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AHW026-01 会場:201A 時間:5月27日14:15-14:30

沿岸地下水中のリン濃度の分布特性 - 水文地質的背景 -Distribution properties of phosphorus concentration in coastal groundwater: hydrogeological background

小野寺 真一 ^{1*}, 齋藤 光代 ², 地下 まゆみ ³, 清水 裕太 ¹, 金 广哲 ¹, 吉川 省子 ⁴ Shin-ichi Onodera ^{1*}, Mitsuyo Saito ², Mayumi Jige ³, Yuta Shimizu ¹, Guangzhe Jin ¹, Seiko Yoshikawa ⁴

1 広島大学大学院総合科学研究科,2 愛媛大学,3 千葉科学大学,4 農研センター

Nutrient condition in water environment controls the ecosystem. Groundwater discharge to the oceans is significant as nutrient supply (Slomp et al, 2004 etc). Especially, phosphorus and silica concentration generally are relatively high in coastal area. However, it has not been enough to confirm the source of phosphorus in coastal groundwater in previous studies. This study aims to confirm hydrogeological properties in coastal groundwaters, and estimate the possible phosphorus sources of groundwater.

The study areas are Osaka, Marugame, Okayama, and Fukuyama alluvial plains and small island groundwaters in Hiroshima prefecture. We arranged hydrogeological and groundwater quality data sets in previous studies of Hiroshima University. The phosphorus concentrations were high in anoxic condition. In addition, shallow aquifers around alluvial clay had high concentrations. The phosphorus contents in alluvial sediments of Okayama plain were relatively high around alluvial clay. These results suggest the contribution of phosphorus from alluvial sediment to groundwater.

キーワード: リン、沿岸地下水、水文地質、堆積物

Keywords: phosphorus, coastal groundwater, hydrogeology, sediment

¹Hiroshima University, ²Ehime University, ³Chiba Science University, ⁴Research Institute of Agriculture

(May 22-27 2011 at Makuhari, Chiba, Japan)

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AHW026-02 会場:201A 時間:5月27日14:30-14:45

バングラデッシュ、ソナルガオの高ヒ素汚染地下水の滞留時間の推定 Residence Time estimation for the Highly Arsenic Contaminated Groundwater in Sonargaon, Bangladesh

中屋 眞司 1* , 益田 晴恵 2 , 森川 徳敏 3 , 度会将仁 1 , 青木秀斗 1 , 三田村 宗樹 2 , 前田 俊介 2 , 岡林 克樹 2 , アシュラフ・セディーク 4

Shinji Nakaya^{1*}, Harue Masuda², Noritoshi Morikawa³, Masahito Watarai¹, Hideto Aoki¹, Muneki Mitamura², Shunsuke Maeda², katsuki okabayashi², Ashraf A. Seddique⁴

1 信州大学, 2 大阪市立大学, 3 産業技術総合研究所 地質調査総合センター, 4 ジェソール科学技術大学

Large-scale natural arsenic contamination of groundwater has been a serious problem in a number of areas around the world, especially in Asian countries, in many cases having a major impact on potable water.

Throughout a series of our studies in Sonargaon, Nayakaganj, Bangladesh (Mitamura et al., 2008; Itai et al., 2008; Seddique et al., 2008), vertical infiltration of surface water into the shallow aquifer would promote the As contaminated groundwater. In those studies, Mitamura et al. (2008) reported that the highly As contaminated wells are occasionally installed into the finer and micaceous sediment, and that the geological structure of the aquifers is an important control on the formation of As-contaminated groundwater in Bangladesh. Seddique et al. (2008) pointed out that the detrital biotite is a primary source of As, and chemical weathering of this mineral is an essential mechanism forming chemical composition of groundwater including As concentration. Heterogeneous distribution of major chemical component and oxygen and hydorogen isotopic ratios of the groundwaters indicated vertical infiltration of surface groundwater into the shallow sediments (Itai et al., 2008). The three-dimensional groundwater flow model numerically predicted that water recharged from the ground surface beneath the flood plain moves approximately 10 m to 20 m vertically downward, with a gradually increasing horizontal flow, toward the underlying Pleistocene middle mud layer (aquitard) (Nakaya et al., 2010). Groundwater pumped up from tube wells in the Holocene aquifer for daily use is recharged in several areas in the flood plain. The model also predicted that hotspots with the highest As concentrations (> 700 ppb) are formed on the vertical groundwater flow paths during surface water recharge and not on the horizontal flow paths. Therefore, the model supported the view that chemical weathering of detrital minerals in Holocene sediment (shallow aquifer) is an essential mechanism forming chemical composition of groundwater including As concentration.

