

DDT管理のための 生態リスク・ベネフィット解析 について

Ecological Risk-Benefit Analysis of DDT Regulation

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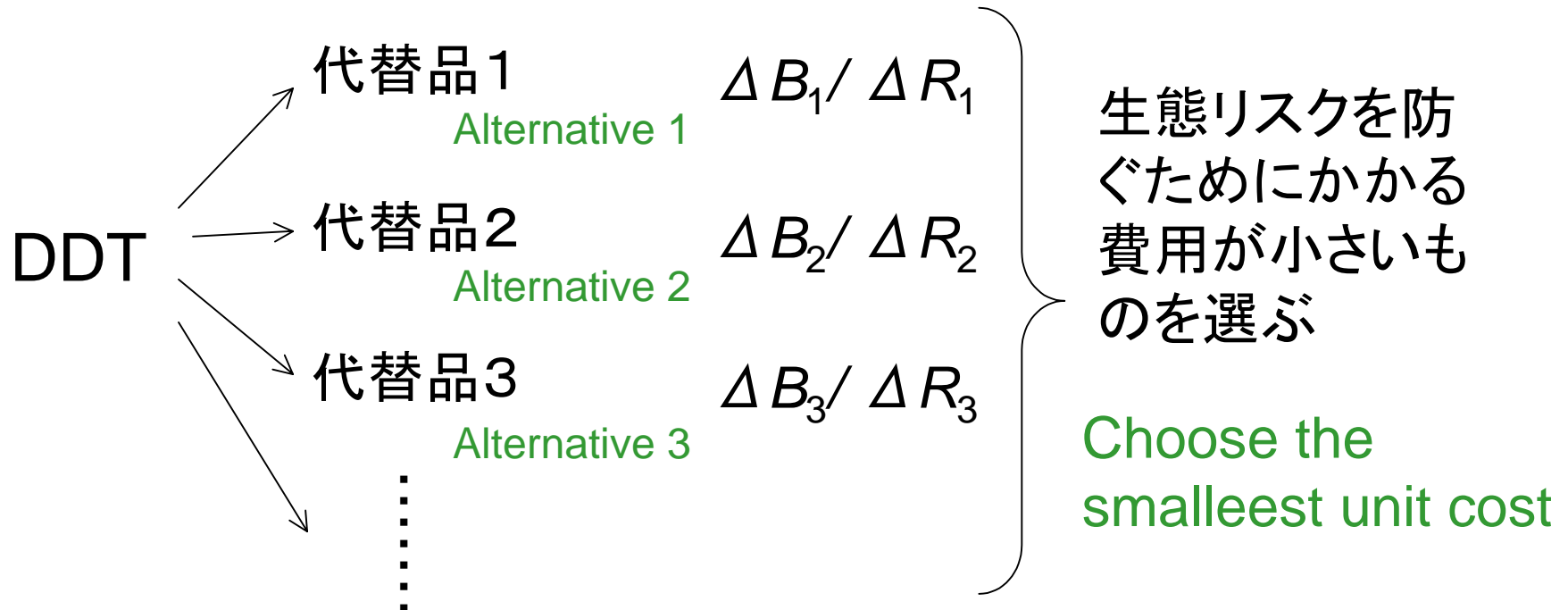
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中西 準子 Junko NAKANISHI

生態リスク・ベネフィット解析

Ecological risk/benefit analysis

$$\frac{\Delta B}{\Delta R} = \frac{\text{マラリア予防のための費用の変化分} \\ \text{(change in cost to prevent Malaria)}}{\text{生態リスクの変化分} \\ \text{(change in Ecological risk)}}$$

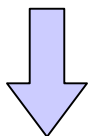


生態リスク評価 Ecological risk assessment

エンドポイント: ある生物集団の絶滅

Endpoint: the extinction of a population

DDTは生物濃縮をおこす DDT is notorious for biological accumulation.



食物網の頂点
に着目

Top predators in
food web

水鳥 waterfowls

: 害鳥

ロングアイランドに生息するセグロカモメ

Herring gull in Long Island, NY

猛禽類 raptors

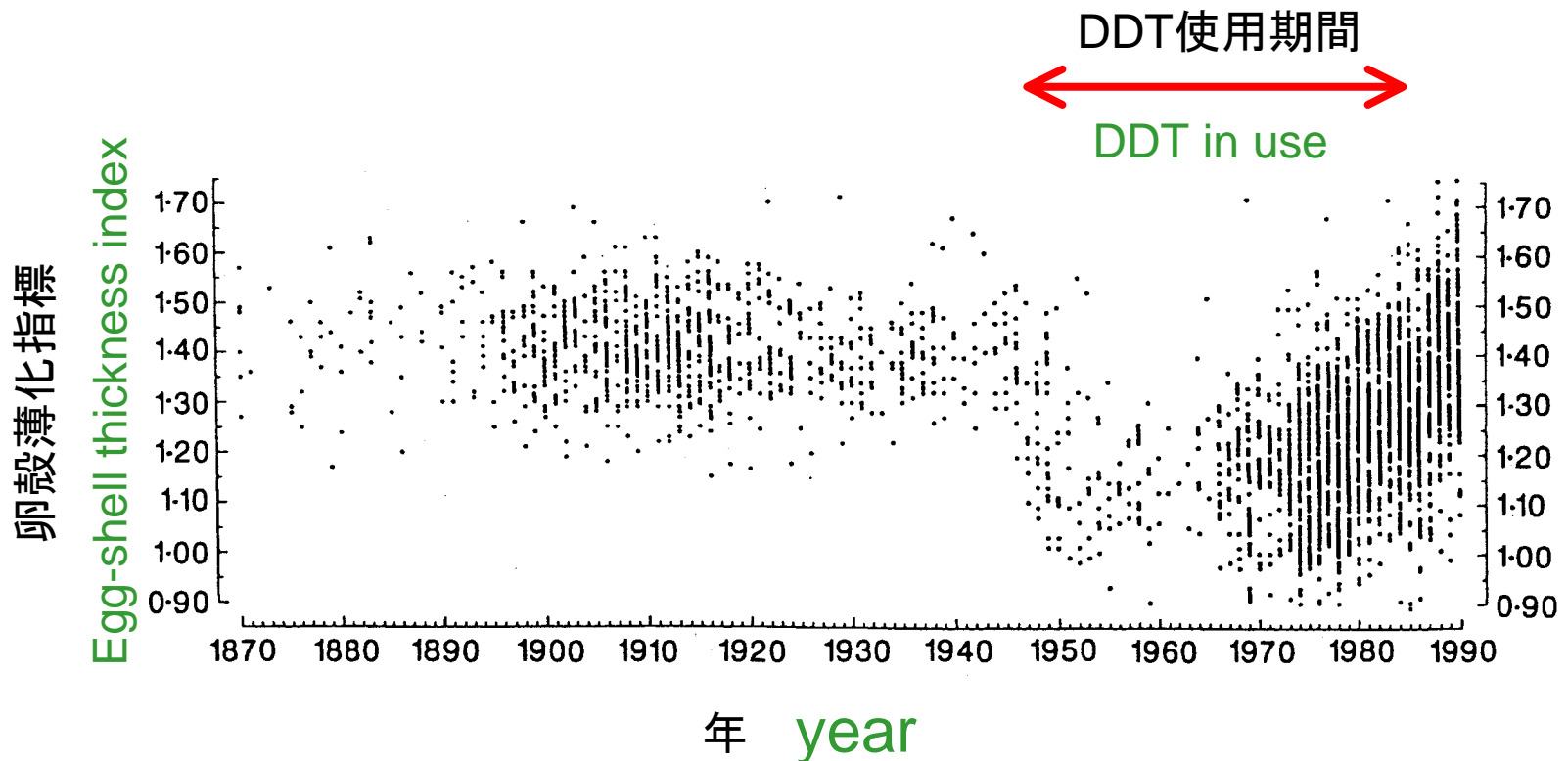
: 保全生物学的に重要

イギリス東部に生息するハイタカ

Sparrowhawk in eastern England

DDEの生態系への影響について Effect of DDE on ecosystem

イギリス東部に生息するハイタカ (*Accipiter nisus*)
sparrowhawk (*Accipiter nisus*) in eastern England

