

## Sedimentary facies and grain-size analyses of event deposits occurred by runup process of the 1993 tsunami and 1741 tsunami

# Futoshi Nanayama[1]

[1] Active Fault Reserch Center, GSJ, AIST

We examined sedimentary facies and grain size of sands deposited by the 1993 Hokkaido-nansei-oki and 1741 Oshima-oshima tsunamis. The deposits were divided into up-flow and return flow units by their sedimentary structures. Grain size analysis shows that the up-flow deposits have bimodal peaks at very coarse to coarse sand and at medium to fine sand. By contrast the return-flow deposits have a unimodal peak at medium to fine sand. These sedimentary characters are maybe common in tsunami deposits on shore area.