In this study, to estimate the residence time of As highly contaminated groundwater in Holocene aquifer, we measured the concentrations of CFCs, 3He/4He and As in groundwater samples, including DO, sampled carefully at 20-25 m depth private tube wells in a recharge zone, As hot-spot in September and December, 2010. The apparent residence time is estimated to be from about 30 to 10 years from 3He/4He and from about 43 to 27 years from CFC-113. The As in groundwater ranges from 100 to 1250 ppb. The apparent residence time for high As groundwater (>500 ppb) ranges from about 40 to 27 years from CFC-113 in September samples, while it ranges from about 43 to 27 years from CFC-113 and from 28 to 10 years from 3He/4He in December samples. For December samples, higher As indicates shorter residence time. Moreover, As increases in concentration with depth from 100 ppb at 5 m depth to 700 ppb at 10 m depth for groundwater samples from survey wells. Since shorter residence time means shorter path length of groundwater flow from three-dimensional groundwater flow model (Nakaya et al., 2010), at our study site, the results lead to the As mobilization model that As is strongly released during vertical infiltration from surface to about 20 m depth for 10-20 years in As rich Holocene aquifer and As is transported by horizontal flow path without As release.

キーワード: 地下水, ヒ素汚染, バングラデッシュ, 滞留時間

Keywords: groundwater, arsenic pollution, Bangladesh, residence time

¹Shinshu University, ²Osaka City University, ³Geological Survey of Japan, AIST, ⁴Jessore Science & Technology University

(May 22-27 2011 at Makuhari, Chiba, Japan)

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沖縄本島南部地域の琉球石灰岩帯水層における硝酸態窒素の分布特性に関する考察 Study on characteristics of NO3-N concentrations in groundwater of Ryukyu limestone region in southern part of Okinawa

中野 拓治 ^{1*}, 安元 純 ¹ Takuji Nakano^{1*}, Jun Yasumoto¹

1 琉球大学農学部地域農業工学科

The study area is located in the southern part of Okinawa Main Island, Japan, where Ryukyu limestone is extensively distributed. We studied the behaviour and characteristics of NO3-N in groundwater in this region by using observation data at 13 springs through long term monitoring

It was found that the NO3-N concentrations at in springs ranged from 6.2 mg/L to 16.6mg/L during 17years in this area. The No3-N concentrations had decreased from the mid-1990s to early 2000s. And The No3-N concentrations not have been decreased or increased since early 2000s. Distribution of NO3-N concentrations show various form according to location and differences of various form are approximately classified into two types (stable type and unstable type). It was considered that NO3-N concentrations were influenced by the rainfall, geological structure and land use of upland fields. The equation between T-N concentrations and NO3-N concentrations could be obtained from observed data. The predicted values of NO3-N concentrations were approximately in agreement with the observed values.

キーワード: 硝酸態窒素, 地下水, 湧水, 琉球石灰岩

Keywords: NO3-N, groundwater, spring water, Ryukyu limestone

¹University of the Ryukyus

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AHW026-04 会場:201A

時間:5月27日15:00-15:15

茶畑での多量施肥による地下水中の硝酸性窒素汚染の定量的解析 Quantitative analysis for nitrogen contamination of tea plantation area caused by excess fertilizer

井伊 博行 ^{1*}, 西尾洋平 ², 福岡芳枝 ² HIROYUKI II^{1*}, YOHEI NISHIO², YOSHIE FUKUOKA²

1 和歌山大学 教授, 2 和歌山大学 大学院生

本研究では,湧水,河川水中の硝酸態窒素濃度を土地利用,施肥量,植物の吸収量などを加味して,降水量などの水収支条件が異なる他の地域でも適用可能な推定式を提案する.

推定法を確立するために,静岡市清水の茶畑を含む丘陵地斜面の湧水,河川水の水質,流域の土地利用,施肥量、降水量、流量を調査した.その結果を基に、湧水,河川水の水質を推定する方法を提案した.

推定式 1:単位面積あたりの施肥量が 20kg/10a を越えると、流域の湧水の窒素濃度が増加する.このことから,20kg/10a 以下では植物の吸収の許容範囲で,これを越えると,湧水中に窒素が増加すると考えられる.そこで,地下水中の硝酸態窒素濃度を推定するために,流域ごとの茶畑面積,果樹園面積,森林面積などの土地利用面積の割合,土地利用ごとの窒素投入量,土地利用ごとの作物の窒素吸収量,各流域の硝酸態窒素濃度を用いて,土地利用ごとの地下水中の硝酸態窒素濃度を推定した.年間の茶畑、みかん畑の窒素投入量は 54,24kg/10a である.年間の茶、みかんの窒素吸収量は 21.6,16kg/10a である.推定された茶畑、みかん畑、森林の地下水中の硝酸態窒素濃度は 19,2.8,0mg/l である.推定した土地利用ごとの地下水中の硝酸態窒素濃度を用いることによって,流域の硝酸態窒素濃度を推定することができた.推定式 2:推定式 1 に降水量を加味した推定法

