

Findings of the new survey

(1) “TSURUGI”: Morimoto-Togashi Fault Zone and the vicinity

The map of Morimoto-Togashi Fault Zone and the vicinity shows 8 km of Togashi Fault and other presumed active faults.

(Note: the fault length above is the length of the fault shown in this map area)

Active faults shown on the map:

Togashi Fault consists mainly of a fault with west dip* and extends approximately North-South from Shijima-machi, Kanazawa City to Tsurugiima-machi, Hakusan City. A west-dipping fault branch runs from near Sakajir-machi to Hinomiko-machi within Hakusan City (Attachment 2-A.)

(2) “KONOSU”: Ayasegawa Fault and the vicinity

The map of Ayasegawa Fault and the vicinity shows 15.5 km of Ayasegawa Fault and other presumed active faults.

(Note: the fault length above is the length of the fault shown in this map area)

Active faults shown on the map:

Ayasegawa Fault extends WNW-ESE from around Shinmei, Konosu City to Hosodayama, Ina Town and branches out near Fukai, Kitamoto City. The fault running from Shinmei, Konosu City, through Fukai, Kitamoto City to Nakamaru, Kitamoto City has an active flexure*. The fault from Fukai, Kitamoto City to Hosodayama, Ina Town has an active flexure in some parts, as well as active folds* in part of a terrace along the fault line between Mukai, Okegawa City and Sukaya, Ageo City. (Attachment 3-A)

(3) “TSUYAMA-TOBU”: Nagisen Fault Zone (Yamasaki Fault Zone) and the vicinity

Nagisen Fault Zone consists of a few active faults. The map of Nagisen Fault Zone (Yamasaki Fault Zone) and the vicinity shows 10 km of Koegatawa Fault, 6 km of Nagisen Fault, 9 km of Nagiike Fault and other presumed active faults.

(Note: the fault lengths above are the lengths of the faults shown in this map area)

Active faults shown on the map:

- 1) Koegatawa Fault extends approximately East-West from Okutsugawa, Tsuyama City, to Sekimoto, Nagi Town and is generally divided into two sections. It is newly confirmed as an active fault through this survey (Attachment 4-A)
 - i) South dip is observed in the western section of Koegatawa Fault from Okutsugawa to Oyoshi, Tsuyama City. Saddles with convex knick lines are located linearly on the southern foot of mountains rising north. Systematic bending of a few river valleys suggests that the fault is considered to be with left-strike slip.
 - ii) The eastern section from near Oyoshi, Tsuyama City to Sekimoto, Nagi Town is mainly a south-dipping fault which includes concealed part. Several short faults are observed along the main fault from near Miyauchi to Kamikoen, Nagi Town.

- 2) Nagisen Fault runs from Shimowake to Oyoshi Tsuyama City, mainly with south dip. Since river valleys are bent systematically, the fault also has a right strike-slip component. (Attachment 4-B)
- 3) Nagiike Fault extends from Shimowake, Tsuyama City to Koei, Nagi Town, with south dip for the main part. Around Niinoyamagata, Tsuyama City, a short south-dipping fault runs in parallel to the south of the main fault. (Attachment 4-C)

(4) “SHIMONOSEKI-HOKUBU” and “UBE”: Kikugawa Fault Zone and the vicinity

The map of Kikugawa Fault Zone and the vicinity shows 40 km of Kikugawa Fault, 4.5 km of Mukuroji Fault, and other active faults and presumed active faults.

(Note: the fault lengths are the lengths of the faults shown in these map areas)

Active faults shown on the map:

- 1) Kikugawa Fault extends mainly with NW-SE left strike-slip from Hongo, Shimonoseki City of “SHIMONOSEKI-HOKUBU” to Matsuhama, Sanyo-Onoda City of “UBE.” The fault, branching at Shimogumi, Shimonoseki City of “SHIMONOSEKI-HOKUBU,” extends to Kajishimo, Sanyo-Onoda City of “UBE”, from which it stretches to the floor of Suonada Sea. It comes again on shore at Kariya and reaches Matsuhama, Sanyo-Onoda City. A left strike-slip fault ranges from Okuhata to Ofuji, Shimonoseki City in parallel to the west of the main fault is described in “SHIMONOSEKI-HOKUBU” sheet. On “UBE” sheet, a branch, starting at Shimogumi, Shimonoseki City, consists of several fault lines running NW-SE with an echelon and branching. Each fault has bended river valleys leftward in a systematic way. (Attachments 5-1-A, 5-2-A and 5-3-A)
- 2) Mukuroji Fault of “SHIMONOSEKI-HOKUBU” extends from Akara to Okuno, Shimonoseki City, running in parallel and mainly with NE-SW right-strike slip. River valleys are bent leftward in a systematic way. It is newly confirmed as an active fault by this survey. (Attachments 5-1-B and 5-2-B)
- 3) A small (3 km in length) active fault extends NNE-SSW from Matsugase to kamonosho, Sanyo-Onoda City on “UBE.” This fault consists of two smaller faults (west and east faults). In the west fault with west dip in the center, river valleys are bent rightward systematically in some parts. The east fault is an east-dipping fault. It is newly confirmed as an active fault by this survey. (Attachments 5-1-C and 5-3-C)
- 4) An active fault (6 km), mainly with NNE-SSW right-strike slip, ranges from Jiseiji to Bunkiyodai, Ube City. River valleys are bent rightward systematically. It is newly confirmed as an active fault by this survey. (Attachments 5-1-D and 5-3-D)

(For the words with “*”, please refer to the “8. Glossary” of Reference 2)