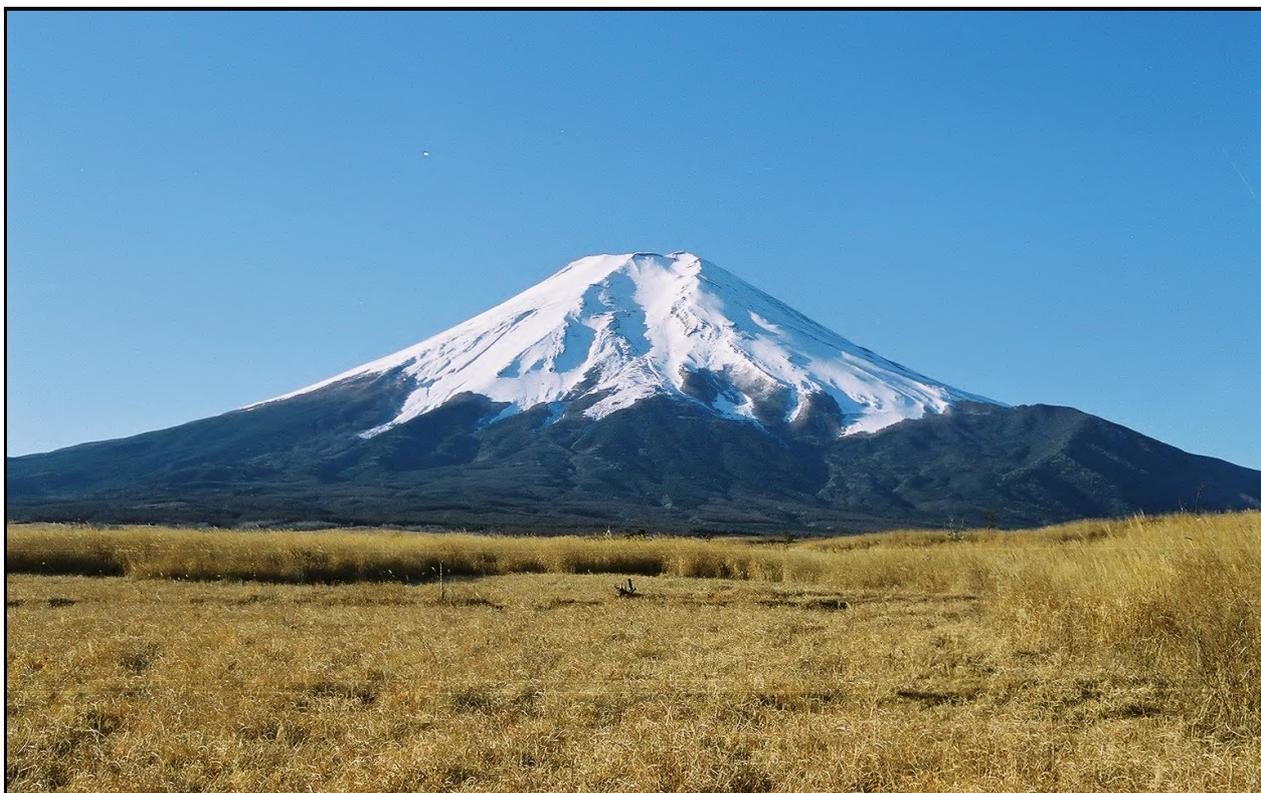


## 55. Fujisan

**Continuously Monitored by JMA**

Latitude: 35°21'39" N, Longitude: 138°43'39" E, Elevation: 3,776 m (Kengamine)  
(GSI Measuring Point)



Overview of Fujisan taken from northeast side on December 20, 2001. Courtesy of Kenichi Arai.

### Summary

Fujisan is a stratovolcano which overlies the Komitake and Kofuji volcanoes (Tsuya, 1968). It is the highest mountain in Japan, with an approximate volume of 400 km<sup>3</sup> (including Komitake, Kofuji, and Shinfuji). Its basement rock is 50 km in diameter. It is composed mainly of basalt (49 to 52 % SiO<sub>2</sub>). The 1707 Hoei eruption ejected dacite and andesite (The SiO<sub>2</sub> is between 64 and 68 wt %) pumice and scoria. The volcano has more than 100 flank eruption sites. The edifice surface higher than 2450 m bares rock, with strong wind erosion. Collapses have been especially severe on the west flank (the Osawa collapse). From AD 864 to 866 a large volume lava flow was effused at the northwestern foot. In 1707 a Plinian eruption on the southeastern flank caused a large amount of ash fall towards Edo to damage seriously. In recent years, a large number of deep low-frequency earthquakes occurred from 2000 to 2001; on March 15, 2011, an M6.4 earthquake hit the southern foot of Fujisan, the eastern part of Shizuoka Prefecture.

### Red Relief Image Map

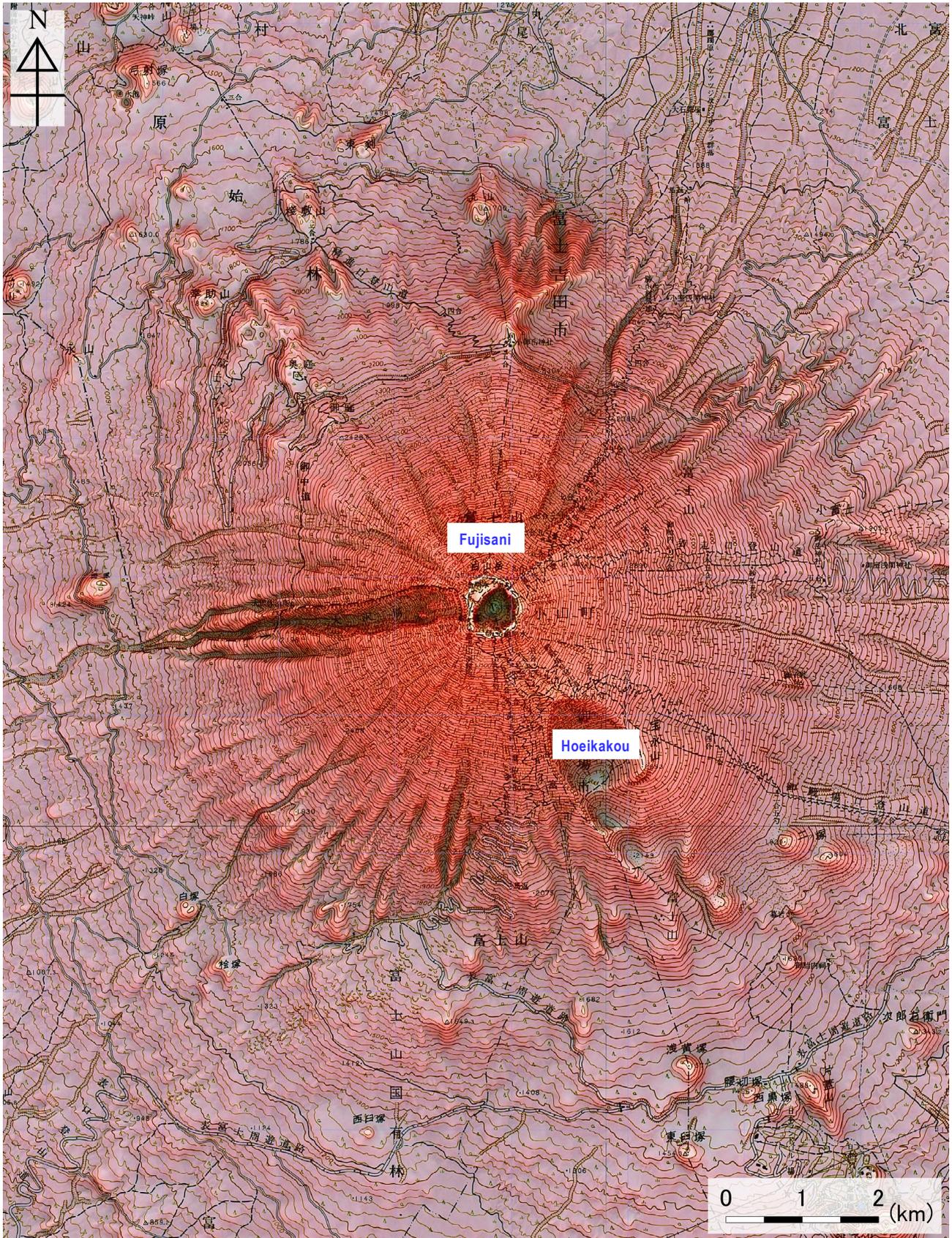


Figure 55-1 Topography of Fujisan.

1:50,000 scale topographic maps (Fujinomiya, Gotenba, Fujisan and Yamanaka Ko) 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 large collapse which occurred at Fujisan 20,000 years ago was followed by major lava effusions roughly from 17,000 to 8,000 years ago. The volcano constructed the main edifice approximately from 5,600 to 3,700 years ago. Explosive eruptions became predominant at the summit roughly from 3,500 to 2,300 years ago. A collapse occurred on the southeastern flank 2,900 years ago (the Gotenba debris avalanche). Volcanic activity during the last 2,300 years has consisted of fissure eruptions on the flanks (Miyaji, 1988; Yamamoto, T., et al., 2005).

Period	Area of Activity	Eruption Type	Main Phenomena / Volume of Magma
17,000 to 8,000 years ago <sup>1</sup>	Summit crater and flank crater	Magmatic eruption	A large amount of lava was effused. The horseshoe-shaped crater formed by the collapse was filled in.
8,000 to 5,600 years ago <sup>1</sup>	Mainly flank crater	Magmatic eruption	Small-scale tephra ejections occurred intermittently. Effusion rate of lava was low in this period.
5,600 to 3,500 years ago	Summit crater and flank crater	Magmatic eruption	The main volcanic edifice was formed.
3,500 to 2,300 years ago	Mainly the summit crater	Magmatic eruption	Plinian eruptions frequently ejected tephra, accompanied by small pyroclastic flows and lava flows. A collapse occurred on the southeast side 2,900 years ago (the Gotenba debris avalanche).
2,300 years ago to present <sup>1</sup>	Flank crater	Magmatic eruption	Lava and tephra were produced through strombolian eruptions ranging from small to large.

