

Water Management **Exhibition Hall**

Han River Flood Control Office protects people's lives and properties from flood www.hrfco.go.kr



BUS _ National Cemetery stop, 300m towards Dongjak station

Blue bus _ 361, 640, 752, 360, 363, 362

Green bus _ 5524, 6411

Red bus _ 9408, 9412

 ${\bf Subway}$ _ Exit 1 of Dongjak station (Line 4), 100m to the left





MLTM Han River Flood Control Office

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1 Introduction Information / Reception / Image Tunnel

Water & Disaster

Reproduction of classics / Chronological table of flood & drought/Disasters in the Three Kingdoms & Koryo Period/Disasters in the Chosun Period/Disasters in the Modern

- The History of Hydrological Investigation The Chosun Period(Rain gauge & Watermark) / Modern Period
- 4 Functions of Han River Flood Control Office in the Modern days Hydrological Investigation / River Flow Management / Flood Forecast

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Classics / Information

- Models for Exploration
- Water level measurement / Precipitation measurement /

7 Future Vision

Integrated Water Resources Management by IT & Ubiquitous technique

Water and Disaster

• Disasters in the Three Kingdoms & Koryo Period In summer, torrential rain sweeps the whole country. Historically, our country have always been disasters led by flood, typhoon and drought.

· Disasters in the Chosun Period

During the Chosun period, measures to control flood and drought was implemented throughout the nation to encourage the agricultural industry through active use of water.

· Disasters in the Modern Period

In the 20th century, efforts are being made to minimize disasters through research, management and forecast system.







The History of Hydrological Investigation

Rain gauge: Rain gauge was placed to count the amount of

Watermark: Six-angled & spindle-shaped water gauge made to measure the height of water in Cheonggye stream.





Modern Period

Water level is observed through Video hydrograph, bubble gauge and float gauge and the speed of water flow is being measured through state-of-the-art equipments such as Ultrasonic velocity meter and Microwave surface velocity meter. Functions of Han River Flood Control Office





unctions of Han River Flood Control Office

Hydrological study is an important work done to secure basic data for water management and quantify the nation's valuable asset of water resources.

· River flow management

River flow management is a work done to promote public interest by managing river water rationally and make sure that every single person enjoys the benefit the water management

Flood forecast

Flood forecast is done to predict the size of flood that can occur in the watershed and provide the result of observation to related agencies in order to minimize the damage from flood by enabling people to be prepared in advance.



Models for Exploration

• Water level measurement

Measuring the height of water surface in rivers and reservoirs

• Precipitation measurement

Measuring the amount of precipitation fallen on even surface that have not been evaporated or flown

Flood forecast

Understanding the process of flood forecast by looking at video clips explaining water level and water flow observation equipments placed in the basins of Han river, Ansung stream and Imjin river.







Search

Classics

Records of flood history (Flood History), http://floodhistory.kict.re.kr/

Information

Water Resources Management Information System (WAMIS), http://www.wamis.go.kr/

Water Management Information Networking System

(WINS), http://www.wins.go.kr/

River Management Graphic Information system (RIMGIS), http://www.river.go.kr/





Future Vision ntegrated Water Resources Management by IT & Ubiquitous technique

Han River Flood Control Office makes seamless effort to protect the valuable lives and properties of our people.

River system of Korea

General term for all rivers flowing into the sea through one estuary. What is river system?

Five major rivers of South Korea (reference: Encyclopedia, River directory)

- **Han River :** River that flows into the Yellow sea passing by the central part of Korea, Gangwondo, Chungcheongbukdo, Gyeonggido and Seoul. Length : $494.44 \, \text{km}$, Watershed area : $35,770.41 \, \text{km}^2$ [Watershed area of South Korea $25,953.60 \, \text{km}^2$]
- Nakdong River: River that flows into the South sea passing by the low areas in the central part of Young nam region. Length : 510.36 km, watershed area : 23,384.21 km²
 - Jeollabuk-do, passing by Chungcheongnam-do & Chungcheongbuk-do. Length : 397.79 km, Watershed area : 9,912.15 km² Geum River: River that flows into Gunsan bay from Jangsu Eup, Jangsu Gun of
- **Sumjin River**: River that flows by the southeastern part of Jeollabuk-do and Northeastern part of Jeollanam-do. Length: 223.86 km, Watershed area: 4,911.89 km²
 - **Youngsan River :** River that flows to the southwest, into the yellow sea from Damyang-gun of Jeollanam-do. Length :136.66 km, Watershed area : 3,467.83 km²

Three major rivers of North Korea (reference: Encyclopedia, River directory)

- **Aprok River :** River that divides Korea(North Korea) and China and flows into the Yellow sea. Length : 803 km, Watershed area : $63,160 \text{ km}^2$
- **Duman River :** River that flows from the southeastern slope of Baekdu mountain into the East Sea. Length : 548 km, Watershed : 32,920 km²
- Daedong River: River that flows from Han rae Ryeong into the Yellow sea. Length: $450\;\text{km},\,\overline{\text{Watershed area}}:20,247\;\text{km}^2$

