



















COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH SURVEY ON MARINE FISHERIES RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT IN THE GULF OF THAILAND 2018

Sediment texture and organic carbon in surface sediment of the Gulf of Thailand

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Contributors

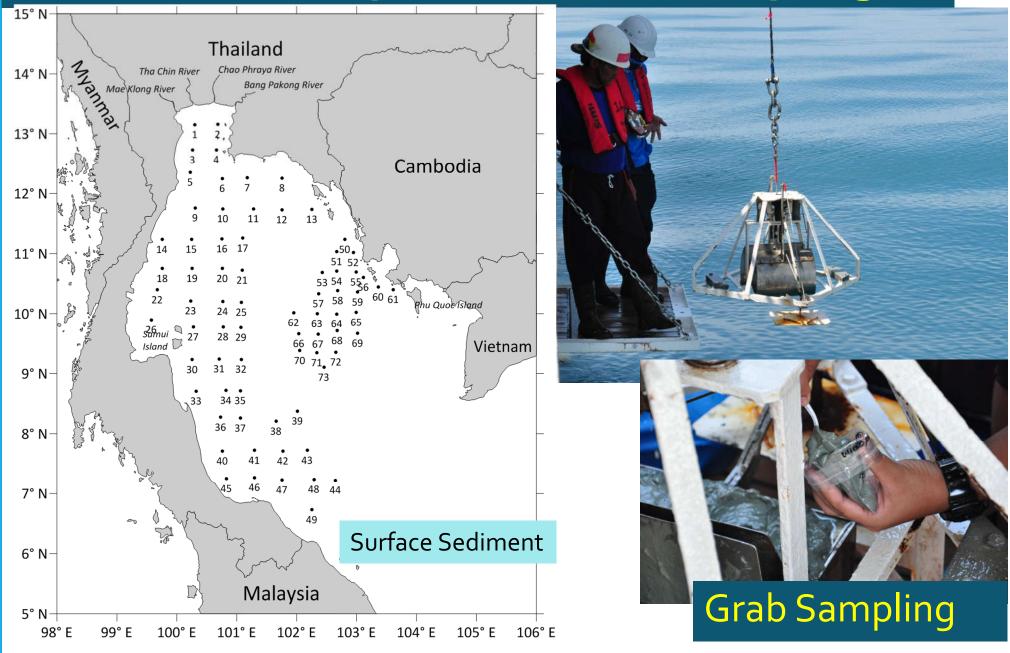
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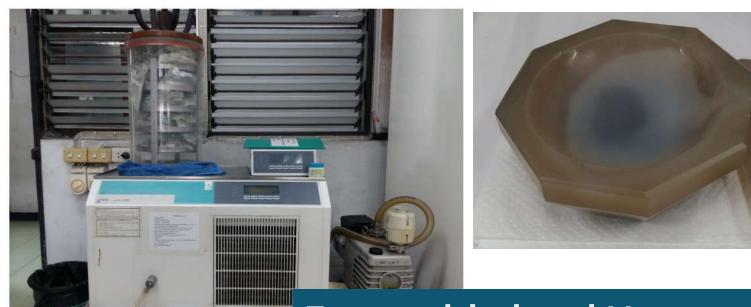
Sediment texture – Surface sediment

- Surface sediments from SEAFDEC-2018
- Texture (grain size) → potent contamination from anthropogenic activity in the GOT
- Organic carbon
 - Binding with colloids and clay minerals and deposition (pH, Redox, O2 varied toxicity of potent contaminant)
 - Readily oxidizable organic carbon(ROOC)
 associates with fine grain sediment (90% in GOT)
- Calcium Carbonate content (dilution effect on contamination)

