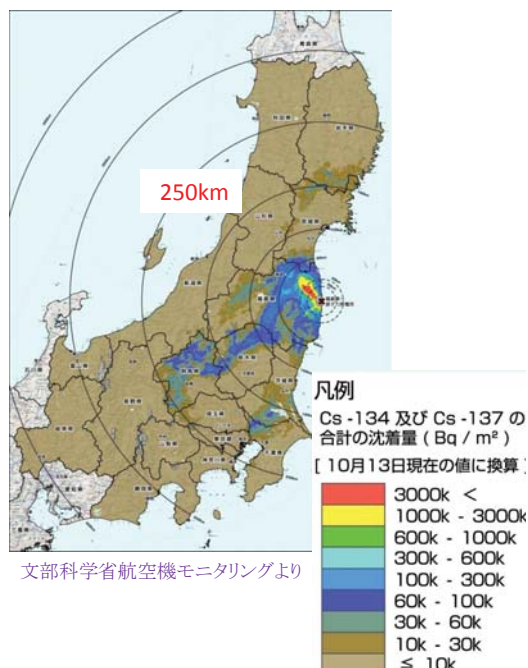


LONG-TERM DYNAMICS OF CAESIUM IN FOREST

Masamichi Takahashi, Masahiro Kobayashi,
Takuya Kajimoto, Shoji Hashimoto

FOREST AND FOREST PRODUCTS RESEARCH INSTITUTE
2013.10.1

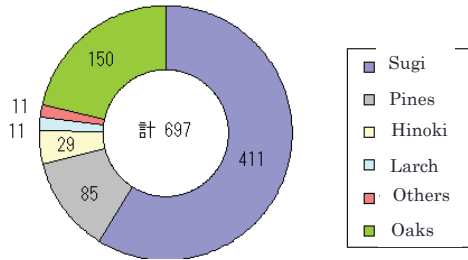
Problems involved in Fukushima contaminated forests



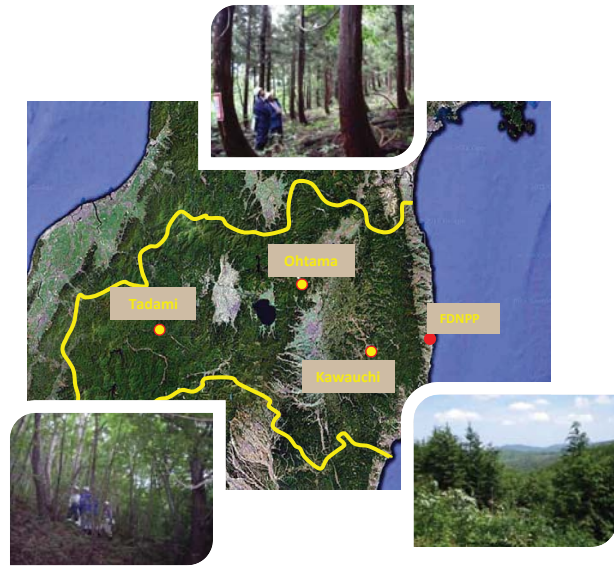
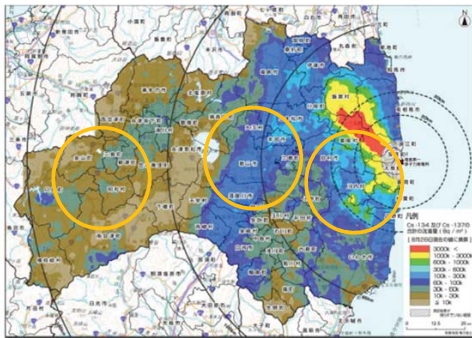
- Safety of timber and wood products
- Effects of radio Cs on multi-functional uses of forests
- Wide distribution of contaminated area in northern Kanto plain
- Cs dynamic in the forest ecosystem
- Modeling of Cs dynamics and wide area estimation of Cs distribution in east Japan.

