

## 1955年夏季北部日本海に於ける 微量栄養成分の分布について

松江 吉行・小牧 勇蔵・村野 正昭

(東京大学農学部水産学科)

On Distributions of Minute Nutrients in the North Japan Sea;  
in the Close of August, 1955

by

Yoshiyuki MATSUYE, Yuzo KOMAKI and Masaaki MURANO

(Department of Fisheries, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Tokyo)

### Abstract

In the close of August, 1955, the investigation of the North Japan Sea was carried out by Sōyō-maru. We were allotted a part of determinations of minute nutrients (Silicate-Si, Phosphate-P, Nitrite-N, Nitrate-N), hydrogen-ion concentration and alkalinity. From each distribution of these factors, a presumption on the structure of water-mass system was made as shown in Fig.7 schematically.

A note on the temperature correction of hydrogen-ion concentration was added, and it was emphasized that this correction is indispensable to obtain precise pH value and to calculate correct total CO<sub>2</sub>.

### I. 緒 言

日本海の沖合及び深層の水系構造については、戦前行われた二三の調査に基く考察があるに過ぎない。しかも対馬暖流の各分枝、北方沖合寒冷水の流動・消長の把握は、沿岸の海況ひいては沿岸漁業の豊凶を支配する要因の分析に重大な意義を有するものである。従つて沖合・深層の探査を希求する声が高い。1956年夏蒼鷺丸による北部日本海沖合調査が実現され、われわれは日本海区水研と協力して水系分析上重要な決め手となる各種栄養塩類の測定を行い、その分析様相から沖合水系の構造に吟味を加えた。

### II. 方 法

第1図に示す観測点中 31・33・35・39・41 及び 43 の計 7 点で、0・10・25・50・75・100・150・200・300・400・600・800・1000 m の 13 層（水深・天候の関係で採水層が浅部に限られたところもある）より採水、クロロフォルムを添加固定し、分析測定は蒼鷺丸の東京帰着を待ちこれを行つた。

測定項目及びその方法は次の通りである。

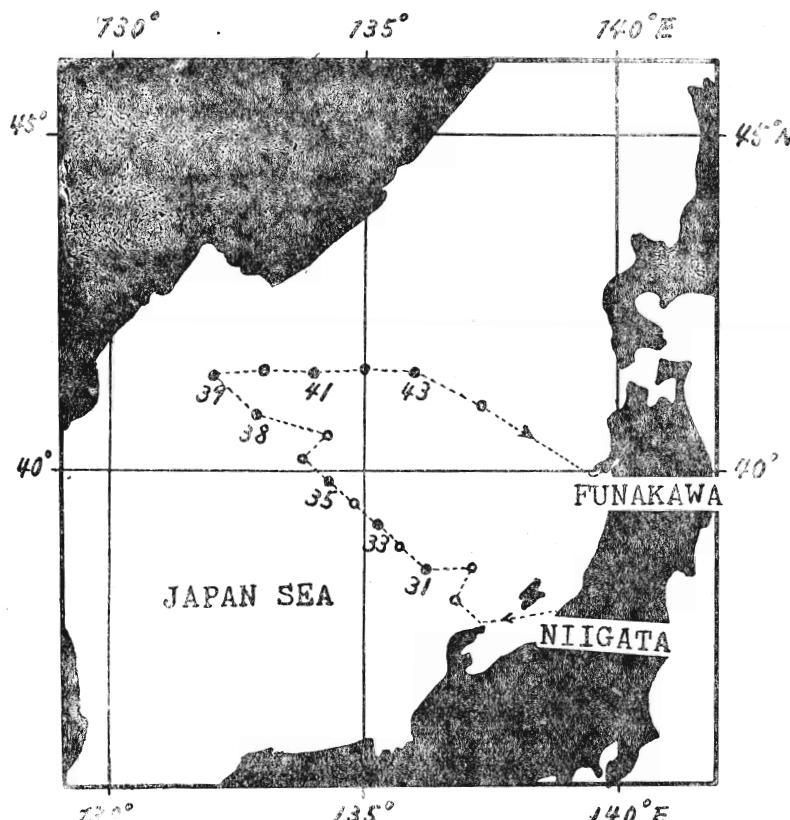


Fig-1 ; The map showing stations at which water Samplings were made.

- 1) 硅酸態一硅素 : DIENERT-WANDENB LUCKE の方法を改良した ROBINSON-THOMPSON の方法。
- 2) 磷酸態一磷 : DENI GES-ATKINS の方法。
- 3) 亜硝酸態一窒素 : GRIESS-ROMIJN 試薬による方法。
- 4) 硝酸態一窒素 : HARVEY の方法による還元ストリキニンを使用する方法。
- 5) pH : 比色法を用い温度補正を行う。(pH は全点、測定)。
- 6) アルカリニティ : 町田の混合指示薬 (methyl-orange 及び aniline-blue の混合液) を用いて滴定を行う。尚 pH の温度補正に関しては後述する。

### III. 測 定 結 果

#### (1) 硅酸態一硅素

対馬暖流の各分枝の影響下にあると思われる St-31・35 では、表面で  $150 \text{ mg/L}$  程度であつて、 $100\sim150 \text{ m}$  層に飛躍層があり、 $300\sim700 \text{ mg/L}$  程度と急増する。 $200 \text{ m}$  以深では漸増して  $800\sim1,200 \text{ mg/L}$  に及ぶ。

St-33・38・41 では  $10\sim75 \text{ m}$  層といつた極く表層に飛躍層があり、前記各点よりも浅部に移行していることが第2図の断面図からも察知せられよう。

#### (2) 磷酸態一磷

硅酸態一硅素とその分布傾向は類似している。即ち暖流系水の影響を被つていると思われる St-31 では、 $150 \text{ m}$  層まで  $10 \text{ mg/L}$  以下であるが、 $150\sim200 \text{ m}$  層に顯

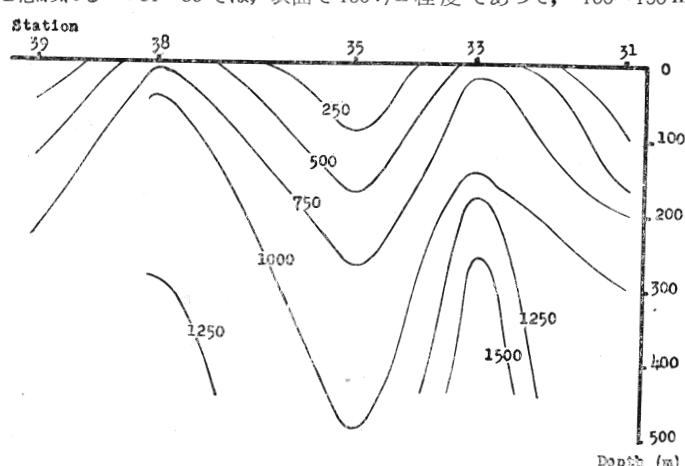


Fig-1; Sectional distribution of silicate-Si, along the NW-line from Noto Peninsula. /%

著な飛躍層があり 200 m 以深では 30~50  $\gamma/L$  の多きに及ぶ。

対馬海峡より対馬暖流の分枝として沖合を北東流する東朝鮮海流による結果と思われるが St-35 では 100 m 層までは 5  $\gamma/L$  という貧栄養の水層に覆われており、100 m に顯著な飛躍層が発達して 20  $\gamma/L$  に増加、下層よりの北方系富栄養水の侵透乃至は日本海深部固有水の発達を示すものの如く、漸増して 200 m で 40  $\gamma/L$ 、400 m で 50  $\gamma/L$ 、900 m では 68  $\gamma/L$  となる。

