
[EE] Evening Poster | A (Atmospheric and Hydrospheric Sciences) | A-HW Hydrology & Water Environment

[A-HW20]Materials transport and nutrient cycles in watersheds; Human and climate impacts

convener:Mitsuyo Saito(Graduate School of Environmental and Life Science, Okayama University), Shin-ichi Onodera(Graduate School of Integrated and Arts Sciences, Hiroshima University), Takahiro Hosono(熊本大学大学院先導機構, 共同), Adina Paytan(University of California Santa Cruz)

Mon. May 21, 2018 5:15 PM - 6:30 PM Poster Hall (International Exhibition Hall7, Makuhari Messe)

This session aims to synthesize watershed sciences in order to understand dynamical processes of materials transport and nutrient cycles in watersheds from headwaters to coastal seas focusing on human and climate impacts. The session will be integrating a variety of research disciplines including limnology, ground water hydrology, coastal oceanography, meteorology, pedology, sedimentology, forestry, agriculture, fishery, social science and more. The watershed sciences also challenge us to solve environmental issues emerged in the watersheds through our profound understanding of relations between humanity and nature. For instance, on one hand, human land uses alter water resources, dynamics of sediments, nutrients and pollutants in waters and soils on watershed scales, while changing climates may alter water cycle, the frequency and intensity of materials transport and natural disaster, sometimes having catastrophic effects on the watershed systems. This session also calls for ideas on new methods for the watershed sciences, such as tracer and molecular technique, hydrological modeling, paleontological approaches, laboratory and field experiments, social-scientific evaluation of ecosystem services and social-ecological systems, and so on, in order to elucidate physical, chemical and biological mechanisms for shedding light on natural phenomena and their changes over time in complex and dynamic watershed systems. Through this session, we would like to facilitate interdisciplinary collaboration among participants to create new knowledge on watershed sciences.

[AHW20-P15]A comparative Study on Water Environment of Isolated Islands -

Focusing on Islands in Nagasaki Prefecture - (2)

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Keywords:Iki Island, Tsushima Island, Goto archipelago, Hirado island, Water environment

1. Introduction

Research on islands in Nagasaki prefecture has hardly been investigated and research has been promoted since 2014 from Goto Island Islands, Tsushima, Iki, Hirado. This time, we will clarify the water environment of each region from the relationship with land use and climate etc.

2. Target area

Iki is rugged with a maximum altitude of 213 m, and there are numerous reservoirs in various parts of the island. In Tsushima, the altitude of the entire island is relatively high, and the mountains occupy about 89%. The Goto Islands Island consists of about 140 large and small islands, with large geological differences on each island. The Hirado Islands have many mountains while the fields are also relatively large. The population penetration rate of wastewater treatment in both areas is as low as 20-40%.

3. Research method

Field survey was conducted 2 to 4 times a year from 2014 after organizing and examining existing research. On the site, water temperature, temperature, electric conductivity (EC), colorimetric pH and

RpH, COD were measured, and water was taken to measure the total organic carbon and the main dissolved components.

4. Results and discussion

In Iki, the influence of agriculture appears in EC and TOC, but it is interesting that there is almost no effect of nitric acid. On the other hand, although many nitric acid was detected in the Goto Islands, it is thought that factors are due to paddy fields in Iki and upland fields in Goto Islands. Tsushima showed relatively low concentrations of EC and dissolved components, and seasonal changes also appeared. In Hirado Island, especially in the southern part, the geological influence is large in many places, the impact of sea salt is strong in Ikitsuki island and Azuchi Oshima. EC tends to rise in rainwater from October to March, pH tends to decrease. From the above, it is considered that the difference in the quality of the islands is greatly influenced by the difference of geology, topography and agricultural form.