Table A1.Results of K–Ar age dating of the Obirakiyama Tuff, Yunosawa Caldera. Data sources: 1) Muraoka and Hase (1990); 2) Muraoka (1991); 3) Metal Mining Agency of Japan (1980); and 4) Nemoto (1998).

Sample	Locality	Type	Occurrence	Age ± 1σ (Ma)	Average Age (Ma)	Ref.
790628-05	Houtoge Pass	rhyolite	pumice	2.3 ± 1.0 2.6 ± 0.8	2.5 ± 0.6	1)
800608-01	Northwest of Oguni	rhyolite	pumice	2.9 ± 0.3 3.1 ± 0.4	3.0 ± 0.3	1)
810808-01	Kamiyoko-maesawa	rhyolite	welded tuff	3.55 ± 0.18 3.55 ± 0.18	3.55 ± 0.18	1)
Ditto	ditto	biotite	ditto	5.32 ± 0.64 5.57 ± 0.66	5.45 ± 0.46	2)
H-55	Shimizume-gawa	rhyolite	pumice	3.84 ± 0.16 3.73 ± 0.16	3.79 ± 0.16	2)
T-92	Uchimachi-zawa	rhyolite	welded tuff		3.8 ± 0.3	3)
ROK-2	Rokumaibashi-gawa	volcanic glass	pumice	4.18 ± 0.31 4.36 ± 0.31	4.27 ± 0.22	4)
NAM-1	Namioka-gawa	hornblende	pumice	3.75 ± 0.35 3.93 ± 0.33	3.85 ± 0.24	4)

1) Data from Muraoka and Hase (1990).
2) Data from Muraoka (1991).
3) Data from Metal Mining Agency of Japan (1980).
4) Data from Nemoto (1998).

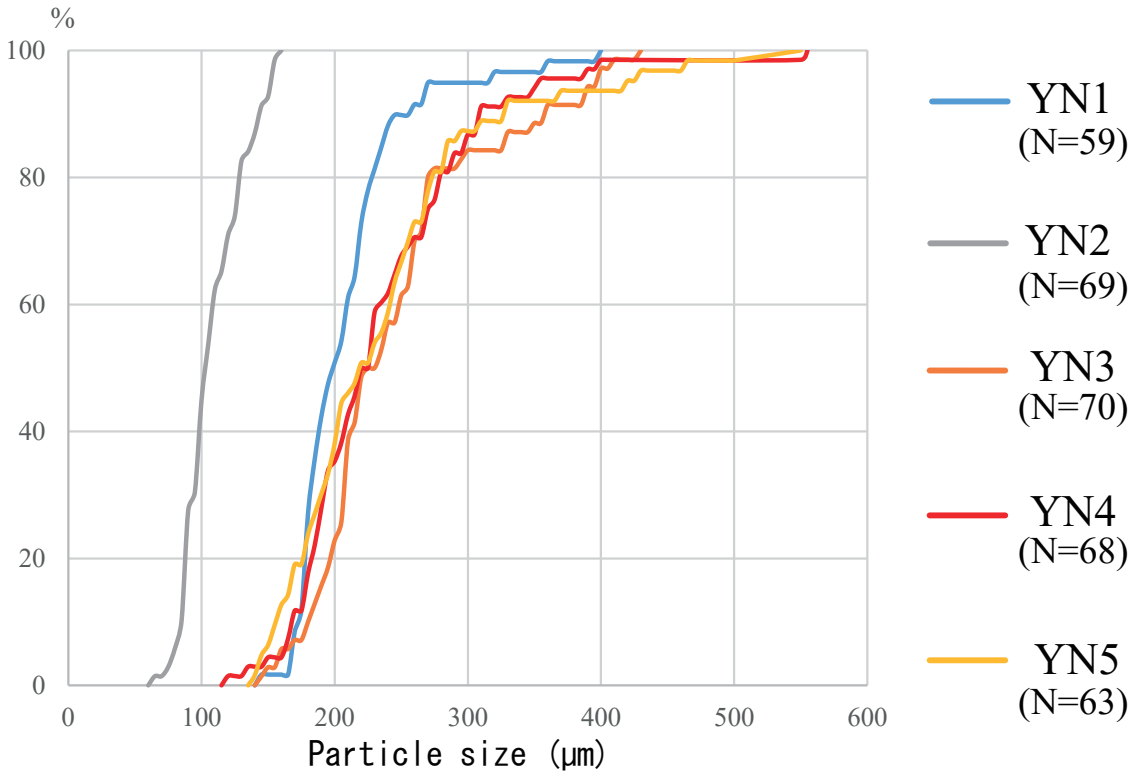

Fig. A1. Particle size distributions of zircon crystals recovered from five samples of the Obirakiyama Tuff, Yunosawa Caldera.