

Observation of Gravity to Reveal a Buried Fault Associated with the Fukui Earthquake

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Abstract

Gravity observation was carried out in and around the Fukui plain to locate a buried fault associated with the Fukui Earthquake on June 28, 1948.

By a two-dimensional analysis of the Bouguer anomaly, a fault with a vertical offset of 200 m was revealed beneath the fissure zone that was formed at the time of the Fukui Earthquake. This offset value suggests that the Fukui Earthquakes other than the event in 1948 took place repeatedly in the past and were associated with the present fault.

1. Introduction

The Fukui Earthquake occurred on June 28, 1948 with a magnitude of 7.3 in Fukui prefecture¹⁾. The number of persons killed was 3769 and more than twenty thousand persons were injured²⁾. Houses collapsed and railway tracks and roads seriously damaged, especially near the epicentral area, where 100% of the houses totally collapsed²⁾.

No active fault was found in and around the Fukui plain by eye witness, whereas many cracks and fissures were found in the plain, and some of them formed fissure zones of a few kilometers long.¹⁾ The existence of an underground fault associated with the event was pointed out by precise leveling surveys soon after the earthquake.¹⁾ The results show a subsidence of the ground in the western part of the plain, and an uplift in the eastern part¹⁾. A deformation boundary that separates these two parts strikes north to slightly west, about 3 km west of Maruoka town. The maximum value of the relative vertical movement between the neighboring leveling points across the boundary was 70 cm¹⁾. A focal mechanism study of this event shows that the earthquake was of a strike-slip type, one of the nodal lines trending N 10°E³⁾. This mechanism agrees well with the strike of the boundary mentioned above. Kanamori (1973)⁴⁾ showed a fault model by comparing synthetic seismograms with the records obtained at the Abuyama Seismological Observatory. He stated that the fault plane was vertical with an area of 30 × 13 km². But he also pointed out the possibility of the fault dipping steeply to the east.

The recurrence intervals of large earthquakes in the Japanese islands might be between 1000 and 10000 years^{5,6)}, so it is possible that the previous Fukui Earthquakes took place repeatedly associated with the same fault as the present event in

1948. If so, the accumulated dislocation of the vertical component would exceed some 100 m in these one million years or so, and the offset is enough to be detected by a sensitive gravimeter. Kono et al. (1982)⁷⁾ and Kono et al. (1982)⁸⁾ have revealed a Bouguer anomaly map over the northern part of central Japan by compiling their own data and others'. Kono et al. (1981)⁹⁾ showed a possible underground structure in the region of the Fukui Earthquake. But their observation points were not distributed densely enough to conclude the accumulation of vertical dislocations by repeated earthquakes. The aims of the present work are to find out the location of the fault and to estimate the accumulated dislocation by gravity observations at densely distributed points.

2. Observation and Data Processing

Observations were carried out twice at the points in **Fig. 1**. The first one was in August 1980 to find a rough image of the plain and the buried fault. The other was in July 1982 to delineate a more detailed structure. Observation points are grouped into O, E, K, S and F lines symbolizing Oono city, Eihei-ji-temple, Katsuyama city, Sabae city and the fault itself, respectively. Observations along

