

Spatial distribution of vanadium concentrations and water isotopes in lake bottom water from Lake Kawaguchi

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Spatial distribution of vanadium concentrations was examined in bottom water from Lake Kawaguchi, on the northern foot of Mt. Fuji, in order to test the hypothesis that the water outflow from underwater springs in Lake Kawaguchi could affect the vanadium concentrations of lake water. The samples were collected from the east lake basin and the Funatsu lake basin on July 14-August 2, 2005, and from the west lake basin on November 1 and October 31, 2013. Vanadium concentrations in the bottom water from Lake Kawaguchi range from 0.66 $\mu\text{g/L}$ to 3.18 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Because vanadium concentration in precipitation is generally $<0.1 \mu\text{g/L}$, the variations are most likely attributed to the dilution of the lake water due to precipitation, and/or the input of water masses with high vanadium content. Although the concentrations of vanadium are significantly lower than those in the groundwater of the Mount Fuji, we found a relatively vanadium-enriched water mass along the southern coast of the west lake basin, off coast of Higashiken lava flow from Mount Fuji. The area matches well with the potential location of underwater springs in Lake Kawaguchi, and the lack of any riverine input around the area suggests that a water mass with relatively high vanadium concentration is likely provided from underwater springs that are located in off coast of the basaltic lava flow of Mount Fuji. We also plan to discuss the source of underwater springs based on stable water isotope ratios in the presentation.

Keywords: Kawaguchiko, vanadium, stable water isotopes, Mount Fuji