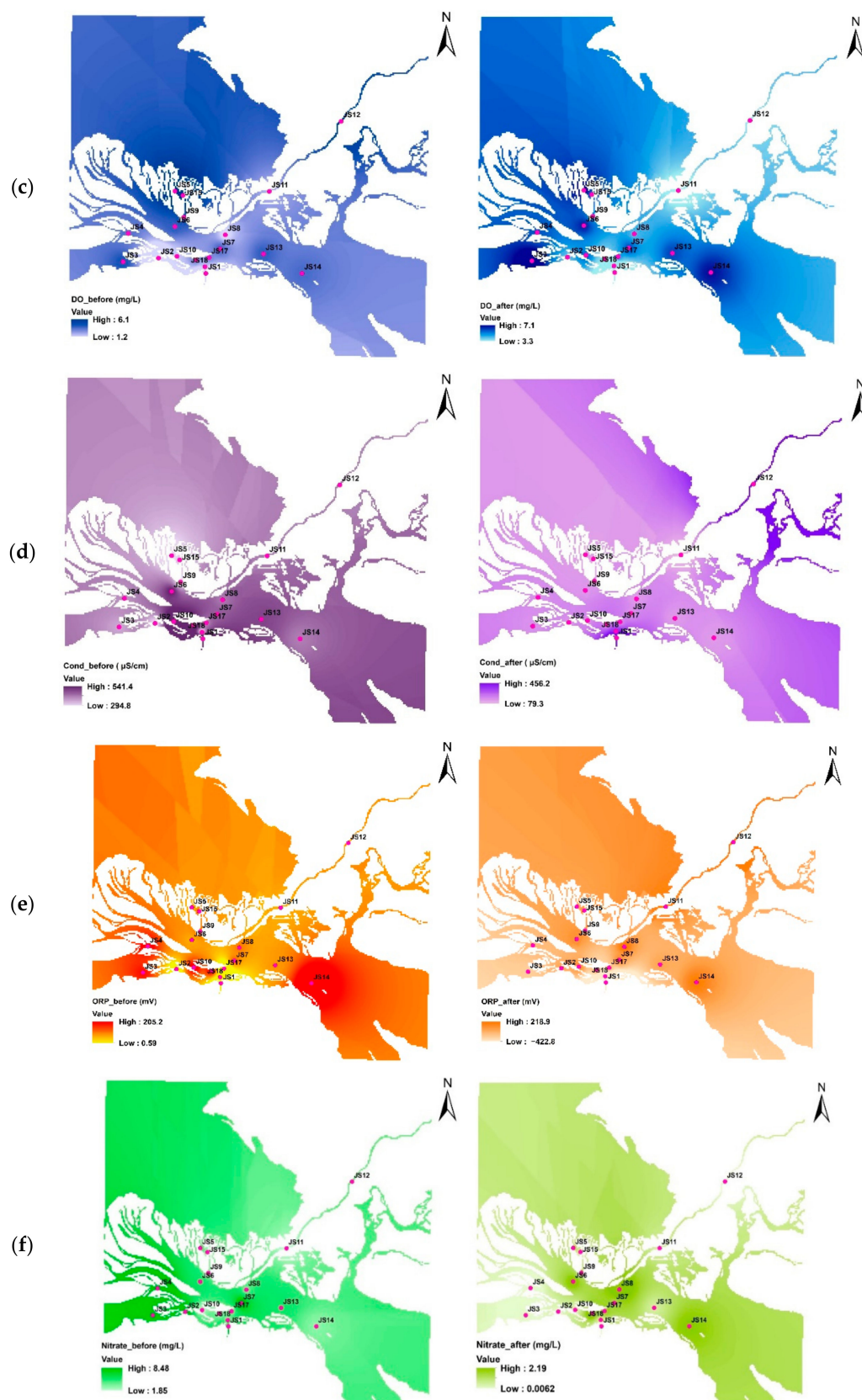


Figure 4. Spatial distribution of water quality parameters: (a) temperature, (b) pH, (c) DO, (d) conductivity, (e) ORP, and (f) nitrate before and after moving the floating houses.