Method of Study – Sediment sampling



Method of Study – Sediment Preparation



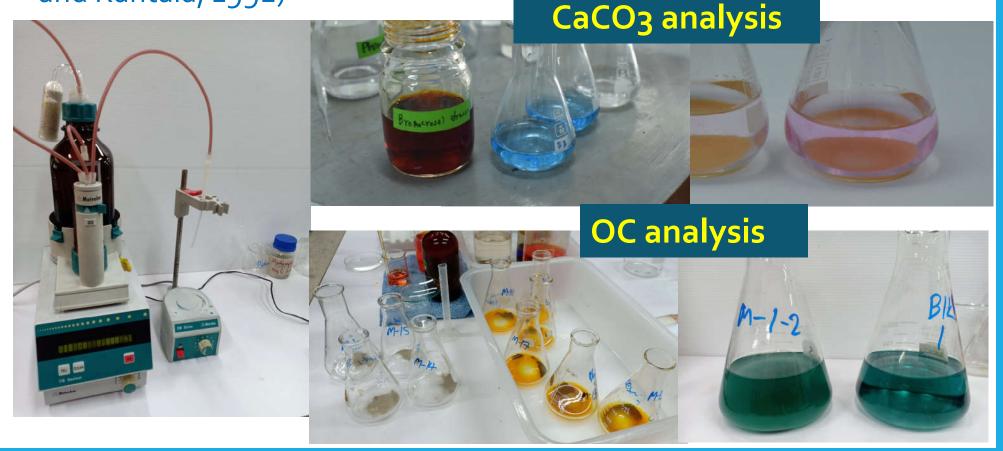
Freeze dried and Homogenized

Freeze-dry sample
Grain size analysis (wet saving with sedimentation method,
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OPEN-FILE REPORT 00-358)

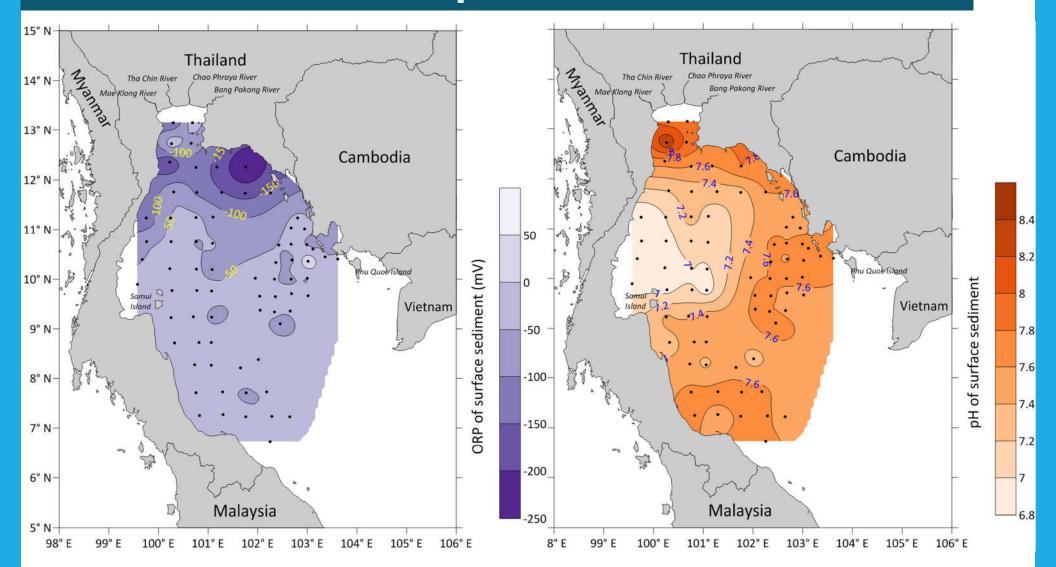
Method of Study – CaCO₃ and %OC

 CaCO₃ - Acid-base back titration of unreacted acid with CaCO₃ with NaOH (Sompongchaiyakul, 1989)

 Readily Oxidizable Organic Carbon in Sediment -- Walky-Black Method (back titration of unreacted strong oxidixing agent), (Loring and Rantala, 1992)

