

A STUDY ON THE FORAMINIFERA DISTRIBUTION
IN THE GULF OF THAILAND

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**A STUDY ON THE FORAMINIFERA DISTRIBUTION
IN THE GULF OF THAILAND**

BY

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ABSTRAK

Limabelas sampel sedimen dasar dari Teluk Siam dianalisa untuk kandungan jumlah (mati + hidup) foraminifera. Didapati tujuh spesies yang paling dominan adalah *Ammonia planktonic*, *Ammonia* sp., *Anomalina* sp., *Elphidium* sp., *Planulina* sp., *Quinqueloculina* sp. and *Textularia* sp. Kepelbagaian spesies yang diukur dengan Indeks Kepelbagaian Shannon-Wiener, H(S), berbeza dari 1.44 hingga 2.80. Nilai H(S) yang lebih tinggi adalah terdapat di stesen yang lebih dalam yang mempunyai sedimen yang lebih halus dan nilai yang lebih rendah di stesen yang lebih cetek dengan sedimen yang lebih kasar. Jumlah foraminifera tidak menunjukkan korelasi yang bermakna dengan pertambahan kedalaman air ($r^2 = 0.0001$), ($P > 0.10$).

ABSTRACT

Fifteen bottom sediment samples from the Gulf of Thailand were examined for total (dead + living) foraminifera content. It was found that the seven most dominant species of foraminifera were *Ammonia planktonic*, *Ammonia* sp., *Anomalina* sp., *Elphidium* sp., *Planulina* sp., *Quinqueloculina* sp. and *Textularia* sp. Species diversity measured by the Shannon-Wiener Diversity Index, H(S), varied from 1.44 to 2.80. Higher H(S) values are associated with deeper stations having finer sediment and lower values with shallower stations having coarser sediments. Total abundances of foraminifera did not show significant correlation with increasing water depth ($r^2 = 0.0001$ and $P > 0.10$).