

	23 4	
	<i>Alexandrium</i>	
	<i>Neocalanus</i>	
<i>Eucalanus</i>	85 90%	
<i>Neocalanus</i>	<i>Eucalanus</i>	NEMURO
	70%	
		4
<i>tamarense</i>		<i>Alexandrium</i> <i>A. tamarense</i>
2011 5 7	2012 5 8	
<i>N. cristatus</i>	<i>N. flemingeri</i>	<i>N. plumchrus</i>
1 L		<i>E. bungii</i> C5
	20 m	2
100–120 $\mu\text{mol photons m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$		SWM–3 5 ml
	14 hL: 10 hD	15
		3
6	<i>Attheya septentrionalis</i>	<i>Chaetoceros</i> sp.
<i>Skeletonema</i> sp.	<i>Thalassiosira nordenskiöldii</i>	<i>Ditylum brightwellii</i>
1	<i>Heterosigma akashiwo</i>	1 <i>Alexandrium tamarense</i>
	8	
		1
	110–2577 $\mu\text{g C L}^{-1}$	$5.0 \times 10^2 - 2.0 \times 10^4 \text{ cells ml}^{-1}$
15	<i>N. flemingeri</i> 20	1 L <i>N. cristatus</i> <i>E. bungii</i>
	3	24 3

	3		24				
		GF/F				Conover (1968a, b)	Ratio method
		two-way ANOVA					
		<i>N. cristatus</i>	45% 66%	<i>N. flemingeri</i>	44%–66%	<i>E. bungii</i>	34%–65%
						3	
							$r^2 =$
0.79 – 0.87, $p < 0.01$		Si					
				two-way ANOVA			
					<i>N. flemingeri</i>	<i>E. bungii</i>	
<i>Skeletonema</i> sp.	<i>Th. nordenskioldii</i>	<i>D. brightwellii</i>			<i>N. cristatus</i>	<i>Skeletonema</i>	
sp.	<i>D. brightwellii</i>	<i>Th. nordenskioldii</i>			<i>N. cristatus</i>		
<i>D. brightwellii</i>		2					
NEMURO	NPZD				PDM	Population Dynamics Model	
LEM	Lagrangian Ensemble Model						
			70%				
			45-66%		<i>Neocalanus cristatus</i>		
LEM		66%				44%	
					70%	66%	
	<i>A. tamarensis</i>		<i>N. cristatus</i>		<i>N. plumchrus</i>	<i>E. bungii</i>	1
		2					
	<i>N. cristatus</i>	<i>A. tamarensis</i>			10–60%	<i>N. plumchrus</i>	0–30%
<i>E. bungii</i>	0–320%						2
					<i>Alexandrium</i>		
					<i>Alexandrium</i>		
						<i>Alexandrium</i>	
			3				
					1		
		2				<i>Alexandrium</i>	
	<i>Alexandrium</i>						