これに対し大和堆附近で占められた St-33 に於ては、海底隆起に伴う底層の寒冷水の上昇を示すものか表層に極めて薄い暖流系貧栄養水の張出しが認められるだけであつて、表面下 50 m で 20  $\gamma/L$  の磷酸が認められ、80 m では、45  $\gamma/L$  以後漸増して 500 m で 65  $\gamma/L$ 、700 m で 7  $\gamma/L$  を越す。

略々同様の垂直分布の傾向が St-38 でも見られるが、表層での急増の様相が更に一層顯著であり 200 m 以深では St-33 と同様となる。

St-41 では St-33・38 に類似、St-43 では奥羽沖合で合流した各暖流分枝の北上流域である故か躍層が 100 以深になるのも興味深い。

### (3) 硝酸態一窒素及び亜硝酸態一窒素

硝酸態一窒素は表面に極めて乏しく、殆ど認めることが出来ないが、50 m 深附近から急増する傾向にある。また St-31・33・35 等に比べ高緯度に位置した St-38・39・41・43 では飛躍層が可成り浅部に存在し、前者が大体 50~100 m 深に飛躍層が存するに対し、後者では 20~50 m 層にそれが認められる。St-31 より St-39 に至る線に沿つた断面図(第4図)に見られる様に、前記硅酸・磷酸の分布傾向と類似している。

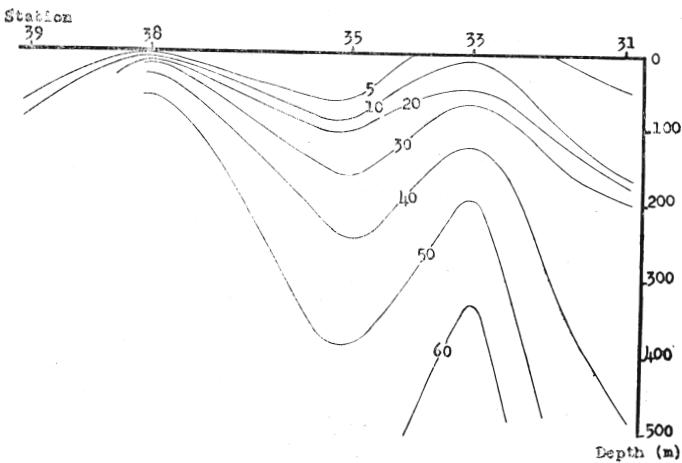


Fig-3: Sectional distribution of phosphate-P, along the NW-line from Noto Peninsular ( $\gamma/L$ ).

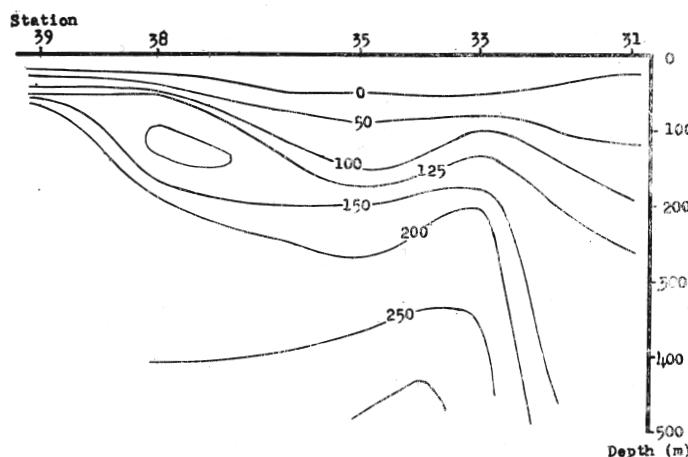


Fig-4: Sectional distribution of Nitrate-N, along the NW-line from Noto Peninsular ( $\gamma/L$ ).

亜硝酸態一窒素は全般に極めて僅少であり、定量すること自体が非常に困難であつたし、元来極めて不安定で微妙な変化を遂げる物質でもあるので、水系構造の推測或いは海洋中の N-サイクルの問題の手掛りに用いるが如き立つた論議は避けたいと思う。しかし 200m 以浅層について極大層を観察してみると前述の St-33・38 では浅部に、St-31・35・43 等ではやや深部に認められることを指摘し度い。

### (4) pH 及び全炭酸

pH 値は後述する様な理由と方法とにより、 $20^{\circ}\text{C}$  に於ける値

( $\text{pH}_{20}$ ) を求めてこの値を検討した。

先ず第一に留意すべきことは、前述の栄養塩類についても言えることであるが、太平洋黒潮系水に比較して飛躍層が極めて浅部に存在することである。即ち黒潮系水で  $\text{pH}$  が 8.0 以下となるのは 300~400 m 以深の場合が多いのに対し、本水域では 50~100 m の深度で既に  $\text{pH}$  8.0 以下となる。これは太平洋親潮水域の  $\text{pH}$  分布と類似している。

表層部では  $\text{pH}$  8.15~8.25 の値を示すが、深度を増すと急激に  $\text{pH}$  は減少してゆき 200m を越すと  $\text{pH}$  7.70~7.75 と安定した値を示す様になる。

この表面より 300 m 深位までの  $\text{pH}$  の垂直分布の模様から第 1 表の如く観測点を水域別にまとめ上げることが出来る。

Table 1 ; Station groups divided by the type of vertical distribution of hydrogen-ion concentration.

No.	Station	Region
①	St. 29, 30	Tsushima Current region.
②	St. 31, 32, (33)	Region affected by Tsushima Current.
③	St. (34), 35, 36	Eastern Korea Current region.
④	St. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42	Region affected by northern cold water.
⑤	St. 43	Confluence region of branches of Tsushima Current.

① にあつては飛躍層は 100~200 m の深部であり、② では 50~150 m の比較的広い層に亘る。② の中間型に St-33・34 を含みながら、③ では飛躍層の範囲深度が比較的狭く且 75~100 m とやや深部にある。④ では第 1 跳躍層が 50 m 以浅に現われ不明瞭ながら第 2 跳躍層が 100~200 m 附近に現われているもので、中層水的水系の存在を暗示する。

⑤ に至ると ① と類似の形態をとる様になる。St-31~St-39 に至る線に沿つての断面は第 5 図に示す通り

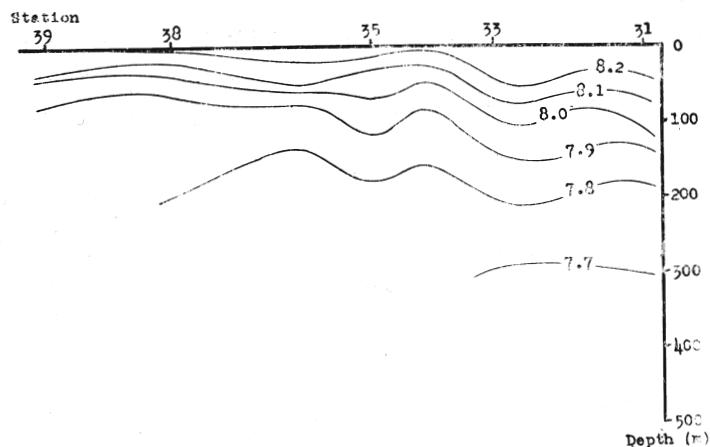


Fig-5; Sectional distribution of Hydrogen-ion concentration along the NW-line from Noto Peninsula.

