

平成27年度～平成29年度の浮遊幼生・着底稚貝調査結果の概要

- |   |      |           |
|---|------|-----------|
| 1 | アサリ  | P 1 ～ P 9 |
| 2 | タイラギ | P10 ～ P15 |
| 3 | サルボウ | P16 ～ P20 |
| 4 | ハマグリ | P21 ～ P25 |



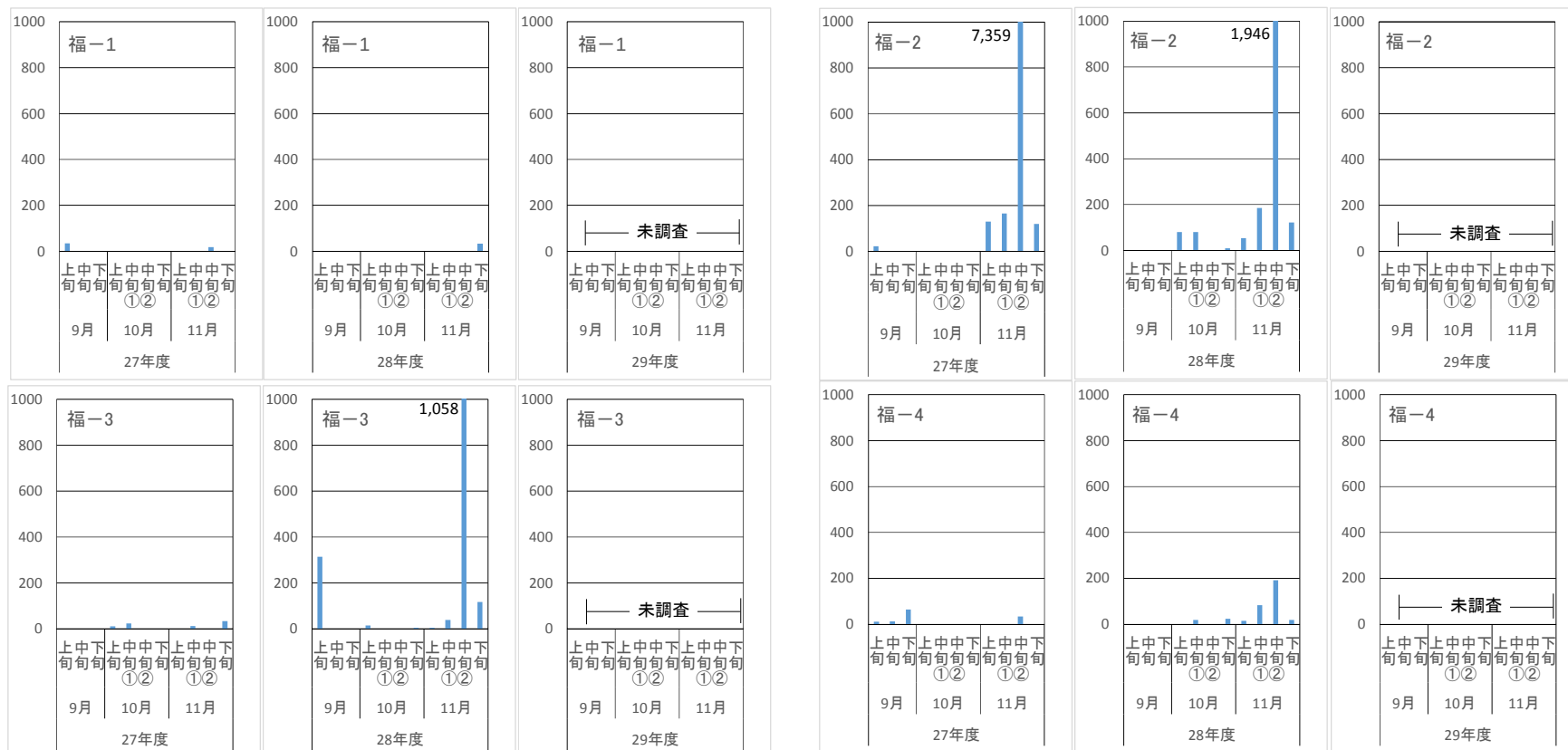
# 1. アサリ

## (1) 浮遊幼生の分布特性 (秋季)

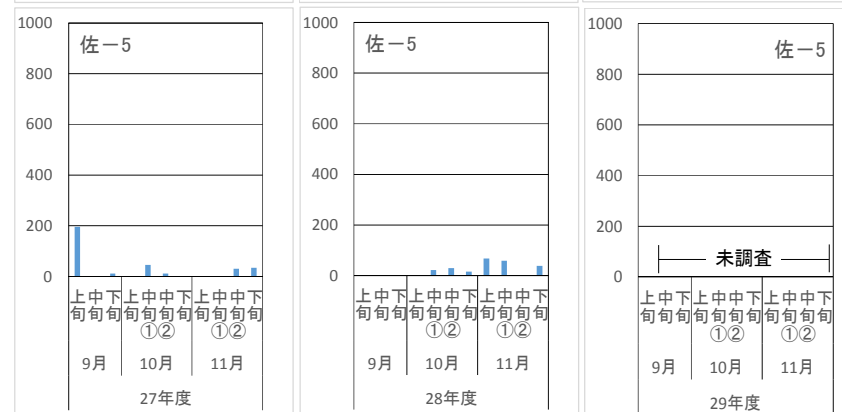
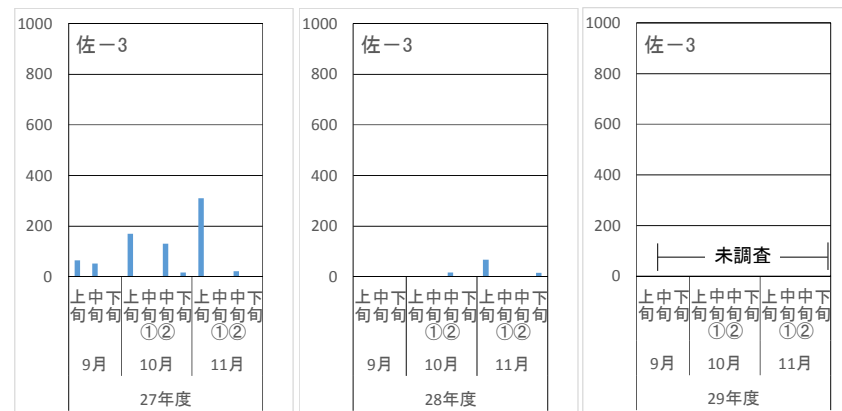
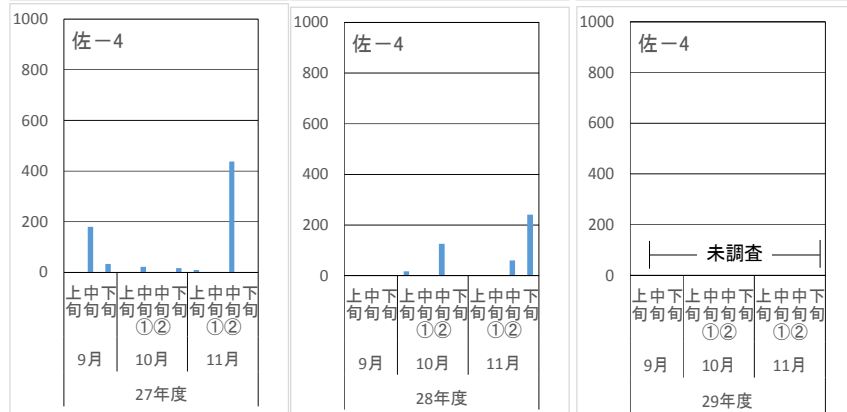
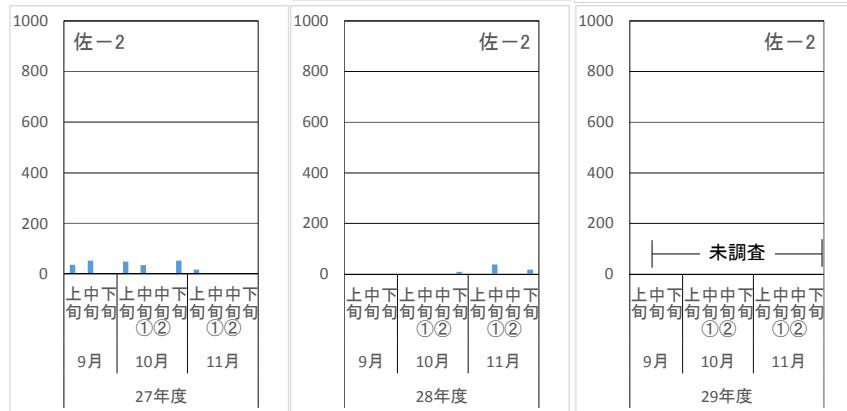
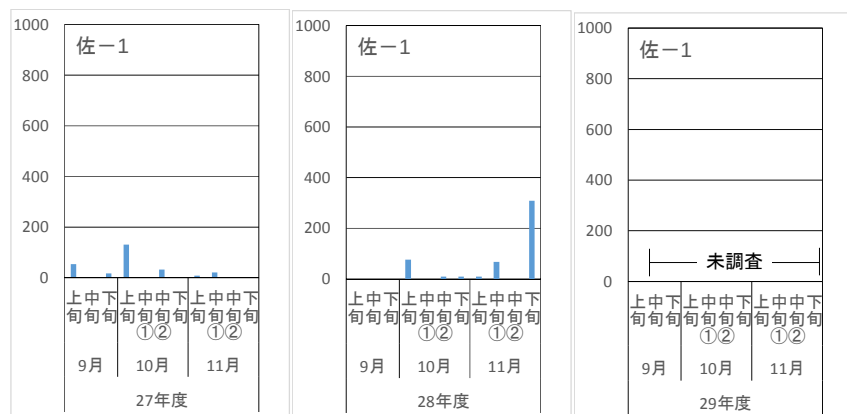
- 出現密度は、調査年度によって異なるが、福-2から福-4にかけて、佐-5、長-3、熊-1、熊-2、熊-6から熊-9にかけて、浮遊幼生が多く確認
- 有明海では、27～29年度ともに概ね10～11月に出現密度が高くなる傾向  
※層別の出現密度から算出した地点別の平均出現密度(個体/m<sup>3</sup>)を示す



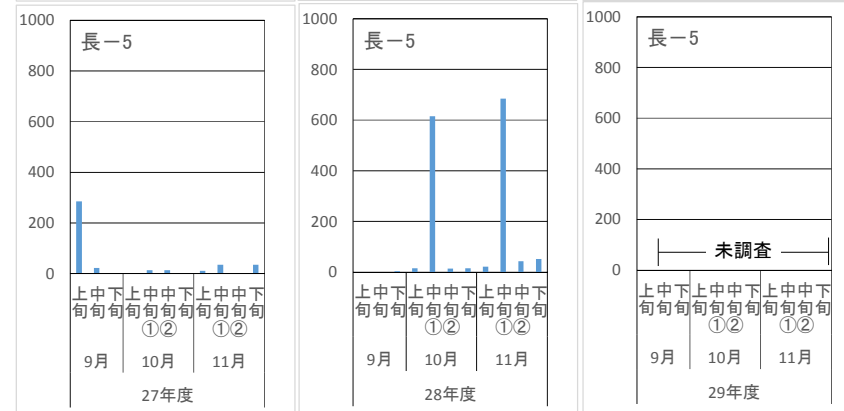
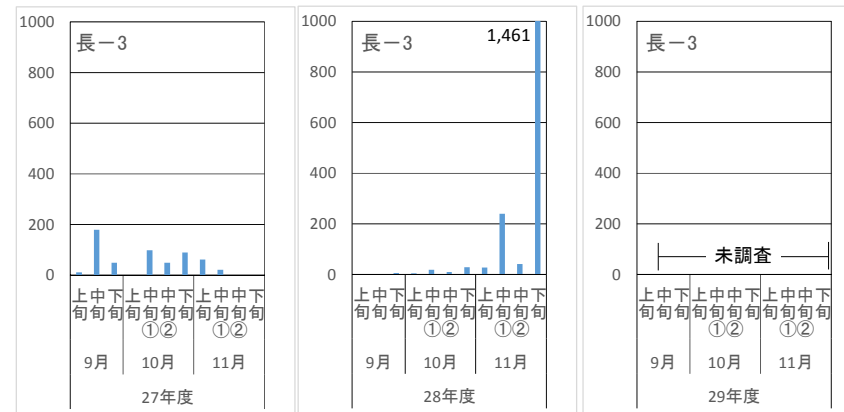
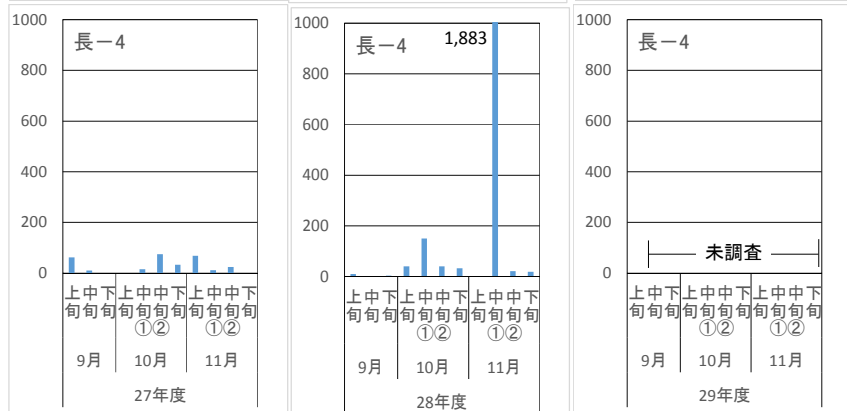
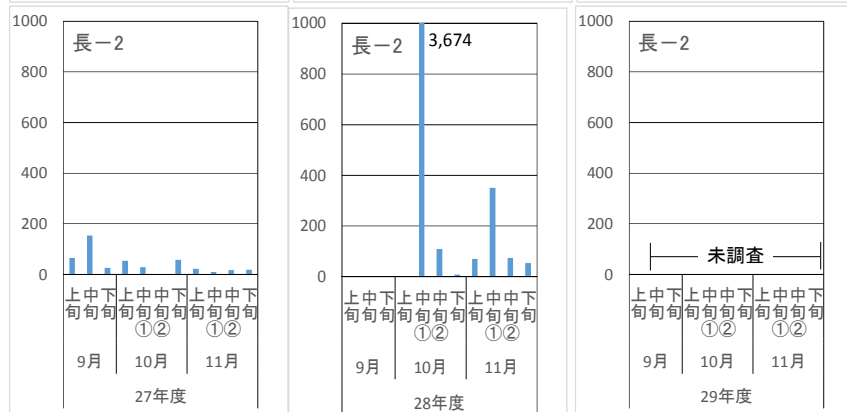
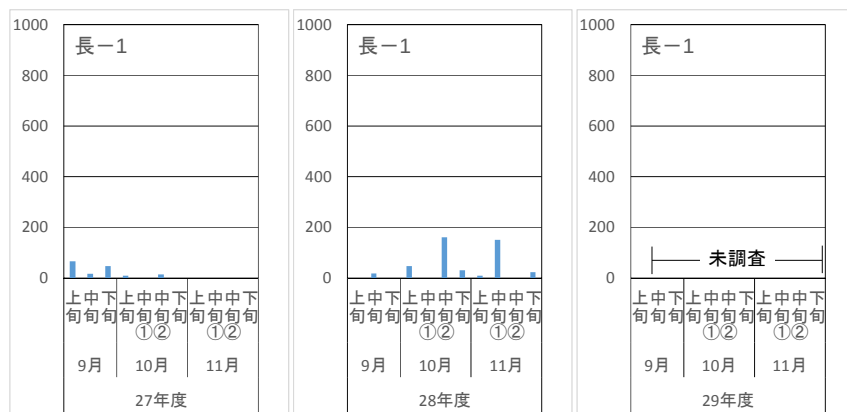
### 【福岡県 (アサリ～浮遊幼生・秋季)】



