

LIST OF FIGURES

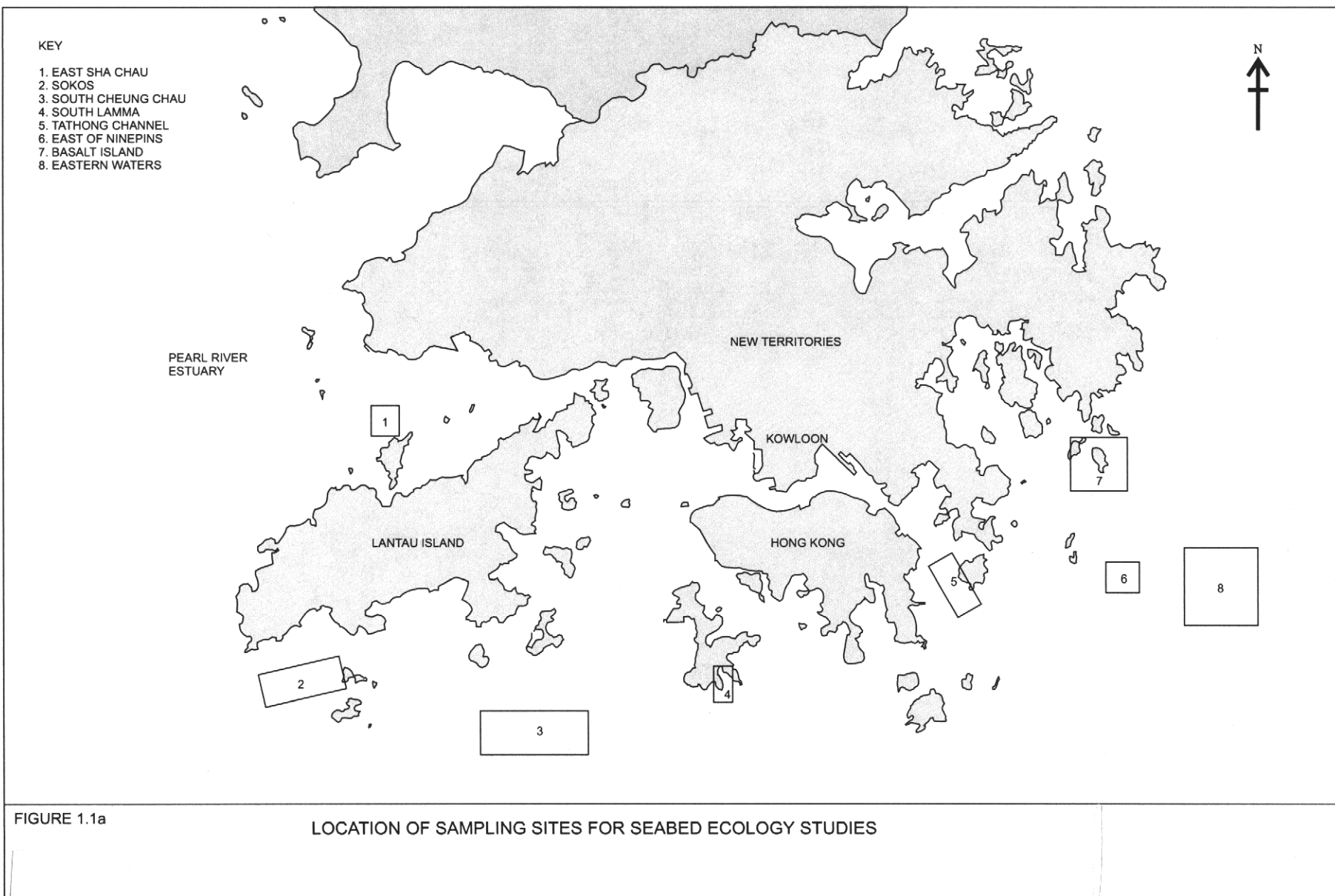
Figure No.		Page No.
1.1a	Location of Sampling Sites for Seabed Ecology Studies	116
2.3a	Diagram of A) Sieve Technique and B) SPI Technology Employed in the Studies	117
3.1a	Sampling Locations for Grab and SPI Stations at East Sha Chau	118
3.4a	Abundance Analysis of Grab Samples from the East Sha Chau Study Site	119
3.4b	Biomass Analysis of the Grab Samples from the East Sha Chau Study Site	120
3.4c	An Image from Reference West Indicates Low Disturbance - a Well-developed Redox Layer, Presence of Feeding Voids and Lack of Mud Clasts	121
3.4d	A Station between CMP I and Reference West Showing a Layer of Deposited Dredged Material Layer. Evidence of Mud Clasts, a Well Developed Oxygenated Layer, and a Sand-enriched Layer at the Sediment-water Interface	122
3.4e	Stations with Evidence of Dredged Material Layer	123
3.4f	A Typical Image from Reference North Showing Puzzle Fabric - Postulated to Be Due to Anthropogenic Disturbance (EG Trawling, Dredged Material Trailings, Anchor Scour)	124
3.4g	A. Image from CMP I Backfilled PIT Showing the Presence of Deposit - Feeding Taxa in the Form of Feeding Voids B. Station Outside the CMP I Boundary Showing Evidence of Deposit - Feeding Taxa	125
3.4h	Sediment Size & Total Organic Carbon Content for East Sha Chau	126
3.5a	Relative and Cumulative Distribution of Benthic Abundance at East Sha Chau	127
4.2a	Sampling Locations for Grab and SPI Stations at the Sokos Study Site	128

Figure No.		Page No.
4.3a	Abundance Analysis of Grab Samples from the Sokos Islands Study Site	129
4.3b	Biomass Analysis of Grab Samples from the Sokos Island Study Site	130
4.3c	SPI Images Showing Different Grain Sizes at Similar Depths. Both Stations Are at 9.0 mPD	131
4.3d	SPI Images Showing Highly Variable Spatial Patterns of Grain Size and Hydrodynamic Regimes. Stations S49 and S50 Are Separated by a Horizontal Distance of 160 m	132
4.3e	SPI Images of Erosional Stations in PIT Area, Revealing Highly-sorted Dark Sand or Coarse Sand and Shell Lag at the Sediment-water Interface	133
4.3f	SPI Image Showing a Graded Bedding, Indicating Constant or Episodic Sediment Movement	134
4.3g	Cross-section of Sediment with Numerous Graded Depositional Intervals Each with near Uniform Thickness	135
4.3h	SPI Image Showing an Angled Bedding of Depositional Units Which Is Indicative of Low Angle Crossbedding	136
4.3i	SPI Image of a Depositional Station Showing Sorted Surface Sediments and Bedforms	137
4.3j	Laminar Mud Agglomerates in the Process of Being Resuspended and Eroded	138
4.3k	Sediment Size and Total Organic Carbon Content for Sokos Islands	139
4.3l	Sediment Composition by Grain Size Class in PIT, LIP and RE Stations, Indicating Sediment Heterogeneity within the Sokos Site	140
5.2a	Sampling Locations for Grab and SPI Stations at the South Cheung Chau Study Site	141
5.3a	Abundance Analysis of Grab Samples from the South Cheung Chau Study Site	142

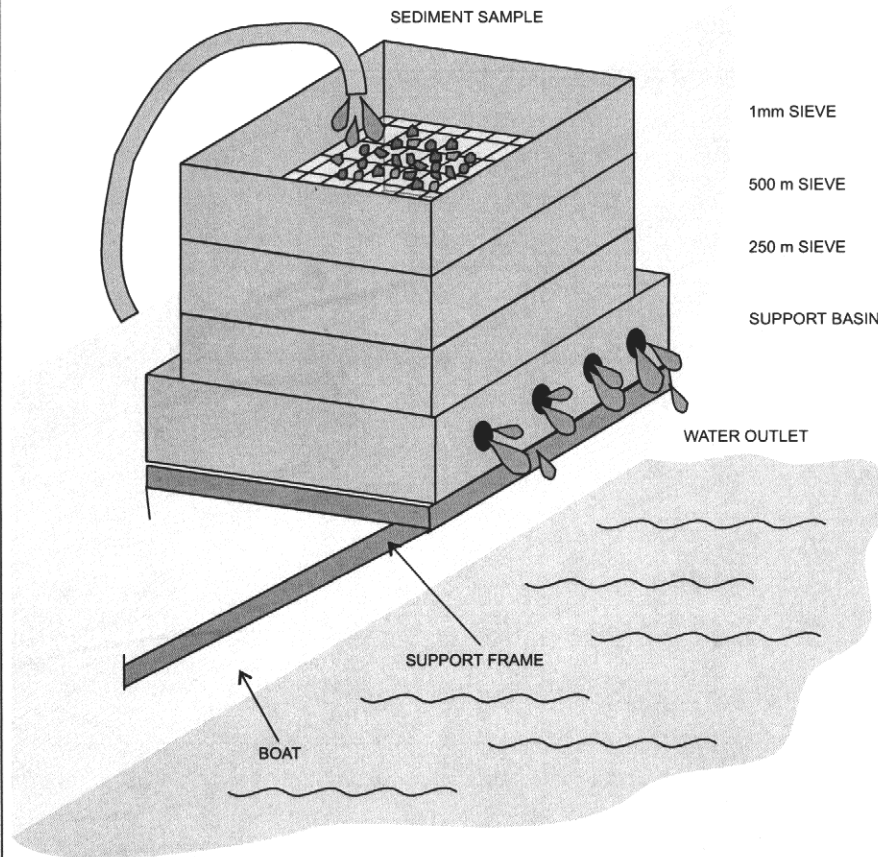
Figure No.		Page No.
5.3b	Biomass Analysis of Grab Samples from the South Cheung Chau Study Site	143
5.3c	SPI Image from the SW Apron Showing the Presence of High-reflectance White and Red Consolidated Clay Clasts	144
5.3d	SPI Image from North of the West Mound Showing a Smooth, Consolidated Sedimentary Matrix	145
5.3e	SPI Images of Northeast Transect Sediments, Typically Consisting of Highly Fluid Muds (Station C46). Station C48 was One of the Few Transect Stations Situated on a Consolidated Sediment Base	146
5.3f	Sediment Size and Total Organic Carbon Content for South Cheung Chau	147
6.2a	Sampling Locations for Grab and SPI's in the South Lamma Study Area	148
6.3a	Abundance Analysis of Grab Samples from the South Lamma Study Site	149
6.3b	Biomass Analysis of Grab Samples from the South Lamma Study Site	150
6.3c	Stations on the West Side of Sham Wan Bay Showing Ripple Formation (A) and the Crest of a Ripple Formation (B)	151
6.3d	Stations on the East Side of Sham Wan Bay Showing Sediments Ranging from Silt Clay with Sand and Rich Faunal Component (A) to a Uniformed Fine-grained Sediment with a Low Sand Content (B)	152
6.3e	Profile Image Showing Coral Living in Firm Fine-grained Sediment	153
6.3f	Profile Image Showing Low-shear, Intensively Reworked Sediments; Note Feeding Voids Throughout Profile and Large Polychaete in Lower Right Quadrant	154
6.3g	Profile Image Showing Construction Debris (Brick) at the Surface of Fine Grained Sediment	155

Figure No.		Page No.
6.3h	Sediment Size and Total Organic Carbon Content for South Lamma	156
7.2a	Sampling Locations for Grab and SPI Stations in the Tathong Channel Study Area	157
7.3a	Abundance Analysis of Grab Samples from the Tathong Channel Study Site	158
7.3b	Biomass Analysis of Grab Samples from the Tathong Channel Study Site	159
7.3c	Profile Image Showing Surface Layer of Fine Sand Being Mixed into the Upper 6 cm of the Sediment Column Due to Bioturbation Activities of the Resident Infauna	160
7.3d	Sediment Size and Total Organic Carbon Content for Tathong Channel	161
8.2a	Sampling Locations for Grab and SPI Stations at East of Ninepins	162
8.3a	Abundance Analysis of Grab Samples from East of Ninepins Study Site	163
8.3b	Biomass Analysis of Grab Samples from East of Ninepins Study Site	164
8.3c	Non-native Material in the Form of Cobbles Which Originated in Shallower Water	165
8.3d	A Station near the Ninepin Islands Indicating Hard Seabed and the Presence of Coral	166
8.3e	Sediment Size and Total Organic Carbon Content for East of Ninepins	167
9.2a	Sampling Locations for Grab and SPI Stations in the April 1997 Survey	168
9.3a	Abundance Analysis of Grab Samples from the Eastern Waters	169
9.3b	Biomass Analysis of Grab Samples from the Eastern Waters Study Site	170

Figure No.		Page No.
9.3c	The Surface Layer of 0-3 cm of Angular Subrounded Clasts Overlies a Fluid Mud Which Is in the Process of Dewatering and Being Compacted	171
9.3d	Sediment Size and Total Organic Carbon Content for Eastern Waters	172
9.4a	Average Densities of Total Abundances of Dominant Families in the Eastern Waters, Categorized According to Surveys	173
9.4b	Average Densities of Total Abundance and Abundances of Dominant Families in the Eastern Waters, Categorized According to Study Area	174
9.4c	Mean Body Size of the Five Most Dominant Families from April 1997 and August 1996 Surveys in the Eastern Waters Study Area	175
10.2a	Locations of Grab and SPI Sampling Stations at Basalt Island	176
10.3a	Abundance Analysis of Grab Samples from the Basalt Island Study Site	177
10.3b	Biomass Analysis of Grab Samples from the Basalt Island Study Site	178
10.3c	Sediment Size and Total Organic Carbon Content for Basalt Island	179
10.4a	Dendrogram of Station Relationships Based on Euclidean Distances for Standardized Sediment Characteristics (% Fine Sediment, % TOC), Using Model-based Clustering with Poisson Noise	180
10.4b	Relationship between Sediment TOC and Silt/Clay Fraction at Basalt Island Stations	181
10.4c	Dendrogram of Station Relationships Based on the Bray-curtis Metric for Family Abundance, Using Heuristic Clustering with Average Linkage	182



A) SIEVE TECHNIQUE



B) SPI TECHNOLOGY

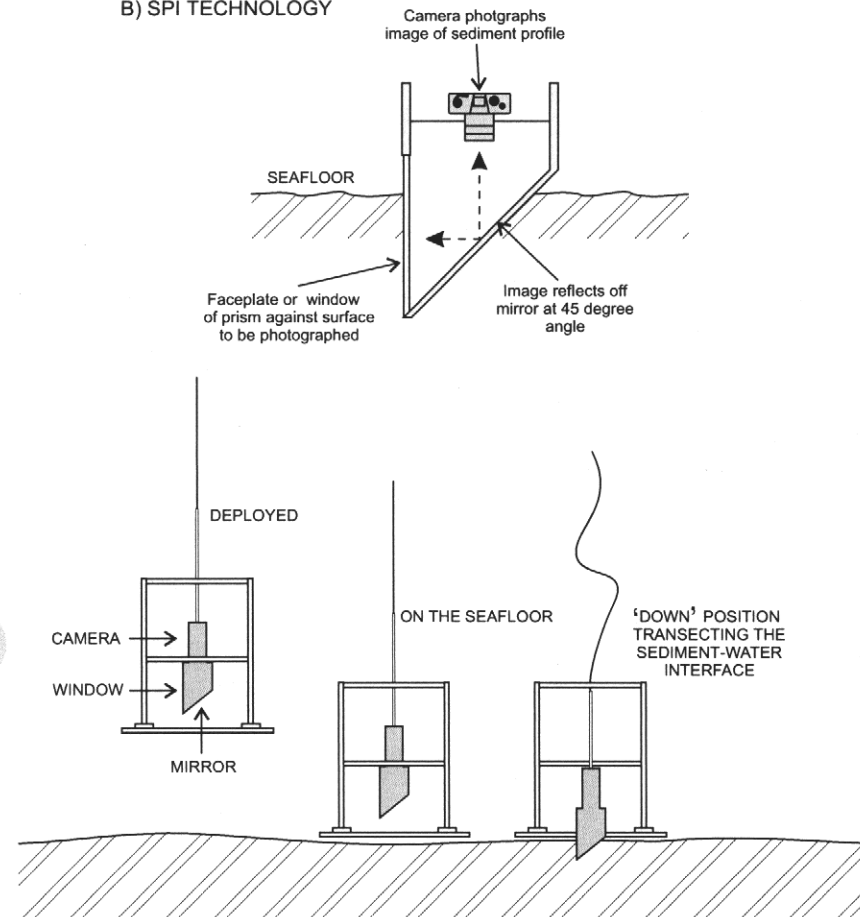
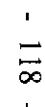


FIGURE 2.3a

DIAGRAM OF A) SIEVE TECHNIQUE AND B) SPI TECHNOLOGY EMPLOYED IN THE STUDIES



SAMPLING LOCATIONS FOR GRAB AND SPI STATIONS AT EAST SHA CHAU

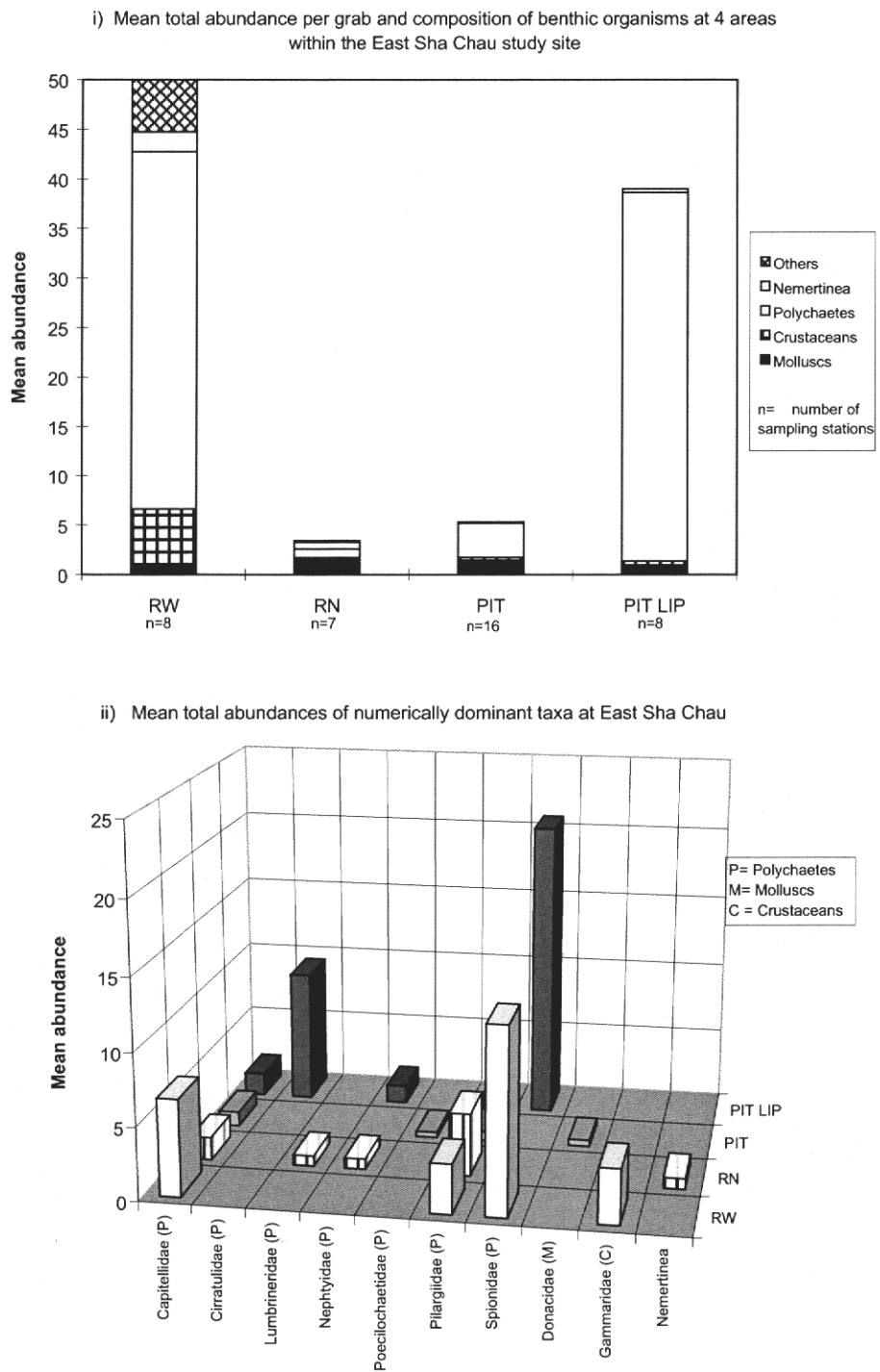
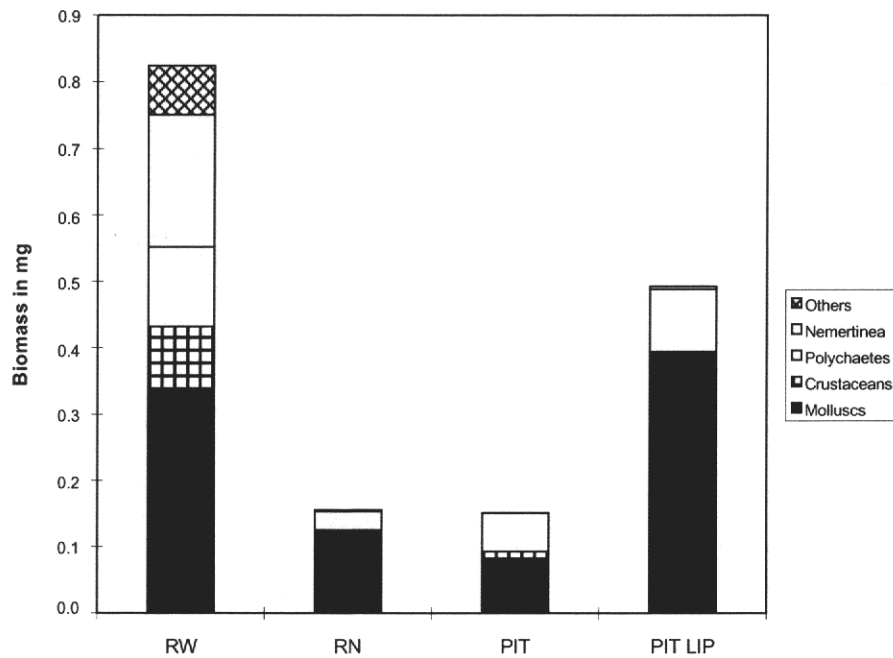


FIGURE 3.4a

ABUNDANCE ANALYSIS OF GRAB SAMPLES FROM THE EAST SHA CHAU STUDY SITE

i) Mean total biomass per grab and composition of benthic assemblage at 4 areas within the East Sha Chau study site



ii) Mean total biomass per grab of gravimetrically dominant taxa at East Sha Chau

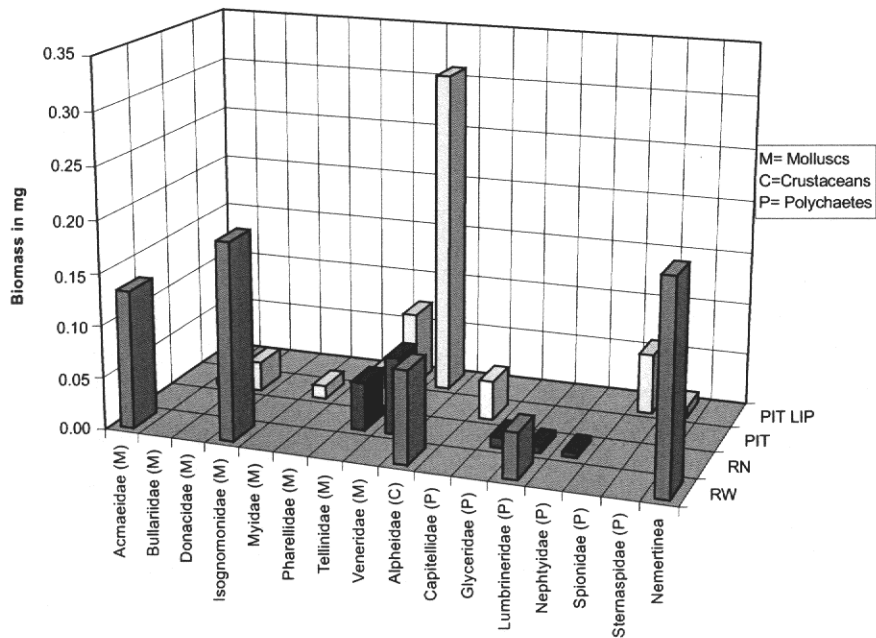


FIGURE 3.4b

BIOMASS ANALYSIS OF THE GRAB SAMPLES FROM THE EAST SHA CHAU STUDY SITE

STATION E3

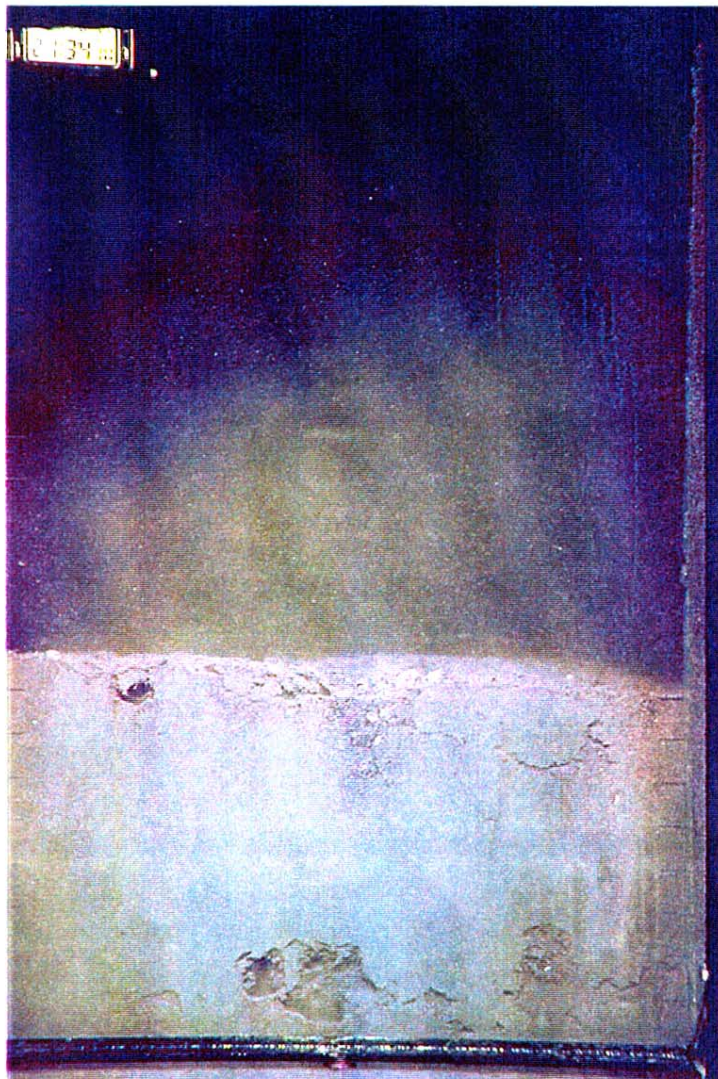


FIGURE 3.4c

AN IMAGE FROM REFERENCE WEST INDICATES LOW
DISTURBANCE - A WELL-DEVELOPED REDOX LAYER, PRESENCE
OF FEEDING VOIDS AND LACK OF MUD CLASTS.

