Inter-annual change of chlorophyll-a in Toyama Bay - Comparison of 1998 and 2003

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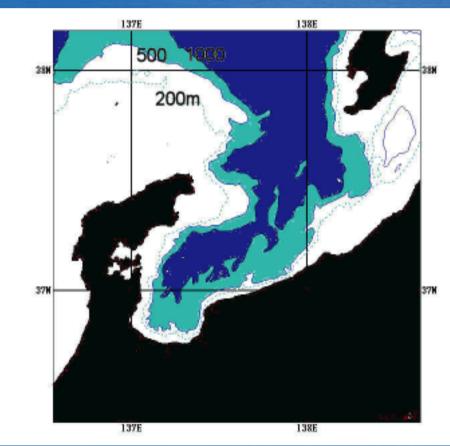
Outline

Introduction and Background

- Toyama Bay
- Research by Toyama Prefecture (Local Government)
- Research
 - Research objective and hypothesis
 - Method and data in this study
 - Result
- Summary
- Future Research

Introduction - Toyama Bay

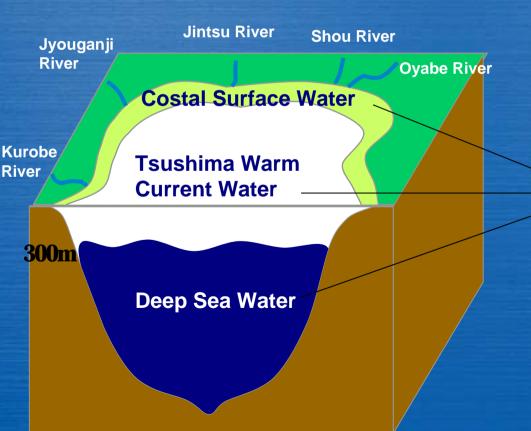
Sea Bottom Topography





Introduction - Toyama Bay

Characteristic of Toyama Bay



- Many rivers flow into Toyama Bay
 - Consisting of three different layers

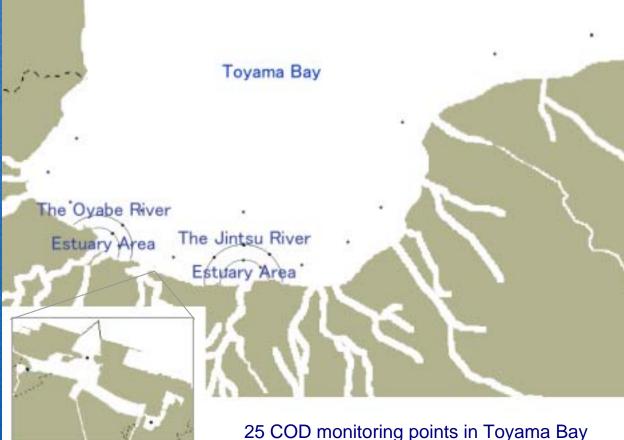
 Sea bottom landscape sharply drop

Background - Water quality (COD) monitoring points in Toyama Bay Coastal Zone

COD

The quantity of oxygen used in biological and non-biological oxidation of organic matter in water; a measure of water quality.

Generally, the higher the *chlorophyll-a* concentration, COD tends to become higher



Background -Defining annual COD value

- Monitoring frequency
 - Once per month
- Annual data
 - 75% value defined by the environmental ministry of Japan was used
- Calculating 75% value
 - Laying out monthly data in ascending order
 - Picking up a month data that comes in turns of 0.75 x

"number of

measurement"

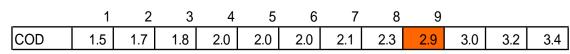
) example

Mont	h	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
COD		1.5	2.0	2.3	2.0	3.2	3.4	2.9	2.1	3.0	2.0	1.7	1.8

1. Layout monthly data in ascending order

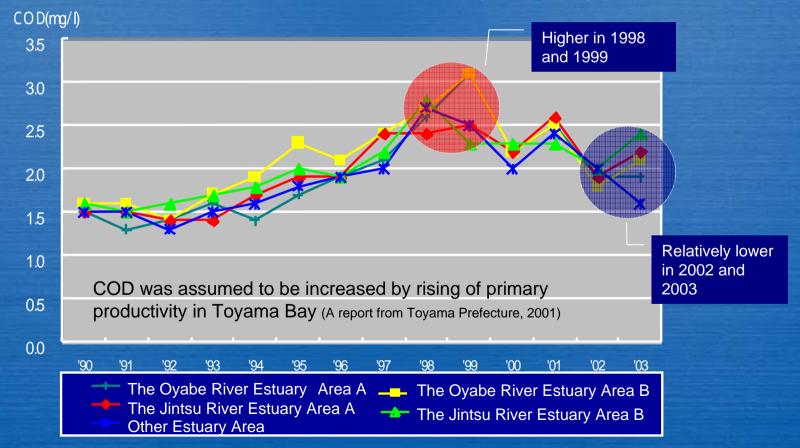
COD 1.5 1.7 1.8 2.0 2.0 2.1 2.3 2.9 3.0 3.2

