

# **IOC/WESTPAC Scientific Symposium on Marine Science and Management of Marine Areas of the Western Pacific**

Penang, Malaysia, 2-6 December 1991

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The IOC Sub-Commission for the Western Pacific recommended, at its First Session, Hangzhou, China, 5-9 February 1990), by Recommendation SC-WESTPAC-I.1, that a major international IOC-WESTPAC Marine Science Symposium be organized in 1991 or 1992.

An International Steering Committee for the preparation of the Symposium was established during the First Session of the Sub-Commission, chaired by Dr. J. Baker. The Committee discussed the objectives, structure and other detailed issues of the Symposium and strongly recommended that the venue of the Symposium be adjacent to the WESTPAC region.

The Delegation of Malaysia at the Twenty-third Session of the Executive Council of the IOC offered to host the Symposium in Malaysia. The Council warmly welcomed the offer of Malaysia and invited regional and global international bodies to support the international IOC/WESTPAC Marine Science Symposium.

Financial support provided by Australia, France, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, United Kingdom and United States, contributed to the success of the Symposium. The Programme of the Symposium is attached as Annex I. Approximately 150 participants from 25 countries in and outside the WESTPAC region attended the Symposium. About 90 papers were presented either at plenary sessions or at workshops organized in conjunction with the Symposium. The List of participants is shown in Annex II.

## 2. OPENING

The Symposium opened at 0900 hours on 2 December 1991 in the Bayview Pacific Hotel, Penang, Malaysia.

Date' Mohd Noordin Hassan, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment of Malaysia delivered the opening address. He emphasized the important role of the oceans, especially in the coastal zone areas, as a food-supply source or as major area for study of climate changes. He stressed the special attention paid by the Government of Malaysia to the marine sciences and their management, and the willingness of his authorities to co-operate with scientists from other countries, as well as with international organizations.

The Secretary-General, speaking on behalf of the Organizing Committee of the Symposium, thanked the Governments of Australia, France, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States for the support they kindly provided to the Symposium. He welcomed all participants to the beautiful island of Malaysia, and wished them a successful meeting and an enjoyable stay.

Dr. Gunnar Kullenberg, Secretary IOC, speaking on his own behalf and on that of the Commission, expressed sincere gratitude to the Government of Malaysia for hosting the Symposium. He thanked all of the donor countries for contributing to the success of the Symposium by the support they had provided. He also thanked Dr. J. Baker and all members of International Steering Committee for their excellent preparation and organization of the Symposium. The Secretary welcomed all participants to this important scientific meeting.

The Secretary IOC briefly reviewed progress in the WESTPAC region. He introduced new programmed developed by IOC in co-operation with other UN agencies and referred in particular to the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS). He welcomed scientists and institutions supporting and actively participating in such programmed.

The Symposium was officially opened by the Honorable Peter Chin Fah Kui, Deputy Minister of Science, Technology and the Environment, Malaysia, who welcomed participants to the Symposium and stressed the importance of the development of the marine sciences, the rational uses of marine resources and

the protection of the marine environment.

Professor John Gray, University of Oslo, Norway, presented an overview address to the Symposium. Taking Global Investigation of Pollution in the Marine Environment (GIPME) as an example, he indicated the significant role of international co-operation in marine scientific research and monitoring. He reviewed historical development of marine sciences and introduced some current topics on marine science with special emphasis on marine environment studies and the impact on biological aspects. The overview address was the subject of a lot of interest on the part of participants.

### 3. SCIENTIFIC PRESENTATION

As defined by the International Steering Committee and adopted by the IOC Executive Council at its Twenty-third Session, the scientific presentations covered four topics and keynote speeches were given respectively on :

- (a) Ocean Variability and Links with Climate Change  
Professor Tomio Asai, Ocean Research Institute, Tokyo University, Japan
- (b) Causes and Impacts of the Sea Level Change  
Professor Klaus Wyrski, University of Hawaii, USA
- (c) Biogeochemical Processes  
Professor Jean Martin, Institut de Biogéochimie Marine, Ecole Normale Supérieure, France
- (d) Managing the Marine Environment  
Dr. Abu Bakar Jaafar, Department of Environment, Malaysia

In addition, the Secretary IOC made a presentation on the need for development of a Global Ocean Observing System, the IOC actions in this respect and the associated required cooperation and TEMA needs.

Some 25 papers were presented in the Plenary Sessions under these four topics with references to national and regional projects. Thanks to the efforts made by the Organizing Committee and donor countries, it was obvious that young scientists from the region are actively involved in the national, regional and international programmed of marine sciences and services and some interesting results were presented to the Symposium. The abstracts of the presentations are attached as Annex III of this report.

The Keynote speakers for each topic were invited to follow all presentations and discussions, and to summarize the outcome together with suggestions to all participants in a plenary session on the last day of the Symposium.

All papers presented to the Symposium will be published by the Organizing Committee in the first half of 1992 as the Proceedings of the Symposium.

A special session, on Western Boundary Current and its Decadal Variation, jointly initiated by the CCCO Pacific Panel and the WESTPAC project on Co-operative Studies of Ocean Dynamics in the Northwest Pacific, was organized during the Symposium. This attempt to link global programmed with regional efforts has proved to be a successful experience. A total of 6 papers were presented to the plenary session, discussions and suggestions on which are dealt with under the respective regional topic.

### 4. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION FOR WESTPAC PROJECT

Nine parallel workshops were organized for the respective nine

WESTPAC projects adopted by the IOC Sub-Commission for WESTPAC. The workshops reviewed progress during the intersessional period and discussed further implementation of the projects. The different workshops were dealt with sequentially, the 9 topics being:

- Toxic and anoxic phenomena associated with algal blooms;
- Recruitment of penaeid prawns in the Indo-Western Pacific Region;
- Paleogeographic mapping;
- Margins of active plates;
- Climatic records in long lived corals;
- Co-operative studies of ocean dynamics in the Northwest Pacific;
- Monitoring heavy metals and organochlorine pesticides using the mussel watch approach;
- Co-operative research of the continental shelf circulation in the Western Pacific; and
- Assessment of riverine inputs to the sea in the WESTPAC region.

The discussion at the workshops concluded as follows :

#### 4.1 TOXIC AND ANOXIC PHENOMENA ASSOCIATED WITH ALGAL BLOOMS

##### Recommendations:

- (i) The IOC and the IOC/WESTPAC Secretariat should convene a working group and commit funds for the creation and distribution of a manual on techniques used in field and laboratory studies on harmful algal blooms.

Comment: This manual is to be a compilation of new material together with existing protocols that are now scattered throughout the literature. The emphasis should be on the species and techniques that are appropriate for the WESTPAC region, recognizing the limitations many countries have with respect to expensive or highly technical equipment. The manual will initially be distributed to individuals for comments and revisions, and then tested and refined further at a training workshop. Translation of this manual into national languages of the WESTPAC countries should be considered as a possible future WESTPAC activity.

- (ii) The IOC and WESTPAC should support the creation and distribution of a regional newsletter on harmful algal blooms.

Comment: This effort will only succeed if Task Team members actively contribute to the newsletter. Initial efforts to distribute a newsletter twice each year to approximately 100 individuals will be coordinated by D.M. Anderson (USA) and Rhodora Corrales (Philippines) but the eventual goal will be for a publication entirely sustained by workers from the region. On occasion, rapid communication will be needed (e.g. large scale red tide out breaks), so special bulletins can be distributed from the WESTPAC Secretariat via fax to selected individuals in each country.

- (iii) The IOC and WESTPAC should provide funds for training workshops and scientific exchange visits.

Comment: Once a protocol manual is available, a regional training workshop should be convened at a marine field station within the region where there is easy access to waters where harmful red tide blooms occur. The training activities will be centered around the manual, as this will not only provide valuable feedback on the usefulness of the material but will also enhance the training

process. Participation in the workshop should be strictly controlled to include only those who have had, and will continue to have, direct activities in the collection and analysis of field samples. Participants will be nominated by members of each country's Task Team, with final selection by the Task Team Chairman and Workshop Coordinator.

- (iv) The IOC and WESTPAC should provide funds for the creation and distribution of photographs, slides, and preserved samples of harmful bloom species from the WESTPAC region.

Comment: Many of the photographic materials already exist, so it is just a matter of duplication and distribution. A fixed number of sets of this material (5-10) will be sent to each country, with the distribution of these sets within each country to be determined by Task Team Members. At present, there are not sufficient supplies of preserved plankton materials for distribution. Through the newsletter, requests will be made for workers to obtain large quantities of bloom organisms and to preserve them with appropriate methods. These samples will be collected in a central location and distributed in vials as reference materials once taxonomic authorities have examined and categorized them.

- (v) As an adjunct to training workshops, the IOC and WESTPAC should provide funds for expert visits to individual countries, and for long-term training fellowships (TENA) for WESTPAC Country scientists to expert laboratories.

Comment: Workshops provide important training, but considerable benefit can be obtained from longer, more personal interactions in expert laboratories or by visits of experts to specific WESTPAC country laboratories.

- (vi) Recognizing the need for increased understanding and recognition of the serious threat to coastal marine resources and to public health posed by harmful algal blooms, the IOC and the WESTPAC Secretariat should work closely with Task Team scientists and high level policy-making officials in member countries and regional organizations so that priority is given to obtaining external aid for bloom research and monitoring.

Comment: Several large international programmes on harmful blooms are under consideration for funding, but the success of these proposals will be a direct function of the specific enthusiasm and support provided by national planning agencies. These agencies are faced with difficult decisions between competing infrastructure development. If the importance of harmful bloom studies can be adequately communicated by Task Team scientists and a high priority established at the national level, external agencies will be responsive to the perceived needs. To achieve this, Task Team members, the IOC, and WESTPAC Secretariat will need to become politicians and "salesmen/women". To start this process some guidelines will be mailed to Task Team members that can be used to build arguments, and eventually to write letters for planning agency use in their contacts with UNDP, and other funding sources. Funds will not be provided by these agencies unless they are convinced that harmful bloom programmes are of great national and regional importance. Since most national research and monitoring programmes in the WESTPAC countries are not well-funded at present, it will not be easy to change the perception of these phenomena at the national level.

- (vii) Convene a regional symposium on the harmful algal blooms, possibly to be held in conjunction with the marine pollution programme in WESTPAC

Comment: Periodic exchange of scientific information is a necessary component of the WESTPAC harmful algal bloom network. The symposium should focus on harmful blooms, although some presentations from regional pollution studies would be informative.

- (viii) The IOC and the WESTPAC Secretariat should explore ways to supplement ongoing or planned multi-lateral programmed on harmful algal blooms (e.g. ASEAN/Canada) so that non-ASEAN WESTPAC countries can participate in the training activities of those programmed.

Comment: Several major aid programmed are being implemented that provide training in harmful bloom research issues to certain, but not all, the WESTPAC countries. Examples are the ASEAN/Canada red tide programme, and bi-lateral agreements between Japan and Thailand or the Philippines. Through negotiations with responsible officials in these programmed and using WESTPAC funds, it may be possible to expand participation in the training aspects of these programmed to include more WESTPAC countries.

#### 4.2 RECRUITMENT OF PENAEID PRAWNS IN THE INDO-WESTERN PACIFIC REGION

##### Recommendations:

- (i) IOC and FAO to continue to support PREP activities under the Ocean Science in relation to Living Resources Programme (OSLR). In particular IOC-FAO must arrange a memorandum of understanding or contract between the WESTPAC Sub-Commission and the participating countries.
- (ii) Following the successful training workshops already provided through PREP, IOC-FAO should provide support for a technical adviser to conduct in-country training in the areas of
- a) sampling methods and standardization;
  - b) data processing;
  - c) taxonomy; and
  - d) publication of results
- (iii) In response to the UNDP request for national Governments to express their support for the application of funding (RAS/89/012), PREP National coordinators should request that their respective coordinating agencies consider the importance of the project in relation to national priorities, and communicate their support to UNDP.
- (iv) That the IOC-FAO Secretariats coordinate national responses at a regional level and communicate with UNDP/ACIAR.
- (v) PREP activities for 1992 should include:
- a) Continue monthly/fortnightly sampling of adults/spawning, sub adults emigrants, juveniles as high priority, and sampling of post larvae and larvae as lower priority;
  - b) Increase the exchange of sampling results and taxonomic material;
  - c) continue collection of environmental data;
  - d) Establish regional database of larval and post larval taxonomy before embarking on continued sampling;
  - e) Enter and edit sampling data using the PREP database.
- (vi) Establish better cooperative links with the related WESTPAC

project "Cooperative studies of continental shelf circulation in the WESTPAC".

#### 4.3 PALEOGEOGRAPHIC MAPPING

The activities recommended for 1992/93 are:

Distribution of information package to potential working group members by February 1992;

Drafting of base-map for the project, including a suggested paleo-coastline at the present 120m isobath, January - May 1992;

Distribution of base-map to working group members, June 1992;

Compilation preliminary data by the working group at a combined Training Course/Workshbp in either Hong Kong or Bangkok in August 1992;

Presentation of preliminary data to the Asian Marine Geology Conference, Tokyo, August 1992;

Final compilation of map and submission for publication, together with related papers, May 1993;

Publication of maps and related papers before the end of 1993.

#### 4.4 MARGINS OF ACTIVE PLATES

The group concluded its discussions as follows:

An increasing demand for coastal studies was reflected. A new proposal on neotectonic change on coastal areas represents a part of boundary processes of forearc sliners/microplates.

After discussion, the following two revisions were made: additions of arc volcanism associated with arc rift and neotectonics in coastal areas, both of which are very active components of boundary processes of forearc sliners/microplates, and of transform fault associated with collision.

Coordination/collaboration with other bodies was also discussed. Ocean Mapping of IOC recently established Western Pacific Editorial Board. CCOP (SEATER) - Circum pacific' Conference for Energy Mineral Resources (CPC) decided to create geotectonic map project recently. They should be contacted to avoid duplication.

#### Future Meetings and planned Cruises

The 2nd International Conference on Asian Marine Geology will be held in Tokyo, 19-22 August 1992, and the 29th International Geological congress in Kyoto, 24 August 1992. The Symposium on Ocean Science in Relation to Non-Living Resources (OSLR) will be arranged in conjunction with these events in Japan. Duplications will be avoided by ensuring regular flow of information between those concerned. IOC and WESTPAC Secretariat are invited to approach the Governments concerned with a view to having funds released inter alia to support a few invited scientists from the WESTPAC region.

The Hakuho-maru cruise for Izu-Benin Ridge from May to June 1992 and Tansei-maru cruise for South China Sea in 1993 are considered and planned as WESTPAC cruises in geology and geophysics. At least one participating scientist will joint from WESTPAC region.

#### 4.5 CLIMATE RECORDS IN LONG LIVED CORALS

Overall Objective: Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS) stressed the



concept that the objective is to train, and subsequently collaborate with, scientists and technologists from the IOC-WESTPAC region.

The collaboration is seen to be long-term and extensive.

Initial contacts will be in the participating countries. Initial training on respective home-country samples will be in AIMS.

Subsequently equipment would be expected to be developed in each participating country.

Data would be held in home-countries and a central, accessible, data-base would be established at AIMS.

#### First Phase of Study

- (i) to determine the availability and suitability of massive corals in particular locations in the WESTPAC region for banding studies;
- (ii) to determine the availability of logistic support for underwater core drilling in massive corals at these locations;
- (iii) to identify relevant workers in member countries currently involved or wanting to be involved in porites banding studies;
- (iv) to co-ordinate the collection of small coral heads for initial analyses at AIMS; and
- (v) to report to IOC/WESTPAC on the above.

#### Second Phase of Study

Purpose: To provide researchers from IOC/WESTPAC countries with a broad knowledge in the current techniques, methods and understanding of environmental records in massive corals.

Activities: Participants should bring a number of small samples of massive corals to work with during their visit. These will be sliced, X-rayed and various parameters measured e.g. fluorescence, density profile. In carrying out these procedures on their own samples the participants should gain an understanding of the procedures and problems involved.

Participants: The participants should be established researchers (rather than students or technicians) with a strong interest in developing coral chronology programmed in their home countries).

Length of Stay Ideally, 2 to 3 months with no more than two participants at any one time.

Funding Requirements: Return airfare, accommodation and living expenses. (possible use of AIMS on-site accommodation \$50 per week unit or \$80 per week for a house = \$ 600 - 960 for 3 months).

Cost of x-raying samples (about \$250 per hour at local hospital), development of positive prints \$5-8 each at AIMS = about \$100), miscellaneous materials and store (about \$4000). Total for materials and stores about \$ 750 per participant.

These figures are Australian dollars. The training at AIMS, including airfares, is estimated to average about US \$4400 per person.

Amended time table and budget

(1 July - 30 June)	us \$
1991 -1992	Establishment of collaboration 11,940

	and regional collection.	
1992 -1993	Training of 6x2 collaborators at AIMS	52,800
	Construct and install special equipment in participating countries (seek external funds )	
	Train in remote sensing techniques (to locate suitable corals)	
1993 -1994	Training of 3x2 collaborators at AIMS	26,400
	Continue equipment provision (external funds)	
	Workshop to allow comparison of results	40,000
1994 -1995	As per original concept (Hangzhou 1990)	105,000
1991- 1995	Total	236,140
		(of original 238,000)

#### 4.6 COOPERATIVE STUDIES OF OCEAN DYNAMICS IN THE NORTHWEST PACIFIC

The name of the group activity should be changed from Ocean Dynamics in the Northwest Pacific to Ocean Dynamics in the Western Pacific.

Increased WESTPAC ODC-2 activities should be supported to address climate-related stresses on WESTPAC nations (e.g. drought in Indonesia and Australia).

Recognizing the international efforts to design and implement a global ocean observing system, WESTPAC considerations yield the following recommendations:

- (i) Noting great progress in the establishment of sea-level stations in WESTPAC nations, the long-term maintenance of those important time series should be encouraged;
- (ii) Noting the importance of long-term observations of ocean thermal structure changes (including SST and thermocline depth) in the WESTPAC region, using such devices and XBTS and thermistor chain moorings, national contributions to this effort should be encouraged;
- (iii) Noting also the need for systematic measurements of the strong and variable ocean current systems in the WESTPAC region, it should be encouraged that national contributions to a long-term observing system using modern methods such as acoustic Doppler current profilers (ADCP) and satellite-tracked drifters;
- (iv) Sampling for biogeochemical studies should be coordinated with physical measurement programmed whenever possible; and
- (v) National studies of western boundary currents should be coordinated, and additional national efforts should be encouraged by WESTPAC.

Activities

Organize a special session on low-latitude western boundary currents at the Western Pacific Geophysical Meeting (Hong Kong, 17-21 August 1992) to accelerate joint activity of the CCCO Pacific Ocean Studies Panel and the WESTPAC-ODC2 .

Required budget US\$ 13,000

Conduct a workshop along the line recommended here before (or after) the next IAMAP/IAPSO meeting (Yokohama, July 1993)

Required budget US\$ 15,000

Support a JECSS-WESTPAC Symposium along the line of recommendations.

