

ダイオキシン類の 野生生物個体群への影響評価 カワウ個体群のケーススタディ

Estimation of Effect of Dioxins on Wildlife Population
— A Case Study of Common Cormorant Population —

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今日の発表内容 Agenda

- 研究の目的・概要 Object/Outline
- 対象個体群 Target Population
- 解析のアプローチ Approach of Estimation
- 結果 Results
- 解析のプロセス Process of Estimation
- まとめ Summary

研究の目的 Object

ダイオキシン類の野生生物への影響を
個体群レベルで定量的に推定する

Quantitative Estimation of Population-level
Effect of Dioxins on Wildlife

個体群レベルの影響の尺度

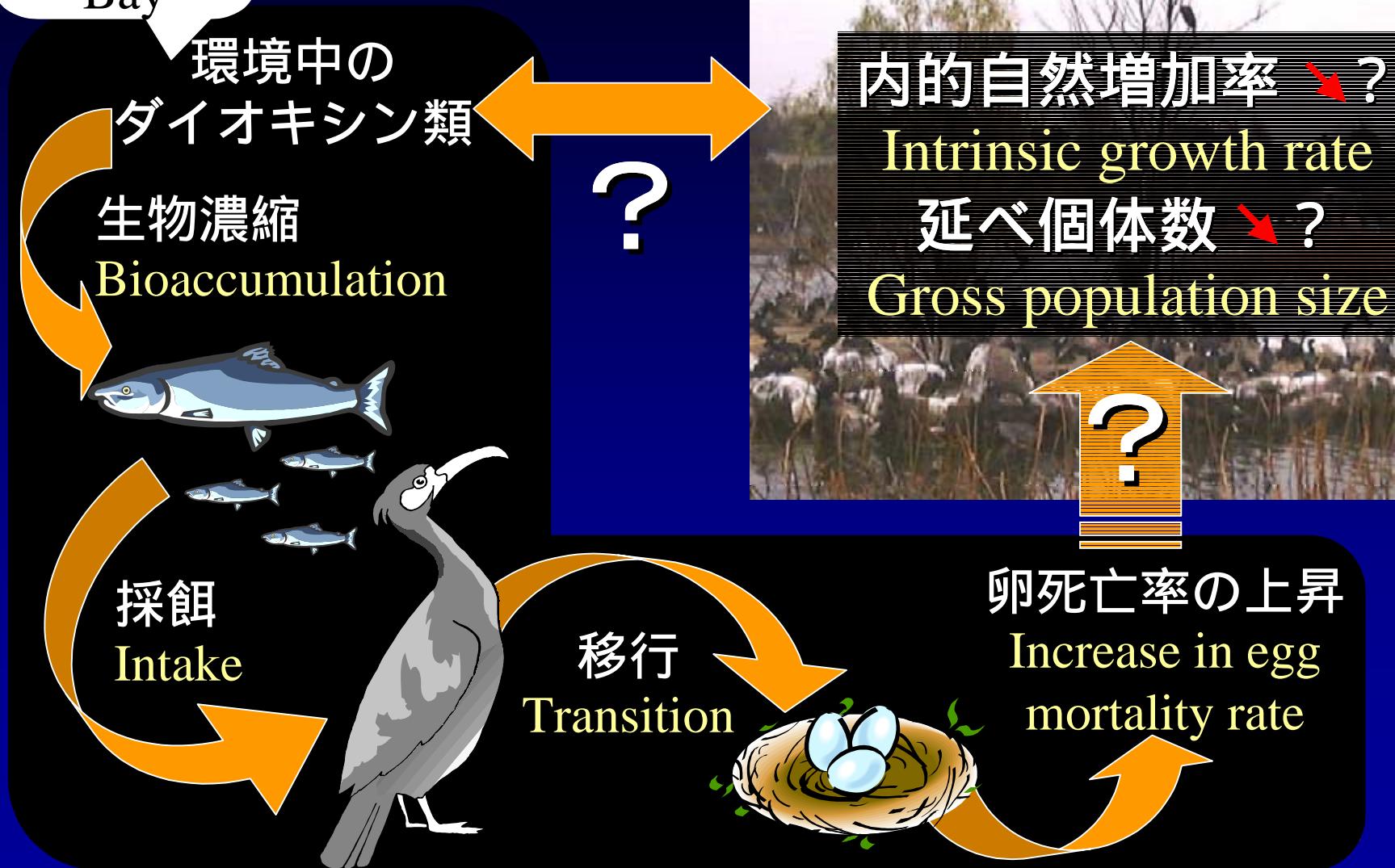
Measure of population-level effect

ダイオキシン類の影響を
受けている個体群と受けていない個体群の
Under presence/absence of dioxins

- 内的自然増加率の比 The ratio of intrinsic growth rate
- 延べ個体数の比 The ratio of gross population size

