



# SECCHI DISC

Transparence


Alex, July 2004



# Overview

its simplicity, it is certainly a useful clarity estimation tool

As the attenuation of light by dissolved colored matter or particles increases, the Secchi depth decreases. This inverse relationship produces the typical hyperbolic curve when Secchi depth is plotted against potential attenuating substances, such as algal chlorophyll, color, turbidity, or suspended solids.

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- But .....
  - to use the Secchi depths as surrogate measures of algal chlorophyll or algal biomass, and subsequently, as an indicator of the trophic state, then a number of other potential interferences become very important.
  - Preisendorfer (1986) published “ten laws of the Secchi disk” in both verbal and mathematical form.

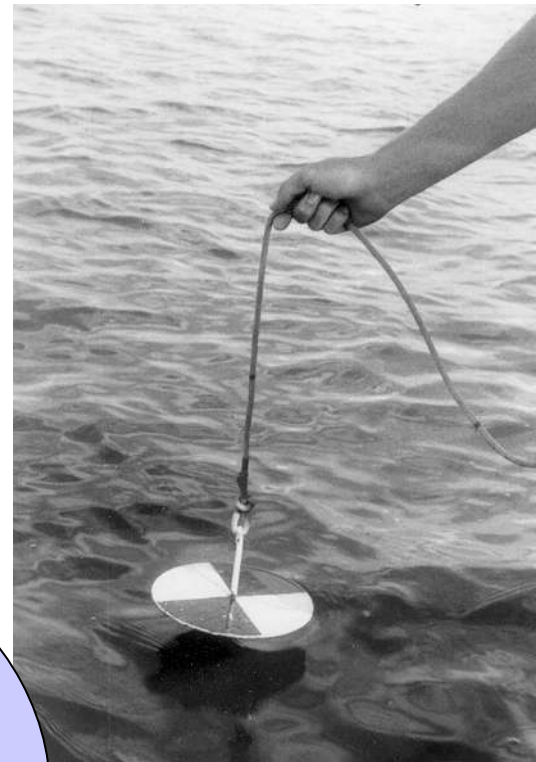
He stated that the depth of disappearance of the disk: =  
varias <sup>10</sup>

# RESULTS

Three measurements at  
each cruise

- Cruise 1 = ~1-1.25 m
- Cruise 2 = 6.5 m

please  
keep in  
mind



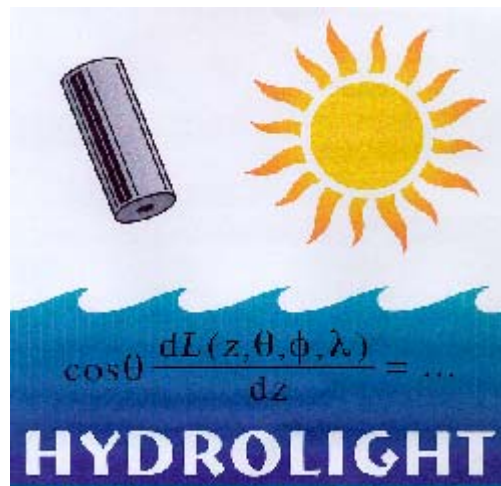
# Kd Zsh Relationships

- $Kd = 1.44/Zsh$  - Holmes (1970)
- $(Kd+c) \sim 8.69/Zsh$  - Tyler (1968)
- $(Kd+c) \sim 9.42/Zsh$  - Holmes (1970)
- $(Kd+c) \sim 9/Zsh$  - Preisendorfer (1986)

