# Impacts of the Fukushima Daiichi NPP accident on the Non-Human Biota: Challenges to the Environmental Protection System

Summary of key points from presentations

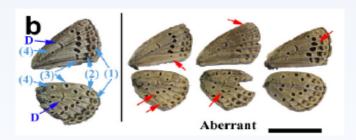
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#### **Post-March 11 reports**

Phenotypic modification in butterflies

Hiyama et al, Sci. Rep. 2, 570; DOI:10.1038/srep00570 (2012)



Loss of leader shoot in Japanese fir trees Sci. Rep. 5, 13232; DOI: 10.1038/srep13232 (2015)



Population impact on barn swallows

Scientific American Feb 2015

The Swallows of Fukushima

We know surprisingly little about what low-dose radiation does to organisms and ecosystems. Four years after the disaster in Fukushima, scientists are beginning to get some answers



## Challenge (1) Effects

We have to distinguish between the effects of radiation and those of other factors associated with the earthquake and tsunami, and some biological factors.

To convince an effect is caused by radiation;

- Proper comparison between "before" and "after"
- Dose response relationship
- Comparison between field observation and laboratory experimental work.

## Challenge (2) Dosimetry

The current dosimetry system assume uniform distribution of radioactivity in biota and stable level of radioactivity concentration surrounding the organisms.

After the Fukushima Daiichi NPP accident, there was a rapid increase in environmental radioactivity. The radioactivity level reached a peak in a relatively short period of time, and then gradually decreased

## Dose rates, Okuma Town, June 2011

RAP	Dose-rate estimate	Lower end DCRL	Ratio of estimate to
	μGy/h		benchmark
Bee	18	400	0.04
Deer	71	4	17.8
Duck	21	4	5.3
Earthworm	46	400	0.11
Frog	18	40	0.45
Pine tree	17	4	4.3
Rat	46	4	11.5
Wildgrass	26	40	0.65

#### Emergency exposure situations

