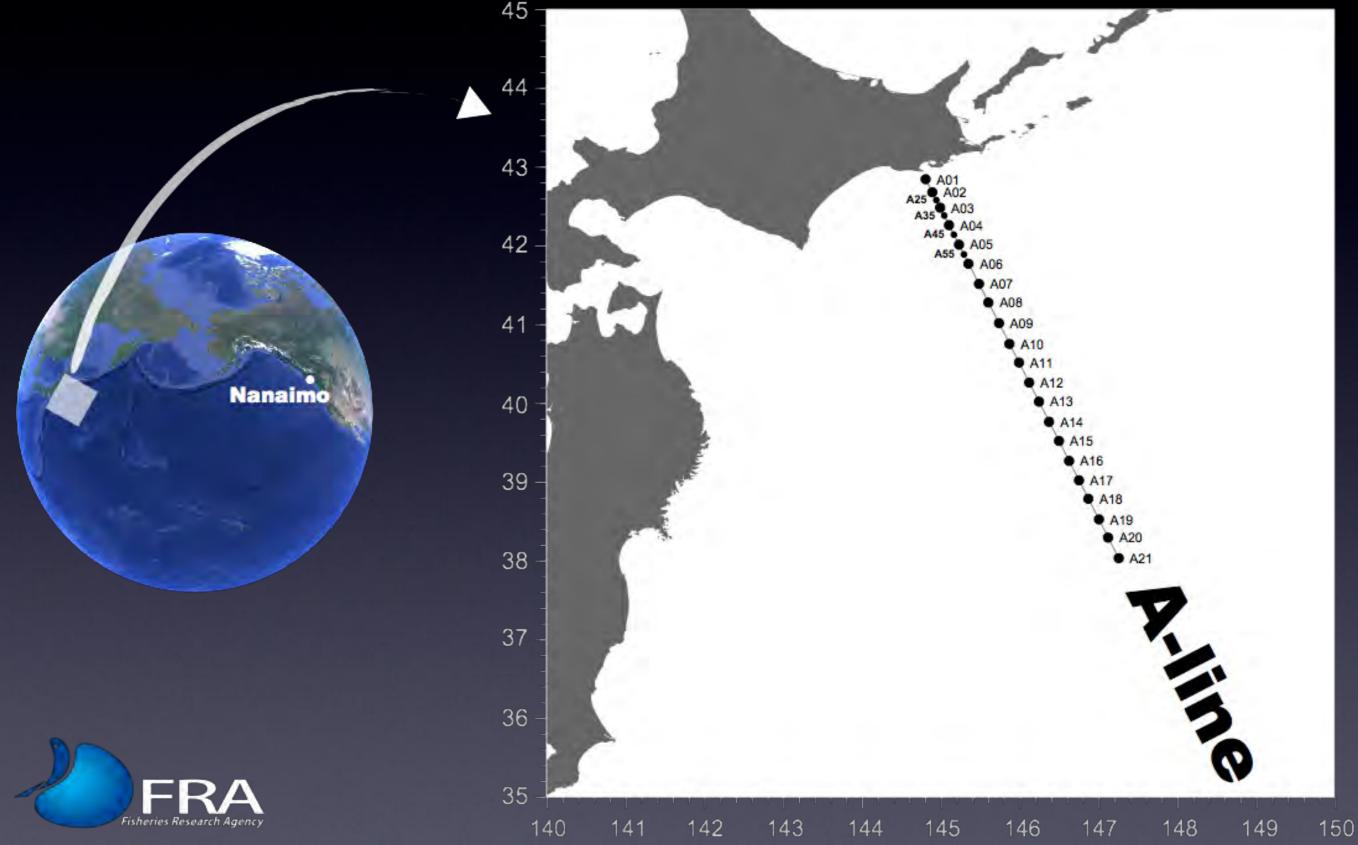
#### A-Line monitoring Operated by Fisheries Research Agency, Japan





