CLAIMS

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

filtering collected seawater containing the plankton using a filter;

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

heating the cell content thus taken out to produce 3,5-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzyl alcohol from a heated material thus heated, wherein

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

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

by heating to produce 3,5-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzyl alcohol from a heated material thus heated, wherein

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

3. The method for producing 3,5-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzyl alcohol from the plankton according to claim 1, wherein the heating time is at least 1 hour or longer.

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

filtering collected seawater containing the plankton using a filter;

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

pressurizing the cell content thus taken out to produce 3,5-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzyl alcohol from a pressurized material thus pressurized, wherein

the plankton is a diatom belonging to the phylum Bacillariophyta, the subphylum Bacillariophytina, the class

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

5. A method for producing 3,5-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzyl alcohol from plankton, 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 followed by pressurization to produce 3,5-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzyl alcohol from a pressurized material thus pressurized, wherein

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

6. The method for producing 3,5-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzyl

alcohol from the plankton according to claim 4 or 5, wherein the pressurization is performed at at least 2 atmospheres or more.

7. The method for producing 3,5-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzyl alcohol from the plankton according to claim 4 or 5, wherein the pressurizing time is at least 1 hour or longer.