STATION E20

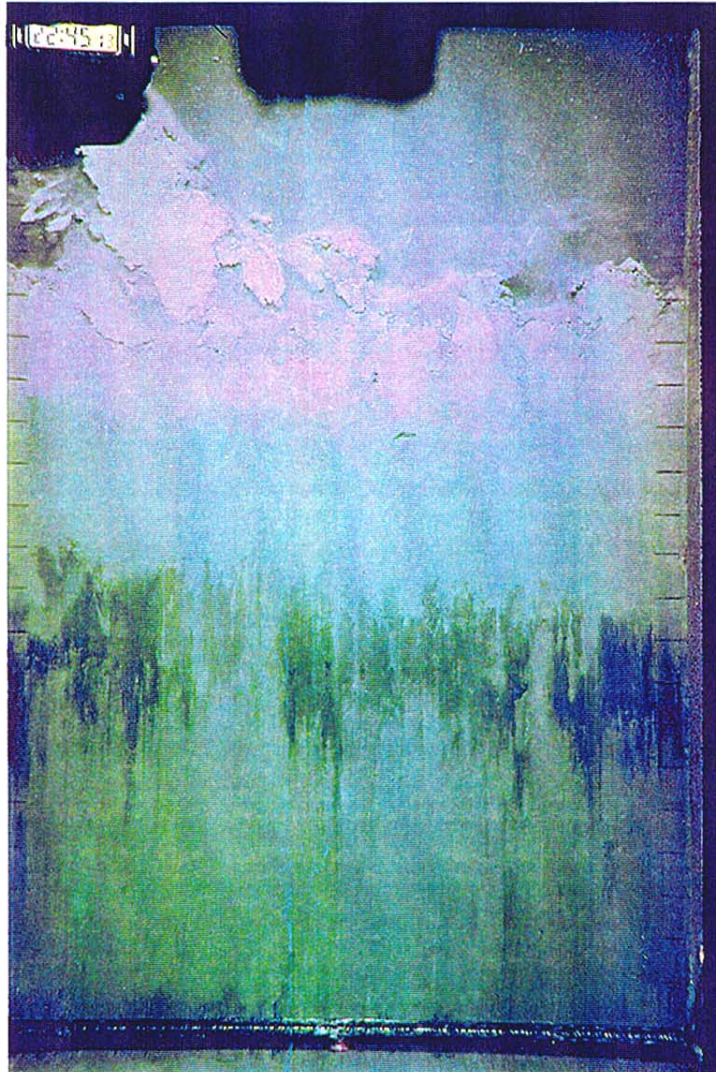
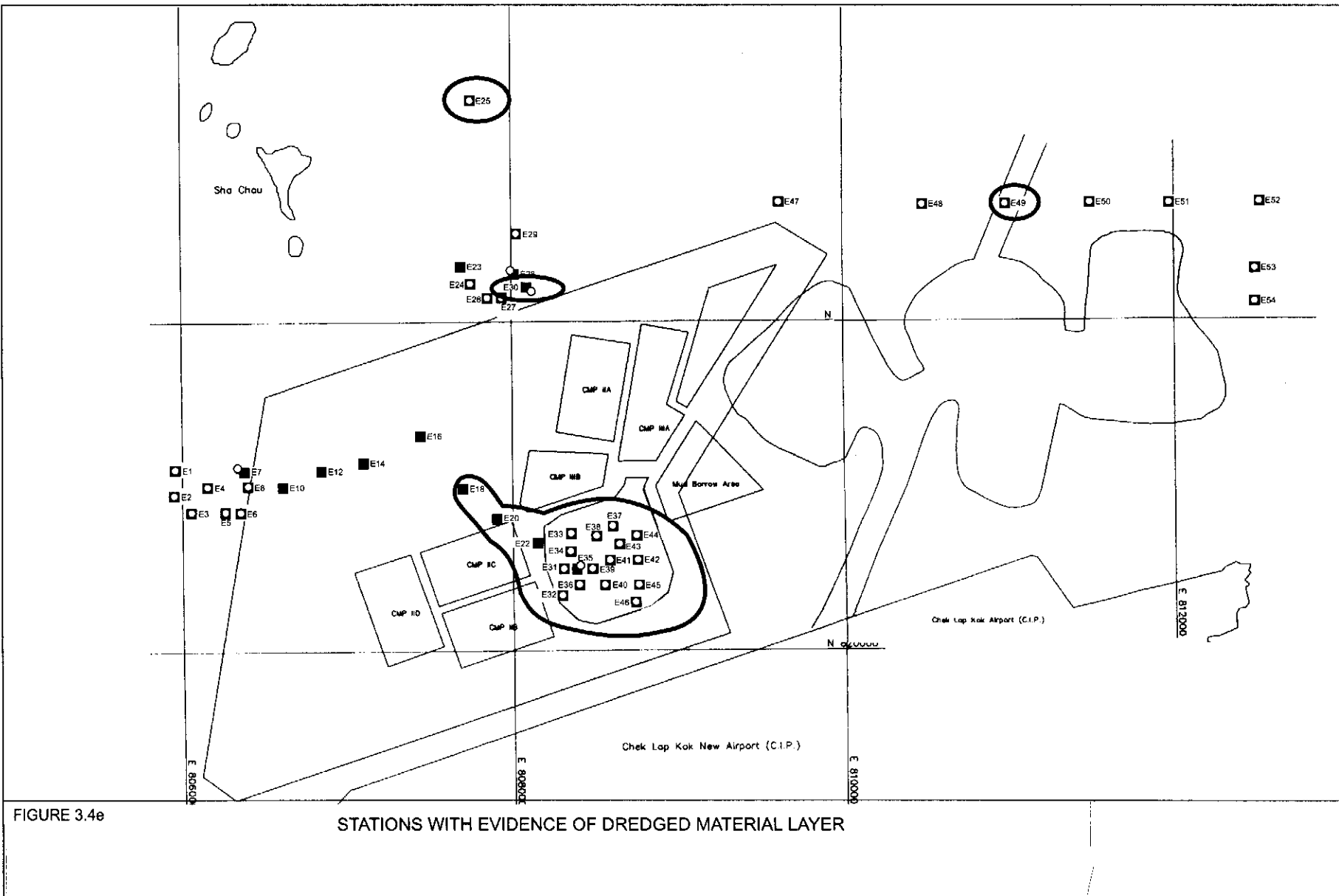


FIGURE 3.4d A STATION BETWEEN CMP I AND REFERENCE WEST SHOWING A LAYER OF DEPOSITED DREDGED MATERIAL LAYER. EVIDENCE OF MUD CLASTS, A WELL DEVELOPED OXYGENATED LAYER, AND A SAND-ENRICHED LAYER AT THE SEDIMENT-WATER INTERFACE



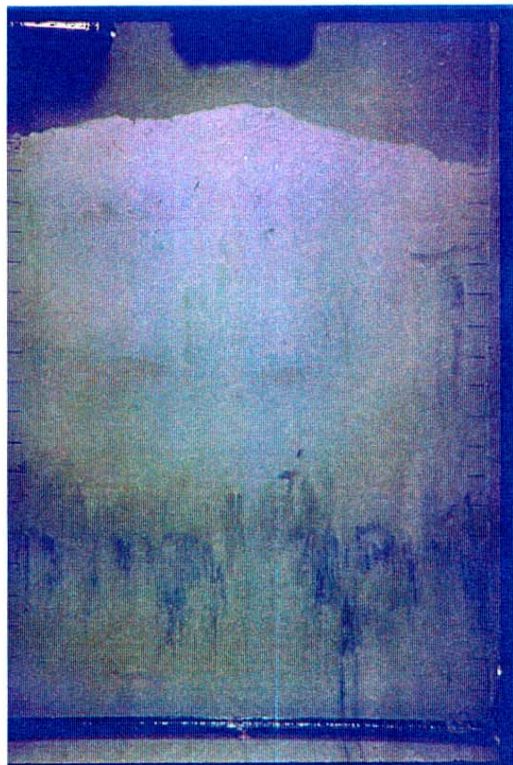
STATION E32



FIGURE 3.4f

A TYPICAL IMAGE FROM REFERENCE NORTH SHOWING PUZZLE FABRIC - POSTULATED TO BE DUE TO ANTHROPOGENIC DISTURBANCE (EG TRAWLING, DREDGED MATERIAL TRAILINGS, ANCHOR SCOUR).

STATION E34



A

STATION E38



B

FIGURE 3.4g

A. IMAGE FROM CMP I BACKFILLED PIT SHOWING THE PRESENCE OF DEPOSIT - FEEDING TAXA IN THE FORM OF FEEDING VOIDS.

B. STATION OUTSIDE THE CMP I BOUNDARY SHOWING EVIDENCE OF DEPOSIT - FEEDING TAXA.

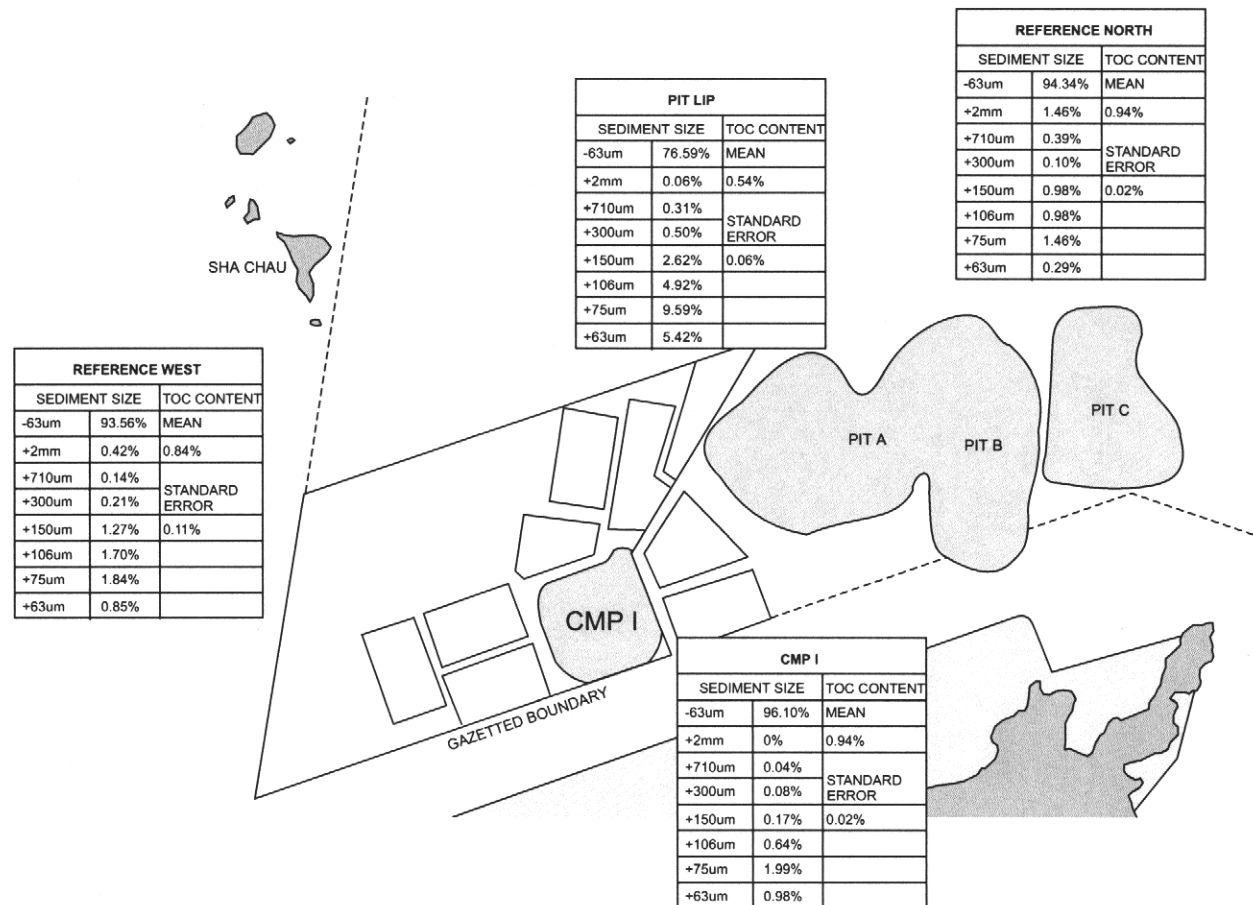


FIGURE 3.4h

SEDIMENT SIZE & TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON CONTENT FOR EAST SHA CHAU

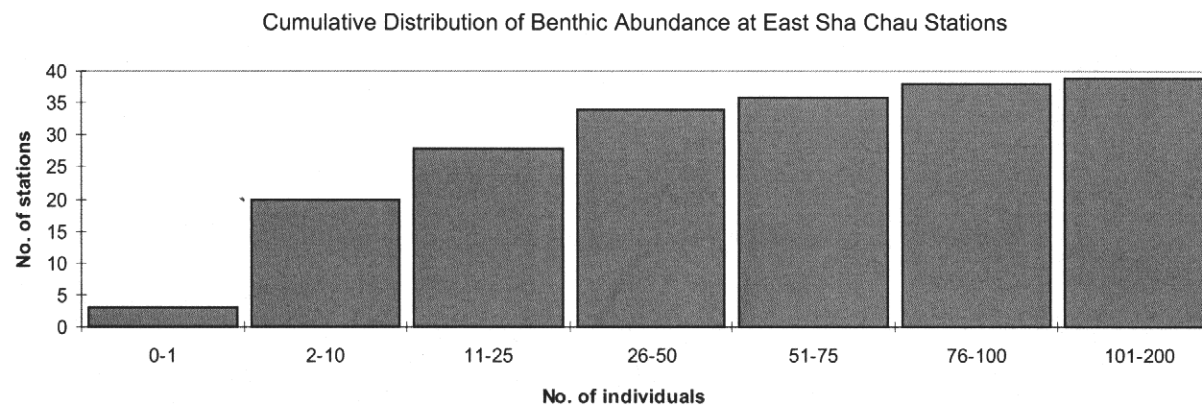
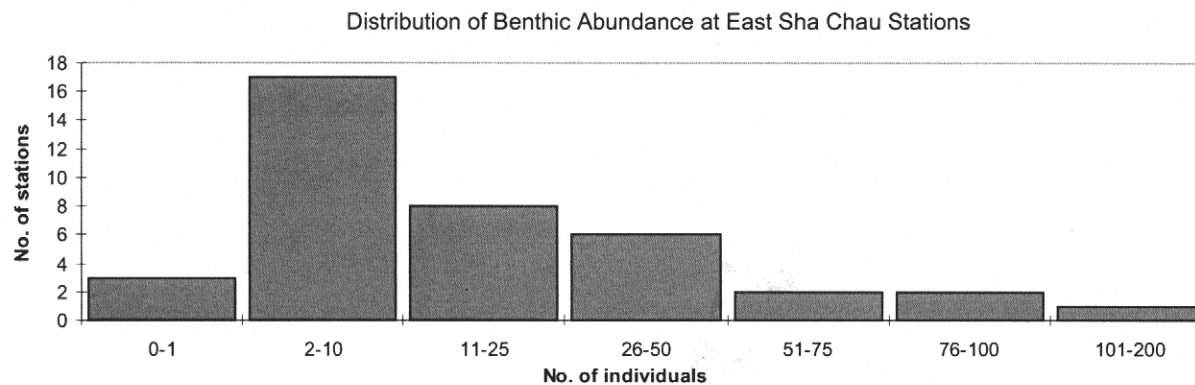
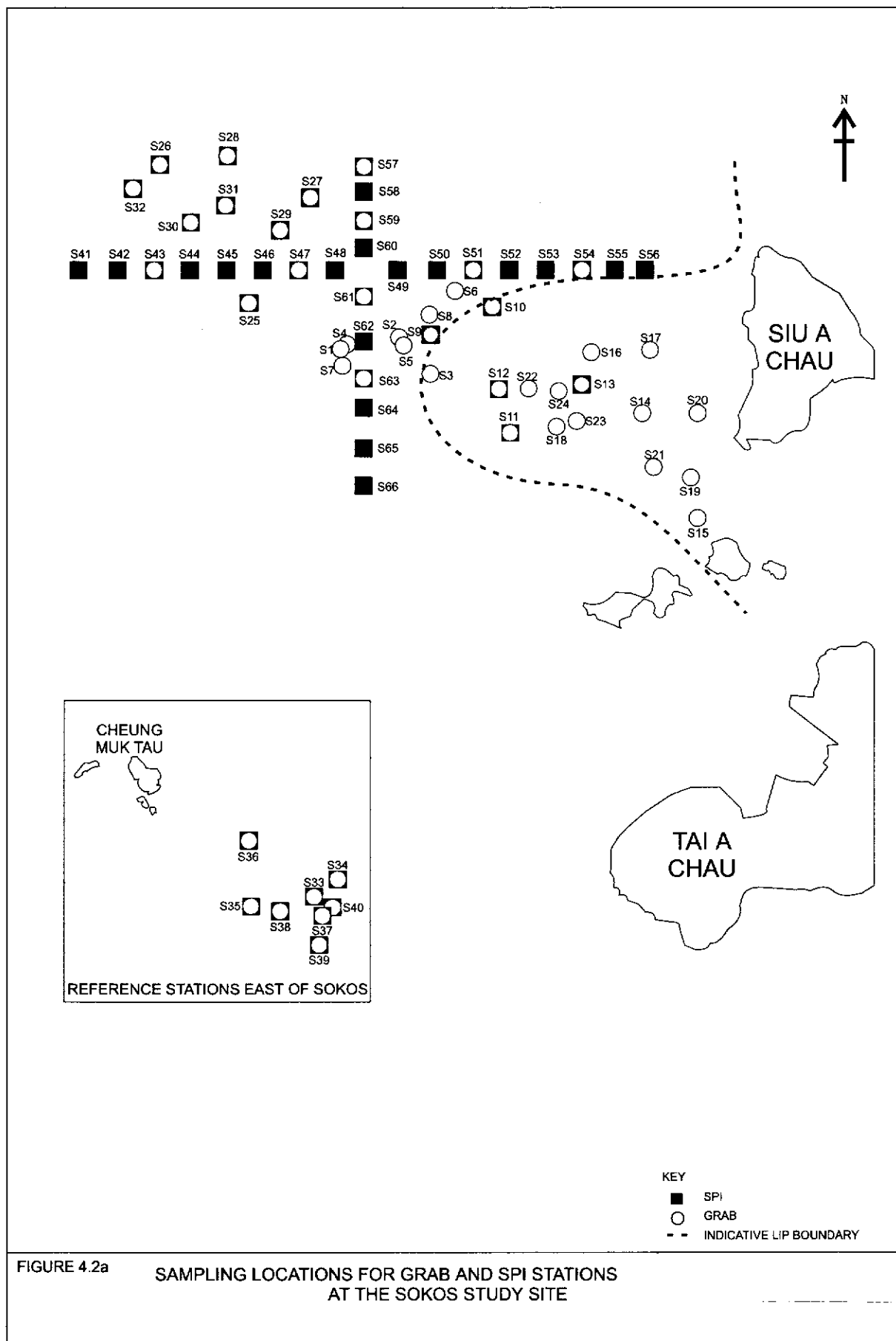
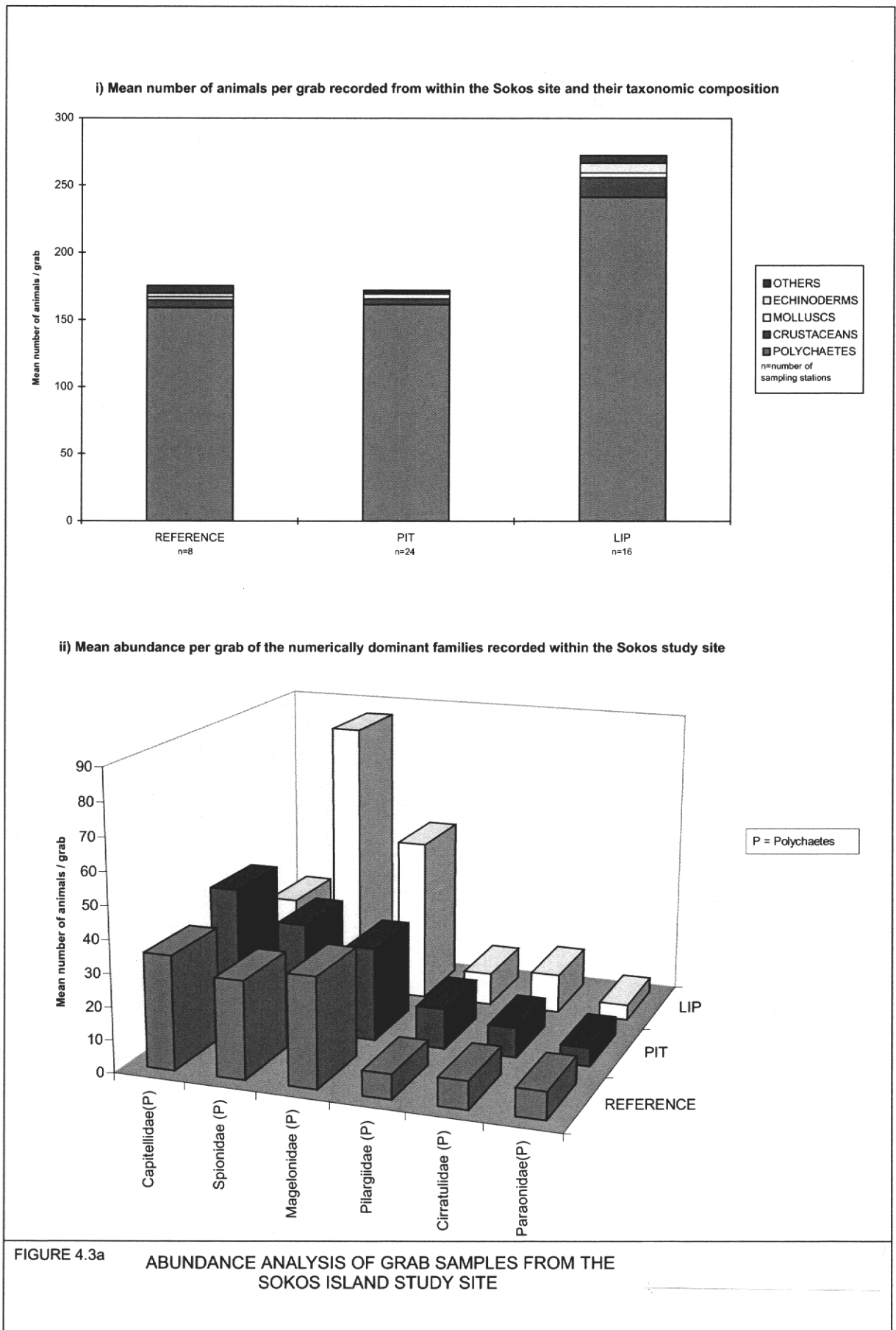


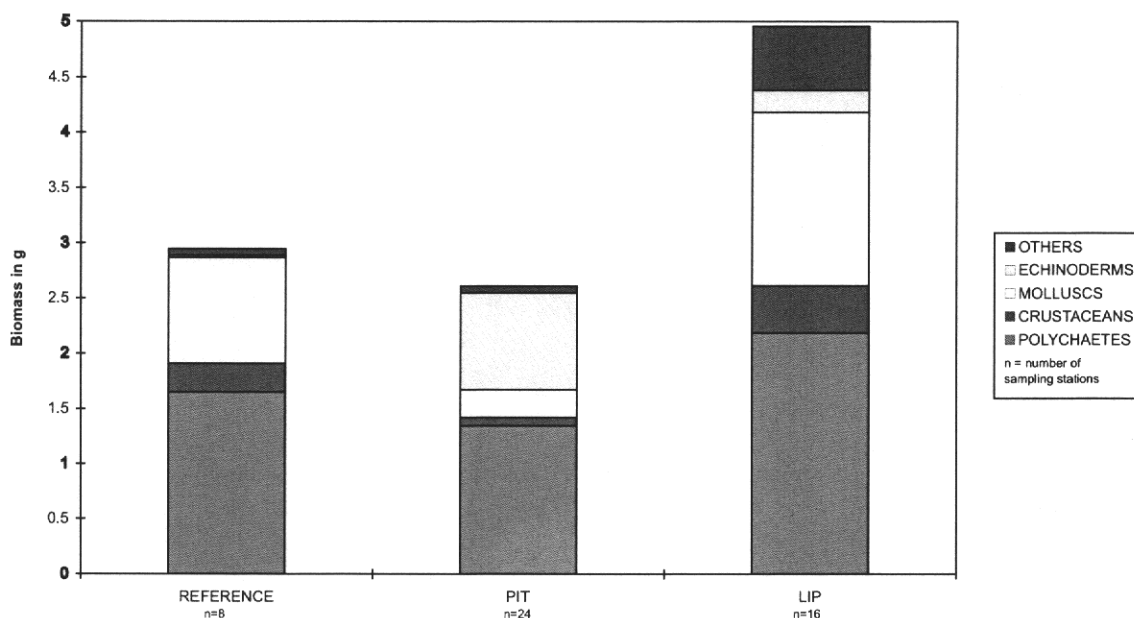
FIGURE 3.5a

RELATIVE AND CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF BENTHIC ABUNDANCE AT EAST SHA CHAU





i) Mean wet biomass recorded per grab from within the Sokos site and its taxonomic composition



ii) Mean wet biomass per grab of the gravimetrically dominant families recorded within the Sokos study site

