Japan Geoscience Union Meeting 2012
(May 20-25 2012 at Makuhari, Chiba, Japan)

SVC52-P01 Room:Convention Hall Time:May 21 17:15-18:15

Origin of temporal pattern change of small-scale convection in the mantle wedge and volcano distribution on the NE Japan

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Spatial and temporal variation of volcano distribution may be controlled by the temperature change associated with the mantle flow within the mantle wedge. Recent volcano distribution on the NE Japan is characterized by finger-like groups whose axes are almost perpendicular to the strike of plate boundary. This feature is similar to the temperature pattern caused by the small-scale convection (SSC) under the strong shear. Because of this similarity, we have proposed an existence of SSC in the mantle wedge. However, the volcano distribution on the NE Japan in the past shows a different pattern as that observed at present. They may be interpreted as flip-flopping, that is, the region with volcanoes switch to the region without them later, or vice versa. Our previous numerical modellings of SSC in the mantle wedge also show such a pattern change. However, most recent studies show the existence of non flip-flopping also. In this study, we explore possible causes of such different time-dependent behavior by changing the speed of subduction and the geometry of low viscosity wedge where SSC may emerge. We found that the wavelength of roll-type SSC perpendicular to the direction of large-scale flow has two characteristic scales which may be produced by the inclined bottom of the low viscosity mantle wedge. When SSC is in the early stage or the speed of subduction is small, the long-wavelength rolls become prominent. As the convection evolves or the speed of subduction increases, short-wavelength rolls take over the long-wavelength rolls. The transition from the long to the short-wavelength rolls occurs in a several way. We show that flip-flopping is the transitional stage from the long wavelength to the short wavelength rolls. We will discuss possible implications of our results on the temporal and spatial variation of volcano distribution on the NE Japan.

Keywords: small-scale convection, volcano distribution, temporal change

SVC52-P02 Room:Convention Hall Time:May 21 17:15-18:15

Comparing long-term variation of pre-caldera volcanic activity in Bali and in Tengger caldera region, East Java

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Large-scale, caldera-forming eruptions cause significant effects on both regional and global scale. Large amount of magma need to accumulate over long period of time before large-scale eruption takes place. In order to find the characteristics on the long-term variation of volcanic activity prior to caldera-forming eruptions, we observe stratigraphy and topography, and conduct comprehensive sample collection of volcanic rocks in Bali and Tengger caldera region, East Java. Modal abundance analysis, as well as on-going analysis on whole-rock chemistry and K-Ar dating, are preformed at CRIEPI. Mass fractionation correction method is used for the K-Ar dating. Lava samples having pilotaxitic or intergranular groundmass texture are selected for dating analysis in order to obtain accurate and precise ages.

We have identified three periods of volcanic activity in Bali. They are 1.6 m.y. BP, 0.7-0.5 m.y. BP, and 0.2 m.y. BP to present. Large somma of both Batur and Bratan caldera volcanoes are constructed by 0.2-0.1 Ma activity, and partly covers 0.6-0.5 Ma volcano to form large shield volcano. Both Batur and Bratan systems have produced caldera-forming eruptions multiple times in the past 30 ky. The calderas have formed between the aprons of volcanoes from different ages.

For andesites, some mafic phenocryst assemblages are limited to particular period. Hornblende phenocryst is mostly limited to early Quaternary andesites, and orthopyroxene phenocyst is limited to 0.5 Ma andesite. Clinopyroxene phenocrysts are common to andesites of all periods, except for aphyric andesites of 0.2 Ma activity. They are light-colored in thin sections, indicating their high Mg# and relatively high temperature of magma. The large shield volcanoes of 0.2 Ma consist of aphyric andesite lava layers. The aphyric andesite lavas have relatively higher K2O, TiO2 content and FeO∗/MgO ratio. The 0.2 Ma aphyric andesite has also erupted outside of somma at the small volcano located 10 km to the NW of Batur caldera rim.

