

Impact of river discharge on the primary productivity and its contribution to the biological productivity in the Indus delta creeks and shelf area

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outline

Introduction

Methodology

Results & Conclusions

Future



Introduction

Pakistan -

River, Catchment, Coast and offshore

Coast line ~ 1000 km

EEZ 290,000 sq. km

2 divides- Murray Ridge

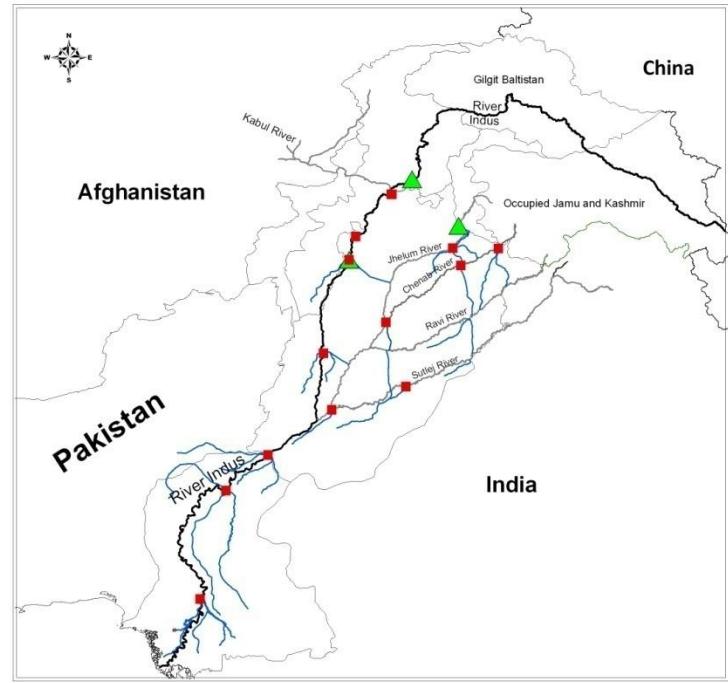
- Makran – narrow CS
- Sindh- broad CS

Indus delta- 2500 sq km

Khobar creek- main river

18 main creeks, numerous minor

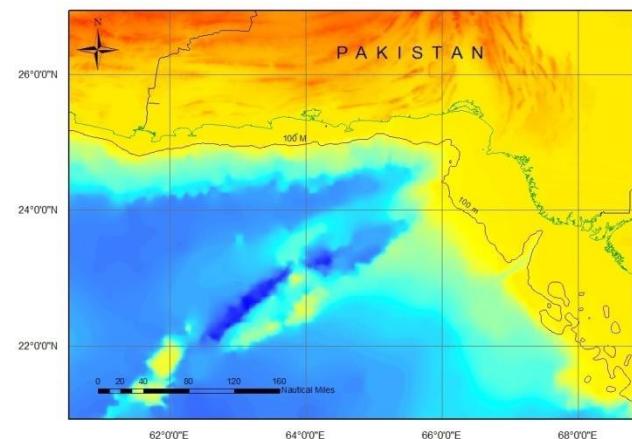
SWATCH – River Indus enters Sea
on the CS