Required budget US\$ 10,000 for 1993 and 10,000 for 1995

Start a programme of training courses both on cruise and modeling, encouraging bilateral cooperation. Cruise facilities will be provided by USA, Japan and China. Modeling facilities will be provided by China and Japan.

Required budget for cruise US\$15,000/yr; for modeling US\$ 15,000/yr.

#### 4.7 MONITORING HEAVY METALS AND ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDES USING THE MUSSEL WATCH APPROACH

The following comments were made on Musselwatch activities:

- (i) Proposed intercalibration exercise did not take place.
- (ii) IOC, through the Group of Experts on Standards and Reference Material (GESREM), is preparing a Reference Material suitable for use by laboratories participating in the International Musselwatch programmed.
- (iii) The International Musselwatch Programme has started its field-phase in South America and the Caribbean in coordination with the national programmed in North America. WESTPAC collaborators will await the outcome of this study.
- (iv) Given the close relationship of their interests it would seem appropriate to have a joint meeting of the Musselwatch, River Inputs and Toxic and Anoxic Phenomena group scientists from the WESTPAC, at a convenient time in 1993.
- (v) Since changes in personnel have occurred, a new listing of country focal points should be prepared.

Other issues discussed include atmospheric transport of pollutants, interaction with other regional pollution programmed, economic impacts of marine pollution and coastal margin fluxes.

The Workshop recommended that:

- (i) Recognizing the importance of atmospheric transport of pollutants, this be included in marine pollution research and monitoring (MPRM) network activities. The problem should be reviewed and a programme developed for consideration at the next WESTPAC meeting (Prof. Jing Zhang to coordinate);
- (ii) a closer interaction between the WESTPAC marine pollution research and monitoring, and other WESTPAC programme components;
- (iii) country focal points for MPRM activities be designed; the list must be kept up to date so that progress and problems can be discussed on a wider basis;
- (iv) WESTPAC MPRM collaborators prepare materials for presentation to national planners/decision makers on the socio-economic impacts of marine pollution;

- (v) the toxic and anoxic phenomena group and the MPRM network should work more closely on the possible sources of triggers for algal blooms;
- (vi) coastal margin fluxed of materials be considered as a future study area for the MPRM network.

#### 4.8 CO-OPERATIVE RESEARCH OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF CIRCULATION IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC

Since the implementation plan was adopted in October 1990, much progress has been made in several of the sub-regional seas identified as potential sub-projects. Following are the summary of the workshop results:

- (i) Gulf of Thailand - Coordinator: Dr. Mahanop Bunpapong

Thailand-Norway bilateral study;

A proposed project may be partially funded by Japan through a Japan-Malaysia bilateral study of the Malaysia Peninsula which will cover the southern part of the Gulf mouth;

Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) has expressed its interests in the region and some funds may be sought for both Thailand and Vietnam;

Participating countries are Thailand, Japan and Malaysia and Vietnam has indicated its interests in the projects.

- (ii) Malacca Strait - Coordinator: Dr. Abdul Aziz Ibrahim

The project name was defined as Malacca Strait and the Andaman Sea. it was proposed to change the name to the above one.

A national project has been funded by Malaysian government. and A Japan-Malaysia bilateral study of Malaysia Peninsula which will cover the Malacca Strait has been proposed. Indonesian scientists expressed their interests in this study.

- (iii) Pacific/Indian Ocean through-flow region

Because of the nature of this sub-project, it was suggested that it be transferred to ODC-2, the project on Ocean Dynamics in the Western Pacific.

- (iv) East China Sea - Coordinator: Dr. Tetsuo Yanagi

The implementation of the project is underway. Some studies have been carried out, e.g. Chines JGOFS marginal flux study; Chinese shelf circulation study; Japanese JGOFS marginal flux study; Korean Tsushima current study and China-Japan bilateral Kuroshio study, etc.

- (v) Sulu Sea - Coordinator: Commodore Entato B. Feir

The scientists from Philippines, Indonesia and China indicated their interests in the study. Further funds to support implementation in this area should be seek by participating institutions.

- (vi) Gulf of Tonkin - Coordinator: to be identified

This is a new proposal submitted by Vietnam at this meeting. It was accepted by the workshop. The detail proposal will be developed by scientists from Vietnam with possible co-operation with Chinese scientists.

A training course on numerical modeling on shelf seas circulation was proposed by the workshop. The objectives of this course are to provide scientific knowledge of numerical modeling of shelf seas to the scientists from developing countries and enable them to conduct process-oriented studies using two-dimensional tidal and wind-driven numerical circulation models. The participants of the course should have experience in numerical modeling.

Japan and China expressed their willingness to host this training course, provide computing facilities and to cover part of expenses for instructors and the trainees.

The workshop discussed with appreciation the offers made by Japan and China and decided that the date and venue for this training course.

The first choice: in Summer 1993 in Tokyo, Japan

The second choice: Autumn 1992 at Institute of Atmospheric Science. (Numerical studies laboratory Beijing, China)

#### 4.9 ASSESSMENT OF RIVER INPUTS TO THE SEAS IN THE WESTPAC REGION

Some excellent progress has been made on the study of mangrove fluxes, but more work is needed for a good understanding of these systems. Some good data on contaminants in mussels has been produced but this data needs to be related, in some cases, to local geochemistry to clearly determine where pollution is occurring.

Reference methods for measuring contaminant concentrations need continual upgrading. Modelling may be of assistance in coastal pollution studies, but appropriate testing is required.

Estuaries are still a major source of scientific controversy, but some progress has been made on flux determinations.

At the IOC/WESTPAC Workshop on River Inputs of Nutrients to the Marine Environment it was reported that:

A laboratory intercalibration exercise for nutrients will be carried out in 1992; and

There is a need to encourage national agencies to include nutrients in river water studies.

A joint workshop with the toxic and anoxic phenomena group should be held immediately before the next WESTPAC session.

The following rivers systems/countries have been recommended for inclusion in a WESTPAC programme on river inputs to nutrients to the marine environment.

Russia - Amur River  
R. Korea - 5 river systems  
Japan - Tama River  
China - Qiantang and Jiulongjiang Rivers  
Philippines - Pampanga and Pasig Rivers  
Thailand - Bang Pankong Mae Klong and Chao Phraya Rivers  
Malaysia - Perak and Merbok Rivers  
Fiji - Rawa River  
Australia - South Johnstone River

Sampling and analytical strategies have been developed and will be tested in the proposed programme.

#### 5. CLOSURE

Dr. J. Baker, Chairman of the International Steering Committee for

the Symposium addressed the plenary session. He expressed his sincere thanks to the members of the Committee and the Local Organizing Committee for their excellent work on preparation and organization of the Symposium since the last session of the IOC WESPAC Sub-Commission, February 1990. He also thanked all participants for their attendance and presentation of scientific papers. He extended his congratulations on the success of the Symposium and expressed the hope that its conclusions and recommendations would provide guidance for the further implementation of WESTPAC programmed.

Professor Su Jilan, the Acting Chairman for the Sub-Commission, speaking on behalf of all participants, expressed gratitude to Dr. Baker for his effective handling of this important scientific event and for his leadership of the International Steering Committee. He also thanked the local organizer and all participants for their support and efforts which contributed to ensuring the success of the Symposium.

The Acting Chairman closed the Symposium at 1730 hours, 6 December 1991.

ANNEX I

PROGRAMME OF THE SYMPOSIUM

MONDAY 2 DECEMBER 1991

0800-0900 Registration

0900-1030 Opening Session

- Welcome Remark: Dato' Mohd Noordin Hassan,  
Secretary-General, Ministry of  
Science, Technology and the  
Environment, Malaysia
- Opening Remark: Dr. Gunnar Kullenberg,  
Secretary IOC
- Official Opening: The Honorable Mr. Peter Chin Fah  
Kui, Deputy Minister of Science,  
Technology and the Environment,  
Malaysia
- Overview Address: Prof. John Gray, Professor,  
University of Oslo, Norway

1030-1100 Coffee Break

1100-1230 Plenary Session - Keynote Addresses  
Chairman: Dato' Mohd Noordin Hassan

Ocean Variability and Links With the Climate Change:  
Prof. Tomio Asai

Causes and Impacts of the Sea Level Change:  
Prof. Klaus Wyrtki

1230-1400 Lunch

1400-1530 Session on IOC/WESTPAC Sub-Commission Programmed  
Chairman: Prof. Su Jilan

A Summary Presentation of IOC/WESTPAC Sub-Commission  
Programmed: Respective Project Coordinators

1530-1600 Coffee Break

1600-1730 Plenary Session - Keynote Addresss (Cont.)  
Chairman: Prof. John Gray

Managing the Marine Environment:  
Dr. Abu Bakar Jaafar

Provision of Adequate information Base for Ocean Development:  
Dr. Gunnar Kullenberg

1745-1900 Special Meeting for WESTPAC Workshop Chairman

2000-2200 Welcome Reception

TUESDAY 3 DECEMBER 1991

0900-1030 Plenary Session - scientific Session 1A on Causes and

Impacts of Sea Level Change  
Chairman: David Pugh

West Pacific Marginal Seas in Last Glaciation:  
Paleogeography and its Environmental Impact:  
Prof. Wang Pinxian

Global Rise in Sea Level and Coral Reef Islands:  
Prof. David Hopley

Halocene Sea-Level Changes in the Malay-Thai Peninsula, A  
Tectonically Stable Environment:  
Prof. H. D. Tjia

1030-1100 Coffee Break

1100-1230 Scientific Session 1B on Causes and Impacts of Sea Level  
Change (Cont.)  
Chairman: Dr. G. Kullenberg

The Circular Propagating Pattern of the Low-frequency  
Fluctuations of Monthly MSL in the Tropical Pacific and its  
Correlation with El-Nine:  
Mr. Yu Jiye

Detecting Nearshore Wave Climate Changes due to Artificial  
Sea-level Rise:  
Dr. Abdul Aziz Ibrahim

The Reasons of China's Coastal Erosion:  
Assoc. Prof. Wu Guiqui

1230-1400 Lunch

1400-1530 Scientific Session 2A on Ocean Variability and Links with  
the Climate  
Chairman: Prof. Zeng Qingcun

Sea Surface Temperature Variations in the South China Sea  
during the Northern Hemisphere Winter Monsoon:  
Dr. Lim Joo Tick and Mr. Tuen Kwong Lum

Asean-Australia Economic Cooperation Programme-Regional  
Ocean Dynamics Project:  
Dr. I lahude

Numerical Simulation of Ocean Variabilities and Extra-  
seasonal Prediction of Climate:  
Prof. Zeng Qingcun

1530-1600 Coffee Break

1600-1730 Scientific Session 3a on Biogeochemical Processes:  
Chairman: Dr. J. Baker

Impact of Chemical Elements to the China Sea via River and  
Atmosphere:  
Prof. Jing Zhang

Chemistry of Asian Wind Dust Transport to the Northwest  
Pacific:  
Prof. Jing Zhang

The Relation Between Phytoplankton Standing Stock and Water  
Temperature in the Banda Sea and the Sram Sea Eastern  
Indonesian Waters:



Ir. Acys Sediadi

2000-2200 Cultural Show and Reception

WEDNESDAY 4 DECEMBER 1991

0900-1030 Scientific Session 3B on Biogeochemical Processes (Cont.)  
Chairman: Dr. Mohinder Singh

The Global Expansion of Red Tides and Harmful Algal Blooms:  
Dr. Donald Anderson

Inoculation and Culture of Pedinonones Noctilucae, a  
Symbiont of Noctiluca Scintillance of Gulf of Thailand:  
Prof. Tomotoshi Okaichi

Changes in Phytoplankton Population in the Chao Phraya  
estuary, Thailand, during the Eutrophication Mechanism  
Studies:  
Prof. T. Piyakarnchana

1030-1100 Coffee Break

1100-1300 Special Scientific Session on Western Boundary Currents  
hosted by CCCO Pacific Panel:  
Co-Chairmen: Dr. D.X. Hu and Dr. T. Yamagata

Western Boundary Currents in East of the Philippines:  
Dr. D.X. Hu

On-going and Future Programmed on the Study of Arlindo:  
Dr. A.G. Ilahude

Low-Latitude Western Boundary Currents in the Pacific Ocean:  
Dr. R. Lukas

Interdecadal Natural Climate Variability in the Western  
Pacific and its Implication in Global Warming:  
Dr. T. Yamagata

The Surface Circulation of the Japam Sea:  
Dr. J.H. Yoon

1300-1400 Lunch

1400-1730 Workshops/Technical Sessions on IOC/WESTPAC Projects:

Toxic and Anoxic Phenomena Associated with Algal Blooms:  
Chairman: Dr. T. Okaichi

Recruitment of Penaeid Prawns in the Indo-western Pacific  
Region:  
Chairman: Dr. Derek Staples

Paleogeographic Mapping:  
Chairman: Dr. Robert Burne

Margins of Active Plates:  
Chairman: Prof. Hideo Dagami

Climatic Records in Long Lived Corals:  
Chairman: Dr. J. Baker

Cooperative Studies of Ocean Dynamics in the Northwest  
Pacific:  
Chairman: Dr. T. Yamagata

Monitoring Heavy Metals and Organochlorine Pesticides using  
the Mussel Watch Approach:  
Chairman: Dr. Suthip

Cooperative Research of the Continental Shelf Circulation  
in the Western Pacific:  
Chairman: Dr. Dunxin Hu

Assessment of River Inputs to the Seas in the WESTPAC  
Region:  
Chairwoman: Prof. Manuwadi Hungspreugs

THURSDAY 5 DECEMBER 1991

0900-1200 Workshops/Technical Sessionson IOC/WESTPACProjects (cont.)

1200-1245 Plenary Session - Keynote Address  
Chairman: Capt. Mohd Rasip bin HasSan

Biogeochemical Processes:  
Prof. Jean M. Martin

1245-1400 Lunch

1400-1730 Poster Session

Algal Flora of the Great Barrier Reef:  
Drs. I.R. Price and F.J. Scott

Developing Marine Science Materials for South Pacific  
Schools:  
Dr. S.M. Ritchie

Giant Clam Mariculture:  
Dr. J.S. Lucas

Geographic Information Derived from Aerospace Data on  
Pacific Tropical Low Islands, Reefs and Lagoons:  
Dr. L. Loubersac

Video Show

Artificial Reefs:  
Department of Fisheries, Malaysia

Field Visit to Muka Head Research Station for Marine and  
Coastal Studies

2000-2200 Symposium Dinner Hosted by Ministry of Science, Technology  
and the Environment, Malaysia

FRIDAY 6 DECEMBER

0900-0930 Plenary Session - Keynote address  
Chairman: Mr. Mazlan Bin Jusoh

Management Needs:  
Mr. G. Kelleher (presented by Dr. J. Baker)

0930-1030 Scientific Session 4A on Managing the Marine Environment:  
Chairman: Commodore Renato B. Feir

The Importance of Ecosystem Diversity and Stability to Coral  
Reef Management:  
Dr. J. van der Land

Management of Marine Environment:  
Dr. J.K. Patterson Edward

Artificial Reefs - an Emerging Technology for Environmental  
Management:  
Raja Mohd Noordin, Choo Poh Sze and Ismail Ishak

1030-1100 Coffee Break

1100-1215 Scientific Session 4B on Managing the Marine Environment  
(cont.):  
Chairman: Prof. T. Piyakarnchana

Space Missions in Oceanography during the 1990's and Beyond:  
Dr. Willian Patzert

Recent Trend in Petroleum Contamination in the Western North  
Pacific:  
Dr. Katsuhiko Fushimi

Geographic Information Derived From Aerospace Data For Land  
Nd Sea Resource Surveys, Evaluation and Management on  
Pacific Tropical Low Islands, Reefs and Lagoons:  
Dr. L. Loubersac

1215-1445 Lunch

1445-1530 Workshop Reports:  
Chairman: Dr. J. Baker

A Report on the Workshops held during the symposium by Prof.  
Su Jilan, WESTPAC Acting Chairman

1530-1730 Concluding Session  
Symposium Synthesis and Panel Discussions:  
Chairman: Captain Mohd Rasip bin Hassan  
By Keynote Speakers

Closing Speech - Dr. J Baker, Chairman, International  
Steering Committee for Second WESTPAC Symposium

Official Closing - Prof. Su Jilan, WESTPAC Acting Chairman

ANNEX II

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Lt. Cdr. Mohd. Fairuz ABDULLAH  
Hydrography Department  
Department of Navy  
Ministry of Defence,  
Jalan Padang Tembak  
Kuala Lumpur  
MALAYSIA  
Phone: 03-2353156  
Fax : 03-2987972

Dr. Quraisyin ADNAN  
Research and Development Centre for  
Oceanology  
Jl Pasir Putih No. 1  
Ancol Timur, P.O. Box 1801/JKTF  
Jakarta 11001  
INDONESIA  
Phone: 683850  
Telex: (021) 681978

Mr. Peter AGAFONOV  
Scientific Secretary  
USSR Oceanographic Committee  
for Science and Technology  
11 Gorky Street  
MOSCOW  
RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
Phone: 229-25-07

Ms. Edna V. AGASEN  
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic  
Resources  
Department of Agriculture  
860, Quezon Avenue  
Quezon City  
Metro Manila 3008  
PHILIPPINES  
Fax : 632 98-85-17

Mr. Donal M. ANDERSON  
Senior Scientist  
Biology Department  
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution  
Woods Hole MA 02543  
U.S.A.  
Phone: 1508 457 2000 42351  
Fax : 1-508-457-2169

Date' Mohd. Ishak Hj. ARIFF  
Department of Town and Country  
Planning  
Jalan Cenderasari  
50646 Kuala Lumpur  
MALAY S IA

Prof. Tomio ASAI  
Ocean Research Institute  
University of Tokyo  
1-15-1, Minamidai, Nakano-ku,  
Tokyo 164  
JAPAN  
Phone: 3-3376-1251  
Fax : 3-3377-3395

Mr. Willian ASIGAU  
Department of Environment and  
Conservation  
P.O. Box 6601, Boroko  
PAPUA NEW GUINEA  
Phone: 271791  
Fax : 271044

Dr. J.T. BAKER (Chairman)  
Director  
Australian Institute of Marine  
Science  
PMB No. 3, Townsville  
M.C. Queensland 4810  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone: 61.77.789221  
Fax : 61.77.789386

Dr. Japar Sidik BUJANG  
Faculty of Fisheries and Marine  
Sciences  
University Pertanian Malaysia  
43400 Upm Serdang  
MALAYSIA  
Phone: 03-9486101 ext. 2523  
Fax : 03-9482697

Dr. R.V. BURNE  
BMR  
P.O. Box 378  
Canberra City A.C.T.  
2601 AUSTRALIA

Lt. J.G. Sheilon Tottoc CADAOS  
Coast and Geodetic Survey Department  
421, Barraca St., San Nicolas  
Manila  
PHILIPPINES 1010  
Phone: 484679/474891  
Telex: 14607 CARTCE PS  
Fax : 475645

Ms. Maria Consolation N. CAPINO  
Department of Environment and  
Natural Resources  
National Capital Region  
El-AL Building  
100 Quezon Avenue  
Quezon City  
PHILIPPINES

