Holocene activity of the MTL active fault system by using all-core boring beneath the eastern part of Iyo-nada, southwest Japan

Kazuhiro Otsuka[1], Futoshi Nanayama[2], Kenichiro Miura[3], Michiharu Ikeda[4], Seiichi Kanayama[5], Kei Anma[6], Takashi Yamamoto[7], Yoshiharu Yokoyama[8], Yuichi Sugiyama[9], Eikichi Tsukuda[10]

[1] Active Fault Research Center,GSJ,AIST, [2] Active Fault Reserch Center, GSJ, AIST, [3] Active Fault Reserch Center,GSJ,AIST, [4] Geology Div., SRI Inc., [5] Shikoku Research Institute inc., [6] Kawasaki Geol. Eng. Co., [7] Kawasaki Geo. Eng., [8] Earth Sci., Ibaraki Univ., [9] AFRC,AIST, [10] Geological Survey of Japan

The active fault system of Median Tectonic Line (MTL) is one of the most active faults in southwest Japan. We have sampled on each side of Kaminadaoki-Kita fault by using all-core boring and analyzed for correlation in detail. Site 1 core is 24.5m and site 2 core is 33.0m in depth. The K-Ah tephra layer (ca.7300yBP) is recognized both cores. The displacement pattern of the correlation of two cores suggest that the Kaminadaoki-Kita fault has slipped three or four times during Holocene.