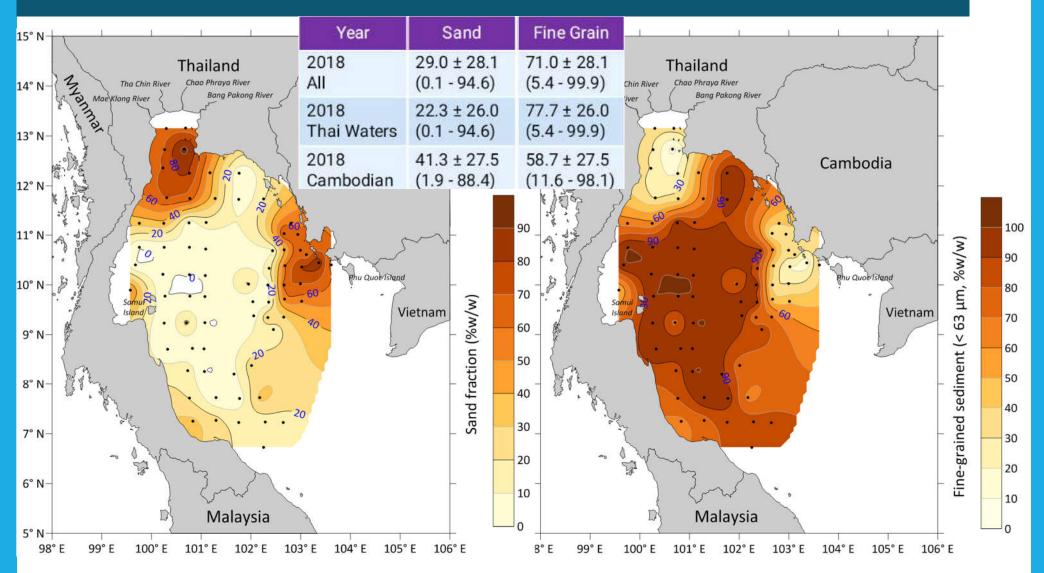


Results – ORP and pH in Sediment



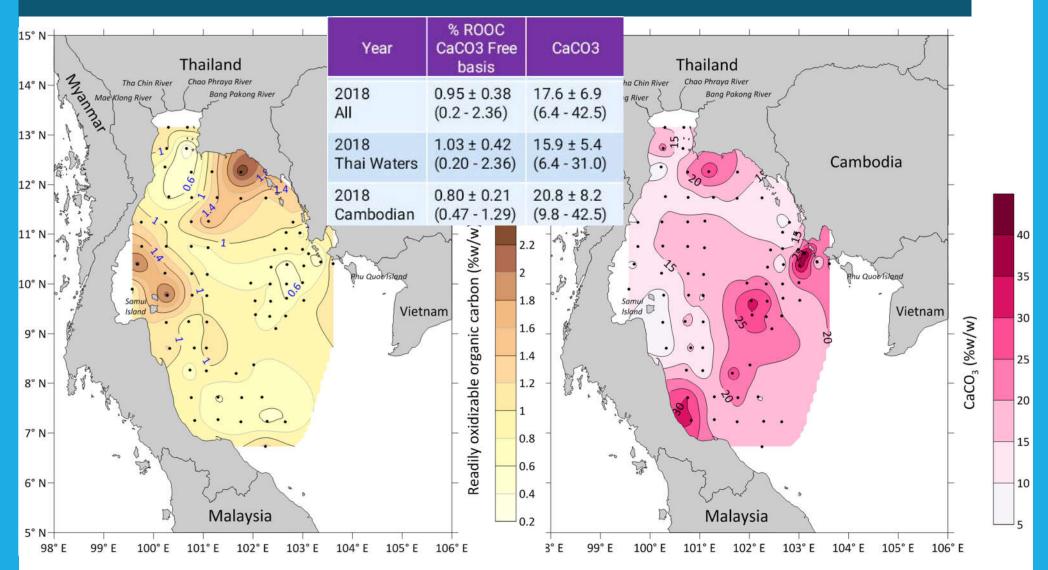
Low ORP in Mid-GOT (East) Low pH in Mid-GOT (West)

