

Reframing the academic responsibility of JSAF on the basis of its activities after the 2011 Tohoku earthquake

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The Japanese Society for Active Fault Studies (JSAF) is devoted to the study of not only inland active faults but also offshore active faults including subduction zone mega-thrusts. The members of JSAF have been conducted emergently survey for every earthquake disasters related to active fault since the establishment of 2007. One of the important purposes of the survey is to identify and to describe any geological and geomorphological phenomena associated with earthquake and tsunami such as trace, geometry and displacement of surface rupture, coastal change and tsunami deposit. These modern analogues are key to reveal the past phenomena. And clarifying the past is key to estimate the future. This philosophy of paleoseismology and active fault study has been socially recognized in its importance for measuring low frequent great disaster after the 2011 great Tohoku earthquake (M9.0). However, as the lessons from the 2011 event and its triggered 2011 Fukushima Prefecture Hamadori earthquake (M7.0), we also recognized a limit of the current investigation technique of geological and geomorphological methods. The JSAF has an important role as a community for discussing new technique.

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