A satellite image of the Yellow Sea and East China Sea. The image shows the coastline of East Asia, with the Yellow Sea to the north and the East China Sea to the south. The water is colored in shades of green and blue, indicating chlorophyll concentration. A red dot is placed in the center of the Yellow Sea. The text is overlaid on the top left of the image.

Influence of Changjiang discharge, resuspension of sediment and eutrophication to chlorophyll variability in the Yellow Sea and East China Sea: Results from new satellite data set

2nd Int. Sympto.
Effects of
Climate Change
on the World's
Ocean
(May 16, 2012)

Ishizaka, Joji
Xu Yongjiu
Yamaguchi,
Hisashi
Eko Siswanto

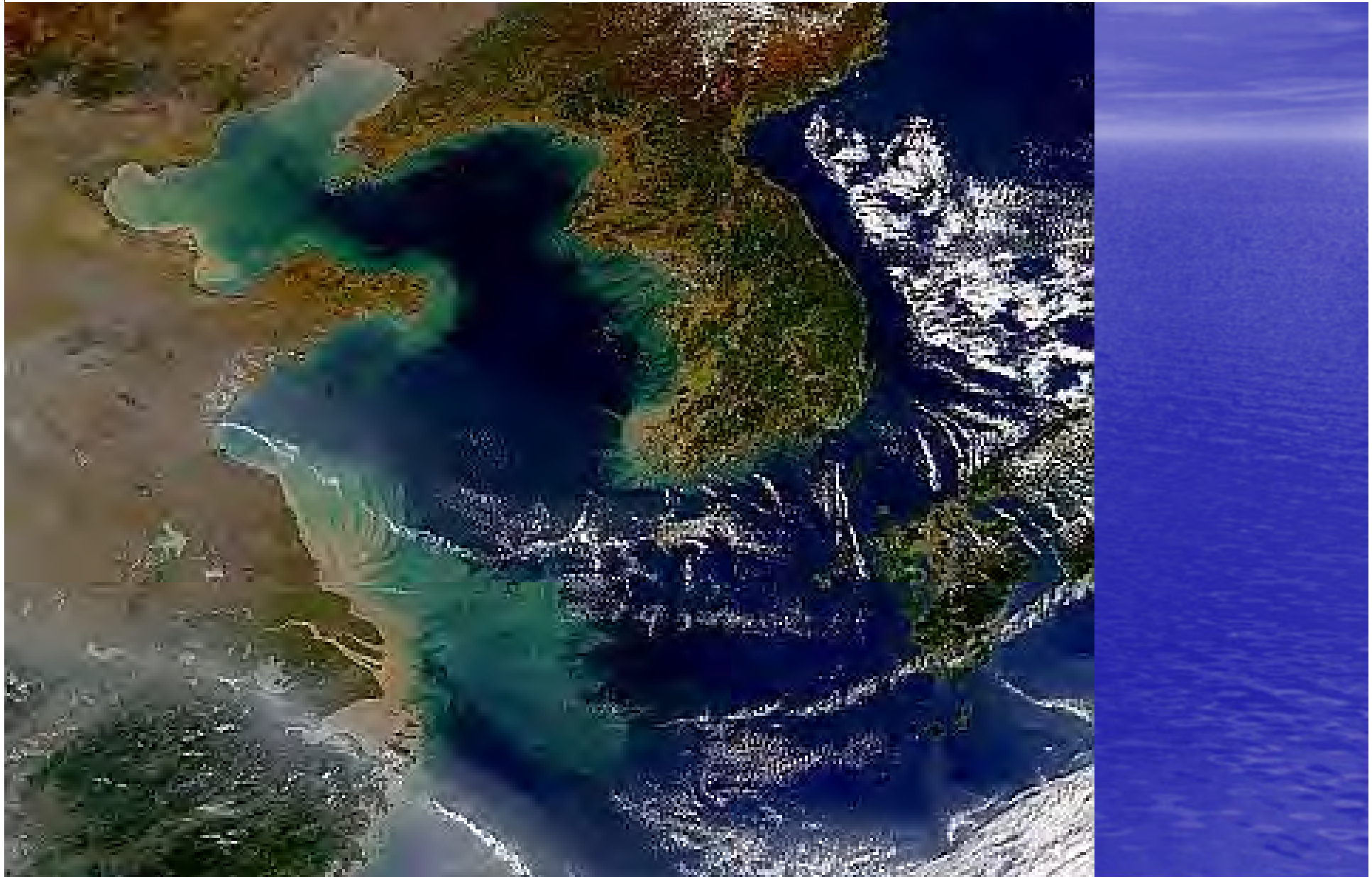
Problems in YECS and possible causes

- Giant Jellyfish (*N. nomurai*) 2002-2007, 2009
- Red tide (*C. polykrikoides*) 1988-2005
- Red tide (*Prorocentrum*) 2000-
- Green tide (*Enteromorpha prolifera*) 2008-

- Eutrophication (River, Atmos.)
- Climate Change
- Dam Construction
- Overfishing
- More

