昭和八年三月

図幅第二五十二号

地質調査所

地質説明書

川

縱横一八横四

塩川
砂岩

本岩は、三島内外の厚さがある。石英長石雲母の突出する灰色、粘土質物を伴うが、反射する形で、結晶構造は、レフ型の砂岩層である。

砂岩層

灰色片水晶長石雲母を伴う結晶粒径の大きな砂岩層。

放散性層

灰色、片水晶長石雲母を伴う結晶粒径の大きな砂岩層。

頁岩層

灰色、片水晶長石雲母を伴う結晶粒径の大きな砂岩層。

層

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二田ノロ層

三 更新統

二田ノロ層

本層ハ砂岩及頁岩ヲ成リ或ハ海溝ノ井ノ二層ハ砂岩ノ間ノ
関係ヲ成リ又砂岩ハ一見共産結合ノ安定度ノ頁岩ヲ柔軟ナル時シ

礫岩ノ層ノ厚さノ範囲ハ四国南部ノ約二千メートルノ

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礫岩ノ層ノ厚さノ範囲ハ四国南部ノ約二千メートルノ
EXPLANATORY TEXT
OF THE
GEOLOGICAL MAP OF JAPAN
Scale 1:75,000

KUBOKAWA
Zone 34 Col. XVIII
Sheet 251

By
TATSU SUZUKI

GEOLOGY

Jurassic (Shimanto Series) is here divided on the lithological basis into two beds; the lower, the Shale Beds and the upper, the Sandstone and Shale Beds.

Shale Beds consist of gray to dark gray shale with intercalations of gray sandstone and red radiolarian shale. The strike of the Beds at Shirahama is nearly from east to west, and toward southwest from there change its trend to northwest, the dip being always northward at angles varying from 40° to 80°. In the faulted block of the Ukiumachi-Irino area, the beds strike from northeast to southwest, dipping to northwest at angles varying from 30° to 70°. The estimated thickness of the beds is about 1,500 metres.
Sandstone and Shale Beds consist chiefly of thick bedded alternations of gray sandstone and shale with intercalations of thinly banded alternation of sandstone and shale. The Beds cover the greater part of the sheet-map area, where they are broken into several faulted blocks. The general trend of the strata is various in each block. Thus in the northwestern mountainous land there is found a monoclinal structure dipping toward north at angles from 40° to 80°. In the coastal belt, the beds show a dominant strike of north 50° east and northward dip varying from 40° to 80°. In the Shimantogawa basin, there is a synclinal structure, the axis of which is seen to strike from east to west at Iyeyigawa and from northeast to southwest near Wakaigawa. On the northern wing of this syncline, the Beds strike from northeast to southwest or from east to west, whereas on the southern wing they strike from northwest to southeast or from north by west to south by east as seen at Ichinone and Iyokigawa, the dip being from 40° to 80° toward northeast or east-north-east, although they run from east to west and dip to north in the west. In the southwestern mountain land, there are found monoclinal strata striking north 20°–60° east and dipping 40°–80° to northwest. The thickness of the Sandstone and Shale Beds is roughly estimated at 4,000 metres from a geological profile made through Yotsu and Kubokawa. A limestone bed at Iyeyigawa in Kubokawa-machi which is interbedded in the Sandstone and Shale Beds contains fossils of Stromatopora and calcareous algae quite similar to those described from the Upper Jurassic Torinosu Limestone. On this account the whole Shimanto Series including both the lower Shale Beds and the upper Sandstone and Shale Beds is presumed to be Jurassic in age.

Tanokuchi Series consists mainly of gray sandstone with a less amount of gray to green shale. As compared with the Shimanto Series, the component rocks are more loosely consolidated and have a younger aspect. It is assumed that the series is of late Mesozoic or early Tertiary age. In the peninsula of Inosaki the series has the strike of north 40° east, dipping about 60° to northwest, while in Tanokuchi district, it runs from east to west with northward dip at 60° or more.

Pleistocene (T) consists of gravel and sand layers forming terraces about 20 to 30 metres high at Hayasaki and Ukimuchi.

Recent is composed of clay, gravel and sand forming alluvial plains along rivers. On the sea coast of Irino and Yotsu sand dunes are found to be developed.