

Kurosegawa and Circum-Hida Belts

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It has been known that the Kurosegawa Tectonic Zone could be regarded as serpentinite melange that was made up mainly of exotic blocks of Paleozoic metamorphic, igneous and sedimentary rocks. The Kurosegawa Belt, which means that the original time and place distribution of rocks of the Kurosegawa Tectonic Zone, corresponds to the geologic package of the microcontinent or marginal continent with a subduction zone. Beside the Kurosegawa Tectonic Zone, the Circum-Hida Tectonic Zone is also serpentinite melange, and the relationship of two tectonic zones has been one of key topics to understand the geologic development of the Japanese Islands. In this paper, the tectonics after Mesozoic around the Japanese Islands

will be discussed based the occurrence and their chemistry of detrital chromian spinels, paying special attention to the Kurosegawa (Outer zone) and Circum-Hida (Inner zone) belts.

In summary, the paleogeographic reconstruction before pre-Cretaceous proposed by Tazawa (2004) is adopted into this work. The north-south connections among the Circum-Hida/South Kitakami/Kurosegawa belts (called South Kitakami Terrane) can provide important constrain to the present configuration of the Japanese Islands, that is, the Inner and Outer zones of SW Japan. Thus, the volcanics in the Kurosegawa belt seems to be more active than that in the Circum-Hida belt in the Cretaceous times. Large-scale left lateral movement accompanied with overthrust may cause this different volcanic activity.