Introduction

There are thousands of scattered irrigation ponds on Taoyuan tableland that were created by the wisdom of ancient Taiwanese originals. Before the Shihmen Reservoir was constructed, the cultivation on the red clayed loam tableland depended on rainfall. The rivers running through the tableland were short and with small watershed. In the raining season the rivers supply sufficient water for irrigation. Most of the times, however, the rivers do not have much water for irrigation and have to build some sorts of water storage devices.

Irrigation Ponds

The ponds were usually built in the lower areas. Builders dig both the red clay soil and pebble layers, then encircle the area with banks. The red soil is highly adhesive. When mixed with pebbles and pressed tightly, a waterproof bank can be made. Banks encircle the ponds in the low areas.

According to statistics, there were as many as ten thousand ponds on the Taoyuan plain before the great draught in 1913. At that time, all ponds were connected; and thus an irrigation system was created. With the sufficient irrigation system, the rice production of Taoyuan tableland grew increased significantly. That is how Taoyuan became the "breadbasket" of northern Taiwan.

Multi-Functions of Ponds

Nowadays, in addition to irrigation, these ponds serve many other purposes, including water detention, fish raising, landscape aesthetic, recreation, ecology conservation and even for feng-shui. For whatever purpose the ponds have been changed, the ponds still reflect the wisdom from ancient people on this tableland.

Keywords: Irrigation ponds, Water wisdom, Taoyuan tableland