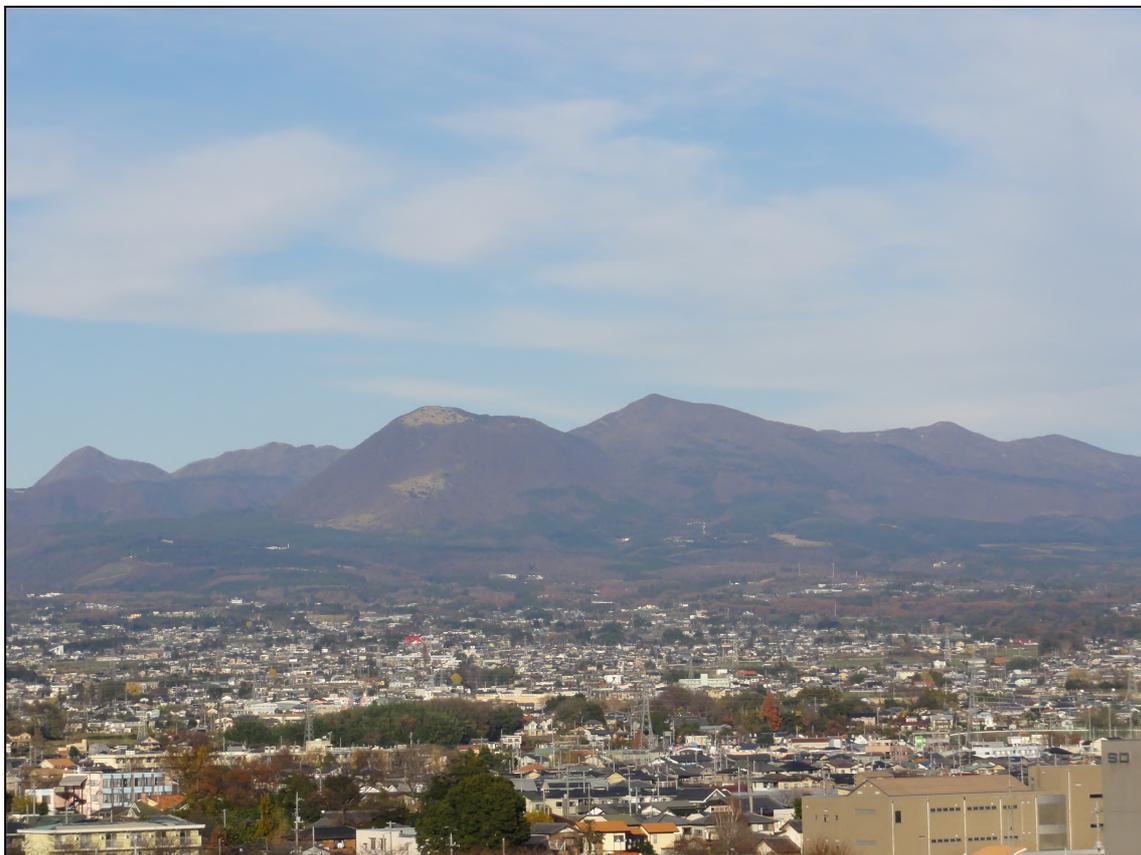
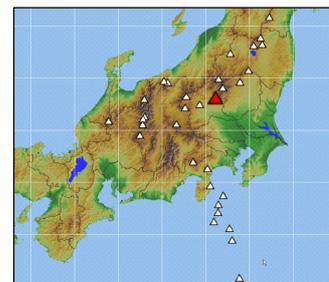


42. Akagisan

Latitude: 36°33'37" N, Longitude: 139°11'36" E, Elevation: 1,828 m
(Kurobisan) (Triangulation Point)



Overview of Akagisan taken from Maebashi on December 10, 2011 by the Japan Meteorological Agency

Summary

Akagisan is a large stratovolcano with a foot diameter of approximately 25 km. After the andesite stratovolcano was formed, sometime between approximately 70,000 and 50,000 years ago a dacite pyroclastic flow and discharge of Yunokuchi pumice formed the summit caldera (measuring 4 km north-south and 3 km east-west). The stage of formation of the central cone then began, and the Shikanuma pumice eruption occurred sometime between roughly 40,000 and 45,000 years ago. Dacitic lava domes such as Konuma, Jizodake, and Miharashiyama was formed within the caldera, as well as the Konuma tuff ring. This activity ended approximately 24,000 years ago (Moriya, 1970; Takemoto, 1998; Hayakawa, 1999). Onuma is a lake on the floor of the caldera. There are no fumaroles at present. A record exists of an eruption in 1251, but no corresponding ejecta have been found. The SiO₂ content is between 51.5 and 71.8 wt %.