推定式1は、降水量を考慮しておらず、調査地域の流域では、ほぼ同じ降水量条件であると仮定すれば、推定式が適用されるが、降水量の異なる他の地域では適用できない、そこで、施肥された肥料が降水によって希釈されるモデルを想定した、茶畑へ施肥される窒素の多くは硫安で、地上に直接蒔かえており、茶畑に施肥された窒素は地上で降水によって溶解し希釈されたのち、表面流出、地下浸透するものと考えられる、その後、地下浸透した窒素が植物に吸収される、そこで、湧水の窒素濃度は次式のように表される、

湧水の窒素濃度 = (窒素施肥量×地下浸透する水の割合・吸収量)/[(降水量・蒸発散)×地下浸透する水の割合] 推定式2によって,調査地域の各流域の濃度が推定された結果は,実際の測定値と良い一致が得られた.研究対象地では,施肥された窒素の約13%が作物に影響を与えることなく表面を流出し,約87%が一度地下に浸透し,その一部が植物に吸収されていることがわかった.また,一度地下に浸透した水の11%(180mm/year)が、河川に流出することなく地下深部に浸透していることも判った.

キーワード: 茶畑, 施肥, 硝酸性窒素汚染

Keywords: tea planation, fertilizer, nitrogen contamination

¹Professor, Wakayama University, ²Graduate School, Wakayama University

(May 22-27 2011 at Makuhari, Chiba, Japan)

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AHW026-05 会場:201A

時間:5月27日15:15-15:30

異なる地下水流動スケールにおける硝酸汚染および濃度減衰特性 - 山地農業流域・ ジャカルタ沿岸域・黄河デルタの例 -

Characteristics of contamination and attenuation of nitrate in groundwater with different scale of flow system

齋藤 光代 ^{1*}, 小野寺 真一 ² Mitsuyo Saito ^{1*}, Shin-ichi Onodera ²

1 愛媛大学沿岸環境科学研究センター, 2 広島大学大学院総合科学研究科

本研究では,地下水流動スケールの異なる3つの地域(広島県山地農業流域,ジャカルタ沿岸域および黄河デルタ)を対象に,地下水の硝酸汚染および濃度減衰特性について議論することを目的とし,各対象地域の地形・地質情報および地下水流動にともなう硝酸性窒素(NO3-N)および窒素安定同位体比(d15N)の変化を基に考察を行った.

その結果,全ての地域において地下水涵養域では NO3-N 濃度が高く,d15N は比較的低い値を示したが,地下水流動にともない NO3-N 濃度は減衰し,d15N は高くなる傾向が確認された.これらの結果から,いずれの地域においても希釈および脱窒による NO3-N 濃度の減衰が生じていることが示唆された.また,特に黄河デルタにおいては,同位体濃縮率が他の地域と比較してより高い傾向を示した.地質条件,地下水流速および同位体濃縮の結果から,地下水中での NO3-N 減衰ポテンシャルは黄河デルタ,ジャカルタ沿岸域,山地農業流域の順に高いと推定された.

キーワード: 地下水、硝酸、汚染、減衰、異なる地下水流動スケール

Keywords: groundwater, nitrate, contamination, attenuation, different scale of flow system

¹CMES, Ehime Univ., ²Grad. Arts and Sciences, Hiroshima Univ.

(May 22-27 2011 at Makuhari, Chiba, Japan)

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AHW026-06 会場:201A

時間:5月27日15:30-15:45

硝酸性窒素汚染地下水における透水性浄化壁と自然浄化との融合は可能性か? Simultaneous use of natural attenuation and permeable reactive barrier in nitrate contaminated groundwater

李 盛源 ^{1*}, 南 芳貴 ¹, 服部 雄太 ¹, 田瀬 則雄 ¹ Seongwon Lee^{1*}, Yoshitaka Minami¹, Hattori Yuuta¹, Norio Tase¹

1 筑波大学大学院 生命環境科学研究科

硝酸性窒素による地下水汚染問題については、発生源対策を推進するとともに、汚染されてしまった地下水の浄化対策を並行させる必要があると考えられる。このような背景から、近年、硝酸性窒素汚染地下水の浄化対策として、微生物分解を用いた透水性浄化壁の構築が有効であると考えられる(副島ら,2002;李・田瀬,2007)。

透水性浄化壁工法とは汚染された帯水層に対して垂直に人工的な浄化壁を設置し、汚染された地下水を浄化壁内に通過させることで、硝酸性窒素を浄化する方法である。しかし、その実用化のためには、工事費用などの経済性の見直しが必要であると考えられる。そのため、やはり、自然浄化機能(脱窒など)をうまく活用し、コストを削減することが必要であると考えられる。

そこで、本発表では、実際に硝酸性窒素による地下水汚染が報告されている筑波台地平地林を対象に、自然浄化機能と人工的浄化手法の融合の可能性について考察を行った。

キーワード: 地下水, NO3-, 透水性浄化壁, 自然浄化, 脱窒, 家畜排せつ物

Keywords: groundwater, NO3-, permeable reactive barrier, natural attenuation, denitrification, animal waste

