新潟-長野県境に発達する更新世巨大山体崩壊の発生と堆積物 Occurrence of Huge Mountain Collapse and its Sediments Developing in Niigata - Nagano Prefecture border, Central Japan; Pleistocene Epoch Events

- *朝比奈 利廣1
- *Toshihiro Asahina¹
- 1. 株式会社パスコ
- 1. PASCO CORPORATION

1.はじめに

火山での事例が多い"山体崩壊-岩屑流発生"と類似した巨大崩壊が火山体以外の地域で発生していた事例について報告する。調査地域は新潟-長野県境に位置する関田山脈北東部であり、山脈の稜線北側には最大比高 400 m,延長約6 k m に及ぶ急崖が連なっており、巨大崩壊により菖蒲高原、渋海川上流域、大厳寺高原などの小起伏平坦面などが形成された。当該地域の地質は竹内ほか(2000)によると後期鮮新世〜後期更新世の 魚沼層が分布する。

2.巨大崩壊地形

本報告では、菖蒲高原などを形成した巨大崩壊を野々海崩壊、渋海川上流域に小起伏平坦面を形成した巨大崩壊を天水崩壊、大厳寺高原面などを形成した巨大崩壊を大厳寺崩壊と称し、これらの崩壊について論ずる.野々海崩壊は比高約150mの滑落崖と約950mの滑落幅を有し、土砂堆積を確認できるのは菖蒲高原の面である.堆積物の水平流動距離は約2,700m、層厚は最大約50m、平均15~20mと推定される.天水崩壊は最大比高約400mの滑落崖と約3,000mに達する滑落幅を有し、土砂堆積を確認できるのは渋海川上流域に広がる小起伏平坦面である.堆積物の水平流動距離は約4,500m、層厚は平均15~30mと推定され、流山も3箇所確認される.大厳寺崩壊は地形条件から天水山付近が滑落崖頂部と推定される.崩壊による土砂堆積を確認できるのは天水山から大厳寺牧場に至る河川沿いの緩勾配斜面や牧場の面で、堆積物の水平流動距離は約3,300m、層厚は平均10~35mと推定される.

3.崩壊堆積物の性状と構成

崩壊堆積物はいずれの地域においてもシルト岩の角礫からなる堆積層(sis)と、安山岩質火山岩類を主体とした堆積層(tfb)から構成される。いずれの地層もハンマーでは簡単に貫入できない程度に固結している。堆積層(sis)は直径数cm程度の角礫状のシルト岩が密にパックされており、安山岩角礫を含むこともある。堆積層(tfb)の特徴は、①安山岩の亜角~角礫(ϕ ~3m、多くは ϕ 10~50cmを主体)を多く含んだ礫支持~マトリックス支持堆積物、②堆積時に水を伴ったと思われる堆積構造が見られない、③礫には安山岩のほかにシルト岩、砂岩、凝灰岩などがありクサレ礫を含む、④基質部は凝灰質~砂混じりシルト質で新鮮部では青みがかった灰色~青緑色がかった灰色である。野々海崩壊と天水崩壊による堆積層は基盤から上位へtfb-1(最大層厚20m)、sis-1(同5m)、sis-2(同15m)、tfb-2(同10m)、tfb-3(同20m)、表土へと積層し、sis-1-sis-2間、sis-2-tfb-2間には厚さ数cmの古土壌・有機物集積層を挟在する。一方、大厳寺崩壊による堆積層は基盤から上位へtfb(最大層厚20m)、sis(同15m)、tfb(同10m)、表土へと積層する。

4.崩壊堆積物の発生とソース

巨大崩壊した地層は竹内ほか(2000)を参照すると、魚沼層の主に安山岩凝灰角礫岩・火山礫凝灰岩などと海成シルト砂相とが該当する。層序的には前者が上位で後者が下位となる。この巨大崩壊は層序的に上位の地層が先に崩壊した後に、古土壌が形成される程度の時間間隙を2回挟みながら下位の地層が繰り返し崩壊し、その後に上位の地層が再度崩壊するサイクルを示している。現在、安山岩火山岩類は関田山脈北東部の最も多くを占める構成物であるが現在の山地形状での崩壊発生では堆積層sisの単独生成は困難であると考えられる。

5.まとめと議論

巨大崩壊は堆積層の分布から最低5回のイベントがあったと推定される.しかしLidarデータからはこれ以上のイベントの発生が推定可能であり、堆積層との対応、時間の特定及び崩壊堆積層の対比などは今後の課題である.

