CLAIMS

1. A method for producing 3,5-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzyl alcohol from plankton, the method comprising:

filtering collected seawater containing the plankton using a filter;

taking out a cell content from the plankton remained on the filter; and

subsequently heating the cell content thus taken out at a temperature of 60°C for one hour to four hours to produce 3,5-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzyl alcohol from the heated material, wherein

the plankton is a diatom belonging to phylum Bacillariophyta, subphylum Bacillariophytina, class Bacillariophyceae, subclass Bacillariophycidae, order Surirellales, family Entomoneidaceae, and genus Entomoneis.

2. A method for producing 3,5-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzyl alcohol from plankton, the method comprising:

filtering collected seawater containing the plankton using a filter;

crushing the plankton remained on the filter with an addition of an extracting solution; and

extracting a cell content from the plankton and subsequently performing heating at a temperature of 60°C for one hour to four hours to produce 3,5-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzyl alcohol from the heated material, wherein

the plankton is a diatom belonging to phylum Bacillariophyta, subphylum Bacillariophytina, class Bacillariophyceae, subclass Bacillariophycidae, order Surirellales, family Entomoneidaceae, and genus Entomoneis.

3. A method for producing 3,5-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzyl alcohol from plankton, the method comprising:

filtering collected seawater containing the plankton using a filter;

taking out a cell content from the plankton remaining on the filter; and

subsequently heating the cell content thus taken out at a temperature of 80°C for 30 minutes to one hour, or three hours to five hours to produce 3,5-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzyl alcohol from the heated material, wherein

the plankton is a diatom belonging to phylum Bacillariophyta, subphylum Bacillariophytina, class Bacillariophyceae, subclass Bacillariophycidae, order Surirellales, family Entomoneidaceae, and genus Entomoneis.

4. A method for producing 3,5-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzyl alcohol from plankton, the method comprising:

filtering collected seawater containing the plankton using a filter;

crushing the plankton remained on the filter with an addition of an extracting solution; and

extracting a cell content from the plankton and subsequently performing heating at a temperature of 80°C for 30 minutes to one hour, or three hours to five hours to produce 3,5-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzyl alcohol from the heated material, wherein

the plankton is a diatom belonging to phylum Bacillariophyta, subphylum Bacillariophytina, class Bacillariophyceae, subclass Bacillariophycidae, order Surirellales, family Entomoneidaceae, and genus Entomoneis.

5. A method for producing 3,5-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzyl alcohol from plankton, the method comprising:

filtering collected seawater containing the plankton using a filter;

taking out a cell content from the plankton remained on the filter; and

subsequently pressurizing the cell content thus taken out at 2 atmospheres for 30 minutes to produce 3,5-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzyl alcohol from the pressurized material, wherein

the plankton is a diatom belonging to phylum Bacillariophyta, subphylum Bacillariophytina, class Bacillariophyceae, subclass Bacillariophycidae, order Surirellales, family Entomoneidaceae, and genus Entomoneis.

6. A method for producing 3,5-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzyl alcohol from plankton, the method comprising:

filtering collected seawater containing the plankton using a filter;

crushing the plankton remained on the filter with an addition of an extracting solution; and

extracting a cell content from the plankton and subsequently performing pressurization at 2 atmospheres for 30 minutes to produce 3,5-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzyl alcohol from the pressurized material, wherein

the plankton is a diatom belonging to phylum Bacillariophyta, subphylum Bacillariophytina, class Bacillariophyceae, subclass Bacillariophycidae, order Surirellales, family Entomoneidaceae, and genus Entomoneis.

7. A method for producing 3,5-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzyl alcohol from plankton, the method comprising:

filtering collected seawater containing the plankton using a filter;

taking out a cell content from the plankton remaining on the filter; and

subsequently pressurizing the cell content thus taken out at 2.5 atmospheres for 30 minutes or more to produce 3,5-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzyl alcohol from the pressurized material, wherein

the plankton is a diatom belonging to phylum Bacillariophyta, subphylum Bacillariophytina, class Bacillariophyceae, subclass Bacillariophycidae, order Surirellales, family Entomoneidaceae, and genus Entomoneis.

8. A method for producing 3,5-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzyl alcohol from plankton, the method comprising:

filtering collected seawater containing the plankton using a filter;

crushing the plankton remained on the filter with an addition of an extracting solution; and

extracting a cell content from the plankton and subsequently performing pressurization at 2.5 atmospheres for 30 minutes or more to produce 3,5-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzyl alcohol from the pressurized material, wherein

the plankton is a diatom belonging to phylum Bacillariophyta, subphylum Bacillariophytina, class Bacillariophyceae, subclass Bacillariophycidae, order Surirellales, family Entomoneidaceae, and genus Entomoneis.

9. A method for producing 3,5-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzyl alcohol from plankton, the method comprising:

filtering collected seawater containing the plankton using a filter;

taking out a cell content from the plankton remaining on the filter; and

subsequently pressurizing the cell content thus taken out at 3 atmospheres for 30 minutes or more to produce 3,5-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzyl alcohol from the pressurized

material, wherein

the plankton is a diatom belonging to phylum Bacillariophyta, subphylum Bacillariophytina, class Bacillariophyceae, subclass Bacillariophycidae, order Surirellales, family Entomoneidaceae, and genus Entomoneis.

10. A method for producing 3,5-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzyl alcohol from plankton, the method comprising:

filtering collected seawater containing the plankton using a filter;

crushing the plankton remained on the filter with an addition of an extracting solution; and

extracting a cell content from the plankton and subsequently performing pressurization at 3 atmospheres for 30 minutes or more to produce 3,5-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzyl alcohol from the pressurized material, wherein

the plankton is a diatom belonging to phylum Bacillariophyta, subphylum Bacillariophytina, class Bacillariophyceae, subclass Bacillariophycidae, order Surirellales, family Entomoneidaceae, and genus Entomoneis.