
 [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-P05]Geological features around the Senoumi-bank, Suruga-bay, Japan.

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Senoumi bank (SB) is located in the central part of Suruga bay. A Suruga trough exists on the east side of SB and forms the border of Philippine Sea plate and the Eurasia plate. And SB has a major axis in the northeast - southwest direction, and a steep slope develops on the east side, and gentle slope develops in the west. On the east side steep slope of the SB, some topography conversion point exists, and forms the stepped slope. These stepped slopes resemble the topography that is characteristic of the subduction zone landside slope. We sampled the rock of several points in this steep slope. We succeeded in collection in a large quantity of gravel (pebble to cobble size) samples and mudstone samples. 95% of these a large quantity of pebble samples were the sedimentary rock (black-shale, sandstone, mudstone, etc.) origin, and it was estimated that these stones were supplied from Abe river or Ohi River. Furthermore, it was confirmed that 90% of gravels were crushed like the next type from 1) It is broken while leaving the shape of the rounded gravel for a part, 2) very angular shaped breccia, to 3) pebble sample with jigsaw crack on the surface. From image data provided on a SB eastside slope, many crushed rock outcrops are confirmed. It is estimated that these a large quantity of break gravel sample were formed by dislocation movement with thrust activity around the subduction zone.