81. Tsurumidake and Garandake

Continuously Monitored by JMA

Latitude: 33°17'12" N, Longitude: 131°25'47" E, Elevation: 1,375 m (Tsurumidake) (Triangulation Point) Latitude: 33°19 • 03" N, Longitude: 131°25'39" E, Elevation: 1,045 m (Garandake) (Triangulation Point)





Tsurumidake and Garandake taken from Yufudake on February 3, 2013 by the Japan Meteorological Agency Right: Tsurumidake, Top Left: Garandake



Tsurumidake and Garandake on May 8, 2009 by the Japan Meteorological Agency

Summary

This volcano group consists of lava domes stretching 5 km north-south across the Beppu graben, which itself extends from east to west behind Beppu city. Tsurumidake is at its southernmost end. The volcanoes in the group are composed of andesite and dacite (is between 57 and 63 wt %). Tsurumidake is composed of deep lava flow deposits. A weak fumarole is located on the northern side of the summit of Tsurumidake, and very active fumaroles are in the crater of Garandake, at the northern end of the volcano group. The alluvial fan at the east foot of the volcano group contains the Beppu Onsen group, and a particularly large number of boiling springs and fumaroles are distributed on the border between the fan-shaped north-south rim and the mountain land. The SiO₂ content is betweeb 56.7 and 64.9 wt %.

Photos



Fumarole at Jigokudani Akaike in Tsurumidake on October 30, 2012 by the Japan Meteorological Agency



Mud Volcano (Garandake) on September 21, 2007 by the Japan Meteorological Agency



Fumes at Garandake on October 31, 2012 by the Japan Meteorological Agency



Close-up photo of Mud Volcano (Garandake) on September 21, 2007 by the Japan Meteorological Agency



Figure 81-1 Topography around the crater.

Topography around the Crater

Red Relief Image Map



Figure 81-2 Topography of Tsurumidake, Garandake, and Yufudake.

1:50,000 scale topographic maps (Beppu and Toyooka) 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

The majority of the volcanic edifice which makes up Tsurumidake is covered in Kikai-Akahoya (K-Ah) ash (7,300 years ago) (Kobayashi, 1984). The summit lava, from the latest lava flow, is also ejecta from an earlier time. After the deposition of K-Ah ash, volcanic ash was erupted from Tsurumidake about 1,800 years ago.

Garandake was formed slightly before 9,500 years ago, ejecting Garandake-3 volcanic ash (Fujisawa et al., 2002). One thousand and several hundred years ago, volcanic ash mainly composed of altered materials has been emitted two or three times (Hoshizumi et al., 1999; Fujisawa et al., 2002), and it is highly likely that the eruption in 867, described in the "Nihon Sandai Jitsuroku", corresponds with this phreatic eruption of Garandake. Inside the 300 m in diameter arc-shaped crater topography at the summit of Garandake fume activity is still ongoing, such as the formation of a new mud volcano in 1995 (Osawa et al., 1996).

| Period | Area of Activity | Eruption Type | Main Phenomena / Volume of Magma |
|-------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| 10.6ka | Northern side of Kuragadodake (Hana no Dai) | Magmatic eruption | Lava dome, pyroclastic flow, tephra fall. Magma eruption volume = 0.05 km ³ DRE. (VEI 2) |
| 10.6←→7.3ka | Nabeyama southwest flank | Phreatic eruption (producing lahar) | Lahar |
| 10.6←→7.3ka | Near Tsurumidake summit | Magmatic eruption | Lava flow. Magma eruption volume = 0.15 km³ DRE. |
| 1.9ka | Near Tsurumidake summit | Magmatic eruption | Tephra fall. Magma eruption volume = 0.0004 km ³ DRE. (VEI 2) |

* Reference documents have been appended with reference to the catalog of eruptive events during the last 10,000 years in Japan, database of Japanese active volcanoes, and AIST (Kudo and Hoshizumi, 2006) for eruptive period, area of activity and eruption type. All years are noted in calendar years. "ka" within the table indicates "1000 years ago", with the year 2000 set as 0 ka.

