

屋久島を覆った約 7300 年前の幸屋火砕流堆積物の 流動・堆積機構

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Distribution and Flow Mechanisms of the 7.3 ka Koya Pyroclastic Flow Deposits Covering Yakushima Island, Kagoshima Prefecture

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Abstract

A large pyroclastic eruption occurred around 7.3 ka from the Kikai caldera about 30 km north of Yakushima Island. Its pyroclastic flow and fall deposits covered the entire area of Yakushima Island and may have influenced the evolution of unique floras and faunas of Yakushima Island.

Detailed field survey revealed that the Koya pyroclastic flow deposit spread from NW to SE, covering almost the entire area of Yakushima. A part of the southern coastal area remained from the pyroclastic flow due to local alignment of topographic ridges and valleys, which acted as barriers to the pyroclastic flows. Possible tsunami deposits associated with the Kikai-Akahoya eruption were discovered in the area below *ca.* 50 m above sea level along the northern coasts of Yakushima and Kuchinoerabujima Islands.

Key words : pyroclastic flow, large eruption, eruption disaster, Koya pyroclastic flow deposit, Kikai caldera, Yakushima

キーワード : 火砕流, 巨大噴火, 噴火災害, 幸屋火砕流堆積物, 鬼界カルデラ, 屋久島

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