

Preliminary Report
of
The Hakuho Maru Cruise KH-74-2
(N. N. Pacific Cruise)

April 30 - June 26, 1974
Northern North Pacific Ocean

Ocean Research Institute
University of Tokyo
1975

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By
The Scientific Members of the Expedition

Edited by
Toshio KUROKI

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Introduction

The purpose of KH-74-2 cruise of R. V. Hakuho-Maru was to find out the conditions and mechanisms of the bio-productivity in the northern North Pacific Ocean. On the going leg from Tokyo to Hawaii, three longitudinal lines (E165°, 180°, W165°) of observations were decided between 40°N and 50°N in latitude; and on the coming back leg from Hawaii to Tokyo, the shortest line of observations along the great circle route was selected. Over these lines, there are the row of Emperor seamounts in NNW to SSE direction. Two points of rich investigations were chosen on the Suiko-Kaisan in the northern part and the Kimmei-Kaisan in southern part of Emperor Seamounts. The area over the Suiko-Kaisan has been well known among fisherman for recent years as a good fishing ground of pollack and other kinds of fish.

Observations of various abiotic and biotic characters were attempted to analyze the productivities on primary stage and secondary ones in these areas. Abiotic parameters observed include water temperature of various depths (by BT, STD and free-drifting 3 buoys system), underwater light intensity (turbidity), salinity, phosphate, nitrogen (NO₂-, NO₃-, NH₄), silicate and oxygen. For biotic characters, plankton samplings with various types of net at different depth layers were conducted to get phyto-plankton, neuston, zoo plankton and micro-nekton including larvae and eggs of fishes.

Several operations of deep long-line fishing gears were tried near seamounts, only to fail to catch any pollack and tunny. But, recording of seabirds distribution by sight and continuous recording of cosmic ray intensity by automatic counter of neutron were conducted through the cruise.

The cruise KH-74-2 began at the departure from Tokyo on 30th April and, containing of the 9 days stay in Honolulu (30th May - 7th June), finished at the arrival to Tokyo on 26th June 1974. Only one series of observation at the station point 40°N 165°E was given up because of the approach of a deep depression, and generally operations were performed satisfactory by the efforts of all scientists and crews.

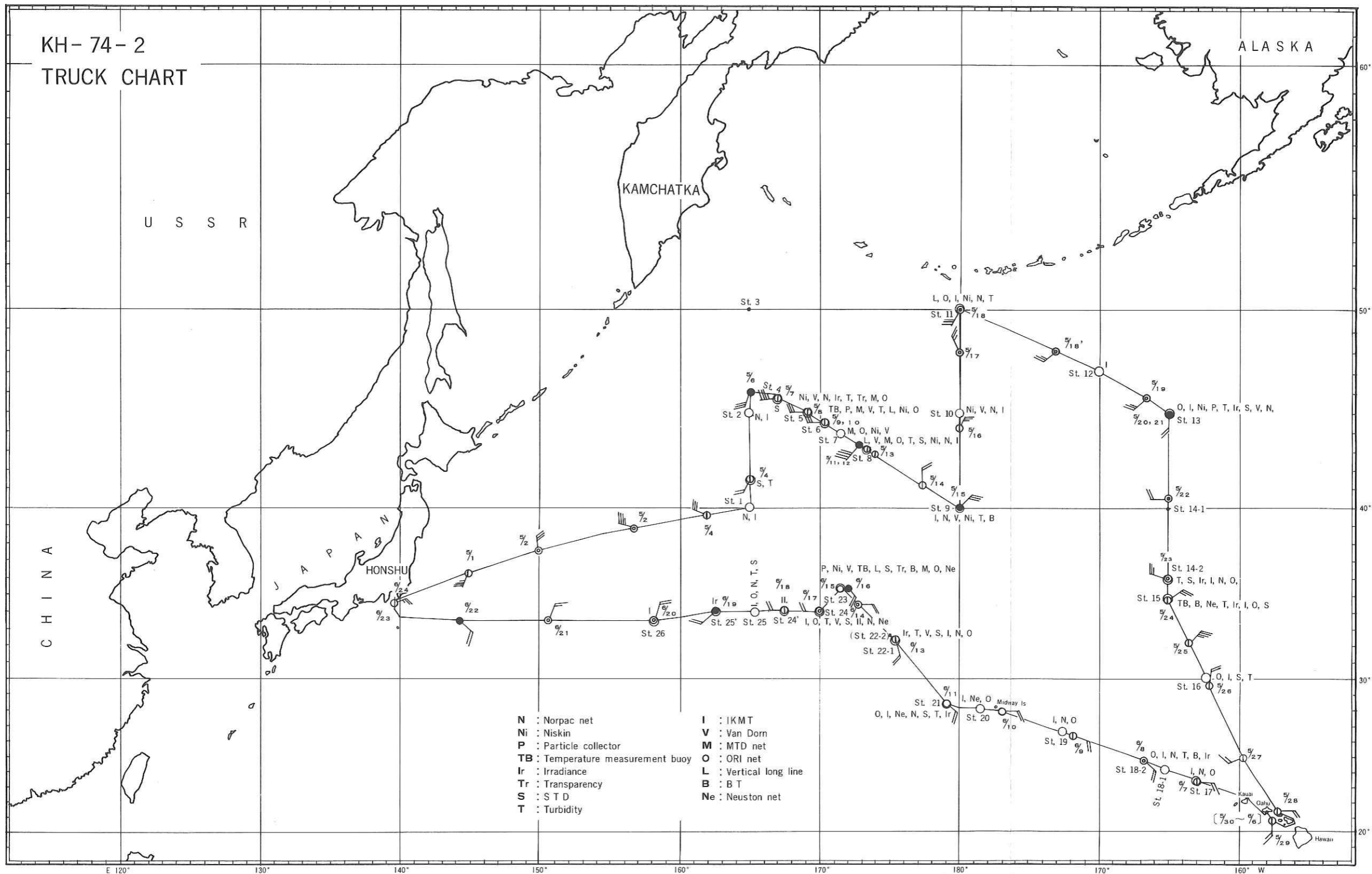
On behalf of all scientists aboard, I should like to express our sincere thanks to Captain I. Tadama and all the crew of the R.V. Hakuho-Maru for their most timely co-operations and helpful assistances.

Toshiro Kuroki
Chief Scientist

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KH-74-2
TRUCK CHART



- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| N : Norpac net | I : IKMT |
| Ni : Niskin | V : Van Dorn |
| P : Particle collector | M : MTD net |
| TB : Temperature measurement buoy | O : ORI net |
| Ir : Irradiance | L : Vertical long line |
| Tr : Transparency | B : BT |
| S : STD | Ne : Neuston net |
| T : Turbidity | |

1. Measurements of the spectral energy distribution for the visible light in the North Pacific Ocean

Shigehiko SUGIHARA and Ryohei TSUDA

A comparative measurement of irradiance, attenuation coefficient and volume scattering function of sea water were carried out during this cruise in order to investigate the relationship among them and also to supply some optical data in the North Pacific Ocean where relevant one lacks.

Upward and downward irradiances were measured at the several subsurface layers by means of a irradiance meter (Ir) or a submersible monochromator (M). The former consists of interference filters to isolate a narrow spectral band while the latter, a grating grid with the wedge type interference filter.

Vertical distribution of the extinction coefficient of the water was continuously measured down to about 80 m depth by means of in situ turbidity meter which light path was 50 cm long. A red glass filter was employed to limit the incident light to a narrow band centered at a wavelength about 635 nm.

The light scatterence measurements were conducted with a light scatterence photometer on samples drawn from the Niskin or Van Dorn bottles. A cylindrical cell was employed for measuring an angular distribution of the scatterence between 25° and 140° . Blue and green interference filters were employed to obtain the narrow bands of the spectra.

The stations where the measurements of the irradiance and turbidity were made are as follows.

Table 1. Stations, turbidity and irradiance measured

Station	Date	Time	Meter
5	5/8	10:31-10:50	Turbidity meter
		11:05-11:43	Irradiance meter
6	5/9	14:30-14:50	Monochromator
8	5/13	09:38-09:45	T.
9	5/15	12:01-13:42	T.
10-1	5/16	10:10-10:27	T.
		10:27-11:27	Ir.
11	5/18	09:10-09:40	T.
13	5/20	09:44-11:06	T. and M.
14-2	5/23	12:36-12:55	T.
		13:04-13:43	Ir.
15	5/24	12:10-12:40	T.
		12:47-13:30	M.
16	5/26	10:13-10:23	T.
18-2	6/8	10:55-11:05	T.
		11:11-11:45	Ir.
21-2	6/11	11:41-11:55	T.
22-1	6/13	14:40-15:03	T.
		12:54-13:39	M.
23	6/15	13:05-13:29	T.
24	6/17	14:17-14:53	T.
		13:35-14:15	M.
24-1	6/18	09:57-10:43	M.
25	6/19	00:30-00:40	T.
25-1	6/19	13:06-13:40	M.

2. Relationship between the structure of water mass and the turbidity distribution

Masahiro KAJIHARA and Hideo MIYAKE

Purpose

Turbidity in seawater is one of the index showing the characteristic nature of water mass. On the cruise KH-74-2, measurements of the vertical distribution of turbidity were attempted to reveal the structure of water mass and its mixing and transport processes, in connection to hydrographic survey and to chemical and biological studies.

Apparatus and observation

Measurements of turbidity were carried out at 14 stations by two types of the turbidity meter. One is the regular type of a single beam with a lens-pinehole system, which is lowered with an underwater cable. This was used for obtaining the fine structure of turbidity in shallow layer. The other is newly designed, in order to enable the measurement down to 5000 m depth. On this cruise, however measurements were conducted to 1000 m depth. In essence, the latter is assembled with three parts — the main body of the turbidity meter consisting of a light source and a light detector, a depth meter and a recorder. Outputs from the light and the depth detectors are recorded in magnetic tapes after the amplitude modulation, and the data are reproduced by using a X-Y recorder on board. The schematic diagram of recording system is shown in Fig. 1. The records of turbidity are in process of the analysis.

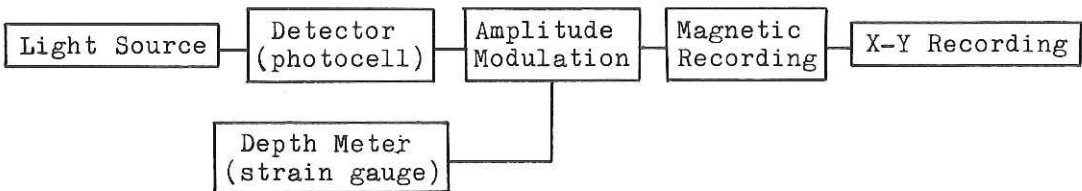


Fig. 1 The schematic diagram of recording system of turbidity

3. Measurement of water temperature fluctuations by free-drifting buoys system

Wataru SAKAMOTO and Tadashi INAGAKI

It is necessary to know the process of water mixing not only with physical interest but also for the biological subject, because the reproduction of plankton and forming fish school are dependent on those mixing conditions. To analyze the mixing process and diffusion of water mass in large scale turbulence in the open sea, it is convenient to use free-drifting buoys system. One of the buoys in which contain two channels tape recorders, transformers of thermistor signal and batteries is connected respectively with 150 m length thermistor chain and rinked to radio-beacon and radar-reflector with rope. (Cf. Preliminary Report of KH-71-4). Two of them were used at St. 15 and St. 23 separated one mile apart. Each of them did not be fixed but be separated freely and drifted. Both of the experiments were continued about 18 hours.

The records of temperature fluctuations are under analyzing.

4. Assimilation of inorganic nitrogen in phytoplankton

Hiroshi HASUMOTO

The samples were collected by Norpac net (x13) or bucket at stations 17 and 25. Trichodesmium colonies and Ethmodiscus cell were transferred into a glass bottle with addition of N-labeled nitrate and incubated for 2 or 3 hours. After the incubation, these samples were washed with the sterile sea water and inspected by microscope on board and took microphotographs. These samples were collected on G.F. filters and stored in frozen conditions. Mass spectrometry was made later of N-analysis by E. Wada.

Table 2. Data of assimilation

Station No.	Sample No.	Genus.	Nitrogen (ng-at N/h) (for a colony)
17	1	Trichodesmium	0.11
	2	"	0.31
	4	"	0.12
	5	"	0.07
	6	"	0.10
	7	"	0.25
	9	"	0.01
	11	"	0.05
			(for a cell)
25	1	Ethmodiscus	0.12
	2	"	0.78

5. Quantity and size distribution of suspended particulate matter

Katsutoshi KIDO

The cycle of nutrients and other chemical elements in the sea is affected by the behavior of the suspended particulate matters, e. g. production, decomposition, and transportation of it. The purposes of this study are to determine the concentration of particulate matter by filtering method and Coulter Counter method and to determine the size distribution of particulate matter.

Seawater of 2 to 10 liters was filtered by using the Millipore HA type (0.45 μ m pore size). Before use, the filters were washed twice in redistilled water at 60°C, and then dried and weighed.

Particle size of suspended matter in seawater was determined by using a Model B Coulter Counter fitted with a 100 μ aperture. Calibration was against mono disperse Ragweed Pollen particles (19.5 μ) provided by the courtesy of Dr. E. Matsumoto, Geological Survey of Japan.

209 particulate samples were obtained from surface water (55 samples) and subsurface water (154 samples from 9 stations).

The data of surface samples are shown in the Table 3.

Table 3. Data of seston quantity

Particulate matter (seston), temperature, and salinity in the surface water.

Sample	Location	Depth (m)	Temperature (°C)	Salinity (‰)	Seston (mg/l)
22-A-30	35°01.5'N	3.5	18.3	34.672	1.30
	140°20.2'E				0.70
08-M- 1	35°52.2'N	3.5	20.0	34.802	0.61
	143°05.9'E				0.61
20-M- 1	36°44.4'N	3.5	15.0	34.484	0.72
	146°11.6'E				0.76
08-M- 2	37°23.2'N	3.5	13.8	34.310	1.04
	149°06.1'E				1.12
20-M- 2	38°05.9'N	3.5	13.1	34.469	0.74
	152°07.0'E				0.69
08-M- 3	38°41.7'N	3.5	12.7	34.462	0.40
	155°14.1'E				0.42
20-M- 3	39°12.6'N	3.5	12.5	34.428	0.48
	158°40.1'E				0.40
08-M- 4	39°37.5'N	3.5	11.8	34.413	0.52
	161°20.2'E				0.42
20-M- 4	39°57.3'N	3.5	12.9	34.501	0.39
	164°39.3'E				0.28
08-M- 5	41°18.2'N	3.5	6.8	33.634	0.46
	165°06.3'E				0.36
20-M- 5	43°08.1'N	3.5	6.2	33.534	0.36
	165°01.1'E				0.40
08-M- 6	45°08.9'N	3.5	4.4	33.324	0.53
	165°05.3'E				0.51
20-M- 6	45°49.8'N	3.5	6.3	33.080	0.33
	165°37.8'E				0.38
08-M- 7	45°49.6'N	3.5	4.0	33.077	0.47
	167°27.3'E				0.37

Note: The water of 3.5 m was taken from the ship's bottom.

(Table 3, continued)

Sample	Location	Depth (m)	Temperature (°C)	Salinity (‰)	Seston (mg/l)
20-M- 7	45°44.3'N	3.5	5.6	33.055	0.36
	166°58.7'E				0.46
St. 11	49°59.8'N	0	4.0	32.802	0.33
	179°59.0'W				0.36
St. 12	47°05.8'N	0	5.6	32.732	0.28
	170°01.3'W				0.29
St. 15	34°55.8'N	0	18.6	34.525	0.40
	164°57.8'E				0.43
St. 16	29°49.0'N	0	22.9	35.332	0.35
	162°21.3'E				0.22
01-M-27	27°02.6'N	3.5	24.2	35.247	0.66
	160°41.9'E				0.11
St. 17	23°26.4'N	0	25.2	35.198	0.24
	162°55.6'E				0.17
St. 18-1	24°09.2'N	0	26.4	34.893	0.15
	165°13.0'E				0.17
St. 18-2	24°28.8'N	0	25.7	35.332	0.23
	166°11.2'E				0.15
St. 19	26°40.0'N	0	25.7	35.335	0.18
	172°25.4'E				0.18
St. 20	28°07.3'N	0	25.4	35.250	0.19
	178°25.0'W				0.14
St. 21-1	28°14.7'N	0	24.6	35.225	0.17
	179°41.0'E				0.15
St. 21-2	28°28.1'N	0	24.4	35.108	0.14
	179°09.7'E				0.16
St. 22-2	32°29.0'N	0	21.6	35.171	0.14
	175°15.8'E				0.18
St. 24	34°00.9'N	0	18.4	34.397	0.31
	169°58.8'E				0.29
10.5-J-18	34°04.7'N	0	18.1	34.614	0.25
	167°30.7'E				0.20

(Table 3, continued)

Sample	Location	Depth (m)	Temperature (°C)	Salinity (%)	Seston (mg/l)
St. 25	34°05.9'N	0	18.3	34.534	0.24
	165°35.0'E				0.40
13-J-19	34°02.5'N	0	18.8	34.699	0.25
	162°38.6'E				0.26
St. 26	33°33.2'N	0	20.6	34.773	0.35
	158°14.2'E				0.17
09-J-21	33°35.8'N	0	22.9	34.594	0.23
	151°58.9'E				0.23
08-J-22	33°34.7'N	0	22.1	34.619	0.17
	145°29.9'E				0.22
08-J-23	34°19.4'N	0	23.7	34.581	0.16
	139°29.4'E				0.15
12:50-J-23	34°59.0'N	0	22.4	33.741	2.12
	139°43.1'E				1.86

6. Analysis of lipids in sea water and comparison between two processes
of determination of dissolved organic carbon

Naoji FUJITA

1) Analysis of lipids in sea water

Sea water samples (about 50 l) taken at nine stations (Sts. 1-2, 10, 11, 13, 16, 18-2, 21-2, 24, 26) were filtered through Whatman GF 83 filter. Each filterpad was placed in a glass stoppered test tube and 20 ml methanol-chloroform (1:1) were added. The tubes were stored in dark place. The filtrate was adjusted to pH 2 with hydrochloric acid and an aliquot was transferred to a 50 l glass separatory funnel. After the addition of 200 ml chloroform, a extraction was done by agitation using a labo-stirrer. After 15 minutes agitation, the two phases produced were permitted to separate; the chloroform phase was transferred to a beaker and the sea water was removed. Then the chloroform in the beaker and another aliquot of the sample were transferred to the separatory funnel, and thus the extraction was repeated 8 times using the same solvent. The final extract was put in

a glass stoppered dark bottle which was filled with N₂ gas in stores for later analysis. Analysis of these extracts is now under progress in our (Tohoku Univ.) laboratory by the use of column, thin-layer and gas chromatography.

