

Decadal trend of the tidally-induced stratification in Fukuoka Bay: Its potential cause and influences

*中田 光¹、磯辺 篤彦²、岩崎 慎介²、宁¹

*Hikaru Nakata¹, Atsuhiko Isobe², Shinsuke Iwasaki², Ning Zhao¹

1. 九州大学大学院総合理工学府、2. 九州大学 応用力学研究所

1. Department of Earth System Science and Technology, Kyushu University, 2. Research Institute for Applied Mechanics, Kyushu University

Harmonic constants of astronomical tides are not always “constant” in coastal waters where the geography and bathymetry have been anthropologically altered. In fact, it was shown that the tide has gradually decreased in recent years around Japan (e.g., Tokyo Bay, Ise Bay, Osaka Bay, and Ariake Sea) mainly owing to the changes of the resonant period of the bay in constructing large amount of man-made structure (Unoki, 2003). It is therefore valuable to investigate secular trend of tides presumably occurred in Fukuoka Bay because massive construction projects have proceeded in the past decades. Of note, the ocean environment in small bays would be easily affected by the change of the tides and tidal mixing. For instance, it is reasonable to consider that weakened tidal mixing at neap tides intensifies the estuarine circulation in the summer coastal waters, and thus, the water temperature (salinity) decreases (increases) owing to the inflow of the cool and saline subsurface water from the neighboring open ocean (hereinafter, “estuarine-circulation phase”). Meanwhile, it is also reasonable to consider that the weakened tidal mixing at neap tides increases (decreases) the sea surface temperature (salinity) owing to the weakened vertical mixing (“mixing phase”).

In this study, we focused on the changes in the tidally-altered stratification of Fukuoka Bay (facing to the Tsushima Strait) using archived water temperature (T) and salinity (S) observed by the Fukuoka Fisheries and Marine Technology Research Center. The T/S data observed during the summer (June - August) from 1982 to 1998 were categorized into data obtained at spring and neap tides. It is interesting that, in the 1980s (1990s), the sea surface temperature at neap tides was lower (higher) than that at the spring tides. The suggestion is that weak (strong) tidal mixing remains (destroys) the summer stratification at neap (spring) tides in 1990s, whilst this tidal mixing process did not work well in 1980s. Also of particular interest is that the salinity in the bottom layer at neap tides was higher in 1980s than that in 1990s. This suggests that Fukuoka Bay belonged to the estuarine-circulation (mixing) phase in 1980s (1990s). In conference, we will provide the analytical results of how spring/neap tide influence the T/S in the bay. Moreover, we will present the potential cause(s) of why the above phase change occurred in the Fukuoka Bay. In addition, we now attempt to uncover its influence(s) on the surrounding atmospheric condition (e.g., sea-breeze) as well as oceanic one. The response revealed in the lower-level atmosphere over the Fukuoka Bay (and neighboring land) might occur as in the Seto Inland Sea, where the fortnightly tidal cycle actually alters the air temperature and wind magnitudes over the sea via changes in the tidal mixing (Iwasaki et al., 2015).

キーワード：潮汐、エスチュアリー循環、大気海洋相互作用、福岡湾、潮汐混合

Keywords: tide, estuarine circulation, air-sea interaction, Fukuoka Bay, tidal mixing

Simulation of the Seto Inland Sea by using a nested-grid OGCM

*黒木 聖夫¹、羽角 博康²

*Masao Kurogi¹, Hiroyasu Hasumi²

1. 国立研究開発法人 海洋研究開発機構、2. 東京大学 大気海洋研究所

1. Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology, 2. Atmosphere and Ocean Research Institute, The University of Tokyo

A nested-grid OGCM based on an ice-ocean coupled model, named COCO is used to investigate the flow field in the Seto Inland Sea. The model is composed of interactively coupled four models from a global model to the finest (about 500 m mesh) regional model covering the Seto Inland Sea. The model is integrated for one year during 2012 with potential temperature and salinity around Japan (outside the Seto Inland Sea) restored to reanalysis data. According to Zhang et al. (2016) who measured the net transport through the Seto Inland Sea by using reciprocal sound transmission, the net transport is westward ($-1.3 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$) on average in six months of 2012. The simulated net transport near the observational section during February-December 2012 is eastward ($0.35 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$) on average. Difference in direction of net transport between the observations and simulation may be partly due to assumption of northeast flow direction used in the observations. In the simulation, the time-averaged velocity field shows complicated structure. The net transport is estimated in a similar manner as in the observations: after calculating the velocity component along the observational section, the transport is estimated with the assumption of northeast flow direction. The resultant net transport is westward ($-0.036 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$) on average as in the observations though its magnitude is smaller.