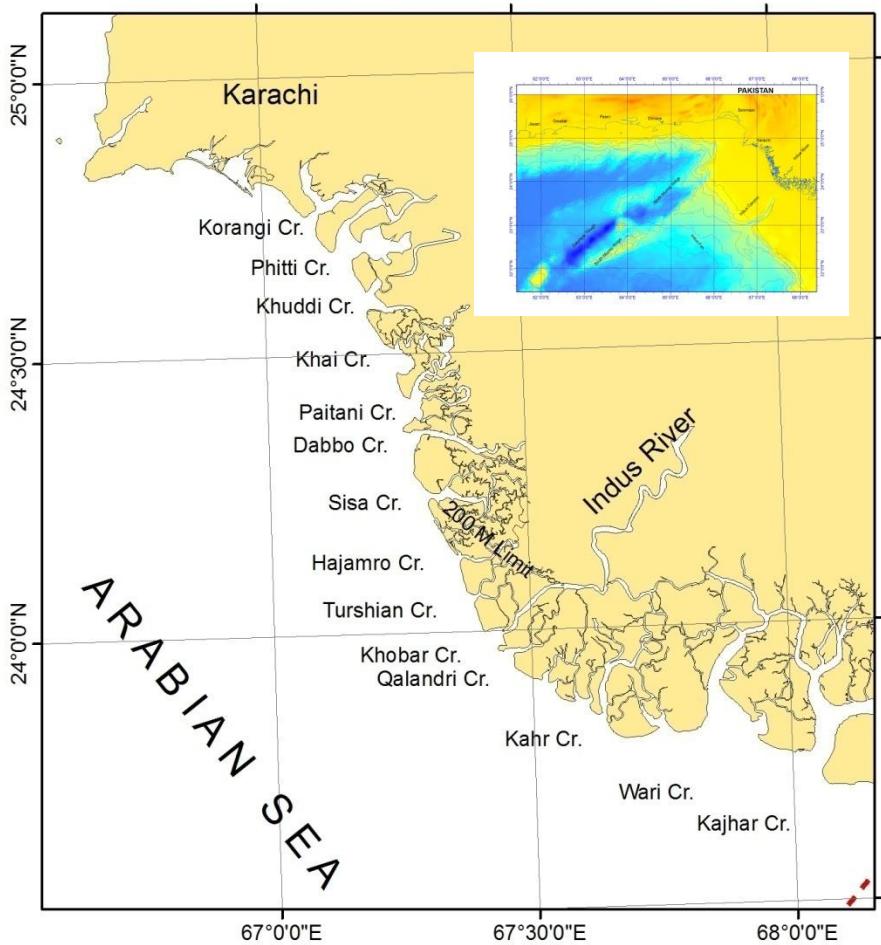
Legend

- Barrages
- ▲ Major Dams
- Major Drains and Link Canals

1:9,000,000
0 87.5 175 350 525 700 Kilometers

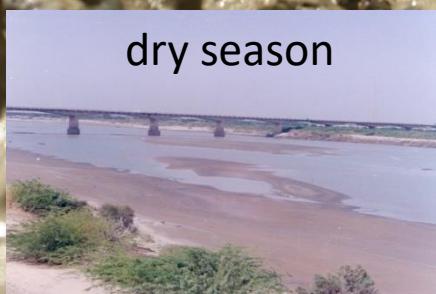


River Indus deltaic creeks





dry season



monsoon season





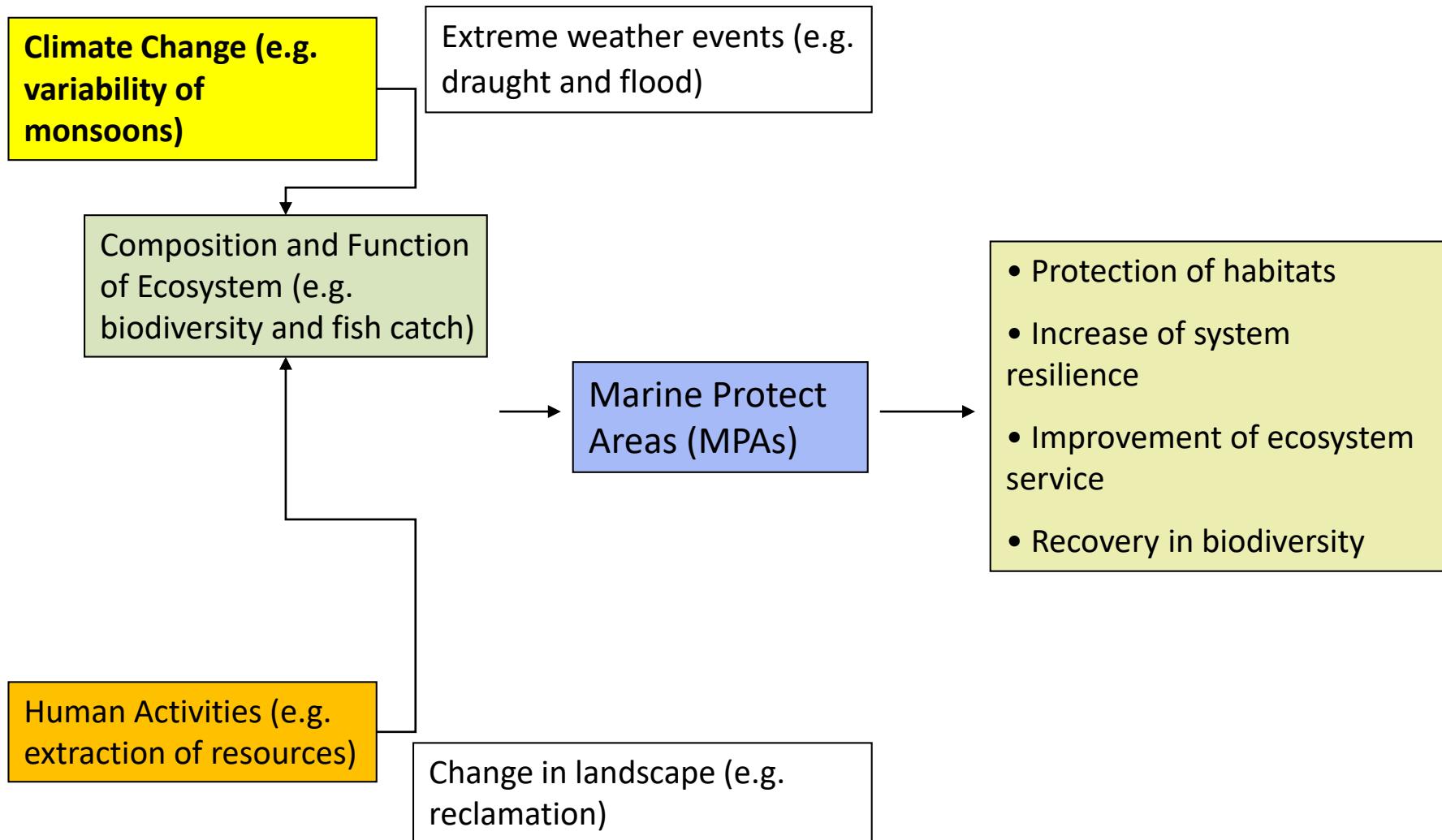
STATE KEY LABORATORY OF ESTUARINE AND COASTAL RESEARCH (SKLEC)- EAST CHINA NORMAL UNIVERSITY (ECNU)/P.R. CHINA- National Institute of Oceanography



