



海底から姿をあらわした須崎半島

Suzaki peninsula uplifted from the seabed

下田エリア / 爪木崎ジオサイト
爪木崎西
Shimoda Area / Tsumekizaki Geosite
West Tsumekizaki



須崎半島はどうして平べったいの？ Why Suzaki peninsula is flat?

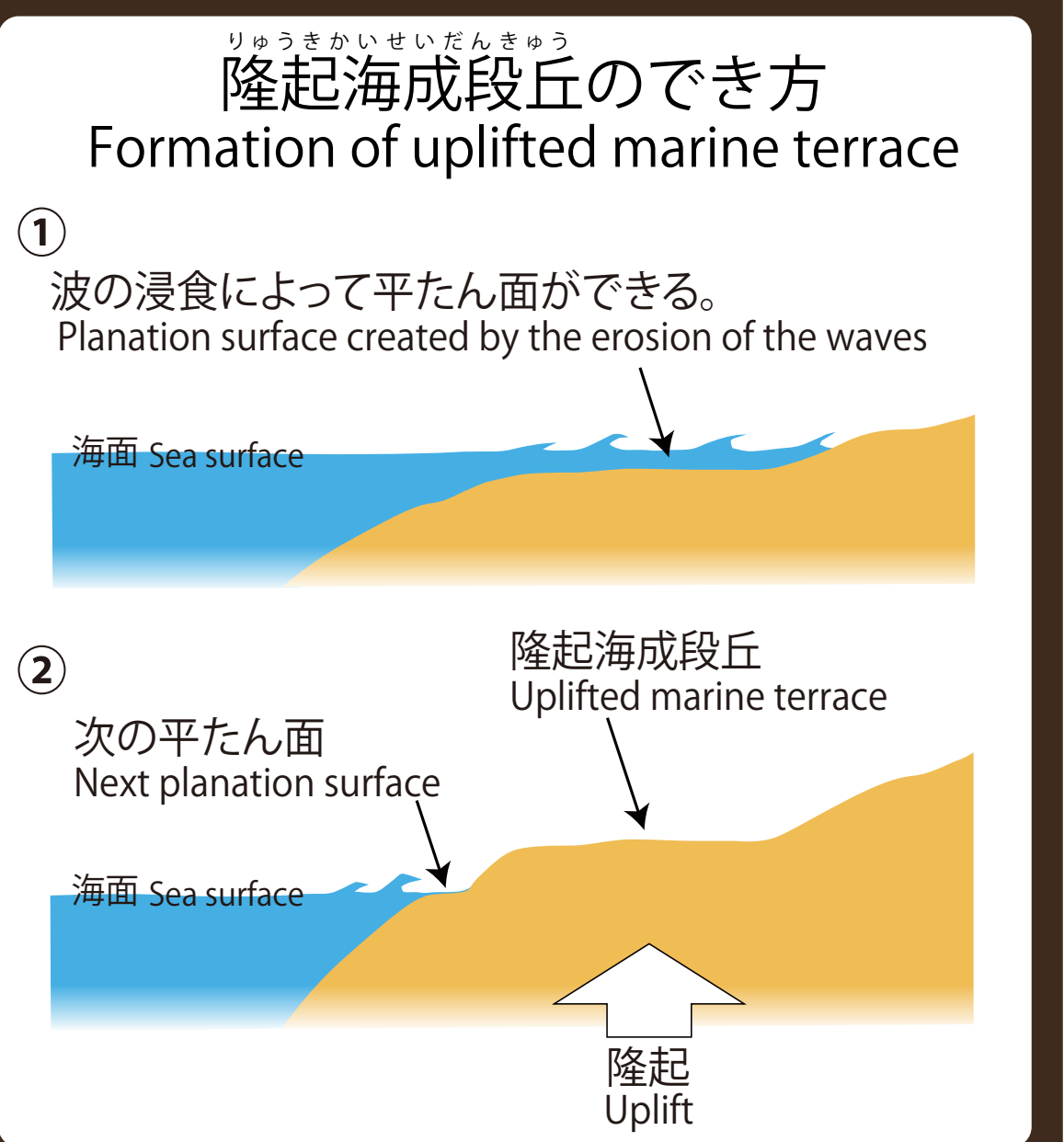


現在地から須崎半島を見渡すと、この半島が平べったい形をしていることがわかります。かつて海面近くにあった、おもに波によって削られてきた平たん面が段階的に隆起してできた「隆起海成段丘」という地形です。

