STUDIES ON DISSOLVED ORGANIC CARBON (DOC) IN THE WATERS OFF NICOBAR GROUP OF ISLANDS, INDIA

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Abstract

The dissolved organic carbon content of sea water can be defined as the concentration of carbon that remains after the removal of particulate organic carbon by filtration and all inorganic carbon by acidification and purging. The aim of the present study is to understand the distribution of organic carbon (DOC) in ocean water off the west and east coasts of Nicobar group of islands bounded by the Bay of Bengal and the Andaman Sea, respectively.

The surface water contains more of DOC, and varies from 17.91to $88.57\mu M$, when compared with the samples collected from 200m and 1000m. The 200 m depth samples exhibits variation from 4.24 to $41.16\mu M$ and at the depth of 1000m DOC concentration varies from 1.49 to $31.99\mu M$. The result of the study clearly shows that DOC decreases with increase depth.

Keywords: Dissolved Organic Carbon, DOC, Deep Sea, Nicobar, Andaman, India.