

## Depositional processes of the middle - upper Pleistocene shallow marine system inferred from the Kioroshi Formation, central Japan

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The middle-upper Pleistocene Shimosa Group, which is distributed in the eastern part of the recent Kanto Plain area, have been deposited in Paleo-Tokyo Bay and primarily controlled by glacio-eustatic sea level changes and the Kahima - Boso uplift movements. Paralic and shallow marine depositional systems are recognized in the formations of the Shimosa Group (Okazaki and Masuda, 1992). The Kahima - Boso uplift zone is divided into some tectonic blocks (Nakazato and Sato, 2001). The different depositional systems have developed in each block. Spatial variation in depositional systems of the Kioroshi Formation is inferred from the mapping of a chronostratigraphical surface marked by some volcanic ash layers. Consequently, the spatial variation is interpreted in terms of differences in sedimentation supply and tectonic movement in Paleo-Tokyo Bay area.

### Reference:

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