Tome 34

Novembre 1996

Numéro 4

La mer

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1996 年 11 月

日 仏 海 洋 学 会

La Société franco-japonaise d'océanographie Tokyo, Japon

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Open-ocean convection in the Japan (East) Sea

Yong-kyu Choi*

Abstract: Based on the results of Marine Meteorological and Oceanographical Observations by Japan Meteorological Agency during 1966–1987, the phenomenon of open–ocean convection is found as a candidate for the formation of the Japan (East) Sea Proper Water (JSPW). The water types in the mixed regions denoting the deep convection are similar to those of the JSPW such as 0–1°C in potential temperature, 34.0–34.1 % in salinity and 68–80 cl/t in potential thermosteric anomaly from the sea surface to the deep layer. The static stabilities in the stations of the mixed regions are unstable or neutral. The phenomena of open–ocean convection are commonly observed in the area of the north of 40° N. This suggest that the deep water of JSPW is formed not in a limited area but probably in the overall region of the northern open ocean. The formation of the deep water may be mainly affected by the cooling of the sea surface because the temperature and salinity on the isoteric surface of about 76 cl/t in potential thermosteric anomaly are cold and low. The JSPW sunken from the surface layer on the mixed region spreads out under the Tsushima warm current area, following the isoteric surface of about 76 cl/t in potential thermosteric anomaly.

1. Introduction

The Japan (East) Sea is called a mini ocean because of the varieties of oceanological aspects due to the basins deeper than 2000 m depth and the connectors with other seas through narrow straits shallower than 150 m depth. These characteristics hinder the exchange of deep waters and contains a peculiar deep waters, the Japan (East) Sea Proper Water. Many authors explained that there must be exist the deep convection in the interior of the Japan (East) Sea (e.g., NITANI, 1972; GAMO et al., 1986; SUDO, 1986).

The deep water is formed by two ways, the open-ocean and near-boundary convections. During the open-ocean convection, the homogeneous water column from the sea surface to a deep layer, so called chimney, and the cyclonic eddy had been observed in the Mediterranean (MEDOC group, 1970), Labrador (CLARKE and GASCARD, 1983), Greenland (JOHANNESSEN et al., 1991) and Weddell Seas (GORDON, 1978).

MEDOC group (1970) suggested that the

open-ocean convention takes three phases; namely, the preconditioning phase, the violent mixing phase, the sinking and spreading phase. The chimney is formed in the second phase and accompanied with cyclonic eddy and it also affects the sinking and spreading phase (GASCARD, 1991).

Senjyu and Sudo (1993, 1994) inferred the winter convection through the isopycnal analysis and water characteristics in the Japan (East) Sea. Seung and Yoon (1995) showed the deep convection in the Japan (East) Sea. They explained that winter convection reaching down to about 1000 m depth takes place near Vladivostok, Russia. But the data for the distributions of temperature or salinity are not all occupied in every cruise, and the data was checked and chosen. Of course, it does not make a problem, but we want to know more about the deep convection in the Japan (East) Sea exactly.

Therefore, we set a question that 'Does an open-ocean convection really take place in the Japan (East) Sea?' The purpose of this study is to find out the evidence of open-ocean convection in the Japan (East) Sea.

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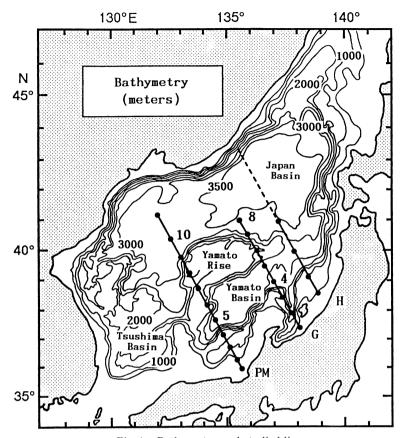


Fig. 1. Bathymetry and studied lines.

2. Data and Approach

The comprehensive observations for the Japan (East) Sea have been conducted by the Japan Meteorological Agency systematically and those data are available for studying the water characteristics to a deep layer in the Japan (East) Sea. So, the results of marine meteorological and oceanographical observations by Japan Meteorological Agency were used from 1966 to 1986 for about 22 years. But the observations were mostly occupied in the southeast part of the Japan (East) Sea. In the northwest part, the observations were scarce and there were also areas of no observations.

To see the water properties, the vertical distributions of potential temperature, salinity and potential thermosteric anomaly was presented for the lines shown in Fig. 1. These three lines, PM, G, H were selected for detailed analysis because these lines lie across the polar front to the northern part. In Fig. 1, the dotted line

indicates that the observation was carried out during Coorperative Study of Kuroshio but is not conducted at present. The number of stations and the distances between the stations in lines of PM, G, H are somewhat different from year to year.

Potential thermosteric anomaly (Δ_{θ}) was used instead of sigma-theta (σ_{θ}). The Japan (East) Sea Proper Water is very homogeneous in temperature and salinity. So, potential thermosteric anomaly is more convenient to distinguish the density difference than sigmatheta because it does not need to express the decimal point in density. With the potential thermosteric anomaly, the static stability was calculated in some hydrographic stations following Pond and Pickard (1983) as

$$E = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\partial \Delta_{\theta}}{\partial z}$$

where α is the specific volume, Δ_{θ} the poten-

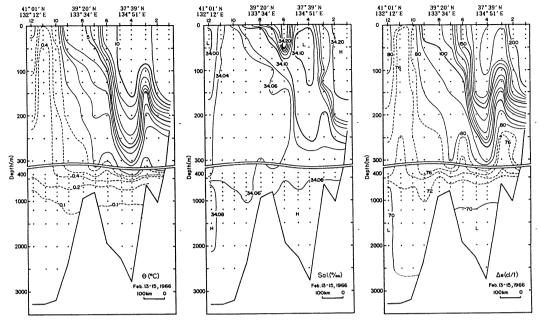


Fig. 2. Vertical distributions of potential temperature (right), salinity (middle) and potential thermosteric anomaly (left) for line PM in 1966.

tial thermosteric anomaly and *z* the depth interval. Also, horizontal distributions of potential temperature, salinity were presented for the isosteric surface which is denoted the characteristics of the Japan (East) Sea Proper Water. The proper value of the potential thermosteric anomaly on the isoteric surface was chosen from the T-S plots during winter from 1996 to 1987.

3. Results

3-1 Occurrence of Open-ocean Convection

Fig. 2 shows the vertical distributions of potential temperature, salinity and potential thermosteric anomaly in line PM on Febuary, 1966. The potential temperature and potential thermosteric anomaly of station 11 are lower than those of stations 10 and 12. In station 11, from the sea surface to about 400 m depth, it can be seen the nearly homogenous water column with below 1°C in potential temperature, about 34.02–34.06 ‰ in salinity and below 80 cl/t in potential thermosteric anomaly. Salinity becomes low from the south (34.20 ‰) to the north (34.00 ‰) of station 11.

Fig. 3 is the vertical distributions of potential temperature, salinity and potential thermo-

steric anomaly for line H in 1966. In station 26, it shows the homogeneous water column whose characteristics of water properties denotes the Japan (East) Sea Proper Water. It is noteworthy that 72 cl / t in potential thermosteric anomaly is distributed from the sea surface to about 500 m depth in station 26.

Fig. 4 is the same one as the previous figures except for line G in 1986. In station G8, we can see the outcropping of isothermal line, isohaline and isostere, which denote the characteristics of the Japan (East) Sea Proper Water below 1°C in potential temperature, 34.08 % in salinity and 76 cl/t in potential thermosteric anomaly. Although we could not show the complete shape of homogeneous water column embedded in more stratified waters due to the limit of the measurement to the north, it also may be shown the homogeneous water column if the observation was performed to the northern part.

The vertical distributions of potential temperature and potential thermosteric anomaly are illustrated in Fig. 5, which shows the homogeneous water column and outcropping. The homogeneous water column appeared in station 21 on February in 1967. In station 39 in

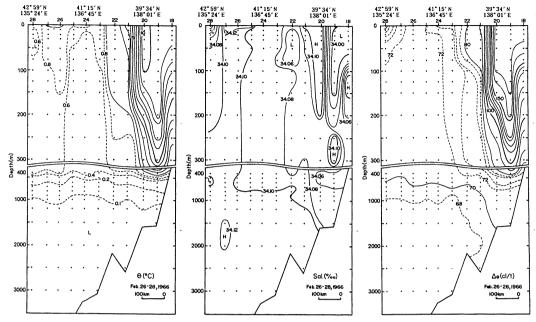


Fig. 3. Vertical distributions of potential temperature (right), salinity (middle) and potential thermosteric anomaly (left) for line H in 1966.

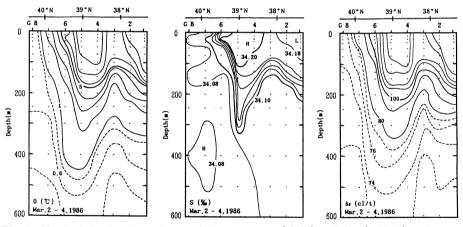


Fig. 4. Vertical distributions of potential temperature (right), salinity (middle) and potential thermosteric anomaly (left) for line G in 1986.

1969 and stations from 35 to 38 in 1970, the potential thermosteric anomalies are lower than 74 $\rm cl/t$, in particular, from the sea surface to below 600 m depth.

In order to see the trace of the cyclonic eddy in the stations of homogeneous water columns and outcroppings, we plotted the dynamic depth anomaly on 1966A, 1966B, 1967A, 1967B in Fig. 6 because the complete shape of homogeneous water column were shown in these lines.

Arrows denote the centre of the homogeneous water column. The values of dynamic depth anomalies in the centre of the homogeneous water columns are lower than those of the others. We can deduce the existence of the cyclonic-eddy vaguely.

Fig. 7 shows the positions of homogeneous water column and outcropping during last 22 years. Solid circles denote the homogeneous water column and open circles the outcrop-

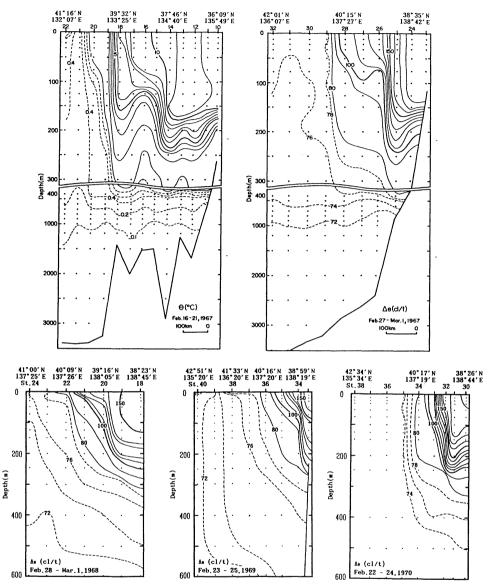


Fig. 5. Vertical distributions of potential temperature for line PM in 1967, potential thermosteric anomaly for line H in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1972 and 1974 and for line PM in 1975 and 1981, respectively.

ping. The homogeneous water column and outcropping occurs here and there in the northern part. We know that these are not all. If the data covered the northern part, it would be able to find out the phenomenon of open—ocean convection in the area.

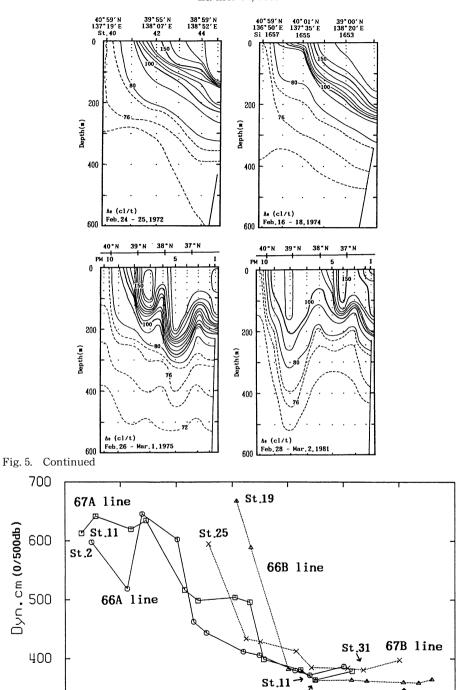
Fig. 8 represents the static stabilities of stations for the homogeneous water column and outcropping. The static stabilities are generally

unstable or neutral in the surface layer. Below 200 m depth, the static stabilities are neutral in all stations. With this figure, we know that the deep convection will be take place in these stations.