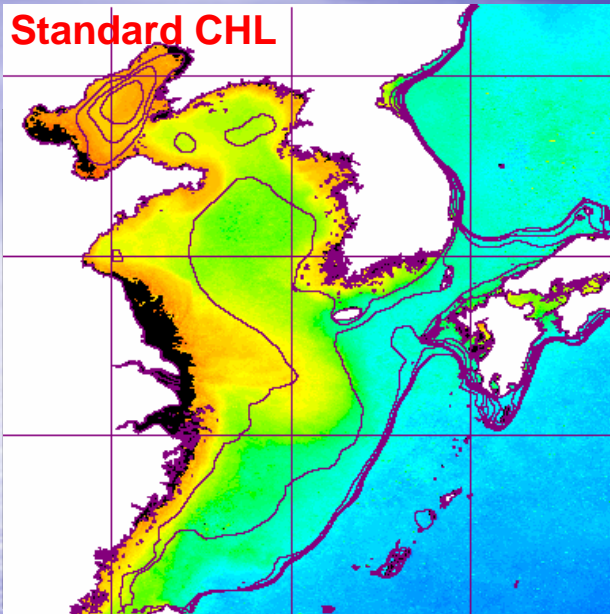


Ocean Color Remote Sensing – Useful Tool However, problem of Turbidity

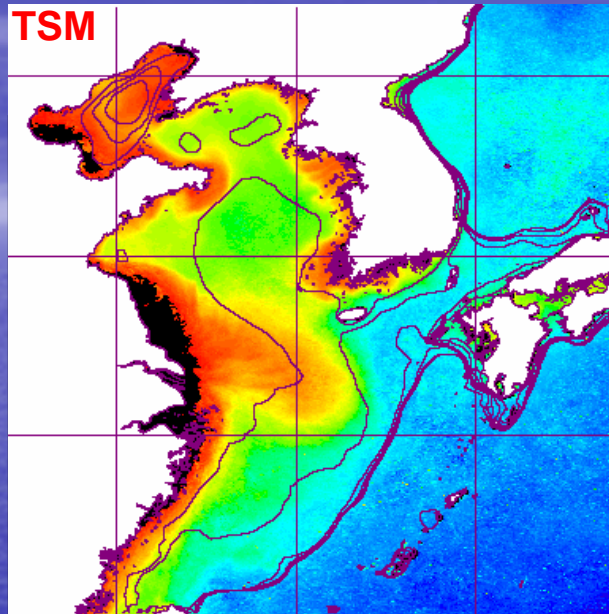


1998-2008 Average in January

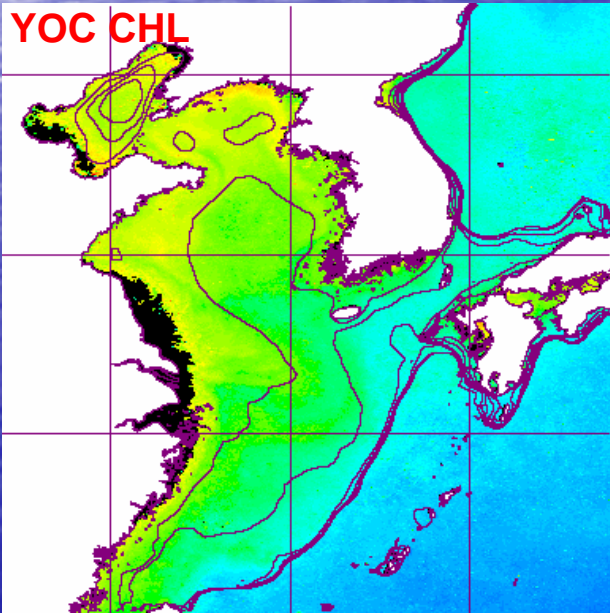
Standard CHL



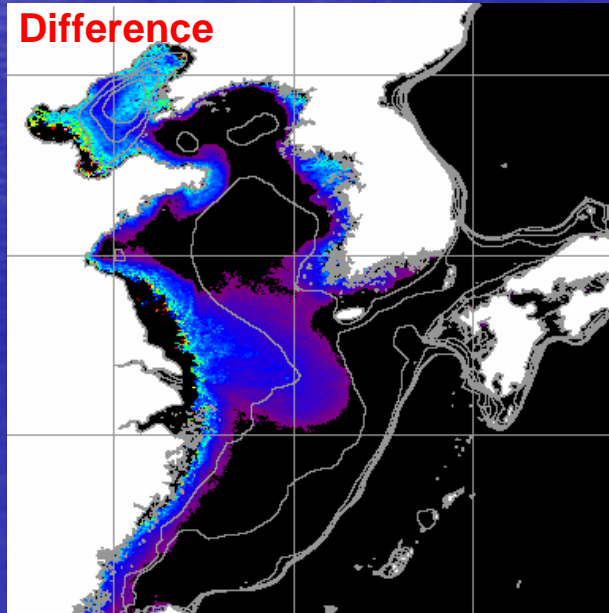
TSM



YOC CHL

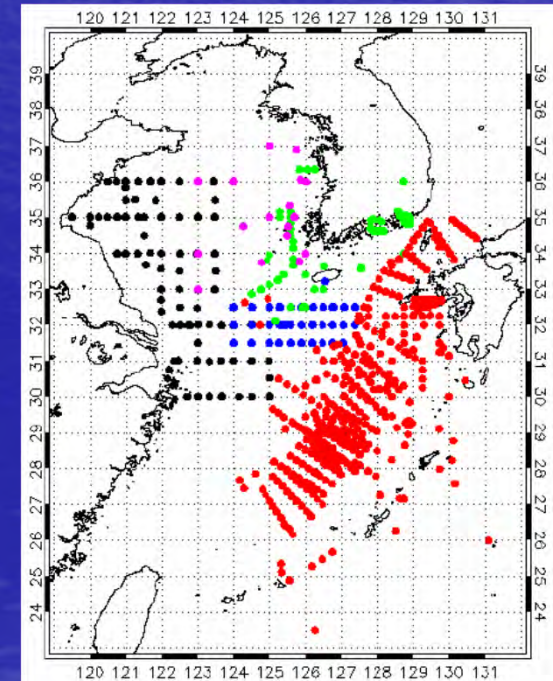


Difference

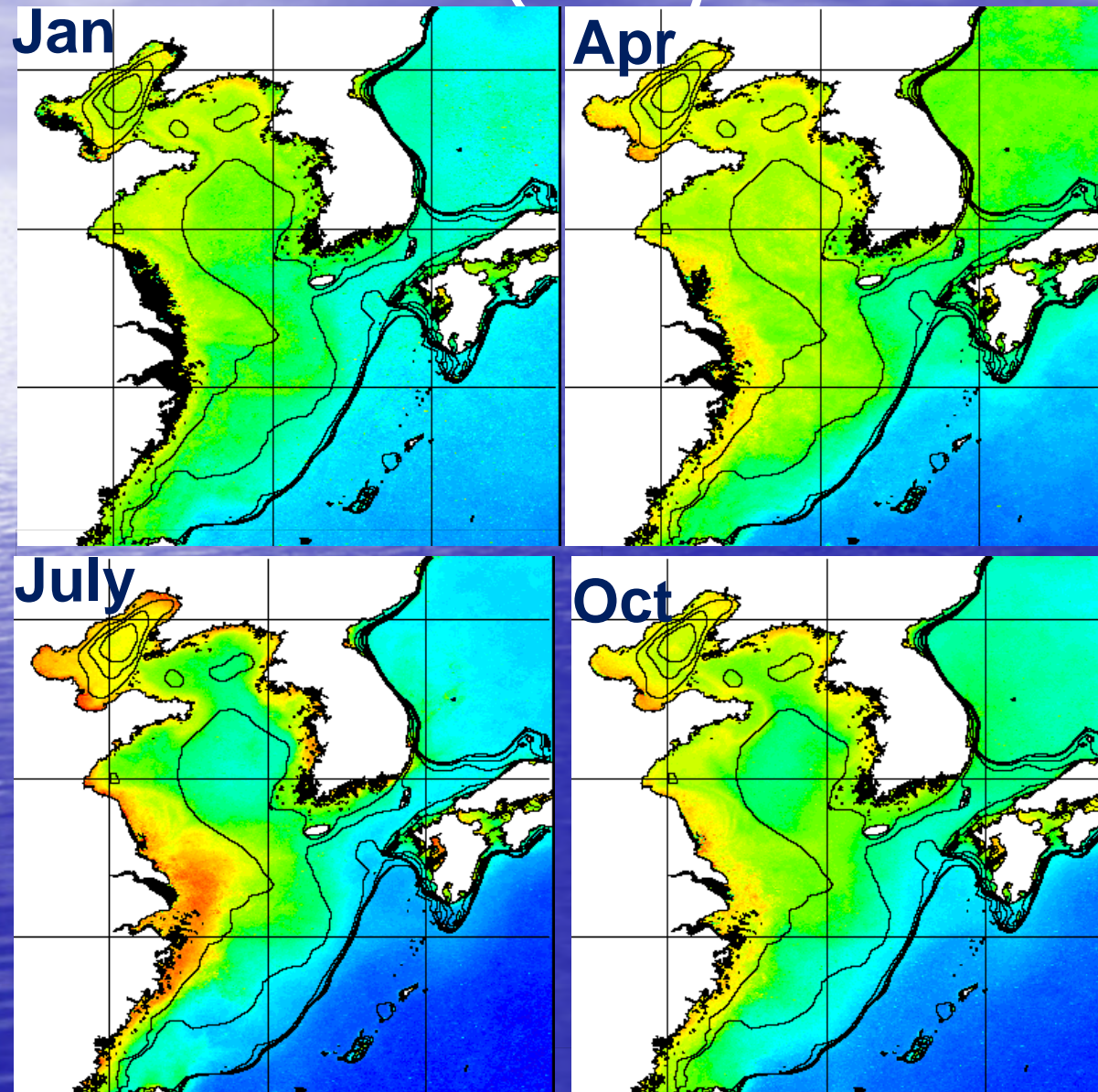


(Yamaguchi et al.
Submitted)

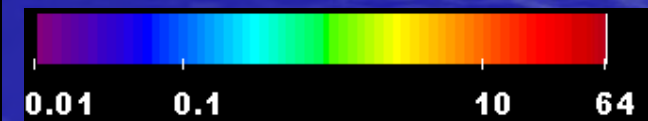
New Algorithm
Developed by
Yellow Sea Large
Marine Ecosystem
(YSLME)
Ocean Color Project
(Siswanto et al. 2011)



Seasonal Change of New Chl-a (10 year average)

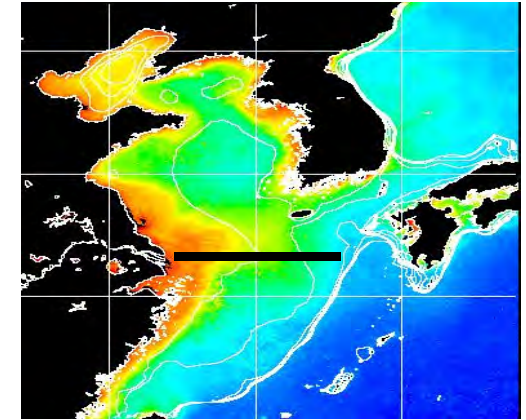


(Yamaguchi et al.
Submitted)

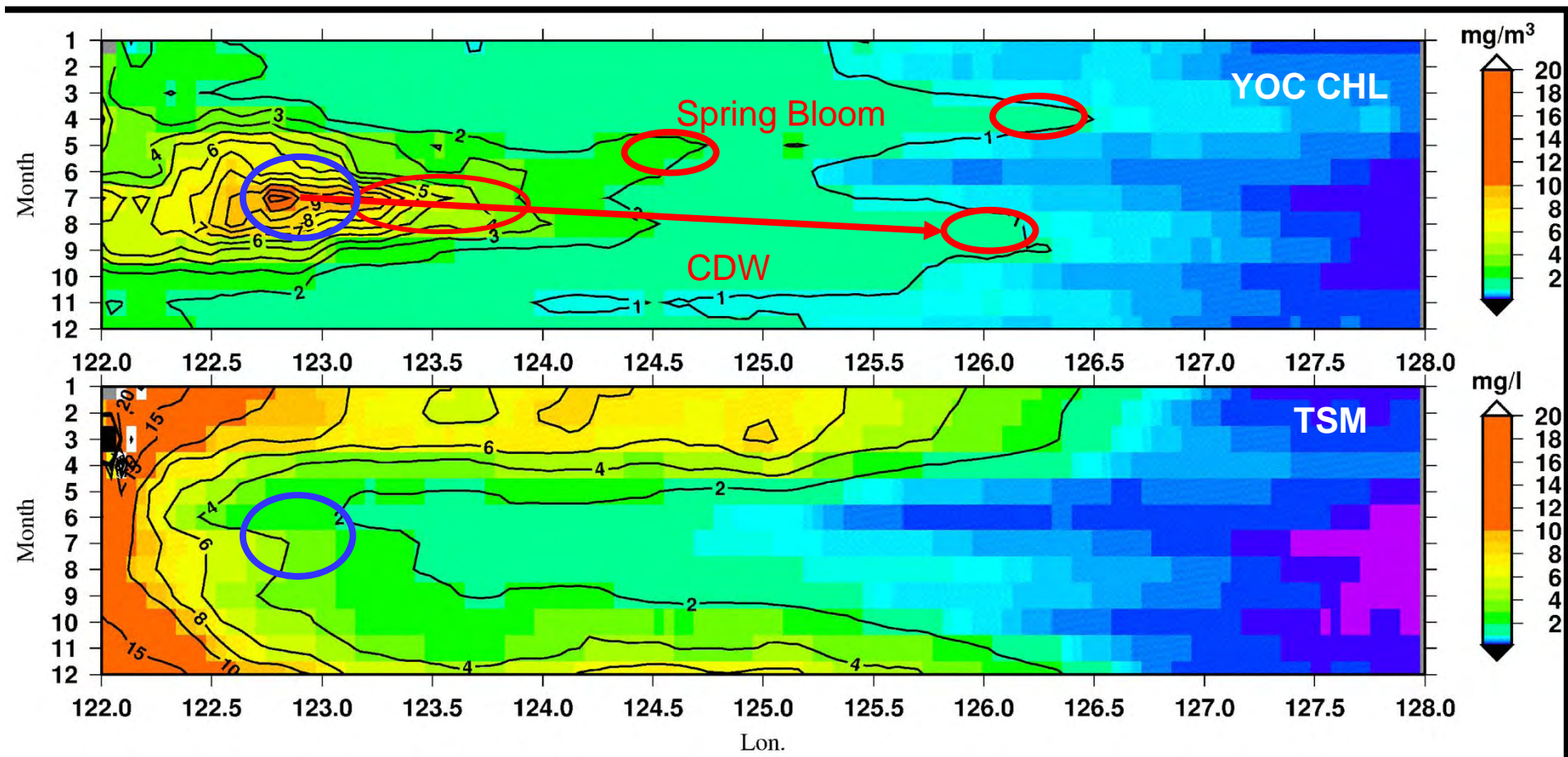


(mg m^{-3})

