

Distribution of fault plane solutions of smaller events associated with the motion of Kuril forearc sliver

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In order to find the direct evidence of motion of fore-arc sliver along the Kuril trench, we investigated the distribution of fault plane solutions along the estimated boundary of Kuril fore-arc sliver in Hokkaido. Using the P-wave polarity data as well as P- and SH-wave amplitudes, we determined the fault plane solutions of smaller events ($2.0 < M < 3.5$) with the number of P-wave polarity data are 10 or greater. The result is summarized as follows. Along the volcanic front in eastern Hokkaido, strike-slip fault type of events with WNW-ESE trending P-axes are distributed, which is consistent with the motion of Kuril fore-arc sliver along the volcanic front. In the western side of Hidaka Mountains, reverse fault type of events with P-axes sub-parallel to the trench are widely distributed, which is consistent with ongoing process of collision of Kuril fore-arc sliver with northeastern Japan arc. In more detail, we found that reverse fault type of events with NE-SW trending P-axes, which rotates counterclockwise from trench parallel direction are concentrated near the epicenter of 1982 Urakawa-oki earthquake (M7.1). The P-wave velocity perturbation derived from tomography study for the lower portion of the overriding plate show a good correlation with the distribution of events with NE-SW trending P-axes. The seismic tomography study suggests that the lower half of the delaminated lower crust extends to the source region of the 1982 Urakawa-oki earthquake, which may cause counterclockwise rotation of P-axes near the epicenter of 1982 Urakawa-oki earthquake (M7.1).