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[JJ] Evening Poster | H (Human Geosciences) | H-GM Geomorphology

## [H-GM03]Geomorphology

convener: Tsuyoshi Hattaji (Faculty of Life and Environmental Sciences, University of Tsukuba),  
Masayuki Seto (Fukushima Future Center for Regional Revitalization, Fukushima University), Hiroshi Shimazu (立正大学地球環境科学部地理学科)

Wed. May 23, 2018 5:15 PM - 6:30 PM Poster Hall (International Exhibition Hall7, Makuhari Messe)

The main subject of this session is the whole range of themes relating to geomorphology, especially geomorphic processes, landform development and its relation to environmental changes, geomorphological hazards and their mitigation and reports of recent events of disaster occurred in Japan, various kind of hazard maps, relationships among geomorphic processes, other natural phenomena and human activities, and various techniques of geomorphological measurements and automatic landform classification. Japanese can be used in this session.

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## [HGM03-P10]A distribution map of submerged terraces around the Japanese Islands based on the interpretation of submarine anaglyph images

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Keywords: geological disposal, seafloor landform, submerged terrace, anaglyph, Japanese Islands

One of the primary issues of the geological disposal technology is to advance the techniques associated with investigation/assessment for long-term uplift and erosion in terrestrial-marine transitional zone in Japan. To examine this issue, it is inevitable to understand the geomorphic features indicating uplift and erosion in the continental shelf, which widely emerged during glacial periods. Submerged terraces defined as step-like and lobate seabed features can be identified along the continental shelves. These landforms morphologically mimic marine terraces in terrestrial areas, and therefore are expected to have been formed by a combination process of regional tectonics and global sea level variations. However, available information of the geomorphic features of submerged terraces around Japanese Islands is quite limited. In this context, this study aims to construct the distribution map of submerged terraces around Japanese Islands based on visual interpretations of submarine anaglyph images constructed from digital bathymetric charts of Japan Hydrographic Association (M7000 series).

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