¹University of Tsukuba

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AHW026-07 会場:201A

時間:5月27日15:45-16:00

地下水中の含有元素の地域差および循環システムから探る人為影響評価 Evaluation of artificial effect to the regional groundwater flow system in the southern Fossa Magna area

輿水 達司 ^{1*}, 小林 浩 ², 内山 高 ¹ Satoshi Koshimizu^{1*}, Kobayashi Hiroshi², Takashi Uchiyama¹

1 山梨県環境科学研究所, 2 山梨県衛生環境研究所

¹YIES, ²YIPH

地下水中に含まれる元素の起源や循環を探る上で、その起源が人為であるのか自然由来であるかの判断をする際に、有機系元素の場合には比較的容易にその判断ができるものの、無機元素の場合には必ずしも容易ではない。しかも、地下水中に含まれる無機元素が、地域によって濃度に大きな違いが認められる場合に、高濃度の原因を単純に人為的な要因には求められない事例について我々は具体的に報告してきている。例えば、地下水中の無機元素の濃度の違いが、地域によって極端に違う例として、バナジウム、リン、ウランなどについて、南部フォッサマグナ地域を中心に我々は報告してきた。我々の報告の場合も含め、近年における機器の分析精度が向上することに伴い、地下水中に微量に含まれる元素濃度の測定も容易になり、地下水中の微量元素濃度の地域差は詳しく把握できるようになり、これら元素の起源の検討が進展してきている。一方、このような地下水中の微量元素にくらべ、主成分元素のように含有濃度が著しく高い無機元素の場合には、仮に人為影響によって濃度が増していても、その識別が容易ではないのが一般的である。こうした場合においても、地下水中に含まれる無機元素の主たる由来である地質・岩石の化学的特徴と地下水循環システムを考慮することで、地下水中に含まれる無機元素が、その一部に人為由来が含まれているか否かの識別方法を見出したので報告する。

キーワード: 地下水, 主成分, 微量成分, フォッサマグナ

Keywords: groundwater, major elements, minor elements, Fossa Magna

(May 22-27 2011 at Makuhari, Chiba, Japan)

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AHW026-08 会場:201A

時間:5月27日16:00-16:15

沖縄本島南部地域の琉球石灰岩帯水層における地下ダム建設事例を用いた地下水管 理に関する考察

Study on management of groundwater reservoir with example from Ryukyu limestone aquifer in southern part of Okinawa

安元 純 ^{1*}, 中野 拓治 ¹, 高橋昌弘 ² Jun Yasumoto^{1*}, Takuji Nakano¹, Masahiro Takahashi²

1 琉球大学農学部地域農業工学科, 2 日本工営

The Komesu and Giiza underground dams are first full scale underground dam facilities constructed for irrigation in Japan. A groundwater flow analysis was conducted with three dimensional numerical model (MODFLOW2000) apply for these dam reservoir areas. Through the comparison with calculation and observed data, the cut off wall of dams effectively storage the groundwater in the reservoir areas. This also found the Komesu underground dam can reduce the movement of salt-water into the reservoir areas, salt-water masses remained behind the dam at the time of it is completion.

The observed groundwater level at the reservoir areas were almost reproduced by this model, but there were a few differences between the calculation and observation, response analysis could be carried out to improved the model by inputting various data of geological-structure of Ryukyu limestone and introducing non-darcy flow.

The results of examination make it possible to improve the management of groundwater reservoir in the limestone aquifer area behind the underground dam.

キーワード: 地下ダム, 琉球石灰岩, 数値シミュレーション, 地下水管理

Keywords: underground dam, Ryukyu limestone, numerical simulation, menegement of groundwater

¹University of the Ryukyus, ²NIPPON KOEI CO

(May 22-27 2011 at Makuhari, Chiba, Japan)

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AHW026-09 会場:201A 時間:5月27日16:30-16:45

農業用堰停滞水域内における水 堆積物間の栄養塩交換 Nutrient exchange between surface water and subsurface water in ponded shallow reservoir of a suburban river catchment

清水 裕太 ^{1*}, 小野寺 真一 ¹, 齋藤 光代 ² Yuta Shimizu^{1*}, Shin-ichi Onodera¹, Mitsuyo Saito²

1 広島大学大学院総合科学研究科,2 愛媛大学沿岸環境科学研究センター

This research aims to clarify the nutrient exchange processes within the reservoir in a suburban river with considering of interaction between subsurface water and river water. The vertical distribution of nutrient concentration in the water column and sediment pore water indicates there was large concentration gradient of dissolved nitrogen and phosphorus across the water-sediment interface. NO3–N was dominated in the water column although NH4+-N and PO42–P were dominated in the sediment pore water. The hydraulic gradient between the surface water and pore water in the sediment indicates that this reservoir has advection from the water column to the sediment throughout of a year. As a result, it was confirmed the surface water infiltration in this reservoir. Based on the estimation of nutrient flux by diffusion and advection, diffusive fluxes of NH4+-N and PO42–P was larger than advective fluxes. Totally, it was confirmed that this reservoir worked as a source of on the material transport in the river system. However, diffusive fluxes of NO3–N and NO2–N indicated downward (water column to sediment) as same as advective fluxes, because NO3–N and NO2–N would be attenuated by denitrification near the surface sediment. This result suggests the reservoir works as attenuation zone for nitrogen.

