
[EE] Evening Poster | H (Human Geosciences) | H-CG Complex & General

[H-CG25]Deltas and estuaries: multidisciplinary analyses of complex river-mouth systems

convener:Yoshiki Saito(Estuary Research Center, Shimane University), Kazuaki Hori(Department of Geography, Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Nagoya University), Guan-Hong Lee(共同), Qing He(State Key Laboratory of Estuarine and Coastal Research, East China Normal University)

Mon. May 21, 2018 5:15 PM - 6:30 PM Poster Hall (International Exhibition Hall7, Makuhari Messe)

This session has foci on morphodynamics, material cycling, and sustainability for deltas and estuaries. We invites contributions that advance research on deltas and estuaries as complex river-mouth systems from modern and ancient examples, and develop integrated frameworks for delta & estuary dynamics modeling on various temporal and spatial scales from studies of coastal evolution over the Quaternary to small-scale sediment/material transport processes and also studies based on field observations, numerical simulation and flume studies, and also contributions that promote data collection and sharing for advancing science and local solutions, consider policy and governance issues linked to the sustainable development of deltas and estuaries, and use in-situ and satellite data for guiding modeling and risk assessment.

[HCG25-P05]Offset in radiocarbon ages between shell and plant pairs in the Holocene sediments around southwest Japan and Korea

*Nakanishi Toshimichi¹, Wan Hong² (1.Kyoto University, 2.KIGAM)

Keywords: radiocarbon age, marine reservoir effects, coastal sediments

Since 2009, a research project to evaluate the marine reservoir effects of the coastal sites of southwest Japan and Korea has been progressed. Estimating the reservoir effect of this area is difficult because age-known marine samples obtained before AD 1950 are rare. In order to solve this problem, sediment cores were collected by an all-core drilling, geoslicer, percussion drilling tool from southwest Japan and Korean Peninsula. Based on analysis of lithology and mollusk assemblages, we selected marine shell and terrestrial plant pairs from same horizons. These samples were cleaned by physical and chemical pretreatments, and reduced by automatic graphitization system in KIGAM. The radiocarbon ages of the samples were measured by the AMS facility of KIGAM. This presentation will report about spatial and historical variation of radiocarbon marine reservoir effect around southwest Japan and Korea.