Sedimentary structure and process of washover deposits by 1959 AD Miyakojima Typhoon

Kiyoyuki Shigeno[1], Akihito Makino[2], Futoshi Nanayama[3], Kenji Satake[4], Koichi Shimokawa[5]

[1] Niigata.Univ, [2] Meiji C, [3] Earthquake Research Dept., GSJ, [4] Geological Survey of Japan, [5] Active Fault Research Sect., Earthquake Research Dept., GSJ

The sedimentary structure and deposition process of washover deposits by the 1959 Miyakojima typhoon. The storm deposits are poorly sorted fine to very coarse sized sand including gravel. The storm deposit becomes thinner and the grain size becomes finer landward. The sedimentary structure of thick layer shows foreset lamination, which is discriminated as alternation of fine and coarse grain layers. The coarse grain layer was deposited as intermittent gravity flow deposit from top of slip face, and fine grain layer was deposited in the form of grain-fall from suspension. Our interpretation of deposition process is as follows. A large amount of deposits are carried by waves all at once. As the flow velocity irregularly decreases, particle discretion repeated to make such alternative layer.