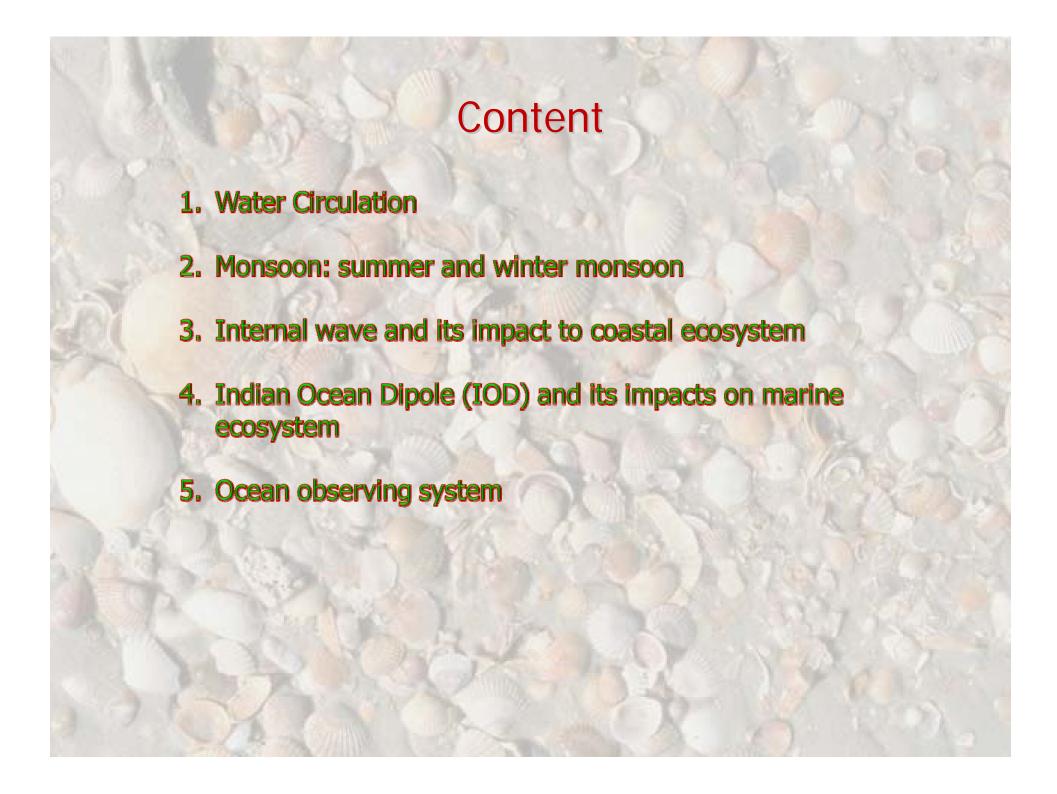
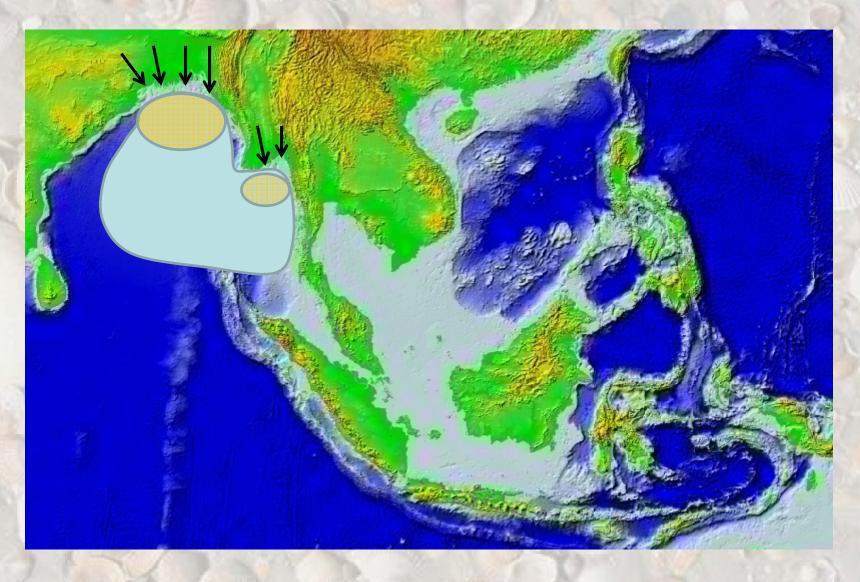
# GENERAL OCEANOGRAPHIC STATUS OF ANDAMAN SEA

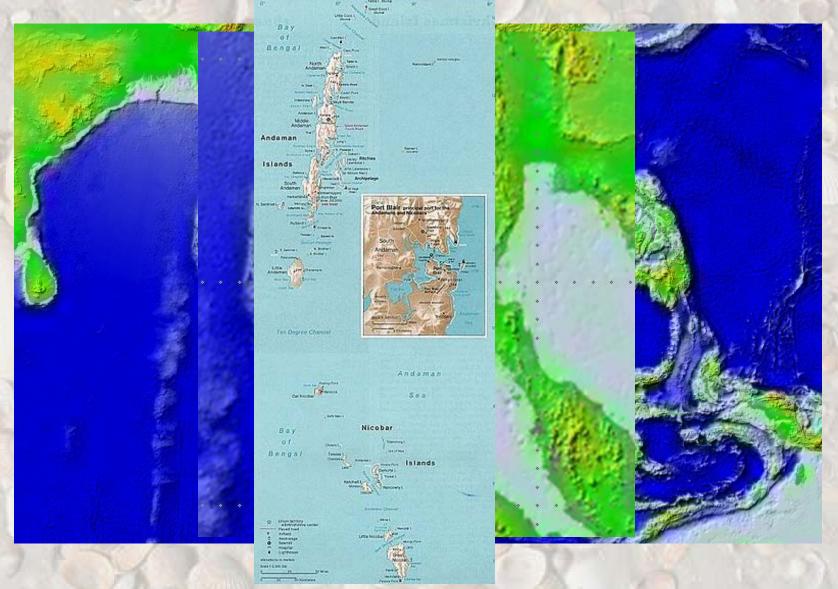
By Somkiat Khokiattiwong
Phuket Marine Biological Center, P.O. Box 60
Phuket, 83000, Thailand



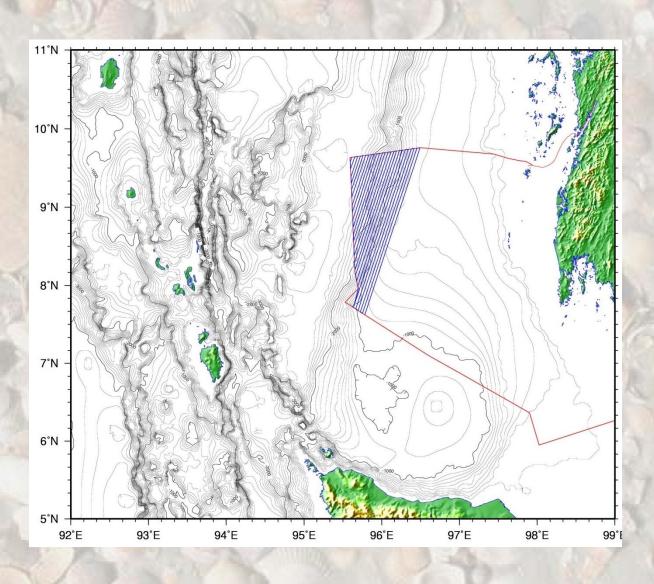
# Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea

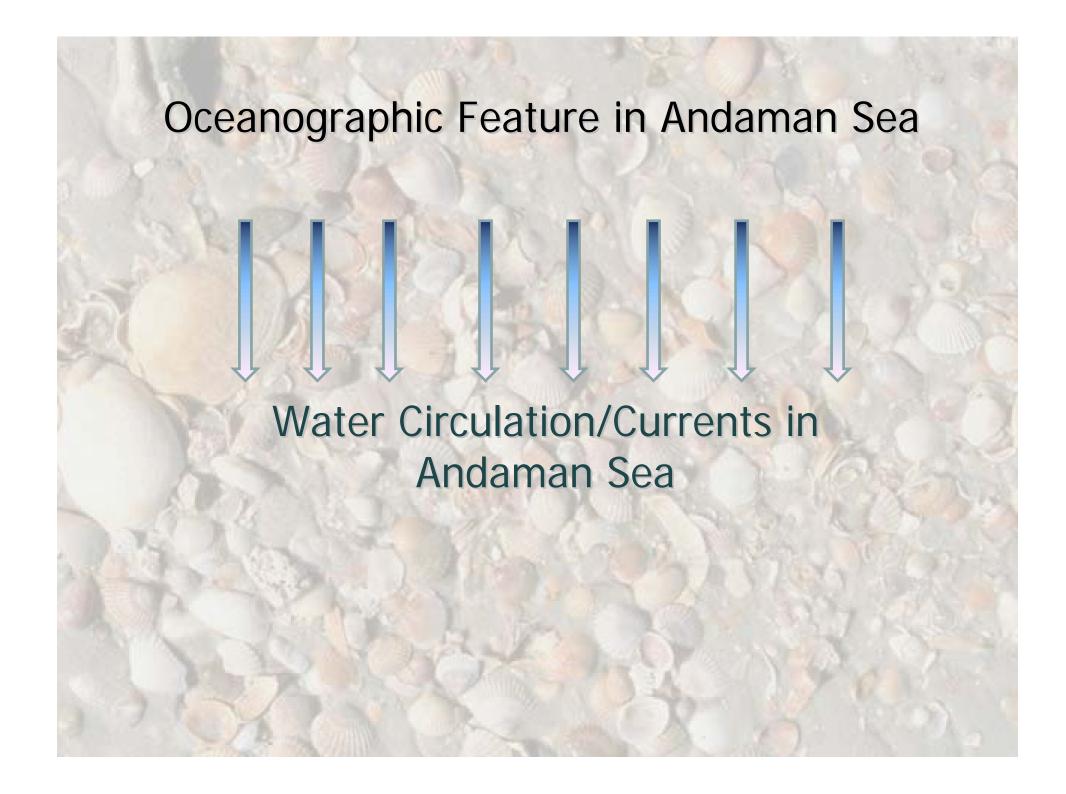


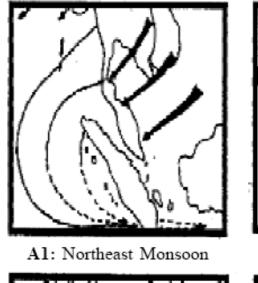
Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea



# Andaman Sea









B1: Northeast Monsoon



A2: Southwest Monsoon

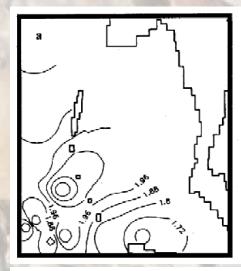


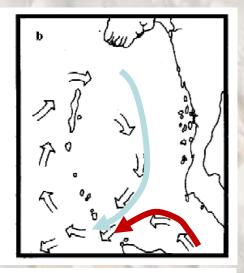
B2: Southwest Monsoon

(adapted from Soegiarto 1985)

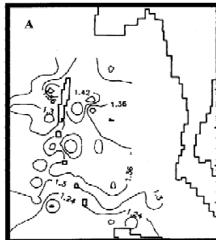
Role of Monsoon on water circulation in Indian Ocean and Andaman Sea (Wind Driven Currents)

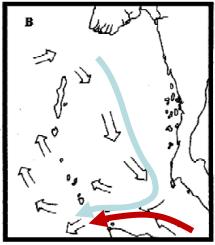
#### Monsoon: Northeast and Southwest Monsoon: water circulation





Showing water circulations during Northeast Monsoon which is base on dynamic topography (0/1000m); (a) the contour line of dynamic topography; and (b) the water circulation which is adapted from (a).



