

Preface

Geological Survey of Japan, a part of the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), is conducting surveys and research on active faults, paleo-earthquakes and geophysical observation studies of present crustal activities related to earthquakes. These studies have been mainly based on comprehensive and basic policies of the Headquarters for Earthquake Research Promotion of the Japanese government. The present governmental policies were made in 2009 and revised after the 2011 Tohoku earthquake, while the policies are supposed to be reviewed every 10 years. Then, the government and we, Geological Survey of Japan, are reviewing the present policy toward next policies.

The present volume contains six reports based mainly on activities of the IEVG in 2016. To maintain the paper quality, editorial board consists of IEVG group leaders arranged internal peer review for all the reports. Among them, the following studies are supported by external funds contracted by MEXT (the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in Japan) for paleotsunami study in Okitsu lowland (Kochi Pref.) and geological and geophysical investigations of Saga-heiya-hokuenn fault zone (Saga Pref.). Paleotsunami studies in Hiranuma lowland (Aomori Pref.) and Tsu City (Mie Pref.), analysis of long-term trends of borehole strainmeter data at 16 AIST borehole observation sites near the Nankai Trough, southwestern Japan, and visualization of high-resolution DEM were conducted by internal funds of AIST.

We welcome comments from readers on the contents of this report, and the ways to publicize the results of our surveys and researches. Finally, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to land owners, local communities and municipality that allowed us to work on private properties.

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