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キーワード:巨大崩壊、岩屑流、更新世、魚沼層、関田山脈

Keywords: huge collapse, rockslide avalanche, Pleistocene Epoch, Uomuma Group, Sekita Mountains

津波実験堆積物のGPR(地中レーダ)三次元解析

Three-dimensional analysis with high-frequency ground penetrating radar of tsunami experiment deposits

- *岡崎 浩子¹、吉井 匠²、秋山 大地³
 *Hiroko Okazaki¹, Takumi Yoshii², Daichi Akiyama³
- 1. 千葉県立中央博物館地学研究科、2. (一財)電力中央研究所、3. 東京大学大学院新領域創成科学研究科
 1. Division of Earth Science, Natural History and Institute, Chiba, 2. Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry, 3. Graduate School of Frontier Science, The University of Tokyo
- (一財)電力中央研究所の大型造波水路(長さ205m,幅60cm,深さ95cm)において津波堆積物実験が行われ(2016年3月1日),そこで形成された堆積物について高周波アンテナを用いた地中レーダ(Ground Penetrating Radar: GPR)探査を行ったので報告する。実験は水路に混合砂(中央粒径:約0.2mm)をしき,中央部に高さ20cmの砂丘をつくり汀線としている。津波(波高約80cm)は砂丘をこえて陸側に遡上し層厚が1-3cm程度の津波堆積物を堆積した。

GPR探査は1.6GHzアンテナで砂丘前後の10m区間で行った. 探査結果からは砂丘付近に凹地状反射面が,砂丘より陸側では緩やかに上に凸の平行する二層からなる反射面が認められた. この実験水路で行われた同条件の実験のCT測定結果とも整合する(吉井ほか,2016).

また探査後の水路に平行なトレンチからは砂丘付近の凹地は津波が砂丘を越えてできた落掘と考えられた. また, 遡上した津波堆積物は粒径の異なる二層(下部の細礫を含む粗粒砂層と上部の細粒砂層) からなり, これらの境界面が反射面となっていることが明らかになった.

吉井 匠・松山昌史・田中姿郎(2016)水理実験で形成された津波堆積物の堆積構造。JpGU2016. MIS11-P18

キーワード:津波堆積物、地中レーダ、実験 Keywords: tsunami deposits, GPR, experiment

沖永良部島及び徳之島周辺の表層堆積物分布

Distribution pattern of surface sediments around Okinoerabu-jima and Tokuno-shima Islands

- *天野 敦子1
- *Atsuko Amano¹
- 1. 産業技術総合研究所
- 1. National institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology

沖縄島北方に位置する与論島,伊平屋島,沖永良部島,徳之島周辺の水深約1400 m以浅の海域155地点でグラブ採泥器を用いて取得した表層堆積物及びサブボトムプロファイラー(SBP)記録を用いて,底質分布の変化と堆積環境について検討した.島嶼部周辺の約600 m以浅の海域では,露岩またはサンゴ,貝,コケムシなどの生物性砕屑物を多く含む1 φ以下の粗粒堆積物が分布する.これら結果は,この海域の堆積環境が強い水理営力を受けていることを示す.沖永良部島一徳之島西方海域の水深約600-800 mでは2~4 φの砂質堆積物が分布し,水深が増加するに伴い細粒化する.与論海盆や沖永良部海盆などの水深800 m以深の海盆底には5~7 φのシルト堆積物が分布する.砂質堆積物が分布する海域のSBP記録は,海底面の強い反射面のみ,または透過深度が20 m以下で成層した反射面を示す.一方,シルトが堆積する海盆底では,透過深度が約60~100 mの成層した反射面を示す.これら結果は,堆積環境が水深増加に伴い,水理営力の影響が弱くなり,水深800 m以深の海盆底には半遠洋堆積物が分布することを示す.一方,太平洋側海域では砂質堆積物が分布し,沖縄トラフ側海域の同水深の堆積物と比較すると,粗粒傾向を示す.太平洋側海域は,沖縄トラフ側海域と比較すると,開放的な海洋環境であるため,より深い海底まで水理営力が影響していると考えられる.沖永良部島の南東の水深約700 mの海台では,褶曲や断層を呈する下部層を,東方からの水理営力によって運搬された砂質堆積物によって形成された上部層が覆っていると考えられる.

