

Pombetsu Valley

Ikushumbetsu Valley

Southeast of the Katsurazawa Electric Station

Pomporonai

Honzawa

Yamamoto-no-sawa

Washi-no-sawa

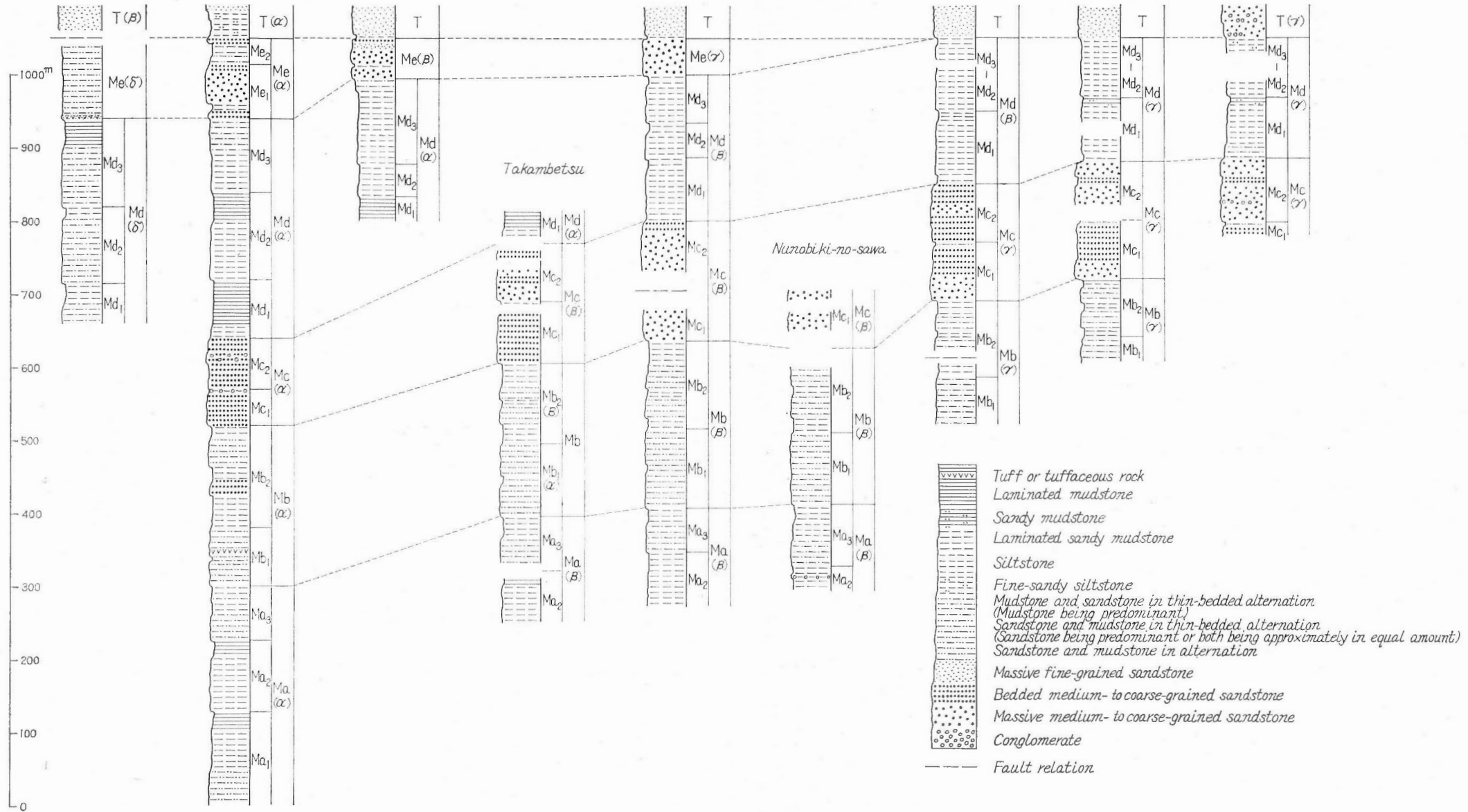


Fig. 4. Stratigraphic sections of the main part of the Middle Yezo Group along some selected routes in the Ikushumbetsu area.