We have identified at least four active periods in Tengger, East Java; they are 1.7 m.y. BP, 0.5 m.y. BP, 0.3 m.y. BP, and 0.1 m.y. BP to present. The start of volcanic activity is similar to Bali, but the two caldera-forming eruptions (Ngadisari and Sand Sea) are much older than Bali. The age of the basalt lava erupted during the second (Sand Sea) caldera eruption is 0.3 Ma. The somma of Sand Sea caldera consists of volcanoes formed at 0.5-0.45 Ma (basalts of the north wall) and 0.3 Ma (basaltic andesites of the south wall). Based on our K-Ar ages, the first (Ngadisari) caldera and the intra-caldera units have formed between 0.45-0.3 m.y. BP.

Long-term variations similar to Bali are found in Tengger region. (a) Large shield volcano is constructed prior to caldera-forming eruption as a result of overlapping volcanoes formed in multiple periods. (b) Clinopyroxene is common phenocryst of basaltic andesite to andesite, and occurence of orthopyroxene andesite is limited to pre-caldera active periods. (c) The clinopyroxene phenocrysts are light-colored in thin sections which indicate their high Mg# and high temperature of magma. (d) Activity of aphyric andesite started during the intra-caldera period. (e) The younger aphyric andesites have relatively higher K2O, TiO2 content and FeO∗/MgO ratio.

During the intra-caldera activity, temporal transition from heterogenous basaltic andesite to homogeneous, aphyric andesite is observed, suggesting accumulation of andesite magma. The lava and spatter bomb of the central cones, including the present vent (Bromo), are andesites which have similar whole-rock chemistry to the andesites of intra-caldera period and caldera-forming eruptions, although they have heterogenous texture.

Field surveys of this study are conducted as a part of the FY 2009-2011 project "Multi-disciplinary Hazard Reduction from Earthquakes and Volcanoes in Indonesia", supported by SATREPS from JST, JICA, RISTEK and LIPI.

Keywords: caldera, phenocryst modal abundance, K-Ar dating, Quaternary, Sunda arc, Indonesia

SVC52-P03 Room:Convention Hall Time:May 21 17:15-18:15

Explosive eruptions associated with Batur and Bratan calderas, Bali, Indonesia

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In Sunda Arc, caldera forming eruption is frequent as occurring 3 times in recent 1000 years. The future caldera forming eruption in Bali should be evaluated from scientific procedure. Our geological study is a corporate work between Indonesia and Japan supported by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST). We highlights long-term volcanic history of Bali Island, especially focusing on Batur and Bratan calderas including some peripheral volcanoes. We offer a significant contribution towards hazard mitigation at the forthcoming volcanic eruption. Bratan and Batur calderas are the most famous tourist places in Bali Island and are probable candidate of world geopark. The calderas have prominent depression of 12x8 km and 14x10 km respectively. The calderas are surrounded by flat plateau consist of major pyroclastic flow deposits with subordinating pyroclastic fall deposits and soils. Mt. Agung lying on east of Batur is a undissected stratovolcano with no caldera. As Bratan and Batur calderas are formed by multiple caldera forming eruptions, we need to evaluate long-term forecast of probable caldera-forming eruption. From 2009 to 2011, we have described more than 200 exposures and have made stratigraphic logs to correlated each deposit which allow us to reconstruct the eruptive history of Bali Island. We newly identified 7 extensive pyroclastic flow deposits which correspond to formation of Batur and Bratan calderas respectively. Radioactive carbon ages of carbonized wood and underlying soil ranges from ca. 29 to 6 ka. We also discovered more than 10 plinian pumice and/or scoria fall deposits extensively blanketing west of the Batur caldera. We identified scoria fall deposit from Agung volcano covering Batur area. It suggests sustaining concurrent activities of the Bali volcanoes. Oldest eruptive products we identified is 29 thousand years before made of plinian pumice fall and overlying pyroclastic flow deposit. Both deposits respectively thicken toward the present Batur caldera suggesting their source. Southern distribution of pyroclastic flow deposit is not sure, because this area is densely populated and lucks outcrops. But southern part of Bali supposed to be isolated island and connected by the sediment supply from the Northern volcanic regions to erupt. Caldera rim formed by this eruption is not confirmed. Carbonized wood root beneath this pyroclastic flow deposit has radioactive carbon date of 23760+/-70 years B.P. Next large eruption is 17 thousand year before consists of pumice fall to the southwest and overlying pyroclastic flow deposit. Outer caldera rim would be formed and proximal welded pyroclastic flow deposit filling inside of the caldera. At the lower non-welded pyroclastic flow deposit we found buried carbonized wood showing 14C age of 14370+/-70 years B.P. The next large eruption is 6ka also made of pumice fall deposit to the southwest and extensive pyroclastic flow deposit. The inner caldera rim must be formed. Sutawidjaja (2009) reported radiocarbon age for this pyroclastic flow deposit as 5500 years B.P. and we also obtained consistent age dating as 5550+/-50 years B.P. (calibrated to 6310 cal.y.BP). Youngest large eruption is four thousand years before. Pumice fall deposit blanketing west of Batur and relatively minor pyroclastic flow deposits intervened. Pyroclastic cone (Sayang) was also formed in southwest of caldera. We obtained the chronology and magnitude of large-scale explosive eruptions from Batur and surrounding volcanoes. Older volcanoes are basalt and andesite stratovolcanoes with no evidence of caldera formation. Age of them are shown by Toshida et al. (2010). For Batur and Bratan calderas, there are three caldera forming eruptions among last 30000 years (once in 10000years). We have less information from 4ka to present, and from 0.2 Ma to 30 ka.

