

Macrobenthose assemblage in the shallow- water coast's of the south Qeshm Island, with acoustic remote sensing thchnique

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Abstract

In this study the macrobenthose assemblage and their relationship with sediment texture was investigate by acoustic remote sensing. Macrobenthse in marine sediment plays an important role in ecosystem and any fluctuation in their communities will directly affect the abundance of fishery resources in the sea. Acoustic remote sensing techniques investigate the vast seabed in rather small time interval. This survey site covers approximately 233km². Geophysics data was derived by single beam echo sounder and differential global positioning system. The sediment texture and macrobenthose identification was done with grab sampling. The most study area is shallow and covered with mud. Dominant benthic animals were Cirratulidae, Amphionomidae and Paraonidae from Polychaetes. The sediment types have no important and significant effect on distribution and richness. Thus, in all stations with monotone sediment texture, there is similar species composition. Because of monotone geological characteristic in seafloor, macrobenthose assemblage patterns are not affected by sediment texture and grain size.

Keywords: assemblage patterns, macrobenthose, Qeshm, acoustic