Study strategy for the forests in Fukushima: comparison among Sugi forests with different contamination levels

Timber production in Fukushima (10³ m³)

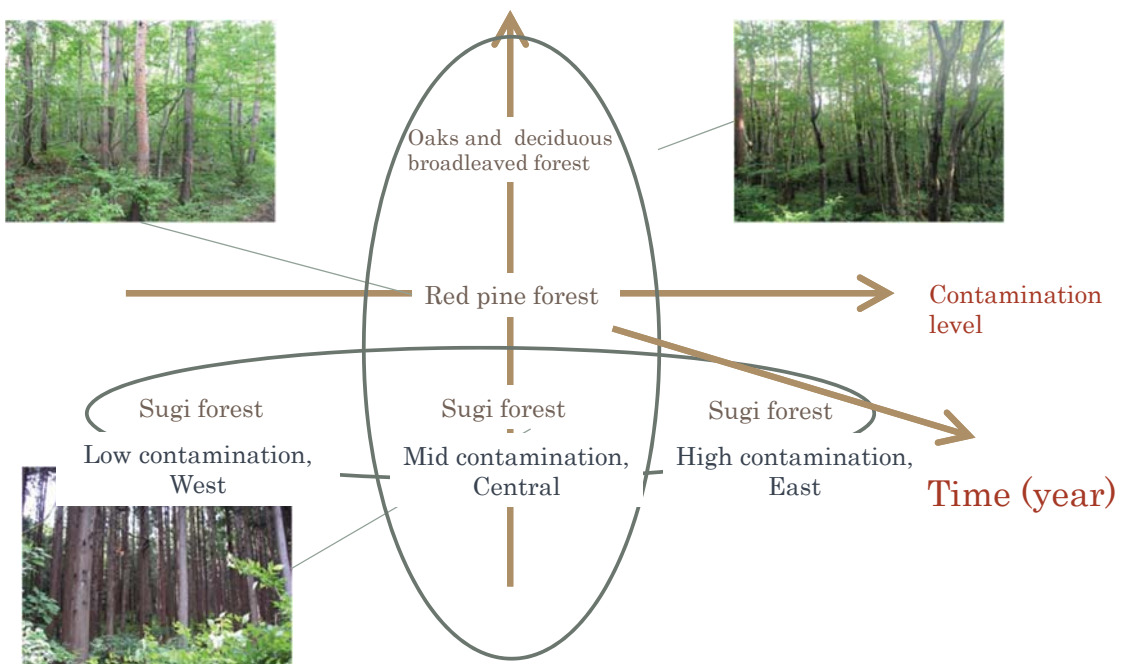


Fukushima is a timber production prefecture of the 7th place in Japan.



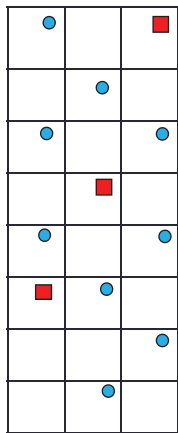
Study strategy: comparison among tree species and annual changes

Tree species:
3D structure of forest ecosystem



Methods: Study sites and sampling methods

Litter and soil



Plots
 Kawauchi
 0.16ha (20×80m)
 Ohtama
 0.24ha (30×80m)
 Tadami
 0.21ha (30×70m)

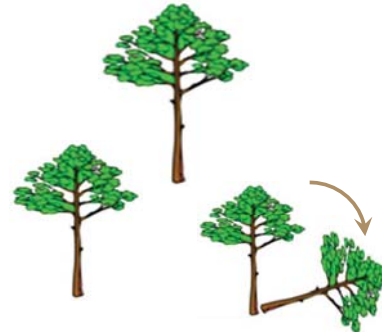
Ex. Pine forest at Ohtama

10m

- Air dose rate (on the grids, 10cm and 1m)
- Litter (25x25cm) and soil (core sampling)
 surface soil (0-5cm) deeper soils (0-20cm)



Trees



- Estimation of tree biomass and growth by tree enumeration
- Selection of felling trees with different sizes (tall, middle, short) for sampling
- Separation of tree organs; leaves, twigs, bark, and wood.