キーワード：瀬戸内海、海洋大循環モデル、ネスティング

Keywords: Seto Inland Sea, Ocean general circulation model, nesting

Circulation and haline structure of a microtidal bay in the Sea of Japan influenced by the winter monsoon and the Tsushima Warm Current

*伊藤 幸彦¹、笠井 亮秀²、竹茂 愛吾、錢本 慧¹、木村 伸吾¹、鈴木 啓太³、三宅 陽一¹、舟橋 達宏⁴、山下 洋³、渡邊 良朗¹

*Sachihiko Itoh¹, Akihide Kasai², Aigo Takeshige, Kei Zenimoto¹, Shingo Kimura¹, Keita W Suzuki³, Yoichi Miyake¹, Tatsuichiro Funahashi⁴, Yoh Yamashita³, Yoshiro Watanabe¹

1. 東京大学大気海洋研究所、2. 北海道大学水産科学研究所、3. 京都大学フィールド科学教育研究センター、4. 東京都島しょ農林水産総合センター

1. Atmosphere and Ocean Research Institute, The University of Tokyo, 2. Graduate School of Fisheries Science, Hokkaido University, 3. Field Science Education and Research Center, Kyoto University, 4. Tokyo Metropolitan Islands Area Research and Development Center of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Mooring and hydrographic surveys were conducted in Tango Bay, a microtidal region of freshwater influence (ROFI) in the Sea of Japan, in order to clarify the circulation pattern in the bay and its driving forces. Monthly mean velocity records at four stations revealed an inflow and outflow at the eastern and northern openings of the bay, respectively, which indicates an anticyclonic circulation across the bay mouth. The circulation was significantly intensified in winter, in accordance with the prevailing NW wind component of the winter monsoon. The anticyclonic circulation at the bay mouth was connected to an estuarine circulation that was evident near the mouth of the Yura River at the bay head. Surface salinity just offshore of the river mouth was closely related to the Yura River discharge, whereas in lower layers the offshore water had a stronger influence on salinity. Prior to a seasonal increase in the Yura River discharge, summer salinity decreased markedly through the water column in Tango Bay, possibly reflecting intrusion of the Changjiang Diluted Water transported by the Tsushima Warm Current. In contrast with the traditional assumption that estuarine circulation is controlled mainly by river discharge and tidal forcing, the circulation in Tango Bay is strongly influenced by seasonal wind and the Tsushima Warm Current. The narrow shelf may be responsible for the strong influence of the Tsushima Warm Current on circulation and water exchange processes in Tango Bay.

キーワード：海水交換、ROFI、microtidal bay、エスチュアリー循環、対馬暖流、長江希釈水

Keywords: water exchange, ROFI, microtidal bay, estuarine circulation, Tsushima Warm Current, Changjiang Diluted Water

Spatial difference of spring phytoplankton bloom dynamics in the Japan Sea

*伊藤 雅¹、児玉 武稔¹、和川 拓¹、井桁 庸介¹

*ITO MASASHI¹, Taketoshi Kodama¹, Taku Wagawa¹, Yosuke Igeta¹

1. 水産研究・教育機構 日本海区水産研究所

1. Japan Sea National Fisheries Research Institute, Japan Fisheries Research and Education Agency

Onset and magnitude of spring phytoplankton bloom impact higher trophic levels in the ocean. In previous, relationship between mixed layer depth and euphotic layer depth is considered as the key factor to onset of the bloom (critical depth hypothesis, CDH), but in recent, importance of turbulent mixing in surface layer is focused (critical turbulence hypothesis, CTH). In the Japan Sea (JS), onset of spring bloom is heterogeneous: chlorophyll *a* (Chl-*a*) concentration reaches maximum in April in the south, and it does in May in the north. This heterogeneity has been explained by the CDH in the previous studies, but the role of the turbulence mixing has not been considered. In this study, we aimed to explain this spatial difference in timing of bloom based on the mechanism of bloom, the CDH and the CTH.

