

## 雌阿寒岳, 中マチネシリ火砕噴火期 の特異な噴火推移とそのマグマ供給系 Characteristic Eruption Sequence and its Magma Plumbing System at the Nakamachi- neshiri Stage-I in the Me-Akan Volcano

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Throughout the eruption history of Me-Akan volcano on the Akan caldera, eastern Hokkaido, the largest eruptions occurred about 13000 years ago, which are referred to as Nakamachineshiri eruptive stage-I (Nak-I). Nak-I can be subdivided into two eruption stages. The initial eruptive stage is characterized by pumice-rich pyroclastic flows followed by lava eruptions (Nak-I-E), whereas the following main eruptive stage by continuously eruptive sequence of lava fragment-rich pumice and scoria pyroclastic flows, Plinian pumice and scoria eruption, and pyroclastic flow eruptions (Nak-I-M). This study elaborated multi-stage processes of magma mixing and mingling in the magma plumbing system during Nak-I through mineralogical and petrological analyses of the eruption products. Deposits of Nak-I contain pumice ( $\text{SiO}_2=63\text{wt.}\%$ ), scoria ( $\text{SiO}_2=55\text{wt.}\%$ ) and heterogeneous scoria. The core composition of plagioclase phenocrysts of these scoria and pumice shows a same bimodal distribution of compositions such as low-An plagioclase ( $\text{An}=59$ ) and high-An plagioclase ( $\text{An}>70$ ). This indicates that heterogeneous ejecta were exactly mingling products of both mixed mafic and felsic magmas, which were derived from continuous magma mixing of felsic and mafic end-member magmas in a zoned magma chamber.

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