3.3. Statistical Relationship of Water Quality Parameters before and after Moving the Floating Houses

Correlation analysis was performed to understand the statistical relationship of water quality parameters before and after moving the floating houses. The correlation matrix of the water quality parameters before and after moving the floating houses is shown in Table 2. From this correlation matrix, before moving the floating houses, conductivity was significantly negatively correlated with DO ($p < 0.01$). Additionally, after moving the floating houses, conductivity was significantly negatively correlated ($p < 0.01$) with DO. These results reveal that in both conditions, before and after moving the floating houses, decreasing or increasing conductivity could have affected the dissolved oxygen concentration. In addition, before moving the floating houses, the pH was significantly positively correlated with temperature ($p < 0.05$). Meanwhile, after moving the floating houses, the ORP was significantly negatively correlated with temperature ($p < 0.01$) and pH ($p < 0.05$). DO was significantly positively correlated with pH ($p < 0.01$), and conductivity was significantly negatively correlated with pH ($p < 0.05$). Moreover, NO_3^- was significantly negatively correlated with temperature ($p < 0.05$). Thus, increasing or decreasing the temperature affected the ORP, DO, pH, and NO_3^- of the water after moving the floating houses. Based on the correlation matrix from both conditions, before moving the floating houses, temperature affected pH, and conductivity affected DO. After moving the floating houses, temperature affected NO_3^- and ORP, and consequently affected pH, DO, and conductivity. These results also coincided with the study [17]. It was mentioned that in open spaces with no floating houses, water could receive sunlight effectively because there was no shadow from the houses, and effective photosynthesis could lead to better dissolved oxygen concentrations.

Table 2. Correlation matrix of water quality parameters before and after moving the floating houses.

		Temp	pH	DO	Cond	ORP
Before moving the floating houses	Temp	1				
	pH	0.518 *	1			
	DO	−0.056	0.318	1		
	Cond	0.277	0.092	−0.580 **	1	
	ORP	−0.104	0.093	0.247	0.298	1
	NO_3^-	−0.022	−0.159	−0.371	0.104	−0.017
After moving the floating houses	Temp	1				
	pH	0.208	1			
	DO	−0.278	0.682 **	1		
	Cond	0.206	−0.571 *	−0.671 **	1	
	ORP	−0.777 *	−0.493 *	−0.258	0.152	1
	NO_3^-	−0.538 *	−0.150	−0.095	−0.238	0.398

Cell content: Pearson correlation coefficient. Bold value with (*): significant at the 95% confidence level ($p < 0.05$). Bold value with (**): significant at the 99% confidence level ($p < 0.01$).

3.4. Temporal Shifts and Variation in Water Quality before and after Moving the Floating Houses

In the biplot results shown in Figure 5, the water quality parameters before moving floating houses are labelled as B_Temp for temperature, B_pH for potential hydrogen, B_DO for dissolved oxygen, B_cond for conductivity, B_ORP for oxidation-reduction potential, and B_Nitrate. Meanwhile, A_Temp, A_pH, A_DO, A_Cond, A_ORP, and A_Nitrate are used as the abbreviations for the respective water quality parameters after moving the floating houses. PC1 explained 27.83% of the variance and PC2 explained 20.34%. PC2 had a strong loading on temperature before moving the floating houses, mainly at JS6 and JS7. After moving the floating houses, PC1 had a strong loading on temperature, mainly at sites JS2 and JS13. This result shows that before and after moving the floating houses, the variation in temperature was mainly contributed to by these respective sites. Moreover, PC2 had a strong loading on pH before moving the floating houses and contributed mainly to sites JS6 and JS7. However, after moving the floating houses, PC1 was strongly loaded

on pH and mainly contributed to site JS3. Since the agricultural area is near JS3, the contribution from agricultural land affected the pH after moving the floating houses. PC2 had strong loading on DO before moving the floating houses, mainly at sites JS15 and JS5, whereas after moving the floating houses, PC1 had strong loading on DO, mainly at sites JS4, JS3, JS5, JS9, and JS14. Besides, PC2 had weak loading on conductivity, mainly at sites JS7, JS6, and JS12, whereas after moving the floating houses, PC2 also had a weak loading on conductivity, mainly at sites JS7, JS6, and JS12. From these conductivity results, there was no temporal shifts in conductivity before or after moving the floating houses. This result reveals that agricultural runoff and other nonpoint sources also contributed to the study area. For ORP, PC2 had weak loading on ORP, mainly at sites JS9, JS15, and JS5, whereas PC1 had strong negative loading on ORP after moving the floating houses, mainly at sites JS12, JS6, and JS7. Before moving the floating houses, PC1 had a strong loading on NO_3^- , mainly at sites JS4, JS13, and JS2, whereas PC2 had a weak loading on NO_3^- , mainly at sites JS12, JS14, and JS1. Overall, B_temp, B_pH, and B_DO had strong positive loadings on PC2 and A_Temp, A_pH, and A_DO had strong positive loadings on PC1. Therefore, for these PCA results, the temporal shifts in water quality parameters before and after moving the floating houses were enhanced. Thus, moving the floating houses affected some of the basic water quality parameters studied, whereas some were not affected.

