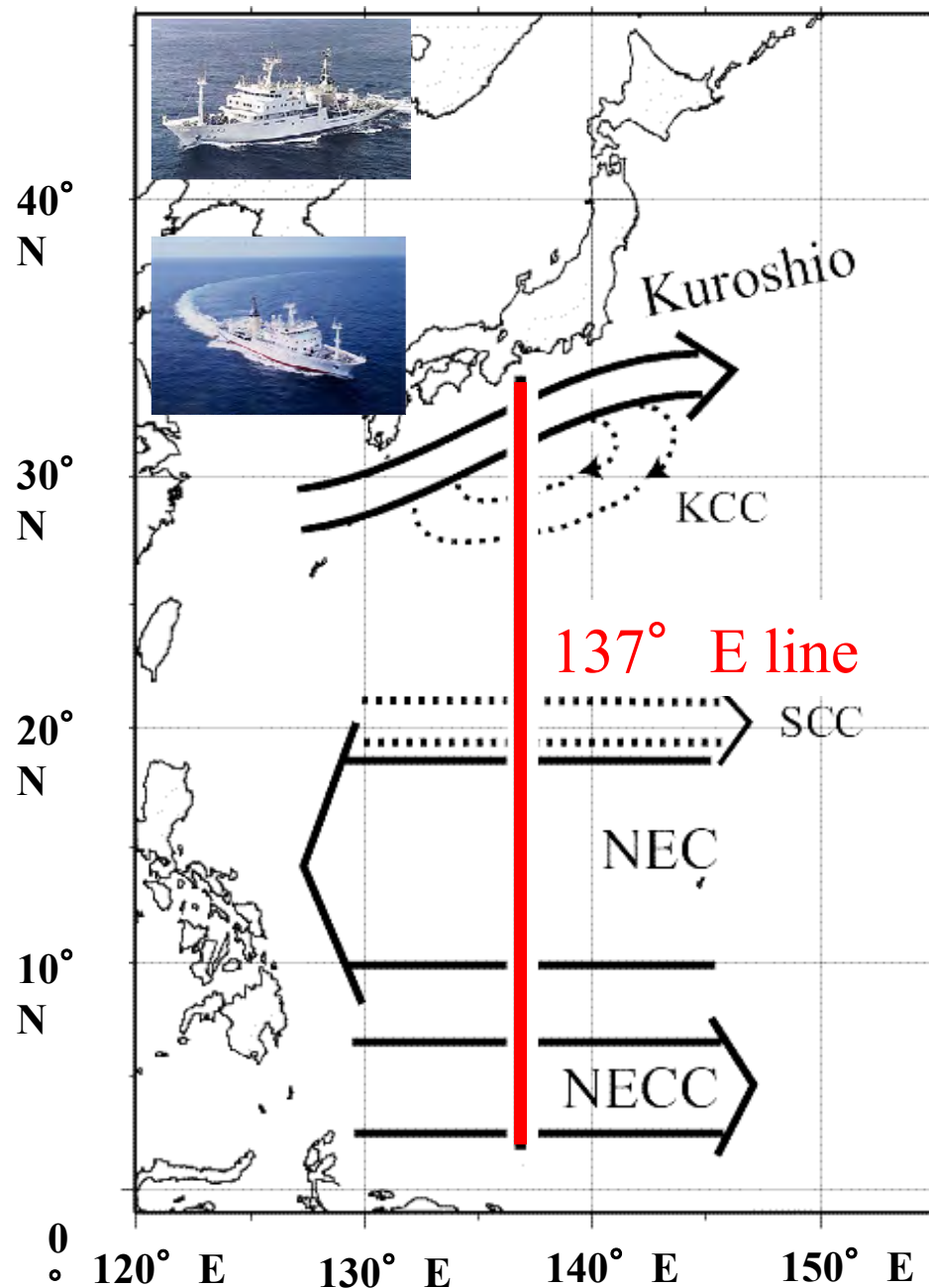


FUTURE related activities in Japan: their Status and Future

Hiroaki Saito, AORI, UT

Monitoring



Location of the repeat-line and its history in brief

1967-

Routine hydrographic observation started by JMA

1983 -

pCO₂ measurements in winter started by MRI

1989 -

pCO₂ observation in winter and summer started by JMA

1994 -

WOCE P09 one-time cruise:
precise TCO₂ analyses started by MRI

2003 -

pCO₂ and TCO₂ observations in 4 seasons started by MRI and JMA

A-Line monitoring

- since 1988
- 5 – 7 times/year
- T, S, currents, Chla, nutrients, Norpac-net, FCM, etc



For retrospective data analysis

Fisheries, HABs,

Zooplankton archive of FRA

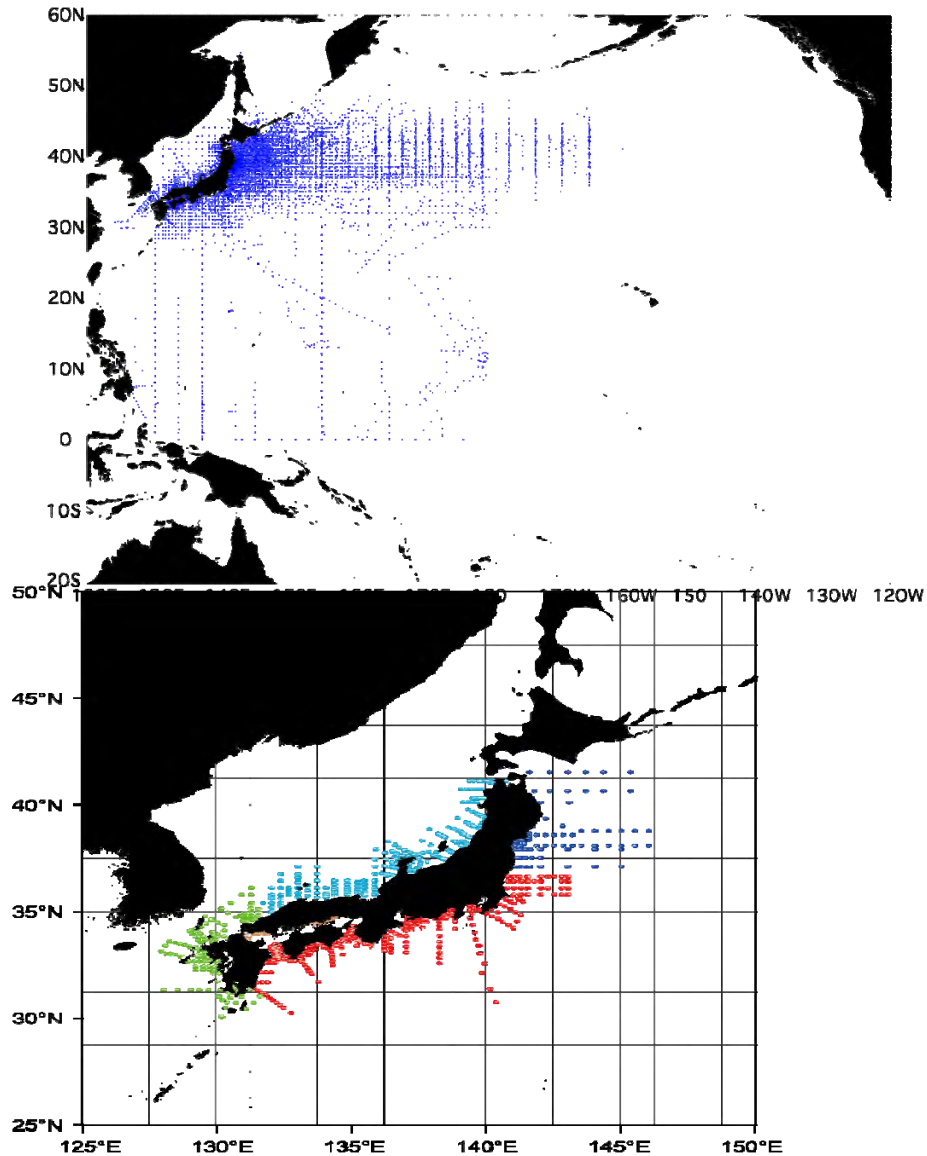
aka Odate collection

Period 1958-

NORPAC net 0-150 m

larval-fish net (surface tow)

More than 60,000 samples
+7000 per year



Interdisciplinary projects

Many on-going projects in Japan are interdisciplinary, have links between physical-chemical-biological sciences, or natural science and society, i.e., AICE-SOFE, COVE-SOFE style science plans they have.

MEXT Project

The Study of Kuroshio Ecosystem
Dynamics for Sustainable Fisheries

SKED (2011-2020)



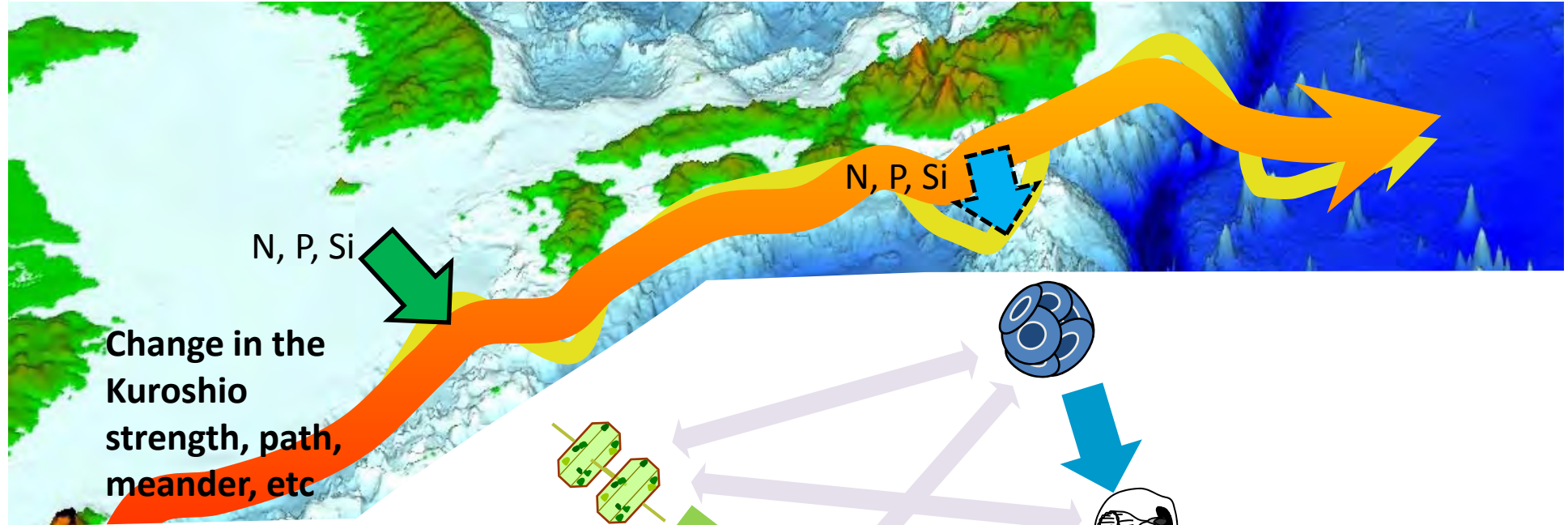


Goal of SKED





- 1. Understanding the mechanisms of nutrient supply**
- 2. Understanding the impact of Kuroshio fluctuation on ecosystem structure and production.**
- 3. Resolve Kuroshio Paradox**
- 4. Finding a way for sustainable fisheries**

