

## Stratigraphy and TL dating of pfl of central and east Hokkaido - The Tokachi-Mitsumata caldera and related pfl -

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Gravimetric and geological data indicate that the Tokachi-Mitsumata basin, central Hokkaido, is caldera formed by effusion of Muka pyroclastic flow (pfl). Considering petrography, mineral chemistry, whole-rock and glass chemistry of pumice of pyroclastics around the basin, three distal pyroclastic flows (Meto, Kuttari and Rubeshibe pfls), distributed ~ 50 km far from the basin, can be correlated to the Muka pfl. TL age dating suggests that these four pfls effused at ca. 500 ka. We newly propose the presence of the Tokachi-Mitsumata caldera (~13 km in a diameter) and related large scale pyroclastic flow (TMpfl)(total volume ~ 80 km<sup>3</sup>), which occurred in central Hokkaido around 500 ka.