であり、上記栄養塩類の分布断面と類似の様相を示す。

Titration alkalinity は表層で 2.30~2.40 meq/L、深層に及ぶに従い僅かに漸増して 2.35~2.45 meq/L となる。また硼酸の存在を考慮して Chlorinity,  $\text{pH}$  及び温度に基いて補正し、所謂 Carbonate alkalinity を求めると表層で 2.20~2.30 meq/L、深層で 2.30~2.40 meq/L の値を得た。

$\text{pH}_{20}$  及び Carbonate alkalinity から全炭酸量を算出し、能登 NW 沖線の断面図を描くと第 6 図の如くなる。即ち表層では 2.00 mmol/L (44.8 cc/L)、深度を増

すと漸次增加 300 m 深で 2.25~2.30 mmol/L (50.4~51.5 cc/L) の値が示される。また St-31・35 では分布傾度が緩く、St-33・38 等では傾度が大きい。

#### IV. 考察—水系構造の推定

以上の事柄を総合して調査水域に於ける水系構造を模式的に第 7 図の如く描くことが出来るであろう。即ち

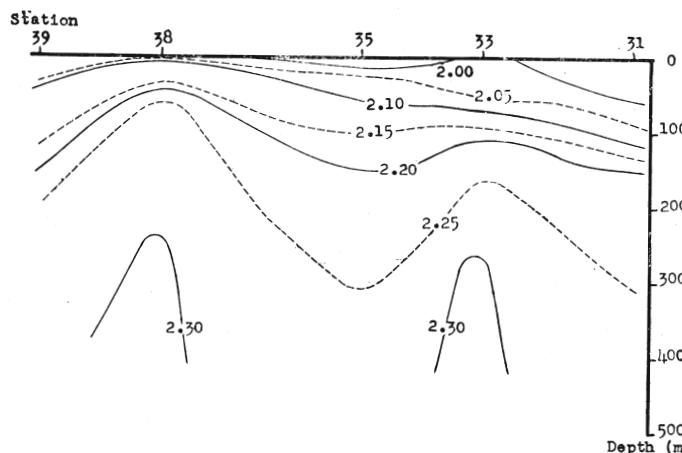


Fig-6; Sectional distribution of total  $\text{CO}_2$ , along the NW-line from Noto Peninsula. (mmol/L)

St-38 附近では東朝鮮海流の張出しが、極く表層ながら反時計廻りの渦流を形成、北方寒冷水の潜入・湧昇をもたらしているものであろう。

対馬本流・東朝鮮海流の二分枝はその後奥羽沖で合流するとして、更に北上を続けるものであろう。St-43 では栄養塩・pH 等の垂直分布型が、むしろ低緯度暖流域の点に於けるそれと類似するのは、暖流系統の水系下に潜入し渦流・海底地形等により湧昇をきたした北方深層水の補流的な下降流が、暖流系水により行われている結果と解釈出来ぬものであろうか。

#### V. pH の温度補正に関して

前掲の如く海洋水の pH の水平・垂直分布

を知ることは、水温・塩分の分布或いは栄養塩類のそれを求ることと同様に、水系・海流の探査上大切なことである。のみならず海洋中に於ける炭酸の収支の問題、ひいては海洋中に於ける生産の問題を論ずる上に、全炭酸量を求めるには pH 及び alkalinity より算出せねばならず、また全炭酸の指標的な値として pH を用いる場合を考えると、是非ともその正確な測定が期待されねばならない。

従来海洋観測では pH の測定に指示薬を用いる比色法が、簡便でもあり広く適用され一般化しているが、本法では<sup>(1)</sup>塩誤差・<sup>(2)</sup>蛋白誤差・<sup>(3)</sup>酸誤差・<sup>(4)</sup>温度誤差等が附随する。第1の塩誤差は McCLENDON の buffer solution を使用することで除去出来、現行の標準列もこれを使用している。第2・第3の誤差はさほどでないにしろ、従来最も重要でありながら等間に附されていたのは第4の温度補正である。

即ち温度が異つて来れば標準列の buffer solution 自身及び海水の保有する pH が異つて来るし、指示薬の解離度も変化するものであるから、是非とも補正を行わねばならない。このためには炭酸ガスの得失がない場合につき BUCH (1929) が理論的に与えた式

$$\text{pH}_{\text{tw}} = \text{pH}_{\text{tb}} + \alpha(\text{t}_b - \text{t}_w) + \beta(\text{t}'_w - \text{t}_w)$$

を用いて簡単に行うことが出来るのである。上式中に用いられた各記号は

本土沿岸に沿い北上する対馬本流は、能登半島の沖合に張出して薄く表層を覆っている。又対馬海峡か朝鮮に沿い北上、日本海中央部を北東流して来た東朝鮮海流が、約100mの厚みを有しつつ、St-35 をその流域に含み北上している。この対馬暖流の二分枝に狭まれる St-33・34 附近には反時計廻りの渦流が形成せられているであろうし、またこの水域は大和堆上にあたり海底地形も手伝つて顯著な湧昇域を形成していると思われる。従つて相当浅部から栄養塩類に富んだ水の発達が認められるのであろう。

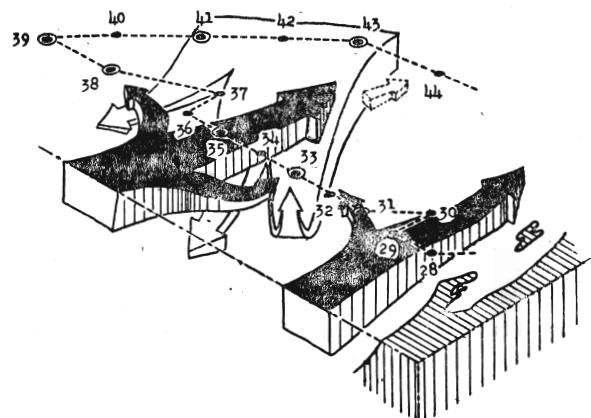


Fig-7; Schematic illustration of water-mass system in North Japan Sea.

$pH_{tw}$  : 水温  $t_w$ °C に於ける試水の pH 値

$pH_{tb}$  : 比色時の標準列の buffer solution の温度  $t_b$ °C に於て buffer solution が示すべき pH

$t'w$  : 比色時の試水の温度 (°C)

$\alpha$  : 指示薬の解離度の温度による変化率 (温度係数)

$\beta$  : 海水の温度係数と  $\alpha$ との差

$\alpha \cdot \beta$  は何れも BUCH により実験的に求められた常数である。

先ず  $pH_{tb}$  を求めるには buffer solution の温度係数を知らねばならぬが、McCLENDON の buffer solution のそれは直接求められていない。海水の pH 測定に用いられる buffer solution 中で、S RENSEN の Borax-HCl buffer solution につき WALBURN (1920) が温度による pH の変化を実測し、BUCH (1929) がこれを利用して内・外挿の更正表を作つた。COOPER (1933) はこの更正表は McCLENDON の buffer solution にも適用し得るものであろうと指摘している。従つてわれわれもこの BUCH の更正表を利用し  $pH_{tb}$  を求めた。

また上式中右辺の第2・第3の項によつて示される補正に関しては、海水は通常 pH 7.6—8.4 の範囲にあり cresol-red を指示薬とすることにより測定可能であり、cresol-red の温度係数  $\alpha$  及び  $\beta$  は BUCH により 0.0053, 0.006 と夫々実験的に求められている。

今次の観測にはこの点に留意し、pH の現場測定には次の如き方法をとつた。即ち試水は 100 cc 容酸素瓶に酸素定量の際の要領に同じく静かにとり、5%昇汞液 3滴を加え固定密栓し、3~5時間放置後比色管に試水をとり、常の如く比色測定した。この際気温 (buffer solution の温度  $t_b$  と見なす) 及び試水温度 ( $t'w$ ) を棒状短型寒暖計で読みとり、pH の読み取り値に温度補正を加えた。

われわれの遭遇した最も普通の例を第2表に示したが、低温の深層水の現場の pH ( $pH_{tw}$ ) は、船上で読み

Table 2 : An comparison between the raw value of pH and  $pH_{tw}$  (pH in situ),  $pH_{20}$  (pH at 20°C) : and values of total CO<sub>2</sub> calculated from these pH values and alkalinity. (Cl' = 19.00‰, Alkalinity = 2.35 meq/L,  $t_b$  = 29.0°C)

	pH	Temp. (°C)	Factor for calc. $\Sigma CO_2$	Total CO <sub>2</sub>	
				mmol/L	cc/L
$pH_{obs}$	7.60	$t_w = 0$	1.01	2.37	53.2
		$t'w = 27.0$			
$pH_{tw}$	7.90	$t_w = 0$	0.98	2.30	51.5
$pH_{20}$	7.65	20.0			

$$\text{Factor for calculation of total } CO_2 = \frac{1 + (K_1'/a_{H^+}) + (\alpha_s \cdot a_{H^+}) / (K_1' \cdot a_{H_2O} \cdot \alpha_0)}{1 + 2K_2'/a_{H^+}}$$

