[JJ] Evening Poster | H (Human Geosciences) | H-TT Technology & Techniques

# [H-TT18]Development and applications of environmental traceability methods

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Tue. May 22, 2018 5:15 PM - 6:30 PM Poster Hall (International Exhibition Hall7, Makuhari Messe)
Modern society uses almost all the elements present in the natural world. Although there have long been calls for the sustainable use of the resources that provide these elements and the building of human societies that are in harmony with the environment, the survival of the human race is increasingly at risk as a result of qualitative changes to the environment as a whole. Implementation by the society of methodologies for diagnosing and tracking these various elements of the natural environment and their relationships with humans are now required.
Elements transport in the spheres on the surface earth and the human society and human body. Information on the concentrations and stable isotopes of elements is powerful in tracing the transportation of materials and have been applied in studies on the atmosphere-hydrosphere circulation, ecological service, and the life, health and history of humans. We propose a session to discuss development and applications of environmental traceability methods to achieve traceable system.
Especially, we encourage to present a research based on Environmental Isotope Study, which integrates isotopic studies in various disciplines, such as geochemistry, hydrology, ecology, geology, mineralogy, anthropology, food science (identification of origins), and forensics.

# [HTT18-P06]Characteristics of H and O stable isotopic composition in the Chikusa River

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Chikusa River is the class B river in southwestern Hyogo prefecture. Because of heavy rain, this river sometimes flows over and its basin is damaged, so Hyogo prefecture has carried out river reforming works to improve the capacity of flow until May, 2016. But the works changed the environment of this river, the impact on the quality of river water and the river ecosystem is concerned and we need the basic data of this river to measure this impact scientifically. In this study, we analyzed concentrations of dissolved ion and trace elements, stable isotopic ratio of water (δD, δ$^{18}$O). In addition, we plotted the result of analysis on a basin map with a geographical information system so that the result could be seen easily and we aimed to offer the basic data which was easy to use. Furthermore, we estimated the formation factor of dissolved ion, trace elements and stable isotopic ratio of the river water through a comparison between the result of analysis and the land use, geological features and topography of the basin.

In Chikusa River, Chikusa River Conservation Committee has been holding “The simultaneous

survey of water temperature all around Chikusa River” in every August since 2002. In this survey, the committee and many local residents measure water temperature at 94 sites, from headwaters to river-mouth and some tributaries. From 2015, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Kobe University and University of Hyogo has joined in this survey and started collecting water samples. In the survey of 2016 (held in August 7, 13:00~16:00), we received the water samples from local residents and we filtered them at once, with cellulose acetate filters whose diameters of holds are 0.2 µm. After filtering, we subdivided the samples into some polyethylene bottles and a glass vial and stored them at 20℃ or -30℃. We analyzed stable isotopic composition of water.
Stable isotopic composition of water was lower in the upstream and higher from the middle reaches to the downstream. From the upstream toward the middle reaches, the ratio became lower as the altitude became higher because of the precipitation affected by the altitude effects. On the other hand, the ratio was higher from the middle reaches to the downstream in spite of the altitude. These areas’ river became shallower and wider in the river reforming works, so the effects of sunlight on the river became big and the evaporation from the surface of river became more active.