

## Stratigraphy and geologic structure of Nakijin Formation of Sambosan accretionary complex in Hedo-misaki area, Okinawa

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The Sambosan accretionary complex, defined as an Upper Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous subduction-generated accretionary complex, is distributed a narrow tract with an approximately east-northeast trend in Outer Zone of southwest Japan. Its southern correlatives are known to expose in Okinawa Island. The major purpose of this study is to reveal the stratigraphy and geologic structure of the Sambosan accretionary complex in Okinawa Island. The study area is located in the Hedo-misaki area, northern tip of Okinawa Island. The Sambosan accretionary complex of this area consists mostly of the bedded limestone of the Nakijin Formation. The Nakijin Formation is divided into four members. They are (1) Lower Member of dark-gray bedded limestone (ca.110 m thick), (2) Middle Member of clastic limestone (ca.180 m), (3) Upper Member of clastic limestone with slump beds (ca.110 m), and (4) Uppermost Member of dark-gray bedded limestone (ca.50 m). Upper Triassic ammonites have been reported from the limestone of the Nakijin Formation (Ishibashi, 1974, J.Geol.Soc.Jpn, 80, 329). Our field observation reveals that the Nakijin Formation is tectonically overlain by the massive limestone of the Nekumachijidake Formation. The contact between these two formations is low-angle thrust fault that is newly defined as Hedoutaki Thrust.