
 [JJ] Evening Poster | S (Solid Earth Sciences) | S-CG Complex & General

[S-CG61]Ocean Floor Geoscience

convener:Kyoko Okino(Atmosphere and Ocean Research Institute, The University of Tokyo)

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

Most of Earth's volcanism and much of its tectonic activity occur on and beneath the seafloor. Various phenomena on the seafloor are closely linked to plate tectonics, Earth structure and dynamics, and also related to Earth's environments through the hydrosphere and atmosphere. Seafloor rocks and sediments record Earth's evolution and heat and material fluxes on the Earth. Ocean Floor Geoscience session covers a broad range of research on seafloor such as mid-ocean ridge process, subduction dynamics, arc magmatism, hot spot and LIPs, crustal movement and structure etc. Every field of researches and every approaches are welcomed. The session aims to encourage discussion among scientists from different study fields and to integrate our understanding of ocean floor. The session is co-chaired by K. Tadokoro (Nagoya Univ.), O. Ishizuka (AIST), T. Toki (Univ. Ryukyu), and N. Takahashi (JAMSTEC).

[SCG61-P04]Sedimentary features around the fujikawa submarine fan, northern part of Suruga-Bay

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In the district at the north end of Suruga Bay, large wide sea-bottom alluvial fan develops. This alluvial fan is 18km long (N-S direction), East-West approximately 18km in width, and the East-West width becomes narrow. The width of the alluvial fan leaves for the offing, and it becomes small, and the south end leads to the Suruga trough. From the Fujikawa river mouth to depth of -1,300m, a consecutive steep slope develops, and the angle of the slope becomes gentle after it. Some sand-ridge structure which develops N-S direction can be found on the alluvial fan slope where is shallower than depth of -500m. There is also another sand ridge structure observed around the -700m and -1200m in depth area. These ridge-formed topography assumes the sediment from the Fujikawa river as the origin, and it is estimated that it was formed of a gravity flow.