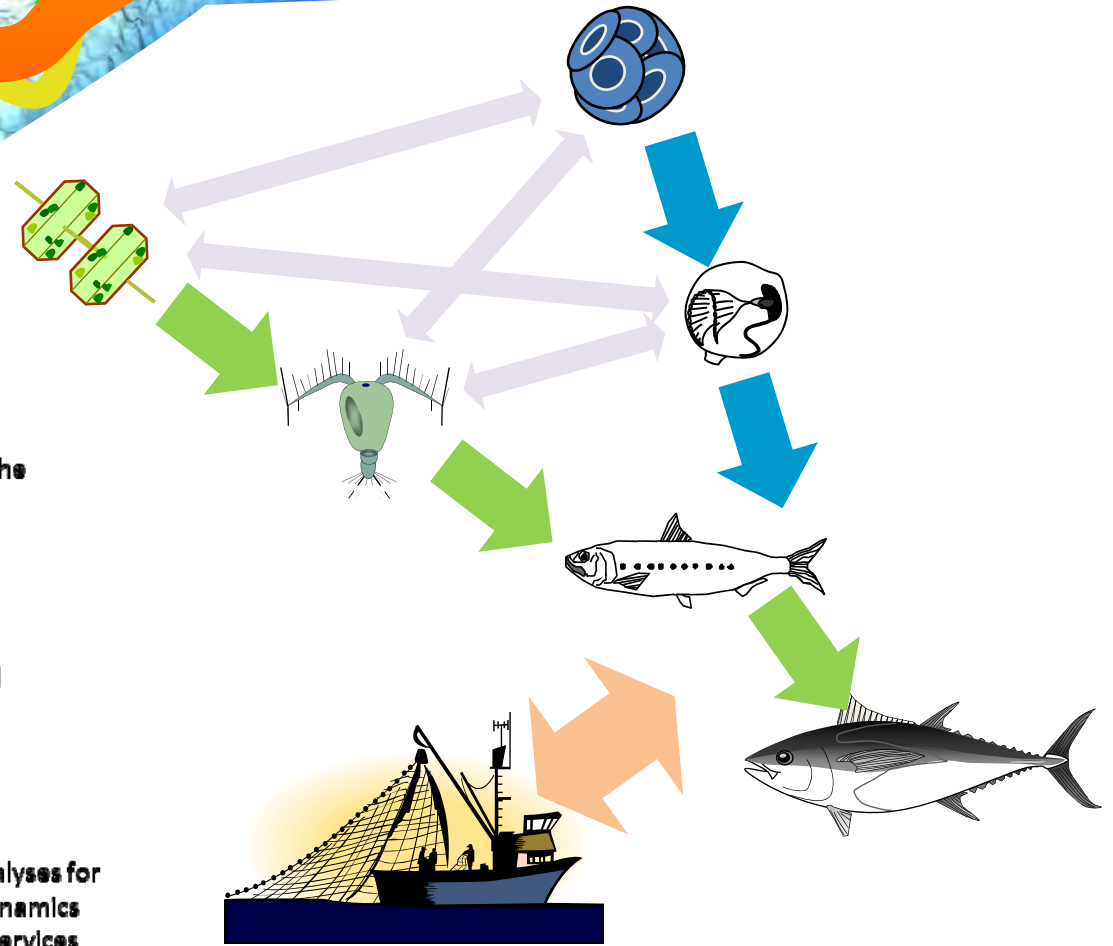
Ecosystem based fisheries management for sustainable fisheries.
Win-win strategy for conservation and fisheries.

Understanding the structure and control factors of Kuroshio ecosystem



5 Research Themes

-  Theme 1: Physical mechanisms of the variability in nutrient supply
-  Theme 2: Phytoplankton species composition and productivity
-  Theme 3: Ecosystem structure and biogenic elemental cycling
-  Theme 4: Fisheries and ecosystem interaction
- Theme 5: Mathematical model analyses for the understanding in ecosystem dynamics and sustainable use of ecosystem services



New Ocean Paradigm on Its BGC, Ecosystem and Sustainable Use

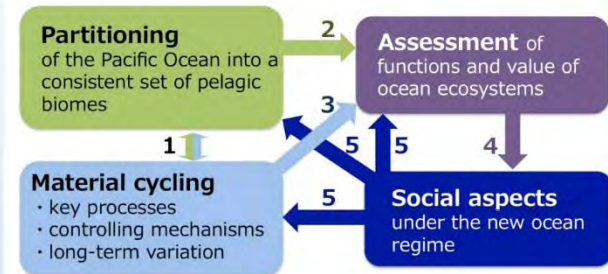
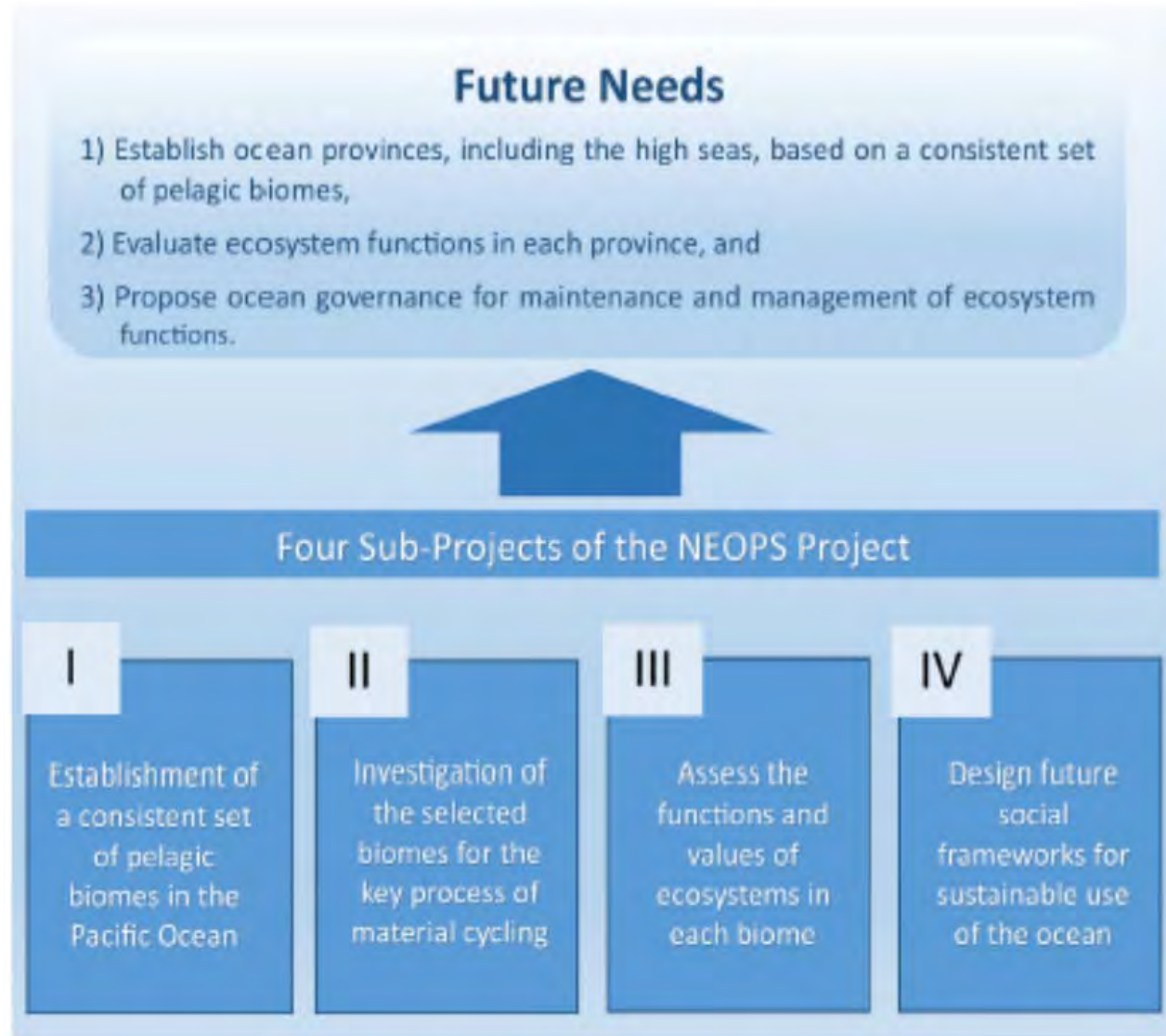


Fig. 1. Contribution of NEOPS project to sustainable ocean management.

Ocean domain based on productivity

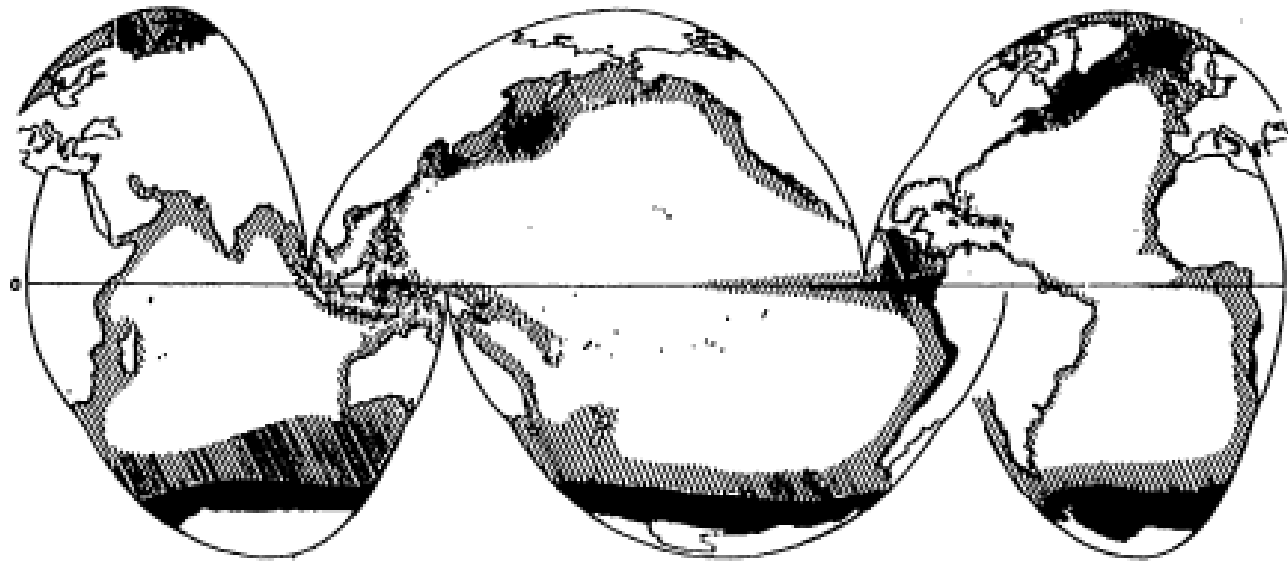
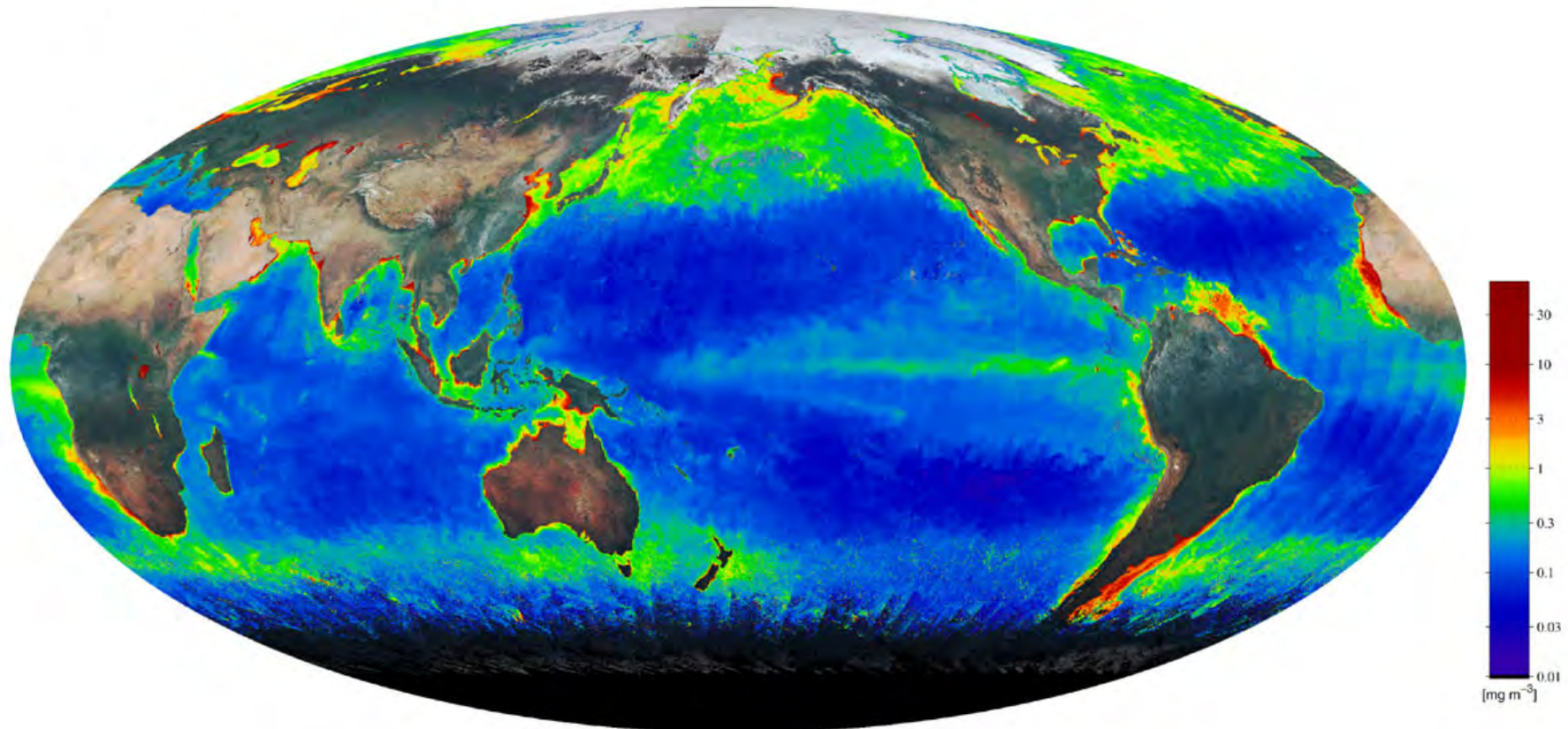


Fig. 1. Theoretical representation of relative productivity of ocean areas. Heavy shading indicates very productive areas, light shading moderately productive regions. (After Sverdrup, 1955.)

