

## Submarine groundwater discharge from Mt. Fuji in Suruga Bay(VI)

\*Yasuhide Muranaka<sup>1</sup>, Takafumi Kamitani<sup>1</sup>, Noriaki Fushimi<sup>1</sup>, Tomoya Oka<sup>1</sup>, Masahiko Ono<sup>2</sup>,  
Atsunao Marui<sup>2</sup>

1. Shizuoka Institute of Environment and Hygiene, 2. National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology

Around the foot of Mt. Fuji, the main flow passages of groundwater are thought to be in the Younger Fuji volcano, which consists of the pervious basaltic lavas in new volcanic stage. Most of rainfall and melted snow have been considered to be percolating into underground, turning to groundwater, flowing down in the layers of the Younger Fuji volcano and partly discharging from seabed in Suruga Bay. Especially, the Fujikawa-kako fault zone, which stretches south to north in the southwestern side of Mt. Fuji, has a potentially effect on the local groundwater flow system into Suruga Bay. Therefore, precipitation at Mt. Fuji have been considered to be discharging partly from seabed in Suruga Bay and making a impact on the biological production at the coastal sea area.

For the purpose of contribution to make sense of the rich coastal ecosystem in Suruga Bay, we conducted a survey for submarine groundwater discharge (SGD) in Oku-Suruga Bay: from the mouth of the Fuji River, at which the fault is found, to Tagonoura, where the lavas of the Younger Fuji volcano are distributed from 100 to 200 m below sea level. We detected SGD in the top of the cliff in the west of Tagonoura using a remotely operated vehicle (ROV), sampled seawater containing a high percentage of sea bottom spring water and conducted water quality analyses. In this presentation, we introduce our works noted above.

Keywords: submarine groundwater discharge (SGD), Mt. Fuji, remotely operated vehicle (ROV), water sampling method