### ▪ Historical Activity

Large eruptions occurred, such as the Enryaku eruption (800 to 802), the Jogan eruption (864), and the Hoei eruption (1707) (the following is based mainly on documents 11 and 12 below).

Year	Phenomenon	Activity Sequence, Damages, etc.
781 (Ten'o 1)	Eruption	August. Tephra fall.
800 to 802 (Enryaku 19 to 21)	Eruption	On April 15, 800, an eruption occurred, with a large amount of tephra fall, scoria fall, and lava flow. The eruptive activity occurred on the northeast flank. Another eruption occurred in 801, with a large amount of ash and sand gravel fall. Ashigara was buried, and, in 802, the Hakone route was opened. (VEI 3)
826 or 827 (Tencho 3)	Eruption?	Details unknown.
864 to 866 (Jogan 6 to 7)	Large: Eruption	An eruption occurred in June, 864, producing a large amount of sand gravel fall. The eruptive activity occurred on the northwest flank. A lava flow occurred in the Nagaoyama area (the Aokigahara lava). The lava which flowed northwest reached Lake Motosu, and divided the Senoumi into Lake Shoji and Lake Sai. The lava that flowed northeast reached the Yoshida area. This lava buried houses and killed fishes in the lakes. The peak period of this eruption lasted for approximately 2 months from the start of the eruption. Magma eruption volume = 1.2 km <sup>3</sup> DRE.
870 (Jogan 12)	Eruption?	Details unknown.
875 (Jogan 16)	Fume	Details unknown.
937 (Johei 7)	Eruption	The eruptive activity occurred on the north flank. Scoria fall and a lava flow occurred.
952 (Tenryaku 6)	Eruption?	Details unknown.
993 (Shoryaku 4)	Eruption?	Details unknown.
999 (Choho 1)	Eruption	March 26. Details unknown.
1017 (Kannin 1)	Eruption?	Details unknown.
1020 (Kannin 1)	Glowing	Autumn.
1033 (Chogen 5)	Eruption	January 19. Scoria fall and a lava flow occurred. The eruptive activity occurred on the north flank.
1083 (Eiho 3)	Eruption	April 17.
1427 (Oei 33)	Eruption?	Details unknown.
1435 or 1436 (Eikyo 7)	Eruption	Scoria fall and a lava flow occurred. The eruptive activity occurred on the north flank.
1511 (Eisho 8)	Eruption	August.
1704 (Genroku 16)	Rumbling	February 4 to 7.

Year	Phenomenon	Activity Sequence, Damages, etc.
1707 (Hoei 4)	Large: Eruption	<p>December 16 eruption (Hoei eruption). Pumice and scoria fall occurred. The eruption occurred on the southeast flank (the Hoei crater).</p> <p>Seismic activity which could only be felt on the mountain began 1 to 2 months before the eruption. The seismic activity increased slightly over a dozen days before the eruption, and the day before the eruption the number of felt-earthquakes at the foot of the volcano increased (the largest having a magnitude of 5). On the morning of December 16, an explosion occurred on the southeast flank (the present location of Hoeizan), producing a black plume, volcanic blocks, air shocks, ash and sand fall, and lightning. A large amount of ash fell on Edo on the same day. At Kawasaki, the ash was 5 cm deep.</p> <p>The eruptions continued intermittently until the end of the month, gradually decreasing in intensity. Many people died from starvation in villages where houses and/or agricultural areas were buried.</p> <p>The eruption was plinian, initially of dacitic material, followed by basalt material. A large amount of ash fell on Edo as well. The eruption was followed by landslide damage caused by flooding, etc. Magma eruption volume = 0.7 km<sup>3</sup> DRE. (VEI 5)</p>
1708 (Hoei 5)	Rumbling	October 28. Details unknown.
1708 to 1709 (Hoei 5 to 6)	Volcanic activity?	Rumbling and tephra fall? Details unknown.
1825 (Bunsei 8)	Fume, rumbling	Occasional.
1854 to 1855 (Kaei 6 to 7)	Eruption? Heat?	Details unknown.
1895 (Meiji 28)	Fume?	Increased fumarolic activity at the east rim of the summit crater?
1897 (Meiji 30)	Fume	Fumarolic activity at the summit. The temperature reached 82 °C. * From this period on there are many records of fume at Aramaki.
1914 (Taisho 3)	Fume?	New crack and fume at southeast rim of the summit crater?
1923 (Taisho 12)	Fume?	<p>New fume at northeast rim of the summit crater and the northwest crater rim (summit crater wall)?</p> <p>* The activity gradually fell from approximately 1936 (Showa 11). A survey in 1957 found the fume temperature to be approximately 50 °C.<sup>16</sup> This activity continued into the 1960s, but no fume were observed by the Japan Meteorological Agency in 1982. In addition to the summit, geothermal heat was also reported in 1957 at the Hoei crater, and at stations 3 and 7 of the Subashiri climbing trail, But no further details are available.</p>
1926 (Taisho 15)	Earthquake	August 13. The epicenters were at the southeastern foot of Fujisan.
1987 (Showa 62)	Earthquake	August 20 to 27. 4 felt-earthquakes occurred at the summit (the largest measuring 3 on the JMA seismic intensity scale).
2000 (Heisei 12) and 2001 (Heisei 13)	Earthquake	October to December, 2000. April to May, 2001. A large number of deep low-frequency earthquakes occurred.
2008 to 2010 (Heisei 20 to 22)	Crustal deformation	August to early 2010. Continuous GPS observation detected deformation which was considered to indicate inflation deep underground. The deformation then stopped.
2011 (Heisei 23)	Earthquake	M6.4 earthquake in the east of Shizuoka Prefecture (near the south of Fujisan) on March 15 at 22:31. The number of earthquakes increased from the location of the main shock to directly below the summit. Seismic activity has decreased in intensity, but is still ongoing.

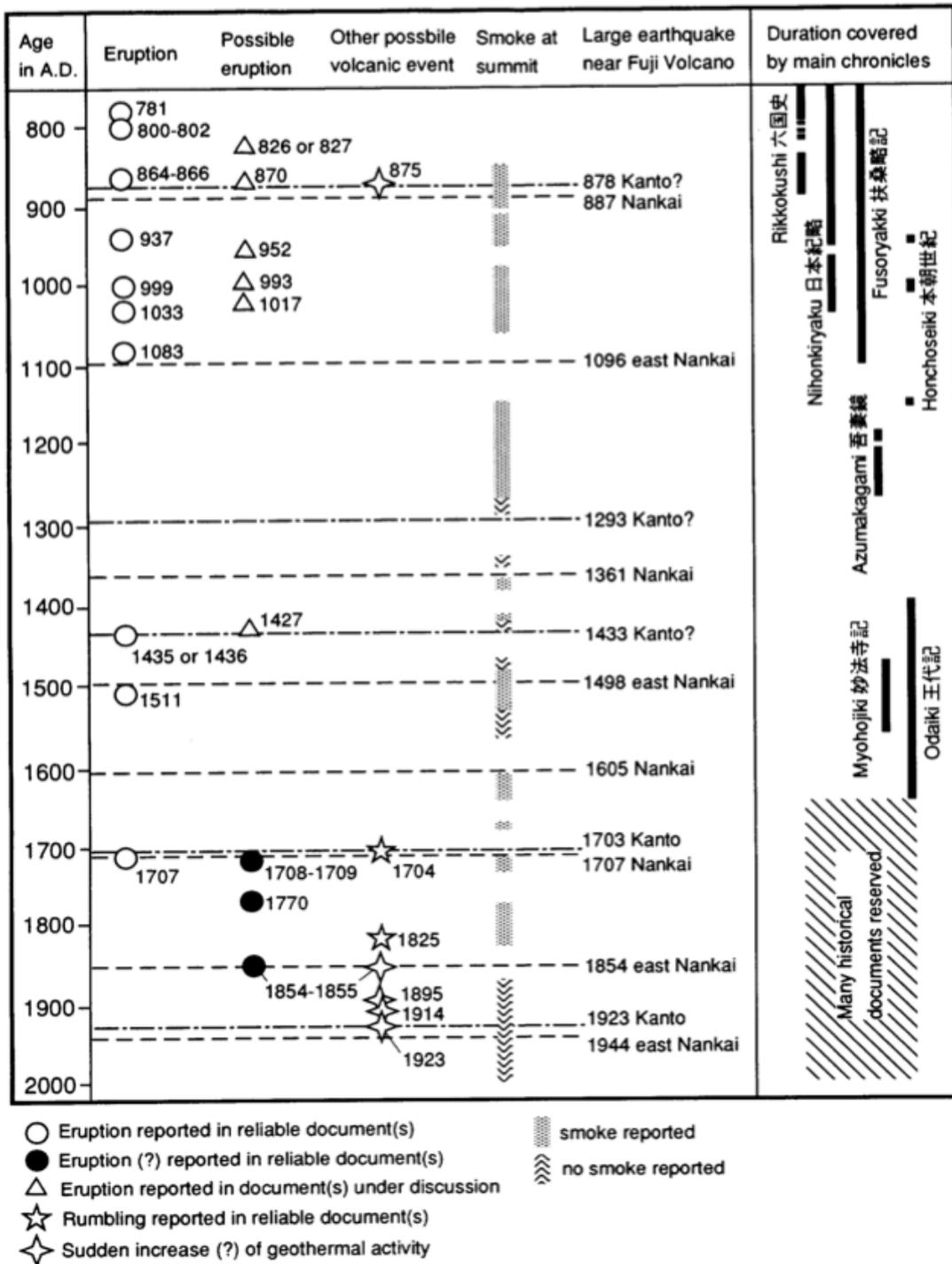


Figure 55-2 Temporal distributions of eruptions, possible eruptions, and other possible volcanic events through historic times at Fuji Volcano. Distribution of records describing smokes at the summit are shown after Tsuji (1992). Temporal distribution of large earthquake in east Nankai and Sagami Troughs are also shown. Right column shows the durations covered by main chronicles