For understanding the mechanisms, we calculated the weekly and monthly climatological values of mixed layer depth (MLD) from historical water temperature and euphotic layer depth (ELD), net heat flux (NHF), wind stress (WS), nitrate concentration, and satellite-derived sea surface chlorophyll *a* (Chl-*a*) concentrations. Additionally, ecosystem model based on NEMURO was constructed. This model added turbulence as the physical parameter: it is weak at the surface when NHF is positive. Onset of spring bloom was defined as when increase rate of Chl-*a* concentration was more than twice compared to the previous week. The JS was divided by temperature at 50 m depth and temporal variation of Chl-*a* concentration into four regions, the southern part (South), the subpolar front region (SFP), the northwestern region (NW), and the northeastern region (NE).

First, onset of spring bloom was not different among the areas. The Chl-*a* concentration began to increase at the timing when the NHF changed from negative to positive. This result supports CTH and lowering of the turbulence mixing is the controlling factor of onset of the spring phytoplankton bloom in the JS.

Particular, in the SFP, the MLD is always shallower than the ELD during winter, but rapid increase of Chl-*a* concentration occurred: CDH is not supported in the SFP. The results from the ecosystem model support the CTH as well as the observations. When the turbulence mixing in surface layer was cancelled in the model, the beginning of spring bloom delayed, but when the turbulence was dealt with as realistic, the onset of bloom was reproduced well in the model.

Second, the timing of peak of the bloom was not homogeneous as same as the previous study: it delayed in the NE. Since the onset of bloom was synchronous all over the JS, this results indicated that phytoplankton growth rate is different among the ocean. The growth of phytoplankton is controlled by temperature and nutrient concentrations as well as the light condition, but in the model, the difference of former two parameters did not affect the timing of peak. On the other hand, it was effected by the depth of mixed layer. In the NW, winter mixed layer was deeper than the other three regions, and our model indicated that phytoplankton vertically transported by this deep mixing to the layer with low light level in the NW. This phenomenon supports CDH.

In conclusion, we succeed to revise the dynamics of spring bloom in the JS based on the CTH as follows: the onset of phytoplankton bloom is controlled by the turbulence mixing, and its development is controlled by the degree of mixing as well as the turbulence.

キーワード：春季ブルーム、臨界乱流仮説、臨界深度仮説

Keywords: spring bloom, critical turbulence hypothesis, critical depth hypothesis

An estimate of the tsunami-debris quantity washed ashore on the US and Canadian beaches, based on a webcam monitoring and a particle tracking model experiment

*岩崎 慎介¹、磯辺 篤彦¹、加古 真一郎²、片岡 智哉³

*Shinsuke Iwasaki¹, Atsuhiko Isobe¹, Shin'ichiro Kako², Tomoya Kataoka³

1. 九州大学応用力学研究所、2. 鹿児島大学大学院理工学研究科、3. 東京理科大学理工学部土木工学科

1. Kyushu University, Research Institute for Applied Mechanics, 2. Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Kagoshima University, 3. Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology

The 3.11 Earthquake occurred in 2011 triggered a great tsunami in the Tohoku area, Japan. The Ministry of Environment, Japan estimated that about 5 million tons of Japanese tsunami marine debris (JTMD) flowed out into the North Pacific, and that 1.5 million tons (30%) of JTMD is still floating in the North Pacific. Thus, they have a potential to reach the North American and Pacific Islands' coasts even at present time. In particular, an attention is placed on coastal Japanese species carried by JTMD because these invasive species might damage the indigenous marine ecosystem. Particle tracking models (PTMs) might be capable of computing JTMD motion in the ocean circulation. However, it is difficult to determine by the PTMs alone if modeled particles in the ocean are washed ashore onto the land, because the stranding must be dependent on nearshore processes that might not be resolved in modeled ocean currents (hence, PTMs) sufficiently. Also, re-drifting processes of stranded particles into the ocean should be incorporated into the PTM; otherwise the estimate of debris quantity on beaches remains unreliable. The webcam monitoring on a beach in Newport, Oregon, provides us with a simple scenario of stranding/re-drifting processes: the debris on the beach increased during the downwelling-favoring winds, and rapidly decreased under the onshore-winds at spring tides by re-drifting. The PTM in the present study consists of two models: one is a PTM to reproduce the JTMD motion in the North Pacific using an ocean reanalysis product (ocean circulation) and satellite-derived winds (leeway drift), and the other is a "sub-model" to give the criterion whether or not the modeled particles are washed ashore on the neighboring land grid cell, and whether or not they return to the oceanic domain from the land. The satellite-derived winds on the grid cells neighboring the land boundary were used for the criterion in the sub-model. In the present study, we attempt to estimate the abundance of JTMD washed ashore on the western coasts of US and Canada during the period 2011 through 2016. We also attempt to find the beaches on which the massive amount of JTMD has been washed ashore to provide a "hazard map" of invasive species. As the results, in total, 30,000 tons of JTMD potentially exists on the US and Canadian beaches at the present time. Furthermore, the model results states that the invasive species on the tsunami debris have not washed ashore widely on the entire US and Canadian beaches. They have been washed ashore on the relatively narrow area (<1000 km) around Vancouver Island, which might act as a "gate" of the invasive species carried by the tsunami debris.