(Sverdrup 1955)

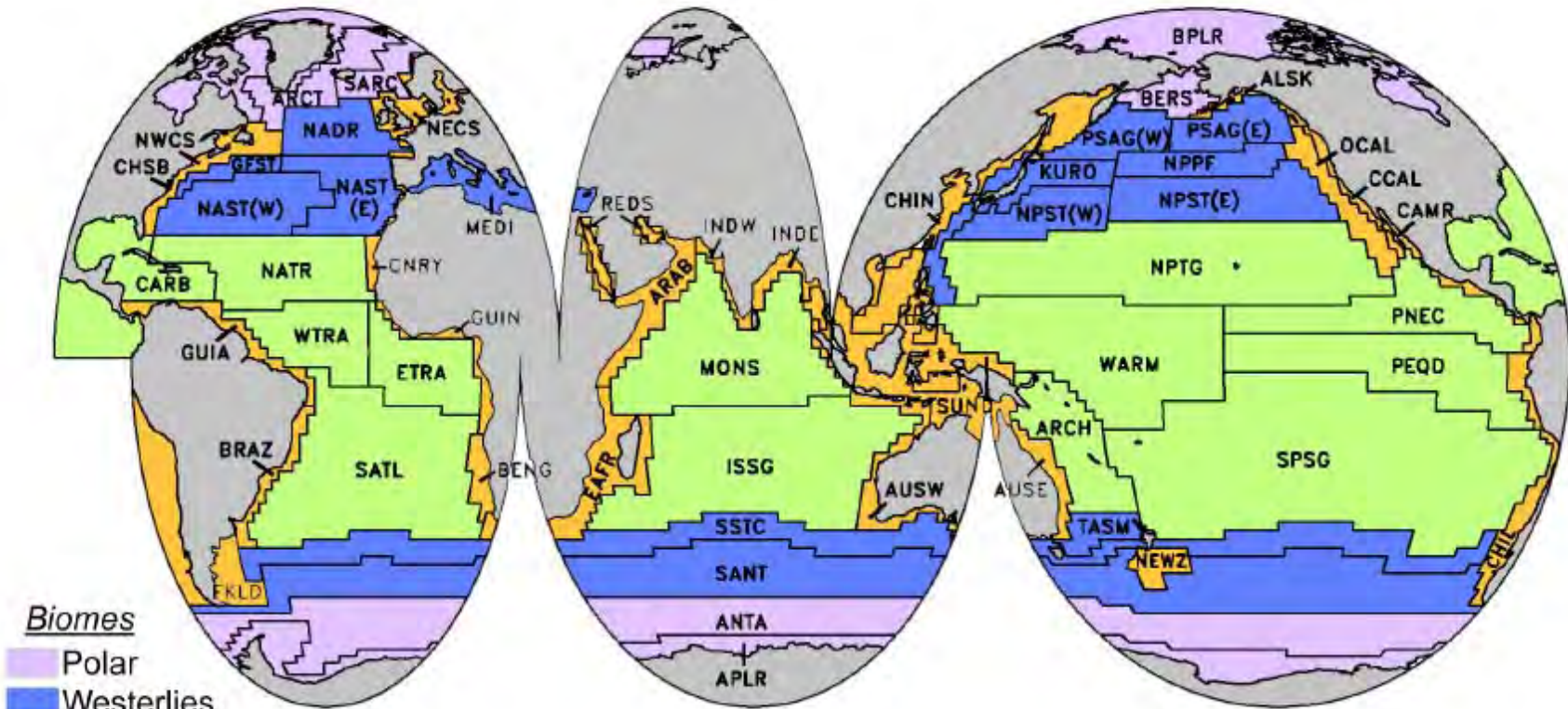
Ocean domains based on productivity

ADEOS-II GLI monthly ocean products May 2003



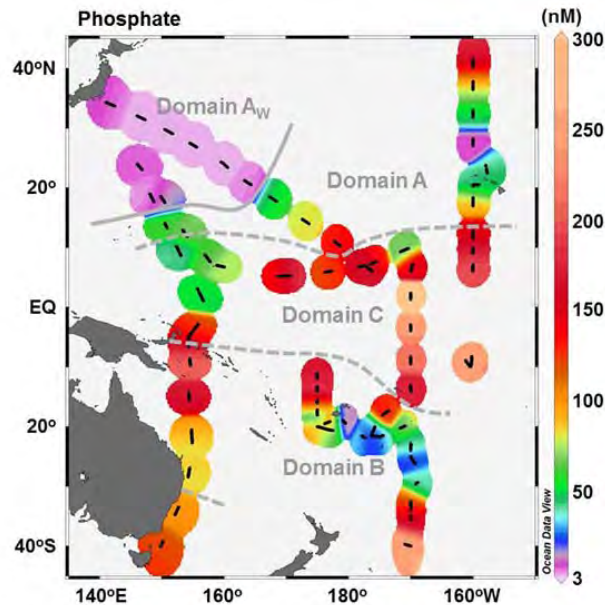
EORC of JAXA

Ocean Biomes by Longhurst



Longhurst (1995, 2007)

New colormetric technique revealed presence of new ocean province (P depleted region $< 0.003 \mu\text{M}$)

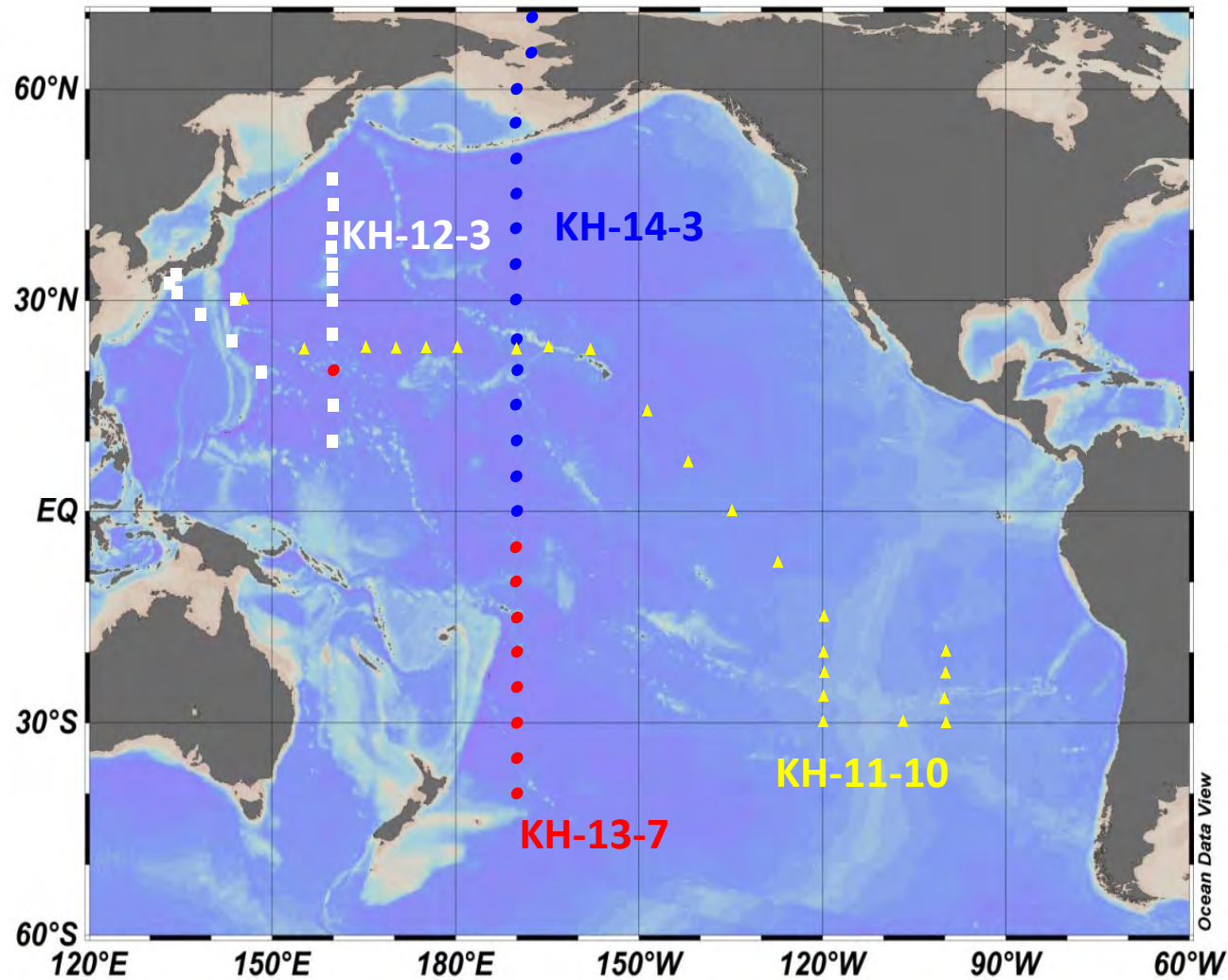


Detection limits are 1-2 order higher for PO_4 , NO_3 , $\text{Si}(\text{OH})_4$ than conventional methods.