Red Relief Image Map

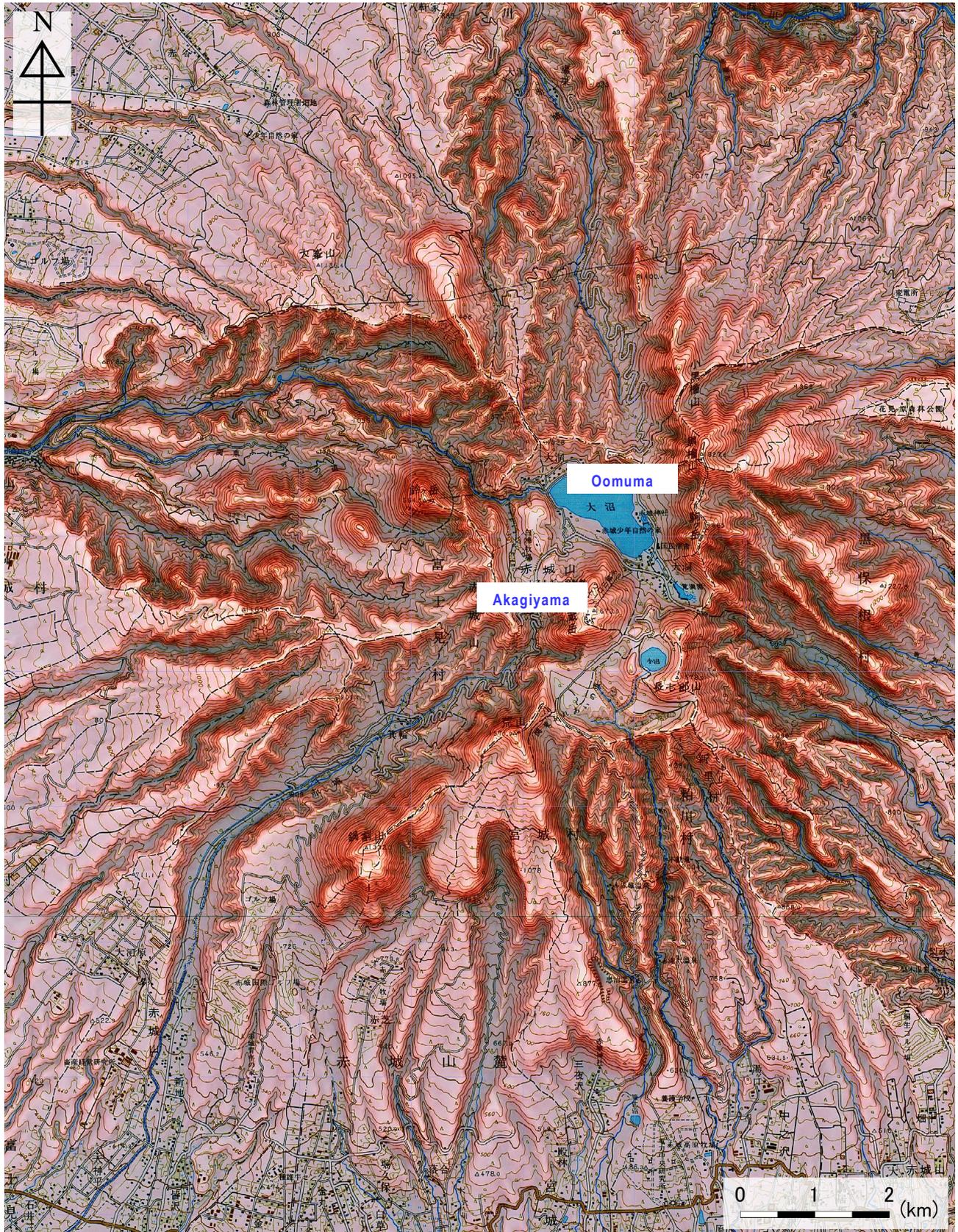


Figure 42-1 Topography of Akagisan.

1:50,000 scale topographic maps (Maebashi and Numata) and digital map 50 m grid (elevation) published by the Geospatial Information Authority of Japan were used.

Chronology of Eruptions

▪ Volcanic Activity in the Past 10,000 Years

During the central cone formation period, 50,000 to 60,000 years ago, there was only one plinian eruption (Suzuki, 1990), the Shikanuma pumice eruption, sometime between 40,000 and 50,000 years ago (Aoki et al., 2008)

▪ Historical Activity

May 18, 1251 (Kencho 3) eruption?

No ejecta from this eruption has been discovered. Some claim that the Azuma Kagami, which is considered evidence of this eruption, does not indicate an eruption, but a forest fire (Hayakawa, 1999). However, other historical records which are believed to pertain to eruptions at roughly the same time have been discovered and reported (Minegishi, 2003; Oikawa, 2012).