キーワード：震災瓦礫、粒子追跡モデル、北米西岸

Keywords: Japanese tsunami marine debris, particle tracking model, western coast of the North America

短周期の内部波がミズクラゲの集群形成に及ぼす影響

Effects of high frequency internal waves on the formation of moon jellyfish aggregations

*眞野 能¹、郭 新宇²、藤井 直紀³、吉江 直樹²、武岡 英隆⁴

*Takashi Mano¹, Xinyu Guo², Naoki Fujii³, Naoki Yoshie², Hidetaka Takeoka⁴

1. 愛媛大学大学院理工学研究科、2. 愛媛大学沿岸環境科学研究センター、3. 佐賀大学低平地沿岸海域研究センター、4. 愛媛大学南予水産研究センター

1. Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Ehime University, 2. Center for Marine Environmental Studies, Ehime University, 3. Institute of Lowland and Marine Reserch, Saga University, 4. South Ehime Fisheries Research Center, Ehime University

ミズクラゲなどいくつかの種類のクラゲはしばしば高密度なパッチ状の集群を形成することが知られている。このような集群は、発電所取水口の閉塞や定置網の破損などの被害を引き起こすことがあり、生態系にも何らかの影響があるのではないかと考えられている。しかし、これまでクラゲのパッチ状集群の形成メカニズムはおろか、その3次元的な形態も詳細には明らかにされていなかった。そこで本研究では、ミズクラゲを対象に計量魚群探知機による観測を行い、クラゲ集群の3次元的な形態の把握を試みた。また、観測海域周辺では10~20分周期の内部波がしばしば観測されることから、この内部波がクラゲ集群の形成に何らかの影響を及ぼしているのではないかと考え、内部波を想定した流動場での粒子追跡計算を行い、集群の形成メカニズムを考察した。

計量魚群探知機(ソニック社製KCE-300, 周波数:120kHzおよび38kHz)による観測は、豊後水道に面する愛媛県の法華津湾において2013~2016年の夏季に実施した。その結果、観測された集群の形状は以下の3つのパターンに大別することができた。(1)帯状や塊状で、高密度なパッチ状のもの。Churnside et al.(2015)の観測事例と同様に内部が中空のものも見られ、長さ数百mに及ぶチューブ状の集群もあった。(2)密度躍層と同水深で広範囲に分布する層状のもの。(3)鉛直断面が波状の構造をしたもの。

次に、クラゲ個体が周囲の流れに対して完全に受動的であると仮定して、鉛直2次元の平面上で、法華津湾で観測された周期・波長の内部波を想定した流動場での粒子追跡計算を行った。その結果、(3)の波状の分布と類似した構造が再現されたが、(1)のようなパッチ状の構造は再現できなかった。このことから、(1)のような非常に高密度なパッチ状の構造は流動場の影響だけで形成されたとは考えにくく、クラゲによる積極的な遊泳行動も関与している可能性がある。また、粒子追跡計算の結果はクラゲの餌となる動物プランクトンの分布も表現していると考えると、クラゲのパッチ状集群は捕食のために餌を追いかけてきた結果として形成されたものでもないと言えらる。今後、クラゲのパッチ状集群の形成メカニズムを解明するには、クラゲの遊泳行動観察にもとづいた遊泳モデルを流動モデルに組み入れることが必要である。

キーワード：ミズクラゲ、集群、内部波

Keywords: moon jellyfish, aggregation, internal wave