The objective of this Executive Agreement is to develop Joint Research Projects

- Sediment transport & flux studies under climate change and human activities in the Indus and Yangtze River Deltas
- **Food web dynamics, biodiversity, biogeochemistry of the Indus Delta Creeks and their contribution to the coastal fishery productivity**
- **Eco-system approach to Indus Delta and Southern China Mangrove conservation**
- Assessment of natural hazards due to Climate Change in the coastal areas of Pakistan and Southern China

Scheme of the Project





Observations at ebb tide

Practicality of marine protected areas - Can there be solutions for the river Indus delta?

Samina Kidwai ^{a,*}, Paul Fanning ^b, Waqar Ahmed ^a, Mohsin Tabrez ^a, Jing Zhang ^c, Muhammad Wasim Khan ^d

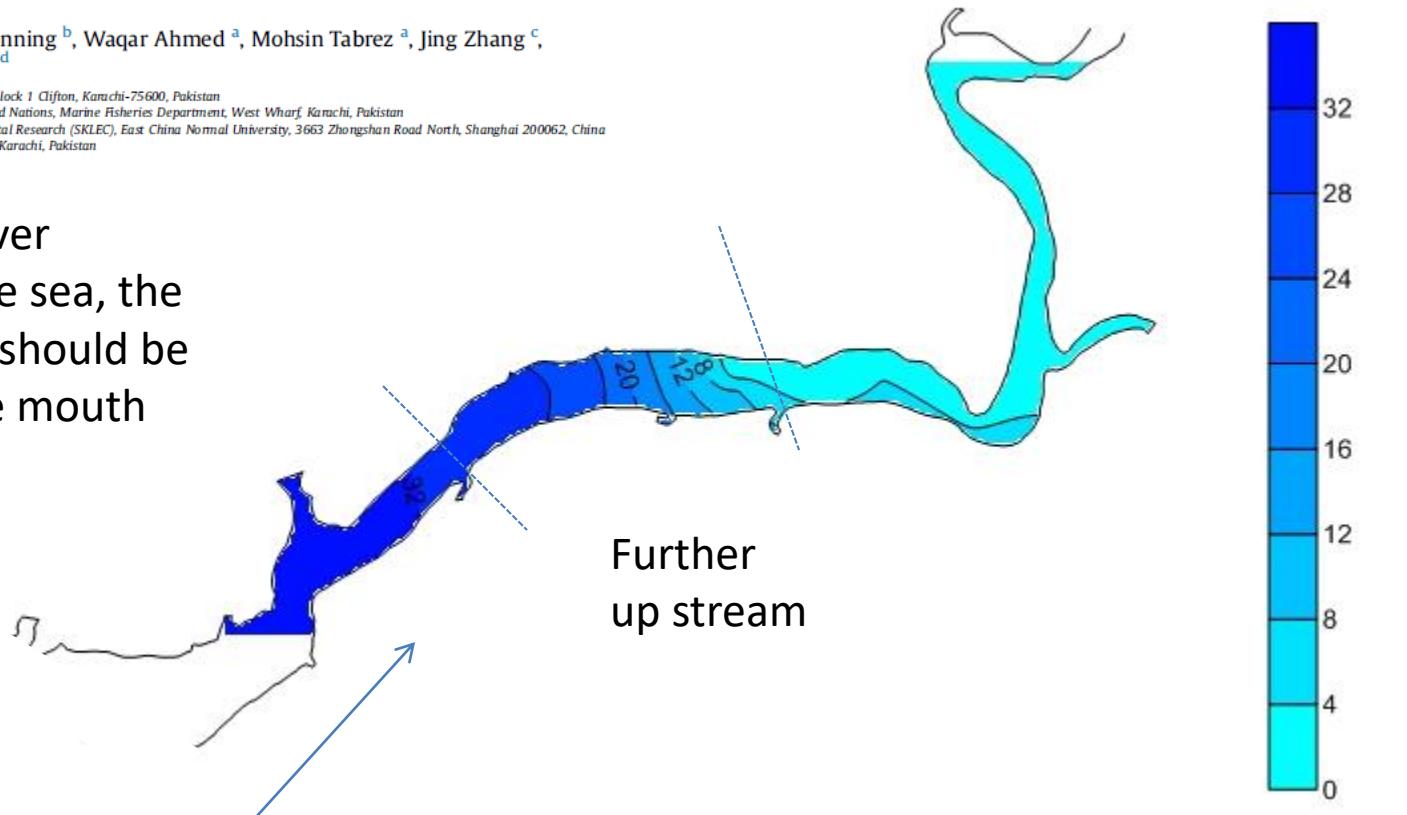
^a National Institute of Oceanography, ST 47 Block 1 Clifton, Karachi-75600, Pakistan