Keywords: Bali, Batur caldera, Bratan caldera, explosive eruption, geology, eruptive history

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SVC52-P04 Room:Convention Hall Time:May 21 17:15-18:15

Petrological characteristics of Takayubaru lava flow, which extruded just before Aso-4 pyroclastic flow

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Takayubaru lava flow was extruded during the formation of Omine pyroclastic cone which is located 5 km from the western caldera rim of Aso. Aso-4 pyroclastic eruption occurred just after the extrusion of this lava with a short interval time. It was confirmed by the fact that Aso-4 pyroclastic deposit overlies Takayubaru lava without recognizable soil formations. It was also confirmed by nearly identical K-Ar ages for Takayubaru and Aso-4 volcanic products. Takayubaru lava flow has a thickness of 80-120 m, width of 9 km east west, 4 km north south and a volume of 2.0 km^3.

We collected lava samples from the edge of Takayubaru lava flow, and scoria samples from Omine pyroclastic cone. We were also provided drilling core samples by Kumamoto River National Highway Office. We analyzed their chemical compositions and made petrological descriptions. Observation of drilling core samples shows that Takayubaru lava has upper clinker part, massive part and lower clinker part. The upper clinker part is overlain by Aso-4 tephra without intercalated soil.. The upper massive part has jointing at and weathering.Clinkers are not observed inside the massive part indicating that Takayubaru lava is a single flow unit. Takayubaru lava contains about 20 vol.% phenocrysts. They are clinopyroxene ($<$1.8 mm, about 1.5 vol.%), orthopyroxene ($<$2.0 mm, about 2.2 vol.%), plagioclase ($<$1.5 mm, about 13 vol.%) and opaque minerals ($<$0.6mm, about 1.4vol.%). Takayubaru lava also contains hornblende microphenocryst ($<$0.3 mm, about 3.9 vol.%). Most of plagioclase phenocrysts show characteristic fractured texture, indicating melting along cleavage and fractures. The hornblende microphenocrysts vary from fresh to completely opacitized. Formation of hornblende and decomposition of plagioclase suggest physical and chemical changes just before eruption. The groundmass consists of microlites of plagioclase, mafic minerals, opaque minerals, and glass. It sometimes shows flow structure and inhomogeneous appearance. There is no correlation between phenocryst abundance and chemical composition of Takayubaru lava. Takayubaru lava and Omine scoria show no clear difference in phenocryst abundance and in chemical composition. They both have greater abundance of phenocryst than Aso-4 pumice. Silica content varies from 63 to 66 wt. % for Takayubaru lavas, and 61 to 66 wt. % for Omine scoria samples. The upper to middle part of drilling core samples have less than 1% variation in silica content. In contrast, the samples from the lowest part and the farthest part have less silica than others, with about 2% variation. Aso-4 pyroclastic deposits contain basalt to basaltic andesite scoriae (SiO_2=49-56 wt.%) and dacite pumice (SiO_2=65-72 wt.%). In comparison, Omine scoria and Takayubaru lava do not show mafic magma as observed in Aso-4 eruption. Compositional trend of Takayubaru lava is the same as that of the silisic member of Aso-4 deposit, although they are slightly silica-poor than the latter. It seems that the injection of mafic magma was not a possible mechanism to trigger the eruption of Omine cone and Takayubaru lava.

