Magnetic properties and palaeoenvironment of the Lake Togo-ike sediments

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In order to investigate environmental control to magnetic properties in the sediment of the Lake Togo-ike, we measured initial susceptibility, natural remanent magnetization (NRM) and anhysteretic remanent magnetization (ARM) with progressive alternating field demagnetization. The sediments of the post-glacial period above 25.0m deep mainly consist of clay and silt including sandy or silty flood deposits and volcanic ash layers. The flood deposits show high intensity values of NRM and ARM. The non-glacial varved sediments show magnetic coercivity higher than the event sediments. The clay of the glacial period at 28.0-30.0m deep is characterized by magnetic grains coarser than that of the post-glacial sediments.

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