キーワード: 停滞水域, 栄養塩, 堆積物, 拡散, 移流, 高屋川 Keywords: Lentic water, Nutrient, Sediment, Diffusion, Advection, Takaya River

¹Grad. Sch. of Integr. Arts and Sciences, ²Center for Marine Environmental Studies

(May 22-27 2011 at Makuhari, Chiba, Japan)

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AHW026-10 会場:201A

時間:5月27日16:45-17:00

山地源流域の降雨流出過程における土壌層および基盤岩中の地中水流動プロセス Subsurface flow processes of the soil and bedrock in a small headwater catchment

川口 晋平 ^{1*}, 辻村 真貴 ¹, 恩田 裕一 ¹, 加藤 弘亮 ¹, 山中 勤 ² Shimpei Kawaguchi ^{1*}, Maki Tsujimura ¹, Yuichi Onda ¹, Hiroaki Kato ¹, Tsutomu Yamanaka ²

 1 筑波大学大学院生命環境科学研究科, 2 筑波大学陸域環境研究センター

山地源流域の降雨流出過程における土壌層から基盤岩にいたる地中水の流動プロセスを明らかにすることを目的として、砂岩からなる、栃木県佐野市東京農工大学フィールドミュージアム唐沢山内ヒノキ林の KS2-5 流域において、水文観測および水文トレーサー解析を行った.

観測期間 (2010 年 6 月 19 日 - 2010 年 12 月 29 日) における総降水量 (862 mm) に対する湧水の流出率は 32.2%であった. ヒノキ林における遮断蒸発による損失を考慮にいれても 6 割未満に過ぎず, その収支から, より深部の岩盤中への地下水浸透が示唆された.

基盤岩中まで掘削された観測井の降水イベントに対する水位変化は、湧水点における流出ピークの波形と類似していた、両者の対応関係を調べるため降水ピークから流出ピークおよび地下水位ピークまでの遅れ時間の関係を検討したところ、比較的良好な 1:1 の線形関係がみられた. このことは、岩盤中における地下水が水理的に湧水と連続していることを示唆している.

流出水の成分分離を行うため、 SiO_2 濃度および HCO_3^- 濃度をトレーサーとして用い、降水成分、土壌水成分、基盤岩地下水成分を端成分として端成分混合解析を行った。その結果、降水ピークの直後には流出水に占める土壌水成分の割合が増加し、降水ピークの数 10 時間後に生じる 2 次的な流出ピーク時には基盤岩地下水の割合が 60^- 70%と、極めて大きく寄与していることが推定された。

また,フロン類を用いて滞留時間の推定を行った結果, KS2-5 流域における流出水の滞留時間はおよそ 20 年であることが推定された.

キーワード: 山地源流域, 砂岩地域, 降雨流出過程, 基盤岩地下水, 端成分混合解析, フロン類

Keywords: headwater catchment, sandstone, rainfall-runoff process, bedrock groundwater, end-member mixing analysis, CFCs

¹Grad. Sch. Life Env. Sci., Univ. Tsukuba, ²TERC, University of Tsukuba

(May 22-27 2011 at Makuhari, Chiba, Japan)

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源流域の水文化学的特性はイオンの動態だけで語れるのか? Do ion dynamics represent the hydrochemical characteristics in headwater catchments?

寺嶋 智巳 ^{1*}, 森泉美穂子 ², 中村智博 ³ Tomomi Terajima ^{1*}, Mihoko Moriizumi ², Tomohiro Nakamura ³