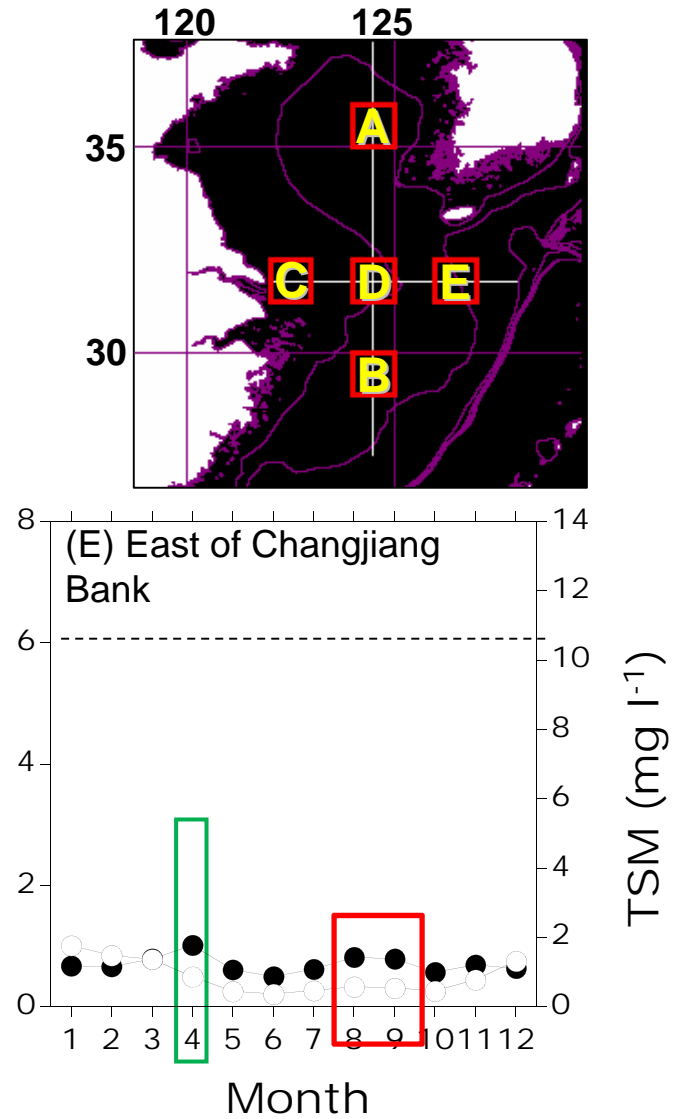
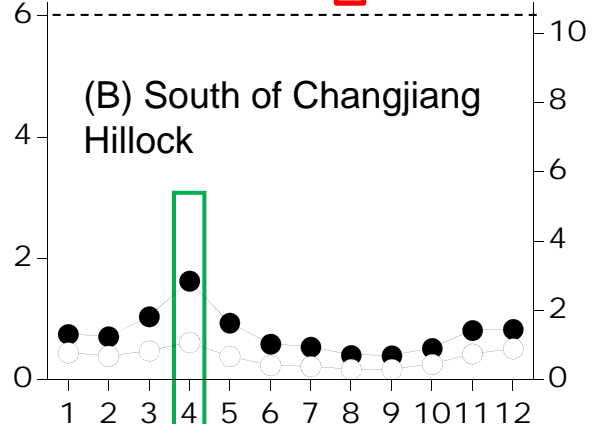
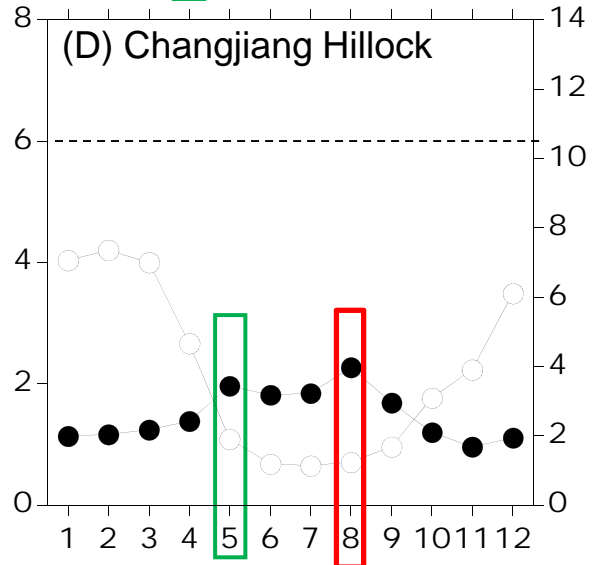
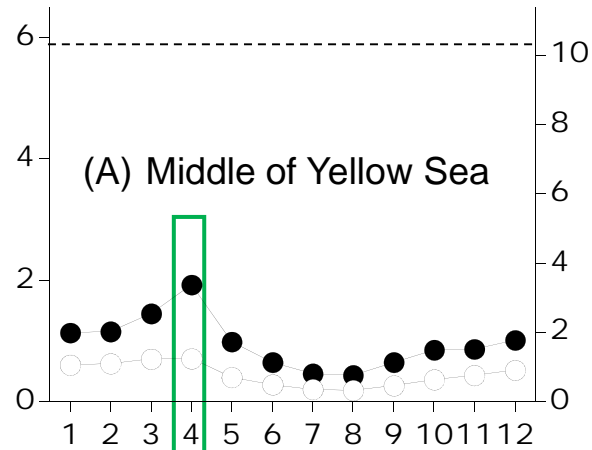
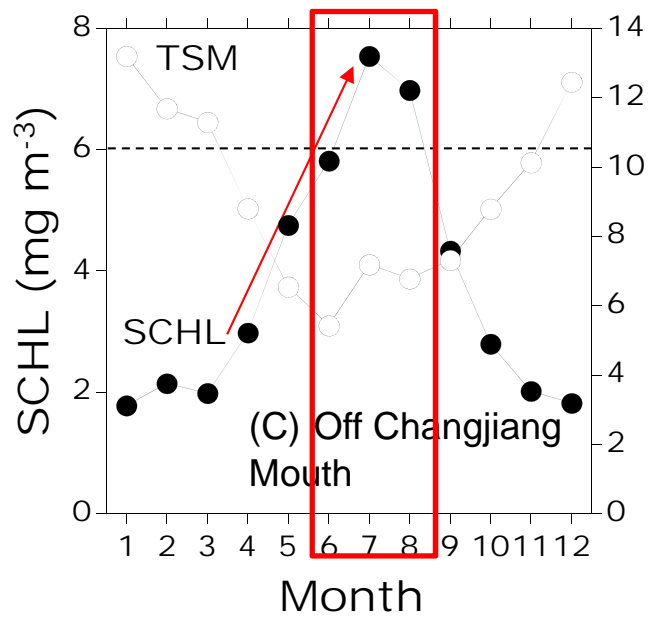
Seasonal Variation of Chl-a and TSM



(Yamaguchi et al. Submitted)