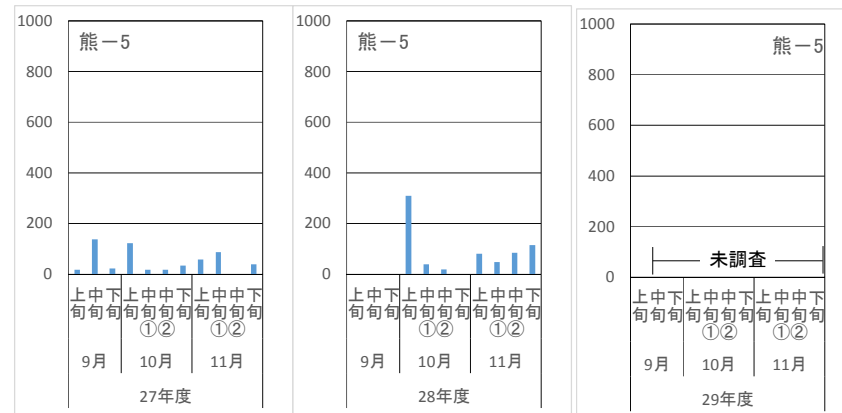
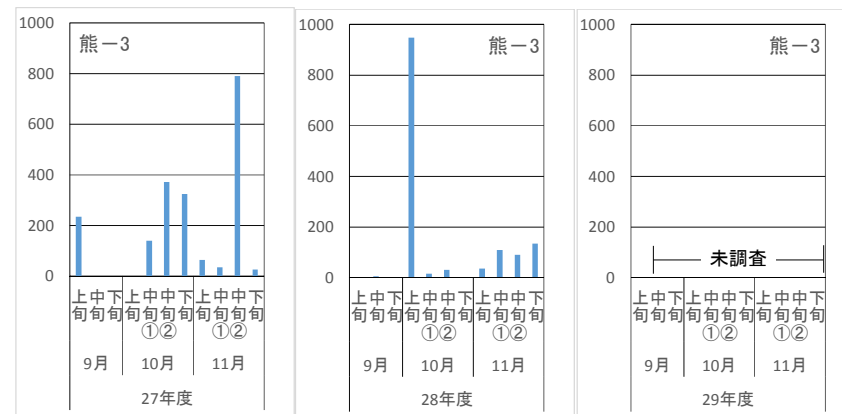
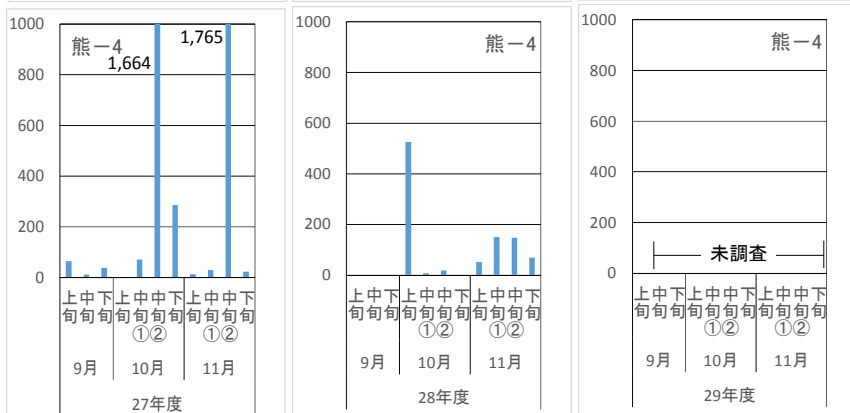
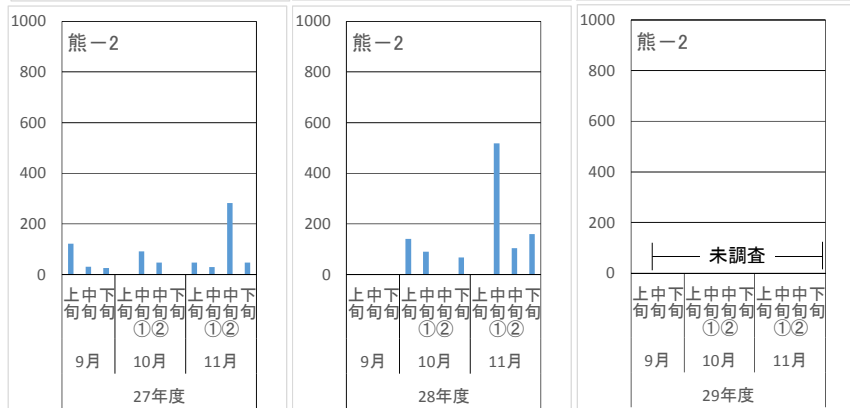
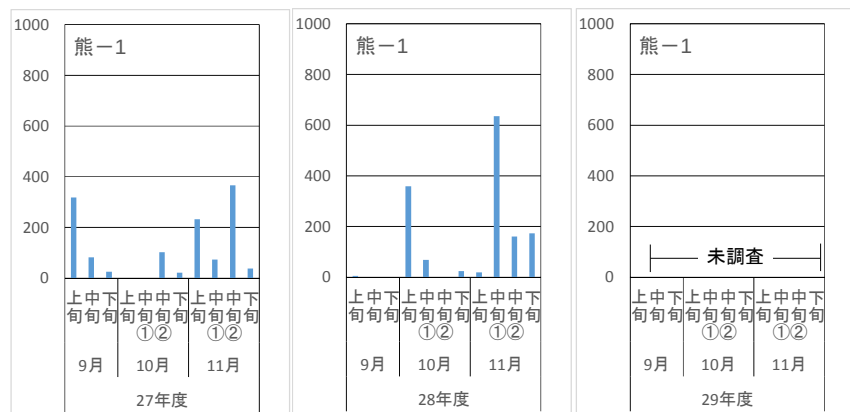
# 【佐賀県（アサリ～浮遊幼生・秋季）】



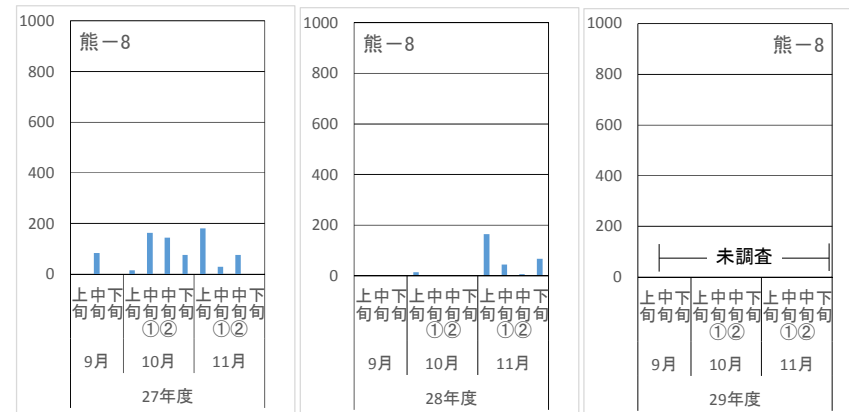
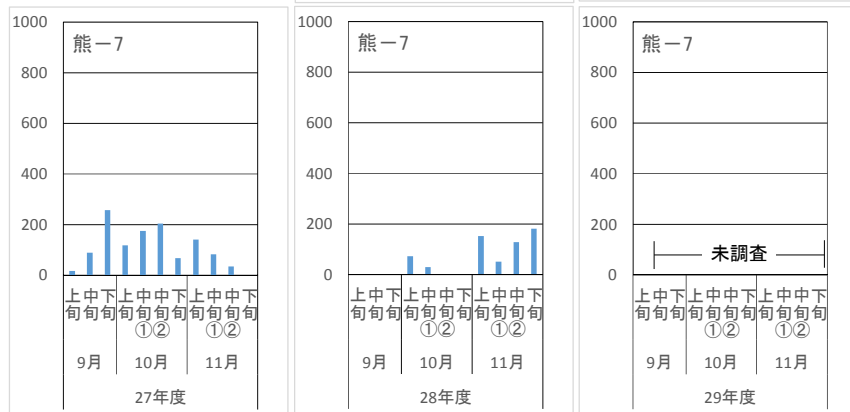
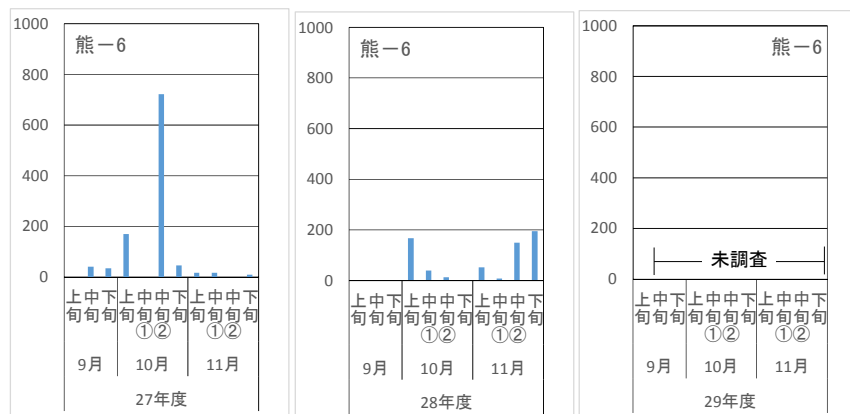
# 【長崎県（アサリ～浮遊幼生・秋季）】