Photos in the field, and separation of heartwood and sapwood for Cs analysis



Measurement of air dose rate



Soil sampling



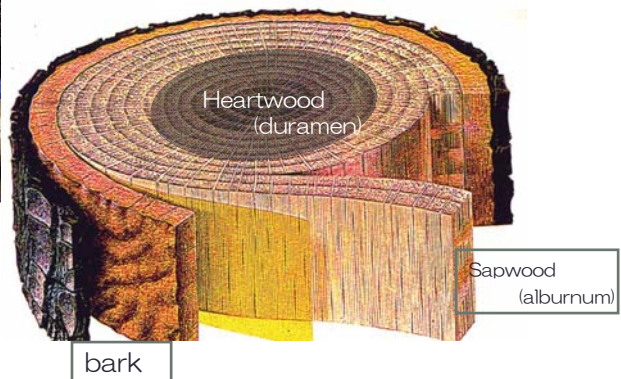
Analysis by germanium semiconductor detector



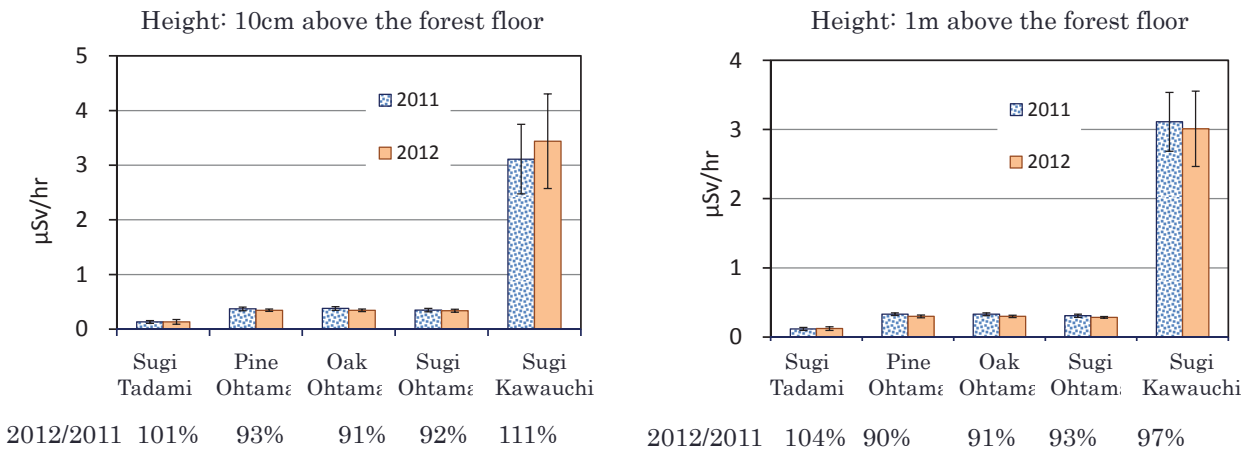
Cutting a tree