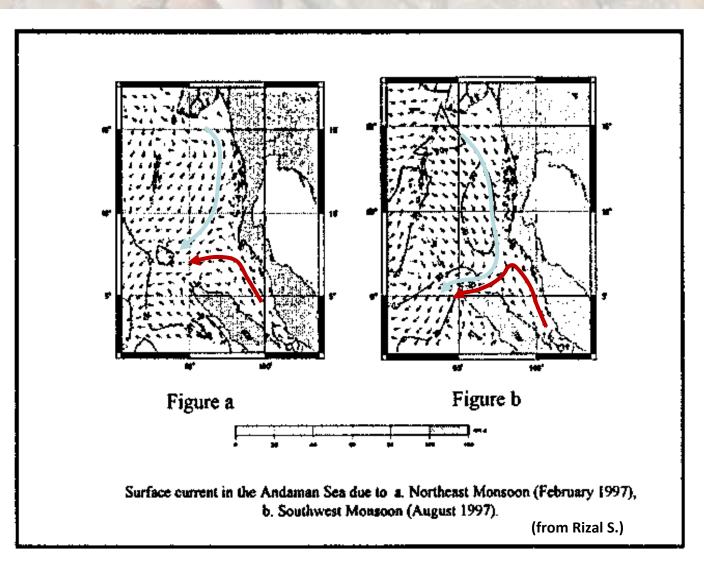


Showing water circulations during

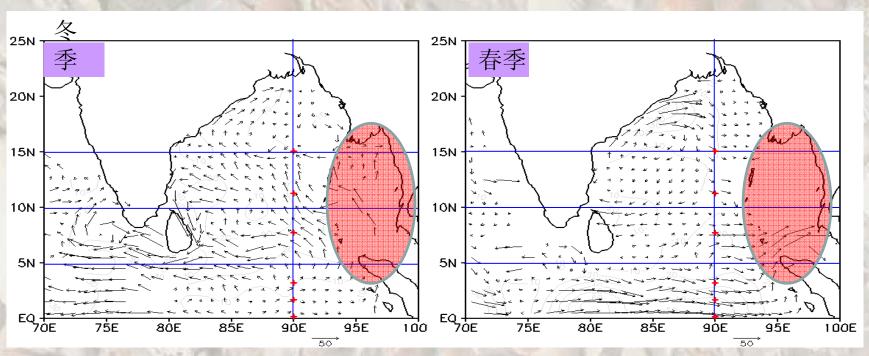
Southwest Monsoon which is base on dynamic topography (0/1000m);

(a) the contour line of dynamic topography; and (b) the water circulation which is adapted from (a)

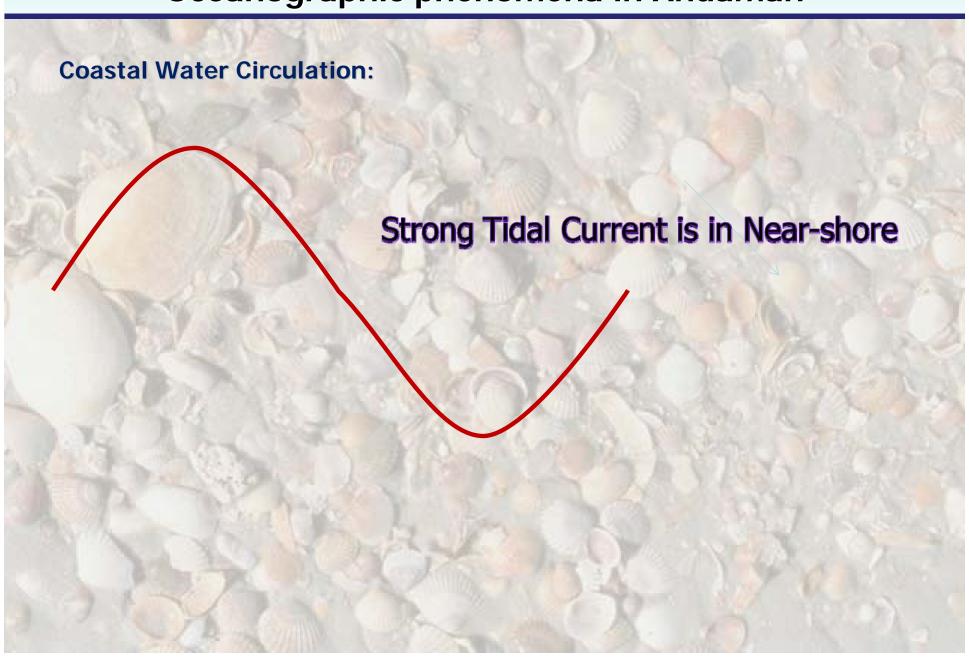
#### Monsoon: Northeast and Southwest Monsoon: water circulation



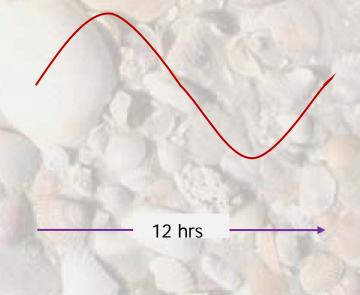
### Monsoon: Northeast and Southwest Monsoon: water circulation

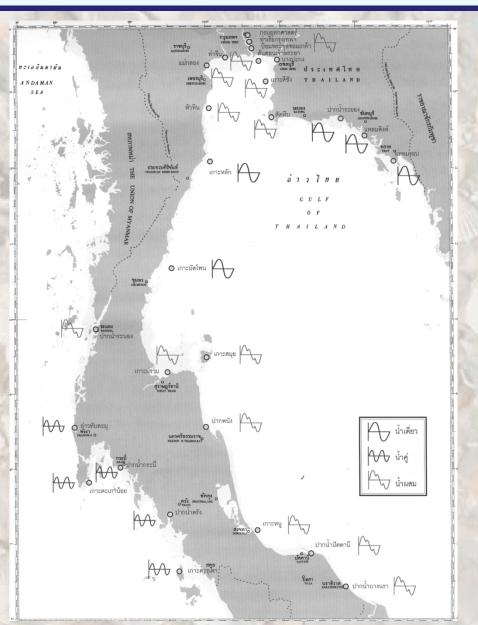


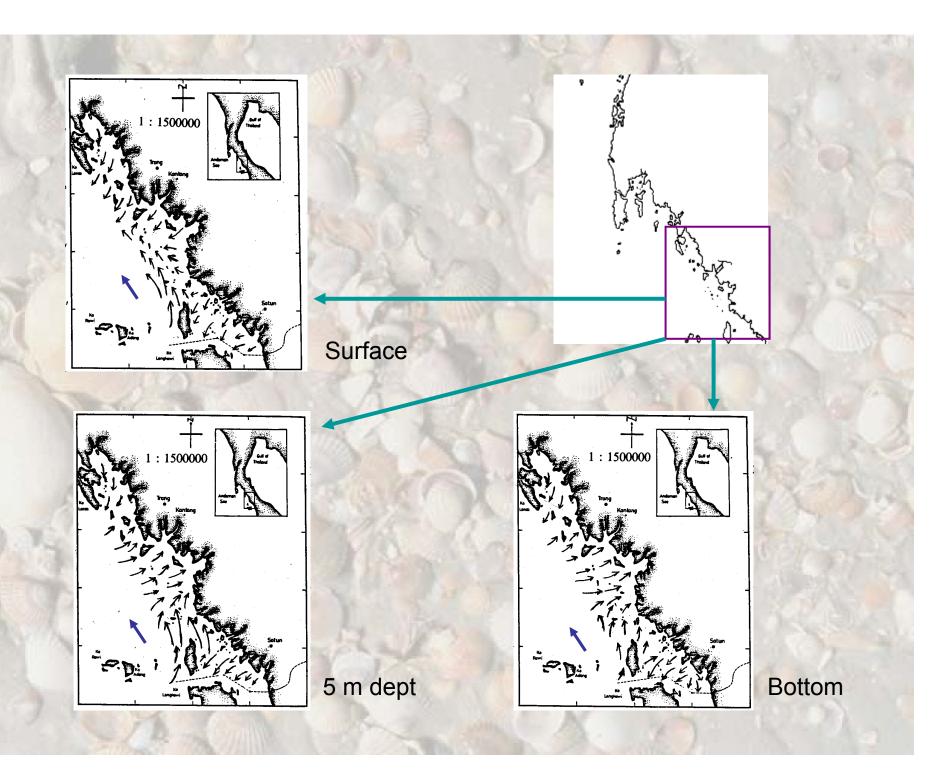
From presentation of Weidong Yu on the second expert meeting August 2009



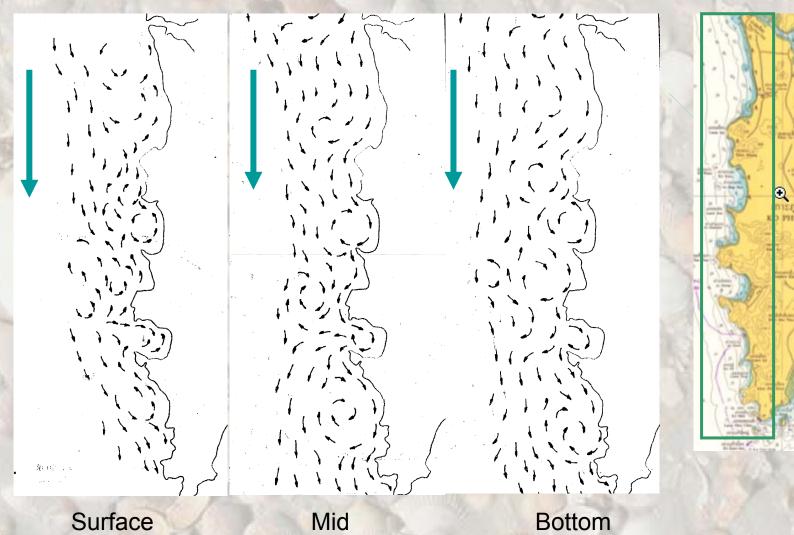
Tide in Andaman Sea is predominant by semidiurnal, which tidal range is approximately 2 meters.



