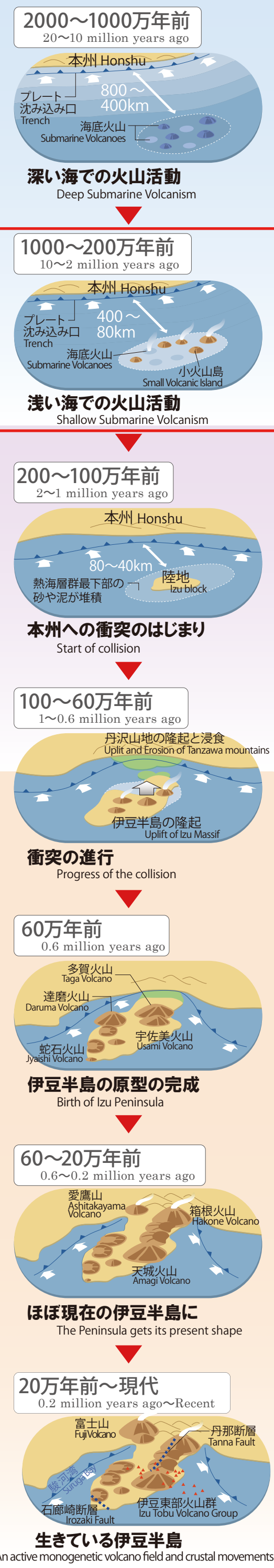


海底から姿を現した牛臥山

The Mountain that Rose from the Sea: Mt. Ushibuseyama

伊豆半島の生い立ち Geological History of Izu Peninsula



けわしい「太古の海底火山のなごり」となだらかな「陸上火山」
Jagged old submarine volcanic remnants and gently sloped terrestrial volcanoes

凡例 Legend

- 伊豆が半島になったあとで噴火が始まった火山 Large terrestrial volcanoes formed after collision
- 伊豆が海底火山だった頃のなごり Mountains formed from the deposits of submarine volcanoes
- ジオポイント Geopoint

伊豆半島がまだ南の海の海底火山だった頃、牛臥山の原型が誕生しました。牛臥山だけでなく、その東側にある香貫山や徳倉山は、伊豆と本州の衝突にともなって海底から姿を現し、その後の浸食によって形作られた山々です。これらの山々が標高が低いながら急峻な地形をしているのは、海底火山の内部にあったマグマの硬い部分が長い浸食によって洗い出されているからです。上の写真の奥に見えている「伊豆が半島になったあとで噴火が始まった火山」に比べると、その地形の違いがはっきりとわかります。

The earliest form of Mt. Ushibuseyama was created when the Izu Peninsula was still a volcanic island submerged in the southern seas. Ushibuseyama and its companions, Mt. Kanukiyama and Mt. Tokurayama arose from the marine depths when Izu collided with Honshu, and got their present forms as erosion continuously worked on them. These mountains are steep and jagged despite their low elevations, this is because the relatively hard parts of the volcanoes were brought out onto the surface by erosion that levelled landforms around them. The large gentle mountains visible at the background of the photo above are terrestrial volcanoes that started activity after Izu became a peninsula attached to mainland Honshu.



大朝神社と日蓮の津波祈祷伝承 Oasajinja Shrine and Nichiren's Prayer

牛臥山はかつては島であり、その後の干拓により陸続きになったとされています。そのため、周囲には標高の低い土地が広がっています。牛臥山の東の麓にある大朝神社は潮留明神とも呼ばれ、日蓮上人が津波の被害に苦しむ住民のために祈祷したという伝承も残っています。

Mt. Ushibuseyama, which was an island in the sea, was later joined with the mainland by land reclamation. The Oasajinja Shrine, located at the eastern foothill of Mt. Ushibuse, is also known as Shiodomemyojin Shrine (Shrine of the Tide Stopping Deity)—there is a legend that the monk Nichiren Shonin prayed here for the tsunami affected residents of the area.