Keywords: Takayubaru lava, Omine pyroclastic cone, Aso-4 pyroclastic flow

SVC52-P05 Room:Convention Hall Time:May 21 17:15-18:15

Two-type Submarine volcanoes reconstructed in greentuff in the Miocene in Ou Backbone Ranges, NE Japan

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We reconstructed two-type submarine volcanoes in greentuff in the Early to the Middle Miocene in Ou Backbone Ranges in Nishiwaga town, Iwate Prefecture, NE Japan. The first type (Type A) is very flat polygenetic submarine volcano which is mainly composed of massive lavas, hyaloclastites and no pillow lavas. One of the volcanoes of this type reconstructed in the Oarasawa Formation (the lowermost formation in the study area) was formed related to the extensional tectonics forming half-graben in the Early Miocene (Nakajima et al., 2006). The second type is submarine lava domes (Type B) which consists of massive lavas in central part, perlite and hyaloclastite in the marginal part. Type B was formed when the sea was the most deepest in this area. Prior to these volcanism, explosive volcanism occurred. We concluded that the intensity of eruption of submarine volcano in this study area was due to the water depth. This conclusion supports the idea that the eruption at shallow depth is explosive and that at deep depth is effusive (Allen et al., 2010). Kuroko deposits were formed under the quiet environment after formation of type B lava domes.

[Reference]

Allen, S.R., Fiske, R.S., Tamura, Y., 2010, Effects of water depth on pumice formation in submarine domes at Sumisu, Izu-Bonin arc, western Pacific. Geology, 38, 391-394.

Keywords: greentuff, submarine volcanos, facies analysis, Ou Backbone Ranges, Miocene, Kuroko deposits

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SVC52-P06 Room:Convention Hall Time:May 21 17:15-18:15

The Seto Composite Cone Sheet around the Middle Miocene Odai Cauldron, SW Japan

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1. Introduction

To the northern margin of the Odai cauldron in central Kii peninsula, many composite dikes are exposed (Wada *et al*., 2009; 2011; Takashima *et al*., 2010), formed with the middle Miocene caldera volcanism (Miura and Wada, 2007). Then, in the results of detailed field survey of dikes we found the intrusive bodies in Seto area compose a cone sheet which inclines to the center of the Odai cauldron. In this presentation we report the distribution and field occurrence of the cone sheet, and discuss the time of the cone sheet emplacement on the caldera formation.

2. Distribution and Field Occurrence of the Seto Cone Sheet

We surveyed 2 km x 1 km area in Seto area, and observed 14 boundaries between the sheet and the host rock. Host rocks are chert, sandstone, mudstone and green rocks which are comprised in the Daifugen complex of Chichibu terrain (Sato and YORG, 2006). Locally low angle shear fractures are developed in host rocks.

