

SSS032-P03

Room:Convention Hall

Time:May 25 16:30-17:30

A new method for evaluating fault activity based on fault gouge properties - Color measurement of fault gouges -

Kenta Kobayashi<sup>1\*</sup>, Yukari Miyashita<sup>2</sup>, Mitsuo Manaka<sup>2</sup>, Atsushi Kamei<sup>3</sup>, Keisuke Fukushi<sup>4</sup>, Jun'ichi Itoh<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Dep. Geol., Fac. Sci., Niigata Univ., <sup>2</sup>AIST, <sup>3</sup>Shimane Univ., <sup>4</sup>Kanazawa Univ.

We measured colors of fault gouge zones to estimate the fault activities. First, we made powder containing hematite and/or goethite which have been weighed correctly, and measured colors of the powder. Second, the colors were compared with those of the fault gouge zones along the Nichinan-ko SE lineament and with those in the epicentral area (aftershock zone) of the 2000 Tottori-ken Seibu earthquake (Mj 7.3). Dark-red gouge zones along the Nichinan-ko SE lineament contain 0.1-0.5 % of hematite. Precipitations of the hematite are observed along the margins of the gouge zones, may have formed in the inter-active period.

Keywords: Tottori Prefecture, fault gouge, color, active fault, fault activity