Ma, Mb, Mc, Md and Me: main part of the Middle Yezo Group, T: Mikasa Formation, α, β, γ and δ: type of facies.

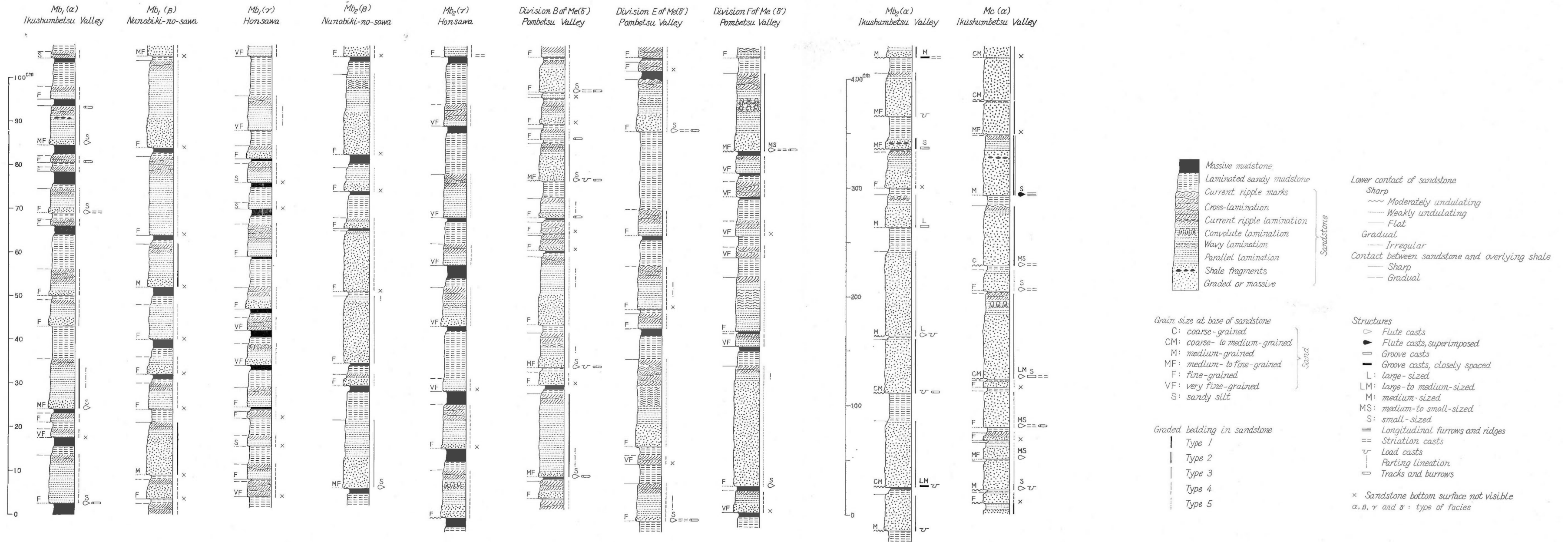


Fig. 6. Detailed columnar sections showing sedimentary features of graded units.

