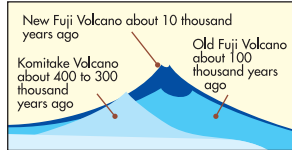


# History of Mt. Fuji

Mt. Fuji is designated as a part of Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park. Its beautiful conical shape has attracted many people since ancient times. Its broad base gives us a lot of blessings.

However, Mt. Fuji was generated through repeated eruptions since early times. That is to say, the blessings and disasters of a volcano are inevitably linked.

## Sectional view of Mt. Fuji

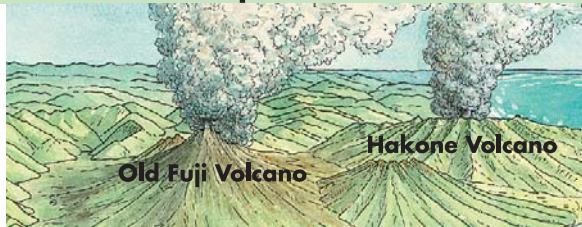


## 1 Time of Komitake Volcano



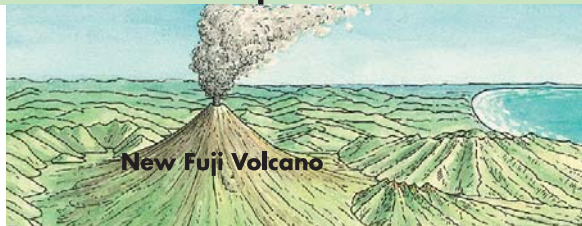
About 400 to 300 thousand years ago, the "Komitake Volcano" was born on the north side of the present Mt. Fuji. The top of the volcano was positioned near the present Komitake Shrine at the fifth station of the Fuji Yoshida Climbing Route.

## 2 Time of Old Fuji Volcano



About 100 thousand years ago, explosive eruptions repeatedly occurred on the mountainside of Komitake Volcano. At least five collapses of the mountain body occurred, and the "Old Fuji Volcano" appeared.

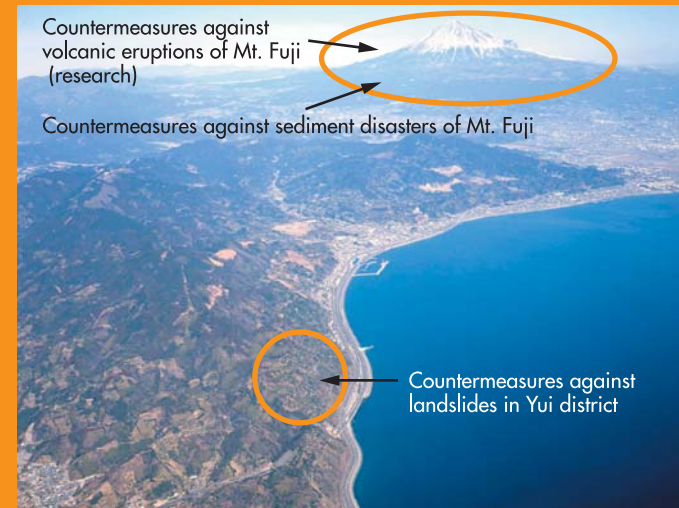
## 3 Time of New Fuji Volcano



About 10 thousand years ago, the "New Fuji Volcano" erupted, spouted a great volume of lava, covering the Kofuji Volcano, and grew to the shape of the current Mt. Fuji.

# Overview of Mt. Fuji Sabo Office

The Mt. Fuji Sabo Office is operating the following three projects to protect people's safety.



## Get information about Mt. Fuji at:

The Mt. Fuji Sabo Office provides information about Mt. Fuji in the following places:

### Roadside station, Fujikawa Rakuza



Fujiyama View Gallery  
1458-1, Iwabuchi,  
Fujikawa-cho, Inara-  
gun, Shizuoka, 421-  
3305, Japan  
Phone: 0544-81-  
5555  
www.fujikawarakuza.  
co.jp/

### Roadside station, Asagiri Kogen



492-14, Aza-  
takarayama, Nebara,  
Fujinomiya-shi,  
Shizuoka, 418-0101,  
Japan  
Phone: 0544-52-  
2230 www.asagiri-  
kogen.com/

### Iyashinosato Nemba Sabokan



Scheduled to be  
opened in  
September 2006  
Where to call:  
Sightseeing Section  
of Fujikawaguchiko  
Town Phone: 0555-  
72-3168

### Lake Sai, Bat Cave



2068 Saiko,  
Fujikawaguchiko-  
machi, Minamitsuru-  
gun, Yamanashi,  
401-0334, Japan  
Phone: 0555-82-  
3111

Issued by: Mt. Fuji Sabo Office, Chubu Regional Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

1100, Misonodaira, Fujinomiya-shi, Shizuoka, 418-0004, Japan  
Phone: 0544-27-5221

E-mail: fujisabo@cbr.mlit.go.jp

Website: <http://www.cbr.mlit.go.jp/fujisabo/>

First edition issued on: March 10, 2006

"Information from the Mt. Fuji Sabo Office" is on the air on "Radio-F" (84.4 MHz). This is a five-minute program that starts at about 17:40 on Wednesdays. (Main coverage is Fuji City, Fujinomiya City, Fujikawa Town and Shibakawa Town.)

