

Eruptive history of Hakusan Volcano during the last 10,000 years.

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Hakusan volcano has been quiet since 1659, although it is known that the interval activity is about 350 years. Moriya (1992) indicated that Hakusan volcano has already come the next activity term. And recent study suggested existence of magma (low velocity body) 10-14km underground (Takahashi et al., 2004). In this reason we investigated for volcanic disaster characteristics in Hakusan.

Twenty-two tephtras were identified during the last 10,000 years and nine of them were recognized in this study. Eleven times eruptions were recognized during the last 2,000 years and five or six times of them were magma eruption. And the largest explosive eruption is Nanryu tephra estimated 4,500,000 m³ DRE and the largest lava is Shiramizutaki lava estimated 12,000,000 m³ DRE.

C14 measurement suggests that Midorigaike pyroclastic flow (Yamasaki, et al., 1964), which has been known in 16th century, occurred 13th century. Midorigaike-kita lava domes were built and Hm-15 tephra, estimated 2,000,000 m³ DRE, was ejected in this eruption. In AD1554 eruption, Midorigaike-minami lava domes were built and Mizuyajiri pyroclastic flow (Sakaiyori and Mizude, 2002) were occurred.

Those things show magmatic eruption occur intervals of 300 to 500 years in Hakusan volcano. And eruptive records show that many magma eruptions are with pyroclastic flow.