

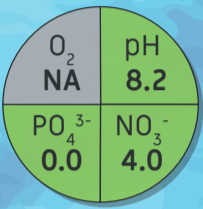
Water Quality ELEMENTS

- Koh Tao -

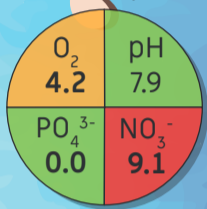


by Innoceana

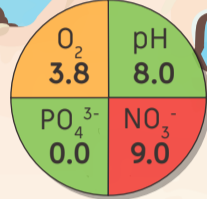
● Chumphon Pinacle (2)
turbidity: 37.4m



● Nang Huan (34)
turbidity: 9.26m



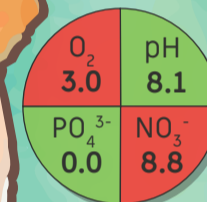
● Mango Bay (7)
turbidity: 8.0m



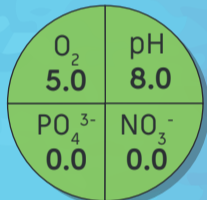
● Lighthouse pinacle (3)



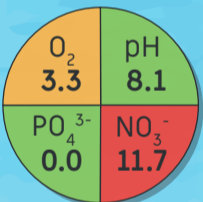
● Hin Wong (4)



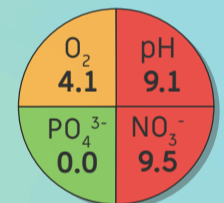
● Sattakut Wreck (1)



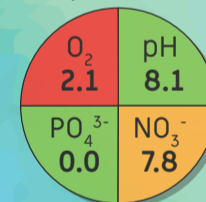
● Mae Haad (31)



● Laem Thian (5)

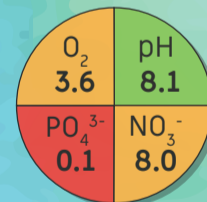


● Tanote Bay (4)
turbidity: 21.2m

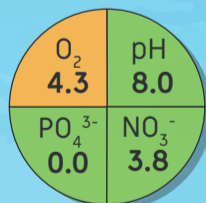


Mean water T°C (surface): 29.8°C
Mean salinity: 30.7 (g/L)
Mean turbidity: 9.8 m

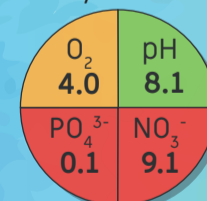
● Aow Leuk (27)
turbidity: 7.46m



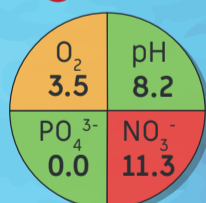
● Chalok Bay (36)



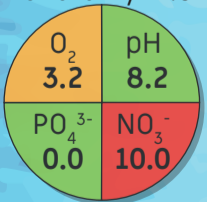
● Shark Island (17)
turbidity: 8.57m



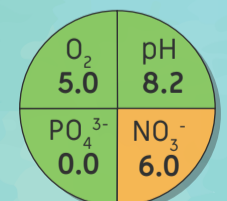
● Taa Cha (3)
turbidity: 6.33m



● Southwest Pinacle (6)
turbidity: 2.5m



● Sail Rock (9)



LEGEND:

Impact on marine ecosystems:

- Good
- Moderate
- Bad

(#) Number of samples collected on the dive site

● Dive sites most affected by anthropic pressure

Nitrates (NO₃⁻) are naturally occurring elements in sea water, but high levels traduce an anthropic pressure.

Phosphates (PO₄³⁻) should not be measurable in sea water, their presence is also the sign of anthropic pressure.

Oxygen (O₂) is available and necessary for some living organisms. Low levels of O₂ can be deleterious for the proper functioning of the ecosystem.

Salinity is the measure of the amount of salt dissolved in the water. On average, seawater in the world's oceans has a salinity of approximately 35 g/L.

Turbidity is a measure of vertical water transparency, which can be altered by suspended sediments for instance.

DIVE SCHOOLS INVOLVED:

