Isuzu Afforestation Voluntary Activity in 2012-2025

No.	Date of event	Place	Province	Area (Rai)	Tree (Unit)
13th	15 September 2025	National Reserved Forest - Khwae Rabom and Siyat Forest	Chachoengsao	20	4,000
12th	17 August 2024	National Reserved Forest - Khwae Rabom and Siyat Forest	Chachoengsao	35	7,000
11th	18 August 2023	National Reserved Forest - Khwae Rabom and Siyat Forest	Chachoengsao	35	7,000
10th	28 August 2022	National Reserved Forest - Khwae Rabom and Siyat Forest	Chachoengsao	10	2,000
9th	18 August 2021	Sam Lan Waterfall National Park	Saraburi	5.1	2,000
8th	18 August 2020	Sam Lan Waterfall National Park	Saraburi	3.1	2,000
7th	18 August 2019	Sam Lan Waterfall National Park	Saraburi	8.5	3,400
6th	26 August 2018	Sam Lan Waterfall National Park	Saraburi	22.5	3,000
5th	6 August 2017	Sam Lan Waterfall National Park (Sap Pla Kang Reservoir)	Saraburi	8	3,200
4th	6 August 2016	Central Park Project Khung Bang Krachao	Samutprakarn	5	1,000
3rd	29 August 2015	Mangrove Forest Nature School	Samutsongkharm	4	5,000
2nd	18 October 2013	Mangrove Forest Nature School	Samutsongkharm	2	3,000
1st	22 July 2012	Thap Lan National Park, Ban Bu Sai	Nakonratchasima	5	5,000
Total (1st - 13th Year)				163.2	47,600

10th - 13th Year

National Reserved Forest - Khwae Rabom and Siyat Forest Sanam Chai Khet District, Chachoengsao Province

The Royal Forest Department under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment has approved Isuzu Motors Co., (Thailand) Ltd. to hold the afforestation activity to restore the deteriorated forest from the monoculture planting by people. The area has undergone a process of negotiating with villagers to voluntarily return the encroached area on the National Reserved Forest and was approved by the Chachoengsao Provincial Committee. Currently, it is under the process of waiting for the budget from the government to restore forest. In addition, the Royal Forest Department has also approved the area of 100 rai to Isuzu Motors Co., (Thailand) Ltd. by carrying out reforestation and sharing carbon credit in August 2022 as amounting of 10 rai, in August 2023 as amounting of 35 rai, in August 2024 as amounting of 35 rai., and in September 2025 as amounting of 20 rai.

National Reserved Forest (Khwae Rabom and Siyat Forest) is located in the area of Sanam Chai Khet District and Tha Takiab District, Chachoengsao Province. Also, it covers Sri Maha Phot District, Prachinburi Province. The area is tropical rain forest, mixed deciduous forest, deciduous forest, grove forest or dry dipterocarp forest. In addition, it is a Five Provinces Bordering Forest being important in terms of economic and social. It means that Khwae Rabom and Siyat Forest is fertile forest, ecologically balanced and relatively high biodiversity. It is also a habitat for many wild animals.

Khwae Rabom and Siyat Forest is designated as National Reserved Forest due to their significant diversity of plants, for instance, rubber wood, Hopea odorata wood, Resak tembaga wood, Xylia xylocarpa Taub wood, Siamese Rosewood, Sharea obtusa wood, Burmese sal wood and other types of valuable wood and there are forest products and other natural resources as well. That's the reason why this forest should be designated as a National Reserved Forest to preserve the condition of forests, forest products, and natural resources.

At present, many relevant sectors have embraced the royal initiatives of Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother in conservation of forest resources and wildlife in order to cooperatively restore forest resources in degraded forest to keep the last eastern forests alive and plant forests to conserve watersheds, improve the quality of life and livelihood of the people in the area so that they can live with the appropriate benefits from natural resources and not go back to encroach on conservation forests including reducing the number of illegal forest destruction and to publicize the public to have awareness of the conservation of this forest to last forever as long as the generations of descendants.

6th - 9th Year
Sam Lan Waterfall National Park
Muang District, Saraburi Province

Sam Lan Waterfall National Park covering an area in Kaeng Khoi District, Nong Khae District, Wihan Daeng District and Muang district Saraburi Province with an area of approximately 27,856.25 rai or 44.57 square kilometers Sam Lan Waterfall National Park. The terrain consists of high mountain areas. and the plains between the valleys.

The forest consists of mixed deciduous forest, dry evergreen forest and grassland. The important plants are Pradu Daeng, Sak Teng, Rang, Makha Mong, Ta Khian Thong, Tabak, Yang and other plants. More than 800 species have been surveyed preliminarily and the lower floors are various types of bamboo, as well as rattan and orchids, etc.

Most of the wildlife that live are small animals such as barking deer, wild boar, mole, jungle fowl, mouse deer, rabbit, chipmunk, loris, civet, mongoose, snakes, including birds and butterflies, etc.