Next Generation Sequencer for biodiversity



Establishing New Ocean Provinces



New Ocean Paradigm on Its BGC, Ecosystem and Sustainable Use

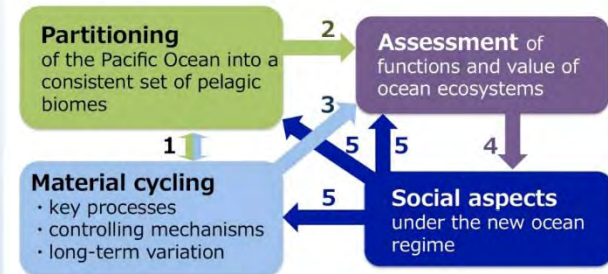
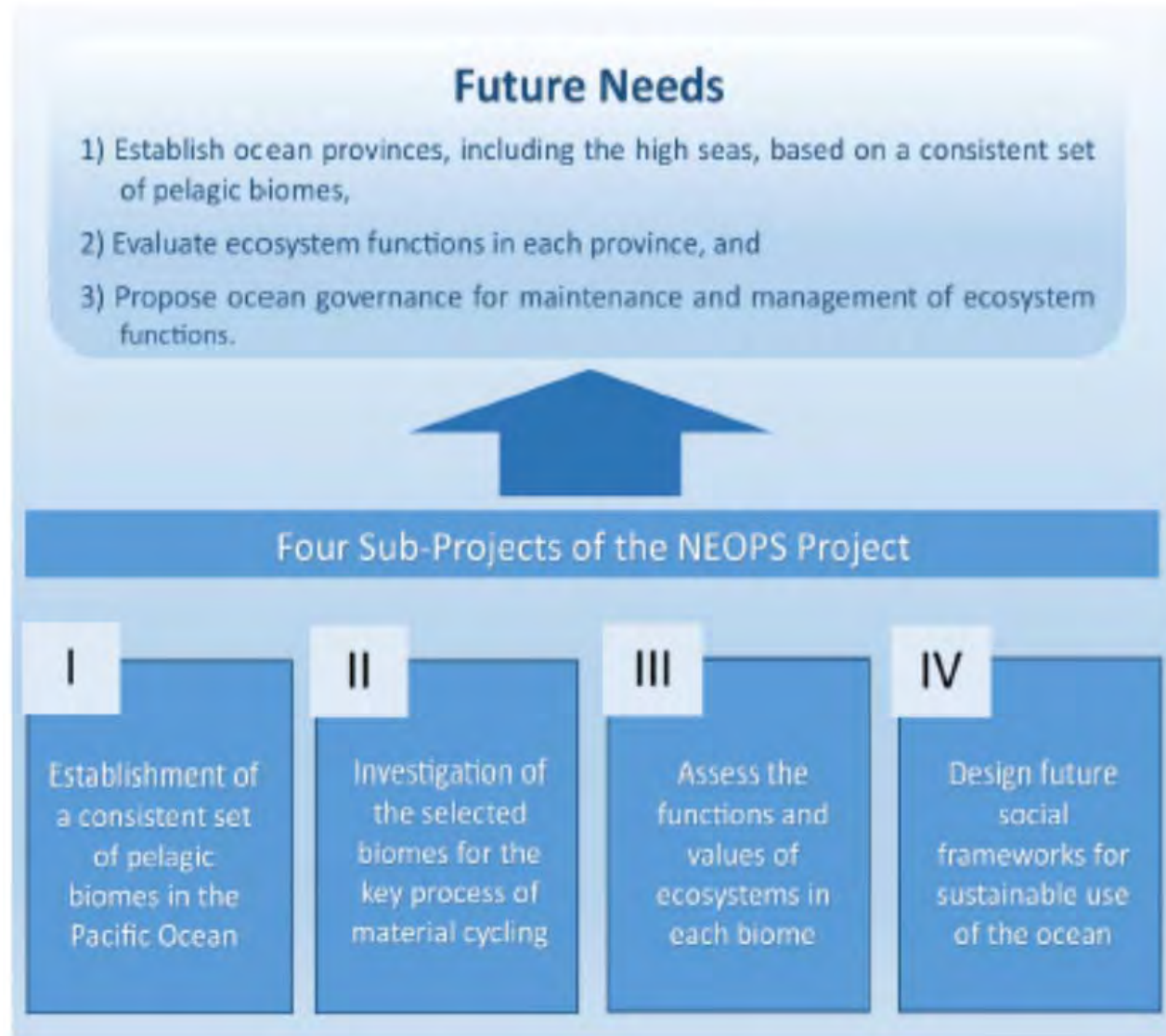


Fig. 1. Contribution of NEOPS project to sustainable ocean management.

Using Game Theory to Model Cooperative Behavior in Transboundary Marine Fisheries

1: Multispecies Dynamic Model for cooperative behavior

- Systematic review of world's 10 largest marine fisheries (~30% of 2011 global catch) to assess number of "players", accuracy of existing game theory models
- Looks beyond single-species models to encompass broader range of ecosystem services
- Abstract prepared for JSFS meeting in Hakodate (30 March 2014)

2: Cooperative Behavior in Areas of Limited Governance

- Draws on FAO's FishStatJ database and governance index to identify areas prone to illicit fishing activities
- Considers balloon effects of control activities
- Seminar presentation planned for 18 April 2014

The Great Eastern Japan Earthquake and Tsunami



ICRC, AORI, UT, at Otsuchi Town
March 11, 15:53, 2011



On June 8, 2011
Geospatial Information Authority of Japan

Tohoku Ecosystem-Associated Marine Sciences (TEAMS)

<http://www.i-teams.jp/e/> ← TEAMS

<http://www.agri.tohoku.ac.jp/teams/english/index.html> ← Tohoku Univ

<http://teams.aori.u-tokyo.ac.jp/> ← AORI

- Started in January 2012.
- Supported by MEXT for ten years. Initially, 1 billion yen/ year
- Aim: To clarify the impact of the earthquake and tsunami on the ecology and resources of living organisms in the coastal area, as well as elucidation of the subsequent recovery process. Highlighting the steps needed to restore the fishing industry.



東北マリンサイエンス拠点形成事業

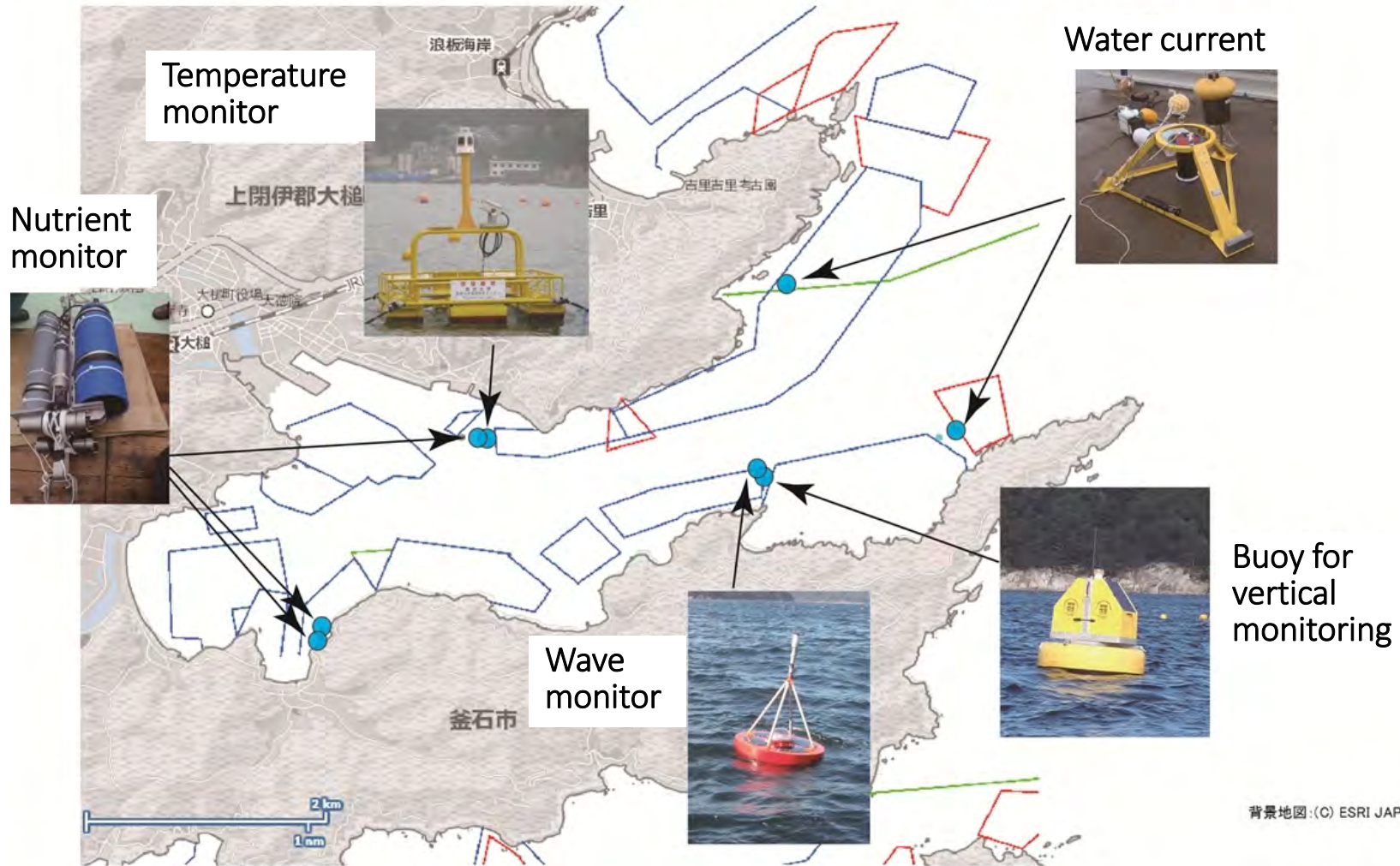
—海洋生態系の調査研究—

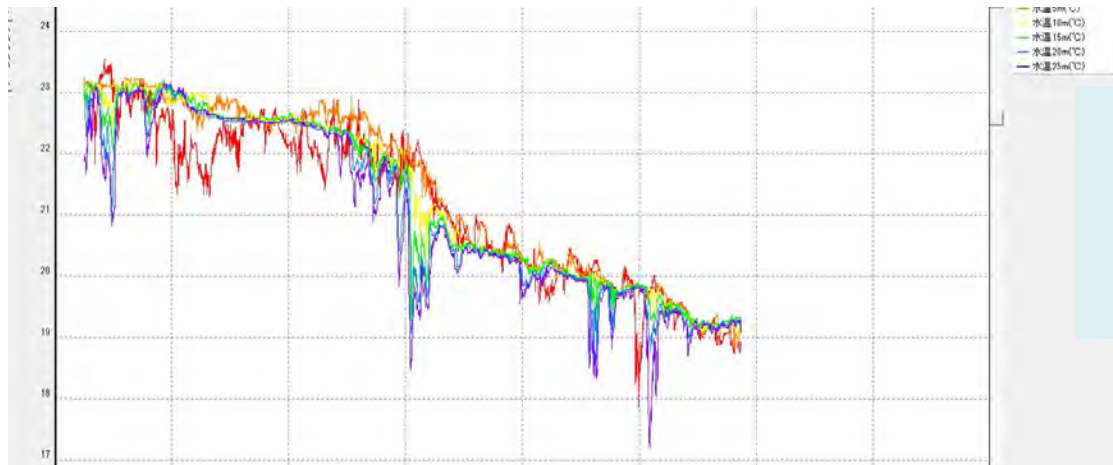
Tohoku Ecosystem-Associated
Marine Sciences, since FY2011



