

Newly recognized pile-nappe structure in the Otonashigawa Group of the Shimanto Belt, Kii Peninsula

Minoru Masuda[1]

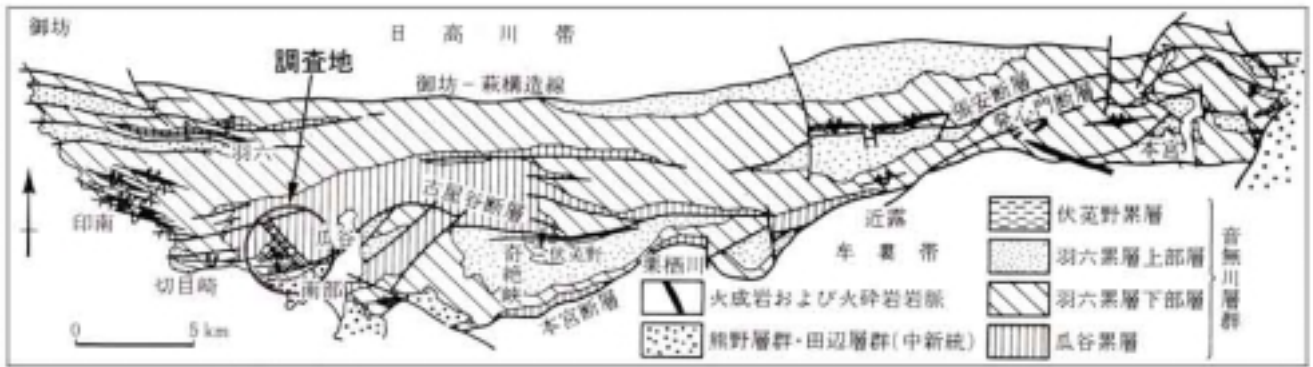
[1] Yagai Kagaku CFC Co.Ltd.

Detailed mapping in the Otonashigawa Group reveals that the structure of the group is a pile-nappe structure. An imbricate structure which has been adopted for a long time for the Otonashigawa group can not interpret the structure of the study area, central part of Minabe Town, anymore.

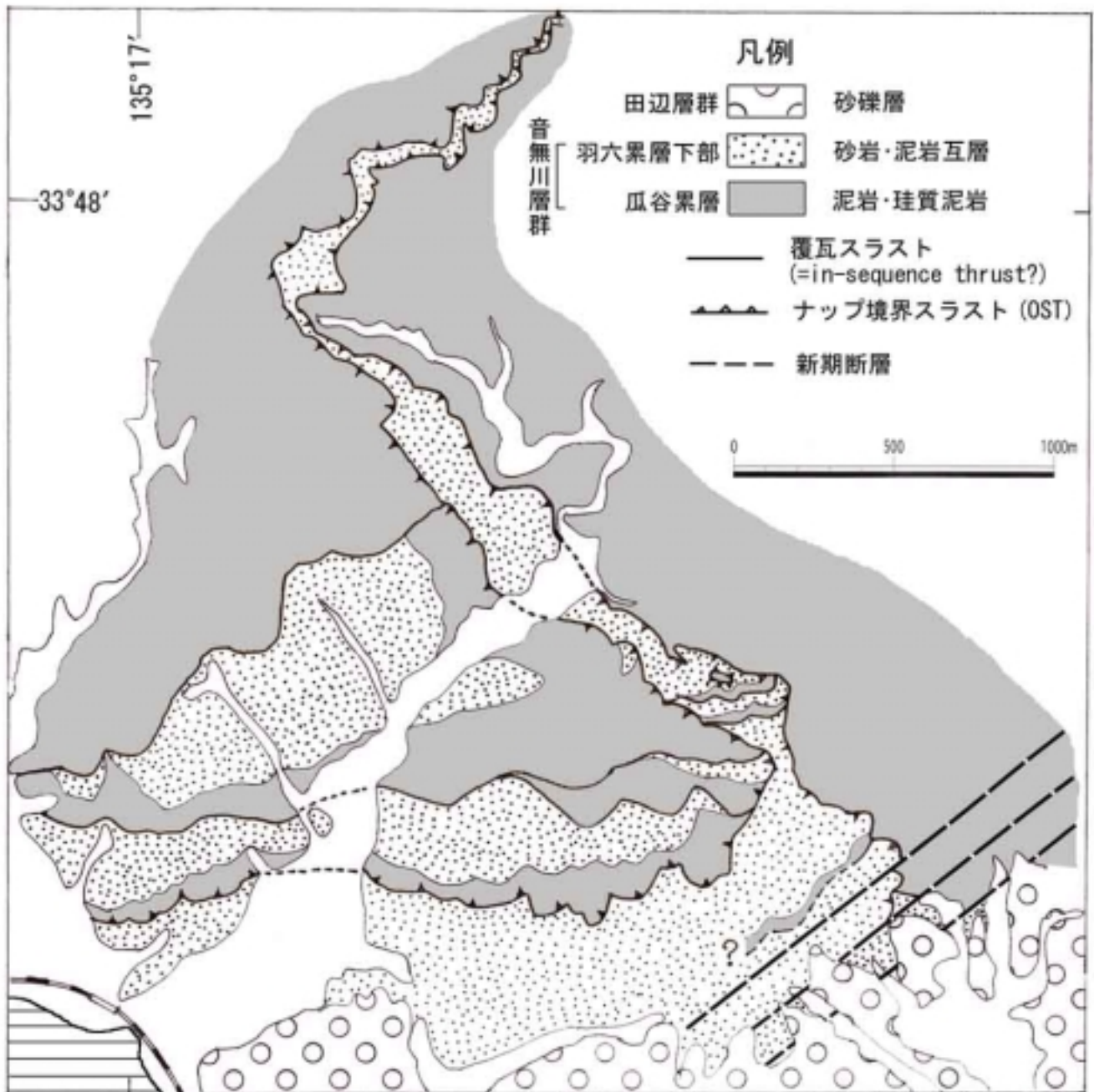
Two nappe boundaries running subparallel divide the study area into three units, i.e., upper, middle and lower units. The middle unit is a thin thrust sheet in the northern part and the thickness in the northern most part is only a few tens meters. Upright fold with a synform and an antiform penetrates the three units. The whole structure plunges into WNW. In each unit, imbricate thrusts with northern dipping occur.

Lithologically the study area is conformed of simple association of sandstone and siltstone and the pile-nappe structure is deciphered by persistent quest on lithology of sandstone-siltstone alternation.

Sheared zones are not associated with the nappe boundaries and imbricated thrusts and these occurrences lead us to an interpretation that the thrusts of the both kinds were formed within unconsolidated or semiconsolidated sediments of the Shimanto accretionary complex.



位置図（日本の地質6「近畿地方」より引用）



累層の分布と地質構造