

# Japan Geoscience Union Meeting 2011

(May 22-27 2011 at Makuhari, Chiba, Japan)

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HQR022-P07

Room:Convention Hall

Time:May 24 10:30-13:00

## Sedimentary facies and radiocarbon ages of GS-OGG core, from Noogata Plain, Fukuoka Prefecture

Masanobu Tanaka<sup>1</sup>, Yoshiro Ishihara<sup>1\*</sup>, Rei Nakashima<sup>2</sup>, Junko Komatsubara<sup>2</sup>, Mayuko Yumi<sup>1</sup>, Kiwako Takii<sup>1</sup>, Yasunori Sasaki<sup>1</sup>, Kiyohide Mizuno<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Fukuoka University, <sup>2</sup>AIST/GSJ

We analyzed sedimentary facies and radiocarbon dates of the GS-OGG cores, obtained from the Noogata Plain, Fukuoka Prefecture. The Noogata Plain distributes along the Onga River, and is composed of the Quaternary deposits, those thickness is about 50m. The cores, GS-OGG-1 and GS-OGG-2 cores, drilled by the AIST/GSJ include deposits as follows. The GS-OGG-1 core is composed of the Paleogene basements, gravelly-river deposits, muddy tidal-flat deposits, sandy tidal-flat deposits, lagoonal deposits, salt-marsh deposits, and crevasse-splay/flood plain deposits in ascending order. The GS-OGG-2 core is drilled at the level of sandy tidal-flat deposits in the GS-OGG-1 core. The sedimentary facies are composed of the Paleogene basements, river-mouth bar deposits, lagoonal deposits, debris-flow deposits/gravelly-river deposits, and sandy tidal-flat deposits in ascending order. The lagoonal deposits of the GS-OGG-2 core are thought to be marine deposits of the last interglacial period, based on the radiocarbon date from the upper gravelly-river deposits. The muddy tidal-flat deposits to the crevasse-splay/flood plain deposits in the GS-OGG-1 core have the radiocarbon ages of 8620 y BP to 910 y BP. The lagoonal deposits of the GS-OGG-1 is gradually transition to the deposits of salt-marsh, and overlain by the crevasse-splay/flood plain deposits without erosions by the river channel. They are not contradict to the fact that the main channel of the Onga River was distributed along the western or easter side of the plain, and many flood events were filling the plain.

Keywords: Noogata Plain, Sedimentary facies, Radiocarbon date, Quaternary, Lagoon, Onga River