取られた生の値 ( $pH_{obs}$ ) より遙かにアルカリ性であることが首肯出来よう。pH は水温・塩分と共に生物の重要な環境因子であつて、この点にも留意すべきではあるが、更に炭酸の分布・収支の問題を論ずる場合には、 $pH_{tw}$  を用いるより炭酸の得失がなくして或る特定の温度になつた場合の各 pH 値の相互比較を行い、炭酸分布の間接的指標となすべきである。これには McCLENDON の buffer solution が正確に目盛られた温度 20°C を以て換算基準温度とするのが妥当であろう。

齊一の温度に換算した pH 値の相互比較を行うのでなければ、PH 値が温度により変化する以上無意味なことになろう。また pH と alkalinity とから全炭酸は次式

$$\text{Total } CO_2 = \text{Carbonate alkalinity} \times \frac{1 + (K_1'/a_{H^+}) + (\alpha_s \cdot a_{H^+}) / (K_1' \cdot a_{H_2O} \cdot \alpha_0)}{1 + 2K_2'/a_{H^+}}$$

を以て算出出来るのであるが、BUCH (1951) により carbonate alkalinity に乘すべき係数は各 pH・水温・塩分につき表として計算されているので、簡単に行うことが出来る。

上式を用いて第2表中の各 pH 値をから全炭酸量を算出して同表中に示した。生の測定値 ( $pH_{obs}$ ) を現場の pH ( $pH_{tw}$ ) の如く考えると、全炭酸量は絶対値の上では正当な値と大差がない様見えるが、通常毎洋水

中の全炭酸量が 50 cc/L 前後で変動するものであることを考えれば、この際の誤差は極めて大きいものであることが判るであろう。

更に正確には深層であれば極めて強い水圧の結果、現場の pH は上昇することが BUCH and GRIPENBERG (1932) により指摘されているし、前述の様に MCCLENDON の buffer solution については温度計数が求められておらず、SORENSEN の buffer solution のそれを便宜的に利用しているのであるから、直接これを求むべきである。

従来唯機械的な操作に了つていて pH の測定も、この点より正確なる測定及び温度補正の必要性が痛感されるのである。

日本水研下村部長、若鷹丸乗組員の御尽力を心から感謝したい。

## VII. 要 約

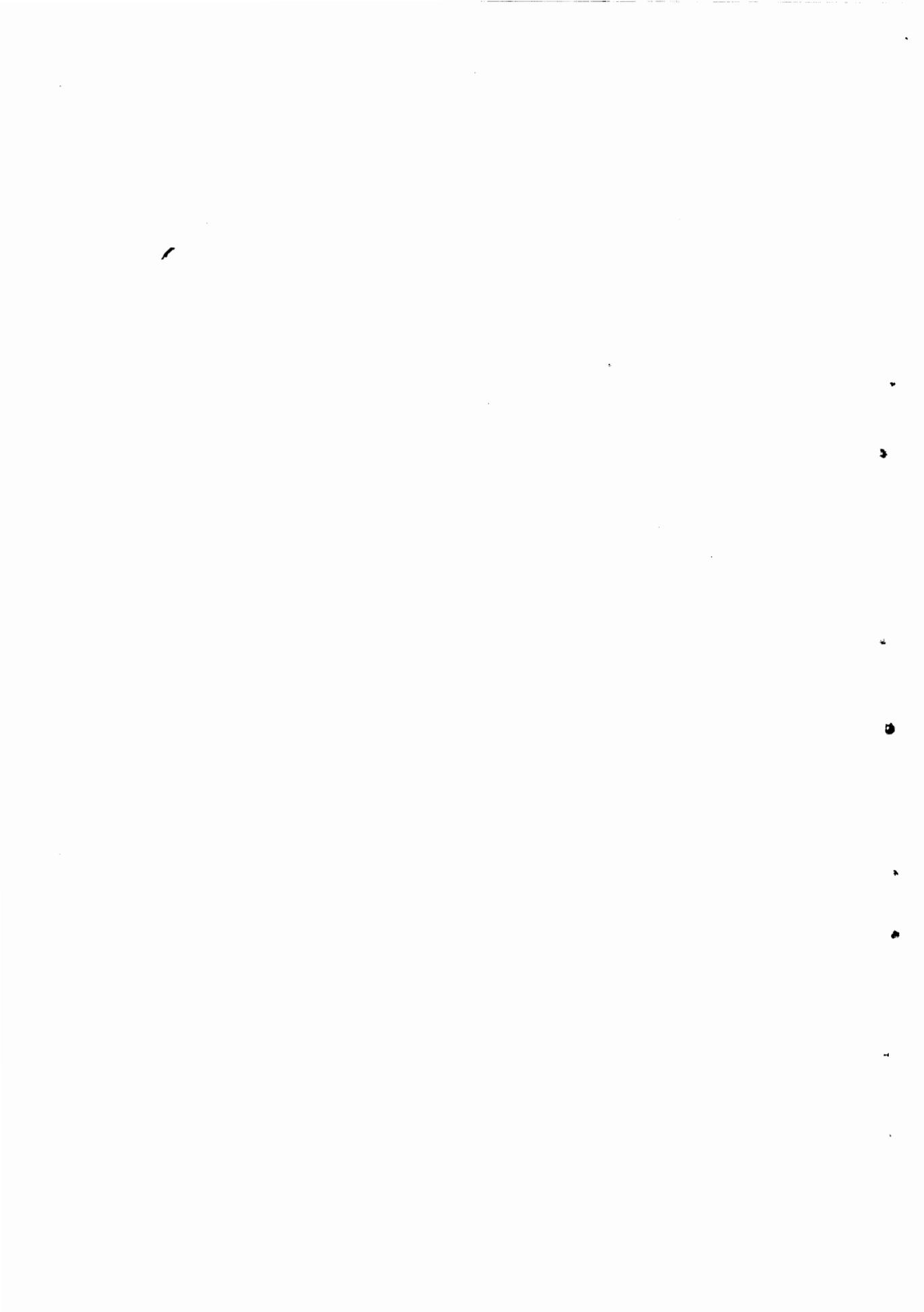
1955年8月に行われた若鷹丸による北部日本海沖合調査に参加して、栄養塩類の定量を行つた。測定項目は次の通りである。

(1) Silicate-Si, (2) Phosphate-P, (3) Nitrite-N, (4) Nitrate-N, (5) pH, (6) Alkalinity

これらの測定結果から、各栄養塩類の分布を述べ水系構造に関する推定的考察を行つた。また pH については従来の機械的な操作による測定では pH の眞の意味を把握することは出来ず、温度補正の必要であることを指摘した。