3–2 Spreading Features

In order to choose the proper value of the isosteric surface and to see the distributions of

Dyn.cm (0/500db)



Latitude (°N) Fig. 6. Dynamic depth anomaly at the sea surface based on the 500 db of the 1966A, 1966B, 1967A and 1967B. A and B denote the line PM and H, respectively. Arrows indicate the stations showing chimney-type.

/ St.21

† St.26

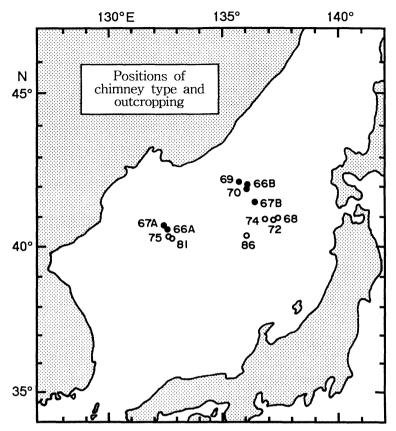


Fig. 7. Positions of chimney-type (solid circles) and outcroppings (open circles) in winter during 1966–1987.

the water properties on the isosteric surface, we plotted T–S diagrams in winter during last 22 years in Fig. 9. All water types of the Japan (East) Sea Proper Water are plotted between about 70 cl/t to about 80 cl/t in potential thermosteric anomaly. To see the horizontal distributions of the water properties on the isosteric surface, the value of 76 cl/t in potential thermosteric anomaly is the most proper. So we drew the horizontal distributions of depth, potential temperature and salinity on the isosteric surface of 76 cl/t. Although it can not be scrutinized the flowing path following the isosteric surface, the shape of spreading may be shown in those figures.

Fig. 10 shows the depth where potential thermosteric anomly equals to 76 cl/t. The isosteric surface of 76 cl/t come in contact with the sea surface in 1996, 1967, 1969, 1970, 1981 and 1986. In the case of 1966, 1967 and 1969, the

isosteric surface contacted with the sea surface looks like an eddy shape. The isoteric surface of 76 $\,$ cl/t becomes deep to the south below 400 m depth.

Fig. 11 and Fig. 12 show the potential temperature and salinity where potential thermosteric anomaly equals to 76 cl/t. Hatched area denote the surface below 76 cl/t in those figures. The potential temperature is below about 0.4–0.8°C in the north. It becomes high to the south about 0.8–1.0°C. On the sea surface the salinity of the northern part is lower than those of the southern part.

Fig. 13 shows some aspects of spreading. The upper denote the positions of stations and vertical distribution of potential thermosteric anomaly in the case of 1967. The lower denotes the T–S relation according to the sea surface and the depth. Crosses denote the T–S relation of the sea surface from the station 13 of the

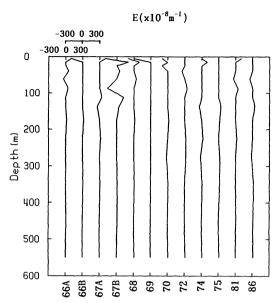


Fig. 8. Static stabilities of the stations in chimneytype and outcroppings. Numerals denote the year, A and B the line PM and H, respectively.

south to the station 21 of the north, circles the T-S relation with the depth in the station 13. If the water formed by the open-ocean convection in the northern part spreads out under the Tsushima Warm Current area following the isosteric surface, the water types between the sea surface of the northern part and the deep layer one of the southern part will agree with each other. In this diagram, both the water type of the sea surface of the station 21 and the water type of about 600 m depth of the station 13 agree well with each other.

4. Discussion

MEDOC group (1970) explained the violent mixing phase that narrow region of deeply penetrative convection occurs in the centre of the gyre. The central mixed region in the second phase is so narrow that the horizontal scale is merely about a few tens of kilometers (MEDOC group, 1970; GASCARD, 1991).

The homogeneous water column from the sea surface to a deep layer indicates the well mixed water (c.f., Fig. 2) and may be regarded as the deep water formation (Fig. 8, Fig. 13). When the cooled surface water sinks it is replaced by warmer water from the sides. As

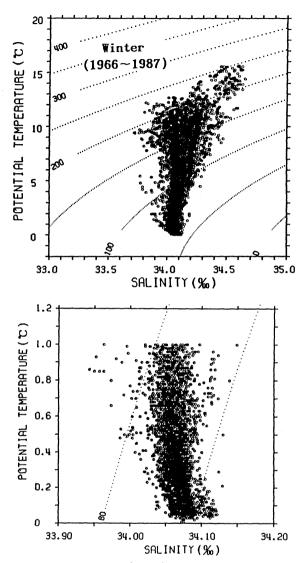


Fig. 9. T-S diagrams (upper) and the enlarged T-S plot for the Japan Sea Proper Water (lower) in winter during 1966–1987.

cooling continues the entire water column is gradually mixed with new water masses from the surface (Sandven *et al.*, 1991).

The homogeneous water columns embedded in more stratified waters and outcroppings occurred here and there of the area in the north of 40° N (Fig. 7). This suggests that the deep water of the Japan (East) Sea Proper Water is formed not in a limited area but probably in the overall region of the northern open ocean.

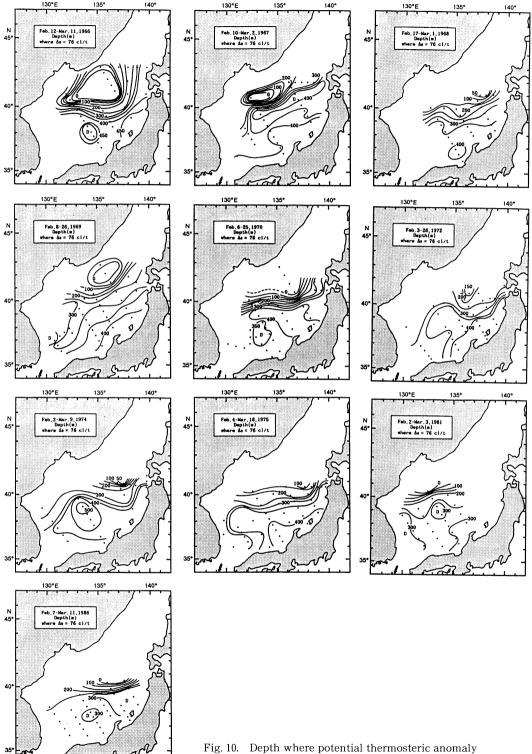
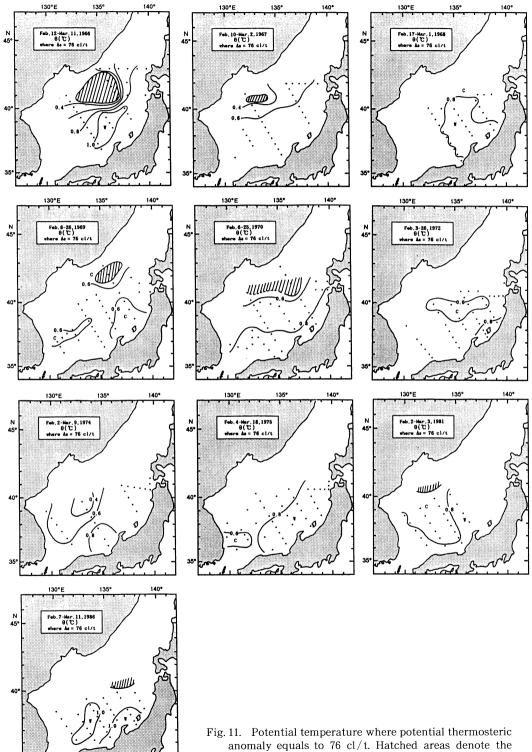
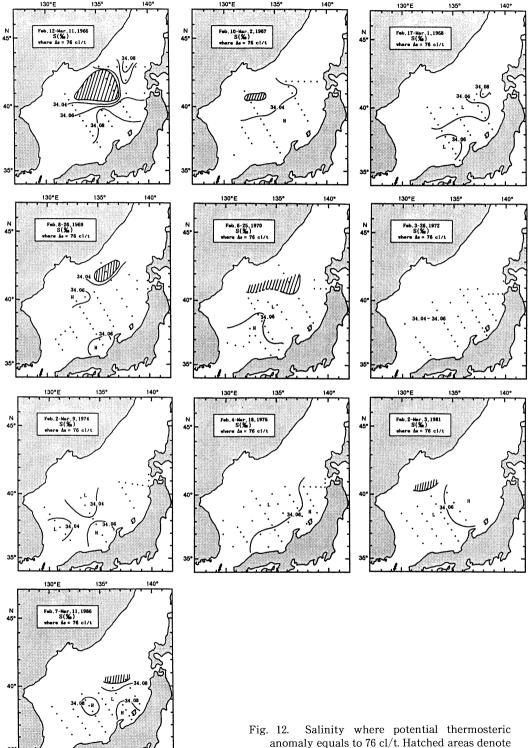


Fig. 10. Depth where potential thermosteric anomaly equals to 76 cl/t.



anomaly equals to 76 cl/t. Hatched areas denote the surface below 76 cl/t.



anomaly equals to 76 cl/t. Hatched areas denote the surface below 76 cl/t.

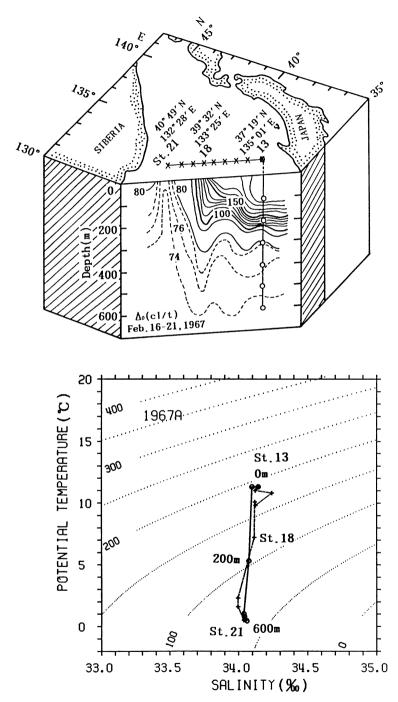


Fig. 13. Station map and vertical distribution of potential thermosteric anomaly (upper) and vertical T-S relations in the station 13 and horizontal T-S relations from the station 13 to the station 21 on the sea surface (lower) for line PM in 1967.

Vasilev and Makashin (1992) reproduced the ventilation of the Japan Sea waters in winter with their quasi-stationary friction model and explained that bottom waters are periodically replenished by shelf waters, sinking down along the continental slope of Primorye. So, both open-ocean and near-boundary convections can be taken place in the Japan (East) Sea. Deep Waters are formed by the open-ocean convection and bottom waters may be formed by the near-boundary convection. The near-boundary convection probably occurs in the Siberian coast (NITANI, 1972; GAMO et al., 1986; Sudo, 1986; Vasilev and Makashin, 1992).

The horizontal scales of mixed regions at the sea surface are about 80 km (Fig. 2) and 300-400 km (Fig. 3) with the value of 76 cl/t in isostere. The horizontal view of mixed regions seems to be an eddy shape (c.f., Fig. 10). UDA (1934) pointed out that there is (are) one or two large-scale cyclonic gyre (gyres) and the Japan (East) Sea Proper Water exists directly under the surface layer in the northern Japan (East) Sea. GAMO and HORIBE (1983) and GAMO et al. (1986) stated that cold and oxygen-rich surface water is supplied to the deep water frequently and rapidly. Therefore, in the Japan (East) Sea it may be suggest with care that the primitive formation and the beginning aspect of central mixed region in the open ocean are somewhat different from other oceans in its scales, etc.