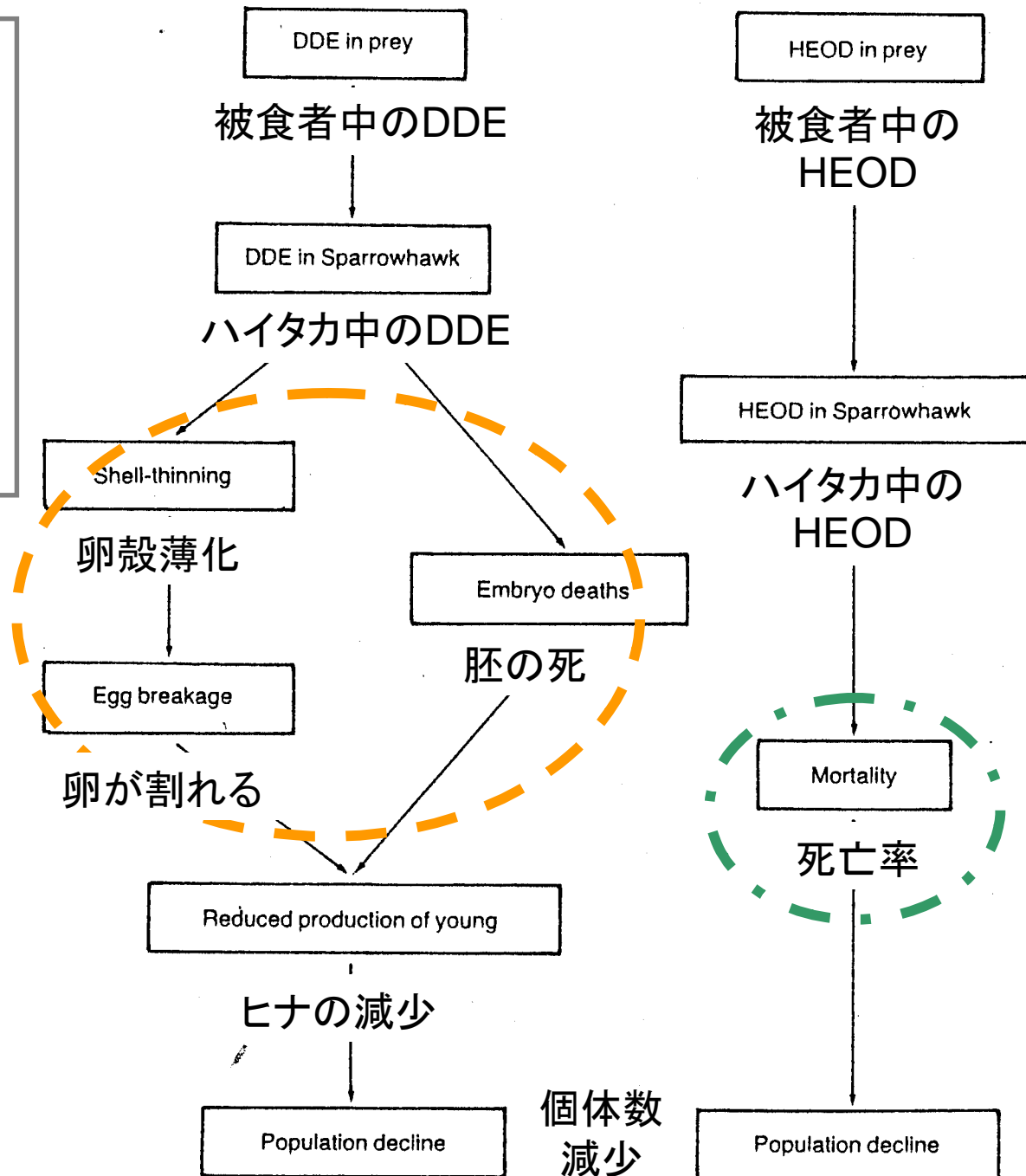


DDTとHEODによる 個体群減少 の主な機構

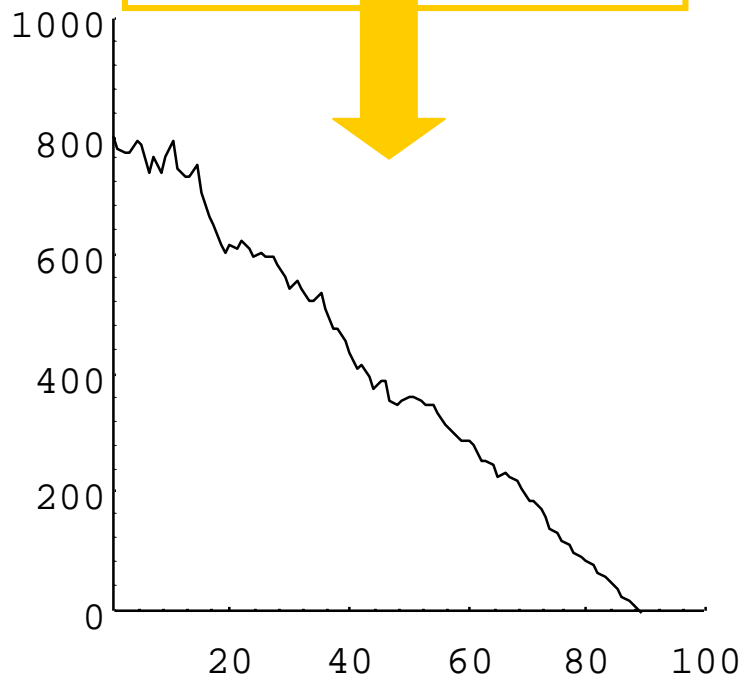
Main mechanism of
population decline
resulting from DDT or
HEOD use

DDE :
DDTの派生物質
the derivative of
DDT

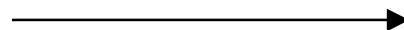
HEOD :
aldrin, dieldrin の派
生物質 the derivative
of aldrin and dieldrin



急激に個体数が減少したのは、
HEODが原因であるといわれている
It is reported that HEOD
declined the population
rapidly.