2) Comparison between two processes of determination of dissolved organic carbon

The sea water samples taken from 0-4000 m layers at four stations (Sts. 6, 9, 13, 23) were filtered through Whatman GF 83 filters. The filtrates were processed with two different methods of pre-treatment for the determination of dissolved organic carbon (method (a) and method (b)).

(a) This is the method originally by Menzel and Vaccaro (1964).

Five ml of the filtrate were placed in glass ampoules with potassium persulfate and 3 % phosphoric acid. The sample was bubbled for 3 minutes with N₂ gas to remove inorganic carbon dioxide and the ampoule was immediately sealed with propane torch.

(b) This method is a recent modification of above method (Sharp 1973).

A 30 ml aliquot of the sample was put in a glass beaker with 0.05 ml syrupy phosphoric acid followed by bubbling with N₂ gas for 5 minutes. After bubbling, a 5 ml aliquot of the sample was transferred into a glass ampoule with 0.2 g potassium persulfate, and the ampoule was purged briefly with N₂ gas and sealed. Analysis of these samples was done by the use of an infrared gas analyser.

Results of analysis of these samples for dissolved organic carbon by method (a) are given in Fig. 2.

Mean of standard deviations among triplicate analysis was 0.045 mgC/l in method (a) and 0.033 mgC/l in method (b). Mean of the differences of results between the two methods was 0.007 ± 0.016 mgC/l being smaller than the variation among triplicate analysis.

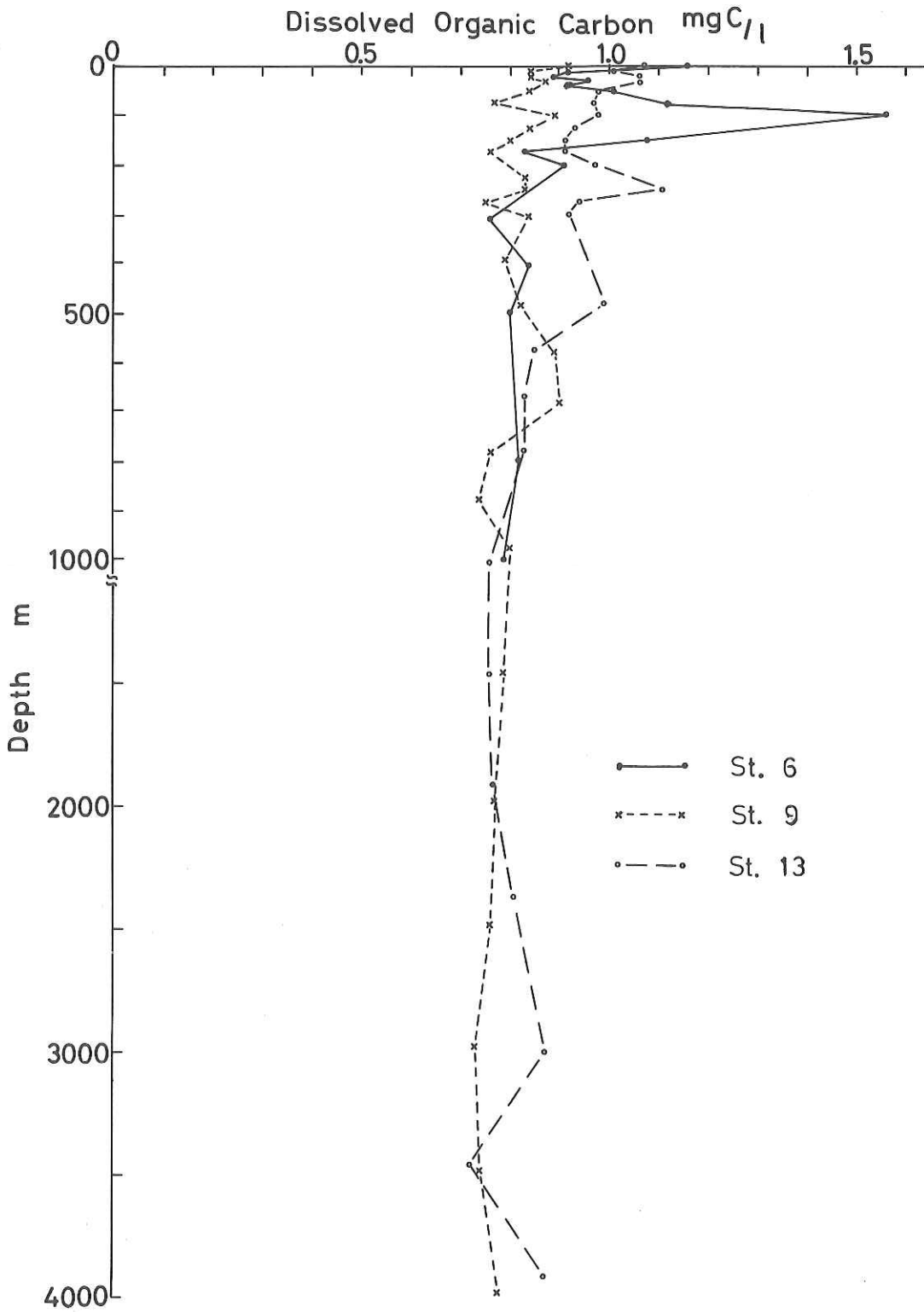


Fig. 2 Vertical profile of dissolved organic carbon.

7. Distribution of particulate protein and protease activity involved in seston

Tsuneo KUME and Nobuo TAGA*

It has been known that most of marine bacteria possess a proteolytic property. However, not enough is known about the actual activity of these proteolytic microorganisms in marine in situ environment. Such information is needed to elucidate certain parts of biological processes and biochemical cycles in the sea. In this cruise some observations were made to assess approximately the strength that protease exuded from such proteolytic microorganisms in marine environment catalyze the degradation of sestonic protein in situ.

Sea-water samples for the determinations of particulate protein and protease activity in seston were collected vertically by Van-Dorn samplers from various depths at St.6 (0 - 1000 m), St.9 (0 - 4000 m), St. 13 (0 - 4000 m), St.23a (0 - 1500 m) and St.23b (0 - 500 m). These samples were filtered through glass fiber filters (Whatman GF/C) immediately after their collections on board and the particulate samples on their filters were stored at -20°C until the time of their analyses.

After the cruise the analyses of the stored samples are now to be continued.

8. Vertical distribution of particulate organic carbon and downward flux of particulate matter

Satoshi NISHIZAWA* and Kazuo ISEKI

Recently, zooplankton fecal pellets have been considered to play an important role to convey nutritious materials from the surface to deep layers. The purpose of this studies is to observe directly the downward flux of particulate matter, in particular of fecal pellets in natural oceanic conditions.

The collector used, is a polyethylene, 1 m long and 0.25 m² cross section (top mouth). The bottom of the funnel is connected with a tubing, 2 cm in diameter, which collects falling particles. In the tubing was

* Not aboard

added about 20 ml formalin solution to prevent decomposition of particulate matter collected.

The mooring arrangement was shown in Fig. 3. The equipment was suspended in the sea water down to 900 m depth and drifted freely for a couple of days. The observations were performed at Stas. 6, 13 and 23 (Table 4).

A considerable amount of large, green pellets was collected from 200 m and 900 m depths at Sta. 13, and most of the particles have diameters greater than 1 mm. The pellets from 200 m depth was found very fresh, showing no sign of degradation. These material looked very similar to feces voided from Salpa.

Herbivorous plankton are continually grazing small particles and voiding large sized feces in sea water.

These large particles are considered to have high sinking rates, and would be potentially important in transporting nutritious material to deep layers.

Table 4. Particle collector record

Sta.	Date	Time	Location		Depth (m)
			Lat.	Long.	
6	May 9	0945	44°31.0'N	170°13.5'E	700
	May 10	1200	44°30.1'N	170°16.6'E	
13	May 20	0813	44°58.9'N	164°59.6'W	200, 900
	May 21	1310	45°01.1'N	164°56.5'W	
23	June 14	2145	35°50.5'N	171°12.0'E	200, 900
	June 16	1736	35°48.1'N	171°51.3'E	

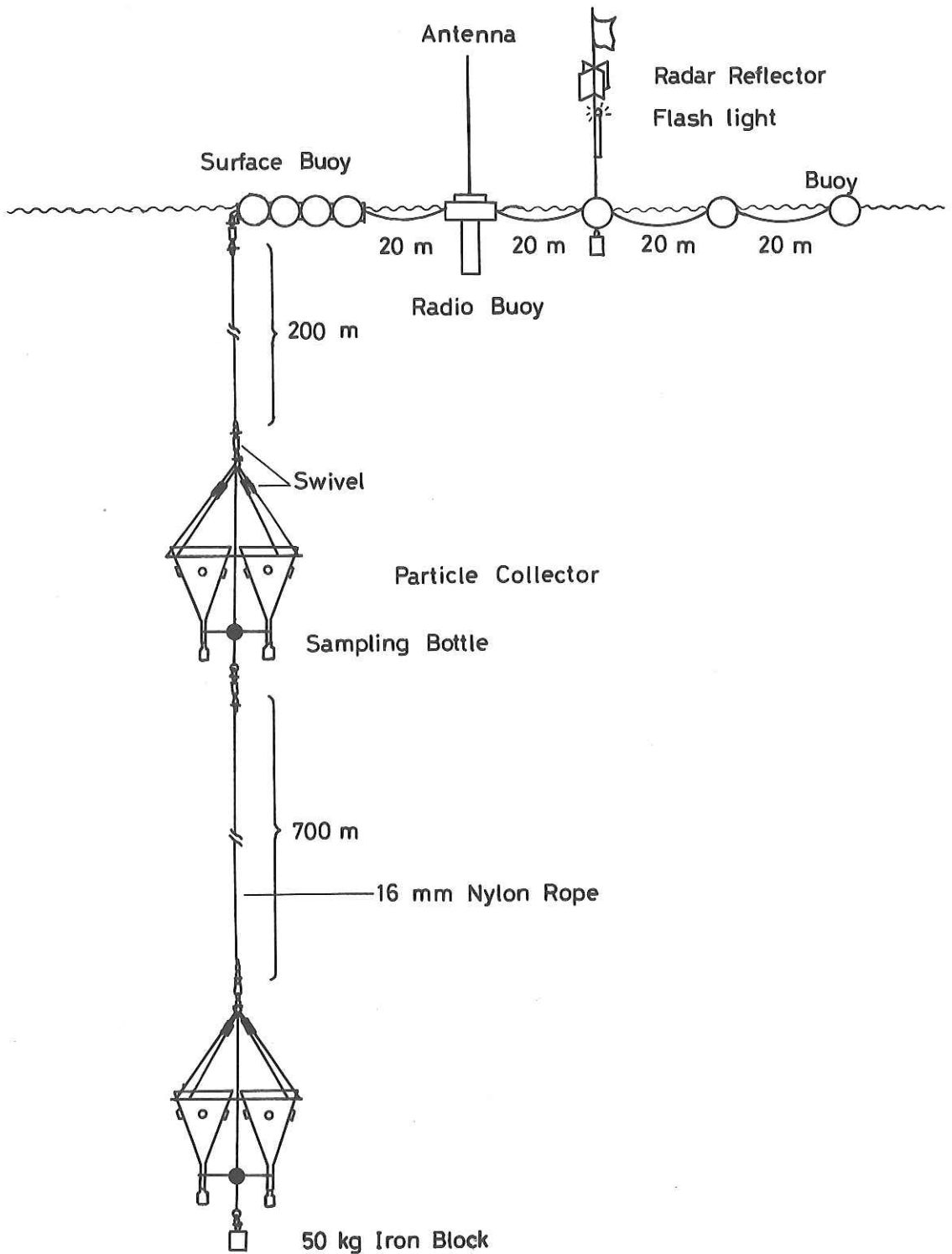


Fig. 3 The mooring arrangement for a set of particle collector.

9. Study of Patchiness of Pelagic eggs

Katsumi MATSUSHITA

One of the purposes of this study is to test two methods of continuous sampling in order to investigate the characteristics of patchiness of pelagic eggs.

One of the methods is surface horizontal haul with NORPAC net (mesh size 0.33 mm, ring diameter 45 cm) equipped with a flowmeter at 2 knots speed. Then, two identical NORPAC nets were used in alternation for every 5 minutes during 2 - 3 hours at each station. This method was carried out at 18 stations (see Fig. 4). The average frequency of tow at one station were about 16. The volume of filtered water was estimated by a flowmeter. The length of one tow was about 300 m. The results of NORPAC net tow sampling data are now being examined.

The other method is to filter the pelagic eggs from the sea water which was pumped up from the ship bottom layer (see Fig. 5). This method was carried out during cruise continuously. Then, the time of one sampling fraction is mainly 3 - 6 hours and the number of the fraction during cruise are 173. The number of collected eggs per unit volume at each fractions is shown at Fig. 4.

Situation of the distribution of pelagic eggs at the North Pacific Ocean are understood from Fig. 4, then, it is thought that the characteristics of the NORPAC net tow stations are understood.

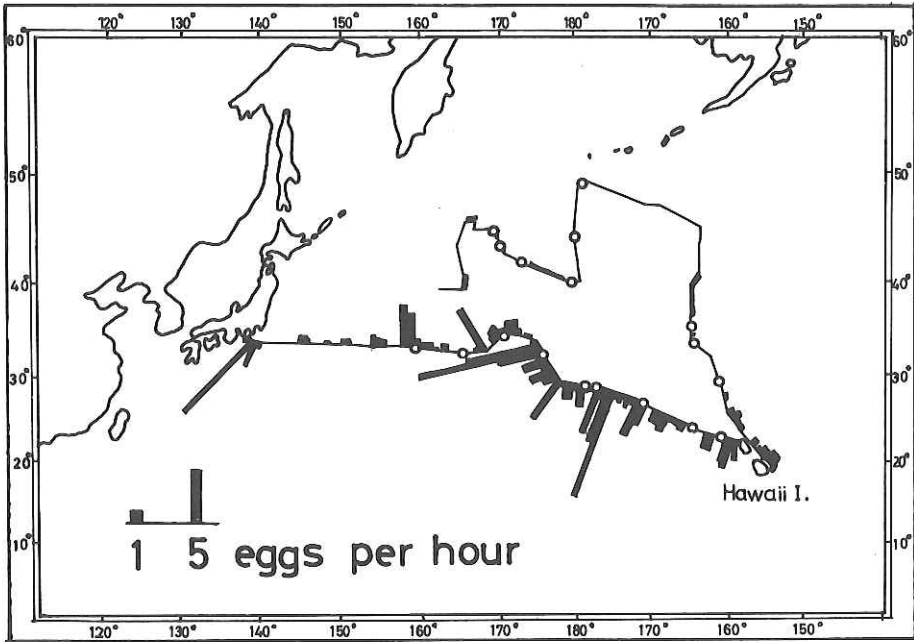


Fig. 4 Distribution of the pelagic eggs at the North Pacific Ocean. NORPAC net tow stations are indicated o mark.