KILLWORTH (1979) explained that baroclinic instability of the mean flow is capable of producing cyclonic and anticyclonic eddies with horizontal length scales of the same width as the observed chimneys. At the centre of the cyclonic eddies, the vertical stratification is greatly reduced in the top 300 m, thus acting as an efficient preselection mechanism at the onset of winter cooling. According to GASCARD (1991), these chimneys appear at the places where overall stratification can be destabilized and destroyed from the interior rather than from the surface. And a much more efficient way for mixing water over great depth is when a subsurface layer is injected from below into the surface layer by a baroclinic instability process. As mentioned above, the Japan (East) Sea has peculiar characteristics with one or two gyre (gyres) and very thin surface layer in the northern part. So, the open-ocean convection in the Japan (East) Sea may occur in scales larger than those of other oceans.

Not only a study but also an observation on the configuration of chimney is required for the Japan (East) Sea in near future.

Acknowledgments

The author express his thanks to professor K. D. Cho, professor J. C. Lee and professor Y. Q. Kang, Pukyong National University and professor S. K. Yang, Cheju National University and Dr. T. Shim, Agency for Defense Development, Korea for their valuable discussions. Thanks are also due to Dr. K. Ichikawa, Ehime University for his careful reading of this manuscript. This study was supported partly by Research Center for Ocean Industrial Development, Pukyong National University.

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Received November 20, 1996 Accepted July 20, 1996

Seasonal variation of residual flow in Suyoung Bay, Korea

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Abstract: In order to investigate the seasonal variation of residual flow in Suyoung Bay, Korea, we develop a robust diagnostic numerical model. The seasonal variation of residual flow in the upper layer at the inner bay is under the influence of the density-driven current by the fresh water supply from Suyoung River, that is, the residual flow in August shows the strong southward flow when the inflow of fresh water is large, but the residual flow is weak when the effect of fresh water supply is small in February. The residual flow pattern in the upper layer was also affected by the wind variation; the southwesterly wind in May and February generates the eastward flow, the northeasterly wind in August and the northwesterly wind in November generate the south-westward and southward flow, respectively. The characteristic of the flow pattern in the middle layer is the replenish flow, that is, the flow pattern in the middle layer is inflow when the flow pattern in the upper layer is outflow.

1. Introduction

Suyoung Bay is situated at the coastal area of Pusan, Korea. The oceanic condition of Suyoung Bay is very complicated because of the effects of the fresh water supply from Suyoung River and the offshore water mass from Korea–Tsushima Strait (Fig. 1).

Until now, many researchers have studied about the oceanic condition of Suyoung Bay. Particulary, the chemical study fo polluted material was done by Won and Lee (1979) and Won et al. (1979). Physical research by KIM and HAN (1982) was carried out on the diffusion phenomena in Suyoung Bay. KIM et al. (1991) studied the seasonal variation of oceanic condition in Suyoung Bay. However, the previous studies are only on the flow and diffusion at short period or the general characteristics of oceanic conditions.

There has been no study on the seasonal variation of residual flow which plays a very important role in the material transport during a long perid. The major components of the residual flow in the coastal sea are the tideinduced residual current, the wind-driven current and the density-driven current. In order to investigate the seasonal variation of residual flow in Suyoung Bay, we have developed a three-dimensional robust diagnostic numerical model which includes the effects of tide, wind and buoyancy. One of advantageous points of diagnostic numerical model is that threedimensional velocity field is obtained quantitatively at each grid point in the model (e.g. Blumberg and Mellor, 1987). The previous studies of circulation with use of a robust diagnostic numerical model are as follows for example; the diagnostic calculation of circulations and water mass movements in the deep Pacific Ocean (Fujio and Imasato, 1991) and the seasonal variation of circulations in the East China Sea and the Yellow Sea (YANAGI and Takahashi, 1993).

In this study, we try to make clear the seasonal variation of residual flow in Suyoung Bay with the use of three dimensional robust diagnostic numerical model which includes the tide-induced residual current, the wind-driven current and the density-driven current.

2. Field observation

The horizontal and vertical distributions of water temperature, salinity and density were

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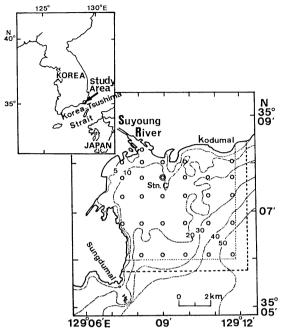


Fig. 1. Location of observation points in Suyoung Bay. The thick dotted line and the thin dotted line represent the open boundary of the numerical model and the observation area, respectively. Stn. C is the current observation station. Numbers show the depth in meter.

observed at 29 stations shown in Fig. 1 every month from May, 1989 to April, 1990 (K_{IM} et al., 1991). The observed area is divided horizontally into 200mX200m mesh and vertically into three layers (0–5m, 5m–20m and 20m–bottom) and water temperature, salinity at every mesh are objectively interpolated from observed data with the use of a hyperbolic function (Yanagi and Igawa, 1992). The upper layer (0–5m) expresses the mixed layer above the seasonal pycnocline.

The horizontal distributions of water temperature, salinity and density in spring (15 May, 1989), summer (17 August, 1989), autumn (25 November, 1989) and winter (27 February, 1990) are shown in Fig. 2(a) to 2(d), respectively. In spring, water temperature is high at the inner and outer bay, and salinity is low at the mouth of Suyoung River but high at the outer bay. Density distribution is affected by those of water temperature and salinity. In summer, water temperature at the inner bay is

higher than that at the outer bay and salinity at the inner bay is lower than that at the outer bay. Density distribution is manily dependent on the salinity distribution. The characteristic of the distributions in autumn is that the differences of water temperature, salinity and density between the inner bay and the outer bay are generally small. In winter, water temperature at the inner bay is lower than that at the outer bay. Salinity and density distributions in winter are similiar to those in spring.

Year-to-year variation in the precipitation at Pusan is shown in Fig. 3. The precipitations in these observations from May 1989 to February 1990 are near to the averaged value during 5 years. The wind speed is not so strong (about $3\sim4$ m s⁻¹) and its direction is variable through out the year as shown later in Fig. 4; that is, the monsoon wind does not prevail in Suyoung Bay.

3. Numerical model

The horizontal grid size and the vertical division of water column of this numerical model are the same ones which are used for the interpolation of observed data. Depths used for this model were taken from Korean hydrographic chart No. 201C. Using conventional notation, the governing equations on the cartesian coodinate are as follows (YANAGI and TAKAHASHAI, 1993);

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial t} + (\bar{u} \cdot \nabla_{h} \bar{u}) + w \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial z} + f \kappa \times \bar{u} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\rho_{o}} \nabla_{h} P + A_{h} \nabla_{h}^{2} \bar{u} + A_{v} \frac{\partial^{2} \bar{u}}{\partial z^{2}} + F_{t}, \end{split} \tag{1}$$

$$P = \rho_{o}g\xi + \int_{z}^{\xi} \frac{\rho_{o} - \rho}{\rho_{o}} gdz, \qquad (2)$$

$$\nabla_{h}\bar{u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0, \qquad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + (\bar{u} \cdot \nabla_h) T + w \frac{\partial T}{\partial z}$$

$$=K_{h}\nabla_{h}^{2}T+K_{v}\frac{\partial^{2}T}{\partial z^{2}}+\Upsilon(T^{*}-T), \qquad (4)$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + (\bar{u} \cdot \nabla_h) S + w \frac{\partial S}{\partial z}$$

$$=K_{h}\nabla_{h}^{2}T+K_{v}\frac{\partial^{2}S}{\partial z^{2}}+\Upsilon(S^{*}-S), \qquad (5)$$

where \bar{u} is the horizontal velocity vector, w the upward velocity, $f = 2\omega \sin \phi$, ω is angular velocity of earth rotation and ϕ is latitude of

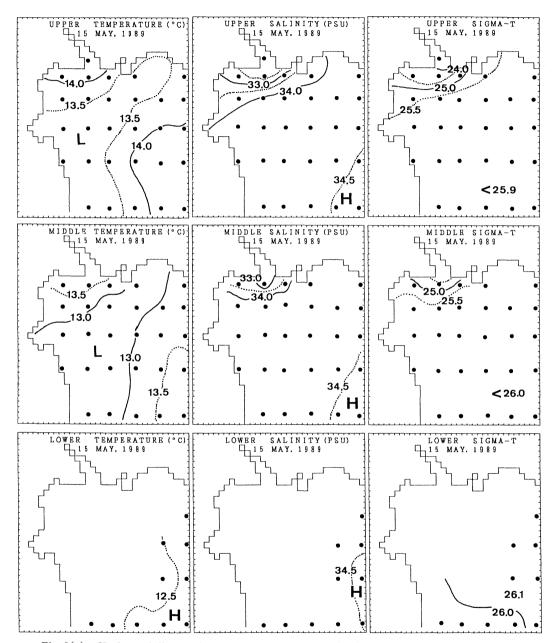


Fig. 2(a). Horizontal distributions of water temperature (left), salinity (central) and density (right) in three layers on 15 May, 1989. (●: observed stations)

35°05′ N) the Coriolis parameter, κ the vertical unit vector, ∇_k the horizontal gradient operator, t the time, P the pressure, ρ the density, ρ_0 the refference density, g the graviational acceleration (=980cm s⁻²), ζ the sea level height above the mean sea surface, T water tempera-

ture, and S salinity. The density ρ is calculated from T and S with use of the usual nonlinear state equation. The T term in Eqs(4) and (5) is introduced by Sarmiento and Bryan (1982) to prevent calculated values T and S from deviating greatly from observed values T^* and S^* .

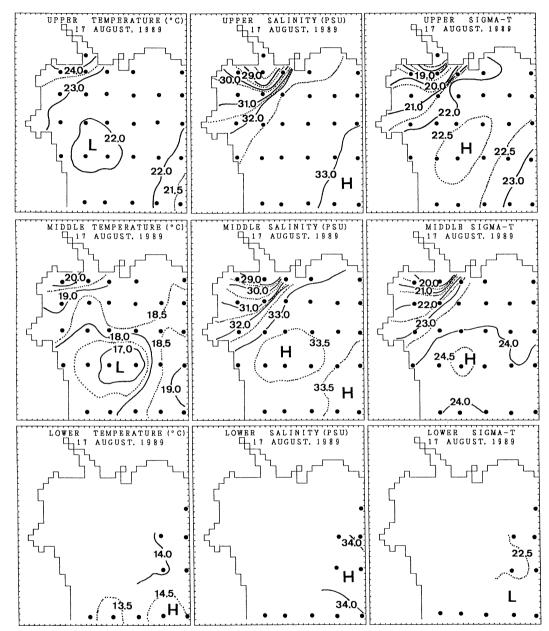


Fig. 2(b). Horizontal distributions of water temperature (left), salinity (central) and density (right) in three layers on 17 August, 1989. (●: observed stations)

 Υ is $0.5/\Delta_t$ (Δ_t =30sec: time step of calculation) in this calculation. A_v and K_v are the vertical eddy viscosity and diffusivity, respectively. A_h and K_h are the horizontal eddy viscosity and diffusivity, respectively. The horizontal and vertical eddy viscosity and

diffusivity are given as follows (YANAGI and YAMAMOTO, 1993);

$$A_{h}=rac{0.3}{2\pi} imes U_{amp}^{2} imes T_{M2}$$
 , $A_{v}=10^{-5} imes A_{h}$, (6)

$$K_{h} = \frac{0.3}{2\pi} \times U_{amp}^{2} \times T_{M2}, \quad K_{v} = 10^{-5} \times K_{h}, \quad (7)$$

