The cesium content of the ground of tea garden is low (11Bq/kg dried ground) and the absorb the cesium from the root of tea is low so that prefecture research center make it obvious that the decreasing the content cesium of tea tree is to decrease the Cesium content of the tea leaves produced from new shooting.

Then, prefecture collaborated with relevant entities and did action of renewal tea garden process worth to the prune the tea tree in order to remove the tea leaves part of tea tree for decreasing content cesium of new shooting of tea 2012 greatly.

The ratio of elimination branch is 17% by light trimming canopy and 36% deep trimming canopy and 75% by medium pruning and in addition to this to other technical safety measurement the cesium must be greatly decreased.

Part	Amount of branch	Removal part from surface
Light trimming canopy	17%	0~5cm
Deep trimming canopy	36%	5~10cm
Medium pruning	75%	10~30cm

Lessons from Turkey tea and Chernobyl disaster

After Chernobyl disaster in April 1986, the radioactive reached to Turley on end of April to beginning of May and there was rain from 7th May to 9th May and Cesium was scattered. Turley was production area of black tea and the rain was before harvesting 1st flush teas so that the cesium were attached to 1st flush teas and was thought to no opportunity to clean from the removal and harvested. The after consequence was below and this tendency to cesium decline year by year would be same to Fukushima. The radiation of the Japanese green teas will be deceasing if another new radioactive would not be down.

Radiation turkey's tea in 1986 from Chernobyl disaster

Inspection sample	cesium (Bq/kg tealeaves)	Ratio to 1986 Ichibancha
1968 Ichibancha detected max rate	30,000Bq/kg	100%
1968 Nibancha detected max rate	15,000kgBq/kg	50%
1968 Sanbancha detected max rate	10.000Bq /Kg	33%
1987 detected max rate	2,014	7%
1989 detected max rate	777	3%