# 【熊本県（アサリ～浮遊幼生・秋季（1/2））】



# 【熊本県（アサリ～浮遊幼生～秋季・2/2）】

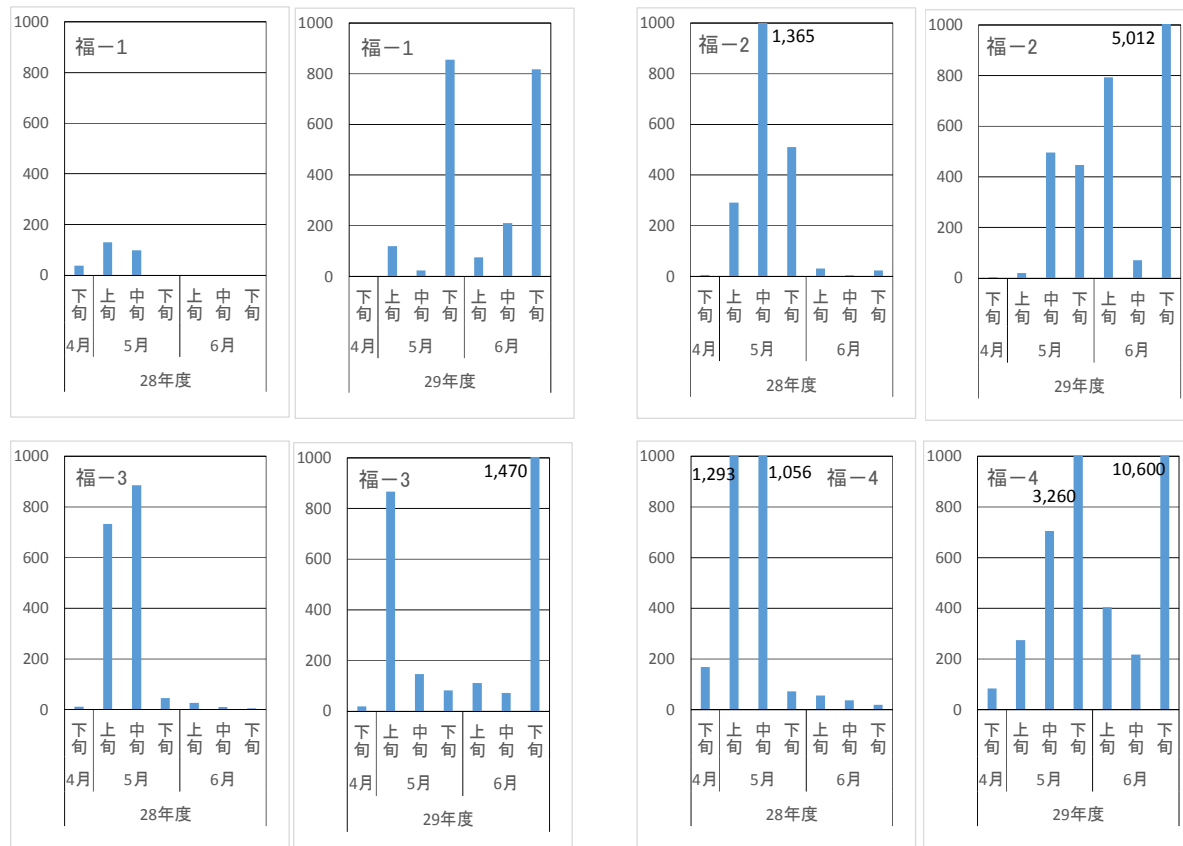


## (2) 浮遊幼生の分布特性（春季）

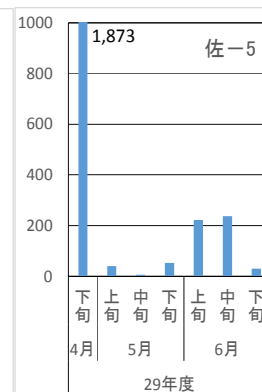
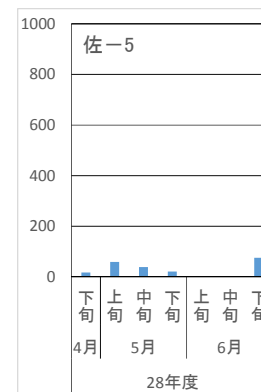
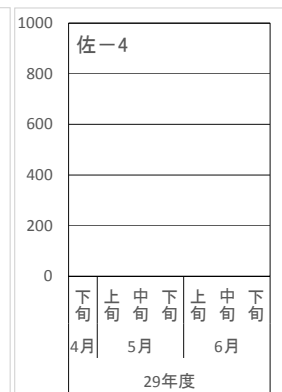
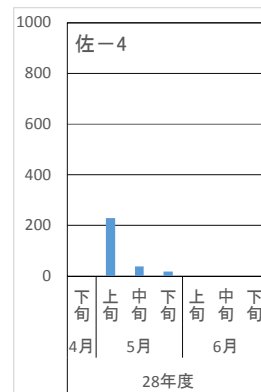
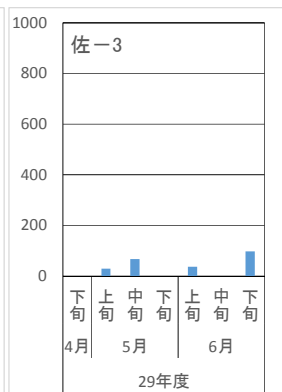
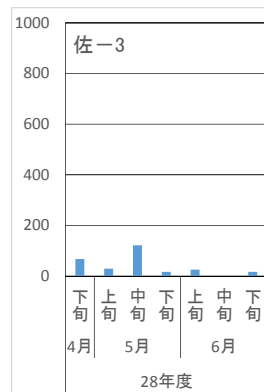
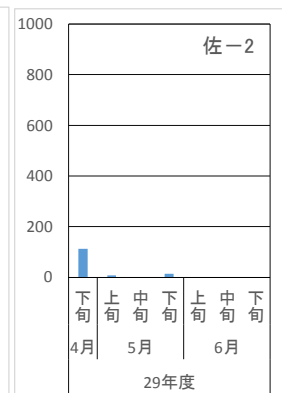
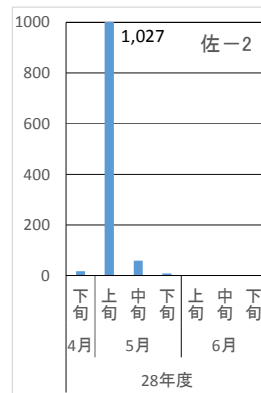
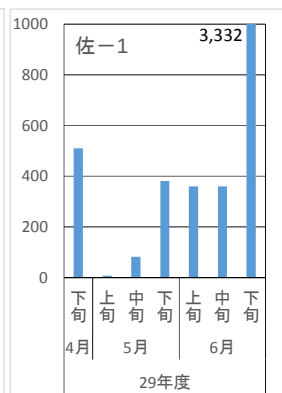
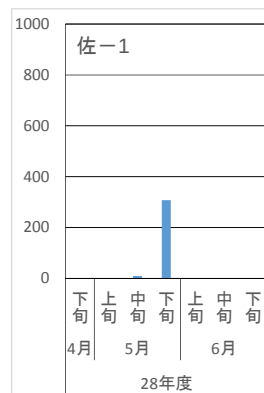
- 出現密度は、調査年度によって異なるが、福-1から福-4、佐-1、長-1、長-3、熊-1から熊-8にかけて、浮遊幼生が多く確認
- 福岡県沖では、秋季よりも春季の方が出現密度が高くなる傾向
- 有明海では、28年度は4～5月に、29年度は5～6月に出現密度が高くなる傾向  
※層別の出現密度から算出した地点別の平均出現密度(個体/m<sup>3</sup>)を示す



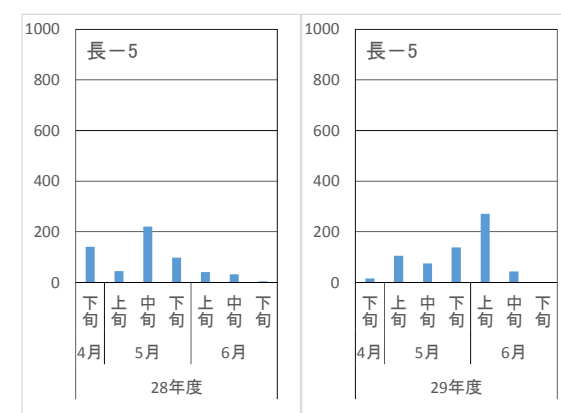
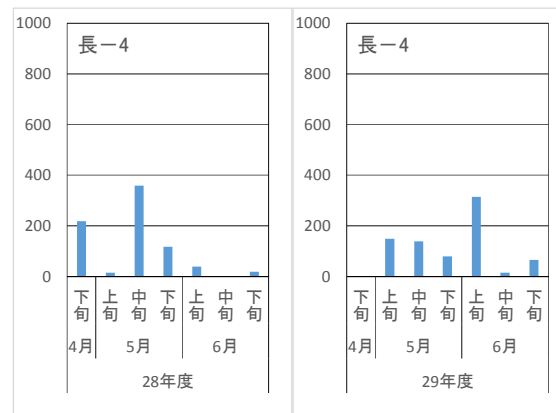
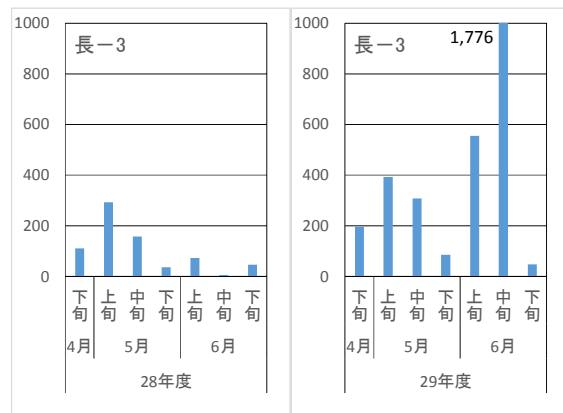
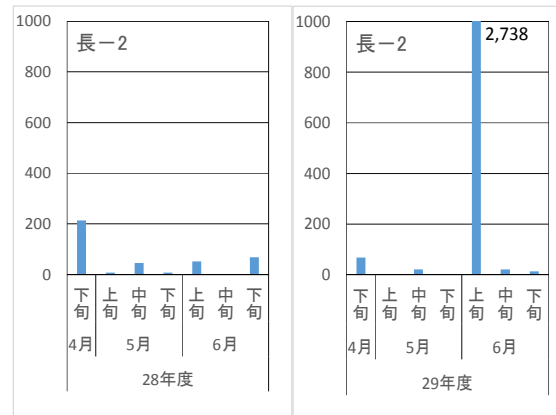
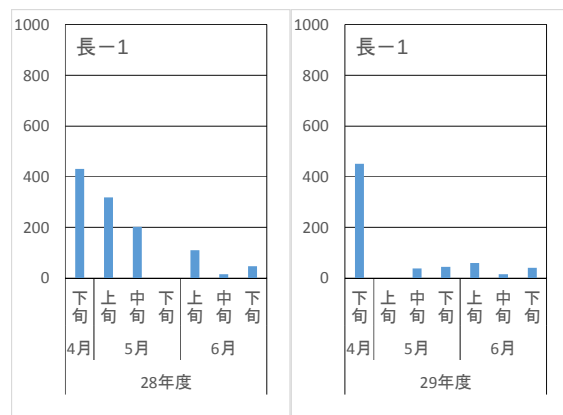
### 【福岡県（アサリ～浮遊幼生・春季）】



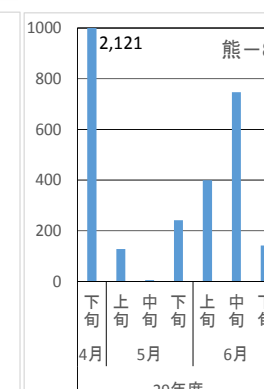
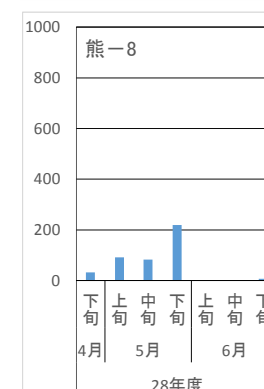
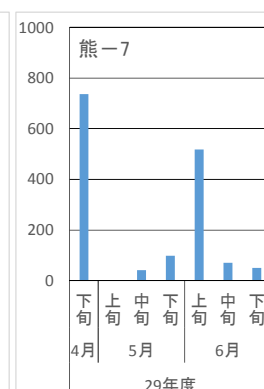
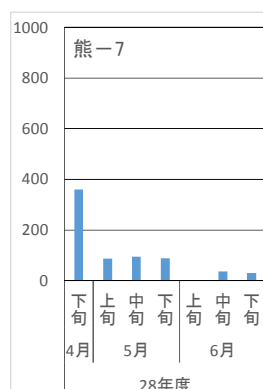
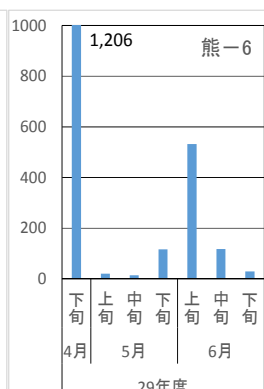
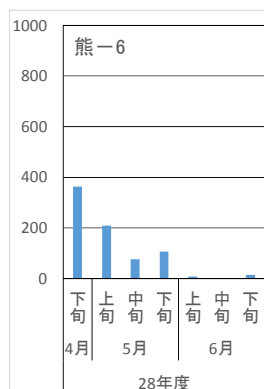
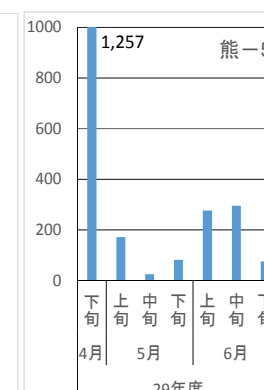
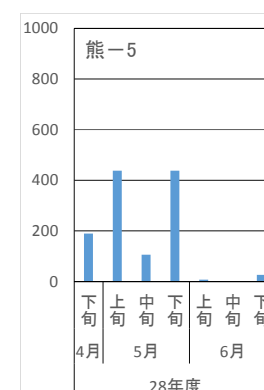
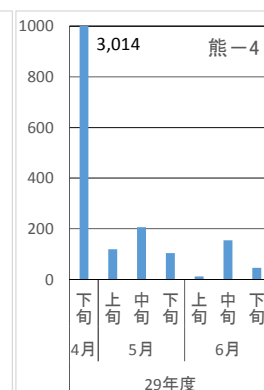
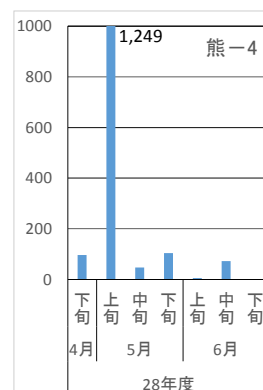
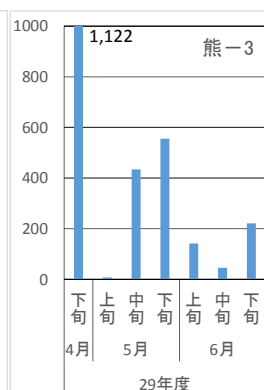
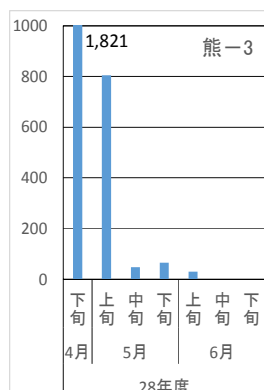
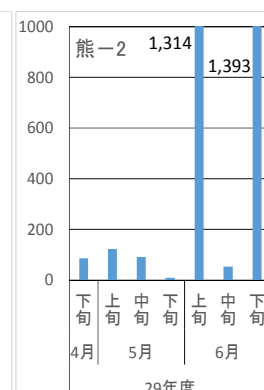
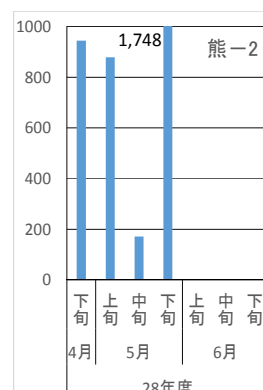
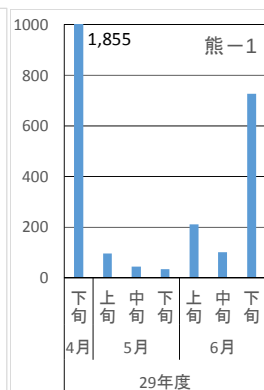
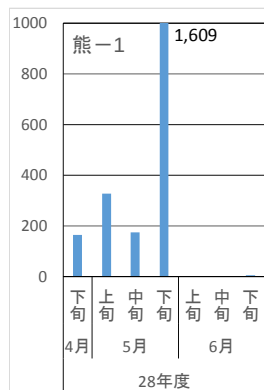
# 【佐賀県（アサリ～浮遊幼生・春季）】