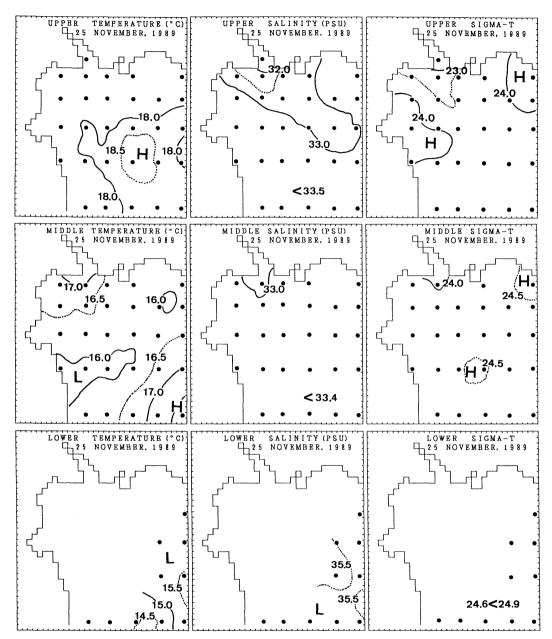


Fig. 2(c). Horizontal distributions of water temperature (left), salinity (central) and density (right) in three layers on 25 November, 1989. (●: observed stations)

where U_{amp} and T_{M2} denote the amplitude and period of M_2 tidal current, respectively. A_h and K_h range from 2.1×10^3 cm² s⁻¹ to 3.4×10^6 cm² s⁻¹ and A_v and K_v from 0.02 cm² s⁻¹ to 34 cm² s⁻¹ in Suyoung Bay. The horizontal forces due to tidal stress $F_t = (F_{tx}, F_{ty})$ is calculated as

follows (YANAGI and YAMAMOTO, 1993);

$$F_{tx} = -\left(\overline{U\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + V\frac{\partial U}{\partial y}}\right), \tag{8}$$

$$F_{ty} = -\left(\overline{U\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + V\frac{\partial V}{\partial y}}\right),\tag{9}$$

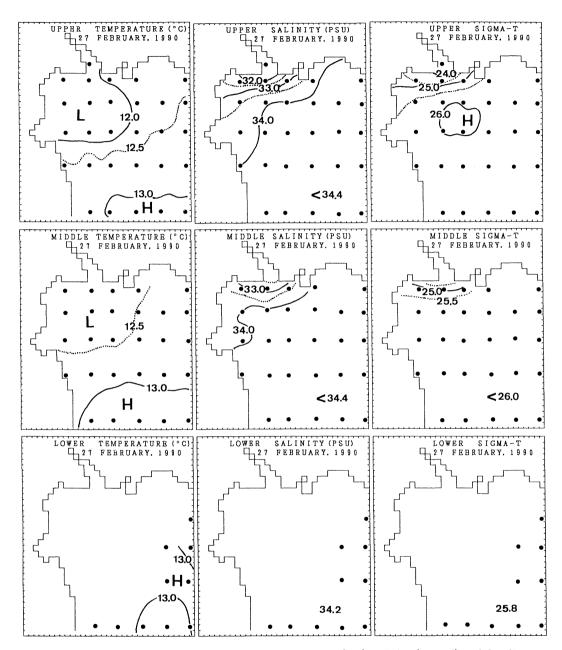


Fig. 2(d). Horizontal distributions of water temperature (left), salinity (central) and density (right) in three layers on 27 February, 1990. (●: observed stations)

where U and V are the x and y components of M_2 tidal current, respectively and the overbar denotes the average over one-tidal cycle. Tidal current in Suyoung Bay is already calculated and verified with the observational data (KIM and YANAGI, 1996).

The boundary condition for momentum is no —slip condition at the lateral wall. Along the open boundaries of numerical calculation, which is shown by the thick dotted line in Fig. 1, the normal velocity to the boundary is assumed to be zero. But the calculated results of

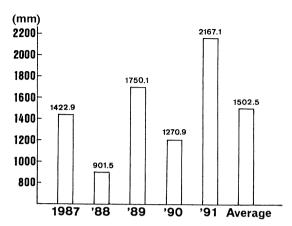


Fig. 3. Year-to-year variation in precipitation at Pusan, Korea from 1987 to 1991 and the averaged value.

residual flow in Suyoung Bay will be shown in the observation area which is the inner part of thin dotted line in Fig. 1. The bottom stress is given at the sea bottom as follows;

$$A_{v}\frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial z} = \Upsilon_{b} | \bar{u} | \bar{u} , \qquad (10)$$

Here Υ_b (=0.0026) is the bottom drag coefficient.

The sea surface is assumed to be a free surface, and the sea surface momentum flux is given by

 $\rho_{o}A_{v}\frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial z} = \rho_{a}C_{d} | \bar{W} | \bar{W}, \qquad (11)$

Here ρ_a (=0.0012g cm⁻³) is the air density, C_a (=0.0013) the sea surface drag coefficient and \bar{W} the wind vector. The boundary condition for water temperature and salinity is a no-flux condition at the lateral wall, at the bottom,

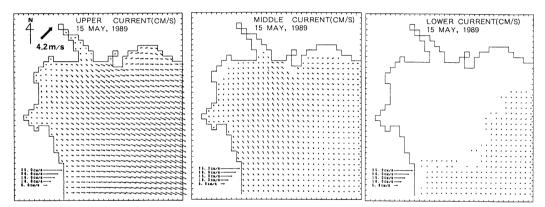


Fig. 4(a). Horizontal distribution of residual flow in three layers on 15 May, 1989. (thick vetor in the upper layer: wind speed and direction)

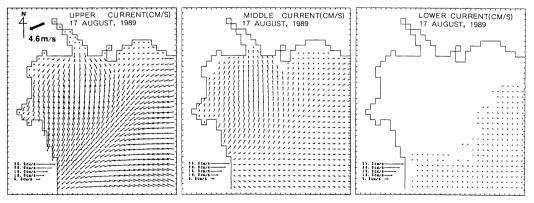


Fig. 4(b). Horizontal distribution of residual flow in three layers on 17 August, 1989. (thick vetor in the upper layer: wind speed and direction)

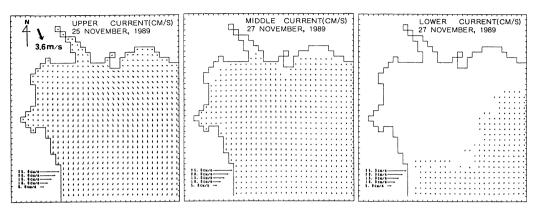


Fig. 4(c). Horizontal distribution of residual flow in three layers on 25 November, 1989. (thick vetor in the upper layer: wind speed and direction)

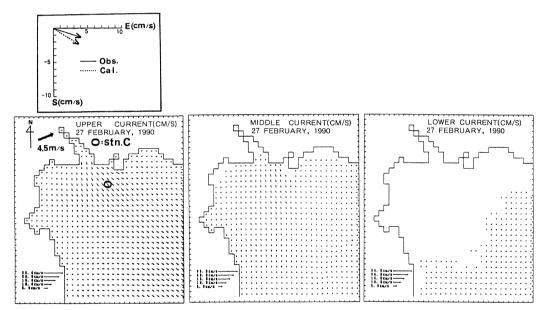


Fig. 4(d). Horizontal distribution of residual flow in three layers and the observed and calculated residual flows at Stn. C on 27 February, 1990. (thick vetor in the upper layer: wind speed and direction)

and at the sea surface. Along the open boundary, the horizontal gradient of water temperature and salinity are assumed to be zero. The central difference scheme is adopted for the advection term and the semi-implicit scheme is used for the calculation of sea surface elevation (Backhaus, 1983). Wind direction and speed are observed every hour at Pusan (Meteorological Observation Data of Korea, 1989, 1990). We used the daily averaged wind speed and direction on each observation day in this

numerical model.

4. Results

The calculated flow patterns at three layers in spring (15 May, 1989) are shown in Fig. 4(a). The flow pattern in the upper layer is the eastward flow from the river mouth to the outer bay. In the middle layer, the flow pattern shows the northward current. In the lower layer, the flow pattern shows westward flow.

Figure 4(b) shows the flow patterns in three

layers during summer (17 August, 1989). The flow pattern shows the south-westward flow from the inner bay to the outer bay in the upper layer. The flow pattern in the middle layer at the inner bay shows the strong northward flow but the flow pattern at the outer bay shows the eastward flow. The flow pattern in the lower layer is the northward flow.

The results in autumn (25 November, 1989) are shown in Fig. 4(c). The flow pattern in the upper layer shows the southward flow from the inner bay to the outer bay. In the middle layer, the flow pattern shows the inflow pattern, that is, the flow direction is northward. The flow in the lower layer is very weak. The flow patterns in the upper layer during winter (27 February, 1990) shown in Fig. 4(d) are similar to those in spring, that is, the flow in the upper layer is east-southward from the inner bay to the outer bay.

In order to verify our calculated results, the comparision of calculated and observed flows is very important. The calculated and observed residual flows at Stn. C (see Fig. 1) are shown in Fig. 4 (d). The observation of current measuement was carried out 3m below the sea surface at Stn. C on 27 February (KIM *et al.*, 1991). The coincidence of calculated and observed flows is very good in speed and direction. Therefore, a robust diagnostic model used in this study is well verified with the direct observed result.

5. Discussion

To calculate the M₂ tide-induced residual flow, we used the two-dimensional numerical model of tidal current (K_{IM} and Y_{ANAGI}, 1996) because M₂ tidal current is the dominant current in this area from the report of the Pusan city of Korea (1984). The tide-induced residual flow at the inner bay is below 1 cm s⁻¹ and it is very weak compared to the residual flow in the upper layer (5–10 cm s⁻¹) shown in Fig. 4. The tide-induced residual current is stable throughout the year because the tidal current is stable. Accordingly, the seasonal variation of residual flow shown in Fig. 4 is considered to be mainly generated by the density–driven current and /or the wind-driven current.

From Fig. 4, the residual flow shows the

conspicious seasonal variation with the degree of density difference between the inner and outer bay in the upper layer. They are about 2.0 g cm⁻³ in May, 6.0 g cm⁻³ in August, 1.0 g cm⁻³ in November and 2.0 g cm⁻³ in February (see Fig. 2), respectively. The seasonal variation of residual flow speed in the upper layer at the inner bay is under the influence of the densitydriven current by the density difference between the inner and outer bay in the upper layer. Such density differences are resulted from the fresh water supply from Suyoung River. The residual flow in August shows the strong southward flow when the inflow of fresh water supply is large, but the residual flow is weak when the effect of fresh water is small in November and February.

The pattern of residual flow in the upper layer of Suyoung Bay seems to be also affected by the wind condition. The seasonal variation of flow pattern by wind conditions is as follows; In May and February, the flow pattern in the upper layer is eastward by the southwesterly wind and that of August is southwestward by the east-north-easterly wind. In November, the north-west-northerly wind affected the southward flow. Therefore, the wind direction affected to the flow pattern in the upper layer to some degree. Such phenomena about the wind effect are well explained by the study on the variability of residual flow in Osaka Bay, Japan (YANAGI and TAKAHASHI, 1988).

The flow pattern in the middle layer generally shows the replenishment flow oppositing to that in the upper layer, that is, when the flow is outflow in the upper layer that is inflow in the middle layer.

The effect of the density-driven current is large by the inflow of fresh water from Suyoung River at the inner bay and the residual flow pattern in the upper layer is also affected by the wind-driven current. Therefore, when we consider about the residual flow fieled in Suyoung Bay, we have to take into account of not only the effect of tide but also the effects of wind and density distribution.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to express sincere

thanks to Dr. H. TAKEOKA of Ehime University for his useful discussions. The authors also wish to thank to Dr. S. TAKAHASHI of the Government Industrial Research Institute, Chugoku, Japan and Dr. H. AKIYAMA of Ehime University, Dr. Y. ISODA of Hokkaido University for their fruitful discussions and anonymous reviewer for his helfpful comments to the first draft. The calculation was carried out on a FACOM M770 of the Computer Center of Ehime University.

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Received September 9, 1995 Accepted August 1, 1996

Oceanographic conditions in Pelabuhanratu Bay, west Java

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Abstract: In December 1994 and August 1995, field observations by STD were carried out from sea surface to 200m depth in Pelabuhanratu Bay, which is a small bay located at the southern coast of west Java, facing to the Indian Ocean. Remarkable difference between both months was found in temperature and salinity profiles, that is, remarkable seasonal variations. Compared with August, higher temperature and lower salinity water occupied near the sea surface in December. In subsurface layer, the temperature in December is 2 to 5 °C higher than that in August through the water column of 200m, and the salinity in December is lower from the surface to about 80m depth than that in August, but higher below about 80m depth. The density stratification is affected by salinity near the sea surface, but below 80m depth by the temperature. In the observations in August, the spatial variations of the thermocline depth existed along the section of the bay axis, but it cannot be confirmed whether or not the internal waves occurred. In addition, the occurrence of coastal upwelling is not confirmed for the internal radius of deformation larger than the bay length.

