

Paleomagnetism of the Miocene in the southern part of north-east Japan

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We studied the geological structures and paleomagnetism of Miocene volcanic and sedimentary rocks before 15 Ma distributed in the Yamagata and Katsura areas of Ibaraki prefecture, and in the western Koriyama area of Fukushima prefecture. Paleomagnetic measurements in the western Koriyama area show a clockwise rotation, whereas those in the Yamagata and Katsura areas do not show horizontal rotations. These results indicate that southern part of north-east Japan was the different geological block from the northern part of north-east Japan which shows a counterclockwise rotation. The result in the western Koriyama area shows the influence of drag of the Tanakura fault.