1 京都大学防災研究所, 2 中央農業総合研究センター, 3 数理計画

To understand the effect of complexation in transporting major metals, the concentrations of Na, Mg, Ca, Si, and fulvic acid like materials (FAM) were measured in two headwater streams of coniferous and deciduous catchments. The differences of concentration between total elements (T-Na, -Mg, -Ca) and ionic materials (Na+, Mg2+, and Ca2+) were equated with the concentration of non-ionic materials (NIM). The rates of NIM to the total elements in the coniferous and deciduous catchments respectively ranged 0% to 40% and 0% to 70% in stream baseflows and 5% to 60% and 20% to 60% in stormflows. In the stream baseflows, the relationships between NIM and total Si (T-Si) showed the high correlation (r>0.9) in both catchments. In contrast, in the stormflows, the relationships between T-Si and FAM showed good correlations (r>0.8) in both catchments, implying the organic-inorganic complexation was promoted. However, in the coniferous catchment, the good correlations (r>0.8) between NIM and T-Si or FAM were provided mainly at the rising limbs of the hydrograph, contrastive to the good correlations (r>0.8) both at the rising and falling limbs of the hydrograph in the deciduous catchment. These things exhibited that #1) in the low flow conditions, the complexation of the major metals with clay minerals could be the main process in transporting NIM in both catchments, #2) throughout the storm events, the complexation of clay minerals and humic substances (organic-inorganic complex) could be promoted in both catchments, #3) only at the rising limb of the storm hydrograph in the coniferous catchment, the complexation of the NIM with the organic-inorganic complex may have been the main process in transporting NIM, however, at the falling limb of the hydrograph, the NIM transport may have resulted from the effect of other materials such as organic acids, likely due to the more active production of organic acids in the soils of the coniferous than in the deciduous catchments, and #4) in the deciduous catchment, the NIM transport in the stormflows could be mainly controlled by the organic-inorganic complex throughout the storm events, on account of the small effect of the organic acids that may have resulted from low production in the soils. These findings emphasize that not only the ion dynamics but also the active complexation of Na, Mg, and Ca in freshwater environments, as well as the effect of differing vegetation on their complexation, should be carefully examined in the headwater hydrology.

キーワード: フルボ酸, 有機酸, 主要金属, 淡水環境, 有機・無機相互作用

Keywords: fulvic acid, organic acid, major metal, fresh water environmt, organic-inorganic interaction

¹DPRI, Kyoto University, ²Nat. Agr. Res. Ctr., ³Suri Keikaku Co.Ltd.

(May 22-27 2011 at Makuhari, Chiba, Japan)

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AHW026-12 会場:201A

時間:5月27日17:15-17:30

茨城県内の2つの森林流域における水移動にともなう窒素流出 Nitrogen leaching from two forested watershed in Ibaraki, Japan

小林 政広 ^{1*}, 吉永秀一郎 ², 伊藤優子 ¹, 坪山良夫 ¹, 玉井幸治 ¹, 壁谷直記 ², 清水貴範 ¹ Masahiro Kobayashi^{1*}, Shuichiro Yoshinaga², Yuko Itho¹, Yoshio Tsuboyama¹, Koji Tamai¹, Naoki Kabeya², Takanori Shimizu¹

1 独立行政法人森林総合研究所, 2 独立行政法人森林総合研究所九州支所

1.はじめに

大気から多量の窒素化合物が流入する大都市周辺の森林において、窒素が生態系の必要量を越える「窒素飽和」が発現し、渓流水中の硝酸態窒素濃度が高くなることが報告されている。関東地方における渓流水質の多点調査では、渓流水中の硝酸濃度が高い地点が、平野部を取り囲む森林に多い傾向が明らかにされている(伊藤ら、2004)。森林に流入した窒素は土壌を通過する際に様々な生物化学的作用を受ける。そのため、土壌中における窒素の濃度変化および移動量を含めて、窒素の流入と流出の関係を明らかにする必要がある。本研究では、窒素流入量の異なる茨城県内の2つの森林流域において、雨水が土壌を通過して渓流水として流出する際の無機態窒素の濃度変化および移動量を明らかにした。

2.試験地と研究方法

3. 結果と考察

林外雨による無機態窒素流入量は、桂試験地で $5.5~{\rm kg\ ha^{-1}\ y^{-1}}$ 、筑波共同試験地で $7.2~{\rm kg\ ha^{-1}\ y^{-1}}$ であった。林内雨による無機態窒素流入量は、桂試験地のスギ林で $7.8~{\rm kg\ ha^{-1}\ y^{-1}}$ 、筑波共同試験地のスギ林で $11.4~{\rm kg\ ha^{-1}\ y^{-1}}$ 、ヒノキ林で $22.4~{\rm kg\ ha^{-1}\ y^{-1}}$ であり、林内雨として系に流入する窒素は筑波共同試験地で顕著に多かった。 A_0 層通過水の無機態窒素移動量は、桂試験地のスギ林で $6.3~{\rm kg\ ha^{-1}\ y^{-1}}$ であったのに対して、筑波共同試験地のスギ林では $3~{\rm Go\ 22.1\ kg\ ha^{-1}\ y^{-1}}$ であった。土壌水中の無機態窒素濃度は、筑波共同試験地で著しく高く、樹木根系より下層と考えられる深度 $100~{\rm cm}\ epsilon$ を通過する土壌水中の無機態窒素濃度は、桂試験地ではゼロに近い値であったのに対して、筑波共同試験地では $10~{\rm mg\ L^{-1}}$ を超えた。同深度における年間の無機態窒素フラックスは桂試験地では $0.5~{\rm kg\ ha^{-1}\ y^{-1}}$ に満たなかったが、筑波共同試験地では $50~{\rm kg\ ha^{-1}\ y^{-1}}$ を上回った。地下水および渓流水中の濃度も筑波共同試験地では桂試験地より高く、筑波共同試験地の渓流水中の硝酸態窒素濃度は年間を通じて $1~{\rm mg\ L^{-1}}$ 以上の値を維持した。渓流水としての流出量は、桂試験地で $1.9~{\rm kg\ ha^{-1}\ y^{-1}}$ 、筑波共同試験地で $11.1~{\rm kg\ ha^{-1}\ y^{-1}}$ であった。林内雨としての流入と渓流水としての流出の収支は、桂試験地では流出が流入の約 $4~{\rm cm\ y^{-1}}$ であった。 3な決共同試験地の森林は、窒素が生態系の必要量を上回った「窒素飽和」の状態にあると考えられた。