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^d Marine Fisheries Department, West Wharf, Karachi, Pakistan

With the river
entering the sea, the
salt wedge should be
close to the mouth



C Shelf 36 PSS

**What's happening to the estuarine
ecosystem of the delta?**

China-Japan-Korea IMBeR Symposium and Training, 17-19 September 2018, SKLEC, ECNU, Shanghai, China

Kidwai et al., 2016



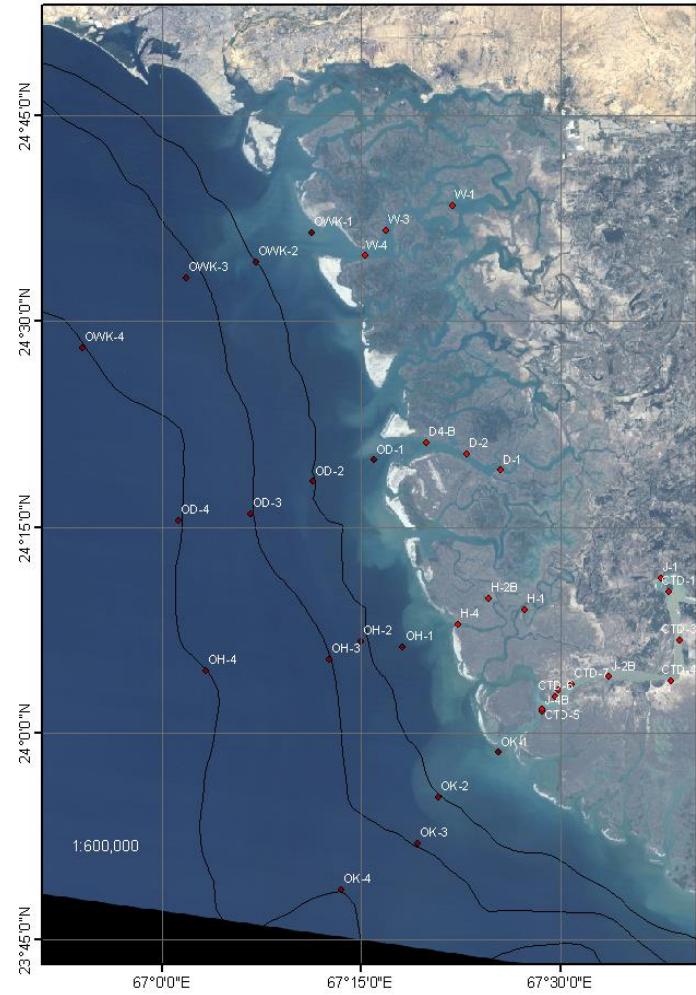
"Variation of phytoplankton pigments composition and their ecological implications in the major four Creeks of Indus Delta (Pakistan) and to determine variations in phytoplankton pigment concentration and the factors effecting on it "

SKLEC Open Research Grant 2016-18

Methodology

Study Area

Four creeks and their offshore has been identified for sampling, four times in an annual cycle (monsoon driven)



Approach

- Establish significant links of the energy flow and inter-dependence within trophic levels within the delta's ecosystem

Methodology

Bio-markers (SI, FA)

Physical and bio-geochemical (POC, TOC, Nutrients, Chl a , Pigment analysis, PA, TSL).

In-situ incubation experiments **Primary Productivity (DO method)**, Leaf Liter composition and assessment, meso-zooplankton grazing experiments (gut extraction/evacuation etc.).