Sediment
in Tokyo
Bay

研究の概要 Outline



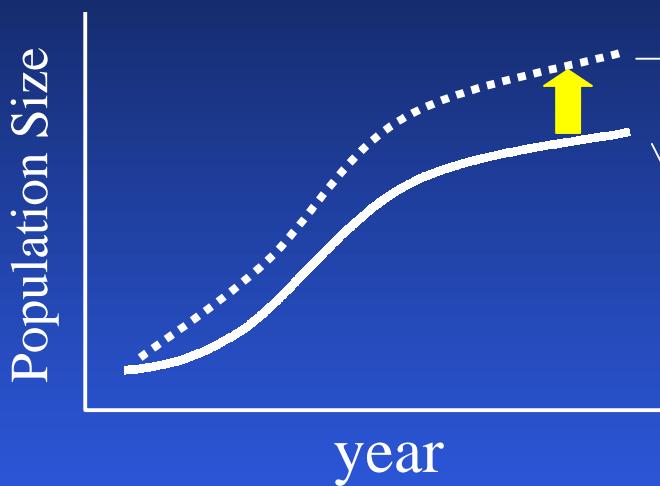


対象個体群 - 不忍池のカワウ -

Target population
—Common cormorant in Shinobazu pond—

解析のアプローチ

Approach of Estimation



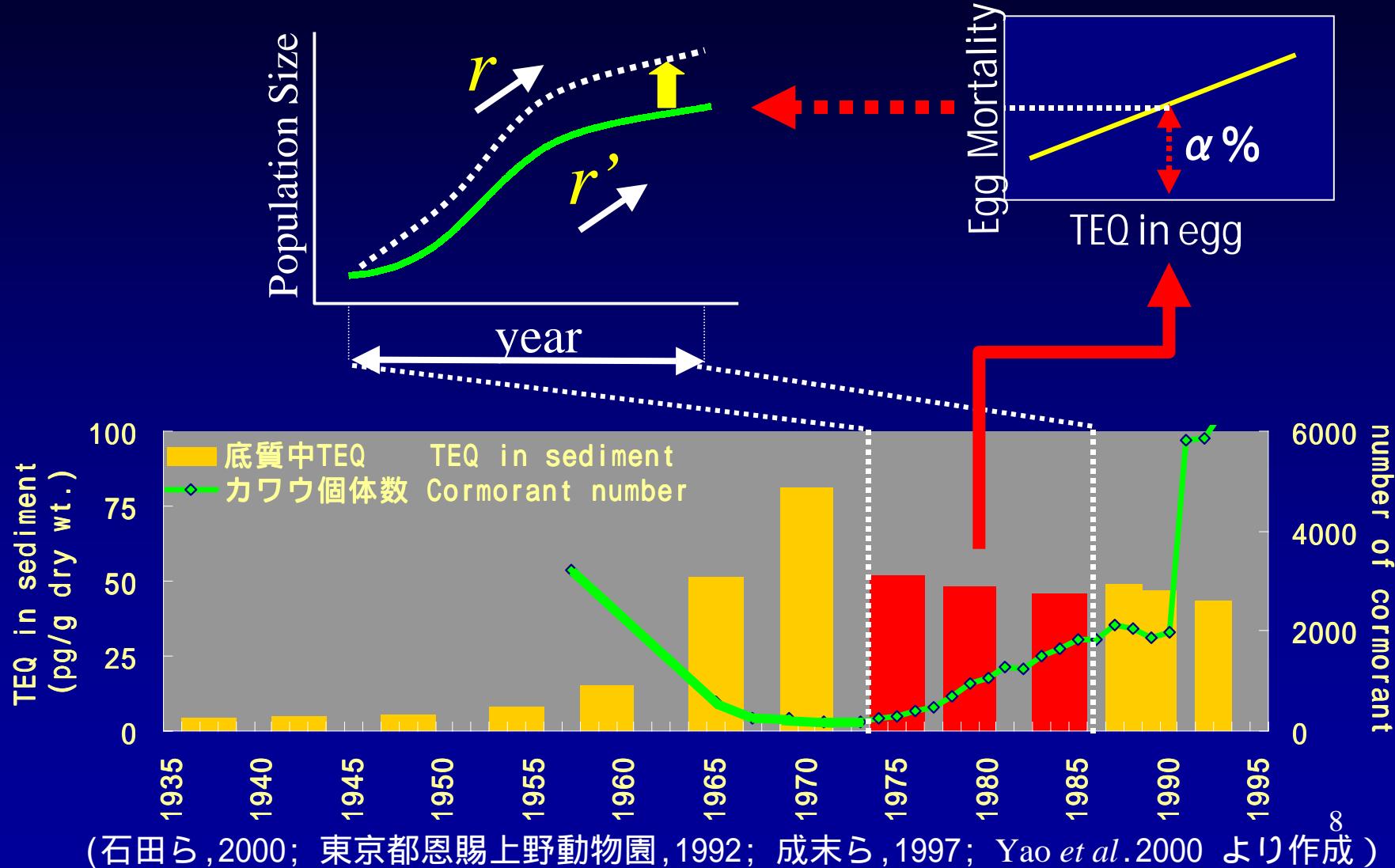
曝露していなかったら示した
と予測される個体数・増殖率
Under **absence** of dioxins

実測個体数 ダイオキシン類
影響下の個体数・増殖率
Observed population number ·
Under **presence** of dioxins