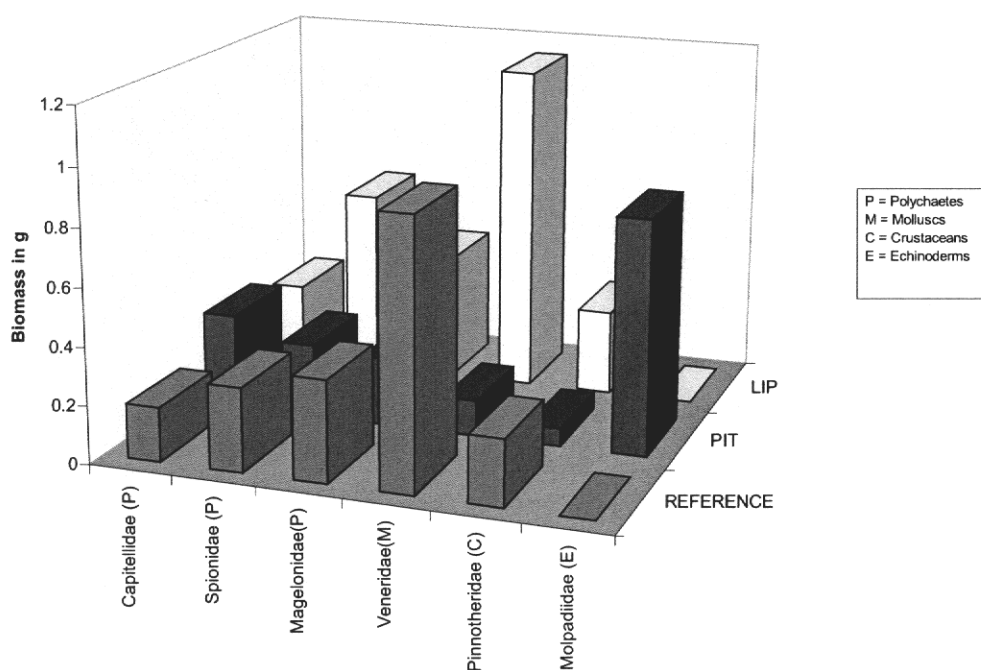


FIGURE 4.3b

BIOMASS ANALYSIS OF GRAB SAMPLES FROM THE SOKOS ISLAND STUDY SITE

STATION S54



STATION S57

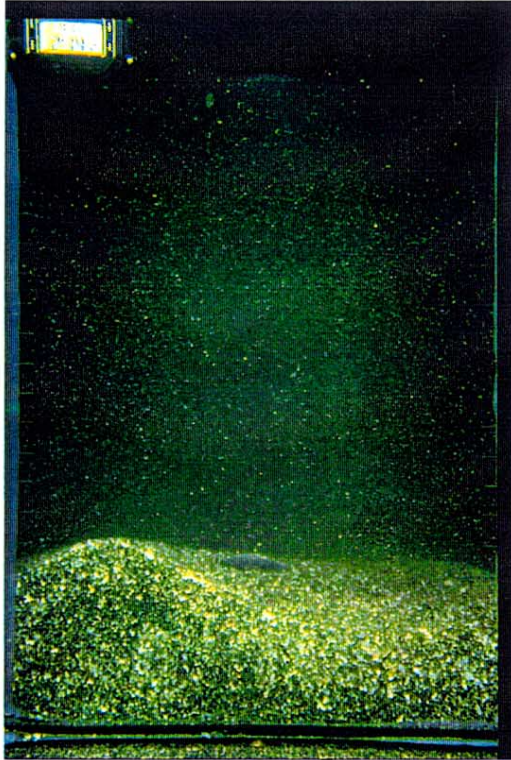


GRADUATED SCALES AT
SIDE OF IMAGE ARE
AT 1 cm DEPTHS

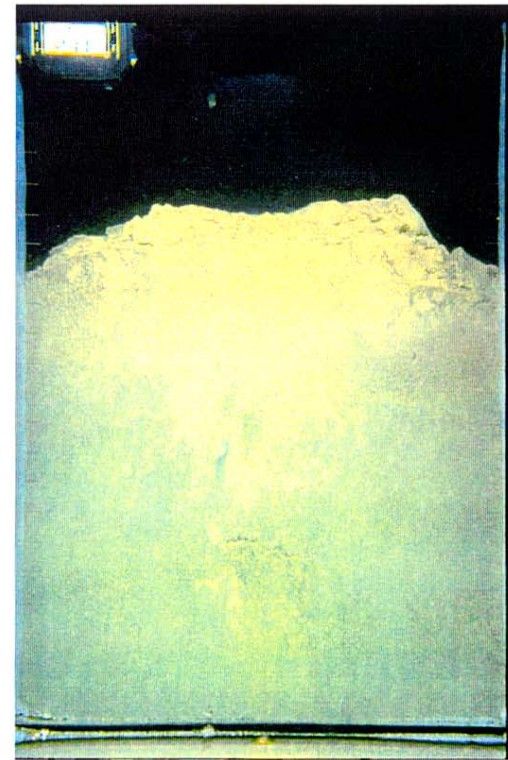
FIGURE 4.3c

SPI IMAGES SHOWING DIFFERENT GRAIN SIZES AT SIMILAR DEPTHS. BOTH STATIONS ARE AT- 9.0mPD

STATION S49



STATION S50

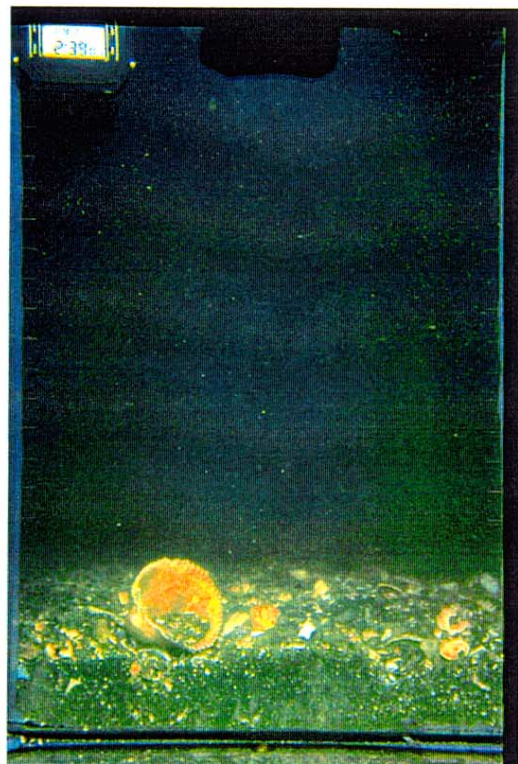


GRADUATED SCALES AT
SIDE OF IMAGE ARE
AT 1 cm DEPTHS

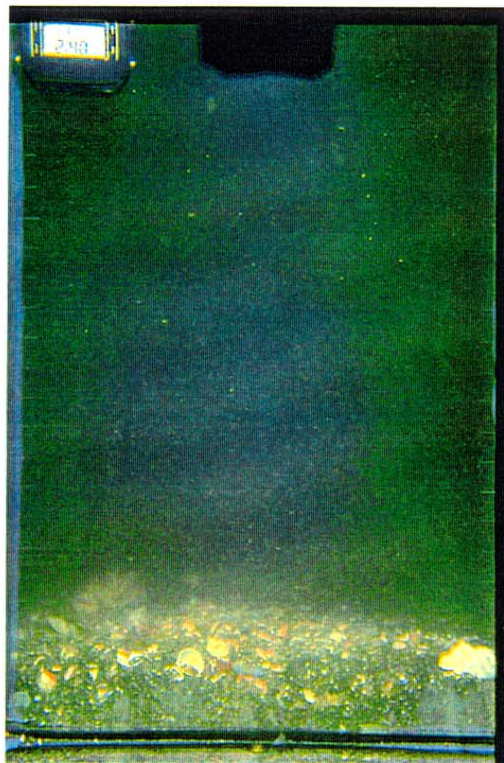
FIGURE 4.3d

SPI IMAGES SHOWING HIGHLY VARIABLE SPATIAL PATTERNS OF GRAIN SIZE AND HYDRODYNAMIC REGIMES.
STATIONS S49 AND S50 ARE SEPARATED BY A HORIZONTAL DISTANCE OF 160M.

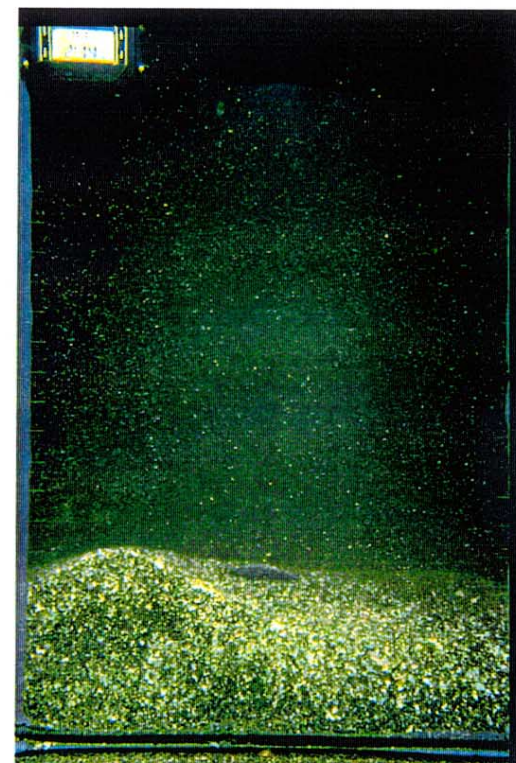
STATION S54



STATION S56



STATION S49



GRADUATED SCALES AT
SIDE OF IMAGE ARE
AT 1 cm DEPTHS

FIGURE 4.3e

SPI IMAGES OF EROSIONAL STATIONS IN PIT AREA, REVEALING HIGHLY-SORTED DARK SAND OR COARSE SAND AND SHELL LAG AT THE SEDIMENT-WATER INTERFACE.

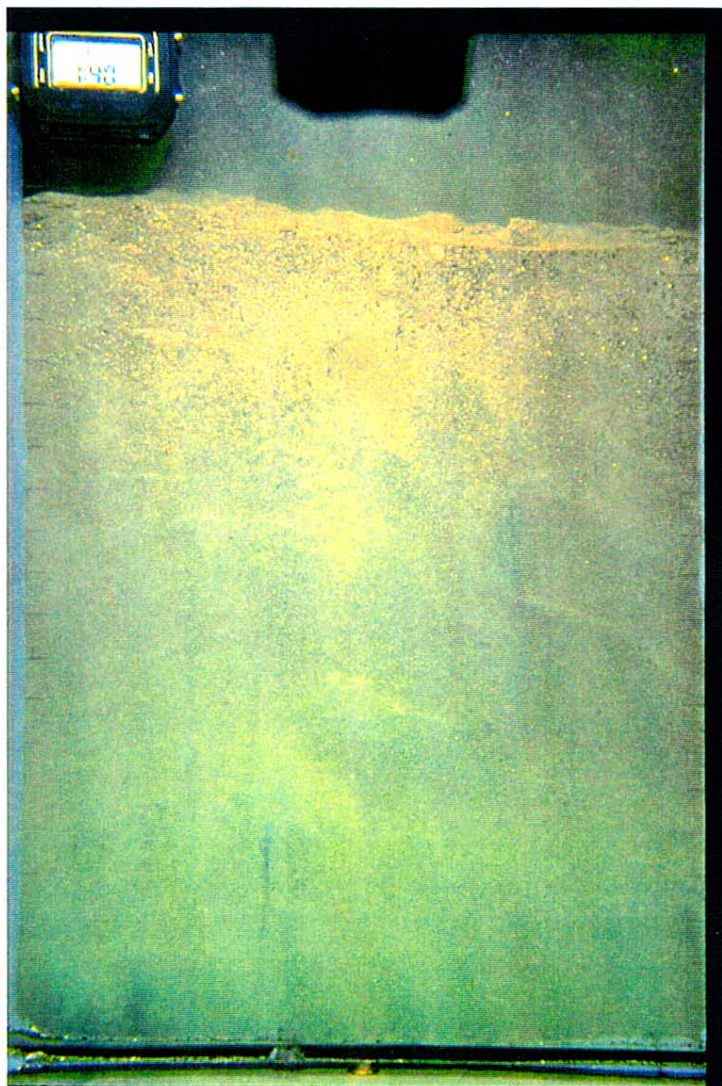
STATION S28



GRADUATED SCALES AT
SIDE OF IMAGE ARE
AT 1 cm DEPTHS

FIGURE 4.3f SPI IMAGE SHOWING A GRADED BEDDING, INDICATING CONSTANT
OR EPISODIC SEDIMENT MOVEMENT.

STATION S44

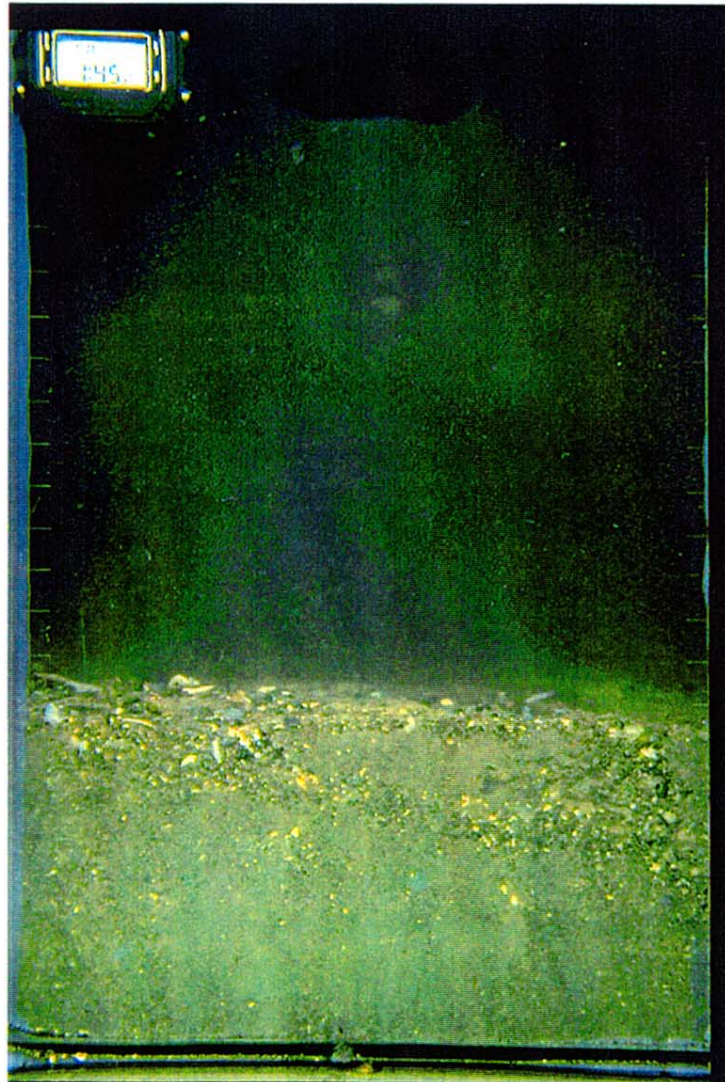


GRADUATED SCALES AT
SIDE OF IMAGE ARE
AT 1 cm DEPTHS

FIGURE 4.3g

CROSS-SECTION OF SEDIMENT WITH NUMEROUS GRADED
DEPOSITIONAL INTERVALS EACH WITH NEAR UNIFORM
THICKNESS.

STATION S44

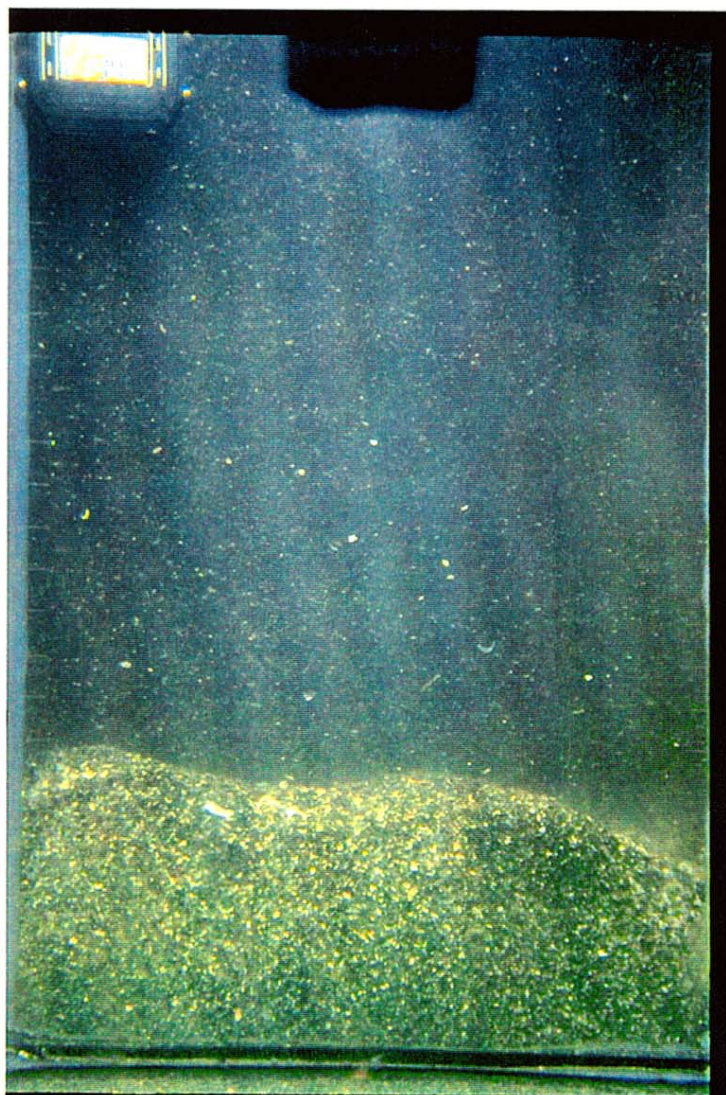


GRADUATED SCALES AT
SIDE OF IMAGE ARE
AT 1 cm DEPTHS

FIGURE 4.3h

SPI IMAGE SHOWING AN ANGLED BEDDING OF DEPOSITIONAL
UNITS WHICH IS INDICATIVE OF LOW ANGLE CROSSBEDDING.

STATION S61

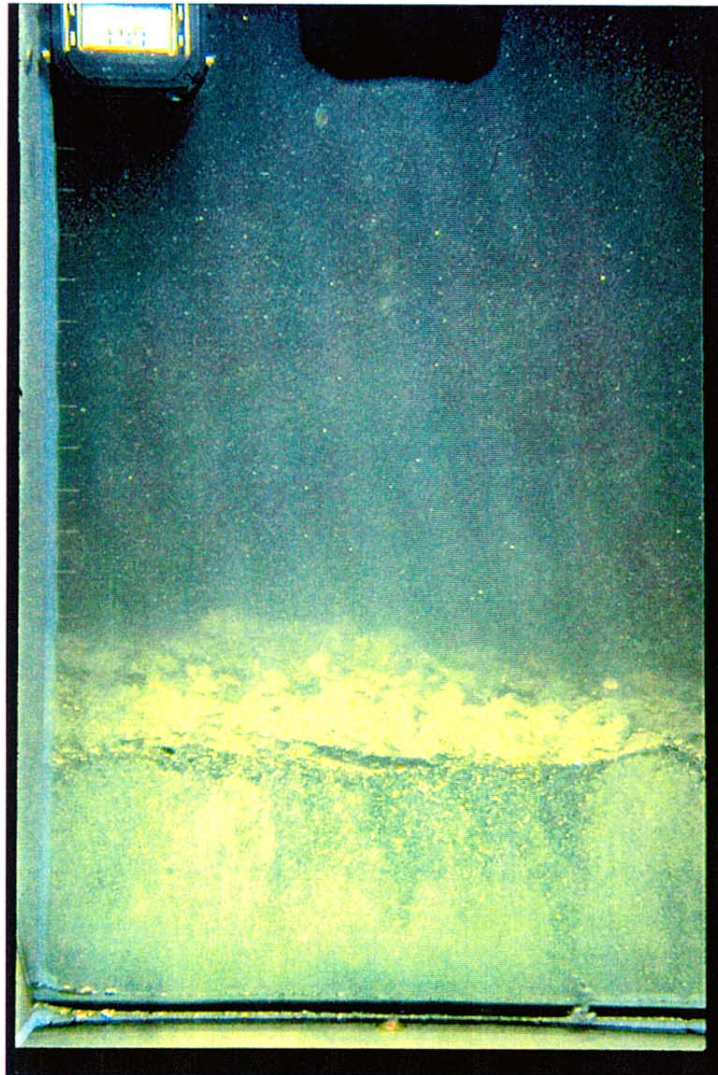


GRADUATED SCALES AT
SIDE OF IMAGE ARE
AT 1 cm DEPTHS

FIGURE 4.3i

SPI IMAGE OF A DEPOSITIONAL STATION SHOWING SORTED
SURFACE SEDIMENTS AND BEDFORMS

STATION S45



GRADUATED SCALES AT
SIDE OF IMAGE ARE
AT 1 cm DEPTHS

FIGURE 4.3j LAMINAR MUD AGGLOMERATES IN THE PROCESS OF BEING
RESUSPENDED AND ERODED.

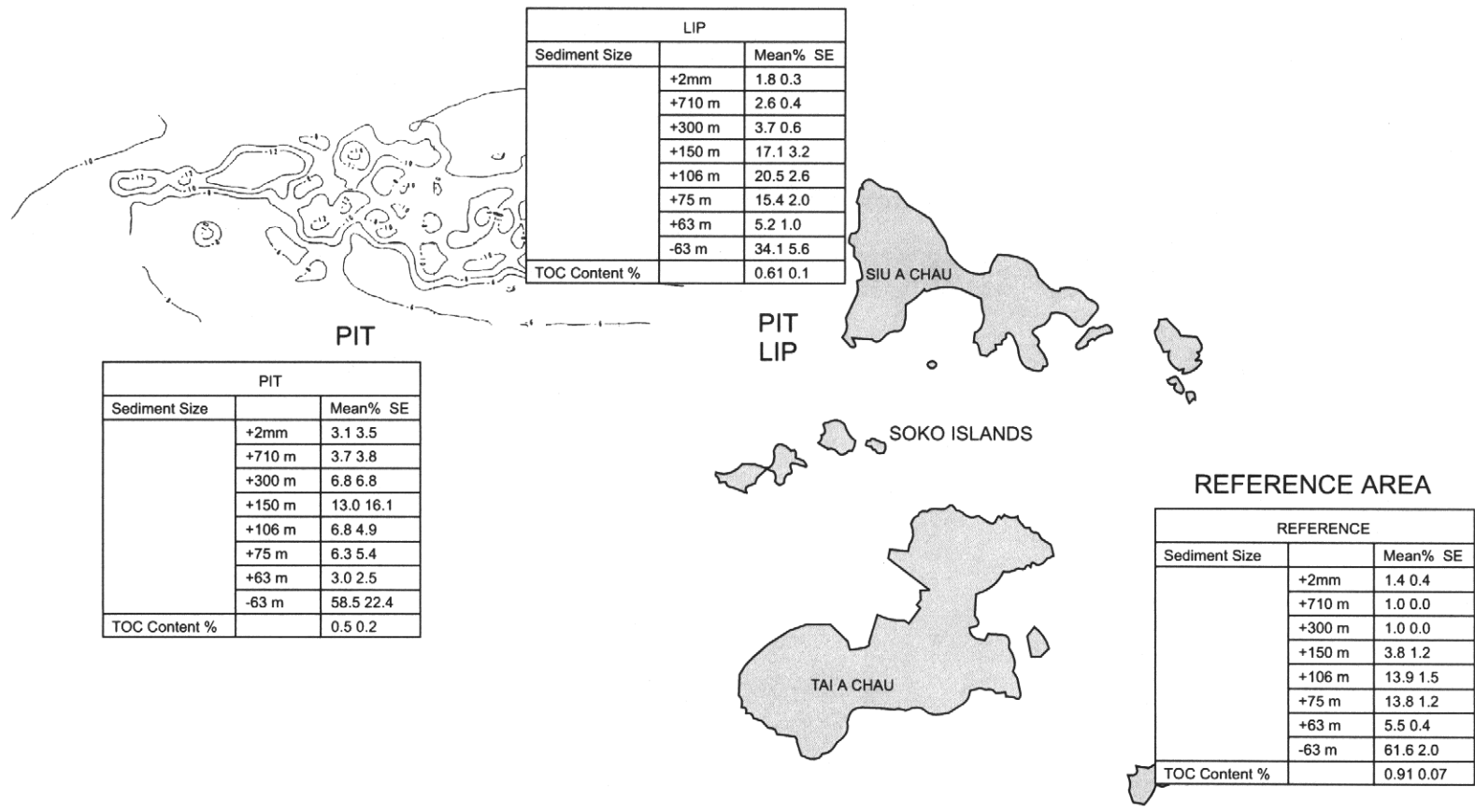


FIGURE 4.3k

SEDIMENT SIZE AND TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON CONTENT FOR SOKOS ISLANDS

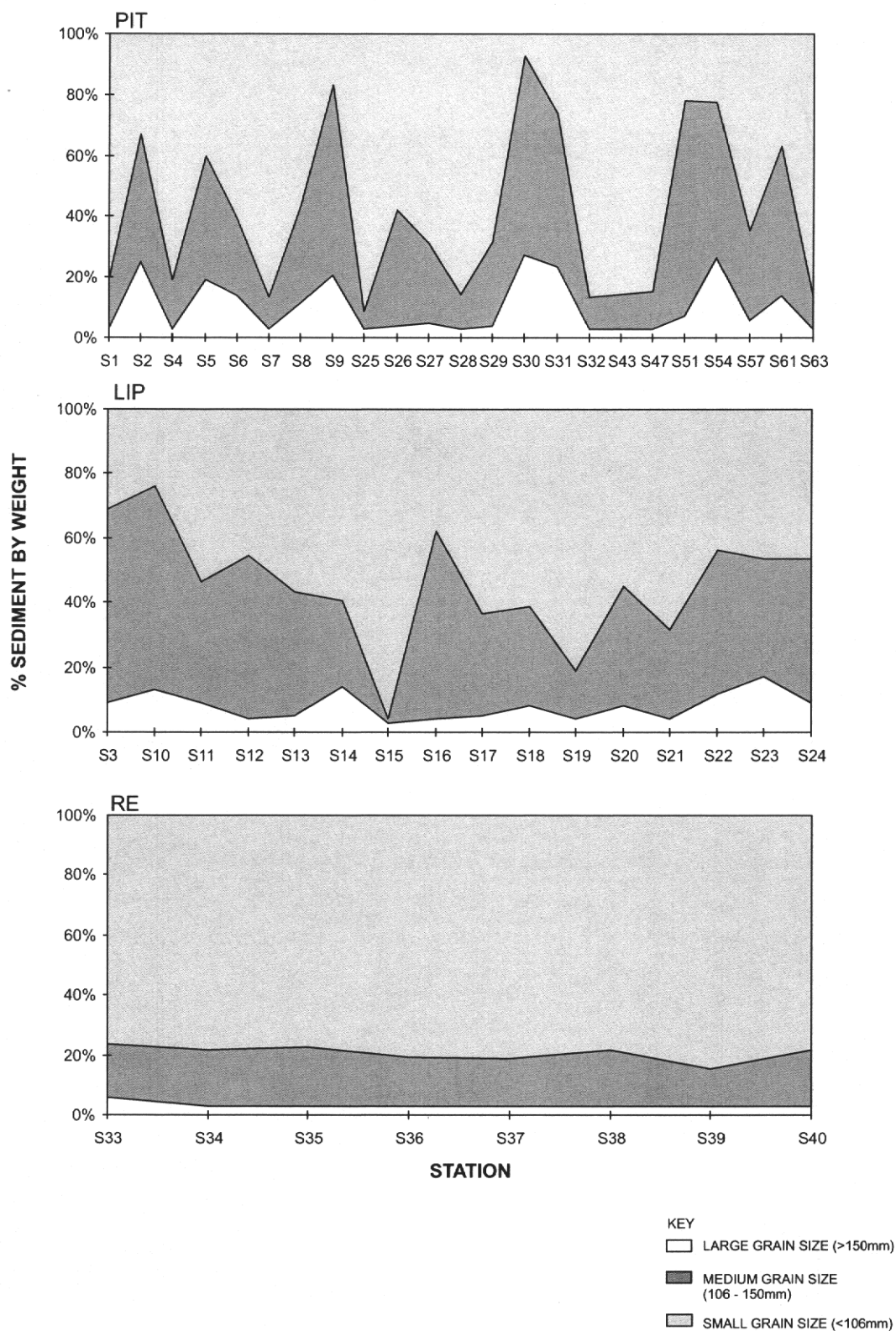
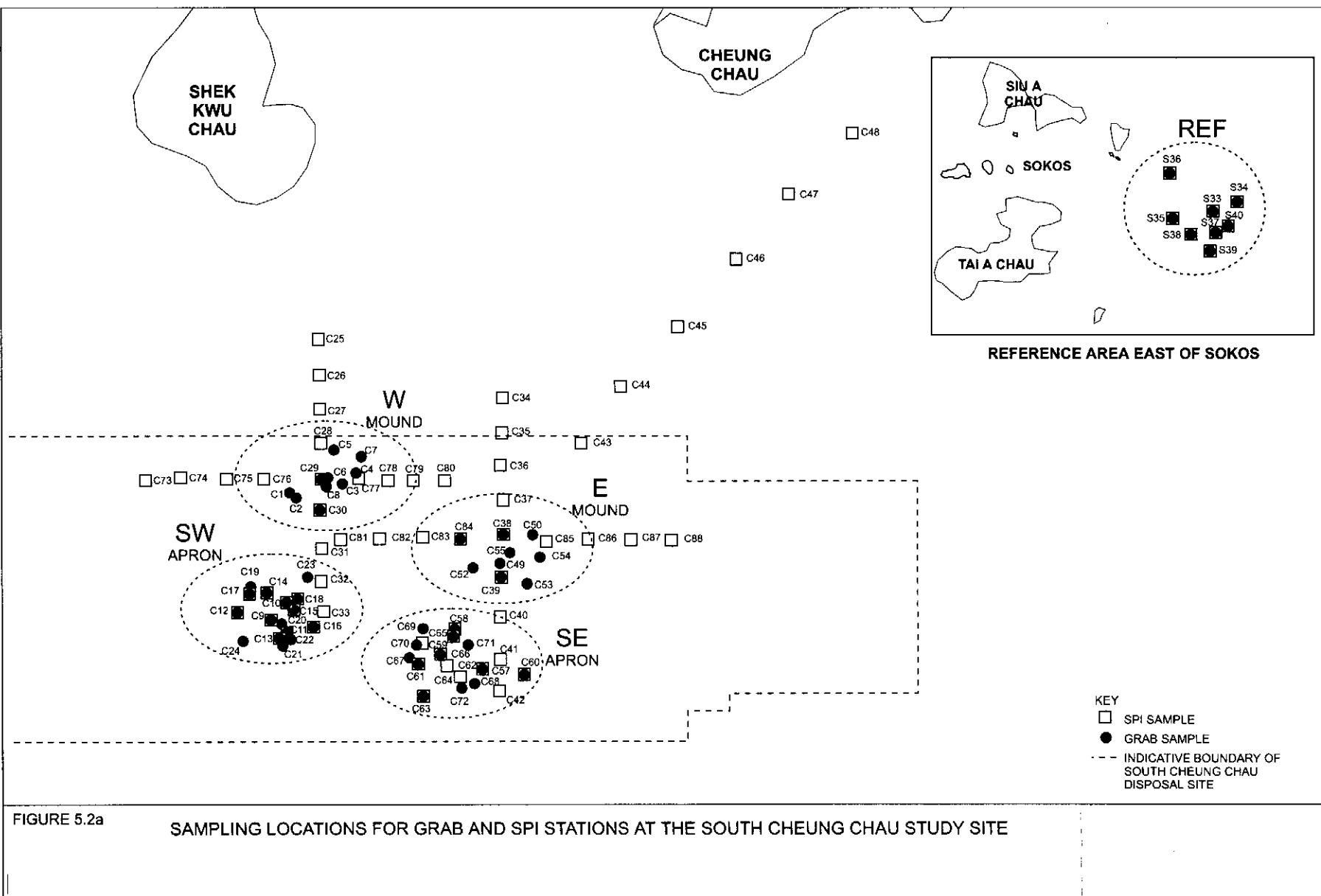
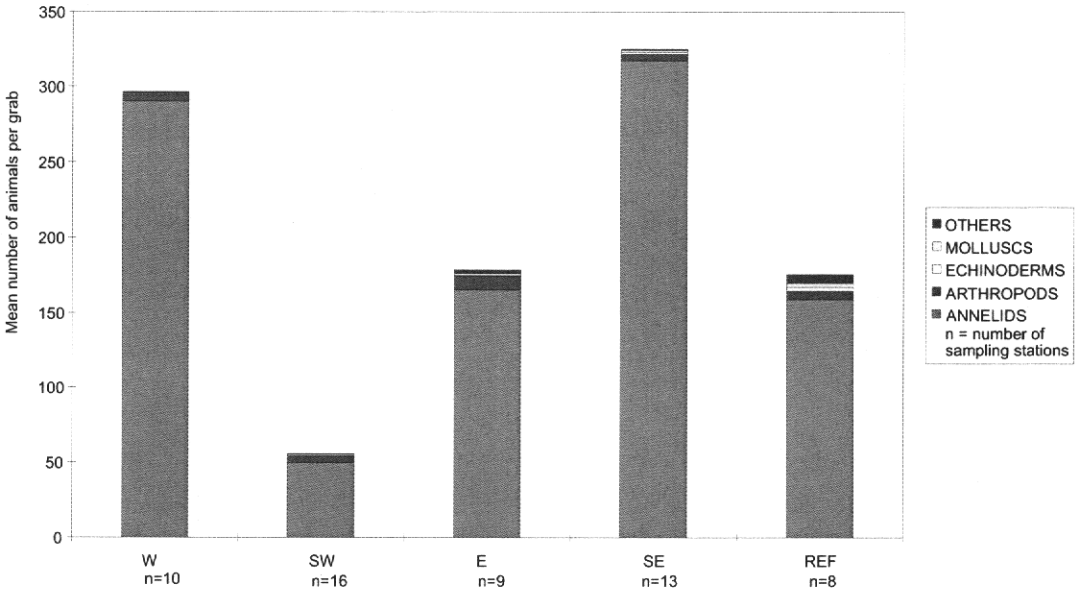