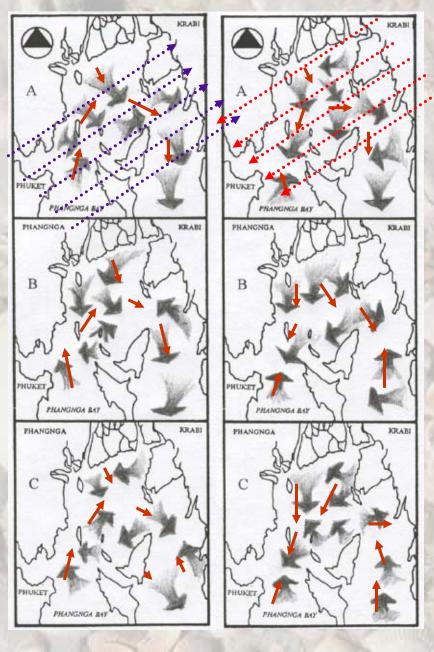




### **Coastal Water Circulation:**







**Coastal Water Circulation:** 

Water circulation in Phangnga Bay

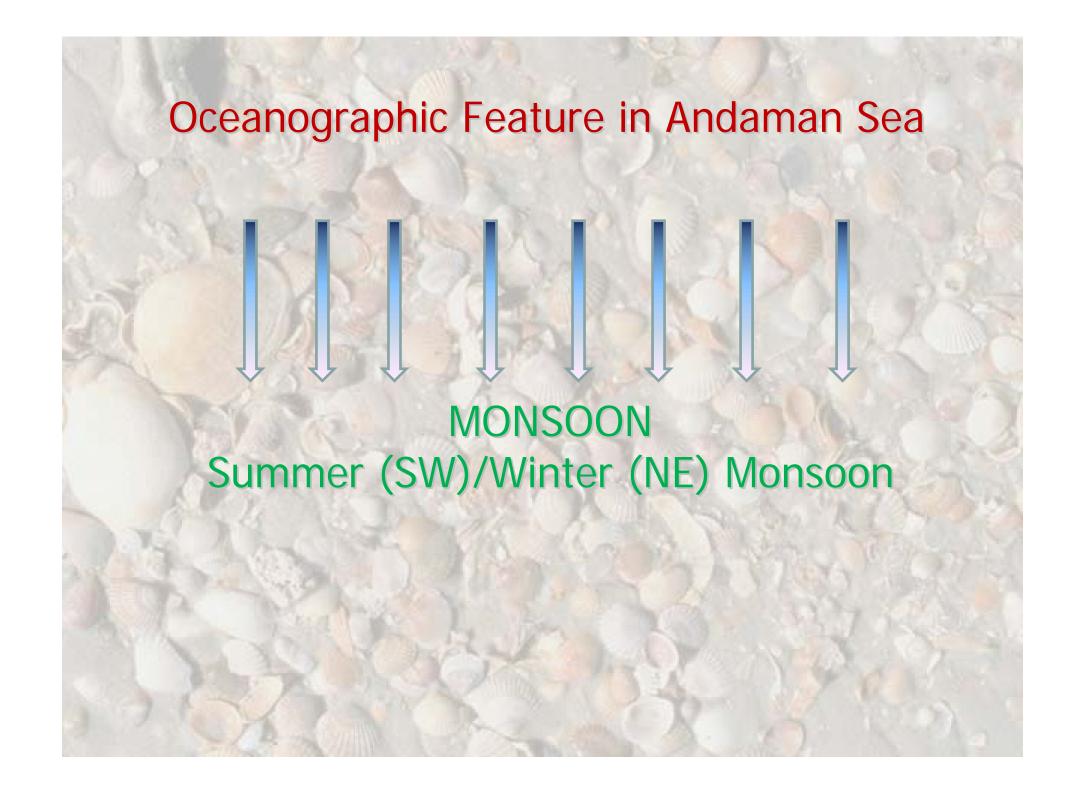
SW-Monsoon

**NE-Monsoon** 

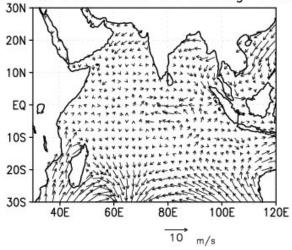


Nearshore: tidal current

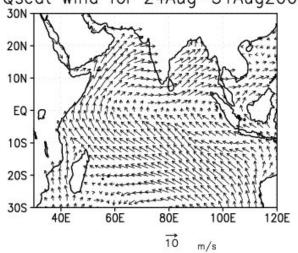
Offshore: wind-driven current



# Qscat wind anomalies for 24Aug-31Aug2009

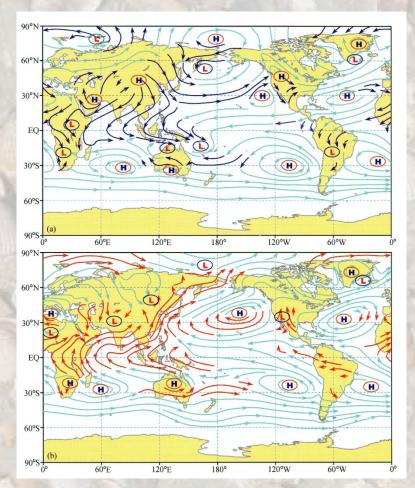


#### Qscat wind for 24Aug-31Aug2009

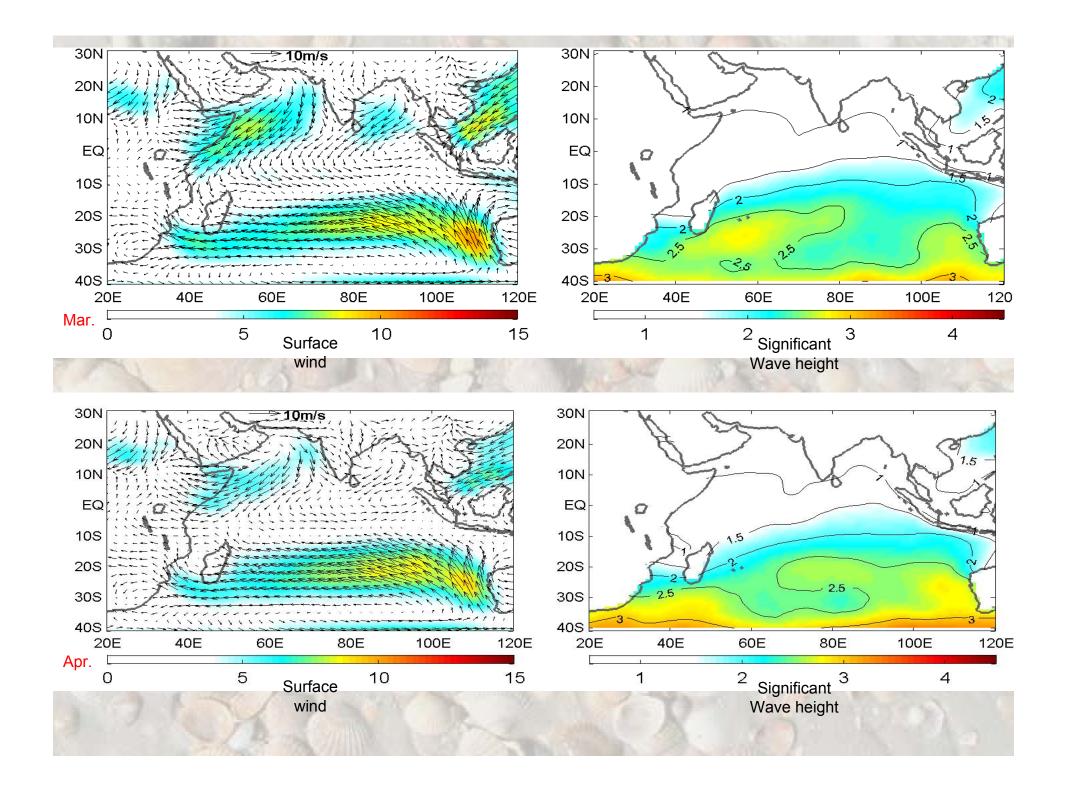


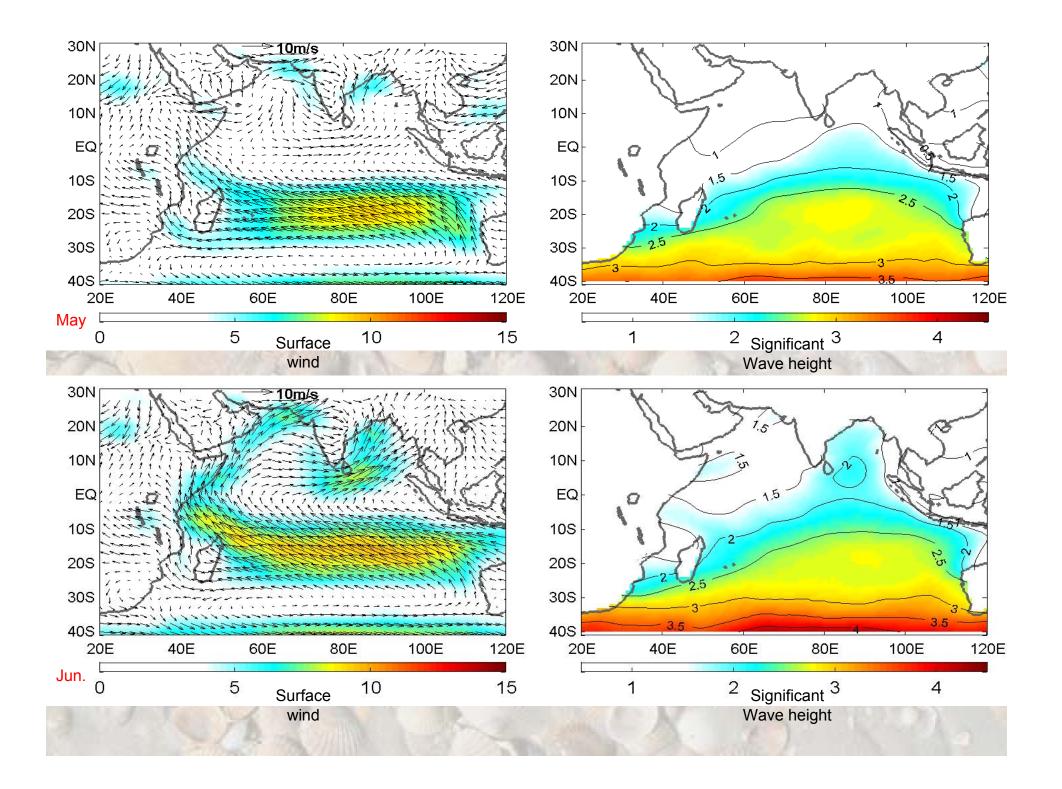
Observe by Quick Scat Remote Sensing

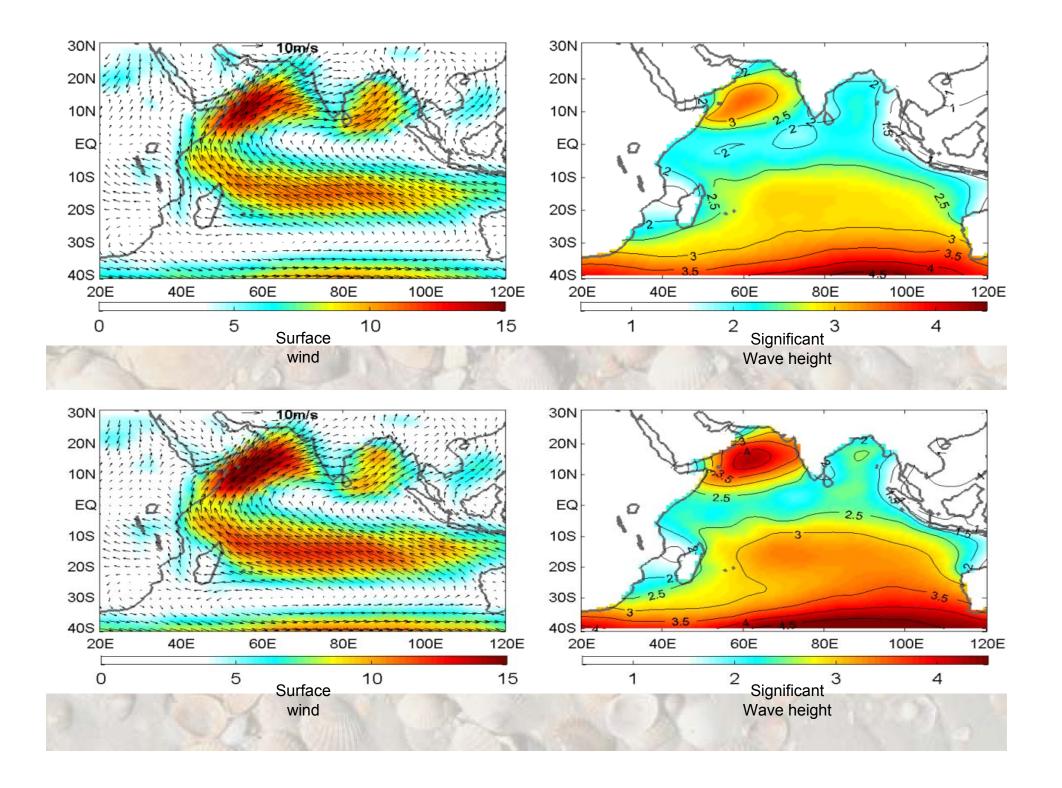
#### Winter/Northeast Monsoon

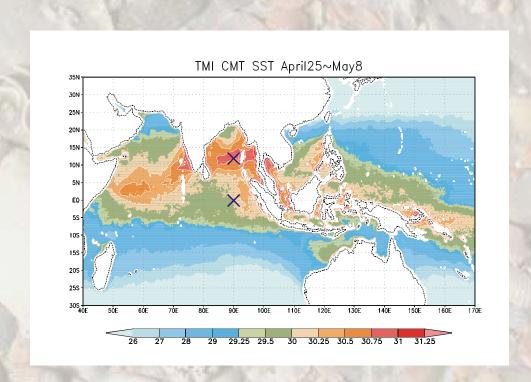


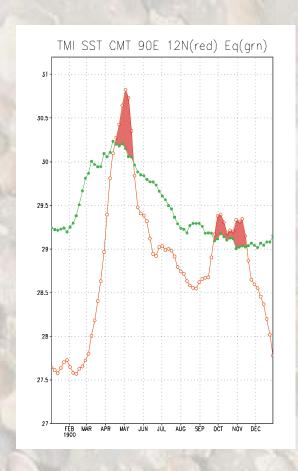
**Summer/Southwest Monsoon** 

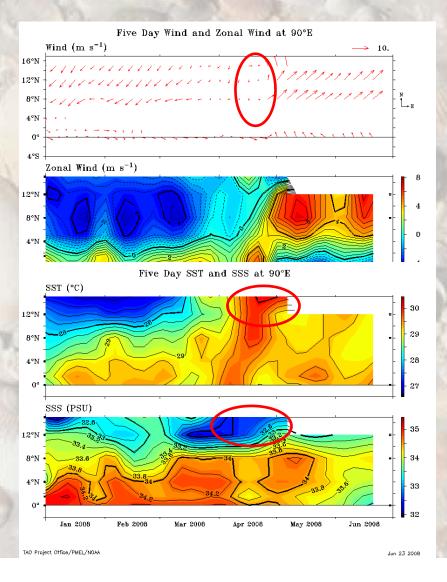


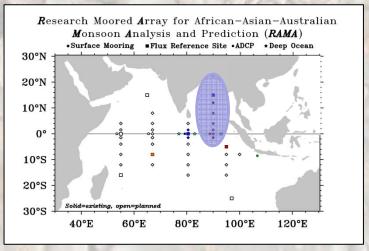


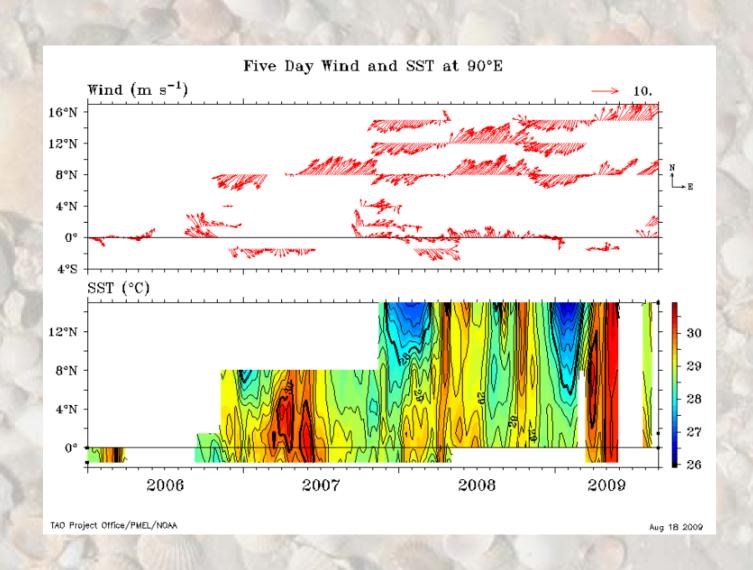




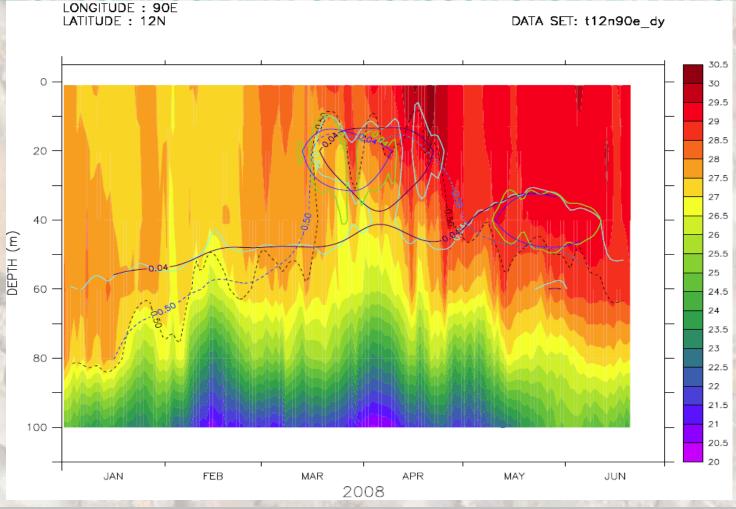








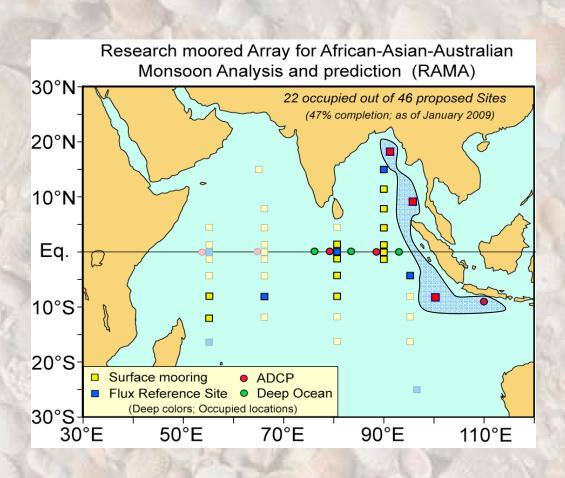
# ROLE OF OCEANOGRAPHY ON MONSOON ONSET IN BAY OF

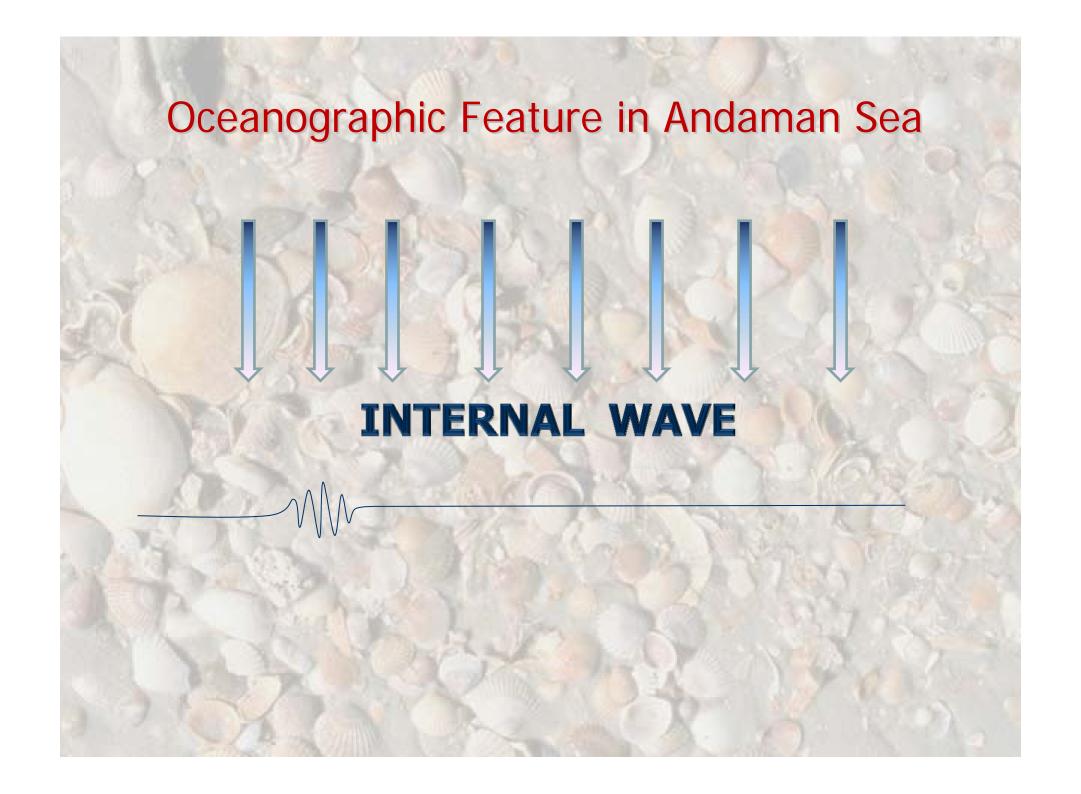


