

Characteristics of ejecta and volume estimation of the 2004 eruptions of Asama volcano

Mitsuhiro Yoshimoto[1]; Taketo Shimano[1]; Setsuya Nakada[1]; Akiko Iida[2]; Masaru Kurokawa[1]; Yuko Okayama[3]; Miyuki Nonaka[4]; Takayuki Kaneko[5]; Hiroshi Tsuji[6]; Etsuro Koyama[7]; Hideo Hoshizumi[8]; Yoshihiro Ishizuka[9]; Ryuta Furukawa[10]; Kenji Nogami[11]; Shin'ya Onizawa[12]; Kenji Niihori[13]; Takeshi Sugimoto[14]; Masashi Nagai[15]

[1] ERI, Univ. Tokyo; [2] ERI; [3] Earth & Planetary Sci., Univ. of Tokyo; [4] ERI, U-Tokyo; [5] Volc. Res. C., ERI, Univ. Tokyo; [6] KOVC, VRC, ERI Univ. of Tokyo; [7] Earthquake Research Institute, Univ. of Tokyo; [8] GSJ, AIST; [9] Geol. Surv. Japan, AIST; [10] AIST; [11] Kusatsu-Shirane Volcano Obs., TIT; [12] VFRC, TITECH; [13] Grad. School Sci., Chiba Univ; [14] BGRL, Kyoto Univ.; [15] ERI,Univ.Tokyo

Asama volcano started magmatic eruption on Sep. 1st, 2004, after 31years dormancy. Intermittent eruptions were observed during 3 months. We could estimate the weights of ejecta deposited on 1000 km² of 7 major events (Sep 1, 15-18, 23, 25, 29, Oct. 10, and Nov. 14) from isopleth maps. There were 49000 ton, 45000 ton, 8500 ton, 500 ton, 13000 ton, 3000 ton, and 25000 ton resupectively.