1. Introduction

Detailed observations in the western tropical Pacific Ocean, especially Indonesian area, are required to detect long-term variations in related to El-Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) and/or Indonesian Throughflow (e.g., GORDON, 1986: BROECKER, 1991; YAMAGATA and MASUMOTO, 1989; WEBSTER and LUKAS, 1982; LUKAS *et al.*, 1996). But, few observations have been made in the Indonesian coastal regions.

Oceanographic observations were carried out in Pelabuhanratu Bay as a cooperative study between Tokyo University of Fisheries and Bogor Agricultural University (called IPB). Pelabuhanratu Bay is a small bay, located at the southern coast of west Java, facing to the Indian Ocean (Fig. 1), and the bay length and width are about 20 km and 18 km, respectively. The detailed bottom topography in the bay cannot be taken. Field study was made in December 1994 and in August 1995 to clarify the oceanographic condition, especially the stratifi-

cation, in Pelabuhanratu Bay.

The oceanographic studies in Pelabuhanratu Bay have been made by the IPB stuff (Atmadipoera et al., 1994). They suggested that the surface water circulation is influenced by north west monsoon in summer in the southern hemisphere and the water properties at the sea surface near the coast are affected by the river discharge. Purba et al. (1993) tried to analyze the coastal upwelling in south of west Java waters induced by southeast monsoon during the period from July to September. using surface temperature image, BT and hydrocast data obtained at standard depths. They indicated less variations of physical properties from July to August, and found an evidence of the upwelling in the subsurface layer under the surface homogeneous layer in September.

Both studies suggest that (1) the oceanographic condition in this area is significantly affected by northwest or southeast monsoon, and (2) the detailed vertical distributions of temperature and salinity are required to fully understand it. Then, we made a plan to measure temperature and salinity distributions by using STD, produced by Allec Company (ASTD).

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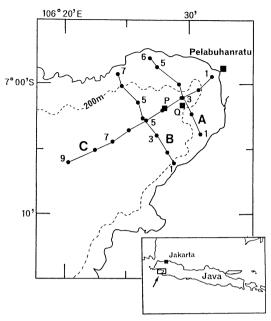


Fig. 1. Bottom topography of Pelabuhanratu Bay and location of STD stations. Stations were made in August 1995 except for Stns. P and Q in December 1994.

2. Observations

The observations were made on December 22, 1994, and during the period from August 12 to 14, 1995. The former was preliminary observation for the latter. The locations of ASTD stations are shown in Fig. 1. In this study, temperature and salinity data at each depth, digital values by ASTD measurements, were obtained in the range from the sea surface to 200m depth at 0.2 m interval.

3. Results

3–1 Results in December, 1994

Figures 2a and 2b show vertical profiles of temperature and salinity at Stns. P and Q (see Fig. 1) in December 22, 1994. The vertical profiles at both stations are similar to each other. The sea surface temperature is very high (about 28.6°C). The temperature gradually decreases from the sea surface to 90 m depth with weak gradient and the strong thermocline exists directly below this depth. Even at 90m depth, the temperature is 27.5°C but fall to 12°C at 200m depth, so the temperature difference between 90 m and 200 m depths reaches 14.5°C.

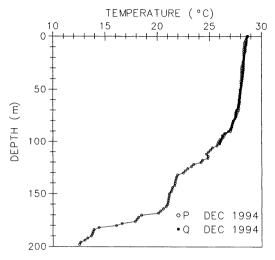


Fig. 2a. Temperature profiles observed in December 1994.

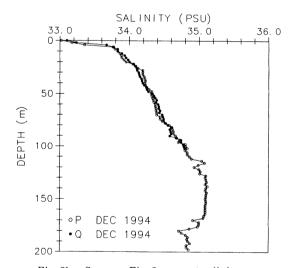


Fig. 2b. Same as Fig. 2a except salinity.

The salinity is very low (33.10 psu) at the sea surface for rainy season, but abruptly increases from the surface to 130 m depth (35.08 psu). The salinity shows maximum between 130 m and 160 m depths and tends to decrease below the maximum.

3-2 Results of August, 1995

The observations were made by ASTD along three lines, A to C (see Fig. 1) during the period from August 12 to 14, 1995. The ASTD observations on Lines A and B crossing the bay were carried out down to near bottom or to 100

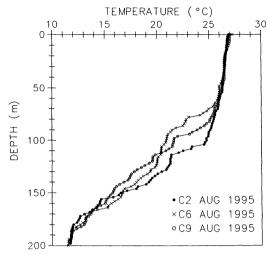


Fig. 3. Temperature profiles observed in August 1995.

m depth except Stn. B2; also the observation along the bay axis, Line C was carried out from the sea surface to 200 m depth except for Stn. C1 with the bottom depth of 150 m.

Figure 3 shows typical vertical profiles of temperature at three stations, C2, C6 and C9, corresponding to the stations of the head, center and mouth of the bay, respectively (see Fig. 1). The sea surface temperatures are almost the same, about 27°C at three stations. The temperature profiles are seen to be composed of the weak and strong stratified layers. Thickness of the upper layer with weak stratification is about 60 m at Stn. C6, 80 m at Stn. C9, but 100 m at Stn. C2. The temperature difference between the top and bottom of the layer is only 1.0°C to 2.0°C. The strong stratified layer, i.e., thermocline, is formed from the bottom of the weak stratified layer to 190 m depth. This temperature difference between the top and bottom of the thermocline reaches about 14°C for depth range of only 100 m. The thermocline depth at Stn. C6 is shallower than that at Stn. C2. Though temperatures at the thermocline depths are slightly different among three stations, the temperature at 190 m depth is about 11.7°C, common to these stations. The strong stratification and shallow thermocline is well known as a typical thermal structure in tropical region (e.g., PICKARD and EMERY 1990).

The salinity at the sea surface is the lowest

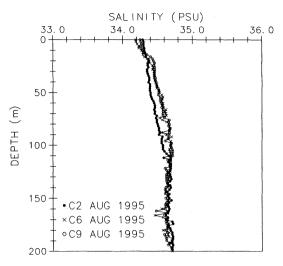


Fig. 4. Same as Fig. 3 except salinity.

in the vertical distributions and ranges from 34.2 to 34.3 psu (Fig. 4). The salinity gradually increases with depth in the surface layer (above about 100 m depth), corresponding to the weak temperature gradient (Fig. 3). The salinity in this layer is lower at Stn. C2, located near the bay head, than at other stations. In the thermocline, the salinity is less variable and ranges between 34.6 and 34.7 psu. However, such a high salinity as around 35.0 psu observed in December 1994 (Fig. 2) is not found in these profiles.

Figures 5 and 6 show the temperature and salinity distributions along Lines A and B, transverse sections of the bay (Fig. 1), respectively. For the observation by a small boat, the maximum depth for measurement was restricted within 100 m except Stn. B2. As speculated from Figs. 3 and 4, the vertical variations of temperature and salinity are very small above 100 m depth. Though the horizontal temperature and salinity gradients slightly exist, a remarkable density current cannot be expected for weak horizontal gradient. Near the sea surface, i.e., above 10 m depth, Line A has higher temperature and lower salinity than Line B. Line A is nearer the bay head than Line B and is more affected by the fresh water discharge from rivers.

Figure 7 shows the vertical temperature distribution along Line C, the bay-axis (Fig. 1).

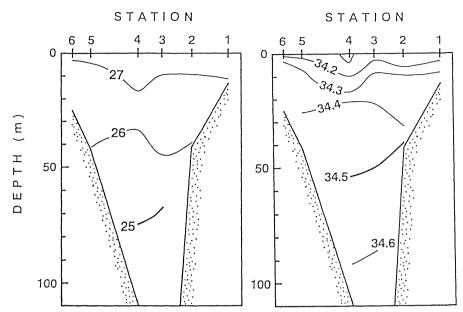


Fig. 5. Temperature (left) and salinity (right) sections along Line A. Units of temperature and salinity are °C and psu, respectively.

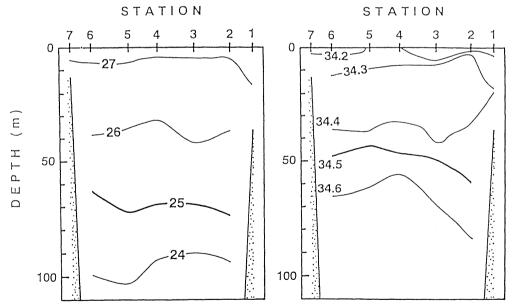


Fig. 6. Same as Fig. 5 except Line B.

The maximum depth of the ASTD measurements at every station was 200 m except Stn. C1. A strong vertical temperature gradient such as shown in Fig. 3, exists between 80 m and 190 m depths. A remarkable horizontal variation of temperature, a temperature con-

tour rising, is found at Stn. C1 near the bay head. Temperature are horizontally variable in the thermocline, suggesting existence of small scale phenomena.

The salinity variations are mostly limited above 100 m depth unlike temperature (Fig. 8).

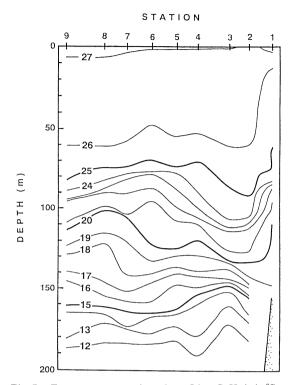


Fig. 7. Temperature section along Line C. Unit is ℃.

Then, there exists a continuously vertical density stratification due to salinity gradient in the surface layer (above 80 m depth) and to temperature variation in the thermocline. Also isohalines rise near the bay head, as isotherms. From only one station data, we cannot explain whether or not this cold, saline surface water near the bay head is due to the upwelling.

4. Discussion

The detailed temperature and salinity observations in Pelabuhanratu Bay indicated two interesting features; (1) difference of the vertical structure in between December 1994 and August 1995, (2) such horizontal variations of temperature and salinity as upwelling or small scall internal waves.

Figure 9a shows the temperature profiles observed at Stn. P in December 1994 and Stn. C4 in August 1995, nearly the same location at the center of the bay. Throughout the sea surface to 200 m, the temperature in August is lower than that in December. The temperature decrease of 2 °C in the surface layer and the

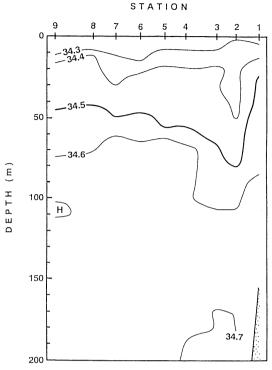


Fig. 8. Same as Fig. 7 except salinity. Unit is psu.

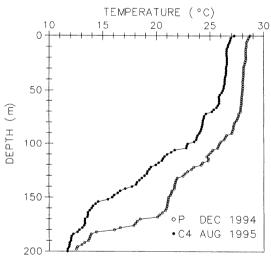


Fig. 9a. Temperature profiles.

thermocline rise of 40 m show the large heat loss during the period from December to August. Figure 9b shows that the salinity in August is higher above 80 m and lower below this depth than that in December. The vertical salinity variation in December is much larger

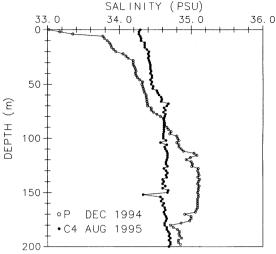


Fig. 9b. Same as Fig. 9a except salinity.

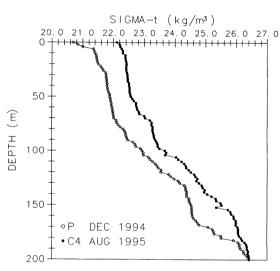


Fig. 9c. Same as Fig. 9a except sigma-t.

than that in August. The density in December is lower than that in August, but near 200m depth the difference disappears (Fig. 9c). The density difference between December and August is about 0.7 kg/m³ from 10m to 180m. Figure 10 shows that the two T-S diagram of Stns. P and C4 do not agree with each other. The difference between both records may be considered by the seasonal variation which exists, at least, in the range from the sea surface to 200m depth.