Dr. Rhodora AZANZA-CORRALES  
Marine Science Institute  
University of the Philippines  
Diliman, Quezon City  
PHILIPPINES  
Phone: 989671 to 76

Dr. Peter CROCOS  
CSIRO Marine Laboratories  
P.O. Box 120  
Cleveland 4163  
AUSTRALIA

Dr. Jaques DANIEL  
ORSTOM Center in Noumea  
New Caledonia  
Phone: (687) 262877  
Telex: 3193 NM  
Fax: (687) 264326

Dr. V.P. DEVASSAY  
Assistant Director  
National Institute of Oceanography  
Dona Paula, Goa-403004  
INDIA  
Phone: 46126253-46  
Telex: 0194-316 MGGIN  
Fax: 91(0)832-4612

Ms. Shahuntala DEVI  
Fisheries Research Institute  
Department of Fisheries  
11700 Glugor  
Penang  
MALAYSIA

Mr. DJUWITO  
Diponegoro University  
JL. MT. Haryono. No 427  
INDONESIA  
Phone 24381

Dr. Ong Jin EONG  
School of Biological Sciences  
University Sains Malaysia  
Minden  
11800 Penang  
MALAYSIA

Prof David HOPLEY  
Director  
Sir George-Fisher Centre for  
Tropical Marine Studies  
James Cook University  
Townsville  
Queensland  
AUSTRALIA 4811  
Phone: 61.77.814817  
Fax: 61.77.755429

Dr. J.K. Patterson EDWARD  
Centre of Advance Study in Marine  
Biology  
Annamalai University  
Parangipettai - 608 502  
Tamilnaidu  
INDIA  
Phone: 2146

Mr. Leung Siu FAI  
Marine Biological Association of  
Hong Kong  
Department of Zoology  
University of Hong Kong  
HONG KONG  
Phone: 8092179  
Fax: 852-8092197

Commodore Renato Bersamin FEIR  
Coast & Geodetic Survey Department  
National Mapping and Resource  
Information Authority  
421, Barraco St., San Nicholas  
Manila  
PHILIPPINES 1010

Mr. Liang FENGKIN  
State Oceanic Administration, China  
1, Fuxingmenwai Ave.  
Beijing 100860  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
Phone: 867283  
Telex: 22536 NBO  
Fax: 8033515

Mr. Tianbao FU  
Third Institute of Oceanography SOA  
P.O. Box 0570  
Xiamen, Fujian, 361005  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC CHINA

Dr. Yasuwo FUKUYO  
Faculty of Agriculture  
University of Tokyo  
Yayoi 1-1-1, Bunkyo-Ku  
Tokyo 113  
JAPAN  
Phone: (81-3)-3812-2111 ex  
5290  
Fax: (81-3)-3812-0529

Dr. Katsuhiko FUSHIMI  
Chief  
Oceanographical Division  
Marine Department  
Japan Meteorological Agency  
1-3-4 Otemachi, C.hiyo daku  
Tokyo 100  
JAPAN

Fax : 03-3211-3047

Dr. Philomena GANGAIYA  
University of the South Pacific Fiji  
P.O. Box 1168, Suva  
FIJI

Phone: (679) 313900

Telex: FJ2276

Fax : (679) 300373

Mr. Cielito L. GONZALES  
Fisheries Resources Research Div.  
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic  
Resources,  
Arcadia Blag, 860 Quezon Avenue,  
Quezon City  
PHILIPPINES

Phone: 96-56-50

Prof. John GRAY  
Department of Marine Biology  
University of Bergen  
5065 Blomsterdalen  
NORWAY

Dr. Roy M. GREEN  
Director  
Institute of Natural Resources and  
Environment (CSIRO)  
P.O. BOX 225  
Dickson, ACT 2602  
AUSTRALIA

Phone: (06) 2766614

Fax : 06 2766207

Mr. J. Robin E. HARGER  
Programme Specialist  
UNESCO  
Jl. M.H. Thamrin 14  
Tromol Pos 1273/JKT  
Jakarta 10012  
INDONESIA

Mr. Kamaluddin HASSAN  
Geological Survey Department  
Ipoh  
Perak Darul Ridzuan  
MALAYSIA

Capt. Mohd. Rasip HASSAN  
Hydrography Department  
Department of Navy,  
Ministry of Defence,  
Jalan Padang Tembak  
KUALA LUMPUR

Phone: 03-2353075

Fax : 03-2987972

Mr. Goh Siew HOON  
University Kebangsaan Malaysia  
Sabah  
MALAYSIA

Phone: 885237

Mr. Low Miang HOW  
Meteorological Office  
11900 Bayan Lepas  
Penang  
MALAYSIA

Phone: 04-838301/2

Prof. Dunxin HU  
Institute of Oceanology  
Academia Sinica  
7, Nan-Hai Road, Qingdao  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
Telex: 32222 1SS CN  
Fax : 86-532-270882

Dr. Manuwadi HUNGSPREUGS  
Professor and Head of Department  
Department of Marine Science  
Faculty of Science  
Chulalongkorn University  
Phyathai Road  
Bangkok 10330  
'THAILAND

Fax : 662-254 4259

Dr. Abdul Aziz IBRAHIM  
Director, Coastal and Offshore  
Engineering Institute,  
University Teknologi Malaysia  
Jalan Semarak  
54100 Kuala Lumpur  
MALAYSIA

Mr. Wan Ramlah Hj. Wan IBRAHIM  
Department of Environment  
Ministry of Science, Technology and  
the Environment,  
13th Floor, Wisma Sime Darby,  
50662 Kuala Lumpur  
MALAYSIA

Phone: 03-2938955

Fax : 03-2931480

Ms. Rohani IBRAHIM  
Fisheries Research Institute,  
FRI, Glugor  
11700 Glugor  
Penang  
MALAYSIA

Phone: 05-872777

Mr. A.G. ILAHUDE  
Puslitbang Oseanologi LIPI  
Jalan Pasir Putih 1, Ancol Timur  
P.O. BOX 4801  
Jakarta 12190  
INDONESIA

Phone: 683850

Telex: 62875 PDII-IA

Fax : (62)(021) 681948

Mr. Ismail ISHAK  
Fisheries Research Institute  
Jalan Akuarium  
Glugor  
Pulau Penang  
MALAYSIA

Dr. Abu Bakar JAAFAR  
Director  
Department of Environment,  
13rd Floor, Wisma Sime Darby,  
Jalan Raja Laut  
Kuala Lumpur  
MALAYSIA  
Phone: 03-2938955  
Fax : 03-2931480

Prof. Zou JINGZHONG  
Chairman and Professor  
Department of Marine Environment Sc.  
Institute of Oceanology  
Academia Sinica  
7, Nanhai Road, Qingdao 266071  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
Telex: 32222 1SS CN  
Fax : 0532-270882

Mr. Yu JIYE  
National Marine Data and Information  
Service  
State Oceanic Administration  
93 Liuwei Road Road, Hedong  
District,  
Tianjin 300171  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
Telex: 23138 NODC CN  
Fax : 085-022-314408

Prof. Hideo KAGAMI  
Faculty of Science  
Josai University  
Sakado, Japan 350-02  
JAPAN  
Phone: 049286-2233

Dr. Mohamed KAMIL  
Faculty of Fisheries and Marine  
Science,  
University Pertanian Malaysia,  
Mengabang Telipot  
21030 Kuala Terengganu  
MALAYSIA  
Phone: 09-896411  
Fax : 09-896441

Dr. Masaki KAWABE  
Ocean Research Institute  
University of Tokyo  
Minamidai, Nakano-ku  
Tokyo 164  
JAPAN  
Phone: 03-3376-1251

Dr. Athar Ali KHAN  
National Institute of Oceanography  
37-K/6, P.E.C.H.S. Karachi  
PAKISTAN

Dr. Gong Wooi KHOON  
School of Biological Sciences  
University Sains Malaysia  
Minden  
11800 Penang  
MALAYSIA

Lt. Cdr Guoy Tong KIAT  
Department of Navy  
Ministry of Defence  
Jalan Padang Tembak  
50634 Kuala Lumpur  
MALAYSIA  
Phone : 03-2353514

Prof. Kuh KIM  
Department of Oceanography  
Seoul National University  
Seoul  
KOREA  
Phone: 822-880-6749  
Telex: SNVROK KZ9664  
Fax : 82-2-872-0311

Prof. Masaaki KODAMA  
School of Fisheries Sciences  
Kitasako University  
Sanriku, Iwate 022-01  
JAPAN  
Fax : 0192-44-2125

Dr. J. VAN DER LAND  
Chairman  
Netherland Marine Research  
Foundation  
P.O. Box 9517  
2300 RA Leiden  
THE NETHERLANDS  
Phone: 70-143844  
Fax : 70-133344

Dr. Soo Hyung LEE  
Principal Researcher  
Korea Ocean Research and Development  
Institute,  
Ansan, P.O. Box 29  
Seoul  
425-600 KOREA

Dr. Thaithaworn LIRDWITAYAPRASIT  
Marine Fisheries Division  
89/1 Soi Sapanpla, Yannawa  
Bangkok 10120  
THAILAND  
Fax : 2123440

Ms. Jianhua LIU  
Department of Botany  
University of Hong Kong  
Pokfulam Road,  
HONG KONG

Ms. Ch'ng Kim LOOI  
Director International,  
Ministry of Science, Technology and  
the Environment  
14th Floor, Wisma Sime Darby,  
Kuala Lumpur  
MALAYSIA

Phone: 03-2938955  
Fax : 603-2936006

Dr. L. LOUBERSAC  
Head  
Polynesian Remote Sensing Facility  
IFREMER BP 601  
Papeete  
TAHITI

Prof. Roger LUKAS  
JIMAR, University of Hawaii  
at Manoa, 1000 Pope Road,  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822  
U.S.A.

Mr. Tuen Kwong LUM  
Malaysia Meteorological Service  
Jalan Sultan  
46667 Petaling Jaya  
MALAYSIA

Dr. M. MAEDA  
Department of Marine  
Science and Technology  
Tokyo University of Fishery  
5-7 Konan 4-Chome, Minato-ku  
Tokyo 108  
JAPAN

Prof. Jean M. MARTIN  
Institut de Biogéochimie Marine  
Ecole Normale Supérieure  
Unité Associée Au CNRS No 386  
1 rue Maurice Arnoux  
92120 Montrouge  
FRANCE

Phone: 531 47353089

Dr. Purwito MARTOSUBROTO  
FAO Fisheries Department  
Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100  
Rome  
ITALY

Phone: 57976469  
Fax : 5720330

Dr. Kazumi MATSUOKA  
Faculty of Liberal Arts  
Nagasaki University  
1-14 Bunkyo-Machi  
Nagasaki 852  
JAPAN

Fax : 0958 43 1379

Mr. Abd. Ghafar MAULANA  
MEEC Department  
Petronas Research Institute  
Lot 1026, PKNS Industrial Estate  
54200 HULU KLANG  
Selangor Darul Ehsan  
MALAYSIA

Prof. Piamsak MENASVETA  
Sichang Marine Science and Research  
Station  
Chulalongkorn University  
Bangkok 10330  
THAILAND

Dr. Wong TAT MENG  
Director  
Centre For Marine & Coastal Study  
University Sains Malaysia  
11800 USM Penang  
MALAYSIA

Dr. Yutaka MICHIDA  
Japan Oceanographic Data Center  
5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku,  
Tokyo 104  
JAPAN

Phone: 81-3-3541-3811  
Telex: 2522452  
Fax : 81-3-3545-2885

Mr. Claude MILLOT  
Research Director  
Centre d'Océanologie de Marseille  
Antenne Du C.O.M, c/o IFREMER  
BP 330  
83507 La Seyne  
FRANCE

Phone: 3394304884  
Telex: 400662  
Fax : 3394301672

Dr. Motoyasu MIYATA  
Dept. of Earth and Planetary Physics  
University of Tokyo  
2-11-16 Yayoi  
Bunkyo-ku  
Tokyo 113  
JAPAN

Phone: 5800-6923  
Fax : 3118-3247

Prof. R.J. MORRISON  
School of Pure and Applied Science  
University of the South Pacific  
P.O. Box 1168  
Suva  
FIJI

Phone: (679) 301 639  
Fax : (679) 302548



Ms. Corazon M. DEL MUNDO  
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic  
Resources  
Department of Agriculture  
860, Quezon Avenue  
Quezon City  
Metro Manila 3008  
PHILIPPINES  
Fax : 632 98-85-17

Dr. Victor NEIMAN  
USSR Academy of Sciences  
14 Leninsky pr.  
Moscow  
RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
Phone: 4381859

Dr. Pham VAN NINH  
Director Oceanology  
Center For River and Sea Dyn  
T/T Dong Luc Hoc S.B.  
208 Doi Can  
Hanoi  
VIETNAM  
Phone: 254976  
Telex: 411525 NCSR VT  
Fax : 84. 42. 52. 483

Mr. Y.M. Raja Mohd. NOORDIN  
Marine Fisheries Resources  
Research Centre  
(Department of Fisheries)  
Chendering  
21080 Kuala Terengganu  
MALAYSIA

Mr. Ahmad Adnan NURUDDIN  
Fisheries Research Institute  
Jalan Aquarium  
Glugor  
Pulau Pinang  
MALAYSIA

Associate Prof. Takehiko OGATA  
School of Fisheries Science  
Kitasato University  
Sanriku  
Iwate 022-01  
JAPAN  
Fax : 0192-44-2125

Prof. Tomatoshi OKAICHI  
Kagawa University  
1-1 Saiwai Machi  
Takamatsu  
760 JAPAN  
Phone: 0878-61-4141

Dr. Jose A. ORDONEZ  
Chief  
Fisheries Resources Research  
Division  
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic  
Resources  
Department of Agriculture  
860 Quezon Avenue  
Quezon City, Metro Manila 3008  
Manila  
PHILIPPINES  
Fax : 932 98-85-17

Mr. Mohd. Khedzair OSMAN  
Pernas Charter Management Sdn. Bhd.  
32nd Floor, Menara PNB,  
Kuala Lumpur  
MALAYSIA  
Phone: 2633888

Dr. Joo-Suck PARK  
National fisheries Research and  
Development Agency  
Shirang-Ri, Kijang-Up,  
Yangsan-Gun, Kyungnam-Do  
626-900 KOREA  
Phone: (0523)361-8062  
Telex: K52647  
Fax : (0523)361-8076

Dr. William C. PATZERT  
NASA Headquarters, Code SEP  
Washington, DC 20546  
U.S.A.  
Phone: 202/863-3990  
Fax : 202/863-3995

Prof. Wang PINXIAN  
Department of Marine Geology  
Tongji University  
Shanghai 200092  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
Phone: 86-21-5455080 ext. 3207  
Fax : 86-21-5458965

Prof. Twesukdi PIYAKARNCHANA  
Department of Marine Science  
6, Soi, Raumit,  
Yansinka, Dahol  
Yothin Road  
Bangkok 10400  
THAILAND

Mr. Lui Yean PONG  
Faculty of Fisheries and Marine  
Sciences  
University Pertanian Malaysia  
43400 Upm Serdang  
MALAYSIA  
Phone: 03-9486101 ext 2523  
Fax : 03-9482697

Dr. D.T. PUGH  
Institute of Oceanographic Sciences  
Deacon Laboratory  
Brook Road, Wormley  
Godalming, Surrey GU8 5UB  
UNITED KINGDOM

Prof. Zeng QINGCUN  
Institute of Atmospheric Physics  
Chinese Academy of Sciences  
Beijing 100029  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
Fax : 86-1-2562347-  
86-1-2028604

Assoc. Prof. Wu QUIQIU  
First Institute of Oceanography  
State Oceanic Administration  
P.O. Box 98, Qingdao 266003  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
Phone: 0532-270882  
Telex: 32135  
Fax : 0532-279562

Mohd. Kushairi b. Mohd. RAJUDDIN  
Fisheries Research Institute  
Jalan Akuarium  
Glugor  
Pulau Pinang  
MALAYSIA

Prof. Liu RUIYU (J.Y. Liu)  
Institute of Oceanology,  
Academia Sinica, 7 Nanhai Road  
Qingdao, 266071  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
Phone: 532-279175  
Telex: 32222 1SS CN  
Fax : 0086-532-270882

Dr. Mohd. Nasir SAADON  
Faculty of Fisheries and Marine  
Science,  
University Pertanian Malaysia,  
Mengabang Telipot  
21030 Kuala Terengganu  
MALAYSIA  
Phone: 09-896411  
Fax : 09-896441

Mr. Agus SEDIADI  
Institute of Marine Resources  
and Development (R&D)  
POKA-Ambon  
INDONESIA

Dr. Noor Azhar SHAZILI  
Faculty of Fisheries and Marine  
Science,  
University Pertanian Malaysia,  
Mengabang Telipot  
21030 Kuala Terengganu  
MALAYSIA  
Phone: 09-896411  
Fax : 09-896441

Mr. Gao SHENGQUAN  
Second Institute of Oceanography  
P.O. Box 1207  
Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310012  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Dr. Evgueny SHUMILIN  
Pacific Oceanological Institute  
7, Radio Street  
690032 Vladivostok  
RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
Telex: 213212 FEBAS SU  
213121 SVTSU  
Fax : 007423 222 4552

Ms. Sun SHUYUAN  
Third Institute of Oceanography  
State Oceanic Administration  
P.O. Box 0570, Xiamen City  
Fujian 361005  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mr. Geronimo SILVESTRE  
I CLARM  
MC P.O. Box 1501, Makati,  
Metro Manila  
PHILIPPINES  
Phone: 818-0466

Dr. M. Mohinder SINGH  
Director Science and Technology  
Ministry of Science, Technology and  
the Environment  
14th Floor, Wisma Sime Darby,  
Kuala Lumpur  
MALAYSIA  
Phone: 03-2938955  
Telex: MOSTEC MA 28154  
Fax : 603-2936006

Dr. Dharmvanji SIRICHAJ  
Marine Science Department  
Chulalongkorn University  
Bangkok 10330  
THAILAND

Assoc. Prof. Absornsuda SIRIPONG  
Marine Science Department  
Faculty of Science  
Chulalongkorn University  
Bangkok 10330  
THAILAND  
Fax : 254-4259, 252-5971,  
253-0337

Dr. Aprilani SOEGIARTO  
Deputy Chairman For Natural Sciences  
LIPI  
Jl Gatot Subroto 10,  
Jakarta  
INDONESIA

Dr. Derek STAPLES  
Resources Assessment Section  
Bureau of Rural Resources  
P.O. Box 858 Barton, ACT, 2600  
AUSTRALIA

Dr. Jilan Su (Acting Chairman for  
WESTPAC)  
Second Institute of Oceanography  
P.O. Box 1207  
Hangzhou, Zhejiang  
310012 CHINA  
Phone: (0571) 876924  
Fax : (0571) 871539

Prof. Takashige SUGIMOTO  
Ocean Research Institute  
University of Tokyo  
1-15-1 Minamidai, Nakano-ku  
Tokyo 164  
JAPAN  
Phone: 3-3376-1251  
Fax : 3-3375-6716

Mr. Bambang SUMIONO  
Research Institute for Marine  
Fisheries  
Kompleks Muara Baru Ujung  
Jakarta 14440  
INDONESIA  
Phone: (021)6602044  
Fax : (21)612137

Mr. S. SUPARKA  
Director  
R&D Centre for Geotechnology  
Jl. Cisit 21/154D, Bandung 40135  
INDONESIA

Ms. Choo POH SZE  
Fisheries Research Institute  
Jalan Aquarium  
Glugor  
Pulau Pinang  
MALAYSIA

Prof. Dr. Keisuke TAIRA  
Ocean Research Institute  
University of Tokyo  
Minamidai, Nakano-ku  
Tokyo 164  
JAPAN  
Phone: 03-3376-1251

Dr. Law Ah THEAM  
Faculty of Fisheries and Marine  
Sciences,  
Universiti Pertanian Malaysia  
43400 Upm Serdang  
MALAYSIA  
Phone: 03-9486101 ext 2523  
Fax : 03-9482697

Dr. Lim JOO TICK  
Malaysia Meteorological Service  
Jalan Sultan  
46667 Petaling Jaya

Prof. H.J. TJIA  
Physics Department  
Universiti Sains Malaysia  
11800 USM Penang  
MALAYSIA

Dr. Hidekazo TOKUYAMA  
Ocean Research Institute  
University of Tokyo  
JAPAN  
Phone: 03-3376-1251

Dr. Vo Si TUAN  
Institute of Oceanology  
Vien Nghien Cuu Bien  
01, Cau Da, Nha Trang  
VIETNAM

Mr. Katsuto UEHARA  
Research Institute for Applied  
Mechanics  
Kyushu University  
Kasuga City, Fukuoka 816  
JAPAN  
Phone: 092-573-9611  
Fax : 092-573-1966

Dr. Gullaya WATTAYAKORN  
Associate Professor  
Department of Marine science  
Chulalongkorn University  
Bangkok 10330  
THAILAND  
Fax : 662-2511951

Prof. Herbert WINDOM  
Research Scientist  
Skidaway Institute of Oceanography  
University System of Georgia  
P.O. Box 13687  
Savannah, Georgia 31416  
U.S.A.