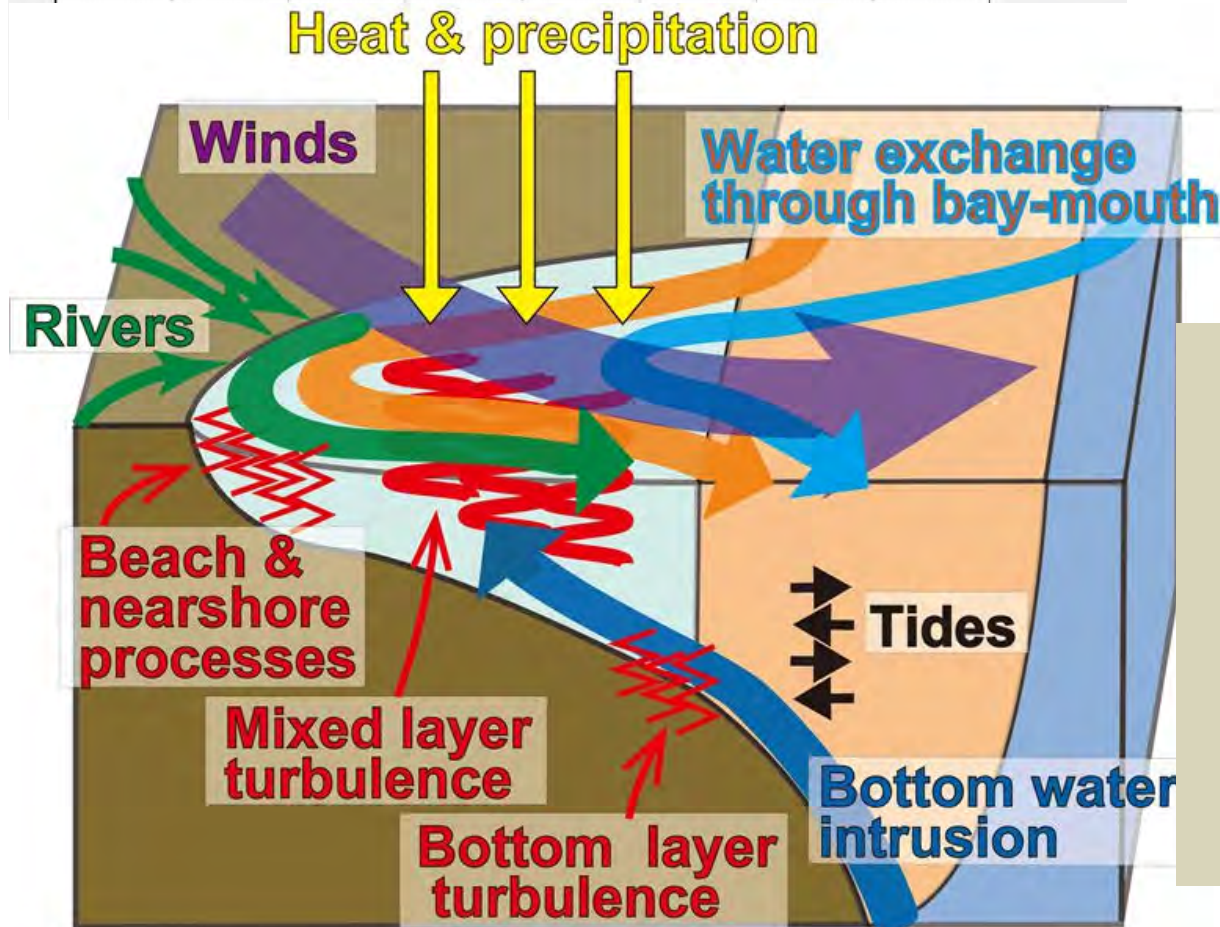
Sensors introduced into Otsuchi Bay

(青：区画漁業権、赤：定置網漁業権、緑：共同漁業権)





- Real time monitoring of water temperature at six different layers.



- For construction of physical model.
- Linkage with biological processes
- Sending information to cell phones of fishers

Outreach

東京大学大気海洋研究所公開講座

大槌の海は今!!

私たちは、今も大槌の海で調査を続けています。
津波の後、大槌の海がどうなっているのか、わかった事をお伝えします。

【第一部】
参加型イベント
12:30~14:30

- 展示標本観察 (広瀬雅人)
- 星砂探し (福田秀樹)
- テリメンモンスター (西部裕一郎)

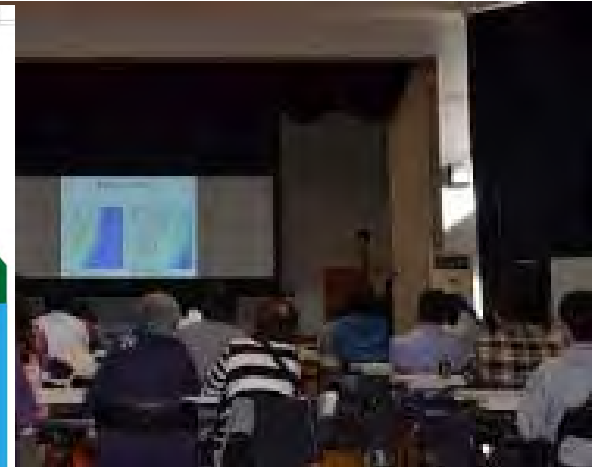
【第二部】
講演会
14:30~17:30

- 14:30~ ウミガメやマンボウ、海鳥の話 (佐藤克文)
- 15:00~ アフビヤウニの話 (河村知彦)
- 15:30~ マグロやサケの話 (北川貴士)
- 16:00~ 海の汚染や環境について (福田秀樹)
- 16:30~ 大槌の海を調べる一大研究プロジェクト (木暮一樹)
- 17:00~ 国際海洋研究都市おつちプロジェクト (飯川大槌町長)

2013年
10月12日(土)
12:30~17:30
大槌町中央公民館 3階大会議室
手県上開伊郡大槌町小槌第32地割126

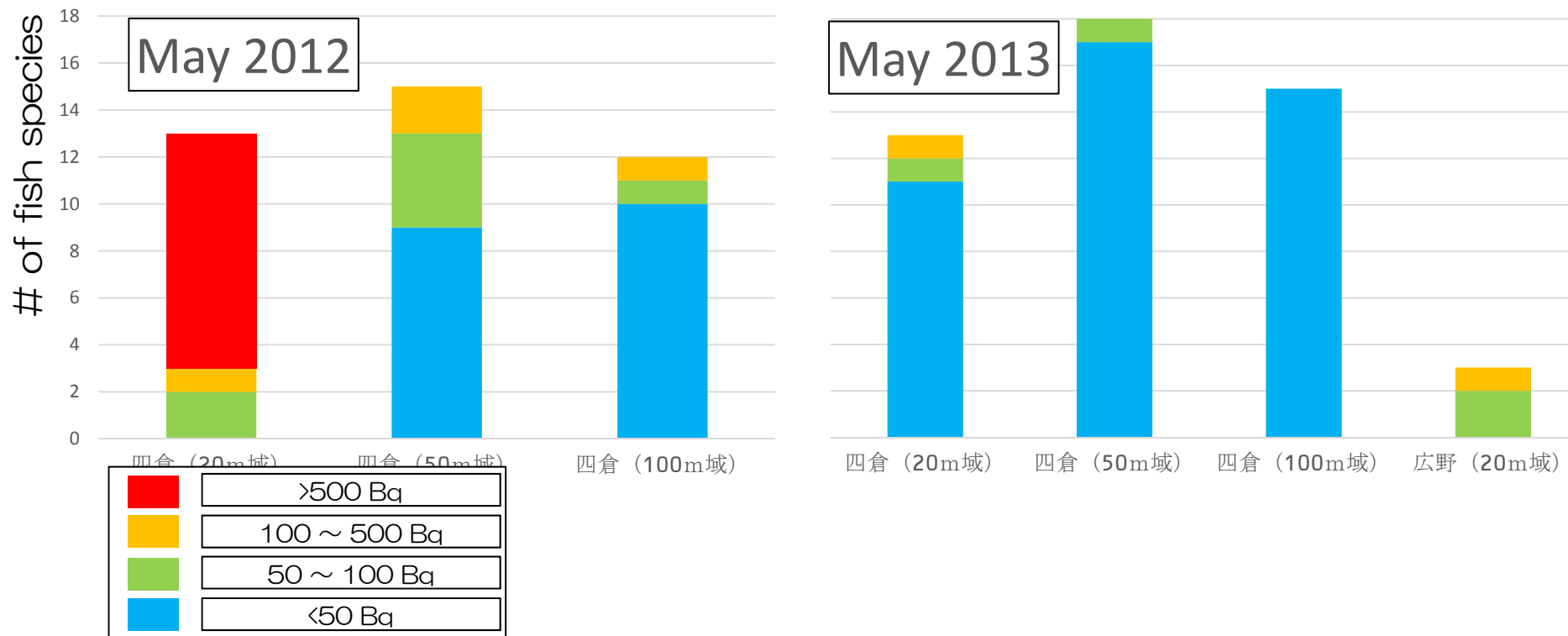
対象：海の中に興味がある子どもからお年寄りまで / 漁業者など海で働く方
参加料：無料 (自由に入場・退席できます)
問い合わせ：東京大学大気海洋研究所国際沿岸海洋研究センター
Tel: 0193-42-5611

東京大学大気海洋研究所国際沿岸海洋研究センター 共催：大槌町 / 東北マリンサイエンス拠点形成事業 / 岩手海洋研究コンソーシアム



Radioactive contamination from TEPCO, F1NPS

Cs contamination of demersal fish off Yotsukura, Fukushima prefecture (geometric mean)



- 20m zone: 11 fishes were over food regulation level (100 Bq/ww kg) in 2012. Only 1 species in 2013 (common skate) (193 Bq/kg-wet)

3. Cs contamination in cod

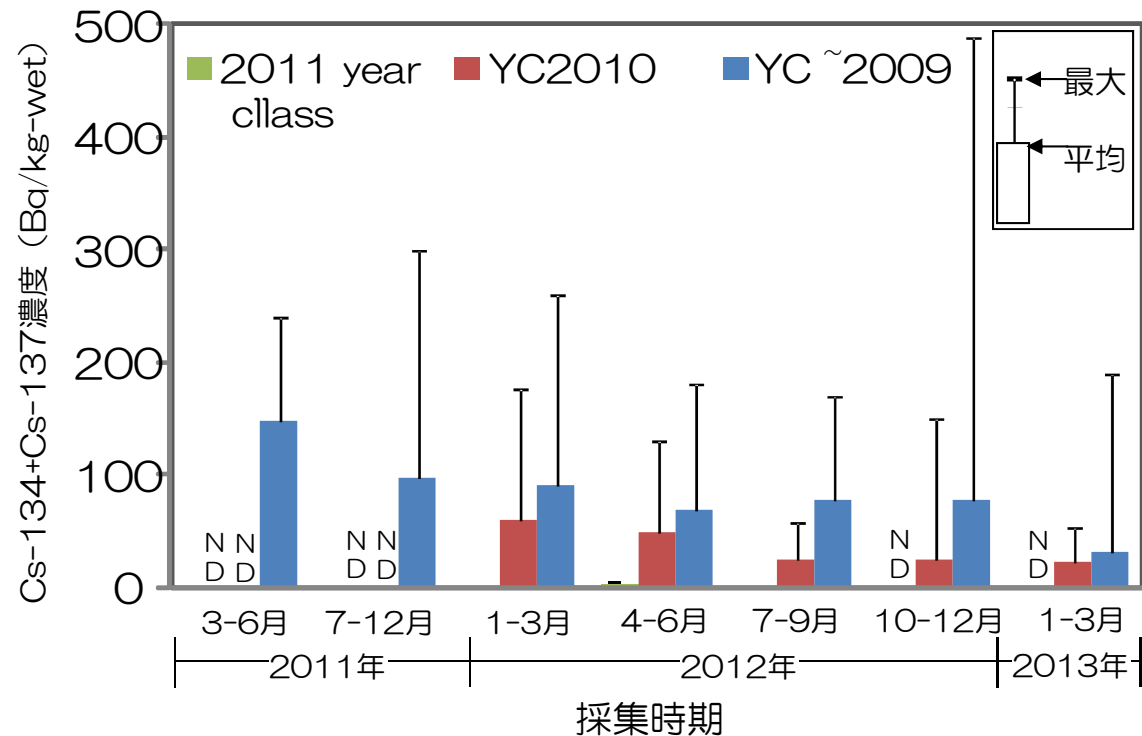
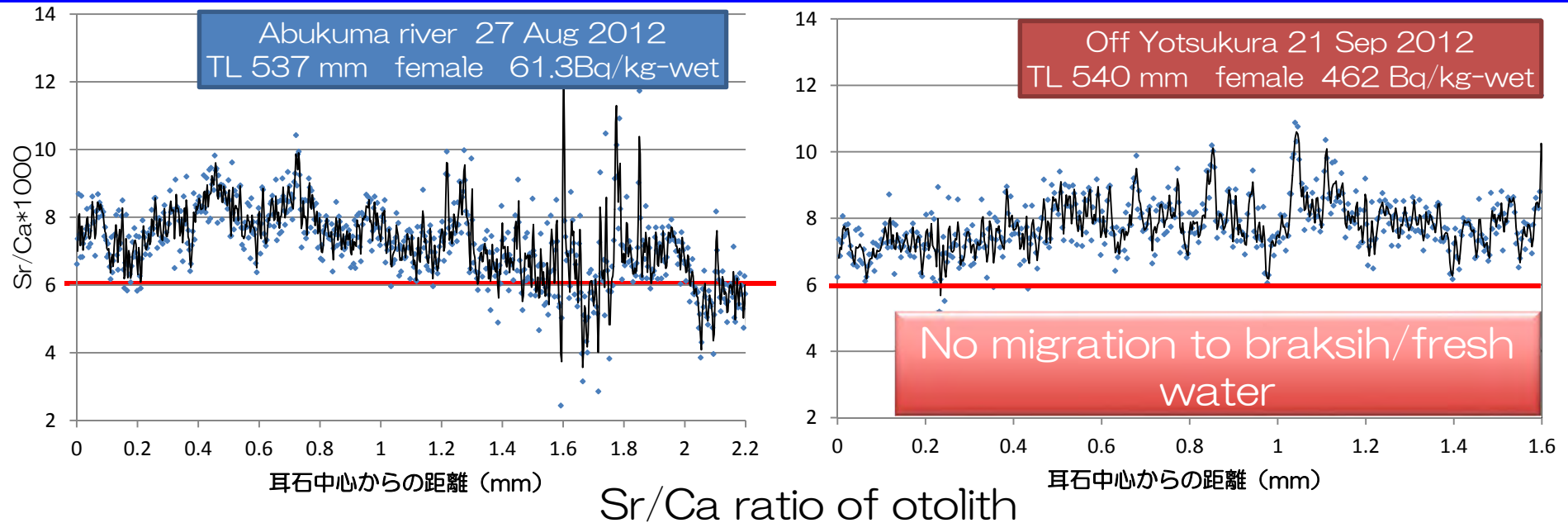


図. 年級別Cs濃度の時系列変化

- Low Cs contamination of 2011YC
- Cs level of 2009 YC, 2010YC gradually decrease.
- ◆ Cod (and olive flounder) Cs level of 2012+ YC were low, suggesting Cs contamination after 2012 from water and prey were in low level.