We confirm whether or not the seasonal variation of the subsurface temperature exists

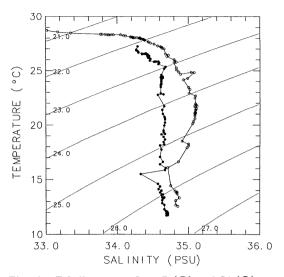


Fig. 10. T-S diagram at Stns. P (\bigcirc) and C4 (\bullet) .

in the southern coast of Java. JEXAM (Japanese Experiment on Asian Monsoon) reported the monthly-mean maps of 100 m depth temperature and 20 °C isotherm depth in the Indian Ocean (JEXAM, 1994). Figure 11 shows the temperature distributions at 100 m depth in December and August. The temperature at 100m at the west Java coast is 20 to 21°C in August and 23 to 24°C in December. The temperature difference between August and December in Pelabuhanratu Bay (Fig. 9a) agree with the monthly-mean temperature at the southern coast of Java (Fig. 11). Recently BRAY et al. (1996) analysed the XBT data from the Tropical Ocean-Global Atmosphere (TOGA) for study on the variation of the Indonesian throughflow. They showed the thermocline depth variation of about 10 m and the shollowest during July to September at annual period at the south coast of central Java. These studies indicate the existence of seasonal variation in the subsurface temperature along the south coast of Java. The seasonal variations of temperature and salinity are mainly induced through the sea surface by the air-sea heat and water exchange. In addition, the seasonal variations of wind (Asian monsoon: Fig. 12) can be considered to affect the vertical distributions of temperature and salinity in surface and subsurface layers, especially coastal region. We suppose the temperature decrease in the

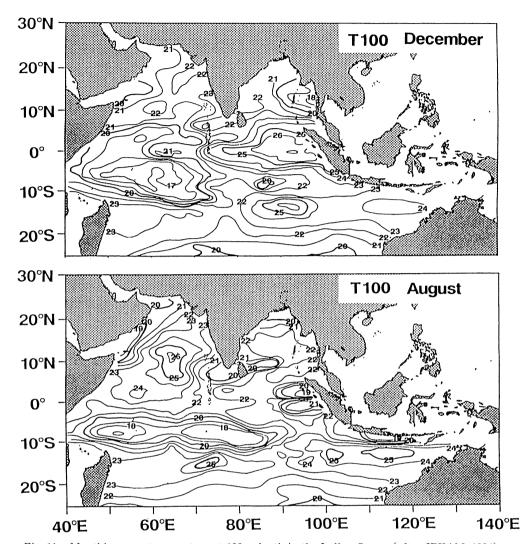


Fig. 11. Monthly-mean temperature at 100m depth in the Indian Ocean (after JEXAM, 1994). Unit is $^{\circ}$ C.

surface layer from December to August to be induced by the air—sea heat exchange, and the thermocline rising to be related to the coastal upwelling by southwest monsoon in August (e.g. Hellerman and Rosenstein, 1983; Miyama *et al.*, 1996).

Then, we consider the relation between the thermocline rising in August and the coastal upwelling in this region, i.e., the tropical region in the southern hemisphere. The width of the coastal upwelling is estimated as the internal radius of deformation (YOSHIDA, 1955; GILL, 1982), a=c/f, where c is the phase velocity of the first baroclinic mode and f the Corioris'

parameter ($f=2\omega$ sin ϕ ; ω is the angular velocity of the earth and ϕ the latitude). Applying a typical value of c to be 2.8 m/s, as a typical value in the tropical region (Wunsch and Gill, 1976) and $f=1.77\times10^{-5}\text{s}^{-1}$, the width of upwelling is estimated as about 158 km. This scale is much larger than the length of Pelabuhanratu Bay (about 20km), so it suggests that the thermocline rising occurs all the bay by the coastal upwelling in August, but the horizontal variations of thermocline depth in the bay due to the coastal upwelling can be less detected for the horizontally small difference.

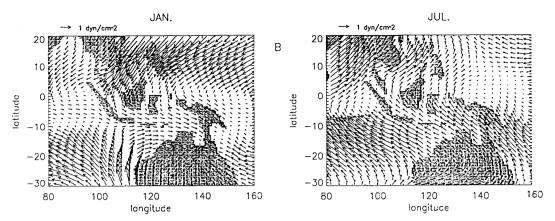


Fig. 12. Wind stress from January and July calculated by Hellerman and Rosenstein (1983) (after Miyama *et al.*, 1996).

5. Summary

In December 1994 and August 1995, the field observations by STD carried out from the sea surface to 200m depth in Pelabuhanratu Bay, which is a small bay located at the southern coast of west Java, facing to the Indian Ocean. Remarkable diferences in temperature and salinity profiles between both months were seasonal variations. Compared with August, the high temperature and low salinity water occupied near the sea surface in December. In subsurface layer, the temperature in December are 2 to 5 °C higher than that in August through the water column of 200m, but the salinity in December is lower from the surface to about 80m depth than that in August but higher below the depth. The density stratification is affected by the salinity near the sea surface, but under 80m depth by the temperature. In the observations in August, the spatial variations of the thermocline existed along the bay axis, but it cannot be confirmed whether or not the upwelling occurred.

We would like to continue the observation for clarifying the seasonal change of the temperature and salinity fields in Pelabuhanratu Bay and its physical process, especially relating to the monsoon. In addition, the signal of ENSO can be frequently detected even in this region, so that the regular observation at every interval (e.g., every month) is possible to catch a important signal of the global climate-ocean change.

Acknowledgment

Oceanographic field studies for the cooperative research between Tokyo University of Fisheries (TUF) and Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) were carried out in December 1994 and August 1995. The authors greatly thank OECF for support of the cooperative research. The authors also thank Drs. Kaname SATOH and Seiichi TAKEDA, and the staff of IPB to support the observations. We thank anonymous reviewer for his useful comments.

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Received March 5 1996 Accepted August 10, 1996

日仏海洋学会賞受賞記念講演 海中動物の対光行動に関する研究*

小 池 降**

Studies on behavior of marine animals under various light conditions

Takashi Koike**

このたびは、栄誉ある日仏海洋学会賞をいただき、身にあまる光栄なことと感謝いたしております。この受賞を励みとして、今後さらに研究を発展させるよう努力していきたいと存じます。私はこれまで、海中の光環境とそこに生息する海中動物の行動の研究を行ってまいりましたが、主要なものは、(1)断続光に対する魚類の反応、(2)イセエビの日周行動と光環境との関係、の2点です。

(1) 断続光に対する魚類の反応

光に対する魚類の行動反応については、これまで主に 走光性による誘致を目的とした研究がなされ、集魚灯に 代表されるように広く集魚に応用されております。しか しその際用いられているのは、ほぼ定常光に限られてお り、光の断続やちらつき現象のような短時間で急激に変 動する光の刺激効果は,関心を持たれながらも,具体的 に検討されることはほとんどありませんでした. 私は特 にこの点に注目し、周期的に光の強弱が変化する断続光 に対し魚群が強い嫌忌行動を引き起こすことを明らか にいたしました. まず、断続光の明暗周期・明暗照度比・ 波長組成を変え,次に魚の眼の光に対する順応状態すな わち明順応および暗順応の時の行動反応の違いを、屋外 の大型水槽を用いた行動実験より示しました. さらにこ れらの結果を魚群の遊泳行動の制御に応用するため、断 続光を細い光束として並べて照射し魚の行動に及ぼす影 響を検討いたしました.供試魚は浮魚類の中で水産上重 要魚種であり走光性の強いマアジを選びました.自然状 態に近い条件のマアジを得るために、定置網の漁船に便 乗して網持ちの時間に海上で購入後直ちに持ち帰り、こ れらのマアジを採補後36時間以内に使いました. 断続

* 1996 年 6 月 7 日 日仏会館(東京)で講演

Faculity of Bioresources, Mie University, Kami-hama-cho, Tsu, Mie 514, Japan

光(明暗の時間比1:1)の照射により、マアジの遊泳 速度は約30%低下すると共に、照射域を強く忌避いた しました. この嫌忌反応は、断続光の明暗の周期が0.62-1.36 Hz で最も顕著に現れ、また明暗の照度比が 60:1 (暗順応) あるいは 5,000:1 (明順応) 以上の場合に顕 著に現れました. さらに照射光の色が青色の断続光では、 白色光と比較して1/6の照射光の強さで同等の嫌忌反応 が認められました. 走光性の強いマアジに対し断続光の 照射の影響は、蝟集行動とは全く逆の回避行動としてあ らわれ、しかもその効果は断続光の明暗周期や明暗照度 比および照射光の色のみならずマアジの目の順応状態に よつて大きくかわることがわかりました. また, これら の嫌忌行動を起こす明暗周期や明暗照度比は、生理学的 手法で求められた魚の眼の感知限界、臨界融合頻度や明 暗弁別閾値に比べると、ずっと低いところにあり、魚群 が断続光を十分識別し得る範囲で生じています.さらに, この特性を持つ断続光を細い光束として一列に並べ縞目 状の光幕として魚群の前面に照射すると, 定置網の垣網 と同じ様に魚群の通過を阻止し遊泳方向を変えることが できます. 断続光のこの照射方法は魚群の行動制御手段 としてたいへん有効であり、魚群の誘導や通行阻止ある いは囲い込み等、漁業や養殖業の現場への応用が期待さ れます.

(2) イセエビの日周行動と光環境との関係

夜行性動物のイセエビが活動する夜間の海底に到達する光は、満月の夜とはいえ非常にわずかですが、それでも月夜の晩はイセエビが網にかからないと言われ、海中の明るさや陰影のわずかな違いがイセエビにとっては大きな意味を持つことが示唆されてきました。私の最近の研究では、このような微少な光の変化に対しイセエビが日周行動のパターンをどの様に変えるかを調べました。まず、ヒトの視覚や録画装置が使えない極低照度のもとで、水槽内のイセエビの行動を長期間自動計測すること

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の可能な、パソコンと電子天秤を組み合わせた装置を開 発いたしました. この装置では、イセエビをいれたカゴ を吊るした糸の張力変化からイセエビの動きを精度良く 検出し記録することができます。この装置一式を、昼と 夜の明るさを自由に調節することができる照明装置を組 み込んだ暗室内に設置して、イセエビの日周行動を観察 いたしました. 一般にイセエビは明るさの日周変化と同 調して夜間に活動し昼間は行動を停止します. この日周 行動が維持されるには、 夜間あるいは昼間照度に一定の 条件が存在することを明確にいたしました。すなわち、 イセエビは夜間照度が $1.8 \times 10 - 4 lx$ 以下では真暗の場 合と同様に活発に行動しますが、この照度以上では夜間 の行動が著しく抑制されます. 実験水槽内における結果 が直接現場に適用し得るかどうかは更に検討を要します が、志摩半島沖では満月時の海中照度はこの閾値を越す ことが示され、この結果は満月の夜にイセエビが獲れな いという従来の知見によく対応しています。また、昼間 照度を変化させた実験では、イセエビが昼間を昼間とし て認識し得る最低照度が 2.3×10⁻⁵ lx 程度であることも 示されています、昼を認識する閾値と夜を認識する閾値 の間の相違は、イセエビの眼の生理的状態変化によるの か、空腹度など他の何らかの状態変化によるのか、ある いは設定した夜と昼の照度以外の環境条件変化にもとず く結果なのか等の問題は、今後の研究課題として興味の あるところです. さらに、測定装置を改良し、イセエビ

の行動を 2 次元面上で正確に追尾することに成功しており、種々の光環境のみならず、水温変化に対するイセエビの行動特性の変化、あるいは脱皮時前後に現れるイセエビの行動パターンの特性等、多くの興味ある知見を得ています。これらの成果は、海中動物の行動と水中照度の関係を明らかにするにとどまらず、開発した行動測定装置は海中動物の生態と環境条件との関係を研究する手段を与え、広く応用可能と考えます。今後、多くの文献や資料にみられる海洋現場における行動反応と実験結果との比較検討をさらに密に行いながら、成果が漁業や養殖業等へ簡単に応用できるような方向を目指して研究を進めたいと考えています。

最後になりましたが、これまでご指導ご鞭撻賜りました多くの方々に心から御礼申し上げます。先ず、海中の光環境と生物の行動反応の研究をご指導賜りました水産大学校校長 松生 治 先生に深く感謝いたします。また、研究を進めていく過程でご指導ご鞭撻いただいた東京大学名誉教授 羽生 功 先生、元水産大学校校長 青山恒雄 先生に、三重大学に移られてから直接実験研究に御参加いただいた東京大学名誉教授 永田 豊 先生に心から感謝いたします。さらに、多くの討論やご助力いただいた東京水産大学教授 森永 勤 先生、同坂田実験実習場 小池康之 先生と職員の方々、三重大学付属水産実験場の方々に心から御礼申し上げます。