Recent Volcanic Activity

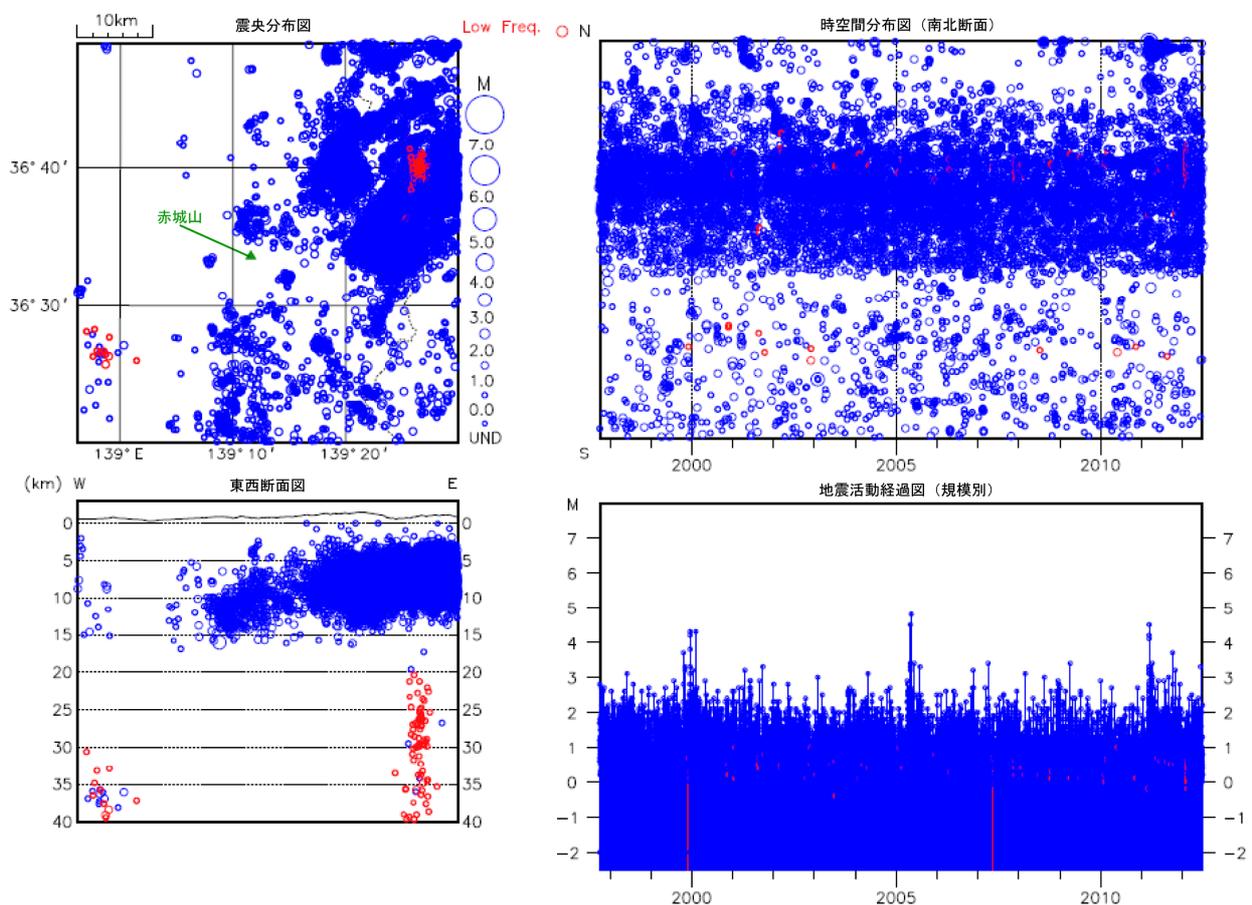


Figure 42-2 Activity of shallow VT earthquakes activity (blue circles) and deep low-frequency earthquakes (red circles) observed by a regional seismometer network (October 1, 1997, to June 30, 2012). Epicenter distribution (upper left), space-time plot (N-S cross-section) (upper right), E-W cross-section (lower left) and magnitude-time diagram (by scale) (lower right).

