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## Occurrence and stratigraphy and comparison of Permian chert in accretionary complexes in southwest Japan

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We investigated Permian chert in accretionary complexes to approach to understanding Permian paleocean environment. Firstly, we reviewed accretionary complexes with Permian chert in southwest Japan. Secondly, we compared the stratigraphy of Permian pelagic deposits between the Yoshii Group in the Akiyoshi terrane and the Ryokami-yama Formation in the Chichibu composite terrane.

We compiled Permian chert in accretionary complexes in 36 areas in southwest Japan. The oldest known radiolarian zone of Permian chert in most areas corresponds to middle Early Permian (*Pseudoalbaillella lomentaria* Range-zone). This feature is common among different terranes. The Yoshii Group is distributed in the Yoshii area, Okayama Prefecture, Southwest Japan. The Yoshii Group is characterized by chert-clastics sequences. These chert-clastics sequences are stacked up to form a pile-nappe structure. The Ryokami-yama Formation is distributed in the Ryokami-yama area in the Kanto Mountains, central Japan. The Ryokami-yama Formation is composed mainly of Permian chert and greenstone with subordinate melange and siliceous mudstone.

Both the Yoshii Group and the Ryokami-yama Formation, the Lower Permian is represented by red cherts. Lower Permian red cherts were reported also in the Tamba-Mino-Ashio terrane (e.g., Imoto, 1984). In contrast, the Yoshii Group has no carbonate rock within pelagic sequence. In the Ryokami-yama Formation, dolomite is intercalated with lowermost cherts, and greenstones lies just below the chert-dolomite unit.

Keywords: accretionary complex, radiolarian, Panthalassa, Permian chert, southwest Japan