

Current situation of the tsunami deposit research and efforts of the Sedimentological Society of Japan

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Tsunami deposit is useful geological evidence of paleotsunami to understand its recurrence interval and size. In fact, the 869 Jogan earthquake tsunami, which has been well studied since late 1980s, is considered as possible predecessor of the 2011 Tohoku-oki tsunami event. In order to better understand identification criteria of the tsunami deposit and how to evaluate size of paleotsunami from the deposits, it is important to conduct field survey soon after the tsunami events because characteristics of initial wave, topography and source of sediments are well known. The tsunami deposit research is now regarded as an important work for future tsunami risk assessment. Sedimentological Society of Japan has taken initiative and acted to organize workshops and field trips to better understand characteristics of tsunami deposits and such efforts will be continued.

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