### Major Volcanic Activity

#### ▪ 864 to 866 Eruption Activity (Jogan Eruption)

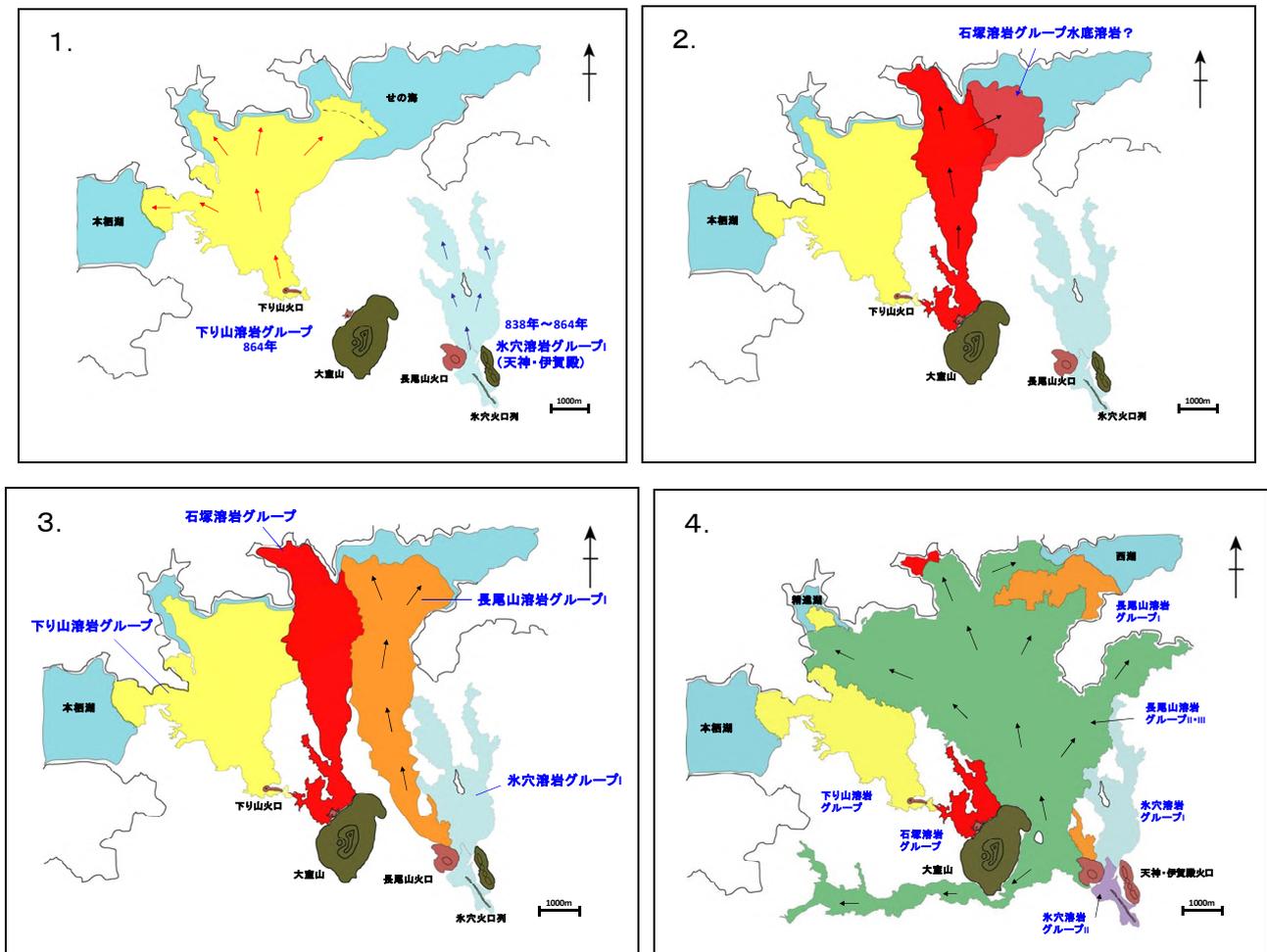


Figure 55-3 Diagram showing the process of the Jogan eruption and the formation of Aokigahara lava flow (高橋 et al., 2007).

1. Eruption of the Koriana lava group I and Kudariyama lava group.
2. Eruption of the Ishizuka lava group.
3. Eruption of the Nagaoyama lava group II.
4. Eruption of the Nagaoyama lava group II-III and Koriana lava group II.

### ▪ 1707 Volcanic Activity (Hoei Eruption)

Table 55-1 Time series of the Hoei eruption (Coordinating Committee for Prediction of Volcanic Eruption (CCPVE) Fujisan Working Group Report, 2003)

Date <sup>1)</sup> Time	Time from Start of Eruption	Historical Evidence <sup>2)</sup>	Volcanic Evidence (Presumed)	Discharge Volume Formation Time Ejection Rate <sup>3)</sup>
1707 October to November	1 to 2 months before	Earthquakes on Fujisan (several times per day in October)	Gradual increase in seismic activity that could be felt only on the mountain	
Roughly December 3 to December 14	Slightly over a dozen days before	Earthquakes on Fujian (10 to 20 per day) and rumbling at the foot of the volcano (3 to 4 per day)	Large amount of seismic activity that could be felt only on the mountain, and almost daily rumbling (possibly caused by volcanic earthquakes) <sup>4)</sup>	
December 15, mid-day	1 day before	Several earthquakes (7 to 10 at Suyama, frequent at Yoshiwara after 14:00)	Increase in seismic activity that could be felt at the foot of the volcano	
December 15, night to December 16, morning	Half a day before	Large number of earthquakes (number not countable at Suyama, constant shaking at Yamanoshiri, 12 earthquakes at Odawara). Two earthquakes that could be felt as far away as Tokyo, Nagoya, and the Shimoina District between the night and early morning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sudden increase in earthquakes that could be felt at the foot of the volcano, numbering several dozen over the course of the day</li> <li>• 2 large earthquakes between the night and early morning</li> </ul>	
December 16, morning	Several hours before	Large earthquake at the foot of the volcano, which could be felt in Shimoina District and Tokyo as well	A large felt-earthquake occurred	
Morning	Immediately before eruption	Another large earthquake at the foot of the volcano, which could be felt in Tokyo as well	Another large felt-earthquake occurred	
10:00 to 12:00	Start of eruption	A black cloud rose from the mountain, accompanied by rumbling, and sand and gravel fall at the eastern foot of the volcano	Pumice emissions began at the Hoei No. 2 and No. 3 craters, accompanied by eruption tremors and air shocks	
Early Afternoon	Several hours after	White sand fell on Edo	Western high-altitude winds blew volcanic ash to Tokyo, and the volcanic plume reached the stratosphere	Approx. 7 hours
Evening	Half a day after	Gravel fall at Subashiri caused fires	Volcanic blocks (pumice) from the crater fell on a village approximately 8 km to the east-northeast	6.89x10 <sup>-3</sup> km <sup>3</sup> DRE/h

Evening to night	Half a day after	A fire column, air shock, shaking, and lightning were observed, and the sand falling on Edo became black	A fire column, air shock, earthquakes, tremors, and volcanic lightning occurred, and the ejecta shifted from pumice to scoria	0.120 km <sup>3</sup> DRE Approx. 17 hours
December 17, morning	1 day after	The volcanic lightning temporarily stopped	Eruptive activity was temporarily calm at the Hoei No. 2 and No. 3 craters	7.06x10 <sup>-3</sup> km <sup>3</sup> DRE/h
December 17, morning to December 19	1 to 3 days after	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earthquake swarm and large earthquake on night of December 17</li> <li>• Intermittent sand fall and air shocks in Edo</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A large felt-earthquake occurred on the night of December 17</li> <li>• Eruptions started from the Hoei No. 1 crater. The eruptions varied in intensity.</li> </ul>	0.083 km <sup>3</sup> DRE Approx. 68 hours 1.22x10 <sup>-3</sup> km <sup>3</sup> DRE/h
December 20 to December 25, evening	4 to 9 days after	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decrease in number of air shocks and amount of sand fall in Edo</li> <li>• Continuous earthquakes at eastern foot of the volcano from December 21</li> </ul>	Eruptions at the Hoei No. 1 crater decreased in magnitude, while varying in intensity	0.093 km <sup>3</sup> DRE Approx. 129 hours 0.72x10 <sup>-3</sup> km <sup>3</sup> DRE/h
December 25, evening, to January 1, early morning	9 to 16 days after	The air shocks and earthquakes at the eastern foot of the volcano became severe. The occasional sand fall in Edo stopped from December 28. The eruption stopped after a relatively explosive eruption between the night of December 31 and January 1.	The amount of eruptive activity increased at the Hoei No. 1 crater. A spatter was formed inside the No. 1 crater on the night of December 31, but its center was blown away by a subsequent eruption.	0.332 km <sup>3</sup> DRE Approx. 159 hours 2.09x10 <sup>-3</sup> km <sup>3</sup> DRE/h
Total discharge volume, formation time, and average ejection rate				0.676 km <sup>3</sup> DRE Approx. 380 hours 1.78x10 <sup>-3</sup> km <sup>3</sup> DRE/h

- 1) Dates converted to solar calendar.
- 2) Historical evidence consists of excerpts and summaries from 小山 and 宮地 (2002) regarding eruption conditions.
- 3) Discharge volumes and ejection rates are given in terms of rock volume, calculated from data in 宮地 (1993). A sedimentation density of 1.0g/cm<sup>3</sup> was assumed for tephra layers, and a density of 2.5g/cm<sup>3</sup> was assumed for rocks.
- 4) Generally, cases have existed in which rumbling has been heard from the direction of the hypocenter in, for example, earthquake swarms with shallow, local hypocenters (Japan Meteorological Agency observation records also exist of earthquakes accompanied by rumbling). No artificial noise occurred at the time which would cause false reports of rumbling, and the eruption occurred during the winter, so it is unlikely that thunder occurred continuously over several days. The number and sizes of earthquakes gradually increased from December 15 to the morning of December 16, before the Hoei eruption, so it has been concluded that the rumbling was caused by volcanic earthquakes.