# Bits of knowledge about volcanic disaster-prevention at Mt. Fuji



Mt. Fuji erupted about 300 years ago in the Edo Period (Hoei Eruption). Since then it has lain dormant, but it is an active volcano under which magma still stays active.

If an eruption should occur, what kind of phenomena will occur, and how wide an area will they affect? What kind of countermeasures is Mt. Fuji Sabo Office considering? We give answers to these questions in this leaflet.

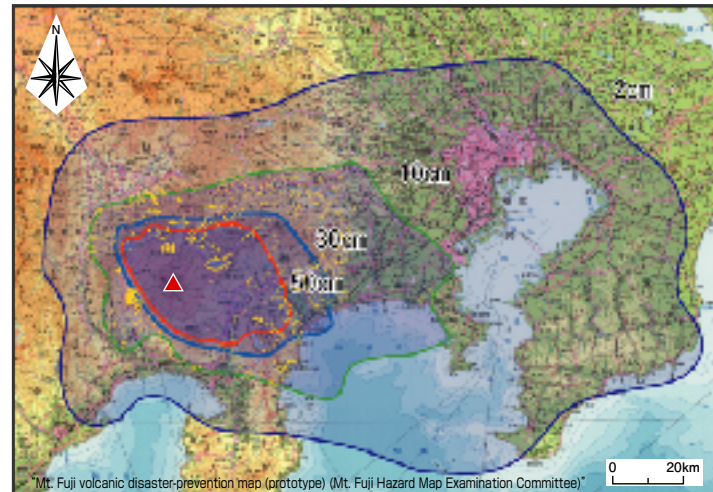
## Major volcanic activities of Mt. Fuji in history

Year	Type of activity	Records in ancient documents (extract)
781	Eruption	Ash fell over the base of the mountain, and leaves died. (Shokunihongi)
800 to 802	Enryaku Eruption	Crushed rocks blocked up the Ashigara Road, so the Hakone Road was opened. (Nihongiryaku)
864 to 866	Jogan Eruption	Lava streams flowed into Lake Motosu and Senoumi. (Nihon Sandai Jitsuroku)
937	Eruption	Lava streams filled up an unknown lake. (Nihongiryaku and other documents)
999	Eruption	Eruption (Honchuseiki)
1020	Fumarolic activity and volcanic glow	Fumes rose from the top of the mountain, and flames were seen at night. (Sarashina Nikki)
1033	Eruption	Lava streams reached the base of the mountain. (Nihongiryaku)
1083	Eruption	Explosive eruption (Fusoryakuki and other documents)
1435	Eruption	Flames were seen at Mt. Fuji. (Oudaiki)
1511	Eruption	Abnormal booming was heard near Lake Kawaguchi, and the Kansaiwa rock burned. (Myohojiki)
1704	Booming	Mt. Fuji boomed for 4 days starting from 35 days after the Genroku Kanto Earthquake. (Taisenjitsi document)
1707	Hoei Eruption	Explosive eruptions continued for 2 weeks starting from 49 days after the Hoei Tokai Earthquake. (Many historical sources)



## Mt. Fuji volcanic disaster-prevention map

Based on the past phenomena and some case examples of recent disasters at other volcanoes, the Mt. Fuji Hazard Map Examination Committee has made public the “Mt. Fuji volcanic disaster-prevention map (prototype).”

