宮城県北部・岩手県南部の石越安山岩:中期中新世の大規模な溶岩流

Ishikoshi Andesite in northern Miyagi Prefecture and southern Iwate Prefecture: large- scale Middle Miocene lava flows

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石越安山岩は宮城県北部・岩手県南部に分布する中期中新世の火山岩である。噴出年代は 1350 万年前頃(土志田ほか, 1999)で、これは日本海の拡大終了期に相当する(Jolivet et al., 1994)。鉱物組み合わせと斑晶鉱物の化学成分は、西端の一部がソレアイト岩系、それ以外がカルクアルカリ岩系であることを示し、複数の異なる溶岩流の存在を示唆する。

石越安山岩は大部分が溶岩流からなり、厚さは最大 180m 以上で、少なくとも東西 7km・南北 6km の範囲に広がり、少量の火山角礫岩を除いて火山砕屑物を伴わない。この形態的特徴は通常の成層火山や溶岩ドームと異なり、チリ北部の Chao デイサイトに代表される"coulée (volcanic dome flow)"や、九州地方の"洪水安山岩"(永尾ほか, 1995) に類似する。

Ishikoshi Andesite is a Middle Miocene volcanic rock in northern Miyagi Pref. and southern Iwate Pref. in Japan. The eruption age is about 13.5 Million years ago (Toshida et al., 1999) which is when the opening of Japan Sea was ceasing. The mineral assemblage and the chemical composition of phenocrysts indicate that a portion of the westernmost part is tholeitic and the rest is calc-alkaline, which suggests that two or more flows exist.

Ishikoshi Andesite consists mainly of lava flows which are over 180 m thick at the most and spread at least 7 km east to west and 6 km north to south with no pyroclastic material except a little amount of volcanic breccia. This morphological feature differs from that of ordinary stratovolcanoes or lava domes, whereas resembles "coulée (volcanic dome flow)" typified by Chao Dacite in northern Chile or "flood andesite" (Nagao et al., 1995) in Kyushu, Japan.

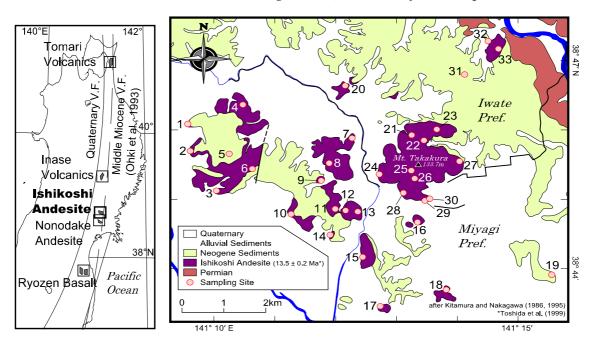


Fig. The location (on the left) and geological map (on the right) of Ishikoshi Andesite.