

Significance and necessity of the off fault paleoseismology

Haruo Yamazaki[1]; Yoshihiro Kinugasa[2]; Kenji Satake[3]

[1] Dep. Geography, Tokyo Metropolitan Univ.; [2] Tokyo Inst. of Technology; [3] Active Fault Research Center, GSJ/AIST

Only a part of the source fault appeared along the western coast of Awajishima Island as the surface rupture of the 1995 Hyogo-ken Nanbu earthquake. This fact indicates that the trench excavation survey to the active fault has a possibility to underestimate the occurrence of dangerous earthquakes.

The off fault paleoseismology of Kinugasa and Satake (1997) is a newly adopted research method for the reconstruction of paleoseismology in a certain area to supplement the limitation of trench excavation survey. However, the study of off fault paleoseismology has many problems and challenge on the identification of out break time, source, magnitude, and intensity of a paleo-earthquake.

In this symposium, the authors strive to confirm the concept and research methodology through many results of various investigations on the off fault paleoseismology.