R004-07

C 会場 :9/26 AM2 (10:45-12:30)

10:45~11:00

## 釧路市春採湖における津波堆積物・テフラの岩石磁気学的特徴: 予察

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## Preliminary report on the rock magnetic properties of tsunami deposits and tephra in Lake Harutori-ko, Eastern Hokkaido

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Rock magnetic properties are useful for identifying extraordinary geological events such as tsunamis and volcanic eruptions (e.g., Lerner et al., 2022; Vigliotti et al., 2019). Nevertheless, these properties depend on sedimentary sources and their environmental and geomorphological settings. Hence, it is important to amass a repository of case studies from different regions. Lake Harutori, located in Kushiro City on the east coast of Hokkaido, Japan, is a coastal lake. The lake sediments were well preserved, with little impact from the artificial modifications. Nanayama (2021) identified twenty-two layers of tsunami deposits from sediment cores obtained from Lake Harutori over the past 9500 years. However, no prior instances utilizing rock magnetic techniques have been documented. Here, we present the preliminary results of rock magnetic analyses conducted on tsunami deposits and tephra recorded in the sediments of Lake Harutori, Kushiro, Japan.

Three sediment cores (R2H2, R4H3, and R4H4) were collected from Lake Harutori in August 2022. R2H2, R4H3, and R4H4 are 293, 200, and 225 cm in length, respectively. According to Nanayama (2021), tephra layers were identified as Komagatake c1 tephra (Ko-c1), Komagatake c2 tephra (Ko-c2), Tarumae a tephra(Ta-a), and Tarumae b tephra (Ta-b). Furthermore, two distinct tsunami deposits (GTS1 and 2) originated from two earthquakes in the 13th and 17th centuries, respectively. We measured magnetic susceptibility (K), anhysteretic remanent magnetization (ARM), and isothermal remanent magnetization (IRM) for the R2H2 core. The saturation IRM (SIRM) was determined by applying a maximum field of 2.4 T in the forward direction, followed by measurements at 100 and 300 mT in the opposite direction. These latter measurements were employed to calculate the S-ratio (S-0.1, S-0.3) and high field isothermal remanent magnetization (HIRM).

In the R4H2 core, there was an evident increase in both the K and ARM peaks for stratigraphic levels correlated with Ta-a. This result was likely attributable to the presence of volcanic ash. A similar pattern was identified in the tephra layers of undetermined ages. However, no such trend was identified for Ko-c1. Moreover, the SIRM and HIRM values significantly increased in the layers correlated with the tsunami deposits during the Tempo era. Furthermore, even in layers where sedimentological observations indicated no apparent changes, fluctuations in ARM and S-ratio were observed.

Further measurements and analyses of the R4H2 and R4H3 cores will be conducted, as well as magnetic hysteresis and FORC measurements of the characteristic samples, as mentioned above.

磁性鉱物の特性は、津波や火山噴火といった地質学的イベントを特定する有用なツールの一つである(例えば Lerner et al., 2022; Vigliotti et al., 2019). しかしこうしたパラメータは堆積物の供給源や堆積場の環境や地形に大きく影響を受けるため、各地域での研究例の蓄積が重要である.春採湖は、北海道東岸の釧路市に位置する海跡湖であり、人口改変の影響が少なく湖底堆積物の保存状態も良好である.これまでに、春採湖で得られたコアから過去 9500 年間に 22 層の津波堆積物が認定されているが(Nanayama, 2021)、岩石磁気学的手法を用いた研究例はない.現在、釧路市春採湖の湖底堆積物に記録された、津波堆積物やテフラの岩石磁気学的分析を行っており、その予察的な結果を報告する.

試料は、春採湖において 2022 年 8 月に新たに採取された 3 本の堆積物コア (R2H2, R4H3, R4H4) を用いている. コア 長はそれぞれ 293 cm (R4H2), 200 cm (R4H3), 225 cm (R4H4) で、Nanayama (2021) との対比から、北海道駒ヶ岳 火山起源(Ko-c1, Ko-c2)や樽前火山起源(Ta-a, Ta-b)といったテフラ層や 17 世紀と 13 世紀にそれぞれ発生した巨大 地震による津波堆積物(GTS1, 2)が認められる.

これまでに R4H2 コアから、初期帯磁率(K)、ARM(非履歴性残留磁化)、IRM(等温残留磁化)の測定を行った. IRM は  $2.4\,\mathrm{T}$  で SIRM(飽和残留磁化)を測定した後、逆方向に  $0.1,0.3\,\mathrm{T}$  で着磁して測定を行った.これらの値は、S 比(S-0.1,S-0.3)や HIRM(強磁場等温残留磁化)を計算するために利用した.

R4H4 コアについて,Ta-a に対比される層準において,K,ARM がピーク的に増加した.これは,火山灰が原因と考えられ,起源が不明なテフラ層においても同様の傾向が見られる.一方で,Ko-c1 に関してはそのような傾向が見られない.また,天保年間に発生した津波堆積物に対比される層準では,SIRM と HIRM にピーク的な増加が見られる.さらに,堆積学的な観察からは変化が見られない層準においても,ARM や Sratio の変動が見られる.

今後,R4H2,R4H3コアの測定や解析を進める他,上記で示したような特徴的なサンプルについては,磁気ヒステリシスや FORC 測定を進めていく.

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## 参考文献:

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