Prof. Klaus WYRTKI  
TOGA Sea Level Centre  
University of Hawaii - MSB 307  
1000 Pope Road  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822  
U.S.A.

Dr. Toshio YAMAGATA  
Geophysical Institute  
Department of Science  
University of Tokyo  
Yayoi, 2-11-16, Bunkyo-ku  
Tokyo 113  
JAPAN  
Fax : 81-3-3818-3247

Prof. Dr. Tetsuo YANAGI  
Faculty of Engineering  
Ehime University  
Bunkyocho 3, Matsuyama  
Ehime 790  
JAPAN  
Phone: 0899-24-7111  
Fax : 0899-23-0692

Prof. J. YOON  
RIAM, Kyushu University 87  
Kasuga 816  
JAPAN

Prof. Jing ZHANG  
Ocean University of Qingdao  
Department of Marine Chemistry Ocean  
University of Qingdao  
5 Yushan Road  
Qingdao 266003  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

IOC SECRETARIAT

Dr. Gunnar KULLENBERG  
Secretary IOC  
7 Place de Fontenoy  
75700 Paris  
FRANCE  
Phone: (33)(1) 45 68 39 83  
Telex: 204461 Paris  
Fax : (33)(1)40 56 93 16

Mr. Desmond John BARRY  
IOC/WESTPAC  
Chulalongkorn University  
c/o Dept. of Marine Science  
Bangkok 10330  
THAILAND  
Phone: 2550780  
Fax : 2550780

Mr. Yihang JIANG (Technical Secretary)  
IOC Secretariat  
7 Place de Fontenoy  
75700 Paris  
FRANCE  
Phone: (33)(1) 45683994  
Telex: 204461 Paris  
Fax : (33)(1)40 56 93 16

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VARIATIONS OF SEA LEVEL AND SEA LEVEL TREND  
AND THEIR POSSIBLE CAUSES

WOLFGANG D. SCHERER

NOAA, National Ocean Service, USA

Relative sea level, i.e. sea level relative to a fixed bench mark on land, of the oceans varies over a wide range of space and time scales. Changes in climate, tectonics, post-glacial rebound, subsidence, uplift, ocean circulation, atmospheric pressure, salinity and temperature, and the volume of sea water are all causes for changing sea level. Sea level has not been constant throughout earth's history and it is changing now. The forces changing sea level not only vary greatly with time and space but their relative importance also change with time.

Sea level change, its amplitude and spatial variation are presented ranging from seasonal to interdecadal time scales. The variability of sea level trends both in space and time are also examined. An assessment of the status and the capabilities of new technology of tide gauges and related instrumentation is presented. Various analysis techniques and approaches to examine sea level variability, sea level trends and its variability will be stressed. Analyses of long term global sea level data are compared with global sea level model predictions.

THE CIRCULARLY PROPAGATING PATTERN OF THE LOW-FREQUENCY  
FLUCTUATIONS OF **MONTHLY** MSL  
IN THE TROPICAL PACIFIC AND ITS CORRELATION WITH EL NINO

YU JIYE, CHEN SHANGJI, FANG XINHUA

National Marine Data and Information Service  
State Oceanic Administration, China

The long term time series analysis of the SST (Sea Surface Temperature) in the eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean and the monthly MSL (Mean Sea Level) in the tropical Pacific Ocean is conducted. Their quasiperiodic and low frequency oscillation features are revealed. The significant periods of low frequency fluctuations for monthly MSL in the area of 20N--20S are between 43.5 months and 50.0 months, approximating closely to 47.6 months which is the significant period of SST in the eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean. The low frequency fluctuations of monthly MSL in the tropical Pacific Ocean appear to have a anticlock wise circularly propagating pattern, which is the eastern Pacific Ocean (off shore of Mexico)-- the area of NEC(North Equatorial Current) --the western equatorial Pacific Ocean--the area of NECC(North Equatorial Counter Current)-- the eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean. The phases of the pattern are corresponding to that of El Nino cycle. Based on the results above, a basic model is established with stepwise regression method, which can forecast El Nino events by the variations of monthly MSL at a few stations in the tropical Pacific Ocean 4 months ahead. The correlation coefficient between the forecasted series and observed one is 0.89.

In addition, some conclusions indicate that the intensification of westward transport by NEC may be the initial reason causing the accumulation of warm

surface water in the western equatorial Pacific Ocean. It is also shown that the low frequency fluctuation of MSL in the southern Pacific perhaps follows an anticlock wise circularly propagating pattern, i.e. the eastern Pacific Ocean (off shore of Peru) --the area of SEC(South Equatorial Current)--the western equatorial Pacific Ocean (around the Coral Sea)-- the area of SECC (South Equatorial Counter Current)-- the eastern Pacific Ocean.

DETECTING NEARSHORE WNCCE CLIMATE CHANGES  
DUE TO "ARTIFICIAL" SEA-LEVEL RISE

Ir. Abdul Aziz Ibrahim  
Coastal & Offshore Engineering Institute,  
University Teknologi Malaysia

Malaysia is considered as a maritime country, being surrounded by seas - South China Sea to the east, Straits of Malacca to the west, and Straits of Johor at the southern tip of physical and economic developments of the country are dependent on parallel developments of seafront infrastructures as ports and harbours.

Most of Malaysia ports are located near the river mouth e.g. Port Kelang, Port of Penang, and Port of Perlis. The accessibility of these ports are made possible by the creation and maintenance of navigation channel by dredging or deeping the existing seabed.

The main impact of this dredging work is on the pattern of siltation/ depend to some extent on the magnitude of approaching waves. In turn, waves capability to move sediment depends on the water depth. The dredged channel is analogous to the increased water depth, i.e. in the present investigation analogous to an "artificial" sea level rise. With deeper water (as a direct result of dredging) the waves would break or dispense its destructive energy further onshore with costly results. Several severely eroding coastlines and structure failures in Malaysia are traced to this relatively unknown phenomena.

A relatively simple method has been devised at Coastal and Offshore Engineering Institute, UTM to check this possiblilty. A refraction model has been applied at several locations in Malaysia and the results are very encouraging, and discussed in details in this paper. The same technique can be applied to project the potential impact of sea level rise on coastline and properties due to direct seabed lowering, or relative sea level rise.

SEA-SURFACE TEMPEIUTURE VARIATIONS IN TEE SOUTH CHINA SEA  
DURING THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE WINTER MONSOON

J. T. LIM and K. L. TUEN

Malaysian Meteorological Service, Malaysia

Concerted efforts have been made by the Malaysian Meteorological Service since the early 1980s to build an adequate Marine meteorological data base for South China Sea and the Straits of Malacca. These efforts were and continued to be concentrated on the expansion of the WMO/IOC Voluntary Observing Ship Scheme, cooperation with oil companies in the acquisition of oil-platform data, and gaining access to data acquired by scientific expeditions such as the Matahari Expeditions conducted jointly by the University of Agriculture, Malaysia and the

University of Kagoshima, Japan. The data base provides the basis for a preliminary study on the sea surface temperature (SST) variations in the South China Sea and their link to the weather and climate of Malaysia.

This study reveals that there are marked spatial and temporal variations of SST in the equatorial South China Sea during the northern hemisphere winter monsoon. Of particular interest is the appearance of a relatively strong SST gradient is forced to undergo significant changes corresponding to the surge-lull cycles of the monsoon. These intraseasonal SST variations appear to induce intensity changes in the near-equatorial through which in turn cause corresponding fluctuations in the monsoonal rainfall over East Malaysia (in Borneo). Similarly, examination of the interannual SST variations associated with the 1982/83 and 1986/87 El Nines indicates that such variations also coincide with or link to intensity variations of the near-equatorial trough and the winter monsoonal rainfall over the Borneo Island.

SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE WARMING  
OF KOREAN WATERS DURING THE LAST CENTURY

SANGBOK D. HAHN

Oceanography Division, NFRDA, Korea

Sea Surface Temperature warming up was examined in Korean waters, 33°N - 37°N and 125°E - 131°E, for a century period of 1881-1990. Mean values of February and August at one degree grid for five data sets, 1881-1910, 1911-1925, 1926-1940, 1961-1975 1976-1990 were chosen and they were shown 2°C warming up in February and 1°C warming up in August during the last century, assuming 1.5°C warming up in general.

THE RELATION BETWEEN PHYTOPLANKTON STANDING STOCK  
AND WATER TEMPERATURE IN THE BANDA SEA  
AND THE SERAN SEA EASTERN INDONESIAN WATERS, INDONESIA

AGUS SEDIADI

Institute of Marine Resources and Development, Indonesia

Chlorophyll and water temperatures measurements were made at 21 stations in the Banda Sea and the Scram Sea in January to February 1986. The mean value of chlorophyll-a was higher in the Banda Sea than in the Scram Sea. The maximum concentration of chlorophyll-a was found at 75 meters depth in the Banda Sea (1.12 mg/l.) and 50 meters depth in the Scram Sea (0.50 mg/l.). The mean temperature of both seas were found relatively the same condition at the surface to 100 meters depth (24°C- 29°C.). In the Banda Sea, the genus of phytoplankton was dominated by Chaetoceros and in the Scram Sea was dominated by Lithodesmiumpy. It seems that the relation between the phytoplankton standing stock and the water temperatures in both seas were insignificant.

ZONAL DISCREPANCY OF IODINE IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC  
- OCEAN AND ITS ADJACENT AREAS

CHENG XIANHAO, YU GUOHUI and ZHANG PING

Second Institute of Oceanography  
State Oceanic Administration, China

Analysed ocean waters collected from 29°N to 69°S. The results show that the distribution of inorganic iodine concentration appears higher on the southern than the northern of the equator. However, it gets obviously risen when reached into the East China Sea. In a warm eddy of the Kuroshio, it can be up to 193 ppb, which has never be reported before.

There is a tendence of decrease of iodide concentration on both sides of the equator and it approaches the minimum on the southern of Antarctic convergence though it is much high in the Kuroshio of the East China Sea, and the possibility to trace the Kuroshio with the change of iodine speciation is proposed.

Organic iodine concentration keeps constantly to the value of about 5 ppb. And the cause of above zonal discrepancies are discussed with chemical, biological and hydrological elements.

ISOLATION AND CULTURE OF PEDINOMONES NOCTILUCAE A SYMBIONT OF  
NOCTILUCA SCINTILLANS OF GULF OF THAILAND

TOMOTOSHI OKAICHI, TADASHI OCHI, SUCHAWA WISSESANG, TAKASHI  
ISHIMARU," YASUO FUKUYO 'AND TOSHIKATSU URAI

Kagawa University, Japan

Noctiluca scintillans is the one of the common snecies which causes red tides along the coast of temperate and tropical water areas. Discoloration of sea water due to N. scintillans shows pinkish red in temperate water area but the blooming in tropical Westpac area is accompanied with green colour due to the symbiosis of Pedinomonas noctilucae Sweeny, Prasinophyceae, to N. scintillans. B.M. Sweeny (1971, 1976, 1978) studied the biological features in details and tried the culture of P. noctilucae isolated from the host have been remained to be solved as future problem.

The present authors isolated P. noctilucae from N. scintillans collected at the Gulf of Thailand on August 1989, and succeeded in culture using ESM medium fortified with high concentration of  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  and  $\text{K}_2\text{HPO}_4$  and adjusted the pH to 4.5 at 28°C. In addition of 1 mM  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  and 1 mM  $\text{K}_2\text{HPO}_4$  to ESM medium. P. noctilucae increases more than  $200 \times 10^3$  cells  $\text{mL}^{-1}$  after about 2 weeks and is preserved for 2 years in host free condition. The composition of culture medium were suggested by the chemical analysis of body fluid of N. scintillans of-both Japanese and Thailand samples. The biological characters reported by B.M. Sweeny were also confirmed with SEM observation. The result of the study seem to encourage the studies on host-symbiont relationship concerning with marine phytoflagellates.

CHANGES OF CHEMICAL COMPONENTS AND ENERGY,  
CHARGE OF MARINE PHYTOFLAGELLATES DURING THEIR LIFE CYCLE

MEKSUMPUN SHETTAPONG, SHEIGERU MONTANI,  
THAITHAWORN LIRDWITAYAPRASIT and TOMOTOSHI OKAICHI

Kagawa University, Japan  
Department of Fisheries, Thailand

The changes of cellular contents of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) in *Chattonella antiqua* were examined through the growth process in laboratory culture using ESM enriched seawater. Carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus in the cell were also analysed.

Cellular contents of ATP decreased in several hours after inoculation to fresh

medium, then rapidly increased at early log phase of the growth process (23-30 pg. ATP. cell<sup>-1</sup>). After the middle of log phase ATP level decreased and reached to constant from the late log phase to the resting stage (5-10 pg. ATP. cell<sup>-1</sup>).

The decrease of ATP after inoculation seemed to be due to the lack of extracellular organic materials in fresh medium. The addition of both low and high molecular fraction obtained by the dialysis of *C. antiqua* culture medium of early resting phase of the growth increased cellular ATP contents in early log phase. Energy charge (EC) decrease from 0.63 to about 0.5 at log phase and recovered at log phase.

Lag phase in phytoplankton culture is the period to produce extra-cellular organic materials to adapt to fresh medium consuming cellular ATP.

SUSTAINABILITY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENT

J.R.E. HARGER

Program Specialist, UNESCO/ROSTSEA

Questions concerning an operational definition of sustainability have been raised on several occasions following release of the wording provided by "The World Commission on Environment and Development" (WCED), "Our Common Future".

As part of the concept of "environmentally sound and sustainable development" (ESSD) the WCED defines "sustainable development" as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". By itself, the latter statement is unbounded and involves an appeal to "inter-generational equity" with the consequent implicit assumption that increasingly effective and efficient technological adjustments regardless of the quality of available resource base.

The relationship between sustainability and development has been addressed on any occasions. The problem involves the necessity for an accommodation between the requirements of potentially unlimited growth and energy use with the dictates of a finite system, the second law of thermodynamics and the inevitability of increasing disorder (entropy).

In a gross sense, the question of specifying "environmentally sound" involves definition of the extent to which the global ecosystems, which are themselves "counter entropy", can accommodate the effects of increased entropy without terminal break-down. The phrase "absorptive capacity of the environment" is thus identical to the idea of "environmentally sound development". The items which is missing from most attempts to develop a definition combining "environmentally sound" with "sustainability" relates to the concept of "balance" between the undesirable effects of development and the continuing requirement for the expression of a competent biosphere.

The words "environmentally sound" have intuitive appeal but they do not suggest immediately operational or measurable criteria for use as the basis for a quantifiable definition. The concept of "sustainable development" should be more carefully examined in order to provide an operational definition that will permit definition of movement towards or away from goal of ESSD.

#### OCEANOGRAPHY FROM SPACE IN THE 1990'S

WILLIAM C. PATZERT

Ocean Dynamics Program, Code Sep NASA Headquarters, USA

During the 1990s, the space agencies of Canada, Europe, Japan and the United States will launch a constellation of ocean-related satellite missions. These space-based oceanography missions will collect global data that will be used to study ocean physics, air-sea interactions, marine meteorology, biology, sea ice and their broad range of interdisciplinary problems. These ocean satellites have been planned to overlap in time and space with two major field programs, the World Ocean Circulation Experiment and the Tropical Ocean Global Atmosphere Program. Together, these satellite missions and in-situ experiments will provide the international ocean science community with a bonanza of unique data. The resulting scientific studies are to provide a revolutionary new understanding of the Earth's ocean atmosphere cryosphere biogeochemical climate system.

Measuring near surface vector winds over the global oceans, a scatterometer is already collecting data from a C-Band sensor on board the European Space Agency's (ESA) ERS-1 mission. ERS-1 will be followed by ESA'SERS-2 in 1994. Next to fly will be NASA's Ku-Band Scatterometer (NSCAT) aboard the Japanese Space Agency's (NASDA) ADEOS satellite in 1995. ADEOS will be followed in the late 1990s by ADEOS-2 with the possibility of carrying another NSCAT sensor. Thus, if all goes well, oceanographers and meteorologists can look forward to a decade of scatterometer measured vector winds over the Earth's oceans.

The flight of altimeters for ocean circulation studies have begun with ESA's ERS-1; soon to be joined by the joint U.S/French NASA/CNES TOPEX/POSEIDON advanced altimetric mission in mid 1992. Beginning in 1994, the US Navy plans a series of three GEOSAT Follow-On altimetric missions. Next will come ESA'SERS-2 mission in late 1994. At the end of the decade, Nasa is considering another TOPEX/POSEIDON-class mission. The overlapping in time of altimetry and scatterometry missions will allow studies of the ocean circulation and its primary driving force, the surface winds.