SWL 2TX7.5M/R

#### Akkeshi Bay

Beautiful bridge

Tasty oyster

#### Sea birds



### All began in this year. God father of A-line

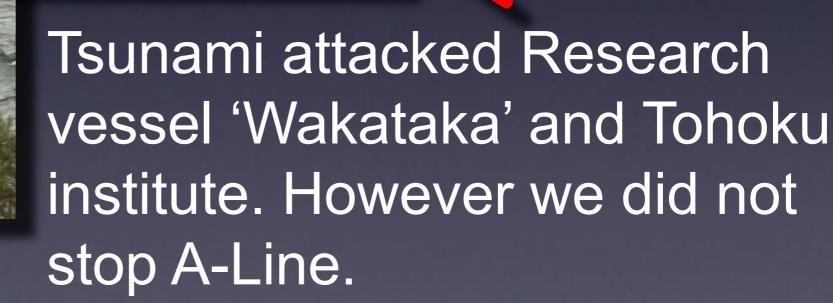
#### M. Kashiwai



Hokkaido National Fisheries Research institute

### Beyond Tsunami at 3.11

From Tohoku institute





### Research vessels Retired

#### Tankai-maru



#### **Previous Hokko-maru**



#### Running



#### Wakataka-maru

## Crew Hokko





### Crew

## Wakataka





## A-line Scenes





## First cruise in 1987

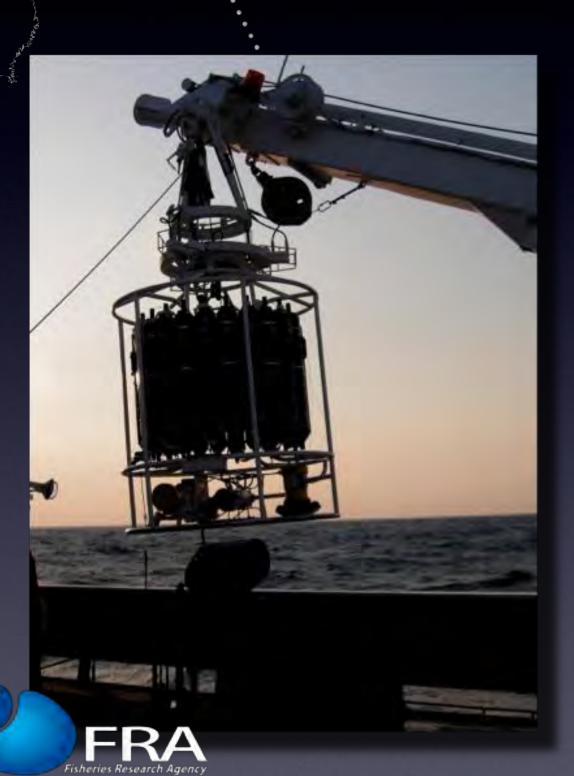