FIGURE 4.3I SEDIMENT COMPOSITION BY GRAIN SIZE CLASS IN PIT, LIP AND RE STATIONS, INDICATING SEDIMENT HETEROGENEITY WITHIN THE SOKOS SITE



i) Mean number of animals recorded from within the South Cheung Chau study site and their taxonomic composition



ii) Mean abundance per grab of the numerically dominant families recorded within the South Cheung Chau study site

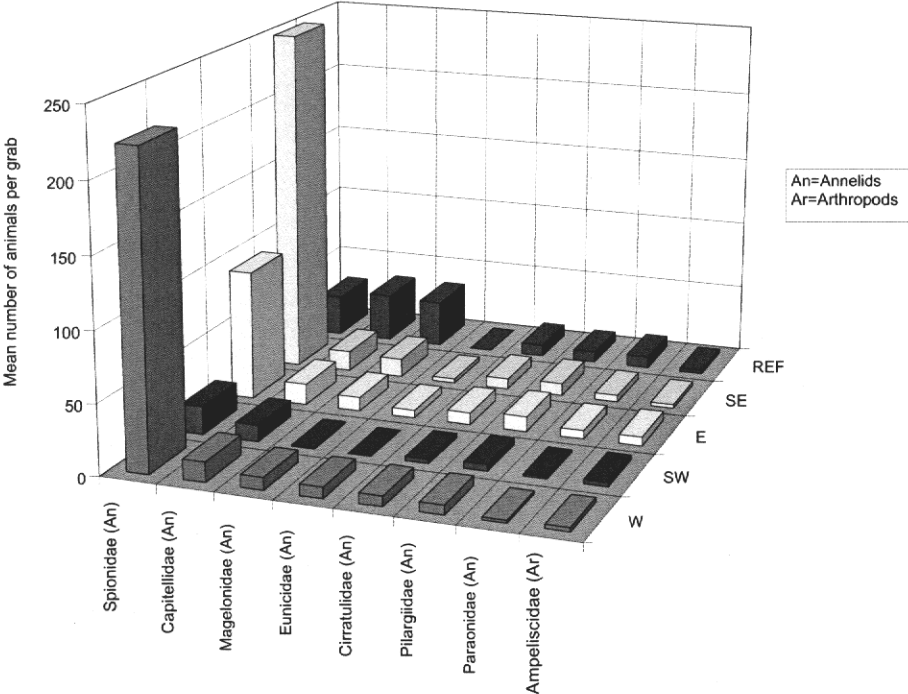
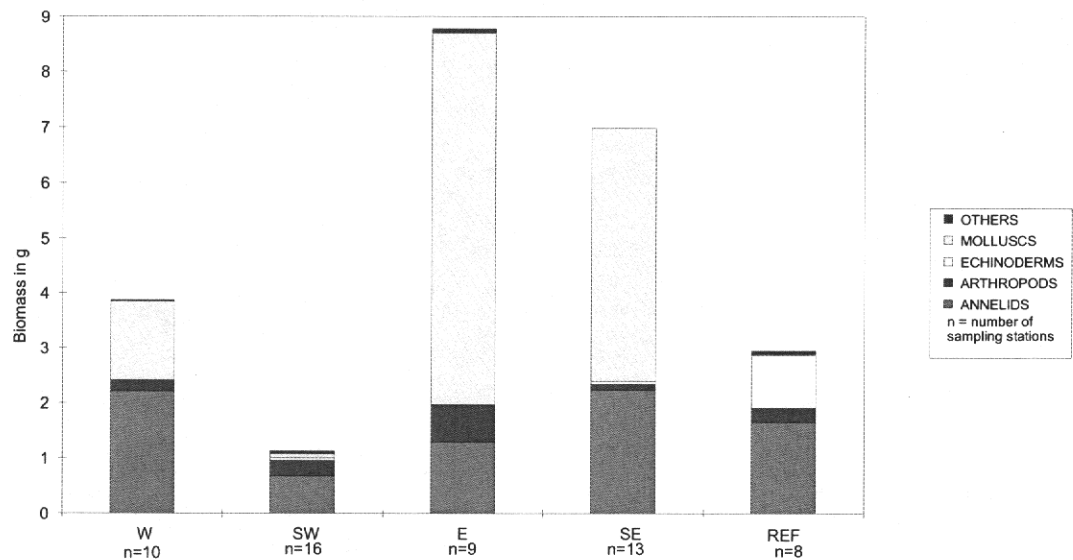


FIGURE 5.3a ABUNDANCE ANALYSIS OF GRAB SAMPLES FROM THE SOUTH CHEUNG CHAU STUDY SITE

i) Mean wet biomass recorded per grab from areas within the South Cheung Chau study site and its taxonomic composition



ii) Mean wet biomass per grab of the gravimetrically dominant families recorded within the south Cheung Chau study site

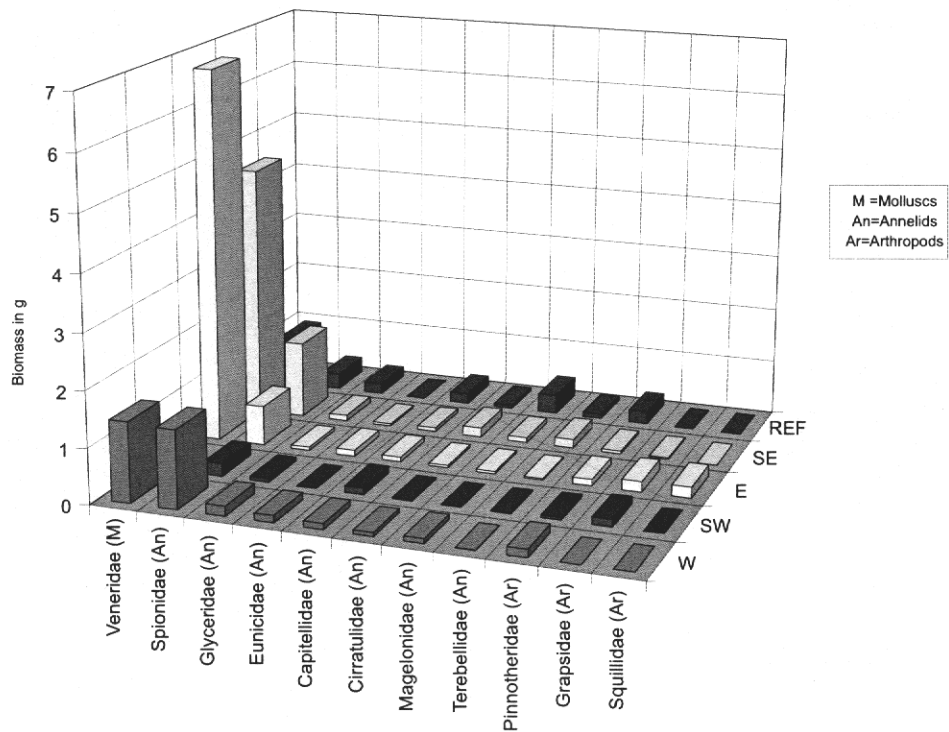
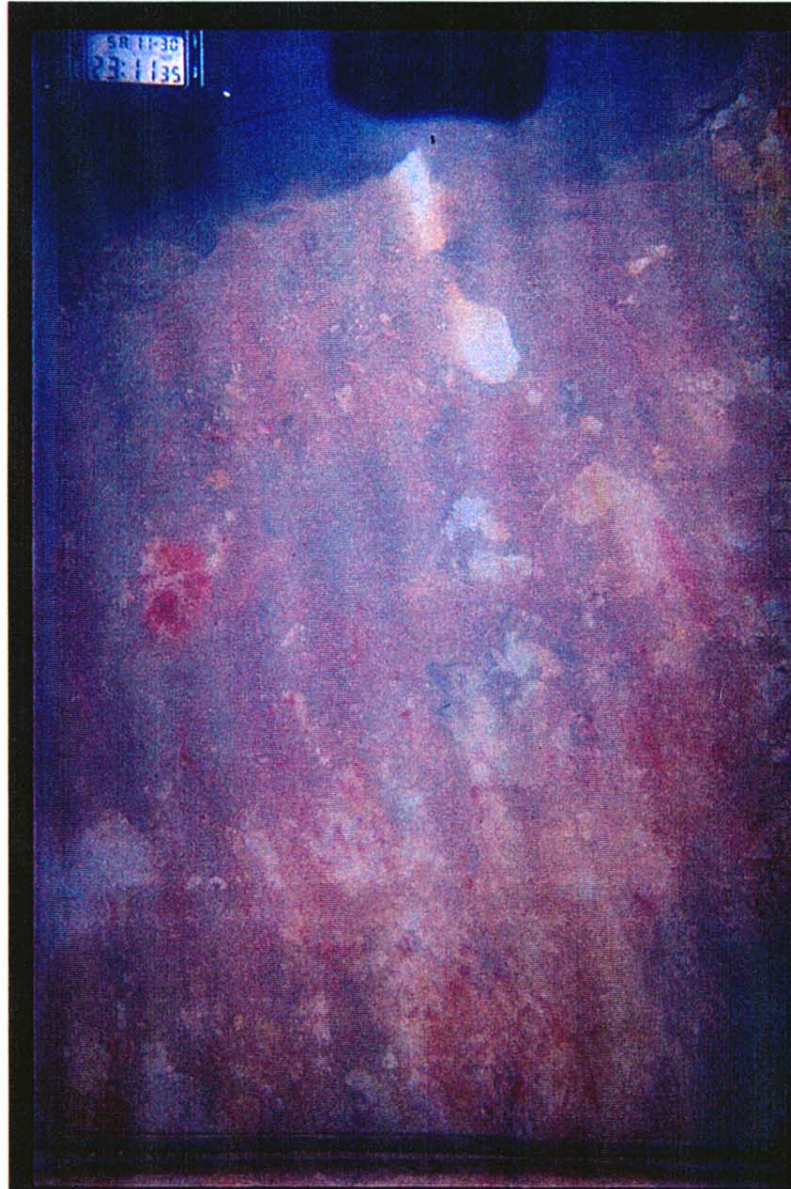


FIGURE 5.3b

BIOMASS ANALYSIS OF GRAB SAMPLES FROM THE SOUTH CHEUNG CHAU STUDY SITE

STATION C13



GRADUATED SCALE AT SIDE OF
IMAGE ARE DEPTHS OF 1 cm

FIGURE 5.3c SPI IMAGE FROM THE SW APRON SHOWING THE PRESENCE OF
HIGH - REFLECTANCE WHITE AND RED CONSOLIDATED CLAY
CLASTS

STATION C25



GRADUATED SCALE AT SIDE OF
IMAGE ARE DEPTHS OF 1 cm

FIGURE 5.3d

SPI IMAGE FROM NORTH OF THE WEST MOUND SHOWING A
SMOOTH, CONSOLIDATED SEDIMENTARY MATRIX

STATION C46



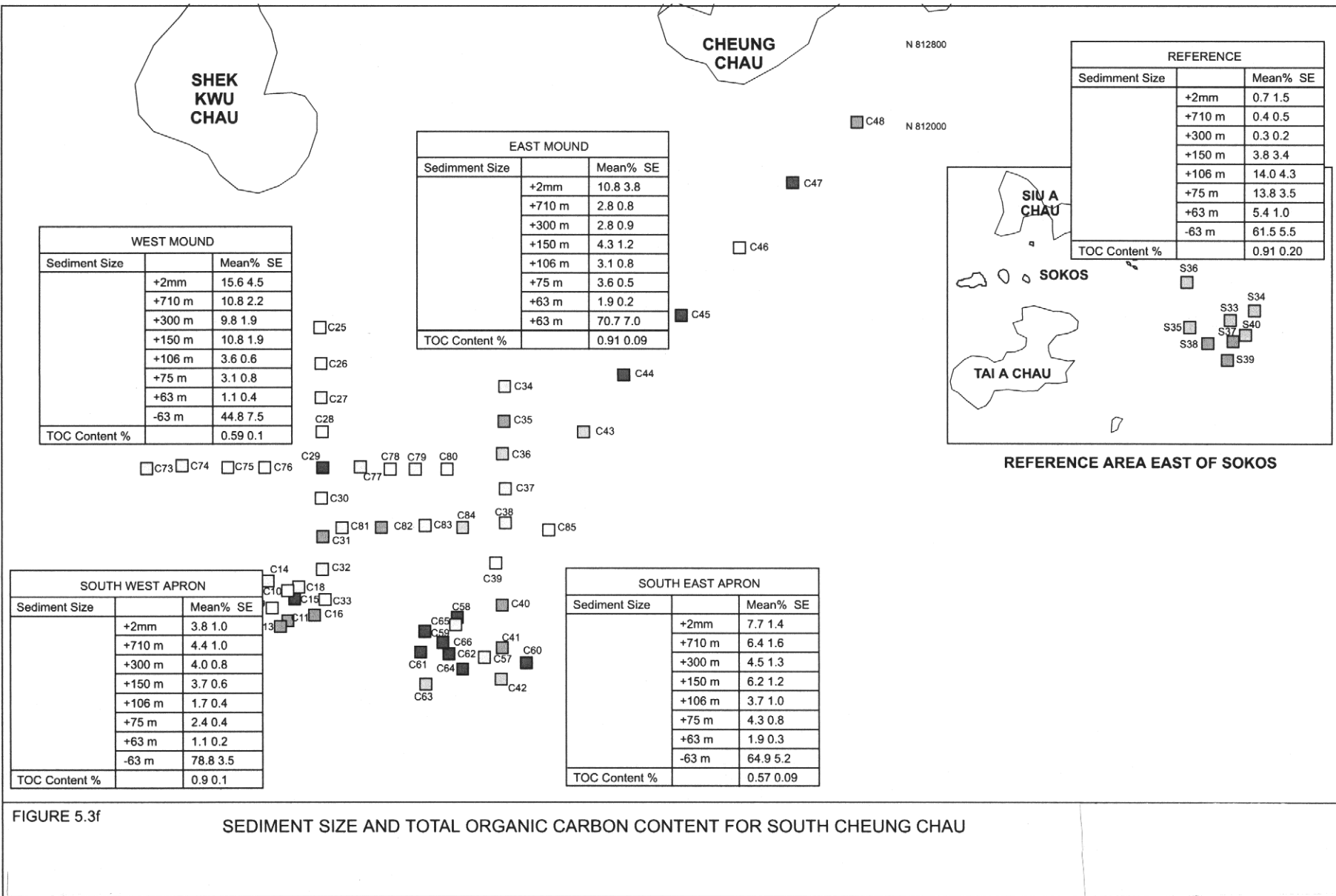
STATION C48

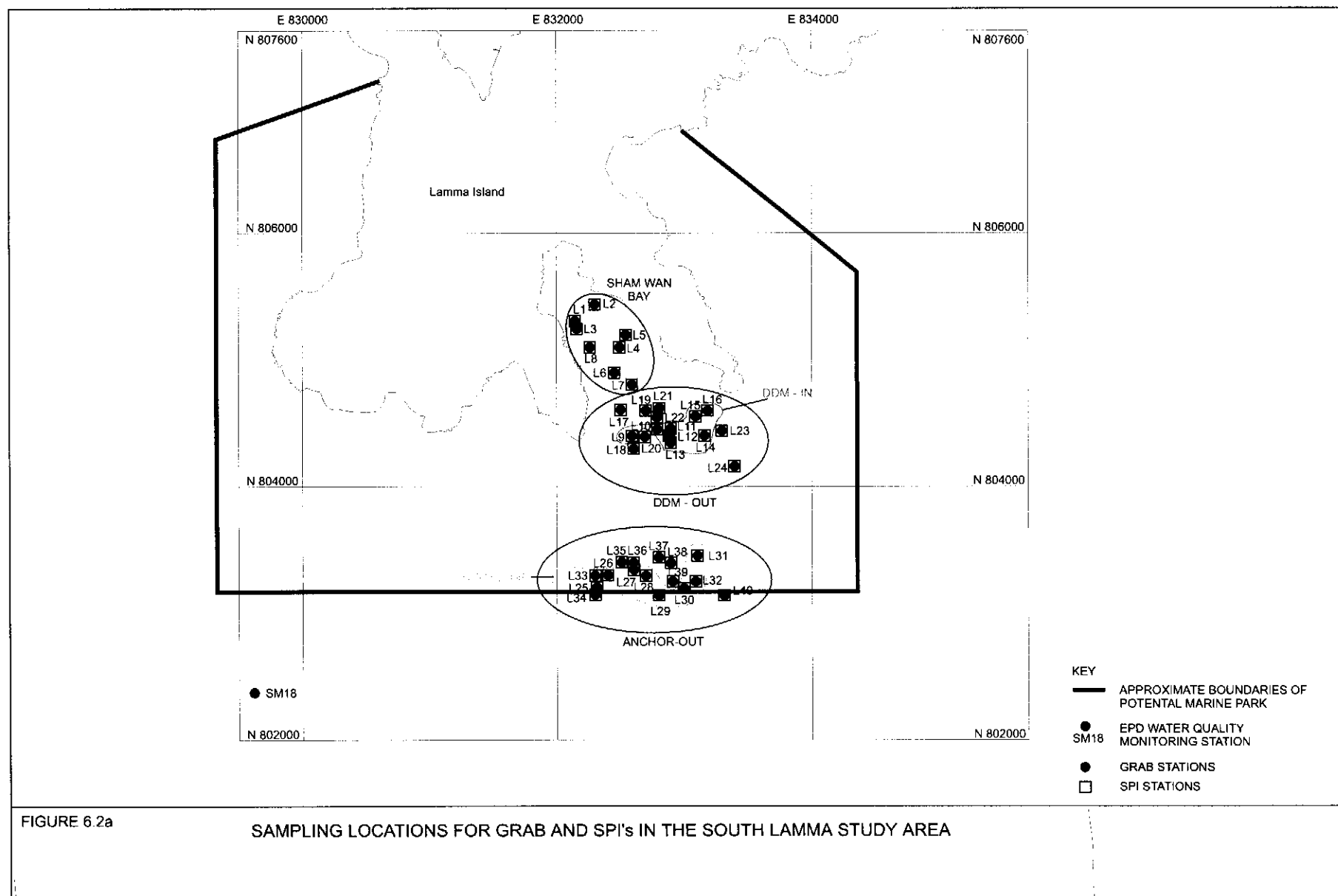


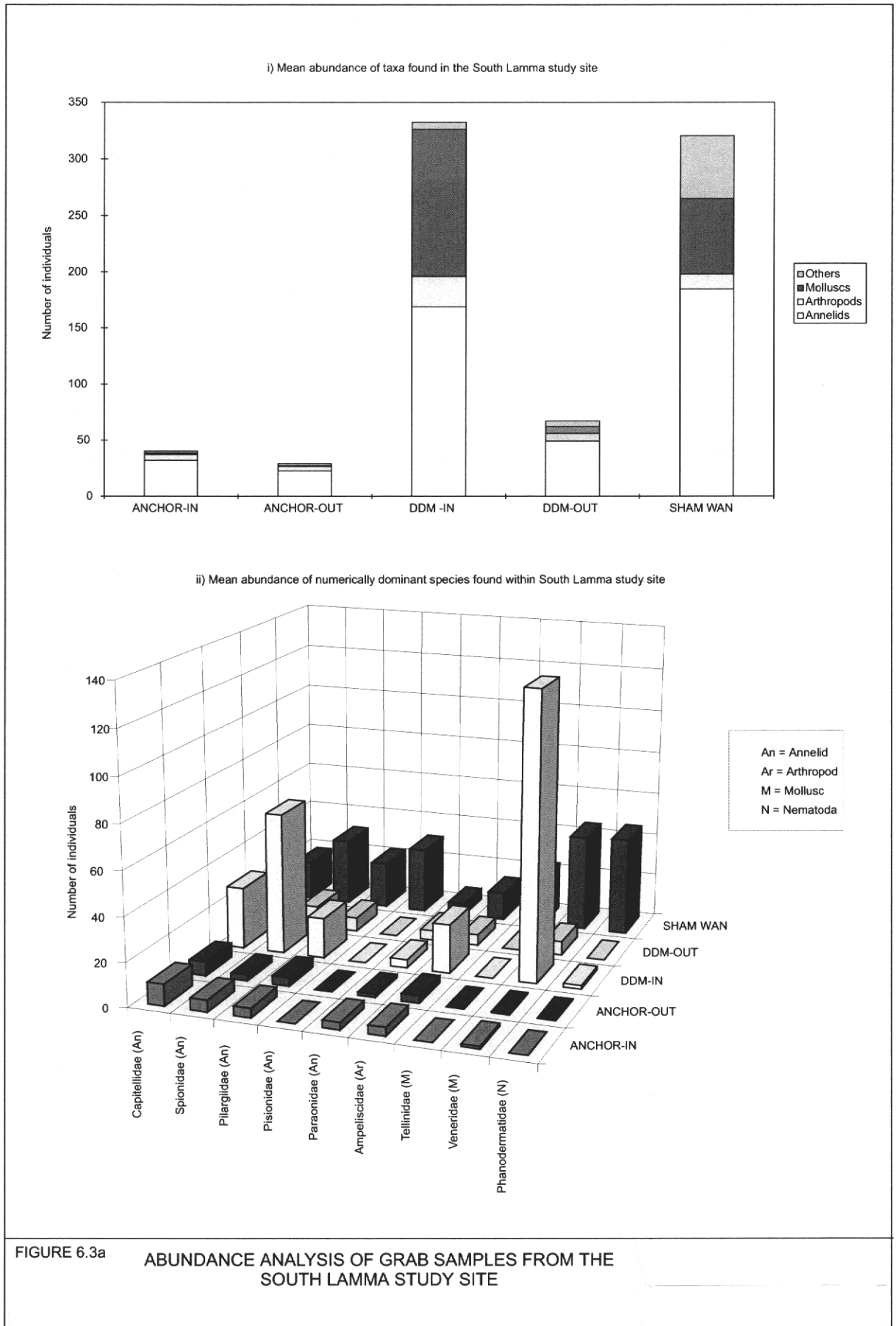
GRADUATED SCALE AT SIDE OF
IMAGE ARE DEPTHS OF 1 cm

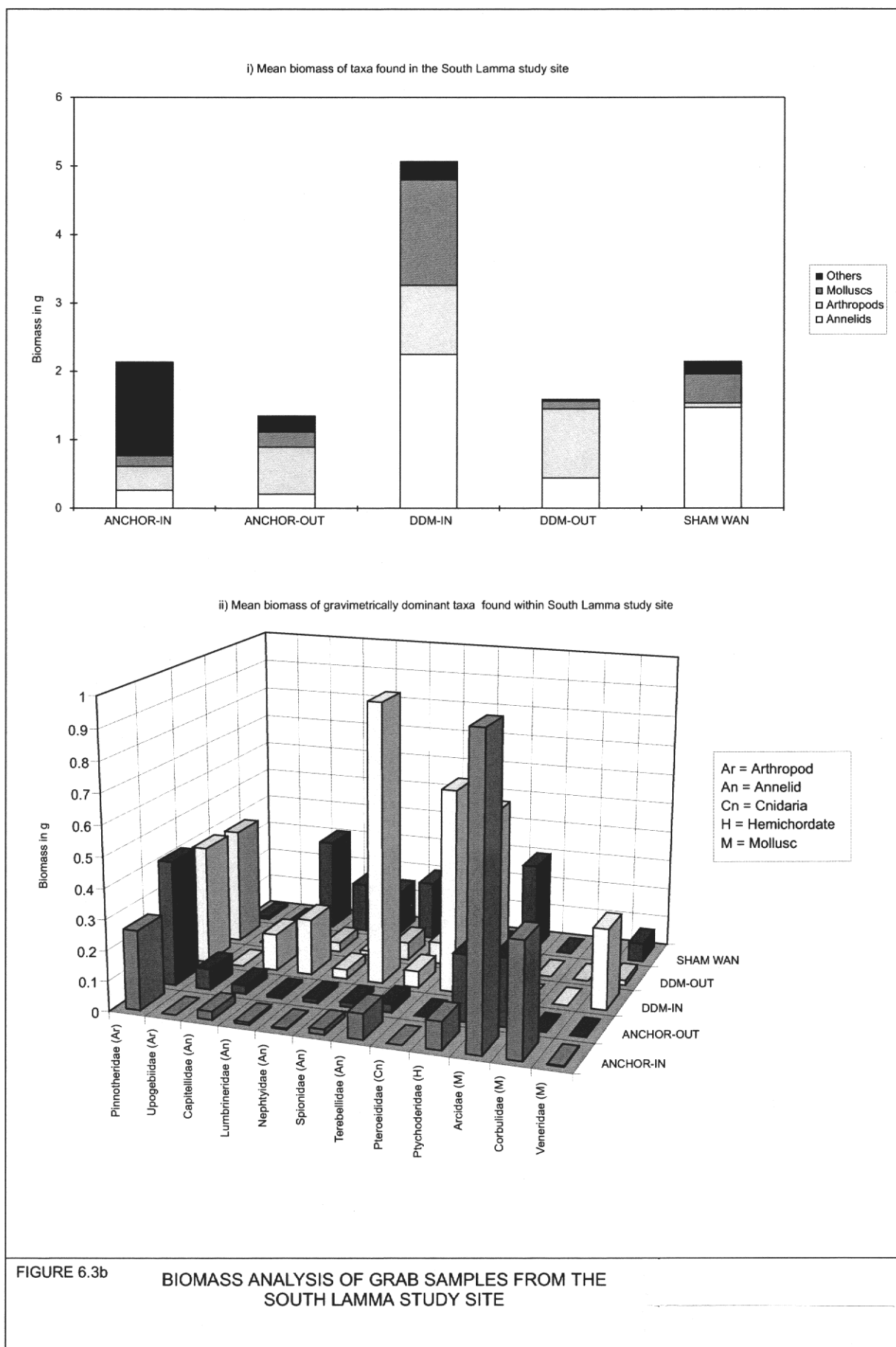
FIGURE 5.3e

SPI IMAGES OF NORTHEAST TRANSECT SEDIMENTS, TYPICALLY CONSISTING OF HIGHLY FLUID MUDS (STATION C46). STATION C48 WAS ONE OF THE FEW TRANSECT STATIONS SITUATED ON A CONSOLIDATED SEDIMENT BASE.







