

Characteristics of the Gotanda fault distributing near the Yawatahama-City, in western Shikoku

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In the case of the 2000 Tottoriken-seibu earthquake, the lineament was recognized around the epicenter region by detailed investigation after the earthquake (Tsutsumi et al.(2000)), and it was showed that the detailed geological and geomorphological investigation enable us to recognize an indistinct active fault. The clarification of characteristics of the indistinct active fault and lineament is important had been recognized from this earthquake.

The active fault with high-activity level and high-certainty degree doesn't exist in Shikoku except the Median Tectonic Line active fault system (Active fault society (1991)). But some faults and lineaments with the low-activity level and low-certainty degree are recognized in the outer zone of the Southwest Japan (Active fault society (1991)).

Here, we studied the properties of the Gotanda fault distributing around the Yawatahama-City.

The contents of this study are as follows.

- (1)Aerial photograph deciphering research
- (2)Geological survey on land
- (3)Single-channel reflection survey on the Uwakai Sea located in the west of the Yawatahama-City

This study results are as follows.

- (1) An indistinct lineaments are recognized on this aerial photograph deciphering research.
- (2) In the western parts of study area, neither displacement nor deformation structure derived from faulting is recognized in the layer of the Late Pleistocene-Holocene based on the result of single-channel reflection survey in the Uwakai Sea.
- (3) In the eastern parts of study area, the Gotanda fault is not recognized in distributing area of the Late to Middle Pleistocene around the Ozu-City.
- (4) These survey results suggest that the Gotanda fault may not be active fault, but the lineaments may be originated in another geological factor.