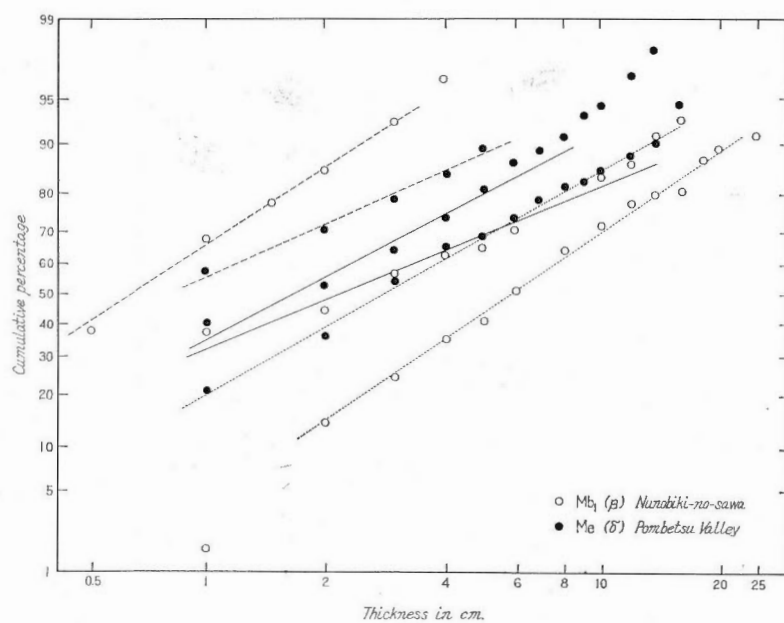
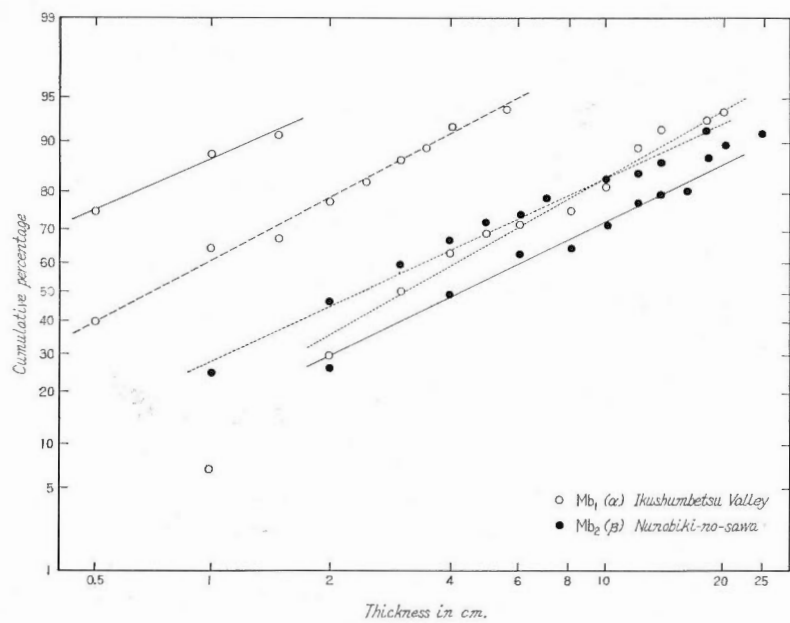
