

伊豆半島のなりたちと「火山の根」 葛城山

An ancient volcano Mt. Katsuragiya



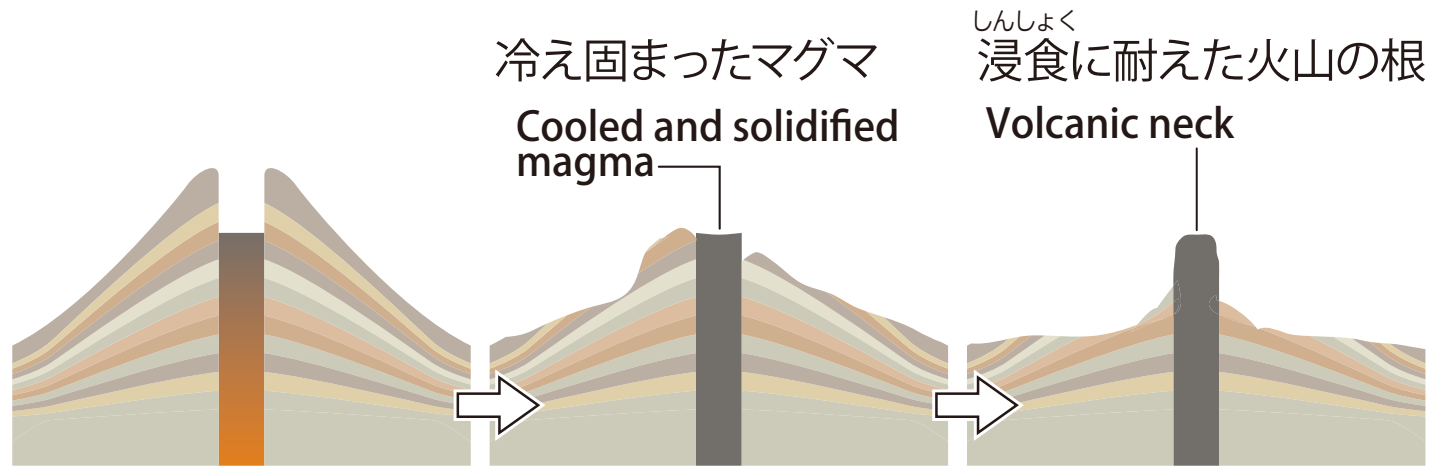
葛城山山頂からの眺望
View from the top of Mt. Katsuragiya

- 「海の時代」の地層による地形
Landforms associated with submarine volcano
- 伊豆と本州の衝突による地形
Landforms associated with the collision
- 衝突後に活動した大型陸上火山
Large terrestrial volcanoes after the collision



伊豆の国市の西に広がる静浦山地は、伊豆半島の土台にあたる海底火山のなごりです。数100万年前に南の海で活動していた海底火山や火山島は、フィリピン海プレートとともに北上し、本州に衝突・隆起して地表に姿を現しました。静浦山地の中でもひとときわ目をひく葛城山や城山などの急峻な山は、かつて火山の地下にあった「マグマの通り道」が地表に姿を現した「火山の根（火山岩頸）」です。

「火山の根」のでき方 Formation of volcanic neck



火山の直下で冷え固まったマグマが、のちの浸食によって洗い出されたものを火山岩頸（火山の根）と呼びます。浸食に耐えた1枚岩は急峻な山を作ることがあります。

A volcanic neck is a steep, rocky hill created by magma solidifying along the vent of a volcano. The brittle outer layers of the volcano was eroded and only a volcanic neck remains.

葛城山の山頂からは、伊豆が海底火山だった頃から現在に至るまでのさまざまな時代における大地の活動のなごりや、狩野川の流れと田方平野、そこに暮らす人々の営みを一望することができます。

The Shizuura Mountains, which locates west of Izunokuni City, are the remnant of the past submarine volcanoes. It is forms the base rock of the peninsula. Several million years ago, Izu was submarine volcanoes and volcanic islands. These origin of the Izu block was located at the southern sea, and had drifted northward due to the movement of the Philippine Sea plate. Finally it had collided with the mainland. Due to the uplift of the peninsula, the Shizuura Mountains appeared on the surface and it formed the present mountains includes Mts. Katsuragiya and Joyama.

Steep-sided mountains, such as Mt. Katsuragiya and Mt. Joyama, are solidified magma bodies (volcanic necks), which appeared by uplift and erosion. From the top of Mt. Katsuragiya, you can get a view of living earth which are continuing from ancient times; further, you can look out over Tagata plain, Kanogawa River and people living there.

