

## Holocene activity of Kurikoma volcano, northeast Japan

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Kurikoma volcano is one of the active stratovolcanoes of northeast Japan. Its Pleistocene activity was precisely surveyed by Fujinawa et al. (2001), but the Holocene phreatic activity of this volcano was poorly studied. The purpose of this study is to reveal the Holocene activity of this volcano, using tephrochronology.

We found two distal tephtras from Towada volcano - To-a (915 AD) & To-Cu (ca. 5500 yr BP)-, and they were used as time markers.

There are two phreatic tephtras -Krk-a & Krk-b- which erupted after To-a. Krk-a is the youngest tephra of Kurikoma volcano. It is white and muddy, and distributes around Showa lake with many accesory volcanic bombs. Krk-a is probably the eruptive products of the 1944 eruption from Showa lake. Volume of the erupted material is from  $2 \times 10^4$  to  $3 \times 10^4$  cubic meters. Essential material was not found from Krk-a.

Krk-b is composed of white to orange colored muddy tephra and an associated lahar depoit. It may have erupted around 15 century from Showa lake. But the precise age is not known. Volume of the erupted material is ca.  $2 \times 10^5$  and is larger than Krk-a 1944 eruption. Essential fragment was not found from Krk-b.

There are two muddy tephtras between To-a and To-Cu.