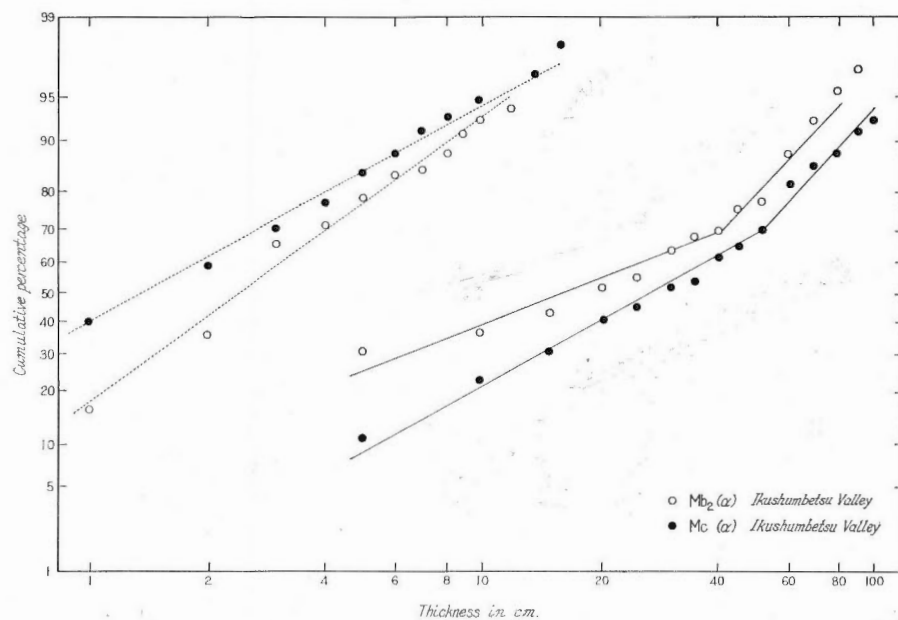
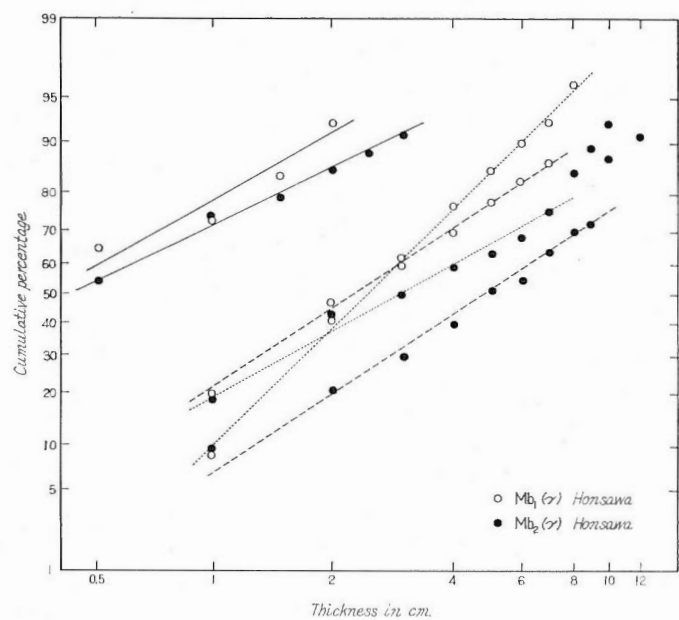


