

Distribution of sediment disasters after the 1707 Hiei eruption of Fuji Volcano, Japan, based on historical documents

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After the Hiei eruption of Fuji Volcano in 1707, sediment disasters occurred frequently in the area of thick pyroclastic fall deposits. The distribution of pyroclastic fall deposits and sediment disasters after the eruption are investigated on the basis of historical documents, in the committee of hazard map of Fuji Volcano. The investigation is aimed to study (1)the appearance of instability in pyroclastic fall deposits ,(2)the relationship between mountain devastation and frequentative sediment disasters ,and(3)the mechanism of flood caused by debris flow rush into river. Twenty-four points of sediment disasters are nominated and plotted.

The volume of the pyroclastic fall deposits is estimated 456 millions cubic meters (average thickness,76cm) in the Sakawa river basin by Shimozuru (1981) based on the historical documents investigation. The volume of field survey by Miyaji (1988) is estimated 72 % of the volume of Shimozuru (1981).