Sampling of wood after peeling of bark

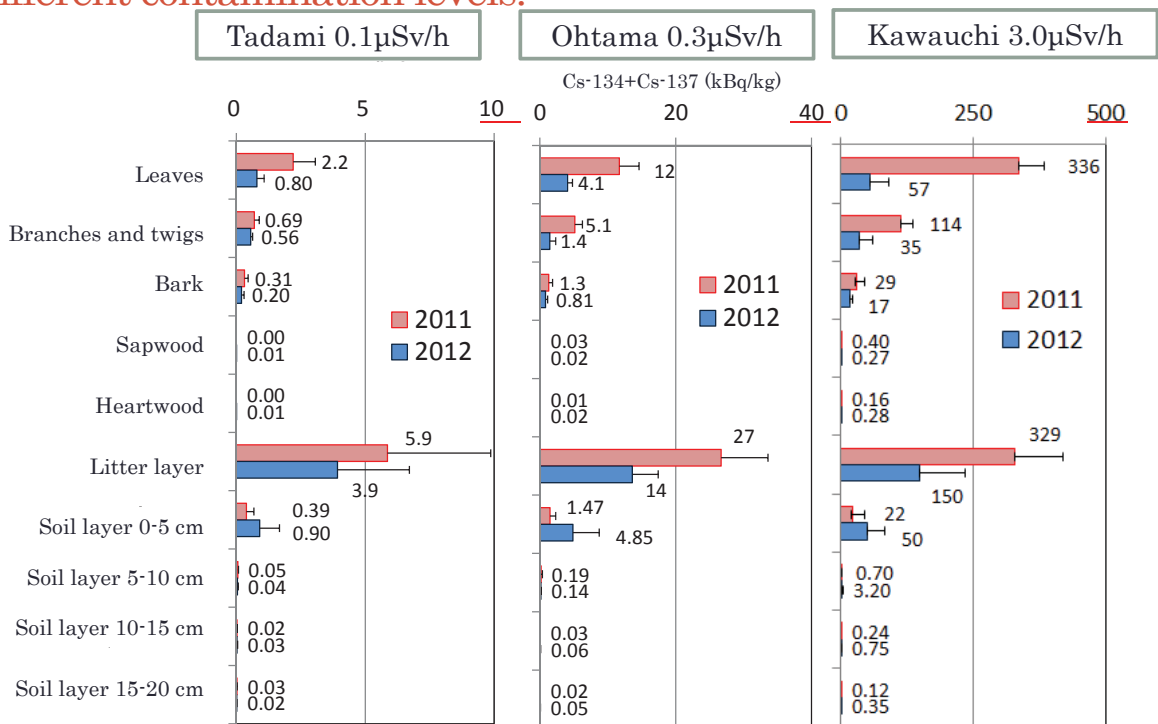


Comparison of the air dose rates in the plots between 2011 and 2012

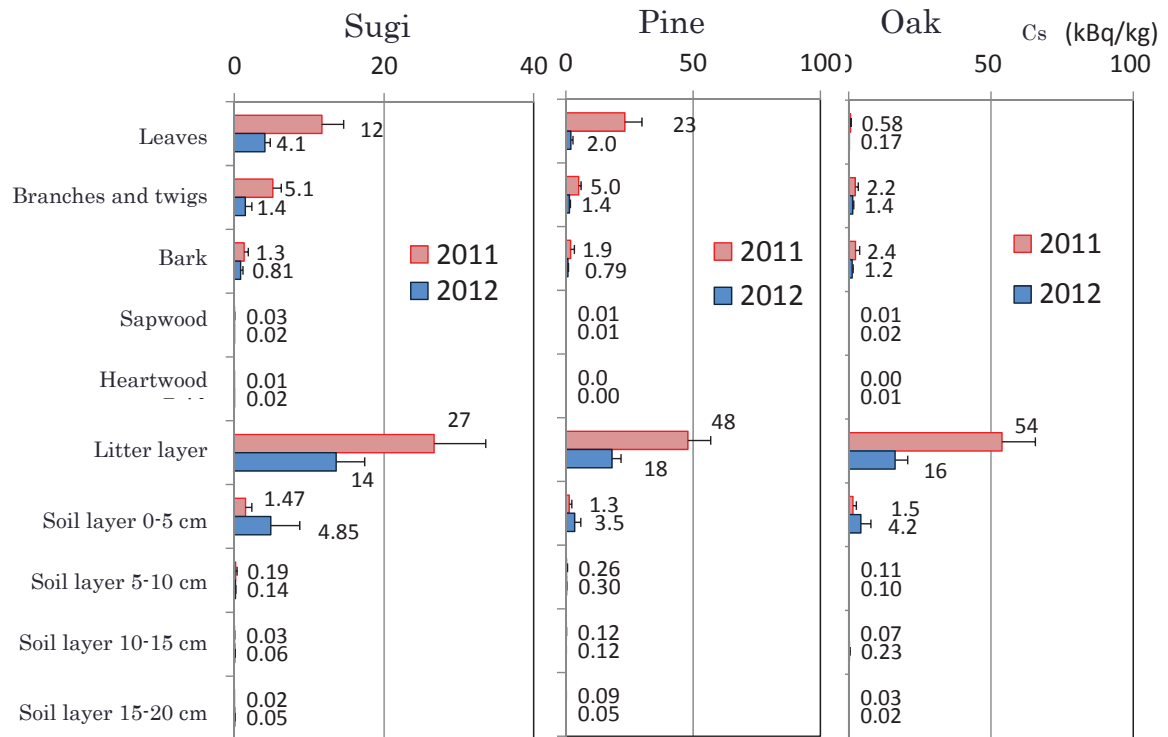


The air dose rates in 2012 were expected to decrease to 79% of the rate in 2011 according to