

High resolution geostatigraphic survey of the Urazoko Fault in Turuga Bay on the Sea of Japan

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High-resolution geostatigraphic survey was carried out for Urazoko Yanagase-yama fault group around the Turuga bay in 2011. We have planed a NE-SW survey line (total 123.5Km) with 2-5km lengths and 500m intervals, also planed short survey line (total 57km) with 1km length and 20m intervals for detail exploration. Some clear reflector that estimated formed after the alluvium plain observed at the Turuga-bay. Theses reflector have fitted together with the result of sediment corer survey, which carried out around the central part of Turuga-bay. Five reflectors ranges in age from 7300 to 9600yBP were confirmed. We have described the height of fault step using the reflectors. The main fault (F-39-40) of Urazoko group with 1.7 to 2m in heights has observed over a range of 1km around the detailed exploration area. There is no accumulating formation for displacement component from the basement of Alluvium plain to K-Ah layer. At the edge of this fault, the step decreases toward the southern part. And this fault diverged in another fault, which presented the same structure in the southern part of Turuga-Bay.

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