## VII. 参考文献

- BUCH, K. (1929); On the determination of pH in sea water at different temperature. Jour. du Cons. vol. 3, pp. 267-280.
- 朝鮮総督府水産試験場 (1933); 昭和8年海洋観測成績、海洋調査要報第8号
- 福岡県水産試験場 (1953); 東対馬水道海洋観測資料 (大正2年9月～昭和27年2月)
- FLEMING, J. A.; H. U. SVERDRUP; C. C. ENNIS; S. L. SEATON; W. C. HENDRIX (1945); Observations and results in physical oceanography, Scinent. Res. of Cruise VII of 'Carnegie' during 1928-1929 under comm. of Cap. J. P. Ault, oceanogr. I-B.
- HARVEY, H. W. (1955); The chemistry and fertility of sea waters, Cambridge Univ. Press.
- MACHIDA, Y. (1953); Some notes on the method of alkalinity determination. Bull. of the Japanese Soc. of Sci. Fish., Vol. 19, No. 5, pp. 703-709.
- 宮崎 道夫 (1953); 日本海の水塊について (海況予想の研究一Ⅱ), 北水研報告, No. 7, pp. 1-65.
- 三宅 泰雄 (1948); 水質分析、理化集報 6, 小山書店刊。
- 日本海く水産研究所 (1951); 昭和26年夏対馬海流域一斉観測結果。
- 同 上 (1952); 昭和27年夏対馬海流域一斉観測結果。
- 日本海洋学会 (1955); 海洋観測指針。
- 中井 甚二郎 (1933); 本場海洋調査部の採集している水素イオン濃度測定法並栄養塩類定量法、朝鮮総督府水産試験場海洋調査要報, 5・6号 pp. 100-103.
- 下村 敏正 (1954); 海況による漁況予報。岩波“科学”, 24卷10号 pp. 498-500
- 水産試験場 (1934); 海洋調査要報, 54号
- 須田 院次 (1932); 日本海の底層水について海洋時報, 4卷1号 pp. 221-240
- SVERDRUP, H. U. (1942); The oceans, their physics, chemistry and general biology, Printice-Hall, Inc.
- 高橋 孝吉 (1934); 大呉崎東方海区に於ける水素イオン濃度の横断観測、水産学会報, 6卷1号 pp. 26-37
- 田口 竜雄 (1932); 日本海北部の海況予察、海洋時報, 4卷1号, pp. 275-278
- 宇田 道隆 (1934); 日本海及其の隣接海区の海況 (昭和7年5・6月連絡施行日本海第一次一斉海洋調査報告), 水産試験場報告, 5号 pp. 57-190
- 同 上 (1934); 日本海・黄海・オホーツク海の平均各月海況 (連絡試験調査), 同上5号 pp. 191-236
- 吉村 寿人 (1954); pH の理論と測定法。丸善刊



## Planktological Study on the Warm Tsushima Current Regions - IV

Plankton Properties and their Relation to Oceanographic  
Conditions of the Offshore Regions of the Japan Sea in  
the Summer of 1955.

by  
Toshimasa SHIMOMURA

### 1. Introduction

The present studies are based on materials collected during the oceanographical observation of those waters conducted over the period August 13~September 1, 1955 on board the "Sōyō Maru", research vessel of Fisheries Agency of Japan. Position of the stations are shown in figure 1. The main purpose of the studies is to get the figure of distribution of macroplankton communities in upper layers of those areas which are certainly bounded by particularities of the water-system, especially of the

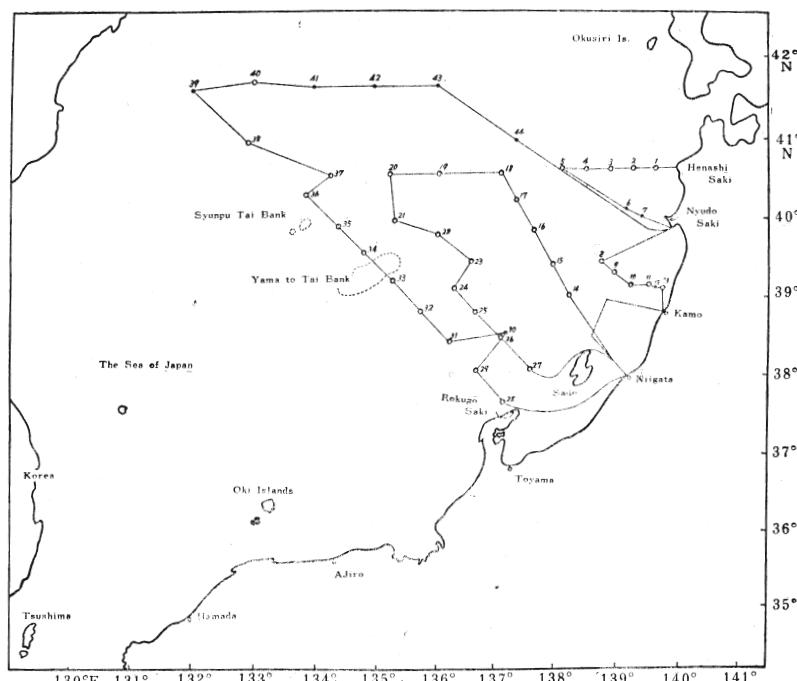


Fig. 1 The positions of stations.

Mark ○ indicates the station where the 'marutoku' net was hauled and mark • that the ordinary oceanographical observation was made alone, without net-haul because of seas.

Tsushima Current (warm) and the offshore colder current regions (the Liman Current regions).

**Method of collecting plankton:** Plankton was collected by vertical haul with the "maru-toku" net - B, which measures 45 cm. in mouth diameter, 80 cm. in length along the side and is made of synthetic-resin-processed silk grit gauze 54=54 XXX (aperture 0.33 mm.). The net was lowered to the point where the submerged length of the wire reaches 50m., and then hauled up to the surface. The inclination of the wire varied at different stations ( $0^{\circ}$ - $45^{\circ}$ ; generally below  $20^{\circ}$ ), as given in the Appended Table put at the end of this thesis.

**Measuring the settling volume:** Since the main purpose of this investigation was to know the general feature of plankton distribution, no attempt was made to take the count of plankton organisms except for several species such as *Calanus eristatus*, *Parathemisto obliqua* and the like. So that the settling volume of the catch was measured and used as an index of the abundance of plankton. The whole catch at each station (i. e. zooplankton and phytoplankton not segregated) was washed in the 50 cc. measuring cylinder graduated every 0.1 cc., and the volume was read after being left undisturbed for 24 hours. But the identification of specific composition of plankton was carried out at each station.

## 2. Plankton

**Number of species:** Number of total species identified are more than 130, comprising more than 81 animal and 46 plant species. Figure 2 shows the number of species at each station and table 1 the number of species belonging to various classificatory groups throughout the whole area under study. Copepoda account for one half of animal species. The majority of plant species belong to Dinoflagellata or Bacillariales. More Dinoflagellata species belong to gen. *Ceratium* than to any

Table 1. Number of species

Zooplankton	>81	Phytoplankton	46
<i>Protozoa</i>	6	<i>Cyanophyceae</i>	1
<i>Coelenterata</i>	4	<i>Dinoflagellata</i>	26
<i>Chaetognatha</i>	>4	<i>Bacillariales</i>	19
<i>Crustaceae</i>	>45	<i>Rhizosolenia</i>	7
<i>Copepoda</i>	>38	<i>Chaetoceros</i>	6
<i>Gymnoplea</i>	>22	<i>Others</i>	6
<i>Podoplecta</i>	16		
<i>Phyllopoda</i>	4		
<i>Ostracoda</i>	1		
<i>Others</i>	2		
<i>Mollusca</i>	3		
<i>Tunicata</i>	6		
<i>Larvae &amp; Pisces eggs</i>	13		

other genus. Mention should be made to the fact that at any station more Dinoflagellata species occur in phytoplankton than the species of gen. *Chaetoceros* or gen. *Rhizosolenia*, as the author reported previously (1954).

Number of the total species, (i. e. including zooplankton and phytoplankton) varies from station to station between

7 (st. 38 and st. 40) and 43 (st. 26). As is indicated in figure 2, (1) number of the total species, including zooplankton and phytoplankton, varies between 7 and 43, generally 10 and 35, from station to station ; (2) the geographical variation in the number of animal species and plant species coincide, respectively, well with that in the number of the total species ; (3) and the geographical variation in the number of total species is associated with the change in the number of zooplankton species more closely than with it in the number of phytoplankton species.