キーワード: 堆積物、粒度、沖永良部島、徳之島

Keywords: sediment, grain size, Okinoerabu-jima, Tokuno-shima

茨城県霞ヶ浦の過去約500年間の環境変遷

Environmental history of Lake Kasumigaura during the last 600 years

- *井内 美郎1、天野 敦子2
- *Yoshio Inouchi¹, Atsuko Amano²
- 1. 早稲田大学人間科学学術院、2. 国立研究開発法人産業技術総合研究所
- 1. Faculty of Human Sciences, Waseda University, 2. National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology

霞ケ浦の湖心域で採取した柱状試料について、粒度測定および全炭素・全窒素・全硫黄濃度測定を行い、霞ケ浦の水域環境変遷史を過去約500年間について検討した。年代指標として1783年(天明3年)噴出の浅間Aテフラおよび1707年(宝永4年)噴出の富士宝永テフラおよび補助的指標としてヤマトシジミ層準を用いた。粒度測定や元素分析の結果から、富士宝永テフラ降下時までに水域の閉鎖性がかなり進行し、浅間Aテフラ降下後に閉鎖性が急激に進行したことが明らかになった。従来の研究結果では、時間分解能が低かったため、浅間Aテフラ降下後に閉鎖性の進行は徐々に進行したと考えられていたが、今回の研究の結果、その変化は非常に急激であったことが明らかとなった。その原因として富士宝永や浅間A降下後に利根川流域でテフラ起源の砕屑物の供給量が増加し、霞ケ浦の外洋に近い湖尻域の埋め立てが急激に進行し、利根川筋・常陸利根川筋を通じた外洋との海水交換量が著しく減少したことが原因と考えられる。

キーワード:霞ヶ浦、環境変遷史、堆積物

Keywords: Lake Kasumigaura, Environmental history, sediment

Evaluation of ichnodiversity by image-resampling method to correct outcrop exposure bias

- *菊地 一輝¹、成瀬 元¹ *Kazuki Kikuchi¹, Hajime Naruse¹
- 1. 京都大学大学院 理学研究科 地球惑星科学専攻
- 1. Division of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Guraduate School of Science, Kyoto University

This study proposes a new method to evaluate the diversity of ichnofossils from the outcrop records. Ichnofossils are records of responses of benthic animals to marine environmental conditions. Therefore, detailed analyses of ichnoassemblages provide information of the paleoenvironmental conditions on ancient seafloor. Activities of benthic animals affect superficial to subsurface sediment on seafloor. For instance, burrowing or grazing by infauna may rework sediment and destroy sedimentary structures. These behaviors may raise pore water oxygenation level, and may result in accelerated decomposition of the organic matter in sediment (Aller, 1994). Thus, it is important to evaluate ichnoassemblage in quantitative way from various aspects (e.g. diversity, abundance, disparity, and bioturbation intensity) to reveal the paleoenvironmental conditions from geologic records. Particularly, ichnodiversity (defined here as number of ichnogenera in an ichnoassemblage) is regarded as an important parameter that characterizes sedimentary environments (e.g. Cummnings and Hodgson, 2011). However, numbers of ichnogenera observed in outcrops reflect not only actual diversity in activities of benthic animals but also exposed area of observed outcrops. Even though there are several established methods for correcting such sample size biases in studies of paleobiodiversity, such as rarefaction (Sanders, 1968) or shareholder quorum subsampling (SQS; Alroy, 2010), these methods cannot be applied to analyses of ichnodiversity because number of individuals of ichnofossils is difficult to identify due to their morphological characteristics. For instance, an individual specimen of planar-formed regular network graphoglyptids that may be preserved in fragments cannot be defined in observation on outcrops.

