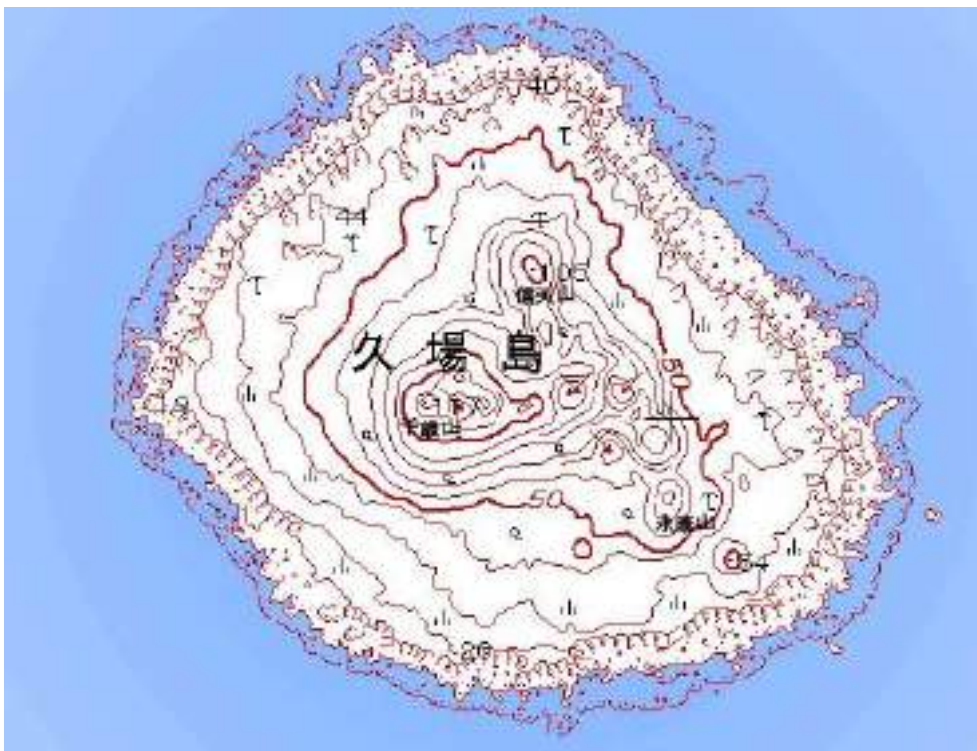


地形と相観、植生 The Topography, Physiognomy and Vegetation
 地形図 The Topographical Map



久場島は、黄尾嶼、ユクン島とよばれ、数個の噴火口を持つ火山島で、ほぼ円形をなし、周囲3、491 m、島の最高点は118 m、岩石は輝石安山岩、溶岩、火山弾、軽石などからなっている。

(国土地理院発行の2.5万分1地形図)

Kuba Island, also known as Kobisho or Yukun-Jima, is a volcanic island with several craters, and has a nearly round shape. The island has a circumference of 3,491 m in and is 118 m at its highest elevation. The rocks mostly consist of pyroxene andesite, lava, volcanic bomb, and pumice.

(Geological Survey Institute, Scale 1:25,000).



写真の様に丘状をなし、緩やかな地形をつくりながら海崖へ続いている。島には河川などの流水は見られない。
 (新納義馬.1971)

As the photograph shows, the shallow bell-shaped island stretches out to the sea cliff with a gentle topography. There are no rivers on the island (Courtesy of Yoshima Niiro, 1971).



海崖上部から斜面への肩状部にかけてコマルバガジュマルなど風衝植生が張り付いている。海崖下部は無植生である。(新納義馬.1979)

The wind beaten vegetation such as Komaruba-Gajumararu attaches to the upper part of the sea cliffs and to the shoulder of slopes. The lower parts of the sea cliffs are an open area (Courtesy of Yoshima Niiro, 1971).



島の周囲は全域海崖をなし、出入りが乏しく、船着場など人工的施設のあとは確認することはできなかった。(新納義馬.1979)

The island is completely surrounded by the cliffs and lacks inner bays. The remains of artificial facilities such as anchorages could not be confirmed (Courtesy of Yoshima Niiro, 1971).

海崖の地形と相観 The Topography and Physiognomy of The Sea Cliffs



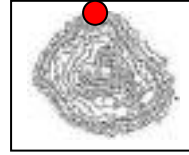
島の周囲は全域母岩の輝石安山岩が裸出した海崖をなしている。(新納義馬.1980)

The island is surrounded by sea cliffs which are completely composed of the mother rock of pyroxene andesite, which is now exposed to the surface (Courtesy of Yoshima Niiro, 1971).



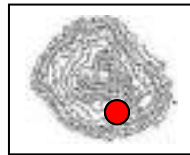
赤茶けた輝石安山岩の岩塊に張り付くように生育しているのはコマルバガジュマルなど。(新納義馬.1980)

Plants such as Komaruba-Gajumaru grow from the rock mass of reddish-brown pyroxene andesite (Courtesy of Yoshima Niiro, 1971).



海崖にはコマルバガジュマル
など風衝偏状木が厳しい環境
に耐えて張り付いて生育して
いる。
(新納義馬.1980)

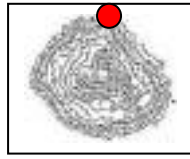
Wind beaten-leaned trees
such as Komaruba-Gajumaru
survive in the severe
environment by adhering to
the sea cliff (Courtesy of
Yoshima Niiro, 1980).



海崖肩上部の風衝低木生林は、またカツ
オドリの絶好の生息域である。
(新納義馬.1980)

The wind beaten shrub forest on the
shoulder of the sea cliff is the ideal
habitat for Katsuodori (Courtesy of
Yoshima Niiro, 1980).

北側海岸の地形と相観 **The Physiognomy and Topography of the Northern Coast**



激しい波飛沫が打ち付ける海崖下部、そこにも植物が。(新納義馬.1980)

Amazingly, plants can survive on the lower part of the sea cliff where strong waves strike against the rocks (Courtesy of Yoshima Niiro, 1980).

火山弾や溶岩流の堆積した海崖の様子。(新納義馬.1980)

The physiognomy of the sea cliff where the volcanic bombs and lava accumulates (Courtesy of Yoshima Niiro, 1980).



火山岩や溶岩流の岩肌を剥ぎ出した海岸には、岩隙にそって僅かにシママンネングサやホソバワダンが生育しているだけである。(新納義.1980)

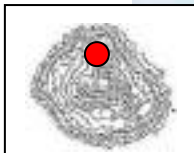
At the sea coast where the rock surface of volcanic rock and lava flow have been stripped away, Shima-mannengusa and Hosobawadan can grow within the rock openings (Courtesy of Yoshima Niiro, 1980).

北西側の地形と相観 The Physiognomy and Topography in the Northwest



緩やかな傾斜面は海岸へ続いている。一面溶岩流や軽石、火山弾などで被われている。(新納義馬.1980)

A gentle slope spreads out to the coast. The surface is completely covered with lava flows and pumices as well as volcanic bombs (Courtesy of Yoshima Niuro, 1980).



植生も草本層位の草丈や低木の群落によって占められている。一部の窪地にはビロウの林分も見られる。(新納義馬.1980)

The vegetation is dominated by a community that grows as high as the herbal layer and shrubs. Bilou forest stands exist in some areas of low relief (Courtesy of Yoshima Niuro, 1980).