

## **LATE QUATERNARY FAULTING ALONG THE ULSAN FAULT, KYUNJU CITY, SOUTHEAST KOREA**

1WATANABE, M., 2SUZUKI, Y., 3OKADA, A., 3TAKEMURA, K., 4KYUNG, J. and 5NARUSE, T. 1Toyo Univ., Tokyo, JAPAN, 2Aichi Pref. Univ., Nagoya, Japan, 3Kyoto Univ., Kyoto, Japan, 4Korea Nat. Univ., Chungbuk, Korea, 5Hyogo Univ., Hyogo, Japan

There are many distinct lineaments in the Korean Peninsula. We have mapped faults in the southeastern part of Korea based on aerial photograph interpretation and field observations. The Ulsan Fault extends for about 50 km in the direction of NNW-SSE. The vertical component is upthrown on the east side. The fault cumulatively dislocates the late Pleistocene fluvial terrace surfaces at Kalgok-ri, Kyungju City, southeast Korea. The evidence for its recent reactivation is less than 1 m high. Trenching surveys at Kaogok-ri site reveal the paleoseismicity and fault characteristics. The trench walls exposed gravel layer composing of the lower terrace surface overlain by paleosol (ca.25,000yBP) and loess deposit, and east-dipping (20-40 degrees) reverse fault. The fault vertically offsets the gravel layer by about 2.5 m. Paleosol is offset by 1.5-1.8 m. □@The latest two faultings on the Ulsan Fault occurred in the past 25,000 yrs. The ground surface was vertically dislocated about 0.7 m by each reverse slip. The net-slip is estimated at about 1 m. The amount of displacement of the gravel layer represents the accumulative result of three faulting events.