For sea ice studies, a variety of Synthetic Aperture Radars (SARS) are planned. ESA'SERS-1 carries a C band SAR. In 1992, NASDA will fly a L band SAR on board JERS-1. Next will be ESA'SERS-1 FOLLOW ON, ERS-2, in 1994. In 1995, Canada RADARSAT will fly another C Band SAR. At the end of the decade, ESA plans to fly another C Band SAR. During this decade, the passive microwave SSM/I sensor on board the DMSP satellites will also be collecting ocean and ice data. Polar

oceanographers will have an unprecedented day night, all weather view of the ice covered oceans.

An ocean colour sensor for the study of ocean productivity will be flown on board the US SeaWiFS mission in 1993. Sea WiFS will be followed by the OCTS sensor on board the two NASDA ADEOS spacecraft in 1995 and the late 1990s. Also ESA will fly the MERIS sensor in the late 1990s. These measurements of ocean productivity studied in concert with altimetry and scatterometry data and sea surface temperatures measured from the NOAA operational satellites will allow important studies of the thermal and biological response of the upper ocean to wind forcing and ocean circulation. For oceanographers, this will be a busy and exciting decade of "Oceanography from Space".

MONITORING SEAWATER QUALITY IN FOUR CHINA'S SEAS  
AND REVISION OF NATIONAL MARINE WATER QUALITY STANDARD

SHU YUAN SUN, ZI QIANG HUANG

Third Institute of Oceanography, China

In order to effectively manage marine water quality in the China's seas, Chinese Government has issued The Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, The Water Pollution Protection and Treatment Law of the P.R. China, The Marine Environmental Protection Law of the P.R. China, etc, and a series of standard of Water Quality Standard for Fisheries etc.

The paper will introduce the marine nature environment and behaviour of Seawater in the near China Seas, estimates the state of seawater quality since the implementation of Marine water quality standard from 1982. The water quality is still good in most near China seas, except some waters in river mouths and harbours where there are a developed industry and density population. A comprehensive assessment on water quality will be also made for Four China's Seas. The pollution in China coastal waters derives primarily from organics, petroleum and eutrophication with heavier in the south, lighter in the North, and much serious in the Middle region. The cause, distribution and trends of the pollution will be also discussed.

This paper will also explain reasons of revision of national marine water quality standard which are resulted from the development of scientific research of water quality criteria and water environmental management regulation, principles, such as a scientific principle based on water quality criteria, seawater function classification based on the guaranteeing whole marine environment quality, and a principle of overall balance utilization, contents of revision including monitoring items and standard values and relative analytical and monitoring methods as well as management implementation.

The revision will be better to be used to prevent and control seawater quality in the China's seas, ensure human health, preserve marine biological resources, keep marine ecological balance, pledge proper development and utility of the seas, provide a standard for the environmental assessment, and satisfy a request of environment administration.



RECENT TRENDS IN PETROLEUM CONTAMINATION  
IN THE WESTERN NORTH PACIFIC

KATSUHIKO FUSHIMI

Pollutants Chemical Analysis Center  
Oceanographical Division  
Marine Department, Japan Meteorological Agency, Japan

The distributions of floating tars, dissolved petroleum hydrocarbons, oil film and floating plastics have been investigated on the basis of the data obtained in an operational survey of background marine (petroleum) pollution in the seas around Japan and in the Western North Pacific which has been conducted by the Japan Meteorological Agency since 1977.

A heavy tars contaminations was observed in the late 1970s in the north-western margin of the western North Pacific. The high level of tars pollution in the regions of the Kuroshio and its counter current markedly decreased since 1980.

Relatively high contaminations of petroleum hydrocarbons appear in the areas north-east of Japan and in the south sea of Japan. The concentration in the surface water in the western North Pacific did not show so clear decreasing tendency as tars contamination.

In the latter half of the 1970s, oil film has been observed frequently, but it is seen a few times in recent years.

Polystyrene foam plastics comprise most of the floating plastics in the western North Pacific. Others are vinyl chloride, other kind of plastics and fishing gears. The high contamination mainly occurs in the seas around Japan and it spreads over the regions of the Kuroshio and its counter current as in the case of tars. The temporal trend towards a decreasing level of floating plastics was not detected, however, it is noticeable here after since the garbage control of MARPOL 73/78 became effective in 1988.

HEAVY METALS IN MUSSELS OF THE KOREAN COASTAL WATERS IN 1990

SOO HYUNG LEE, KYUNG TAE KIM, SUK HYUN KIM and JONG GEEL JE

Korea Ocean Reserach and Development Institute, R. Korea

Mussels samples were collected at 16 sites along the Korean coastlines during June-July 1990 for monitoring heavy metals. 13 elements determined are Al, As, Cd, Cu, Cr, Fe, Mn, Ni, Pb, Hg, Sr, Ti and Zn. In South Korea dominant mussel species were *Mytilus edulis galloprovincialis* and *Mytilus coruscus*. In the present study, Masan Inner Bay which is one of the polluted areas in Korea showed the highest contents of Cu, Zn, Mn, Ni and Cr in mussels. In the Masan Bay, the Cd, Cu, Mn, Hg and Zn contents in mussels decreased with increasing distance from the head of the bay. Highest contents of Cd and Fe were recorded in mussels of the West Coast

sites while those of As and Hg were shown in mussels of Sokcho area in the East Coast. Compared with the previous data, no indicator of significant increase in heavy metal content in mussels was given.

MATHEMATICAL MODELLING AND REMOTE SENSING METHODS  
FOR ASSESSMENT OF RIVERINE POLLUTION INPUTS TO THE SEA

PHAM VAN NINH, BUD MINAH DUE and NGUYEN TRUNG LUONG

Center for River and Sea Dynamics, Vietnam

In order to estimate riverine inputs of pollution to the sea the mathematical modelling and remote sensing methods seem to be quite useful. The main results obtained in using these methods in the framework of the project assessment of riverine pollution inputs to the sea of Vietnam 1991-1995 for the last years will be presented.

Firstly, hydraulic and turbulent diffusion equations describing water flow and distribution of suspended materials in coupling river and sea area is solved by numerical methods. Effects of tide motion, wind stress, river current and bathymetry of the basin bottom are taken into account.

Secondly, a digital image processing method cooperated with visual interpretation has been used for classification of turbidity/suspended sediment, its distribution and transport direction in the sea area of river mouths.

The results connected with the Red River and the Mekong both by mathematical modelling and remote sensing methods will be shown.

THE REASON OF COASTAL EROSION IN CHINA

WU GUIQIU & WANG WENHAI

First Institute of Oceanography, SOA, China

Chinese coastal line is not only long but also with a great variety of forms, which has a great significance for developing national economy, foreign trade, strengthen national defense and tourism, Due to various reasons, it has been undergone various historic changes. Some sections have been silted up, some have been eroded down. All these phenomena have already been considered by the scientists and departments concerned. The reasons :

1. The coastal erosion caused by the decrease of the amount of river sand.
2. Coastal erosion caused by man-made factors.
3. Coastal erosion caused by special dynamic conditions.
4. Coastal erosion caused by relative sea level rise.

VARIATION IN THE MACROBENTHIC POPULATION  
ALONG ESTUARIES IN SELANGOR, MALAYSIA

AHMAD SUKAL RAIS and ZELINA Z. IBRAHIM

Department of Environmental Sciences  
Faculty Science & Environment Studies  
University Pertanian Malaysia, Malaysia

Macrobenthos are organisms which inhabit the bottom of the water column. It includes crustacea, mollusks, polychaeta, echinodermata and insect larvae. Most

macrobenthos have limited mobility and are slow moving so that the the population present will be strongly influenced by the environmental factors. Macrobenthos surveys were carried out along estuaries in Selangor. Grab samples were collected at specific stations along the salinity gradient during high and low water. Samples were preserved in 10% formalin and brought back to the laboratory for identification. The results show that the macrobenthos numbers reduced up-estuary.

#### MODELLING HYDRAULIC FLOWS IN A TIDAL ESTUARY SOME OBSERVATIONS

KOK HOCK LYE & LEE HOOI LING

Pusat Pengajian Sains Matematik,  
University Sains Malaysia &  
Department of Mathematics  
University of Tennessee, USA

River flows in a tidal reach of an estuary consist of a uni- directional fresh water flow towards the mouth of the estuary as well as an oscillatory component driven by the tide. Data on such flows and model predictions subject to various tidal conditions are needed crucial input to any water quality analysis and prediction.

Direct measurements of tide levels and flows at strategic locations enable one to build simple models to simulate such flow regimes. This paper discusses two methods used for such flow analysis. The first method applies the mass conservation of volumetric flux directly to segments of the river to derive a model of volumetric flux for a tidal cycle. The second method solves numerically a one- dimensional hydrodynamic model for the propagation of a long wave through a shallow water system that conserves both energy and mass.

Comparison between the two methods and their relative merits will be discussed using a tidal estuary in Johor as a case study.

#### COASTLINE CHANGES OF PENANG ISLAND

ROHIZA BT. JAMALUDDIN and ZELINA Z. IBRAHIM

Department of Environmental Sciences  
Faculty of Science and Environmental Studies  
University Pertanian Malaysia, Malaysia

Pulau Pinang is one of the well-developed islands in Peninsular Malaysia. Most of the development is concentrated on the eastern side of the island (Penang Structure Plan. 1987). These developments can result in coastline changes. Beside man-made developments, the coastline also changes through natural erosion and sedimentation processes. The objective of this study is to determine the coastline changes at specific sites between 1959 and 1989 using topographic and hydrographic maps, aerial photographs and social survey. The results indicate that erosion occurred at around the coastal area at Gurney Drive in the northeast coast of Penang, at Batu Feringgi in the north coast, at Mukim sg. Burung in the south-west coast, and at Teluk Kumbar and Permatang Damar Laut in the south coast. The problematic areas-are Gurney Drive and Mukim Sg. Burung. These areas

are exposed to strong winds and waves. The area from Georgetown to Teluk Tempoyak undergoes sedimentation processes. Reclamation occurs here for road and bridge construction as well as housing development. Sedimentation occurs naturally in the mangrove areas.

#### THE ABYSSAL CIRCULATION IN THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINE SEA

K. UEHARA and K. TAIRA

Ocean Research Institute  
University of Tokyo, Japan

Hydrographic cast along two zonal sections to 127° longitude 12°N and 13°N (longitude from 144°E to 127°E) was made with CTD during February 1987. Their analysis verified the existence of cold and saline bottom water between the Mariana Ridge and the Kyushu Palau Ridge. This result provides an evidence of the inflow to the Philippines Sea through the deep gap called the Yap-Mariana Junction. The properties of deep water are variable in the West Mariana Basin (WMB) while quite homogeneous in the Philippine Basin (PB), in dictating the transitional nature in WMB and older bottom water in PB. A close examination suggests that bottom water in the western part of PB has water properties more similar to those in WMB than the eastern part of PB. This slightly colder deep water with a hundred kilometer scale in the western PB might be related with a broad western boundary current flowing equatorward.

On the other hand, an analysis of simple reduced gravity model was carried out in order to investigate the abyssal circulation of the Philippines Basin and the West Mariana Basin. The model assumes:

1. the inflow through the Yap-Mariana Junction,
2. the existence of the Kyushu-Palau Ridge with a break, and
3. the introduction of horizontal diffusion.

The circulation pattern obtained from this model can account for the distribution of water properties seen in the observation and the existence of the equatorward broad western boundary current.

#### RIVERINE INPUTS TO THE SEA FROM MALAYSIAN MANGROVES

GONG WOON KHOON and ONG JIN EONG

School of Biological Sciences  
University Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

This paper outlines a long-term study to establish quantitatively the importance of mangroves to the estuarine and coastal fisheries in terms of the inputs of organic matter and nutrients from the mangrove rivers to the adjacent coastal waters. The mass balance approach was used in the 40800-ha managed Matang mangroves which has a total standing biomass of 8.26 tones of dry matter of which 1.01 million tones is released annually. The amount of macro-nutrients released annually to the Matang mangroves through dead trees litter and slash was estimated to be 656 kg/ha/year. Using the figure of 50% export, the export of

biomass and nutrients from the Matang mangroves through leaf-litter alone is 3.9 and 0.1 tonnes/ha/year respectively. Another way to determine river inputs is by measuring the nutrient levels along the salinity gradient. One set of mixing diagrams for Matang suggest that, over the sampling period, the mangrove estuary functioned as a sink for suspended solids, particulate organic carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus. However, additional sampling over at least a one-year period is required before any conclusions can be drawn. A hydrodynamics approach involving the monitoring of flow of water and nutrient concentrations through a number of sections across the mouth of an estuary was then adopted in the Merbok mangroves. Data over 45 tidal cycles showed large variability with time and space e.g. the water discharge ranged from 908 to 1243 with a mean of  $178 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$ .

#### DEEP WATER PROPERTIES AND CIRCULATION IN THE WESTERN NORTH PACIFIC

MASAKI KAWABE

Ocean Research Institute  
University of Tokyo, Japan

Circulations of deep water in the western North Pacific are examined from distributions of water properties on potential density surfaces.

The deep western boundary current in the Pacific, which separates from the Circumpolar Current and passes east of New Zealand and the Tonga-Kermadec Ridge, enters the North Pacific through the Samoan Passage. After that, the bottom waters at deeper than 5000 db extend northwestward through the Central Pacific Basin, being steered by bottom topographies, as clarified by many authors. The current at shallower depths, however, take various paths which is different by depths and from the bottom current.

Distributions of dissolved oxygen show that the current from the South Pacific around 4000 db flows northward through the East Mariana Basin after passing the Central Pacific and Melanesian Basins, and do not enter the Philippine Sea. Less oxygen waters than the waters carried by the western boundary current enter the Philippine Sea through the deepest gap ( $12^\circ \text{N}$ ,  $139^\circ \text{E}$ ) of the Izu-Ogasawara-Mariana Ridge. At about 3000 db, the Philippine Sea opens to the North Pacific at the south of  $12^\circ 30' \text{N}$ , and the deep western boundary current flows entirely into the Philippine Sea.

#### ACUTE TOXICITY AND LEAD ACCUMULATION IN PENAEUS MONODON POSTLARVA

ALMAH BT. AWALUDDIN, MAZLIN B. MOKHTAR and KOH SIEW CHING

Faculty of Science and Natural Resources  
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia.

The acute toxicity test was conducted on postlarva of tiger prawns, *Penaeus monodon*, to determine the 96 hr  $\text{LC}_{50}$  values for Pb. With 95% confidence limit the 96 hr  $\text{LC}_{50}$  values using static and semistatic method were  $5.88 \pm 1.39 \text{ mg/l}$  and  $5.73 \pm 0.94 \text{ mg/l}$  respectively. Bioaccumulation of Pb in postlarva reached steady state in 10 days with a bioaccumulation factor of 139. Irreversible sublethal effects observed during the bioaccumulation study were growth retardation, black

tail and muscular atrophy. The acute toxicity and bioaccumulation of Pb in the *P. monodon* postlarva were antagonized by the presence of Ni and Cd.

#### ON ORIGIN OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE EARTH'S PACIFIC SEGMENT

BORIS I. VASILIEV

Pacific Oceanological Institute, Vladivostok, Russian Federation

The Pacific segment of the Earth has been formed by the tremendous depression of the Pacific and the surrounding movable belt.

The Geologic Map of the Pacific, compiled by the author shows that the Pacific depression is a global geomorphostructure of the central type, having been formed at the early stage of the Earth's development. During all its history it was tectonically active, and, in the same time, it had function of a rigid massif with respect to the surrounding belt. The Earth's crust in the Pacific segment differs both from the continental crust and the crust of the other oceans. Its basement is mostly composed of basic and ultrabasic rocks formed as a result of long multy stage melting of mantle matter and subsequent transformation of the matters generated by melting. The age of the substrate, according to isotopic analysis, is up to 3000-3500 ma. Analysis of thickness and facies of sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Pacific, along with geomorphological and paleontological data, shows that subsidence and formation of deep depressions had begun in Jura, about 180 ma B.P., and has been going on at present. However, recurrent large-scale liftings and subsidences occurred in the region earlier which becomes clear when analyzing paleobiogeography of the surrounding continents.

The Pacific basin is surrounded by the ring-like system composed of tectonic structures forming the Pacific movable belt which had been formed in Pre-Cambrian as a result of breaking-up and processing ancient platform surrounding the Pacific basin.

The peculiarities of the Pacific basin, especially isometric outlines and the presence of the movable belt, indicate the specific conditions of its formation, which differ from conditions the other oceans had been formed under.

Origin of the Pacific basin can be most likely explained by a rare event of cosmic nature. In author's opinion, it was formation of the Earth-Moon system, which can be proved by a number of facts.

#### FLUXES OF DISSOLVED NUTRIENTS AND PARTICULATE ORGANIC MATTER FROM THE CHAO PHRAYA RIVER INTO THE UPPER GULF OF THAILAND

H. INOUE, G. WATTAYAKORN, M. BUNPAPONG and T. OCHI

Department of Marine Science  
Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Samples of water were taken at station 6 near the Chao Phraya river mouth on 14-15 August, 1989, at two-hour sampling intervals, for the period of 24 hours, and analysed for dissolved nutrients and particulate organic constituents.

Current speeds and directions were also measured continuously at two points during the 24 hours running time. On the basis of the data obtained, the flow rate and the transport rates of each constituent were calculated to show their diurnal variations. The estimated net water discharge rate was found to be  $25.7 \times 10^3$  m<sup>3</sup>/day, whereas the net fluxes of dissolved inorganic nitrogen (DIN), dissolved inorganic phosphorus (DIP), dissolved reactive silicate (DSI), particulate phosphorus (pp), particulate organic nitrogen (PON), particulate organic carbon (POC) and suspended sediments (SS) were estimated to be  $59.9 \times 10^3$ ,  $6.4 \times 10^3$ ,  $5.8 \times 10^3$ ,  $10.4 \times 10^3$ ,  $116 \times 10^3$ ,  $1.3 \times 10^6$  kg/day, respectively. Transport of bedload material was not considered.

#### MANAGEMENT OF MARINE ENVIRONMENT - AN IMMEDIATE NEED

J.K. PATTERSON EDWARD and K. AYYAKKANNU

Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology  
Annamalai University, India

We are entering a period of Earth's history, when the global environment is changing on a scale and with an intensity that has occurred only a few times during the nearly four billion-year span of the existence of life on earth. In the past, such changes were brought about by, for example, gradual tectonic movements and the present period of change is mostly the result of the cumulative effects of over five billion human beings making a living on a planet of finite size and resources. By all indications, the above changes will seriously impair marine biota and some way even precipitate the episode of mass extinction. The oceans which constitute about 70.73% of the earth surface play an important role not only in the sustenance of life processes but also in myriad other ways. In the Indian context, as the potential of living and non-living resources of the EEZ of India is great, management of this marine environment and the resources for their sustained yield is imperative. This paper highlights the major problems and future prospects of management of the marine environment with special reference to Indian waters in detail.

