## **Japan Geoscience Union Meeting 2011**

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

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SSS032-P09 Room:Convention Hall Time:May 25 16:30-17:30

## Tectonic Geomorphology of the southern part of eastern marginal fault zone of Aizu Basin, Northeast Japan

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At the eastern edge of the Aizu basin close to the foot of the Ou backbone range, several active faults constitute a fault zone trending north to south, named of the eastern marginal fault zone of Aizu Basin. These fault traces were found to prolong towards a mountainous area constituting a fault zone extending to about 49 km in length. In the mountainous area, the two faults, Ouchi-kuramura fault and Simogo fault constituting the southern part of the fault zone, are mapped by Nakata and Imaizumi (2002).

In the vicinity of Otokane, at the southeast part of Shimogo town, the Katodani River flows westward and forms several terraces along them. The fault produces westward facing scarps across the late Pleistocene terraces (probably formed in and around 17,000 years ago) to be displaced in flexure scarp facing the westward and having a vertical deformation of 5 m. At the opposite bank of the river, the lower terrace is also formed with a vertical component of 1.7 m. The progressive amounts of displacement on the late Pleistocene terraces suggest that at least two faulting events have occurred during past 17,000 years. This fault having a length of about 9 km trending north to south in the mountainous area where no active faults have been mapped are newly named to be Otogane fault and also constitutes a southern edge of the fault zone. The length of the fault zone is extended by 4km to southward including the new fault.

This research was funded by grants from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

Keywords: Active fault, Aizu Basin, Simogo town, Otogane fault