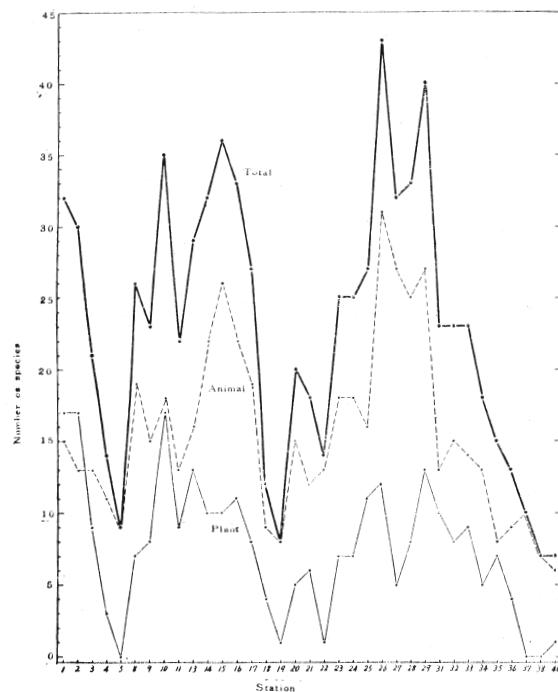


Fig. 2 Number of total, animal, and plant organisms at each station.

At any station, zooplankton is constituted of 6 (st. 40) to 32 species (st. 26), of which more than one half belongs to Copepoda. But the number decreases towards the offshore as described in the next clause.

Number of phytoplankton species to be found at one station varies from 0 (st. 5-37-38) to 16 (st. 1-2 and 10), according to the position of the station. With a few exceptions, these species all belong to Dionflagellata or Bacillariales.

### 3. Relation between plankten and sea conditions

#### A) Relation between number of total species and sea conditions

Figure 3 shows the distribution of the number of total species and the path of the Tsushima Current (warm current), during the period of observation. As is clearly indicated in figure 3, the path of the Tsushima Current—many branches as well as the main flow—coincides with the regoin where plankton is composed of 10 to 43 species. In an other region, offshore colder waters north of the Liman Front, the number of species is not more than 10.

Also in the Tsushima Current regions mentioned above, the number of total species is more large in the neritic regions. The warm Tsushima Current in the Japan Sea consists of three main branches as well known (fig. 4). Relation between the number of total species and these three branches is given in the accompanying table. (table 2).

Comparing the number with the distribution of isotherms at 25-metre layer (fig.

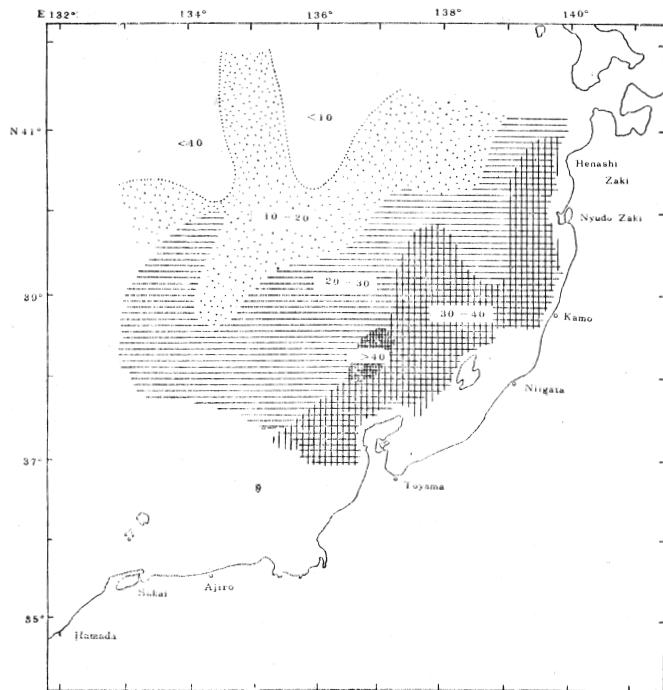


Fig. 3 Geographical distribution of the number of total species.

4), which is the midway of the wire length (50 m.) of plankton net, these two are also closely related each other. This relation is arranged and filled up in the third column of the table mentioned above. Namely, from a thermal point of view, the number of total species is larger in the warmer regions.

A large number of total species more than 30 is due to the increasing in number of species in both zooplankton and phytoplankton, as described before. But looking further (fig. 5), it comes from the

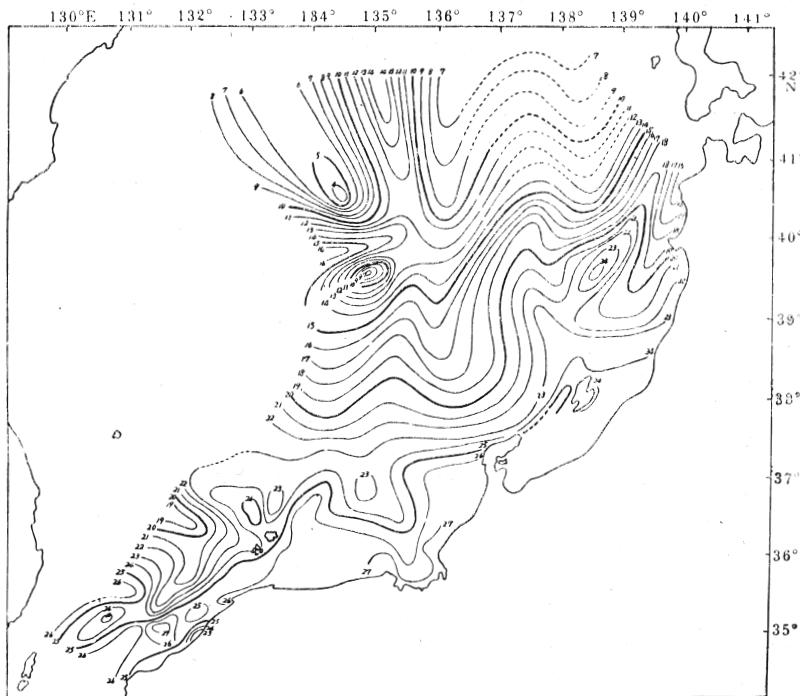


Fig. 4 Geographical distribution of isotherms at 25-meter layer, in August 1955.

Table 2 Relation between water masses and number of total species.

Water masses		Number of total species	W. t. at 25m. layer
The Tsushima Current	The 1st Branch	>30	>20°C.
	The 2nd Branch	20~30	15°~20°C.
	The 3rd Branch (including polar front)	10~20	10°~15°C.
The Liman Current regions		<10	<10°C.

increasing in the number of Copepoda-species and then Dinoflagellata, *Rhizosolenia*, larval plankton. In other words, such a large number of total species in the neritic regions is attributed to the increasing in number of species in the warmest regions ( $20^{\circ}\sim 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ . at 25-metre layer) during the period conducted over the present oceanographical observations, and to the simultaneous occurrence of such warmth-loving species and larval forms as follows :—

- Planktomyia Henseni*
- Creseis acicula*
- Temora discaudata*
- Centropages bradyi*
- Oncaeа venusta*
- Corycaeus laetus*
- Corycaeus speciosus*
- Penilia Schmackeri*
- Cypridina hilgendorfii*
- Doliolum nationalis*
- Pyrocystis pseudonoctiluca*
- gen. *Ceratium*
- Rhizosolenia styliformis* var. *latissima*
- Rhizosolenia acuminata*
- Chaetoceros coarctatus*
- Globigerina bulloides*
- Tripleen*
- Acanthometron pellucidum*

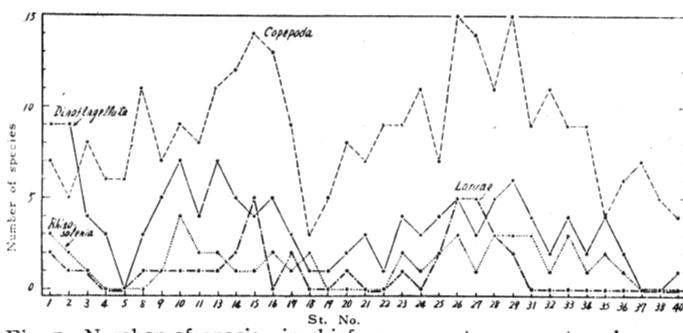


Fig. 5 Number of species in chief component groups at each station. ("Larvae group" does not include *Euphausia* larvae.)

