

Color analysis of a fault rock aiming at the new dating method of a fault

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Color analysis of rocks was first performed by Nagano and Nakashima (1989) in order to measure degrees of weathering on the surfaces of granitic rocks. Because color change depends on degree of alteration, color analysis has been applied in studies of landslides, weathering in borehole samples, and so on. Miyashita et al. (JPGU, 2011) applied color analysis to fault rocks in Tottori-ken Seibu area, and found the differences of color trend in the a*-b* color maps between two linearments in the area. They presumed that the differences depended on the activity of faults. In this study, color analysis was performed in four fault zones (Awaji, Goumura, Yamasaki and Kego-Nishiyama) in Japan. As a result, distributions of obtained color data were different among four fault zones.

Keywords: fault rocks, dating, color analysis