To this end, this study proposes a new method to evaluate the ichnodiversity independent of exposed area of outcrops by using of image-resampling technique with application of the SQS method. The procedures of our method are following. First, the line-of-interest for data resampling is randomly set in the acquired outcrop image. The number of ichnogenera on the line is then counted. As the length of the line-of-interest increases, the number of counted ichnogenera increases. Repetition of this resampling process derives the relationship between the observed length and number of ichnogenera, which can be approximated by the non-linear function fitted to the resampled data. The obtained curve can be regarded as the equivalent of "rarefaction curves" of the biodiversity. Next, the ichnodiversity (the expected number of ichnogenera) of the examined outcrop image is calculated at a given value of the

"coverage" of the actual diversity, which is estimated from the slopes of the tangential lines of "rarefaction curves" (Chao and Jost, 2012). Consequently, fluctuation of the ichnodiversity in the outcrop image data at any given "coverage" is obtained independent of differences in the exposed area of outcrops. This method was applied to artificial data of ichnoassemblages to verify the methodology particularly on effects of distribution patterns of ichnofossils on bedding planes. Ten kinds of artificial ichnofossil images were allocated on the virtual bedding planes to generate artificial outcrop images showing ichnoassemblages. In these series of experiments, two types of spatial distribution pattern of ichnofossils were examined: uniform and patchy distributions. Our method indicated that the distribution patterns did not affect ichnodiversity at sufficiently high "coverage."

This method was also applied to the field data of deposits of the submarine channel-levee complex in the Izaki olistolith of the Nichinan Group distributed on the southeastern part of Kyushu, southwestern Japan

(Sakai, 1987). Our method revealed that the ichnodiversity of the successions in the Izaki olistolith is relatively high in channel deposits and is low in levee deposits.

キーワード:生痕化石、生痕多様性、露頭面積バイアス、海底チャネルーレビー堆積物 Keywords: Ichnofossil, Ichnodiversity, Outcrop exposure bias, submarine channel-levee deposits ベンガルファン堆積物とヒマラヤ前縁盆地堆積物における重鉱物比較 The comparison of heavy mineral assemblage and chemical composition of detrital garnets between Bengal Fan and Himalayan foreland basin sediments

*吉田 孝紀¹、大崎 愛²、葉田野 希³ *Kohki Yoshida¹, Ai Osaki², Nozomi Hatano³

- 1. 信州大学理学部理学科地球学コース、2. 信州大学大学院理工学系研究科、3. 信州大学大学院総合工学系研究科
 1. Department of Geology, Faculty of Science, Shinshu University, 2. Graduate School of Science and Technology,
- 1. Department of Geology, Faculty of Science, Shinshu University, 2. Graduate School of Science and Technology, Shinshu University, 3. Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Science and Technology, Shinshu University

The submarine Bengal Fan is the largest submarine fan system on Earth. The changes in the mineral assemblages of fan sediments record the uplift history of the Himalayan orogenic system.

IODP Expedition 354 drilled seven sites in an E–W transect along the 8°N latitude in the Bengal Fan (France-Lanord et al., 2015). The deepest site U1451 A and B recovered a complete sequence of fan deposits. The sediments drilled at this site consisted of mica and quartz-rich sand, silt, and clay, with the exception of the lower Oligocene-Eocene section. In this study, we examined the chemistry of detrital garnets in the sediments in Bengal Fan and Siwalik Group in Nepal in order to compare both provenance characteristics. The garnet compositions plotted are shown on the Py-Sp+Alm-Gro-And triangular diagram with discriminant fields by Mange and Morton (2007). The data of mineral assemblage in the Siwalik Group is after Yoshida et al. (2016).