伊藤優子・三浦覚・吉永秀一郎 (2004) 関東・中部地方の森林流域における渓流水中の $NO3^-$ 濃度の分布 日本森林 学会誌 86(3):275-278.

¹Forestry and For. Prod. Res. Inst., ²Kyushu Res. Center, FFPRI

(May 22-27 2011 at Makuhari, Chiba, Japan)

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AHW026-13 会場:201A

時間:5月27日17:30-17:45

放牧草地におけるガリ侵食と土層硬度の関係

Relationship between gully erosion and soil-layer hardness on grazing pastures

中尾 誠司 ^{1*}, 山本 博 ¹ Seiji Nakao^{1*}, Hiroshi Yamamoto¹

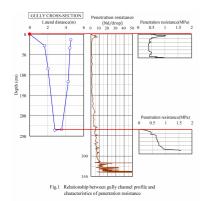
1 畜産草地研究所 (農研機構), 2 畜産草地研究所 (農研機構)

¹NILGS, NARO, ²NILGS, NARO

わが国では、現在、全国で約900の公共牧場と呼ばれる大規模草地が存在している。これらの草地の多くは傾斜地に立地しており、大規模なガリ侵食が発生している事例もある。これらの草地における土壌侵食の特徴から判断すると、ガリ断面の規模は、概してガリ下流部に向かって大きくなる傾向にあるが、下流部のガリ深が必ずしも上流部に比べて大きくない場合があり、ガリの発達規模は土層構造などに影響される可能性があると考えられた。

本研究では、栃木県内の公共牧場において、ガリ侵食の著しい牧区を選定し、ガリの分布状況、横断面形状を計測するとともに、ガリに沿った、いくつかの地点で、SH 土壌貫入計および貫入式土壌硬度計を用いて、浅層および深層の土壌硬度分布を計測した。

その結果、ガリ溝の深さと硬度の高い土層が出現する深さは、概ね一致する傾向が見られ (Fig.1)、ガリの侵食深は土層の硬度特性に制限される可能性があることが明らかとなった。



キーワード: 放牧草地, 土壌侵食, ガリ侵食, 土壌硬度

Keywords: Grazing pasture, Soil erosion, Gully erosion, Soil hardness

(May 22-27 2011 at Makuhari, Chiba, Japan)

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堆積物に伴ったリンの輸送 Transport of sediment with phosphorus

地下 まゆみ 1* , 小野寺真 $-^2$, 清水祐太 2 Mayumi Jige 1* , Shin-ichi Onodera 2 , Yuta Shimizu 2

1 千葉科学大学, 2 広島大学

Eutrophication is caused under the rich nutrient condition. Nutrient transport by terrestrial water to marine has been reported by so many researchers. Not only artificial water pollution but also the leaching from natural rocks and/or soils affects the eutrophication in the coastal area in various time scales, respectively. However, the source and transport of phosphorus (P) in various watersheds has not been clarified enough. Transporting sediment with high P concentrations has been identified as a major hydrological pathway for sediment associated P delivery to surface waters, and is considered a major threat to water quality. Especially, some researches have not been considered the mineralogical sources and carriers of phosphorus, and hydrological dynamics of phosphorus transport, respectively. So, it is important to determine kinds of minerals including P, and concentrations of P in each mineral. By the study about the characterization of P in the granite distributed area, it is known that P is included in mica minerals and/or iron hydroxide minerals.

This study is aimed at clarifying the relations of P contents and minerals weathering of rocks and sediments from drilling core at four points around Asahi River, Okayama Prefecture. Collected samples were examined the identification of mineral in sediment by the X-rays diffractometry and chemical composition of sediments by the X-ray fluorescence analysis. Furthermore, carbon and nitrogen contents in each collected samples were analyzed.