4. Cs contamination of sea bass: Does migration into fresh water increase contamination level?



- Cs contamination of fishes distributed in brackish water are not always high. Large variability in Cs level in sea bass, Kurodai sea bream.
- Cs level of prey organisms of sea bass is comparable to salt water region.
- Sr/Ca stable isotope ratio shows no clear relationship between Cs level and migration behavior into river.
- ◆ Limited specimen with high Cs level in sea bass and black sea bream are not due to the utilization of brackish/fresh water region.

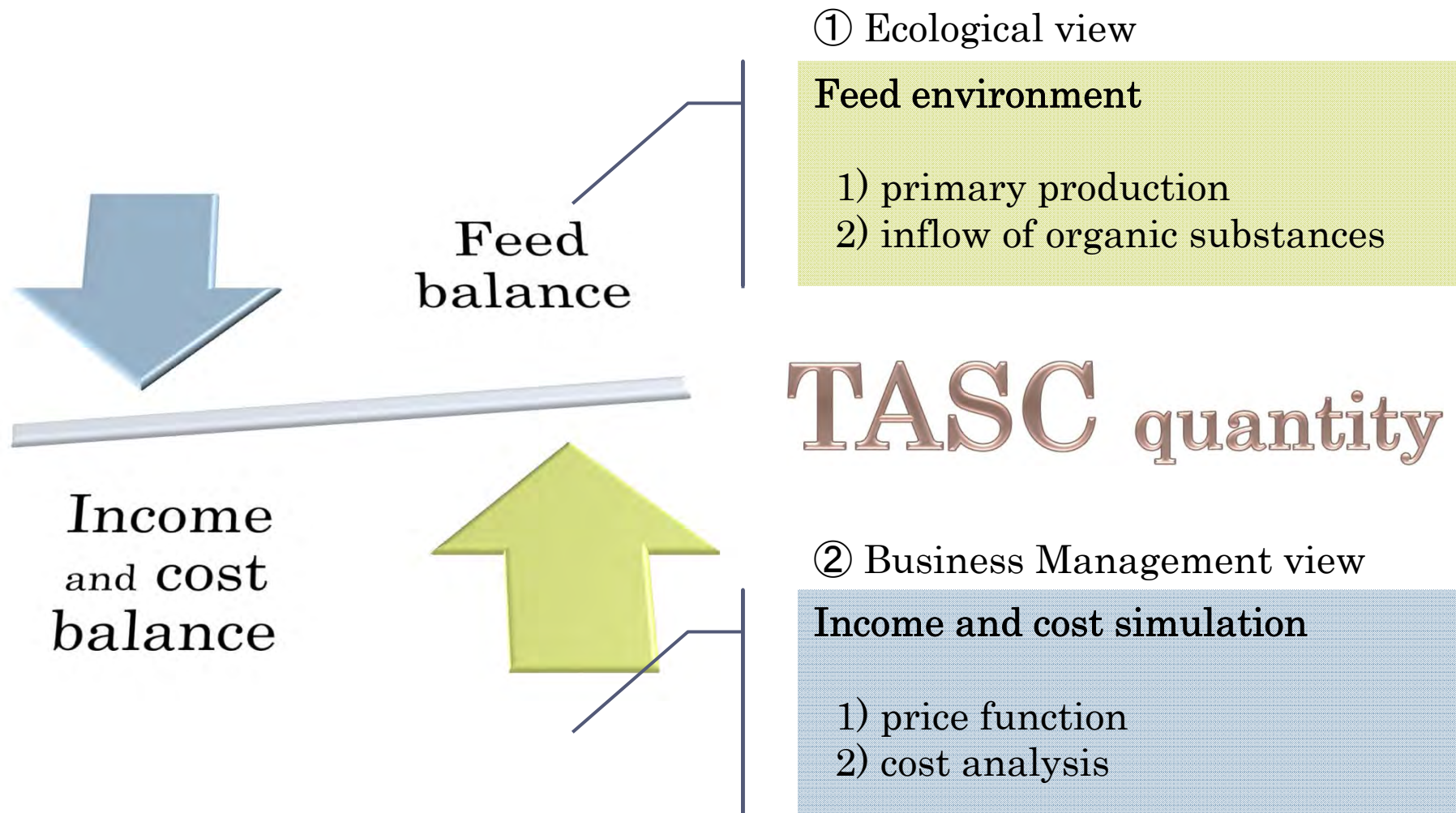
Utilization of natural
scientific knowledge to
fisheries management

Optimum capacity of scallop in Mutsu Bay

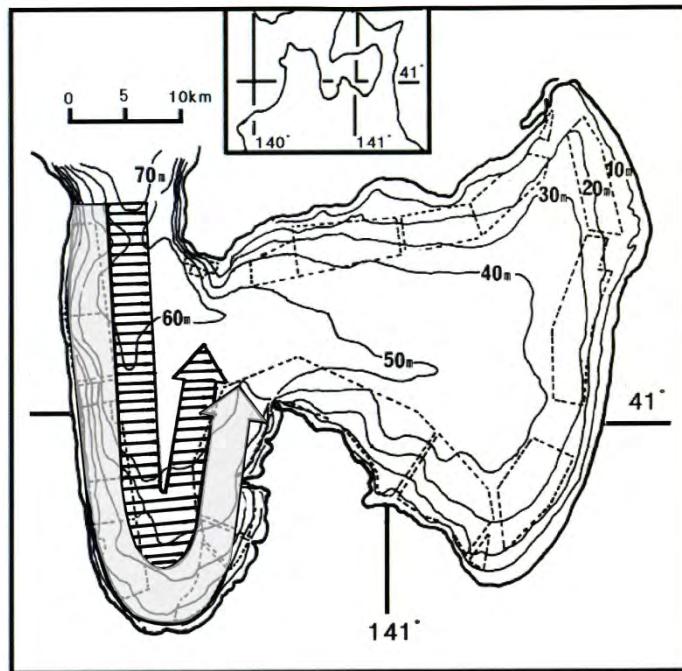


TASC Total allowable Scallop Catch

[:Feed / Business management simulation]



Optimum capacity as ecological analyze



Yoshida, Kosaka (2002) Aomori Fisheries research center

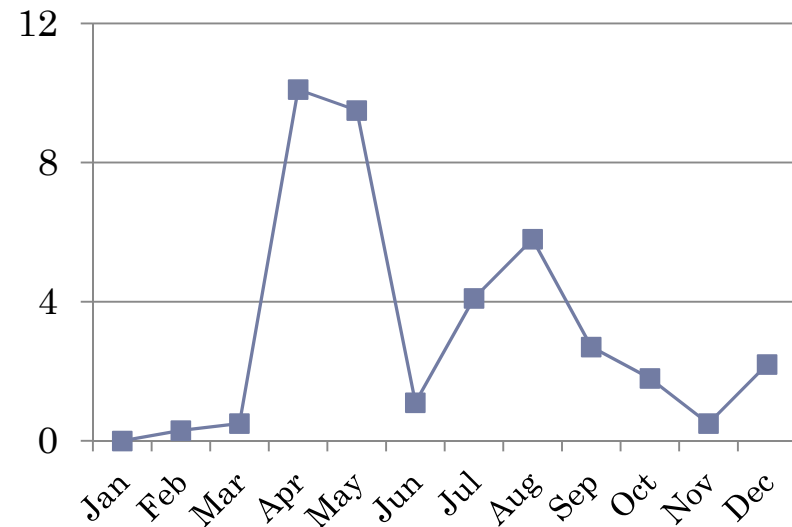
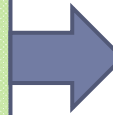


Fig change of inflow organic and primary production

Ecological analyze

- 1) primary production
- 2) inflow of organic substances

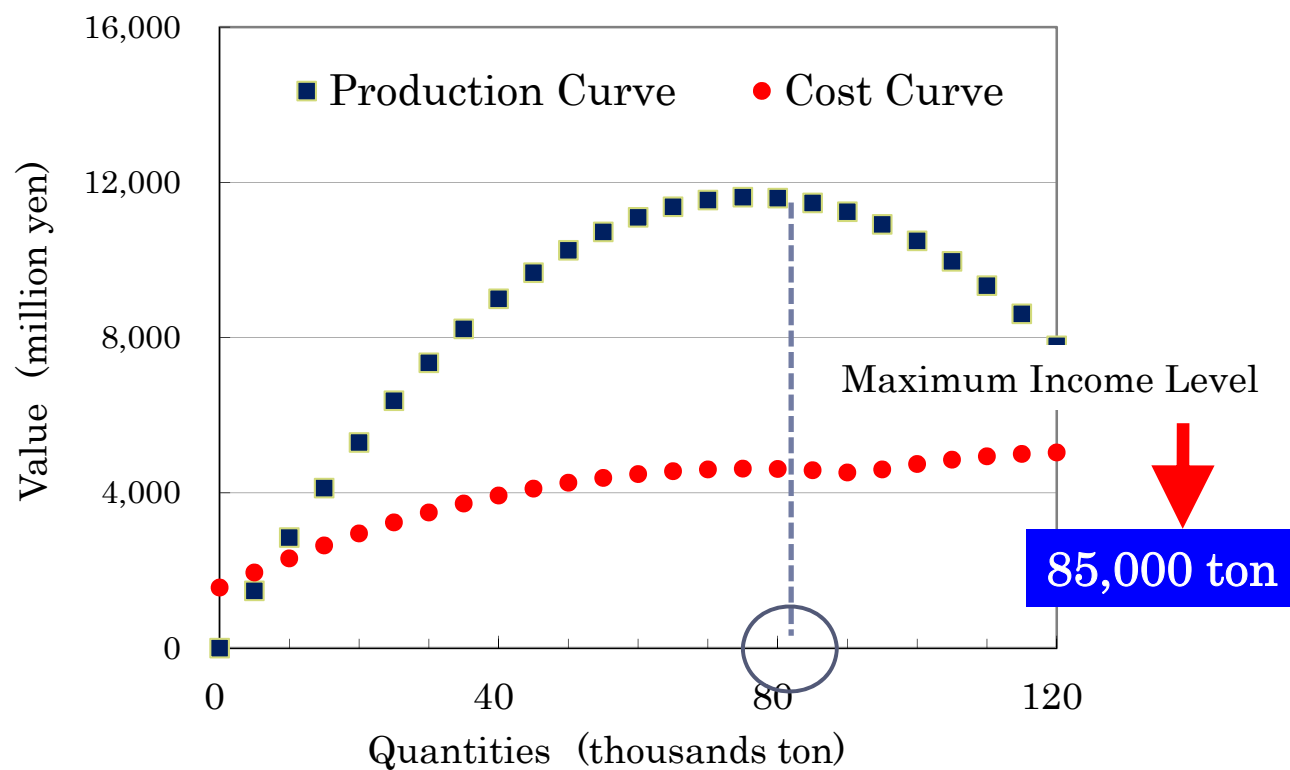


Total Allowable Scallop Culture capacity
 $83,711(\text{ton}) + 5,860(\text{ton}) = \underline{89,571(\text{ton})}$
 Primary Inflow

