

Magnetostratigraphy of the sediment cores derived from the Setagaya and Fuchu areas of Tokyo Metropolitan, central Japan

UEKI, Takeyuki^{1*}, FUNABIKI, Ayako², TAKEMURA, Takato², SAITO, Hirota³

¹Geological Survey of Japan, AIST, ²Department of Geosystem Sciences, College of Humanities and Sciences, Nihon University, ³Department of Ecoregion Science, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology

Three sediment cores were derived from the Setagaya and Fuchu areas of Tokyo Metropolitan, southern Kanto Plain, central Japan. The NUCHS-1 core drilled in the Setagaya area of Nihon University is composed of terrace deposits, peat and tephric loess up to -12.7 m, and marine sand and gravels of the early Pleistocene Kazusa Group from -12.7 to 80.0 m. The Cobb Mountain Subchron was found in the NUCHS-1 core from -12.7 to -24.5 m. The TAT-1 and TAT-2 cores drilled in the Fuchu area of Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology. The TAT-1 and TAT-2 cores are composed of terrace deposits and tephric loess up to -11.5 m and 8.9 m, and marine silt sand and gravels of the early Pleistocene Kazusa Group from -11.5 m and 8.9 m to 50.0 m. The Olduvai Subchron was found in the TAT-1 and TAT-2 cores from -11.5 to -16.3 m and -8.9 to 23.0 m.

Keywords: Kanto Plain, Magnetostratigraphy, Early Pleistocene, Sediment core, Kazusa Group