2. Pick out the data that comes in turn of 0.75 x 12 (number of measurement) $0.75 \times 12 = 9$



Background - Annual Transition of COD

Annual Transition of COD in Toyama Bay



Data Source: Toyama Prefecture

Research - Objective and Hypothesis

- Research Objective
 - To compare this phenomena with remote sensing data
- Hypothesis
 - If RS Chlorophyll-a data is higher in 1998 than 2003, COD is assumed to be increased in 1998 by Chlorophyll-a
 - Otherwise, some other factors may be contributing to the increase of COD in Toyama Bay

Research - Method and Data in this study

Method

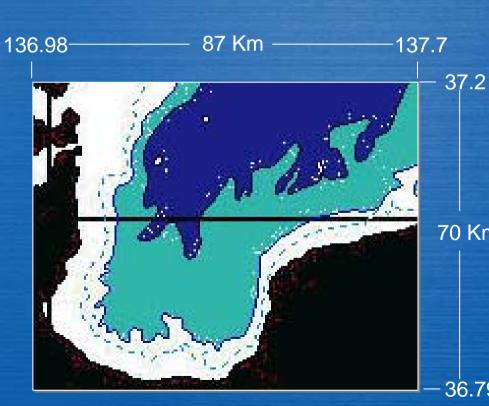
 Comparing remote sensing (RS) ocean color data of 1998 and 2003

Sensor

- Orbview2/SeaWiFS
- Processing Software
 - SeaDAS 4.6 (standard algorithm)

Area

- 36.79 to 37.2 N
- 136.98 to 137.7 E
- Duration
 - Jan 1 to Dec 31, 1998
 - Jan 1 to Dec 31, 2003
- Resolution
 - 1 km x 1km
- Composite
 - One month



Research Result - Comparison of monthly composite images

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Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
1998	No reliable data exist					
2003						
Year	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1998						
2003						No reliable data exist

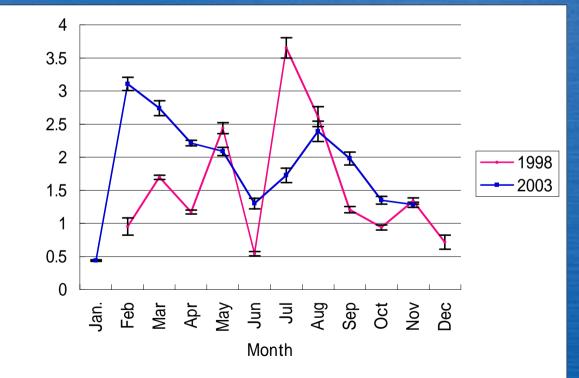
Research Result - Comparison of monthly composite data

Method

 Averaging the individual value in monthly composite data with 95% CL

Result

- Annual average Chl data
 - 1998 1.65
 μg/l
 - 2003 2.02
 μg/l



Comparison of monthly composite data

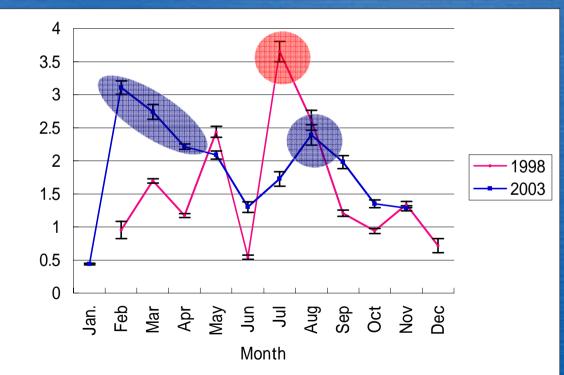
Summary

Summary 1

 There is one peak of Chlorophyll-a concentration in summer 1998, which is considered to be increased by influence of coastal zone

Summary 2

 There are two peaks of Chlorophyll-a concentration in 2003 (Spring and Summer), considered to be increased by influence of outer ocean dynamics in Spring and influence of coastal zone in Summer



Future Research

Future research should be continued as follows;

- Analyzing other environmental factors including climate change, river discharge and SST
- Analyzing co-relation between *in situ* COD and Chlorophyll-a data as well as its inter-annual change
- Analyzing costal zone and outer ocean are separately
- Analyzing SeaWiFS data in other year

Thank you for your attention