


**Scott Wilson**

## Lao PDR: Geographical Factors

ສປປລາວ  
ປັດໄຈທາງດ້ານພູມິປະເທດ

1

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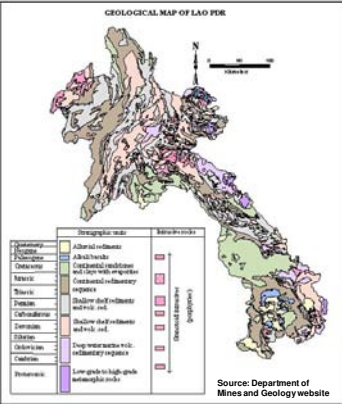


**Mountainous terrain is mainly in the north, and the Annamite chain down the eastern border.**

ພູມິປະເທດຢູ່ທາງພາກເໜືອເປັນພູດອຍ ແລະຕາມສາຍພູທຽມລຽງລົງຫຼາຍຊາຍແດນດ້ານຕາເວັນອອກ.

2

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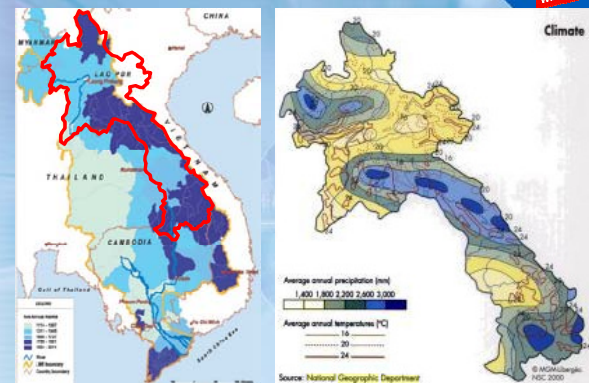
**The geology is complex and not well mapped at the local scale. Rocks tend mainly to be highly weathered.**

ທັງລະນິສາດສະຫລັບຂັ້ນຊ້ອນແລະສະແດງທັງຕົວລົງແຜນທັບໄດ້ດີໃນມາດຕາສ່ວນສະເພາະຈຸດ. ຫຼືນສ່ວນໃຫຍ່ຈະເປັນຫີນຜຽຍຫລືຫີນປັ່ມີຄວາມແຂງແຮງ.

3



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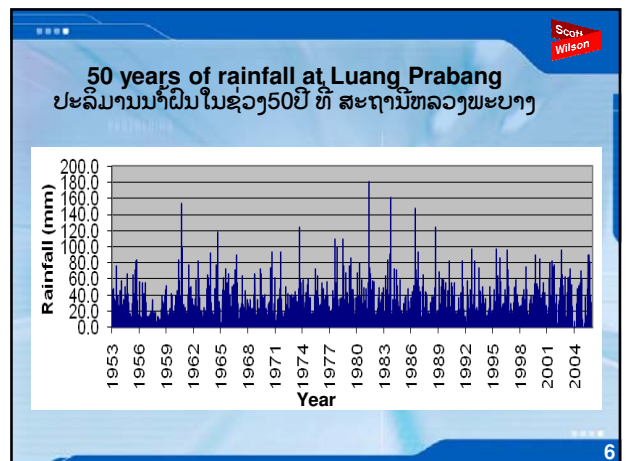
**Climate**

Average annual precipitation (mm)  
1,400 1,800 2,200 2,600 3,000

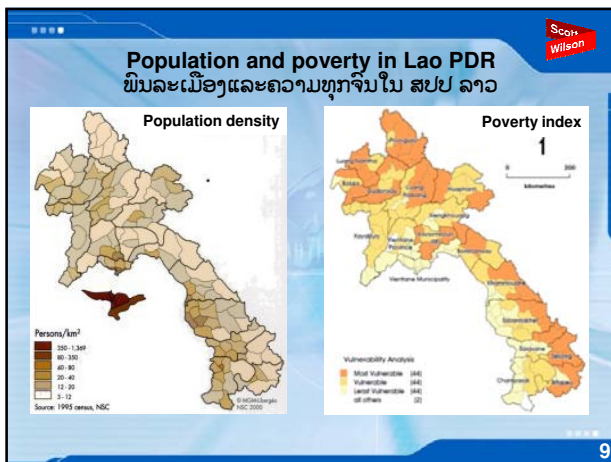
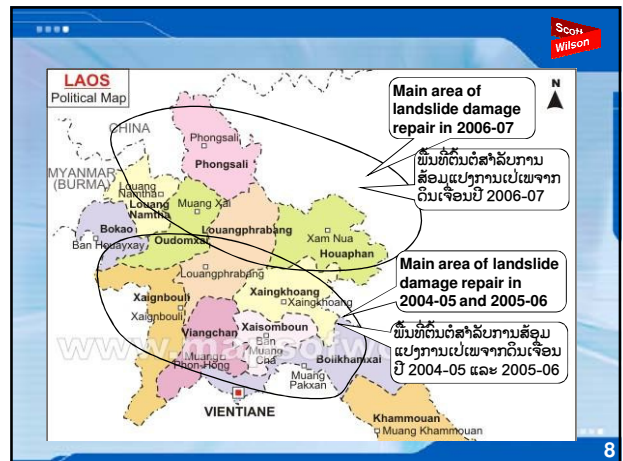
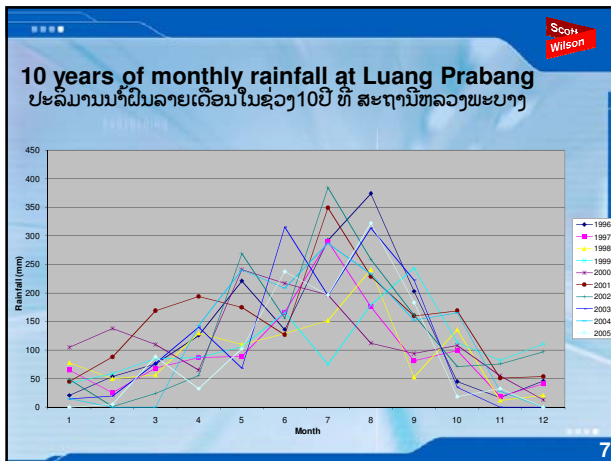
Average annual temperature (°C)  
16  
20  
24

Source: National Geographic Department  
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# SEACAP 21 Slope Stabilisation Trials: Final Workshop, 26 September 2008



- ### Summary of the effects of geography
- ສັງລວມຜົນກະທົບດ້ານພູມິປະເທດ
- Slope instability occurs mainly on roads in the north, but also on more limited geographical areas in the south.
  - Limited data mean that we do not fully understand the time and spatial occurrence of rainfall and landslides in Laos.
  - ຄວາມບໍ່ມີສະເຖີຍລະພາບຂອງຕະຝົ່ງເກີດຂຶ້ນຕົ້ນຕໍຢູ່ເສັ້ນທາງ ໃນ ພາກເໜືອ, ແຕ່ວ່າ ຢູ່ພາກໃຕ້ ກໍ່ເກີດຢູ່ພື້ນທີ່ທີ່ມີພູມສັນຖານຈຳກັດ.
  - ຂໍ້ມູນຈຳກັດໝາຍຄວາມວ່າ ພວກເຮົາບໍ່ເຂົ້າໃຈເລິກເຊິ່ງ ຕໍ່ ເວລາ ແລະ ການທີ່ຈະເກີດຂຶ້ນ ຂອງ ປະລິມານນ້ຳຝົນ ແລະ ດິນເຈືອນໃນ ລາວ.
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