

アサリ貝殻に刻まれた成長縞の解析

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Abstract

The calcareous skeletons of many invertebrates contain micro-growth banding patterns. The clam lays down weak micro-growth bands in the shell. The clams were cultivated under three different immersed conditions and band patterns in the shell were statistically compared. The group A was immersed except at semi-diurnal low tide, group B was out in air at lowest sea level in high tide and group C was kept always below sea surface throughout the experiment. No numerical difference was found in the growth band number between the shell. All clams subjected to a 66 minute period seich in the band as well as semi-diurnal and diurnal tidal periods.