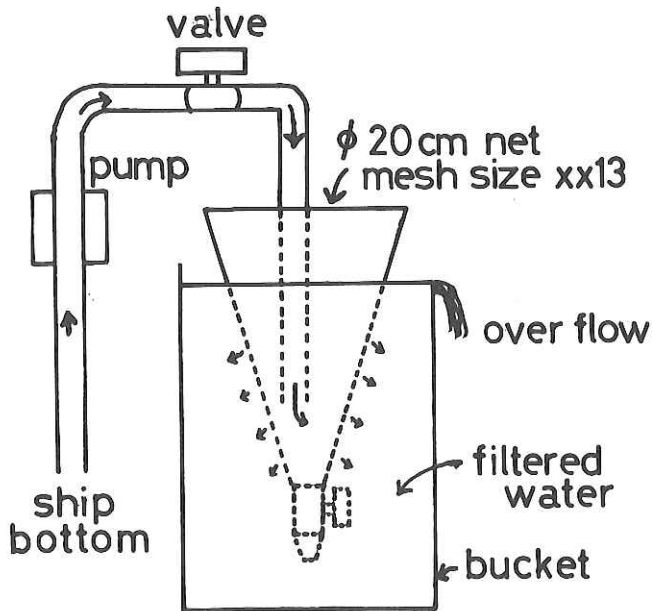


Fig. 5 Continuous sampling method. This method is to filter the sea water which is pumped up from the ship bottom.

10. Microplankton Communities
Akira TANIGUCHI and Kazumasa HIRAKAWA

To identify phytoplankton and microzooplankton species and to count their individual number, a 1000 ml aliquot of each sea water sample collected at 10 depth layers from the surface down to 200 m by routine Niskin bottle casts was preserved by adding the Lugol-Eosin solution. The samplings were made at Sts. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 23.

Plankton in the preserved water samples will be concentrated by gentle withdrawing the supernatant water with a siphon into a few ml of water to be offered to microscopic examinations.

1) Vertical distribution of zooplankton

Four series of zooplankton samplings a day with the Motoda closing horizontal tow nets (MTD Nets) down to 500 m at several stations were designed to observe vertical distribution and migration of zooplankton in relation to hydrographic structures of the area around the Emperor Sea Mountains. Because of rough sea condition, only two complete samplings at Sts. 8 & 23, and additional 4 series of samplings scattered to Sts. 5, 6 & 7 were made. Wet weight of samples was measured on board and expressed in gram wet weight per a haul of which duration was adjusted to 30 minutes. A Depth Distance Meter was mounted at triangular frame of the deepest net to estimate the depth of tow.

The vertical distribution of total zooplankton biomass in wet weight revealed the formation of two structural maxima of the zooplankton communities. Among the zooplankton captured at Sts. 5 and 6, copepods (Calanus cristatus, Calanus plumchrus, Eucalanus bungii bungii and Metridia pacifica etc.) were most abundant, followed by chaetognaths, euphausiids, medusae, ostracods, amphipods and mysids. The first three groups of them (copepods, chaetognaths and euphausiids) occupied 80 % or more of total biomass. On the other hand, tunicates (Salpa sp. and Doliolum sp.) characteristically dominated as over the 95 % of total biomass at Sts. 7, 8 and 23.

2) Vertical distribution of juvenile copepods

To observe vertical distribution of small-sized juvenile copepods, which may be unable to be caught by the MTD nets, seawater samples were collected at the stations where the net tows were done.

Approximately 20 l of seawater were taken by a 25-l Van Dorn water

sampler, just before or after horizontal tows with MTD nets at the depths of 0, 10, 20, 30, 50, 75, 100, 150, 200 and 300 m at Sts. 5, 6, 8 and 23, and the depths of 0, 10, 50, 100, 200 and 300 m at Sts. 5 and 6.

The fresh sample (seawater) was filtered through a double plankton net consisting of an outer net (26-cm in mouth diameter, 25-cm long, 0.04-mm x 0.04-mm mesh openings) and an inner net (26-cm in mouth diameter, 10-cm long, 0.1-mm x 0.1-mm mesh openings) on board. The catches of the inner and outer nets were rinsed carefully with the filtrate into separate bottles and fixed in approximately 5 % of neutral formalin seawater. One l of the filtrate was also preserved by adding the Lugol-Eosin solution.

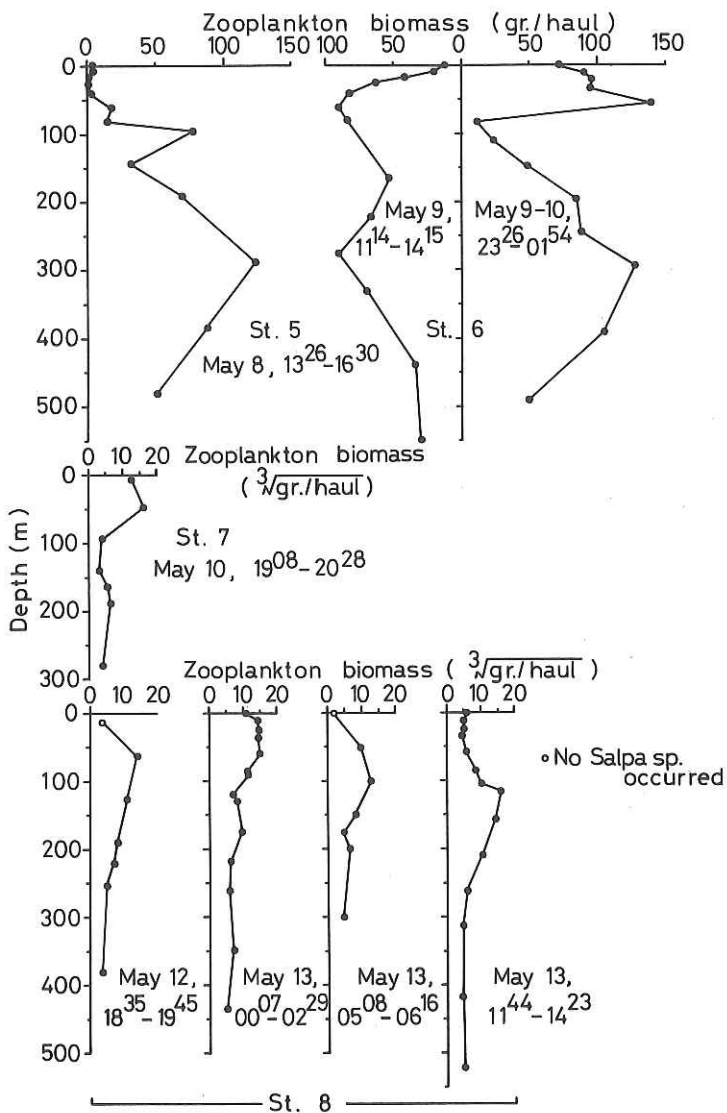


Fig. 6-1 Vertical distribution of zooplankton biomass observed by the MTD nets tows

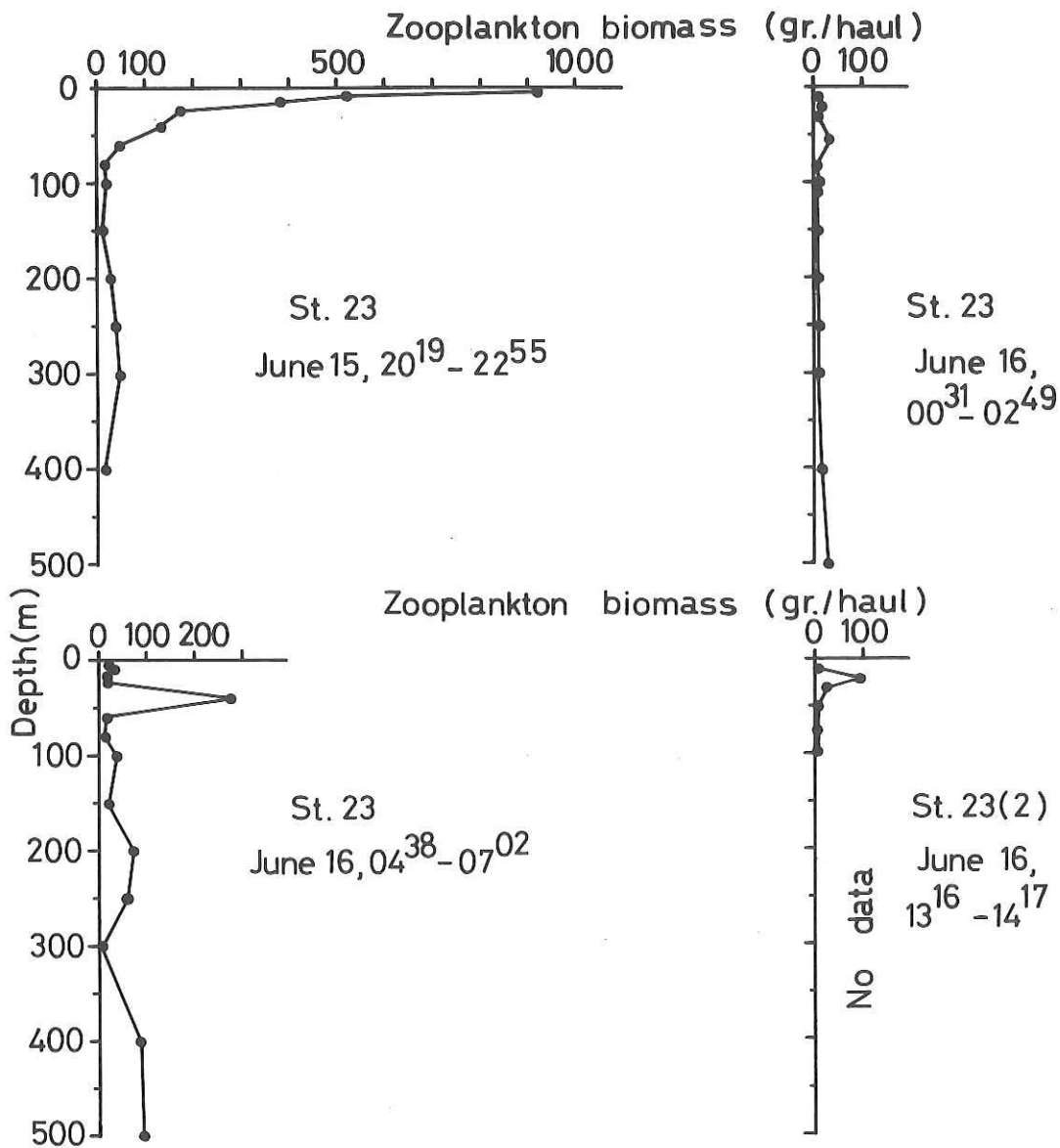


Fig. 6-2 Vertical distribution of zooplankton biomass observed by the MTD nets tows

11. Studies on structure and function in the ecosystem of subarctic water in the North Pacific Ocean

Tokimi TSUJITA, Tsuneo NISHIYAMA and Mitsuo FUKUCHI

1) Purpose of study

Ecological clarification of biological productivity was intended in higher trophic level of the ecosystem of the northern and central North Pacific Ocean. On Cruise KH-74-2, community structure at surface and mid-layer was analyzed with regards to species composition, biomass comparison and their circadian changes in zooplankton, micronekton and larval fish. To make clear the energy flow in the community, food chain, caloric values and respiratory metabolism were also investigated. Neuston was obtained as to find its role in the ecosystem of surface layer in the North Pacific Ocean.

2) Works and procedures on board

The works and procedures on board were tentatively divided into the following four items.

(1) Zooplankton and fish larvae samplings at surface layer

Horizontal surface tow was made by using the ORI-100 net (160 cm in mouth diameter, 750 cm in length and 1 mm mesh aperture) at various 18 stations. The net was towed at the speed of 2 knots for 20 or 30 minutes. Samples obtained were preserved in 5 - 10 % formaldehyde solution for taxonomical study. Prior to the preservation, some fresh organisms were taken from the samples and stored in a deep freeze for caloric and lipid analyses. The data on samplings and weight of sample per haul are shown in Table 5-1.

(2) Zooplankton and micronekton samplings at mid-layer

To obtain micronekton at mid-layer, oblique tow was made from 800 m depth to surface by using the ORI-100 net described above at 8 stations. The treatment of samples was done in the same manner as described above. The data on samplings and weight of sample per haul are given in Table 5-2.

(3) Neuston samplings

Neuston samplings were tried with use of a neuston net specially designed by Dr. Y. Komaki (called "Hopping Boy", 30 x 60 cm in square form of frame, 180 cm in length and 0.5 mm mesh size; Komaki and Morioka, 1974). Locations of sampling were chosen at 9 stations in the central North

Pacific Ocean. The net was towed at the speed of 2 to 4 knots for 10 to 15 minutes. Simultaneously a MTD-net (0.5 mm mesh size) was cast just below the neuston net as to obtain the organisms at subsurface layer. Cf. Table 5-3.

(4) Respiratory metabolism of fish larvae

Measurements of routine metabolism were conducted on larvae form of three species of fish, i.e. Atka mackerel (Pleurogrammus monopterygius), Yellow sculpin (Hemilepidotus jordani) and lantern fish (Centrobranchus sp.). The fish larvae were caught with a surface drift net (58 cm in diameter, 180 cm in length and 0.5 mm mesh size) in the northern North Pacific Ocean. The experimental equipments used were consisted of two same-sized bottles with 2 litre in volume; one was used for experiment and the other control. After being rested more than 24 hours in an aquarium, the fish larvae were placed in an experimental bottle for 1 or 4 hours. The oxygen consumption was calculated by the difference of oxygen concentration between the control and experimental one. The oxygen content was determined by a modified Winkler's method. The data on results of measurements on respiratory metabolism are presented in Table 5-4.

Table 5-1 Data on zooplankton and fish larvae samplings by ORI-100 net at surface layer.

Sta- tion	Date	Ship's time	Position		Sample weight (wet:g)	Sample No.
			Latitude	Longitude		
5	May 8	1704-1734	44°49.7'N	169°22.0'E	9.5	74101
5	May 8	2045-2115	44°58.0'N	169°16.6'E	759.6	74102
6	May 9	0355-0415	44°26.5'N	170°31.5'E	23.0	74103
7	May 10	1938-1958	43°58.0'N	171°31.2'E	354.0	74104
8	May 12	1900-1920	42°59.2'N	173°20.7'E	77.4	74105
8	May 12	2334-2354	42°57.4'N	173°24.8'E	237.1	74106
8	May 13	0535-0555	42°52.0'N	173°28.7'E	46.5	74107
11	May 18	0215-0235	50°03.0'N	179°58.7'W	163.0	74108
11	May 18	1053-1113	50°00.3'N	179°56.0'W		74109
13	May 19	2240-2300	45°02.3'N	164°57.2'W	185.1	74110
14	May 23	1739-1744	35°48.2'N	164°59.2'W	152.0	74111
15	May 24	2355-0015	34°36.4'N	164°57.5'W	374.0	74111'-1
16	May 26	0340-0400	29°59.2'N	162°16.2'W	84.4	74112-1
17	June 7	1805-1825	23°27.3'N	163°04.2'W	11.0	74113-1
18	June 8	0305-0325	24°08.4'N	165°08.2'W	14.0	74114-1
19	June 9	1745-1805	26°41.8'N	172°32.0'W	8.0	74115
20	June 10	2045-2105	28°10.3'N	178°35.2'W	180.4	74116-1
21	June 11	0405-0425	28°14.7'N	178°39.7'E	85.0	74117
22	June 13	2254-2314	32°57.9'N	174°52.6'E	562.6	74118-1
23	June 15	2155-2200	35°39.2'N	171°32.5'E	729.6	74119-1
23	June 16	0200-0220	35°39.8'N	171°37.0'E	181.7	74120-1
23	June 16	0513-0533	35°41.7'N	171°43.4'E	113.4	74121
24	June 17	1918-1923	34°03.7'N	170°12.0'E	1,671.8	74122-1
24	June 17	1928-1938	34°03.7'N	170°11.6'E	261.4	74123-1
25	June 18	1950-2010	34°06.2'N	165°30.7'E	553.7	74124-1

Table 5-2 Data on zooplankton and micronekton samplings by ORI-100 net oblique tow from surface to 800 meter depth

Station	Date	Ship's time	Position		Net depth (m)	Sample weight (wet:g)	Sample No.
			Latitude	Longitude			
5	May 8	1648-1726	45°00.0'N	169°20.3'E	500	603.9	74001-1,2
6	May 9	1950-2035	44°28.4'N	170°18.9'E	500	580.5	74002-1
6	May 10	0304-0344	44°27.1'N	170°29.6'E	650	299.5	74003-1
8	May 12	1953-2040	42°58.7'N	173°21.9'E	590	329.9	74004-1
8	May 12	2236-2322	42°58.1'N	173°22.3'E		254.6	74005
8	May 13	1842-1935	42°59.7'N	173°28.3'E	550	2,466.0	74006-1
11	May 18	0123-0158	50°00.5'N	179°58.2'W	750	690.6	74007
11	May 18	0952-1037	50°01.6'N	179°53.8'W	800	301.5	74008
13	May 19	2141-2235	45°00.9'N	164°59.5'W	700	1,099.2	74009
14	May 23	1642-1720	35°50.4'N	164°59.7'W	600	200.1	74010
15	May 24	2227-2302	34°38.8'N	164°59.5'W	550	166.1	74011-1
16	May 26	0217-0305	30°02.2'N	162°16.2'W	650	65.6	74012-1