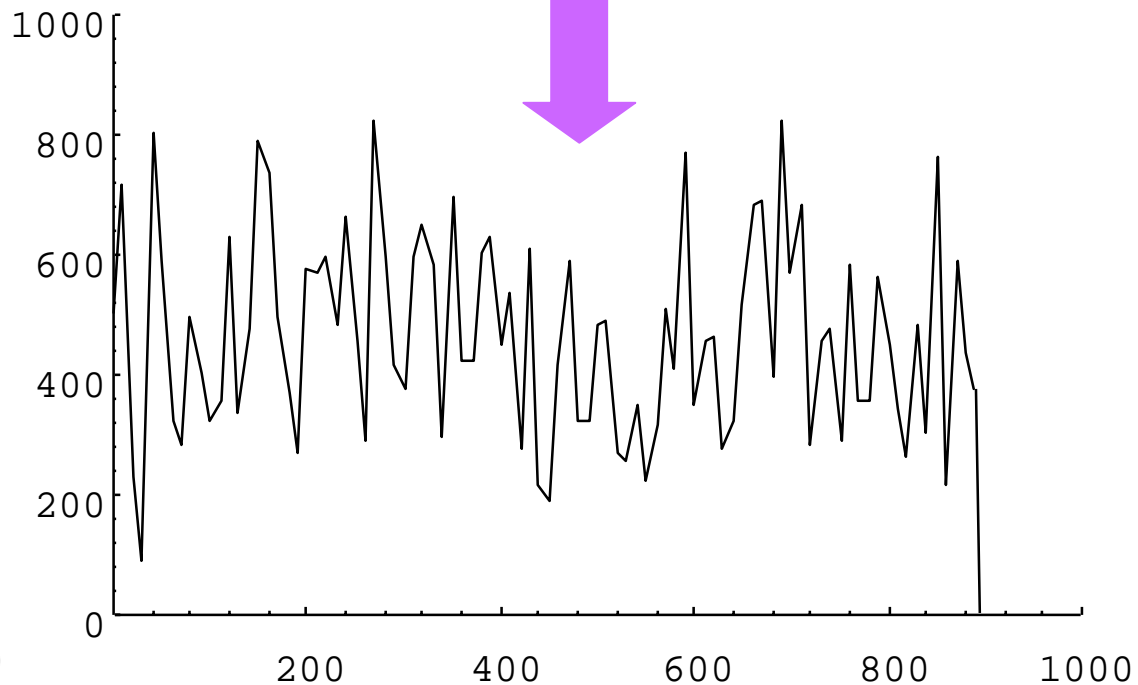
世代 generation



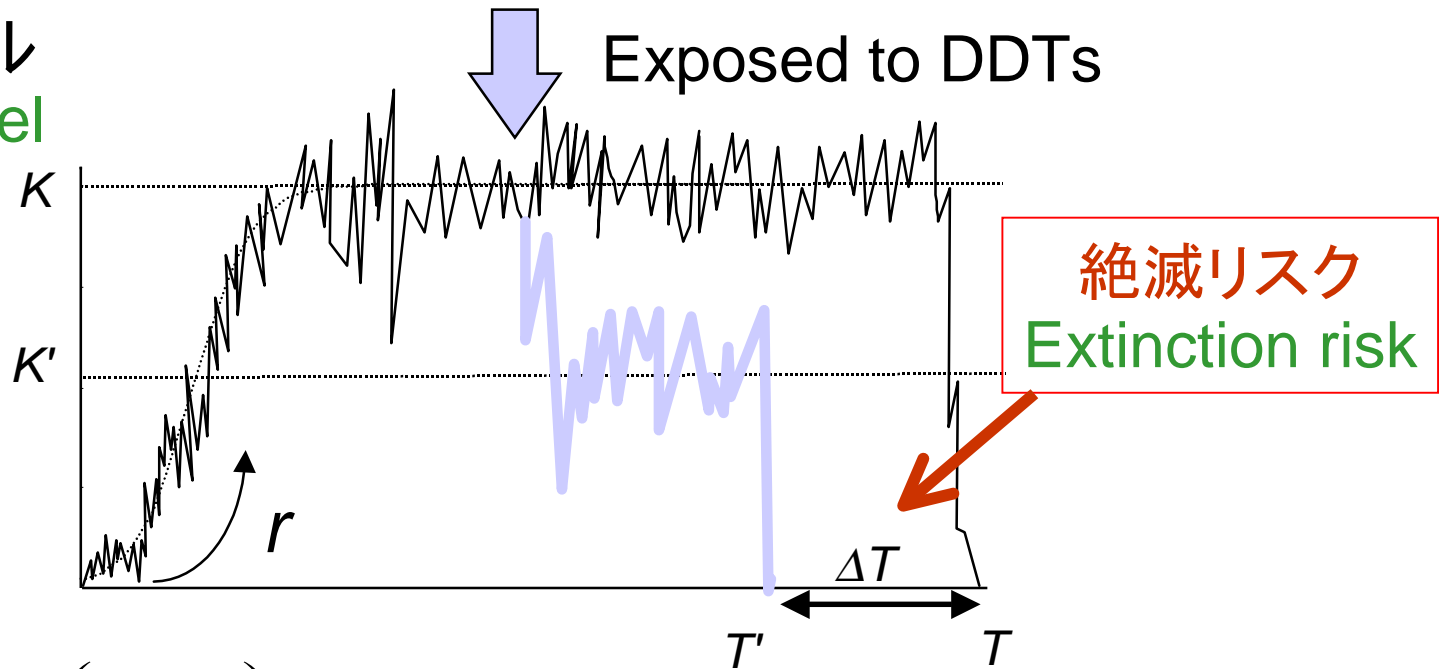
DDT

繁殖率は明らかに低下
Reduce reproduction

長期的にみると、絶滅リスクは上昇
The extinction risk increases in the long term



カノニカルモデル Canonical Model



$$\frac{dX}{dt} = rX \left(1 - \frac{X}{K} \right) + \underbrace{\sigma_e \xi_e \circ X}_{\text{環境確率性}} + \underbrace{\xi_d \cdot \sqrt{X}}_{\text{人口学的確率性}} - \alpha X$$

ロジスティック式
Logistic eq.

環境確率性
environmental
stochasticity

人口学的確率性
demographic
stochasticity

DDTsの影響
effect of
DDTs

$$T = \frac{2}{\sigma_e^2} \int_0^{x_0} \int_x^{\infty} e^{-R(y-x)} \left(\frac{y+D}{x+D} \right)^{R(K+D)+1} \frac{dy}{(y+D)y} dx$$

$$R \equiv \frac{2r}{\sigma_e^2 K}$$

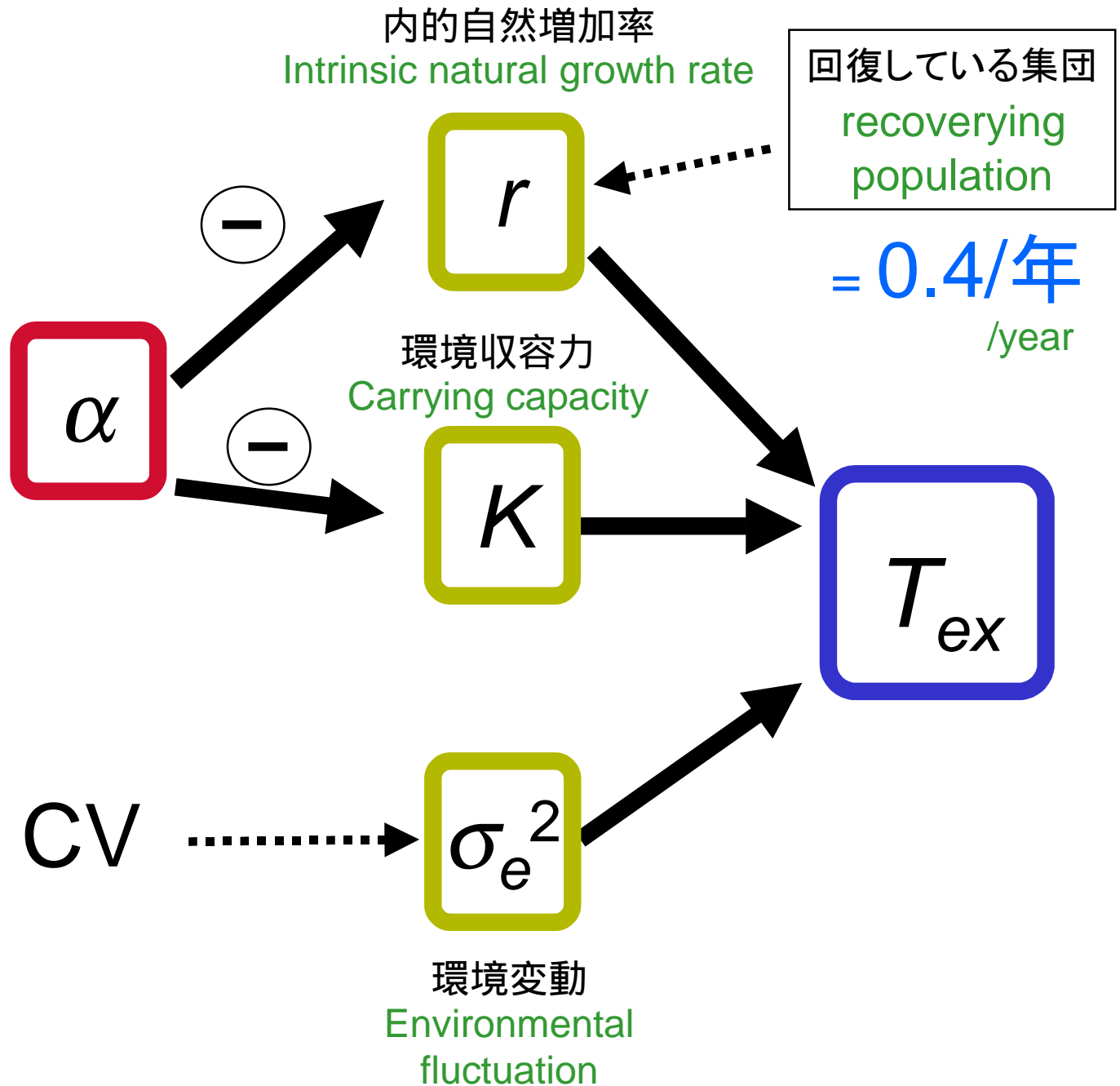
$$D \equiv \frac{1}{\sigma_e^2}$$

$$r' = r - \alpha$$

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

毒性化学物質 Toxicity of Chemicals

DDTs



齡構成行列モデル Age-structured matrix model

$$\begin{pmatrix} n_0(t+1) \\ n_1(t+1) \\ \vdots \\ n_w(t+1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f(0) & f(1) & \cdots & f(a) & \cdots & f(w) \\ p_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & p_2 & \ddots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \vdots & 0 & \ddots & 0 & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & p_a & 0 & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & p_w & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} n_0(t) \\ n_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ n_w(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$f(a)$; a才での繁殖率
female fertility at age 'a'

DDTsの影響あり
affected by DDTs

p_a ; a-1才からa才までの生存率
the survivorship from 'a-1' years old to 'a'

