

最終氷期から最終退氷期のオホーツク海における生物生産とベンチレーション変化 Glacial to deglacial productivity and ventilation changes in the southern Okhotsk Sea

岡崎 裕典^{1*}, 木元 克典², 朝日 博史³, 佐藤 都², 中村 由里子², 原田 尚美²

Yusuke Okazaki^{1*}, Katsunori Kimoto², Hirofumi Asahi³, Miyako Sato², Yuriko Nakamura², Naomi Harada²

¹九州大学大学院理学研究院地球惑星科学部門, ²海洋研究開発機構, ³釜山大学

¹Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Graduate School of Sciences, Kyushu University, ²Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology, ³Pusan National University

The Okhotsk Sea plays an important role in the ventilation of the North Pacific as a source region of the North Pacific Intermediate Water. Glacial to Holocene $\Delta 14C$ records of benthic foraminiferal shells suggested enhanced ventilation in the Okhotsk Sea during the early deglacial period corresponding to the Heinrich event 1 (H1) and the Holocene. $CaCO_3$ preservation events and productivity change appears to be more associated with the ventilation history of the Okhotsk Sea than surface production by coccolithophore and foraminifera. $CaCO_3$ preservation started to become better during H1 and pronounced $\%CaCO_3$ peaks were coincident with the Bolling-Allerod and Preboreal. Diatom and coccolithophore productivity had kept low throughout the glacial to deglacial periods, which was different from that of the open subarctic Pacific where high productivity observed during BA. After the deglaciation, biogenic opal and decrease in $\Delta 15N$ gradually increased throughout the Holocene. The Holocene Okhotsk Sea is characterized by enhanced productivity with relaxation of nitrate limitation.

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