

## 静岡県竜ヶ岩洞の滴下水中 dead 炭素率の季節変動 Seasonal variation of dead carbon fraction in dripwater in the Ryugashi Cave, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan

南 雅代<sup>1\*</sup>; 加藤 ともみ<sup>2</sup>; 堀川 恵司<sup>3</sup>; 中村 俊夫<sup>1</sup>

MINAMI, Masayo<sup>1\*</sup>; KATO, Tomomi<sup>2</sup>; HORIKAWA, Keiji<sup>3</sup>; NAKAMURA, Toshio<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 名古屋大学年代測定総合研究センター, <sup>2</sup> 名古屋大学大学院環境学研究科, <sup>3</sup> 富山大学大学院理工学研究部

<sup>1</sup>Center for Chronological Research, Nagoya University, <sup>2</sup>Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Nagoya University, <sup>3</sup>Department of Environmental Biology and Chemistry, Toyama University

Stalagmite is a cave deposit precipitated from dripwater. Dripwater contains some dead carbon derived from carbonate-dissolved CO<sub>2</sub> through interaction with cave bedrock limestone, which will make the <sup>14</sup>C ages of the stalagmite older, and so a correction of the dead carbon fraction (DCF) is needed for <sup>14</sup>C dating of stalagmites. In this study, we investigated seasonal variation in <sup>14</sup>C in dripwater in the Ryugashi Cave, Shizuoka Prefecture, to examine the DCF stability in a stalagmite. The results show that <sup>14</sup>C concentration in dripwater was different depending on the site in the Ryugashi Cave, and that the <sup>14</sup>C showed similar seasonal variations at all sites: lower in fall and winter, while higher in spring and summer, though the extent of the seasonal variations was different by site. The <sup>14</sup>C concentration in dripwater tended to be higher (DCF tends to be lower) in dripwater with lower drip rate, indicating that the <sup>14</sup>C in dripwater was correlated with the drip rate, and also correlated with rainfall amount around the Ryugashi Cave.

A growing stalagmite collected from a site in the Ryugashi Cave showed a roughly constant DCF (around 12%) compared with the <sup>14</sup>C with the IntCal13 calibration curve, though the DCF was slightly fluctuated in detail. The results indicate that high-resolution <sup>14</sup>C measurement can be performed on stalagmites in the Ryugashi Cave, and further that the DCF fluctuation observed for stalagmites could give information on change of paleo-rainfall amount. Based on the scenario that the increase in rainfall amount brings the increase in drip rate of dripwater, followed by the increase in soil-derived carbon fraction in dripwater, further followed by the <sup>14</sup>C increase (DCF decrease) in dripwater, the reconstruction of precipitation could be performed using DCF variation in a stalagmite.

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