

# High-resolution tephra stratigraphy of submarine sediments in Beppu Bay, Kyusyu, JAPAN

# Hiromi Matsuoka[1]; Makoto Okamura[2]; Kunihiko Shimazaki[3]; Noboru Chida[4]; Hiroyuki Oishi[5]; Kazuhiko Hirata[5]

[1] Natural Environmental Sci., Kochi University; [2] Fac. Sci., Kochi Univ.; [3] Earthq. Res. Inst., Univ. Tokyo; [4] Geogr., Oita Univ.; [5] WEST JEC

<http://sc1.cc.kochi-u.ac.jp/~mako-ok/>

Tephra stratigraphy of submarine sediments was investigated for the study of paleoseismicity of active faults in Beppu Bay. Following two-point were improved to identify tephra layers in submarine samples: (1) wet-sieving and separating of relatively coarse particles (over 0.125mm); (2) removing of biogenic materials such as shells or plant fragments. More than 20 tephra layers were recognized in the last 7300 years sediments and dated by using the C14 method. Origins of eruption of these tephra layers were estimated by distribution patterns in the bay. The correlation between these submarine tephra layers and on land provide important data for tephrochronology of the northern Kyushu.