

Latest Pleistocene to Holocene deposits in the Muroran urban area and the lower part of basin of Kitami-horobetsu River.

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Grasping the total image of Chuseki formation in individual alluvial lowland by profile-analysis of drilling data, as well as precise analyzing sedimentary facies, ages and so on of drilling cores is necessary to the new development of researching Chuseki formation in Hokkaido. The author has been researching Chuseki formations of the lower part of basin of Tokachi River, the Teshio plain, the Naganuma low land in the Ishikari depression, the low land of Shiribeshi-toshibetsu River in the Oshima Peninsula and the lower part of basin of Atsuma River in the southern part of Ishikari depression till now according to above meaning, and in this session, wishes to present results of investigating Chuseki formations of Muroran urban area and the lower part of basin of Kitami-horobetsu River in the coastal zone of the Sea of Okhotsk.

Muroran urban area called Muroran Peninsula is a land tied island topographically. The Chuseki formation in the urban area is about 20 meters in thickness, and consists of main part of sandy facies with molluscan fossils and uppermost part of peaty facies. The results of ^{14}C dating of the formation indicates that the formation corresponds with the Yurakucho Formation in the Kanto Plain.

The lower part of basin of Kitami-horobetsu River is alluvial plain, a depth of 14 kilo meters from the coast and a frontage of 6 kilo meters, opening to the Sea of Okhotsk, accompanied by a coastal sand dune and several peat bogs. The Chuseki formation in the alluvial plain is maximum 45 meters in thickness, and whose base is shaped into buried valley and terraces.