Table 5-3 Data on neuston samplings by a neuston net and a MTD net

Sta- tion	Date	Ship's time	Latitude	Longitude	Ship's speed (knot)	Type of net*	Net depth (cm)	Sample weight (wet:g)	Sample No.
15	May 24	0133-0143	34°56.9'N	164°58.2'W	2	NST	10	10.7	74201
"	"	0145-0155	"	"	"	"	"	35.9	74202
"	"	0158-0208	"	"	3	"	"	23.6	74203
"	"	0210-0220	"	"	"	"	"	28.1	74204
"	"	0222-0232	"	"	4	"	"	38.1	74205
"	"	0234-0244	34°56.5'N	164°58.1'W	"	"	"	12.8	74206
15	May 24	1332-1337	34°48.3'N	165°01.3'W	1	NST	10	0.5	74207
"	"	1338-1343	"	"	"	"	"	0.5	74208
"	"	1344-1354	"	"	2	"	"	0.5	74209
"	"	1355-1405	"	"	"	"	"	0.5	74210
"	"	1407-1417	"	"	3	"	"	0.5	74211
"	"	1418-1428	"	"	"	"	"	0.5	74212
"	"	1429-1439	"	"	2	"	"	0.5	74213
"	"	1441-1451	34°49.5'N	165°01.8'W	"	"	"	0.5	74214
19	June 9	1627-1642	26°40.9'N	172°28.4'W	2	NST	10		74215
"	"	"	"	"	"	MTD	50	4.1	74216
20	June 10	1858-1913	28°08.5'N	178°30.1'W	2	NST	10	27.8	74217
"	"	"	"	"	"	MTD	50	62.8	74218
21	June 11	0530-0545	28°17.7'N	179°34.0'E	2	NST	10	3.6	74219
"	"	"	"	"	"	MTD	50	3.8	74220
22	June 13	2103-2118	32°57.7'N	174°52.7'E	2	NST	10	321.0	74221
"	"	"	"	"	"	MTD	50	428.4	74222
23	June 15	2040-2055	35°38.0'N	175°34.0'E	2	NST	10	1,158.3	74223
"	"	"	"	"	"	MTD	50	747.5	74224
23	June 16	0050-0105	35°39.2'N	175°36.0'E	2	NST	10	22.1	74225
"	"	"	"	"	"	MTD	50	53.5	74226
23	June 16	0626-0641	35°42.1'N	171°43.0'E	2	NST	10	7.6	74227
"	"	"	"	"	"	MTD	50	18.4	74228
23	June 16	1334-1349	35°34.2'N	171°59.1'E	2	MTD	50	188.0	74229
24	June 17	1857-1912	34°03.9'N	170°13.6'E	2	NST	10	535.5	74300
"	"	"	"	"	"	MTD	50	1,179.3	74301
25	June 18	2013-2028	34°06.3'N	165°29.5'E	2	NST	10	51.2	74302
"	"	"	"	"	"	MTD	50	44.6	74303
26	June 20	0801-0816	33°33.3'N	158°15.8'E	2	NST	10	5.7	74304
"	"	"	"	"	"	MTD	50	13.2	74305

*NST, Neuston net; MTD, MTD net

Table 5-4 Data on respiration rates of fish larvae collected in the northern North Pacific

Body wt. (gr)	Exp. Temp. (°C)	Total respiration rate (μ l O ₂ /fish/hr)	
<u>Hemilepidotus jordani</u> BEAN			
0.194±0.010(2)	4.4- 4.5	32.0	
	4.5- 4.6	33.3	
	4.5- 4.7	33.0	
	8.0- 8.4	89.3	
	8.3- 8.5	51.8	
<u>Centrobranchus</u> sp.			
0.915(1)	4.7- 4.8	268.0	
	4.8- 4.9	204.0	
<u>Pleurogrammus monopterygius</u> (PALLAS)			
0.321±0.044(4)	8.5	115.0	
	8.5	133.8	
	8.6- 8.8	158.5	
	2.279(1)	4.4- 4.6	375.0
		4.5- 4.6	450.0
5.8- 5.9		422.0	
5.9		604.0	
2.792(1)	7.5	672.0	
	7.5- 7.6	714.0	
	9.4- 9.9	652.0	
	9.8-10.5	992.0	
	10.6-10.7	566.0	
	17.5-18.5	1,187.0	
	18.0-18.5	1,124.0	

12. Faunal survey of the micronektonic fishes in the North Pacific Ocean
Kouichi KAWAGUCHI and Chikakuni HARUTA

Faunal survey was made by nineteen IKMT and two ORI-net samplings from the surface down to about 1300 m depth. Of twenty one samplings, eleven were made in the subarctic waters and ten were made in the western North Pacific Central Water between 20°N and 35°N. Although all of the samples have not yet been sorted out, it was remarkable that considerable number of subarctic bathypelagic species extended the limit of distribution southward to 30°N under the temperate water of the western North Pacific Central Water.

13. Measurement of swimming power of fishes
Tooru YONEMORI and Yoshihiro MINEMOTO

1) Purpose

We intended to breed fishes (especially, salmon and trout) which was expected to caught in the ocean, and to measure their power for several times under the natural change of sea water temperature. We expected to assume the route of migration and to estimate the quantity of food requirement.

2) Method

We supposed the towing power as a index of fish-power, and the power was measured with an apparatus shown in Fig. 1 and 2.

3) Result

Our study was not successful because of no catch in the ocean. We conducted a tank experiment on scarus caught off Honolulu harbour, and obtained a data about electrical stimulus to drive the fish (Fig. 7-1). Another experiment was carried out in the sea of Tateyama bay on small Japanese mackerel, and there we measured the sustained power for over 5 minutes (Fig. 7-2).

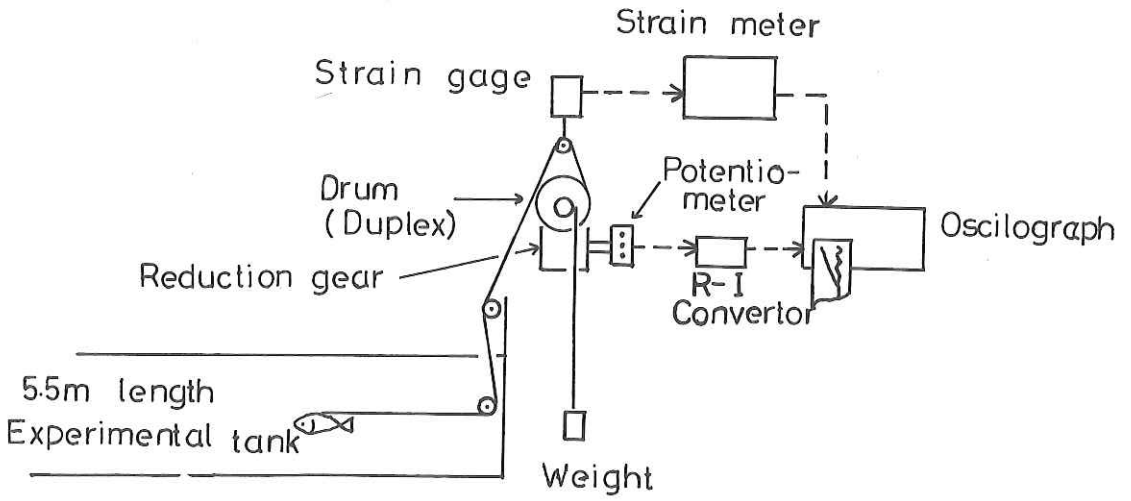


Fig. 7-1 Fish-power measurement using a experimental tank on board

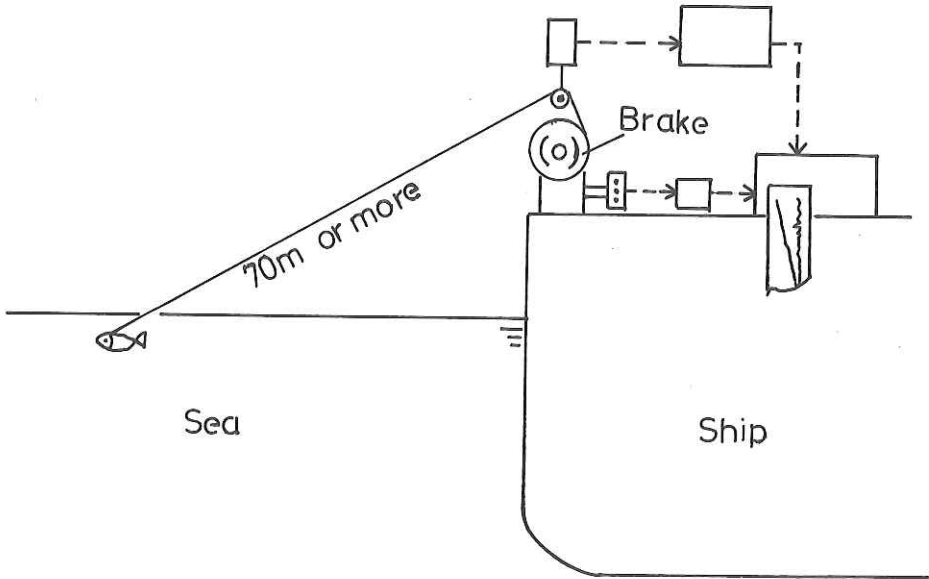


Fig. 7-2 Fish-power measurement discharging fish into the sea.

14. Sighting records of seabirds

Kazue NAKAMURA

The principal objectives of this investigation were focussed on the ecological distribution of seabirds. The sighting observations were started on May 1, and ended on June 22, 1974. It carried out at the upper deck or bridge of the ship for an average of six hours a day with one or two hours rest periods. All of the seabirds observed in the anterior semicircle of the ship, were recorded together with pertinent data upon the time, air and water temperatures measured every hour by the crew, and location in latitude and longitude. When flocks of birds were seen, their number was estimated. And also the birds observed when the ship stopped at the hydrographic stations, were recorded separately. For identification of the species at sea two binocular scopes (9x35 Nikon) were used, and Preliminary Smithsonian Identification Manual; Seabirds of the Tropical Pacific Ocean written by Warren B. King (1967) and other documents were referred.

A total of 43 oceanic and 2 non-oceanic species were recorded (Table 6). Table 7-1, 2 shows the raw data obtained on the genus Pterodroma, of which Pterodroma sp. recorded as the most interesting species, is included; this small gadfly petrel evidently migrates to western North Pacific from Southern Hemisphere. It is noticeable that a big flock of the species estimated at 3000 was found in the area cruised from 35°10'N, 171°51'E to 35°14'N, 171°46'E on June 14 since very little is known of the dispersal at sea of these gadfly petrels. The problems of identification at sea are further confused by the presence in the North Pacific of at least three more the related forms of the genus Pterodroma. Fortunately we could obtain one specimen landing on the ship at 35°40'N, 171°31'E on June 16, and take many photographs in the field.

Including the identification of the interesting species, the analysis of seabirds recorded will be conducted in some separate papers by the writer.

Table 6. The scientific and common names of seabirds observed

Scientific name	Common name
Family Diomedeidae	Albatrosses
Diomedea immutabilis	Laysan Albatross
D. nigripes	Black-footed Albatross
Family Procellariidae	Petrels, Shearwaters and Fulmars
Pterodroma sp.	Gadfly Petrel
P. solandri	Solander's Petrel
P. hypoleuca	Bonin Petrel
P. inexpectata	Mottled Petrel
Bulweria bulwerii	Bulwer's Petrel
Calonectris leucomelas	Streaked Shearwater
Puffinus pacificus	Wedge-tailed Shearwater
P. carneipes	Pale-footed Shearwater
P. griseus	Sooty Shearwater
P. tenuirostris	Slender-billed Shearwater
P. nativitatis	Christmas Shearwater
P. bulleri	New Zealand Shearwater
P. puffinus	Newell's Shearwater
Family Hydrobatidae	Storm Petrels
Oceanodroma furcata	Grey Fork-tailed Petrel
O. leucorhoa	Leach's Fork-tailed Petrel
O. monorhis	Swinhoe's Fork-tailed Petrel
O. castro	Madeiran Fork-tailed Petrel
O. tristrami	Tristram's Fork-tailed Petrel
O. matsudairae	Matsudaira's Fork-tailed Petrel
Family Phaethontidae	Tropicbirds
Phaethon rubicada	Red-tailed Tropicbird
P. leputurus	White-tailed Tropicbird
Family Sulidae	Gannets and Boobies
Sula leucogaster	Brown Booby
S. dactylatra	Blue-faced Booby
S. sula	Red-footed Booby
Family Fregatidae	Fregatebird
Fregata minor	Pacific Fregatebird
Family Phalaropodidae	Phalaropes
Phalaropus fulicarius	Red Phalarope
Family Stercorariidae	Skuas
Stercorarius skua	Great Skua
S. pomarinus	Pomatorhine Skua
S. parasiticus	Arctic Skua
S. longicaudus	Long-tailed Skua
Family Laridae	Gulls, Terns and Noddies
Larus tridactylus	Black-legged Kittiwake
Sterna lunata	Spectacled Tern
S. fuscata	Sooty Tern
S. cerulea	Blue Noddy
Anous stolidus	Common Noddy
A. tenuirostris	Black Noddy
A. albus	White Noddy
Family Alcidae	Puffins, Murres and Auks
Uria spp.	Murre
Aethia sp.	Auklet
Lunda cirrhata	Tufted Puffin
Land birds	
Pluvialis dominica	Pacific Golden Plover
Hirundo rustica	House Swallow

Table 7-1 Sight records of Pterodroma sp. and P. hypoleuca

Date	Location		No. of birds		Obs. hours	Temperature °C	
	cruised from	cruised to	<u>Pterodroma sp.</u>	<u>P. hypoleuca</u>		Air	Water
10 June	27°44'N 175°43'W	27°56'N 176°41'W	0	8	2.0	25.4-25.8	24.6-25.0
11 June	28°21'N 179°24'E	28°53'N 178°42'E	0	1	3.0	24.2-25.2	22.7-24.8
13 June	32°01'N 175°40'E	32°16'N 175°26'E	0	3	1.5	20.5-21.5	21.3-21.4
14 June	34°10'N 173°09'E	35°10'N 171°51'E	946	21	6.5	16.6-17.5	18.6-19.2
17 June	34°01'N 170°10'E	34°00'N 170°02'E	8	2	0.5	19.2-19.6	18.5-19.0
18 June	34°05'N 167°57'E	34°05'N 167°36'E	30	11	1.5	18.5-19.1	18.2-18.7
19 June	34°02'N 163°50'E	33°56'N 162°03'E	37	55	4.5	18.0-20.6	18.3-19.9
20 June	33°32'N 157°24'E	33°35'N 156°36'E	9	43	3.0	19.0-19.3	22.2-22.9
21 June	33°35'N 152°14'E	33°35'N 151°17'E	0	125	3.5	19.2-20.7	22.5-23.3
22 June	33°34'N 145°29'E	33°43'N 143°26'E	0	66	6.5	22.6-25.3	22.2-25.7

Table 7-2 Sight records of Pterodroma solandri and P. inexpectata

Date	Location		No. of birds		Obs. hours	Temperature °C	
	cruised from	cruised to	<u>P. solandri</u>	<u>P. inexpectata</u>		Air	Water
5 May	41°18'N 165°06'E	42°01'N 165°03'E	280	0	6.0	6.7-8.4	6.0-7.1
6 May	45°08'N 165°05'E	45°47'N 165°05'E	3	0	3.0	6.2-7.2	3.4-4.4
10 May	44°32'N 170°23'E	44°19'N 170°53'E	78 ¹⁾	0	2.0	5.7-6.9	4.2-4.6
12 May	(43°03'N 173°26'E	43°02'N 173°26'E)	59 ²⁾	3	3.0	5.4-6.0	8.0-8.1
14 May	41°53'N 175°58'E	40°59'N 177°56'E	23	4	6.0	6.4-8.0	10.1-10.6
16 May	43°28'N 179°58'E	44°38'N 179°59'E	9	4	6.0	6.2-6.8	6.3-8.4
17 May	46°36'N 179°58'E	48°16'N 179°59'E	0	14	6.0	3.8-4.6	4.4-5.3
18 May	49°56'N 179°44'W	49°47'N 179°07'W	0	40	7.0	5.3-5.9	5.1-5.4
19 May	46°16'N 167°53'W	45°49'N 166°47'W	0	5	4.0	5.0-6.0	6.7-7.0
22 May	41°20'N 164°59'W	40°34'N 164°58'W	0	2	4.0	10.6-11.2	10.9-11.5

Notes (1); 40 birds seen at St. 7 from 8300 to 1400, were excluded.

(2); counted at St. 8.

15. Geophysical measurements in the Northwest Pacific

Kazuhiro KITAZAWA

Measurements of bathymetry and gravity were carried out continuously whole the cruise of KH-74-2. Water depths were obtained every 10 minutes by read-out from recorded chart of the P.D.R. (Precise Depth Recorder) installed on board the Hakuho-Maru. There were some unobvious record on chart by the cause of rough sea condition, however, the major part of record was clear enough to identify the sea-bottom.

