

The evolutionary process of scoria cones in the Ojikajima monogenetic volcano group

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Scoria cones in the Ojikajima monogenetic volcano group were composed of three eruptive phases. Initial phase consists of the intermediate product between phreatomagmatic and magmatic eruptions. The following phase, magmatic eruption, dominate volumetrically, consisting of relatively homogeneous pyroclastic deposits.

After magmatic explosions, most of scoria cones cease their growing accompanied by ponding and stagnation of lava in these craters.

The eruption style of lava flow is classified into 4 way: 1) over flow from crater edge, 2) outflow from middle part of scoria cone with horseshoe shaped collapse (intrusion of dike oblique from fissure), 3) the same as 2, but without collapse, 4) outflow from middle part or basement (intrusion of dike parallel to fissure).