DISTRIBUTION OF NUTRIENTS AND CHLOROPHYLL-A IN THE COASTAL AREA OF THE BOSPHORUS (TURKEY)

Neslihan Balkis¹*, Yelda Aktan² and Nuray Balkis³

¹ Istanbul University, Faculty of Science, Department of Biology - neslbalk@istanbul.edu.tr

² Istanbul University Fisheries Faculty

³ Istanbul University, Institute of Marine Science and Management

Abstract

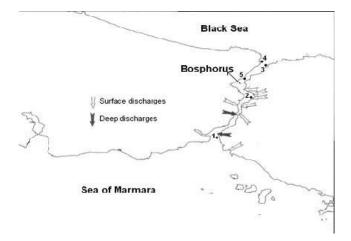
The aim of this paper was to establish the annual variations in nutrient and chlorophyll-a concentrations. Samples were collected from June 2003 to May 2004 at five stations in the coastal waters of the Bosphorus. Nitrate+nitrite, phosphate and silicate concentrations in winter were higher than other sampling periods. Chlorophyll-a concentrations ranged between 0.54 and 6.13 μ g l . Keywords: Nutrients, Chlorophyll-a, Bosphorus

stations

Stations

1

The Bosphorus is located at the northern part of the Turkish Straits System [1]. It is a narrow natural channel carrying the highly polluted waters of the Black Sea to the Sea of Marmara. Its upper layer waters have an average salinity of 16.5-18.5 ppt, and the lower layer an average salinity of 38 ppt. Such conditions are very likely to create density currents that can strongly affect the biogeochemical cycle of the system [2]. Nutrients are the essential chemical components of life in the marine environment. Phosphorus and nitrogen are incorporated into living tissues, and silicon is necessary for the formation of the skeletons of diatoms and radiolaria [1]. In the sea, most of the nutrients are present in sufficient concentration, and the lack of some of them limits the growth of phytoplankton [3]. The studies on this subject in the Bosphorus are still very limited. The aim of this paper was to establish the annual variations in nutrient and chlorophyll-a concentrations. This study was carried out in the coastal waters of the Bosphorus at five stations between June 2003 and May 2004 (Fig. 1). Nitrate+nitrite (NO3+NO2-N) concentrations were analyzed by cadmium reduction method on a Skalar autoanalyser [4]. Phosphate (PO4-P), silicate (SiO4-Si) and chlorophyll-a analyses were detected by the methods described by Parsons et al. [5].



2	3.21-4.69	1.09-3.69	1.21-4.33	2.15-2.96
2 3	0.71-1.12	0.26-1.52	0.85-1.90	0.73-0.97
4	0.96-2.23	0.85-10.76	6.11-42.50	8.66-9.66
5	2.55-4.87	2.04-10.93	5.25-37.76	21.15-27.3
		PO ₄ -P		
	(#1977)	(µg-at f*)	10 ann - 11	1010 - 1010
	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring
Stations	Min-Max	Min-Max	Min-Max	Min-Max
1	0.61-1.01	0.45-0.49	0.27-0.55	0.25-0.33
2	1.14-3.04	0.53-1.26	0.36-0.41	0.31-0.46
3 4	0.28-0.32	0.24-0.32	0.27-0.36	0.16-0.33
	0.28-0.41	0.24-1.26	0.91-4.05	0.55-0.85
5	0.97-1.58	0.61-2.96	5.00-7.00	3.85-4.61
		SiO₄-Si		
		(µg⊢at l`')		
	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring
Stations	Min-Max	Min-Max	Min-Max	Min-Max
1	8.93-12.09	8.93-12.64	2.95-5.17	2.61-3.01
2	4.94-8.79	5.49-7.83	4.55-7.63	3.84-3.97
2 3 4	9.07-15.38	7.42-8.52	1.97-14.88	11.21-12.15
4	3.30-14.29	4.94-20.05	26.69-84.26	16.41-21.17
5	7.69-16.48	9.48-21.29	6.89-53.26	33.44-41.10
		Chl-a (µg l ^{°1})		
	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring
Stations	Min-Max	Min-Max	Min-Max	Min-Max
1	3.35-4.11	1.10-1.77	1.17-5.48	1.56-2.01
2	0.88-1.67	0.99-1.45	1.22-4.85	1.09-1.88
2 3	0.88-1.92	0.54-6.13	1.44-5.56	1.05-1.78
4	1.56-1.99	1.10-2.58	1.32-5.55	1.63-3.49
5	1.00-1.00	1.10-2.00	1.02-0.00	1.00-0.40

Tab. 1. Variations of nutrient and chlorophyll-a concentrations at the research

NO2+NO3-N

(µg-atl')

Autumn

Min-Max

2.23-4.50

Summer

Min-Max

2.31-6.72

Winter

Min-Max

3.47-7.37

Spring

Min-Max

2 95-3 96

Acknowledgements : This work was supported by the Research Fund of Istanbul University, project numbers 111/15052003.

References

1 - Bastürk Ö., Saydam A.C., Salihoglu I. and Yilmaz A., 1986. Oceanography of the Turkish Straits', First Annual Report, Vol. III: health of Turkish Straits, II. Chemical and environmental aspects of the Sea of Marmara. Institute of Marine Sciences, METU, Erdemli-Içel, Turkey.

2 - Oguz T., Özsoy E., Latif M.A., Sur H.I. and Ünlüata Ü., 1990. Modeling of hydraulically controlled Exchange flow in the Bosphorus Strait. J. Phy. Oce., 20: 945-965

3 - Pojed I. and Kveder S., 1977. Investigation of nutrient limitation of phytoplankton production in the Northern Adriatic by enrichment experiments. Thalassia Jugoslavica, 13: 13-24.

4 - American Public Health Association (APHA), 1999. Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Waste Water 20th ed., Washington DC, USA.

5 - Parsons T.R., Maita Y. and Lalli C.M., 1984. A manual of chemical and biological methods for seawater analysis. Pergamon Press, U. K

6 - Balkis N., 2007. Variations of nutrients and chlorophyll-a in the coastal area of Baltalimani (Bosphorus-Turkey). Fresenius Environmental Bulletin, 16: 1429-1434.

7 - Ignatiades L., 2005. Scaling the trophic status of the Aegean Sea, eastern Mediterranean. Journal of Sea Research, 54: 51-57.

Fig. 1. Research stations in the Bosphorus

Nutrient and chlorophyll-a concentrations are shown in Table 1. The amounts of nitrate+nitrite, phosphate and silicate were 0.26 (November)-42.50 ug-at l-1 (January), 0.24 (September)-7 µg-at 1-1 (December) and 1.97 (January)-84.26 µg-at 1-1 (December), respectively. Chlorophyll-a concentrations, as an indicator of phytoplankton biomass, ranged between 0.54 (September) and 6.13 µg l-1 (November).

In the present study, nutrient levels in winter period were generally higher than those in spring, summer and autumn. Especially, the highest values were recorded in the untreated domestic waste water discharge point. As Balkis [6] pointed out, there is an increase with time nutrient concentration of the Bosphorus. According to chlorophyll-a based assessments [7], chl-a values in this study showed that the area is generally eutrophic in nature.