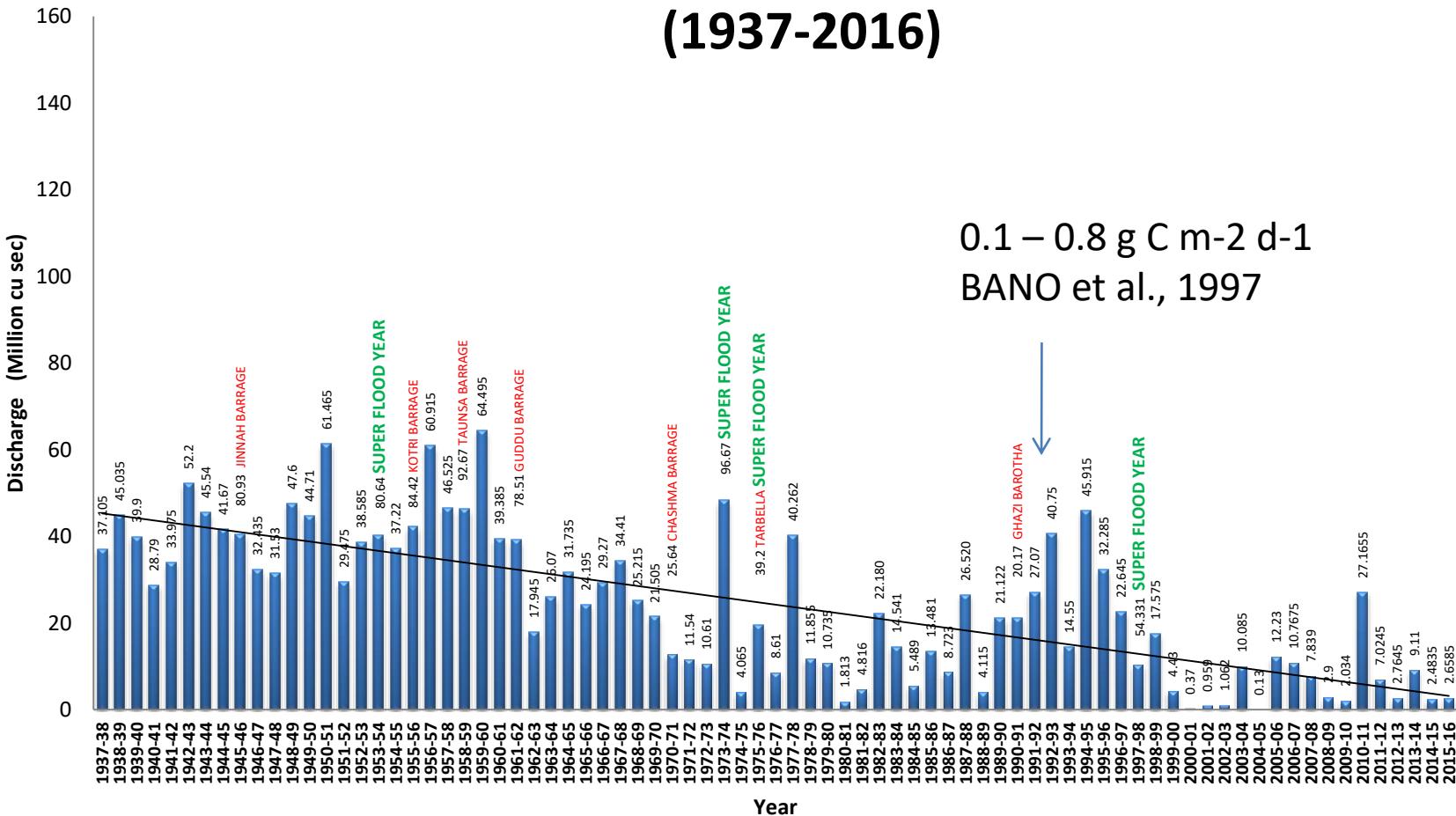
NIO-SKLEC COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH



Field activities- Primary Productivity, Leaf liter traps, zooplankton grazing experiments