In surveyed area the observed strikes of the cone sheet are varied from E-W in the eastern part to NE-SW in the western part, which are similar tendency to tuffite dike as an arcuate pyroclastic conduit (Wada and Iwano, 2001) and Shionoha-Kamataki fault as collapse fault (Sato and YORG, 2006) of the Odai cauldron. On the other hand, inclination of the sheet is approximately 30S through the area, with locally horizontal intrusive plane. Thus, the Seto sheet is inferred to be cone-shaped with horizontal steps.

Maximum thickness of the sheet is ca. 26 m. In any outcrops marginal basaltic andesite (0.2~0.4 m thick) and central rhyolite (6~25 m thick) are observed. While the boundaries between the margin and the center are clear because of the difference of rock facies, there is no chilled structure in both parts at the boundary. In addition the central rhyolite often includes some amoeboid mafic enclaves, closely resembling to the texture of marginal basaltic andesite. Therefore, the Seto cone sheet is a composite intrusion formed by separate magma injections with little time gap between two magmas.

3. Caldera and Cone Sheet Formations

Seto composite cone sheet is considered to be a member of Takegi arcuate dike swarm by Sato and YORG (2006). Takegi dikes are composed of composite intrusions such as Seto sheet and mafic simple dikes. Wada *et al*. (2011) concluded that Takegi dikes were intruded at the same time, based on field occurrence, rock texture and bulk rock chemistry, and that they were injected with mingling and mixing of mafic and felsic magmas from the chamber by collapse of the caldera floor, as proposed by Kennedy and Stix (2007) and Kennedy *et al*. (2008). According to those ideas, it is possible to explain that Takegi dikes were emplaced just after caldera collapse event. This is supported by field observations such as southward inclination of the Seto cone sheet and its focusing toward the center of Odai cauldron, and thus it is plausible that the time of emplacement of the Seto composite cone sheet or Takegi dike swarm is just after the Odai caldera formation.

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Keywords: Kii peninsula, middle Miocene, caldera, composite intrusion, cone sheet, cauldron

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SVC52-P07 Room:Convention Hall Time:May 21 17:15-18:15

Stress conditions affected by pressure from magma reservoirs inferred from Miocene dikes in the Shitara area, Japan

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Paleostress conditions were investigated from the attitudes of igneous dikes around Middle Miocene cauldrons in the Shitara area, Central Japan, by means of the methods of Yamaji et al. (2010) and Yamaji and Sato (2011). The former method determines the three stress axes and the stress ratio with their 95% confidence limits from the strikes and dips of dikes. If dikes in question were formed under different stress conditions, the latter one is a statistical method that distinguishes and infers the conditions.

There are two cauldrons and hundreds of dikes in the area. One cauldron has ring and radial dikes. The stress conditions inferred from the dikes had E-W or NW-SE trending sigma3-axes. It was found that sigma1-axes were inclined and pointing the center of magma reservoirs, the position of which were inferred by Geshi (2003) and others, suggesting that we detected the local stress conditions affected by the pressure from the reservoirs.

Keywords: tectonics, cauldron, stress, magma pressure

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SVC52-P08 Room:Convention Hall Time:May 21 17:15-18:15

Dike length and maximum width estimated by open fracture amount observed from its tip

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In previous studies on estimation of magma overpressure from open fracture amount of dike (e.g., Delaney and Pollard, 1981; Pollard and Segall, 1987) and/or of regional stress field from aspect ratio (Length/Width) of dike (e.g., Gudmundsson, 1983), well known simple and famous equation given by Sneddon and Lowengrub (1969) has been applied. However, if we apply the equation to dike data observed in field and estimate an overpressure, it needed to know center or a total length of dike before analysis. In general, it is difficult to know them, and it would be commonly that a part of dike could be observed in field. In fact, for examples, the other tips of dikes shown by Geshi et al. (2010) have not been found in spite of outcropping on very ideal caldera wall in the Miyake-jima, Japan, and their length and maximum width have not been known yet. In this case, it is difficult to estimate the magma overpressure from open fracture amount of dike.

In this study, we suggest procedure estimating a total length of dike from open fracture amount observed from its tip. We employ the coordinate system that the origin of coordination put on the tip of dike. We rewrote the equation in this coordinate system, and estimate a total length and maximum width of dikes from their open fracture amounts by means of the non-linear least squares method.

