Tentative (10 Feb., 2009)

Programme of the International Symposium on the Present Situation of the Environment in the Angkor Monument Park and Its Environs, Siem Reap, Cambodia

Organised by Team ERDAC (Environment Research Development of the Angkor, Cambodia)

Date: 17th March 2009 Venue: Central Hall of UNESCO/JASA Project Office Siem Reap, Cambodia

Opening Ceremony

Introduction

Shinji Tsukawaki (Kanazawa University) and Peou Hang (APSARA Authority): Introduction: Environmental Research Development of the Angkor Monument Park, Cambodia Shinji Tsukawaki (Kanazawa University): Background of the Team ERDAC - Two Research Programmes in Lake Tonle Sap: the Past, the Present and for the Future -

Atmospheric Environment

Yasuaki Okumura (Osaka Electro-Communication University): The Meteorological Characteristics of Siem Reap City and the Monitoring Station Network - Present and Future-

Masami Furuuchi (Kanazawa University): Air Pollution in the Angkor Monument Park and Siem Reap City

Akira Masai (Kanazawa University): Temperature Distribution in Siem Reap City
Masami Furuuchi (Kanazawa University): Air Pollution in Phnom Penh City: Concentration
and Chemical Compositions of Ambient Particles.

Water Environment

Peou Hang (APSARA Authority): Water Management System in the Angkor Monument Park Hideo Oyagi (Nihon University): Seasonal Change in the Water Quality in Siem Reap River Toshiyuki Ishikawa (Lake Biwa Environmental Research Institute): Relationship between Turbidity and Primary Producer in the Water Areas in the Angkor Park and Siem Reap River

Hiroyuki Motomura (Kagoshima University): Fishes of the moats of Angkor Wat, Cambodia

Soil and River Engineering

Hiroshi Takebayashi (Kyoto University): Channel Deformation Characteristics of Siem Reap River

Toshiyuki Takahara (Kanazawa University): Possibility of Ground Settlement in Varying Ground Water Level around Angkor Monuments

Forest Environment

Yuji Araki (University of Tokyo): Reinventory of the Indicator Emergent-trees in the Preah Khan Forest

Yoshihiko Hirabuki (Tohoku Gakuin University): Spatial Arrangement of Emergent-trees in the Preak Khan Monument: Present Status and Following Eco-management.

Yuji Araki (University of Tokyo): Emergent-trees Photography of the Preah Khan by the Scanner's Digital Data

Mizuki Tomita (Tokyo University of Communication): Landscape and Forest Ecological Evaluation for Remnant Trees in the Preah Khan Monument (poster)

Yoshihiko Hirabuki (Tohoku Gakuin University): Forest and Landscape of Preah Khan Monument, Angkor (poster)

Shinji Tsukawaki (Kanazawa University): Three Cambodian Home-gardens in Siem Reap, Cambodia - on the Water and in the Forest -

Environment Research in Lake Tonle Sap by Teams EMSB and EMSB-u32

Hideo Oyagi (Nihon University):

Yuji Araki (University of Tokyo):

Shinji Tsukawaki (Kanazawa University):

Concluding Remarks

Peou Hang (APSARA Authority)

Closing Ceremony

ERDAC Research Seminar in Phnom Penh Environment Research in the Angkor Monument Park and Its Environs, Siem Reap, Cambodia

Organized by Team ERDAC
(Environment Research Development of the Angkor, Cambodia)

Date: 18th March 2009 Venue: Seminar Room, Institute of Technology Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Subjects and Reporters:

Opening

Shinji Tsukawaki (Kanazawa University) and Peou Hang (APSARA Authority): Introduction: Environmental Research Development of the Angkor Monument Park, Cambodia

Masami Furuuchi (Kanazawa University): Air Pollution in the Angkor Monument Park and Siem Reap City, and Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Hideo Oyagi (Nihon University): Seasonal Change in the Water Quality, and Relationship between Turbidity and Primary Producer in the Water Areas in the Angkor Park and Siem Reap River, Cambodia

Shinji Tsukawaki (Kanazawa University): Channel Deformation Characteristics of Siem Reap River and Possibility of Ground Settlement in Varying Ground Water Level around Angkor Monuments, Cambodia

Yuji Araki (University of Tokyo): Reinventory of the Indicator Emergent-trees and Spatial Arrangement of them in the Preak Khan Monument: Present Status and Following Eco-management.

Conclusion

Discussion

Closing