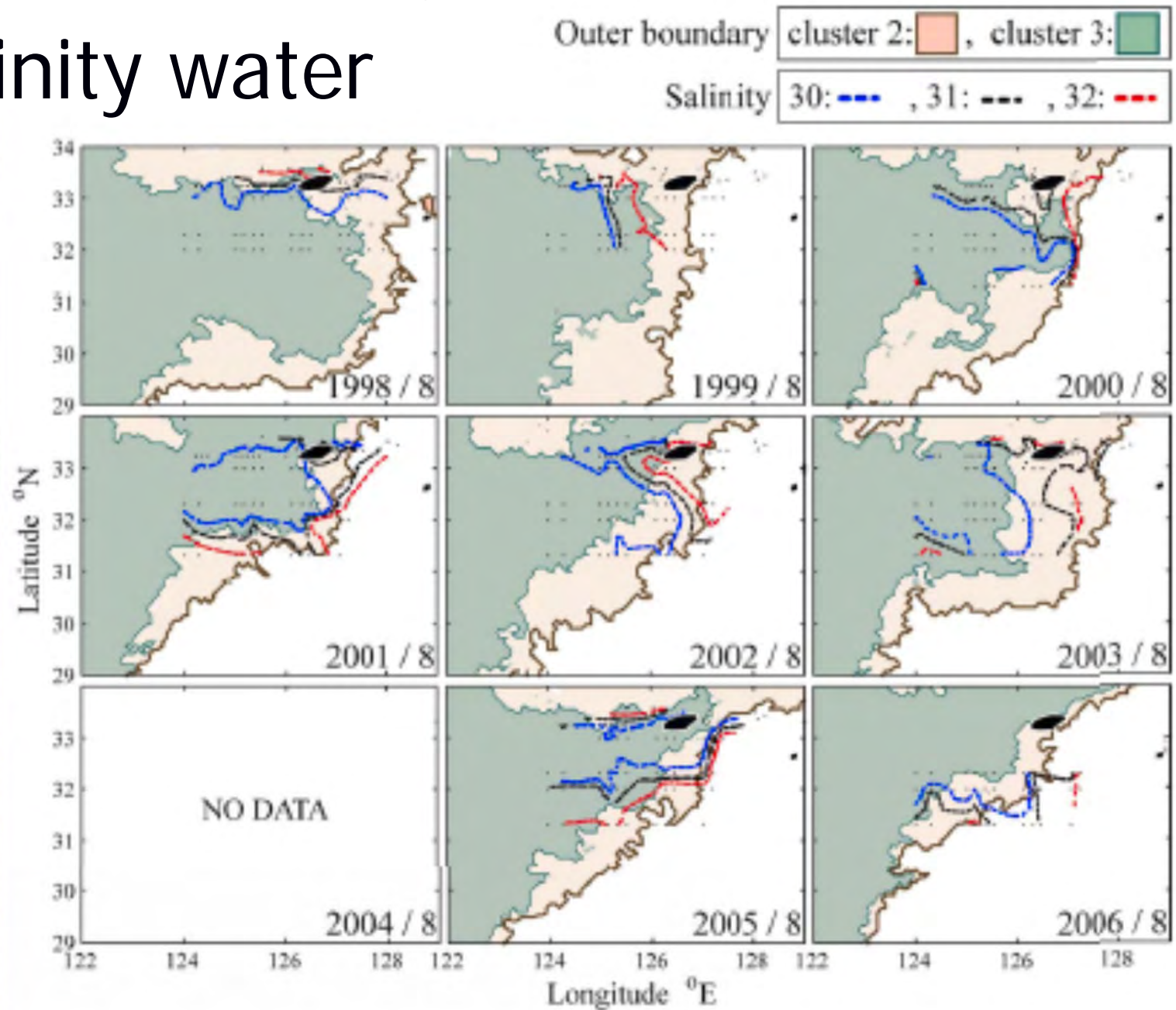


Seasonal Variation of Chl-a and TSM

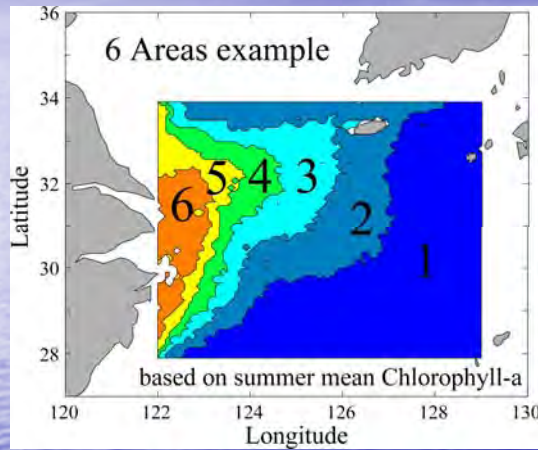


(Yamaguchi et al.,
Submitted)

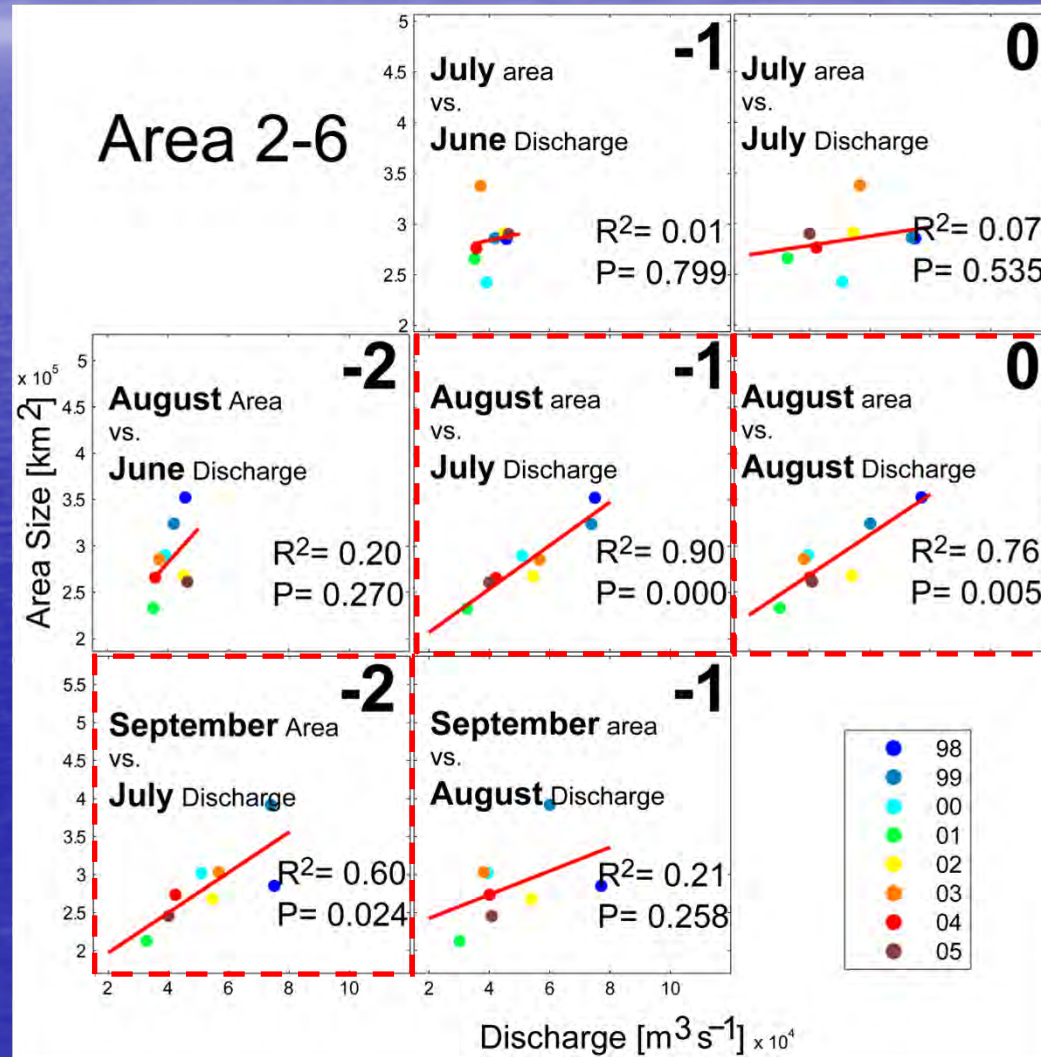
High chl.a area and low salinity water



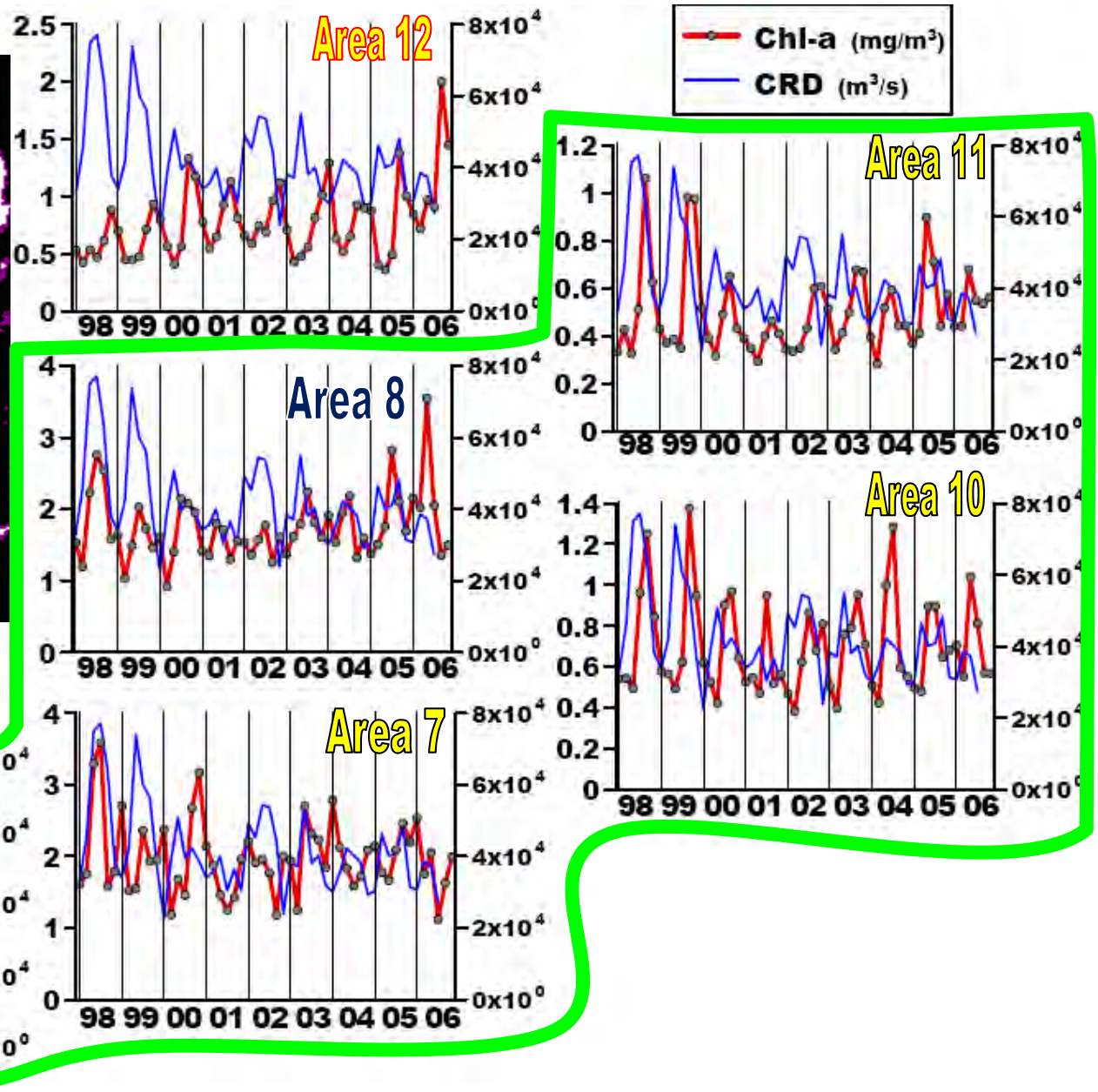
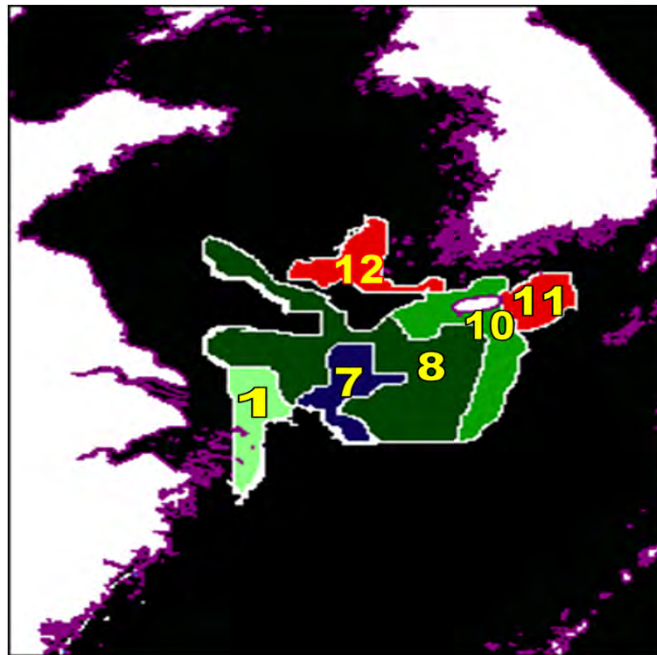
High Chl-a areas to Changjiang discharge with time lag