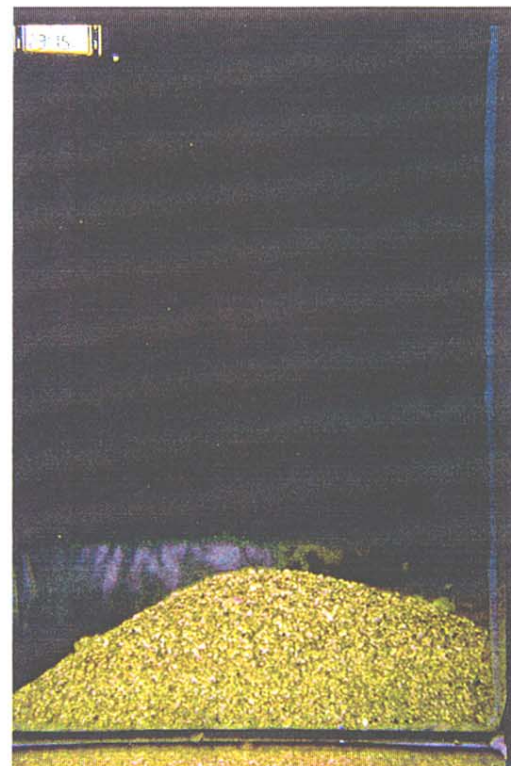


Station No.L-1



A

Station No.L-8

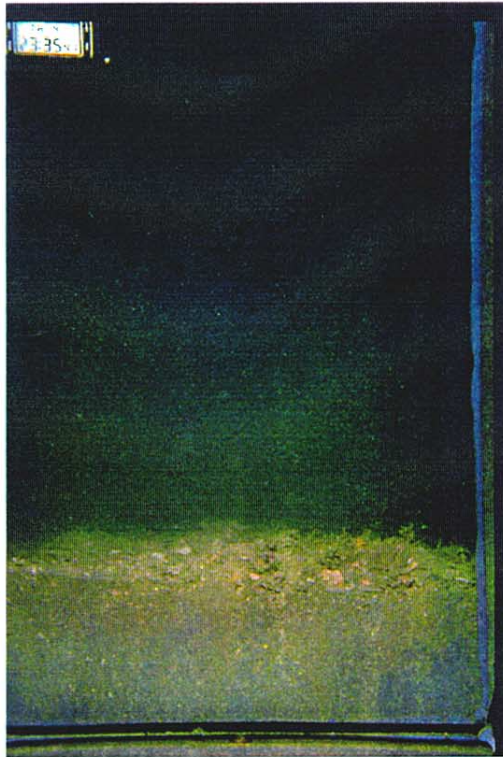


B

FIGURE 6.3c

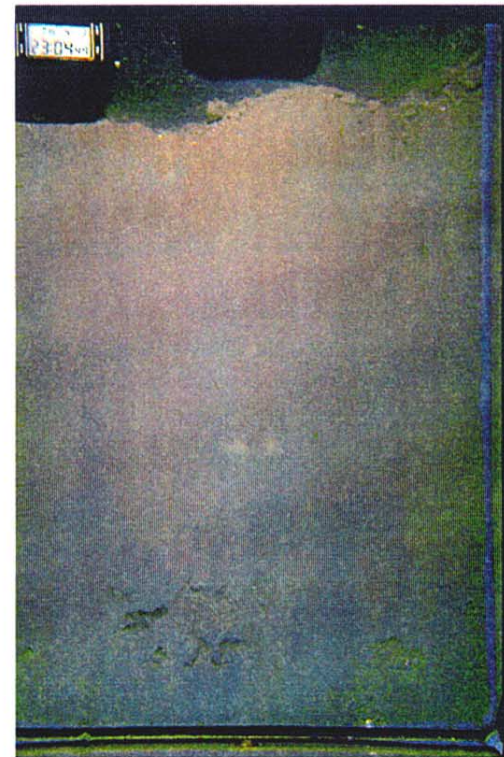
STATIONS ON THE WEST SIDE OF SHAM WAN BAY SHOWING RIPPLE FORMATION (A) AND THE CREST OF A RIPPLE FORMATION (B)

Station No.L-2



A

Station No.L-4



B

FIGURE 6.3d

STATIONS ON THE EAST SIDE OF SHAM WAN BAY SHOWING SEDIMENTS RANGING FROM SILT CLAY WITH SAND AND RICH FAUNAL COMPONENT (A) TO A UNIFORMED FINE-GRAINED SEDIMENT WITH A LOW SAND CONTENT (B)

Station No.L-5



FIGURE 6.3e PROFILE IMAGE SHOWING CORAL LIVING IN FIRM FINE-GRAINED SEDIMENT.

Station No. L-18

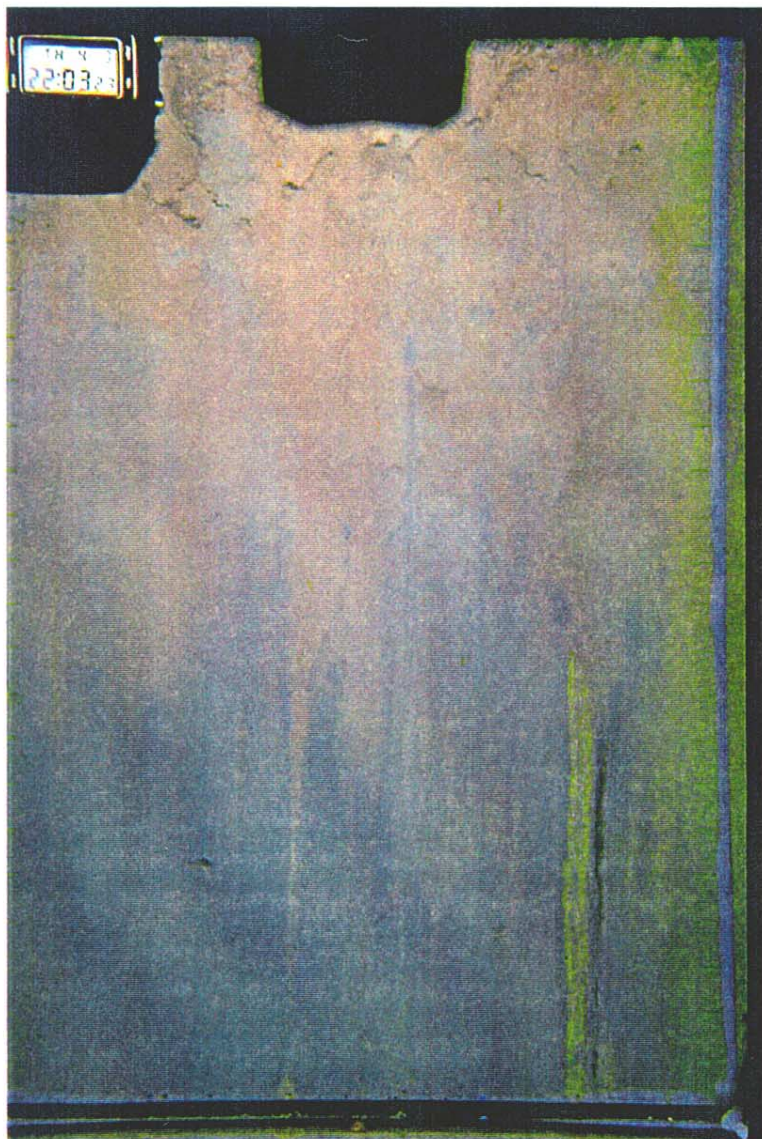
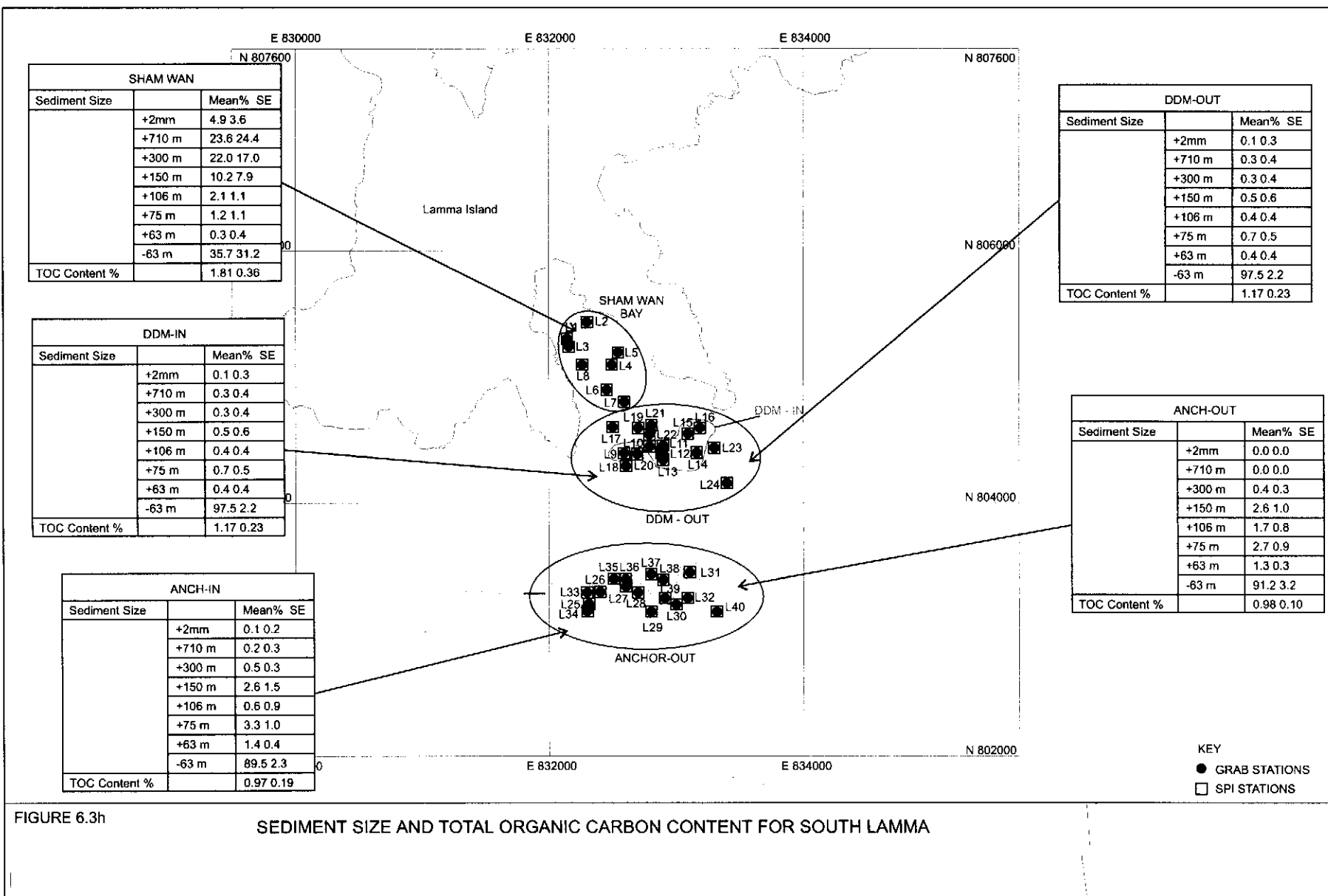


FIGURE 6.3f PROFILE IMAGE SHOWING LOW-SHEAR, INTENSIVELY REWORKED SEDIMENTS; NOTE FEEDING VOIDS THROUGHOUT PROFILE AND LARGE POLYCHAETE IN LOWER RIGHT QUADRANT.

Station No. L-15



FIGURE 6.3g PROFILE IMAGE SHOWING CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS (BRICK) AT THE
SURFACE OF FINE GRAINED SEDIMENT



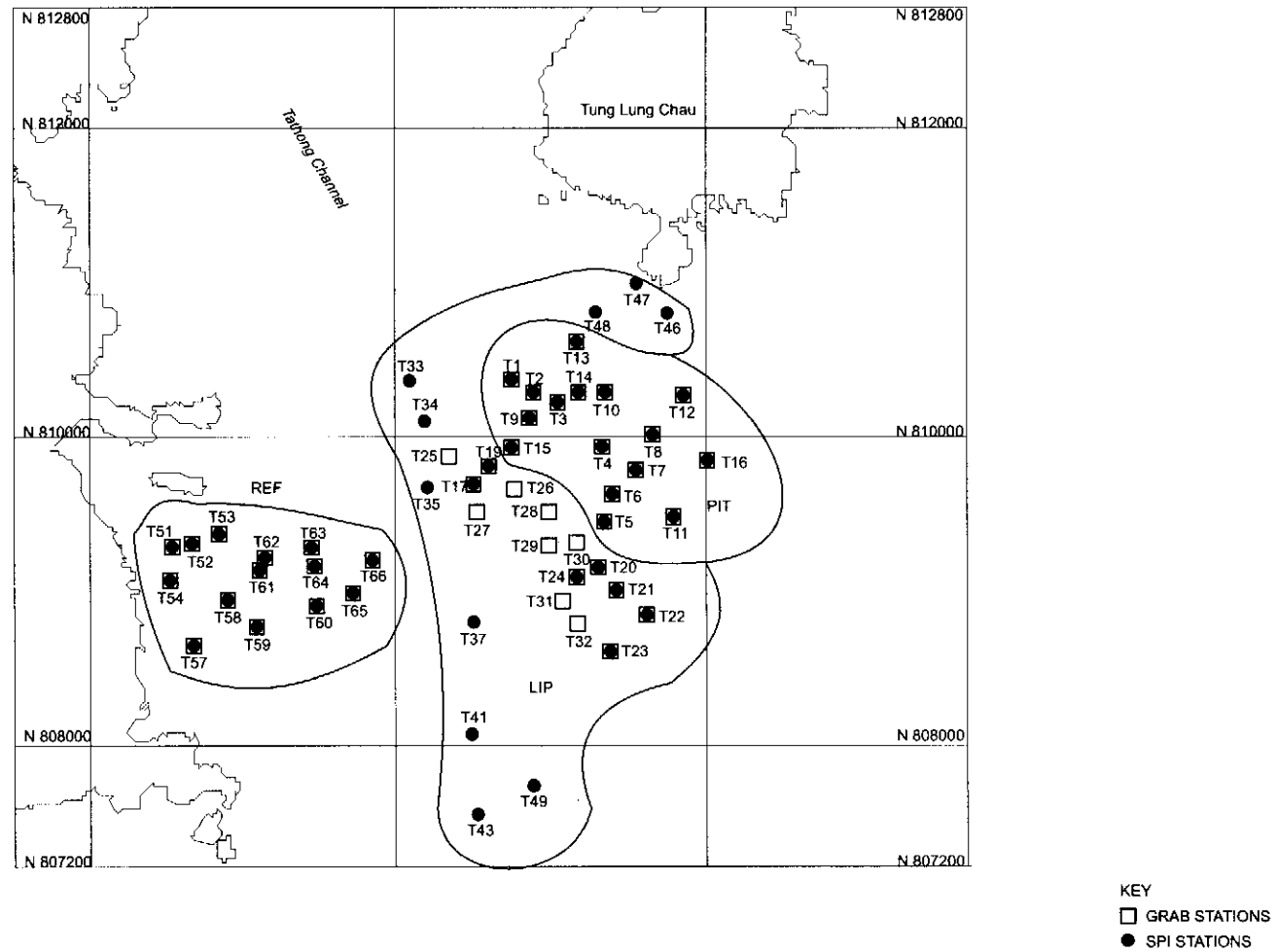
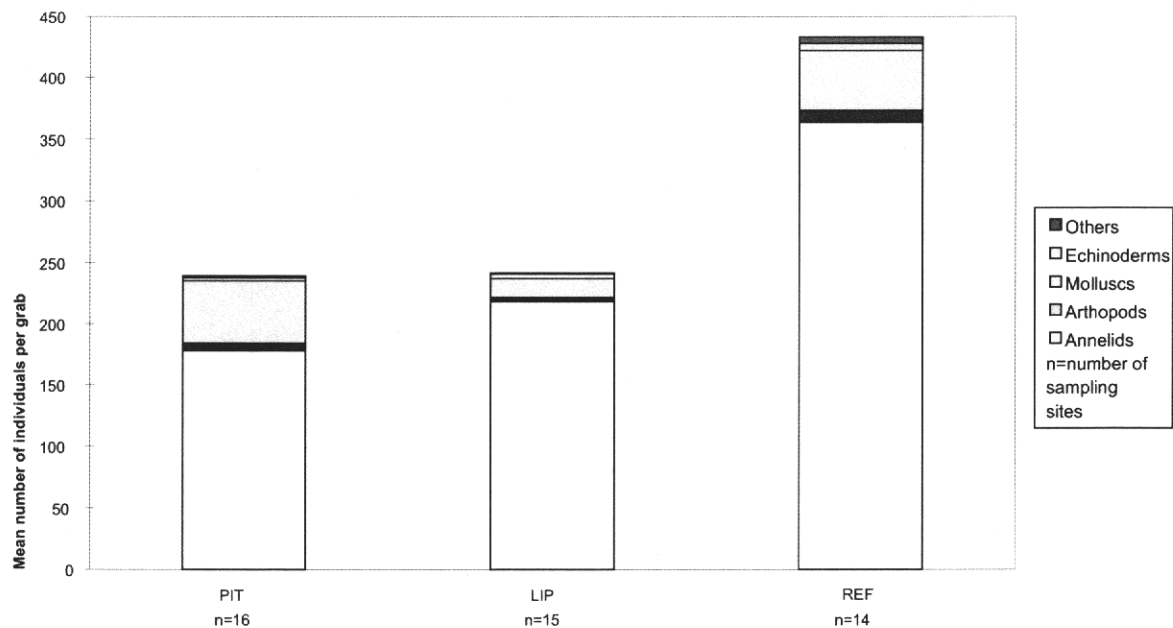


FIGURE 7.2a

SAMPLING LOCATIONS FOR GRAB AND SPI STATIONS IN THE TATHONG CHANNEL STUDY AREA

i) Mean number of individuals recorded per grab from areas within Tathong Channel study site and taxonomic composition



ii) Mean abundance per grab of the numerically dominant families recorded within the Tathong Channel study site

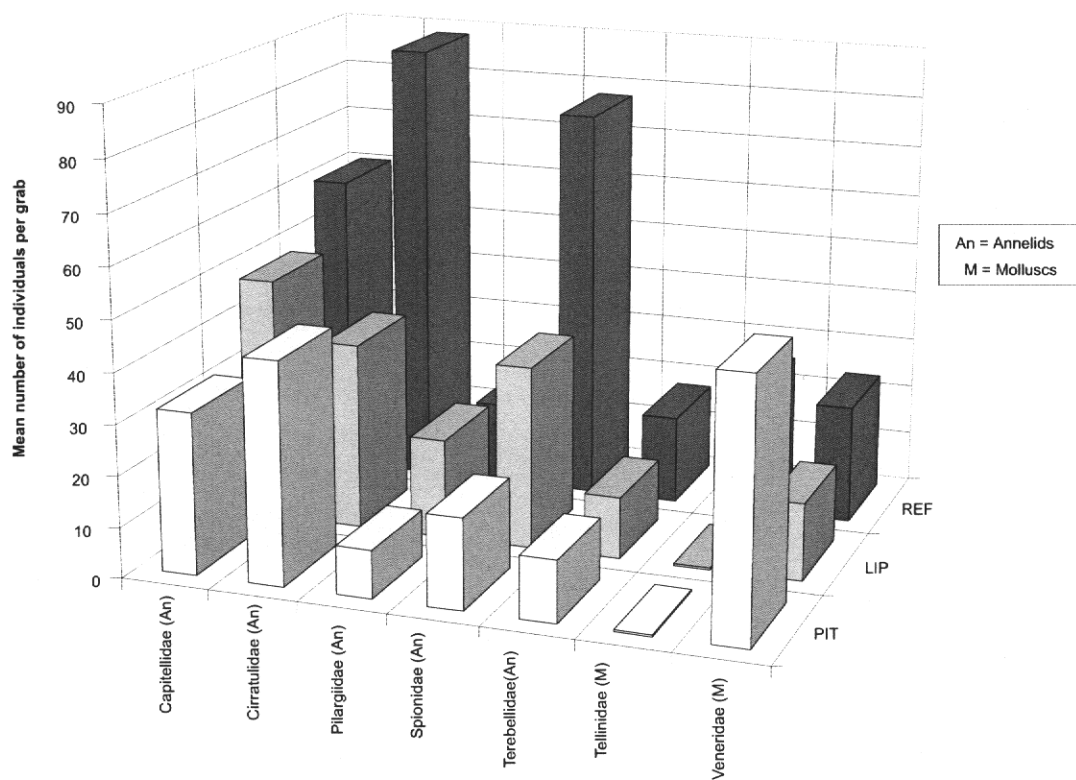
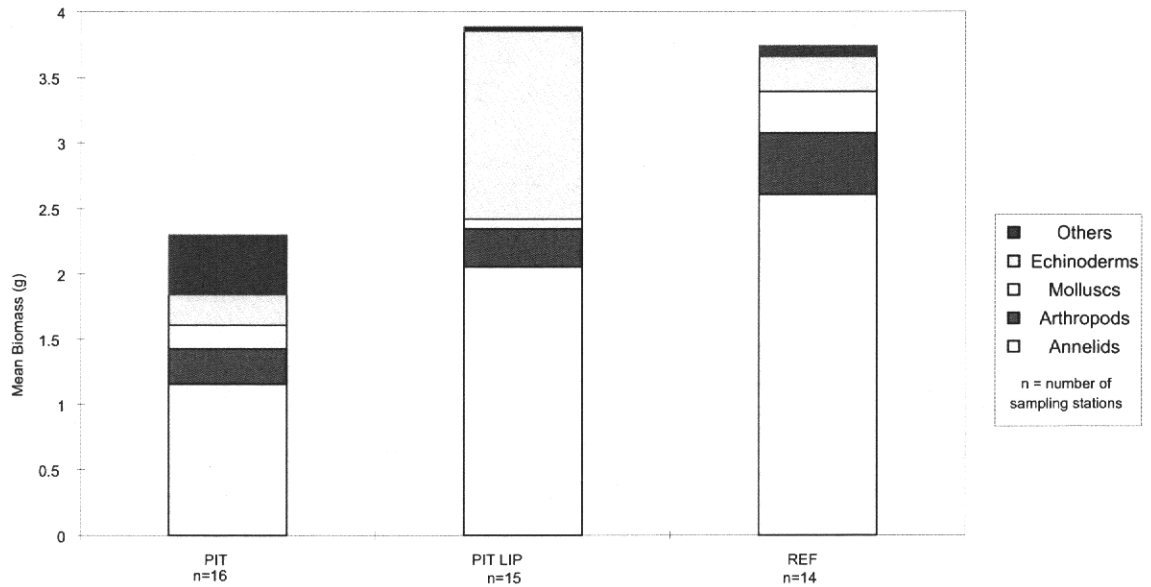


FIGURE 7.3a

ABUNDANCE ANALYSIS OF GRAB SAMPLES FROM THE TATHONG CHANNEL STUDY SITE

i) Mean wet biomass recorded per grab from areas within the Tathong Channel study site and taxonomic composition



ii) Mean wet biomass per grab of the gravimetrically dominant families recorded within the Tathong Channel study site

