

Did the Construction of the Bhumibol Dam cause a Dramatic Reduction in Sediment Supply to the Chao Phraya River?

Matharit Namsai^{1,2}, Warit Charoenlerkthawin^{1,3}, Supakorn Sirapojanakul⁴, William C. Burnett⁵ and Butsawan Bidorn^{1,3} *

¹ Department of Water Resources Engineering, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok 10330, Thailand; Matharit.Na@student.chula.ac.th (M.N.); 6270335121@student.chula.ac.th (W.C.); butsawan.p@chula.ac.th (B.B.)

² The Royal Irrigation Department, Bangkok 10300, Thailand

³ WISE Research Unit, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok 10330, Thailand

⁴ Department of Civil Engineering, Rajamangala University of Technology Thanyaburi, Pathumthani 12110, Thailand ; ong_rit@yahoo.com (S.S.)

⁵ Department of Earth, Ocean and Atmospheric Science, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida 32306, USA; wburnett@fsu.edu (W.B.)

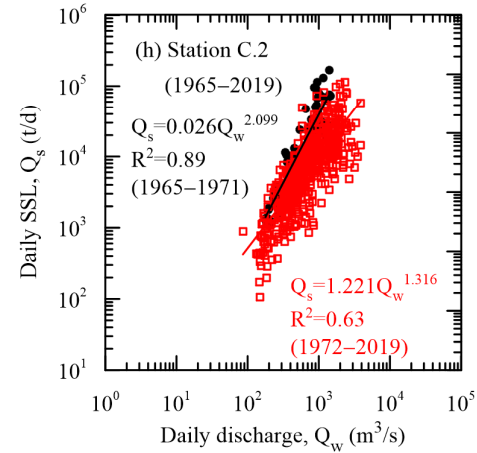
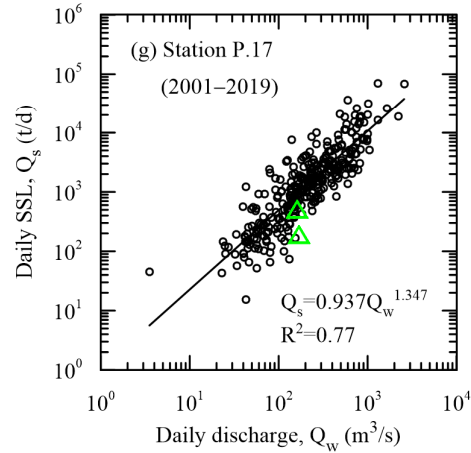
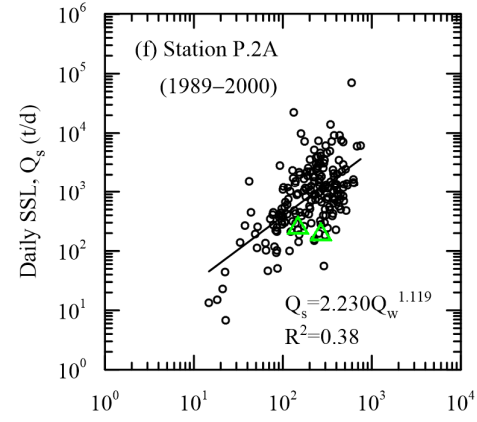
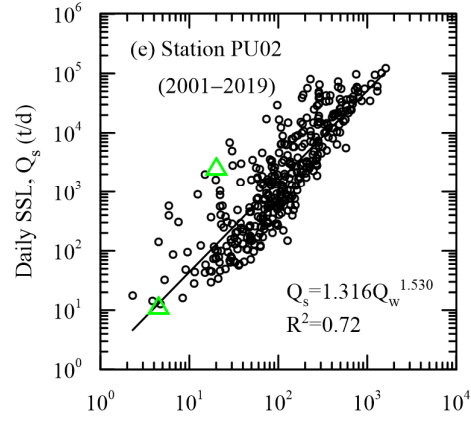
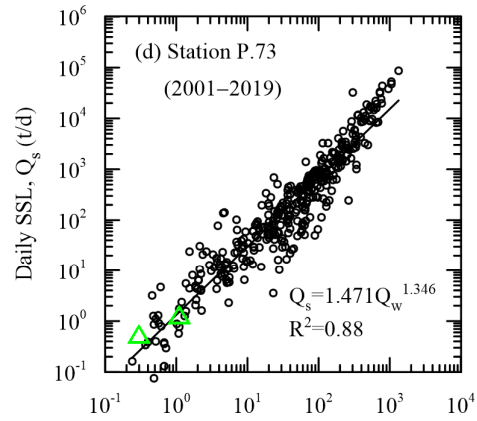
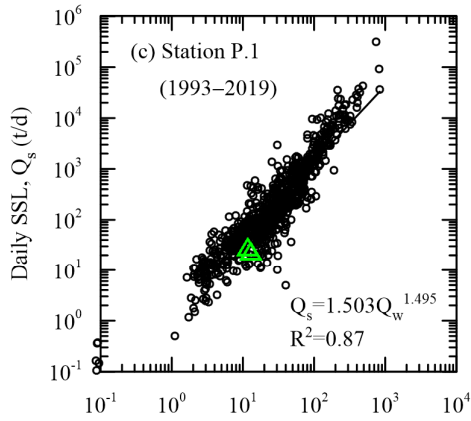
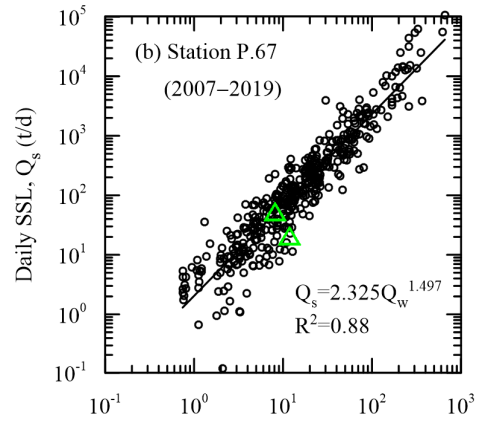
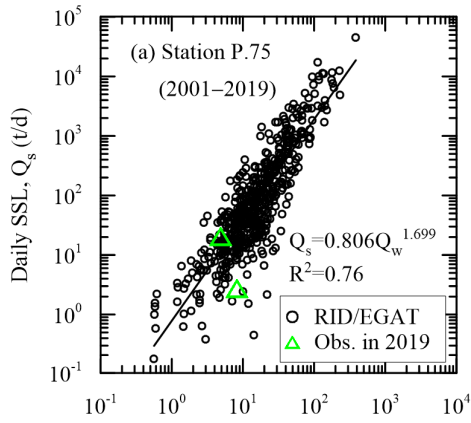