the decays of Cs-134 and Cs-137 but the decreases were relatively lower than expected.

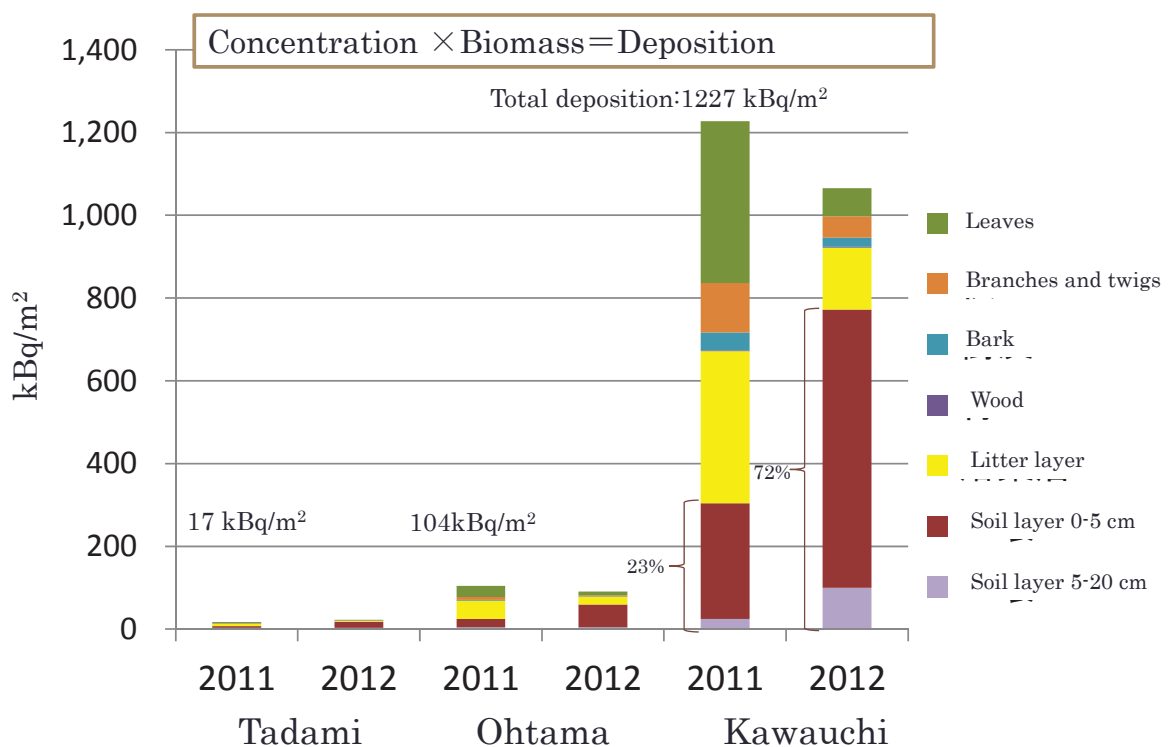
The concentration of Cs-134 + Cs-137 in different parts of tree organs and soil layers: comparison among the plots with different contamination levels.



