



Hawaii '91

Canaries '94

Kenia '98

Catania '99

Iceland 2002

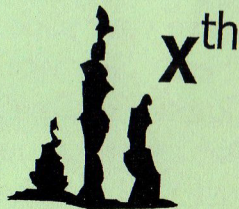
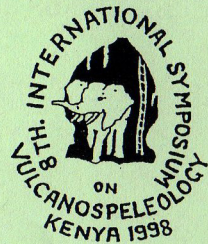
Azores 2004

Mexico 2006

Korea 2008

Australia 2010

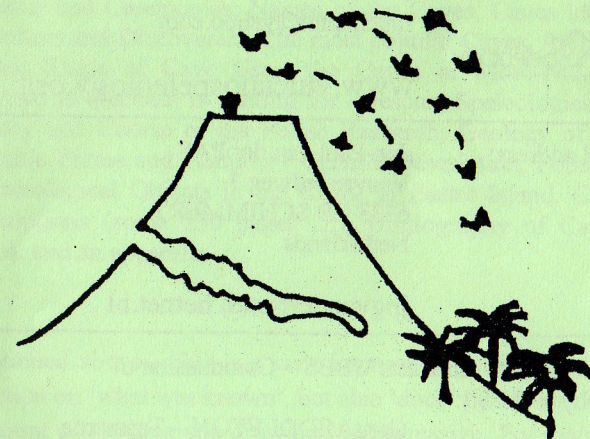
Catania 1983



International Union of Speleology
Union Internationale de Spéléologie

Commission on Volcanic Caves

June 2010



- ... expedition to lava-tubes on Kilimanjaro
- ... bible about Easter Island lava-tubes

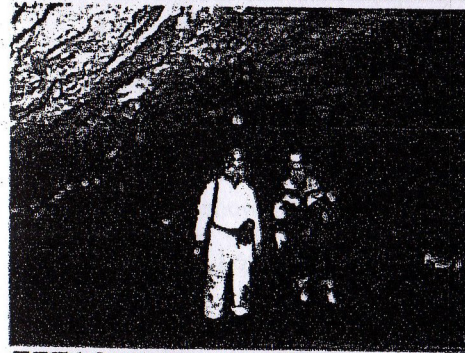
58

Ancient Shizuoka wind cave to be filled with concrete to reinforce local road

MISHIMA, Shizuoka -- A wind cave near the base of Mt. Fuji here, one of Japan's oldest, will be filled for road construction.

The Mishima Municipal Government earlier said it would fill the "Mishima Fuketsu," an underground wind cave below an area near JR Mishima Station's north entrance, to construct a new road over the cave. About half of the estimated 3,000-square-meter cave will be filled with cement to reinforce the ground. Currently, no scientific investigations are being conducted on the cave, which contains rare stalactites, but some volcano experts insist research be carried out before the construction. Discovered in 1953, the Mishima Fuketsu is one of some 100 known wind caves around Mt. Fuji, which was created more than 10,000 years ago, at the southernmost point that the lava flow reached following an eruption. Its total length is at least 300 meters. According to a study conducted by Nihon Kazan Dokutsu Kyokai (Japan Volcano-Speleological Association) in 1986, there are lava stalactites that have been formed over a long period of time in the cave and it is one of the few caves preserved in an urban area.

「駅前風穴」埋め立てへ



三島風穴の内部を調査する立原私会長(右)と大島治さん(静岡県三島市で今年2月(火山調査学会提供))

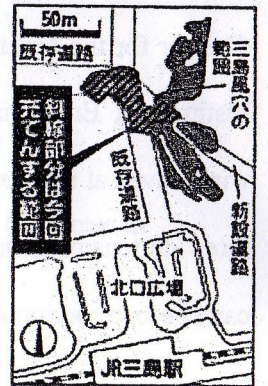
静岡・三島 最古級

富士山の噴火でできた溶岩トンネルの中を、静岡県三島市のJR三島駅北口の地下に広がる「三島風穴」が今月下旬にも埋め立てられる。工事を行う静岡県三島市によると、風穴の真上は市道を走るため、推定約3000平方メートルの半分をセメントなどで充てんし、地盤を補強する。風穴に対する学術調査は実施されているだけで約300

歴史1万数千年 専門家「工事前に学術調査を」

かつては調査会社の敷地内にあり、会社の移転に伴って05年、三島市昭南町土地区画整理事業が公共用地として買収した。市によると、風穴の内部で崩落が確認されたため、道路工事に先立ち、今年内はセメントと粘土質の材料で充てんする工事を実施する。市建設課は「安全を確保するのが第一。学術調査は必要」としている。【取材陣】

1853年に発見され、86年に日本火山調査会(現・富士火山調査研究会)が実地調査した。長年かけて形成された「溶岩トンネル」などがそのまま保存され、市街地に残る洞窟としても全国的に希少という。かつては調査会社の敷地内にあり、会社の移転に伴って05年、三島市昭南町土地区画整理事業が公共用地として買収した。市によると、風穴の内部で崩落が確認されたため、道路工事に先立ち、今年内はセメントと粘土質の材料で充てんする工事を実施する。市建設課は「安全を確保するのが第一。学術調査は必要」としている。【取材陣】



The area was once owned by a local pharmaceutical company, and later acquired by a municipal land development corporation in 2005, following the relocation of the drug manufacturer's office. As part of the wind cave has already collapsed, the city plans to start filling it with cement, prior to full-scale road construction. "Safety is our primary target. If we leave it without repair work, the existing roads running over the cave could also collapse," a city official said, explaining the urgency of the situation.

Meanwhile, President Hiroshi Tachihara of the Tokyo-based nonprofit organization Volcanospeleological Society pointed out the educational value of the cave, saying: "I hope the city will conduct thorough research of the wind cave and preserve the valuable parts of it." Satoshi Koshimizu, director for the Natural Environmental Sciences Division of the Yamanashi Institute of Environmental Sciences also said: "We are investigating the wind caves at the northern foot of Mt. Fuji using the latest methods such as three dimensional analysis. It is incredible that they are going to fill the cave before conducting any research."

Mainichi Daily News 15 March 2010

Visit to the 11th Pseudokarst Symposium
12 - 16 May 2010 - Saupsdorf (Germany)

As representative of our commission, and out of personal interest, I visited this symposium, in a fantastic scenery of sandstone table-mountains. Very well organized in a kind of mountain-hut the atmosphere was very relaxed. The amount of lectures was plenty, as were the field-trips. Most participants were from central Europe, but two large groups came from both Sweden and Galicia (Spain) to promote next meetings/symposia. I counted some 50 participants from 10 countries. From the lectures really fascinating were exploration of the quartzite caves in Venezuela (entrances with several helicopters in it). A remarkable lecture came from Istvan Esterhasz about "butterflies prefer volcanic materials" (in Hungary).

The area shows magnificent rock formations, and gives possibilities for very interesting field trips. It is called the Saksoni Switerland, but is not in Switzerland. It is in a far corner of Germany, close to the Polish and Czech borders. Actually not too far from the location of the next U.I.S. congress in 2013 - Brno, Czech Republic.

Proposals for next symposia were:

Second International Conference on Granite Caves
in Sweden 2011 - June 1-4 (and 5-7 for post trips)
information on: <http://www.speleo.se>

12th International Symposium on Pseudokarst
Galicia, Tui, Spain 2013
Information from mvaqueiro@frioya.es
xeoloxia@udc.es

However, this date is also the year of the U.I.S. Congress in the Czech Republic and will be considered.

From the Swedish lecture(s) an interesting one was about methane-explosion caves. Maybe this is a link to our commission?

Jan-Paul van der Pas