

Diatom assemblages from the event sediments of the AD core at the Odaiba-Oume, Tokyo Bay Area

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The AD core, at the Odaiba-Oume, Tokyo Bay Area, was 60.90 m long core of alluvial deposit along the paleo-Kanda River Valley. Isomae (2011MS) divided the core into ten sedimentary units and presumed that the upper-most Unit (Unit 10) including several sedimentary structures was tidal deposit. But the evidence of reconstruction to this unit has another possibility. So we presumed the detail paleo-environment at Unit 10 and discussed the relations between sedimentary structures of the core and natural hazard events using diatom assemblages.

We took the samples for diatom analysis with 2-5 cm intervals according to the litho-faces changes the Unit 10. The dominated species from the unit were inner bay assemblages such as *Thalassiosira* spp. and *Thalassionema nitzschioides*, and the numbers of freshwater species were less than 10 percent to the total diatoms. Although the assemblages were hardly changed within the Unit 10, the number of diatom fossils per gram has fluctuated cyclically. These changes were presumably related to the flooding process changes at the hazard events in the last 800 years.

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