Annual Report

on SDG14 Life Below Water

14.5 Maintaining a local ecosystem

14.5.1 - Does your university as a body have a plan to minimize physical, chemical and/or biological alterations of related aquatic ecosystems?

Plan to Minimize Physical, Chemical and Biological Alterations of Aquatic Ecosystems
Site-Specific Planning and Community Stewardship for Songkhla Lagoon

Thaksin University recognizes that activities intended to restore aquatic resources must also safeguard the ecological characteristics of the receiving environment. Habitat structures, aquaculture, tourism and community resource use can alter physical conditions, water chemistry and biological communities when they are poorly planned or managed. The University therefore connects its work in Songkhla Lagoon with site-specific assessment, appropriate intervention design and continuing community stewardship.

Songkhla Lagoon contains interconnected freshwater, brackish-water and saline environments. Differences in water depth, currents, substrate, shoreline vegetation and aquatic communities mean that a single intervention design is unlikely to suit every location. The University's approach combines scientific knowledge with fishers' experience to identify measures appropriate to each site and to minimize unintended disturbance.

Community Collaboration to Establish Fish Habitat No. 10 and Restore the Ecological Health of Songkhla Lake



Thaksin University, in collaboration with local networks in Songkhla Province, organized the “Fish Habitat No. 10 Project” to create shelters and habitats for aquatic species in Songkhla Lake. The project aims to restore aquatic ecosystems, enhance environmental biodiversity and ecological health, and strengthen collaboration between the university and local communities in promoting sustainable aquatic resource conservation.

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