

## Recent eruptive history in the northwestern slope of Fuji Volcano, Japan

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Tephrochronological survey was made on recent eruptive deposits in the northwestern slope of Fuji Volcano.

Aokigahara Lava (A.D. 864-866) is composed of three lavas, which were effused from two NW-SE trending fissures en echelon (Nagaoyama-Koriana and Ishizuka-Zinzafuketsu fissures). Yakeno is estimated to have erupted at about 2ka because of the radiocarbon age and the stratigraphic relationship with the Yu-2 scoria. On the basis of stratigraphical relationships with the S-18, R-I, and R-II, Sajikiyama and Higashiken are also estimated to have erupted at about 2.5ka and at least 5.5ka. A new flank crater Shakunagebashi, which consists of several eruptive fissures en echelon and effused a part of the Kenmarubi Lava, was identified about 500m to the west of the Shin-Gogome parking.

Tephrochronological survey was made on recent eruptive deposits in the northwestern slope of Fuji Volcano, Japan. Twelve lavas and thirteen tephra layers, which are products of flank eruptions, were identified and correlated with tephra from the summit crater. Aokigahara Lava, the product of the historical eruption in A.D. 864-866, is composed of three lavas, which were effused from two NW-SE trending fissures en echelon (Nagaoyama-Koriana and Ishizuka-Zinzafuketsu fissures). Yakeno fissure, which is one of flank craters, is estimated to have erupted at about 2ka because of the radiocarbon age (2070±90 B.P.) and the stratigraphic relationship with the Yu-2 scoria from the summit crater. On the basis of stratigraphical relationships with the S-18, R-I, and R-II scoria from the summit crater, Sajikiyama and Higashiken scoria cones are also estimated to have erupted at about 2.5ka and at least 5.5ka, respectively. A new flank crater Shakunagebashi, which consists of several eruptive fissures en echelon and effused a part of the Kenmarubi Lava, was identified about 500m to the west of the Shin-Gogome parking of the Yoshida climbing route.