

# The paleomagnetic measurement of sediment core from Lake Nakaumi

# Yasurou Takaishi[1]; Yozo Hamano[2]

[1] Earth and Planetary Sci., Tokyo Univ; [2] Dept. Earth & Planetary Physics, Univ. of Tokyo

Paleomagnetic measurement was performed to the sediment of Lake Nakaumi for the purpose of asking for the secular variation in number of recently 1000 years.

Four measurement samples were extracted using piston near the center of Lake Nakaumi.

Paleomagnetic measurement was performed on the basis of the NK04 longest core which performed exchange demagnetization of natural remains magnetization, anti-history remains magnetization (ARM), and measurement of susceptibility. Correlation of an age and the depth was searched for from each core, the stack of the data of declination and inclination of NK02 and NK04 was carried out, and age change of the direction and inclination of a magnetic field and  $\alpha_{95}$  were calculated. By the 10cm of the up number of cores, ARM and susceptibility are large as it turns out that correlation of four cores is very good and is shown by Sato and others from the result of ARM measurement and susceptibility measurement. When NK04 was divided with zero to 1.5 m depth, 1.5 to 3.5 m depth, and 3.5 to 5.2 m depth, ARM / susceptibility ratio is large by 1.5 to 3.5 m depth, and the magnetic minerals of this portion differed in the upper part and the lower part. This portion will correspond from A.D. 200 years in 1200. It is thought that change of deposition environment of late is reflected.