#### INDICATORS OF NUTRIENT ENHANCEMENT IN PORITES CORES FROM THE NORTHERN GREAT BARRIER REEF

CECILY RASMUSSEN and DAVID HOPLEY

Sir George Fisher Centre for Tropical Marine Studies  
James Cook University of North Queensland, Australia

A five year programme on the northern Great Barrier Reef, in the Cairns region, has suggested a number of geochemical and geomechanical signals which are retained in coral skeletons and are indicative of the nutrient status of ambient waters, at the time of growth. The programme was initiated to attempt to detect anthropogenic influences on nutrient inputs into the lagoon of this part of the Great Barrier Reef. Results to date suggest long-term temporal variability in nutrients. Time series analysis has indicated that this is most closely allied to El Nino - Southern Oscillation events. On the outer shelf, these appear to operate through periodic increases in upwelling, while closer to the mainland the expression appears to be related to runoff. The coral cores provide records for almost 200 years. However, perturbations in the records over the last 30 years appear to be related to anthropogenic influences.

MATERIAL FLUX FROM THE COASTAL SEA TO THE WESTERN PACIFIC REGION

TETSUO YANAGI

Department of Civil and Ocean Engineering  
Ehime University, Japan

The strategy for the study on the material flux from the coastal sea to the Western Pacific region. The material injected to the coastal sea from the land can be classified into three groups, i.e. the conservative, non-conservative and rare materials. The key words in the material flux are the current structure and the particles. Some case studies are introduced and some concrete study these are proposed in order to make the total model on the material flux from the coastal sea to the Western Pacific region.

PARALYTIC SHELLFISH TOXINS IN BIVALVES  
AND THE CAUSATIVE DINOFLAGELLATES

TAKEHIKO OGATA and MASAAKI KODAMA

Laboratory of Marine Biological Chemistry  
Kitasato University, Japan

Bivalves often become toxic by ingestion of toxic phytoplankton occurring in the surrounding water. Food poisoning have been occurred by human consumption of toxic bivalves. Among these poisonings, paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP) is the most prominent because of its global occurrence, high incidence of fatality and the serious damage it causes to shellfish industries. Five species of dinoflagellates in three genera have been identified as causative organisms of PSP. There are many reports on toxins they produce as well as their taxonomy and ecology. These studies revealed that PSP toxins consist of various components which are derivatives of ,saxitoxin (STX). Toxin profile reported for various strains of dinoflagellates suggests that it is specific to each genus the dinoflagellate belongs. Main toxins in the genus *Alexandrium* are reported to be gonyautoxin (GTX) 1-4 and their N-sulfocarbamoyl derivatives, though the variation has been observed among the species. Most of all the toxins of *Gymnodinium catenatum* consist of N- sulfocarbamoyl derivatives of GTX 1-4. *Pyrodinium bahamense* var. *compressa* shows the characteristic toxin profile which consists of STX, neoSTX and its carbamoyl derivatives. Many data on the toxin compositions of bivalves show that toxin profile of bivalve reflects that of causative dinoflagellates. From these, the causative dinoflagellates of PSP toxins would be assumed by the analysis of toxins in bivalves.

THE HYDROGROWTH OF ALEXANDRIUM BLOOMS  
IN NEARSHORE COASTAL WATERS

DONALD M. ANDERSON

Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution

Several species of the marine dinoflagellate *Alexandrium* produce potent toxins which accumulate in shellfish and some fish, leading to potentially fatal



episodes of paralytic shellfish poisoning (psp) in human consumers. In southeast Asia, *Alexandrium* species as well as related dinoflagellates in the genera *Pyrodinium* and *Gymnodinium* also cause PSP and occasionally discolored water ("red tides"). There is obviously no single mechanism that underlies the many different red tide or toxicity events, but it is becoming increasingly apparent that much of the variability in the spatial distribution of dinoflagellates is a result of the advection and diffusion of blooms by physical processes. These include wind-driven, buoyancy-driven, and tidally generated motions of the water column. Along the southwestern shore of the Gulf of Marine in the US, outbreaks of PSP are an annual event. A series of hydrographic cruises over several field seasons has documented the importance of a coastally-trapped buoyant plume as a mechanism for *Alexandrium* bloom development and long distance transport. This paper will describe the relatively simple hydrographic measurements that detected this coastal current, and the manner in which its movement along the coast correlates with local wind stress and with the patterns of PSP toxicity. The concepts and approaches taken in this specific study can be applied to many other regions of the world and to other dinoflagellates as well. It is only with a good knowledge of the local physical dynamics that realistic interpretations of biological patterns in red tides can be made. In many cases, what appears to be a local outbreak of toxicity may in fact be the result of the alongshore transport of a bloom population that developed and accumulated elsewhere.

POSSIBLE ASSOCIATION OF MARINE BACTERIA  
WITH DINOFLAGELLATES TOXINS IN BIVALVES

MASAAKI KODAMA

Laboratory of Marine Biological Chemistry  
School of Fisheries Sciences  
Kitasako University, Japan

Paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP) is one of the global problems caused by dinoflagellates. Causative organisms for PSP are several species of dinoflagellates such as *Alexandrium tamarense* and *A. catenella*. When these species bloom in the environment, bivalves accumulate toxins by ingesting them. It has been confirmed by many researchers that bivalves become toxic during the bloom of toxic dinoflagellates. In the monitoring survey on the bivalve toxicity and abundance of toxic dinoflagellates on Ofunato Bay during 1980 and 1986, we also confirmed the accumulation of toxin by bivalve during bloom of dinoflagellates. However, we noticed at the same time that these two parameters are not always parallel to each other. Bivalve toxicity often increased significantly under absence of toxic dinoflagellates, suggesting the presence of unknown causative organism(s) other than dinoflagellates. During the period when bivalve toxicity was increasing, we observed that PSP toxins are often detected in the particles with bacteria size in the seawater. These findings suggest that marine bacteria which produce PSP toxins are associated with bivalve toxicity.

A STUDY OF THE SEASONAL VARIATION OF TRANSPARENCY  
(COEFFICIENT OF EXTINCTION OF LIGHT) IN TUMINDAO CHANNEL

FILEMON G. ROMERO

Mindanao State University  
Tawi-tawi College of Technology and Oceanography Bongao, Philippines

Measurements of the incident illumination for a period of days at one station in Tumindao Channel were made using the L1-2125B Underwater Photometric Sensor and an L1-185SB Quantum/Radiometer/Photometer. These in situ instruments measure light intensity at standard depths with the help of an underwater cable. The photometer is provided with a cosine corrected sensor which minimize the effect of diffused radiation condition. This enables the equipment to obtain almost accurately the downward radiation impinging flat surface of the probe.

These measurements were done only up to 50 meters and the incident illumination decreases logarithmically with depth and the extends of the photo zone extends beyond the 50 m depth level.

From these values of incident illumination, the coefficient of extinction,  $K$ , was computed daily variation of the extinction coefficient for this channel was not significant for all standard depths with respect to time and for all observation times with respect to depth. The extinction coefficient was not also affected by cloud and sea surface condition, current flow and sea surface temperature. A transparency gradient was observed near the surface layer.

EUTROPHICATION TRENDS IN THE WATER QUALITY  
OF THE CHAO PHRAYA RIVER, THAILAND

G. WATTAYAKORN, T. OCHI and T. OKAICHI

Department of Marine Science  
Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Faculty of Agriculture  
Kagawa University, Japan

Water quality surveys of the Chao Phraya river estuary (Thailand) were conducted in 1988-1989. Samples were collected and analysed for dissolved nutrients (nitrate, phosphate, ammonium, and reactive silicate) in order to assess the extent of eutrophication trends. Dissolved oxygen in the water was found to be lower than the saturation values for the upper and middle reaches of the estuary, where high inputs of domestic wastes were discharged into the river from the City of Bangkok. Spatial distributions of nitrogen and phosphorus compounds also indicated that anthropogenic sources of these nutrients were in the middle reach of the estuary (stations 3- 5). Ammonium-N was found to be the major fraction of inorganic nitrogen compounds in the estuary. Higher concentrations of nitrogen and phosphorus occurred in the wet season (August) as compared to the beginning of the dry season (December). The nitrogen to phosphorus ratios were generally below 16 suggesting that the estuary was nitrogen limited system.

SEX RATIO AND SEXUAL MATURITY OF THE COMMERCIALY IMPORTANT  
SHRINPS (PENAEIDAE)\* IN LUZON ISLAND, PHILIPPINES

E.V. AGASEN and C.M. DEL MUNDO

Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources  
Department of Agriculture, Philippines

The data used in this paper are taken from the catch of various fishing gears in Manila Bay/Cavite side, Lingayen Gulf, Tayabas Bay, Paracale Bay and Sorsogon Bay, all in Luzon Island. A total of 17,300 specimens belonging to 12 species under 5 genera of the commercially important shrimps were studied to determine the sex ratio and size at the onset of first maturity. The female-male ratio was determined and the mean carapace length of different shrimps reach sexual maturity and full sexual activity were calculated and were found to vary in different species.

CHANGES OF PHYTOPLANKTON POPULATION  
IN THE CHAO PHRAYA ESTUARY, THAILAND: 1988-1989

T. PIYAKARNCHANA, S. BOONYAPIWAT, S. WISESSANG, and T. OKAICHI

Department of Marine Science  
Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Faculty of Agriculture  
Kagawa University, Japan

In studying the eutrophication mechanisms in the coastal zone of the Gulf of Thailand in 1988-1989, the inputs of the Chao Phraya river was selected as one of the studied areas. The changing of the phytoplankton populations in the estuarine region of the Chao Phraya river was observed. The other environmental parameters such as water temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen, ammonia, nitrite, nitrate, phosphate and silicate were also studied. The samples were taken at nine fixed stations within one day sampling, and at one or two stations for twenty-four hours of every two hours interval. The results clearly indicate that phytoplankton populations were varied with the sampling times and water quality. The numbers of the species compositions in the wet season showed less abundant than in the dry season. The differences were greater at the two-river stations, with low salinity and high turbidity, than the seaward ones. Among the blue-green algae, i.e. *Oscillatoria* sp. was found in almost all stations during the wet season. Some certain species of diatom such as *Bacillaria* varians, *Rhizosolenia alata* were found in all sampling stations in the dry season. The most common red-tide species in the coastal waters of the Gulf of Thailand, *Noctiluca scintillans* were found more frequent in the wet season samples than in the dry season ones. The daily tidal periods showed strong influences on the phytoplankton abundance and distribution of the Chao Phraya river estuary. *Chaetoceros pseudocurvisetum* were found more than 90% of the total phytoplankton species compositions in the samples taken during the high tide in August 1989 sampling. In contrary, *Rhizosolenia setigera* were absent during the low tide of the same period.

THE MID-DEPTH CIRCULATION OF SHIKOKU BASIN  
AT 1500 M DEPTH MEASURED BY SOFAR FLOAT TRACKING

KEISUKE TAIRA

Ocean Research Institute  
University of Tokyo, Japan

Mid-depth circulation of Shikoku Basin was measured by tracking four SOFAR floats drifting at 1500 m layer. Two floats were released on 17 April 1988 at 30° N, 135° 59'E, and tracked for 433 days. Another two were released on 3 November 1988 at 29°52'N and 133°25'E, and tracked for 234 days. Two floats flowed clockwise around the Shikoku Warm Water Mass with a diameter of 400 km centered at 31° N and 136° E. The mean drift speed was 4.5 cm S<sup>-1</sup>. One of the floats showed counterclockwise turnings of about ten times with a period of 5.3 days and a maximum speed of 80 cm s<sup>-1</sup> in the sea area west to Izu Ridge. In the east to Kyushu, a southward flow of 4 cm s<sup>-1</sup> drift speed was considered to be a part of the counterclockwise circulation at deep layers along the perimeter of the Shikoku Basin. One float remained for 234 days in a limited area of 100 km by 150 km in the western part of the basin.

ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS OF SEDIMENTS FROM THE CHAO PHRAYA  
RIVER ESTUARY, THAILAND

S. MONTANI, G. WATTAYAKORN, T. OCHI and T. OKAICHI

Department of Marine Science  
Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Faculty of Agriculture  
Kagawa University, Japan

Surface and core sediment samples were collected from various sedimentation environment in the Chao Phraya River, Thailand in 1988-1989. The samples were analyzed for organic carbon, organic nitrogen, amino acids, pheo-pigments, total phosphorus and total sulfide contents. Generally, surface sediments from the Chao Phraya River were found to contain higher contents of all the organic constituents determined when compared with sediments from the Songkla Lake and the Pang-nga Bay areas. Apparently, this is due to higher anthropogenic inputs of organic wastes from the city of Bangkok than less populated areas of Songkla and Pang-nga. The atomic ratios of carbon and nitrogen fluctuated in the range from 7.1 to 13.3. No positive correlations were found between organic carbon, organic nitrogen, total phosphorus and pheo-pigments in surface sediments from all stations. These results suggest that most organic matter in these sediments were derived from terrestrial detritus rather than from in situ primary production.

The vertical profile of physical and chemical properties of the Chao Phraya estuary sediments were plotted against depth. Sediment core showed very irregular cyclic stratifications. The upper 50 cm sediments contained several, considerably discontinuous laminae, distinguishable by difference in water contents and porosity as well as in organic matter contents. This pattern can be explained on the basis of relative rates of supply of organic matter and terrigenous materials, due to variations which might cause differences in types and amount of sediment being deposited. The rate of sediment deposition in the estuary was estimated to be about 10 cm/year at station 5.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS ON THE RELATIVE ABUNDANCE, SPAWNING  
AND RECRUITMENT OF PENAEUS MERGUIENSIS IN SORSOGON BAY, PHILIPPINES

C.M. DEL MUNDO and E.V. AGASEN

Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources  
Department of Agriculture, Philippines

penaeus merguiensis locally known as "pasayan" is one of the commercially important shrimp resources in Sorsogon Bay. In 1989 to 1990, it represented about 90% of the gill net catch, 12.0% of the fish corral catch and 1.0 to 5.0% of the mini trawl catch in the area. Minimum size of mature samples has a carapace length of 22 mm and size at full maturity is between 30-31 mm carapace length. It spawns throughout the year as shown by the presence of mature samples from the catch of gill nets and mini trawl (17.0- 68.0%) and juveniles from the catch of fish corrals (3.0 -90.0%). The peak of recruitment of juveniles into the estuary and migration of sub-adult to deeper waters varies from year to year and observed to have two peaks. Abundance of catch depends on the period of catching and influence by amount of rainfall.

ARE THERE MAJOR DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE WESTERN  
MEDITERRANEAN SEA AND THE JAPAN SEA? A PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION

CLAUDE MILLOT

Antenne COM, France

The characteristics of two large Mediterranean Seas (MSS), namely the Japan or Asiatic (AMS) and the Western (WMS), are compared on the basis of a preliminary survey of the papers in our possession. This investigation was rather rapid and not exhaustive, but morphology, meteorology, hydrology and dynamics of these two MSS have striking similarities, and even their difference are instructive. A new insight into these MSS dynamics is proposed. It might bring the various communities of physical oceanographers to pay more attention to the MSS that they are not specifically interested in, and incite them to run their circulation models with other boundary conditions.

THE CAUSE OF BEACH EROSION AT BANG TAO BAY, PHUK.ET, THAILAND

ABSORNSUDA SIRIPONG

Marine Science Department  
Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

The Bang Tao Beach, on the Andaman Seacoast of Phuket Island has been severally eroded in the past few years. This paper has tried to investigate the number of causes of this beautiful beach erosion especially in the field of physical oceanography and sediment transport process in the nearshore region. The remedial methods were also proposed to restore the damage.

BACK-ARC DEPRESSION IN THE IZU-BONIN RIDGE

H. TOKUYAMA, F. YAMAMOTO, J. ASHI, S. KURAMOTO, K. FUJIOKA,  
K. SUYEHIO AND A. TAIRA.

Ocean Research Institute  
University Tokyo, Japan

Swath bathymetric side-scan sonar (Izanagi) data reveal a precise bottom surface morphology of back-arc depression in the Izu-Benin Ridge. Fig. 1 shows Izanagi back scattering image of 5 km swath width from Hachijo depression. The depression, which is located at several km behind volcanic front, represents N-S elongation. Many volcanic mounts and seamounts are recognized in the depression. A characteristic structure in the depression is a lineament with a general trend of N30° - 40°W. The lineament is represented by normal faults and elongated shapes of the mounds and seamounts. A equivalent lineament is recognized not only in the Sumisu depression approx. 200 km south of the Hachijo depression but also in the Mikura basin 50 km northward. A northward continuation of the lineament is inferred to be identified as far as the Hakone caldera located at northern margin of the Izu-Benin Ridge, Izu Peninsula. This suggests that a back-arc rifting occurs even in a collision zone between the Izu-Benin Ridge and the Honshu Arc.

WEST PACIFIC MARGINAL SEAS IN LAST GLACIATION:  
PALEOGEOGRAPHY AND ITS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

WANG PINXIAN

Department of Marine Geology  
Tongji University, China

During the last glacial maximum, the sea level lowering had caused remarkable alternations in configuration and area of the West Pacific marginal seas. With emergence of the vast shelf areas disappeared (e.g. the Yellow Sea, the Java Sea) and numerous small island merged into large ones (e.g. the Philippines). Some marginal seas became enclosed basins (such as the Sea of Japan) or semi enclosed basins with a restricted connection to the open ocean (such as the South China Sea). Sea ice coverage increases significantly in high latitude seas (such as the Sea of Okhotsk).

Meanwhile, the glacial patterns of the oceanic and atmosphere circulation were different from the modern ones. The polar front in the North Pacific, for example, had moved about 10° of latitude southward, and the westerly winds in the Southwest Pacific had shifted significantly to the south. The changes in planetary circulation combined with the local geographic modifications had altered the circulation and temperature patterns in the marginal seas. In the South China Sea, for example, the modern trans-basinal current system was replaced by a semi enclosed circulation pattern and the winter SST was about 6°C lower than it is now with a seasonality (9-10°C) far exceeding that at present (4-6°C).

The reduction of sea area and the changes in sea circulation system had led to major changes in atmospheric circulation and hence, climate on land. As evidenced by the wide-spread eolian deposits and the migration of vegetation zones, continentality and aridity were then strengthened in large areas of Asia and Australia, with winter monsoon intensified and summer monsoon subsided.

The paper reviews available data on paleogeography and paleoenvironment in the West Pacific marginal seas at the last glacial maximum, discusses environmental and biogeographic impact of the paleogeographic modifications, and points out problems and perspectives of the further studies.

THE USES OF PALAEOGEOGRAPHIC MAPS  
- WESTPAC PALAEOGEOGRAPHIC MAP PROJECT

MARITA BRADSHAW

Australian Bureau of Mineral Resources, Australia

The initial aim of the WESTPAC project is to produce palaeogeographic maps of the WESTPAC region for two Quaternary time slices :- the peak of the last glaciation (c.18,000 years B.P.) and the last inter-glacial (c.125,000 years B.P). The maps will be used as a framework for environmental and climate studies including the testing of global circulation models, and may assist exploration for mineral placer deposits.

The emphasis of the maps will be on the marine realm, the offshore and the coastal zone. the palaeogeographic maps will show the distribution of past environments. There will be accompanying data maps that compile information about sediment type and thickness, water salinity and temperature and other indicators of past climate.

