

Tsunami deposits at the Iwafune lagoon and the Kamo lake, Niigata Prefecture

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Tsunami damage has occurred in the past, in the Sea of Japan, it is necessary to understand the history of the tsunami. We studied tsunami deposits in the Iwafune lagoon of Murakami city, and the Kamo lake of Sado city, Niigata Prefecture. The Kamo lake is a lagoon that is separated by sandbank about 2 ~ 3m elevation. The Iwafune lagoon developed behind the coastal dunes. We made the core drilling at three sites each of the Iwafune lagoon and Kamo lake. We certified sediment facies observed events, and a grain size analysis. Results of core observation, and brackish waters since about 9000 years ago, the sedimentary environment of Kamo lake, coastal sandbar was established about 7000 years ago. In Iwafune lagoon, the depositional environment of the bay has been continued until about 3000 years ago. Sand layer that extends to the inner bay environment of both regions, it may be caused by event deposits such as the tsunami event. Grain size, From consideration of the facies-change and grain size etc., these deposits are brought by the tsunami. The depositional age of 5 to 8 events in the lagoon sediment of the Iwafune and Kamo lake are matched. Certification of tsunami deposits, it is necessary to consider in more detail. Event deposits in the Iwafune lagoon and Kamo shows the history of the tsunami that occurred in northern waters in the Sea of Japan about 9000 years.

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