Cruise Summary

1. Cruise Information

(1) Cruise ID: KH-22-8

(2) Vessel: R/V HAKUHO MARU

(3) Cruise Title

Fauna and evolution of benthic organisms inhabiting trench areas in the northwestern Pacific

(4) Chief Scientist

Shigeaki Kojima (Graduate School of Frontier Sciences, UT)

(5) Representative of the Science Party

SH22-13	Shigeaki Kojima (Graduate School of Frontier Sciences, UT)
H22-01	Ichiro Yasuda (AORI)
SGS22-02	Tomoshi Ichinose (Graduate School of Agriculture and Life
	Sciences, UT)

(6) Research Titles

SH22-13	Fauna and evolution of benthic organisms inhabiting trench areas
	in the northwestern Pacific
H22-01	Study on the turbulence and double-diffusive mixing and impacts
	with fast-response thermistors
SGS22-02	Diversification of futty acid synthesis mechanisms in deep-sea
	amphipods

(7) Cruise Period

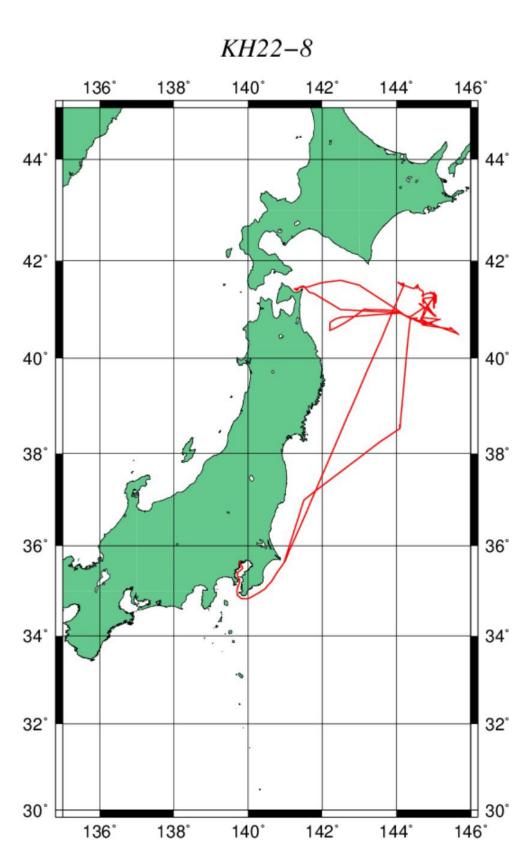
2022/09/30 - 2022/10/17

(8) Ports of departure/call/arrival

Harumi - Daiba

(9) Research Area

Areas around the southern Kuril Trench and the Japan Trench



2. Overview of the Observation

In order to analyze genetic deviation and/or speciation processes of deep-sea benthic organisms between the Kuril and Japan Trenches, which were isolated from each other by the subduction of the Erimo Seamount and another landward seamount 0.3 million years ago, and reveal evolution in trench areas, we collected benthic organisms at six sites around the southernmost part of the Kuril Trench, six sites around the northernmost part of the Japan Trench, and a single site in the central part of the Japan Trench by using a 4m beam trawl, a 3m Agassiz-type trawl, and an epibenthic sled. We will determine the faunas through morphological classification and DNA barcoding and analyze their evolutionary processes based on data of nucleotide sequences and SNP analyses. In addition, to estimate planktonic larval dispersal between two trenches, we recovered four mooring systems with current meters, which were deployed arounf the Erimo Seamount during a cruse of R/V Shinsei-Maru in 2020 and conducted measurement of physical environments using CTD, LADCP, and AFP07 at 11 sites.