

## MIS5e marine terrace in southern Inbanuma, Japan

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In Shimousa upland, the Kioroshi formation formed MIS5e marine terrace (Sugihara 1970). Paleo Tokyo Bay opened for Pacific Ocean during full last interglacial period, so that the Kioroshi upper member consists of sands in shallow sea. During late last interglacial period, Shimousa upland developed barrier islands, and the inside of these consists of muds member during regression period (Okazaki et al. 1992). But, stratigraphy of this muds member has not been enough.

In order to reveal MIS5e marine terrace in southern Inbanuma, we basically analyzed, stratigraphy, tephra and sedimentary environment.

The results are as follows;

In southern Inbanuma, the Kioroshi sands member is absent, and the Kioroshi upper muds member overlies the Kiyokawa formation. The Kioroshi upper muds member has a range of this area.

According to the mineral refractive index and all rock chemical composition, the Hk-KmP1 tephra includes the Kioroshi upper muds member.

Sedimentary environment of the Kioroshi upper muds member has been river mouth and inner bay, by mud content, total sulfur, and shell fossil.

Considering these results, the marine terrace over the Kioroshi upper muds member was formed by sea level change during regression period from MIS5e to MIS5d.

Keywords: Last Interglacial period, Shimousa upland, Sea level change, Tephrochronology, Total sulfur