# 【長崎県（アサリ～浮遊幼生・春季）】



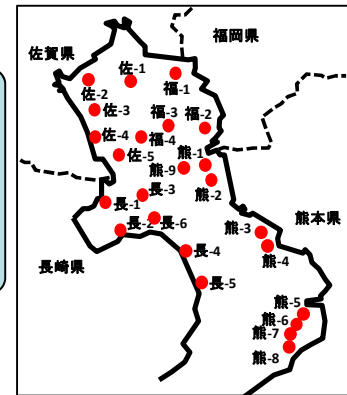
# 【熊本県（アサリ～浮遊幼生・春季）】



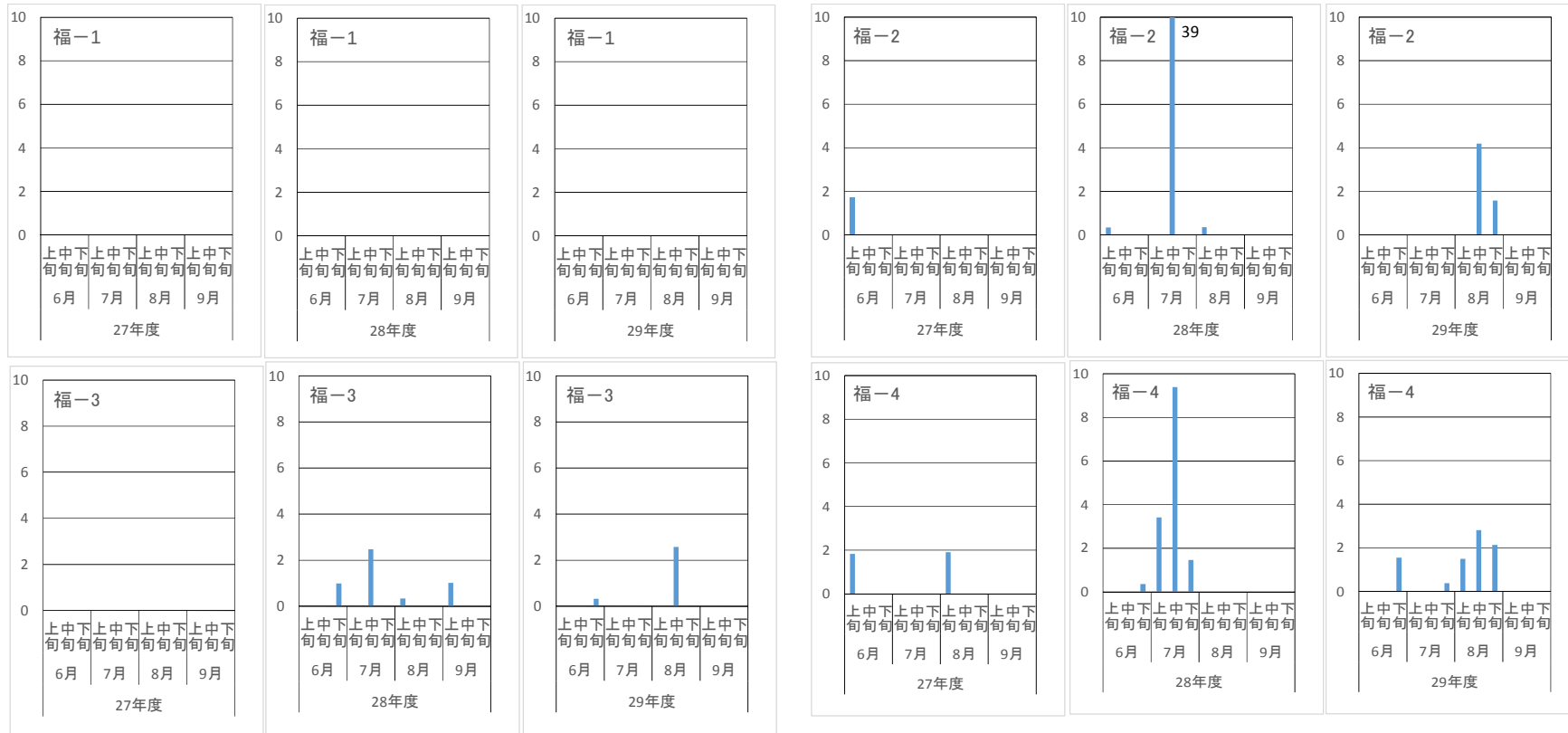
## 4. 2 タイラギ

### (1) 浮遊幼生の分布特性

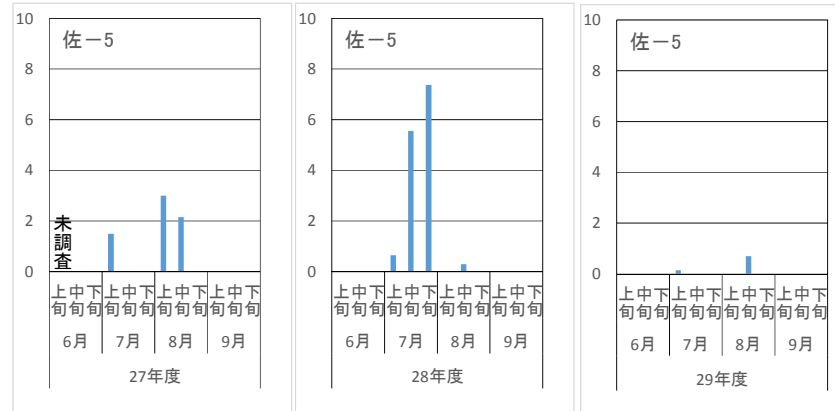
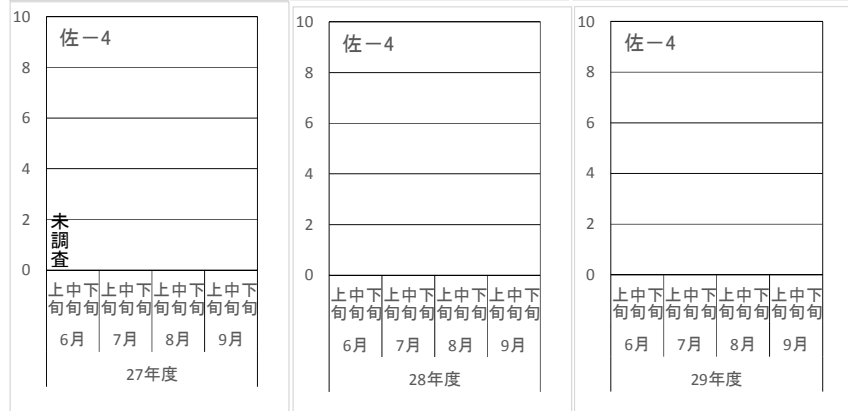
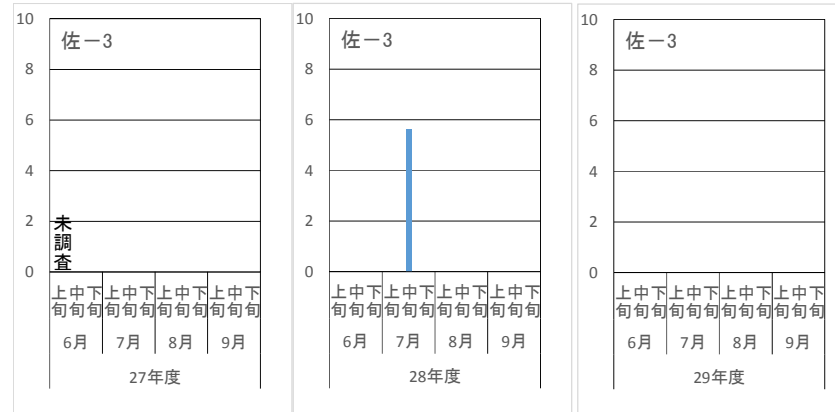
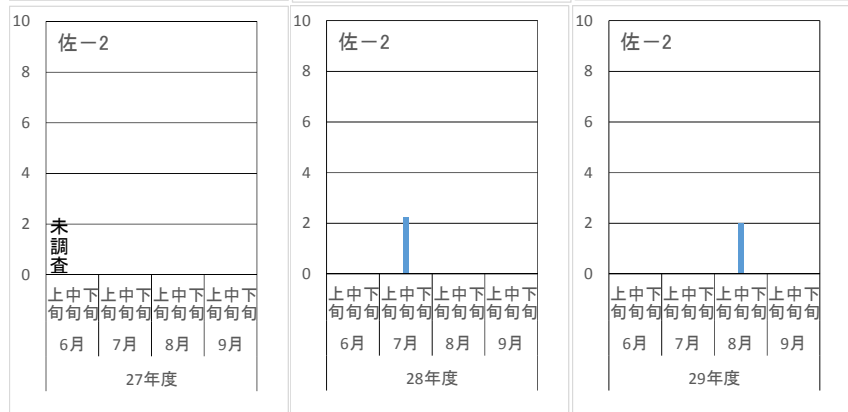
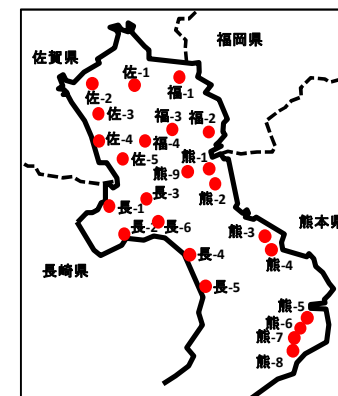
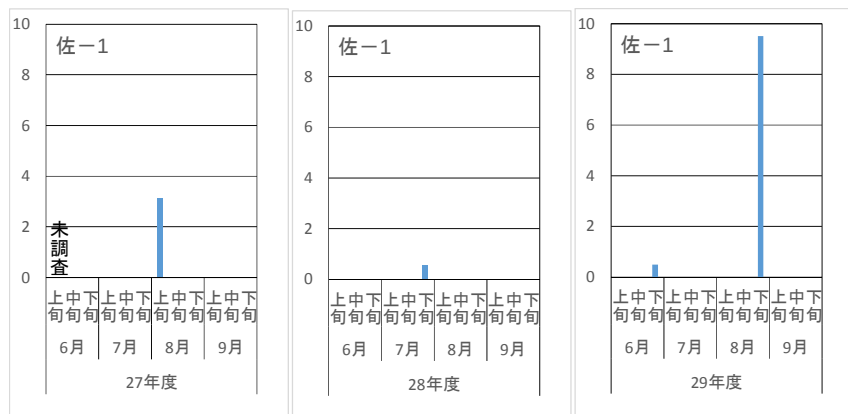
- 出現密度は、調査年度によって異なるが、福-2から福-4にかけて、佐-5、長-3、熊-1、熊-2、熊-6から熊-9にかけて、浮遊幼生が多く確認
- 有明海では、27～29年度ともに概ね7～8月に出現密度が高くなる傾向  
※層別出現密度から算出した地点別の平均出現密度(個体/m<sup>3</sup>)を示す



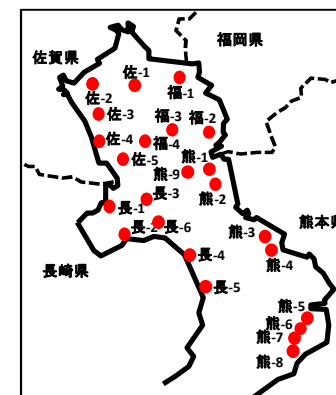
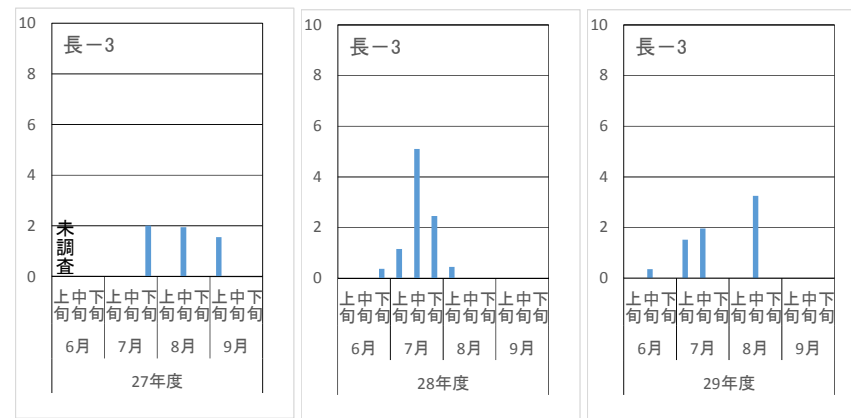
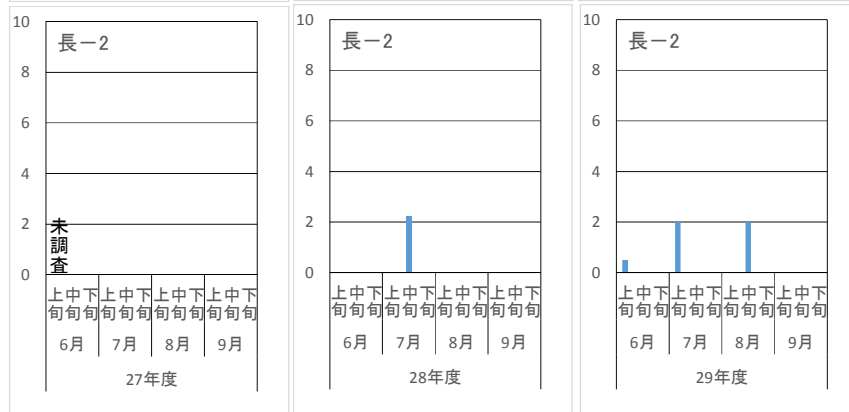
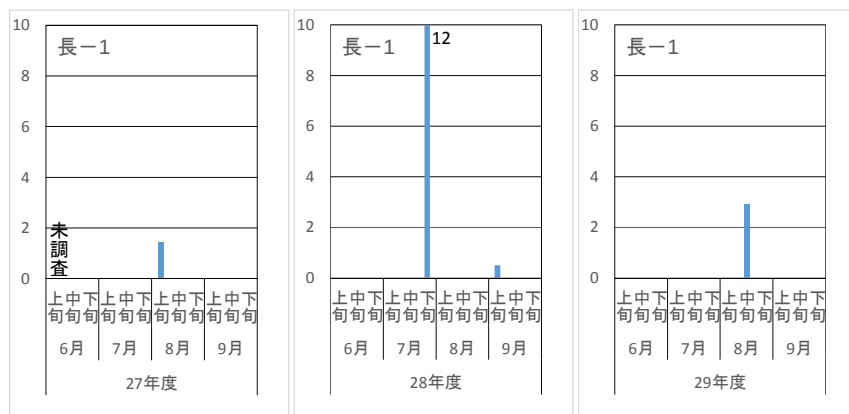
### 【福岡県（タイラギ～浮遊幼生）】



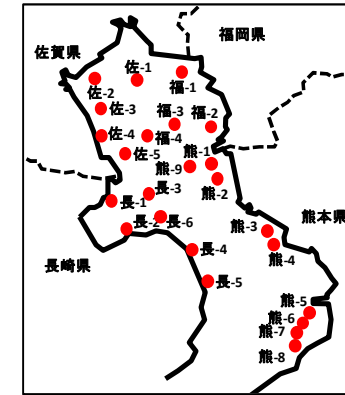
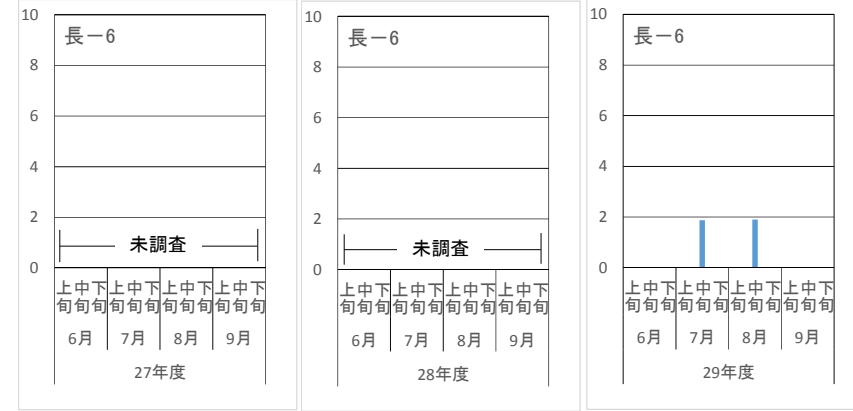
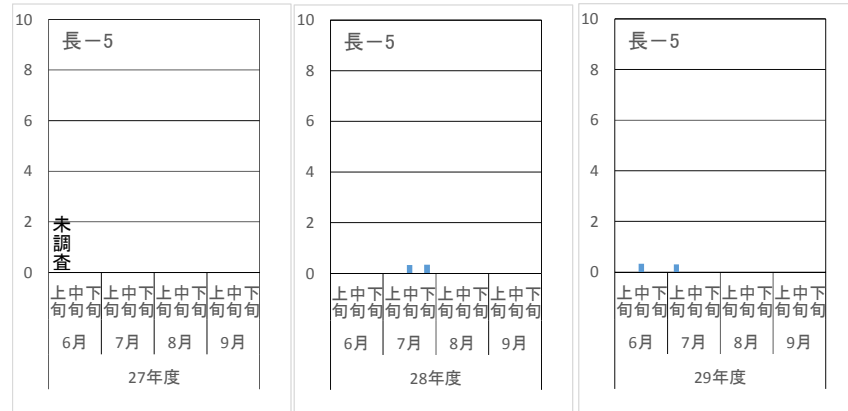
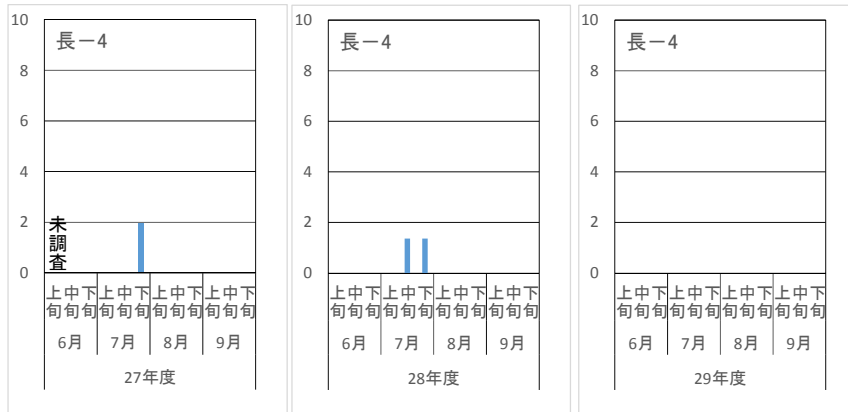
# 【佐賀県（タイラギ～浮遊幼生）】