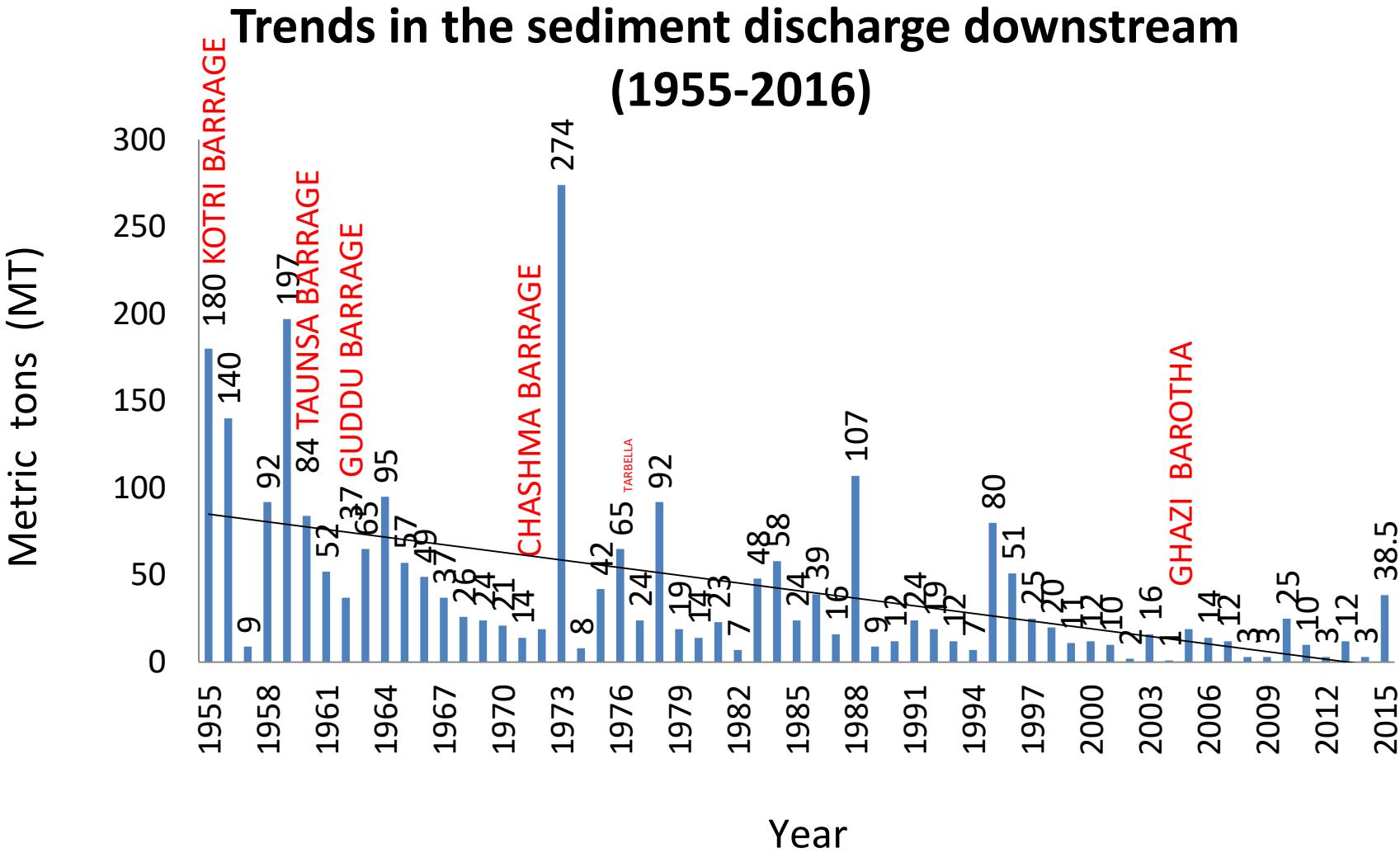


Trends in the water discharge downstream (1937-2016)



Kidwai et al. 2018 In Press





Mangroves Forests

8 species reported- (Saifullah 1982)

Species	Area
1. Rhizophoraceae <i>Bruguiera gymnorhiza</i> → <i>Ceriops tagal</i> <i>C. decandra</i> <i>Rhizophora apiculata</i> <i>R. mucronata</i>	and Delta and coast of : Mouth of Indus Tidal zone, existence doubtful Tidal marshes at the mouth of Mouth of on muddy shores and tidal creeks
2. Myrsinaceae → <i>Aegicera corniculata</i>	Mouth of Delta
3. Avicenniaceae → * <i>Avicennia marina</i> 97%	All along the coast Mouth of delta
4. Sonneratiaceae <i>Sonneratia caseolaris</i>	

* Salinity tolerance – high (Ahmed et al., 1995- Pakistan Journal of Marine Science 1:73-86)



Mangrove stands (1950-2010)

27 % of the forest on the tidal creeks
 Shrinking of the delta has a serious
 impact on the forest cover

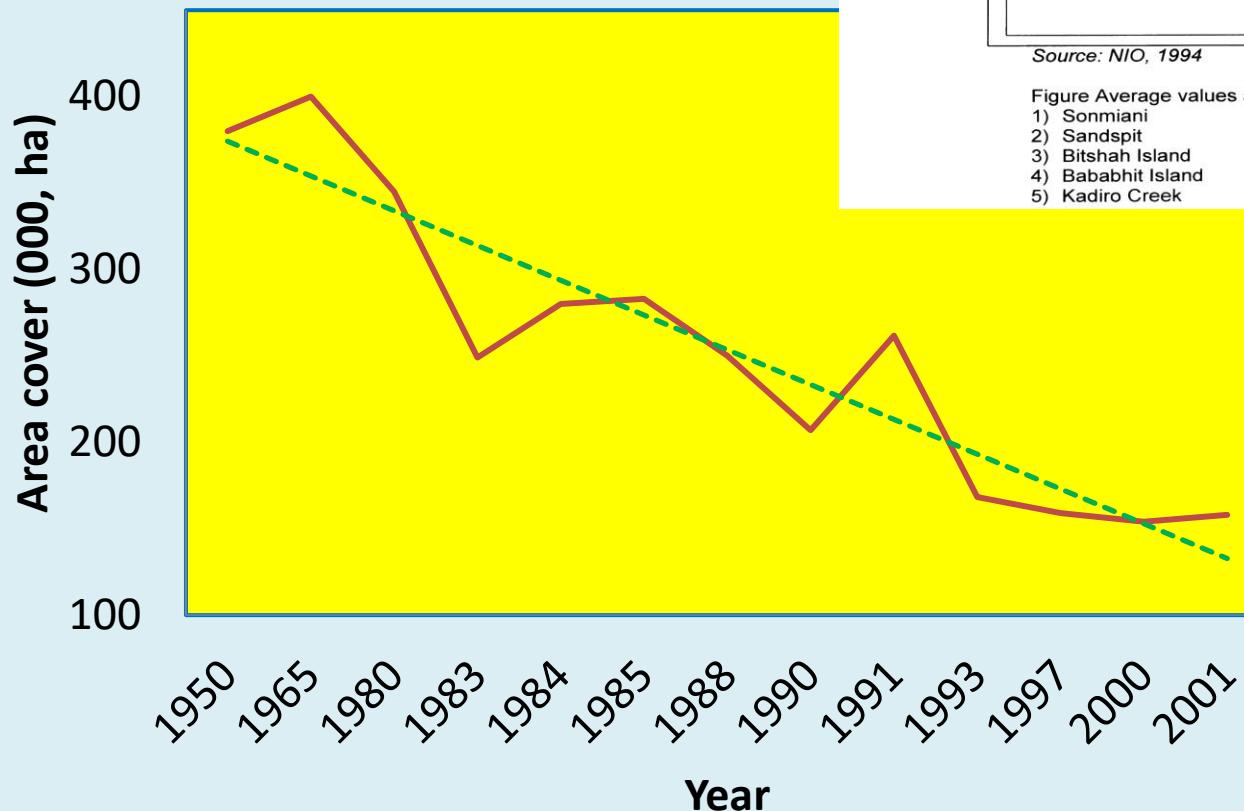
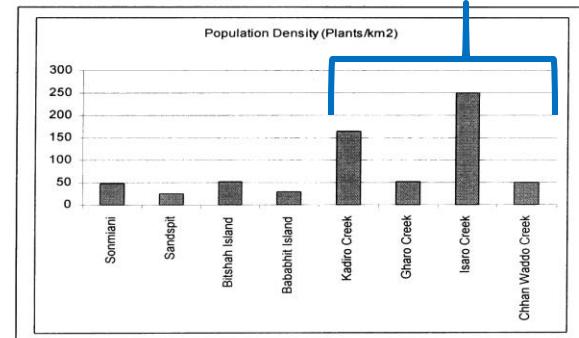


