Table 6 A summary of the fracture set and group

FRACTURE SET AND GROUP			STRIKE	DIP	PLACE TO BE FOUND		MODE OF OCCURRENCE	FEATURE OF SURFACE OR FRACTURED-ZONE	NATURE OF DISPLACEMENT	NATURE OF FRACTURE (FRACTURING)	ANGLE OF SHEAR
					STRATIGRAPHIC PLACE	GEOGRAPHICAL PLACE					
A	A_1	A_1	N 20° E	65° E	Terashima g. Akazaki g.	Terashima	Most are minor faults	Filled with clay or cement–like mud, Seemingly old	Left lateral or Reverse fault	Probably Shear fracture	
	A_2	A_2a	N 40° W	65° W	Higire f. Terashima g. Akazaki g.	Terashima Ōshima–machi	Conjugate set Minor faults	Sometimes filled with cement–like mud	Normal	Shear fracture	50°
		A_2b	N 40° W	65° E					Normal		
		A_3a	N10°—45°W	50°—80° W (75°—80°E)	Nishisonogi g. Matsushima g. Terashima g. Akazaki g.	Terashima Ōshima	Possibly conjugate set, most predominant group in Terashima		Left L.	Probably Shear fracture	50°—60° ?
		A_3bf	N 59° W	70° NE					L L R L		
B	B_1	B_1a	N60°—80°W	70°—85° N (70°—90° S)	Nishisonogi g. Matsushima g. Terashima g. Akazaki g.	Terashima Ōshima Ōtawa	Conjugate set, most predominant group in Ōshima	Sharp–cutted and flat. being with thin clay, if faulted	L L	Shear fracture	Faulted zone 50° to 60° Non–faulted zone 35° to 50° see Fig. 9
		B_1b	N65°—75°E	80° N to 75° S					R L		
		B_1c	Bisector of B_1a & B_1b				Found near the intersection of B_1a and B_1b			So–called extension fracture	
	B_2	B_2a	N 65° W to N 65° E	45° to 60° N–downward	(Plio–Pleist. basalt) Nishisonogi g. Matsushima g.	Ōshima	Conjugate set some are major faults		Normal Dip Slip	Shear fracture	60° to 80° see Fig. 12
		B_2b		45° to 60° S–downward					Normal Dip Slip		
C	C	C_1	Parallel to the strike	Vertical to the bedding plane	Nishisonogi g.	Ōshima	Nearly all are joints	Curved in many places, short in length		Extension fracture	
		C_2	Vertical to the strike								
D	D	D	Variable	Most are less than 30°	Nishisonogi g. Matsushima g. Akazaki g.	Terashima Ōshima	Small in throw and length	Sharp–cutted with thin clay	Reverse faults	Shear fracture	