阿蘇カルデラ南西壁における先阿蘇火山岩類の層序の考察:古地磁気学的手法から のアプローチ

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Stratigraphy of the pre-Aso volcanic rocks distributed in the SW rim of Aso caldera: Approach by using the paleomagnetic analyses

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The Takajosan pyroclastic rocks (Editorial Committee of geological map of Kumamoto, 2008) dated at about 670 ka (NEDO, 1991) and pyroxene andesite lavas that overlie the Takajosan pyroclastic rocks are distributed in the southwest caldera rim of Aso caldera. These geological units are intruded by dike rocks formed at about 500 ka (Watanabe et al., 1989). We have performed a paleomagnetic study with a view to discussing the volcanic stratigraphy of the pyroclastic rocks, lavas and dike rocks in the southwest caldera rim of Aso caldera. Paleomagnetic samples of lavas and dike rocks were collected at eight sites in the southwest caldera rim of Aso caldera and were subjected to progressive thermal demagnetization treatment and measured with a spinner magnetometer. Lavas and dike rocks provide mean directions of D=16.3°, I=56.3° with a95=5.4°, n=10 and D=3.8°, I=47.5° with a95=3.7°, N=4 (n=19), respectively. The former direction is indistinguishable from the mean direction of the Takajosan pyroclastic rocks (D=7.3°, I=60.3°, a95=12.7°(Uno et al., 2011)), and the latter direction differs by 13° from that of the pyroclastic rocks. We conclude from paleomagnetic viewpoint that the eruption of the Takajosan pyroclastic rocks was followed by that of the pyroxene andesite lavas, and no significant time interval is observed between them. The dike rocks is considered to have formed after the formation of the pyroclastic rocks and lavas enough to record a directional change due to secular variation of the geomagnetic field.

阿蘇カルデラ南西壁には約67万年前(NEDO,1991)の高城山凝灰角礫岩(熊本県地質図編纂委員会,2008)とその上位の輝石安山岩溶岩,そしてそれらを貫く約50万年前の岩脈(渡辺ほか,1989)が分布する.高城山凝灰角礫岩は,溶岩ドーム崩壊に伴う火砕流堆積物であると考えられている(Furukawa et al., 2010).本研究では,阿蘇カルデラ南西壁におけるそれらの火砕流堆積物と溶岩,岩脈の火山層序について古地磁気学的手法を用いて考察する.高城山凝灰角礫岩周辺において溶岩と岩脈を8箇所から採取し,段階熱消磁実験を施した.溶岩からは平均磁化方向(偏角16.3°伏角56.3°95=5.4°n=10)が求まり,岩脈からは平均磁化方向(偏角3.8°伏角47.5°95=3.7°N=4(n=19))が求まった.これらの古地磁気方向を,火砕流堆積物の低温成分の平均磁化方向(D=7.3°I=60.3°95=12.7°(宇野ほか,2011))と比較した結果,溶岩とは誤差の範囲内で一致した.一方,岩脈とは13°異なる.以上のデータと火山層序の被覆関係から,次の結論を得た.高城山凝灰角礫岩をもたらした火砕噴火の後,地球磁場方向を変える間もなく輝石安山岩溶岩が噴出した.そして地球磁場方向が変化した後,岩脈活動が活性化した.この結果は放射性年代による層序関係と調和的である.