Gravity data were obtained by the TSSG ship board type gravity-meter originally designed and developed by Professor Tomoda. Since 1973 the data processing system with a minicomputer was attached to the TSSG gravity-meter. By this processing system, first approximation corrections caused of ship's course and speed, each from gyrocompass and electronic log, were calculated. Both gravity and correction values of ship's heading and speed are typed and punched out every 1 minute on the tele-type connected to the mini-computer. After the cruise, measured gravity data are corrected for Etövös effect and gravity reductions are carried out by use of the computer, FACOM 230-45S, in Nakano campus based upon the data of water depth and ship's course and speed calculated from ship's fixes.

There were three main purposes on the measurements in this cruise. First interest is to clarify the true position of the Suiko Seamount laying on the northern part of the Emperor's Seamount chain. During the Hakuho-Maru cruise of KH-68-3 and KH-70-2, we steamed across that seamount and geophysical measurements along several tracks were carried out. Unfortunately, the fixes were not so accurate at that time. Because of the most of them were determined by the dead recognition based on Loran C fixes. Present cruise the Navy Navigation Satellite System (NNSS) was installed on the Hakuho-Maru and by this apparatus we can get the fix within an error circle of 80 m radius. One of two stations of rich observations for biological studies was set near the top of the Suiko Seamount and ship had two days stay on that point. By this reason position of the seamount was well-determined, but ship moved and changed her headings frequently on the station, so that for the Etövös correction is too complicated to get good gravity result. Investigating the origin and geological history of western Pacific is the one of the most interesting

problem today, however, there were not enough reliable geophysical data in this area. So increasing the reliable data in the western Pacific was the second purpose. The third was to obtain some preliminary bathymetric data on the Kinmei Seamount laying near the intersection of the Emperor Seamount chain and the Hawaiian Island chain. On the KH-74-4 cruise, we have a plan to set a station for the first sea bottom drilling by Japanese ship somewhere around this seamount. For this purpose finding out the shallow, broad and flat place was required. Unfortunately we couldn't spend enough time for this survey for avoiding the low pressure system.

Magnetic total force was measured by the proton magnetometer. A magnetometer with a mini-computer was designed before this cruise. Whole the steaming time the sensor of the magnetometer was towed two hundred meters behind the ship and tested on the sensitivity and stability of the instrument. A great contribution to design a new type of magnetometer will be expected by the results of this test.

All the geophysical data are going to process by the computer in the institute and to publish on some geophysical journal.

16. Observation of the distribution of cosmic ray neutron intensity in the area of North Pacific Ocean

Masami WADA* and Shinkichi KAWASAKI*

A large $B^{10}F_3$ neutron counter surrounded by a polyethylene cylinder of 2 cm thick was boarded on Hakuho-Maru during the period from 30 April to 26 June 1974. The counting rates recorded were between 4000 and 8000 counts/hr. The barometric pressure changed between 995 and 1033 mb. The course spanned over 140E - 156W and 46N - 20N which covered between 4.3 and 13.4 GV in the geomagnetic cutoff rigidities for the primary cosmic rays coming from vertical direction.

The data were recorded every hour, but the neutron counts and the pressures were averaged for four hour periods, and the cutoff rigidities were calculated for the positions of the ship every four hours. The

* Not aboard

effects of the pressure and the cutoff rigidity on the neutron counting rates were separated. As a first approximation, if the two effects are independent with each other, the following results are indicated.

The pressure coefficient is $-0.5 \text{ \%}/\text{mb}$ which is quite similar to the value obtained at Tokyo. The rigidity dependence of the counting rates can be represented by $a \cdot \exp(-R/R_0)$ where a is the counting rates at the rigidity zero and 10000 counts/hr, and R_0 is the specific rigidity which amounts to 14.5 GV in the present experiment.

Besides the above results, a difference in the effects of earth and water on the counting rates was detected. The counting rates decreased by a 5 % when the ship separated the Tokyo, and increased by 10 % when it reached Hawaii. It may indicate different rates of production of neutrons in earth and water.

This experiment was available through the facilities of Ocean Research Institute, the University of Tokyo. The authors' special thanks are due to Professor T. Kuroki, the Chief Researcher of the Experiment KH-74-2. They are also grateful to Dr. S. Sugihara who encouraged the present experiment and operated the apparatus on board.

Appendices

1-1. Table of Niskin data

St. No.	Date	Time	Lat.	Long.	Air temp.	Weather	Wind	Swell	Trans.
5	May 8	06:48	45°02.3'N	169°07.9'E	3.3°C	bc 4	W 9.0 5	4	15 m

S. Depth (m)	D (m)	T (°C)	S (‰)	O ₂ (ml/l)	PO ₄ -P (µgatoms/l)	SiO ₂ -Si (%)	NO ₂ -N (%)	NO ₃ -N (%)	NH ₄ (%)	Chl (µg/l)
0	0	4.2	33.053	7.254	1.54	37.0	0.26	18.2	-	0.132
10	10	3.99	33.030	7.361	1.57	38.5	0.23	17.9	-	0.124
20	20	3.99	33.041	7.260	1.65	37.5	0.25	18.0	-	0.108
30	30	3.98	33.029	7.249	2.21	36.8	0.25	19.6	-	0.083
50	50	3.97	33.032	7.249	1.58	35.5	0.24	18.6	-	0.088
75	74	3.93	33.039	7.366	1.61	37.5	0.24	18.9	-	0.073
100	99	3.26	33.282	6.568	2.12	48.5	0.03	25.9	-	0.043
125	124	3.11	33.596	5.290	-	56.8	0.01	30.0	-	0.019
150	148	3.06	33.591	4.449	2.59	68.0	0.05	33.6	-	0.014
200	198	3.10	33.675	3.459	2.76	80.0	0.02	35.4	-	-
250	248	3.18	33.795	-	2.99	93.5	0.01	40.6	-	0.002
300	297	3.27	33.878	2.365	3.12	100.0	0.04	42.1	-	0.003
400	396	3.34	-	1.512	3.31	113.0	0.00	43.4	-	0.001
500	495	3.38	34.106	1.180	3.29	119.0	0.00	44.6	-	< 0.001
600	594	3.24	34.192	0.928	3.36	129.0	0.00	45.0	-	-
800	794	2.99	34.320	0.723	3.37	143.2	0.00	45.3	-	-
1000	993	2.69	34.410	0.744	3.38	155.2	0.00	44.8	-	-

Weather o = overcast, f = fog, bc = partly cloudy, r = rain, c = cloudy

1-2. Table of Miskin data

St. No.	Date	Time	Lat.	Long.	Air temp.	Weather	Wind	Swell	Trans.
6'	May 9	18:20	44°28.7'N	170°18.1'E	50°C	o 10	NSW 8.5 5	4	17 m

S. Depth (m)	D (m)	T (°C)	S (%)	O ₂ (ml/l)	PO ₄ -P (µatoms/l)	SiO ₂ -Si (%)	NO ₃ -N (%)	NO ₂ -N (%)	NH ₄ (%)	Chl (µg/l)
0	0	4.4	33.061	7.611	1.50	34.4	0.22	0.22	0.79	0.114
10	10	4.38	33.061	8.245	1.55	16.5	0.32	0.32	0.16	0.114
20	19	4.37	33.051	7.552	1.57	17.0	0.25	0.25	0.16	0.122
30	28	4.37	-	7.584	1.51	36.8	0.26	0.26	0.09	0.127
50	47	4.33	33.048	7.579	1.49	33.1	0.27	0.27	0.19	0.084
75	71	4.16	33.125	7.414	1.61	35.5	0.25	0.25	0.28	0.036
100	94	3.87	33.226	7.189	1.63	35.5	0.16	0.16	0.03	0.014
125	118	4.03	33.368	6.878	1.61	36.7	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.003
150	141	3.85	33.621	5.190	2.15	53.5	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.002
200	188	3.49	33.739	3.578	2.67	76.0	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.001
250	235	3.53	33.810	3.063	2.82	85.0	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.005
300	282	3.54	33.889	2.429	2.97	91.0	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.051
400	377	3.44	33.967	1.901	2.16	61.0	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.005
500	472	3.60	34.136	1.498	3.18	112.0	0.03	0.03	0.06	< 0.001
600	572	3.38	34.209	1.202	3.25	122.0	0.02	0.02	0.06	-
800	758	3.08	34.323	0.967	3.33	138.0	0.03	0.03	0.03	-
1000	948	2.72	34.414	0.910	3.32	152.2	0.03	0.03	0.11	-

1-3. Table of Niskin data

St. No.	Date	Time	Lat.	Long.	Air temp.	Weather	Wind	Swell	Trans.
7	May 10	20:45	43°59.7'N	171°33.4'E	7.4°C	o 10	S 12.0 6	4	-

S. Depth (m)	D (m)	T (°C)	S (%)	O ₂ (ml/l)	PO ₄ -P (μgatoms/l)	SiO ₂ -Si (%)	NO ₂ -N (%)	NO ₃ -N (%)	NH ₄ (%)	Chl (μg/l)
0	0	5.9	33.340	9.302	1.23	30.5	0.26	15.2	0.16	0.105
10	9	5.71	33.333	8.124	1.27	33.0	0.25	15.0	0.08	0.095
20	18	5.70	33.326	7.525	1.27	36.0	0.29	15.2	0.14	0.085
30	26	5.70	33.341	7.487	1.33	30.0	0.26	14.9	0.08	0.016
50	43	5.91	33.421	7.392	1.21	32.0	0.28	14.9	0.16	0.037
75	64	5.86	33.422	7.424	1.25	31.0	0.28	14.7	0.14	0.016
100	84	5.86	33.449	7.386	1.21	29.0	0.29	15.0	0.14	0.003
125	105	6.14	33.560	7.195	1.21	28.0	0.28	14.8	0.11	0.001
150	125	6.10	33.736	6.707	1.43	33.0	0.04	20.5	0.22	0.001
200	166	5.61	33.798	5.472	1.82	48.2	0.03	25.9	0.00	0.001
250	214	5.02	33.823	4.642	2.13	55.0	0.03	30.2	0.16	0.018
300	252	-	33.854	3.834	2.39	70.7	0.00	34.4	0.16	0.002
400	347	4.09	33.938	2.812	2.00	56.0	0.12	27.8	0.74	0.001
500	434	4.19	34.049	2.054	2.93	100.0	0.01	42.4	0.03	< 0.001
600	529	3.94	34.150	1.575	3.02	108.0	0.02	34.6	0.08	-
800	718	3.39	34.259	1.082	3.30	128.0	0.02	46.5	0.14	-
1000	911	3.02	34.362	0.968	3.27	142.3	0.00	48.2	0.11	-

1-4. Table of Niskin data

St. No.	Date	Time	Lat.	Long.	Air temp.	Weather	Wind	Swell	Trans.
8	May 13	14:35	43°01.0'N	173°30.5'E	6.8°C	c 8	W 11.0 6	4	15.5 m

S. Depth (m)	D (m)	T (°C)	S (‰)	O ₂ (ml/l)	PO ₄ -P (µgatoms/l)	SiO ₄ -Si (%)	NO ₂ -N (%)	NO ₃ -N (%)	NH ₄ (%)	Chl (µg/l)
0	0	7.6	33.734	7.013	0.96	27.5	0.23	11.0	0.28	0.092
10	10	7.69	33.726	7.030	1.00	25.0	0.24	11.9	0.15	0.064
20	20	7.66	33.726	7.011	1.00	25.0	0.26	11.3	0.05	0.095
30	30	7.66	33.729	6.870	0.98	31.0	0.23	11.4	0.07	0.085
50	49	7.66	33.734	7.136	0.94	24.0	0.24	11.2	0.23	0.065
75	74	7.63	33.733	6.989	0.96	25.0	0.27	11.3	0.15	0.063
100	99	7.65	33.735	6.983	0.98	25.0	0.24	11.8	0.05	0.030
125	124	7.65	33.736	6.994	0.90	24.0	0.26	10.7	0.28	0.017
150	148	7.76	33.805	6.720	1.03	23.0	0.13	13.7	0.07	0.003
200	197	7.47	33.927	5.795	1.39	31.0	0.03	18.2	0.07	0.001
250	245	6.14	33.884	5.090	1.82	47.5	0.02	24.7	0.07	0.001
300	296	5.28	33.884	4.057	2.22	59.4	0.01	29.6	0.02	0.001
400	395	4.37	33.892	5.047	1.80	49.0	0.02	24.9	0.05	< 0.001
500	495	3.92	34.017	2.011	3.00	100.0	0.02	41.3	0.05	< 0.001
600	594	3.85	34.133	1.545	3.14	112.8	0.03	41.9	0.00	-
800	794	3.39	34.135	0.995	3.31	130.2	0.00	43.6	0.05	-
1000	988	3.02	34.378	0.810	3.37	144.5	0.07	45.7	0.02	-

1-5. Table of Niskin data

St. No.	Date	Time	Lat.	Long.	Air temp.	Weather	Wind	Swell	Trans.
9	May 15	10:40	39°56.3'N	179°59.6'W	8.0°C	r 10	ENE 11.2 6	4	-

S. Depth (m)	D (m)	T (°C)	S (%)	O ₂ (ml/l)	PO ₄ -P (μgatoms/l)	SiO ₂ -Si (%)	NO ₂ -N (%)	NO ₃ -N (%)	NH ₄ (%)	Chl (μg/l)
0	0	11.4	34.298	6.362	0.63	18.0	0.25	7.9	0.16	0.050
10	10	11.47	34.304	6.356	0.62	19.0	0.22	7.6	0.13	0.056
20	20	11.47	34.302	6.348	0.63	23.0	0.23	7.8	0.06	0.051
30	30	11.49	34.304	6.335	0.62	18.0	0.24	7.8	0.13	0.087
50	49	11.26	34.290	6.256	0.68	19.3	0.25	8.4	0.13	0.047
75	73	11.05	34.279	6.279	0.70	20.2	0.26	8.7	0.16	0.030
100	98	10.98	34.265	6.291	0.69	17.2	0.28	8.3	0.09	0.028
125	122	10.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-
150	146	10.70	34.248	6.237	0.73	20.0	0.27	9.6	0.06	0.004
200	195	10.16	34.185	6.066	0.85	20.3	0.04	11.1	0.06	0.004
250	244	9.59	34.145	5.583	1.09	32.8	0.03	15.8	0.03	0.001
300	293	8.88	34.140	5.057	1.32	32.8	0.02	19.3	0.06	< 0.001
400	390	6.97	34.088	4.703	1.58	51.0	0.03	22.9	0.03	< 0.001
500	489	5.71	33.992	3.551	2.22	67.0	0.01	32.2	0.06	< 0.001
600	583	4.88	34.038	2.504	2.62	87.6	0.02	38.0	0.03	-
800	784	3.84	34.211	1.167	3.07	115.6	0.00	44.3	0.03	-
1000	956	3.45	34.297	0.879	3.19	130.3	0.01	46.7	0.03	-
1500	1434	2.55	34.473	0.729	3.31	161.8	0.02	48.5	0.13	-
2000	1924	2.10	34.577	1.294	3.16	172.8	0.01	46.5	0.00	-
2500	2417	1.78	34.625	2.013	3.06	172.8	0.02	45.6	0.03	-
3000	2913	1.58	34.665	2.764	2.86	168.3	0.02	44.3	0.03	-
3500	3404	1.50	34.681	3.247	2.80	168.0	0.00	40.6	0.00	-
4000	3891	1.47	34.683	3.550	2.67	163.3	0.02	40.4	0.03	-

1-6. Table of Niskin data

St. No.	Date	Time	Lat.	Long.	Air temp.	Weather	Wind	Swell	Trans.
10	May 16	18:30	45°00.2'N	179°59.7'E	5.7°C	bc 5	N 10.0 5	4	15 m

S. Depth (m)	D (m)	T (°C)	S (‰)	O ₂ (ml/l)	PO ₄ -P (μgatoms/l)	SiO ₄ -Si (%)	NO ₃ -N (%)	NO ₂ -N (%)	NH ₄ (%)	Chl (μg/l)
0	0	6.1	33.170	7.387	1.24	32.0	0.17	0.14	0.49	0.092
10	9	5.85	33.149	7.412	1.39	30.5	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.107
20	18	5.55	33.148	7.433	1.35	30.0	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.108
30	28	5.44	33.156	7.297	1.33	31.5	0.14	0.14	0.10	0.093
50	46	5.45	33.153	7.551	1.28	29.0	0.16	0.16	0.19	0.083
75	69	5.45	33.152	7.359	1.34	30.0	0.15	0.18	0.16	0.039
100	91	5.44	33.200	7.280	1.34	30.5	0.18	0.18	0.33	0.017
125	114	5.95	33.461	6.861	1.29	28.5	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.002
150	137	5.12	33.639	6.074	1.72	40.0	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.001
200	183	4.99	33.744	5.329	1.94	47.0	0.00	0.00	0.10	< 0.001
250	231	4.74	33.823	4.169	2.28	52.5	0.00	0.00	0.10	< 0.001
300	278	4.11	33.826	3.602	2.56	73.0	0.00	0.00	0.10	< 0.001
400	373	4.04	33.942	2.579	2.80	88.5	0.00	0.00	0.10	< 0.001
500	468	3.78	34.035	1.817	3.04	102.0	0.00	0.00	0.03	< 0.001
600	564	3.56	34.117	1.350	3.21	116.5	0.00	0.00	0.10	-
800	757	3.22	34.266	0.911	3.33	135.0	0.00	0.00	0.10	-
1000	953	2.98	34.378	0.798	3.33	144.5	0.00	0.00	0.16	-

