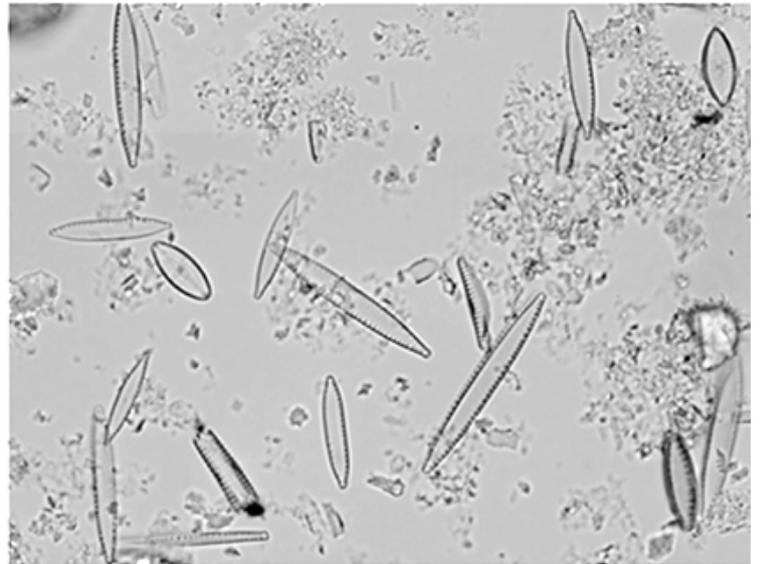
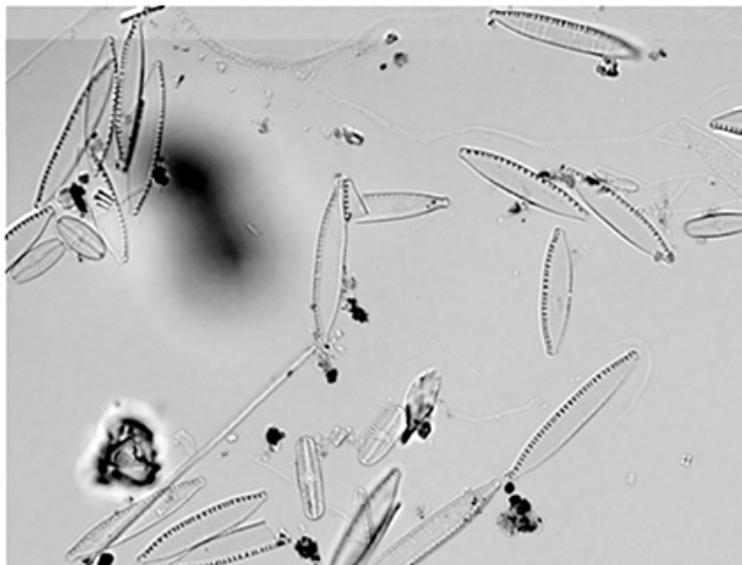




A Bolivari River in Mumbai, India



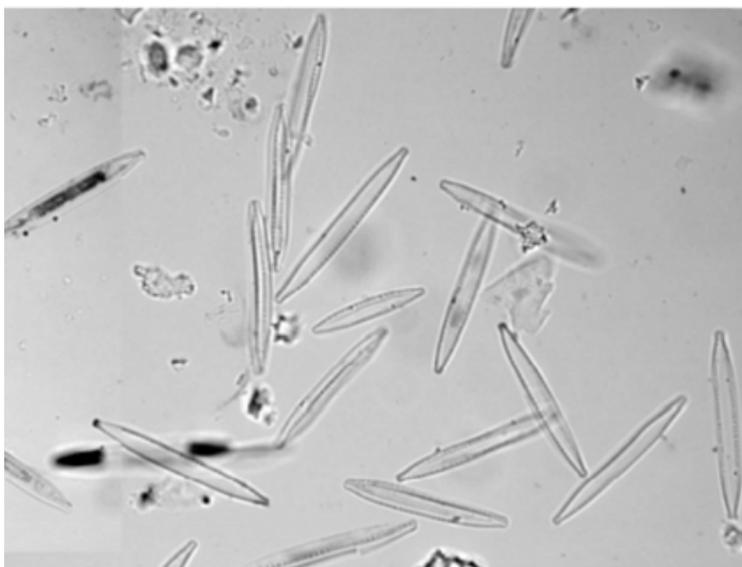
B



C Tama River in Tokyo, Japan



D



E Litz Run in Pennsylvania, U.S.A.