DDTsの影響なし
not affected by DDTs

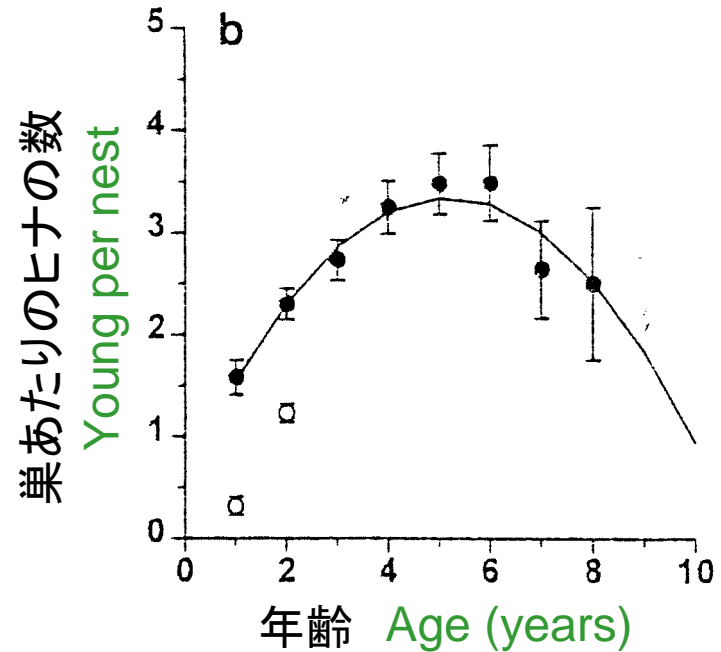
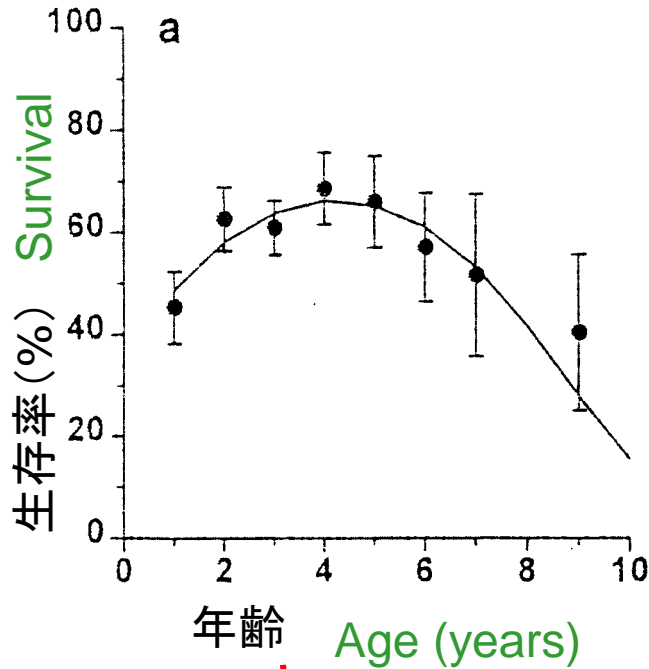


オイラーロトカ方程式
Euler-Lotka eq.

$$1 = \sum_{a=0}^w e^{-(a+1)r^*} \cdot f(a) \cdot p_1 \cdots p_a$$

年齢と生存率、繁殖率の関係について

The relationship between age and survival rate, reproduction

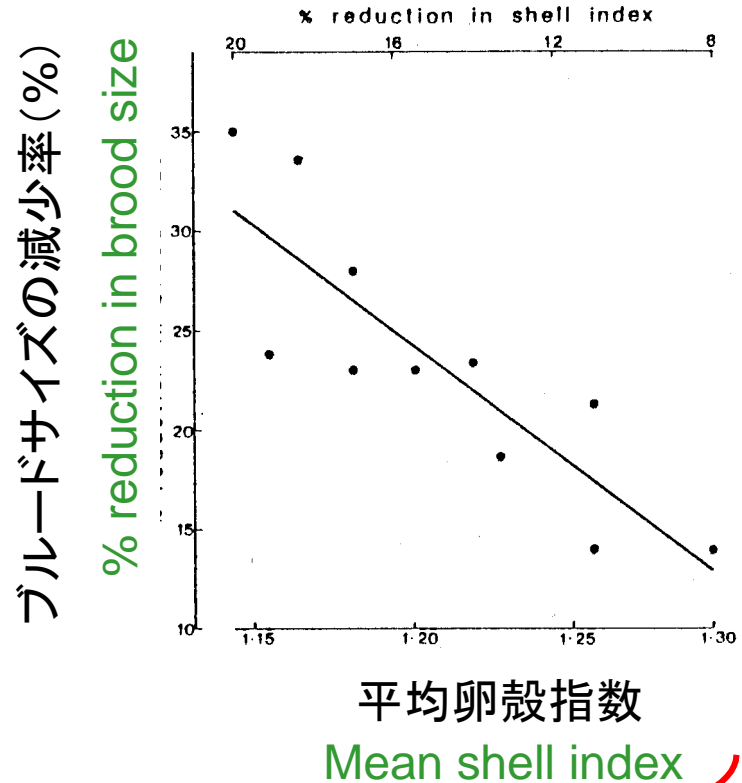
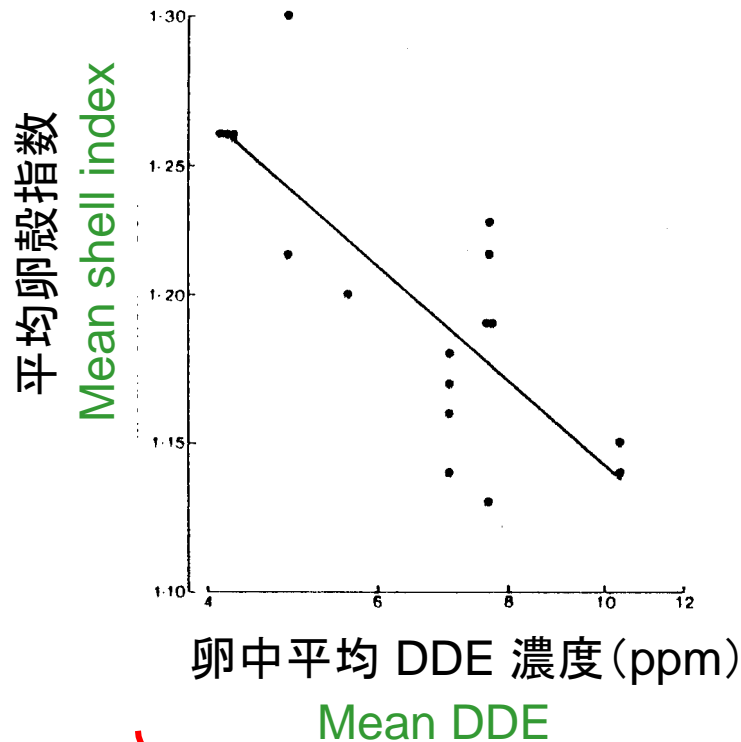


オイラーロトカ方程式へ代入

Put them into Euler-Lotka eq.

DDT と繁殖率の関係について

The relationship between DDT and reproduction

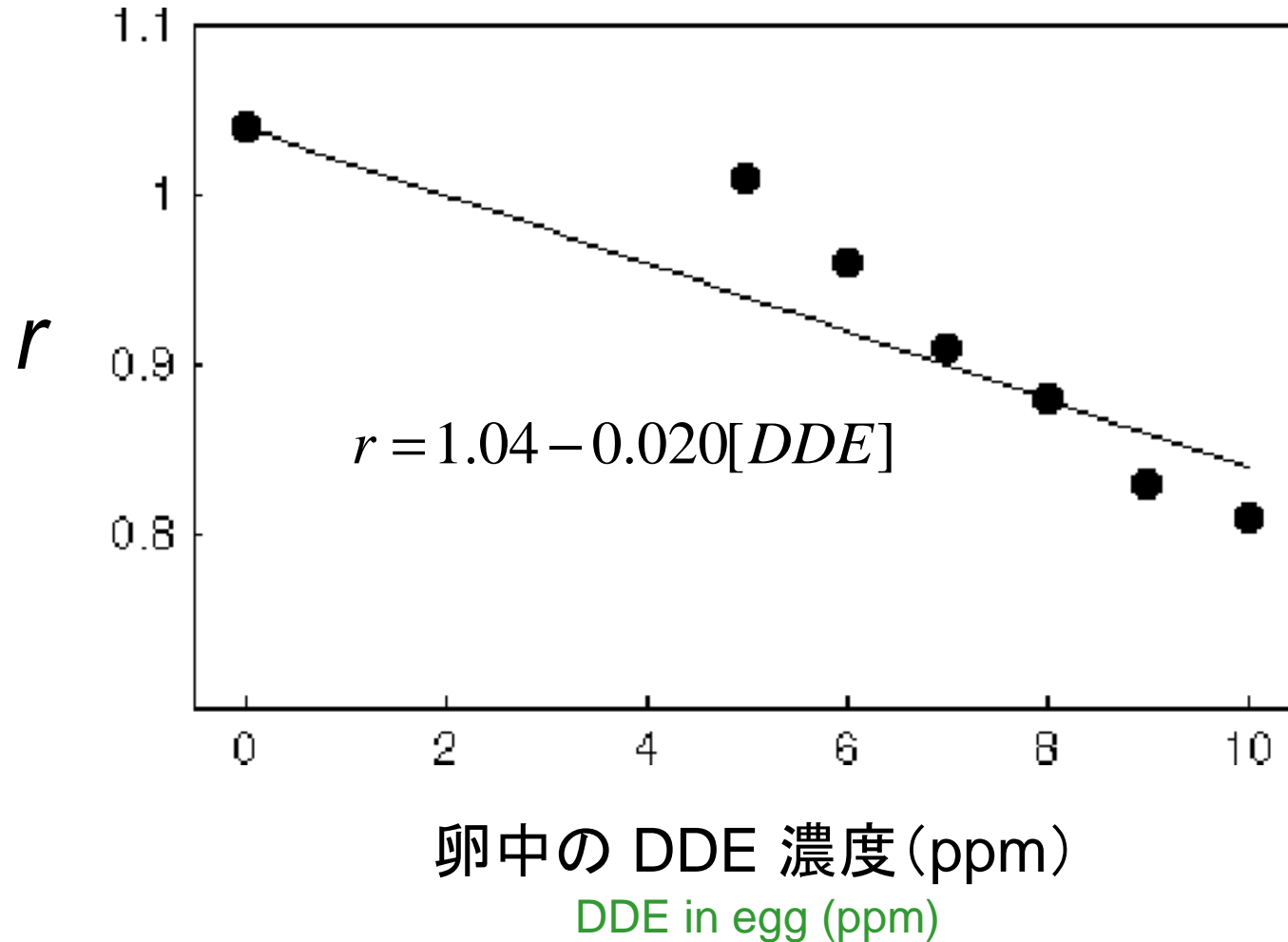


$$\text{繁殖率の低下率(\%)} = -0.52 + 0.35 \times \ln[\text{DDE濃度 (ppm)}]$$

$$\% \text{Reduction of reproduction} = -0.52 + 0.35 \times \ln[\text{DDE (ppm)}]$$