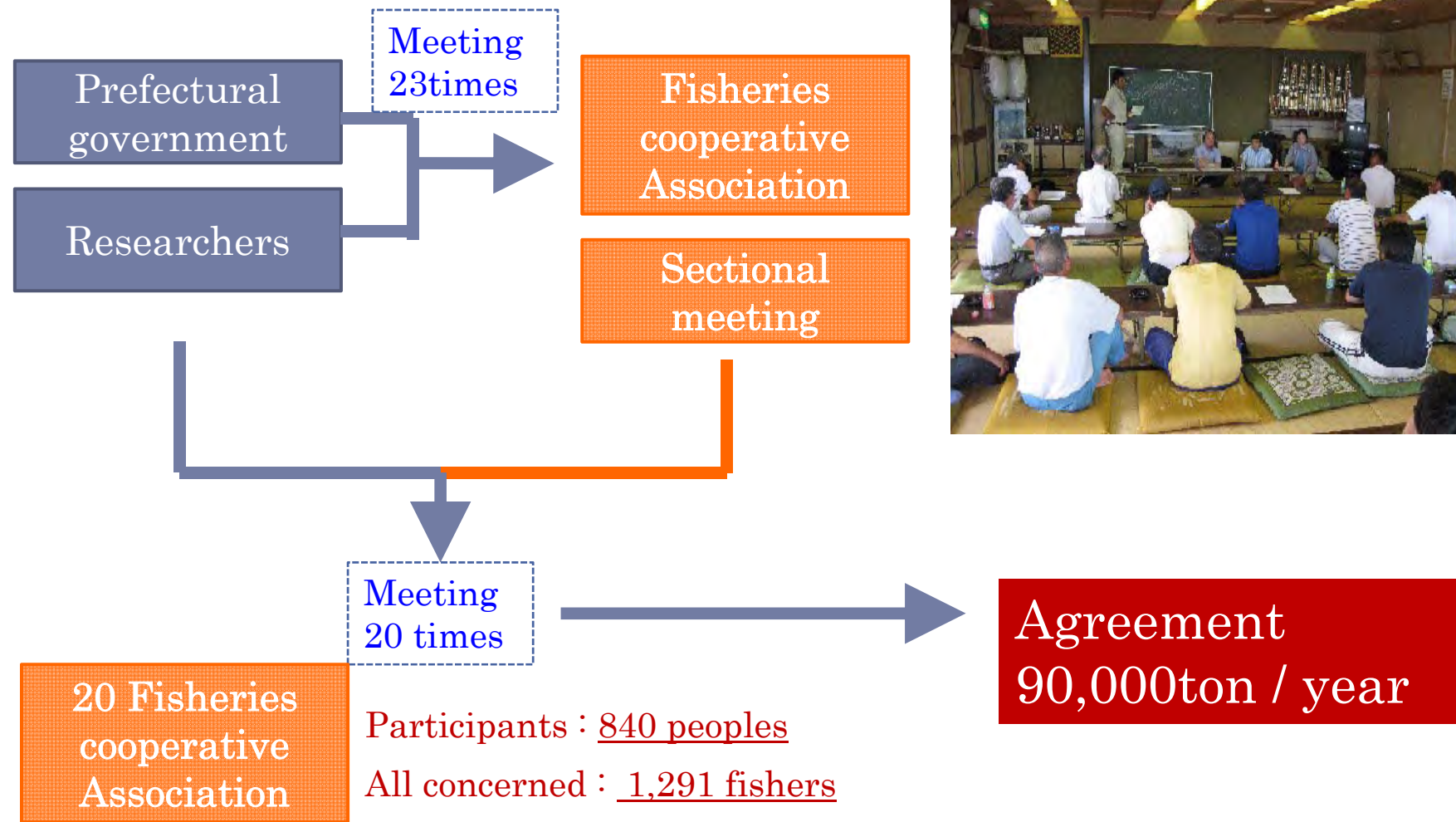
Optimum capacity as business management

Income and cost simulation

- 1) Production function
- 2) Cost analysis



Process to agreement with stakeholders



Development of integrated coastal fisheries information system for sustainable fisheries in southern Hokkaido, Japan

Sei-Ichi Saitoh^{1,2}, Toru Hirawake¹,
Nyoman Radiarta^{1,3}, Tomonori Isada¹,
Robinson Mugo^{1,4}, Fumihiro Takahashi²,
Ichiro Imai¹, Yasunori Sakurai¹, Michio J.
Kishi¹, Masaaki Wada⁵, Toshiyuki Awaji^{6,7},
and Yoichi Ishikawa⁷

ssaitoh@salmon.fish.hokudai.ac.jp

¹ Graduate School of Fisheries Sciences, Hokkaido University

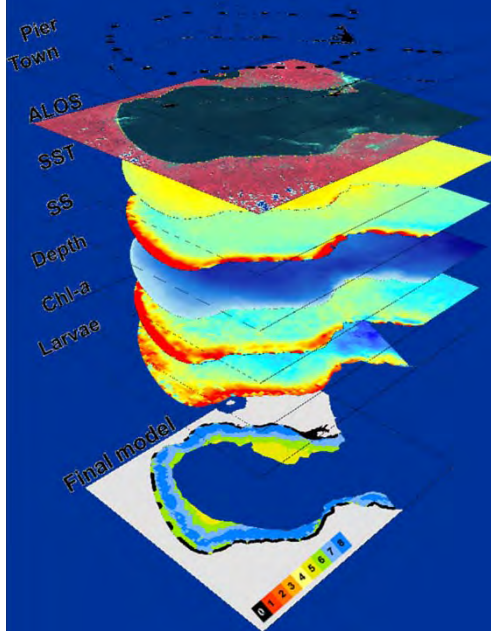
² Green & Life Innovation, Inc

³ Research Center for Aquaculture, Agency for Marine and Fisheries Research, Jakarta, Indonesia

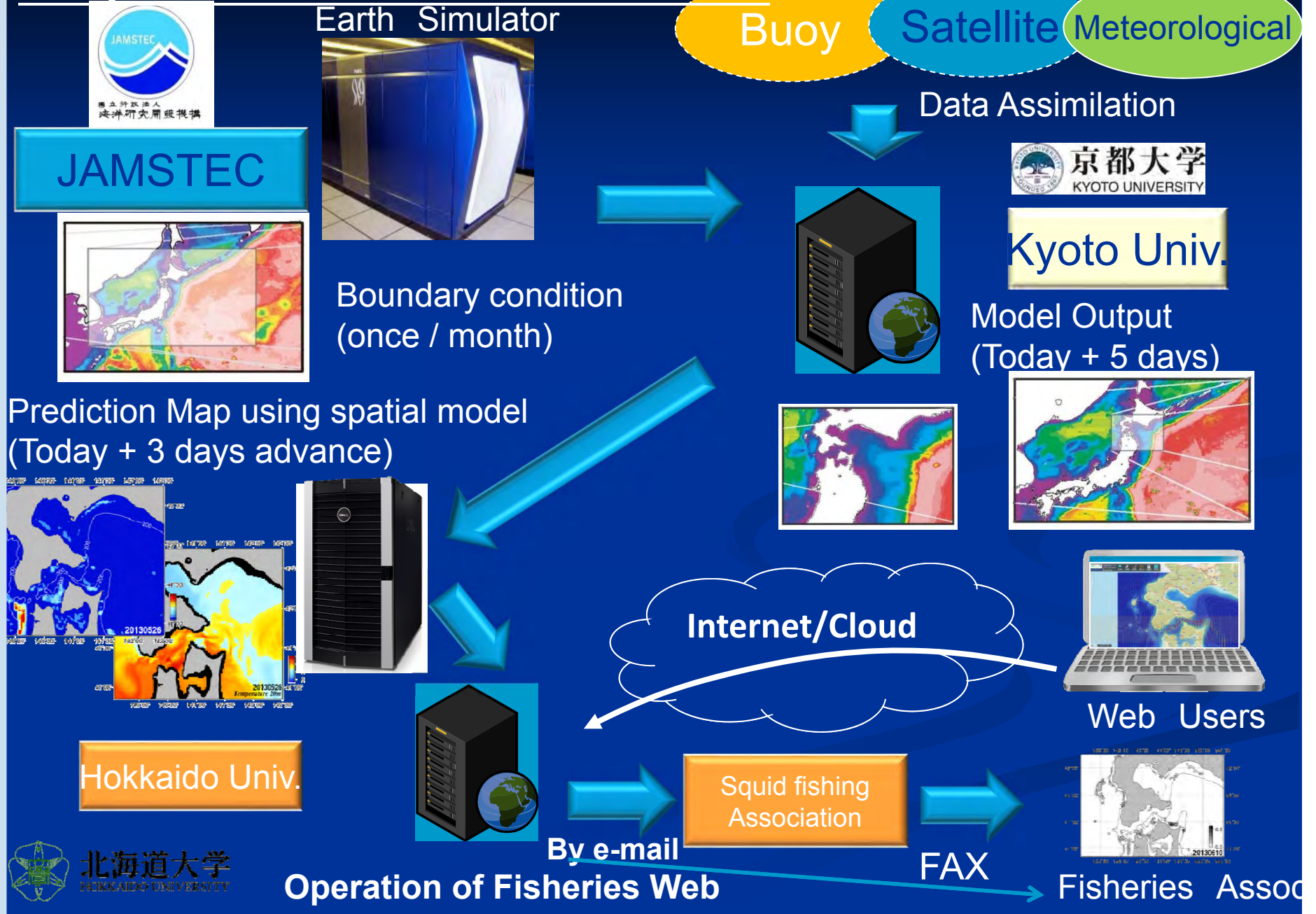
⁴ Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute, Kenya.