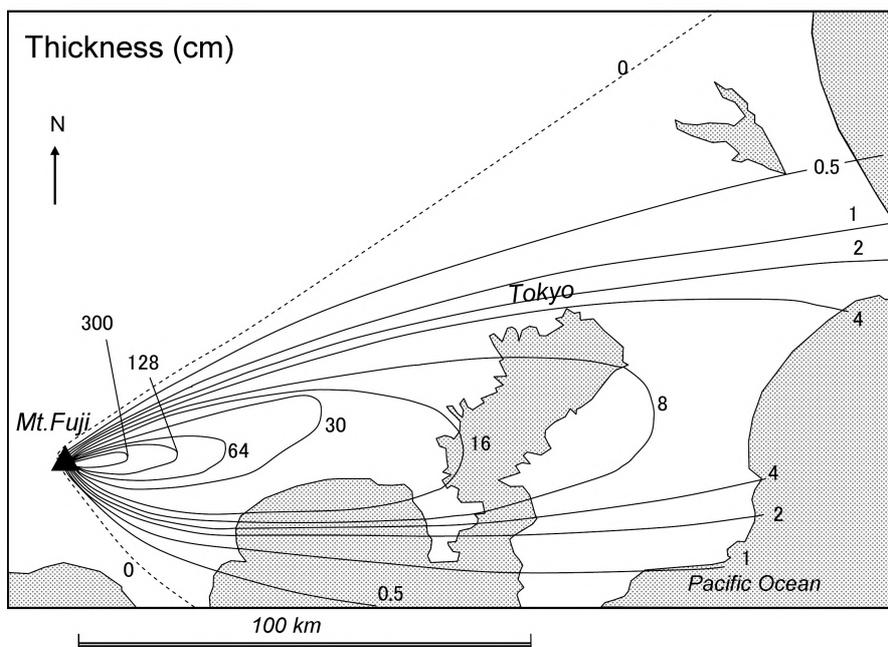


Figure 55-4 Thickness of deposits from the Hiei eruption (宮地 and 小山, 2007).

The deposits were spread in a fan shape, with the deepest deposits extending almost directly east from the Hiei crater, and covering almost the entire part of southern Kanto.

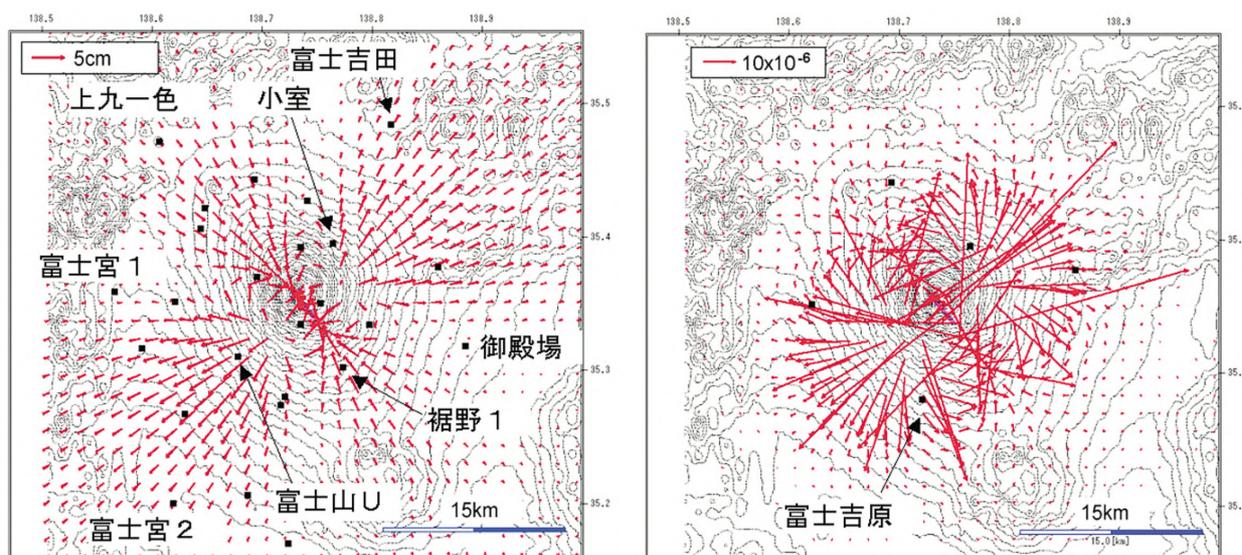


Figure 55-5 Crustal deformation immediately before the eruption, based on the Hiei eruption magma model (宮下 et al., 2007).

Left: Lateral deformation. Right: Tilt-change. ■ symbols indicate the positions of observation points as of 2002.

Deformation directions and amounts, and tilt directions (downward directions) and amounts for each grid point are shown.

Over a dozen days before the day immediately before the eruption, when, during the latter part of the day, small changes (on the order of several  $\mu\text{rad}$ ) which are perceptible by tiltmeters occurred, and the dike head is concluded to have reached a depth of 1km, changes of several cm occurred at several GPS observation points.

A large crustal deformation can be observed immediately before the eruption.

## Precursory Phenomena

Over a dozen days before the 1707 Hiei eruption a large number of felt-earthquakes and rumbling occurred on the mountain. Several days before the eruption, earthquakes were felt even at the foot of the volcano.

### Recent Volcanic Activity

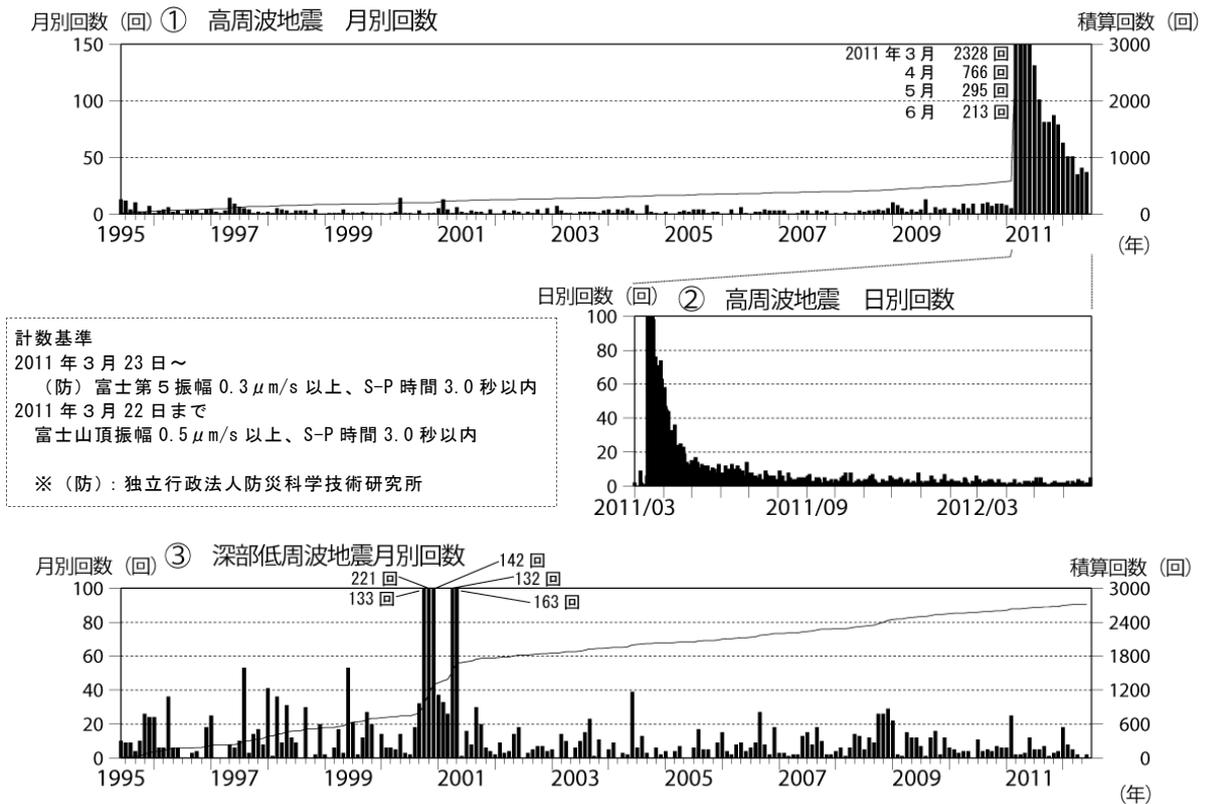


Figure 55-6 Number of earthquakes per month, and cumulative number of earthquakes (June, 1995, to June 30, 2012).

No data was obtained from May 10, 2007, to June 1, 2007, due to equipment malfunction.

- ① Number of high frequency earthquakes per month
- ② Number of high frequency earthquakes per day
- ③ Number of deep low frequency earthquakes per month

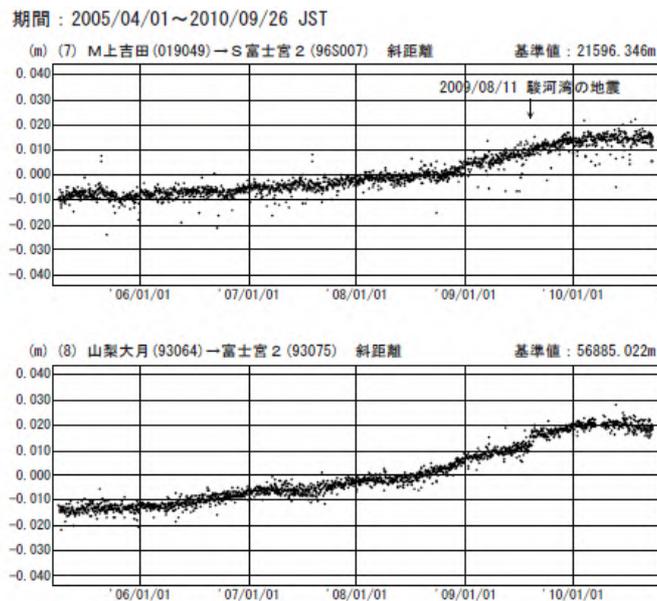


Figure 55-7 Continuous GPS measurements in and around Fujisan (time series) (Geospatial Information Authority of Japan, 2011).

From around August, 2008, changes in the lengths of baselines were observed, which indicates inflation deep underground. These changes tailed off from the start of 2010, and changes of baselines almost completely stopped by around October, 2010.

