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A HARMONIC ANALYSIS OF THE ANNUAL CHANGE CHA-RACTER OF THE MEAN MONTHLY SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE IN THE EAST CHINA SEA FOR MANY YEARS

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Abstract

Using the mean 10-day sea surface temperature data in the East China Sea for years 1953—1972, this paper has made a harmonic analysis of the annual changes of the mean monthly sea surface temperature, and compared the first four harmonic constants with the results computed by M. Koizumi from the mean 10-day sea surface temperature data for 5 years. The results wer shown as these two different sets of harmonic constants were basically in agreement except semi-annual and one-third annual initial phase angls in the kroshio area.

Besides, the paper has also discussed numbers of the harmonic terms needed for fitting the current variation of the sea surface temperature in the different local sea areas. Generally speakinge the first five harmonic terms should be taken in the yellow sea cold water area and the Tsushtma, current area, the first three in the kuroshio area, and the Tsushima current area, the first three in the kuroshio area, and the first four in the mixing aone.

名词…

… 解释



海洋钻孔生物(Marine boring organism)在海洋中穿凿岩石、珊瑚礁、贝壳、红树、木船和木质建筑等物体的生物统称海洋钻孔生物。该类生物主要有:海绵动物的穿孔海绵,环节动物多毛纲的凿贝才女虫,软体动物的住石蛤、钻岩蛤、石蛏、开腹蛤、海笋和船蛆,节足动物甲壳纲的柱木水虱、团水虱和跳水虱等等。

穿孔海绵穿凿珊瑚及扇贝、牡蛎、珍珠贝壳,凿 贝才女虫穿凿珍珠贝壳,住石蛤、钻岩蛤、石蛏、海 笋、开腹蛤则穿凿珊瑚、岩石和贝壳等。其中,海洋 钻孔生物中为害最大的是船蛆和柱木水虱。两个多世 纪以来,许多国家对这些生物的分类、形态、生物学、 生态学以及防除方法等进行了大量研究,已获得了丰 富的资料。至今,这方面的研究仍是国际上十分重视 的课题之一。

乌鱼蛋 山东有—道名菜叫做"乌鱼蛋"。它是墨鱼(乌贼)腹内的—对腺体,叫缠卵腺,这个腺体能分泌—种粘液,使产生的卵缠在—起形成卵群,其形状为三角形的白色薄片。

取"乌鱼蛋"时,可把墨鱼的外套膜从腹面剪开,即可见到在鱼体的中后部两侧有两个大形的卵圆形腺体,腺体外包被着一层坚韧的皮膜,里面分两瓣,每瓣由许多三角形白色薄片垒成。烹制时,剥去外皮,从两瓣中央切开,稍煮则"乌鱼蛋"片片离散,食之清脆可口,是海味中的佳品。

(齐钟彦)