⁵ School of Systems Information Science, Future University-Hakodate

⁶ Data Research Center for Marine-Earth Sciences, JAMSTEC

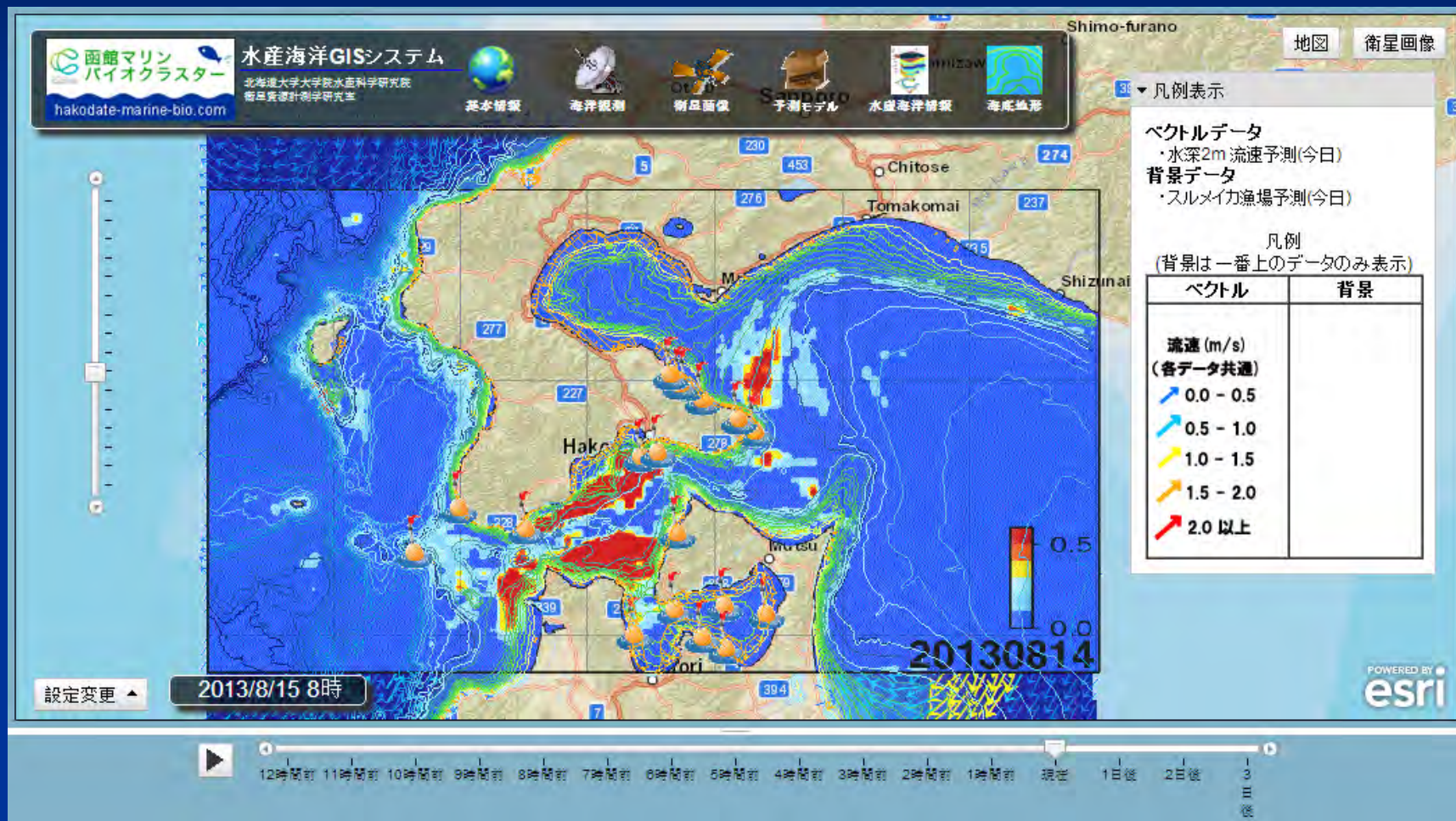


Daily basis Data Flow to Fishermen

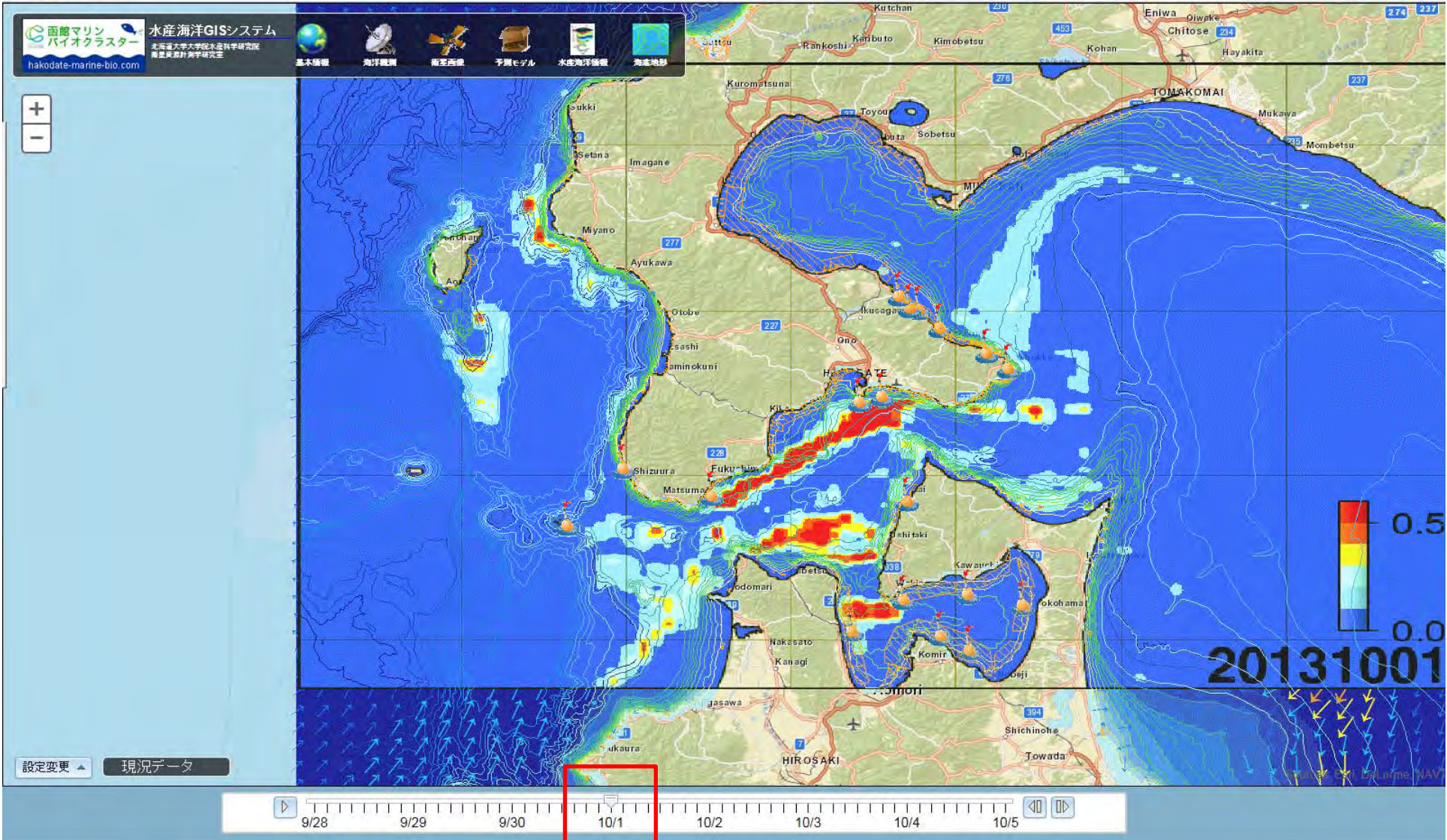


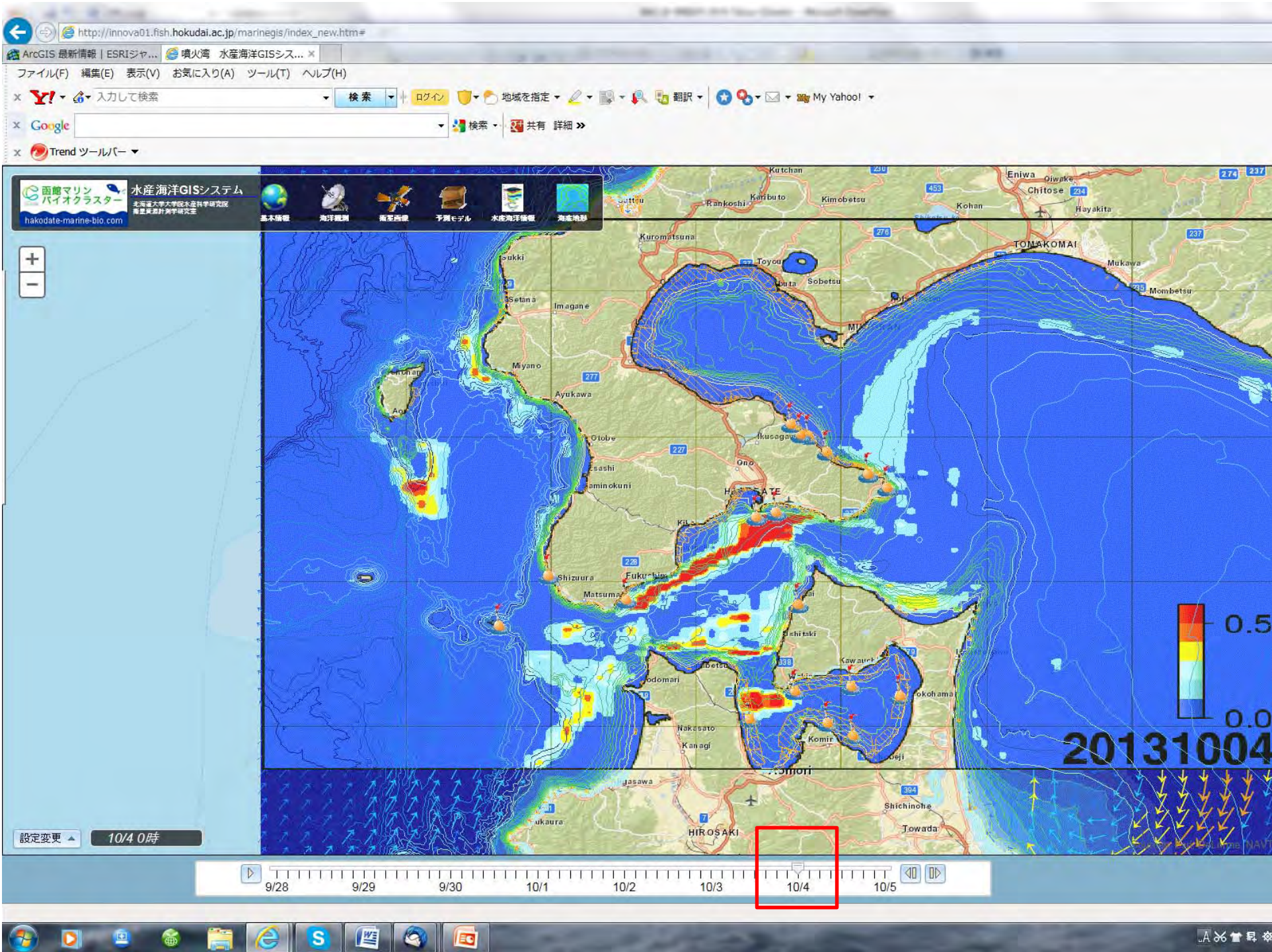
Practical application of the prediction model

Prediction map on our website



<http://innova01.fish.hokudai.ac.jp/marinegis>







T/S Oshoro-Maru V



Faculty of Fisheries Sciences, Hokkaido University

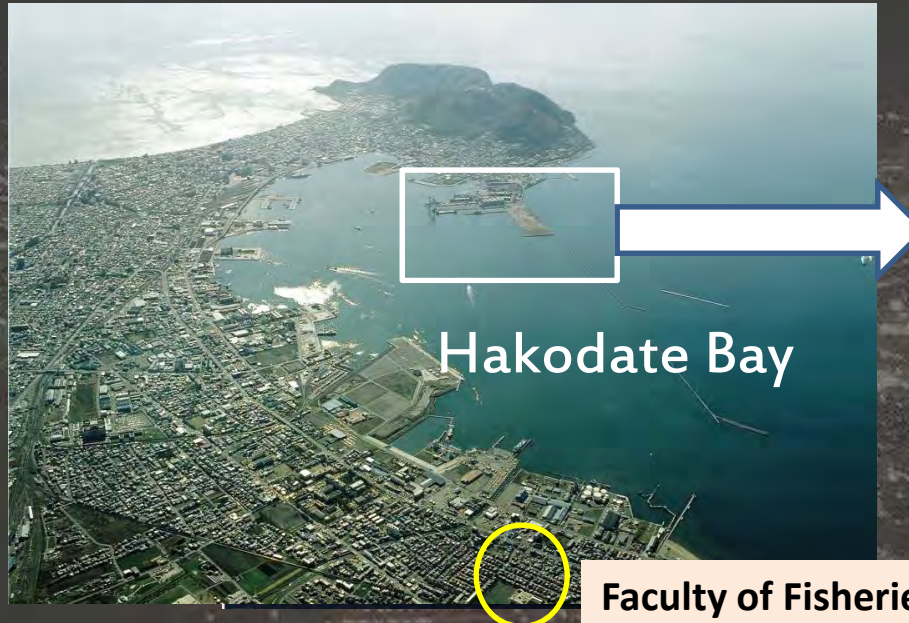
- Started to build in Autumn 2012 and finish in July 2014 : August 1, 2014
- Total tonnage: 1600 ton >(Oshoro-maru IV 1396 ton)
- Total length: 78 meter >(Oshoro-maru IV 72 meter)
- Embarkation Capacity: Officers 12, Crews 20, Researchers 7, Students 60



R/V Shinsei Maru
December 2013

Hakodate Research Center for Fisheries and Oceans

Opening in June 2, 2014



Faculty of Fisheries Sciences, Hokkaido University





FUTURE Objectives

Objective 1 (scientific understanding)

- Answer the three key scientific questions
more interdisciplinary projects

Objective 2. Status Reports, Outlooks, Forecasts and Engagement

- The production of *Status Reports, Outlooks and Forecasts.*
- ***Engagement:***