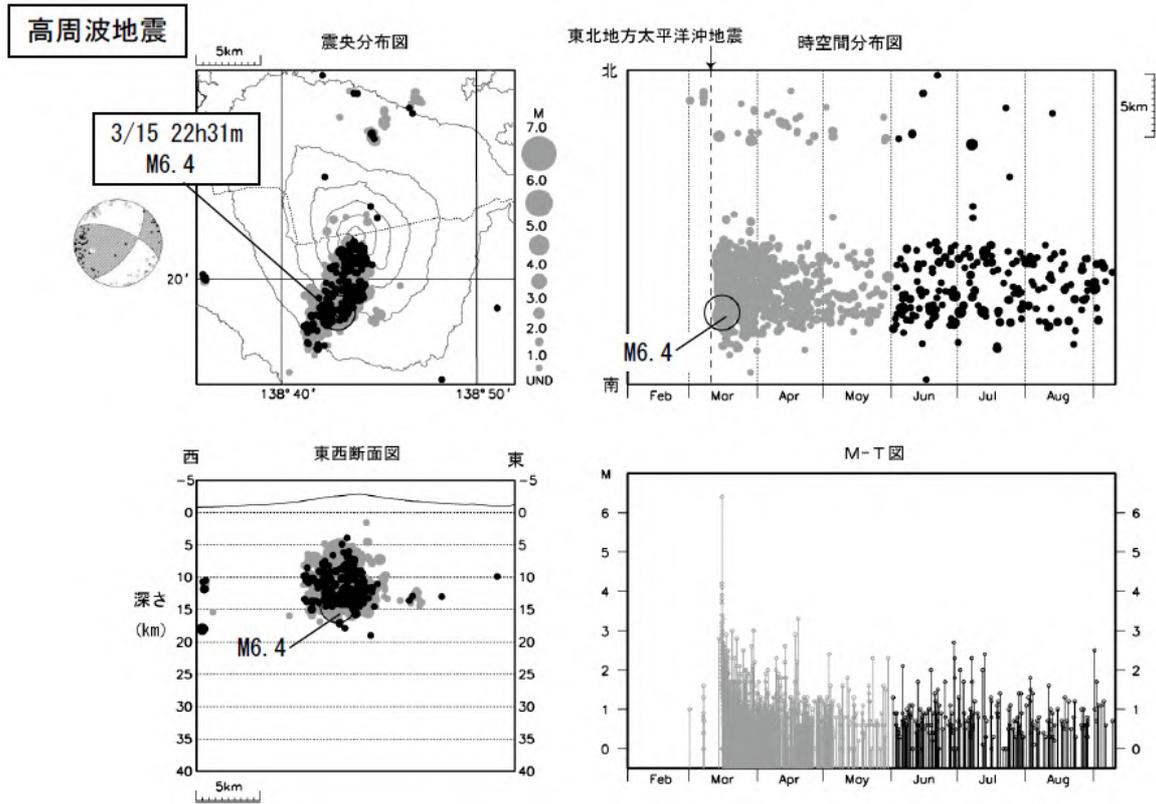


Figure 55-8 High frequency seismic activity observed by wide area earthquake monitoring network (February 1, 2011, to September 10, 2011) (Japan Meteorological Agency, 2011).

- : February 1, to May 31, 2011, ●: June 1, to September 10, 2011.
- ① Epicenter distribution
- ② Space-time plot
- ③ E-W cross-section
- ④ Magnitude-time diagram

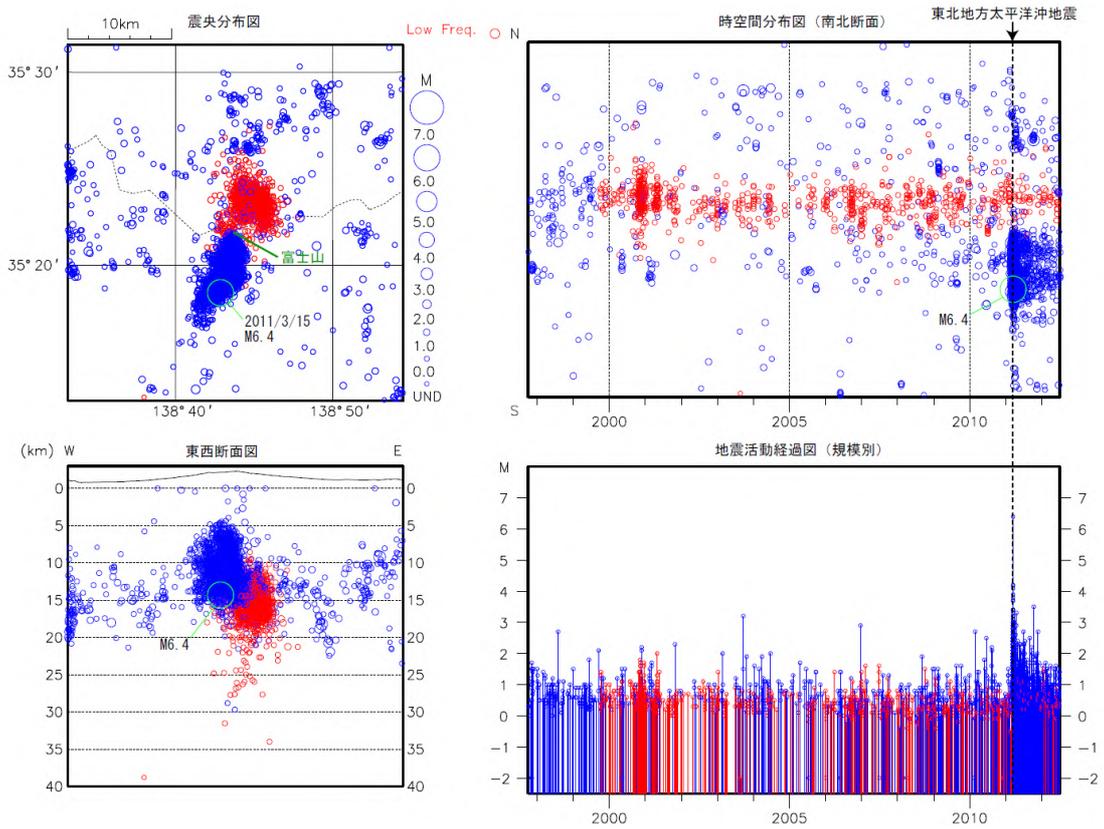
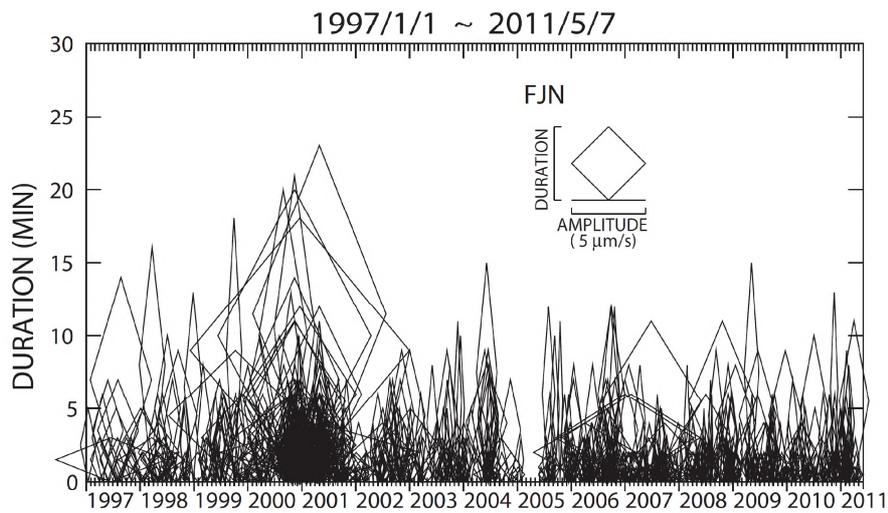
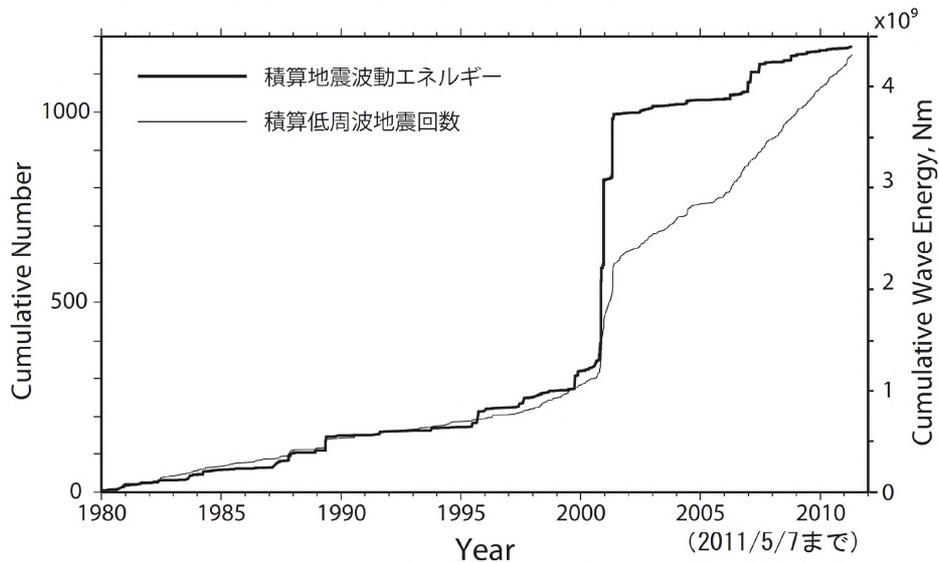


Figure 55-9 Activity of shallow VT earthquakes (blue circles) and deep low-frequency earthquakes (red circles) observed by a regional seismometer network (October 1, 1999, to June 30, 2012). Epicenter distribution (upper left), space-time plot (N-S cross-section) (upper right), E-W cross-section (lower left) and magnitude-time diagram (by scale) (lower right).

## 富士山の深部低周波地震活動ダイヤモンド・ダイアグラム



## 富士山の低周波地震回数と概算地震波動エネルギー



(FJN観測点の振幅から推定。但し、FJN欠測時は、FJ5、FJ6を使用。)

Figure 55-10 (Top) Rhombus diagram of deep low-frequency seismic activity between 1997 and 2011.

(Bottom) Low-frequency earthquake function and cumulative seismic wave energy (National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention, 2011).

The heights of each rhombus indicate the durations of the deep low-frequency seismic activity observed by the designated observation points. The widths indicate the maximum amplitudes.

