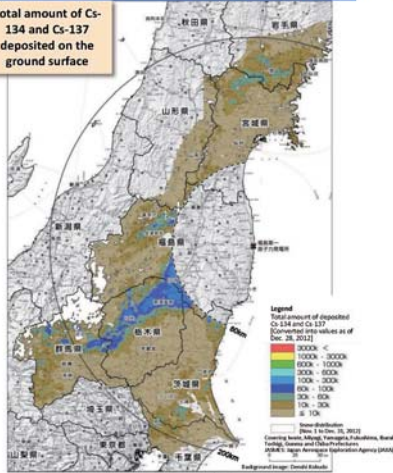


Readings of the Airborne Monitoring Survey
outside the 80-km Zone
(Converted into values as of Dec. 28, 2012)

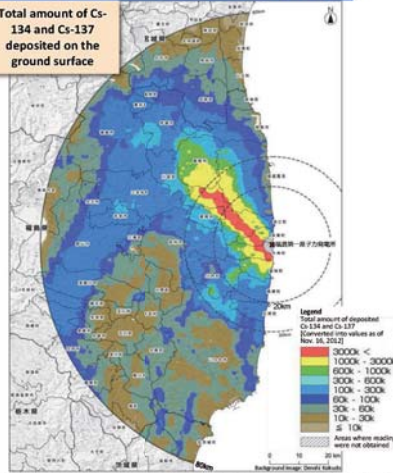
Total amount of Cs-134 and Cs-137 deposited on the ground surface



Bq/m² : becquerels per square meter

Readings of the 6th Airborne Monitoring Survey
within the 80-km Zone
(Converted into values as of Nov. 16, 2012)

Total amount of Cs-134 and Cs-137 deposited on the ground surface



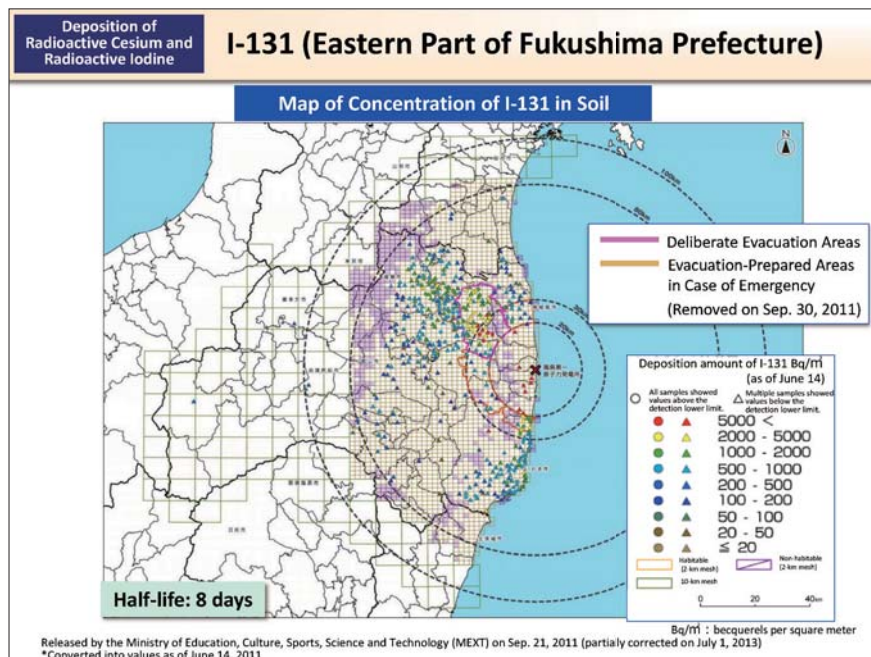
Released by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) on March 1, 2013

These maps show deposition of radioactive cesium on the soil surface in Fukushima and neighboring prefectures based on the readings of the airborne monitoring survey.

The survey was conducted in October to December 2012 for the purpose of ascertaining the changes in the situation regarding the effect of radioactive materials including influence of rainfall or other natural environments. When creating these maps, values were all converted into those as of the last day of the relevant airborne monitoring survey, November 16, 2012, and December 28, 2012, respectively.

Included in this reference material on March 31, 2013

Updated on March 31, 2019



In the soil survey conducted by the national government in June 2011, three months after the accident, analysis of I-131 was conducted for soil samples collected within the 100-km zone of Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO)'s Fukushima Daiichi NPS.

Areas showing high deposition amounts of iodine extended to the northwest of the NPS, in the same manner as in the case of cesium, and there are areas where the ratio of iodine against cesium is large in the southern areas of the NPS. I-131 and Cs-137 were thus deposited at different ratios in different areas probably because the ratio between I-131 and Cs-137 in radioactive plumes differed depending on the time when they were discharged. There is also the possibility that the ratio of I-131 against Cs-137 was relatively larger in plumes that flowed down to the south or that deposition was not even and a larger amount of Cs-137 was deposited in the north due to rainfall, resulting in increased concentrations of Cs-137 in soil in the north.*1

*1: "Concerning the Preparation of Distribution Map of Radiation Doses, etc. (Part 1)" (2012) by the Emergency Operation Center, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

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 Updated on March 31, 2020

Iitate Village People's Forest
"Sonmin no Mori Ai-no-Sawa" Camping Ground
(Collected on March 17, 2011)

Weed (leaves) (Bq/kg)
 • I-131 892,000
 • Cs-134 314,000
 • Cs-137 318,000

Land soil (soil) (Bq/kg)
 • I-131 336,000
 • Cs-134 32,000
 • Cs-137 33,700

Inland water (pond water)
(Bq/kg)
 • I-131 2,480
 • Cs-134 443
 • Cs-137 476

Sampling location	Date	Weed (leaves) Bq/kg			Land soil (soil) Bq/kg		
		I-131	Cs-134	Cs-137	I-131	Cs-134	Cs-137
Towa branch municipal office, Nihonmatsu City	March 17	152,000	107,000	110,000	35,800	5,440	6,230
Swordsmanship dojo, Iitate Village	March 16	1,150,000	546,000	549,000	151,000	22,600	25,100
Ruins of Onami castle, Fukushima City	March 17	429,000	283,000	292,000	156,000	16,700	18,000

Bq/kg : becquerels per kilogram

Prepared based on "Measurement Readings for Environmental Samples" on June 7, 2011, by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)

Through radiation monitoring of environmental samples conducted immediately after the accident, high level concentrations of radioactive iodine and radioactive cesium were detected from soil and plants.

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