1-7. Table of Niskin data

St. No.	Date	Time	Lat.	Long.	Air temp.	Weather	Wind	Swell	Trans.
11	May 18	05:05	50°10.5'N	179°56.8'W	5.9°C	bc 5	SW 7.8 4	4	15 m

S. Depth (m)	D (m)	T (°C)	S (‰)	O ₂ (ml/l)	PO ₄ -P (µgatoms/l)	SiO ₄ -Si (‰)	NO ₃ -N (‰)	NO ₂ -N (‰)	NH ₄ (‰)	Chl (µg/l)
0	0	4.2	32.820	7.553	1.44	36.5	19.3	0.22	0.65	0.152
10	10	3.87	32.793	7.583	1.60	36.5	19.2	0.20	0.20	0.150
20	20	3.82	32.792	7.596	1.60	36.5	19.2	0.21	0.09	0.179
30	29	3.74	32.790	7.433	1.60	35.0	18.9	0.22	0.06	0.131
50	48	3.63	32.807	7.658	1.63	35.4	18.9	0.23	0.20	0.090
75	72	3.75	32.804	7.474	1.62	37.0	19.3	0.23	0.50	0.055
100	95	3.54	32.974	7.239	1.76	41.4	21.9	0.21	0.53	0.009
125	119	3.43	33.428	4.536	2.51	66.5	35.3	0.04	0.00	0.002
150	143	3.54	33.673	2.897	2.88	82.8	41.2	0.06	0.06	0.001
200	191	3.61	33.830	1.716	3.22	97.0	44.7	0.04	0.11	0.001
250	239	3.59	33.916	1.302	3.26	102.2	46.5	0.02	0.11	0.001
300	286	3.48	33.974	0.970	3.29	112.0	47.9	0.03	0.09	0.001
400	383	3.47	34.085	0.711	3.33	119.8	47.6	0.02	0.11	< 0.001
500	480	3.38	34.184	0.680	3.34	129.2	48.6	0.03	0.11	< 0.001
600	577	3.26	34.247	0.570	3.37	135.4	47.4	0.02	0.06	-
800	773	2.97	34.339	0.594	3.36	148.3	48.2	0.02	0.06	-
1000	969	2.72	34.408	0.595	3.33	158.6	47.9	0.02	0.06	-

1-8. Table of Niskin data

St. No.	Date	Time	Lat.	Long.	Air temp.	Weather	Wind	Swell	Trans.
13	May 20	02:00	45°08.3'N	164°49.0'W	8.4°C	f 10	SW 6.0 4	1	-

S. Depth (m)	D (m)	T (°C)	S (%)	O ₂ (ml/l)	PO ₄ -P (µgatoms/l)	SiO ₂ -Si (%)	NO ₃ -N (%)	NO ₂ -N (%)	NH ₄ (%)	Chl (µg/l)
0	0	8.0	33.118	7.074	1.11/1.05*	38.7	0.12	10.5	0.11	0.051
10	10	7.78	33.092	7.069	1.15/1.08	41.8	0.12	10.7	0.17	0.049
20	19	7.64	33.117	7.092	1.08/1.07	33.6	0.11	10.4	0.20	0.059
30	29	7.55	33.129	7.082	1.15	33.2	0.12	10.7	0.20	0.088
50	49	7.56	33.140	7.071	1.08	35.2	0.11	10.3	0.14	0.061
75	73	7.60	33.185	6.998	1.08	31.0	0.12	10.9	0.20	0.028
100	98	7.44	33.253	6.877	1.16	36.8/42.2*	0.14	10.4	0.37	0.004
125	122	7.35	33.823	6.095	1.35	29.0/51.0	0.03	16.0	0.00	0.002
150	146	7.25	33.848	6.031	1.38	35.0/50.5	0.03	18.0	0.20	0.002
200	195	7.02	33.921	5.337	1.60	38.8/ -	0.04	20.0	0.06	0.001
250	244	6.36	33.941	4.547	2.03/1.81/1.95*	49.0/73.8	0.03	27.5	0.03	0.001
300	293	5.66	33.921	4.053	2.01/2.24/2.24	60.3/105.2	0.00	30.6	0.08	< 0.001
400	392	4.72	33.942	2.899	2.53/2.74/2.74	83.0/103.2	0.01	37.7	0.05	< 0.001
500	492	4.24	34.014	2.015	2.74/3.01/3.01	98.6/125.0	0.03	41.9	0.03	< 0.001
600	591	4.02	34.129	1.471	2.93/3.03/3.03	110.0	0.01	44.2	0.05	-
800	789	3.51	34.255	0.907	3.09/3.39/3.39	135.4	0.01	46.3	0.05	-
1000	989	3.08	34.339	0.783	3.13/3.45/3.45	145.6	0.01	48.1	0.08	-
1500	1425	2.44	34.492	0.760	3.15/3.49/3.49	175.4	0.01	48.7	0.11	-
2000	1942	2.05	34.579	1.200	2.94/3.50/3.50	185.0	0.01	47.6	0.08	-
2500	2445	1.77	34.631	1.947	2.95/2.78	189.0	0.01	44.9	0.08	-
3000	2935	1.72	34.659	2.708	3.11/2.36	185.0	0.01	41.8	0.05	-
3500	3430	1.54	-	3.112	2.92/2.32	179.8	0.02	42.3	0.05	-
4000	3930	1.38	34.697	3.448	2.83	177.0	0.01	41.1	0.03	-

* First/second/third test

1-9. Table of Niskin data.

St. No.	Date	Time	Lat.	Long.	Air temp.	Weather	Wind	Swell	Trans.
23	June 15	02:10	35°51.9'N	171°14.1'E	16.5°C	o 10	ESE 6	12.0 4	-

S. Depth (m)	D (m)	T (°C)	S (‰)	O ₂ (ml/l)	PO ₄ -P (μgatoms/l)	SiO ₄ -Si (μ)	NO ₃ -N (μ)	NO ₂ -N (μ)	NH ₄ (μ)	Chl (mg/l)
0	0	18.8	34.837	5.500	0.13	15.0	0.01	0.1	0.24	0.029
10	10	18.76	34.825	5.564	0.12	12.5	0.02	0.1	0.10	0.031
20	20	18.76	34.821	5.600	0.17	15.5	0.02	0.0	0.14	0.044
30	30	17.54	34.695	5.910	0.17	13.4	0.04	0.1	0.10	0.082
50	49	16.22	34.742	5.654	0.32	14.0	0.25	2.5	0.21	0.030
75	74	15.69	34.714	5.322	0.42	25.0	0.09	5.2	0.00	0.012
100	98	14.97	34.658	5.315	0.55/0.69	17.5	0.04	6.3	0.07	0.012
125	123	14.04	34.980	5.536	0.59/0.85	20.0	0.06	7.3	0.07	0.006
150	147	13.48	34.558	5.651	0.68/0.74	19.5	0.05	7.8	0.07	0.003
200	196	12.64	34.492	5.630	0.61	29.6	0.03	9.0	0.10	0.001
250	245	11.67	34.413	5.413	0.74	26.0	0.03	11.2	0.07	0.002
300	296	10.78	34.320	5.606	0.82	34.0	0.03	12.2	0.10	0.002
400	392	9.12	34.168	5.336	1.12	38.0	0.02	17.1	0.07	0.001
500	490	7.02	34.047	4.085	1.74	60.4	0.02	25.0	0.07	< 0.001
600	588	5.40	34.061	3.118	2.19	76.8	0.02	30.8	0.07	-
800	783	4.21	34.151	1.690	2.84	109.5	0.01	38.0	0.14	-
1000	973	3.52	34.291	1.015	3.06	132.3	0.01	41.5	0.14	-
1500	1462	2.57	34.483	0.870	3.36	161.8	0.01	43.0	0.00	-

1-10. Table of Niskin data

St. No.	Date	Time	Lat.	Long.	Air temp.	Weather	Wind	Swell	Trans.
23 (2)	June 16	11:24	35°34.8'N	171°56.3'E	17.4°C	0 10	SE 7 14.0	5	-

S. Depth (m)	D (m)	T (°C)	S (%)	O ₂ (ml/l)	PO ₄ -P (µgrams/l)	SiO ₂ -Si (%)	NO ₃ -N (%)	NO ₂ -N (%)	NH ₄ (%)	Chl (µg/l)
0	0	18.7	34.769	5.580	0.20	6.4	0.01	0.01	0.22	0.034
10	9	18.67	34.764	5.597	0.17	6.9	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.036
20	18	18.61	34.763	5.508	0.21	5.5	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.043
30	26	18.21	34.737	5.652	0.20	4.0	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.059
50	44	18.22	34.689	5.640	0.14	8.0	0.34	0.34	0.03	0.050
75	65	15.42	34.681	5.533	0.34	8.4	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.014
100	75	14.99	34.676	5.420	0.23	8.0	0.07	0.07	0.22	0.002
125	103	14.60	34.636	5.344	0.62	9.8	0.03	0.03	0.18	0.001
150	120	14.26	34.600	5.140	0.73	12.0	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.001
200	160	13.20	34.532	5.479	0.78	14.0	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.001
250	200	12.80	34.494	5.295	0.92	16.5	0.04	0.04	0.03	< 0.001
300	244	11.98	34.419	5.151	1.04	20.0	0.02	0.02	0.11	< 0.001
400	332	10.56	34.301	5.356	1.19	20.8	0.03	0.03	0.18	< 0.001
500	426	8.32	34.118	4.663	1.82	36.3	0.02	0.02	0.11	< 0.001

2-1. Tables of STD operations

Modification: T=-0.2(°C), S=+0.02(‰)

St. No.	Date	Time	Location	
			Lat.	Long.
8	May 13	10:11~10:55	43-02.8N	173-26.6E

St. No.	Date	Time	Location	
			Lat.	Long.
4	May 7	20:57~21:33	45-43.0N	166-55.4E

St. No.	Date	Time	Location	
			Lat.	Long.
1-2	May 5	10:36~11:12	41-30.1N	165-06.2E

D (m)	T (°C)	S (‰)
0	-	-
10	7.670	33.708
20	7.663	33.708
30	7.662	33.709
50	7.663	33.711
75	7.665	33.712
100	7.664	33.714
150	8.339	33.946
200	7.112	33.952
300	5.675	33.920
500	4.403	34.082
600	3.986	34.151
800	3.600	34.304
1000	3.137	34.392

D (m)	T (°C)	S (‰)
0	(3.6)	-
10	3.582	33.038
20	3.587	33.038
30	3.587	33.039
50	3.589	33.040
75	3.589	33.041
100	3.570	33.042
150	2.871	33.527
200	3.228	33.720
300	3.422	33.888
500	3.496	34.147
600	3.403	34.233
800	3.141	34.343
1000	2.894	34.423

D (m)	T (°C)	S (‰)
0	6.400	33.551
10	6.330	33.547
20	6.293	33.551
30	6.277	33.552
50	6.251	33.560
75	6.234	33.568
100	5.992	33.592
150	5.697	33.647
200	5.734	33.816
300	4.656	33.856
500	4.262	34.130
600	3.900	34.204
800	3.528	34.337
1000	3.134	34.418

2-4. Tables of STD operations

St. No.	Date	Time	Location						
			Lat.	Long.					
23	June 15	11:04~11:18	35-35.0 ^N	171-25.6 ^E					
						0	(18.9)	18.918	34.783
						10	18.916	34.783	
						20	18.742	34.748	
						30	17.599	34.633	
						50	15.542	34.642	
						75	15.288	34.651	
						100	14.338	34.621	
						150	13.521	34.556	
						200	12.782	34.494	
						300			
500									
600									
800									
1000									
<hr/>									
		D (m)	T (°C)	S (‰)					
		0	(18.5)	18.524	34.467				
		10	18.370	34.460					
		20	18.009	34.395					
		30	14.639	34.420					
		50	12.783	34.428					
		75	11.824	34.390					
		100	10.876	34.322					
		150	10.089	34.254					
		200	9.331	34.176					
		300	7.697	34.052					
		500	5.129	34.021					
		600	4.615	34.094					
		800	3.869	34.270					
		1000	3.340	34.381					
<hr/>									
		D (m)	T (°C)	S (‰)					
		0	(18.4)	18.381	34.522				
		10	17.827	34.535					
		20	17.637	34.527					
		30	16.589	34.584					
		50	13.561	34.508					
		75	12.743	34.480					
		100	12.257	34.476					
		150	11.613	34.399					
		200	11.086	34.366					
		300	9.267	34.173					
		500	5.697	34.004					
		600	4.946	34.077					
		800	4.063	34.244					
		1000	3.550	34.351					
<hr/>									
		D (m)	T (°C)	S (‰)					
25	June 18	23:05~23:47	34-05.4 ^N	165-25.7 ^E					
						0	(18.4)	18.381	34.522
						10	17.827	34.535	
						20	17.637	34.527	
						30	16.589	34.584	
						50	13.561	34.508	
						75	12.743	34.480	
						100	12.257	34.476	
						150	11.613	34.399	
						200	11.086	34.366	
						300	9.267	34.173	
500	5.697	34.004							
600	4.946	34.077							
800	4.063	34.244							
1000	3.550	34.351							

3-1. Measurement data of turbidity and irradiance

Station	Date	Time	Location	Remarks
1-1	May 5	0928 ~ 1004	41-30.4N, 165-05.0E ~ 41-30.0N, 165-06.1E	STM
5	May 8	1212 ~ 1303	45-01.3N, 169-09.5E ~ 45-01.4N, 169-09.8E	DTM
10	May 16	1127 ~ 1139	43-49.4N, 179-59.7E ~ 43-49.3N, 179-59.7E	STM
13	May 20	0944 ~ 1106	44-59.5N, 164-19.3W ~ 45-00.2N, 164-58.5E	STM
14-2	May 23	1011 ~ 1056	35-58.1N, 165-01.4W ~ 35-58.0N, 165-01.5W	DTM
"	"	1122 ~ 1132	35-58.1N, 165-01.6W ~ 35-58.2N, 165-01.6W	STM
15	May 24	0940 ~ 1017	34-51.6N, 165-01.5W ~ 34-51.9N, 165-01.9W	DTM
16	May 26	0922 ~ 1012	29-49.7N, 162-21.3W ~ 29-49.2N, 162-21.3W	DTM
18-2	June 8	1007 ~ 1047	24-28.8N, 166-11.2W ~ 24-30.3N, 166-12.0W	DTM
"	"	1150 ~ 1156	24-31.1N, 166-12.6W ~ 24-31.2N, 166-12.7W	STM
21-2	June 11	1039 ~ 1126	28-27.2N, 179-10.0E ~ 28-27.7N, 179-09.8E	DTM
"	"	1127 ~ 1136	28-27.7N, 179-09.8E ~ 28-27.8N, 179-09.8E	STM
22-1	June 13	1343 ~ 1439	32-29.5N, 175-16.5E ~ 32-30.2N, 175-17.8E	DTM
"	"	1440 ~ 1503	32-30.2N, 175-17.8E ~ 32-30.3N, 175-18.5E	STM
"	"	1510 ~ 1604	32-30.3N, 175-18.6E ~ 32-30.6N, 175-19.9E	Van
23	June 15	1203 ~ 1232	35-34.6N, 171-26.0E ~ 35-35.2N, 171-26.0E	Van
"	"	1238 ~ 1304	35-35.6N, 171-26.1E ~ 35-35.7N, 171-26.5E	DTM
"	"	1305 ~ 1329	35-35.7N, 171-26.5E ~ 35-35.9N, 171-26.7E	STM
24	June 17	1000 ~ 1046	34-00.9N, 169-58.8E ~ 34-01.7N, 169-59.1E	DTM
"	"	1055 ~ 1200	34-01.9N, 169-59.2E ~ 34-02.5N, 169-58.9E	Van
"	"	1417 ~ 1453	34-03.9N, 169-59.6E ~ 34-03.9N, 170-00.4E	STM
25	June 18	2212 ~ 2302	34-05.9N, 165-25.2E ~ 34-05.5N, 165-25.6E	DTM
"	June 19	0030 ~ 0040	34-05.2N, 165-25.4E ~ 34-05.2N, 165-25.4E	STM