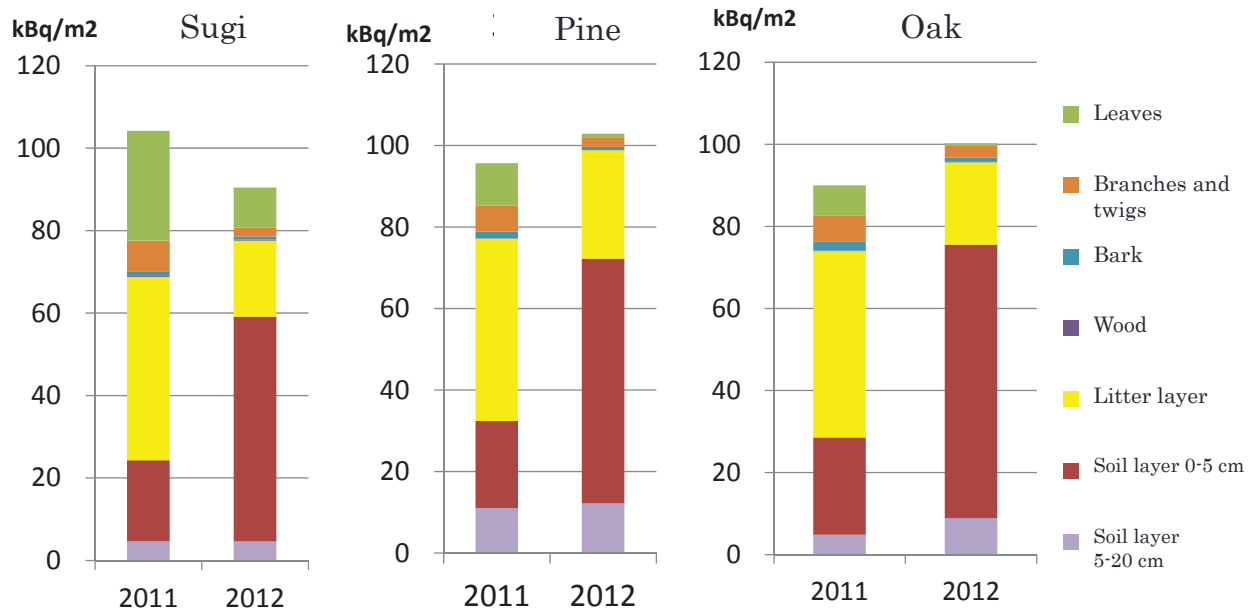
The concentration of Cs-134 + Cs-137 in different parts of tree organs and soil layers : comparison among different tree species.



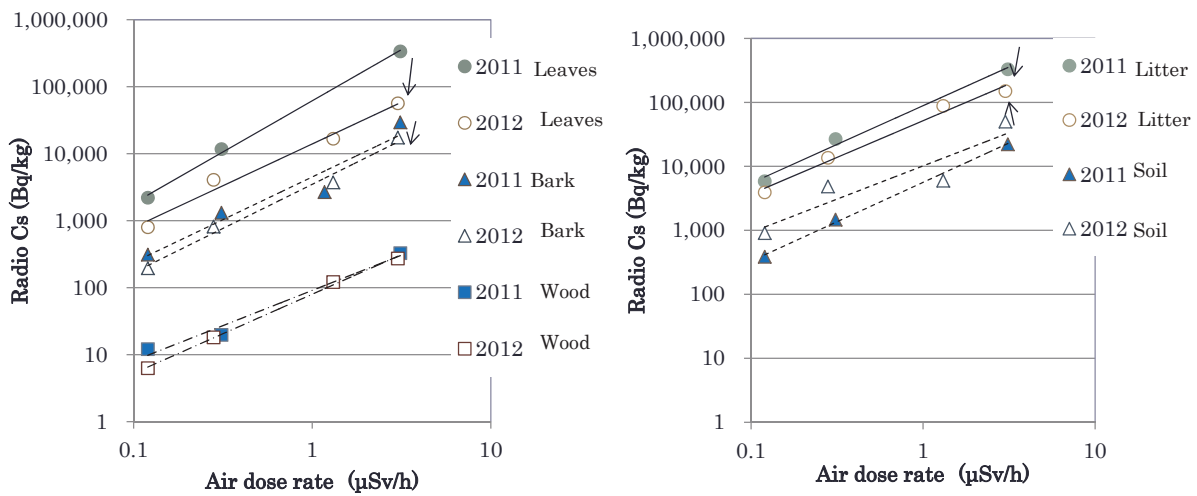
Deposition of radioactive Cs in the components of Sugi forests



