

Geological examination in the southwest end extension portion of a Sanageyama-kita fault, Central Japan

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Let the Sanageyama-kita fault be about 22-km active fault extended in the direction of northeast - southwest from Aichi Prefecture to Gifu Prefecture. The principal part of this active fault has clear right gap geographical feature in mountain land, and the proof of the active fault is checked by the trench and the outcrop. On the other hand, the southwest ends of this fault are steep ranges of hills, such as Seto, Toyota, and Nagakute, and since clear fault topography is not accepted, it has been thought that the southwest end of a Sanageyama-kita fault is to the boundary of mountain land and a steep range of hills.

In recent years, development of a road, a railroad, residential land development, etc. goes to this steep range of hills, and accumulation of geological information is following boring data, a new outcrop, etc. Then, as a result of reexamining by performing collection, such as the existing geological survey report, it has checked that extension of a Sanageyama-kita fault had reached to a steep range of hills.

The southwest part of a Sanageyama-kita fault is applied to an east mountain path town from Shirasaka-cho, Seto-shi, and is very clear. It had branched from Kaisho-cho, Seto-shi to two, and, as for the north thing, the southern thing was carried out to to Yoshino-cho, Seto-shi to near the boundary in Seto and Toyota.

About the thing of the north side, the perpendicular displacement magnitude of the base of a Seto clay layer or the Tokai layer group was examined. The fault outcrop was checked in maintaining the fixed difference-in-elevation difference of the inside and outside of 50 m, and continuing from the mountain land to a steep range of hills, and a construction site. The Sanageyama-kita fault is continuing to a steep range of hills.

Moreover, as for the thing on the south, the fault outcrop accompanied by a crush zone is checked at land developed for housing lots or a mining site.

From these things, it was concluded that the southwest end of the Sanageyama-kita fault became long about 2.5 km.

Keywords: Active fault, Steep range of hills, Perpendicular displacement magnitude, Fault outcrop, Geological examination