The base of mixed layer is represented by the dashed lines: black/blue (5/31 day running mean).

The maximum of vertical density gradient is shown by the ping and purple solid line (5/31 day running mean).

The maximum of vertical salinity gradient is shown by the green and blue solid line (5/31 day running mean).





Where did dead fishes find in Andaman Sea:

(during January to April 2007)

- 1. Phi Phi Island
- Hin Moung-Hin Dang Island (Krabi Province)
- Offshore of Satur Province

Note: there was also report of dead fishes found in Penang, Malaysia.



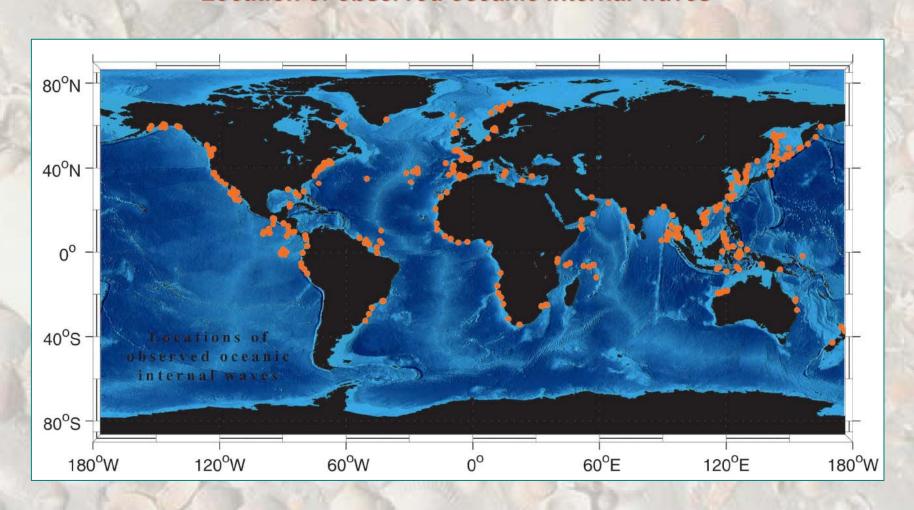
Most of dead fish and organism were demersal species

### Coincide evidence during the period of dead fish:

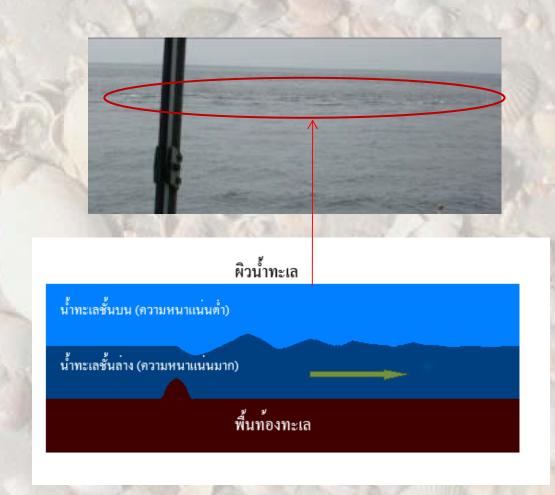
- 1. Algae and Plankton bloom:
- Patong Bay, Kata Beach, Naiyang Beach,
   Lone Island, Phi Phi Island,
   betwenn main land and Simiulan Island etc.
- Algae bloom is cause from increase of nutrient (as in some area is happen almost every year).
- Plankton bloom is unusual: *Ceratium spp, Tricodesmiun spp,* and *Chaetoceros spp* etc.
- 2. Cool water mass was reported in many area.
- 3. Turbid water mass was reported in some area

