

## Recent Vertical Crustal Movement in Relation to the Geologic Structure in Northeast Honshu, Japan

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Geology and topography show the cumulative result of deformation through geologic time and the geodetic crustal movement is the increment to the deformation.

Northeast Honshu is divided into three blocks, that is, outer basement blocks belonging to Pre-Tertiary, central basins and blocks, and inland basins from the Pacific Ocean side. Central basins and blocks area consists of basins composed of Neogene Tertiary and Quaternary formations. The Ou Mountains run in the east of the area parallel to arc. Inland basin area is characterized by the thick Neogene and Quaternary formations which are linearly folded parallel to arc.

First order levelling routes are set by crossing Northeast Honshu. The levelling surveys have been carried out for over 100 years by the Geographical Survey Institute. The upwarping of Northeast Honshu appears clearly in every crossing route. On the other hand, though the upheaval of the Ou Mountains and Dewa Mountains have grown, the inland basins tend to sink relatively. The growth of the Ou Mountains and the Dewa Mountains show the subsidence of the inland basins.