

## Stratigraphy of the Kenmarubi lavas and associated deposits in the north slope of Fuji Volcano, Japan

# Koji Fujita[1], Yusuke Suzuki[1], Noriyasu Yoshino[2], Jun-ichi Kitagawa[2], Masato Koyama[3], Naomichi Miyaji[4], Toshihiro Shimoyama[5], Nobuo Anyoji[6]

[1] Asia Air Survey, [2] NIPPON KOEI CO.,LTD., [3] DIST, Education, Shizuoka Univ., [4] NIVTS, [5] Sabo Planning Division,MLIT, [6] STC

Reevaluation of stratigraphy was made on the eruptive deposits including the Kenmarubi-1 and -2 lavas, which can be correlated with historical records of eruption in the 10-11th Century.

We confirmed the relationship that the Kenmarubi-2 lava overlies the Kenmarubi-1 lava. We identified source eruptive fissures of the two lava flows. We also found a scoria fall deposit, the Shakunagebashi scoria, which erupted simultaneously with the effusion of the Kenmarubi-1 lava and have total volume of 0.0048km<sup>3</sup> (DRE). A carbonized tree, which was collected from the Shakunagebashi scoria, shows a 14C age of 1,000±60 cal.yBP (895-1185 cal.AD).

The Shakunagebashi scoria is overlaid by the spatter from the Ushigakubo crater. While Tsuya (1968) regarded this crater to be the source of the Kenmarubi-2 lava, we found evidence that the Kenmarubi-2 lava effused not from this crater but from another eruptive fissure, which is located about 1.5-2km to the north of the Ushibakubo crater.

We also found a flow deposit, of which lithographic features are similar to those of pyroclastic flows. This deposit is distributed only around the Kenmarubi-1 lava and covers a limited area. Carbonized trees from this deposit show 14C ages of 930±60 cal.yBP(1000-1240 cal.AD) and 1030±40 cal.yBP (980-1040 cal.AD).