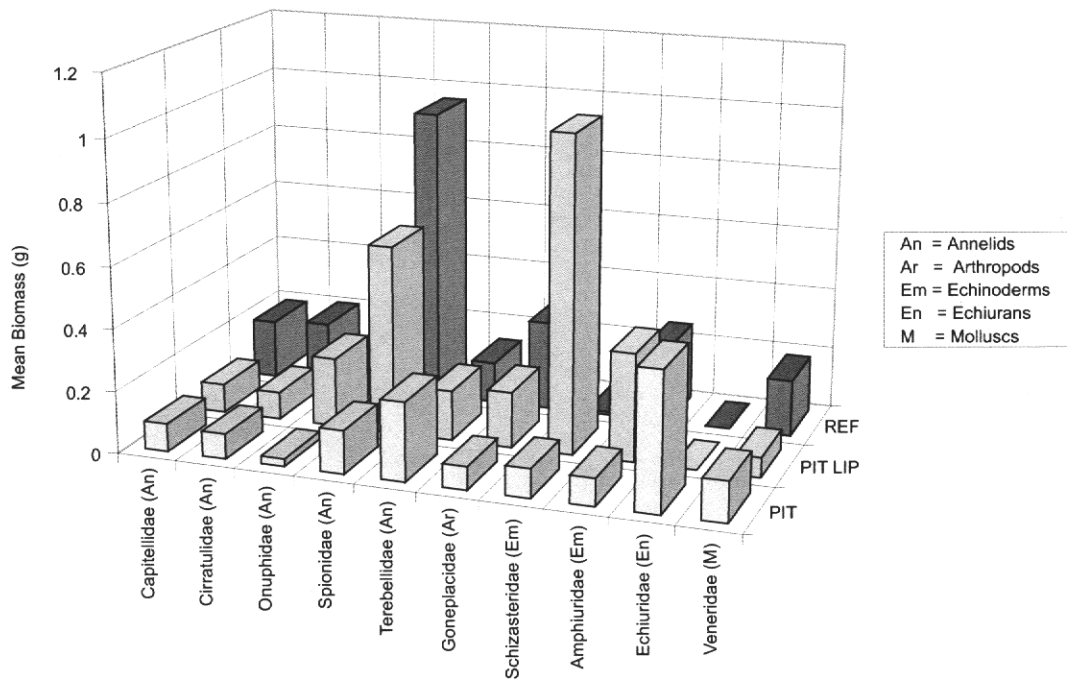


FIGURE 7.3b

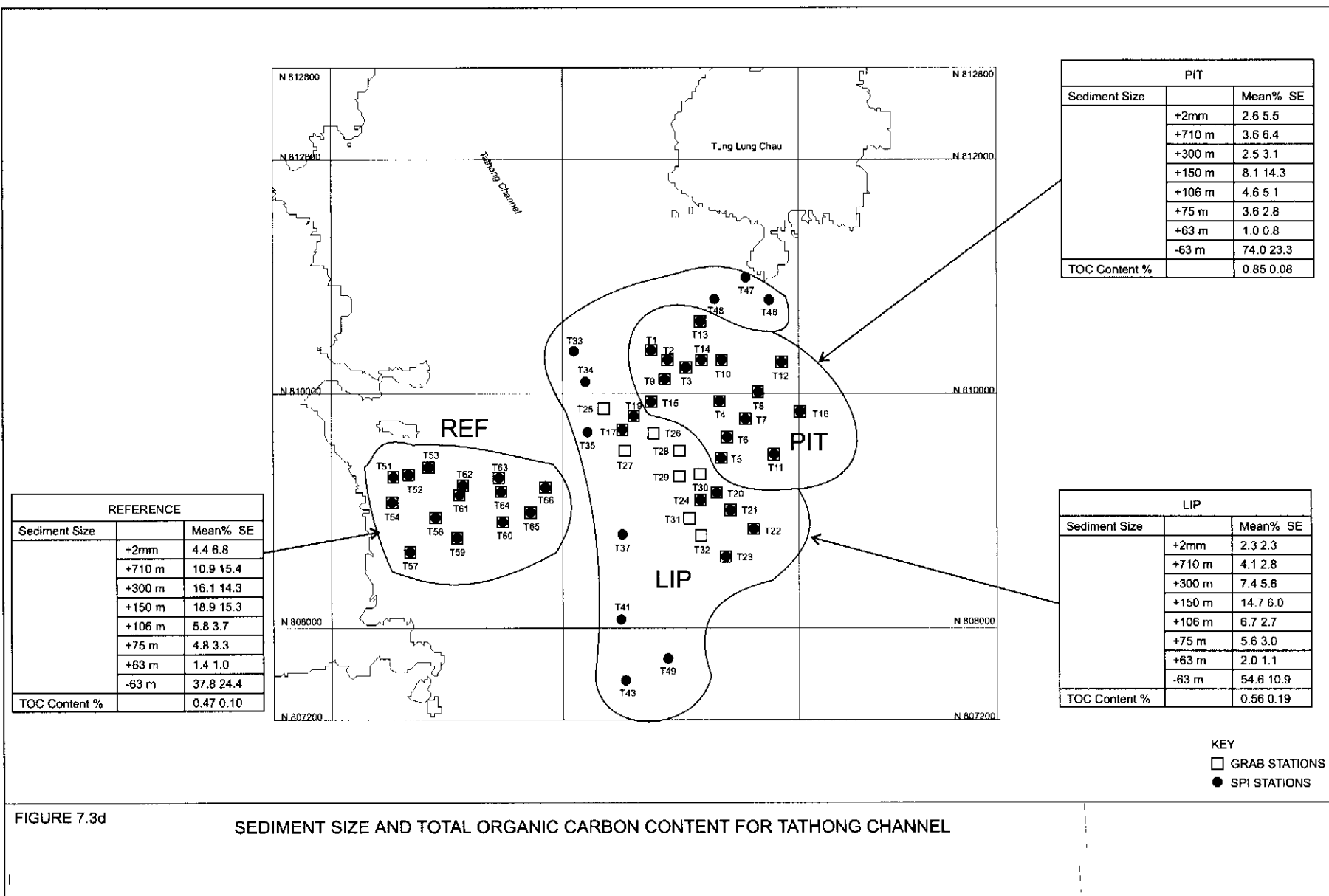
BIOMASS ANALYSIS OF GRAB SAMPLES FROM THE TATHONG CHANNEL STUDY SITE

STATION T59



GRADUATED SCALE AT SIDE OF
IMAGE ARE 1cm DEPTHS

FIGURE 7.3c PROFILE IMAGE SHOWING SURFACE LAYER OF FINE SAND BEING
MIXED INTO THE UPPER 6 CM OF THE SEDIMENT COLUMN DUE TO
BIOTURBATION ACTIVITIES OF THE RESIDENT INFAUNA



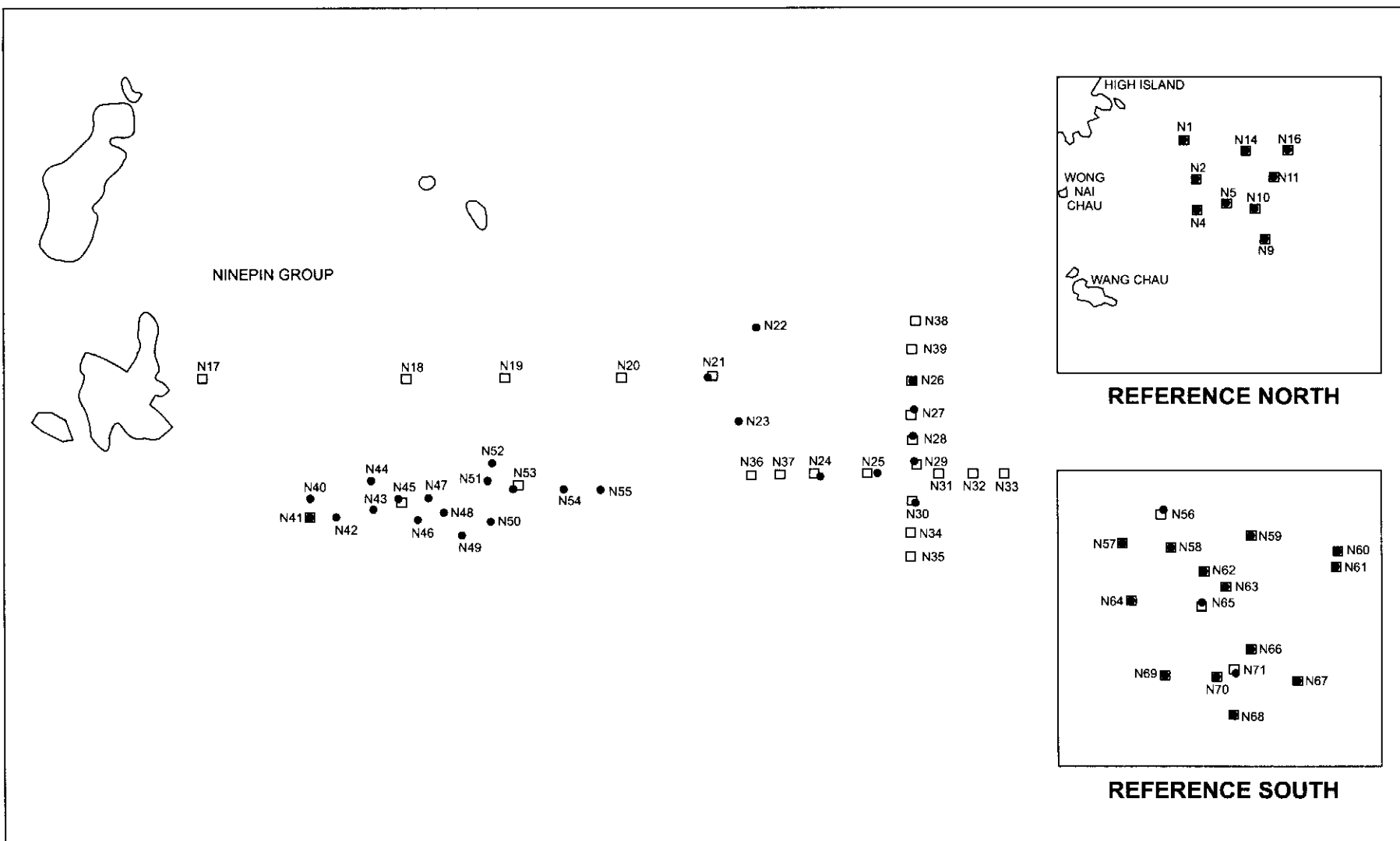
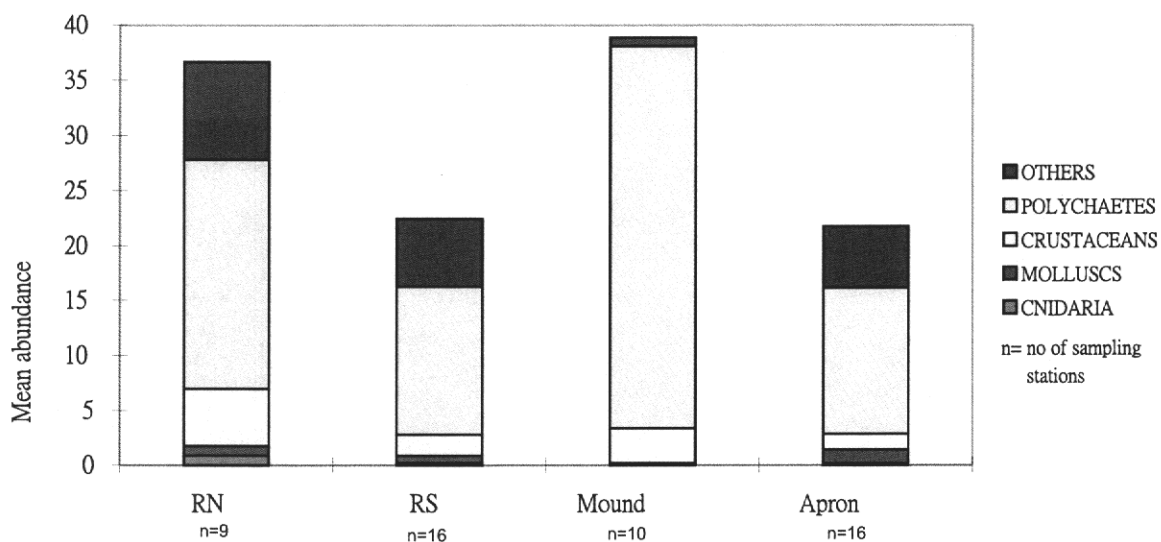


FIGURE 8.2a

SAMPLING LOCATIONS FOR GRAB AND SPI STATIONS AT EAST OF NINEPINS

i) Mean total abundance per grab and composition of benthic organisms at 4 areas within the East of Ninepins study site



ii) Mean total abundance of numerically dominant taxa at East of Ninepins

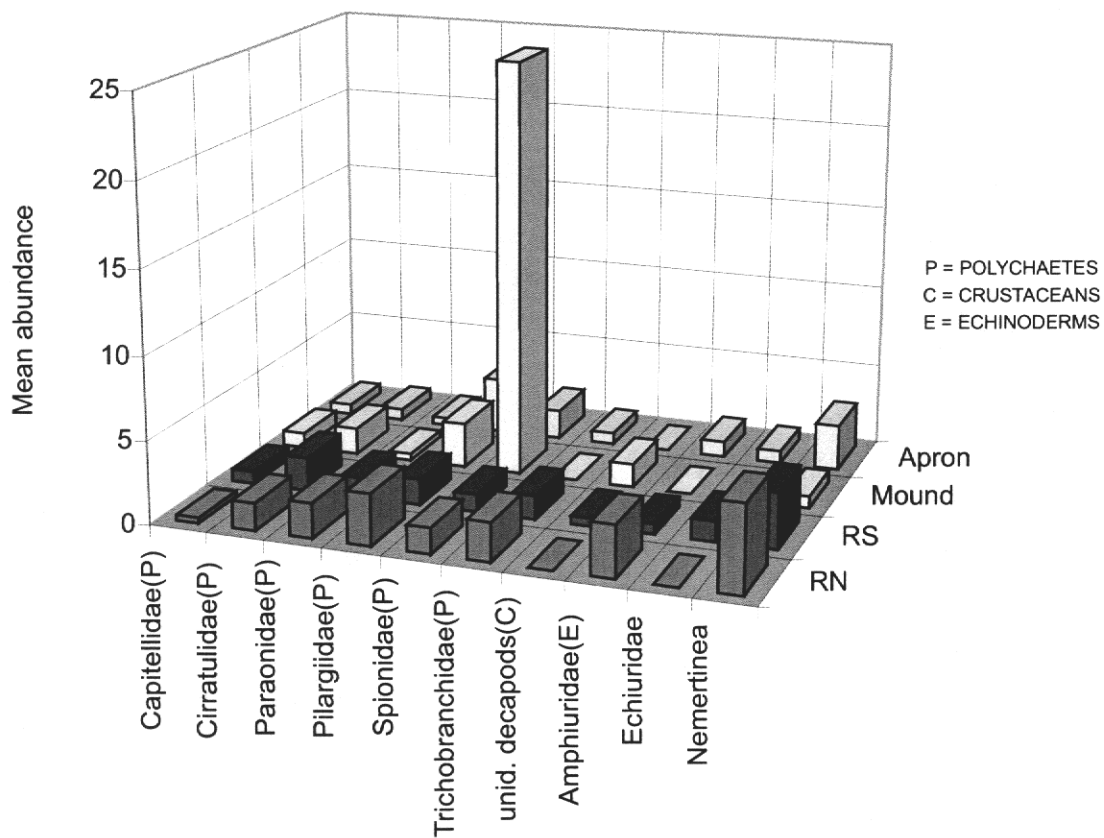
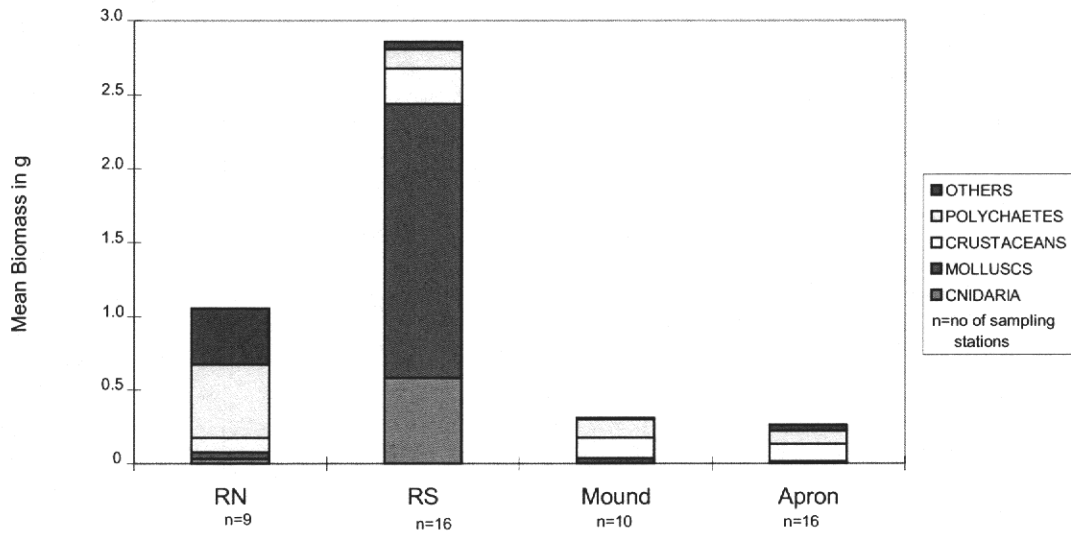


FIGURE 8.3a

ABUNDANCE ANALYSIS OF GRAB SAMPLES FROM EAST OF NINEPINS STUDY SITE

i) Mean total biomass per grab and composition of benthic organisms at 4 areas within the East of Ninepins study site



ii) Mean total biomass per grab of gravimetrically dominant taxa at East of Ninepins

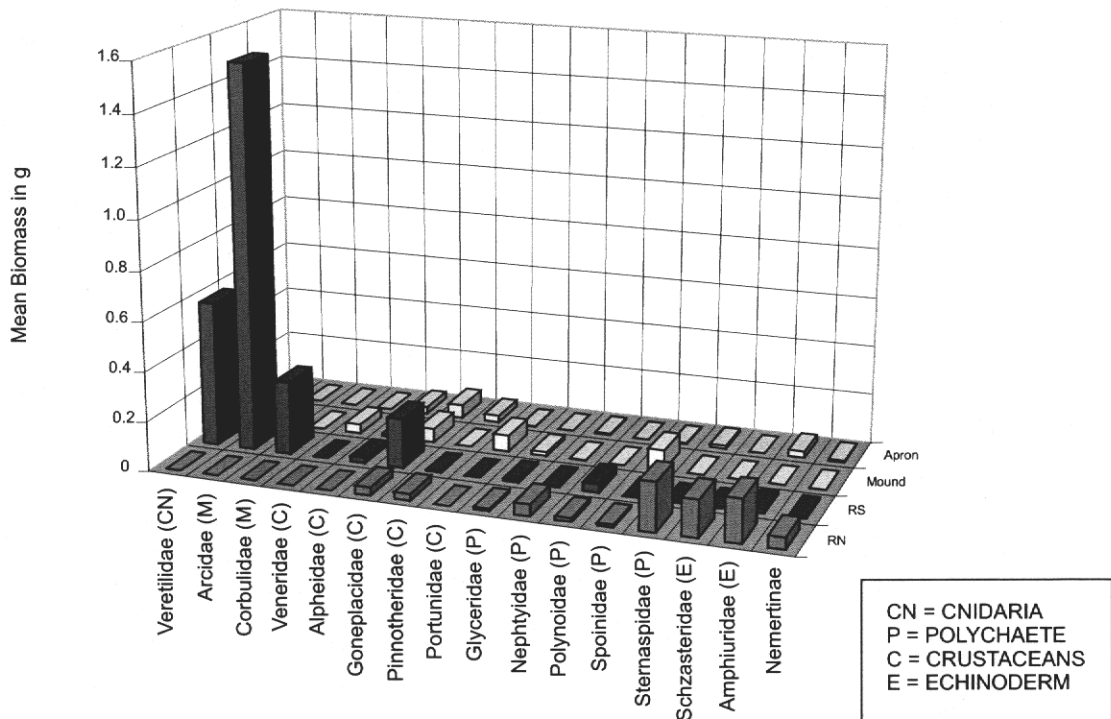
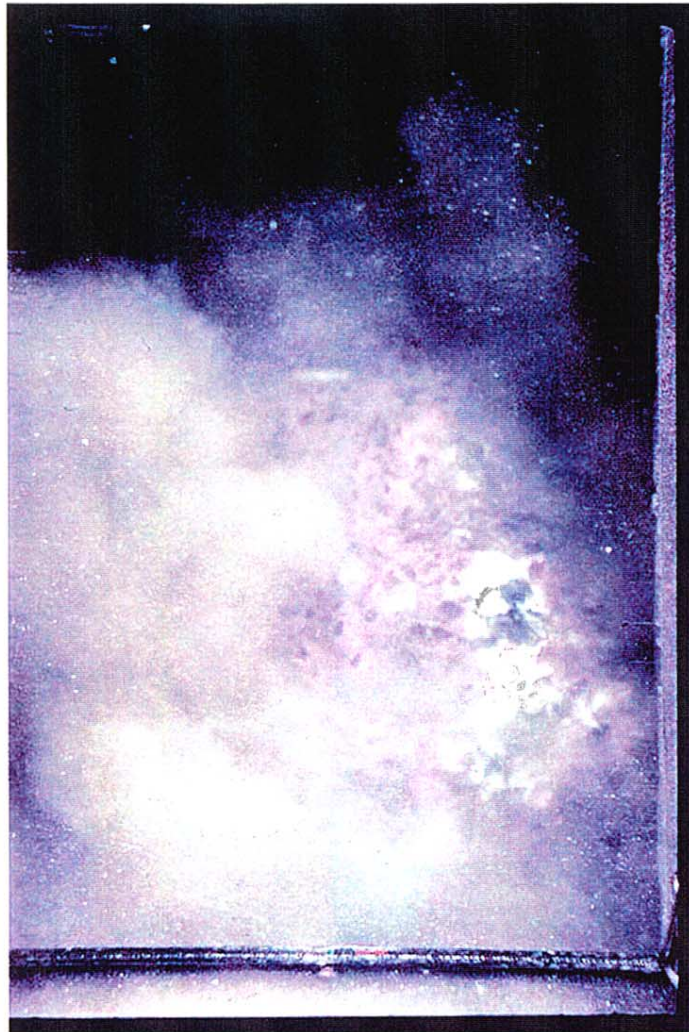


FIGURE 8.3b

BIOMASS ANALYSIS OF GRAB SAMPLES FROM EAST OF NINEPINS STUDY SITE

STATION N37



GRADUATED SCALE AT SIDE OF
IMAGE ARE 1cm DEPTHS

FIGURE 8.3c

NON-NATIVE MATERIAL IN THE FORM OF COBBLES WHICH
ORIGINATED IN SHALLOWER WATER

STATION N17



GRADUATED SCALE AT SIDE OF
IMAGE ARE 1cm DEPTHS

FIGURE 8.3d A STATION NEAR THE NINEPIN ISLANDS INDICATING HARD SEABED
AND THE PRESENCE OF CORAL.

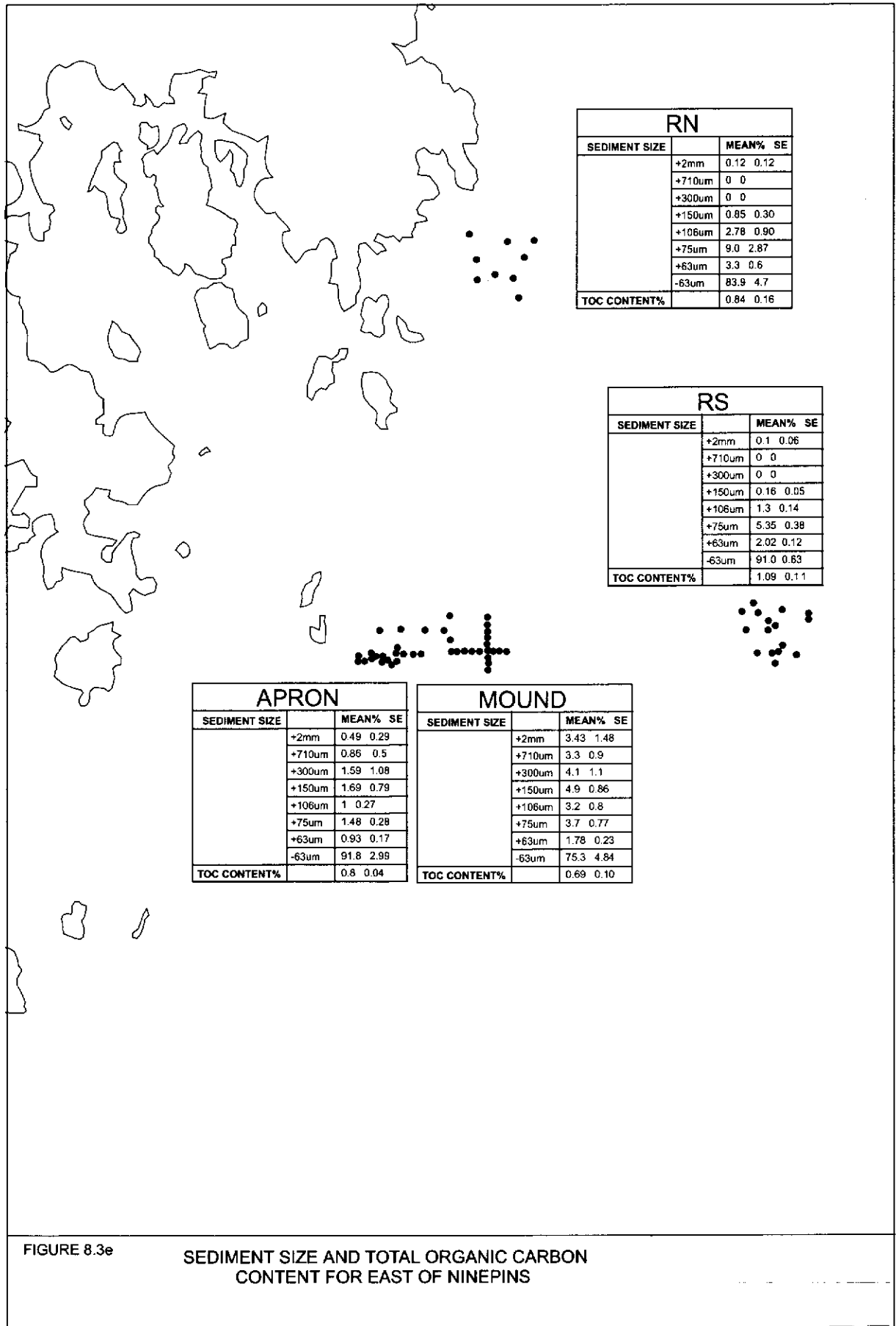
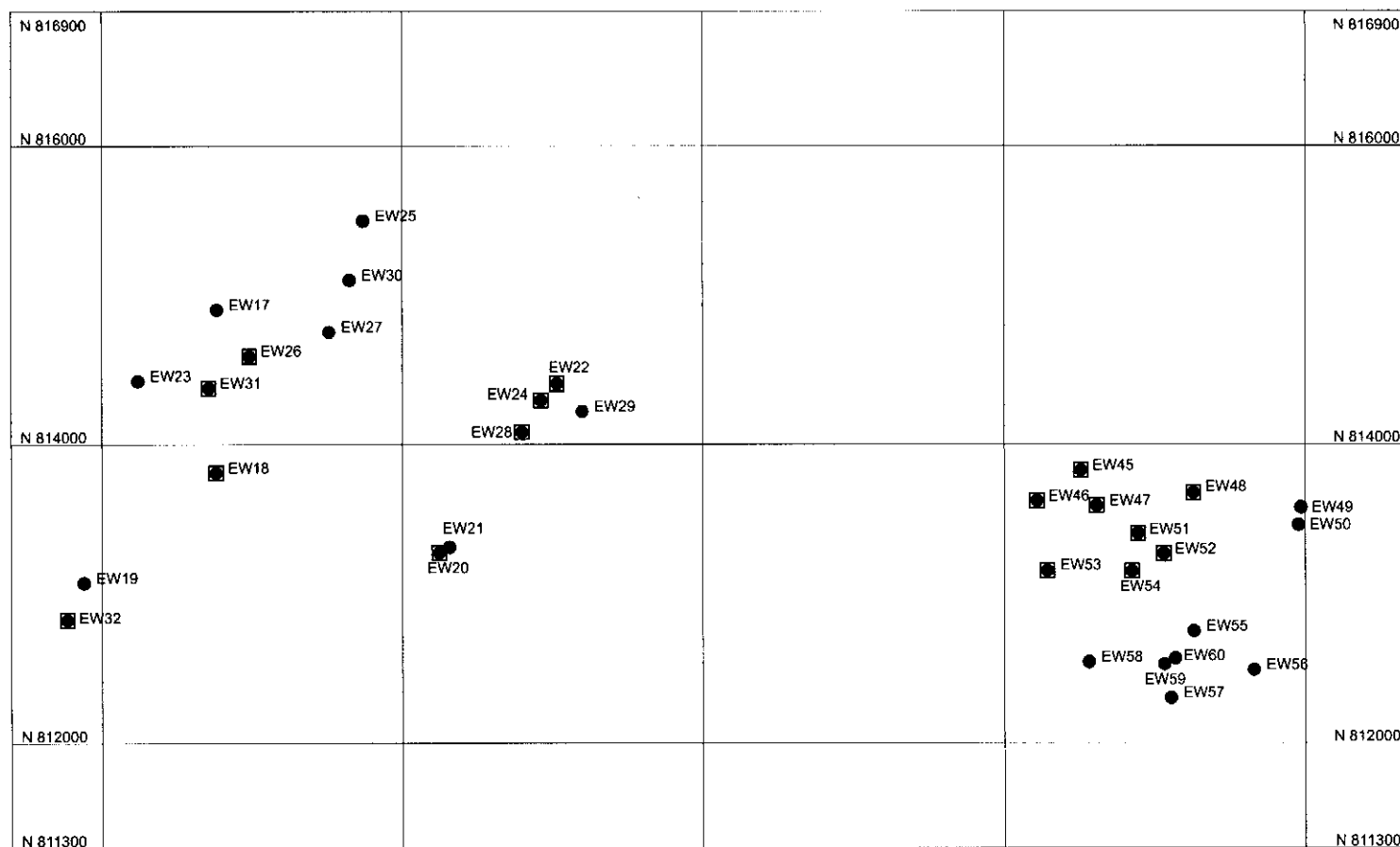