Based upon the research in the 1st Branch of the Tsushima Current and in somewhat offing beyond it, the author emphasized formerly that the number of total species in the warm Current (the 1st Branch of the Tsushima Current) lies between the less number in the offing (the 2nd Branch) and the larger in the neritic regions (Shimomura, 1954, a, b). The present research was conducted over even in the cold Liman Current regions across the 3rd Branch of the Tsushima Current and the Liman Front (polar front). The data obtained also demonstrate the decreasing in number of total species with being a long way off from Honshu (the mainland of Japan). As no sampling was made in the neritic regions close to Honshu, within the 1st Branch, a detailed description, like the author made formerly, on the geographical distribution of number of total species within the 1st Branch is impossible. But mention should be made to the fact that the area where the number of total species is the most abundant lies constantly 30 nautical miles north of Noto Peninsula as during the observing period September, 1950, July—August, 1951, and June—August, 1952, although the type, mesh and hauling depth of plankton net are different. This large number area comes from the constant existing of the vortex area here, although the vortex conditions differ to some extent from season to season, and year to year. Also in the present observing period, the counter clockwise vortex area lies here, forming a large number area more than 40 species.

B) **Relation between settling volume and the sea conditions :** The settling volume of total plankton organisms, including zooplankton and phytoplankton, varies between 0.7 cc. (st. 1) and 18.0 cc. (st. 19). The geographical distribution of the settling volume is not so simple as that of the number of total species which is large in the neritic regions and decreases in the offing. As given in figure 6, the settling volume in the neritic region (the 1st Branch) is as much as 6.7 cc., and in the 2nd Branch—north off the 1st Branch—it becomes less than 3 cc.. Further, in the 3rd Branch—the mixing region of the Tsushima Current with the Liman Current—the settling volume ranges between 1.5 cc. and 17.0 cc., in other words the fluctuations are also remarkable from station to station. Further northing, in the cold Liman Current regions, it again shows a considerable increase in volume as much as more than 5 cc. and the fluctuations from station to station decrease. It may well be said, as shown formerly (Shimomura, 1954), that the path of the main flow of the Tsushima Current is represented by the region in which settling volume is less (below 3 cc. in this research) than in other regions, and that the neritic region is the region in which the geographical fluctuations of settling volume is least compared with other regions.

The above-mentioned resolves into table 3.

As mentioned previously, the present observation was carried out during the warmest season of the year and then the water temperature at 0-metre layer was over 15°C. throughout the whole waters covered by this study. Especially, since the

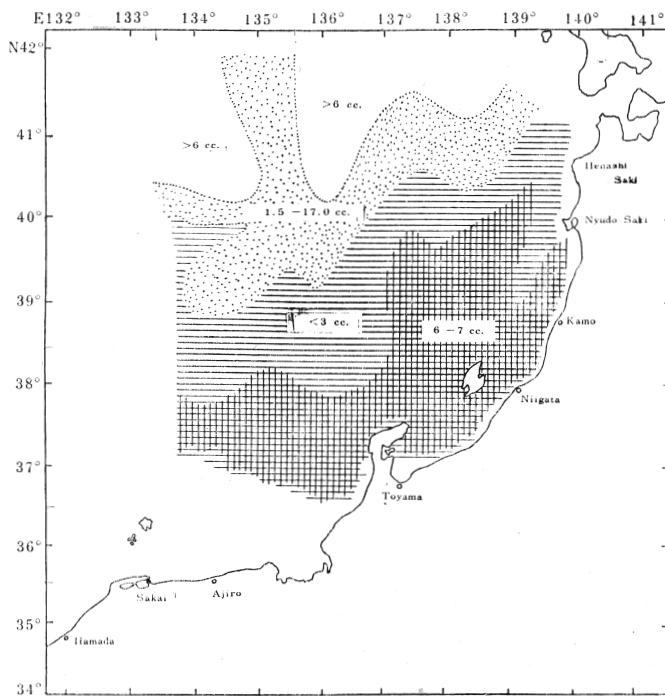


Fig. 6 Geographical distribution of settling volume (cc.) of total plankton organisms.

last autumn (1954), the water temperature of the Japan Sea has generally continued 2-3°C. higher than in normal year and also the horizontal extent of the warmer region grown progressively wider. Therefore, in the present observations, the warmth-loving forms of phytoplankton as well as zooplankton were sampled at every station. Especially, the warmth-loving forms like following species were sampled always at each station alike in the neritic regions and the offing (the Liman Current regions);

Table 3 Relation between water masses and settling volumes.

Water masses		Settling volume for 24 hours(cc.)	Characteristics of Settling volume
The Tsushima Current	The 1st Branch	6 ~ 7	Settl. vol. is the largest and the graphical variations are the least.
	The 2nd Branch	< 3	Sett. vol. is the smallest.
	The 3rd Branch	1.5~17	Geogr. variations are the largest.
Liman Current regions		> 6	Both sett. vol. and geographical variations are considerably large.

it demonstrates the mighty flowing of the Tsushima Current in this summer.

- Limacina helicina*
- Calanus helgolandicus*
- Oithona plumifera*
- Parathemisto obliqua*
- Pyrocystis pseudonoctiluca*
- gen. *Caratium*
- Rhizosolenia styliformis*

Of course the settling volume is not always in proportion to the number of total species including zooplankton and phytoplankton, since plankton samples captured at any station are composed of creatures of various sizes and

forms. Yet, viewed from its constituents, the geographical distribution of the settling volume indicates well the characteristics of each water mass as follows :--

(1) The 1st Branch is the inshore current of the Tsushima Current and much subject to the influence of the neritic waters. Reflecting this sea conditions, the plankton in this region is not only abundant in the number of species of warmth-loving forms but also of neritic forms, such as larval forms, as previously mentioned ; and then both zooplankton and phytoplankton abound in the number of species and in the number of organisms or cells for each species.

The remarkable "dominant species" in this region are the following 9 species.

- Oreocis acicula*
- Oncaea venusta*
- Penilia Schmackeri*
- Phyrocystis pseudonocilua*
- gen. *Ceratium*
- Rhizosolenia styliformis*
- Chaetoceros coeruleatus*
- Thalassiothrix longissima*
- Acanthometron pellucidum*

(2) But in the 2nd Branch, the main flow of the Tsushima Current, phytoplankton is, numerically, more abundant than zooplankton and is volumetrically just reverse to the abovementioned. In this region, both in zooplankton and phytoplankton, the high abundance of the number of species and cells does not occur, differing from the 1st Branch. The leading components in this region are the following 3 plant species.

- Phyrocystis pseudonocilua*
- gen. *Ceratium*
- Rhizosolenia styliformis*

As for zooplankton, there is no any appreciable dominant species exclusive of *Acanthometron*, *Oreocis acicula* and the like, flourishing only locally.

(3) In the 3rd Branch - the mixing region with the Liman Current region - the number of total species decreases still more. The remarkable features in this region is the fact that phytoplankton appears scarcely, and that zooplankton also decreases in number generally, though the geographical variation is considerably large. To sum up, this region indicates the intermediate characteristics between the 2nd Current and the Liman Current regions mentioned in the next clause (4) and forms the mixing area of the warmth-loving forms with the low-temperature species.

