

## Decades-long Scientific Advices for Mitigating Volcanic Hazards and Mitigation Culture Strategy

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Various documents and related chronology relating long-term hazard mitigation efforts were presently under compilation. Main focus is 1977-1978 and 2000 eruption of Mt. Usu, Hokkaido. Those facts will serve as a guideline for the future volcano crises, but in the past those efforts were very limited in availability. We also discuss the following decades-long cultural activities in Sobetsu town. This activity served a basic key for forming core members in the small town who participated tetrahedron mitigation base between officials, people and scientists in the area. (1) Sobetsu Town that suffered impact every time in historical eruptions started experience type cultural activities, such as Town Collage and Kids Program, as soon as doming activity ended in 1982. (2) Core members of the Collage conducted persistently various kinds of non official programs such as Showa-Shinzan visits. It was very lucky in the area that volcano museum and observatory located in the town participated those programs.

(3) 3 years-long Showa-Shinzan Memorial Events covered wide range activities, and its climax was the 1995 International Workshop Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of Showa-Shinzan Formation. (4) Collaboration among local people, officials, media and scientists was the key for the Workshop. Those activities also supported and encouraged neighboring communities to make Hazard Map together. (5) Any hazards elsewhere in the world such as Ruiz in 1985 and Unzen 1991 are the important information sources for the areas. Many successful stories such as Usu in 1910, Colo in 1983, Kie Besi in 1988 are the most valuable for the hazard mitigation encouragement. (6) Mitigation tools such as beautiful scenery poster of Ruapehu's hazard map, world hazard map collections, hazard manuals, videos/photos must be prepared before necessary communication. (7) Great thanks for the many visiting volcanologists who brought invaluable experiences, and gave us wide range of efforts and their consequences. People easily understood it is not only their problem. (8) Cultural activities have their specific significances for safer community: community-based persistent activity over long time period, encourage to form a core members. Community members can participate main roles. (9) After the 2000 eruption, new

directories for further cultural activities started: Eco-Museum Program and the key member widened to naturalists, school teachers, NPO activities.