 $A \leftarrow \rightarrow B$: Eruption events taking place at some point between year A and year B

| Year | Phenomenon | Activity Sequence, Damages, etc. | |
|------------------|--|--|--|
| 771 (Hoki 3) | Phreatic eruption (lahar) | July 9. Tephra fall? Lahar. Area of activity was Garandake. (VEI 1) | |
| 867 (Jogan 9) | Phreatic eruption | February 28. Tephra fall? Lahar. Area of activity was Garandake. | |
| | (lahar) | Rumbling, volcanic blocks, a black volcanic plume, ash and sand fall, river fish deaths. (VEI 1) | |
| 1949 (Showa 24) | Fume | Detected on February 5. Many white fumes approximately 10 m high and with | |
| | | temperatures of 95 °C in an oval-shaped area approximately 30 m ² at an | |
| | | Tsurumidake. | |
| 1974 to 1975 | Fume | December to May of following year. Fumes approximately 100 to 150 m high in | |
| (Showa 49 to 50) | | same area as 1949 fumes, scattering small volcanic blocks in nearby area. | |
| 1995 (Heisei 7) | Mud volcano | July to November. Mud volcano formation at Garandake: A mud volcano was | |
| | formation | formed at a former silica excavation site on Garandake. A fume with an initial | |
| | Fume | diameter of approximately 1 m gradually grew in size from end of July. By | |
| | | mid-November an oval mud volcano with an embankment approximately 1 m | |
| | | high existed, a crater width on its long axis of approximately 10 m, a crater | |
| | | width on its short axis of approximately 7 m, and a depth of approximately 4 m. | |
| 1999 (Heisei 11) | Earthquake | December 20 to 21. Increase in earthquakes with hypocenter approximately 3 | |
| | | km east of the summit of Tsurumidake, with a depth of roughly 5 km. Maximum | |
| | | JMA scale seismic intensity of 3 (37 earthquakes with a JMA scale seismic | |
| | | intensity of 1 or greater). | |
| 2011 (Heisei 23) | Earthquake | March. Since the 2011 off the Pacific coast of Tohoku Earthquake (March 11, | |
| | | 2012) earthquake activity temporarily increased between roughly 4 and 5 km | |
| | | below the western and eastern sides of the summit. | |
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Historical Activity

* Reference documents have been appended with reference to the catalog of eruptive events during the last 10,000 years in Japan, database of Japanese active volcanoes, and AIST (Kudo and Hoshizumi, 2006) for eruptive period, area of activity and eruption type.



Figure 81-3 The distribution of Iava at Tsurumidake (Fujisawa et al., 2002). Ts: Tsurumidake summit Iava, U2: Uchiyama south Iava, Ga: Garandake Iava, Na: Nanpeidai Iava, On: Oninomiyama Iava, TB: Tsurumidake basement Iava, U1: Uchiyama Iava Stars indicate positions of fumes.



Figure 81-4 Garandake mud volcano which appeared at site of former Tsukahara Mine (Osawa et al., 1996). The mud volcano is not theorized to have formed all at once, but instead to have been gradually built up as a type of phreatic explosion, based on the fact that fume activity was observed at the same location 3 years earlier, and because the site collects water.



Figure 81-5 Distribution of volcanic earthquakes (January, 2007 to June 30, 2012).

①Epicenter distribution ②Space-time plot (N-S direction)

③E-W cross-section ④Depth time series



Figure 81-6 Activity of shallow VT earthquakes (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 (lower right).

Information on Disaster Prevention

Hazard Map

Yufudake / Tsurumidake / Garandake Volcano Disaster Prevention Map - Oita Prefecture / Beppu / Yufu / Usa / Hiji - June, 2006

http://www.pref.oita.jp/site/sabo/volcano.html



Social Circumstances

 $\textcircled{}{} \mathsf{O}\mathsf{Populations}$

(According to basic counts, such as 2010 national population census (Bureau of Statistics of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications: released October 26, 2011))

Beppu City population: 125,385

Yufu City population: 34,702

Usa City population: 59,008

Hiji City population: 28,221

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

Aso Kuju National Park - Kuju area

Number of mountain-climbers per year unknown

 ${\textcircled{3}}{\texttt{Facilities}}$

None

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 (Nakatsu and Oita) published by the Geospatial Information Authority of Japan were used.



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