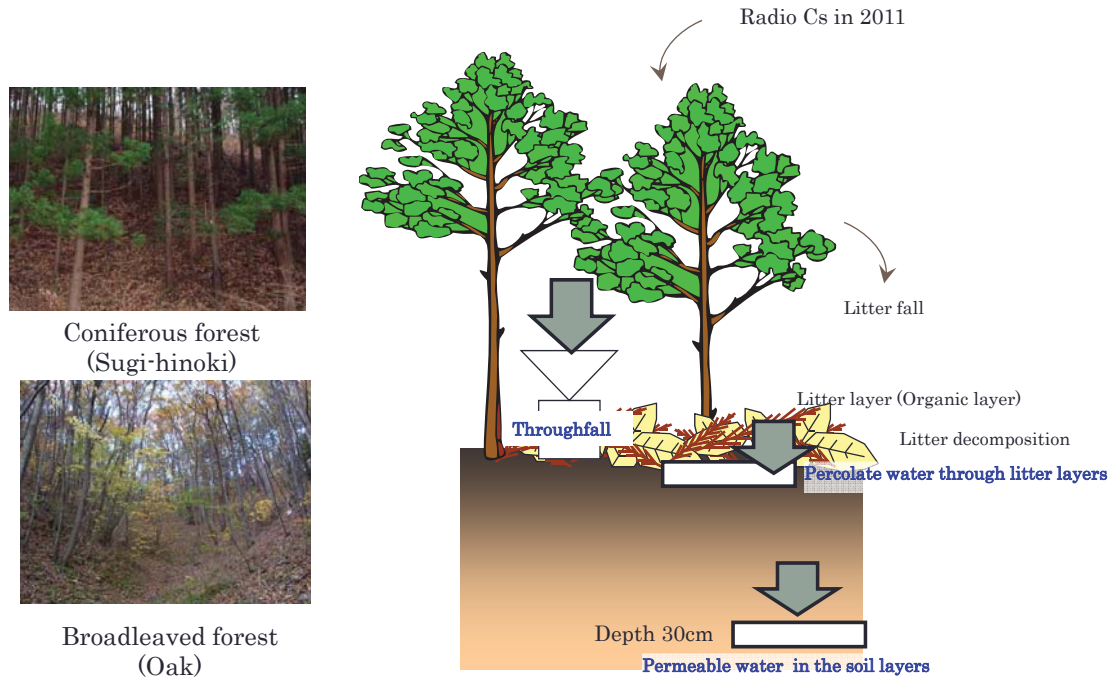
Deposition of radioactive Cs in the components of forests with different species



Relationship between air dose rate and radio caesium concentration



Cs cycling and dynamics in a sugi and ork forests in Koriyama.