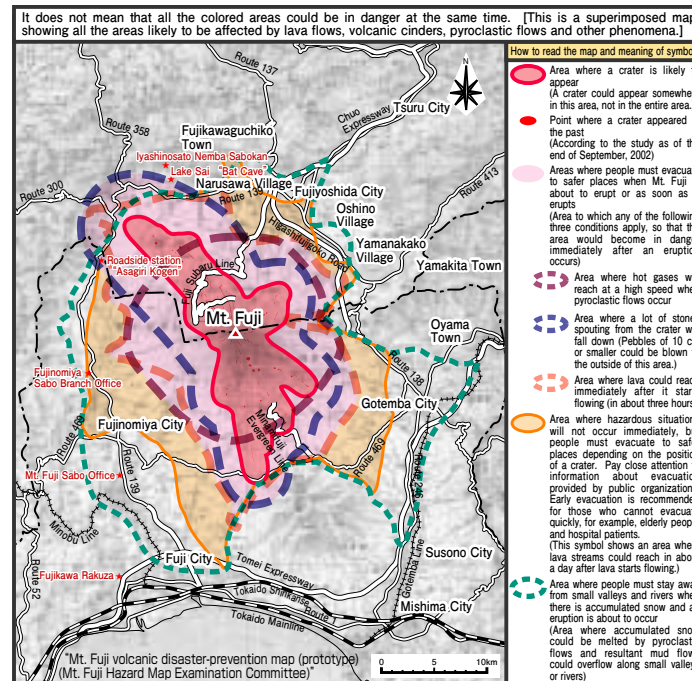


Estimated depth and spread of ash fall when a large-scale eruption occurs and generates volcanic ash and pumice stones

Shown above is the estimated depth and spread of volcanic ash in case of an eruption of Mt. Fuji. Note that the depth and spread of ash fall vary depending on the scale of eruption and wind direction, and ash fall can spread to the outside of the range shown above. When Hoei Eruption occurred in 1707, volcanic ash spread far and wide. Hakuseki Arai, one of the scholars of the time, recorded the situation, “A big earthquake also occurred at Edo. We hear thundering roar, and see volcanic ash covering the ground and turning grass and trees white. It is dark even in the daytime due to ash fall. I cannot read books without turning on a light.”



The map becomes the basis for wide-area disaster prevention measures, and is partially shown below. Using this prototype, the local governments around Mt. Fuji build their own detailed volcano disaster-prevention maps and distribute them to residents. We recommend you to study the volcano disaster-prevention map of your area in advance to check, “Where are dangerous areas?” and “Where are safe areas?”



This is a superimposed map, showing the areas where craters could appear and the areas that lava streams, volcanic cinders, pyroclastic flows and other phenomena could affect in the vicinity of Mt. Fuji.

It is difficult to pinpoint the exact location of a crater before an eruption occurs, but it is estimated that a crater could appear somewhere in the areas shown above.

It is also estimated that, if an eruption occurs, it could affect the areas shown above, depending on the position of the crater.

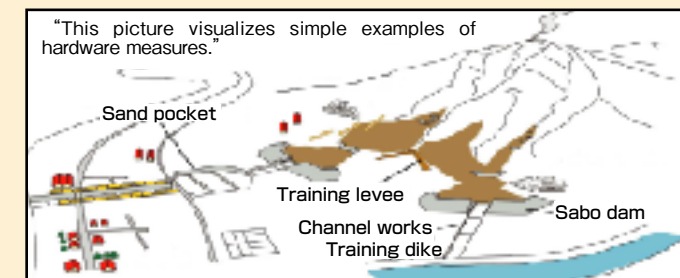
(This does not mean that all the estimated areas will be affected.)

## Countermeasures against eruptions of Mt. Fuji

The Mt. Fuji Sabo Office takes hardware and software measures against eruption phenomena of Mt. Fuji.

Hardware measures include arrangement of sabo facilities to minimize damage caused by eruptions. Hardware measures are very effective for protecting your homes and property, as well as for securing safe evacuation sites. Hardware measures can also control flow-down of lava and other flows to maximize the time for evacuation.

The Mt. Fuji Sabo Office is now considering hardware measures against three eruption phenomena, “lava flows,” “snowmelt type volcanic mud flow” and “debris flow after ash fall.” These phenomena are likely to cause severe damage in wide-ranging areas around Mt. Fuji.



Meanwhile, software measures include public relations activities to familiarize people with eruptions of Mt. Fuji and sediment disasters and preparation of systems to allow the organizations concerned to share information about Mt. Fuji.

The Mt. Fuji Sabo Office will establish monitoring facilities to catch the eruption phenomena of Mt. Fuji and promote sharing of observation facilities with other organizations to develop the volcanic disaster-prevention information network with the integration of communities.



Volcano monitoring camera using optical fiber network

## The Mt. Fuji Sabo Office is considering countermeasures against the three eruption phenomena shown on the right side.

### Lava flow

Magma goes out of the ground by a volcanic eruption and flows down over the mountain.



### Snowmelt type volcanic mud flow

If pyroclastic flows go down over accumulated snow, the heat of the pyroclastic flows melt snow and generate mud flows.



### Debris flow after ash fall

After ash deposits thickly on the mountain due to a volcanic eruption, the ash flows out by rain and flows down with rocks and soil.

