
International Session (Oral) | Symbol M (Multidisciplinary and Interdisciplinary) | M-IS Intersection

[M-IS01_29PM2] Land-ocean linkages in East Asian marginal seas

Convener: *Ryuji Tada (Department of Earth and Planetary Science, Graduate School of Science, The University of Tokyo), Murray, Richard W (Boston University), Chair: Richard W. Murray (Earth & Environment, Boston University, USA), Ryuji Tada (Department of Earth and Planetary Science, Graduate School of Science, The University of Tokyo)

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Integrated Ocean Drilling Program (IODP) Expedition 346 "Asian Monsoon" aimed to explore the timing of the onset as well as the evolution of the Asian Monsoon and its impact on paleoceanography in East Asian marginal seas through scientific drilling in the Japan Sea and the northern East China Sea. The expedition was conducted in the summer of 2013 and successfully retrieved continuous sedimentary records as old as 15 Ma. These long and continuous sedimentary records will be soon open to the geoscience community and will provide a unique opportunity to study paleoceanography and paleoclimatology in East Asian marginal seas and the interactions between the Asian continent and East Asian marginal seas. Before starting intensive studies using these valuable materials, it will be worthwhile to summarize the existing knowledge on paleoclimate in East Asia, the stratigraphy and paleoceanography of the East Asian marginal seas, and the interactions between them. This international session (and a special volume for a new JpGU online journal) aims to review and synthesize such existing knowledge and provide guidance to future directions of research in these fields.

5:50 PM - 6:00 PM

[MIS01-P03_PG] Reconstruction of detrital flux to Lake Suigetsu during the past 20kyrs based on Color and XRF data

3-min talk in an oral session

*Yoshiaki SUZUKI¹, Ryuji TADA¹, Takeshi NAKAGAWA², Kana NAGASHIMA³, Tsuyoshi HARAGUCHI⁴, Katsuya GOTANDA⁵, Tomohisa IRINO⁶, Saiko SUGISAKI¹, SG12/06, Project members⁷ (1.Univ. Tokyo, 2.Univ. Newcastle, 3.JAMSTEC, 4.Osaka City University, 5.Chiba University of Commerce, 6.Hokkaido University, 7.SG12/06 Project)

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Lake Suigetsu is known for its highly precise age-depth model based on numerous ¹⁴C dating combined with varve counting and wiggle matching with Chinese stalagmite record. For this reason, the sediments are capable of providing extremely precise and high resolution records of past climatic changes. Several paleo-climate reconstruction studies have been conducted based on pollen and diatom analyses of the Lake Suigetsu sediments. However, studies focusing on its detrital material were rare because its detrital component is expected to be a mixture of eolian dust, detrital material derived from surrounding slope of the lake, and suspended material derived from Hasu River that flew into Lake Mikata and came into Lake Suigetsu through a narrow and shallow channel, and it is difficult to separately evaluate materials from these different sources. However, our recent study revealed that it is possible to evaluate the contribution of the detrital material derived from Hasu River through Lake Mikata (See our presentation #01575 in Paleoclimatology and paleoceanography session). In this study, we tried to reconstruct temporal changes in the flux of detrital material derived from Hasu River during the past 20kyrs based on Color data and XRF data of the major element composition of the sediments analyzed by XRF. We estimated the end-members to explain variations in major element chemical composition using Q-mode factor analysis and oblique rotation of reference vectors. We extracted 4 end members and

found that characteristics of factor 2 resemble those of Hasu River suspension. Because number of major element composition data are limited, we estimate contribution of factor 2 to the sediment based on color data. We estimated contents of factor 2 using Multi-regression analysis between color data and factor 2 loading (composition). Factor 2 flux was calculated from factor 2 contents, dry bulk density, and linear sedimentation rates, and the result shows long-term and short-term trends. The short-term trend is characterized by sudden increases and subsequent gradual decreases of factor 2 flux where the sudden increases coincides with sedimentation of "event layers" that could represent earthquake. The long-term trend, which seems to reflect intensity of river discharge from Hasu-River, seems to reflect rainfall intensity, shows mirroring image against stalagmite record in China suggesting that precipitation decreased in Suigetsu area when precipitation increased in South China.