DTM: Deep-Sea Turbidity Meter

STM: Shallow Water Turbidity Meter

Van: Van Dorn Water Sampling

3-2. Measurement data of turbidity and irradiance

Sta.	Date	Time	Location	Meter	Transparency
5	May 8	10:31~10:50	45°-01.3N ~ 45°-01.1N	Turbidity	15 m
			169°-08.5E ~ 169°-08.7E		
	"	11:05~11:43	45°-01.1N ~ 45°-01.2N	Irradiance	
			169°-08.5E ~ 169°-09.2E		
6	May 9	14:30~14:50	44°-27.5N ~ 44°-27.3N	Monochromator	17 m
			170°-21.6E ~ 170°-22.9E		
8	May 13	09:38~09:45	43°-03.0N ~ 43°-02.9N	T.	
			173°-26.7E ~ 173°-26.7E		
9	May 15	12:01~13:42	39°-54.7N ~ 39°-54.7N	T.	
			179°-58.5E ~ 179°-57.4E		
10	May 16	10:10~10:27	43°-50.3N ~ 43°-50.1N	T.	17.5 m
			179°-59.9W ~ 180°-00.0W		
	"	10:27~11:27	43°-50.1N ~ 43°-49.4N	Ir.	
			180°-00.0W ~ 179°-59.5E		
11	May 18	09:10~09:40	50°-00.9N ~ 50°-01.4N	T.	
			179°-55.3W ~ 179°-54.2W		
13	May 20	09:44~11:06	45°-59.5N ~ 45°-00.2N	T.	22.0 m (10°)
			164°-19.3W ~ 164°-58.5W		
14-2	May 23	12:36~12:55	35°-58.1N ~ 35°-58.0N	T.	17.5 m
			165°-01.0W ~ 165°-00.8W		
	"	13:04~13:43	35°-58.0N ~ 35°-57.6N	Ir.	
			165°-00.8W ~ 165°-00.5W		
15	May 24	12:10~12:40	34°-49.6N ~ 34°-49.1N	T.	28.5 m (25°)
			165°-01.5W ~ 165°-01.4W		
	"	12:47~13:30	34°-49.0N ~ 34°-48.3N	M.	
			165°-01.4W ~ 165°-01.3W		
16	May 26	10:13~10:23	29°-49.2N ~ 29°-49.1N	T.	
			162°-21.3W ~ 162°-21.3W		
18-2	June 8	10:55~11:05	24°-30.4N ~ 24°-30.5N	T.	27 m (0°)
			166°-12.1W ~ 166°-12.2W		
	"	11:11~11:45	24°-30.6N ~ 24°-31.0N	Ir.	
			166°-12.3W ~ 166°-12.6W		
21-2	June 11	11:41~11:55	28°-27.9N ~ 28°-28.1N	T.	32 m (30°)
			179°-09.8E ~ 179°-09.7E		
22-1	June 13	14:40~15:03	32°-30.2N ~ 32°-30.3N	T.	27 m (10°)
			175°-17.8E ~ 175°-18.5E		
	"	12:54~13:39	32°-29.0N ~ 32°-29.5N	M.	
			175°-15.8E ~ 175°-16.5E		
23	June 15	13:05~13:29	35°-35.7N ~ 35°-35.9N	T.	
			171°-26.5E ~ 171°-26.7E		
24	June 17	14:17~14:53	34°-03.9N ~ 34°-03.9N	T.	
			169°-59.6E ~ 170°-00.4E		
	"	13:35~14:15	34°-03.5N ~ 34°-03.9N	M.	
			169°-59.4E ~ 169°-59.6E		
24-1	June 18	09:57~10:43	34°-05.6N ~ 34°-04.7N	M.	
			167°-30.2E ~ 167°-30.7E		
25	June 19	00:30~00:40	34°-05.2N ~ 34°-05.2N	T.	24 m
			165°-25.4E ~ 165°-25.4E		
25	"	13:06~13:40	34°-02.4N ~ 34°-02.3N	M.	20 m
			162°-37.5E ~ 162°-37.9E		

4. Tables of Van Dorn samplings

4-1. 50ℓ Van Dorn (0 ~ 300 m)

Sta.	Date (1974)	Time	Location		Sampling depth m	Remarks
			Lat.	Long.		
5	May 8	08:15~10:31			0, 10, 20, 30, 50 75, 100, 150, 200, 300	
	"	21:24~22:05			0, 10, 50, 100, 200, 300	
	May 9	14:30~15:59			0, 10, 20, 30, 50, 75, 100, 150, 200, 300	
6	May 10	02:05~02:43			0, 10, 50, 100, 200, 300	
	"	22:45~23:10			0, 20, 50, 100	
8	May 12	12:38~14:07			0, 10, 20, 30, 50, 75, 100 150, 200, 300	
	May 13	17:19~18:30			0, 10, 20, 30, 50, 75, 100 150, 200, 300	
23	June 15	23:35~00:15			0, 10, 20, 30, 50, 75	
	~ 16				100, 150, 200, 300	

4-2. 200 ℓ Van Dorn (100 ~ 700 m)

Sta.	Date (1974)	Time	Lat.	Location Long.	Sampling depth	Remarks
6	May 10	12:37~13:28	44-31.6~ 44-33.1	170-17.3 170-18.7	100, 700 m	
13	May 21	08:14~09:45	45-00.6~ 45-00.8	164-57.0 164-57.4	100, 300, 700 m	
23	June 14 ~ 15	23:05~01:00	35-51.0~ 35-51.9	171-12.7E 171-14.1	100, 300, 700 m	

4-3. Particle collector operation

Sta.	Date (1974)	Time	Lat.	Location Long.	Sampling depth	Remarks
6	May 9	09:45~12:00	44-31.0 44-30.1	170-13.5 170-16.6	700 m	hauling angle 45°
13	May 20 ~ 21	08:13~13:10	44-58.9 45-01.1	164-59.6W 164-56.5	200, 900 m	" 0~10°
23	June 14 ~ 16	21:45/17:36	35-50.5 35-48.1	171-12.0 171-51.3	200, 900 m	" 45°

4-4(1). Van dorn record

St. No.	6
Date	May, 10
Time	05:20 ~ 08:22
Lat.	44°27.6
Long.	170°22.8

St. No.	9
Date	May, 15
Time	02:57 ~ 08:10
Lat.	39°58.2 ~ 39°56.3
Long.	179°57.1W ~ 179°59.6W

Depth (m)	Wire out (m)	Angle (°)	Sampling Depth (m)
0	0	0	0
10	10	10	
20	20	10	
30	30	-	30
40	40	6	
50	50	12	
75	75	0	75
90	100	20	
100	100	6	
110	112	10	
125	126	8	
150	150	10	
175	180	15	
190	196	19	
200	200	0	200
210		15	
225		15	
250		16	
300		16	
400		16	
500	521	16	
600		12	
700	720	15	
800		12	
1000	1022	12	

Depth (m)	Wire out (m)	Angle (°)	Sampling Depth (m)
0	0	0	0
10	10	-	
20	20	-	
30	30	-	
50	50	-	
75	75	-	
100	100	-	
125	125	-	
150	150	-	
175	1175	-	
200	200	-	
225	225	-	
250	250	-	
275	275	14	
300	300	14	
400	400	14	
500	500	14	
600	600	14	(365?)*
700	700	13	
800	800	13	
900	900	13	
1000	1000	13	
1500	1500	13	(422?)*
2000	2000	8	1978
2500	2500	8	2478
3000	3000	8	2978
3500	3500	8	3478
4000	4000	8	3978*

Remarks

Depth to the Bottom 1275 m

Sampling depths order

- 1) 600, 800, 1000 m
- 2) 250, 300, 400, 500 m
- 3) 0, 10, 20, 30, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200 m (repeat cast)
- 4) 210, 225, 700 m
- 5) 40, 90, 110, 190 m (repeat cast)

Sampling depths order

- 1) 2000~4000 m (simultaneous 5)
- 2) 700~1500 m (")
- 3) 275~600 m (")

At wire lengths of 4010, 1510, 610 m Niskin samplers attached

* Niskin's depth

4-4(2). Van dorn record

St. No.	10
Date	May, 16
Time	19:20 ~ 21:26
Lat.	45°00.8 ~ 45°00.3
Long.	179°58.3E ~ 179°57.2E

St. No.	13
Date	May, 20
Time	13:50 ~ 20:18
Lat.	45°02.0 ~ 45°04.3
Long.	164°57.4 ~ 164°52.4W

Depth (m)	Wire out (m)	Angle (°)	Sampling Depth (m)
0	0		
10	10		
20	20		
30	30		
50	50		
75	75		
100	100		
150	150		
200	200		
250	250		
300	300	17	
400	400	17	
500	500	17	
600	600	17	
700	700	18	
800	800	18	
900	900	18	
1000	1000	18	

Depth (m)	Wire out (m)	Angle (°)	Sampling Depth (m)
0			
10			
20			
30			
40			
50			
75			
100			
125			
150			
175			
200			
225			
250			
275			
300			
400		17	
500		17	
600		17	
700		17	
800	814	17	793
900		25	
1000		25	
1500		25	
2000		25	
2500	2620	25	2266
3000		26	
3500		26	
4000	4350	26	(?)*

300 m (repeat cast)

- 1) 3000, 3500, 4000 m (simultaneously)
- 2) 900 ~ 2500 m (simultaneous 5)
- 3) 400 ~ 800 m (")

4-4(3). Van dorn record

St. No.	23-A
Date	June, 15
Time	04:18 ~ 05:12
Lat.	35°52.2 ~ 35°52.1
Long.	171°16.3E ~ 171°17.7E

St. No.	23-B
Date	June, 16
Time	10:07 ~ 11:23
Lat.	35°34.9 ~ 35°34.8
Long.	171°55.2E ~ 171°56.3

Depth (m)	Wire out (m)	Angle (°)	Sampling Depth (m)
0	0	-	0
10	10	-	10
20	20	-	20
30	30	-	30
50	50	-	49
75	75	-	74
100	100	-	98
150	150	-	147
200	200	-	196
250	250	-	245
300	310	-	306*
400	410	-	402
500	510	-	500
600	610	-	598
800	810	5	793
1000	1010	5	983
1500	1510	5	1472

Depth (m)	Wire out (m)	Angle (°)	Sampling Depth (m)
0	0	-	
10	10	0	
20	20	0	
30	30	3	
50	50	3	
75	75	6	
100	100	14	
125	125	14	
150	150	14	
200	200	14	
250	250	25	
300	300	25	
400	400	25	
500	500	25	

200 m ; Sliding depths from
Niskin's ones*

5. Local time table of sun-rise and -set

Date	Sta.	Sun rise		Date	Sta.	Sun rise		Date	Sta.	Sun rise		Date	Sta.	Sun rise	
		Sun set	Sun set			Sun set	Sun set			Sun set	Sun set				
May 3	-	04 : 44	18 : 24	May 16	10	04 : 37	19 : 23	June 8	18-1	05 : 12	19 : 00	June 21		04 : 37	19 : 17
4	1	05 : 16	19 : 02	17		04 : 26	19 : 39	9	19	05 : 27	19 : 24	22		05 : 05	19 : 43
5	1	04 : 53	19 : 05	18	12, 13*	04 : 10	19 : 30	10	20	04 : 45	18 : 50	23		04 : 30	04 : 30
6	2	04 : 43	19 : 11	19	13	04 : 35	19 : 27	11	21-1	05 : 04	19 : 08				
7		04 : 32	19 : 08	20	13	04 : 26	19 : 28	12	21-2	skip					
8	5	04 : 25	18 : 56	21	13	04 : 25	19 : 26	13	22-1	05 : 11	19 : 30				
9	6	04 : 20	18 : 52	22	14-1	04 : 33	19 : 12	14	23	05 : 13	19 : 51	*May 18	13	03 : 55	18 : 59
10	6, 7	04 : 17	18 : 48	23	14-2	04 : 47	19 : 05	15	23	04 : 17	18 : 51				
11	1	04 : 10	18 : 42	24	15	04 : 51	19 : 03	16	23	04 : 16	18 : 51				
12	8	05 : 07	19 : 40	25		04 : 51	18 : 47	17		04 : 24	18 : 53				
13	8	05 : 06	19 : 40	26	16	04 : 50	18 : 34	18	24	04 : 33	19 : 11				
14	9	05 : 00	19 : 15	27		04 : 50	18 : 12	19	25	04 : 50	19 : 28				
15		04 : 45	19 : 11	28		05 : 48	19 : 02	20	26	05 : 14	19 : 51				

6-1 IKMT and Norpac* net sampling data

Sta.	Date	Time		Location		Wire		Net depth	Ship speed	Type of net	Remarks
		net in	net out	net in	net out	length	angle				
1	May 4	21:43	00:32	39-58.5N 164-59.7E	39-54.0N 165-09.7E	3500 m	-	0-1300 m	4 kts 2 kts	IKMT	
2	May 6	05:24	07:39	45-00.7N 165-00.2E	45-07.3 165-05.1	3500 m	72°	0-1300 m	3.5 1.5	"	bucket dislocated, most of sample lost
5	May 8	17:46	20:30	44-49.8N 169-22.2E	44-58.2 169-16.8	3500 m	67°	0-1600 m	2.5 1.0	ORI Norpac (12)	19:37-20:02, oiled to pulley (stopped hauling)
6	May 9	20:38	22:23	44-29.0N 170-22.8E	44-25.3 170-21.0	2000 m	52°	0-1300 m	2 kts 2 kts	" Norpac (17)	net teared at sea-surface
8	May 13	19:40	22:28	42-58.3N 173-32.6E	42-54.1 173-41.1	3500 m	-	0-1250 m	3 kts 3 kts	IKMT Norpac (25)	
9	May 15	00:42	02:25	40-00.2N 179-59.7E	39-59.5N 179-59.2W	3500 m	-	0-1200 m	4 kts 2 kts	" Norpac (11)	
10	May 16	21:58	00:14	45-00.4N 179-56.6E	45-08.7N 179-58.0E	3500 m	59°	0-1100 m	4 kts 2 kts	" Norpac (14)	
11	May 18	02:51	04:50	50-03.5N 179-57.6W	50-10.0N 179-56.9W	3500 m	-	0-1300 m	4 2	" Norpac (14)	
12	May 18-19	22:16	00:49	47-05.8N 170-01.3W	47-03.3N 169-52.7W	3500 m	-	0-1450 m	4 2	"	3500 m wire out, 22:15 ~ 23:35 steady towing
13	May 19	23:09	01:06	45-03.2N 164-56.0W	45-08.0N 164-51.3W	3500 m	-	0-1100 m	4 2	"	
14	May 23	13:54	16:20	35-57.5N 165-00.5W	35-50.6N 164-59.8W	3500 m	-	0-1400 m	4 2	" Norpac (19)	3500 m wire out, 14:50 ~ 15:10 steady towing

* Norpac samplings were operated with 2 kts ship-speed during IKMT hauling up.

6-2 IKMT and Norpac* net sampling data

Sta.	Date	Time		Location		Wire length	angle	Net depth	Ship speed	Type of net	Remarks
		net in	net out	net in	net out						
15	May 24	20:05	22:20	34-46.3N 165-03.5W	34-39.2N 164-59.9W	3500 m	59°	0-1100 m	4 kts** 2 kts	IKMT Norpac (15)	
16	May 26	04:16	06:55	29-57.0N 162-16.8W	29-49.4N 162-20.6W	3500 m	-	0-1380 m	4 " 2 "	IKMT Norpac (14)	3500 m wire out, 05:27 ~ 05:47 steady towing
17	June 7	15:24	18:02	23-26.4N 162-55.6W	23-27.1N 163-03.3W	3500 m	-	0-1100 m	4 " 2 "	IKMT Norpac (14)	
18	June 8	03:33	05:38	24-08.4N 165-09.3W	24-09.8N 165-15.2W	3500 m	60°	0-1200 m	4 " 2 "	IKMT Norpac (11)	
19	June 9	15:36	17:44	26-40.0N 172-25.4W	26-41.8N 172-32.0W	3500 m		(17:17, 1518 m wire out) accident happened	IKMT Norpac (11)	swivel broken off, net lost	
20	June 10	18:10	20:40	28-07.3N 178-25.0W	28-10.2N 178-35.0W	3500 m	65°	0- ca.1200 m	4 kts 2 kts	IKMT Norpac (15)	
21	June 11	04:41	07:24	28-15.0N 178-38.8E	28-20.2N 179-28.7E	3500 m	52°	0- ca.1200 m	4 " 2 "	IKMT Norpac (16)	
22	June 13	20:10	22:30	32-52.1N 174-54.9E	32-57.7N 174-52.7E	3000 m	-	0- ca.1200 m	4 " 2 "	IKMT Norpac (11)	
24	June 17	19:57	22:41	34-04.0N 170-10.6E	34-04.9N 170-02.5E	3500 m	-	0- ca.1200 m	4 kts 2 kts	IKMT Norpac (20)	
25	June 18	19:08	21:55	34-06.2N 165-33.8E	34-06.0W 165-25.3E	3000 m	-	0- ca.1200 m	4 " 2 "	IKMT Norpac (20)	
26	June 20	06:38	10:18	33-33.3N 158-15.8E	33-31.2N 158-06.3E	4000 m	65°	0- ca.1200 m	4 " 2 "	IKMT Norpac (23)	

* Norpac net samplings were operated during the hauling up of IKMT.