Fig. 16. Logarithmic probability distribution of thicknesses of divisions within graded units.
 Solid lines: graded sandstone division, dotted lines: laminated sandstone division plus cross-laminated sandstone division, broken lines: laminated sandy mudstone division.

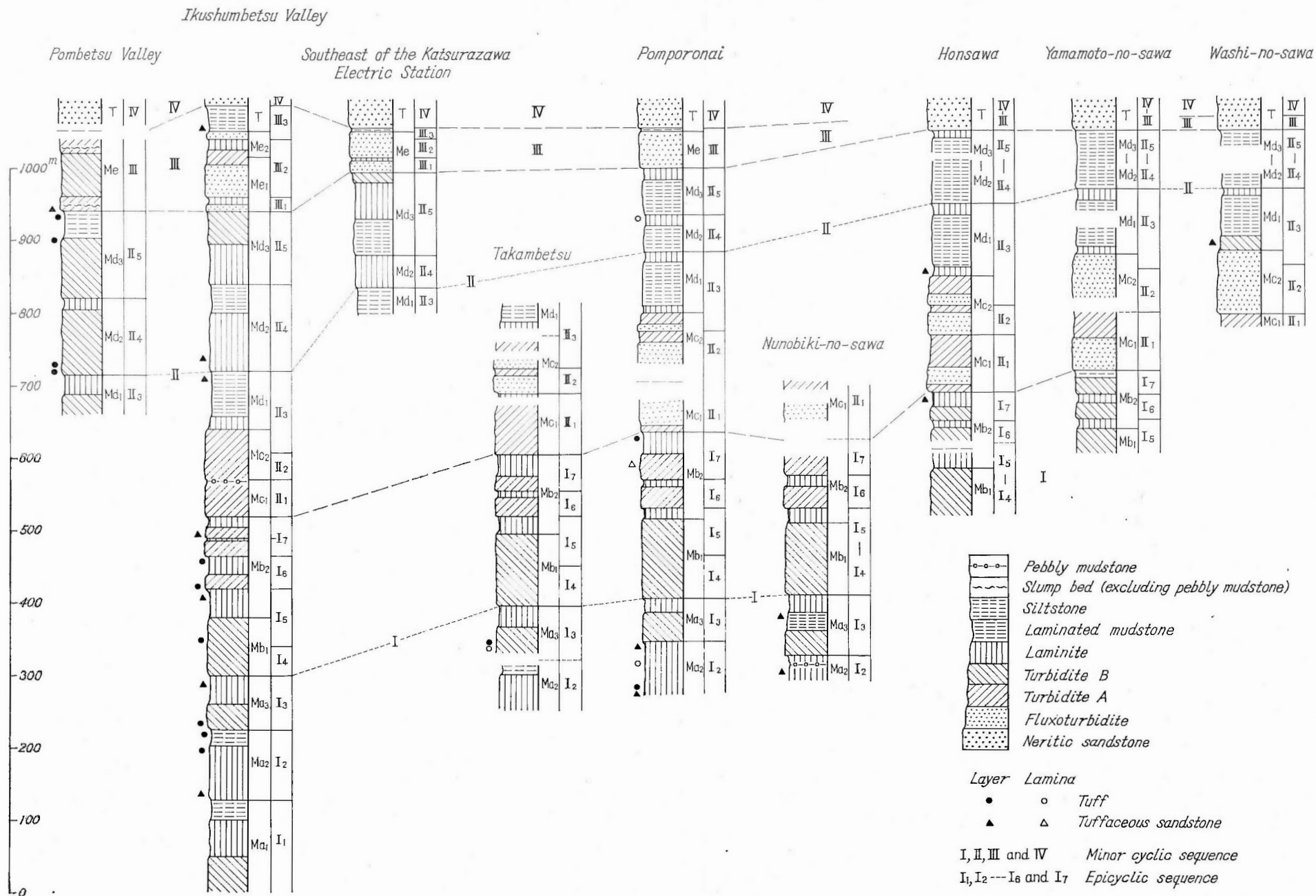


Fig. 25. Stratigraphic sections of the main part of the Middle Yezo Group along some selected routes in the Ikushumbetsu area, showing vertical distribution of facies, sedimentary cycles and horizons of tuffaceous beds.

Ma, Mb, Mc, Md and Me: main part of the Middle Yezo Group, T: Mikasa Formation.