世代当たりの内的自然増加率 (r)

The intrinsic rate of natural population growth



毒性化学物質 Toxicity of Chemicals

DDTs

α

⊖

r

内的自然増加率
Intrinsic natural
growth rate

= 0.4/年
/year

環境収容力
Carrying capacity

K

⊖

T_{ex}

= 50, 100, 250

σ_e^2

環境変動
Environmental
fluctuation

集団サイズの
変動係数
Coefficient of
variation
of population size

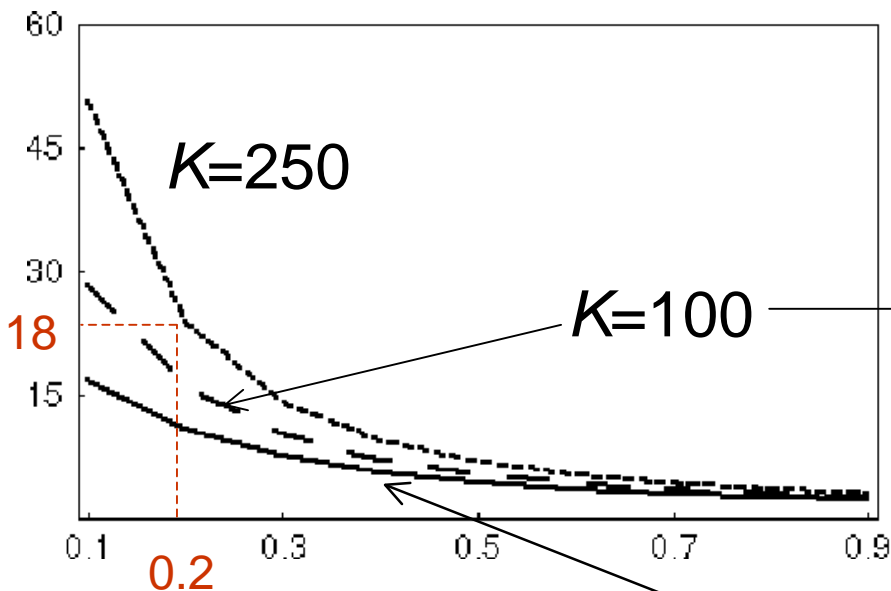
CV
= 0.2

平均絶滅時間と変化量

mean extinction time and change caused by DDTs

平均絶滅時間 $\log T$

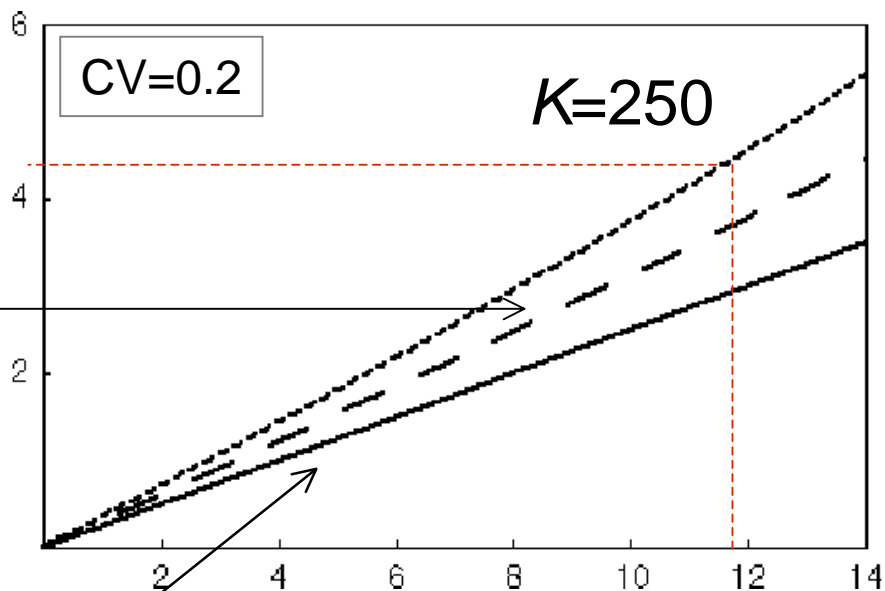
mean extinction time



集団サイズの変動係数
CV of populaiton size

DDTsによる絶滅時間の変化量 $\Delta \log T$

Change in mean extinction time
caused by DDTs



卵中の DDE 濃度 (ppm)
DDE in egg (ppm)

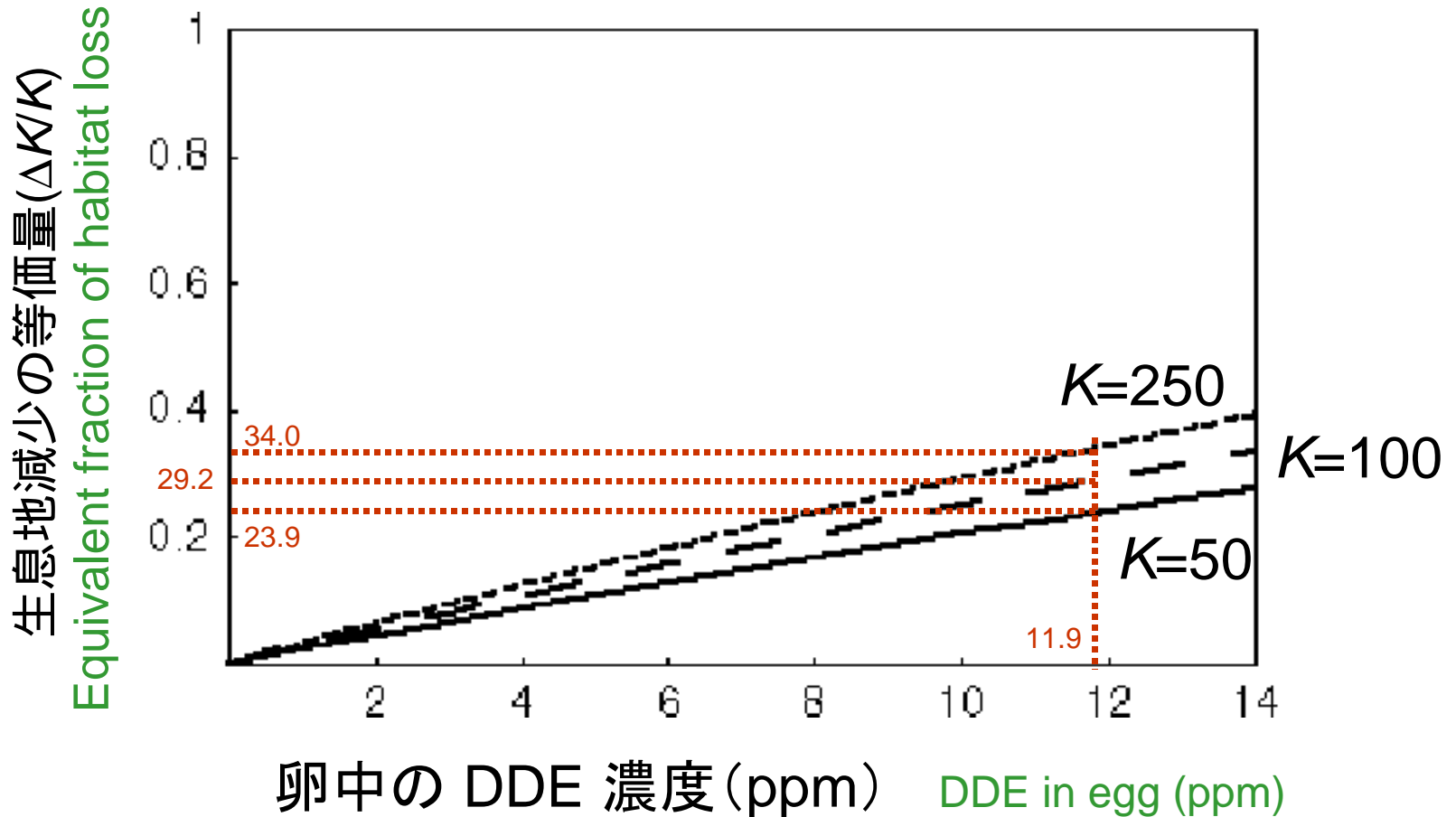
$K=50$

平均絶滅時間の減少と等リスクになる生息地減少

The equivalent loss of habitat area causing the same decrease in T

リスク等量:
Risk equivalent:

$$\Delta \log T \approx \frac{2r}{\sigma_e^2} \Delta \log K$$

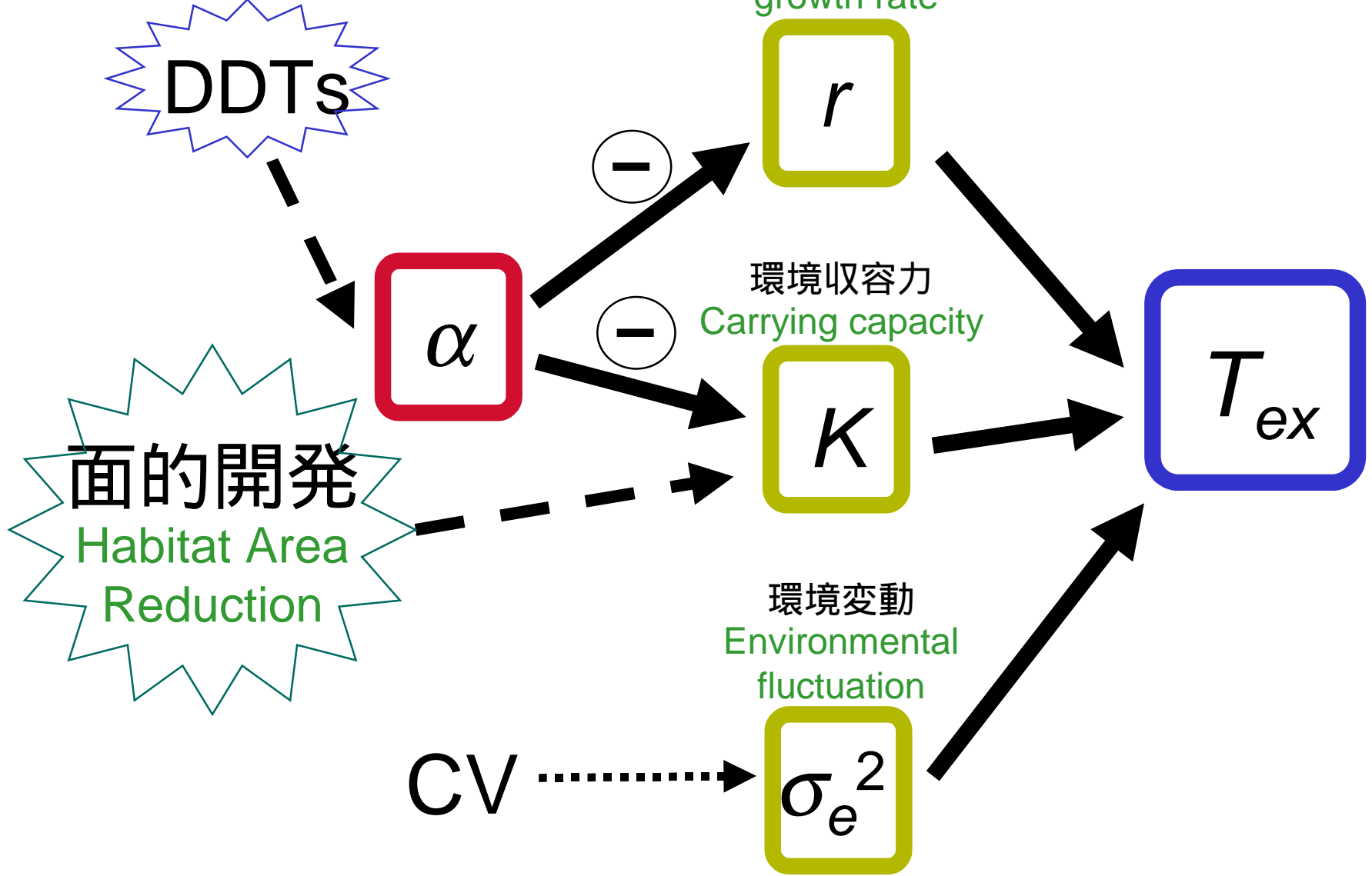


セグロカモメとの比較 Comparison of sparrowhawk with herring gull

The equivalent fraction of reduction of the carrying capacity to the given decrease in T

	セグロカモメ herring gull			ハイタカ Sparrowhawk		
内的自然増加率(r) the intrinsic growth rate	0.372			1.04		
環境変動(CV) environmental fluctuation	0.2			0.2		
環境収容力(K) the carrying capacity	50	100	250	50	100	250
リスク等量 The equivalent loss of habitat (DDTs in egg = 11.9 ppm)	13.5%	19.5%	26.4%	23.9%	29.2%	34.0%

毒性化學物質 Toxicity of Chemicals



リスク等量(等価生息地減少量)の性質

増加率(r)が高いほど

higher growth rate (r)

環境収容力(K)が大きいほど

larger carrying capacity (K)

環境変動が小さいほど

smaller Environmental fluctuation (CV)

等価生息地減少量は大きくなる

Equivalent habitat loss is larger

化学物質によるダメージ度合いのわかりやすさ

Make the degree of damage by chemicals more clear.

面的開発など他のリスクと同じ土俵で議論可能

Chemical toxicity, land development and other risks can be evaluated using the same currency.

DDTの生態リスク・ベネフィット解析

Ecological risk/benefit analysis

$$\frac{\Delta B}{\Delta R} = \frac{\text{ピレスロイド入り蚊帳の費用} - \text{DDTの費用}}{\text{DDTの生態リスク} - \text{ピレスロイド入り蚊帳の生態リスク}}$$

(Cost of bednets - Cost of DDT)
(Ecological risk of DDT - Ecological risk of bednets)

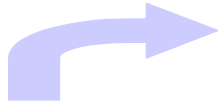
アフリカのある地域に着目

In a part of Africa

代替品 1: ピレスロイド(合成菊)入り蚊帳
Alternative 1: Pyrethroid-impregnated bednets

代替品 2: マラリアワクチン
Alternative 2: vaccine

代替品 3: 有機リン系殺虫剤
Alternative 3: organophosphate



費用の増分

The increase of the cost

US\$0.26 /人/年 (/person/year)

Table 1. Average cost of DDT house spraying per cycle in Solomon Island dollars (US\$1 = S\$1.95)

Item	Cost/item	Amount used	Total cost
DDT			
75% d.w.p.	\$11.50/kg	978.8 kg	\$11 256.20
25% EC	\$12.10/ltr	245.20 ltr	\$ 2 966.90
Transport*			
OBM**	\$876.30	2 × 20 weeks	\$674.12
Canoe	\$619.22	2 × 20 weeks	\$476.32
Spray pump	\$20.34	8 × 20 weeks	\$ 63.59
Operations			
Salaries:			
Leader	\$601.00/month	1 × 20 weeks	\$ 3 005.00
Technician	\$441.40/month	2 × 20 weeks	\$ 4 414.00
Sprayers	\$100.00/month	6 × 20 weeks	\$ 6 000.00
Drivers	\$100.00/month	2 × 20 weeks	\$ 2 000.00
Fuel/oil	85c/ltr	800 ltr	\$680.00
Spares/ stationery/ maintenance			\$ 1 328.00
Total			\$32 864.13

DDT

operations,
transport..

DDTのコスト Cost of DDT

US\$3.44 - \$5.04
/人/年
/person/year

Table 2. Average cost of permethrin-impregnated bed-nets operations per cycle in Solomon Island dollars (US\$1 = S\$1.95)

