



Radioecological indexes of fallout measurements from the Fukushima nuclear accident

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Fallout from the Fukushima nuclear accident has been monitored for about 1 month in Thessaloniki, Northern Greece. Three different radionuclides, one short-lived, one relatively long-lived and one long-lived fission product were identified in air, grass and milk samples. The ^{131}I , ^{137}Cs and ^{134}Cs activity concentrations in air reached 497, 145 and 126 $\mu\text{Bq m}^{-3}$, respectively on 4 April, 2011. These radionuclides are of particular concern regarding their transfer from the environment to population through the ingestion pathways for the assessment of the Fukushima accident consequences. Radioecological indexes (eco-indexes) of fallout measurements in the air–grass–cow–milk–man pathway for ^{131}I were determined, as they are related to radiological impact of the Fukushima derived radionuclides on the public and environment.