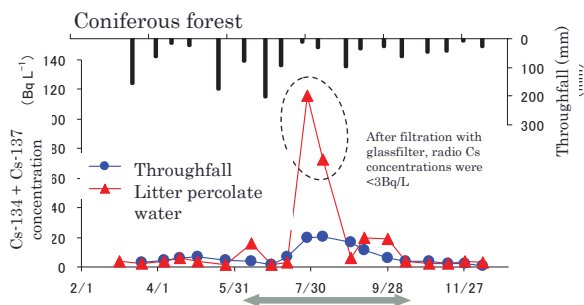


Coniferous forest (Sugi-hinoki)

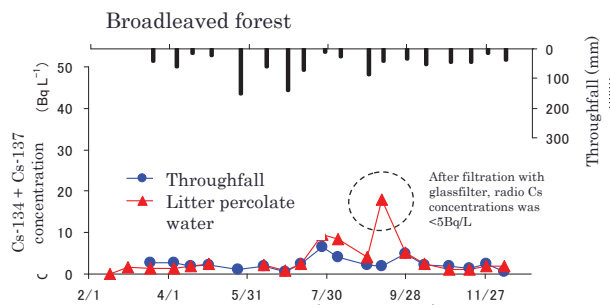


Broadleaved forest (Oak)

Concentration of radioactive Cs in throughfall and percolate waters of litter and soil layers.

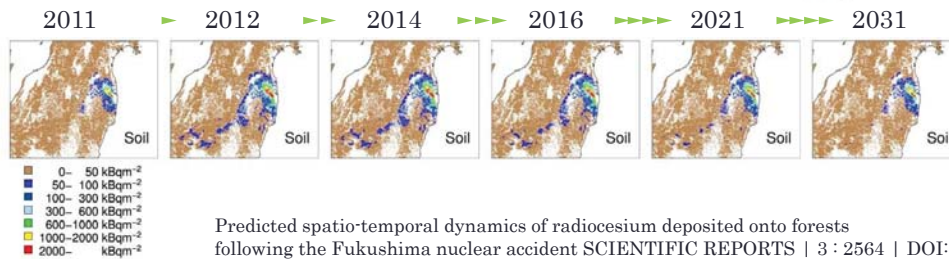
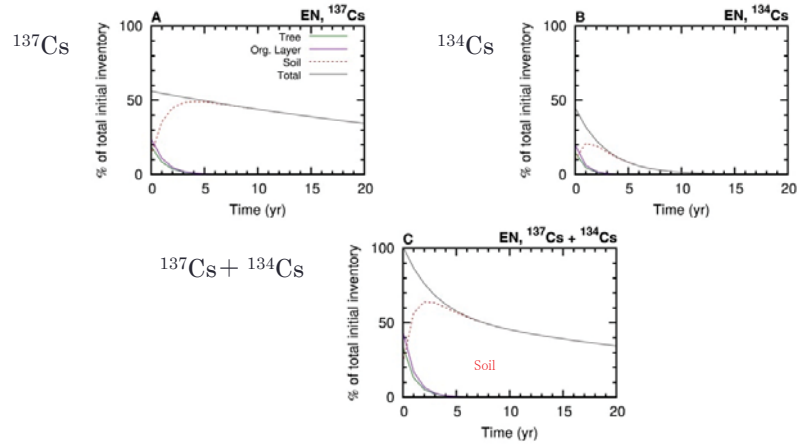
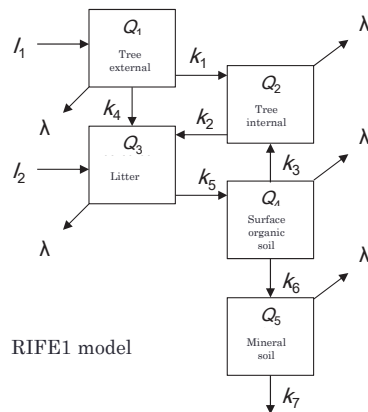


No radioactive Cs was detected in the water collected from 30 cm depth in the soil (detection limit: 0.03Bq L⁻¹)



No radioactive Cs was detected in the water collected from 30 cm depth in the soil (detection limit: 0.03Bq L⁻¹)

Spatio-temporal dynamics of radio Cs in the forests contaminated



Predicted spatio-temporal dynamics of radiocesium deposited onto forests following the Fukushima nuclear accident SCIENTIFIC REPORTS | 3 : 2564 | DOI: 10.1038/srep02564



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Session 77: Radioactive contamination in forest ecosystems and safe uses of forest products

Thank you for your attention!