Item	Cost/item	Amount used	Total cost
Bed-nets*			
Single	\$2.64	4233	\$11 175.12
Double	\$5.28	1705	\$ 9 002.40
Permethrin			
S-9 ml**	\$96/ltr	65 377 ml	\$ 6 276.20
D-16 ml	50% EC		
Transport*			
OBM	\$876.35	2 × 3 weeks	\$101.12
Canoe	\$619.22	2 × 3 weeks	\$71.45
Operations			
Salaries:			
Leader	\$601.00/month	2 × 3 weeks	\$901.50
Technician	\$441.40/month	4 × 3 weeks	\$1 324.20
Drivers	\$200.00/month	2 × 3 weeks	\$300.00
Fuel/oil	85c/lt	400 ltr	\$340.00
Parts/ maintenance/ stationery			\$150.00
Impregnation equipment			\$100.00
Total			\$29 741.99

bednet

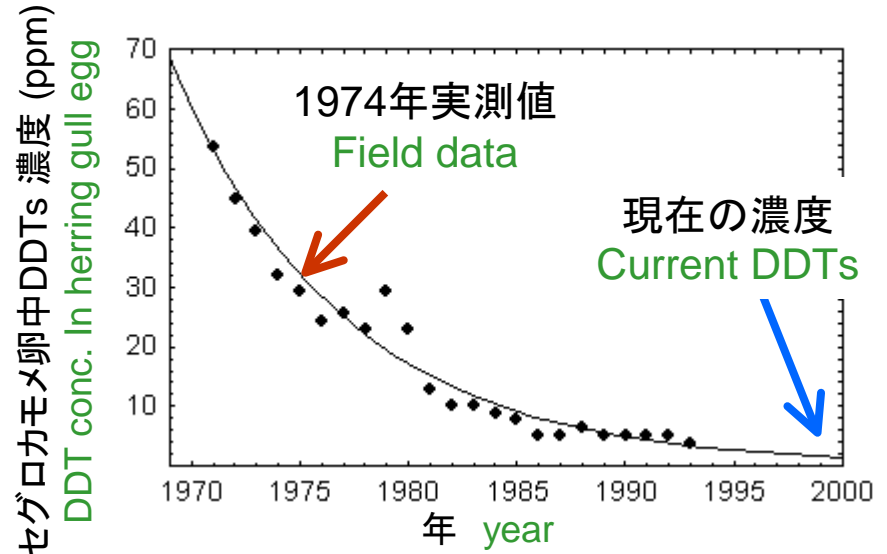
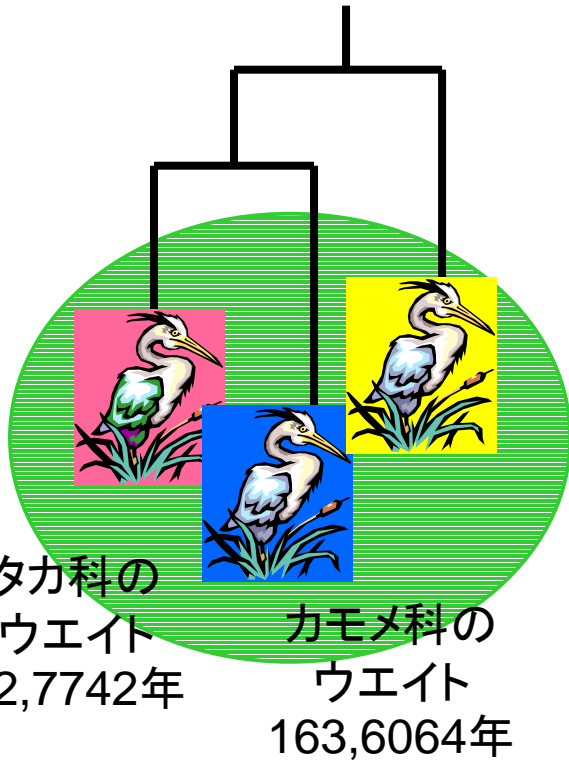
operations,
transport..

ピレスロイド入り蚊帳のコスト
Cost of pyrethroid-impregnated bednet

US\$4.50
/人/年
/person/year

アフリカのある地域での絶滅リスクの増加分 **increment of extinction risk in Africa**

= DDT規制前の絶滅リスク - DDT規制後の絶滅リスク



カノニカルモデルより絶滅リスクを計算
From canonical model calculation of extinction risk



期待多様性損失 (ELB) = \sum ある集団の多様性ウエイト \times ある集団の絶滅確率の増加

Expected loss of Biodiversity in an area = \sum biodiversity weight \times increment of extinction prob.

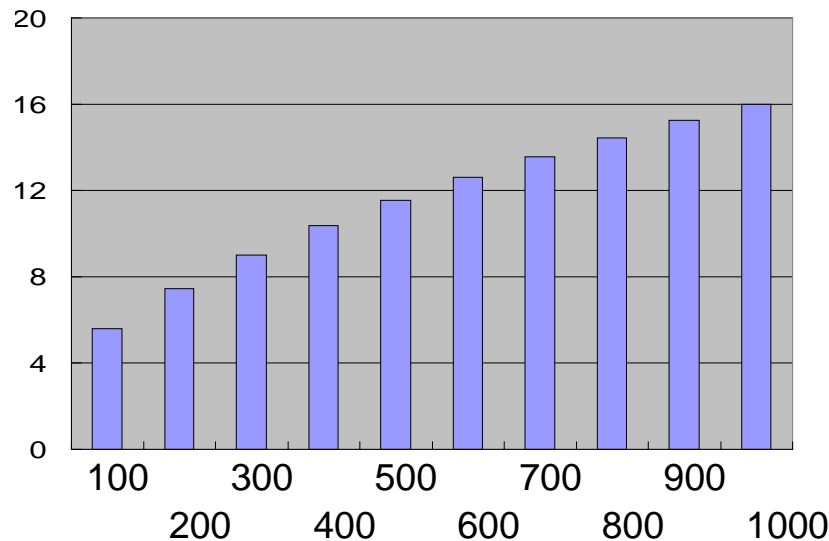
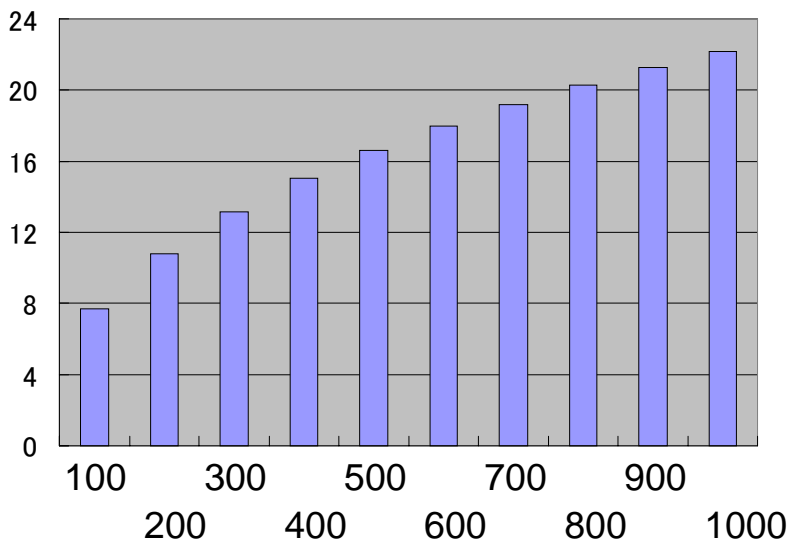
$$\text{生態B/R比} = \frac{\text{US\$ 0.26} \times \text{人口(1000万人)} \text{ No. population (10 millions)}}{\text{期待多様性損失 ELB}}$$

(Ecological B/R ratio)

タカのB/R比(対数値)
B/R ratio of hawk (Log-scale)

カモメのB/R比(対数値)
B/R ratio of gull (Log-scale)

Log(円/年-期待多様性損失)
Log(Yen/year-ELB)



鳥類の集団サイズ (population size)

まとめ

DDT管理のための生態リスク・ベネフィット解析 の計算方法の提示

We suggest the method for calculating
the ecological risk-benefit analysis of DDT



生態リスク・ベネフィット解析

Ecological risk/benefit analysis

$$\frac{\Delta B}{\Delta R} = \frac{\text{マラリア予防のための代替品の費用} - \text{DDTの費用}}{\text{DDTの生態リスク} - \text{マラリア予防のための代替品の生態リスク}}$$

(Cost of an alternative to prevent Malaria - Cost for DDT)

(Ecological risk of DDT - Ecological risk of an alternative)

環境変動 environmental fluctuation σ_e^2

集団サイズの変動係数

The coefficient of variation of population size (CV)

