Japan Geoscience Union Meeting 2015

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SIT07-P01

会場:コンベンションホール

時間:5月25日18:15-19:30

フィリピン海の発達史:大陸棚調査で得られた磁気異常データからの考察 Tectonic evolution of the Philippine Sea: Magnetic data collected during the Japanese continental shelf survey

沖野 郷子 ^{1*} OKINO, Kyoko^{1*}

1 東京大学大気海洋研究所

Marine magnetic anomalies have been used to date the seafloor, characterize the oceanic crust and reconstruct the evolution process of ocean basins. Japanese continental shelf survey project has collected high-quality, dense magnetic data in the Philippine Sea and the adjacent areas for two decades. The compiled and processed magnetic anomaly data improve our understanding of the tectonic history of the area. Clear magnetic lineation patterns in the Shikoku, Parece Vela basins allow us to elaborate the spreading history of these basins, including the initiation and cessation process of the backarc opening. The anomalies associated with the Kyushu-Palau Ridge also record the transitional phase from arc volcanism to backarc rifting-opening. The West Philippine Basin, Daito Ridges and its intervening small basins, that was formed before the formation of the paleo-IBM arc, show their specific magnetic characteristics. These areas are considered to have moved northward and rotated after their formation. The skewness analysis of magnetic data can provide us some insights about paleo-latitude and/or rotation.

キーワード: テクトニクス, フィリピン海, 地磁気異常, 背弧海盆, 島弧 Keywords: tectonics, Philippine Sea, magnetic anomaly, backarc basin, arc

¹AORI, The University of Tokyo

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SIT07-P02

会場:コンベンションホール

時間:5月25日18:15-19:30

台湾緑島に産するマントルかんらん岩捕獲岩の岩石学的特徴 Petrography of mantle xenoliths from Lyudao, in the Luzon arc, Taiwan

小丸 千尋 ^{1*}; 森下 知晃 ¹; 田村 明弘 ¹; 荒井 章司 ¹ KOMARU, Chihiro ^{1*}; MORISHITA, Tomoaki ¹; TAMURA, Akihiro ¹; ARAI, Shoji ¹

台湾南東部の緑島は、ルソン弧の北端に位置し、主に安山岩質火山岩、火山砕屑岩からなる火山島である。この緑島およびその南位置する蘭嶼からは安山岩中にかんらん岩捕獲岩が産出することが知られている (Chen, 1988 Acta Geol. Taiwanica). 同じくルソン孤からは、バタン島(Arai and Kida, 2000 Island Arc; Arai et al., 2004 J. Petrol.)、ピナツボ火山(Kawamoto et al., 2013 PNAS)、シアヤン島(飯塚義之氏未公表データ)からかんらん岩捕獲岩が産出する。同じ火山孤から複数の地点でかんらん岩捕獲岩が採取されているということは、沈み込み帯におけるマントルウエッジのかんらん岩の一般的・地域別の特徴とその理由を検討することが可能であり、特に北端に位置する緑島は重要である。しかし、緑島のかんらん岩捕獲岩は、Chen (1988)で報告されて以降、詳細な報告がなされていない。そこで、本研究では、台湾緑島に産するかんらん岩捕獲岩の岩石学的特徴を明らかにすることを目的とする。

キーワード: 捕獲岩, マントル, かんらん岩, ルソン弧, 台湾, 緑島 Keywords: xenolith, mantle, peridotite, Luzon arc, Taiwan, Lyudao

¹ 金沢大学大学院自然科学研究科

¹1Graduate School of Natural Science, Kanazawa University

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SIT07-P03

会場:コンベンションホール

時間:5月25日18:15-19:30

Deformation history of the Chimei Fault, eastern Taiwan: Insights from paleostress and fold analysis

Deformation history of the Chimei Fault, eastern Taiwan: Insights from paleostress and fold analysis

KUO, Szu-ting^{1*} KUO, Szu-ting^{1*}

The Chimei Fault, the only fault cutting across the Coastal Range in eastern Taiwan, is the boundary fault that thrusts the forearc basement (Tuluanshan Formation) over the forearc sedimentary rocks (Paliwan Formation). Although previously deemed to be a reverse fault with strike-slip component, paleostress pattern along the Chimei Fault zone has not yet been established. In order to reconstruct the deformation history of the fault, this study carries out paleostress and fold analysis along a well-exposed outcrop in the central part of the Coastal Range.

The Chimei Fault zone is composed of 100 and 500-m wide damage zones in the hanging wall and the footwall, with several sets of subsidiary faults developed intensely. Based on crosscutting relationship, the fault-slip data could be divided into three stages. The earliest stage is characterized by the left-lateral fault slickensides that crosscut mineral veins related to heat flow activity in the Tuluanshan Fm. In the footwall, a 100 m-wide fold zone, including boudins and mud-filled veins, indicates deformation of buried unconsolidated sedimentary rocks during the second stage. The third stage is characterized by brittle subsidiary faults. The predated folds and postdated brittle faults indicate that the deformation depth of fault rocks decreased during faulting. In addition, both folds and faults show N-S compression, suggesting that two structural processes record the same paleostress status.

The three-stage evolution could be comparable to previous reconstruction from paleomagnetic analysis: (1) The initial left-lateral component is consistent with island-arc movement since late Miocene; (2) Folding and faulting of the footwall then illustrate the N-S forearc closure since late Pliocene.

 \pm - \neg - \neg : fault damage zone, paleostress analysis, fold analysis, reverse fault Keywords: fault damage zone, paleostress analysis, fold analysis, reverse fault

¹Institute of Geosciences, National Taiwan University

¹Institute of Geosciences, National Taiwan University