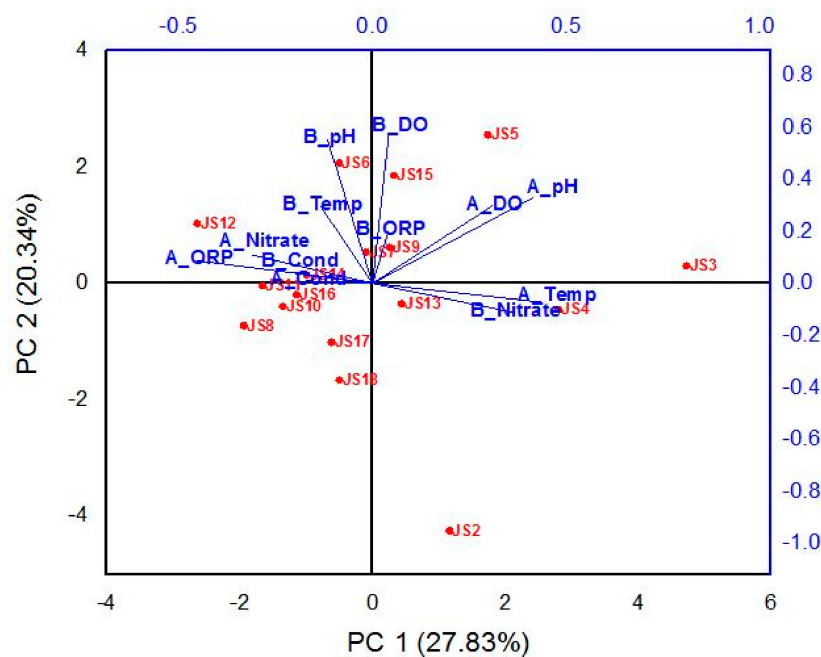


Figure 5. Biplots of water quality parameters before and after moving the floating houses.

3.5. Evaluation of the Floating Houses' Effects on Water Quality

The path diagrams from SEM was evaluated to describe the direct effect of the floating houses on water quality before and after moving the floating houses, as shown in Figure 6a,b. As shown in Table 3, before moving the floating houses, 91% of the floating house distribution had a direct positive effect on pH, and after moving the floating houses, only 4% of the floating houses had a direct positive effect on pH. These results indicate that pH increased under both conditions of floating house distribution. However, there were no statistically significant effects of the percentage of floating houses on pH. Moreover, 91% of the floating house distribution had a statistically significant direct positive effect on temperature ($C.R > \pm 1.96$), whereas a 4% floating house distribution also had a statistically significant positive effect on temperature ($C.R > \pm 1.96$). These results show that the floating house percentage distribution had a significant effect on the temperature. According to the results of the floating houses' effect on DO, the 91% floating house distribution had a direct

negative effect on DO, and the 4% floating house distribution also had a negative effect on DO. These results show that DO decreased under both conditions of floating house distributions. This result proves that the dissolved oxygen concentration was also impacted by natural factors and other nonpoint sources [17,33]. However, there was no statistically significant effect of floating house percentage on DO. For conductivity, the 91% floating house distribution had a negative effect on conductivity, whereas the 4% floating house distribution had a positive effect on conductivity. Based on these results, other factors such as agricultural runoff also could have affected conductivity [17,28,33–36]. However, there was no statistically significant effect of the floating house distribution percentage on conductivity. For ORP, the 91% floating house distribution had a negative effect on ORP, and the 4% floating house distribution also had a statistically significant negative effect on ORP. The 91% floating house distribution had positive effect on NO_3^- before moving the floating houses, whereas the 4% floating house distribution had a negative effect on NO_3^- . There was no statistically significant effect of the floating house distribution percentage on NO_3^- .