Table – 20 Plant Population Density



Source: N/O, 1994

Figure Average values at different stations

- 1) Sonmiani
- 2) Sandspit
- 3) Bitshah Island
- 4) Bababhit Island
- 5) Kadiro Creek
- 6) Gharo Creek
- 7) Isaro Creek
- 8) Chhan Waddo Creek



Primary Production $\text{mg C m}^{-2} \text{d}^{-1}$ (DO Method)



Stations	NEM2016-17	Season				NEM 2018
		Spring IM- 2017	SWM2017	Fall IM2017		
H	0.10	0.149	0.082	0.815	0.508	
J	0.33	0.351	NE	NE	NE	
D	0.037	0.179	0.014	0.643	0.478	
W	0.101	0.101	0.175	1.32	2.25	

* NE- no visibility of Secchi disk

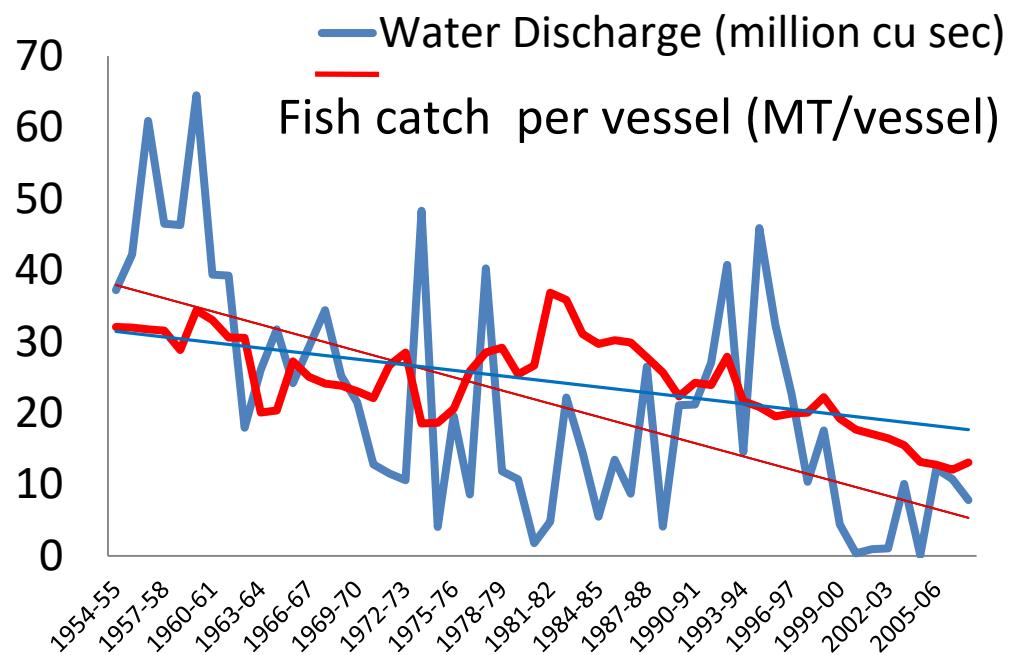
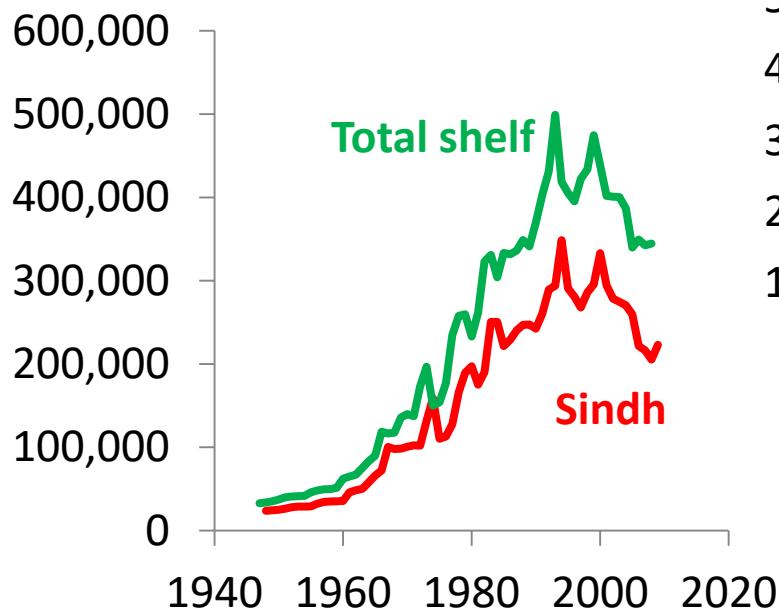
Main Findings