(Kim et al.,
2009)

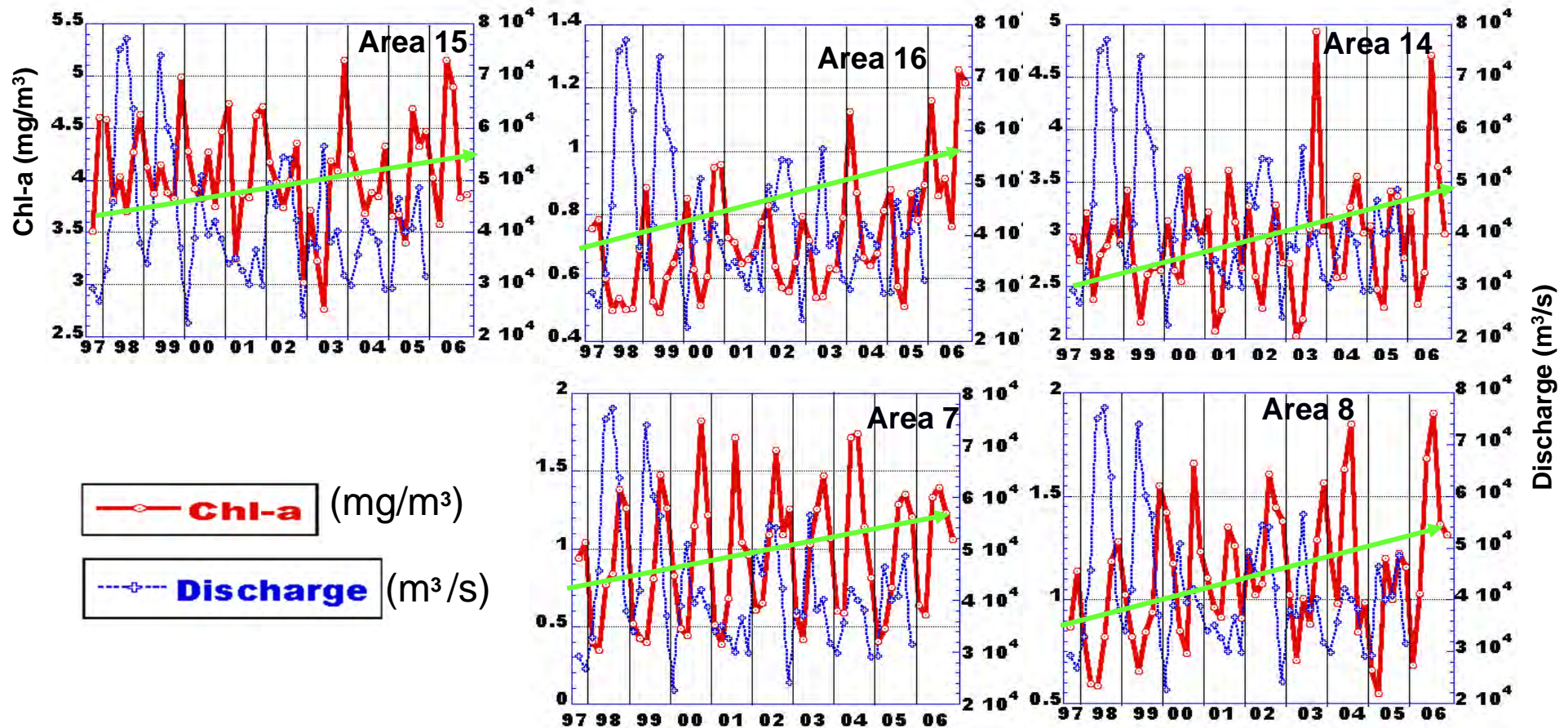
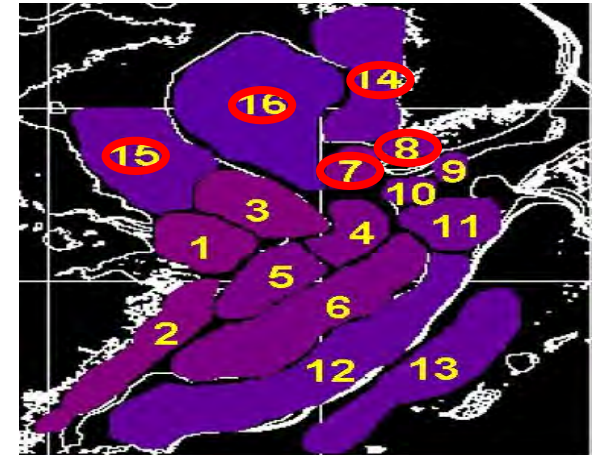


Interannual Variability of Chl-a and Changjiang Discharge on May-Oct.

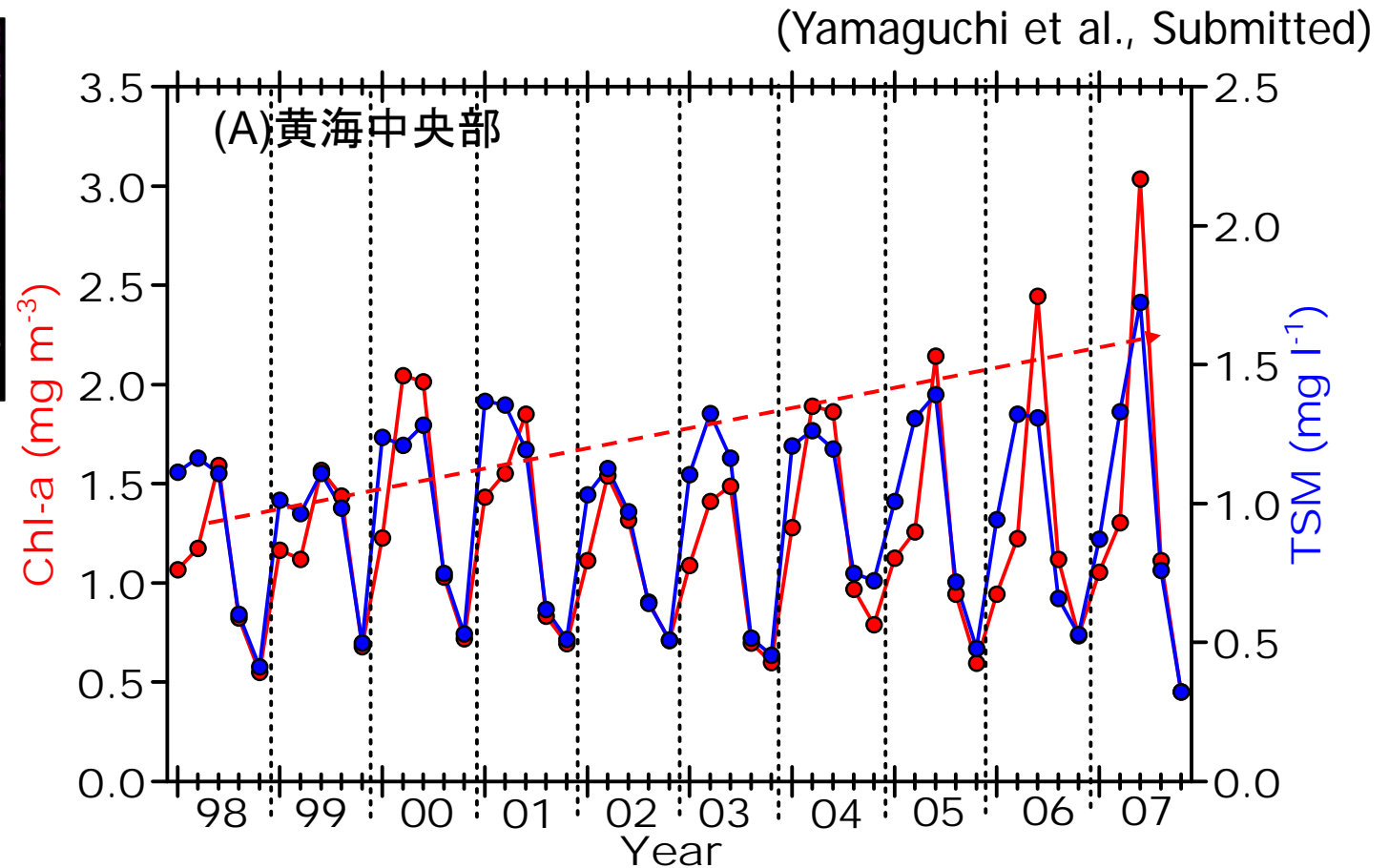
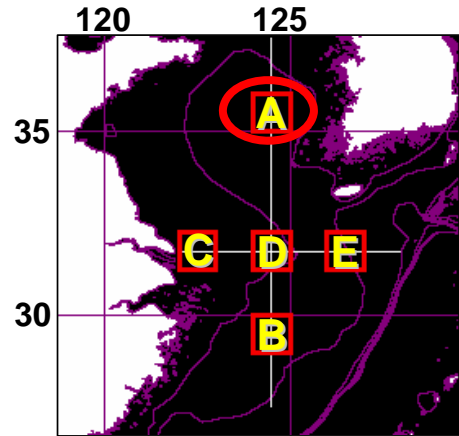


Interannual Changes of Summer Chl-a in Yellow Sea and Changjiang Discharge

(Yamaguchi et al., PO, 2012)