F

- 注意：珪藻以外の夾雑物はプレパラート作成過程で除去できなかった砂や泥であり，これらは水質とは全く関係がありません。
 - Caution: Contaminants other than diatoms are sand and mud that could not be removed during preparation process, and they have nothing to do with water quality.
-

A, B: インド，ムンバイを流れるボリバリ川にて採集。

1945年(A)，2017年(B)。

C, D: 日本，東京都福生市内を流れる多摩川にて採集。

1982年(C)，2017年(D)。

E, F: 米国，ペンシルバニア州を流れるリティッツ川にて

採集。1948年(F)，2018年(E)。

A, B: Bolivari River in Mumbai, India. Collected in
1945 (A) and 2017 (B).

C, D: Tama River in Fussa, Tokyo, Japan. Collected in
1982 (C) and 2017 (D).

E, F: Lititz Run in Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Collected in
USA: Lititz Run in Pennsylvania 1948 (F) and 2018 (E).

<Slide information>

A: Sr4. Borivali Stream, Mumbai, India. Mar. 1945. Coll. by Hemendrakumar Prithivraj Gandhi. Housed at Agharkar Research Institute, Pune, India.

B: M-2340. Borivali Stream, Mumbai, India. Apr. 2017. Coll. by Karthick Balasubramanian. Housed at Tokyo Diatomology Lab, Japan.

C: RM-001847. Tama River, Fussa, Tokyo, Japan. May 1982. Coll. by Shigeki Mayama. Housed at the National Museum of Nature and Sciences, Japan.

D: M-2133. TamaRiver, Fussa, Tokyo, Japan. Aug. 2017. Coll. by Kengo Satomi. Housed at Tokyo Diatomology Lab, Japan.

E: M-2339. Lititz Run, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Aug. 2018. Coll. By Matthew Julius. Housed at Tokyo Diatomology Lab, Japan.

F: GC3525A. Lititz Run, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Aug. 1948. Coll. by Ruth Patrick. Housed at the Academy of Natural Science of Drexel Univ. U.S.A.



Delaware River, Trenton, U.S.A.

1-3: 米国, トレントン・フォールを流れるデラウェア川 (本川はニュージャージー州とペンシルバニア州の境を流れる)。

採集年は (1) 2006年: 1972年の水質保全法制定後、次第にきれいになった川, (2) 1957年: 第二次世界大戦後の産業の発達により公害が深刻化した時代, (3) 1860年: 南北戦争勃発1年前の人口もまだ少なかった時代。

(1, 2) は珪藻付着装置である **Diatometer** を使用して採集された。(3) は F.W. Lewis によって採集された。いずれもフィラデルフィアにある **Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University** のハーバリウムに保管されている。

1-3: United States. The Delaware River flowing through Trenton Falls (the main river forms the boundary between New Jersey and Pennsylvania).

Samples were collected in 2006 (1), 1957 (2) — a time when industrial growth and urban population increases caused various types of pollution., and 1860 (3) — A time one year before the outbreak of the Civil War, when the population was still small..

Samples (1) and (2) were collected using a diatom-collecting device known as a Diatometer. Sample (3) was collected by F. W. Lewis. All specimens are housed in the herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University in Philadelphia.

<Slide information>

1: GC122987. Delaware River, Trenton, 2006. Collected using Diatometer. Housed at the herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University in Philadelphia, U.S.A.

2: GC44273. Delaware River, Trenton, 1957. Collected using Diatometer. Housed at the herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University in Philadelphia, U.S.A.

3: GC50296. Delaware River, Trenton, 1860. Collected by F. W. Lewis. Housed at the herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University in Philadelphia,