Result - Sediment texture



% sand greater in U-GOT % fine grain greater in Mid-GOT (~ 90%)

Result - %OC and Carbonate



% OC in Chanthaburi and Prachuabkirikhun % CaCO3 greater in Mid-GOT

Summary

- Sediment texture
 - Coarse texture sediment found at
 - Area connected between upper and lower GOT,
 - Off coast of Surat-thani, Songkhla and Cambodia
 - Most area in the middle part of the gulf contain more fine grain particles in sediment than the other area

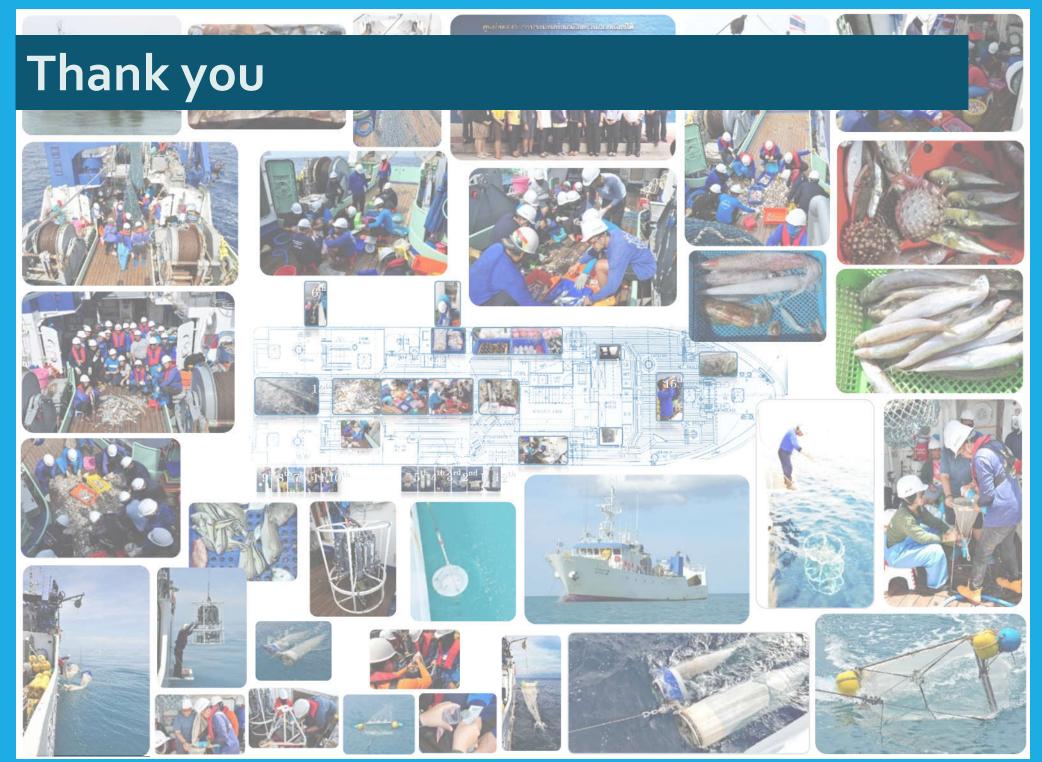
Summary

- Sediment organic carbon
 - Organic Carbon ranged from 0.2 to 2.4%
 - Thai waters $1.03\% \pm 0.42\%$
 - Cambodian waters $0.80\% \pm 0.21\%$
 - High organic carbon in sediment associated with high anthropogenic input and fine particle composition in the sediment

References

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- Sompongchaiyakul, P. 1989. Analysis of chemical species for trace metals in nearshore sediment by sequential leaching method. Master's Thesis,

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- Loring D.H. and R.T.T. Rantala. 1992. Manual for the geochemical analyses of marine sediments and suspended particulate matter, Earth-Science Reviews. 32(4), 235-283 ISSN 0012-8252. doi.org/10.1016/0012-8252(92)90001-A



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