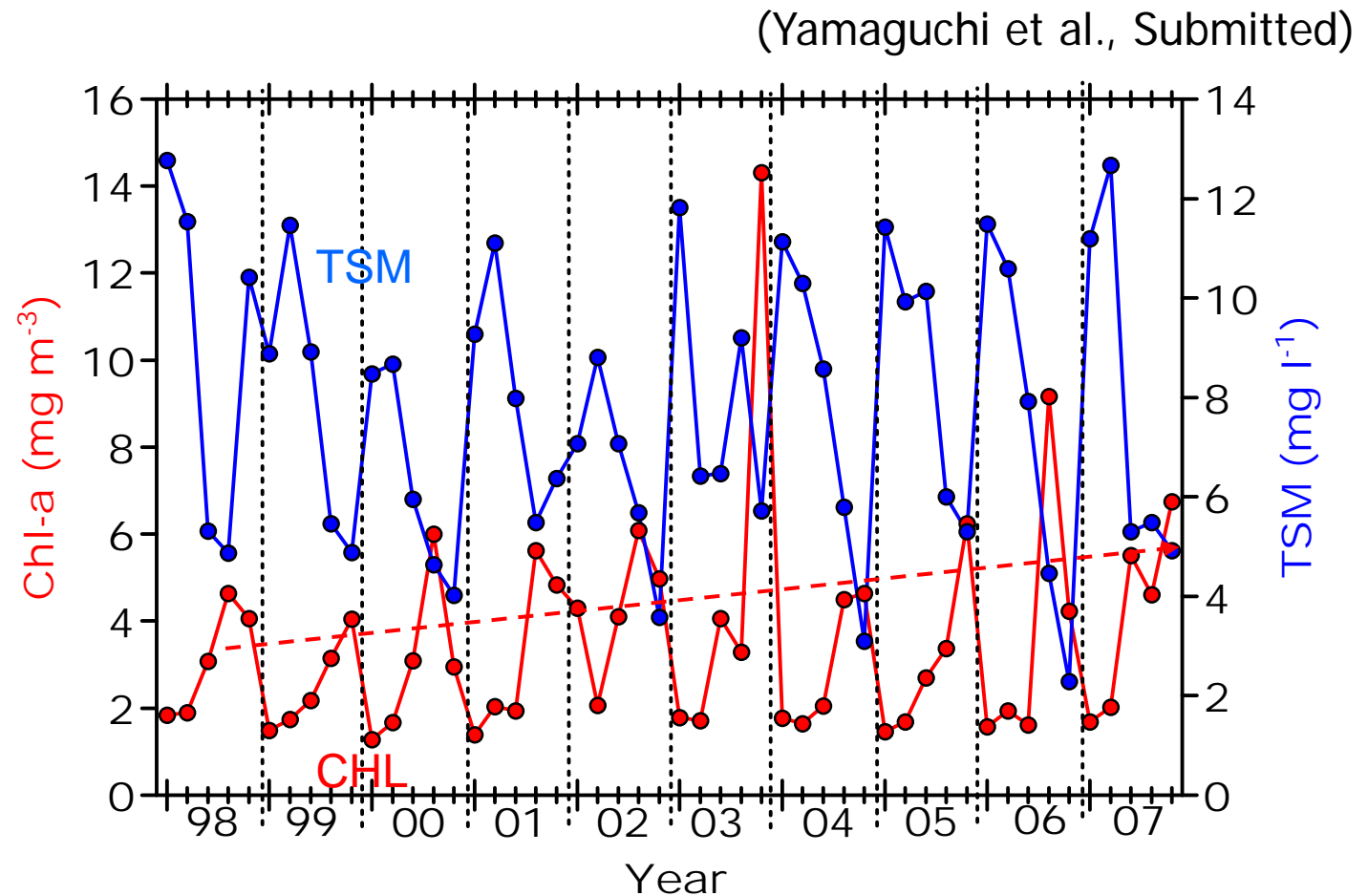
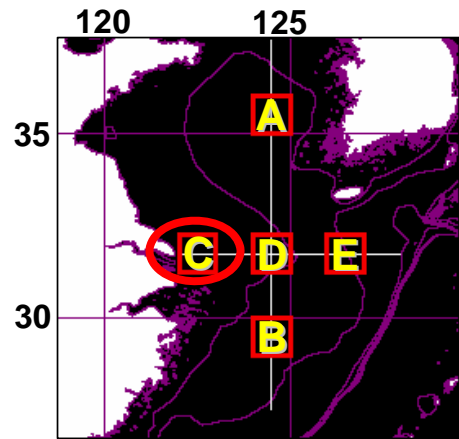
Interannual Variation of Chl-a and TSM on Feb.-June (Middle of Yellow Sea)



Increase of Spring Maximum YOC SCHL

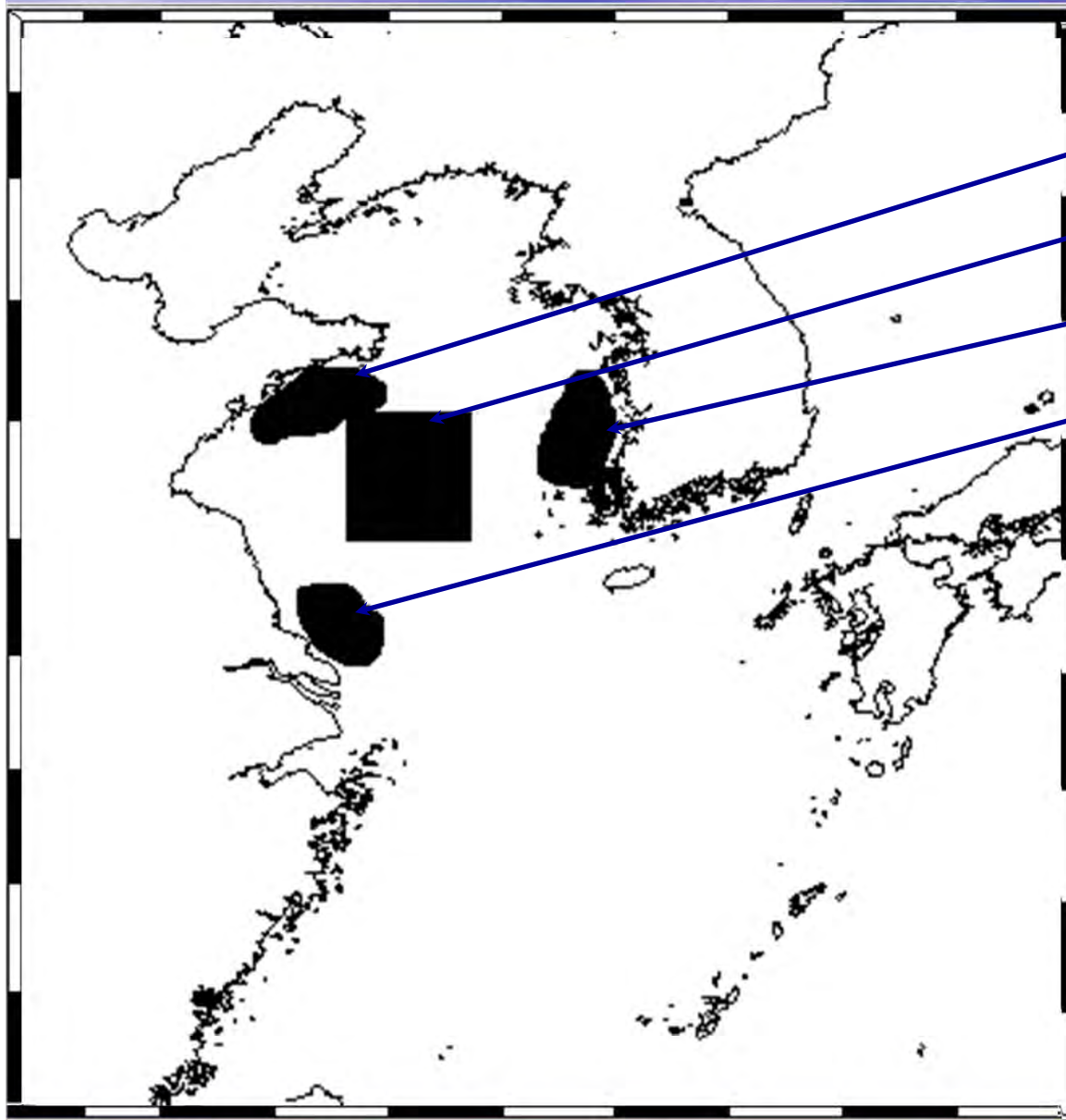
Eutrophication of Yellow Sea?

Interannual Variation of Chl-a and TSM in Feb.-June (off Changjiang Mouth)