$$CV^2 = \text{Var}[X] / E[X]^2$$

$$\sigma_e^2 = 2r \cdot CV^2$$

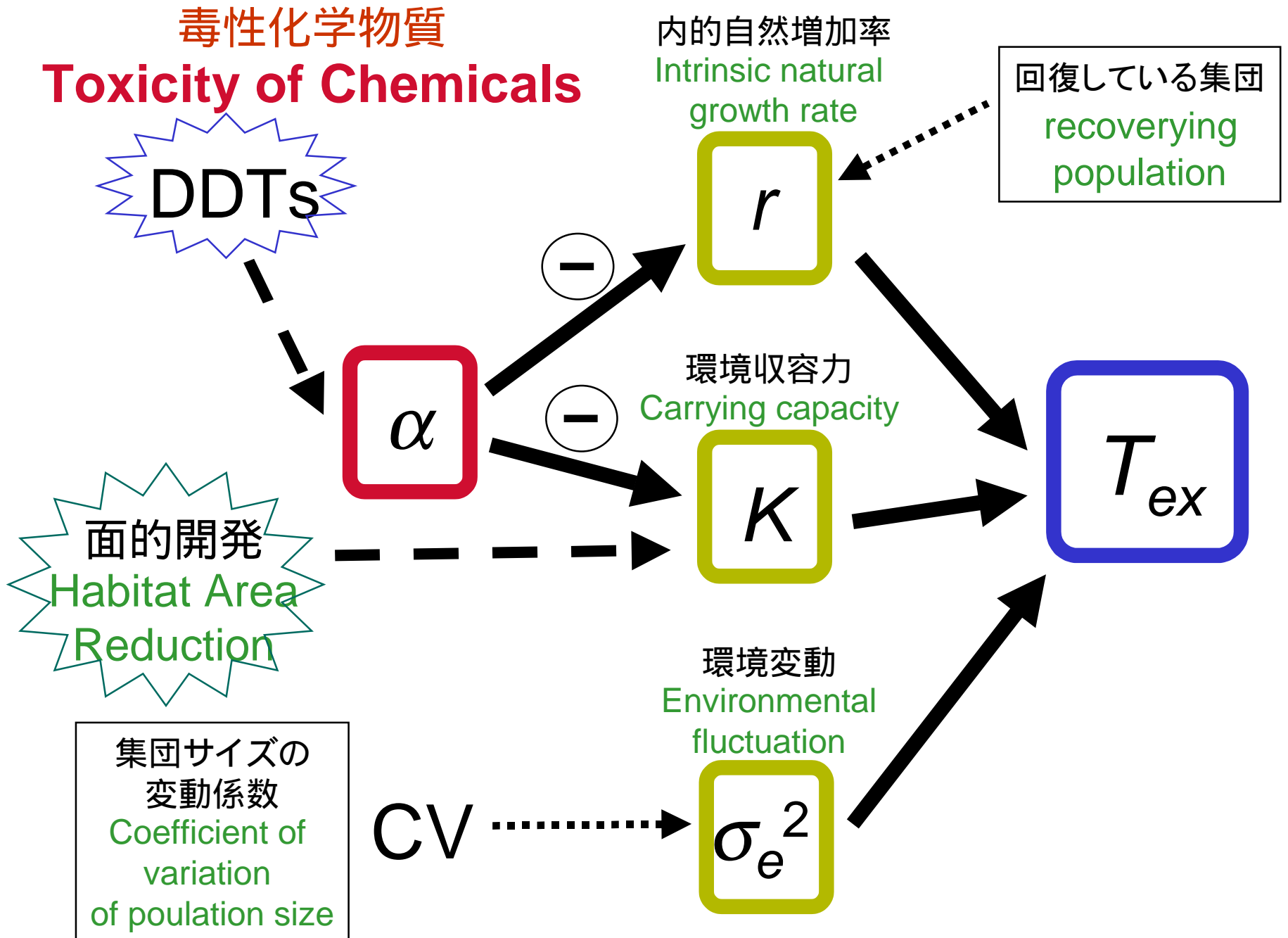
$$CV = 0.2$$

環境収容力 carrying capacity K

メスの数 the number of females

$$K = 50, 100, 250$$

毒性化学物質 Toxicity of Chemicals



平均絶滅時間 Mean extinction time

(Hakoyama & Iwasa)

$$T = \frac{2}{\sigma_e^2} \int_0^{x_0} \int_x^\infty e^{-R(y-x)} \left(\frac{y+D}{x+D} \right)^{R(K+D)+1} \frac{dy}{(y+D)y} dx$$

$$R \equiv \frac{2r}{\sigma_e^2 K} \quad D \equiv \frac{1}{\sigma_e^2}$$

リスク等量 risk equivalent

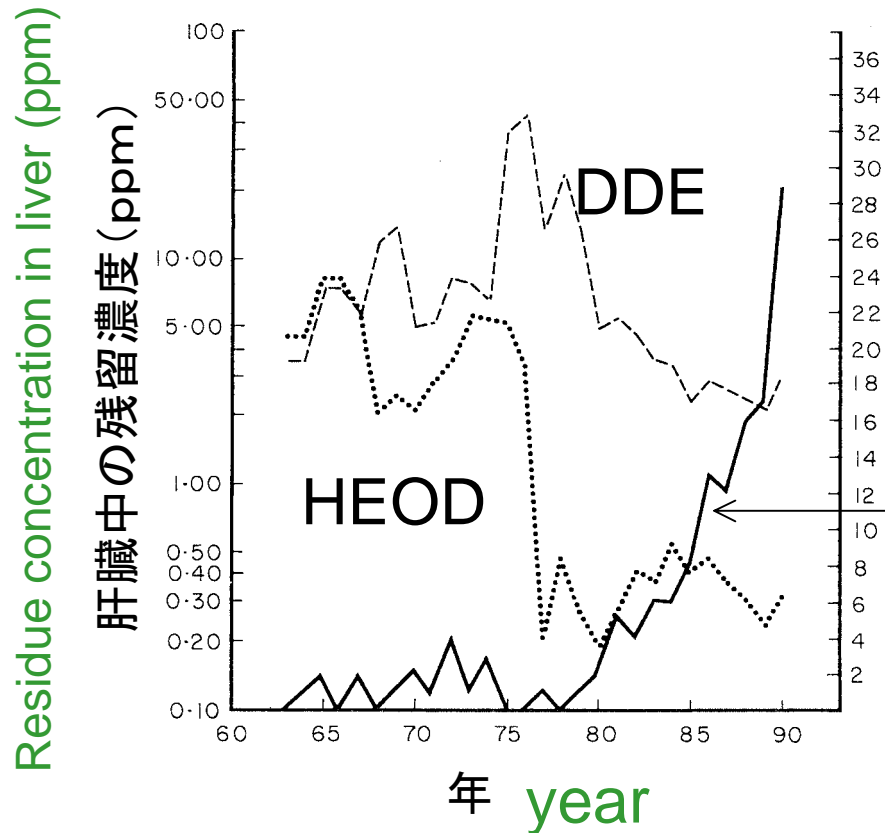
(Hakoyama, Iwasa & Nakanishi)

$$\Delta \log T \approx \frac{2r}{\sigma_e^2} \Delta \log K$$

平均絶滅時間の減少と等リスクになる生息地減少
The equivalent loss of habitat area causing the same decrease in T

DDEとHEODが個体数減少に影響を及ぼした・・

DDT and HEOD declined sparrowhawk populations in eastern England.



PCBの影響はなし
No effect of PCB

ハイタカの個体数に関する値
Index related to No. sparrowhawk

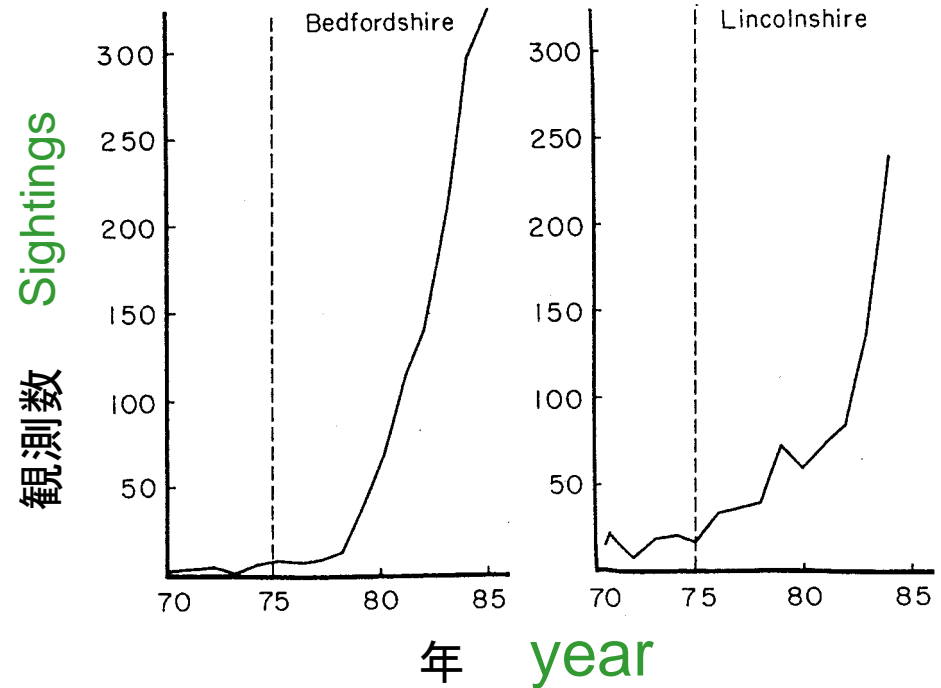
急激に個体数が減少したのは、
HEODが原因であるといわれている

It is reported that HEOD declined the population rapidly.

内的自然増加率について Intrinsic rate of the natural population growth

殺虫剤禁止後の個体数の回復

Recovering populations
after prohibition of pesticides



年当たりの内的自然増加率は:

Population growth rate per year is:

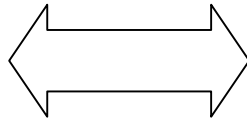
$$r = 0.4$$

DDTの二面性 DDT has two aspects



100万人の命

prevents millions
of people from
Malaria



生態系破壊
Damage of
ecosystem

生物濃縮

Biological accumulation

卵殻薄化

Egg thinning

鳥の個体数の減少

Declining bird populations

内分泌かく乱物質

Endocrine-Disrupting
chemicals

人間への健康リスクはほとんどない
little effect on human health risk