# Kd's estimation methods from IOPS

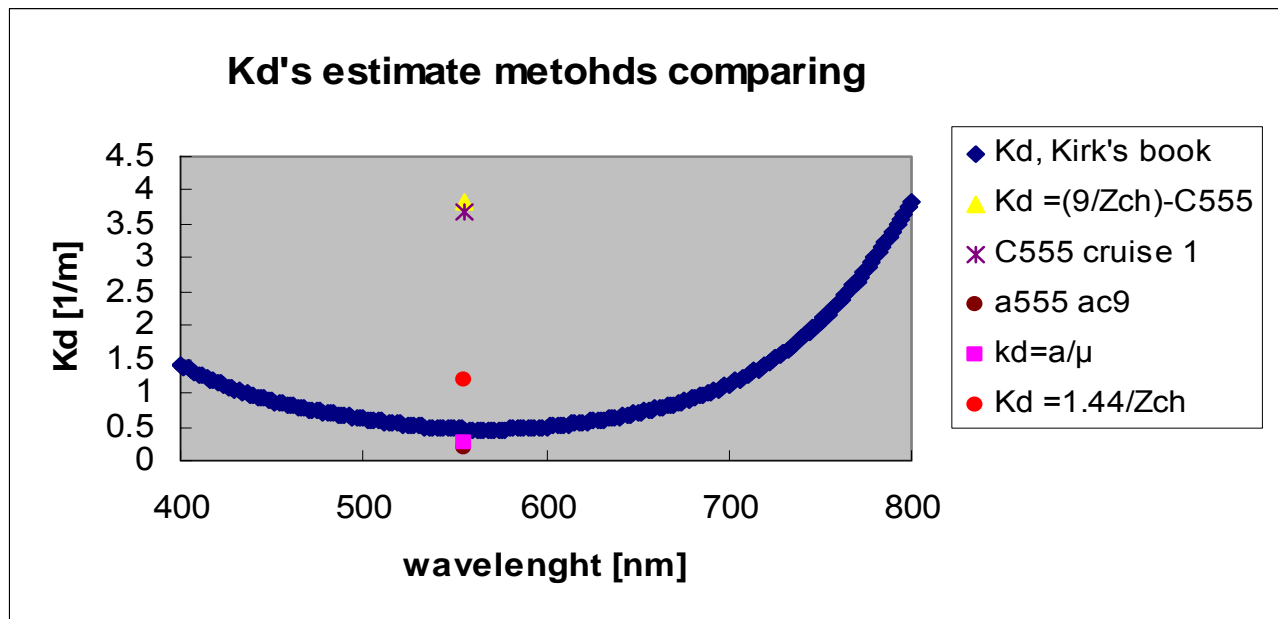
- $K_d = a/\mu$
- $K_d = [a^2 + G_a b]^0.5$
- Hydrolight model