Increase of SCHL during May-June

Use for Giant Jellyfish Bloom



YS China

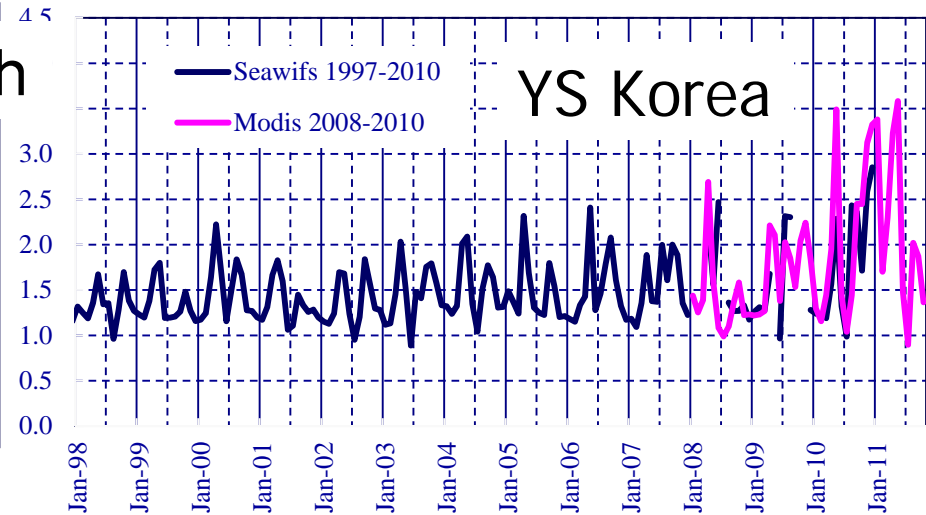
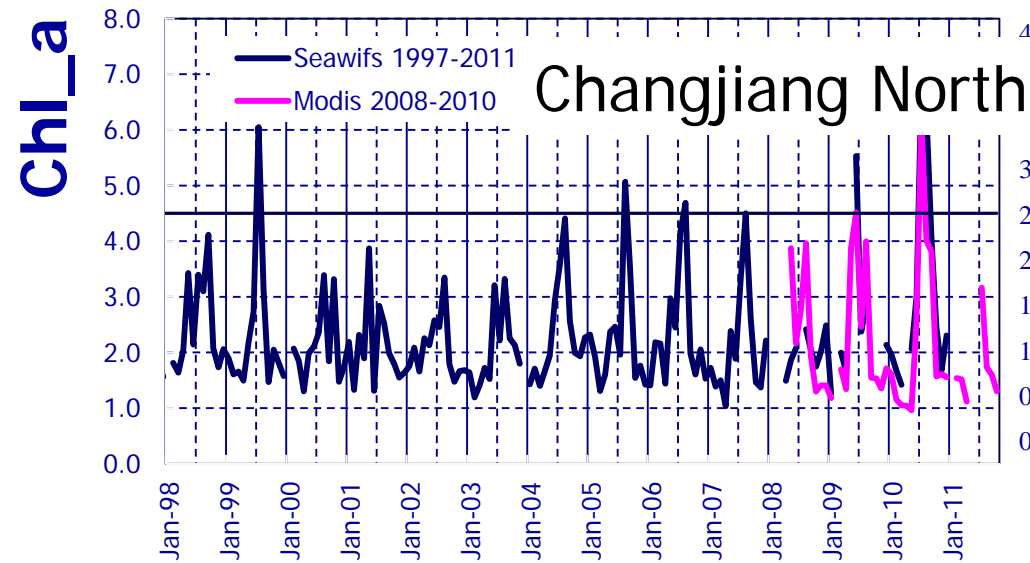
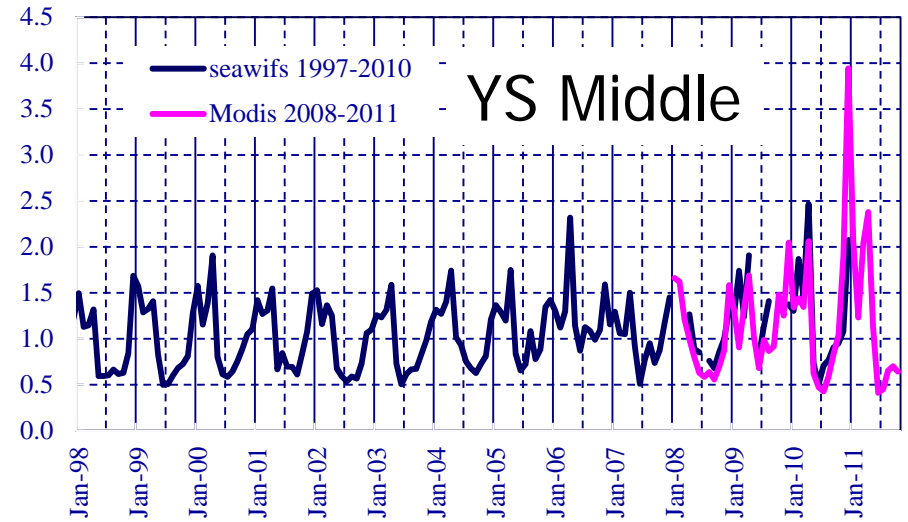
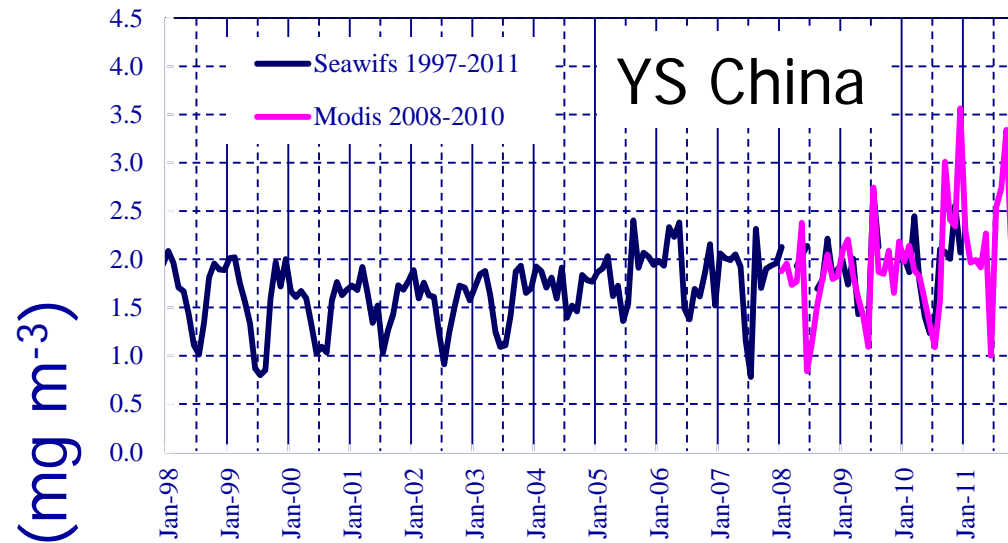
YS Middle

YS Korea

Changjiang North

Possible source areas
of Medusa
of *N. nomurai*

(Xu et al. In prep.)

