

Lower - Middle Pleistocene Boundary at Chiba Section and distribution situation of Byk zone, central Japan(part2)

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Kazusa group distributed in the Ichihara City southern part, Chiba Prefecture, is composed of Umegase formation, Kokumoto formation, Kakinokidai formation. Kokumoto formation in the geological structure of N67-69E 7- 9N, and the tilt direction falling direction of Yoro River is substantially coincident. Kokumoto formation is 4 divided by facies, massive mud layer, sand layer rich sand layer and mud layer alternated layers (sand layer:mud layer=10:1-6:4), equivalent sand and mud alternated layers(mud layer:sand layer =4:6-6:4), mud layer rich sand layer and mud layer alternated layers(mud layer:sand layer=10:1-6:4), massive sand layer. And Kokumoto formation is divided 4 parts (uppermost part: sand layer rich sand layer and mud layer alternated layers, upper part: massive mud layer,middle part: sand layer rich sand layer and mud layer alternated layers, lower part: massive mud layer). The Brunhes / Matuyama chron boundary (B / M boundary) is confirmed in Byk zone, at upper part base of Kokumoto formation. This location is Chiba section. Byk zone is divided 5 tephras (Byk-A: off-white silt grain volcanic ash and fine sand grain scoria, Byk-B and Byk-C and Byk-D: medium sand grain scoria, Byk-E: white silt grain volcanic ash). Byk-E is identified as a conventional TNTT. Byk zone (Byk-A - E) has also been confirmed in Koshikiya River east of Yoro River, and Byk zone is distance Byk-A and Byk-E with a deposition rate change of the side. Distance of Byk-A and Byk-E is 3.5m at Yoro River location(Tabuchi Section of Chiba Section), and distance of Byk-A and Byk-E is 3.0m at Koshikiya River location(Koshikiyagawa section of Chiba section). From the measured value, Tabuchi section is faster deposition rate than Koshikiyagawa section in Chiba section.

Keywords: Byk zone, Lower-Middle Pleistocene Boundary, Kokumoto Formation upper part, Yoro River, Chiba Section