対象とした期間

Period of concern



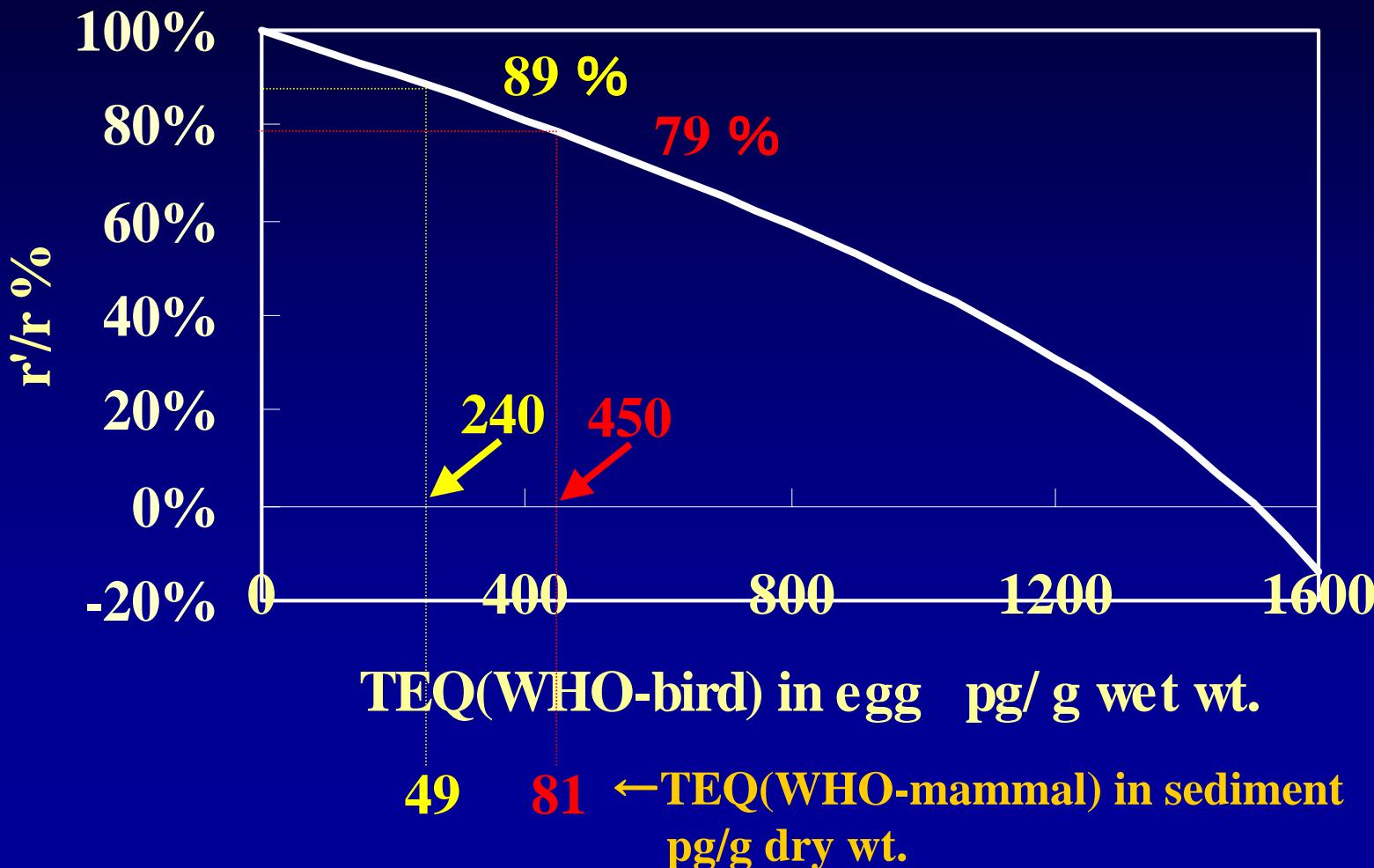
A photograph of a wetland area. In the foreground, a large group of cormorants is resting on a cluster of large, light-colored rocks. The water is calm, reflecting the surrounding environment. In the background, there is a dense thicket of trees and bushes, some of which appear to be bare or have sparse foliage. A few industrial structures, possibly cranes or buildings, are visible through the trees in the distance.