Figure S1. Sediment rating curves at eight hydrological stations: (a) P.75; (b) P.67; (c) P.1; (d) P.73; (e) PU02; (f) P.2a; (g) P.17; (h) C.2.

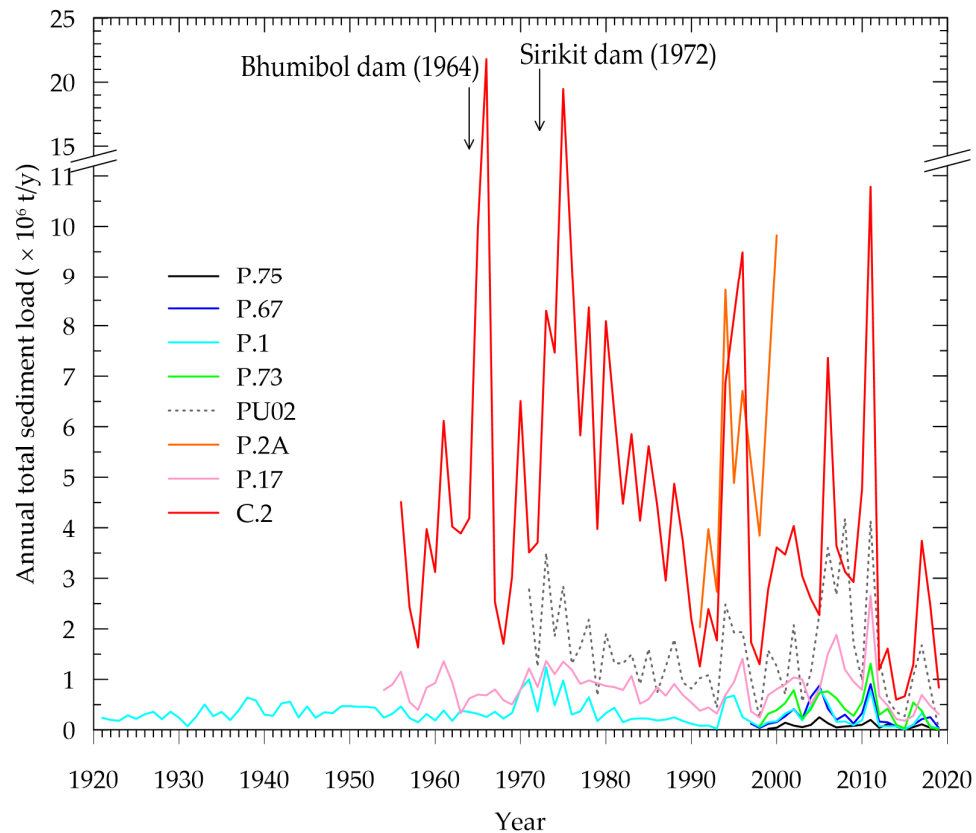


Figure S2. Time series of total sediment load at RID stations along the Ping River.



Figure S3. Photographs illustrate turbidity degree of water observed downstream the Bhumibol Dam: (a) XP.13 taken on 23 Feb 2019 (dry season); (b) XP.13 taken on 9 July 2019 (wet season); (c) XP.16 taken on 25 Feb 2019 (dry season); (d) XP.16 taken on 11 July 2019 (wet season).