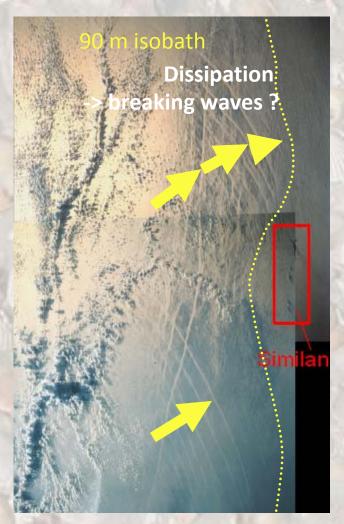


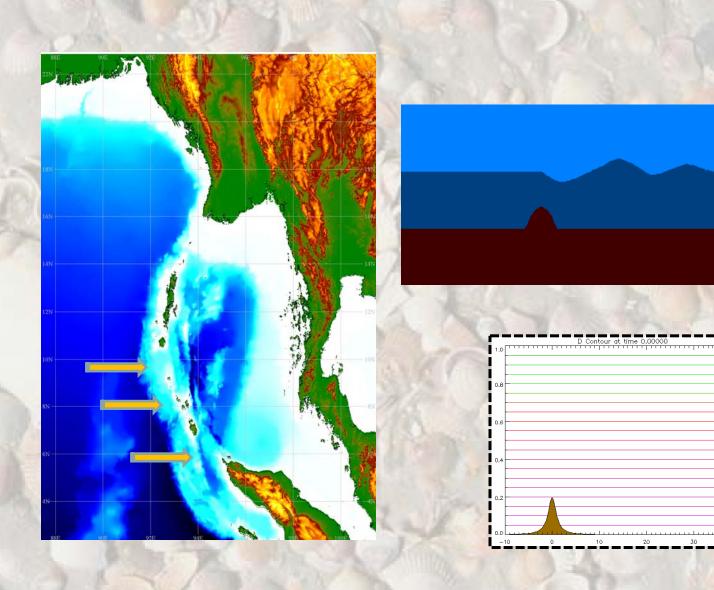
### Location of observed oceanic internal waves

