[JJ] Evening Poster | M (Multidisciplinary and Interdisciplinary) | M-GI General Geosciences, Information Geosciences & Simulations

[M-GI25]Environmental changes in mountainous area

convener:Keisuke Suzuki(Department of Environmental Sciences, Faculty of Science, Shinshu University), Yoshihiko Kariya(Department of Environmental Geography, Senshu University), Chiyuki Narama(新潟大学理学部理学科, 共同), Akihiko SASAKI(Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, Kokushikan University)
Tue. May 22, 2018 5:15 PM - 6:30 PM Poster Hall (International Exhibition Hall7, Makuhari Messe)
Mountainous areas provide water resources to the populated downstream areas, protecting the diversity of ecosystem and providing tourism attraction. To access the mountain environment changes and mitigate the impacts of global warming influences, a cross-cutting session is proposed to share the scientific knowledge among various fields; such as climatology, hydrology, geography, glaciology, water/carbon/material cycle, eco-diversity, etc.

[MGI25-P10]Geomorphic development of landslides and linear depressions on Mount Amari and Mount Sentoboshi during the latest Quarternary period in central Japan

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Keywords:On-Pm1 tephra, Linear depression, Lacustrine sediments, Deep seated gravitational slope deformation

Features of gravitational rock slope deformation (sagging) and wide variety of landslide are common in the area of Mount Amari (1740 m ASL) and Mount Sentoboshi (2139 m ASL) in Yamanashi Prefecture, central Japan. However, the information about distribution, lithological characteristics, and geological dates of those features is still quite limited. We thus attempted to prepare a geomorphological map and to describe field-based geological records as well as to obtain chronological constraints through tephras and ^{14}C ages. Some landslide cases could be back to the middle Pleistocene epoch (~100 ka or before) at least but others had been formed in the late Pleistocene and the Holocene epochs. Whereas the historical development of gravitational depressions are not always elucidated, some cases were completed in the late Pleistocene. The assumed basic factors of landsliding and slope deformation are of unique geological and geomorphological settings of the study area; well-fractured marine and non-marine sedimentary rocks and high-relief topographic forms. Although resolving the causal factors for progressive slope deformation and landsliding are unsettled, paleoseismic events generated from the active faults in the piedmont areas of the study area are quite possible.