

- We have published the results of our research on each of the volcanoes to date in papers and at conferences.
- In Japan, because of human activities near volcanoes, both anthropogenic (urban and agricultural lands, etc.) and natural (volcanic gases and hot spring) water) influences are often present in the surrounding water environment.
- On volcanic islands and near the ocean, the effects of windblown salt from the sea are also showing up.
- For some volcanoes, changes in water quality before and after recent eruptions (mainly phreatic eruptions) were also observed.



Fig.3 Case Study of Water Quality Measurements at 3Mt.Hakone (2015-2018, Horiuchi et al.2020)



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Fig.4 Case Study of Water Quality Measurements at **2Mt.Asama** (2015-2017, Igari et al.2018)



Fig.5 Case Study of Water Quality Measurements at 5Mt.Ontake (2017, Asami et al.2019)



Fig.6 Case Study of Water Quality Measurements at and ((2018-2019, Kodera 2019)

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1 Mt. Tokachi (2016, Moroboshi et al. 2017)

In representing the water quality of each volcano, sites with an average EC of 500 μS/cm or higher were excluded (hot spring water and mine drainage water with extreme water quality were excluded). All sites and monthly data were compiled and

statistically processed (graphs, etc., were prepared using all data after exclusion).

To confirm the correlation between the age of volcanic eruptions and water quality, the volcanoes were sorted in the order of the last magmatic eruption (phreatomagmatic eruptions did not show a long-term contribution to water quality).

A correlation trend between EC and the last magmatic eruption was confirmed.

The correlation was not as clear as with EC for composition ratios such as Cl/SO4.

The influence of anthropogenic and wind-blown salt (noise) may also be considered. In the future, we would like to process the data considering these factors to confirm the balance between natural and anthropogenic influences.

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