

Paleohabitat of coastal plants reconstructed from the number of fossil opal phytolith assemblages

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[1] none

The habitat of coastal plants at Later Jomon Stage in an inner coastal zone in the former Zushi Bay were discussed based on the number of fossil opal phytolith assemblages from Ikego Site in a northeastern part of Miura Peninsula, Japan. The average value of highest number of each 6 phytolith types (Carex type, Leymus type, Ischaemum type, Imperata type, Calamagrostis type, Phragmites type) and each micro topographic division (Foreshore, Berm, Dune1, Dune2, Dune3, Marsh1, Marsh2, Marsh3) obtained from the surface sediments and the distance from the mother plant in several regions including Onneto, the estuary of the Mukawa River, Rokkasyo, the estuary of the Oirase River, Aiofutajima, and the estuary of the Obitsu River. The distribution of source plants and the depositional landform of zonation areas reconstructed from a relationship between a number of fossil opal phytolith assemblages and the value of it. It was suggested that the regression event to the effect a seismic crustal movement occurred from 2,800yr B.P. within 150 years at the transgressional stage in the Former Zushi Bay. This study was proposed that the first knowledges about sea level change and crustal movement from the directly data of fossil assemblages in non-marine sediments.