Numerical tests we carried out gave excellent results, and we expected that our procedure would be applicable to field data. Then, we applied our procedure to non-feeder dikes observed on caldera wall in the Miyake-jima, Japan. As a result, it was estimated that a total length and maximum width of dikes distribute in between 80m and 270m, and in between 0.3m and 2.4m, respectively. Average aspect ratio (width/length) was estimated as 0.0083. The correlation between aspect ratio and dike length was negative. If Young's modulus and Poisson's ratio of parent rock would be assumed to be 1 GPa and 0.25, it was estimated that all magnitudes of the overpressure of magma were less than 10 MPa. Because this value is less than extensional strength of general rock, these non-feeder dikes might be arrested in the mountain.

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Keywords: Dike, Length of dike, Maximum width of dike, magma overpressure

Japan Geoscience Union Meeting 2012
(May 20-25 2012 at Makuhari, Chiba, Japan)

SVC52-P09 Room:Convention Hall Time:May 21 17:15-18:15

Structural evolution of matured collapse caldera

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Collapse calderas develop increasing their depth / diameter ratio (S/D). To properly characterize caldera evolution, a topographic S/D (ratio between topographic depth and topographic diameter; S/Dt) and a structural S/D (ratio between structural subsidence and ring fault diameter; S/Ds) are considered. The structure of a collapse caldera sifts from a fault-controlled structure with two-concentric ring faults at earlier collapsing stages, to erosion of its wall, accumulating debris on the floor, at later collapsing stages. While S/Dt and S/Ds show a similar increase at initial stages, when S/Ds˜0.33 the S/Ds becomes significantly different from S/Dt: while continuous caldera subsidence increases S/Ds, the erosion of the wall and the filling of the floor decrease S/Dt. These natural and modeling results show that the control on the shape of mature calderas (S/Ds>0.07) and approaching S/Ds = 0.3-0.4 passes from a mainly structural to a mainly erosional control. Both S/Dt and S/Ds are needed to describe the evolution of a collapse and the processes accompanying it. Evaluating S/Dt and S/Ds allows proper description of the precise evolutionary stage of a caldera and of the relative importance of the structural and erosional processes and allows making semi-quantitative comparisons between evolutionary stages.

Keywords: caldera, collapse, structure, volcano, eruption

Japan Geoscience Union Meeting 2012
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SVC52-P10 Room:Convention Hall Time:May 21 17:15-18:15

Geological characteristics of depression structures distributed off the coast of the Habu-port, Izu-Oshima Is.

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Izu-Oshima volcano is an active volcano locating on about 100km south-southwest of Tokyo, about 12km east offing sea of Izu Peninsula. Fissure emission occurred in 1986, and all islanders took refuge. The observation of Oshima volcano activity is performed around the land, and there are little observation examples in the sea area. In 2010, Tokai Univ. and AIST group performed seafloor topography investigation around the Habu-port. This survey was performed in West costal area and East sea area across the Habu-port. Dredge survey and ROV seafloor observation survey by R/V BOSEI-maru were also performed in 2011.

In the West coastal area, many rugged hill structures with 1 to 3m in height formed on the uncurbed seafloor surface. The ropy and tensional cracks like structure were observed on the surface of these hills. So, we estimated that this topographical structure would be lava, which flowed from the land.

In the Eastern area, there are some depression structure, which formed 100-500m in diameter, and 5-10m in height. These depression distributed NNW-SSE trend, which is same as the trend of on land volcanic activity. Some volcaniclastic materials were sampled from this depression. And angular shaped rocks that over 50cm size were observed by ROV survey carried out around the wall of depression. We also estimated that the depression would be a scoria cone, which formed by the phreatic explosion.