FIGURE 8.3e

SEDIMENT SIZE AND TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON
CONTENT FOR EAST OF NINEPINS

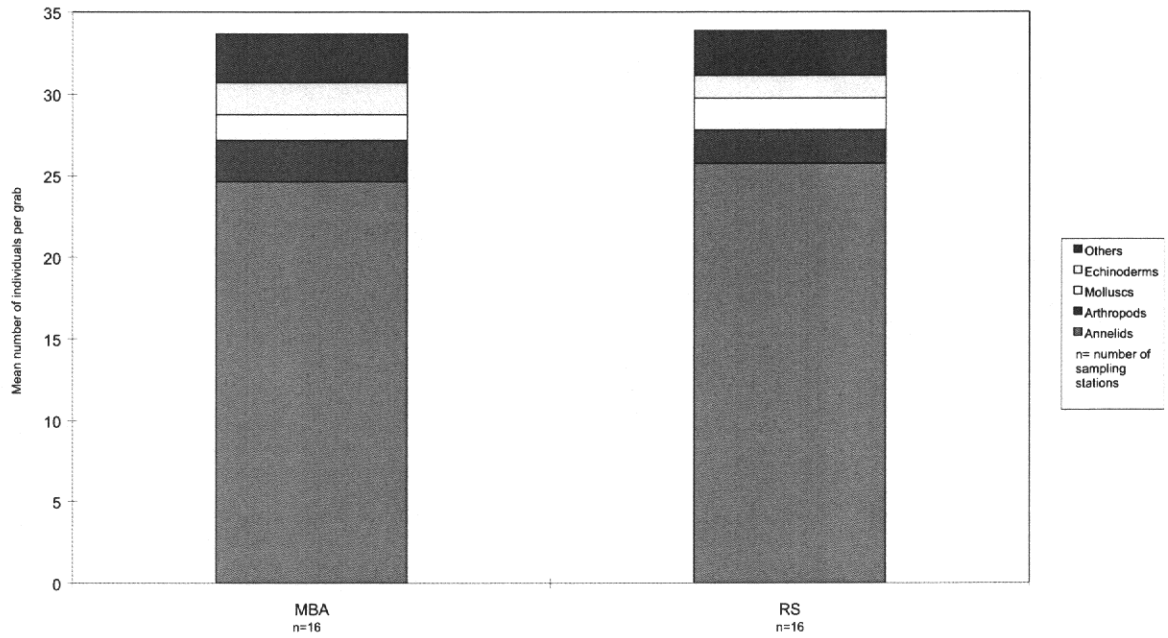


KEY
 ● GRAB STATIONS
 □ SPI STATIONS

FIGURE 9.2a

SAMPLING LOCATIONS FOR GRAB AND SPI STATIONS IN THE APRIL 1997 SURVEY

i) Mean number of individuals recorded from the April 1997 survey and their taxonomic composition



ii) Mean abundance per grab of the numerically dominant families recorded from the April 1997 survey

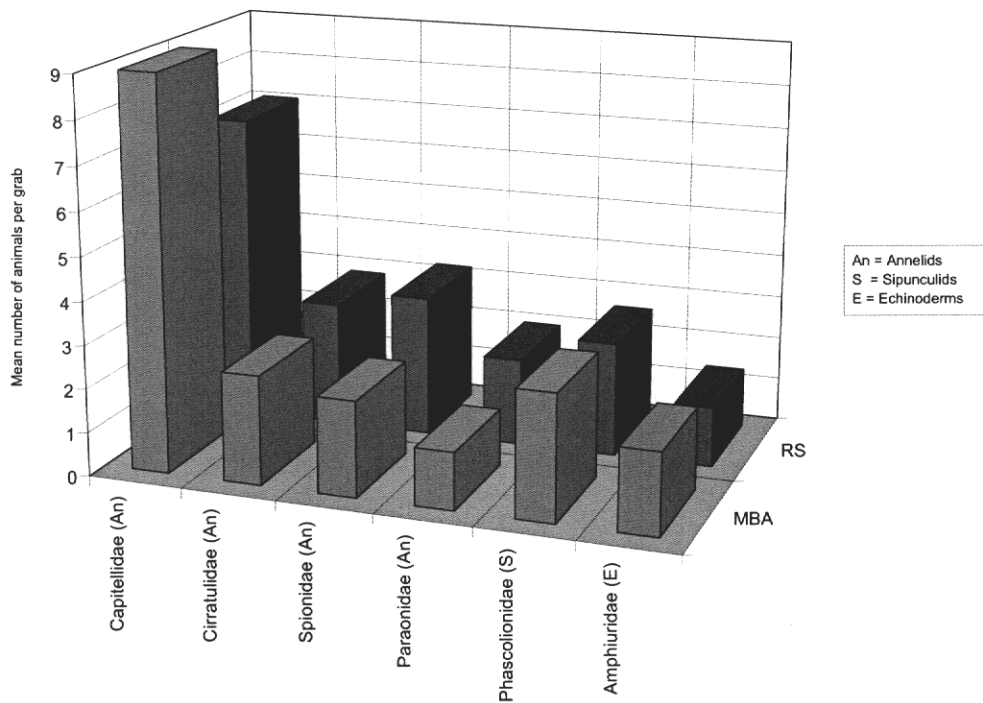
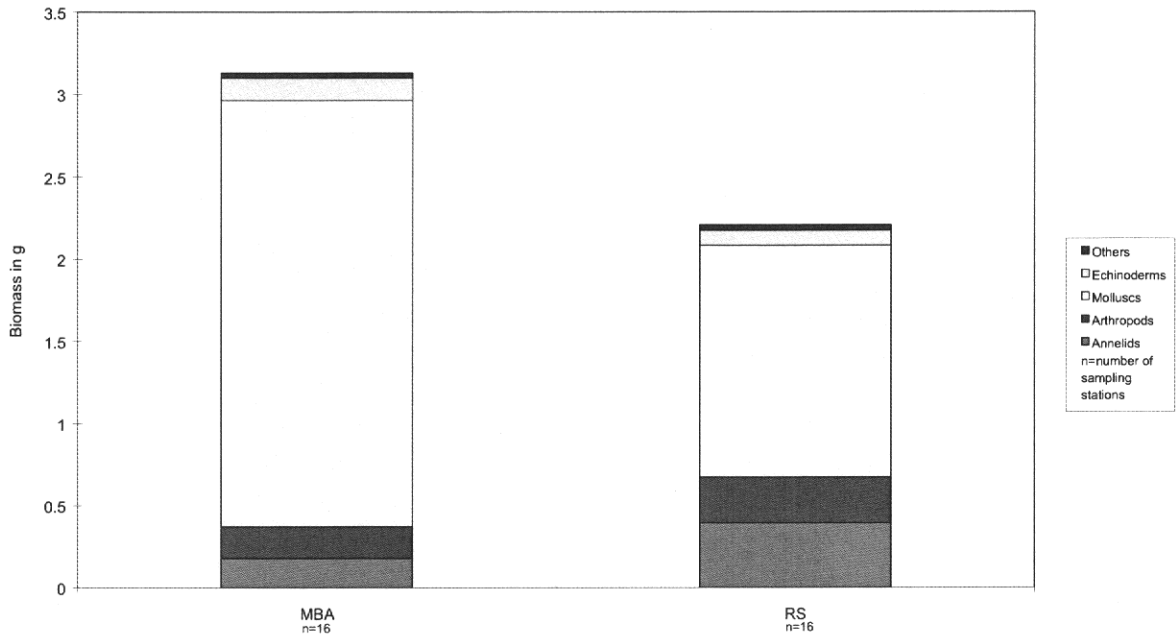


FIGURE 9.3a

ABUNDANCE ANALYSIS OF GRAB SAMPLES FROM THE EASTERN WATERS

i) Mean wet biomass recorded per grab from the April 1997 survey and its taxonomic composition



ii) Mean wet biomass per grab of the gravimetrically dominant families recorded from the April 1997 survey

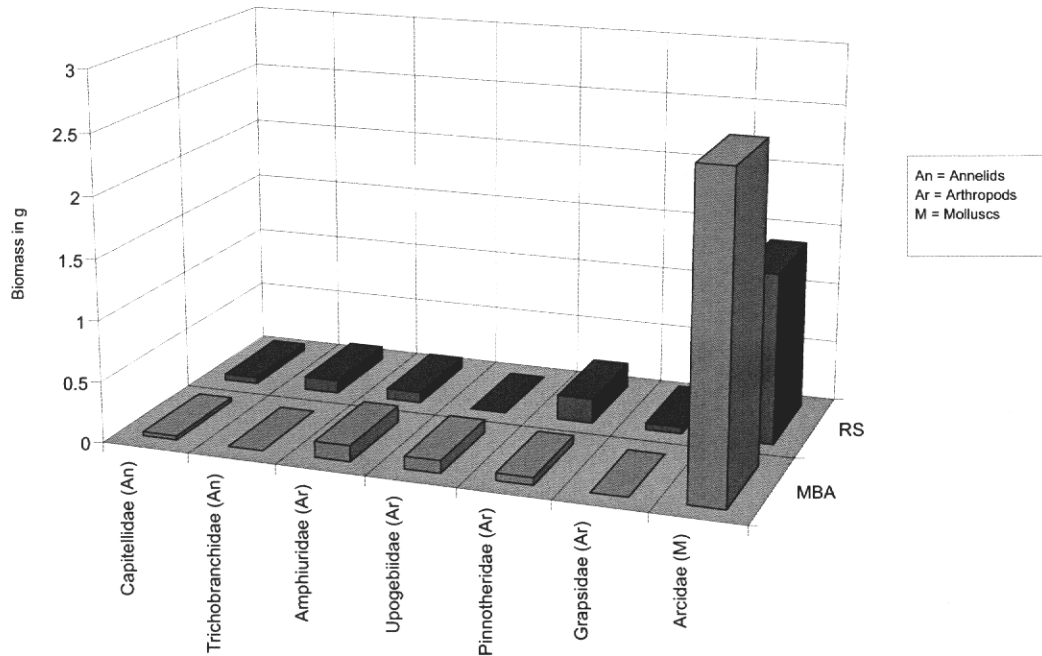
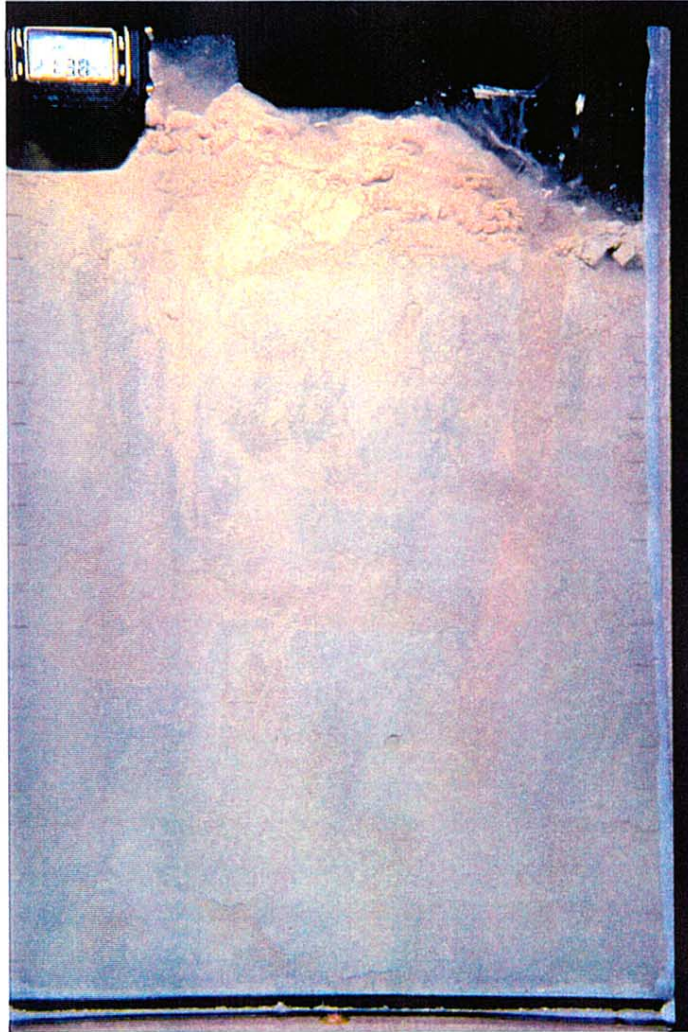


FIGURE 9.3b

BIOMASS ANALYSIS OF GRAB SAMPLES FROM THE
EASTERN WATERS STUDY SITE

STATION EW-53



PROFILE IMAGE 16cm WIDE

FIGURE 9.3c

THE SURFACE LAYER OF 0-3 cm OF ANGULAR SUBROUNDED CLASTS OVERLIES A FLUID MUD WHICH IS IN THE PROCESS OF DEWATERING AND BEING COMPACTED.

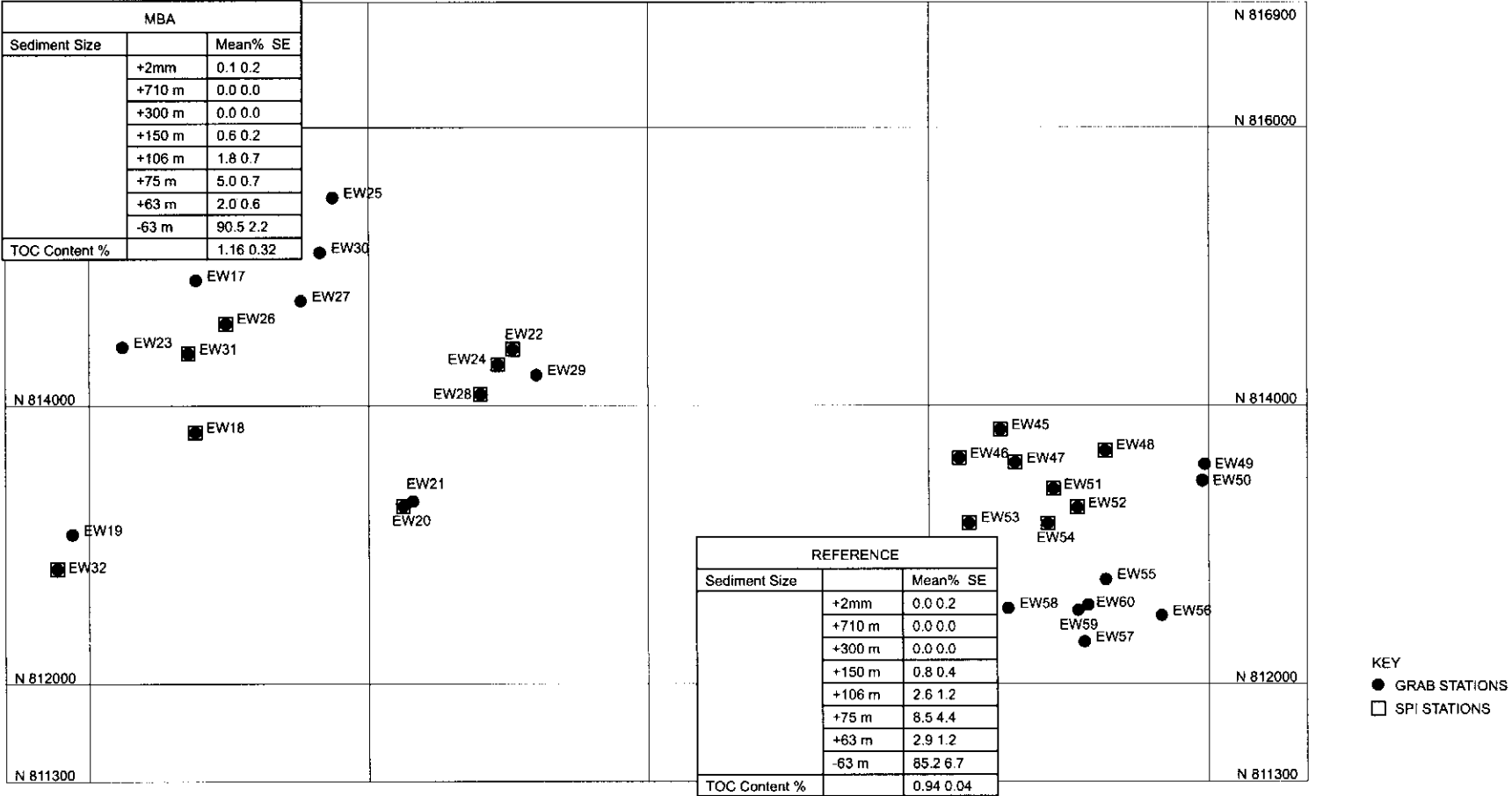


FIGURE 9.3d

SEDIMENT SIZE AND TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON CONTENT FOR EASTERN WATERS

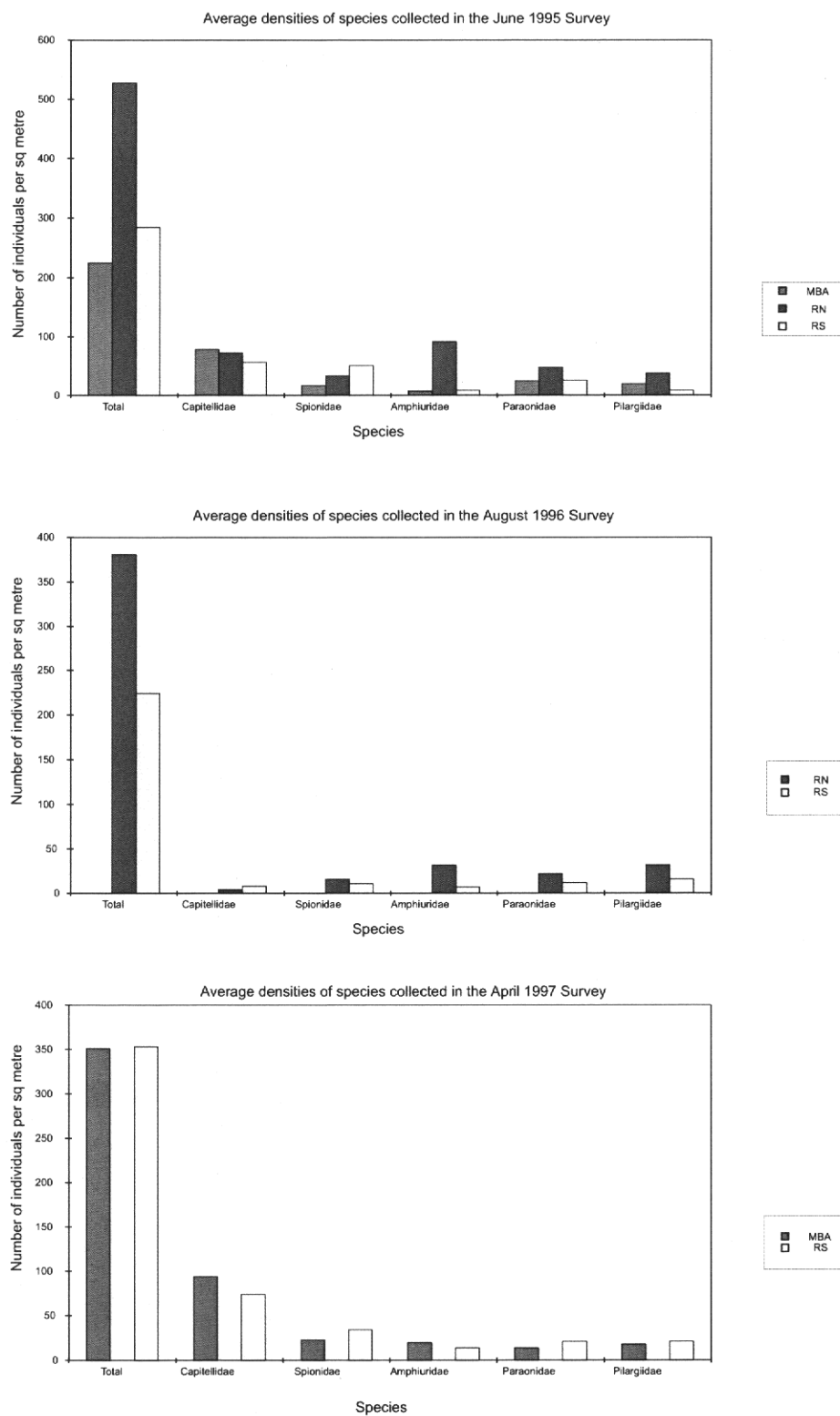


FIGURE 9.4a

AVERAGE DENSITIES OF TOTAL ABUNDANCES OF
DOMINANT FAMILIES IN THE EASTERN WATERS,
CATEGORIZED ACCORDING TO SURVEYS.

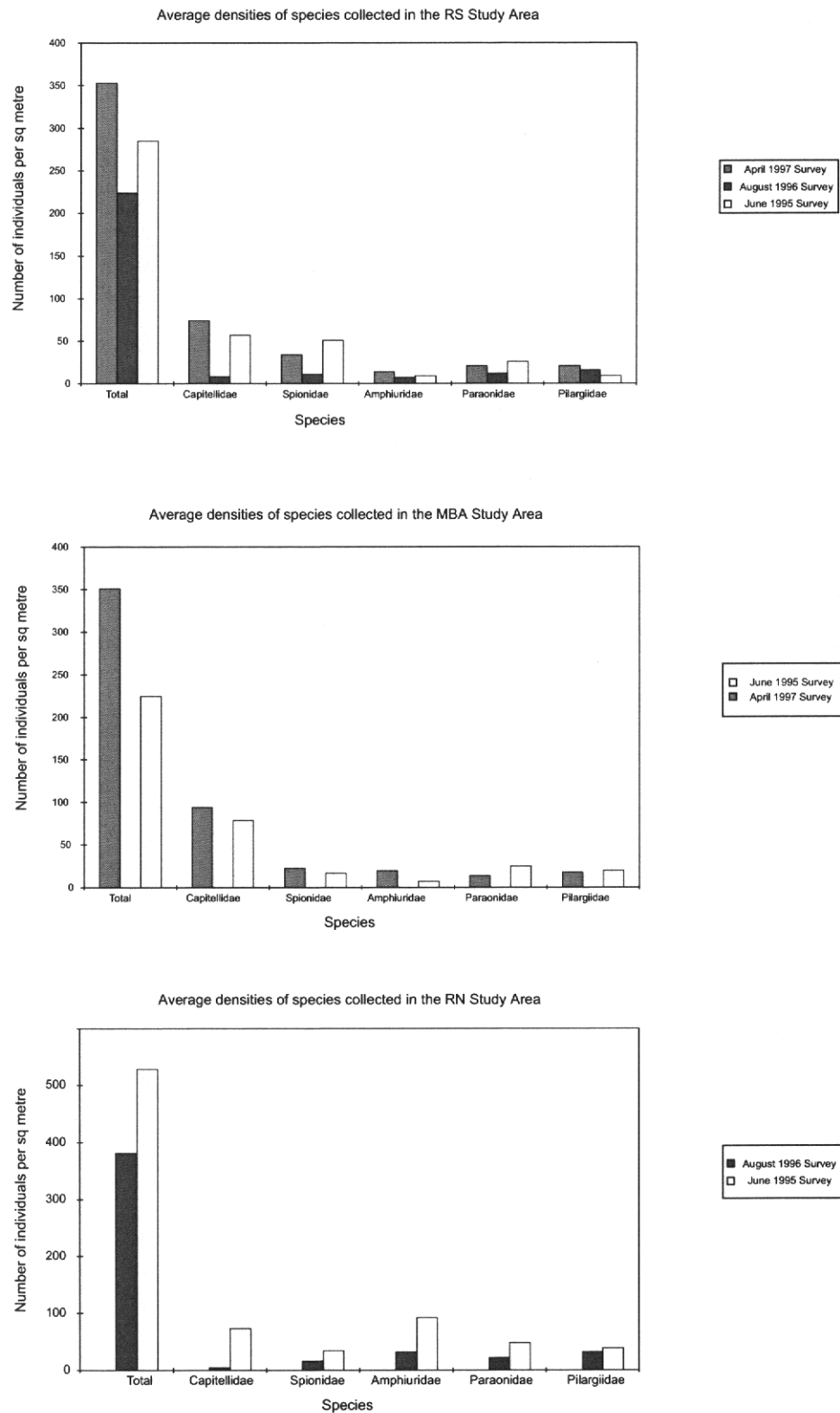


FIGURE 9.4b

AVERAGE DENSITIES OF TOTAL ABUNDANCE AND
ABUNDANCES OF DOMINANT FAMILIES IN THE EASTERN
WATERS, CATEGORIZED ACCORDING TO STUDY AREA.