** Ship speed; 4 kts during wire out (0 ~ 2500 m), 2 kts during horizontal towing (3000 ~ 4000 m) and hauling up (3500 ~ 0 m).

6-3-1 ORI* sampling data (Side toving - 1)

Sta.	Date	Time		Location		Net depth	Ship speed	Remarks
		net in	net out	net in	net out			
5	May 8	17:04	17:34	44-59.9N 169-21.2E	44-49.7N 169-22.0E	surface	2 knot	Net, teared in hauling up
5	May 8	20:45	21:15	44-58.0N 169-16.6E	44-57.6N 169-16.2E	"	"	
6	May 10	03:55	04:15	44-26.5N 170-31.5E	44-26.3N 170-31.3E	"	"	
7	May 10	19:38	19:58	43-58.0N 171-31.2E	43-58.4N 171-31.2E	"	"	
8	May 12	19:00	19:20	42-59.2N 173-20.7E	42-59.0N 173-21.6E	"	"	
8	May 12	23:34	23:54	42-57.4N 173-24.8E	42-57.2N 173-25.6E	"	"	
8	May 13	05:35	05:55	42-52.0N 173-28.7E	42-51.4N 173-29.5E	"	"	
11	May 18	02:15	02:35	50-03.0N 179-58.2W	50-00.5N 179-58.2W	"	"	
11	May 18	10:53	11:13	50-00.3N 179-56.0W	49-59.8N 179-56.6W	"	"	
13	May 19	22:40	23:00	45-02.3N 164-57.2W	45-02.8N 164-56.4W	"	"	
14	May 23	17:39	17:44	35-48.2N 164-59.2W	35-48.0N 164-59.2W	"	"	
15	May 24	23:35	23:50	34-37.1N 164-58.2W	34-36.5N 164-57.6W	"	"	
15	May 24	23:55	00:15	34-36.4N 164-57.5W	34-35.8N 164-56.9W	"	"	

* ORI: Net mouth dia. 1.6 m, mouth area 2.01 m².

6-3-2 ORI* sampling data (Side towing - 2)

Sta.	Date	Time		Location		Net depth	Ship speed	Remarks
		net in	net out	net in	net out			
16	May 26	03:16	03:36	29-59.8N 162-16.5W	29-59.3N 162-16.2W	surface	2 knot	light condition
16	May 26	03:40	04:00	29-59.2N 162-16.2W	29-58.6N 162-16.3W	"	"	half-dark condition
17	June 7	18:05	18:25	23-27.3N 163-04.2W	23-27.4N 163-05.5W	"	"	
18-1	June 8	03:05	03:25	24-08.4N 165-08.2W	24-08.4N 165-09.1W	"	"	
19	June 9	17:45	18:05	26-41.8N 172-32.0W	26-42.4N 172-32.6W	"	"	
20	June 10	20:45	21:05	28-10.3N 178-35.2W	28-10.7N 178-36.1W	"	"	
21-1	June 11	04:05	04:25	28-14.7N 178-39.7E	28-14.8N 178-39.2E	"	"	
22-2	June 13	22:54	23:14	32-57.9N 174-52.6E	32-58.3N 174-52.3E	"	"	
23	June 15	21:55	22:00	35-39.2N 171-32.5E	35-39.3N 171-32.6E	"	"	
23	June 16	02:00	02:20	35-39.8N 171-37.0E	35-40.2N 171-37.1E	"	"	
23	June 16	05:13	05:33	35-41.7N 171-43.4E	35-41.8N 171-43.5E	"	"	
24	June 17	19:18	19:23	34-03.7N 170-12.0E	34-03.6N 170-11.8E	"	"	
24	June 17	19:28	19:38	34-03.7N 170-11.6E	34-03.7N 170-11.4E	"	"	
25	June 18	19:50	20:10	34-06.2N 165-30.7E	34-06.3N 165-29.5E	"	"	Dark condition

6-3-4 ORI* sampling data (Oblique towing)

Sta.	Date	Time		Location		Wire length	angle	Net depth	Ship speed	Flow meter reading	Remarks
		net in	net out	net in	net out						
5	May 8	16:48	17:05	45-00.0N 169-20.3E	44-49.7N 169-22.0E	1000 m		0~500 m	2 knot	5,550	Flow meter No. 80307
6	May 9	19:50	20:35	44-28.4N 170-18.9E	44-28.9N 170-22.7E	1000 m		0~500 m	2 knot	12,635	
6	May 10	03:04	03:44	44-27.1N 170-29.6E	44-26.8N 170-31.6E	1000 m		0~650 m	2 knot	11,190	
8	May 12	19:53	20:40	42-58.7N 173-21.9E	42-57.9N 173-24.4E	1000 m		0~590 m	2 knot	16,855	
8	May 12	22:36	23:22	42-58.1N 173-22.3E	42-57.4N 173-24.4E	1000 m		0~	2 knot	12,775	
8	May 13	18:42	19:35	42-59.7N 173-28.3E	42-58.5N 173-32.3E	1000 m		0~550 m	2 knot	14,405	
11	May 18	01:23	01:58	50-00.5N 179-58.2W	50-02.7N 179-59.2W	1000 m		0~750 m	2 knot	11,393	
11	May 18	09:52	10:37	50-01.6N 179-53.8W	50-00.5N 179-55.5W	1000 m		0~800 m	2 knot	11,254	
13	May 19	21:41	22:35	45-00.9N 164-59.5W	45-01.9N 164-57.8W	1000 m		0~700 m	2 knot	11,485	
14	May 23	16:42	17:20	35-50.4N 164-59.7W	35-48.7N 164-59.3W	1000 m		0~600 m	2 knot	11,485	
15	May 24	22:27	23:02	34-38.8N 164-59.5W	34-37.6N 164-58.6W	1000 m		0~550 m	2 knot	14,371	
16	May 26	02:17	03:05	30-02.2N 162-16.2W	29-59.9N 160-16.6W	1000 m		0~650 m	2 knot	14,924	







* Net mouth: dia. 1.6 m ϕ mouth area 2.01 m²

6-4-1 Neuston sampling data

Sta.	Date	Time		Location		Net depth	Ship speed	Type of net	Remarks
		net in	net out	net in	net out				
15	May 24,	01:33	01:43	34-56.9N 164-58.2W	34-56.5N 164-58.1W	10 cm	2 knot	Hopping Boy*	Wind NNE 4 (7.0 m) Sea condition 3, swell 4 W.T 17.7°C
"	"	01:45	01:55	"	"	"	2 knot	"	Wind NNE 4 (7.0 m) Sea condition 3, swell 4 W.T 17.7°C
"	"	01:58	02:08	"	"	"	3 knot	"	Wind NNE 4 (6.5 m) Sea condition 4, swell 4 W.T 17.7°C
"	"	02:10	02:20	"	"	"	3 knot	"	
"	"	02:22	02:32	"	"	"	4 knot	"	
"	"	02:34	02:44	"	"	"	4 knot	"	
15	May 24,	13:32	13:37	34-48.3N .165-01.3W	34-49.5N 165-01.8W	10 cm	1 knot	Hopping Boy	Wind NE 5 (8.0 m) Sea condition 3, swell 4 W.T 17.7°C
"	"	13:38	13:43	"	"	"	1 knot	"	Wind NE 5 (8.5 m) Sea condition 3, swell 4 W.T 17.7°C
"	"	13:44	13:54	"	"	"	2 knot	"	Wind NE 5 (9.0 m) Sea condition 3, swell 4 W.T 17.8°C
"	"	13:55	14:05	"	"	"	2 knot	"	
"	"	14:07	14:17	"	"	"	3 knot	"	
"	"	14:18	14:28	"	"	"	3 knot	"	
"	"	14:29	14:39	"	"	"	2 knot	"	






* Neuston Net (Hopping Boy) mouth: 30 x 62 cm mouth area: 930 cm²

6-4-2 Neuston sampling data

Sta.	Date	Time		Location		Net depth	Ship speed	Type of net	Remarks
		net in	net out	net in	net out				
15	May 24,	14:41	14:51	34-48.3N 165-01.3W	34-49.5N 165-01.8W	10 cm	2 knot	Hopping Boy	
19	June 9,	16:27	16:42	26-40.9N 172-28.4W		10 cm	2 knot	Hopping Boy	Wind ESE 4 (6.5 m) Sea condition 3, swell 4 W.T 26.2°C
"	"	"	"	"	"	50 cm	2 knot	MTD net**	
20	June 10,	18:58	19:13	28-08.5N 178-30.1W	28-08.9N 178-31.8W	10 cm	2 knot	Hopping Boy	Wind ESE 4 (6.5 m) Sea condition 3 W.T 25.8°C
"	"	"	"	"	"	50 cm	2 knot	MTD net	
21-1	June 11,	05:30	05:45	28-17.7N 179-34.0E	28-17.9N 179-33.0E	10 cm	2 knot	Hopping Boy	Wind SE 4 (7.5 m) Sea condition 3, swell 3 W.T 24.9°C
"	"	"	"	"	"	50 cm	2 knot	MTD net	
22-2	June 13,	21:03	21:18	32-57.7N 174-52.7E		10 cm	2 knot	Hopping Boy	Wind SW 5 (8.0 m) Sea condition 3, swell 3 W.T 21.1°C
"	"	"	"	"	"	50 cm	2 knot	MTD net	
23	June 15,	20:40	20:55	35-38.0N 175-34.0E		10 cm	2 knot	Hopping Boy	Wind E 5 (10.0 m) Sea condition 4, swell 3 W.T 19.1°C
"	"	"	"	"	"	50 cm	2 knot	MTD net	
23	June 16,	00:50	01:05	35-39.2N 175-36.0E		10 cm	2 knot	Hopping Boy	Wind E 6 (12.0 m) Sea condition 4, swell 4 W.T 19.2°C
"	"	"	"	"	"	50 cm	2 knot	MTD net	

** MTD Net (0.5 mm) mouth dia: 56 cm ϕ mouth area: 2,462 cm²

6-4-3 Neuston sampling data

Sta.	Date		Time		Location		Net depth	Ship speed	Type of net	Remarks	
	net in	net out	net in	net out	net in	net out					
23	June 16,	06:26	04:41		35-42.1N 171-43.0E	35-42.2N 171-42.7E	10 cm	2 knot	Hopping Boy	Wind ESE 6 (12.5 m) Sea condition 4, swell 4 W.T 18.90C	 0600
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	50 cm	2 knot	MTD net		
23	June 16,	13:34	13:49		35-34.3N 175-59.0E		10 cm	2 knot	Hopping Boy	Wind SE 7 (14.0 m) Sea condition 5, swell 4 W.T 19.20C	 1300
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	50 cm	2 knot	MTD net		
24	June 17,	18:57	19:12		34-03.9N 170-13.6E	34-03.7N 170-12.2E	10 cm	2 knot	Hopping Boy	Wind WNW 4 (7.0 m) Sea condition 3, swell 4 W.T 18.80C	 1900
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	50 cm	2 knot	MTD net		
25	June 18,	20:13	20:28		34-06.3N 165-29.5E		10 cm	2 knot	Hopping Boy	Wind WSW 3 (5.0 m) Sea condition 2, swell 3 W.T 18.60C	 2100
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	50 cm	2 knot	MTD net		
26	June 20,	08:01	08:16		33-33.3N 158-15.8E		10 cm	2 knot	Hopping Boy	Wind NE 5 (8.0 m) Sea condition 3, swell 3 W.T 20.80C	 0800
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	50 cm	2 knot	MTD net		

6-5-1 MTD multi-nets horizontal towing data

STATION 5 (May 8)

No. of tow	No. of net	Wire length (m)	Depth of tow (m)	Remarks
1	1	0		13:26-14:22
	2	14		
	3	28		
	4	42	(Estimated by)	
	5	71	D-D Metre	
	6	106		
	7	141		80
2	1	141		15:06-16:30
	2	212		
	3	283		
	4	354	(do)	
	5	424		
	6	566		
	7	707		480
3	1	0		22:45-23:15
	2	14		
	3	28		
	4	42	(do)	
	5	71		
	6	106		
	7	141		130

STATION 6 (May 9~10)

1	1	0		11:14-12:20
	2	14		
	3	28		
	4	42	(Estimated by)	
	5	71	wire angle	
	6	106		
	7	141		80
2	1	141		13:06-14:15
	2	212		
	3	283		
	4	354	(Estimated by)	
	5	424	D-D Metre	
	6	566		
	7	707		550
3	1	0		23:26-00:27
	2	14		
	3	28		
	4	42	(do)	
	5	71		
	6	106		
	7	141		110

(continued)

6-5-2 MTD multi-nets horizontal towing data

STATION 6 (May 9~10)

No. of tow	No. of net	Wire length (m)	Depth of tow (m)	Remarks
	1	141		00:30-01:54
	2	212		
	3	283		
4	4	354	(Estimated by D-D Metre)	
	5	424		
	6	566		
	7	707	490	

STATION 7 (May 10)

	1	7		19:08-20:28
	2	71		
	3	141		
1	4	212	(do)	
	5	247		
	6	283		
	7	424	280	

STATION 8 (May 12~13)

	1	14+17		18:35-19:45
	2	71 "		
	3	141 "		#3 net, not close
1	4	212 "	(do)	
	5	247 "		
	6	283 "		
	7	424 "	380	
	1	0		00:07-01:01
	2	14		
	3	28		
2	4	42	(do)	
	5	71		
	6	106		
	7	141	120	
	1	141		01:10-02:29
	2	212		
	3	283		#6 net, not close
3	4	354	(do)	
	5	424		
	6	566		
	7	707	435	

(continued)

6-5-3 MTD multi-nets horizontal towing data

STATION 8 (May 12~13)					
No. of tow	No. of net	Wire length (m)	Depth of tow (m)	Remarks	
4	1	0	(Estimated by) D-D Metre	05:08-06:16	
	2	71			
	3	141			
	4	212			
	5	247			
	6	283			
	7	424		300	
5	1	0	(do)	11:44-12:49	
	2	14			
	3	28		#3 net, not close	
	4	42			
	5	71		#7 net 85 m depth	
	6	106			
	7	141		115	
6	1	141	(do)	12:53-14:23	
	2	212			
	3	283			
	4	354			
	5	424			
	6	566			
	7	707		520	
STATION 23 (June 15~16)					
1	1	7	(Estimated by) wire angle	20:19-21:24	
	2	14			
	3	28			
	4	42		Simultaneously neuston net operated	
	5	71			
	6	106			
	7	141		110	
2	1	141	(do)	21:25-22:55	
	2	212			
	3	283			
	4	354		#6 net, not closed	
	5	424			
	6	566			
	7	707		520	
3	1	7	(do)	00:31-01:29	
	2	14			
	3	28			
	4	42		#1 net, codend lost	
	5	71			
	6	106			
	7	141		120	Simultaneously neuston net operated

(continued)

6-5-4 MTD multi-nets horizontal towing data

STATION 23 (June 15~16)				
No. of tow	No. of net	Wire length (m)	Depth of tow (m)	Remarks
4	1	141	(Estimated by) wire angle	01:33-02:49
	2	212		
	3	283		
	4	354		
	5	424		
	6	566		
	7	707		
5	1	7	(do)	06:12-07:02 Neuston net operated
	2	14		
	3	28		
	4	42		
	5	71		
	6	106		
	7	141		
6	1	141	(do)	04:38-06:10
	2	212		
	3	283		
	4	354		
	5	424		
	6	566		
	7	707		
7	1	14	(do)	13:16-14:17 MTD (0.5 mm) operated at sea-surface
	2	28		
	3	42		
	4	71		
	5	106		
	6	141		
8	1	141		14:21-14:39 #1 net, teared
	2	212		
	3	283		
	4	354		
	5	424		
	6	566		
	7	707		

6-6 Norpac sampling data

No. of St.	Date	Time	Mesh	Wire length (m)	Wire Angle (°)	Flow-Metre	Revolution
5	May 8	09:52	GG54	173	31	633	2090
		10:05	XX13	196	46	878	2175
6	" 9	18:45	XX13	165	25	878	2034
		18:50	GG54	152	13	633	1720
8	" 13	16:00	GG54	167	26	633	1294
		17:12	XX13	173	30	878	1920
10	" 16	21:30	XX13	151	8	878	1410
		21:40	GG54	150	8	633	1400+x
11	" 18	07:07	GG54	167	25	633	2088
		07:18	XX13	170	28	878	1720
13	" 20	20:21	GG54	162	18	633	1800
		20:29	XX13	160	20	878	1880
21-1	June 11	07:30	XX13	216	45	878	2760
		07:36	GG54	160	20	633	1554
22-2	" 13	22:36	GG54	164	23	633	1683
		22:48	XX13	165	25	878	51
23	" 16	12:36	XX13	160	20	878	(trouble)
		12:49	GG54	150	0	633	1853
24	" 17	15:01	GG54	Wire broken off, net lost			
		15:55	XX13	170	28	878	(trouble)
		16:08	XX13	197	41	804	1714