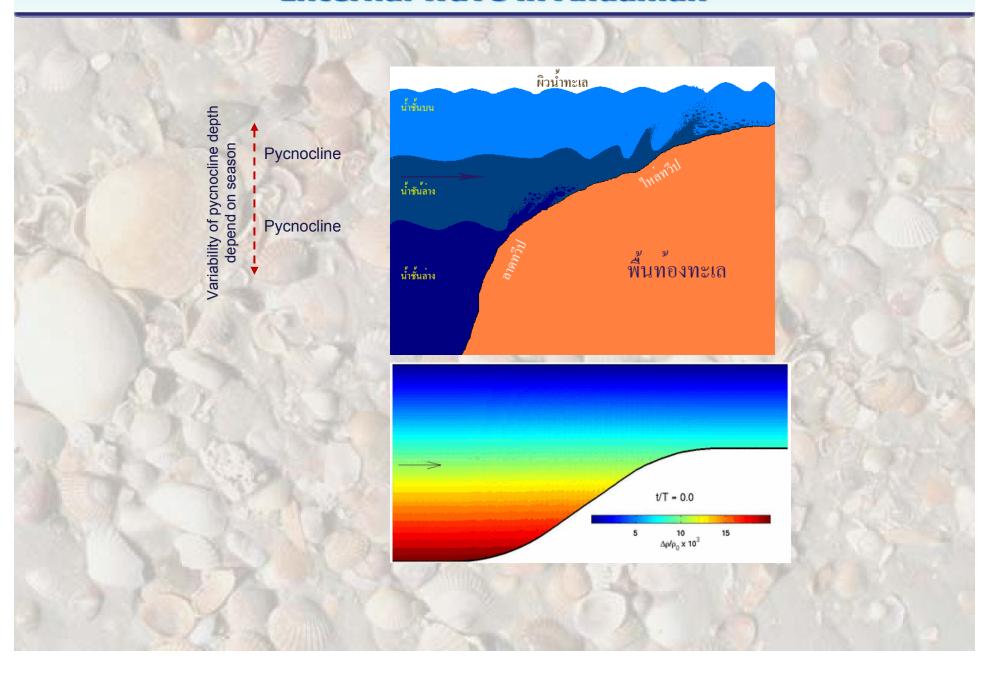


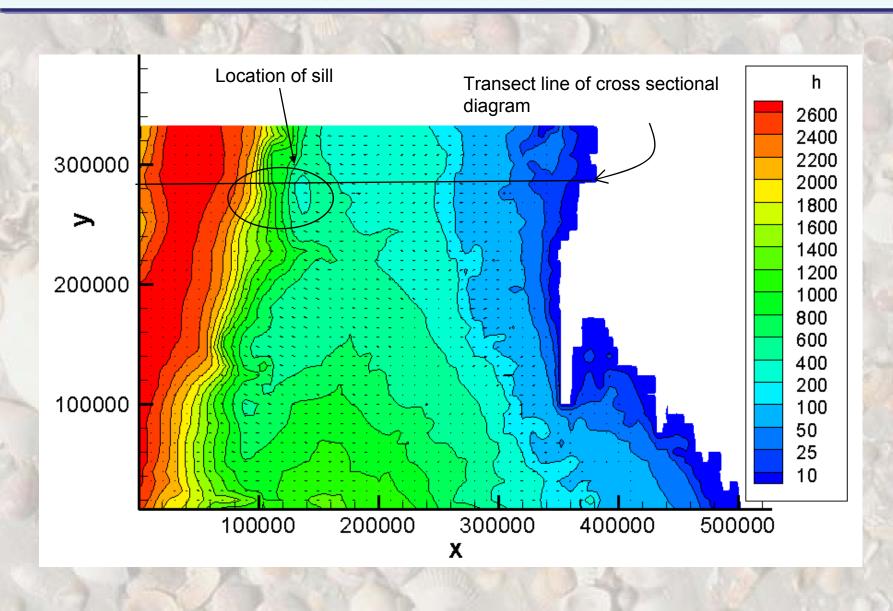
### **Internal Wave**

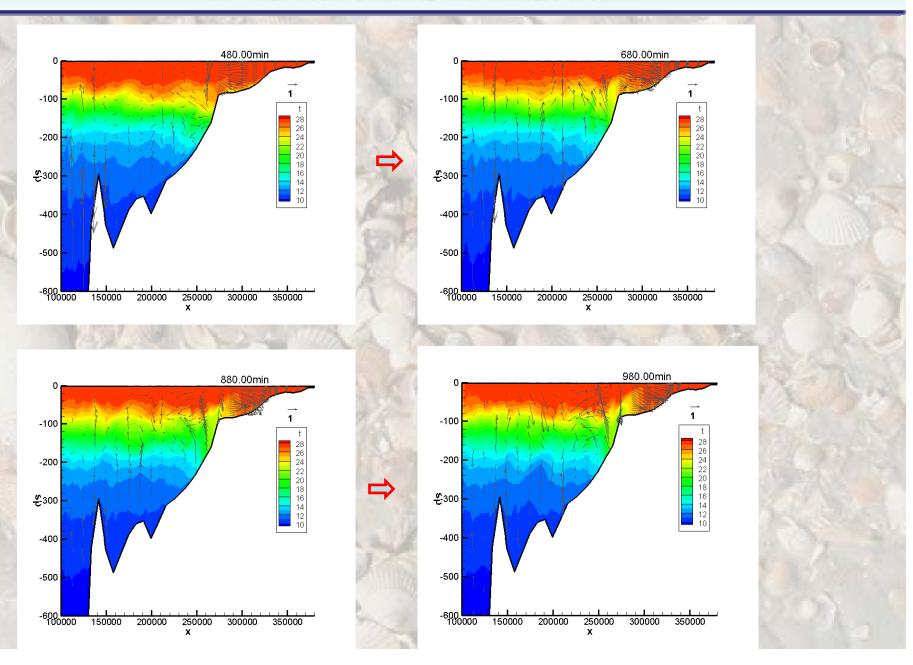


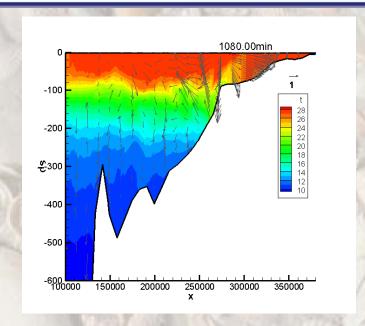


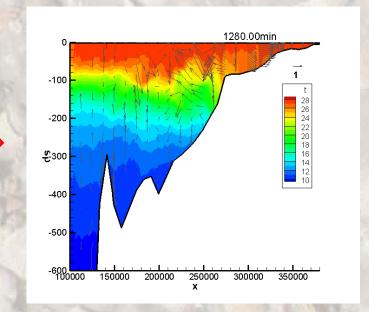


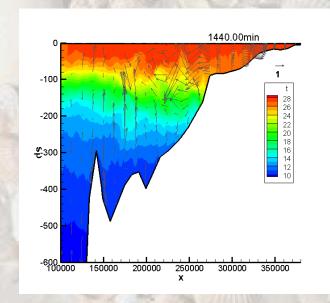


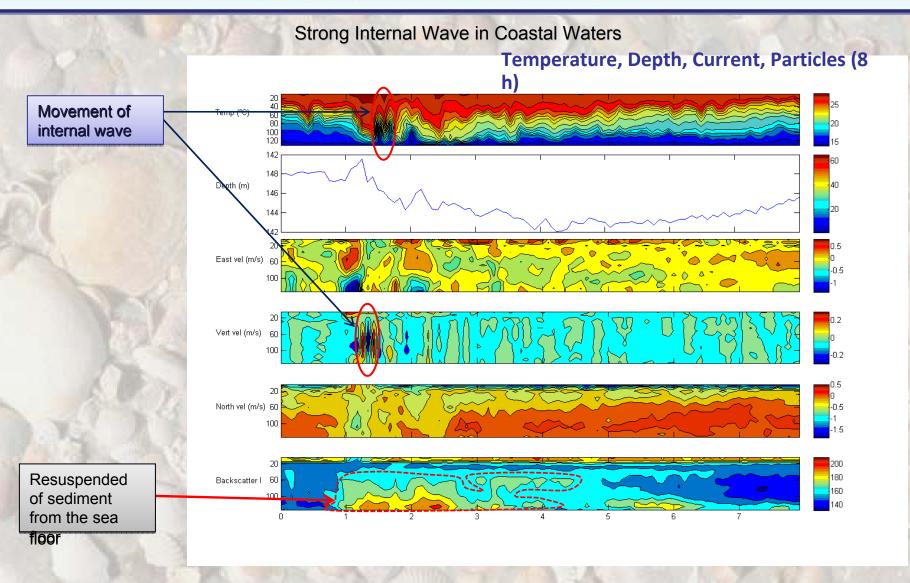




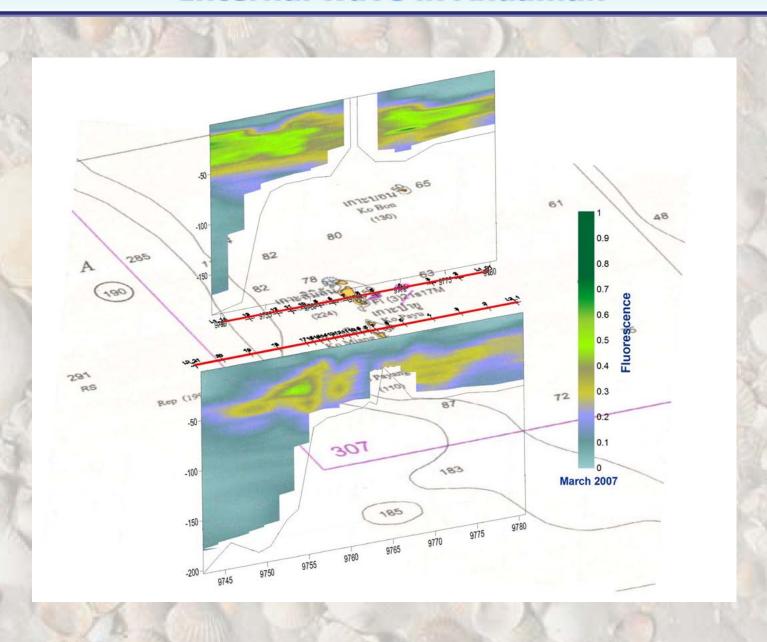


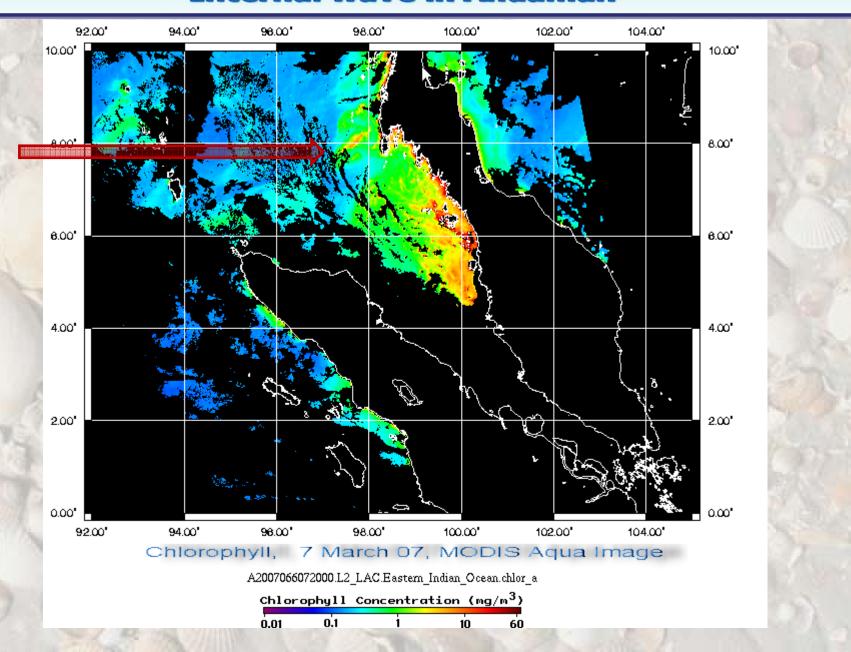






Results from subsurface buoy of ACDP and temperature logger along the depth showed strong signal of internal wave, which wave high is more than 60 m (on the west coast of Similan Island, at 150 m)





Internal Wave has
been reported in
Andaman Sea almost
all year round
But the cool water
mass is found in near
shore only in early
month of the year

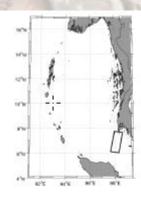
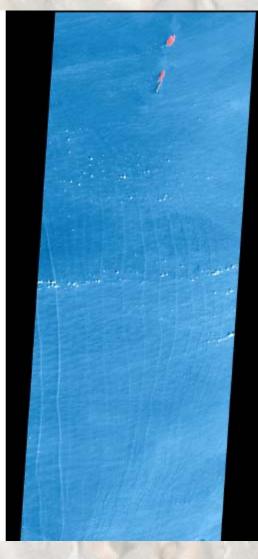
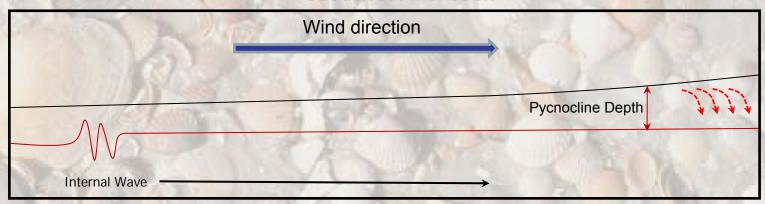


Figure 10. ASTER false-color VNIR image over the area between the Andaman Sea and the Strait of Malacca acquired on 31 January 2002 at 0406 UTC. The image shows the shoaling of large solitons at the shelf break near the 200-meter isobath. Imaged area is 60 km x 180 km.

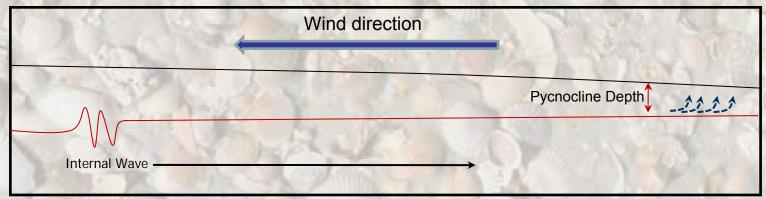


An Atlas of Oceanic Internal Solitary Waves (May 2002) by Global Ocean Associates<sup>1</sup>
Prepared for the Office of Naval Research – Code 322PO

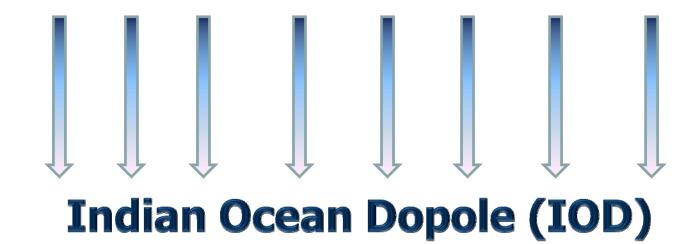
#### **Southwest Monsoon**

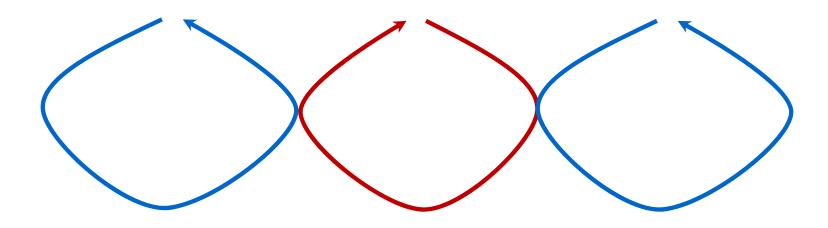


#### Northeast Monsoon

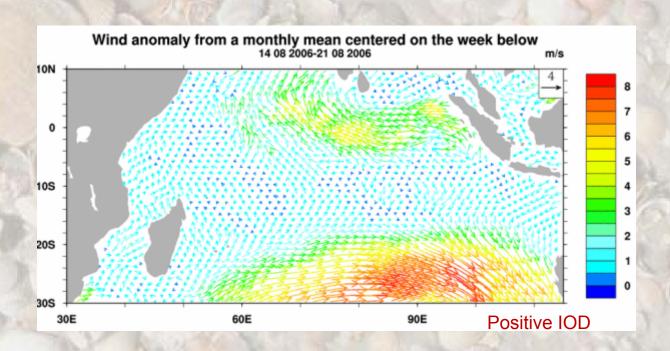


## Oceanographic Feature in Andaman Sea



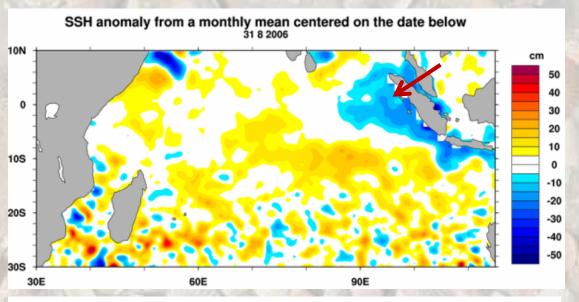


Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD): เป็นปรากฏการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นในมหาสมุทรอินเดีย ที่บริเวณใกล้แนวเส้นศูนย์สูตร อันเนื่องจากการเปลี่ยนแปลงทิศทางและ ความเร็วของกระแสลม

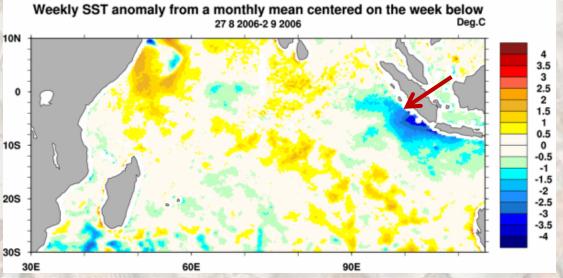


Positive IOD = La Nina

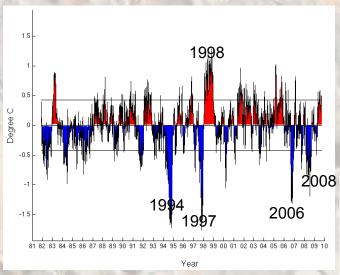
Negative IOD = El Nino

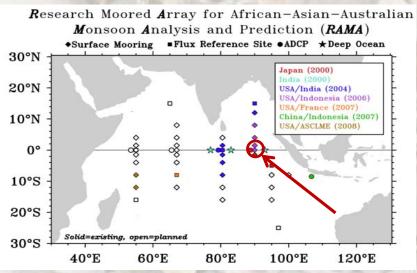




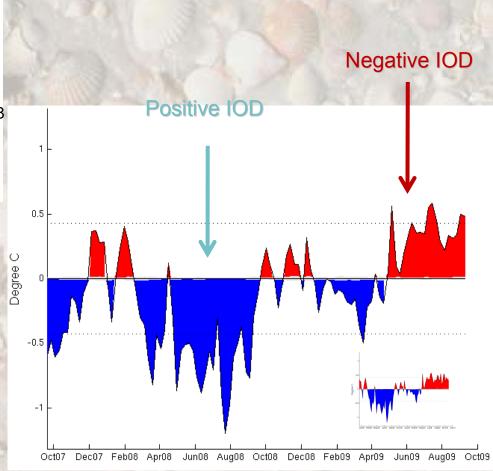


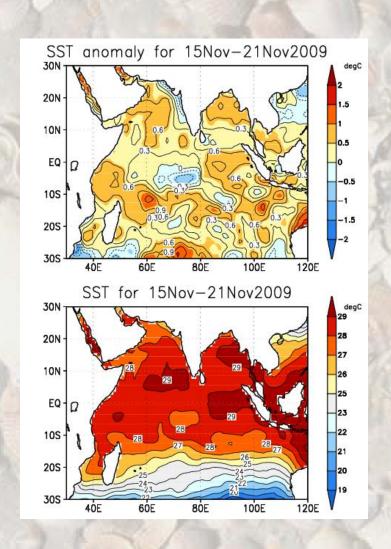
Sea Surface Temperature

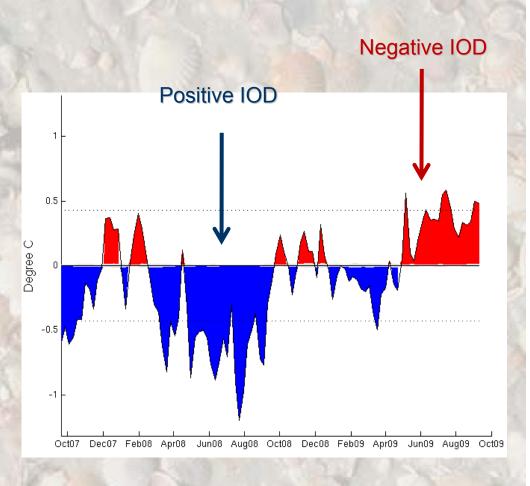


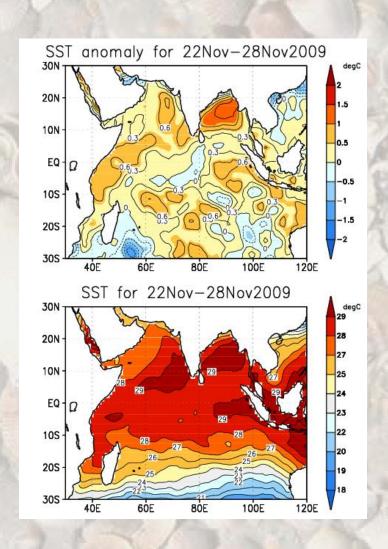


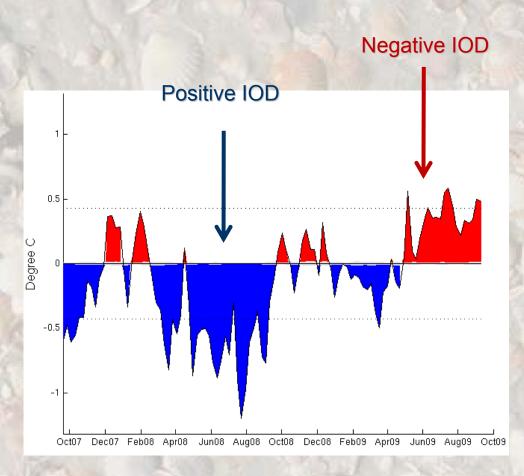
RAMA as of December 2008 (from McPhaden et al., 2009)





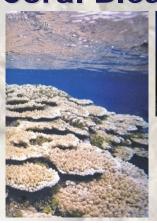






Marine Ecosystem: Coral Bleaching, Storm, Low salinity at nearshore, etc.