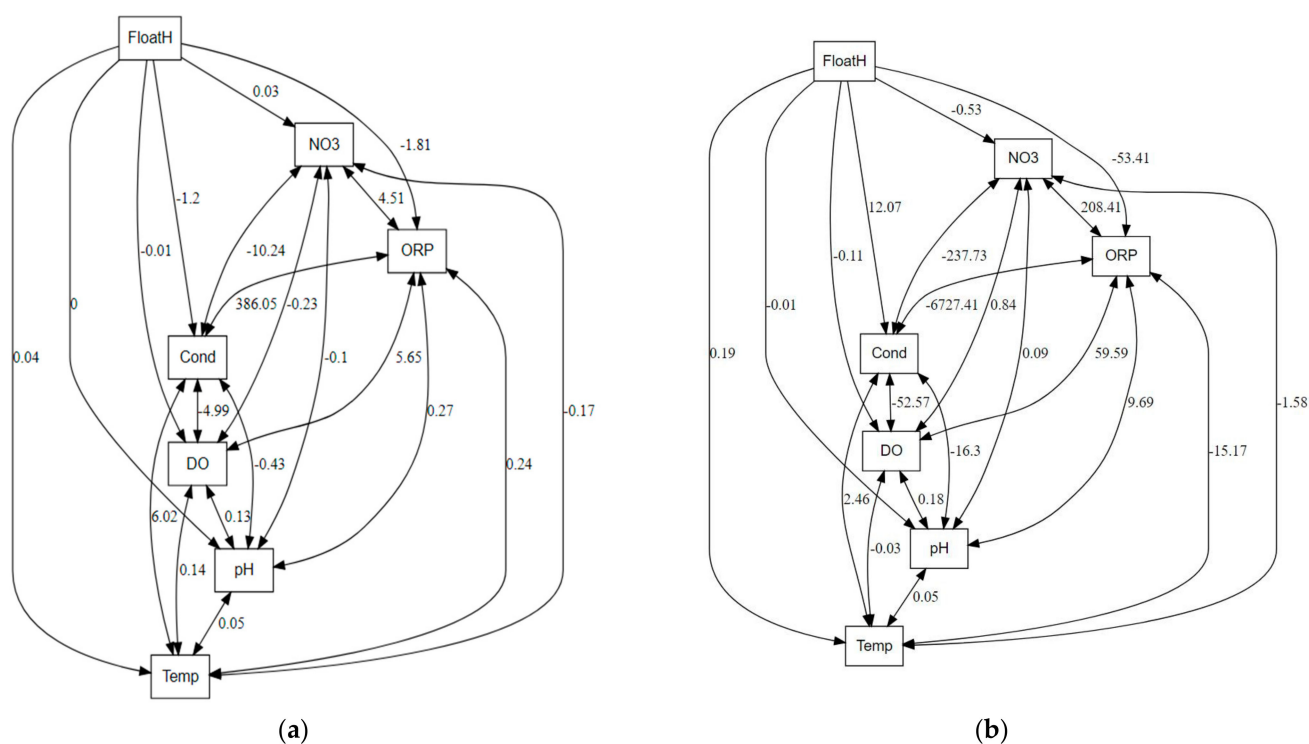


Figure 6. (a) Path analysis showing the effect of the floating houses on water quality before moving the floating houses. (b) Path analysis showing the effect of the floating houses on water quality after moving the floating houses.

Table 3. Relationship between the floating houses and water quality.

Path	Standardized Coefficients		Standard Error		Critical Ratio		p-Value	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
FloatH → pH	0.003	−0.012	0.006	0.036	0.448	0.325	0.654	0.745
FloatH → temp	0.038	0.188	0.015	0.063	2.528	2.899	0.011	0.003
FloatH → DO	−0.009	−0.109	0.028	0.099	−0.335	−1.098	0.737	0.272
FloatH → Cond	−1.199	12.069	1.020	12.338	−1.176	0.978	0.240	0.328
FloatH → ORP	−1.810	−53.408	1.087	11.276	−1.665	−4.736	0.096	0.000
FloatH → NO_3^-	0.027	−0.529	0.052	0.603	0.523	−0.876	0.601	0.381

4. Conclusions

This study assessed the basic water quality of the Chhnok Tru community, TSL, before and after moving the floating houses in both the dry and wet seasons. From the results of this study, there were significant differences in the basic water quality studied, except for DO, before and after moving the floating houses in the dry season, whereas in the wet season, the basic water quality parameters studied before and after moving the floating houses were all significantly different. The spatial and temporal variations revealed that the study area is still polluted by sources such as agricultural runoff, wastewater discharge, and so on. The sampling sites, such as JS3, JS1, and JS18, need to reduce water pollution. Moreover, after moving the floating houses, the temperature was correlated with NO_3^- , pH, DO, and ORP. Therefore, temperature affected the NO_3^- , pH, DO, and ORP after moving the floating houses. In addition, before moving the floating houses, the sites near the floating houses were polluted, whereas after moving the floating houses, the sites near the agricultural lands and wetlands were polluted. The results from this study also reveal that the floating houses significantly affected the temperature during the dry and wet seasons ($C.R > \pm 1.96$). In addition, the floating houses significantly affected the ORP during the dry and wet seasons ($C.R > \pm 1.96$).

Overall, the results enhance the scientific information about the floating houses and water quality of the study area. They increase the knowledge of water resource management in the study area. In conclusion, moving the floating houses from TSL significantly improved the lake water quality. However, in addition to moving the floating houses, other implementations and considerations, such as reducing the agricultural runoff by monitoring the usage of chemical fertilizer in agricultural activities and reducing the discharging of wastes by implementing rules, are still needed in the study area. Besides, other parameters such as TN, TP, BOD, Secchi Disc measurements, volume of water, bathymetry, and hydrodynamic elements (mode of water movement) should be included in further research.

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