(4) In the Liman Current regions, the plankton constituents change into the larger forms such as *Calanus cristatus*, and phytoplankton disappears entirely. The dominant species in this region are the following low-temperature species.

- Calanus cristatus*

- Oithona plumifera*  
*Oithona nana*  
*Aglaontha digitale*  
*Eucalanus giesbrechti*  
*Metridia lucens*  
*Parathemisto obliqua*  
*Larger Sagitta*

Thence, in this region the number of total organisms is least compared with the other three regions, relatively increasing in settling volume.

#### 4. Acknowledgement

The author was aided by Dr. Y. Matsue, professor of Tokyo University and his assistants in collecting the material at the sea. He was aided also by Capt. K. Imamura of the research vessel "Sôyô Maru" and the crew in the laborious and time-consuming work on board. To all these gentlemen the author wishes to express his hearty thanks.

#### 5. Summary

- (1). The material for this study was collected during the period Aug. 13-30, 1955, at 35 stations in total. At each station a vertical haul was made through the uppermost 50 metre layer. The qualitative composition and settling volume were studied upon these samples. And the geographical distribution of these planktological properties are discussed in relation to physical conditions of the sea.
- (2). The number of total species, including zooplankton and phyto-plankton to occur at one station fluctuates between 7 and 43. The settling volume of total species varies between 0.7 cc. (St. 1) and 18.0 cc. (St. 19).
- (3). The close relations between the number of total species & the settling volume of total plankton organisms (i. e. zooplankton and phytoplankton not segregated) and the each of the three branches of the Tsushima Current & the offshore low-temperature regions (the Liman Current regions) are discussed, resulting in the same relations as the author's previous reports (1954).
- (4). Picking up the dominant species, the distinguishing features on the plankton components in each of the four water masses mentioned above are shown.
- (5). To sum up, in the Japan Sea in August, the warmth-loving species are found throughout the whole area so far as the neritic region of the continent (Siberia) and shown the mighty flow of the warm Tsushima Current, since the last autumn.

#### 6. Literature

1. Gran, H. H. (1905). Diatomeen. *Nordisches Plankton. XIX, Botanischer Teil.* In

German

2. Hustedt, F. (1930). Die Kieselalgen Deutschlands, Österreich und der Schweiz mit Berücksichtigung der übrigen Länder Europas sowie der angrenzende Meeresgebiete. I-II Teil. (Rabenhorst's Kryptogamen-Flora von Deutschland, Österreich und der Schweiz. Bd. VII). In German.
3. Mori, T. (1937). The pelagic Copepoda from the neighbouring waters of Japan. Tokyo. Yokendo. In English.
4. Shimoamura, T. (1954). Planktological study on the warm Tsushima Current regions-I & II. *Ann. Rep. Japan Sea Reg. Fish. Res. Lab.*, 1. In English.
5. Kokubo, S. (1955). Plankton Diatoms. Tokyo. Nihon Gakujutsu Shinkokai. In Japanese.

Appended Table 1 Plankton captured with "maru-toku" net during the period August 13-30, 1955

● ○ ; Dominant

St. No.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Latitude (N)	40°34.4'	40-35	40-36.2	40-35	40-35	39-25.5	39-18.5	39-08	39-08	39-05.8	39-02.8	39-25	39-50	40-13.5	40-35	40-34	40-32
Longitude (E)	139° 38.7	139-15.5	138-51.2	138-26	138-01	138-39.6	138-53.7	139-12	139-31	139-41.3	138-10	137-55	137-37	137-19	137-04	136-04	135-15
Date	VII.13	"	"	"	VII.14	VII.15	"	VII.16	"	"	VII.19	VII.20	"	"	VII.21	"	
Time	10 <sup>h</sup> -30 <sup>m</sup>	14-20	17-40	23-35	03-45	20-30	23-50	03-05	05-25	07-15	20-20	01-50	07-25	12-20	16-20	03-45	12-11
Inclination of wire of net (°)	15	12	34	10	15	15	10	6	10	11	35	45	21	0	26	20	13
Settling volume for 24 hours (cc.)	0.7	1.1	2.1	4.5	5.0	7.5	5.7	1.6	6.0	4.0	6.3	6.1	2.7	3.5	1.6	18.0	17.0
Zooplankton																	
<i>Rhabdonella</i> sp.																○	
<i>Salpingella</i> sp.																○	
<i>Epiplocytes</i> sp.																	
<i>Diphyes appendiculata</i> Eschs.																	
<i>Muggiae atlantica</i> Cuun																	
<i>Aglantha digitale</i> Haeckel																	
small <i>Medusae</i>																	
<i>Planktonia Hensenii</i> Simroth																	
<i>Limacina helicina</i> (Phipps)																	
<i>Creseis acicula</i> Rang.																	
<i>Calanus helgolandicus</i> (Claus)																	
" <i>plumchrus</i> Marukawa																	
" <i>minor</i> (Claus)																	
" <i>cristatus</i> Kröyer																	
" <i>tenuicornis</i> Dana																	
" <i>darwinii</i> Lubbock																	
<i>Acrocalanus</i> sp.																	
<i>Eucalanus giesbrechti</i> sp. nov.	○																
" <i>crassus</i> Giesbrecht																	
<i>Euchaeta</i> sp.																	
<i>Scolecithricella minor</i> (Brady)		○	○	○	○												
<i>Scolecithrix dana</i> (Lubbock)																	
<i>Lucicutia flavigornis</i> Wolfenden																	
<i>Temora disundata</i> Giesbrecht																	
" <i>stylifera</i> (Dana)																	
<i>Labidocera japonica</i> Mori						○	○									○	○
" <i>detruncata</i> (Dana)																	
<i>Metridia lucens</i> Boeck						○	●										
<i>Meeynocera clausi</i> Thompson																	
<i>Candacia pectinata</i> Brady																	
<i>Acartia danae</i> Giesbrecht																	
<i>Centropages bradyi</i> Wheeler																	
<i>Oithona plumifera</i> Baird						○	○	●									
" <i>similis</i> Claus																	
" <i>nana</i> Giesbrecht																	
<i>Setella gracilis</i> Dana																	
<i>Microsetella norvegica</i> (Boeck)																	
<i>Clytemnestra scutellata</i> Dana																	
<i>Oncaea venusta</i> Philippi																	
" <i>media</i> Giesbrecht																	
<i>Corycaeus laetus</i> Dana																	
" <i>speciosus</i> Dana																	
<i>Copilia mirabilis</i> Dana																	
" <i>longistylis</i> Mori																	
<i>Penilia Schmackeri</i> Richard	●																
<i>Eudne tergestina</i> Claus	○																
<i>Podon polyphemoides</i> Leuck																	
" <i>Leuckarti</i> G.O.Sars																	
<i>Parathemisto obliqua</i> Kroeyer	○																
<i>Phrosima semilunata</i> Riso ?																	
<i>Oxycephalus porcellus</i> Claus																	
<i>Lucifer raynaudii</i> Bate		○															
<i>Cypridina hilgendorfii</i> G.W.Müller						○											
<i>Sagitta bedoti</i> Beraneck						○										○	○
" <i>elegans</i> Verri																	
" <i>ai</i> Tokioka																	
" <i>spp.</i>																	
<i>Doliolum nationalis</i> Bergert						○											
<i>Oikopleura fusiformis</i> Fol.							○										
" <i>spp.</i>																	
<i>Fritillaria pellucida</i> Eusch							○										
" <i>haplostoma</i> Fol.																	
" <i>spp.</i>																	
<i>Zoea larva</i> (Brachyura)																	
<i>Megalopa larva</i> (Brachyura)																	
<i>Engraulis japonica</i> Temminck et Schlegel (larva)																	
" " (egg)																	
<i>Alima larva</i>																	
<i>Maurolicus Pennanti</i> Walb (egg)																	

August 13-30, 1955

● ○ ; Dominant species