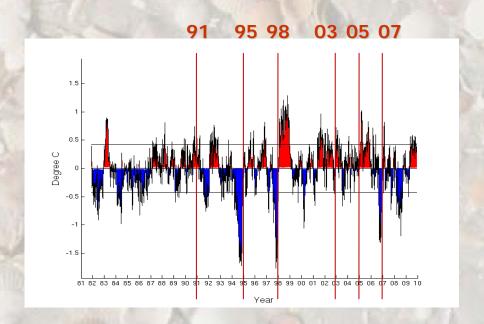
#### **Coral Bleach**



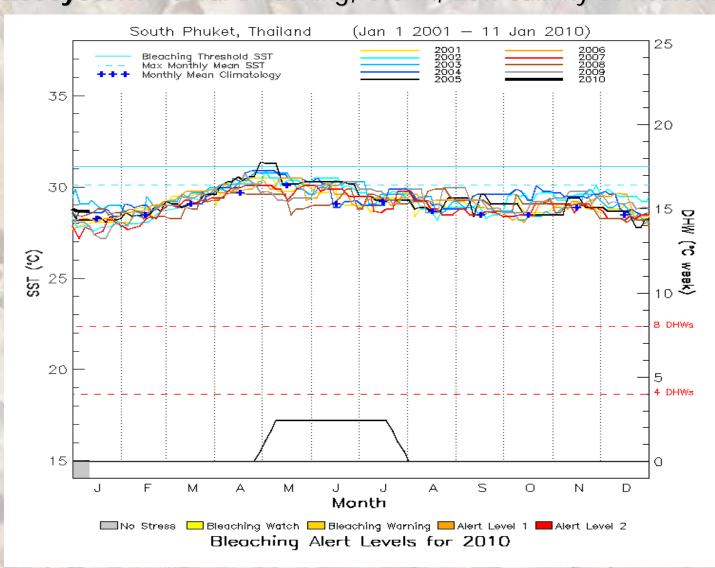


#### Coral Bleaching in Thailand:

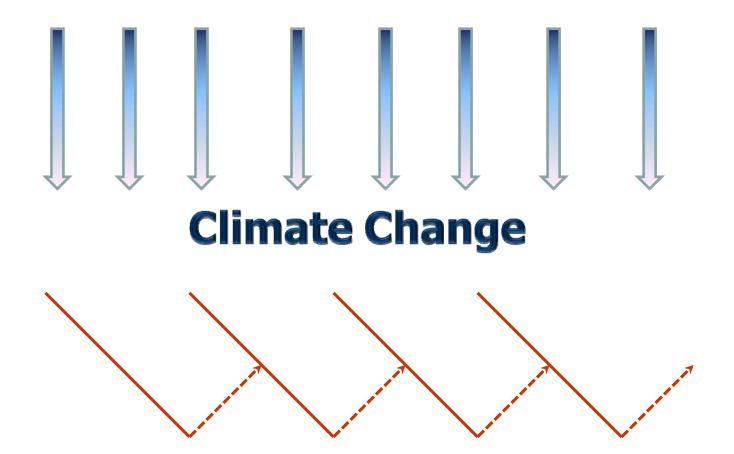
1991 and 1995 = very severe (AS)
1998 = very site specific (AS&GoT)
2003, 2005, 2007 = site specific and very mild
(AS&GoT)



Marine Ecosystem: Coral Bleaching, Storm, Low salinity at nearshore, etc.



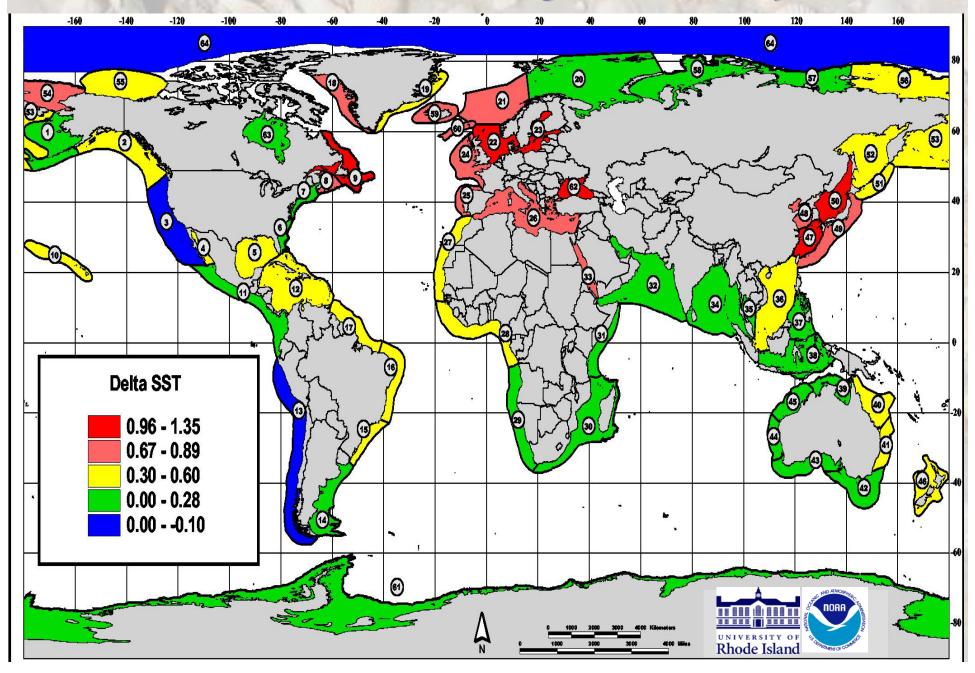
## Oceanographic Feature in Andaman Sea

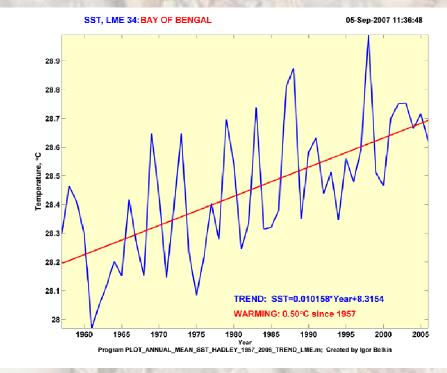


# Climate Change

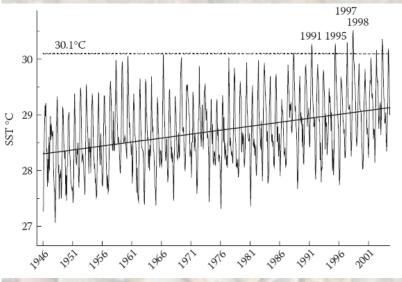
Changing of Monsoon season	?
Changing of water circulation	?
Changing of sea level	?
Changing of acidification of seawater	?
Changing of sea surface temperature	?

### SST Trends,1982-2006, in Large Marine Ecosystems

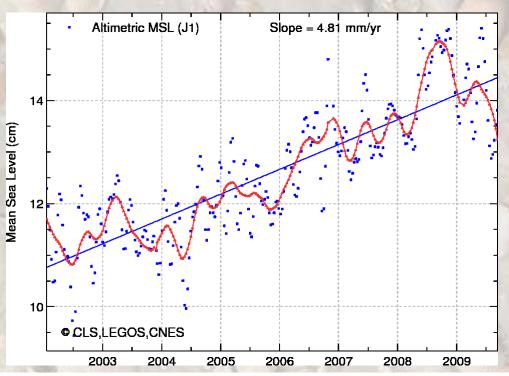




Increase of sea surface temperature about 0.5 °C within 50 yrs



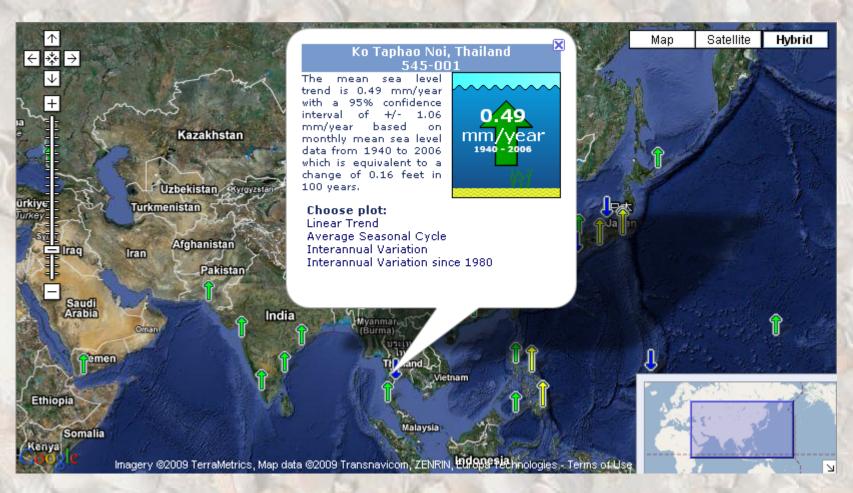
Recent analyses of historical sea temperature data and contemporary continuous sea-surface measurements in the Andaman Sea at Phuket show an interesting trend for the eastern Indian Ocean where there has been a significant increase in sea-surface temperatures over the last 50 yr of at least 0.126 °C decade—1 (Brown et al. 1996).



From AVISIO website http://www.aviso.oceanobs.com/

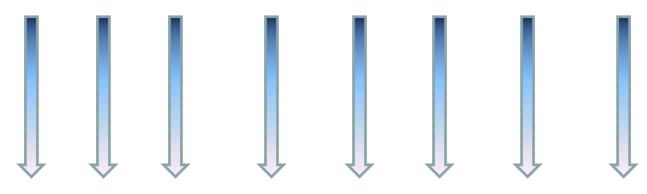
	ZONE	SATELLITE	CORRECTIONS
OMap ⊙Time serie	Indian 🕶	OMulti-mission data* OTopex/Poseidon ⊙Jason-1	Applied corrections  ⊙Inverted barometer; <u>Radiometer</u> wet troposphere* ○Inverted barometer; Model wet troposphere ○Inverted barometer correction not applied; <u>Radiometer</u> wet troposphere  Seasonal signal** ⊙Removed* ○Not removed
Download the image			Download the data

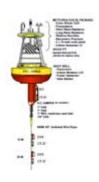
<sup>\*:</sup> prefered settings \*\* seasonal, annual signals