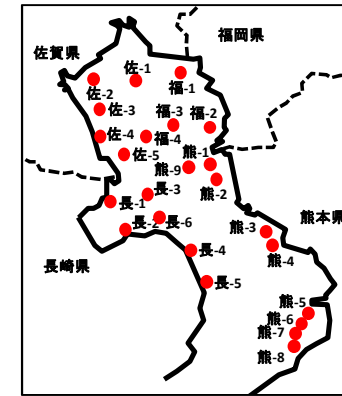
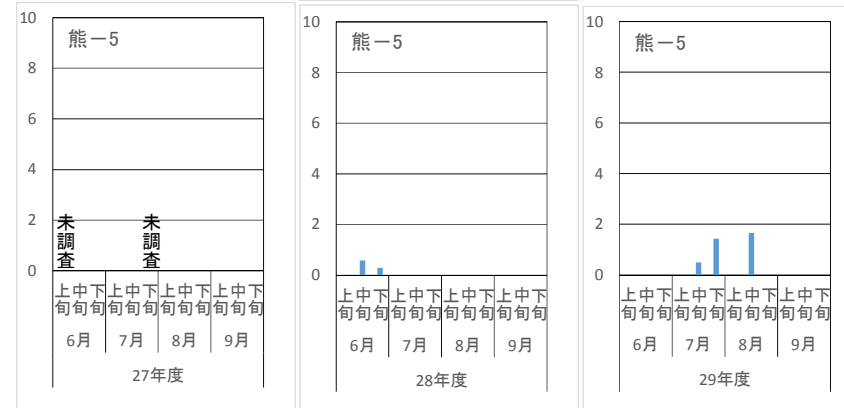
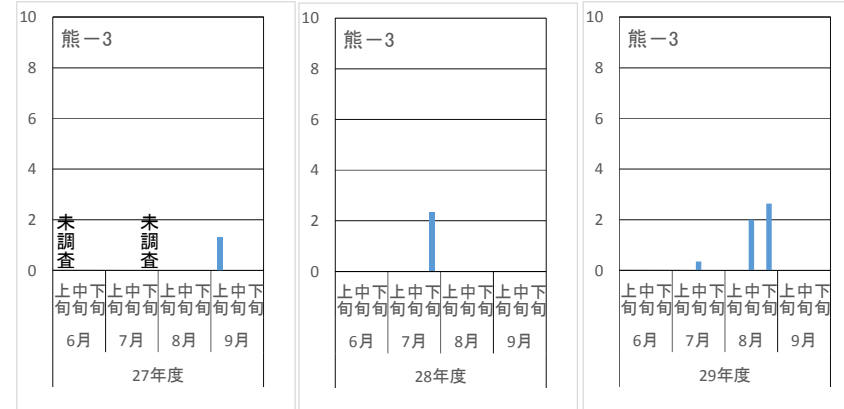
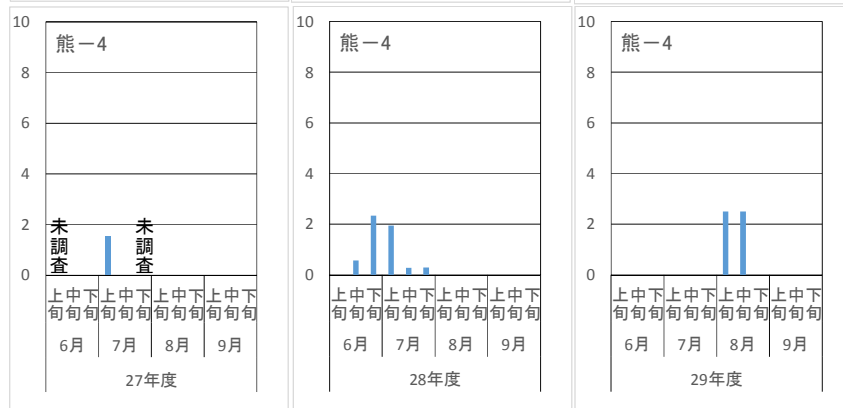
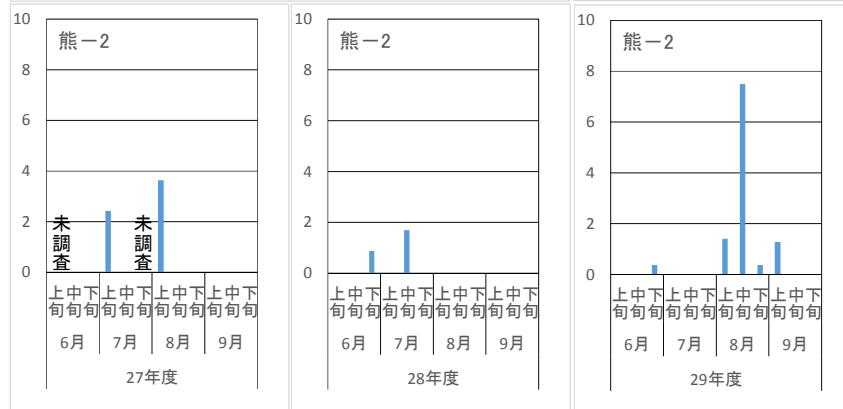
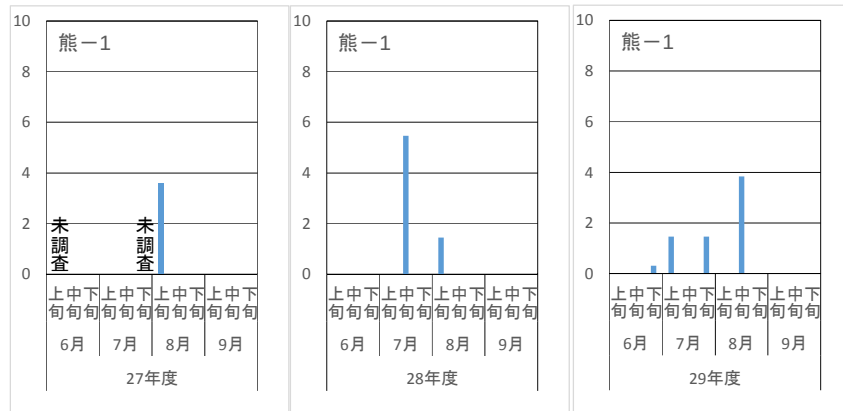
# 【長崎県（タイラギ～浮遊幼生（1/2））】



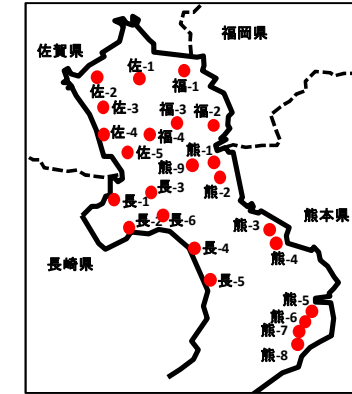
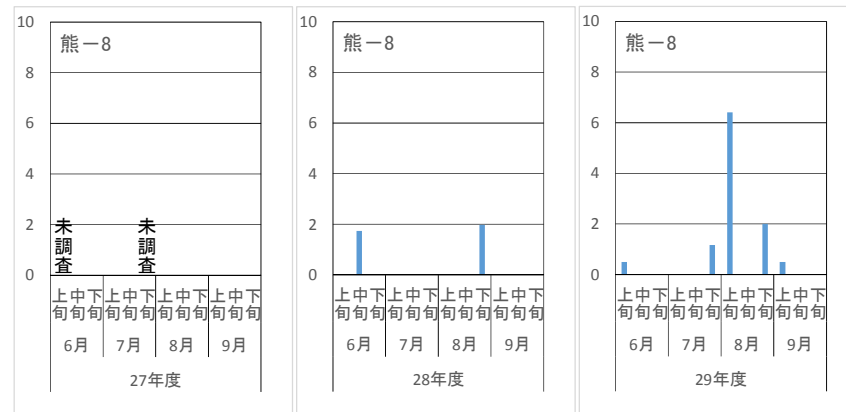
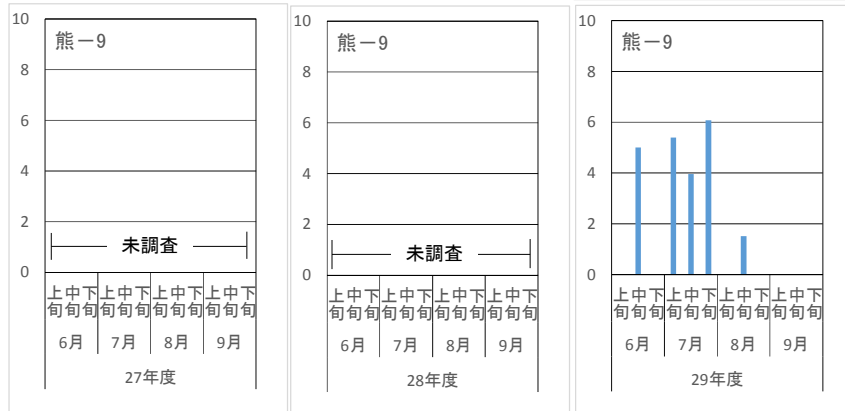
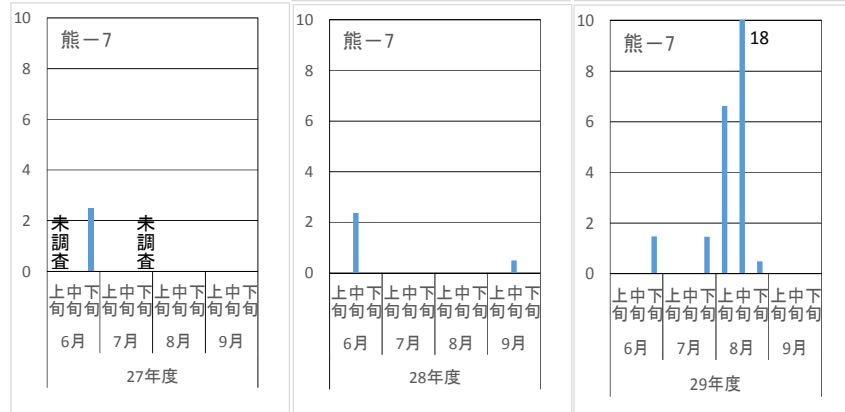
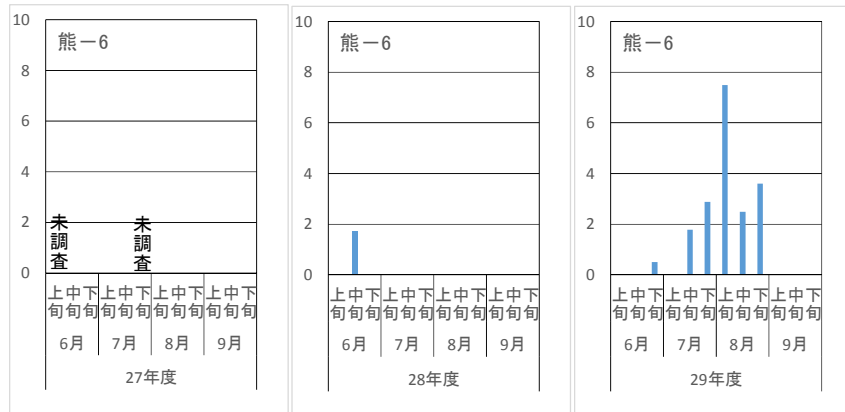
# 【長崎県（タイラギ～浮遊幼生（2/2））】