The constituted particle of the drilling core is comparatively big in particle size rather an upper basin than the lower basin. Quartz, feldspars, hornblende and clay minerals were recognized in all points. Mica minerals, kaolin minerals, chlorite, vermiculite and smectite were confirmed as clay minerals. XRD analyses show a decrease in mica minerals contents and a increase in vermiculite formed in altered sediment. Vermiculite has been formed as altered mineral from mica minerals such as biotite. The phosphorus concentration has negative relation to the potassium content. On the other hand, it was shown that it had equilateral relation to iron and magnesium content. The phosphorus content tends to increase in a part with much vermiculite. It is thought that phosphorus is adsorbed in vermiculite; however we must consider adsorption of phosphorus of the amorphous iron hydroxide. Sediment transport with a high phosphorus concentration has been identified as a major role to total phosphorus supply to the marine. Therefore, it is necessary to determine kinds of minerals including P, and concentrations of P in each mineral in stream sediments.

Keywords: phosphorus, mica mineral, vermiculite

¹Chiba Institute of Science, ²Hiroshima University

(May 22-27 2011 at Makuhari, Chiba, Japan)

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AHW026-15 会場:201A

時間:5月27日18:00-18:15

岡山県児島湖における湖底堆積物を用いた過去 100 年間の栄養塩流出量の復元 100 years variation in nutrient discharge reconstructed, using the sediment profile of an artificial lake in west Japan

金 广哲 ^{1*}, 小野寺 真一 ¹, 天野 敦子 ², 清水 裕太 ¹, 佐藤 高晴 ¹ Guangzhe Jin^{1*}, Shin-ichi Onodera¹, Atsuko Amano², Yuta Shimizu¹, Takaharu Sato¹

1 広島大学, 2 独立行政法人 産業技術総合研究所

Coastal sediments are an important sink for terrestrial derived nutrients. Sediment cores extracted form these environments can provide vertical phosphorus distribution which correlate with historical patterns of phosphorus sedimentation. Coastal lake sediment therefore provides information on phosphorus which can be used to reconstruct the paleoecological and pollution history of the lakes and their catchment basins. And also some climatic changes could also reflect on its recorded.

One 124-cm long core sample was taken by piston core sampler in Kojima Lake during September 2009. Sediment total phosphorus (TP) and total inorganic phosphorus (TIP) were determined by Aspila method. Local precipitation data, population data and paddy field data were also considered in the research.

The reconstruction of phosphorus discharge for last 100 years was conducted. We use the ²¹⁰Pb activity and ¹³⁷Cs activity to determine the dating data of the core sample. Sediment TP in sediment showed a slightly decreasing trend with the depth and through obvious peak in the core suggests the eutrophication in Kojima Lake for last century and the peak of nutrient load in around 1970s. As In Sasagase Basin and Kurashiki Basin, there is significant amount of farmland and residences area. And the construction of dike enhances the Nutrient retention in lake sediment. So the impact of intensive human activity and diversity of heavy nutrient discharge form the Rivers leads to abrupt changes of phosphorus in sediment both in organic and inorganic forms. The high P content of sediments in the eutrophic Kojima Lake is hypothesized to result from high P content of sediment in the inflow.

In addition, sediment TP and TIP contents in sediment indicated yearly variation. Relationship between TP content and factors were determined through liner correlation ship analysis. The variations of TP content were not clearly affected by the annual precipitation(1900-2000),population change(1920-2000)and paddy field area change(1949-2006) whereas it was related to the annual number of the event with daily rainfall over 100mm. Intensive extreme precipitation events results most of the points which sediment TP content is over 1.000mg/g. In 1976, there was 3 times of over 100mm daily precipitation leads to a high TP content recorded in sediment core at 1.161mg/g. The 2 times big precipitation year in 2005 also leads to a high TP record (1.155mg/g). The two big precipitation in year 1971 and 1972 related to a TP content of 1.023mg/g. Same trend also show on sediment TIP result which consist of most part of sediment TP content. This may because of the regional high rainfall carries more nutrients of the two basins farmland into the lake and the storm may have a direct effect of erosion. And high rainfall also brought more suspending sediment property and storm water runoff. An increase in the number of torrential rainfall events are hypothesized to increased phosphorus transported to ocean.

The climate change by global warming may expected to appear in the alternation in rainfall patterns and an increase in the occurrence of extreme climate change events, which may lead to a change in the frequency and intensity of storms. This influence has already been confirmed in Japan from daily precipitation including typhoon .Accordingly; it would be further enhanced over Japan due to the increase in atmospheric moisture availability. If precipitation changes more intensive and more sever, it may lead to a result that high soil erosion and high phosphorus river discharge. The phosphorus resources in sediment may also increase due to increase of extreme precipitation event. It would be a potential release pool of phosphorus to the environment again because the most part of TP in sediment is consists of inorganic forms. Consequently, climate change may enhance phosphorus discharge to open-sea.

Keywords: sediment, phosphorus, precipitation, extreme rainfall event

¹Hiroshima University, ²AIST