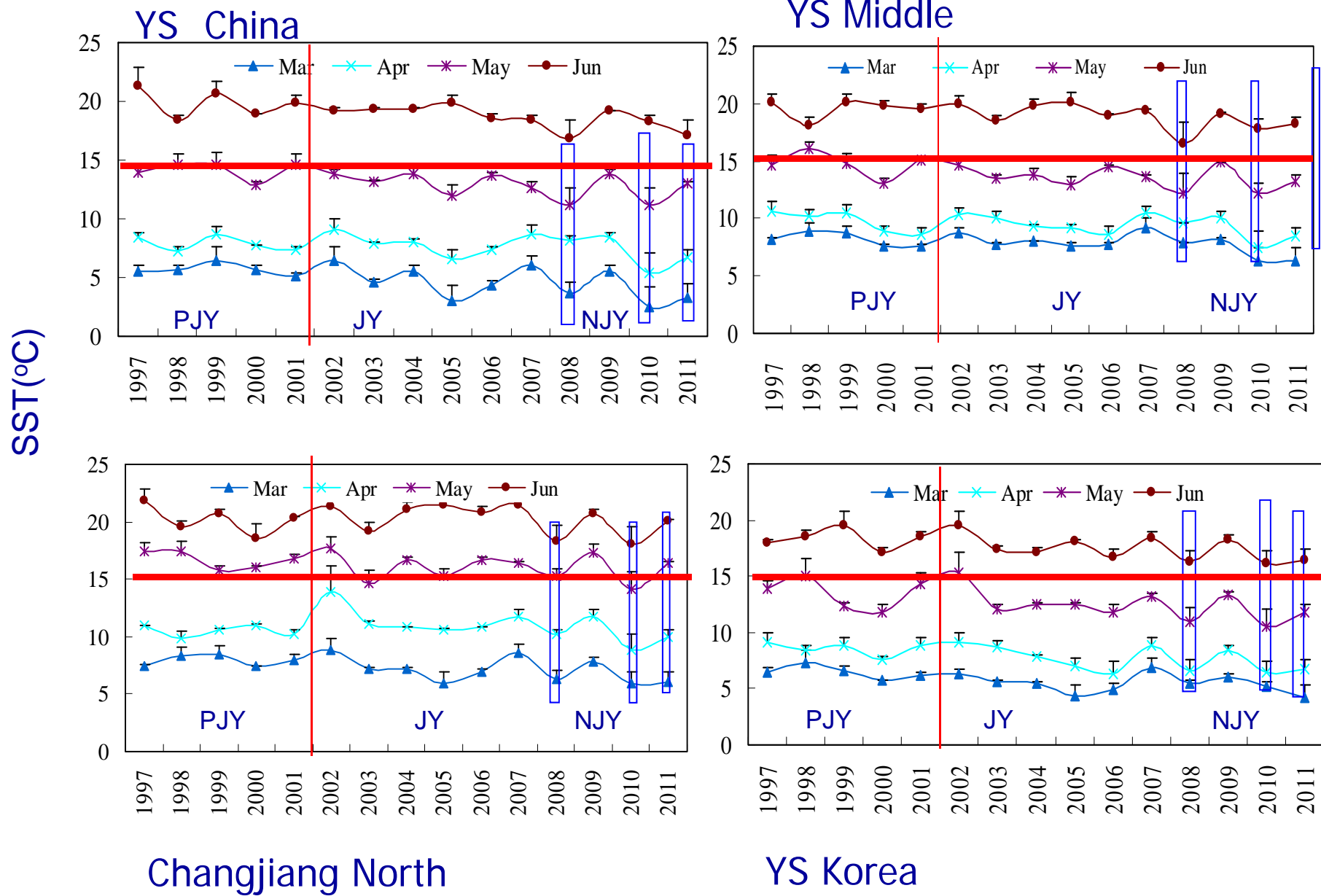


Extension to recent MODIS data

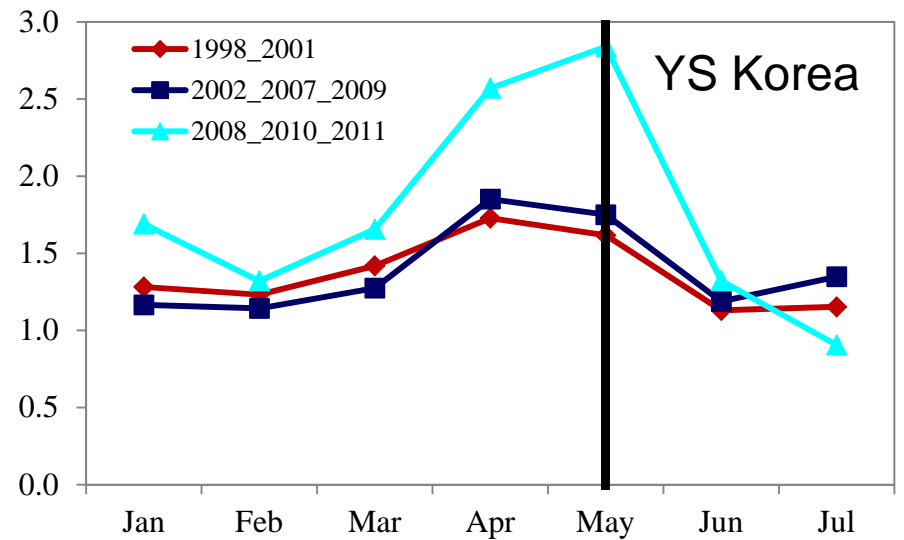
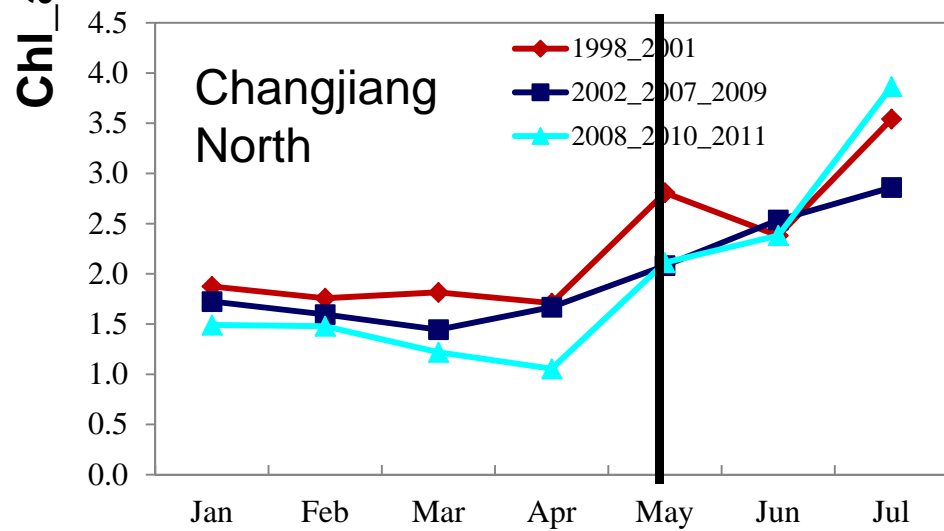
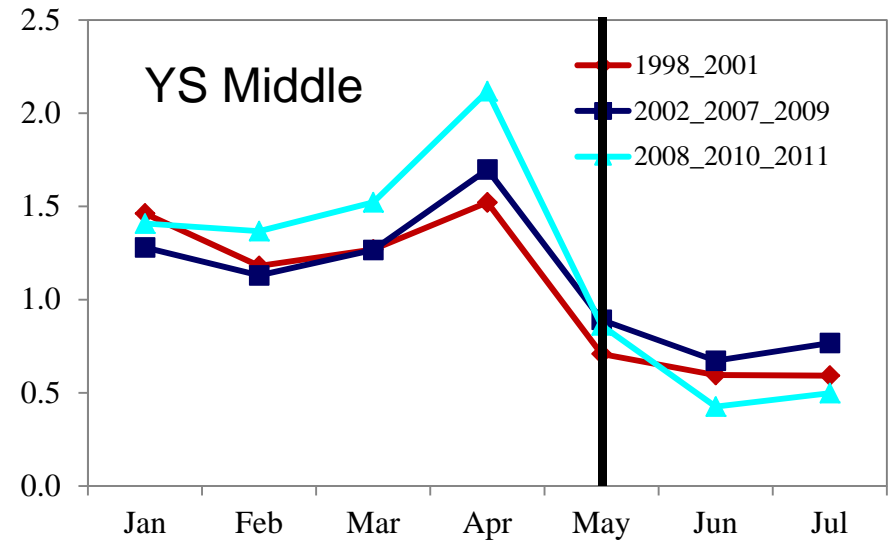
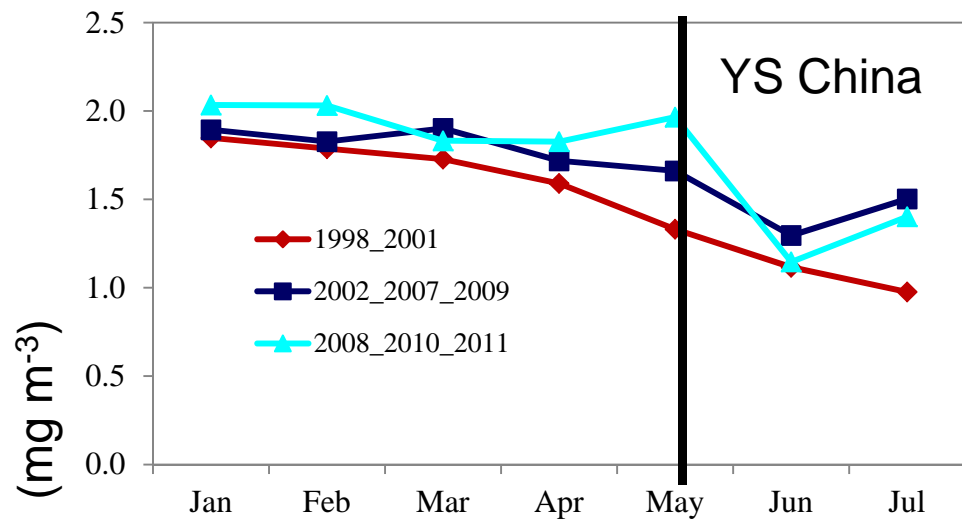
(Xu et al. In prep.)

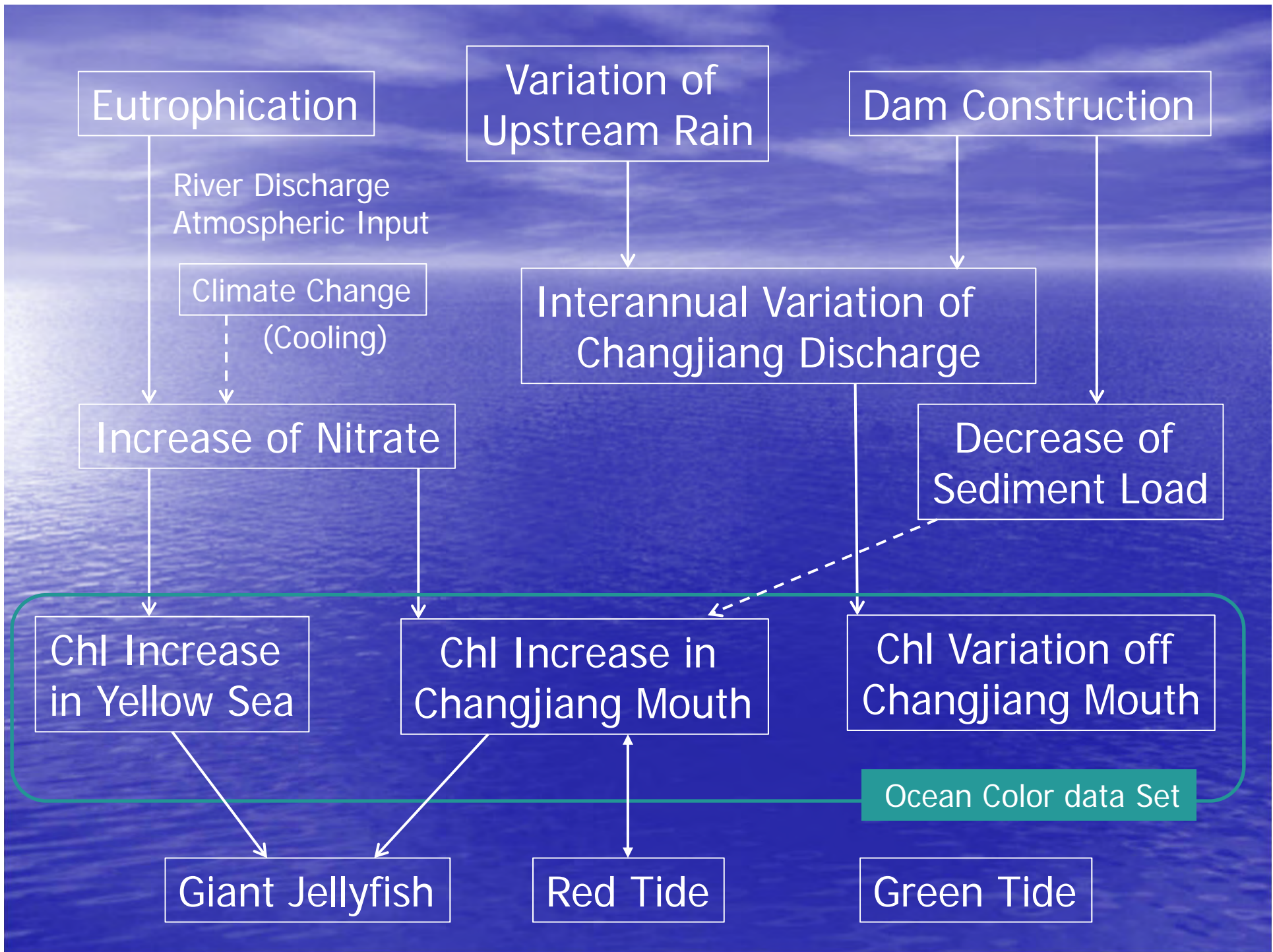
SST variations in winter/spring months

(Xu et al. In prep.)



Monthly Chl_a in spring in PJY, JY, NJY





Conclusions

- New ocean color data set (Chl-a and TSM)
- Spring bloom after resuspension ceased
- Bloom caused by summer Changjiang discharge
- Summer Changjiang bloom – Changjiang discharge interannual variation
- Spring bloom/summer Chl-a in Yellow Sea and Changjiang mouth – increasing – eutrophication – good environment for giant jellyfish
- Recent non-giant jellyfish bloom years – high spring bloom but colder
- Strobilation timing may be close to spring/summer blooms but the timing is different in location – detail study of the timing is on-going