Geology and active faults in the southern part of Yamakita Town, Kanagawa Prefecture, central Honshu, Japan

Takahiro Nakamitsu[1]; Hiroki Hayashi[2]; Kei Odawara[3]; yo uesugi[4]; Hiroshi Sato[5]; Tanio Ito[6]; Shoji Sekiguchi[7]; Keiji Kasahara[7]

[1] Department of Geoscience, Shimane Univ; [2] Shimane Univ.; [3] HSRI, Kanagawa Pref.; [4] Earth Science, Tsuru University; [5] ERI, Univ. Tokyo; [6] Dept. Earth Sciences, Fac. Sci., Chiba Univ.; [7] NIED

The present authors studied geology of the southern part of Yamakita town, Kanagawa Prefecture, central Honshu, Japan. The geology of the present area consists of the Miocene Tanzawa Group, Plio-Pleistocene Marine deposits Neishi and Seto Formations of the Ashigara Group, Hakone Older Somma deposits (OS) and rome and terrace deposits.

The Tanzawa Group is composed of volcanic rocks. The Neishi Formation is mainly composed of mudstone and volcanoclastic rocks. The Seto Formation dominantly consists of conglomeratic rocks. The Hakone OS is mainly composed of volcanic breccia and lava.

The northern border of the Ashigara Group is in fault contact with the Tanzawa Group by the Kan'nawa Fault. On the other hand, the southern border of the Ashigara Group is in reverse fault contact with the Hakone OS by the Uchikawa (partly modified after Imanaga, 1999) and Maruyama (newly proposed) Faults. The major structure of the Ashigara Group in the present area is an anticline with a NW-SE axis. The geologic structure in the Sengen'yama-Shiroyama area is characterized by several anticlines, synclines and faults. The present geologic section is concordance with the seismic reflection profile of Sato et al. (2006).

The present study is supported by the Special Project for Earthquake Disaster Mitigation in Urban Areas from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of Japan.