

Horizontal distribution characteristics of the resuspended solid in the East China Sea using satellite remote sensing

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Abstract: Both the Yellow River and the Yangtze River had flowed into the southern Yellow Sea and the northern East China Sea. The total suspended matter investigations had been done in this region since 1959 (Qin *et al.*, 1986, 1989; Emery *et al.*, 1969; Honjo *et al.*, 1974, Milliman *et al.*, 1986; Park *et al.*, 1986). However, the spatiotemporal distribution of resuspended solid on the shelf of the southern Yellow Sea and the northern East China Sea was little known until now.

The sea surface reflectance imageries obtained by remote sensing using satellite at channels of red (620-670 nm), green (545-565 nm) and blue (459-479 nm) from Terra MODIS were used to explain the front of the high concentration suspended solid (SS) on the shelf in the East China Sea.

The horizontal distribution of the resuspended solid was depended on the wind force tidal current and stratification of water. The horizontal distribution area of the resuspended solid in winter season during January-April, 2002 were three times wider than those in summer season during June-September, 2001.