## Interior Structure

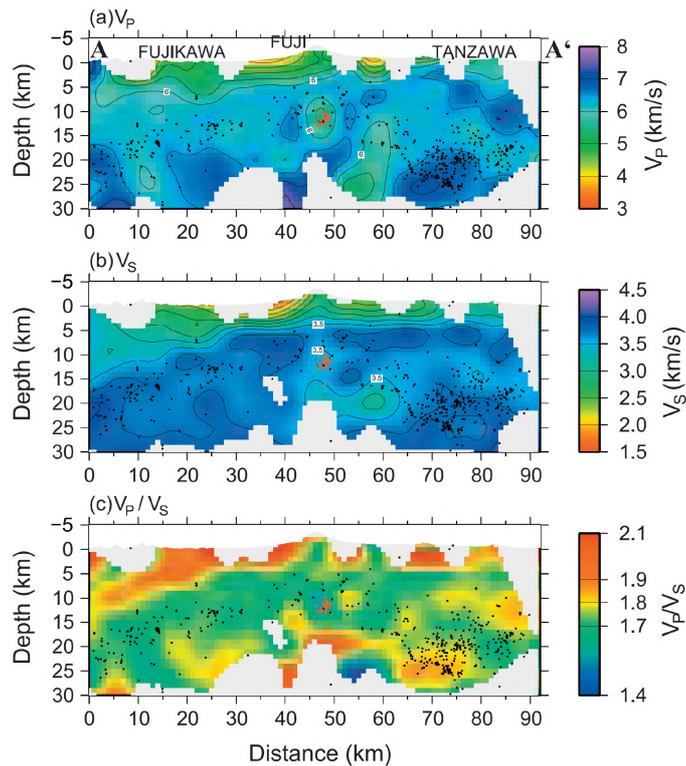


Figure 55-11 Seismic wave velocity structure in and around the Fujisan area, estimated from natural and artificial earthquake exploration data (northeast-southwest cross-section) (Nakamichi et al., 2007).

Top: P wave velocity structure, Middle: S wave velocity structure, Bottom:  $V_p/V_s$  ratio. Black dots indicate hypocenters of VT earthquakes. Red dots indicate hypocenters of deep low-frequency earthquakes. Deep low-frequency earthquakes occur in areas directly below Fujisan with low seismic wave velocities and low  $V_p/V_s$  ratios as well. These areas are considered to contain volcanic fluids.

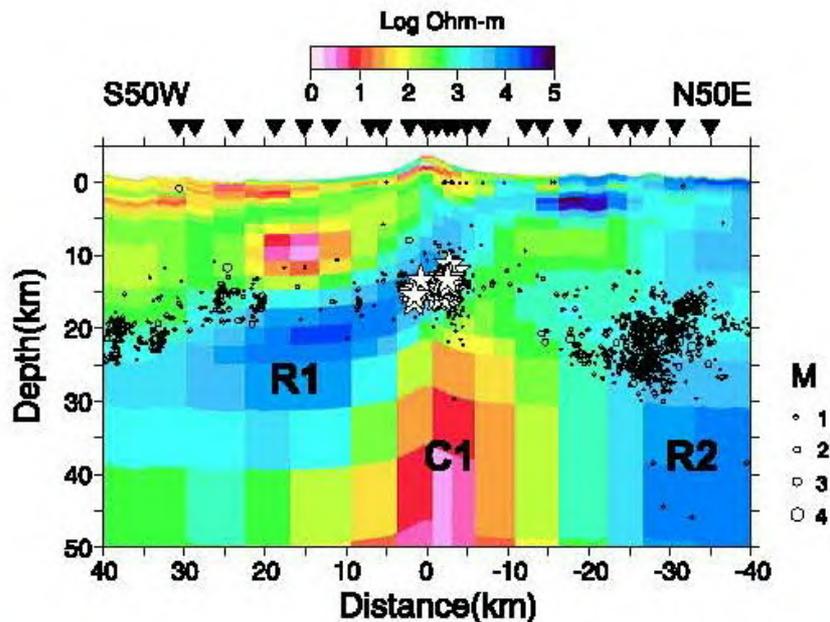


Figure 55-12 2-D electric resistivity structure model at Fujisan, based on MT exploration (Aizawa et al., 2004).

The figure shows a northeast-southwest cross-section through the summit. Circles indicate VT earthquakes.  $\star$  symbols indicate hypocenters of low-frequency earthquakes.

## Information on Disaster Prevention

### ① Hazard Map

Fujisan Volcano Disaster Prevention Map (Wide Area Version) June, 2004 (Heisei 16) - Published by the Fujisan Volcano Disaster Prevention Committee, Fujisan Hazard Map Deliberating Committee (Chair: 荒牧重雄)

Fujisan Volcano Disaster Prevention Map (Fuji Yoshida Version) June, 2004 (Heisei 16) - Published by the Fujisan Volcano Disaster Prevention Committee, Fujisan Hazard Map Deliberating Committee (Chair: 荒牧重雄)

Fujisan Volcano Disaster Prevention Map (Gotenba Version) June, 2004 (Heisei 16) - Published by the Fujisan Volcano Disaster Prevention Committee, Fujisan Hazard Map Deliberating Committee (Chair: 荒牧重雄)

Fujisan Volcano Disaster Prevention Map (Fuji Version) June, 2004 (Heisei 16) - Published by the Fujisan Volcano Disaster Prevention Committee, Fujisan Hazard Map Deliberating Committee (Chair: 荒牧重雄)

Fujisan Volcano Disaster Prevention Map (Ashigarakami Version) June, 2004 (Heisei 16) - Published by the Fujisan Volcano Disaster Prevention Committee, Fujisan Hazard Map Deliberating Committee (Chair: 荒牧重雄)

Fujisan Volcano Disaster Prevention Map (Odawara Version) June, 2004 (Heisei 16) - Published by the Fujisan Volcano Disaster Prevention Committee, Fujisan Hazard Map Deliberating Committee (Chair: 荒牧重雄)

Fujisan Volcano Disaster Prevention Evacuation Map

- Created

March, 2006 (Heisei 18)

- Created by (in the case of creation by committee, names of institutions that are members of the committee):

Fujisan Volcano Disaster Prevention Committee, Yamanashi Prefecture

<Member municipalities: Fuji Yoshida, Fuji Kawaguchiko, Nishikatsura, Yamanakako, Oshino, Narusawa, Minobu)

- Volcano Disaster Prevention Map URL:

[http://www.city.fujiyoshida.yamanashi.jp/forms/info/info.aspx?info\\_id=1638](http://www.city.fujiyoshida.yamanashi.jp/forms/info/info.aspx?info_id=1638)

Fujisan Volcano Disaster Prevention Map: Published by the Disaster Countermeasure Yamanashi, Shizuoka, and Kanagawa Coordinating Committee

Fuji Fujisan Volcano Disaster Prevention Map: Published by Fuji, 2004 (Heisei 16)

Fujinomiya Fujisan Hazard Map: Published by Fujinomiya, 2004 (Heisei 16)

Fujisan Volcano Disaster Prevention Map (Gotenba Version) June, 2004 (Heisei 16): Published by Gotenba

Susono Fujisan Volcano Disaster Prevention Map: Published by Susono, 2005 (Heisei 17)

Oyama Fujisan Volcano Disaster Prevention Map: Published by Oyama, 2004 (Heisei 16)









## 避難に備えて

●避難する場合は、以下に注意しましょう

■忘れてませんか？

- 1 戸締り、電気、ガスの元栓を確認しましょう。
- 2 貴重品は忘れずに持参しましょう。
- 3 非常持ち出し品を確認しましょう。
- 4 外出中の家族のために、避難先を書いたメモを残しましょう。

■避難する場合は・・・

- 1 市役所や消防団などの指示に従い、落ちついて行動しましょう。
- 2 お年寄り、赤ちゃんのいる人、体の不自由な人、外国人などの避難を助けましょう。
- 3 小石が降ってくることがあるのでヘルメットなどで頭を守りましょう。また灰を振り込まないようにマスクやゴーグルをつけましょう。
- 4 くぼ地には有毒ガスがたまりやすいので、近づかないようにしましょう。

■避難場所では・・・

- 1 人数を確認し、逃げ遅れた人がいないか確認しましょう。
- 2 お互いに助け合しましょう。
- 3 ラジオやテレビ、同報無線などの情報を注意しましょう。

ヘルメット  
ゴーグル  
マスク  
リュックサック  
長袖の上着  
手袋  
長ズボン  
運動靴

●噴火しそうな時、噴火が始まった時には

気象庁が発表する火山 デマやうわさに感わさ テレビやラジオのニュース、市の無線などを聞いて正しい情報を得ましょう。 避難勧告などの指示があった場合には従いましょう。

気象庁が発表する火山 デマやうわさに感わさ 情報を注意しましょう。 「171」をダイヤル後、ガイダンスに従ってご利用下さい。

●災害用伝言ダイヤル

「災害用伝言ダイヤル」は、大規模な災害が発生した時に被災地域内やその他の地域の方々との間で「声の伝言板」の役割を果たすシステムです。「171」をダイヤル後、ガイダンスに従ってご利用下さい。

●防災機関の連絡先

富士山からの水蒸気や地鳴りなどの異常現象が見つかったら、すぐ下記に連絡して下さい。

御殿場市役所 防災対策室	0550 82-4370	御殿場・小山消防本部 通告指示課	0550 83-8152
御殿場警察署	0550 84-0110	御殿場消防署 西分署	0550 88-0119

本書に関するお問合せ先：御殿場市 防災対策室 TEL：0550-82-4370 FAX：0550-83-9799 04.03.26.000  
この冊子の作成に当たっては、国土情報部長の承認を得て、御殿場市の29万平方メートルの地盤図及び航空写真50m

## ～富士山と共生する御殿場市民のために～

# 富士山火山防災マップ

温度(℃)

1099 1066 1050 1050 1050

富士山噴火を想定した溶岩流シミュレーションの立体画像 (単位：(左) 防災科学技術研究所)

御殿場市

### 富士山が噴火した場合のシミュレーション (溶岩流)

#### 大規模噴火・ケース2 (宝永山東側斜面からの流出を想定)

流出 1 日目

流出 3 日目

流出 5 日目

流出 9 日目

右ページの溶岩流シミュレーションは、内閣府富士山ハザードマップ検討委員会で評価された小規模噴火（1秒間に100m<sup>3</sup>のマグマが約56時間流出する条件）を表現しています。

