

Eruption Scenarios and Volcanic Risk Mitigation Strategies of Hokkaido Komagatake Volcano, Northern Japan

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During the 350 years, four major eruptions of Hokkaido-Komagatake volcano occurred in 1640 1694, 1856 and 1929. The 1929 eruption was one of the largest magmatic eruptions in Japan in the last 100 years. The disaster management for volcanic disaster of the volcano has carried out since 1980, although volcanic activities have been inactive since 1942. Because no major precursor activity was recognized prior to 1929 plinian eruption, so for the suspected future eruption, it is necessary to cooperate with wide area for quickly and smoothly evacuation. Komagatake Volcanic Disaster Prevention Council organized by five local governments in 1980 has prepared disaster management plans on the assumption that a future eruption is similar scale of the 1929 eruption, and produced hazards map for the volcanic disaster which is the first map for a volcanic disaster in Japan. The Plan was revised entirely in 2004 based on the experiences incurred at the time of the 2000 Usu eruption and the 1998-2000 Komagatake eruptions.

In this presentation, I show the volcanic risk mitigation strategies of Hokkaido-Komagatake volcano, and examine the eruption scenarios based on the revised eruption history of the volcano.

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