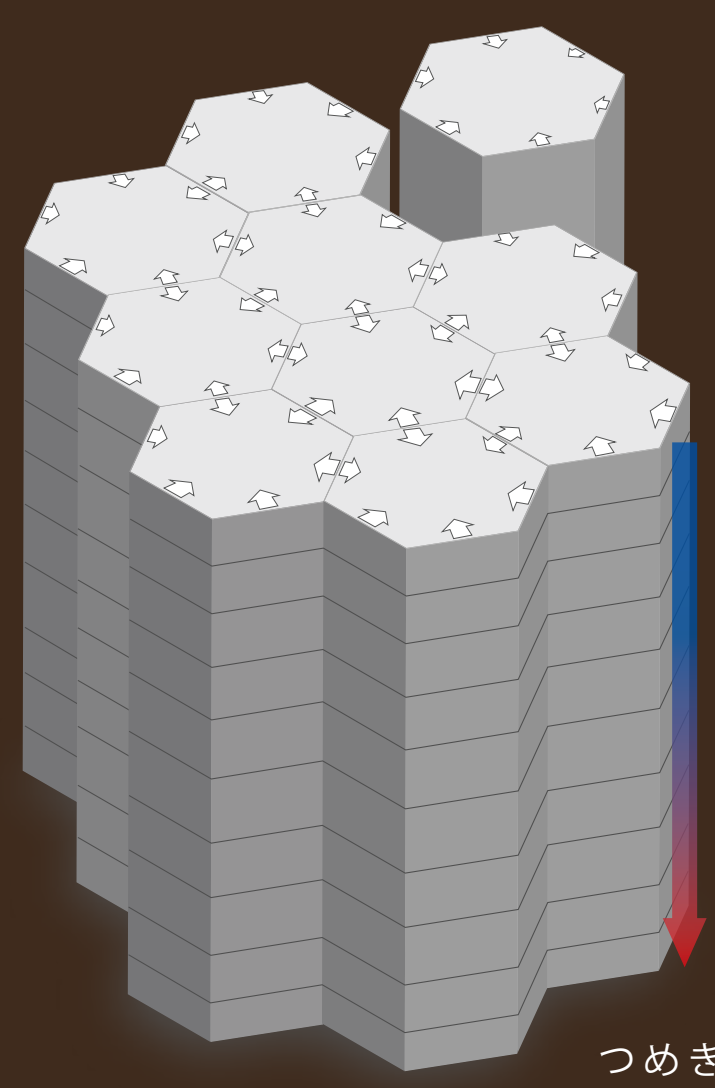
過去に何度も繰り返され、現在も続く隆起によってこのような平べったい半島ができあがりました。

If we look towards Suzaki from this location, we can understand that the peninsula assumes a flat shape. This is due to a process of periodic uplift of the flatter portions of the landscape near the sea that were eroded by wave actions. The process is known as 'Uplifted Marine Terraces.'

As this process took place time and again in the past, the peninsula eventually got its current flat shape.



伊豆半島ジオパーク IZU PENINSULA GEOPARK



伊豆半島の南部には、太古の海底火山の噴出物が広く分布しています。長い海底火山の時代の後、伊豆全体が隆起と浸食を受けたため、本来は地下に埋もれていたはずの海底火山の姿を直接見られるようになったのです。国立公園にも指定されている須崎の海岸線では、海底火山の痕跡をあちこちで見ることができます。

In the southern part of the Izu Peninsula, prehistoric volcanic ejecta can be found widely. As the long stage of submarine volcanism came to an end, the peninsula became uplifted, and erosion proceeded. These processes made it possible for us to directly observe the volcanoes that should have been located underground. We can see the remnants of submarine volcanoes in the Suzaki coastline. The coastline is registered as a part of the National Park.

爪木崎の柱状節理も太古の海底火山のなごりです。数 100 万年前の海底火山の地下で、マグマが冷え固まる際の収縮によってできました。

The columnar joints seen at the Tsumekizaki area are also remnants of submarine volcanism. These joints formed when the magma cooled below the submarine volcanoes several million years ago.

地元では柱状節理の断面の形から「俵磯（静岡県指定天然記念物）」と呼ばれて、江戸時代には建築用材として切り出され、見事な六角形の石材は「俵石」と呼ばれ好評を博しました。

These joints are called 'Tawaraiso' (appearance of a rocky bale) and are designated as a natural treasure by the Shizuoka Prefecture. These joints were once used for construction materials, during the Edo Period (1603-1867) in Japan the site was excavated for construction materials. The stones with beautiful hexagonal shapes were known as 'Tawara Ishi' and they were prized construction materials.