※富士山ハザードマップ検討委員会中間報告（平成14年6月12日）

◆このシミュレーションは、溶岩流の特性を取り入れた物理モデルを用いて、一定の条件に基づいて予測される影響範囲を示したもので、実際に噴火した場合には、このシミュレーション結果と異なることもあります。

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#### 小規模噴火・ケース1 (赤塚東南側斜面からの流出を想定)

#### 小規模噴火・ケース2 (宝永山東側斜面からの流出を想定)

流出 1 日目

流出 2 日目

流出 2.5 日目

流出 1 日目

流出 2 日目

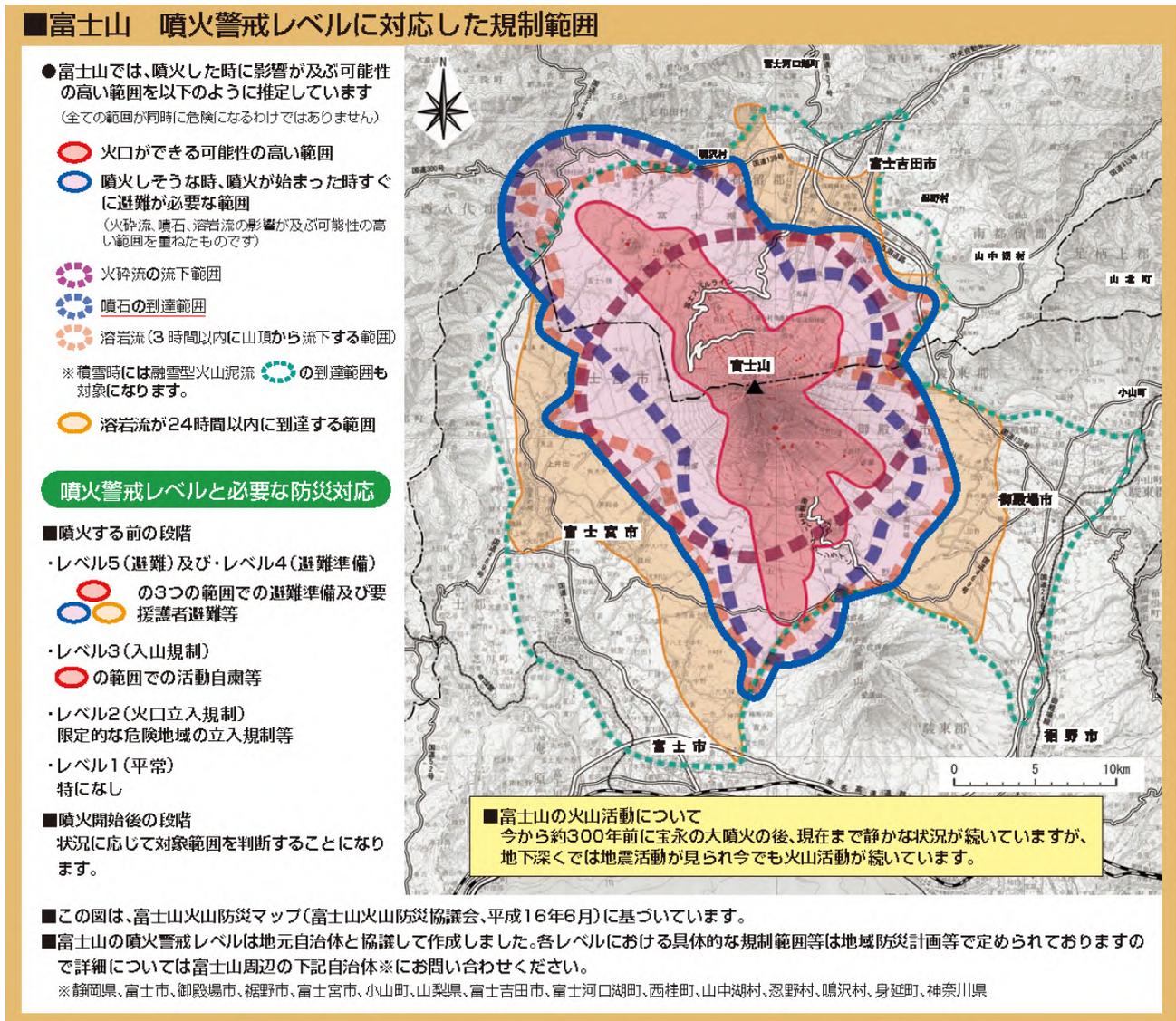
流出 2.5 日目

◆シミュレーション解析コードの開発は、(独)科学技術振興機構 計算科学技術活用型特定研究開発事業「ACT-JST」「火山熱流体シミュレーションと環境影響予測手法の開発」(代表機関 (独) 防災科学技術研究所) により実施したものです。

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② Volcanic Alert Levels (Used since December 1, 2007)



Volcanic Alert Levels for the Fujisan Volcano (Valid as of December 1, 2007)

Warning and Forecast	Target Area	Levels & Keywords	Expected Volcanic Activity	Actions to be Taken by Residents and Climbers	Expected Phenomena and Previous Cases
Eruption Warning	Residential areas and areas closer to the crater	5 Evacuate	Eruption or imminent eruption causing significant damage to residential areas	Evacuate from the danger zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Eruption with volcanic blocks, pyroclastic flow, and/or lava flow reaching residential areas (danger zones set as appropriate based on actual conditions). Hoei (1707) Eruption Example December 16 to January 1: Large eruption distributing large amount of volcanic ash, etc. over a wide area Other Past Examples Jogan eruption (864 to 865): Eruption from northwest flank with lava flow extending approximately 8 km Enryaku eruption (800 to 802): Eruption from northeast flank with lava flow extending approximately 13 km</li> <li>●Predominant earthquake swarms, accelerated crustal deformation, increased eruptive activity after the start of a small eruption, etc. resulting in imminent large eruption (volcanic block scattering, pyroclastic flows, and/or immediate dangers to area). Hoei (1707) Eruption Example December 15, midday, to December 16, morning (day before eruption to immediately before eruption): Earthquake swarm, shaking over wide area extending as far as Tokyo</li> </ul>
		4 Prepare to evacuate	Possibility of eruption causing significant damage to residential areas (increased probability).	Those within the alert area should prepare for evacuation. Those requiring protection in the event of a disaster must be evacuated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Small eruption, earthquake swarm, and/or predominant crustal deformation, etc. resulting in possibility of eruption affecting residential areas (danger to areas where craters are expected to form) Hoei (1707) Eruption Example Period leading up to December 14 (several days before start of eruption): Increase in amount of seismic activity that could be felt at the foot of the volcano</li> </ul>
Crater Area Warning	Non-residential areas near the volcano	3 Do not approach the volcano	Eruption or prediction of eruption causing significant damage to areas near residential areas (entering area is life threatening).	Access restrictions for dangerous areas, including mountain climbing and mountain access prohibitions, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Eruption too small to affect residential areas, or increase in volcanic activity such as increases in earthquakes and/or tremors. Hoei (1707) Eruption Example From December 3 (slightly over a dozen days before start of eruption): Large number of earthquakes that could only be felt on the mountain, rumbling almost daily</li> </ul>
	Crater area	2 Do not approach the crater	Eruption or prediction of eruption affecting area around crater (entering area is life threatening).	Residents can go about daily activity as normal. Access to crater area restricted, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Very small eruption whose influence is restricted to crater area, etc. Past Examples No corresponding records</li> </ul>
Eruption Forecast	Inside the crater	1 Normal	Little or no volcanic activity. Volcanic ash may be emitted within the crater as a result of volcanic activity (entering area is life threatening).	None.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Volcanic activity is calm (including high number of deep low-frequency earthquakes).</li> </ul>

Note 1) The volcanic blocks mentioned in this table refer mainly to blocks large enough that their trajectories are not affected by wind.

Note 2) In this table, eruption scales are categorized by the amount of ejecta they produce. Eruptions producing 200 million to 700 million m<sup>3</sup> of ejecta are classified as large eruptions, eruptions producing 20 million to 200 million m<sup>3</sup> as moderate eruptions, and eruptions producing 2 million to 20 million m<sup>3</sup> as small eruptions. No locations have been identified on Fujisan at which very-small eruptions affect the crater area alone. Identification is only considered to be possible once an eruption has begun, and further consideration will be given in the future.

Note 3) The area of potential crater formation is indicated in the Fujisan Volcano Disaster Prevention Map (created by the Fujisan Volcano Disaster Prevention Committee).

## Social Circumstances

### ① Populations

• Fuji Yoshida City	51,367 (as of May 1, 2012)
• Fuji Kawaguchiko Town	26,182 (as of May 1, 2012)
• Nishikatsura Town	4,667 (as of May 1, 2012)
• Yamanakako Village	5,811 (as of May 1, 2012)
• Oshino Village	9,081 (as of April 29, 2012)
• Narusawa Village	3,197 (as of May 1, 2012)
• Minobu Town	14,502 (as of May 1, 2012)
• Fuji City	260,502 (As of July 1, 2012)
• Fujinomiya City	135,612 (As of July 1, 2012)
• Gotenba City	90,106 (As of July 1, 2012)
• Susono City	54,149 (As of July 1, 2012)
• Oyama Town	20,191 (As of July 1, 2012)

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

- Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park

Number of mountain-climbers: 293,416 (July 1 to August 31, 2011: According to infrared counter at 8<sup>th</sup> station)