Information on Disaster Prevention

① Hazard Map

None

Social Circumstances

① Populations

- Maebashi City: 343,498 (as of October 31, 2011)
- Shibukawa City: 83,914 (as of October 31, 2011)
- Showa Village: 7,629 (as of September 30, 2011)
- Numata City: 52,670 (as of October 31, 2011)
- Kiryu City: 123,594 (as of October 31, 2011)

② National Parks, Quasi-National Parks, Number of Climbers

- No national or quasi-national parks

③ Facilities

- Maebashi City

Akagi Prefectural Park Visitor Center

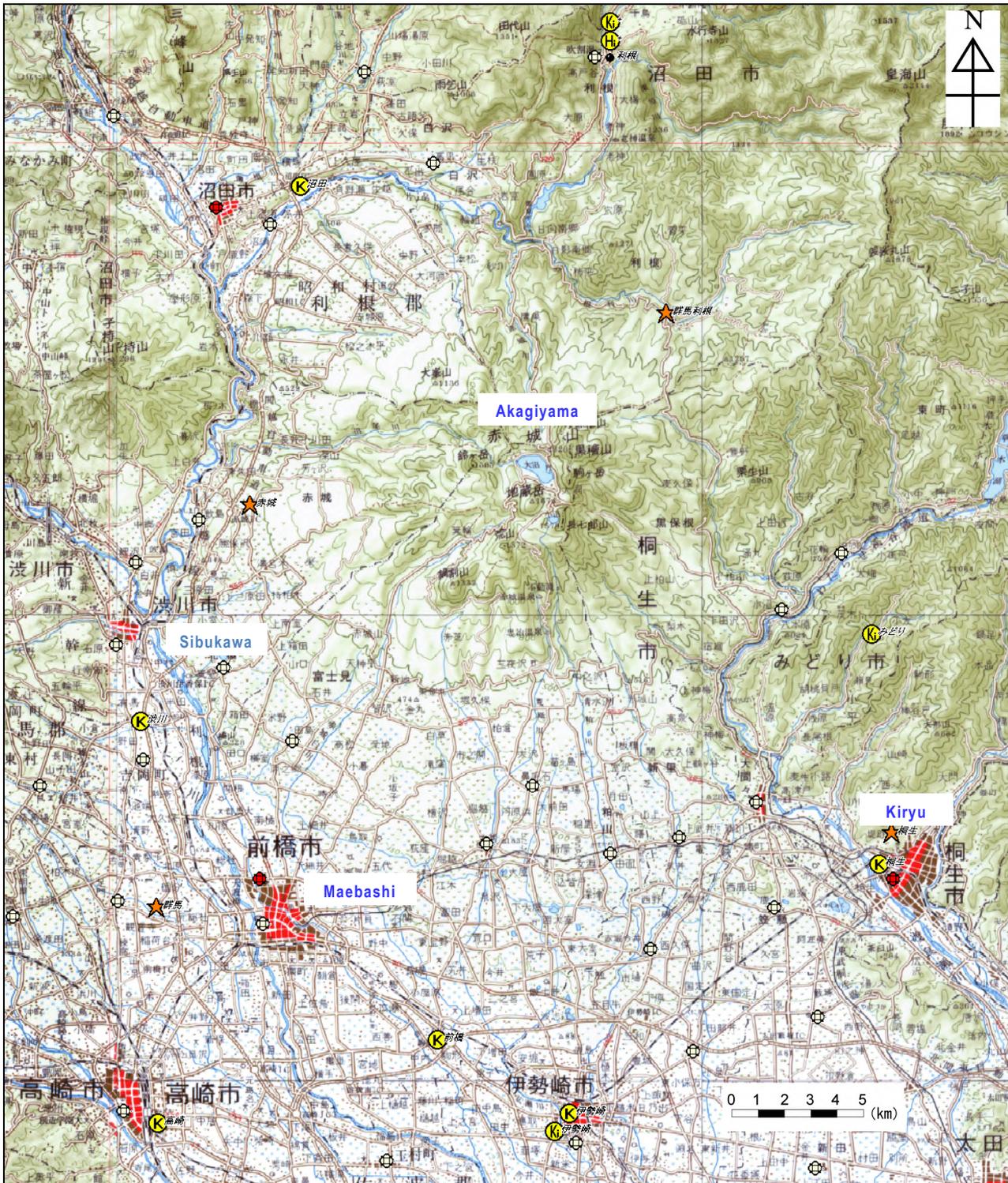
Akagi Youth Nature Center

Mt. Akagiyama General Tourist Information Center

Monitoring Network

Wide Area

* Monitoring sites with multiple observation instruments are indicated by small black dots, and other symbols indicate types of monitoring.



1:200,000 scale regional maps (Takada, Nikko, Utsunomiya and Nagano) published by the Geospatial Information Authority of Japan were used.

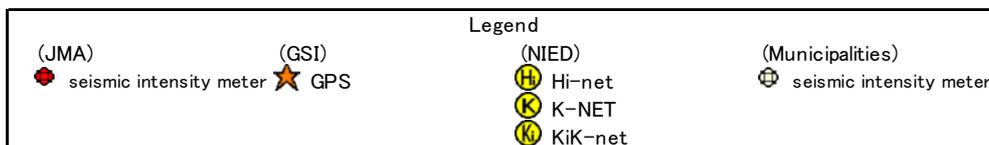


Figure 42-3 Regional monitoring network.

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