# 【熊本県（タイラギ〜浮遊幼生（1/2））】



# 【熊本県（タイラギ～浮遊幼生（2/2））】



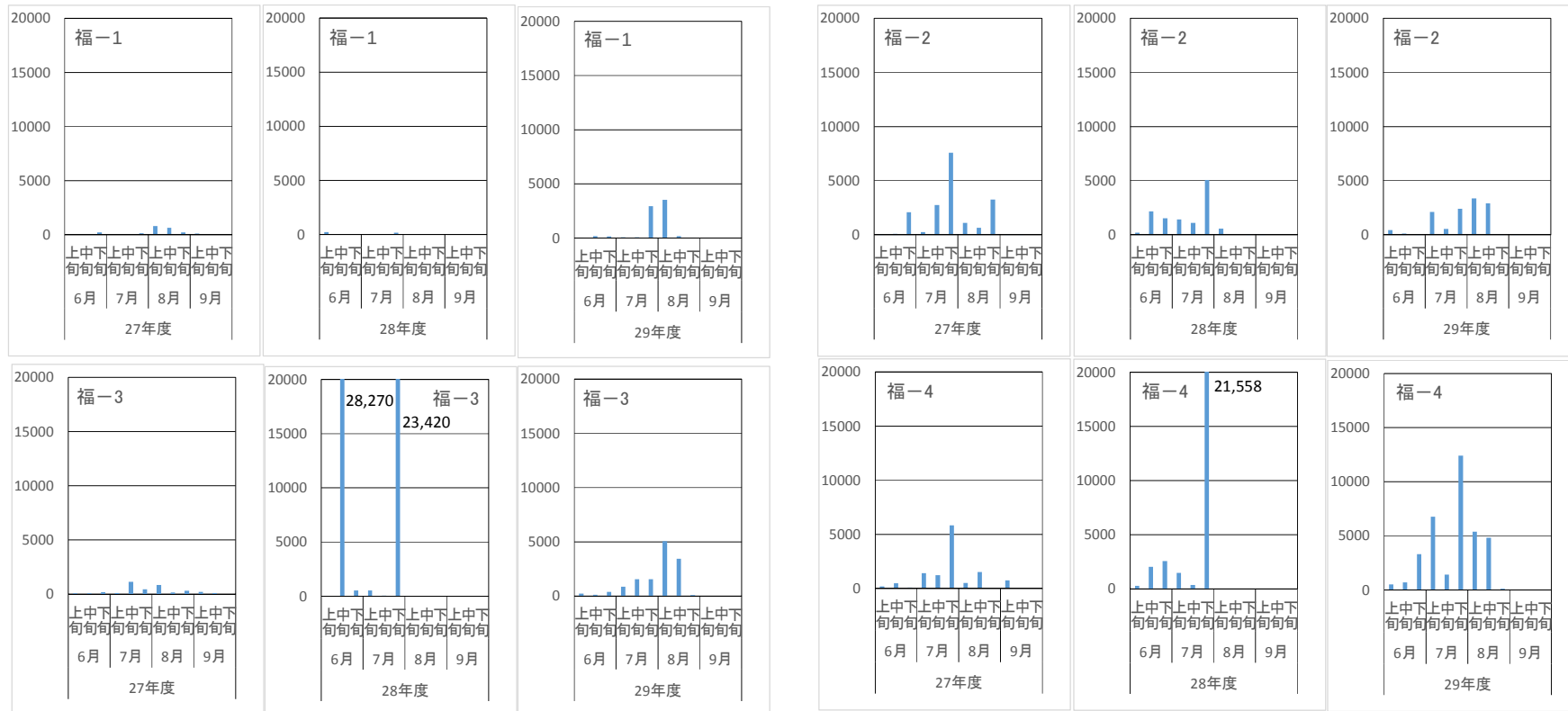
### 3. サルボウ

#### (1) 浮遊幼生の分布特性

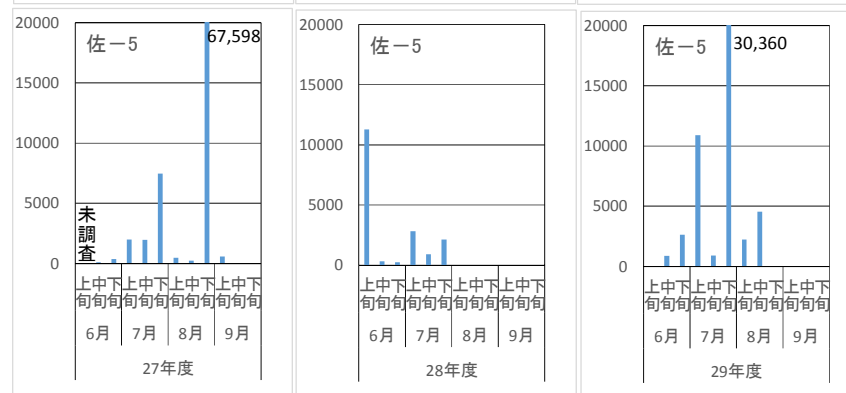
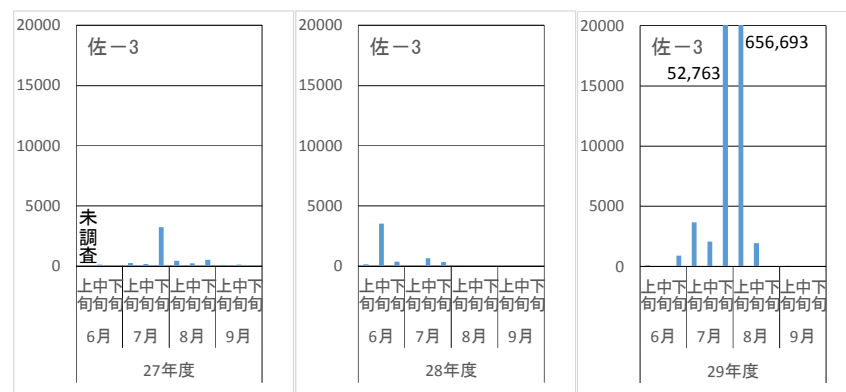
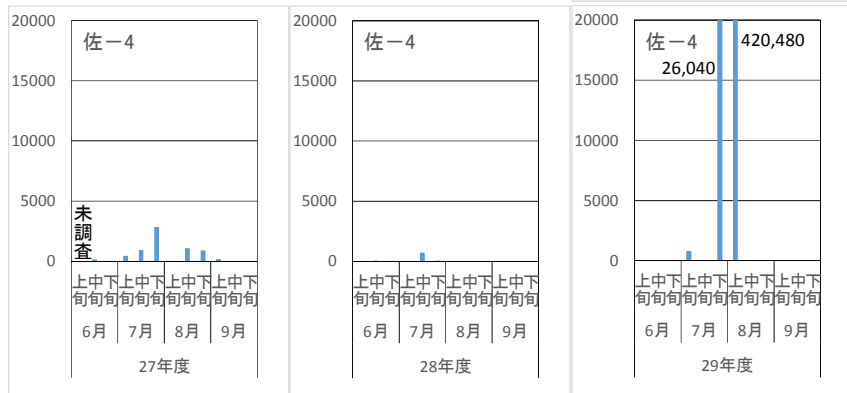
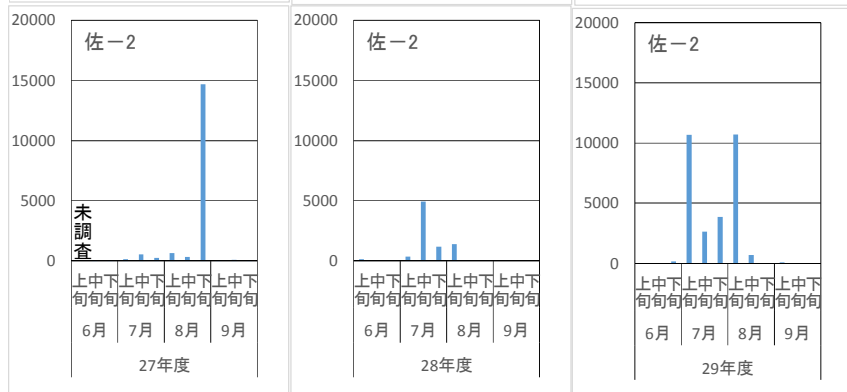
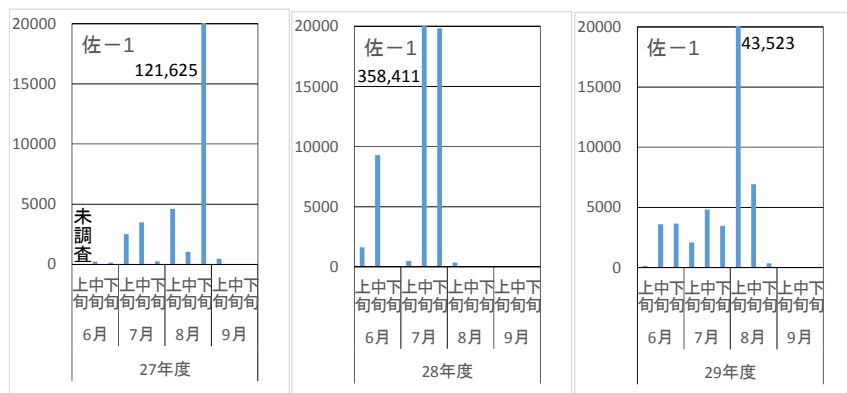
- 出現密度は、調査年度によって異なるが、福-2、福-4、佐-1、佐-5、長-1から長-3にかけて、浮遊幼生が多く確認
- 有明海では、27、29年度は7～8月に、28年度は6～7月に出現密度が高くなる傾向  
※層別の出現密度から算出した地点別の平均出現密度(個体/m<sup>3</sup>)を示す



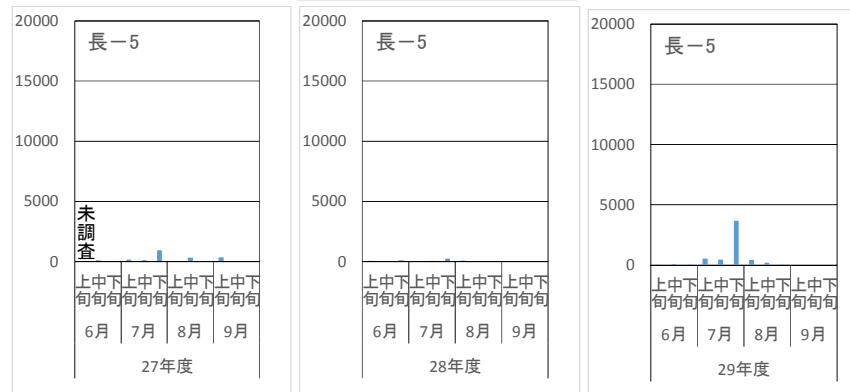
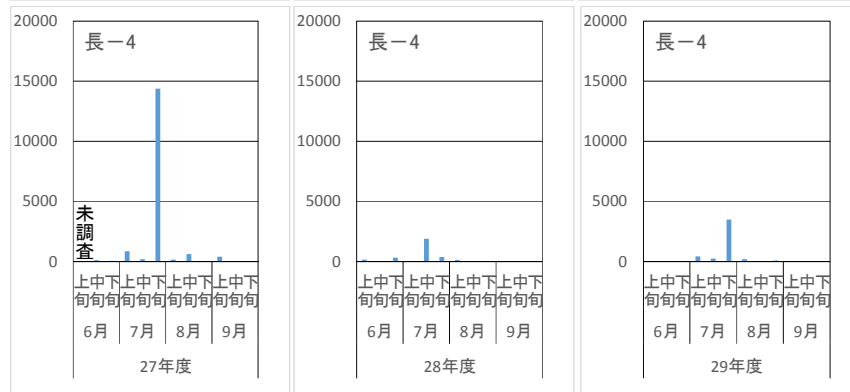
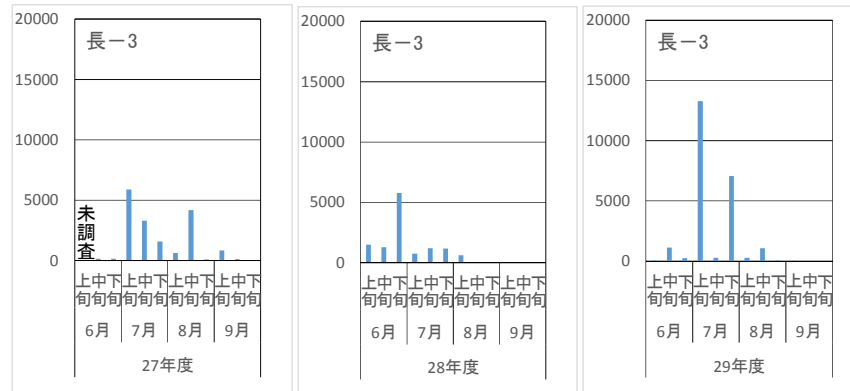
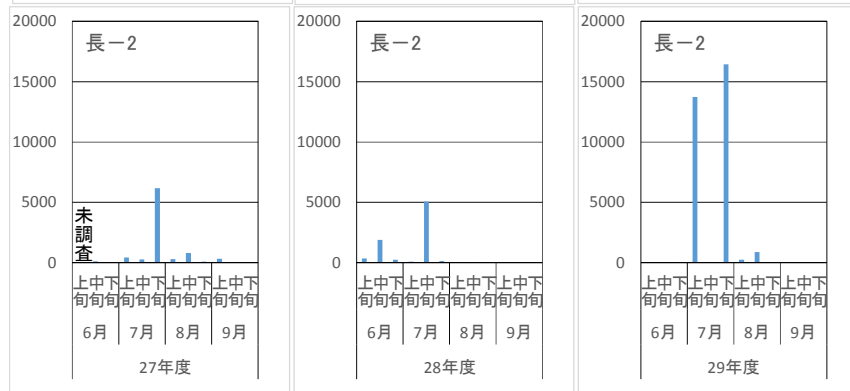
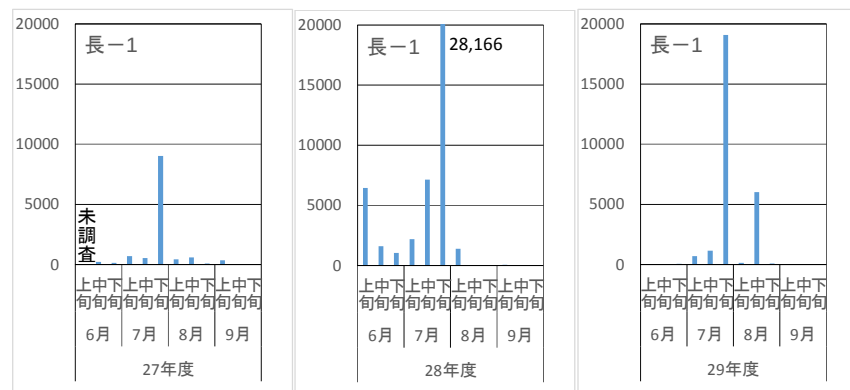
#### 【福岡県（サルボウ～浮遊幼生）】