It is already reported that the heavy mineral assemblage of the Late Oligocene silt-sands mainly consists of tourmaline and rutile assemblage with rare garnet and amphibole by Yoshida et al. (2016). At the early part of the Middle Miocene sequence, amphibole and garnets increase rapidly, and there are frequent occurrences of aluminosilicate and staurolite. In the Middle Miocene sediments, the assemblage of heavy minerals becomes diverse, and metamorphic minerals, such as staurolite, chloritoid, aluminosilicate, amphibole, and garnet, are normally included in the sediments. The detrital garnets show the derivation from crystalline schist and amphibolite facies metamorphic rocks in the Early Miocene period and granulite facies metamorphic rocks in the Middle Miocene period.

In the lower Siwalik Group, foreland basin deposits, the mineral assemblage is characterized by the predominance of zircon and tourmaline. The heavy mineral assemblage was changed in the middle part of the lower Siwalik Group. The sediments include a large amount of blue-green amphibole and aluminosilicates (kyanite and sillimanite) with staurolite and chloritoid. In the end of Early Miocene, the detrital garnets were shed mainly from amphibolite facies metamorphic rocks. The detrital garnets were derived from granulate and amphibolite facies metamorphic rocks in the Middle Miocene time. These changes seem to have been occurred around 13-10 Ma in western Nepal and 9-7 Ma in central Nepal (Yoshida et al., 2016).

These measurements of heavy minerals demonstrate wide exposure and sediment production from a metamorphic terrane in the Himalayas during the Middle Miocene period, though these high-grade metamorphic minerals are occasionally included in Early Miocene sands. Also the above mentioned metamorphic mineral grains of Early Miocene and Late Oligocene sands may record exposure history of a metamorphic terrane, consists of amphibolite facies, prior to the period of high sediment production during the Middle Miocene. The chemistry of detrital garnet, records the gradual change of source terranes, from low-grade metamorphic facies and amphibolite facies to high-grade metamorphic facies. This change is similar to the provenance transition recorded in foreland basin deposits.

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キーワード:ヒマラヤ、堆積物組成

Keywords: Himalaya, sediment composition

Lithological properties on diagenesis process of Miocene carbonate rocks in northeast Java basin, Indonesia

- *Hada Muhlash¹、狩野 彰宏² *Hada Firman Syah Muhlash¹, Akihiro Kano²
- 1. 九州大学、2. 東京大学
- 1. Kyushu University, 2. University of Tokyo

Currently Northeast Java Basin contains the sixth largest oil reserve in Indonesia, but the complexity and heterogeneity of carbonate reservoir increasing the exploration risk. Sedimentology and diagenesis process are the most fundamental aspects for appropriate exploration. Accurate knowledge of these parameters for hydrocarbon reservoir is required for increasing performance of the oil and gas field. Thus, sedimentology as well as diagenesis aspect must be studied as detail as possible. This should be done along with microfacies analyses and stable isotope analyses.

The Miocene carbonate rocks of 283m thick were deposited in a high energy shallow marine settings in a rifting basin. The carbonate succession can be divided into 3 main units from base to top: fine grain limestone, dolostone, and coarse grain limestone. Fine grain limestone, wackestone and mudstone, was interpreted as fore-mound carbonate likely derived from pre-existing limestone, characterized by the abundances of intraclasts. Dolostone unit was a diagenetic product from marine dolomitization process. The planar structure with polymodal fabric of dolostone suggest that dolomitization process was worked on single nucleation from homogenous parental rocks under uniform growth at low temperature (Sibley and Greg, 1987). While coarse grain limestone, packestone and grainstone, is interpreted as terrigenous carbonate in which its fossil components show different responses to fluctuation of silisiclastic influx. Negative values both of $\,\delta^{\,13}{\rm C}$ and $\,\delta^{\,18}{\rm O}$ on limestone and dolostone unit suggest a marine diagenesis process followed by an intensive meteoric diagenesis that was likely related with tectonic uplift activity. In detail, the dolostone unit showed higher δ^{18} O value than limestone unit, most likely associated with different fractionation factors between dolomite and calcite. Between two limestone units also showed different values both δ^{13} C and δ^{18} O. The coarse grain limestone unit showed lower both δ^{13} C and δ^{18} O values than fine grain limestone. This suggests that meteoric diagenesis works very effectively on coarse-grained and permeable limestone in which meteoric water easily go through into the rocks, then change its constituents.

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