結果

Results

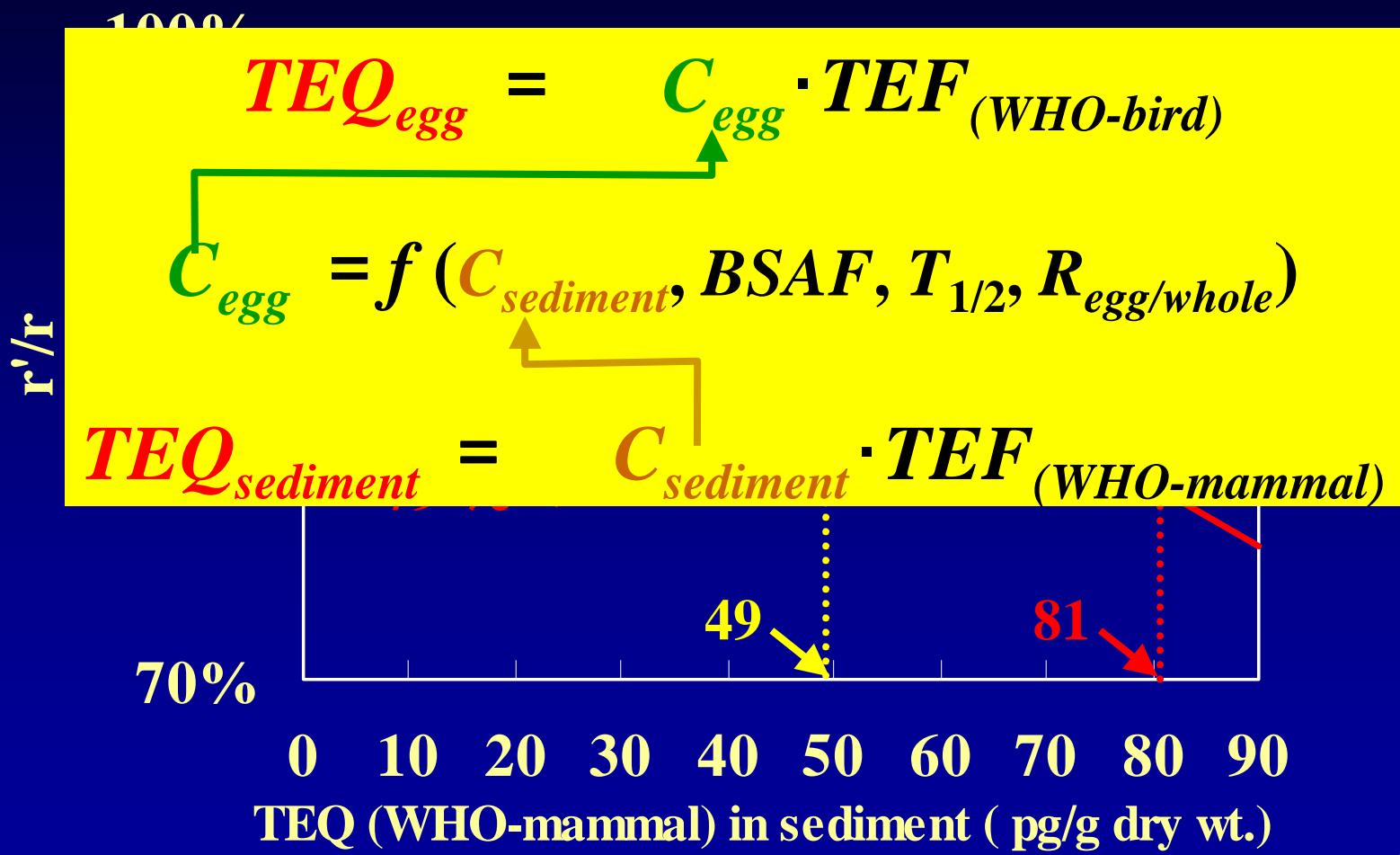
卵中TEQ と r'/r の関係

Relationship between TEQ in egg and r'/r



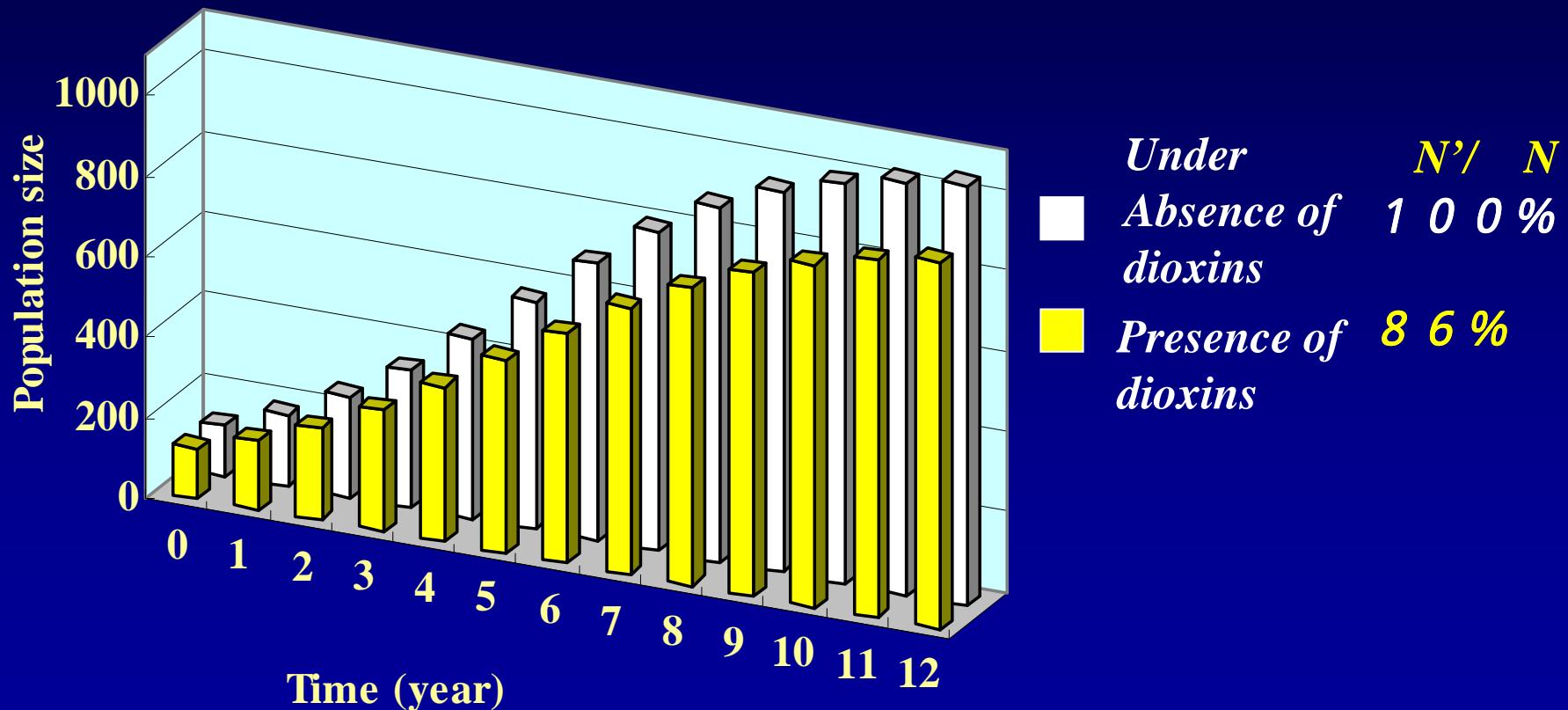
底質中TEQ と r'/r の関係

Relationship between TEQ in sediment and r'/r



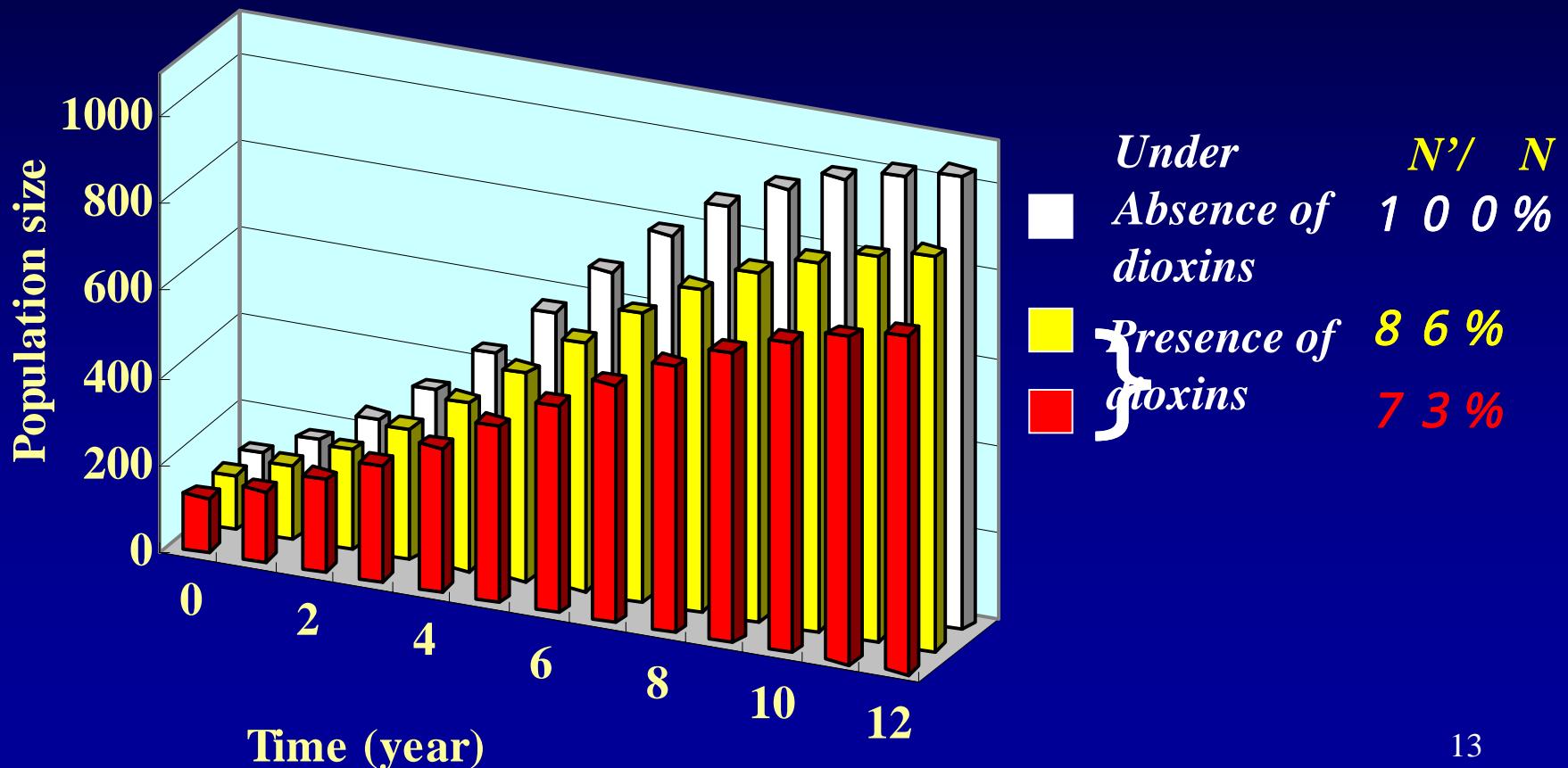
ダイオキシン有無の延べ個体数の比

Change in gross population size
