

ITP-fission-track ages of middle Pleistocene tephra in Southern Kyushu, Japan, and implications for Quaternary science

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Three Pleistocene tephra, (1)Nabekura Ignimbrite included in Pleistocene marine deposits, called Kokubu group, (2)Koseda Ignimbrite in Yaku Island, (3)a vitric ash bed included in marine sand deposit in Anbo town of Yaku Island, south Japan are dated at (1)0.49 \pm 0.06 Ma, (2)0.58 \pm 0.08 Ma and (3)0.78 \pm 0.07 Ma respectively, by isothermal plateau fission-track method on glass. The age of (1) indicates that the marine deposit, Kajiki formation including this tephra is correlated to O-isotope stage 13. Low altitudes of marine sand and gravel deposits including the tephra of (2) and (3) suggest that uplift in Yaku Island was not conspicuous in the middle Pleistocene.