AC9 data used



# Cruise 1

Secchi depth ~1- 1.25





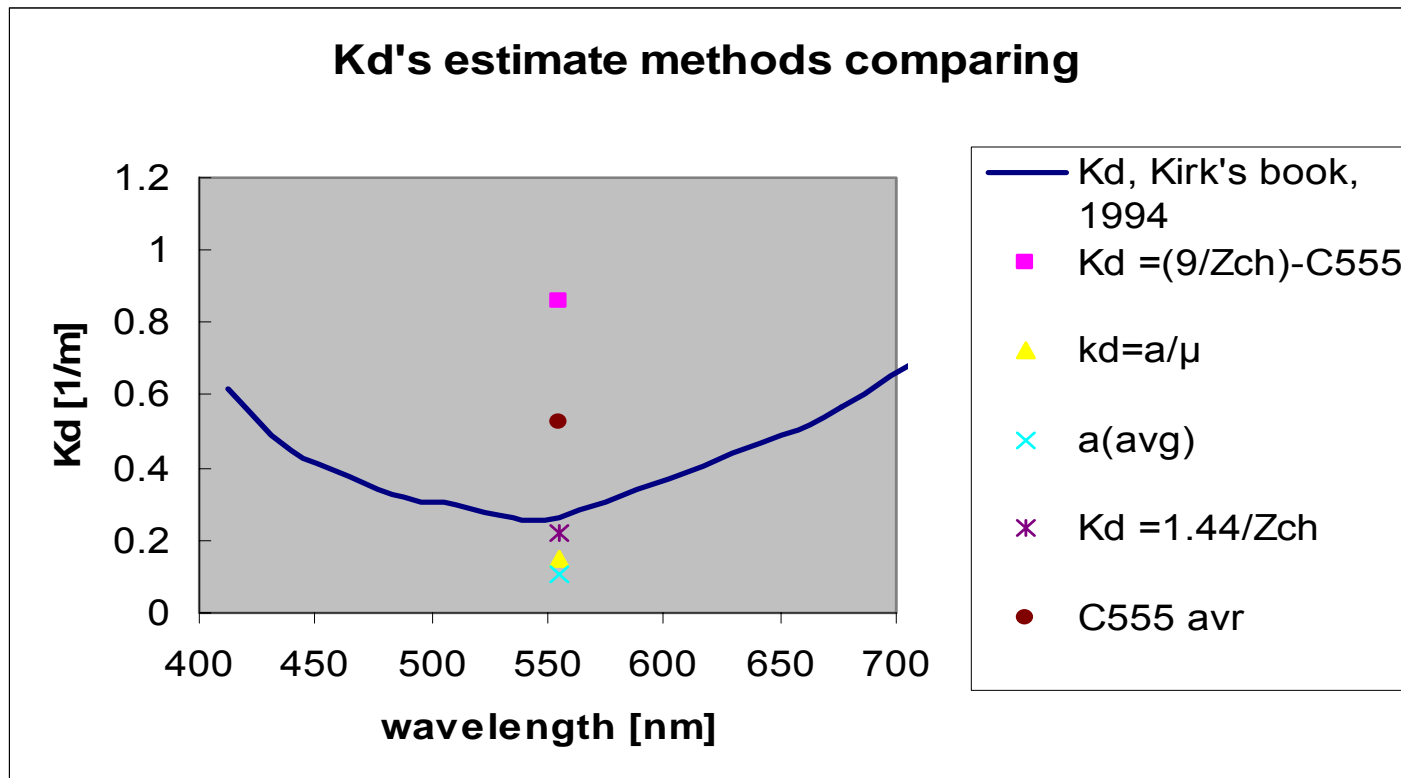


# Kd's estimations- Cruise 1

- $K_d = a/\mu = 0.27$
- Hydrolight model = 0.391  
 $K_d = [a^2 + G_a b]^{0.5} = 0.465$
- $K_d = 1.44/Z_{sh} = 1.152$
- $K_d \sim 9/Z_{sh-c} = 3.82$

# Cruise 2

Secchi depth ~6.5



# Kd's estimations - Cruise 2

- $K_d = a/\mu = 0.15$
- $K_d = [a^2 + G a b]^{0.5} = 0.26$
- $K_d = 1.44/Z_{sh} = 0.22$
- $K_d \sim 9/Z_{sh-c} = 0.86$

# Inverse estimations of $K_d$

Morel and Maritorea, 2001

- $K_d = K_w + K_{\text{bio}}$
- $K_w(\lambda) = a_w(\lambda) + (1/2)b_w(\lambda)$
- $K_{\text{bio}} = X(\lambda)(\text{Chl}) e(\lambda)$   
for  $X$ ,  $e$  and  $K_w$  table data are used

Cruise 1

$K_d(555) = 0.1483$  for chl a 3.3 [mg m<sup>3</sup>]

Cruise 2

$K_d(555) = 0.1343$  for chl a 2.65 [mg m<sup>3</sup>]

# Inverse estimations of Secchi depth

- Using  $(K_d+c) \sim 9/Z_{sh}$

Cruise 1:

For  $K_d = 0.4$  ;  $c = 3.7$ ;  $Z_{ch} \sim 2.2$  m

Cruise 2:

For  $K_d = 0.2$  ;  $c = 0.52$ ;  $Z_{ch} \sim 12.3$  m

- Using  $K_d \sim 1.44/Z_{sh}$

Cruise 1:

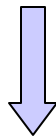
For  $K_d = 0.4$  ;  $Z_{ch} \sim 7.2$  m

Cruise 2:

For  $K_d = 0.2$  ;  $Z_{ch} \sim 3.6$  m

just to remind, in BEGINNIG Secchi depth were :  
cruise1 –  $\sim 1.25$   
cruise 2  $\sim 6.5$

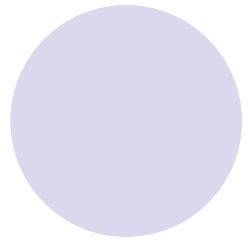
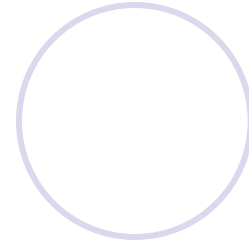
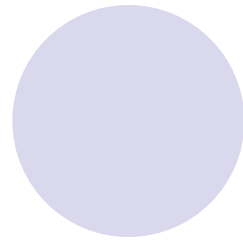
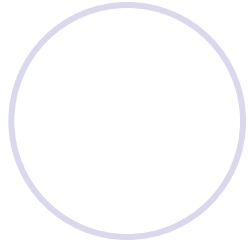
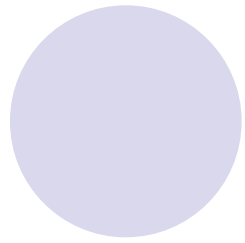
SO WE ARE GO DOWN





# Conclusions

- Secchi disk use can lead to measurement uncertainty
- Secchi disk value should be considered as a simple visual index of the clarity of a body of water
- Secchi disc can be used correlated with AOP
- $K_d$ 's value were consistent for the methods used IOP parameters ( absorption coefficient)
- $(K_d+c) \sim 9/Z_{sh}$  relationships give overestimates by fold 2 at least
- AOP estimates from Secchi should be approved by another methods.



THANKS FOR ACKNOWLEDGMENT !