

Rupture along the Fossa Magna and Median Tectonic Line

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Formation of Fossa Magna is thought as rupture of the Honshu at the eastern margin of Asian Continent, relating to Japan Sea Opening. Because the movement of Philippine Sea Plate has deformed the area of Fossa Magna, we should take out the deformation for the analysis on tectonic history. Most distinct deformation is the Great Bend of accretionary zonal structure, represented by the Median Tectonic Line.

Fossa Magna can be divided into North and South. North Fossa Magna is composed with ruptured basins filled with sediments and volcanics. South Fossa Magna is composed with covering sediments and accretionary bodies of Izu volcanic arc and Shikoku Basin. Median Tectonic Line crosses the boundary of North and South Fossa Magna, and have been deformed and dislocated by the Philippine Sea Plate movement. The flexibility of the Median Tectonic Line might be affected at the Japan Sea Opening, and South Fossa Magna had not been formed at Japan Sea Opening.