5th Year

Sam Lan Waterfall National Park (Sap Pla Kang Reservoir)

Wihan Daeng District, Saraburi Province

Sap Pla Kang Reservoir is the location of the National Park Protection Unit at Nor Sor 1 (Sap Pla Kang). The terrain consists of complex mountains. It is a high mountain range running from the northwest to southeast, with a narrow plain between the valleys in the northern part of the national park. The highest peak is Khao Krok, with a height of about 329 meters above sea level which can see the city of Saraburi and nearby districts clearly.

The forest consists of mixed deciduous forest and dry deciduous forest. There are important plants such as Daeng, Pradu, Phluang, Teng, Rang, Ta Khian Thong, Makha, Tabak, etc. More than 800 species have been surveyed, and the lower floors are various types of bamboo, as well as rattan and orchids, etc.

For animals that live as small animals such as pheasant, jungle fowl, barking deer, monkey, wild boar, squirrel, chipmunk and various types of birds.

4th Year
Central Park Project Khung Bang Krachao
Phra Pradaeng District, Samut Prakan Province

Bang Kachao is a large green area near Bangkok which is one of the important sources of oxygen production in Thailand. It is also close to industrial sites. It is also a community that is valuable in terms of the environment, economy, tourism, society and culture.

Khung Bang Kachao is located in Phra Pradaeng District, Samut Prakan Province. The area is approximately 11,818 rai with the nature of an island surrounded by the Chao Phraya River. As a result, Khung Bang Kachao is influenced by sea level rise and fall. The "3 water" ecosystem is fresh water, salt water, and brackish water, becoming a large, fertile wetland area and there is a high diversity of plant and animal societies.

Khung Bang Kachao,there are a total of 637 species of living things, including rare species and some that are thought to be new to the world, such as the bank-winged earthworm, pink dancing shrimp, nematodes, including 4 types of fireflies: 2 brackish water fireflies, 1 freshwater firefly and 1 terrestrial firefly, which are fairly rare in Bangkok and its perimeter.

Credit : BANGKACHAO

2nd - 3rd Year

Mangrove Forest Nature School

Mueang Samut Songkhram District, Samut Songkhram Province

Mangrove Forest Nature School (Mangrove Forest Study Path) or Mangrove Forest Conservation Learning Center is a place to learn how to preserve nature that can overcome the nature of the ocean waves eroding the coast by embroidering bamboo. It is a barrier length of more than 1,800 meters, including the restoration of the deteriorated mangrove forest. Within the area, there is a concrete bridge over 2 kilometers long to facilitate those who come to study for work visits or tourists to do mangrove planting activities including ecological and recreational studies.

Most of the plants are able to adapt to the salinity of seawater. They have aerial roots and root systems that enable it to obtain enough oxygen to sustain life in waterlogged soils. Soils in these conditions are less oxygenated. In addition, many plants have the ability to excrete sea salt from the plant. This makes it able to grow well in saline soils and flooded with sea water, such as small mangroves, large mangroves, Aegiceras cornicalatum, etc.

A wide variety of animals are found in the mangrove forest ecosystem, both of land animals and aquatic animals such as mudskippers, mullet, mangrove crabs, blue crabs, stilt, etc. In addition, many living creatures are found covering many groups of organisms, including microorganisms and various types of protozoa as well, making the ecosystem here very abundant.

Credit : Thai Local Travel Guide (thailandtourismdirectory.go.th)

1st Year
Thap Lan National Park, Ban Bu Sai
Wang Nam Khiao District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province

Thap Lan National Park, the area covers Pak Thong Chai District, Wang Nam Khiao District, Khon Buri District and Soeng Sang District in Nakhon Ratchasima Province and Na Di District in Prachin Buri Province. The forest is fertile and there is a Fan palm forest which is hard to find. This national park is the country's second largest national park with an area of approximate 1,397,375 rai or 2,235.80 square kilometers.

This national park has a part of the area in the Phanom Dong Rak mountain range. The general terrain consists of large and small mountains over a wide area. There are many mountains such as Khao La Mang, Khao Phu Sam Ngam, Khao Phu Sung, Khao Yai, and Khao Wong, etc. Due to long mountain, there are natural valleys, chasm, and waterfalls, which are the origins of many streams such as Huai Kamin, Huai Pla Kang, and Huai Kham Chae, Huai Kham Kee Rad, etc. These streams will flow to combine into the Mun River. As for Huai Suan Nam, Huai Hin Yao, Huai Chomphu, Huai Salika, etc., will flow to combine into the Bang Pakong River.

This forests can be classified into 4 types: dry deciduous forest, mixed deciduous forest, tropical rain forest and dry evergreen forest. There is also another type of forest which is considered a deciduous forest. This type of forest is called "Pa Lan" (Fan palm forest). Pa Lan is a habitat for many wild animals. It is a very fertile forest.

Source: Thap Lan National Park (dnp.go.th)