## CTD observation

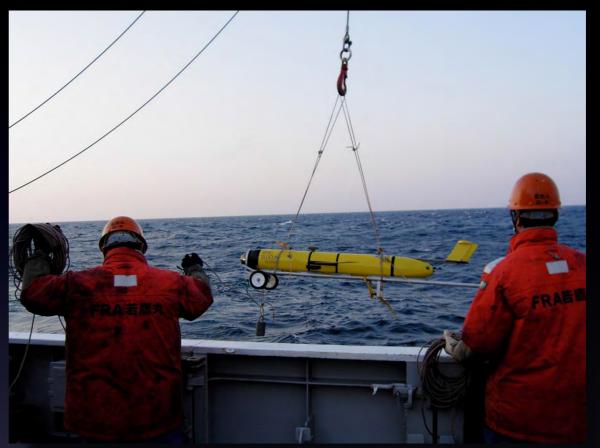




## Glider observation









## Mooring system





## Plankton sampling

N



### Winter observation





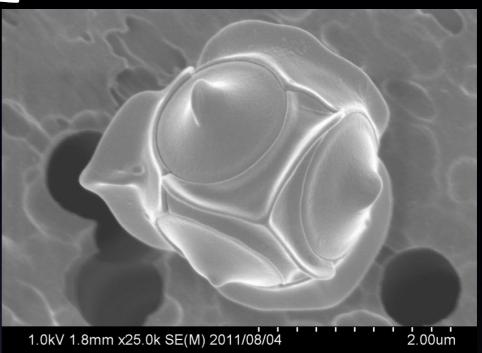




## Phytoplankton









## Zooplankton





## Micro-nekton

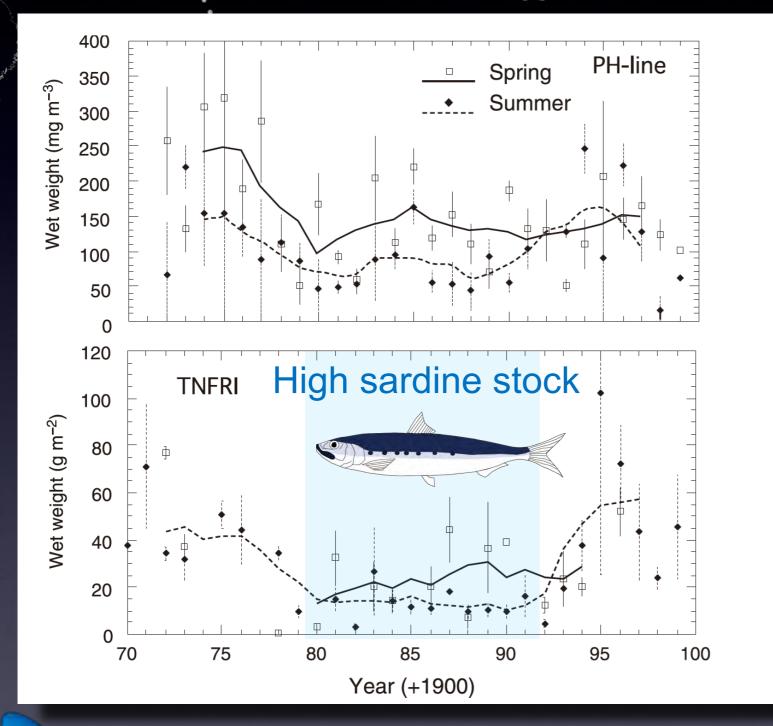








#### Decadal scale variation of zooplankton biomass



Feeding pressure of Japanese sardine might decrease the zooplankton biomass in the Oyashio





### NEMURO model

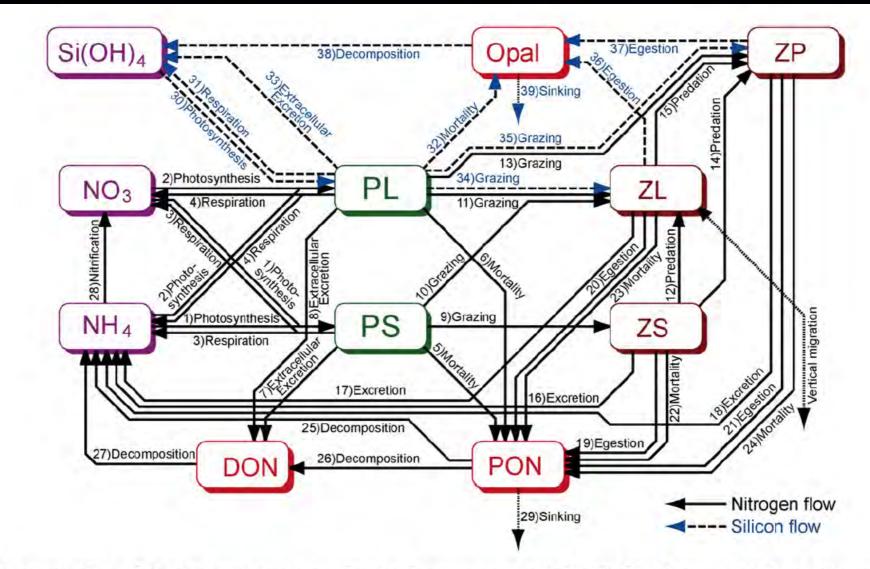
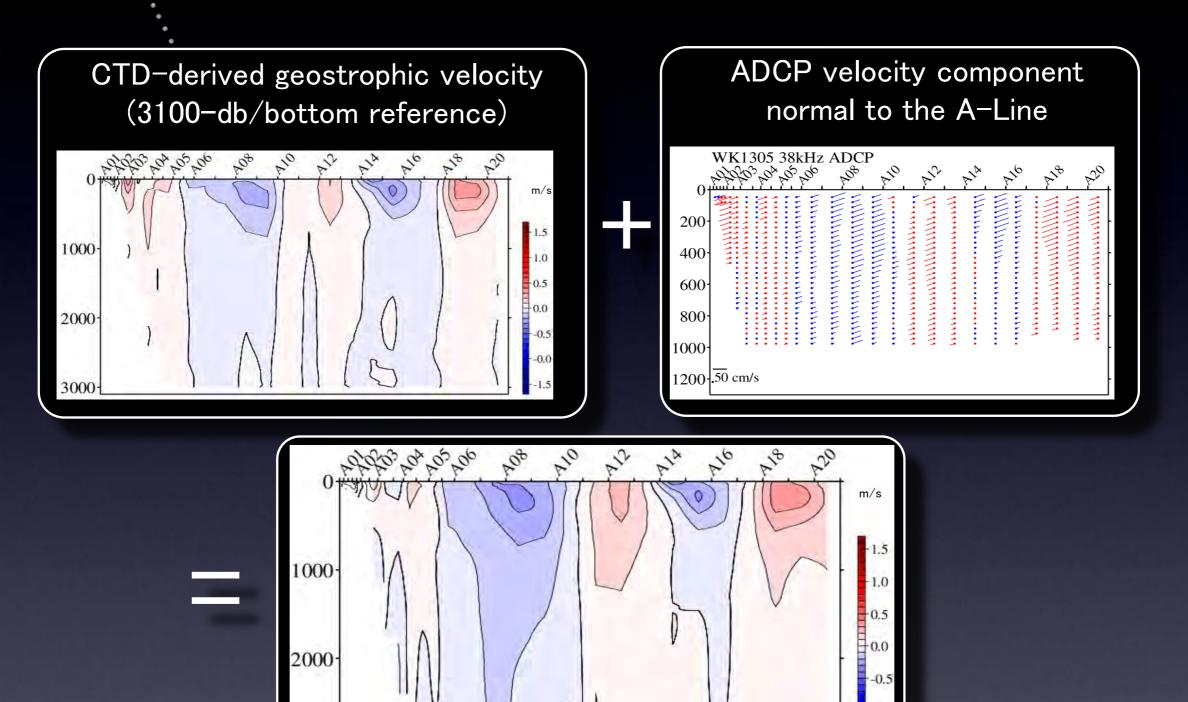


