

Co-seismic uplift and active fault around in the western part of Noto peninsula, central Japan

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We investigated tectonic relives along the western part of Noto peninsula, central Japan. The marine terrace surfaces are classified into H1, H2, H3, M and L surfaces in descending order. The progressively greater slopes of successively higher marine terrace surfaces clearly record continual crustal tilting to the south. To the north, the Togikawa-nangan fault dislocates them. The amount of vertical displacement is over 20 m since MIS 5e. It is not surprising that the gap in the height of strandline is not documented by geodetic data. The active fault may extend to the submarine active fault about 3 km west of the Shika nuclear power plant. There are emerged wave-cut benches similar to that produces by abrupt vertical crustal movements associated with major historical earthquakes along the coast. The significant crustal movement close to the power plant is not continuous, but coseismic.

Keywords: marine terrace, emerged wave-cut bench, active fault, Shika nuclear power plant, Noto Peninsula