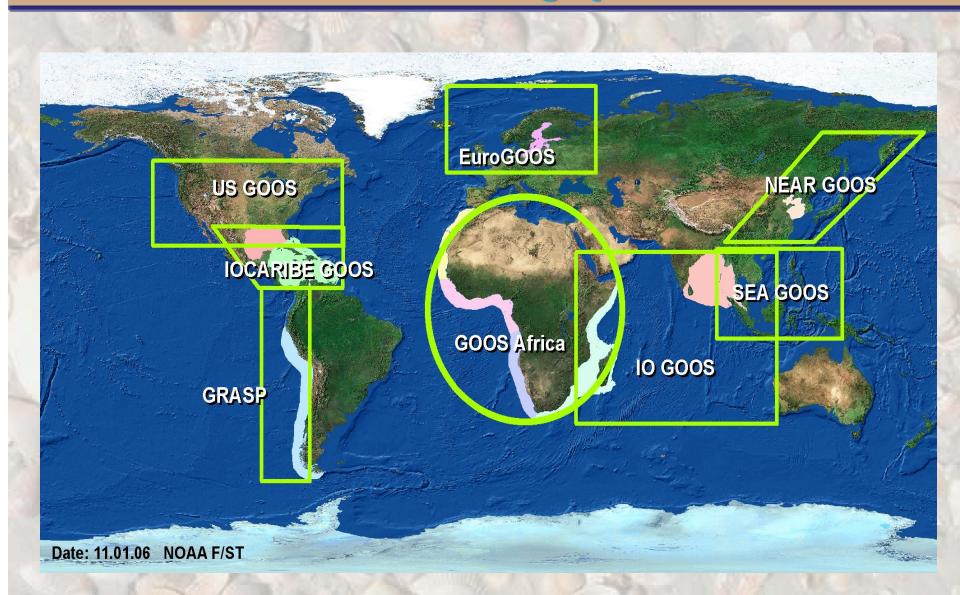
From NOAA: Tide and Current website http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/sltrends/sltrends.html

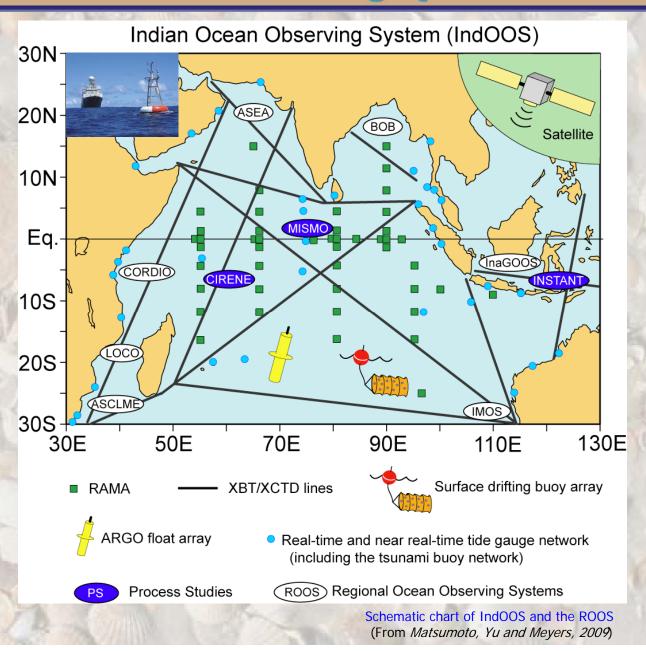
## Oceanographic Feature in Andaman Sea

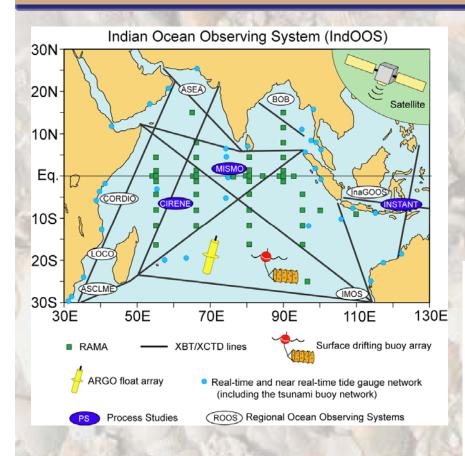






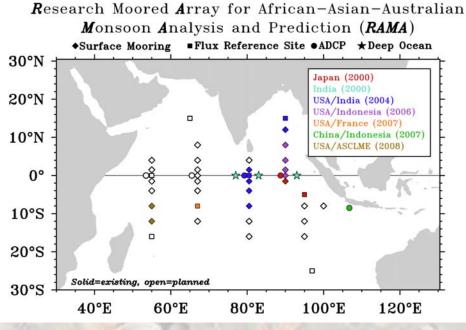




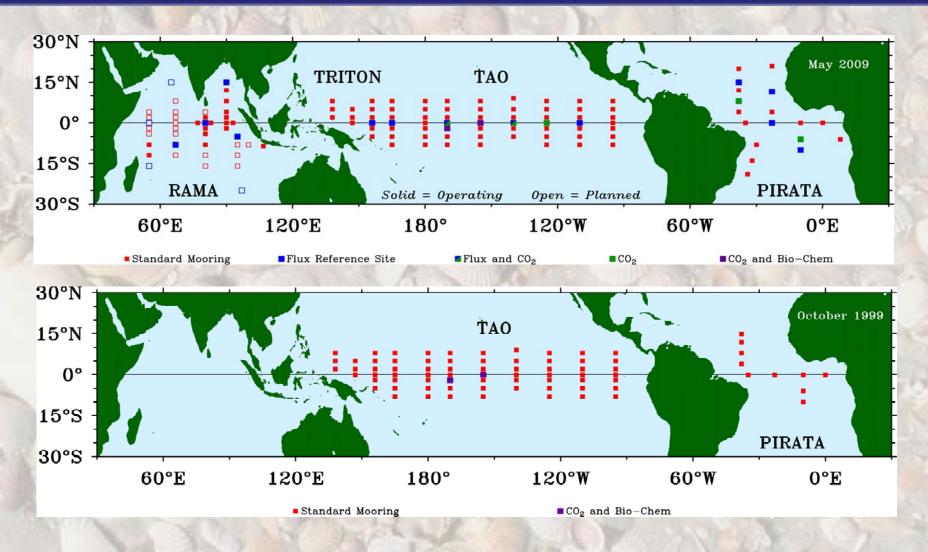


Schematic chart of IndOOS and the ROOS (From Matsumoto, Yu and Meyers, 2009)

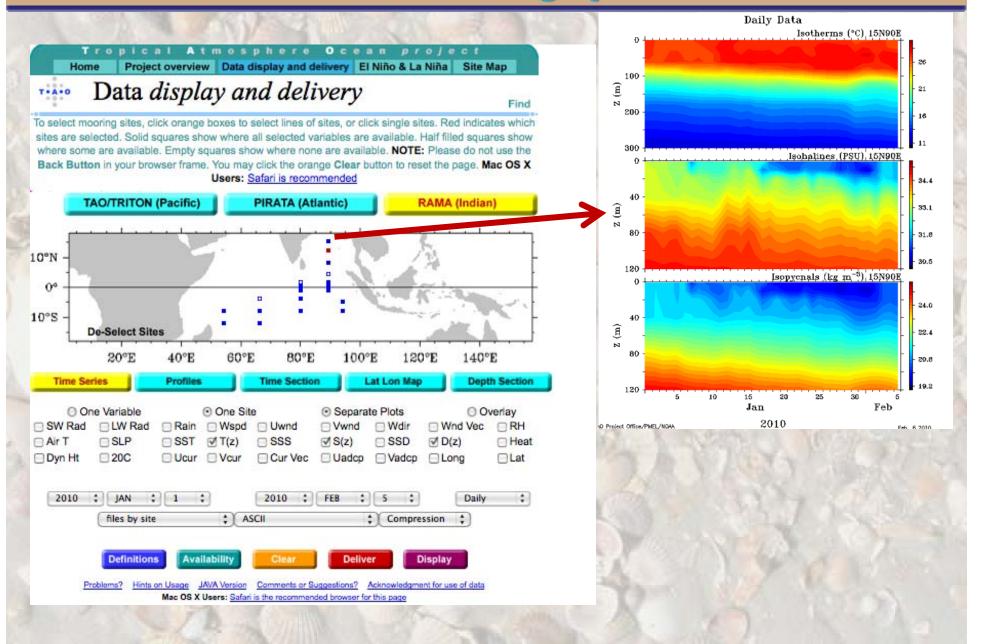


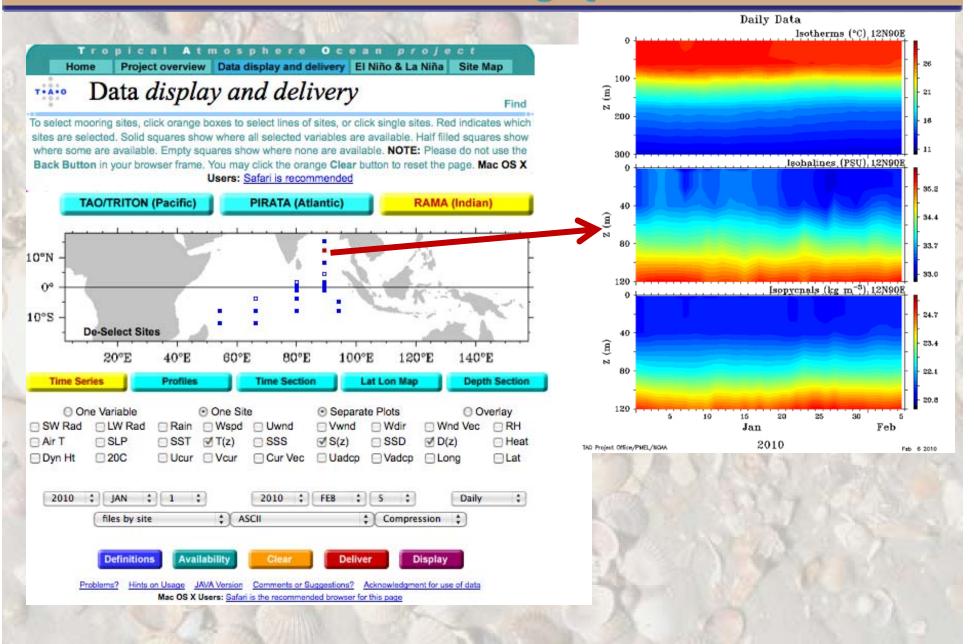


RAMA as of December 2008 (from *McPhaden et al., 2009* )



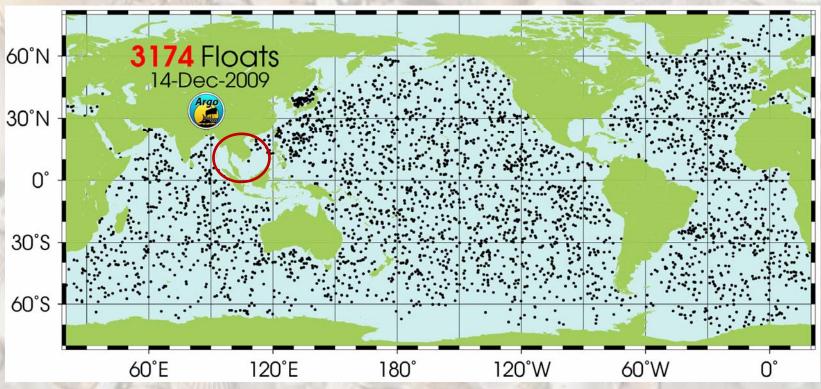
The global tropical Moored Buoy Array in 2008 (top) and October 1999 (bottom), from McPhaden et al., 2009



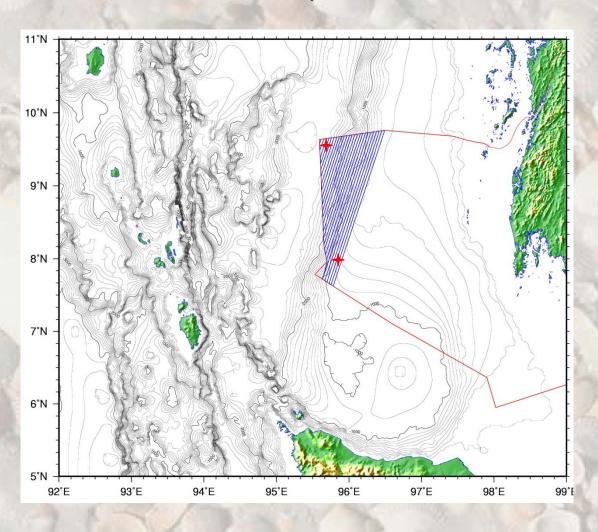


# **Argo Buoy**





#### Research Cruise under Cooperation of PMBC and FIO:



Monsoon onset Monitoring and Its Impacts on Social and Ecosystem (MOMSIE)