Fig. 1 – Schematic view of the NEMURO lower trophic level ecosystem model. Solid black arrows indicate nitrogen flows and dashed blue arrows indicate silicon. Dotted black arrows represent the exchange or sinking of the materials between the modeled box below the mixed layer depth.



#### Kishi et al. (2007)

### Geostrophic volume transport





-0.0



3000

## Life cycle of Neocalanus

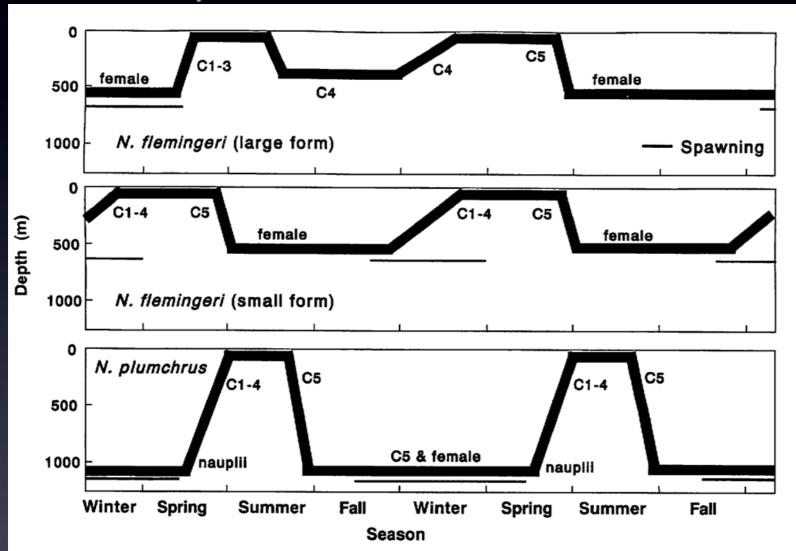


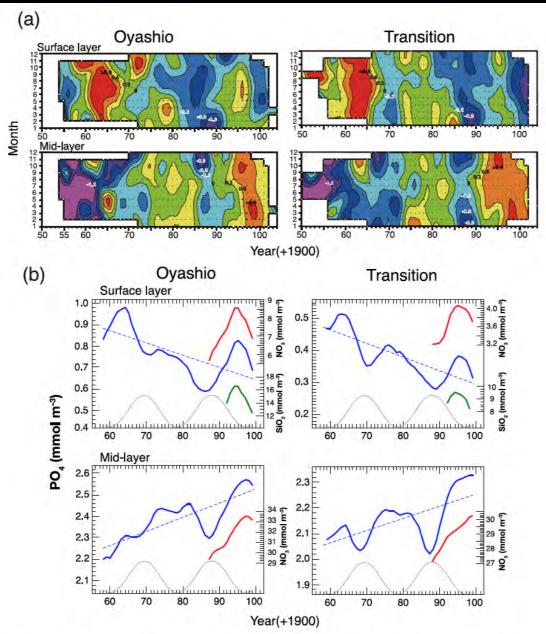
Fig. 2. Schematic illustrations of life cycles of *Neocalanus flemingeri* (large and small forms) and *N. plumchrus* in the western subarctic Pacific (modified from Tsuda et al. 1999).





#### Tsuda et al. (2001)

### Decadal scale variation of nutrients

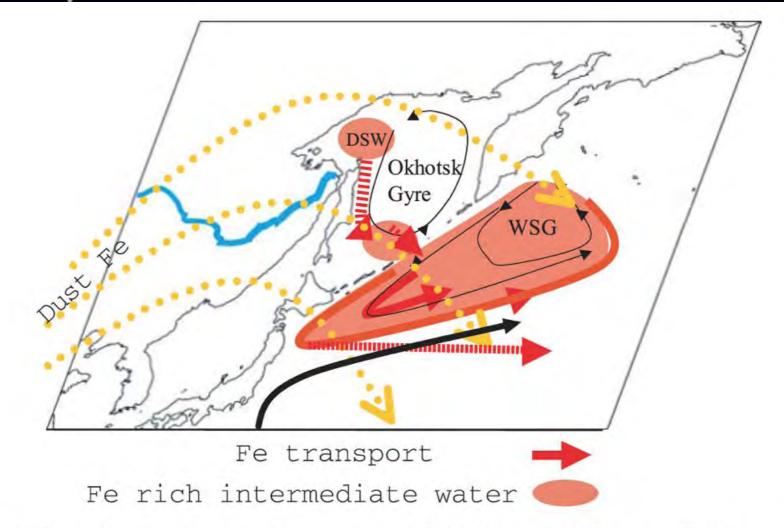


**Figure 1.** (a) Variations in the monthly mean normalized  $PO_4$  concentration in the surface and mid-layers of the Oyashio and Transition from the mid-1950s to early 2000s. Black and white dots indicate months for which data were available. (b) Five-year running mean of the annual mean concentration (mmol m<sup>-3</sup>) of PO<sub>4</sub> (blue lines), NO<sub>3</sub> (red lines), and SiO<sub>2</sub> (green lines) from the mid-1950s to early 2000s. Blue broken lines indicate statistically significant trends of PO<sub>4</sub>. Thin gray broken lines represent the index of diurnal tidal strength represented by the sine curve of the 18.6-yr cycle.



#### Tadokoro et al. (2009)

## Iron cycle



**Figure 13.