日仏海洋学会誌 うみ (La mer) 第34巻掲載欧文論文和文要旨

[34 巻 1 号]

塩本明弘*・佐々木克之**・下田 徹**:1990年5月 の三陸沖暖水塊および冷水ストリーマにおける基礎生産 と新生産の寄与について

暖水塊内 (0.15-6.89mgC m⁻³ h⁻¹) および冷水ストリー マ内 (2.85-7.91mgC m⁻³ h⁻¹) における基礎生産はおお むね等しく、相対光度10%以浅の値はほぼ一定であっ た. 日生産量はそれぞれ、930mgC m⁻² d⁻¹ と見積もら れた. 生産層内のクロロフィル a 濃度は, 暖水塊(0.76-1.11mg m⁻³) にくらべ冷水塊(1.93-4.23mg m⁻³) では 数倍高い価が測定された。これに対し、単位クロロフィ ルa量当たりの基礎生産力は、暖水塊(0.15-7.41mg C mgChl. a⁻¹ h⁻¹) では冷水塊 (0.63-3.18mgC mgChl. $a^{-1}h^{-1}$) にくらべ約2倍高い値が測定された. この違い は、両海域の植物プランクトンのサイズや、構成種の違 いによるものと考えられた. 硝酸やアンモニアの最大取 り込み活性から見積もられた、表層における全生産に対 する新生産の寄与の割合は、暖水塊では43%、冷水塊 では31%と見積もられた.本研究で得られた結果と過 去に得られた結果から、三陸沖の暖水塊における基礎生 産を制御する要因として,深層からの栄養塩類のフラッ クスが重要であることが明らかとなった. (*〒424 清水 市折戸 5-7-1 水産庁遠洋水産研究所、**〒236 横浜市金 沢区福浦 2-12-4 水産庁中央水産研究所)

小池 隆・前川行幸・平山昌子・永田 豊: イセエビの 水槽内における行動の自動計測

イセエビの行動特性を知るため、水槽内でイセエビの刻々の位置を自動的に計測して記録し、二次元的な移動 軌跡を求める装置を開発した。直径 80cm 深さ 40cm の円筒形飼育カゴの上部側面に、一辺 138cm の正三角形 枠を取り付けた。この枠の 3 頂点に支持棒を取り付け、それぞれを電子天秤上に置いた。 3 つの秤量値を直接パーソナルコンピューターに入力し、2.7 秒毎にイセエビの位置を算出し、それをフロッピイ・ディスクに記録する。この装置による位置測定の誤差は 0.9cm 未満である。約 6 週間の予備実験の結果、イセエビが夜間に活発に活動し、その移動距離が夜間 12 時間で平均約 500m に達すること、イセエビが主としてカゴの縁に沿った移動を行うことなど、いくつかの興味ある結果が得られている.

この装置は、目視観察が出来ない低照度下の夜間の行動 計測に特に有効であり、他の生物の行動観察にも十分応 用出来ると考えられる. (〒514 津市上浜町 1515 三重大 学生物資源学部)

[34巻2号]

Li-Guang Leu****・Yi-Yu Kuo**・Cho-Teng Liu***: ERS-1 SAR 画像から推定した海洋波スペクト ルの例

ERS-1 SAR (合成開口レーダー) 画像を用い,海洋 波のスペクトルを算出した. 海底地形が複雑でないこと, シートゥルースデータを得られることを考慮し、台湾東 岸の Hwalien 海岸域をテストサイトとして選び、現場 観測で得られたスペクトルと比較した. 空間的に得られ たSAR ディジタル画像のフーリエ解析により、 2次元 の波数スペクトルを算出した。これにもとづき、スペク トルピークに対応する卓越波の波長、波数、周期、波向 を求めた. 次に、現場観測データと比較できるように、 SAR で得られた波数スペクトルを周波数スペクトルに 変換した.二つのケースについて,ウェイブライダーブ イによる観測結果と比較すると、その差は、波向ではそ れぞれ8°, 26°, 波長は3.5%, 16%であり, 比較的よ く一致した.このときウェイブライダーで測定された有 義波高はそれぞれ 0.73m, 1.65m であったことから、比 較的静穏な海面状態でも SAR の画像解析によりかなり の精度で海洋波のスペクトルを評価できることがわかっ た. (*Industrial Technology Research Institute, Bldg. 24, 195-6, Chung-Hsing Rd. Sec. 4, Hsinchu, Taiwan 310, Republic of China, **Institute of Civil Engineering, National Chiao-Tung University, Hsinchu, Taiwan, Republic of China, ***Institute of Oceanography, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China)

小池 隆・林 浩司・永田 豊:イセエビが感知する最 小の昼間照度

イセエビは夜行性動物である。昼間を $3.3 \times 10^2 lx$ の明るさにして12時間とり,夜間を0 lxにして12時間とした標準的な環境のもとで,イセエビは明確な日周行動を示す.標準的な環境のもとで順致されたイセエビの行

動パターンは,恒暗状態に置かれても維持される.しかし,恒暗状態では行動の活動度が低から高へ移行する位相が,日を重ねる毎に早くなる傾向がある.この活動度変化の位相は,イセエビが昼間の明るさを認知できる範囲内では,明るさの変化の位相と完全に一致する.このことを利用して,昼間の明るさを 5 段階に規程して下げていく実験を行った結果,イセエビが感知する最小の昼間の明るさは,約 $2.3 \times 10^{-5} lx$ であることがわかった.(7514 津市上浜町 1515 三重大学生物資源学部)

Saowapa Angsupanich: 南タイ, ソンクラ湖の海草類 と着生植物

1992年12月から1993年11月まで、ソンクラ湖の海 草類の現存量を毎月調査した、ソンクラ湖では、わずか 2地域のみで海草類が見られた。 Halodule pinifolia お よび Halophila ovalisは、湖口から 1300m 離れた砂質 底の地域に、Halophila beccarii は湖の西端付近の湖岸 域に分布した. H. beccarii および H. pinifolia はほぼ周 年にわたって生育し、年平均現存量はそれぞれ 95.3 お よび 84.1 g(d.w.) m⁻²であった。*H. ovalis* は最も少なく, 3月から9月までの6か月間のみに観察された. 現存量 の最大値は、7月から8月の弱雨期(南西季節風期)に、 最小値は10月から12月の強雨期(北東季節風期)に測 定された. これら3種の海草類上に見られる着生植物は, そのほとんどが珪藻類であった. 優占種は Cocconeis sp. で、若い葉にくらべ老葉ほど、より多くの着生植物 を付けている傾向が見られた。(Faculty of Natural Resources, Prince of Songkla University, Hat Yai, Songkhla 90110, Thailand)

Saowapa Angsupanich*・Sanit Aksornkoae**: 南タイ,バンドン湾 Kradae Chae 水路のマングローブ林付近の海老養殖池における大型底生動物相

マングローブの林床と、伐採されたマングローブの林床における動物相の違いを調べるために、南タイのKradae Chae 水路のマングローブ林付近のエビ養殖池で大型底生動物相の調査を行った。林床1平方メートル当たりの大型底生動物の密度と多様度は、いずれも伐採されたマングローブの林床よりマングローブの林床が高かった。後者の底生動物の種組織がいずれの季節にも16-17種であったのに対し、前者では1-12種の範囲であった。多毛種と甲殻類が優占的であり、これら2つのグループの中ではキャピテリア科の多毛類とイワガニ科のカニ類が最も卓越したが、後者は湿潤期にのみ優占

的であった. マングローブの林床では高い個体密度 (1088-2080 個体 m⁻²) が見られたが, 他の成熟したマングローブ林に比較して, 甲殻類や貝類の種組成は貧弱であった. (*Faculty of Natural Resources, Prince of Songkla University, Hat Yai, Songkhla 90110, Thailand, **Faculty of Forestry, Kasetsart University, Bangkhen, Bangkok, 10900, Thailand)

[34 巻 3 号: Proceedings of the Eighth JECSS & PAMS Workshop, 省略]

[34 巻 4 号]

崔 鎔奎:日本海(東海)における深い対流について

1996年から1987年にかけて、気象庁により取得され た海洋気象観測資料を解析した結果, 日本海固有水 (JSPW) の形成に、深い対流が寄与していることが見 いだされた. 海面から深層まで、ポテンシャル水温 0 -1℃,塩分34.0-34.1‰,標準ポテンシャル比容偏差66-80cl/t で特徴づけられる日本海固有水は、いわゆる深い 対流による海水混合域の水塊特性と類似しており、成層 状態は不安定または中立となっている. 通常, 深い対流 は北緯40度以北に見られる現象であり、日本海固有水 の深層の水も日本海北部の広い海域で形成されている可 能性がある. この深層水は、標準ポテンシャル比容偏差 76cl/t の等比容面で低温・低塩であることから、主とし て海面冷却により形成されたことが示唆される. 表層混 合層から沈みこんだ日本海固有水は対馬暖流下部に広が り、標準ポテンシャル比容偏差 76cl/t の等比容面を流 れると考えられる. (Kunsan Laboratory, National Ficheries Research and Development Agency, Kunsan 573-030, Korea)

金 東善・・・・・柳 哲雄・・曺 圭大・・・:韓国水栄湾 の残差流の季節変化

診断モデルを用いて、韓国の南東岸に位置する水栄湾における残差流の季節変化を明らかにすることを試みた、湾奥部の上層では、水栄江からの淡水流入による密度流の影響が大きい。8月の残差流は、淡水流入量が多いため強い南下流が現れているが、淡水供給が小さい2月は残差流は弱い。上層の残差流の流動パターンは、風の変動によっても影響を受ける。南西風が卓越する5月と2月には東向風が、北東風が卓越する8月には南向流が、北西風が卓越する11月には南流がそれぞれ発生する。中層における流動パターンの特徴は、上層の流れに対す

る補償流の性格を持っている. つまり, 上層で流出するとき, 中層では流入する. (*〒790-77 松山市文京町3 愛媛大学工学部, **Research Center for Ocean Industrial Development, Pukyong National University of Pusan, Pusan 608-011, Korea, ***Department of Oceanography, Pukyong National University of Pusan, Pusan 608-737, Korea)

松山優治*・千手智晴**・Nyuman N. M. NATIH***: 西ジャワ Pelabuhanratu 湾の海況

1994年12月と1995年8月に、インドネシアの西ジャワのインド洋に面した小さな湾、Pelabuhanratu 湾で200m深までのSTD観測を実施した。両月の水温・塩分の鉛直分布には顕著な違いが現れ、南緯7度付近ではあるが、季節変動によると推定された。8月と比べて

12月の表層温度は高く、塩分は極度に低かった. 表層下でも 200m 深まで、8月より 12月の方が水温は 2-5℃高い. 一方、塩分は約 80m 深までは12月の方が低いが、それ以深では逆に高かった. 密度の鉛直分布は表層は塩分の影響を強く受けるが、80m 深付近より下層では温度によって支配されていた. 8月の観測では湾軸に沿って躍層の深度に変化が見られたが、湧昇や内部波との関連は明らかにならなかった. 特にモンスーンと関連した湧昇が起きていたかどうかは、内部ロスビー変形半径が湾長よりはるかに大きいことから同定できなかった. この海域は地球環境変動や ENSO との関連で定期観測は欠かせない. (*〒108港区港南 4-5-7東京水産大学海洋環境学科、**〒759-65下関市永田本町 2-7-1 水産大学校、***Faculty of Fisheries、Bogor Agricultural University、Darmaga、Bogor 16680、Indoneshia)

書評

「大気・海洋の相互作用 | (鳥羽良明編) 東京大学出版会

人間活動に伴う地球環境の変化、特に気候システムの 変化の理解と予測とその対策が緊急の課題となっている. これら課題を押し進めるには, 大気と海洋の相互作用に 関わる物理過程の研究が極めて重要である. 本書はその ような視点から編集されており、ごく限られた編者の同 志によって記されている. 第1章が序論, 第2章が海面 境界過程と波浪(鳥羽),第3章が海洋表層混合層の物 理と表層水塊解析(花輪・須賀),第4章が大規模大気 海洋相互作用の実態(花輪),第5章が大規模な相互作 用の基礎(山形・和方),第6章が大規模大気海洋相互 作用の数値モデリング (遠藤, 北村, 石崎, 本井), 第 7章が衛星リモートセンシングによる大気海洋相互作用 の観測(川村)という構成である. 対象は海洋物理学の 研究者, 大学院生, 学部生であるが, 多くの章は専門を 異にする海洋の化学や生物学の研究者にもさほどの苦労 もなく読めるだろう、特に、水塊解析やリモートセンシ ングの章は海洋物理学はもちろん、海洋の他分野にも大いに役立つ内容で、ぜひ読むことをお勧めする。各章はそれぞれ、その道のプロ達によって書かれているので、内容は充実しており、展開を期待しながら読める。本書は、編者が記しているように「教科書としての全体のまとまりに留意すると同時に、各章の主体性を出来るだけ尊重し、各章がそれぞれ独立して読まれることも可能なようにした」と配慮されている。教科書として最初から全体の流れを掴みながら読むというより、興味ある章だけを深く読むことが出来るし、どこの章から読んでも差し支えない書である。そういう意味では教科書というより、参考書という印象が強い。もちろん、非常に優れた参考書であることには間違いない。しかし、気心の知れた仲間達であっても、数人で一冊の教科書を書き上げるのは大変難しいものだとつくづく感じた。

(松山優治)

学 会 記 事

- オリビエ・アンサール教授に代わって,1996年8 月12日付けでピエール・カプラン (Pierre Kaplan) 氏が日仏会館フランス学長に就任された.
- 2. 1996年6月7日(金) 日仏会館会議室において 平成7年度日仏海洋学会学術研究発表会が開催され た. 発表題目と発表者は下記の通り.