A series of palaeogeographic maps of Australia produced by the Bureau of Mineral Resources provide a guide as to the methodology that could be used for the WESTPAC maps palaeogeography is concerned with mapping the distributions of land and sea through time. It aims to reconstruct the patterns of past environments by integrating sedimentological, biostratigraphic and tectonic information.

The Bureau of Mineral Resources have produced 70 of these time slice palaeogeographic maps of Australia using the following methodology:

- i) compilation of data sources for each period report, maps, well completion reports;
- ii) construction of summary stratigraphic columns and selection of time slices;
- iii) preparation of timeslice data maps showing lithology and thickness, paleocurrents, mineral occurrences, outcrop, subcrop, intersections;
- iv) preparation of Period structure maps; and
- v) preparation of interpretative Palaeogeographic maps.

The palaeogeographic maps have been used primarily for petroleum exploration though they also have applications in mineral exploration. Increasingly, a use for palaeogeographic maps will be in climate modelling, a palaeogeographic map provides the boundary conditions for global circulation models where the land, sea and mountains are, and then acts as a test of the model when climatically significant facies are plotted - such as coals, evaporates, reefal limestones and glacial tills. By developing our ability to model past climates we will have the confidence to model future global climatic change.

THE EFFECT OF CHEMICAL BARRIER ON TRACE METAL MIGRATION  
THROUGH THE ESTUARINE AREAS

SHUMILIN E.N., S.M. FAZLULLIN, and N.A. GORYACHEV

Pacific Oceanological Institute  
Far Eastern Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russian Federation

The chemical elements delivered in marine environment by river discharge are passing on their way a number of specific areas where the intensity of migration changes considerably. Different metals as well as the species of the same element overcomes these barriers unequally well. The spatial and temporal characteristics of barrier zone depend on environmental factors (hydrodynamical, hydrochemical and biological) and individual element (species) behaviour as well. The removal of humic and fulvic acids, particulate Fe, Cu, Mn and Ni and Dissolved Fe was observed in Razdolnaya River estuary (Amursky zaliv, Sea of Japan) in salinity range 0-5 ‰ mainly. The salinity controlled barrier zone appears to be the most common phenomenon in the world estuaries.

More rare kind of barrier was found out in area of mixing of acidic, volcanogeneous waters of Yuriov River (pH 1.8) with coastal Okholok Sea Waters. Hydrolysis is the main mechanism of iron transformation from dissolved fraction to particulate one after pH increase up to 3-5. The formation of particulate fraction of other elements occurred in the sea end of mixing area within pH range 6-8 due to adsorption on the newly formed particles.

THE UPLIFTING OF THE COASTAL, SHIKOKU MOUNTAINS  
IN THE NANKAI FORE-ARC SLIVER, SW JAPAN

HIDEO KAGAMI

Faculty of Science  
Josai University, Japan

Nankai fore-arc sliver is one of the typical microplate observed at the northern boundary of Philippine Sea plate. It was formed by oblique subduction of Philippine Sea plate beneath Nankai Trough around 1 Ma Bp. The new cycle of subduction of Philippine Sea plate forced Shikoku coastal area to uplift to be Shikoku coastal mountains.

Stratigraphy and sedimentary facies of the Joyama Formation observed between the foot of Shikoku Mountains and Kochi coastal plain revealed that it was Diluvium fan deposits consisted of red conglomerate facies in the lower part, a large scale fluvial sequence in the middle part and higher terrace deposits in the upper part. Ryup Formation distributed on the consisted of eroded products from the uplifted coastal mountains since 1 Ma BP. Thus, they all represent molasse sediments formed by early upwarping of the coastal mountains.

Nankai fore-arc sliver has been uplifted repeatedly, and its cycle corresponds well to variation of hot spot activity in Hawaii. The Hawaii episode between 0 and 1 Ma Bp and Gardner Pinnacle episode between 13 and 14 Ma BP observed in Hawaiian hot spot by Vogt (1981) correlate with uplifting cycles of Shikoku Mountains. It is therefore, concluded that the uplifting of the coastal mountains is the global phenomena controlled by the mantle convection which may typically appear on hot spot activities. It is also pointed out that paleoenvironmental



studies such as identification of molasse facies are important for recognition of mountain building.

MONITORING ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDES  
IN THE GULF OF THAILAND USING WATCH APPROACH

MONTHIP SRIRSTANA TABUCANON and CHERDCHAN SIRIWONG

Environmental Research and Training Center  
Office of the National Environment Board, Thailand

Green mussel (*Perna viridis*) collected from the Gulf of Thailand from 1989-1990 were analyzed for the levels of BHCS, DDTs, HCB, aldrin, dicldrin, endrin, heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide.

Seasonal variation made no difference in the residue levels. Concentrations of DDTs, aldrin and dicldrin were higher than the other compounds found. Heptachlor epoxide, endrin were higher than the other compounds found. Heptachlor epoxide, endrin, and isomers of BHC were not detected in any of the samples investigated. However, the level of organochlorine pesticide residues in green mussel did not exceed the maximum limit for aquatic animals as recommended by the Ministry of Public Health, Thailand.

THE STRUCTURE OF CURRENT ON THE CONTINENTAL SHELF  
OF SOUTH VIETNAM

VO VAN LANH

Institute of Oceanology, Nhatrang, Vietnam

The total currents on the shelf was considered as a combination of tidal current and winddriven current. The tidal current was found by method of harmonic analysis of measured data and solution of system of hydro-dynamical equations. The winddriven current was calculated by Fenzenbaum's method with account of real wind stresses and seabed topography. The maximum current velocity was estimated by approximate solution of nonstable dynamical equations.

The results of investigation are as follows:

1. The maximum current can be caused by wind blowing parallelly to coastal line and the minimum current - by wind blowing normally to coastal line.
2. The vertical structure of current depends on the angle between wind direction and coastal line.
3. There are two typical regions of currents on the shelf of South Vietnam : region with strong variability of current (with horizontal gradient of surface current velocity more than 15cm/s/km) and region of relatively stable current (with horizontal gradient of surface current velocity less than 15cm/s/km). The first region is situated nearby the coast and along the sea belt with strong variability of seabed topography. The region is situated in the rest place.

PRELIMINARY STUDIES ON THE PORITES CORALS  
IN THE DIFFERENT WATERS OF VIETNAM

VO SI TUAN

Institute of Oceanology, Nhatrang, Vietnam

Marine area of Vietnam is longer than 3000 km, spans 15 degrees of latitude. Climatic characteristics are complicated. Under impacts of different environmental conditions, coral reefs in every water have private feature. It would consider porites corals as a indication **for** the difference of coral reefs in the waters.

Paper is in focus of the preliminary studies on species composition, growth form, distribution of Porites corals in the marine waters as Eastern coast of central Vietnam, Western coast of South Vietnam, and offshore islands.

OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF WATER IN THE CHAO PHRAYA ESTUARY, THAILAND

H. INOUE AND G. WATTAYAKORN  
Department of Marine Science  
Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Optical properties of water in the Chao Phraya river estuary were measured at two stations in December 1988 and at seven stations in August 1989. Two underwater photometer with photopic filters, one facing upward and the other facing downward, were lowered step-wise into the water from a small boat to measure downward ( $E_{\sim}$ ) and upward ( $E_{uv}$ ) irradiance for photopic band width at various depths. A portable beam transmission meter with 5 cm path length was also used to determine the photopic total attenuation coefficient ( $C_v$ ,  $m^{-1}$ ). The results were plotted in the form  $C_v$  or  $K_{dv}$  against the concentrations of suspended particulate matter (SS, mg/l).  $K_{dv}$ ,  $m^{-1}$ , the photopic extinction coefficient for downward irradiance, computed from the distribution data on  $E_{dv}$ ,  $C_v$  or  $K_{dv}$  was shown to be a linear function of SS concentrations as follows:

$$C_v = 0.32 + 0.51 (SS) \text{ or}$$

$$K_{dv} = 0.40 + 0.057 (SS) ,$$

The ratios  $E_{uv}/E_{dv}$  (reflectance) in the surface layer (10 to 20%) were large compared with those usually observed in the seas and oceans (2 to 3%). If turbidity is due primarily to silt or clay, then secchi disc readings (T, m) may be closely related to concentrations of particulate matter. The following empirical formula was then deduced :

$$(SS) T = f$$

The value f was found to be about 12 in the middle reach of the estuary.

During the high tide on 17 Aug. 1989, changes in photopic total attenuation coefficient and dissolved oxygen concentration at a 0.5 m depth were recorded continuously from the offshore Pilot Station toward the Chao Phraya river mouth. At about 20 km from the river mouth the water has clarified and the surface water has almost attained the clearness characteristic of the Upper Gulf of Thailand.

RED TIDES AND SEAFOOD SAFETY IN THE PHILIPPINES:  
NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

R. AZANZA CORRALES and E.D. GOMEZ

Marine Science Institute  
University of the Philippines, Philippines

The coastlines and off shore waters of the Philippines being quite extensive compared to its land mass, have become significant sources of food and income to a great number of the people. Since 1983, reports of "red tides" in any area in the country usually have caused negative economic impacts to the entire seafood industry. Of equal or importance is the threat to human health of seafoods contaminated with a variety of toxic marine algae and other micro organisms.

The paper presents the status and need of seafood industry in relation to contamination and safety in the Philippines focusing on the shellfish industry and citing scientific bases for management from the culture or harvest site to the consumer site. A practical and viable seafood management program applicable to the Philippines is also being proposed.

BENTHONIC FORAMINIFERA AS INDICATORS OF POLLUTION  
BY HEAVY METALS, ORGANOCHLORIDE PESTICIDES  
AND LIQUID HYDROCARBONS

VALENTINA V. YANKO

Foraminiferal monitoring has been done in the different parts of the north western shelf of the Black Sea (depth 5-130m, salinity 1-18%) (Yanko & Flexer, 1991) and offshore Eastern Mediterranean near Israel (Hadera and Palmahim, depths 2-1300m, salinity 35- 37%). These areas are affected by pollution from adjacent industrial, domestic and agricultural sources.

Both living and fossil benthonic foraminifera from box cores and sediment cores were studied according to general world-wide accepted methods with some modifications appropriated for the Black Sea (Yanko & Troitskaya, 1987). The following parameters as distribution of foraminiferal species and specimens in space and time, diversity, morphological changes of their tests (deformation, distorted chamber arrangement protuberances on the chambers deformation of aperture) and pyritization in both living and fossil foraminifera have been determined. The relative frequency of foraminiferal benthonic species was treated in a Q- mode factor analysis. The concentration of pollutants in the sediments has been determined using the methods of gas- chromatography, radiograph spectrography, fluorescent and atomic absorption analyses.

Foraminiferal benthonic fauna of the north-western shelf of the Black Sea is represented by 55 species, 3 of them are agglutinated. In investigated areas of the Eastern Mediterranean about 120 mainly calcareous species were found. These fauna are different and it is impossible to estimate the reactions of all species to pollution. That's why only 6 species from genera Ammonia, Porosonion, Quinqueloculina, Miliammina, Discammina, Eggerella were chosen by us as indicators of pollution.

Indicators of heavy metals pollution (especially Pb, Cd, Hg) might be : different kinds of test deformation; decrease of both the sizes of specimens and their abundance and increase of megalospheric forms.

Pyritization in foraminiferal tests corresponds to oxygen-poor hydrogen sulfide-rich environment. In the Black Sea which is contaminated with  $H_2S$  below depths 130-200 m (widespread point of view, but in many cases we met  $H_2S$  even on the depths 20-30m), pyritization in mainly megaspheric specimens *Ammonia tepida* (Gushman) and *Porosonion martcobi* Bogdanowicz is widespread.

Low species diversity (Simpson's index 2.3-2.8) and at the same time high specimen abundance of a few tolerant species and dominant significance of microspheric specimens of large sizes with thick wall of test take place in several settings with high concentration of organic carbon (2.4-2.6%) in the sea floor sediments. These places usually are characterized by high pH, low pH, high content of organochloride pesticides and abundance of nutrients for foraminifera. Foraminiferal assemblages very similar to above mentioned ones but more abundant with specimens have been found also. in organic rich sediments of some neotectonic uplifts (for example, the Golythyn High in the north-western inner shelf of the Black Sea) which are perspective for oil-gas exploration,

The benthonic foraminifera contents of samples recovered from the polluted by oil sea-bottom sediments don't give any clear picture in regularities of their distribution. As a rule living benthonic foraminiferal fauna is not reach there and mainly it is represented by agglutinated forms (*Eggerella scabra* Williamson, *Discammina imperspica* Janko, *Miliammina fusca* Brady). By the way, dominant significance of agglutinated foraminifera rather often takes place in aquatic settings polluted by different matters.

The use of benthonic foraminifera as indicators of pollution has many preferences on comparison with other organism because foraminifera are shelled organisms of good preservation in sediments; ecological retirement of many species are determined; foraminifera have a short reproductive cycle and can reflect a short-term environmental changes. In addition to, certain foraminiferal assemblages can be used for submarine oil-gas exploration.

#### SOCIOECONOMIC EFFECTS OF POWER STATION DEVELOPMENT ON FISHERMEN: A CASE STUDY

ROSLINAH BT. SAMAD and ZELINA Z, IBRAHIM

Department of Environmental Sciences  
Faculty of Science & Environmental Studies  
University Pertanian Malaysia, Malaysia

The socioeconomic effects of power station development on the fishermen community near the Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah Power Station at Kapar, Selangor and its surrounding area was studied. The results showed that income from fishing decreased since the construction of the power station, five years ago. Studies at control areas at Jeram and Sepang showed that other factors contribute towards the decrease in fishermen income and the amount of their catches. These factors include water pollution from palm oil industries and from piggeny waste exploitation of the fish stock by trawlers, and changes in the river, morphology. However, most of the fishermen (82%) in Kapar felt dissatisfied with the effect of the construction of the power station. About 94% of them felt that the power station affected their livelihood by decreasing their fish catch. Factors related to the construction and operation of the power station such as cutting and reclamation of the mangrove forest, heated effluents from power plants and river changes, were felt to have caused the decrease in fish landings in the areas concerned.

CLIMATIC CHANGES DURING LAST 250,000 YEAR BP  
AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE GEOCHEMICAL FLUXES IN  
SEDIMENTS OF NORTHERN ARABIAN SEA

ATHAR ALI KHAN  
National Institute of Oceanography, Pakistan

Northern Arabian Sea is under the influence of both seasonal upwelling, a result of SW monsoon winds, as well as variable dust loads carried by north westerly winds from neighboring deserts of Arabia, Mesopotamia and Iran-Makran. Characteristic effects of atmosphere circulation on the geochemical fluxes in sediments of cores from Oceanic depths off Southern Arabian Coast are seen. Two cores i.e. CD 1715 and CD 1730 collected during R/v Charles Darwin cruise 86/17, record a period of accumulation extending to 250,000 year BP.

The oxygen Isotope and Carbonate records of core RC-2761 provide a chronostratigraphic framework for correlation and dating of the cores. These cores were analyzed for their  $\text{CaCO}_3$  contents, and the Carbonate variation is considered to be reliable for tentative chronostratigraphy to be established.

Sedimentation rates show a steady increase towards north. Major lithogenic fluxes changes down cores (Spatial and temporal) of quartz, dolomite, aluminium, zirconium and titanium all show a significant variation and suggest they are linked to both Climatic Changes and closeness of their source. A mark gradient in overall lithogenic fluxes is seen from north to south, average values are four times higher in north. This trend is persistent throughout the climatic history of last 250,000 years. A north-south change in lithogenic fluxes implies a source in the north and northwest. Northwesterly winds originate from surrounding deserts of Arabia, Mesopotamia, Iran-Makran and transport their dust loads towards the northern Arabian Sea.

Lithogenic flux changes in glacial and interglacial stages indicate a pronounced influence of climatic patterns of neighboring landmasses. Average values of quartz, aluminum, dolomite, zirconium and titanium fluxes are higher in glacial stages than in interglacial stages, Holocene and interglacial stages 3,5,6 indicate low values of lithogenic flux implying that during these times climate was relatively wet and atmospheric.

NUTRIENTS IN ESTUARIES OF SELANGOR, MALAYSIA

NORAZMA BT. ZAINUDDIN and ZELINA Z. IBRAHIM

Department of Environmental Science  
Faculty of Science and Environmental Studies  
University Pertanian Malaysia, Malaysia

This study is promoted by concern of nutrient behaviour in the estuaries of Selangor. The objective is to study the distribution of the constituent with salinity along various river estuaries. Five parameters were analyzed, phosphorus (P), ammonia ( $\text{NH}_3$ ), silica (Si), salinity and phytoplankton. The river estuaries studied are the Sg. Bernam, Sg. Selangor, Sg. Klang, Sg. Langat and the S.g. Sepang Kecil. The results show these nutrient concentration in the various estuaries are different in concentration along the estuary and with depth. The reasons for these differences are discussed.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND PERIODIC OCCURRENCE OF  
TOXIC DINOFLAGELLATES IN KOREAN COASTAL WATERS

JOO SUCK PARK

National Fisheries Research and Development Agency, Korea

The present paper deals mainly with the geographical distribution and periodic occurrence of nine species of toxic phytoplankton such as *Alexandrium tamarense*, *Dinophysis fortii*, *Gymnodinium mikimotoi*, *Cochlodinium polykrikoides* etc. which caused Paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP) and fish and shellfish kills in Korean coastal waters and their correlation with the occurrence of PSP in bivalve mollusks.

The principle causes of red tides for Chinhae Bay, up to the last part of 1970s, were mainly diatoms. Since 1981, however the main causative organism have been flagellates such as *Gymnodinium mikimotoi*, *Prorocentrum micans*, *Heterosigma akashiwo* and *Cochlodinium polykrikoides*.

*Alexandrium tamarense* responsible for PSP occurred mainly from April to May in large number, and the PSP of the bivalve shellfish collected from the southern coast of Korea was most often detected in the sea mussel mainly during the months from March to May.

Massive losses of cultured yellow tail and sea bream due to *Cochlodinium polykrikoides* red tides have occurred since 1989 in caged fish farms near Chungmu.

COASTAL AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT  
AND ITS IMPACT ON MARINE ENVIRONMENT

PIAMSAK MENASVETA

Sichang Marine Science Research and Training Station  
Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Coastal aquaculture development in Thailand during the past decade has resulted in a sharp increase in aquaculture production especially marine shrimps. Nevertheless the shrimp farming activity itself in turn causes the environmental impacts to the coastal areas. These impacts are for instance the conversion of mangrove into shrimp farms and water quality degradation in the area subjected to the effluent from shrimp farms. The inappropriate shrimp farming technique is an additional factor which accelerate the water quality degradation and eutrophication problems. The paper discusses and suggests several solutions to these problems.

SOME RESULTS OF COMPLEX TIDAL PHENOMENA IN THE GULF OF THAILAND

NGUYEN NGOC THUY

Hydrometeorological Service, Vietnam

In the first part, the complex tidal phenomena in the Gulf of Thailand was presented by modelling. On the basis of these results, by analyzing actual data

in many points of the Gulf and by prediction of tides for the principal points of this area in the nineteen yearly tidal cycle, one practical variant of tidal atlas for the Thailand Gulf was proposed.

