

Raised bench and tsunami boulders in Hashigui-iwa, southern part of Kii Peninsula, southwest Japan

Asaka Nagai[1]; # Hideaki Maemoku[2]; Masanobu Shishikura[3]; Tomoo Echigo[4]; Tatsuya Ishiyama[5]; Shogo Iwasaki[6]

[1] Education, Hiroshima Univ.; [2] Geography, Edu., Hiroshima Univ.; [3] Active Fault Research Center, AIST, GSJ; [4] GRI; [5] Tohoku University; [6] none

The outer zone of southwest Japan approaches Nankai Trough that the Philippine Sea Plate and the Eurasia plate collide, and exists in the place of the horizontal compression stress. It is known that a lot of giant earthquakes presumed to be a low angle reverse-fault type have occurred in the history age by the historical document etc. in the vicinity of Nankai Trough. A recently giant earthquake in the Kii peninsula is a Nankaido earthquake in 1946. The relation between earthquake activities and geological features such as raised bench or raised limestone has not been clarified enough. We made a survey for tsunami boulders scattered on the raised benches in Hashigui-iwa, southern part of Kii peninsula, southwest Japan. Two types of tsunami are recognized through the analysis for the diameter, geology, direction, location and elevation of tsunami-induced boulders. One type is normal size tsunami which could not transport bigger than 2 meters boulders in diameter, the other is incredible huge tsunami which could move up to 7 meters boulders in diameter. We are investigating how these two types of tsunami correspond to the type of seismogenic process.