午前(10:00-12:00)

- 1. 光の刺激がクロアワビの行動におよぼす影響 ………○森川由隆・山川 紘・小池康之・
 - 森永勤(東水大)
- 海中懸濁粒子が二枚貝アサリの粒子捕捉へ与える 影響…○荒川久幸(東水大)・田端彰久(新日気)・ 佐藤博雄・森永 勤(東水大)
- 3. 天然細菌群集のグラム染色特性の評価
 - ………○才田春夫・伊藤 希(筑波大生物)
- 5. ディフルギア属原生動物による甲殻類幼生の補食 ………○佐久間日良・関 文威(筑波大生物)
- Impact of Aquatic Pollutions and its Effect on Fisheries in Bangladesh
 - ·······○ALAM, M. G. M·MAEKAWA Takashi (Univ. Tsukuba)

午後 (13:30-15:10)

- 7. 日本海における波動特性の検討
 - ………○高橋義也・和田 明(日大生産工)
- 8. 光学ブイの影が及ぼす水中照度場に関する数値計算 大石友彦・申谷雄太(東海大海洋)
- 9. 伊勢湾における塩熱フロント形成時の栄養塩と植物プランクトンの分布
 - ……○松村 剛・石丸 隆・村野正昭(東水大)
- 10. 黒潮域におけるピコ植物プランクトンの分布
 - ······○堀本奈穂·石丸 隆·村野正昭(東水大)
- 11. 西部太平洋赤道付近におけるサイズ別植物プランクトンの分布……○佐藤博雄・山田通江(東水大)
- 12. 海鷹丸64次航海時の南極海域における海洋構造とクロロフィルの分布
 - …○山口征矢・石丸 隆・平譯 亨・千葉早苗・

佐藤 力・堀本奈穂・金子卓蔵 (東水大)・ 牛尾収輝 (極致研)・中島幸徳 (北大)

3. 1996年6月7日(金) 日仏会館会議室において 第37回(平成8年度)総会が開催された. 議事の概 要は下記の通り.

議長 有賀会長

- 1) 平成7年度事業報告
- a) 庶務

会員移動状況

	7年 4月	入会	退会	逝去	資格 変更	8年 4月
名誉会員	1	_	_			1
正会員	298	4	9	1	+1	293
学生会員	4	3	1		-1	5
賛助会員	18	_	_	-	-	18

活動状況

評議員会	$1 \square (5/22)$
幹事会	2回 (5/22 , 11/15)
総 会	1回(6/1 日仏会館)
学術研究発表会	
学会誌の発行	33 巻 2 号~34 巻 1 号
学会賞授与	関根義彦(三重大学)
	(6/1 日仏会館)

講演会の開催・協賛

日仏セミナー「沿岸環境の再生をめざして」 (11/2 日仏会館)

「水産学に関するいくつかの疑問」(12/2)

フランクフルト・ブックフェアー'95

「学協会誌」展示会への学会誌の出典

b)編集

学会誌「La mer」33/2, 33/3, 33/4, 34/1 を発行 掲載論文 22 編, 資料 5 編, 合計 223 頁

- c) 平成8年度日仏海洋学会賞受賞者選考経過報告
- 2) 平成7年度収支決算報告および監査報告 収入

前年度繰越金······· 285,145 正会員会費······ 1,278,000

	学生会員会費	20,000
	賛助会員会費	170,000
	学会誌売上金	395,960
	広告料	90,000
	著者負担印刷費	1,427,070
	雑収入	195,604
	寄付金収入	0
	計	3,861,779
支出		
	学会誌等印刷費	2,150,000
	送料•通信費	263,373
	事務費	701,468
	交通費	19,380
	会議費	12,957
	学会賞経費	72,762
	メダル鋳造費	396,523
	雑費	66,430
	次年度繰越金	178,885
	計	3,861,776

3) 平成8年度事業計画案審議

評議員会1回,総会1回,学術研究発表会1回, 幹事会4回

シンポジウムおよび講演会の開催および後援学会誌の発行(4号)

平成8年度学会賞授賞および平成9年度学会賞受賞候補者推薦

その他

4)平成8年度収支予算案審議 平成8年度収支予算

収入

前年度繰越金	178,885
正会員会費	1,800,000
学生会員会費	20,000
賛助会員会費	200,000
学会誌売上金	450,000
広告料	20,000
著者負担印刷費	800,000
雑収入	250,000
寄付金収入	1
<u></u>	3.898.886

支出

学会誌等印刷費	2,450,000
送料•通信費	250,000
事務費	700,000
交通費	20,000
会議費	50,000
学会費経費	75,000
雑費	20,000
予備費	333,886
計	3,898,886

- 5) その他
- 4. 平成8年度日仏海洋学会賞

受賞者:小池 隆(三重大学)

受賞課題:海中動物の対光行動に関する研究

推薦理由:

光に対する魚類の行動反応については、主に走光性 による誘致を目的とした研究がなされ、集魚灯に代表 されるように広く集魚に応用されている。しかし、従 来用いられているのはほぼ定常光に限られており、光 の断続やちらつき現象のような光の急激な変動の有す る刺激効果は、関心を持たれながらも、具体的に検討 されることはほとんどなかった. 小池隆博士は、海中 の光環境とそこに生息する海中動物の行動に関する一 連の研究の中で断続光に注目し、それがより強い嫌忌 行動を引き起こすことを屋外の大型水槽による実験で 初めて示した. 特に浮魚類の中で水産上重要な魚種で あるマアジを選び、自然状態に近い条件を保つように して採捕後36時間以内に実験した場合、マアジの遊 泳速度が断続光(明暗の時間比1:1)を照射すると 約30%低下すると共に、照射域を忌避することを示 した. この嫌忌反応は、断続光の明暗の周期が 0.62-1.36Hz で最も顕著に現れ、また明暗の照度比が 60: 1 (暗順応) あるいは5000:1 (明順応)以上の場 合に顕著に現れる. さらに照射光の色が青色の断続光 では、白色と比較して1/6の照射光の強さで同等の嫌 忌反応が起こる. これらの行動反応は生理学的手法で 求められた魚の感知限界、すなわち臨界融合頻度や明 暗弁別閾値などまでにはかなり余裕のある範囲で生じ る. この特性をもつ断続光を縞目状の光幕として魚群 の前面に照射して、定置網の垣網と同様、魚群の行動 抑制手段として応用が可能であることが示された. こ れらの研究成果は、魚群の誘導や行動の制御あるいは 囲い込み等,漁業や養殖業の現場への応用が期待され、 学術上及び産業上の功績が高いと評価される.

夜行性動物のイセエビが活動する夜間の海底に到達 する光は,満月の夜でも非常にわずかであるが,それ でも月夜の番はイセエビが網にかからないとされ、海 中の明るさや陰影のわずかな違いがイセエビにとって は大きな意味をもつことが示唆されてきた、このよう な微少な光の変化に対しイセエビの行動パターンにど の様な変化が生じるかを明らかにした同博士の最近の 研究は高く評価される、ヒトの視覚や録画装置が使え ない極低照度のもとで、水槽内のイセエビの行動を長 期間自動計測することの可能な、パソコンと電子天秤 を組み合わせた装置を開発し、イセエビを入れた籠を 吊した糸の張力の変化からイセエビの動きを精度良く 検出することに成功している. 一般にイセエビは明暗 の光の日周変動と同調して夜間に活動し昼間は行動を 停止するが、この日周行動が維持されるには、夜間あ るいは昼間照度に一定の条件が存在することが示され た. すなわち, イセエビは夜間照度が 1.8×10 -4lx以 下では真暗の場合と同様に活発に行動するが、この照 度以上では夜間行動が著しく抑制される. 実験水槽内 での結果を直接現場に適用し得るかどうかは更に検討 を要するが、志摩半島沖では満月時の海中照度はこの 閾値を越すことが示され、この結果は満月の夜にイセ エビがとれないという従来の知見によく対応している. また、昼間照度を変化させた実験でイセエビが昼間を 認識し得る最小照度が 2.3×10 -5lx程度であることも 示されている。昼を認識する閾値と夜を認識する閾値 の間の相違は、イセエビの眼の昼夜における順応状態 の違いによるのではないかと示唆しているが、今後の 研究への提言として興味あるところである. この他, 最近同博士は上述の測定装置を改良し、イセエビの行 動を2次元面上に性格に追跡することに成功しており, 種々の光環境のみならず、水温変化に対するイセエビ の行動特性の変化、あるいは脱皮時前後に現れるイセ エビの行動パターンの特性等多くの興味ある知見を得 ることにも成功している.

小池隆博士のこれらの研究成果は、海中動物の行動と水中照度の関係を明らかにするにとどまらず、開発した実験測定装置は広く海中動物の生態と環境条件との関係を研究する手段を与えるもので、今後の水産学研究に貢献すると共に、漁業や養殖業等への応用面にも新しい道を開くものとして高く評価される。従って、本委員会は小池隆博士を本学会賞を受賞するにふさわ

しい候補者と認め、ここに推薦するものである。 学会賞受賞候補者推薦委員会 委員長 小池勲夫

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訃報

本会会員 阿部宗明氏は去る1996年8月9日逝去されました。 謹んで哀悼の意を表します。 日仏海洋学会

本会顧問 ベルナール・フランク氏は去る 1996 年 10 月 17 日逝去されました. 謹んで哀悼の意を表します. 日仏海洋学会

本会会員・評議員 奈須敬二氏は去る 1996 年 10 月 29 日逝去されました. 謹んで哀悼の意を表します. 日仏海洋学会

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Tome 34 (1996)

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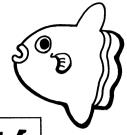
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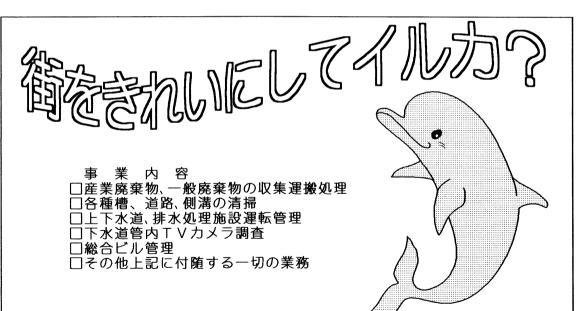




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> 1996 年 11 月 25 日 印刷 1996 年 11 月 28 日 発行 う み

> > 定価 ¥1,600

編集者 山口 征 矢

発 行 所 日 仏 海 洋 学 会 財団法人 日 仏 会 館 内

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