

Trenching study on the eastern foot of Fuji Volcano after 2000y.B.P.

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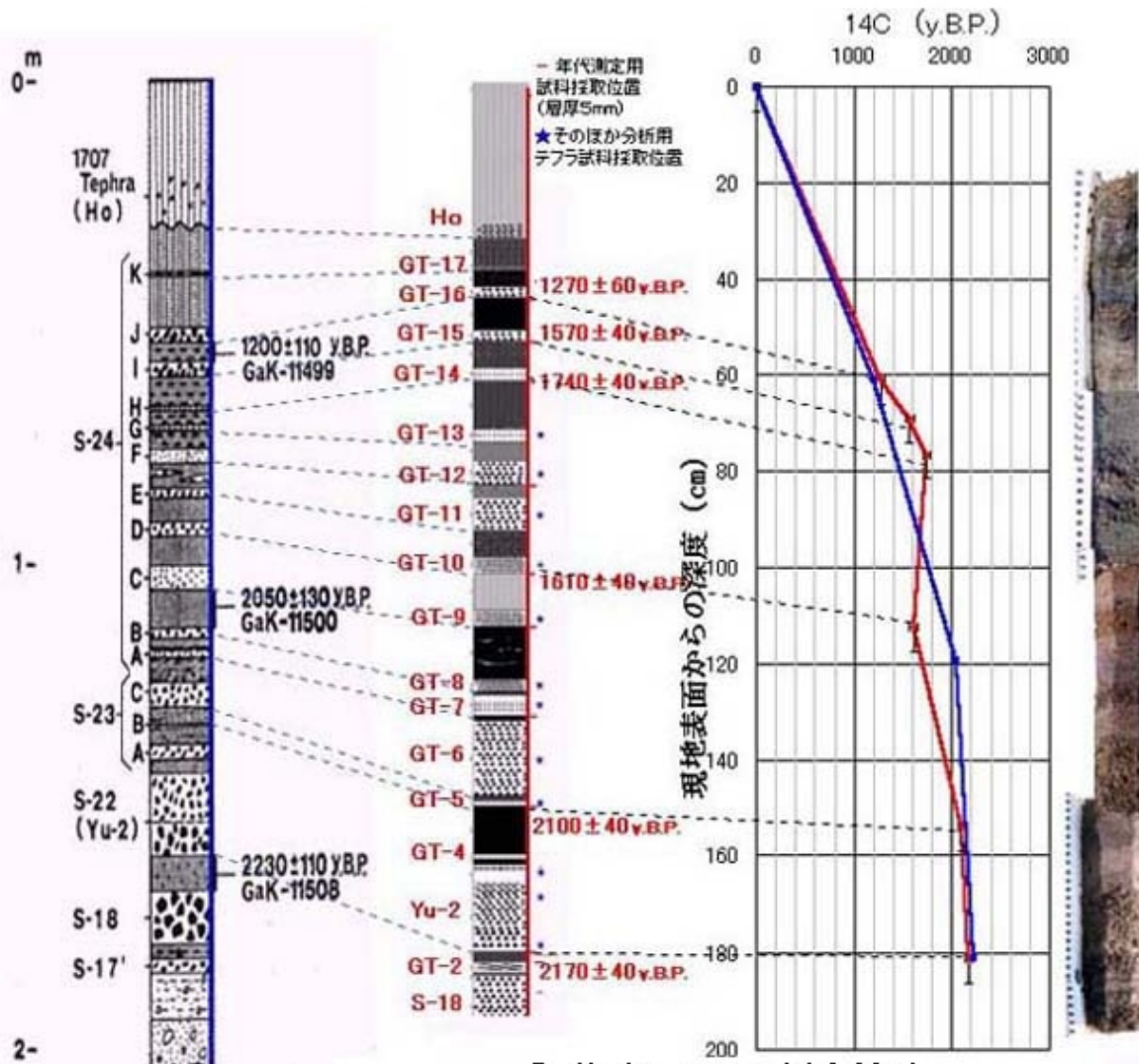
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The geological survey for setting hazard map creation of Mt. Fuji as the last purpose, and clarifying detailed stratigraphy and the erupted age, and vent of pyroclastic deposits which were deposited on the eastern foot of Mt. Fuji was carried out. Izumi et al. (1977) and others although it had studied, I understand pyroclastic deposits which was deposited by the small scale eruption from flank craters newer than 2000y.B.P. in many cases neither about an eruption age nor a vent. Then, We had trenching study, surface geological study, and age measurement in where many pyroclastic deposits had saved in peat at Higashi-Tanaka, Gotenba (Gotenba trenching site), and had in thick loam on southeast slopes (Akatsuka trenching site and Futatsuduka site).

In the Gotenba trenching site, It was reported that many tephra of Mt. Fuji has existed in peat where Miyaji and Suzuki (1986) were studying in the past, and. However, a detailed age or a position of a crater were not clear. In this research, tephra of 18, such as S-18 and Yu -2 scoria, was checked. Among these, it became clear that it is pyroclastic deposits to which two layers make Kansuyama and Futatsuduka the eruption vent by the feature of scoria, as Miyaji and Suzuki (1986) were pointing out. We checked S-23-B which Miyaji and Suzuki (1986) had suggested a possibility of being the summit crater origin. However, the proof which supports it was not acquired (Ozeki, et al., 2002 this meeting).

In the Akatsuka trenching site and Futatsuduka site, the eight layer of tephra newer than 2000y.B.P. were checked, and two or more age samples were acquired.

Trenching study was conducted at three points of the foot of the east side of Mt. Fuji. Many tephra were checked to stratigraphies newer than 2000y.B.P., and the peat layer was asked for the eruption age of tephra of seven layers. Although it also turned out that tephra newly discovered which can be contrasted with a historic eruption is a distribution and the crater are future subjects.



御殿場トレンチ調査結果

宮地・鈴木 (1986) による
模式柱状図

約2000年前以降、宝永噴火までの間に18層の降下火砕物を確認した。今回、主な噴出物の直下で年代測定を実施した結果と宮地・鈴木 (1986) の年代測定の結果を示す。

青線：宮地・鈴木 (1986)，赤線：本調査