under presence/absence of dioxins



ダイオキシン有無の延べ個体数の比

Change in population size under
presence/absence of dioxins

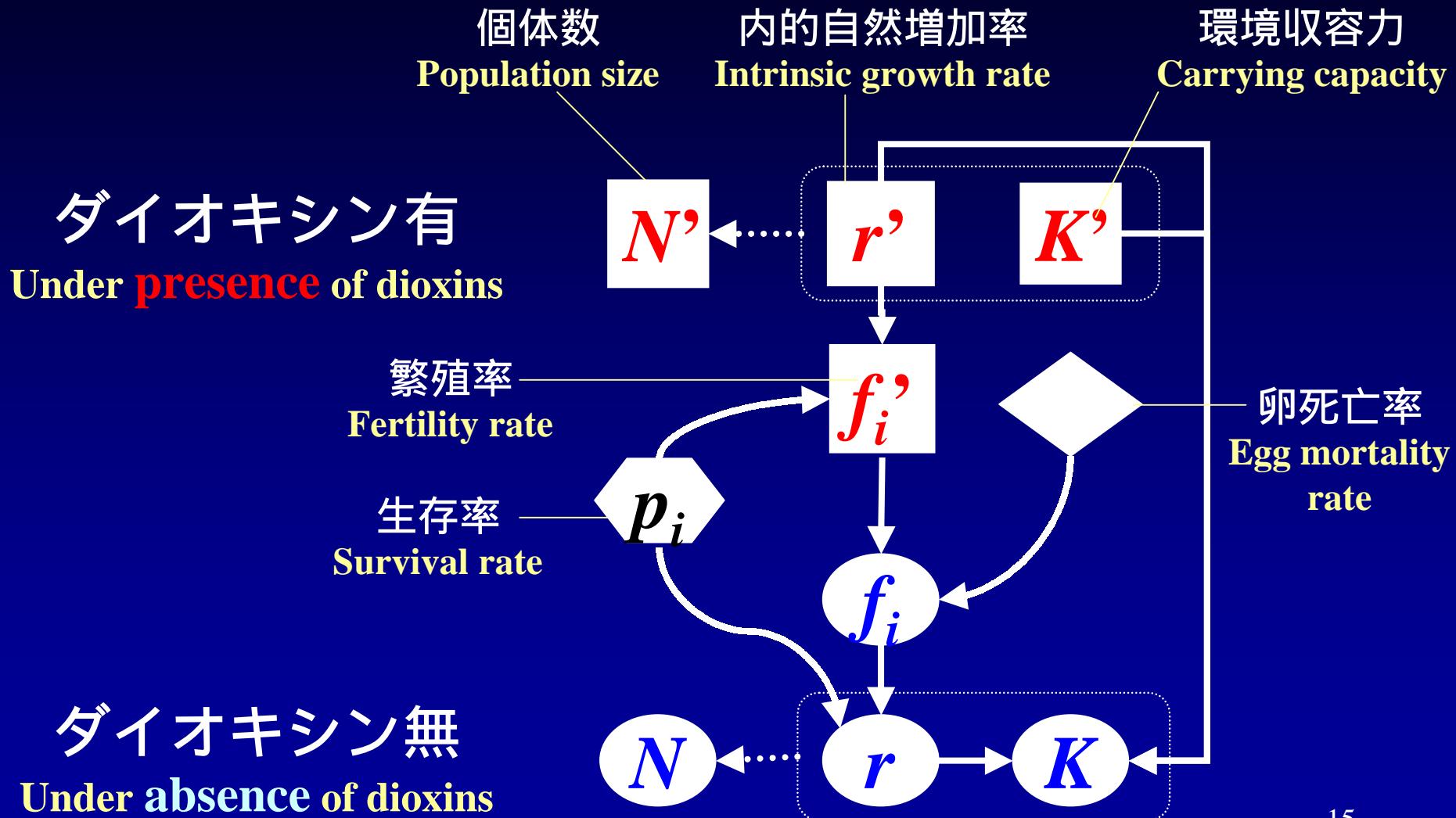


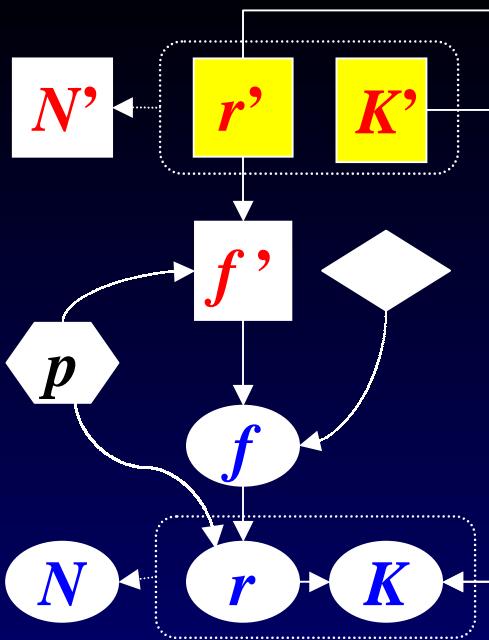
A photograph of a large, leafy tree against a clear blue sky. A dark-colored bird is perched on a