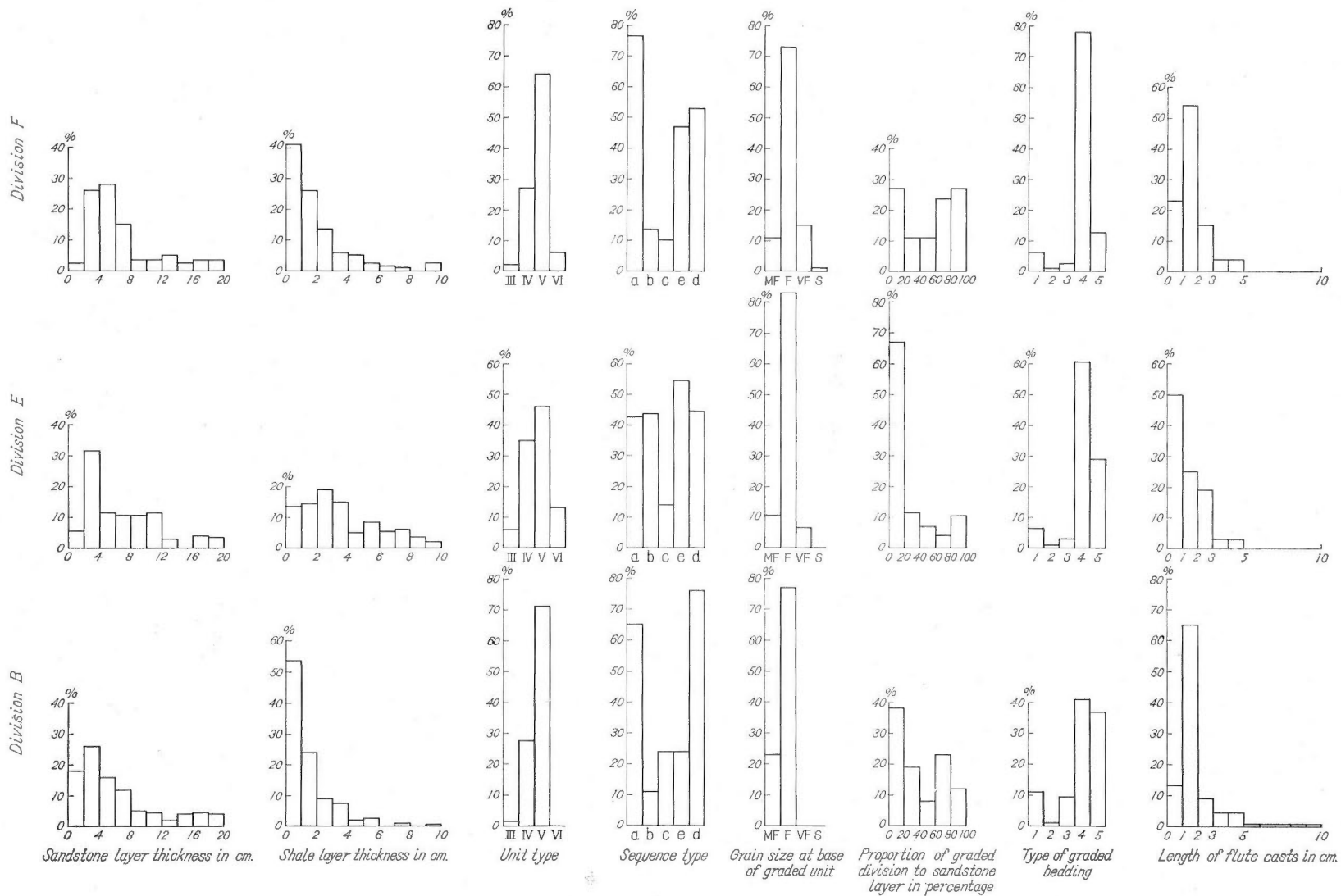


Fig. 32. Diagrams showing the vertical variation in sedimentary features in Member Me of facies δ along the Pombetsu Valley.

For unit types and types of graded bedding see text.
 Sequence type: a, beginning with graded sandstone division; b, beginning with laminated sandstone division; c, beginning with cross-laminated sandstone division; d, ending with laminated sandy mudstone division; e, ending with massive mudstone division. Grain size at base of graded units: MF, medium-to fine-grained sand; F, fine-grained sand; VF, very fine-grained sand; S, sandy silt.

