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โดยวิธีการศึกษาแบบชีววิเคราะห์



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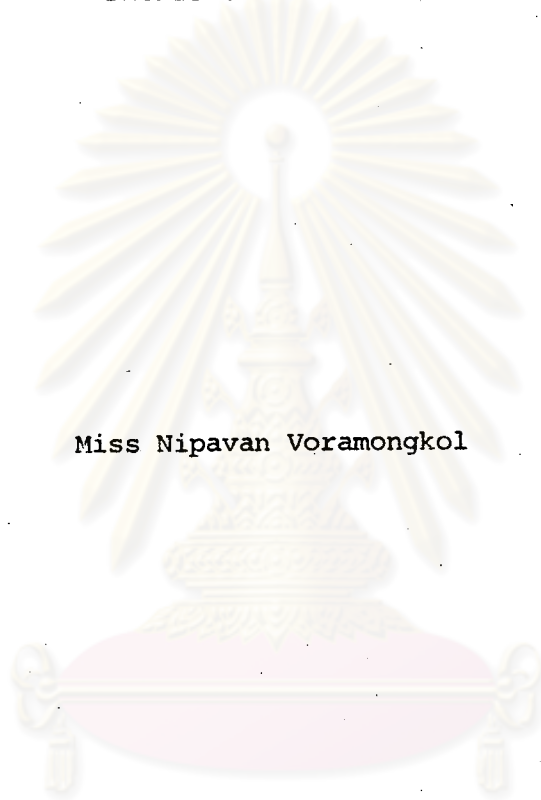
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A BIOASSAY APPROACH TO ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS
INFLUENCING MARINE PRIMARY PRODUCTION IN
PHUKET COASTAL WATERS



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แสดงลักษณะลักษณะของการให้ผลผลิตปฐมภูมิที่สูงกว่าบริเวณอื่น และผลการทดลองยังแสดงว่า
คงมีปัจจัยบางประการที่จำกัดการผลิตปฐมภูมิของแปลงตอนพืช เมื่อเติมน้ำจากป่าชายเลน

น้ำที่งอกจากบ้านเรือนบริเวณเมืองภูเก็ตบางครั้งจะมีสารอาหารอยู่ด้วยมาก ซึ่งไปเสริม
การผลิตปฐมภูมิให้สูงขึ้น แต่บางครั้งจะมีบางสิ่งซึ่งจะเป็นผลเสียต่อการสังเคราะห์แสงของ
แปลงตอนพืช ทำให้ผลผลิตปฐมภูมิต่ำลง เมื่อผสมน้ำที่งอกจากป่าแล้วลงไปให้น้ำทะเล

น้ำจากเหมืองแร่บนบกจะมีสารอาหารสูงมากเช่นกัน เมื่อนำมาผสมกับน้ำทะเลจะ
ทำให้ผลผลิตปฐมภูมิของน้ำทะเลสูงขึ้น



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phosphate and ammonia released from the coral polyps are recycled and make the coral reef self-sustained to some degree.

Mangrove water did not give specific results in the bioassays, probably due to many variable factors influencing the primary production. A comparison of the 3 stations, inner, middle and outer part of the mangrove, shows that the inner part seems to be more productive than the others. The results also show that there are some factors which limited the production of phytoplankton in the sea water when mangrove water was added.

Sewage discharge from Phuket Town sometimes were rich in nutrients and stimulated primary production, but sometimes it might contain some parameters which caused harmful effect on phytoplankton photosynthesis.

Water from tin mines were also rich in nutrients, when mixing with sea water the gross primary production of sea water increased.

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