branch in the upper left quadrant of the frame.

解析のプロセス

Process of Estimation

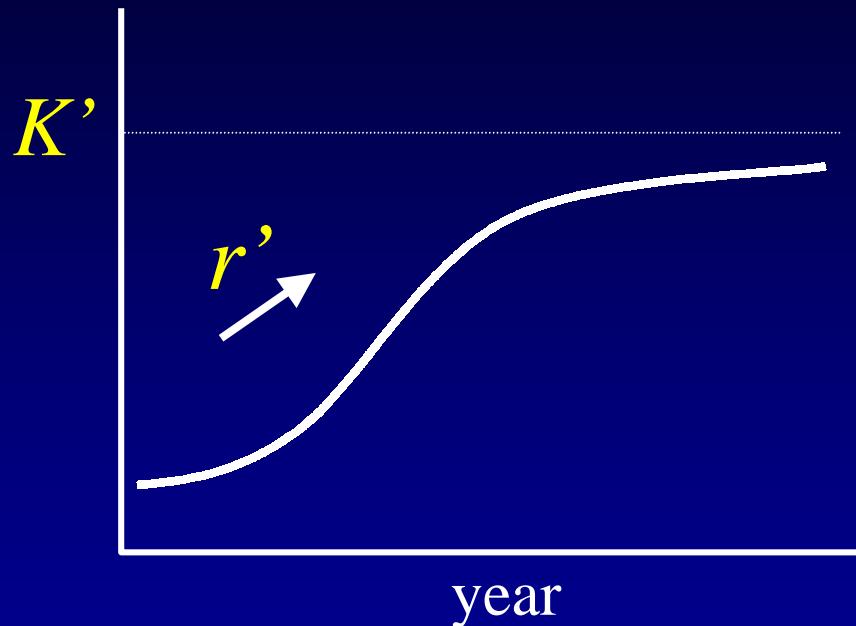
解析のプロセス Process of Estimation





r' と K' の推定

Estimation of r' and K'



個体数の時系列データ
Observed population size



ロジスティック式にあてはめ
Fitting to logistic equation

f' の 推定

Estimation of f'