- ✓ General reduction in PP – reflected in the fish catch in the creeks
- ✓ Inter-monsoon show higher PP
- ✓ J- Main River- Floodwater, highly turbid, light limitation
- ✓ W- Creek has natural mangrove stand
- ✓ H & D have no to mixed vegetation, short and stunted mangrove in H

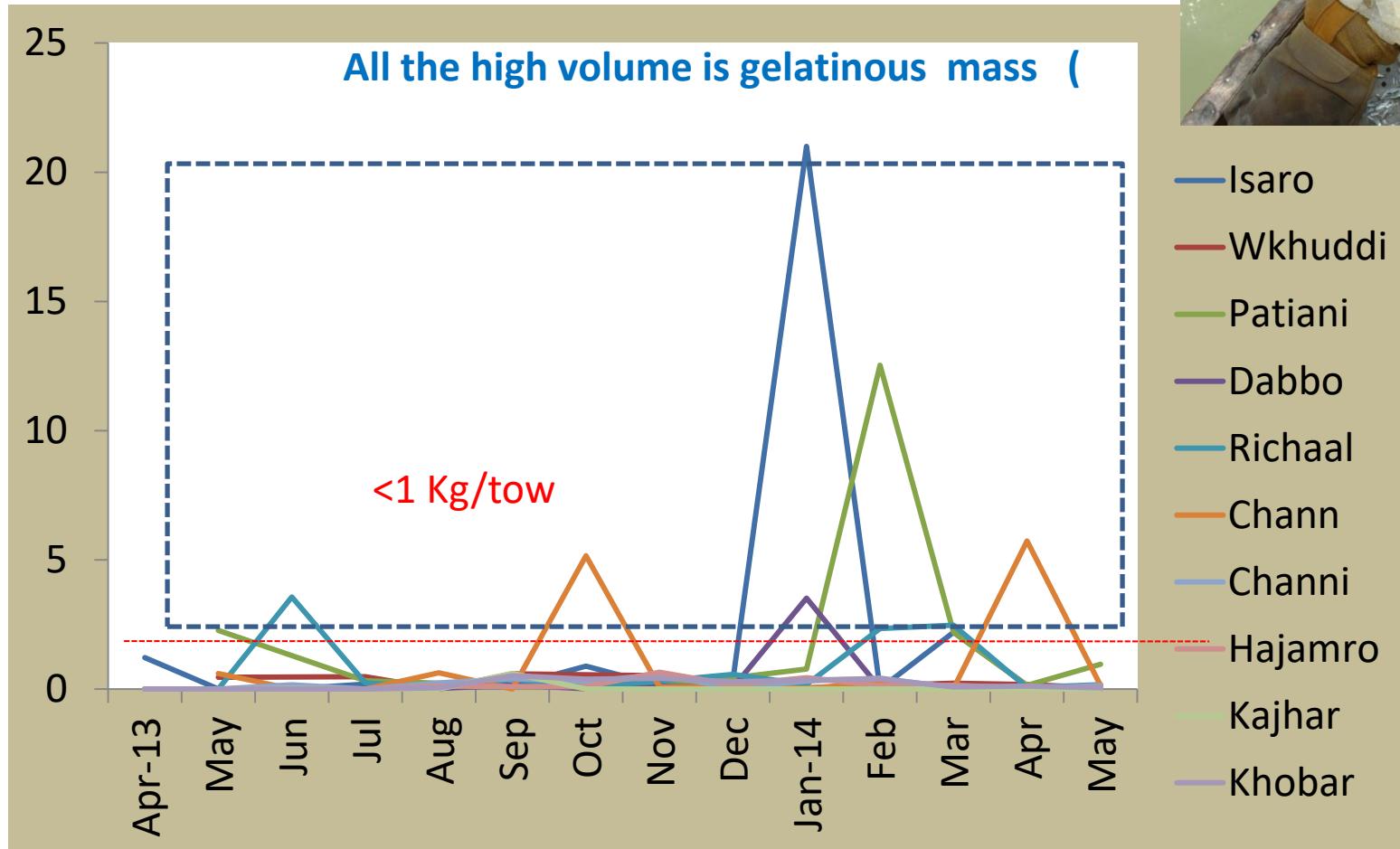
Work in Progress-validate this with other observations

Relation of fish catch per vessel against the freshwater discharge downstream to the shelf area

Traditional information > 60% fishery on the shelf is supported by the Indus delta



Fish (mixed) catch per tow over the study period April 2013 – May 2014 in the creeks of the Indus delta





Future



Work in
Progress-
samples under
analysis



Looking for
more answers!

Thank you for your attention