Yoshida entrance: Approximately 165,000

Fujinomiya entrance: Approximately 72,000

Subashiri entrance: Approximately 40,000

Gotenba entrance: Approximately 16,000

### ③ Facilities

- Yamanashi Prefecture

Fujisan Visitor Center

Mt. Fuji Volunteer Center, Yamanashi Institute of Environmental Sciences

Narusawa Mt. Fuji Museum, Narusawa Ice Cave

Mt. Fuji Radar Dome Museum, Fujiyoshida Museum of Local History

- Shizuoka Prefecture

Gotenba City - Mt. Fuji Visitor Center Juku Forest Park

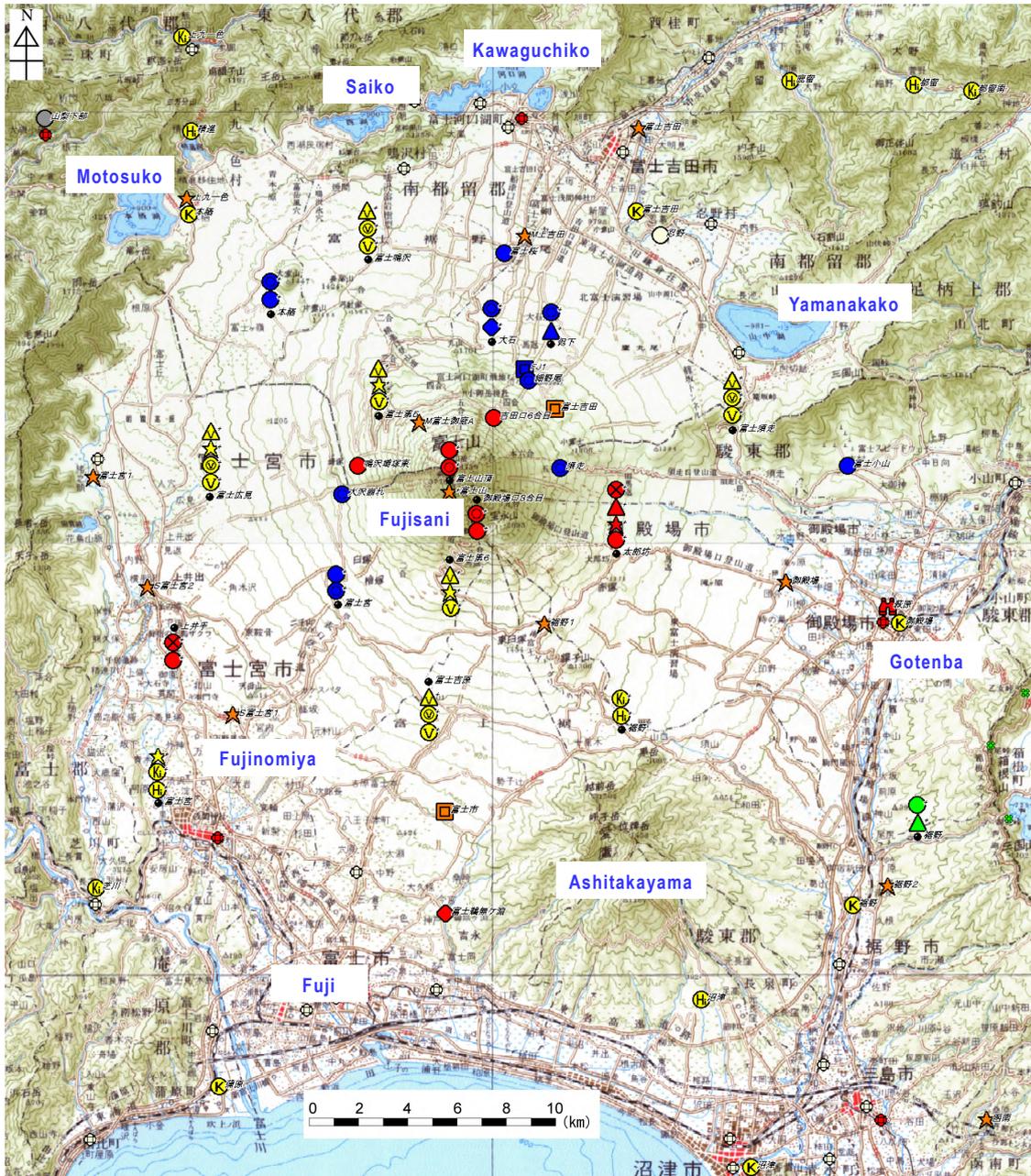
Susono City - Susono Museum of Mt.Fuji

Fuji City - Marubi Nature Museum

# 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 map (Kofu, Shizuoka, Tokyo and Yokosuka) published by the Geospatial Information Authority of Japan were used.

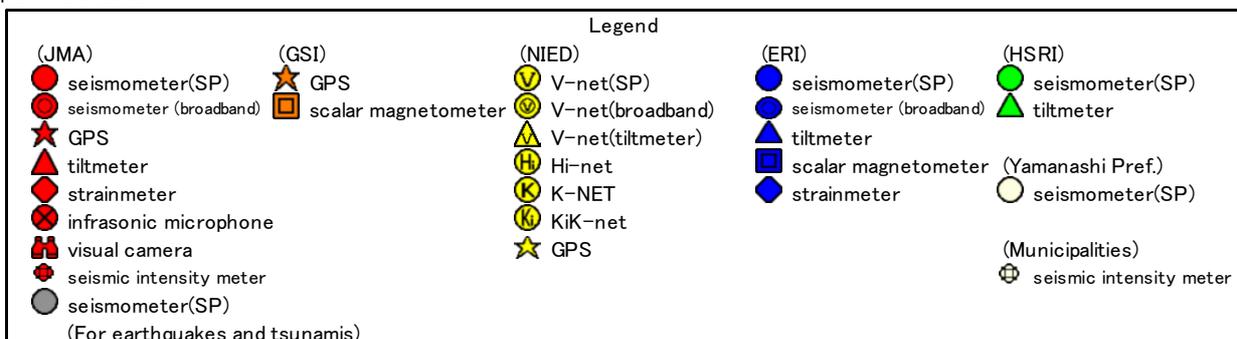
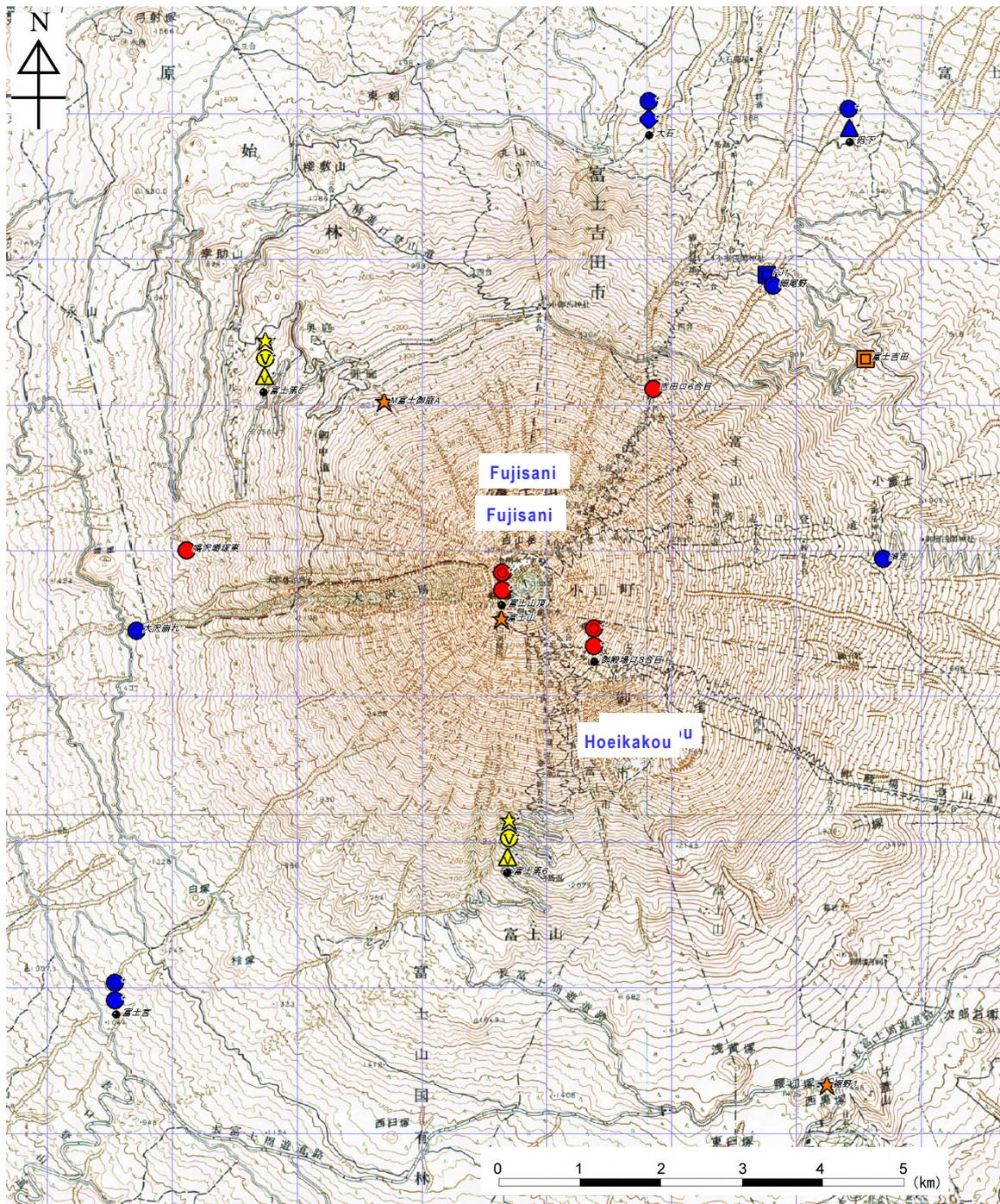


Figure 55-13 Regional monitoring network.

### In and Around the Summit

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



1:50,000 scale topographic maps (Fujinomiya, Gotenba, Fujisan and Yamanaka Ko) published by the Geospatial Information Authority of Japan were used.

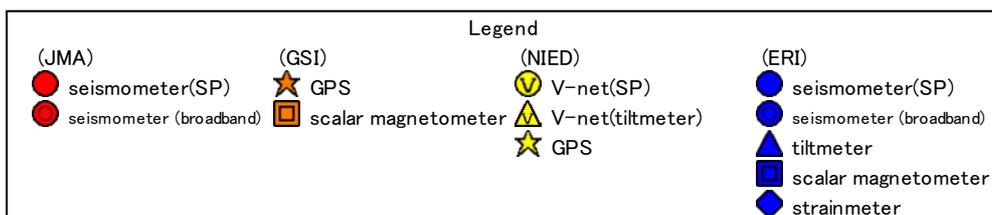


Figure 55-14 Local monitoring network.

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