** Schematic of iron supply process proposed in this study. Water ventilation processes in this region control the transport of dissolved and particulate iron through the intermediate water layer from the continental shelf of the Sea of Okhotsk to the wide area of the WSP.



#### Nishioka et al. (2007)

## Outstanding achievements

Nutrient and Plankton Dynamics of the Subarctic Pacific Ocean

Shin-ichi Ito +.

f Okho

Full

Recent decrea

ow-chlor

Application of an automatic approach to calibrate the NEMURO and the organisation food web model in the Oya

Application of an automatic approach to calibrate the NEMURO Shin-ichi Innaa Nanki Vnehia b Talaachi numericatic Too Dod web model in the Oyashio region

ossible shrinkage of the sub

Seasonal dynamics of p chain in the Oyashio re

subarctic Pacific

Irchie

North Pacific high

riation in PO, conc

Progress in Oceanography

Influence of light intensity on diatom physiology and

Life history strategies of subarctic copeda accumulation batterns especially co

rth

and the

Response of Eucalanus

Response of Eucalanus hungii to oceanogra in the western subarctic Pacific Ocean: Retro of the Odate Collectione

of the Odate Collectic

ScienceDirect



PERGAMON

Egg production and ea of the subarctic copepods

Plumchrus and

estern subarctic North Pac

Effects of decadal climate

last 50 years in the west















## We are born to observe !

























# A-Line

### It will be inherited in future.