- レズリー行列の固有値が $\exp(r')$ になるように F' を決める

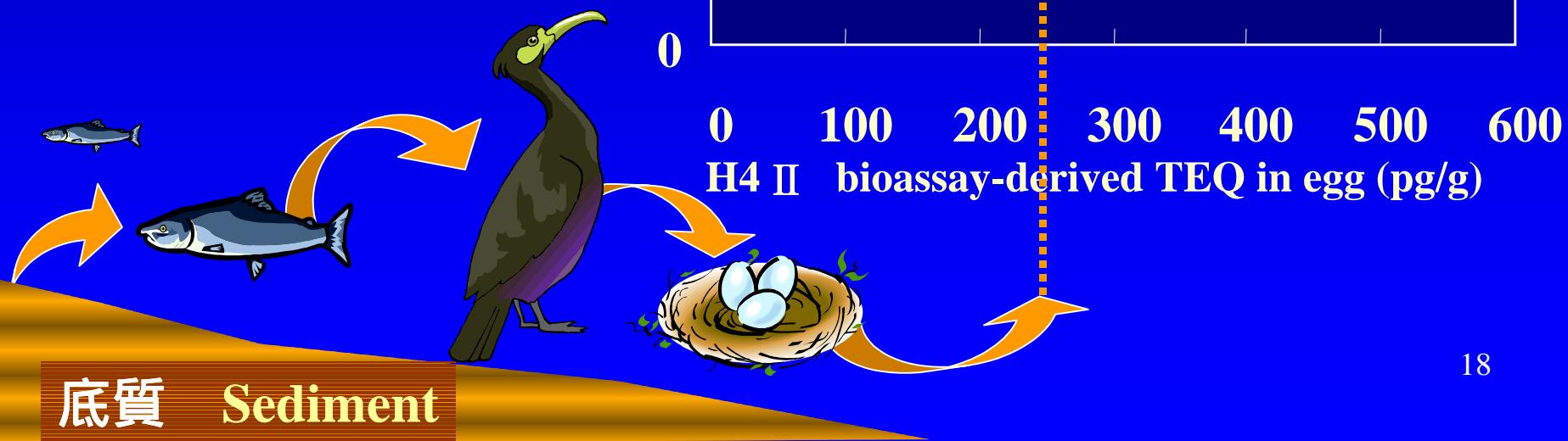
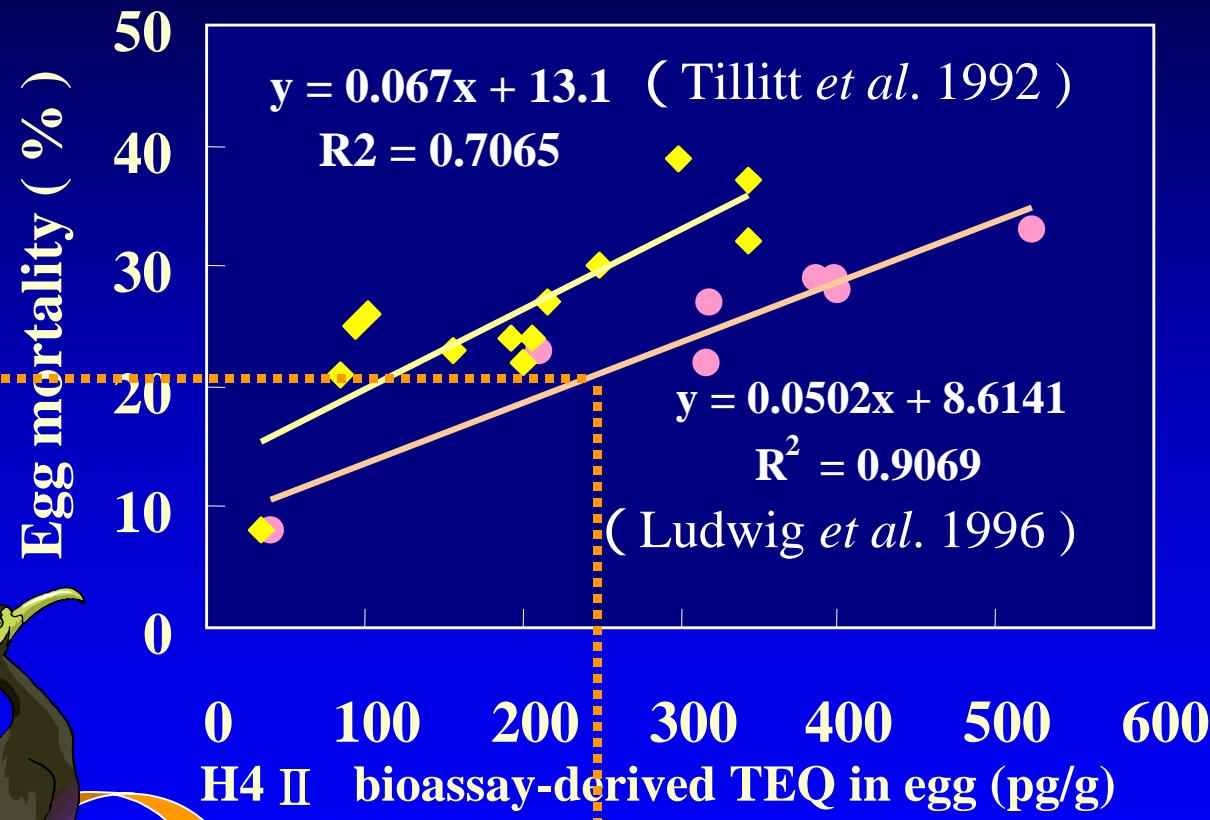
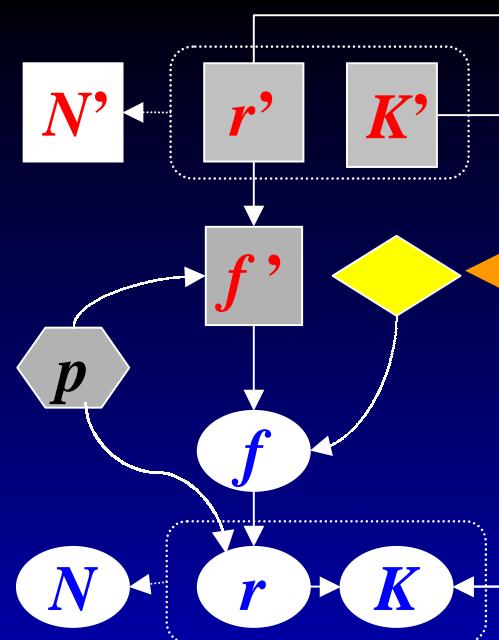
$$f' = Rf_i \times F' \quad \text{Fertility rate of mature female}$$