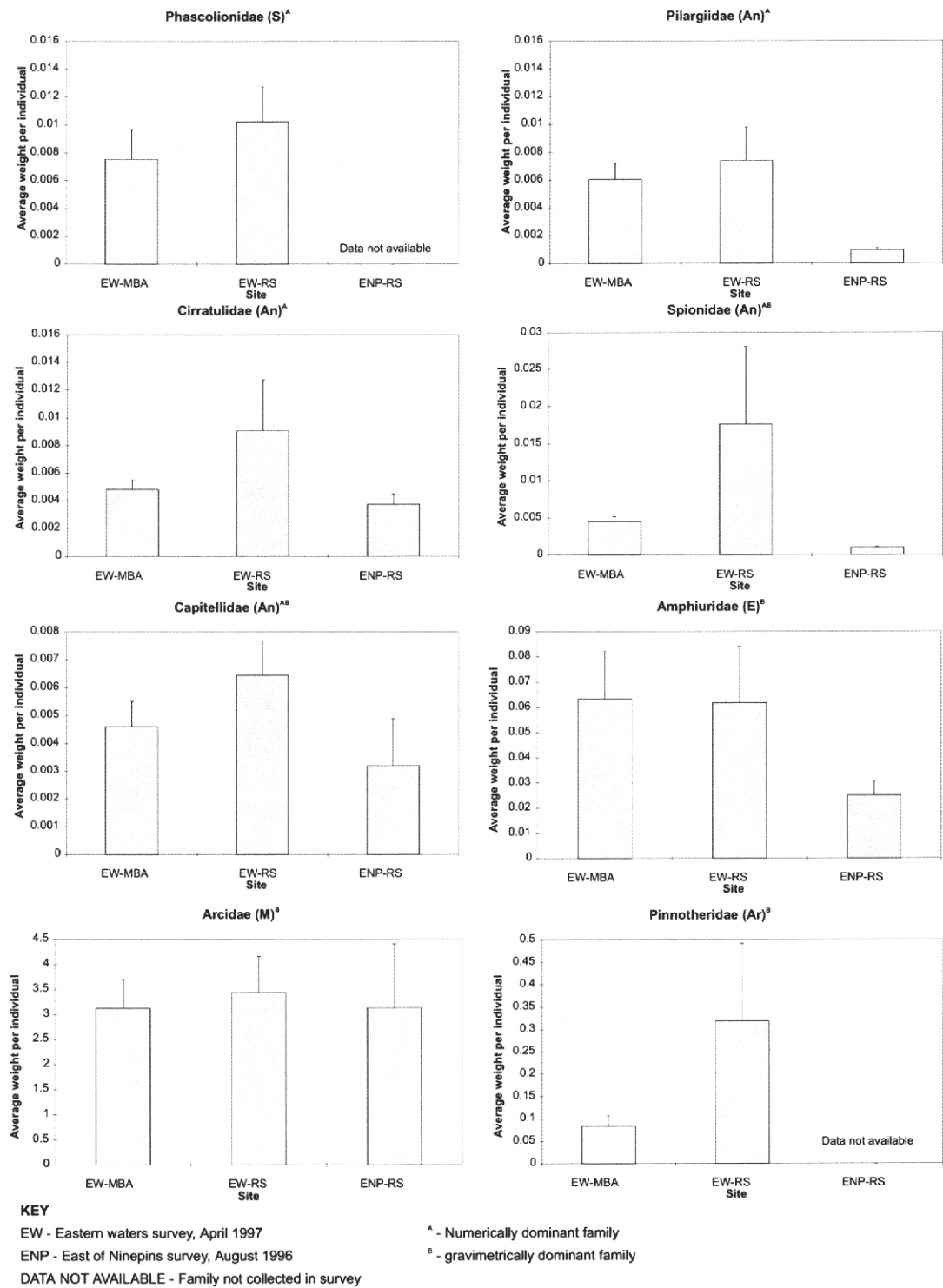
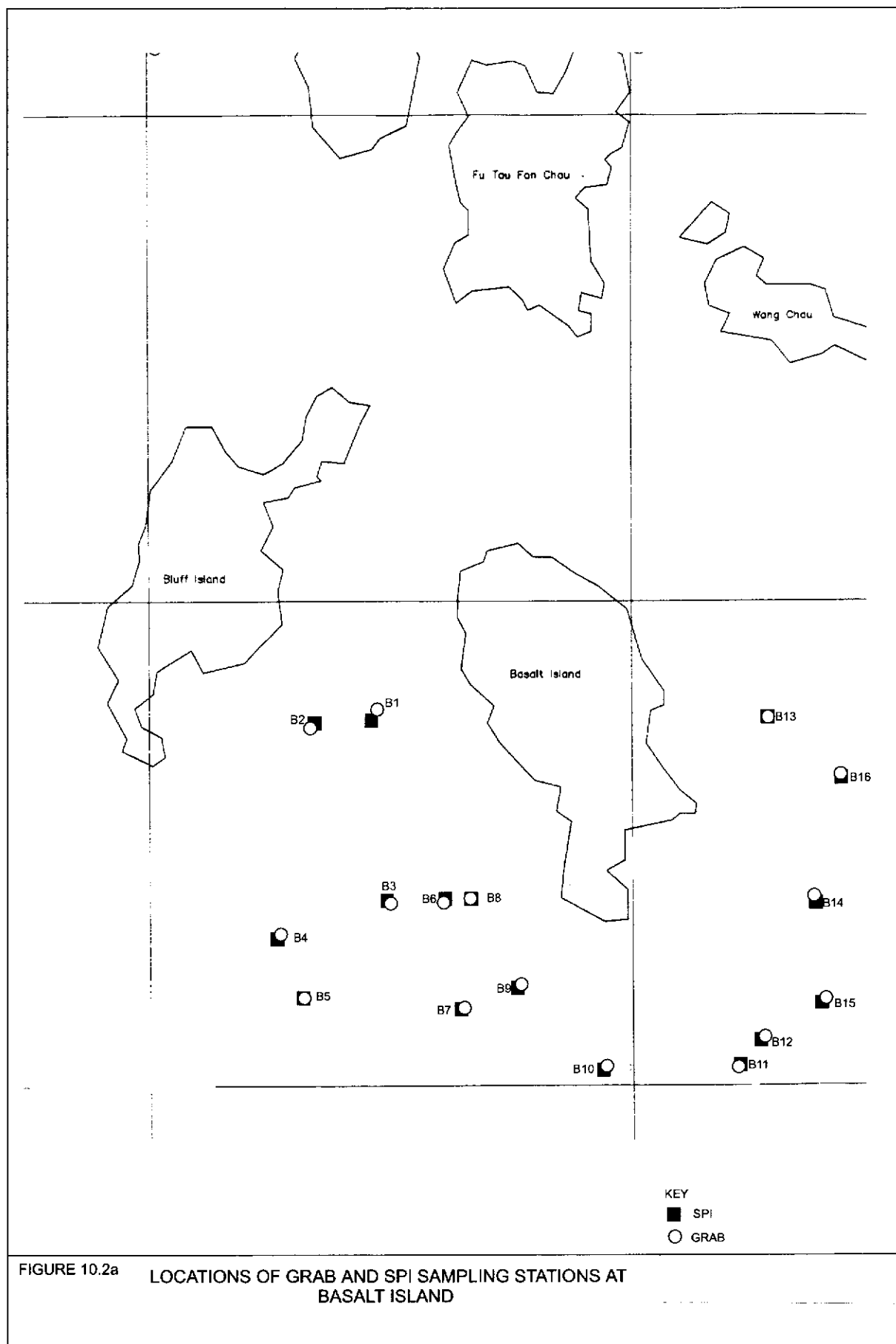
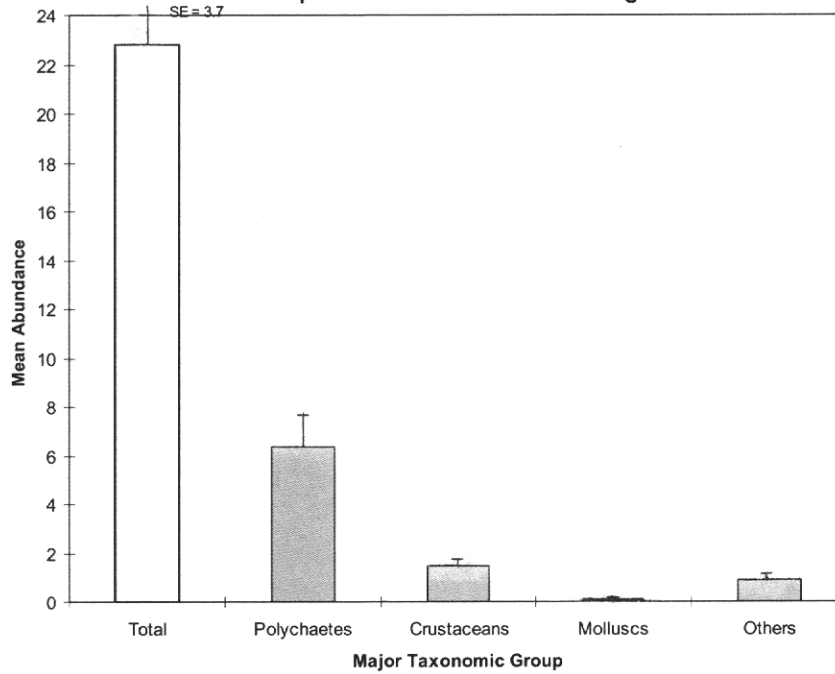


FIGURE 9.4c

MEAN BODY SIZE OF THE FIVE MOST DOMINANT
 FAMILIES FROM APRIL 1997 AND AUGUST 1996 SURVEYS
 IN THE EASTERN WATERS STUDY AREA



(i) Mean Total Abundance (+SE) and Composition by Major Taxonomic Group of the Basalt Island Assemblage



(ii) Mean abundance (+SE) of numerically dominant taxa at Basalt Island

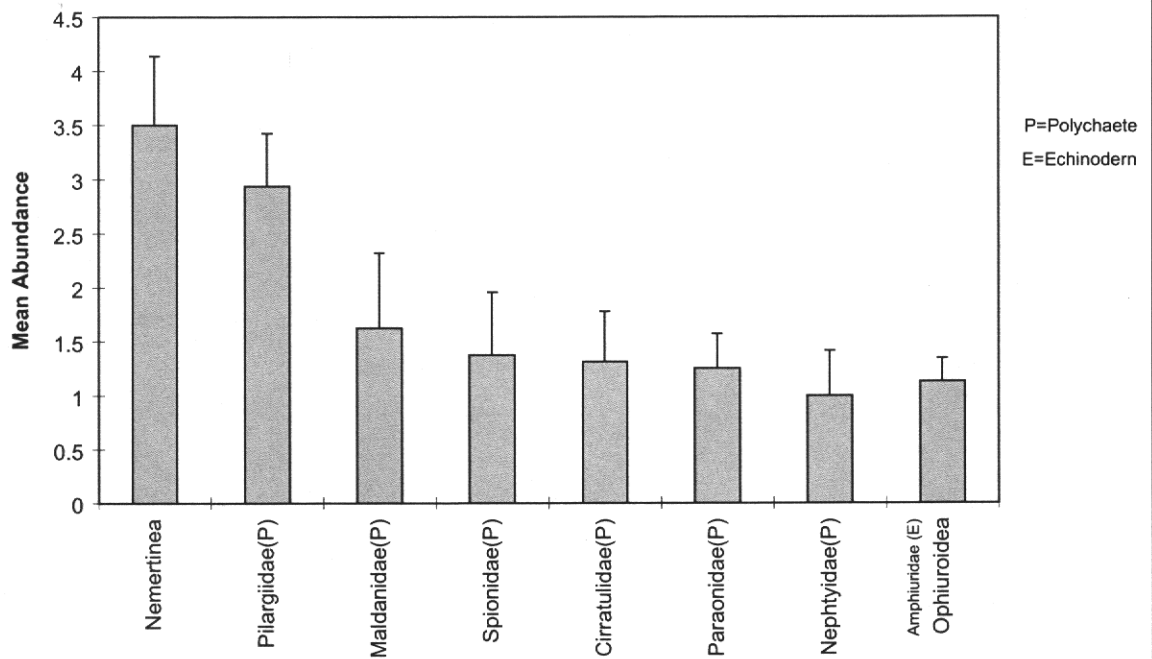
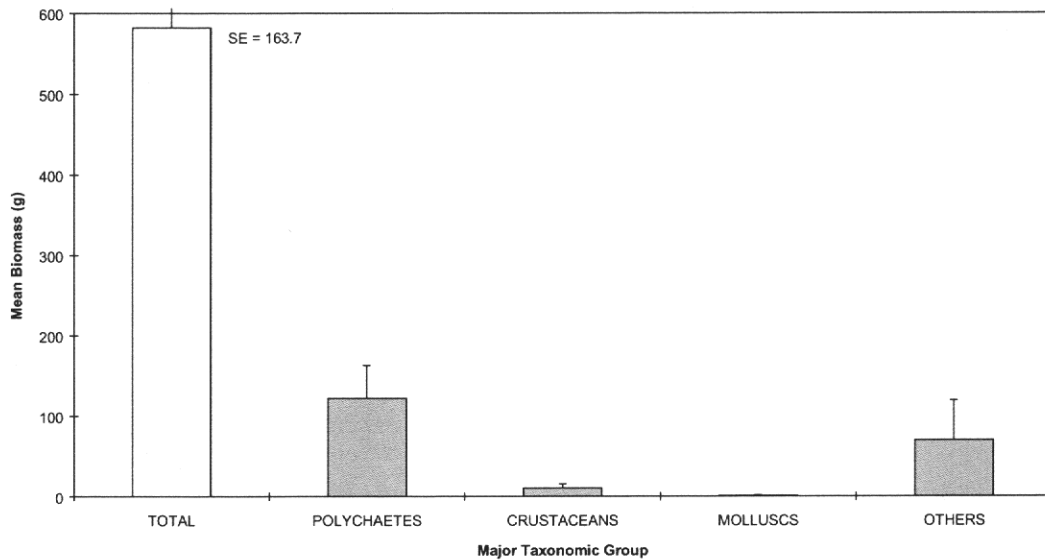


FIGURE 10.3a ABUNDANCE ANALYSIS OF GRAB SAMPLES FROM THE BASALT ISLAND STUDY SITE

(i) Mean Total Biomass (+SE) and Composition by Major Taxonomic Group of the Basalt Island Assemblage



(ii) Biomass (+SE) of gravimetrically dominant taxa at Basalt Island

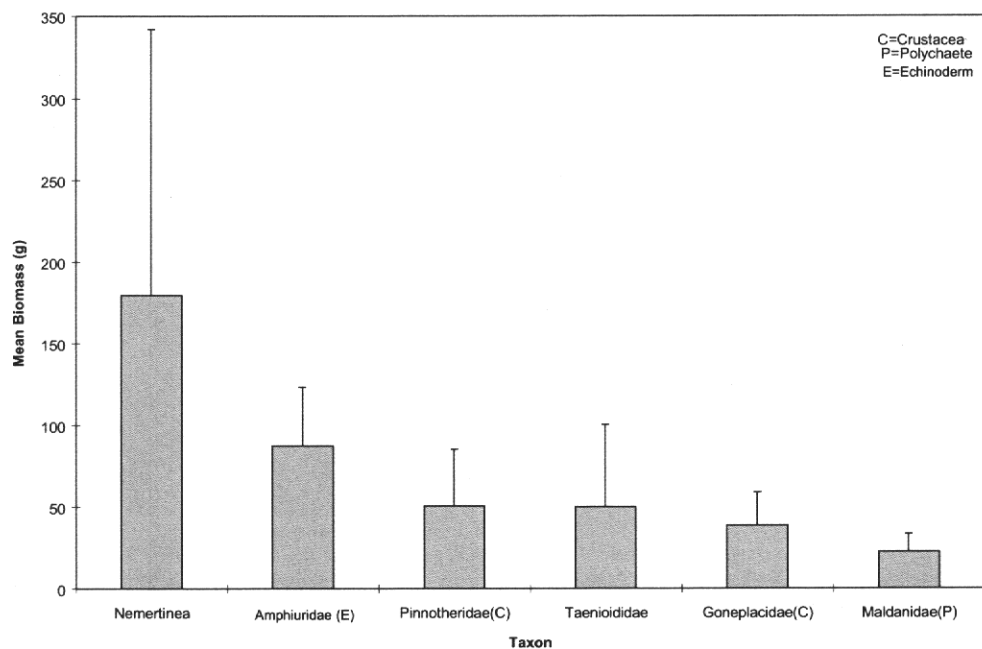


FIGURE 10.3b

BIOMASS ANALYSIS OF GRAB SAMPLES FROM THE
BASALT ISLAND STUDY SITE

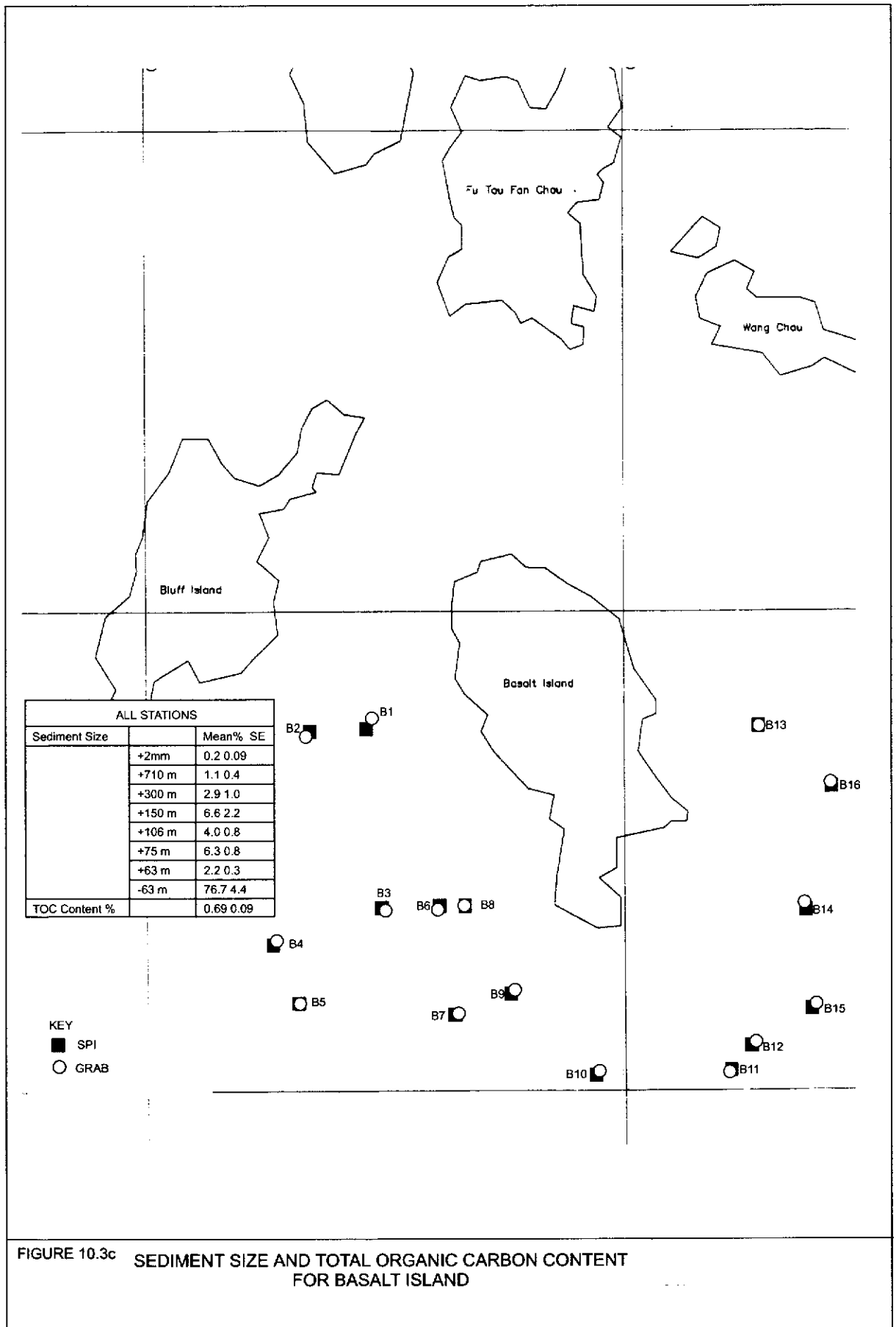


FIGURE 10.3c SEDIMENT SIZE AND TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON CONTENT FOR BASALT ISLAND

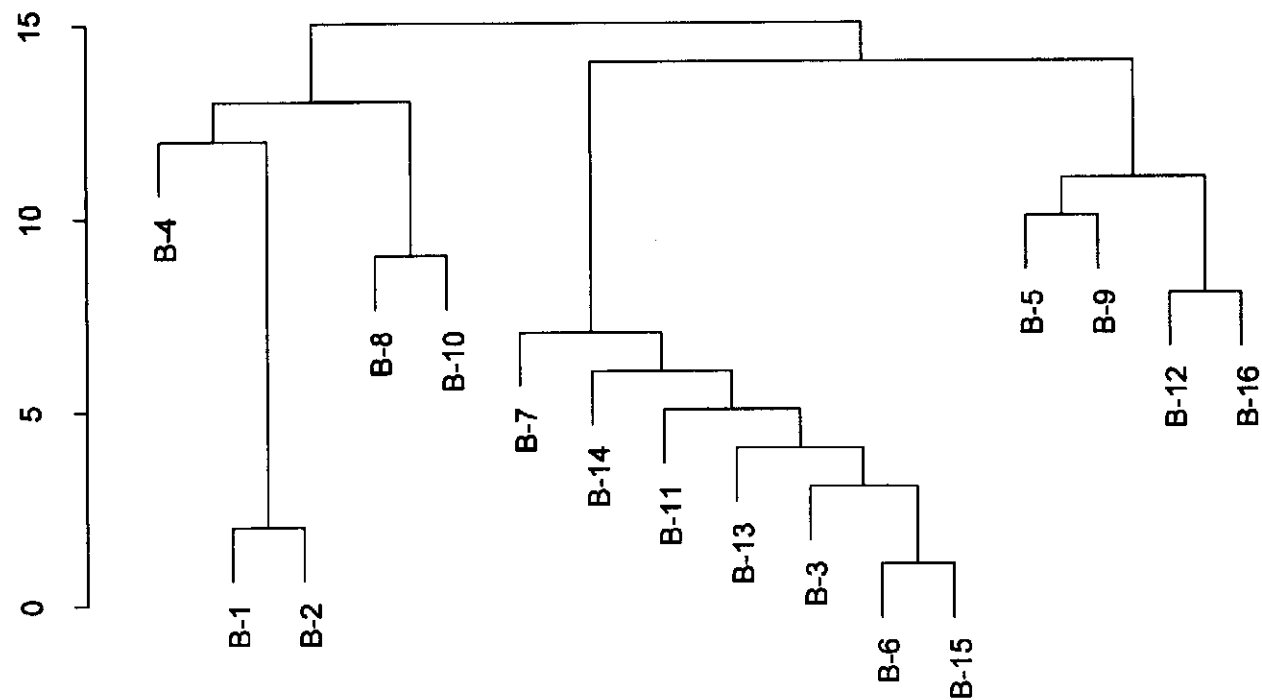


FIGURE 10.4a

DENDROGRAM OF STATION RELATIONSHIPS BASED ON EUCLIDEAN DISTANCES FOR
STANDARDIZED SEDIMENT
CHARACTERISTICS (% FINE SEDIMENT, % TOC), USING MODEL-BASED CLUSTERING WITH
POISSON NOISE

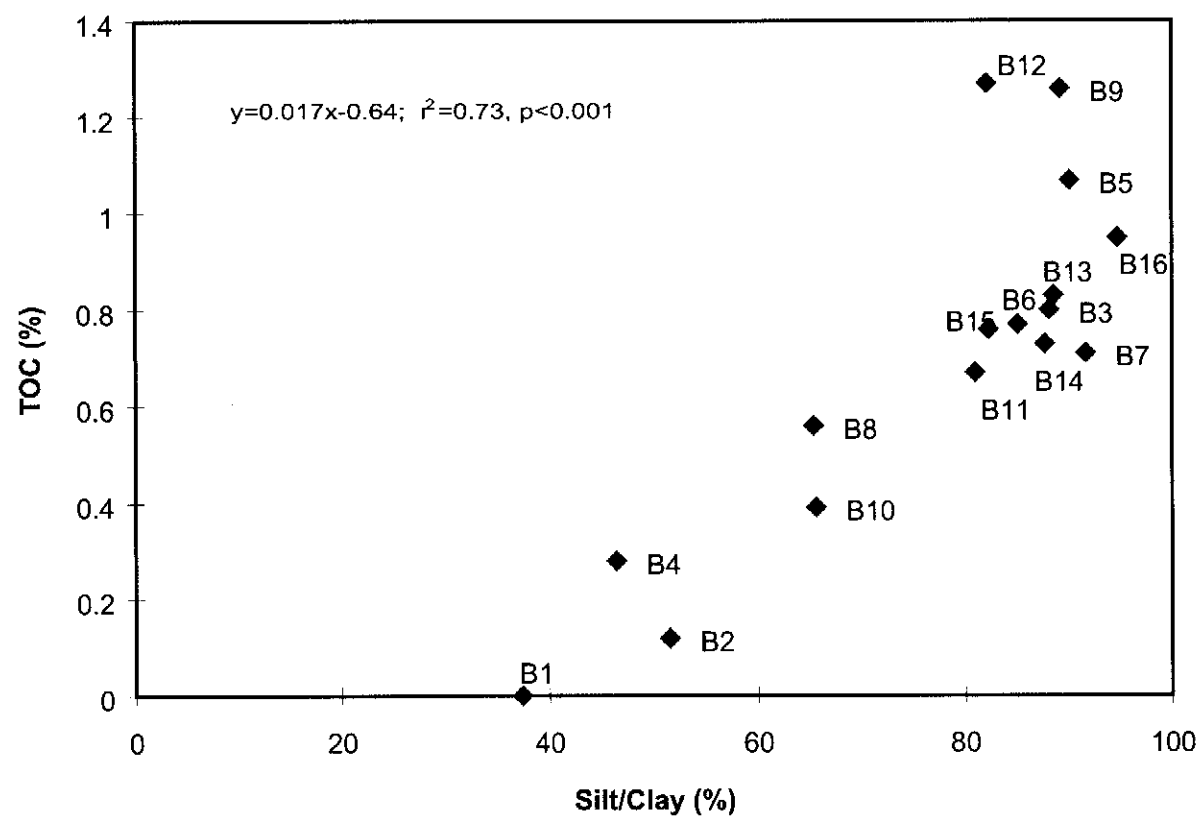


FIGURE 10.4b

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEDIMENT TOC AND SILT/CLAY FRACTION AT BASALT ISLAND STATIONS

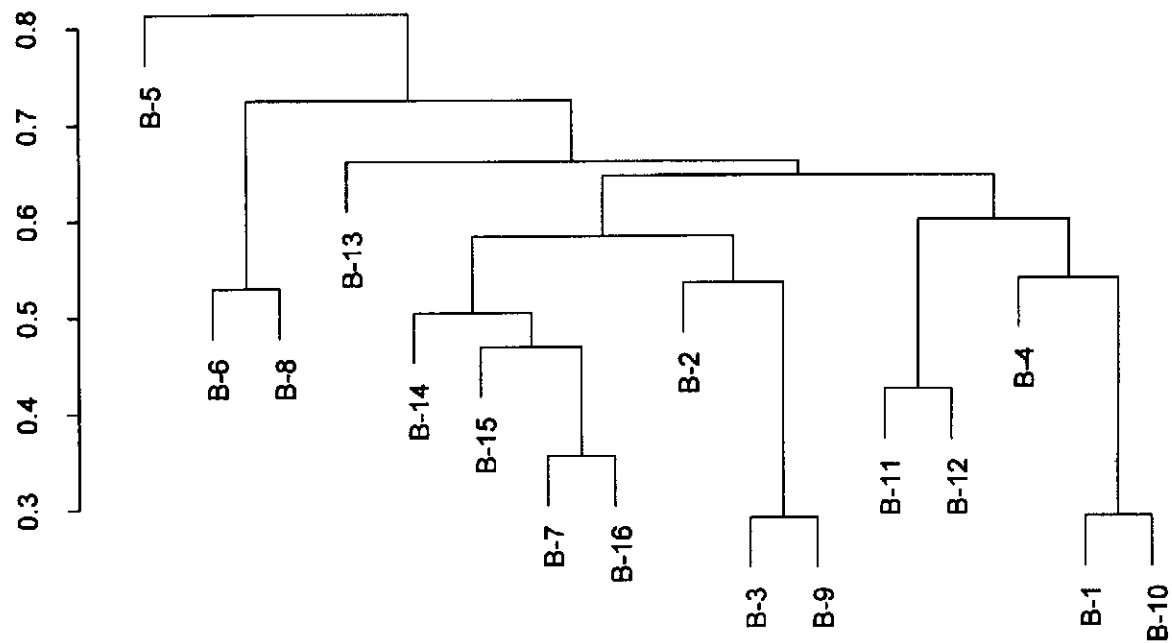


FIGURE 10.4c

DENDROGRAM OF STATION RELATIONSHIPS BASED ON THE BRAY-CURTIS METRIC FOR FAMILY ABUNDANCE, USING HEURISTIC CLUSTERING WITH AVERAGE LINKAGE