In the second part, the propagation of the tidal waves from Gulf of Thailand to the Mekong Delta with many rivers and canals was shown by author in the improved tidal model.

The result are interesting and more real than other studies in which this propagation was neglected.

The further studies of complex tidal phenomena, including the modelling and the actual field data, especially for the tidal current will be necessary with the participation of many countries and the support from international organizations.

#### OCEANOGRAPHICAL ATLAS FOR USERS IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

NGUYEN NGOC THUY and el.

Hydrometeorological Service, Vietnam

A draft oceanographical atlas for users in the South China Sea was established in the Hydrometeorological Service of Vietnam.

In comparison with the others, oceanographical atlas of this region, the new atlas was composed from many actual data, was presented with more details and new results: monthly charts of wind, air and sea temperature, salinity, wind waves and some charts of tides, tidal current and storm surge.

This atlas may be used-in practice, but it is logical that this work may be contributed by other scientists and the support of international organizations may be favorable for the publication.

#### GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE CYST OF TOXIC GYMNODINIUM CATENATUM GRAHAM IN JAPANESE COASTAL WATERS

KAZUMI MATSUOKA

Department of Geology  
Faculty of Liberal Arts  
Nagasaki University, Japan

Around Japanese coastal waters, eight species belonging in Alexandrium and Dinophysis have been known to produce the paralytic and diarrhetic shellfish poisonings. Recently another naked species Gymnodinium catenatum Graham is recognized to be causative for the paralytic shellfish poisoning in the Senzaki Bay. Unfortunately concerning the geographical distribution of G. catenatum, however, there is no sufficient data in Japanese coastal waters.

Since the cyst of G. catenatum possesses distinct morphology and strong resistance surface resistance in surface sediments, it is easy to recognize its presence in surface sediments. On the basis of these characteristics, I can record some other new locations for this species in Japanese coastal waters. In this paper, I will show a geographic distribution of G. catenatum based on the

previous records and newly found locations of both cyst and motile forms.

These locations are as follows :

Yatsushiro Sea (cyst and motile forms; this paper), Omura Bay (motile form; as *Gymnodinium* sp. AS of Iizuka 1979), Aso Bay in Tsushima Island (cyst; this paper), Senzaki Bay in the Sea of Japan (motile form, Ikeda et.al. 1989; cyst, Fisheries agency 1988), Hiroshima Bay (motile form; Hada 1967) in the Seto Inland Sea, Coast of Fukuyama in the Seto Inland Sea (motile form; Ishio et.al. 1977), Tsuda Bay in the Seto Inland Sea (motile form; Yuki and Yoshimatsu 1987), Port of Iyo-Mishima in the Seto Inland Sea (cyst; this paper).

THE COMPARATIVE MORPHOLOGY OF LARVAL DEVELOPMENT ON  
THE MAIN PENAEID SHRIMPS, *PENAEUS CHINENSIS*, *P. PENICILLATUS*  
AND *P. MERGUIENSIS* IN CHINA SEAS

LIU HENG AND LIU RUIYU (J.Y. LIU)

Institute of Oceanology, Academia Sinica, China

There are more than 80 species of penaeid shrimps have been recorded in chinese waters (J.Y. Liu et al., 1988). About 40 species are considered to be of economic importance. Among them the chinese shrimp *Penaeus chinensis*, red tail shrimp *P. penicillatus* and banana shrimp *P. merguiensis* are the most important species in both shrimp catch and culture.

Because of the great morphological similarity of these three species, especially during their larval and postlarval stages, there are still problems for the shrimp recruitment forecasting. The present study deals with larval and postlarval development of penaeid shrimps in order to provide some basis for distinguishing them. The main larval morphological differences of the three species are concluded as follows :

The three species can not, be distinguished during the nauplii stages.

In first zoea stage, Li/L2 \* in antennula is about 1.7-2.0 in *P. merguiensis*, but in *P. chinensis* and *P. penicillatus* is about 1.6; In the second zoea, the supra-orbital spines in *P. chinensis* are unifurcated, while *P. merguiensis* and *P. penicillatus* are bifurcated; In the third zoea, there is no dorso-median spine in the posterior margin of the first abdominal somite (for the second somite, it is minute, if present.) in *P. chinensis*, but for *P. merguiensis* and *P. penicillatus*, there are prominent dorso-median spine on the posterior margin of all abdominal somite.

From the first mysis, *P. chinensis* different from *P. merguiensis* and *P. penicillatus* in having 9 long plumose setae on the exopod of 1-3 pereopods, for the latter two species, there are only 8; In the second and third mysis, there are 9 long plumose seta on the exopods of third maxilliped and 1-5 pereopods in *P. chinensis* and only 8 (or sometimes 7 on the exopod of the third maxilliped in second mysis in *P. merguiensis* and *P. penicillatus*. Additionally, *P. chinensis* has 2 (mostly) or 1 dorsal teeth on the rostrum in third mysis and 2-3 in first postlarva respectively. *P. penicillatus* and *P. merguiensis* have only in third mysis and first postlarval.

The present authors have found that *P. chinensis* is characterized by having a pair of unifurcated supra-orbital spines in the second zoea, which has never been reported in other species of this genus. It is also suggested to use the number of plumose setae on the exopod of pereopods in mysis stages as a diagnostic



character, which is very reliable in distinguishing *P. chinensis* from *P. merguiensis* and *P. penicillatus*, while this characteristic has been neglected by most of other authors in descriptions. Besides, this difference lasts to the second or third postlarval stage when the exopod of pereopods begin to degenerate.

*P. merguiensis* and *P. penicillatus* can not be distinguished except in the first zoea stages during which Li/L2 is much larger than that in *P. penicillatus*. As for the other larval stages of *P. merguiensis* and *P. penicillatus*, the numerical taxonomy (such as discriminant analysis) is suggested, than it between each of them and *P. chinensis*, which is similar to the adult.

\* There are three seta on the inner side of the second segment of the antennula, Li/L2 refers to the ratio of the distance between the middle seta to the terminal seta and to the basal seta.

#### PYRODINIUM RED TIDE IN MANILA BAY

JOSE A. ORDONEZ

Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Philippines

Toxic red tide due to *Pyrodinium bahamense* var. *compressum* first occurred in Manila Bay in August 1988 when it left a total of 66 poisoning cases with 4 deaths which all resulted from the ingestion of green bay muscles (*Perna viridis*) and an economic loss amounting to millions of pesos in less than four months of its occurrence.

Recently, toxic red tide recurred in Manila Bay after a dormancy of about three years. As in 1988, the toxic red tide started in the coastal waters of the Bataan Peninsula and spread out to the neighboring waters, subsequently affecting the whole bay.

The 1991 red tide in Manila Bay was more intense than the 1988 occurrence in terms of cell density, amount of toxins in shellfish and number of illnesses and deaths.

A detailed account of the two events are discussed in this paper.

#### A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE TRACE METAL FLUXES OF THE BANG PAKONG AND MAE KLONG RIVERS, THAILAND

M. HUNGSPREUGS, S. DHARMVANIJ, W. UTOOMPRURKPORN & H.L. WINDOM  
Department of Marine Science  
Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Of the four major rivers draining into the Upper Gulf of Thailand, the Bang Pakong and the Mae Klong Rivers were selected for the study of their inputs to the coastal zone because of their distinctive water characteristics. The Bang Pakong River drains acidic soils, while the Mae Klong is slightly alkaline and contains high concentrations of silicate and calcium. Both rivers were studied during the dry and wet seasons. It was found that, in the Bang Pakong, there appeared to be removal of some dissolved trace metals onto particulate in the

low salinity region of the estuary, while this behaviour was not found in the Mae Klong River. In the Mae Klong, the high amount of particulate in the freshwater stretch of the river precipitated quickly in the low salinity region.

IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON COASTAL RESOURCES  
AT SURAT THANI, THAILAND

ABSORHSUDA SIRIPONG

Marine Science Department  
Faculty of Science  
Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

From longterm climatological data at Surat Thani, on the east coast of Southern Thailand, it has been shown that the climate there has been changed. In late November 1988, the catastrophic flood ever occurred in southern Thailand and in early November 1989, Typhoon Gay passed southern Thailand. These disasters caused environmental and coastal resources changes.

EFFECT OF THE KUROSHIO AND WINTER MONSOON ON THE  
OFFSHORE/ONSHORE TRANSPORT OF FISH LARVAE

TAHASHIGE SUGIMOTO

Ocean Research Institute  
University of Tokyo, Japan

Japanese southern coast is composed of a chain of semicircular bays exposed to the Kuroshio. Temporal variations in the coastal circulations and water exchange associated with interaction of the Kuroshio and its coastal boundary geometrical were investigated based on the field observations by using moored current meters, satellite thermal images, ferry boats and research vessels.

Short term fluctuations in the Kuroshio front due to the frontal waves and smaller scale meander of the Kuroshio path, with the period of 5-10, 20-30 and 80-100 days, are superposed on the quasi-stationary large meandered path or non-large meandered path of the Kuroshio. These short and mid term onshore/offshore shift of the front and the path of the Kuroshio have significant effect on the fluctuations in the coastal circulations, of which one revolution is around one week or so.

While in the decadal time scale the mean circulation patterns of the coastal counter current along the coast of Japan are mainly affected by both of the path of the Kuroshio with/ without large meander and the offshore drift current due to the winter monsoon. The year to year variations in this offshore transport of the larvae have significant effect on the recruitment of the pelagic fish which spawns in the coastal boundary regions of the Kuroshio in winter season. In particular, during winter in 1972 and 1973, the Kuroshio flowed straightly along the coast and the winter monsoon was fairly weak, which might cause good retention of sardine's larvae in Toss Bay off Shikoku and also in the downstream nursery ground, which might become a trigger of the rapid increase of the Sardine's stock in the early 1970s.

PLANKTON AS A BIOLOGICAL BARRIER ON A WAY OF  
TRACE METALS MIGRATION DURING ESTUARINE MIXING

KASATKINA A. P., E.N. SHUMILIN, T. YU. ORLOVA and N.A. GORYACHEV

Pacific Oceanological Institute, Russian Federation

3 role of biological barrier in the migration of trace metals through the river-sea systemis increased during phytoplankton outbreak. We investigated biogeochemical parameters of the environment in marine pdrt of the Razdolnaya River-Amurskiy Bay (Sea of Japan) estuary during red tide in October 1987.

It has been established that the red tide was caused by <MI>Chattonella<D> sp. (Raphidophyceae ). The phenomenon has resulted in mass fishes deaths and change of the water colour to darkbrown. The species density being 8 million cells/1 and 3 biomass 7 g/m<sup>3</sup>.

The maximal densities (up to 15 million cells/1) and biomass (11 g/m<sup>3</sup>) were recorded near water surface. Red tide was observed during fall "bloom" of phytoplankton, which annually registered in shallow waters of the north-western Sea of Japan in this season. Among 25 microalgae accompanying the red tide, dinoflagellates and diatoms were dominant. Peak of phytoplankton blooming was observed at t 14°C and S 28-29 ‰.

During our observations the concentrations of Zn and Pb in seston has good correlation with a level of primary productivity (PP). The additional study of TM in selected zooplankton groups from zone of maximal PP showed that the most capacious TM accumulator proved to be the hitinoconyaining plankters, especially those without secretory system or not enough developed. Chaetognatha accumulated more Pb than another TM. Contents of Pb in Chaetognatha was more than in hitinocontaining Euphausiidae and Copepoda nauplii, however the adult copepoda had the concentration of Pb higher than Chaetognathai Bivalvia larvae revealed a more high ability to accumulate Cd, Ni in comparison with Euphausiidae. The recent data shows that the accumulation of TM can be caused not only by hitin content but may depend also on other zooplankton species characteristics.

Presumably, the least TM content in young fishes of plankton is due to lack of hitin and their highly-developed secretoring system.

GIANT CLAN MARICULTURE

JOHN S. LUCAS

Zoology Department  
James Cook University, Australia

Giant clams have been heavily exploited throughout their tropical Indo-Pacific distribution. Recently, research has been focussed on developing mariculture methods for giant clams to supplied the demand for their products and to re-populate depleted reefs. An international collaborative project has been underway since 1984 with funding from the Australian Center for International Agricultural Research. James Cook University is the commissioned Organisation and in the most recent phase has been collaborating with the Australian Institute of Marine Sciences, Queensland Department of Primary Industry, two universities in the Philippines and fisheries section of five South Pacific countries. The

project has developed appropriate technology for South Pacific country for culturing all phases of the giant clam life cycle.

#### DEVELOPING MARINE SCIENCES MATERIALS FOR SOUTH PACIFIC SCHOOLS

S. M. RITCHIE

James Cook University of North Queensland, Australia

Responding to the requests from South Pacific for relevant and appropriate school resources in marine science, educators and scientists from James Cook University are working collaboratively to produce six units for upper secondary school students. The chief goal of this UNESCO funded project is to contribute to improvement of marine science education in secondary schools of the South Pacific Region.

The strength of the development process for this project is that the design of the materials has been based on the needs of both teachers and students in the region. As, well, a trial of three prototype units will be conducted in several schools in three Pacific countries further enhancing the likelihood for adoption of the materials.

Writing of the first three units (viz. Coral reefs, Coral Islands and Sandy Beaches) is in progress. These units will be evaluated during the trial, early in 1992.

This paper not only overviews the project design, but also reports on the initial needs assessment and writing process. As well, selected samples of text are displayed to illustrate important design features of the units.

#### A TURF ALGAL FLORA OF THE GREAT BARRIER REEF

IAN R. PRICE and FIONA J. SCOTT

Department of Botany  
James Cook University, Australia &  
Australian Antarctic Division Kingston, Australia

A comprehensive Flora of the turf-forming red algae of the Great Barrier Reef is press the publication provides descriptions illustrations of the species recorded with emphasis on vegetative features. In addition, data on nomenclature, type material, voucher specimens, habitat, seasonality and geographical distribution are given. Genus descriptions keys to genera and species, and a glossary are also included. This is the first detailed treatment of the taxonomy and distribution of the turf algae which occur on coral reefs, where they are of major importance in trophodynamics.

A NUMERICAL WAVE PREDICTION MODEL FOR THE JAPAN SEA

RYANG PYONG

Oceanographic Research Institute of Korea West Sea, D.P.R. Korea

This work is concerned to a operational numerical wave prediction model for the Japan Sea. This model of Dp type is based on the wave spectral energy-balance equation. The model was tested under some wind conditions, and is in the application at the Central Weather forecasting Center of HMS.

This model is similar to the Isozaki's (1972) model in its form, but linear and exponential growth coefficients A and B are not same as that of Inoue (1967). That is, we use the coefficients of Barnett model. (Barnett, 1968)

This model is Dp type model, in which each wave cell or component propagates at its appropriate group velocity along its own ray path.

For the purpose of experiments with the model, calculation of wave fields was carried out over the grid area of the Japan sea. In order to estimate the behaviour of the model presented above the significant wave heights, H, and periods at each points over the grid area were calculated under various wind conditions.

Although these wind conditions are artificial, but such wind fields may be considered as possible one over oceans and seas, and with such artificial wind conditions we can estimate the behaviour of our model. Then we are also able to compare to a well known results or diagrams on wave characteristics.

For these purpose, we can use the Manual Wave-Forecasting Diagram. (WMO, 1988: Guide to Wave Analysis and Forecasting, WMO- No. 3-30) In the growth stages the model curves agree reasonably well with these those of the diagram, Also, a another comparison was presented in this paper.

In addition to these, all the results from various wind conditions are shown that the model gives very satisfactory results over the Japan sea.

This wave model started to run from october 1990, using wind data from output of Numerical Weather Forecast Model of the Central Weather Forecasting Institute of HMS. The surface winds over the sea are estimated by a model for calculating surface winds from pressure field, surface air and sea surface temperature, which was proposed by Cardon (1969).

Systematic verification of this model are made operationally using visual wave observation from ships. For example, Fig. 3 is a wave forecast field for 09-31-march of 1991.

Wave modelling is a technique for objective wave analysis and forecasting, and must be based on good understanding of wave phenomena and analysing of reliable wave observations or measurements. In the next steps, we would like to improve our model by considering wave-wave interaction and coastal transform.

THE EFFECTS OF MOUNTAIN **MASSIF AND SEA** ON  
THE FORMATION OF THE OKHOTSK HIGH

KANG BOM JIN

Oceanographic Research Institute of the Korea East Sea, D.P.R. Korea

Korea is a peninsula located at east side of Eurasian continent. So when we study about atmospheric phenomena and climate character of Korea, we have to consider the influence of the sea on them as well as of the continent.

Okhotsk High that occurs on the Okhotsk Sea in summer is also formed by both effects of sea and land it exists with rather long duration.

As Okhotsk High is formed and it extends to the north part of Korea East Sea (Japanese Sea) by the cold seawater, cold and wet marine air mass is transported there along the south edge of the High and thus, cool summer damage occurs in north part of the east coastal region of Korea.

To realize mechanism of formation of Okhotsk High has an important significance understanding basic process of cool summer damage and other climatic properties of Korea.

In order to realize the mechanism, we have some statistical consideration and numerical experiments.

With the view of carrying out the numerical experiment on a microcomputer, a 3 layers spectral primitive equation model in the rectangular domain is developed, which is though simple enough for practical application, yet has capability of responding effectively to the external thermal and dynamical forcing due to land and sea.

The results that we get from statistical consideration and numerical experiments are as follows:

i) The atmospheric planetary waves occur by dynamical effect of Tibetan plateau, Rockies and another massif. As the result, the ridge which reaches to high level is formed around Okhotsk Sea in summer.

The location of Jet stream and the intensity of westerly are change seasonally, which makes the dynamical effect of the massif vary. Therefore Okhotsk High has seasonal character,

ii) One of the important character of Okhotsk Sea is that sea water is colder than another sea at the same latitude.

Thus this cold water affects to formation of Okhotsk High as thermal sink. The low level high is formed by this effect, but the effect can't make high level one.

But if Low level high due to thermal sink is connected with upper ridge or high that occurs by dynamical effect which have been stated above, tall and lasting Okhotsk High is formed.

NUMERICAL SIMULATION OF OCEAN VARIABILITIES  
AND EXTRASEASONAL PREDICTION OF CLIMATE ANOMALIES

Qing-Cun Zeng

Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Academia Sinica

1. Introduction to some OGCMs

Recent years in China, some OGCMs have been developed. The rigid-lid approximation is removed, the standard stratification is subtracted, and the departures of variables are computed.

2. Numerical simulations of oceanic circulations and their variabilities

Emphases are made on the numerical simulations of (a) large scale circulations of World Oceans and Pacific Ocean, (b) mesoscale circulations of West Pacific and South China Sea, and (c) El Nifio and Lanifia events.

3. Experiments of extraseasonal prediction of climate anomalies by using CGCM

Two cases are examined. One is the prediction of the decaying of 1989 LANINA event and its influence on monsoon rainfall, the other is the prediction of 1991 summer drought and flood in China. '