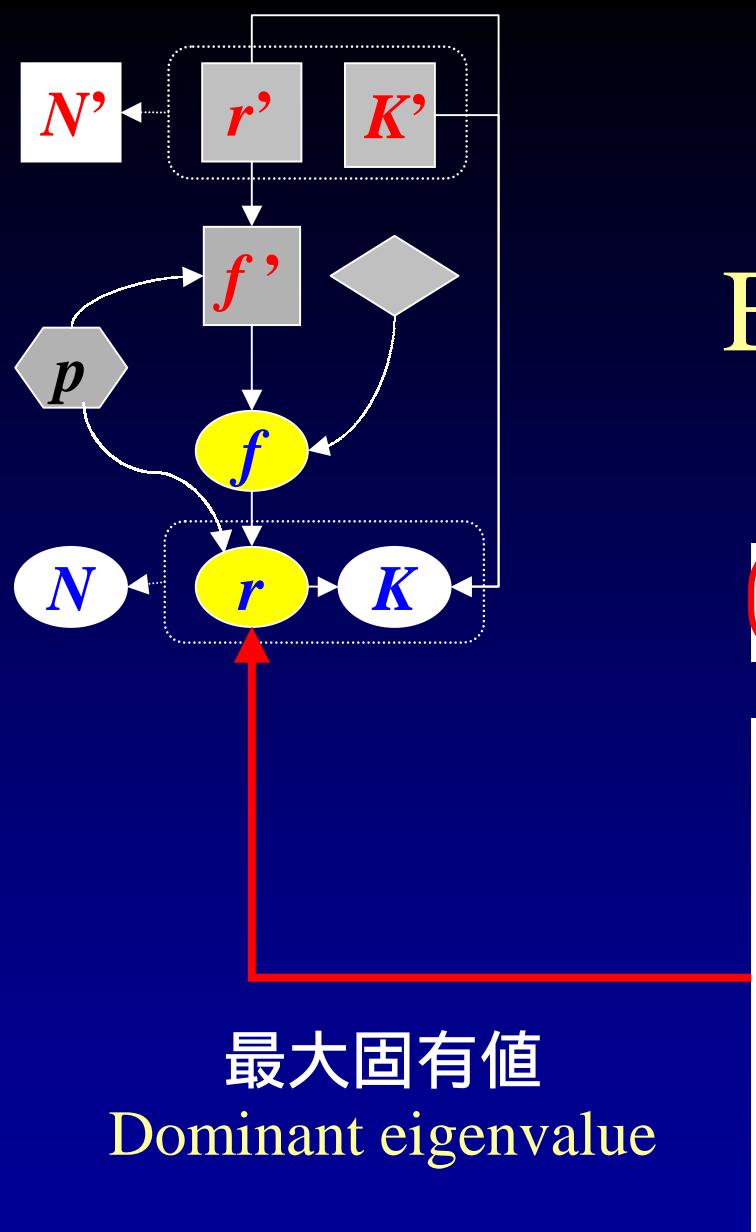
成熟個体の繁殖率

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{1,t+1} \\ N_{2,t+1} \\ \vdots \\ N_{\omega-1,t+1} \\ N_{\omega,t+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f'_1 & f'_2 & \dots & f'_{\omega-1} & f'_{\omega} \\ p_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & p_2 & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & 0 & \ddots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & p_{\omega-1} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} N_{1,t} \\ N_{2,t} \\ \vdots \\ N_{\omega-1,t} \\ N_{\omega,t} \end{bmatrix}$$

の推定

Estimation of α'



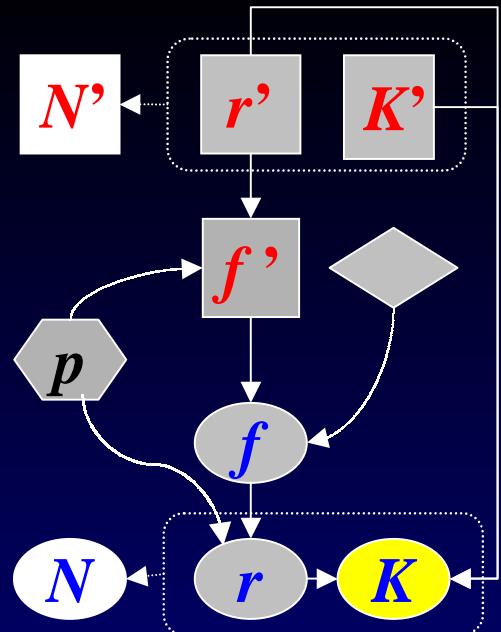


f と r の 推定

Estimation of f and r

$$f_i = f'_i \times (100 - \varepsilon) / (100 - \alpha)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_1 & f_2 & \cdots & f_{\omega-1} & f_\omega \\ p_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & p_2 & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & 0 & \ddots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & p_{\omega-1} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



K の推定

Estimation of K

ダイオキシン無 ダイオキシン有
Absence of dioxins Presence of dioxins

内的自然増加率
Intrinsic growth rate

$$\frac{r}{K} - \frac{r'}{K'} =$$

環境収容力
Carrying capacity

まとめ 1

Summary

ダイオキシン類が野生生物に及ぼす個体群レベルの影響の定量化を試みた。

We attempted to quantify population-level effect of dioxins on wildlife.

まとめ2 Summary 2

カワウ個体群を対象に、ダイオキシン類の影響を2種類の尺度で表現した。

ダイオキシンがある時とない時の 内的自然増加率の比
 延べ個体数の比

In the case study of common cormorant population, the effect of dioxins was expressed in two ways.

Under
Presence/Absence
of dioxins

- ◆ The ratio of intrinsic growth rate
- ◆ The ratio of population size

まとめ 3 Summary 3

1974～1986年の汚染レベル（推定卵中濃度 240 pg TEQ/g）では、汚染されていない集団に比べて

- 1) 内的自然増加率はおよそ90%に低下
- 2) 延べ個体数はおよそ86%に低下

At the estimated TEQ level in egg between 1974～1986 (240 pg TEQ/g), compared with population under dioxin-free condition,

- 1) intrinsic growth rate was estimated to be approximately 90%.
- 2) gross population size was estimated to be approximately 86%.