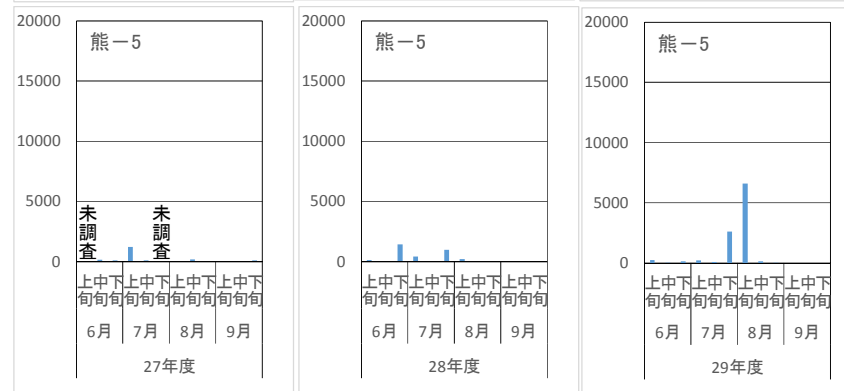
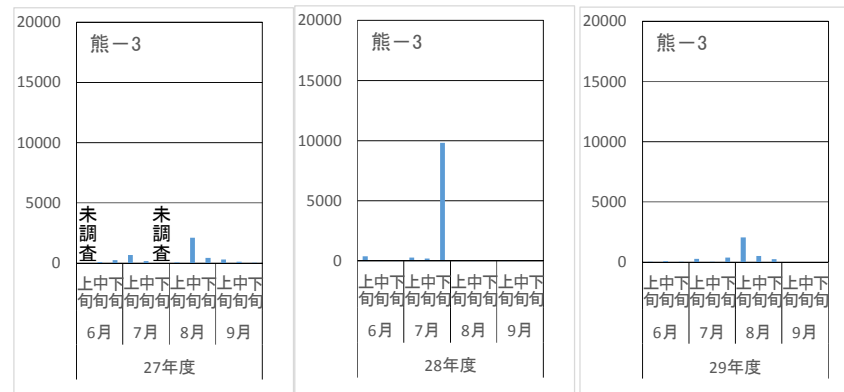
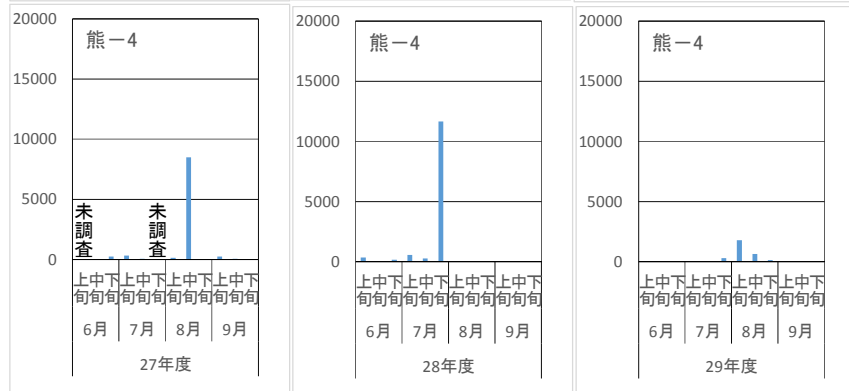
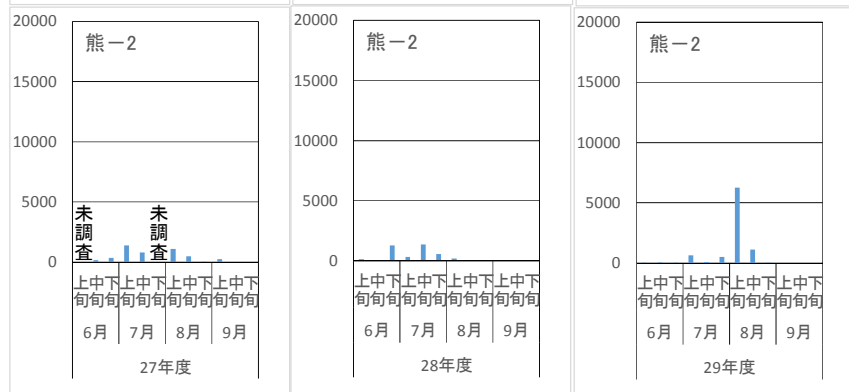
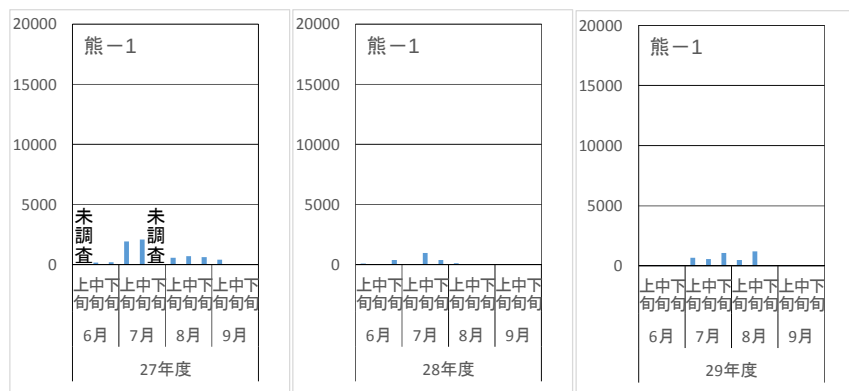
# 【佐賀県（サルボウ～浮遊幼生）】



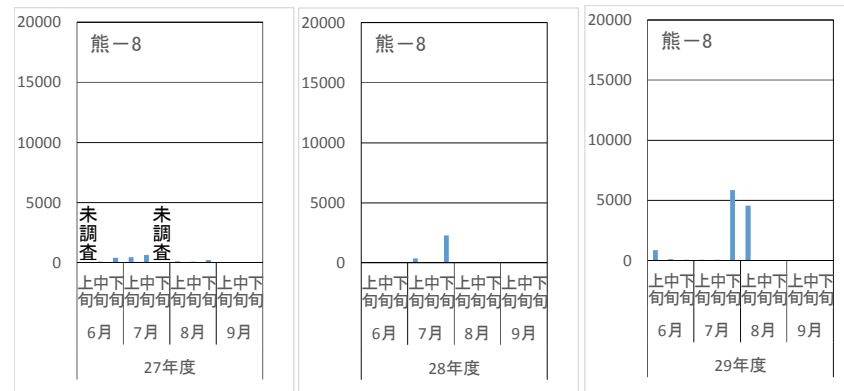
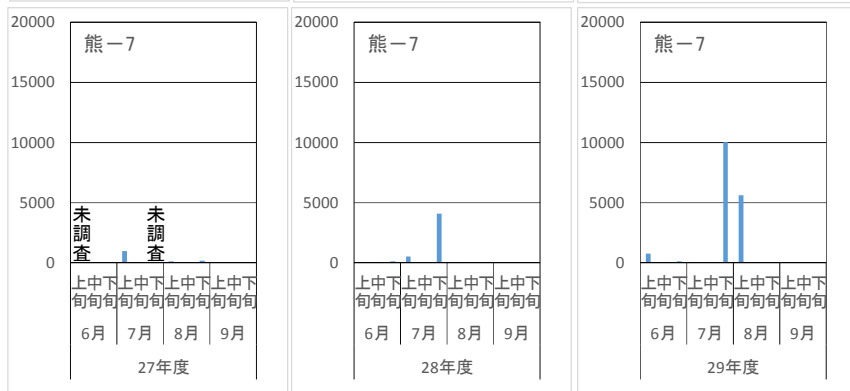
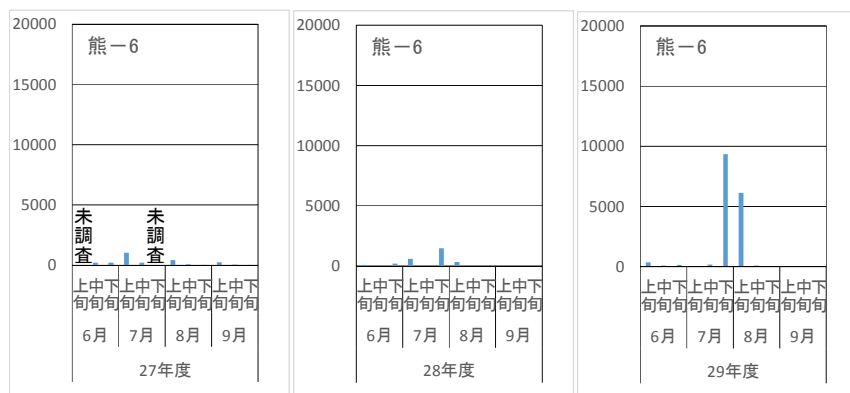
# 【長崎県（サルボウ～浮遊幼生）】