Keywords: Izu-Oshima, Submarine topographic survey, submarine volcanic vent

Japan Geoscience Union Meeting 2012
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SVC52-P11 Room:Convention Hall Time:May 21 17:15-18:15

Pressure relief theory of magma genesis

IIDA, Yoshimasa[1*]

[1]non

The depression at the 1914 eruption of Sakura-jima was centered in the northern Kagoshima bay neighboring the volcano. Omori (1916; Bull. Imp. Earthq. Inv. Comm., vol.8, no.2, 152-179) estimated magma underlying the depressed area. He indicated the same situation in other areas where the combination of volcanoes and lakes/bays were seen. Such idea of lateral and shallow magma generation was disregarded since then, and the subduction zone magmatism in the deep became the established theory. The vertical vent and vertical migration of magma is believed by the absolute majority without doubt.

Apart from such common knowledge a new theory of vent-forming process was proposed last year (Iida, 2011a; shock-wave fracturing pipe model). In this model the vent is subhorizontal near the reservoir. The dip is getting steep upward to be subvertical at the crater. While the current model looks like a thermometer, the new model is similar to the plesiosaur that looks upward. Examples of such curve shape are as follows. (A) The distribution of focuses before and after the eruption of Unzen (Ohta, 1993; Jour. Geol. Soc. Japan, 99, 835-854; Fig.28). (B) Seismic depth imaging in the Death Valley (Chavez-Perez et al.; 1998; Geophysics, 63, 223-230; Fig.6). A conduit of magma along a normal fault from the bright spot to a cinder cone is interpreted here. (C) 3-D seismic structure of the Kirishima (Nishi and Kagiyama, 2002; Abstracts, Japan Earth Planet. Sci. Joint Meeting, V032-034; and material for 119th meeting of Coordinating Comm. Predict. Volc. Erupt. Japan). A low velocity zone extends from 4 km below the Ebino-dake to the crater of Shinmoe-dake.

Taking into account of the cases of estimated magma generation under the caldera, it was considered that the magma was generated by the sudden unload at the caldera-forming event, and such process was succeeded as a chain reaction (Iida, 2011b). The caldera chain forms the graben or lift in the continent, the moat in the sea floor, and the plain in plateau basalt region. As the chain reaction is non-contact type, the generated magmas in a chain are not always the same type.

The mechanism of magma generation is classified as follows. (1) The slow growth of huge magma reservoir in shallow level makes the underlying rocks increase in temperature and pressure. The sudden unload with formation of caldera induces magma generation within or underneath the crust below the caldera. (2) The lateral migration of magma generated with mechanism 1 reduces the pressure of underlying rocks that turns to be a new magma generation zone. (3) The kimberlite magma is generated by the pressure relief with the abrupt melting of ice sheet. (4) The mid-oceanic ridge magma is produced by the pressure relief under the tension field.

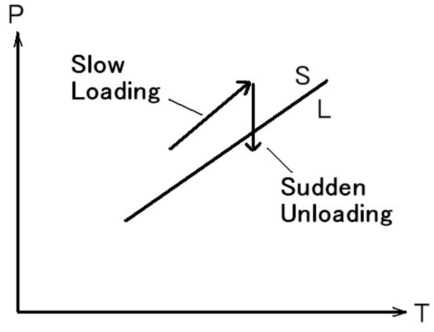
Yoder (1952) already proposed the stress relief concept of magma generation. He thought of gentle arching and faulting of overlying rock as the mechanism of pressure relief. The arching may be the mechanism for the petit-spot (Machida et al., 2005) in the outer-rise. The faulting applies to the case of (4) with normal faulting in the ridge.

The characteristic of subduction magmatism such as the zonal distribution of rock types is not the proof of magma generation by subduction. It can be interpreted that the distribution is formed by the zonal crust structure.

Iida (2011a) http://www2.jpgu.org/meeting/2011/yokou/SVC047-P10_E.pdf

Iida (2011b) http://www2.jpgu.org/meeting/2011/yokou/SVC070-P01_E.pdf

Keywords: pressure relief theory, curved vent, caldera chain, kimberlite



Sudden Unloading Theory