

## Elemental compositions in otoliths and behavioral ecology of the alfonsino, *Beryx splendens*, in waters of Japan

Y. Horii, S. Sakurai<sup>1</sup>, Y. Kusaka<sup>1</sup>, H. Aoki<sup>1</sup>, K. Sera<sup>2</sup>, S. Goto<sup>3</sup> and C. Takahashi<sup>3</sup>

Hachijo Branch, Tokyo Metropolitan Center for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries on Izu islands  
4222 Mitsune, Hachijojima, Tokyo 100-1511, Japan

<sup>1</sup>Department of Environment Science, School of Information Studies, Otsuma Women's University  
2-7-1 Karakida, Tama, Tokyo 206-8540, Japan

<sup>2</sup>Cyclotron Research Center, Iwate Medical University  
348-58 Tomegamori, Takizawa, Iwate 020-0173, Japan

<sup>3</sup>Takizawa Laboratory, Japan Radioisotope Association  
348-1 Tomegamori, Takizawa, Iwate 020-0173, Japan

### Abstract

This study suggests the behavior ecological study of the alfonsino, *Beryx splendens*, by analysis of trace elements in otoliths. We analyzed 57 otoliths of the alfonsino in the water of Japan by PIXE method.

19 elements were detected in otoliths of the alfonsino, 6 elements were detected from all sample. Sr/Ca ratio of otoliths taken from Aogashima area was higher than those from Hachijojima area and Okinotorishima. This result suggests that the alfonsino from Aogashima area have inhabited in deeper area than those from Hachijojima and Okinotorishima. There were positive correlation between the concentration of Si in otolith and the body length in waters of Hachijojima. This result suggests that a habit area of alfonsino has moved into deeper waters as alfonsino ages.