北海道内浦湾海底コアの花粉分析データからみた完新世中期の寒冷化 Abrupt cooling event during the middle Holocene from pollen data of marine costal sediments in Uchiura bay, northern Japan

*吉田 明弘¹、川幡 穂高²、淳子 羽生³ *Akihiro Yoshida¹, Hodaka Kawahata², Junko Habu³

1. 鹿児島大学、2. 東京大学、3. 総合地球環境学研究所

1.Kagoshima University, 2.Tokyo University, 3.Research Institute for Humanity and Nature

Holocene climate records provide valuable information for inferring past interaction between humans and environment. We present well dated pollen data covering the last 7,000 years from Uchiura bay in southern Hokkaido, norther Japan, in order to better understand the change of human population for the Jomon sites around northern Japan. In addition, we show the palaeoclimatic reconstructions since the middle Holocene from the pollen data, using the best modern analogue technique (MAT). The pollen-based quantitative palaeoclimatic data in Uchiura bay indicate that small-scale cooling events took place at ca. 4.2-4.5 ka cal BP, 2.3-2.4 ka cal BP, and ca. 1.0-1.2 ka cal BP. From the data, the temperature at ca. 4.2-4.5 ka cal BP drastically decreased about 1.5 °C. The cooling at the period corresponds to the decrease of alkenone-SST in Uchiura bay and other palaeoclimatic records throughout East Asia. We can suggest that the abrupt cooling event at ca. 4.2-4.5 ka cal BP influenced human activities and population during the Jomon period in northern Japan.

キーワード:花粉化石データ、気候復元、モダンアナログ法、内浦湾、北日本 Keywords: pollen data, palaeoclimatic reconstruction , modern analogue technique , Uchiura bay, northern Japan