G 天鏡台エリア44

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G Tenkyodai Area geosite №44

Tenkyodai

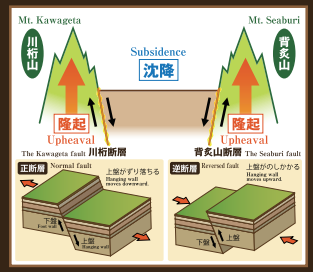
猪苗代湖の誕生と成長 The Formation and Development of Lake Inawashiro

1 川桁断層の活動

ここからは、猪苗代湖の東側に南北にまっすぐ延びる崖が見えます。これは川桁断層の活動により生じたものです。

この猪苗代湖の東側にある川桁断層と、西側にある背炙山断層が、猪苗代湖の誕生に大きく関わっています。これらの活動により、川桁断層の東側（川桁山地域）と背炙山断層の西側（背炙山地域）が隆起し、二つの断層に挟まれた現在の猪苗代湖の地域が沈降し盆地ができました。この盆地に水がたまり猪苗代湖の歴史が始まりました。

川桁山は、火山活動でできた磐梯山とは異なり、断層の活動によりできた山です。



2 磐梯山の噴火

3～5万年前に磐梯山の噴火で生じた「翁島岩なだれ」により、猪苗代盆地から会津盆地に流れていた川がせき止められ、猪苗代湖の面積が広がったと考えられています。さらに約3万年前には猪苗代湖の水面は、現在よりも高かったことがわかっています。

猪苗代湖の誕生の時期やその形成については、まだ多くの謎が残されています。しかし、ここから眺める風景はまさにダイナミックな大地の動きにより誕生した地形なのです。

1. Activities of the Kawageta Fault

From this point, you can see a cliff that extends straight from north to south along the east side of Lake Inawashiro.
This cliff was formed through the activities of the Kawageta fault. The Kawageta fault, located on the east side of Lake Inawashiro, and the Seaburiyama fault, located on the west side of Lake Inawashiro, played a major role in the formation of Lake Inawashiro. The activities of the two faults resulted in the upheavals on the east side of the Kawageta fault (the area of Mt.Kawageta) and on the west of the Seaburiyama fault (the area of Mt.Seaburiyama), while the area between these two faults, where the present Lake Inawashiro is located, subsided to form a basin in which water accumulated. This is the beginning of the history of Lake Inawashiro.
Unlike Mt. Bandai, which was formed as a result of volcanic activities, Mt. Kawageta was formed through the activities of the tectonic fault.

2. The Eruption of Mt. Bandai

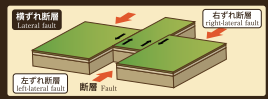
It is considered that the Okinajima debris avalanche which occurred 30,000 to 50,000 years ago by the eruption of Mt. Bandai dammed up the rivers flowed from the Inawashiro basin into the Aizu basin and caused the expanse of Lake Inawashiro. Also, it has been shown that the water level of Lake Inawashiro was higher about 30,000 years ago than it is today.
There are still many mysteries remaining as to precisely when and how Lake Inawashiro was formed. However, the topography of the landscape seen from here was certainly created through dynamic movements of the earth.

日本の基盤岩を分ける大断層・棚倉構造線

川桁断層は、南北に20km続いています。川桁断層は、棚倉構造線と呼ばれる日本列島の古い時代の岩盤を分ける大断層の一部と考えられています。

[棚倉構造線]

白亜紀（1億4500万年～6500万年前の恐竜が活躍していた時代）に活動を始めた大規模な左横ずれ断層で、茨城県水戸市北方～福島県棚倉町～山形県酒田市付近を通っています。断層の東西では、日本列島の古い岩盤の種類と構造が大きく異なり、東北日本と西南日本を分ける大断層とされています。



The Tanakura tectonic line, a large-scale fault which devides the basement of Japan.

The Kawageta fault extends north to south about 20 km. It is considered a part of a large-scale fault, known as the Tanakura tectonic line that separates the ancient basement of Japan archipelago.
[Tanakura Tectonic Line]
The Tanakura tectonic line : a large-scale left-lateral fault which began the activity in the Cretaceous time (about 145 million to 65 million years ago when dinosaurs were flourishing). It runs from the north of Mito in Ibaraki Prefecture through Tanagura in Fukushima Prefecture and on to Sakata in Yamagata Prefecture. and marks the boundary of Northeast Japan and Southwest Japan in the geological sence. The ancient basement of the Japan Archipelago differs greatly on east side and west side of the fault in terms characteristics and structures.

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