## 鹿児島県甑島列島における断層再活動による鉛直軸回転運動

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## Vertical-axis block rotation by fault reactivation in the Koshikijima Islands, Kagoshima Prefecture

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We present an effect of paleostress transition on vertical-axis block rotation of the Koshikijima Islands at the northern Ryukyu Arc, Japan. The Ryukyu Arc has experienced vertical-axis block rotations since the Miocene (e.g., Miki, 1990; Kodama and Nakayama, 1993). Also, this arc has been dominated by tensional stresses since the Miocene owing to stretch of the Okinawa Trough (e.g., Fournier et al., 2001). Although timing and amount of the vertical-axis block rotation of the arc is probably due to fault activities corresponding the paleostress regime of the area, few studies refer to relationships of them. The Koshikijima Island is an area where paleostress regime since Paleogene is well surveyed (Tonai et al., 2008). Thus, we measured paleomagnetic directions and compared the timing and amount of the vertical-axis block rotation to the paleostress transition of the area.

We measured a paleomagnetic direction of the Miocene dike swam intruding to the Upper Cretaceous and the Paleogene sedimentary rocks in the Koshikijima Island. These dike swam are separated into two groups based on their lithology; one group is the andesitic Type 1 dikes and another is the dacitic Type 2 dikes. K-Ar dating of these dike swam indicate that Type1 dikes intruded at the Middle Miocene (14-15 Ma) and Type 2 dikes intruded at the Late Miocene (6-8 Ma). More than 300 samples from 29 sites were collected from these dike swam in the islands. Results of stepwise demagnetization show that primary remnant magnetic direction of Type 1 and Type 2 dikes are significantly different. The paleomagnetic direction of the Type 1 dikes, which intruded in the Middle Miocene, shows a westward deflection (D = -38.8°, I =  $50.4^{\circ}$ ,  $a_{95} = 10.5^{\circ}$ , and k = 41.6) respect to that of eastern Asian continent. On the other hand, the paleomagnetic direction of the Type 2 dikes, which intruded in the Late Miocene, shows no significant discrepancy (D =  $16.7^{\circ}$ , I =  $56.9^{\circ}$ ,  $a_{95} = 6.8^{\circ}$ , and k = 46.0) respect to that of eastern Asian continent.

These paleomagnetic directions indicate that the Koshikijima Islands experienced about 40° counter-clockwise rotation during the Middle to Late Miocene. Based on comparison between the paleomagnetic directions and the geologic structures in the Koshikijima Islands, we divided the extensional deformation history in these islands into three stages; (1) ENE-extensional deformation without vertical-axis block rotation, (2) WNW-extensional deformation with vertical-axis block rotation, and (3) WNW-extensional deformation without vertical-axis block rotation. Regional differences of timing and amount of counter-clockwise vertical-axis block rotations in the northern Ryukyu Arc show that these rotations occurred as several rigid blocks in the area.

琉球弧北端部に位置する鹿児島県甑島列島において,古応力場変遷が地殻の鉛直軸回転に及ぼす影響について検討したので報告する.琉球弧は古地磁気方位データにもとづき中新世以降に鉛直軸回転を伴った地殻の変形を起こしたとされる(例えば,Miki, 1990;Kodama and Nakayama, 1993).一方で沖縄トラフの拡大により,琉球弧の大部分は中新世以降には引張応力場であったとされる(例えば,Fournier et al., 2001).琉球弧で起こった鉛直軸回転の時期や回転量は,各地域の古応力場に対応した断層活動に依存していたと考えられるが,両者の関係について言及した研究例は少ない.研究対象である甑島列島は,野外調査や古応力解析により古第三紀以降の古応力場変遷について詳細な研究がなされている(藤内ほか,2008).そこで,甑島列島で古地磁気方位を測定し,鉛直軸回転の時期および回転量と古応力場変遷について比較を行った.

古地磁気方位の測定には,白亜系および古第三系の堆積岩類に貫入する中新世火成岩脈群の試料を用いた.甑島列島の岩脈群は,走向と岩相から Type1 岩脈群(北西-南東走向で安山岩質,14-15 Ma)および Type2 岩脈群(北東-南西走向でデーサイト質,6-8 Ma)の 2 系統に大別できる.これらの岩脈群の 28 サイト(Type 1 岩脈群, 12 サイト; Type2 岩脈群, 16 サイト)で定方位試料を採取した.採取した試料について段階消磁により残留磁化方位を測定した結果, Type1 岩脈群は 6 サイトで初生的な残留磁化方位を決定でき,それらの平均磁化方位は傾動補正後において集中度が高かった(D=-38.8°, I=50.4°,  $a_{95}$ =10.5°, k=41.6).一方 Type2 岩脈群は,11 サイトで初生的な残留磁化方位を決定でき,それらの平均磁化方位は傾動補正前において集中度が高かった(D=16.7°, I=56.9°, $a_{95}$ =6.8°,k=46.0).

両岩脈群の平均磁化方位および傾動補正の結果は,甑島列島で中期-後期中新世にかけて地層の傾動および約40度の反時計回り鉛直軸回転が起こったことを示す.また,火成岩脈群と断層の切断関係は,地層の傾動が鉛直軸回転に先行して起こったことを示唆する.これらの結果にもとづき,甑島列島の中新世以降の伸張変形を(1)地層の傾動を伴う伸張変形(2)鉛直軸回転を伴う伸張変形,および(3)地層の傾動・鉛直軸回転を伴わない伸張変形,の3ステージに区分した.そして,甑島列島の鉛直軸回転の原因は,応力場が変化した際の既存断層の再活動と新たな断層形成による地層のブロック化にあったと結論づけた.