# 【熊本県（サルボウ～浮遊幼生（1/2））】



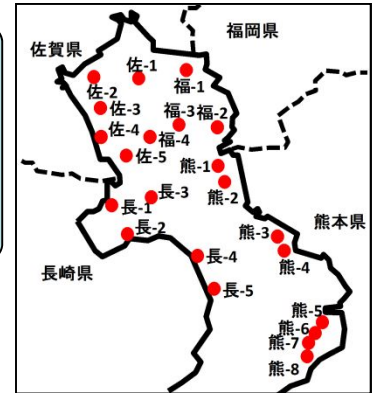
## 【熊本県（サルボウ～浮遊幼生（2/2））】



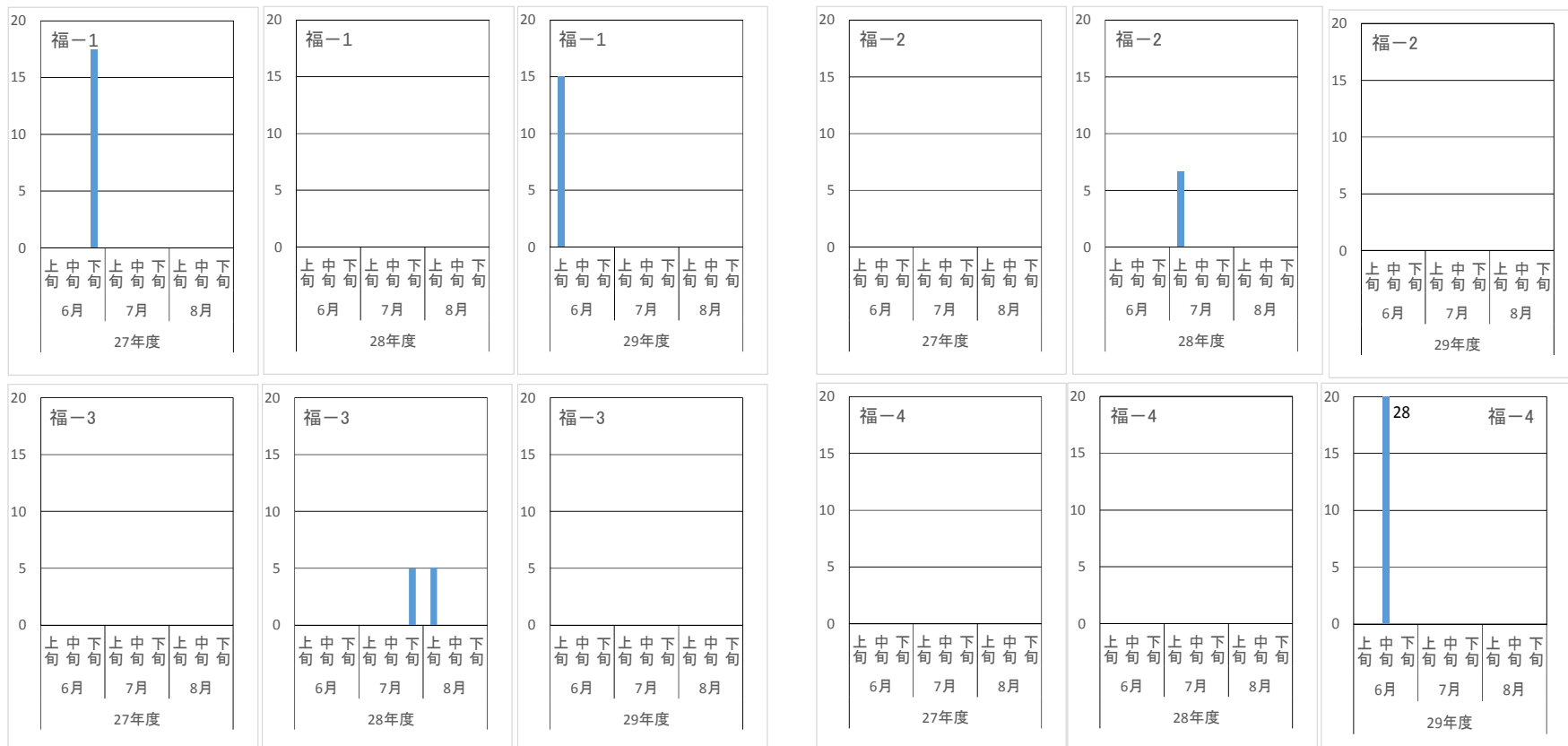
## 4. ハマグリ

### (1) 浮遊幼生の分布特性

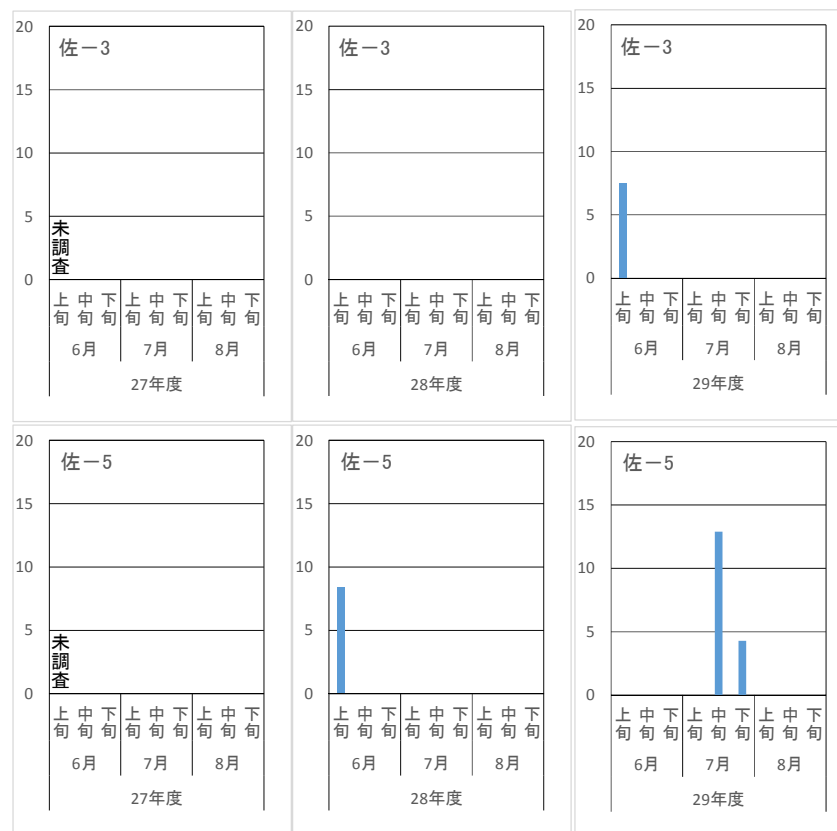
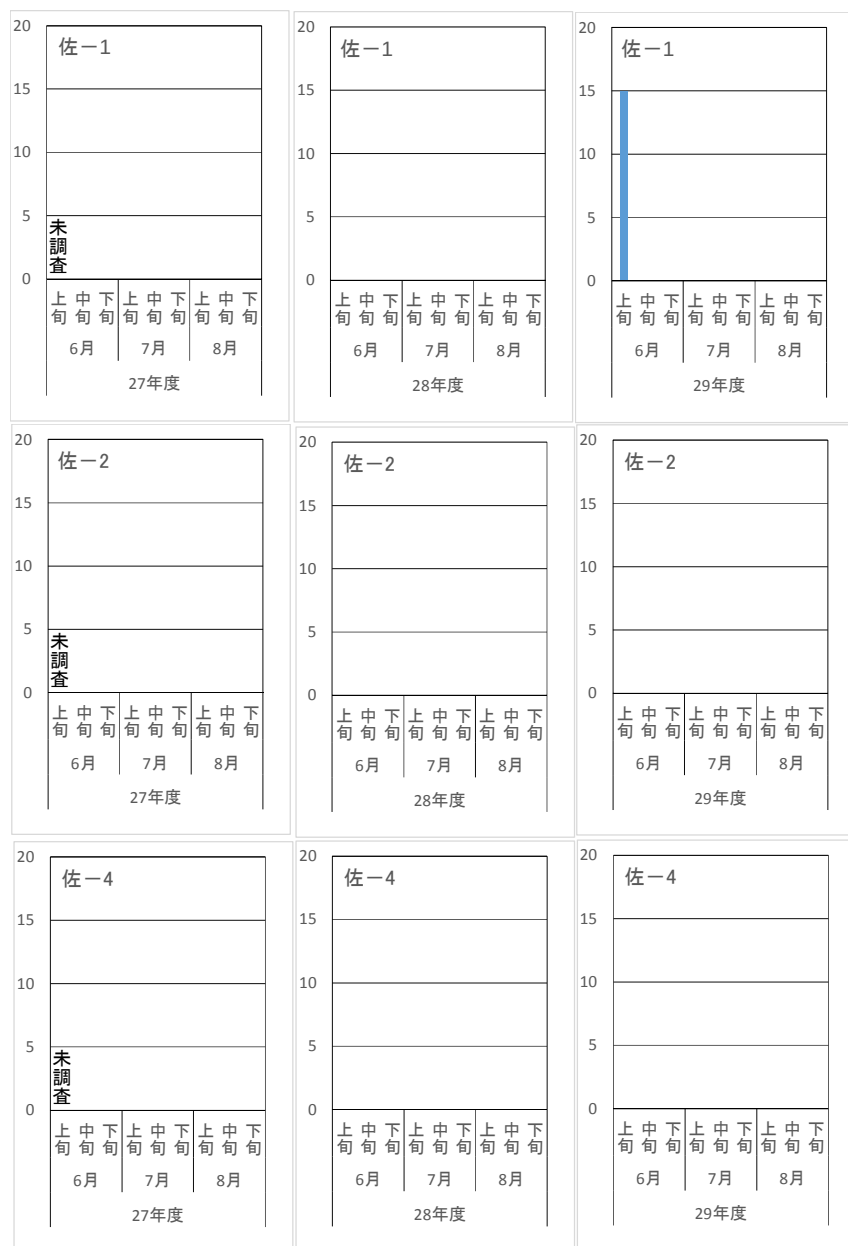
- 出現密度は、調査年度によって異なるが、福-1、佐-5、長-4、熊-4、熊-5、熊-7で浮遊幼生が確認
- 有明海では、調査年度、調査地点によって出現ピークが相違  
※層別出現密度から算出した地点別の平均出現密度(個体/m<sup>3</sup>)を示す



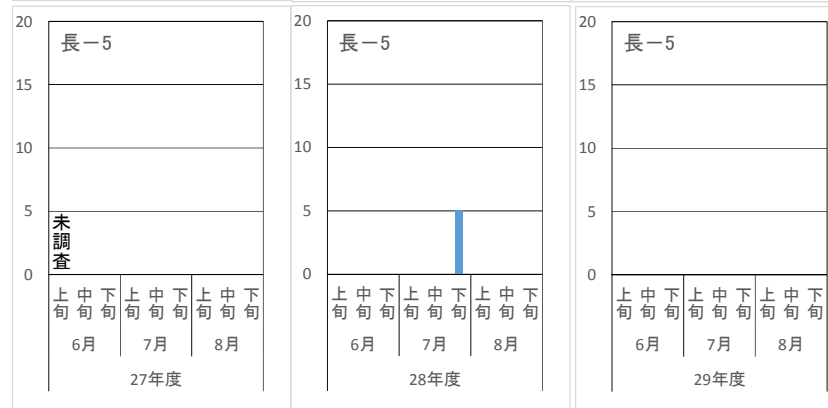
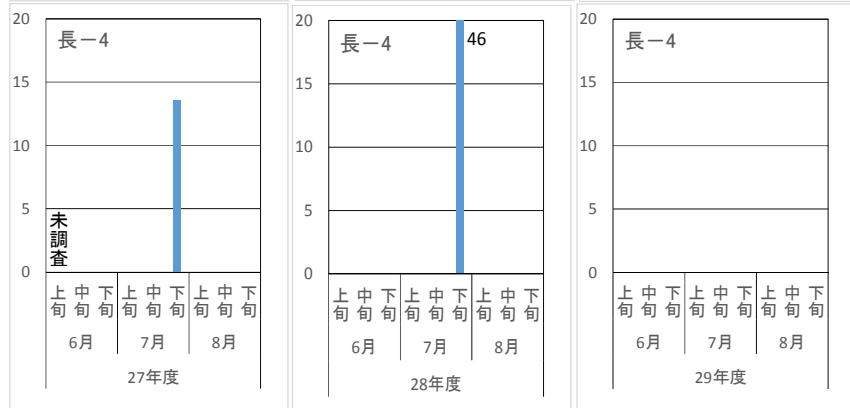
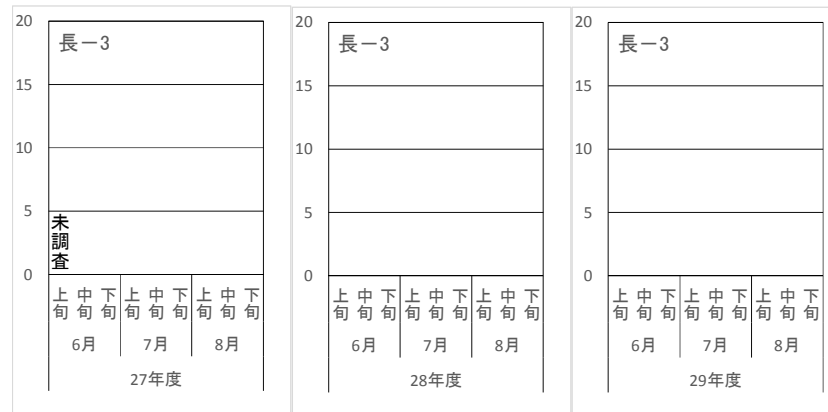
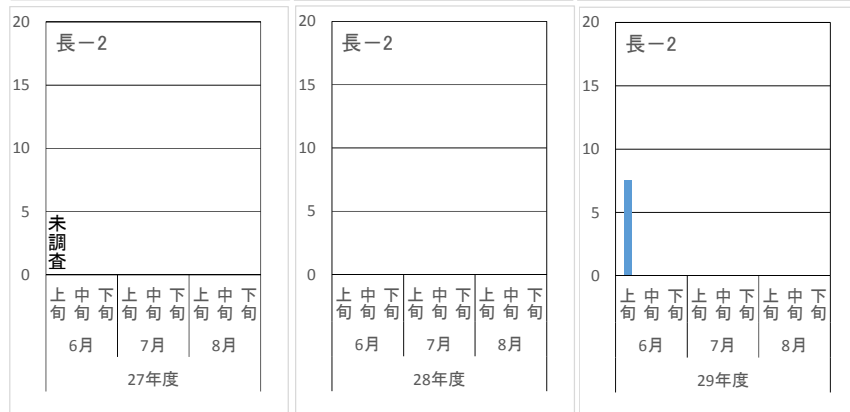
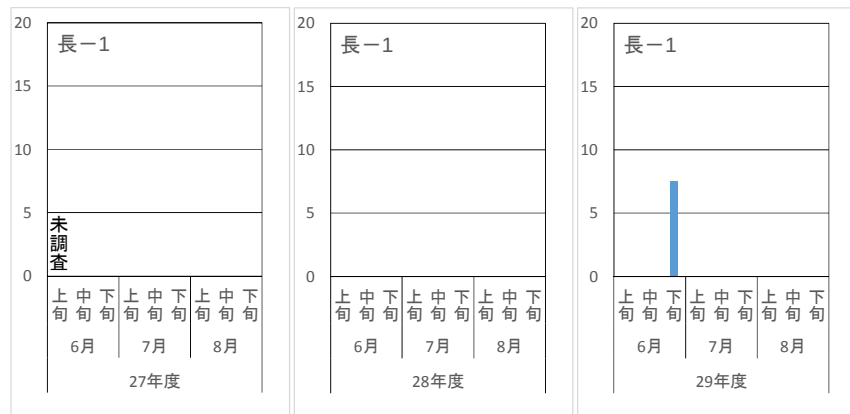
### 【福岡県（ハマグリ～浮遊幼生）】



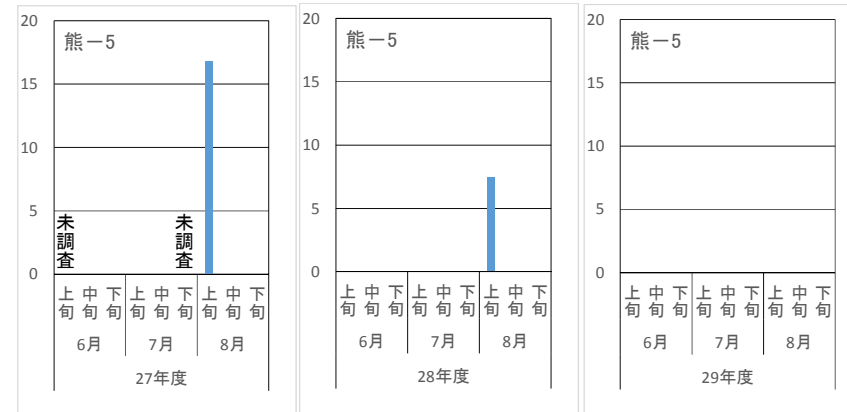
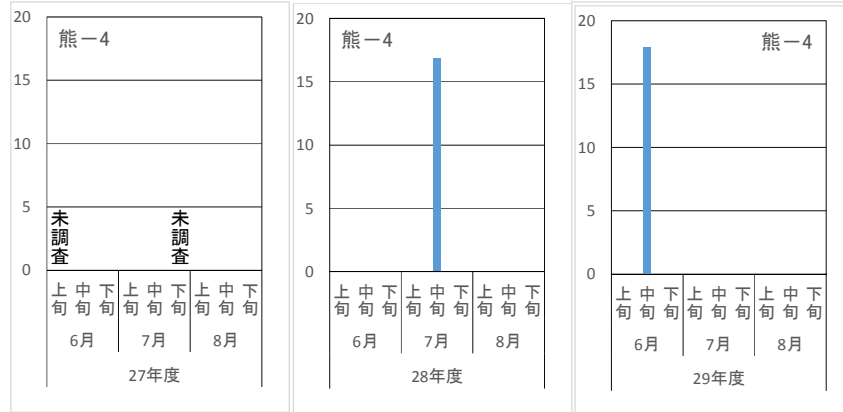
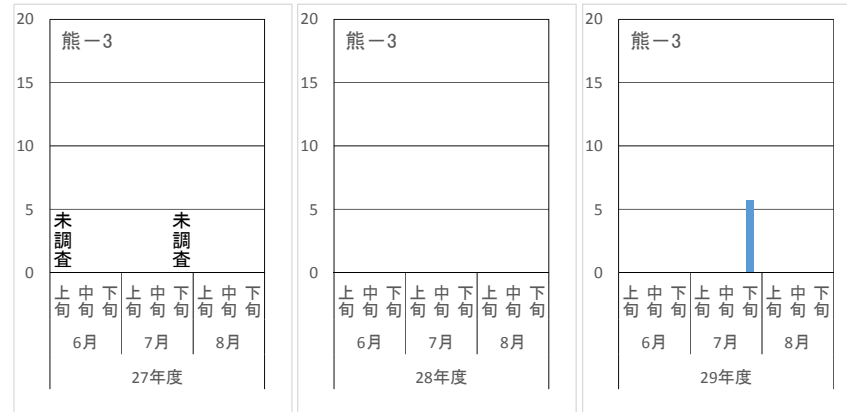
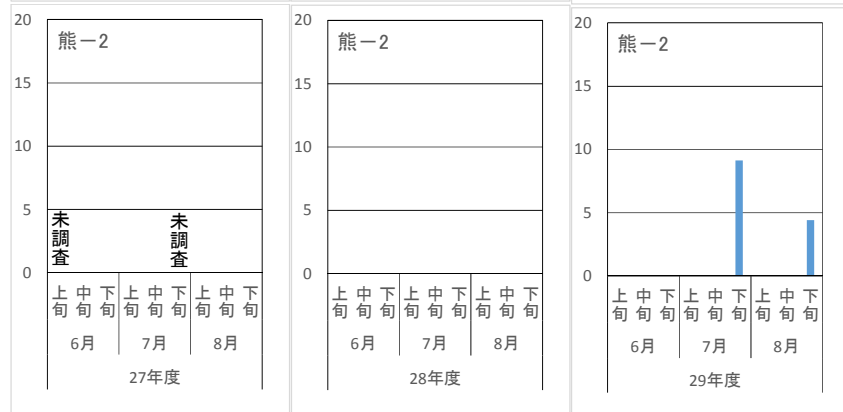
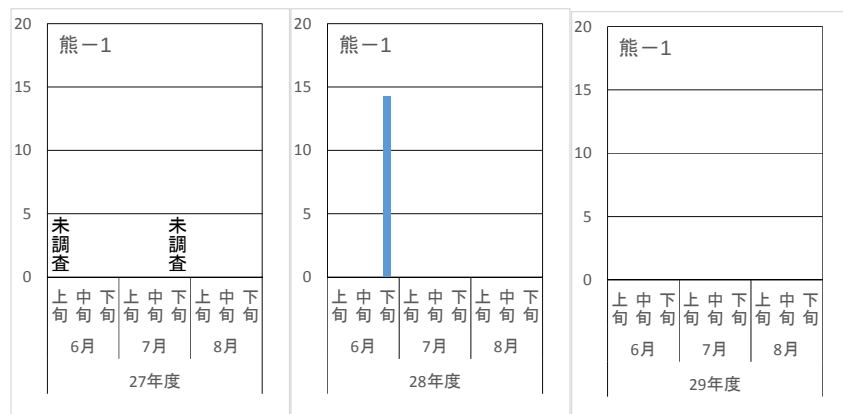
# 【佐賀県（ハマグリ～浮遊幼生）】



# 【長崎県（ハマグリ～浮遊幼生）】



# 【熊本県（ハマグリ～浮遊幼生（1/2））】



# 【熊本県（ハマグリ～浮遊幼生（2/2））】