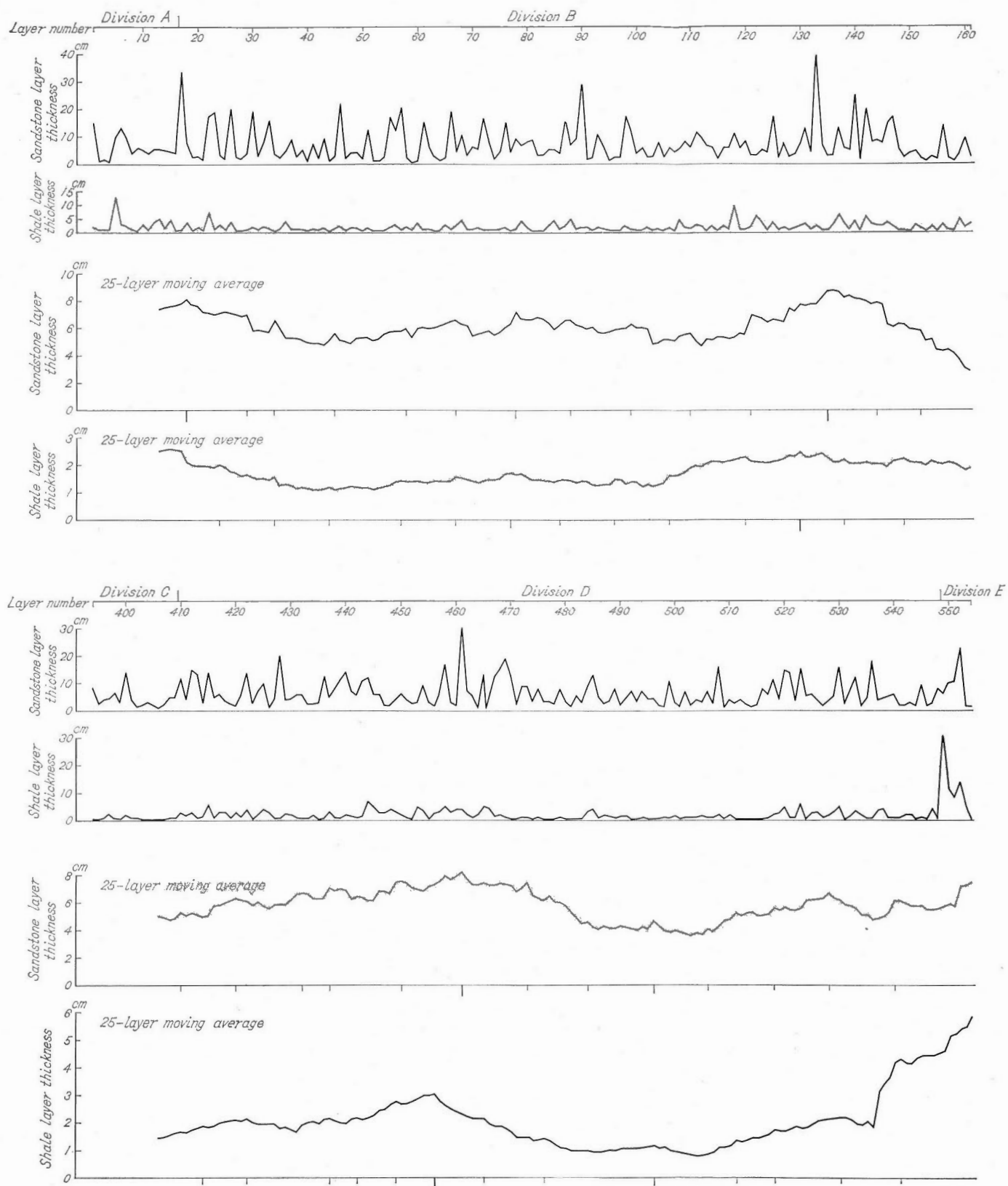


Fig. 34. Diagrams showing the vertical variation in sandstone and shale layer thicknesses in two selected sections within Member Me of facies δ along the Pombetsu Valley. Explanation of ticks on abscissa of the diagrams for 25-layer moving average of layer thickness: thick long ticks, boundary of larger cycles; thin long ticks, boundary of smaller cycles; thin short ticks, boundary of fluctuations.

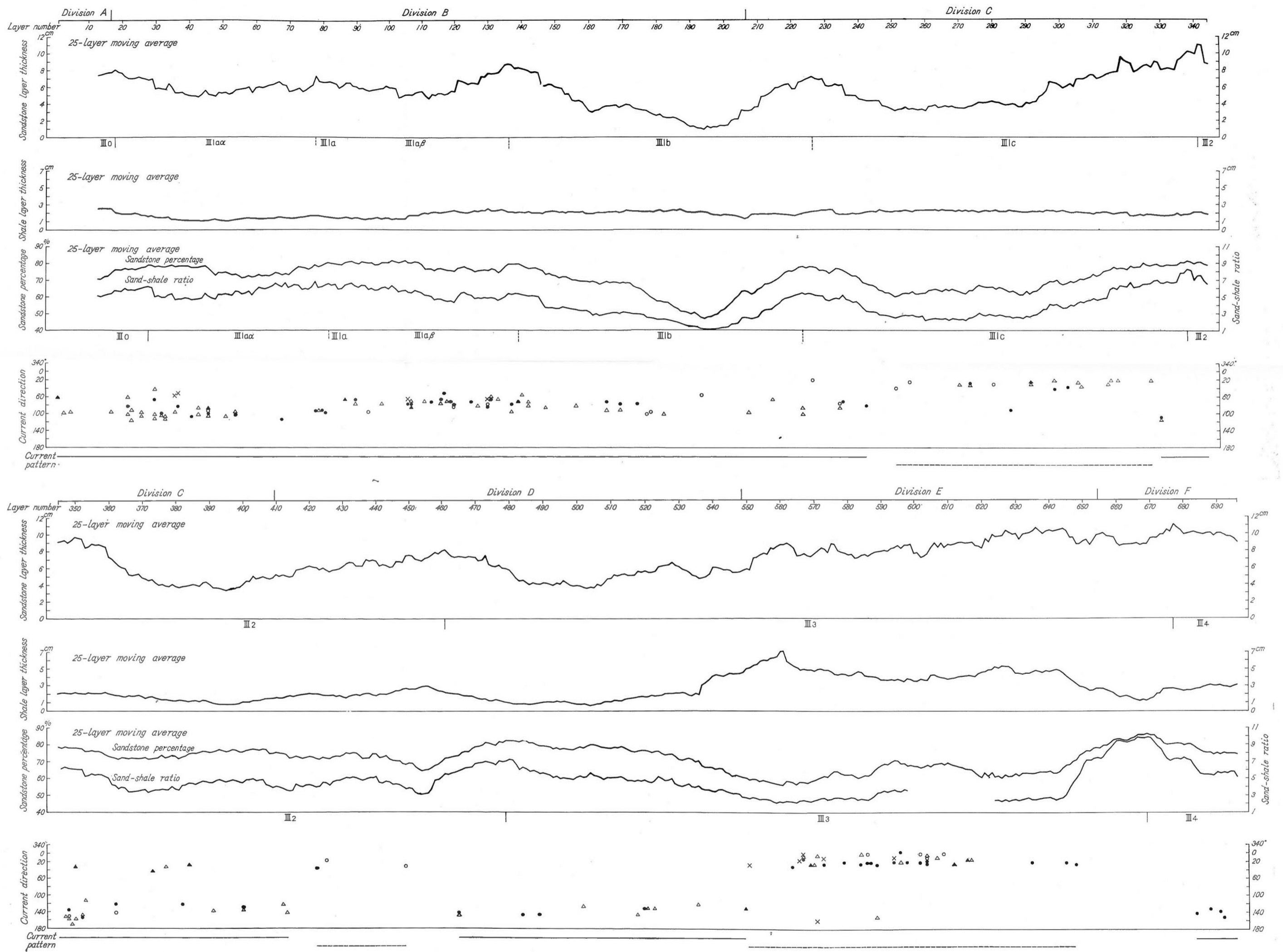


Fig. 35. Diagrams showing the vertical variation in sandstone and shale layer thicknesses, sandstone percentage and sand-shale ratio of graded units and current direction in Member Me of facies δ along the Pombetsu Valley.

Explanation of symbols for current directions: circles, sole markings; triangles, internal structures; crosses, top surface structures; solid symbols, sense of current movements being determinable; open symbols, sense of current movements being undeterminable. Explanation of current patterns: solid lines, transverse currents being predominant; broken lines, longitudinal currents being predominant. III: minor cycle; III1, III2, III3 and III4; major epicycle: III1a, III1b and III1c: minor epicycle; III1a α and III1a β : cycle of a smaller scale than minor epicycles.