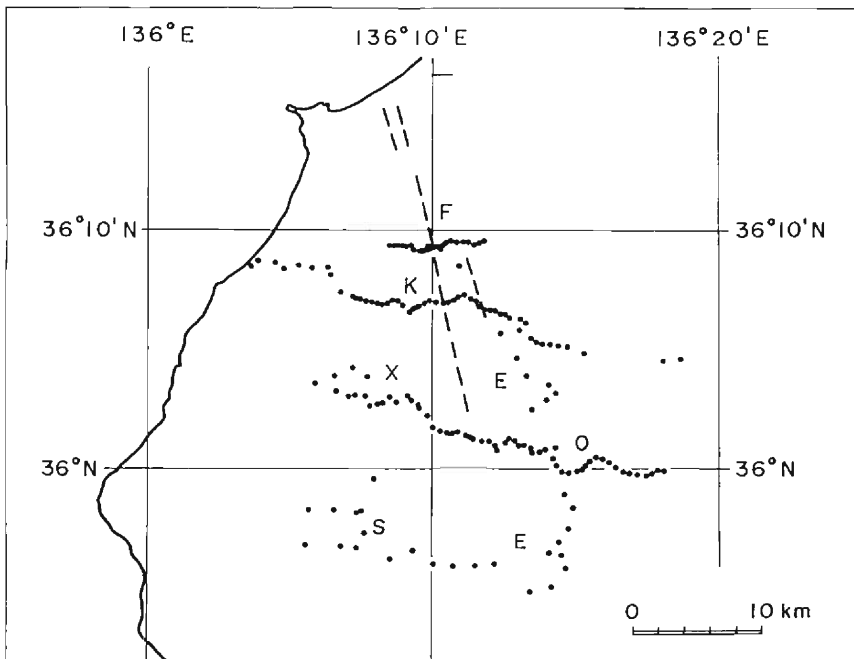


Fig. 1. Map of observation points. They are grouped into F, K, E, O, S and X lines. Dashed lines indicate the locations of earthquake faults after the Research Group for Active Faults¹⁰⁾. These are recognized as active faults by the distribution of cracks and fissures and by the results of the precise leveling surveys soon after the Fukui Earthquake.

F line alone were carried out in 1982, and the others in 1980.

The complete Bouguer anomalies at the observation points are listed in **Table 1**, together with their locations, heights and correction terms. The line of X is also shown in **Fig. 1** as the westward extended route of O line, but their values are omitted from the table, since the results have already been treated with in another paper⁷⁾. K line and X-O lines traverse over the fault, and E and S lines are additional routes to study the general features of the region. The observation points were chosen from the bench marks, leveling points, and spot heights in precise topographic maps, such as the Topographic maps of 1:25000 issued by the Geographical Survey Institute (GSI) and Town planning maps of the town offices. The distance from one observation point to another was settled on 500 m, if possible. The heights of the observation points are presented in these maps with a precision of 10 cm. But the accuracy which can be expected for the leveling points and spot heights may actually be 1 m or so, since at the time of observation it was often hard for us to find the very points which were plotted in the maps. In such cases, we chose a point that might be very near the plotted place, and used the value in the map as the height of the observation point.

Two LaCoste & Romberg gravimeters (Model G) were employed. One is G-348 of Kanazawa University, and the other G-210 of University of Tokyo. A series of observations for G-348 started from the room 166 in the Department of Earth Sciences, Faculty of Science, Kanazawa University, where the gravity value had been determined as

$$g = 979\,857.990 \text{ (mgal)}.$$

And for G-210, it started from the First Order Gravity Station at the Fukui Local Meteorological Observatory, and its gravity value was listed in JGSN 75¹¹⁾ as

$$g = 979\,838.10 \text{ (mgal)}.$$

The observation was closed everyday at a bench mark near the observation lines. The whole series was terminated at the starting point and the observation was closed. The Normal Gravity was calculated using the formula by the Geodetic Reference System 1967¹²⁾:

$$\gamma = 979\,031.85 (1 + 0.005\,278\,895 \sin^2\psi + 0.000\,023\,462 \sin^4\psi) \text{ (mgal)},$$

where ψ is the geographical latitude. The atmospheric correction term (*Atm*) was calculated by the following equation,

$$Atm = 0.87 - 0.00965 \times 10^{-3} h \text{ (mgal)},$$

where h is the height of the observation point in meters.

The vertical gradient of gravity was assumed to be 0.3086 mgal/m, and the Bouguer correction was made by assuming 2.67 g/cm³ for the mean density. The complete Bouguer anomaly was carried out by a computer program developed in

Kanazawa University (Kubo, 1980¹³) and Kono & Kubo, 1983¹⁴), which basically referred to Hagiwara (1967)¹⁵). Thus the complete Bouguer anomaly is represented by

$$\Delta g_0'' = g - \gamma + \text{Atm} + 0.3086h - 2\pi G\rho h + Tr,$$

where G , ρ and Tr denote the Gravitational constant, assumed density for the Bouguer correction and the terrain correction term, respectively. The gravity values measured by the two gravimeters at the same points showed 0.1 mgal or less difference, which might be caused from the differences of the scale values. But we neglected this since the differences were less than the accuracy of terrain correction terms.

3. Results and Discussions

In Fig. 2, the east-west profiles of the Bouguer Anomaly for K and X-O lines

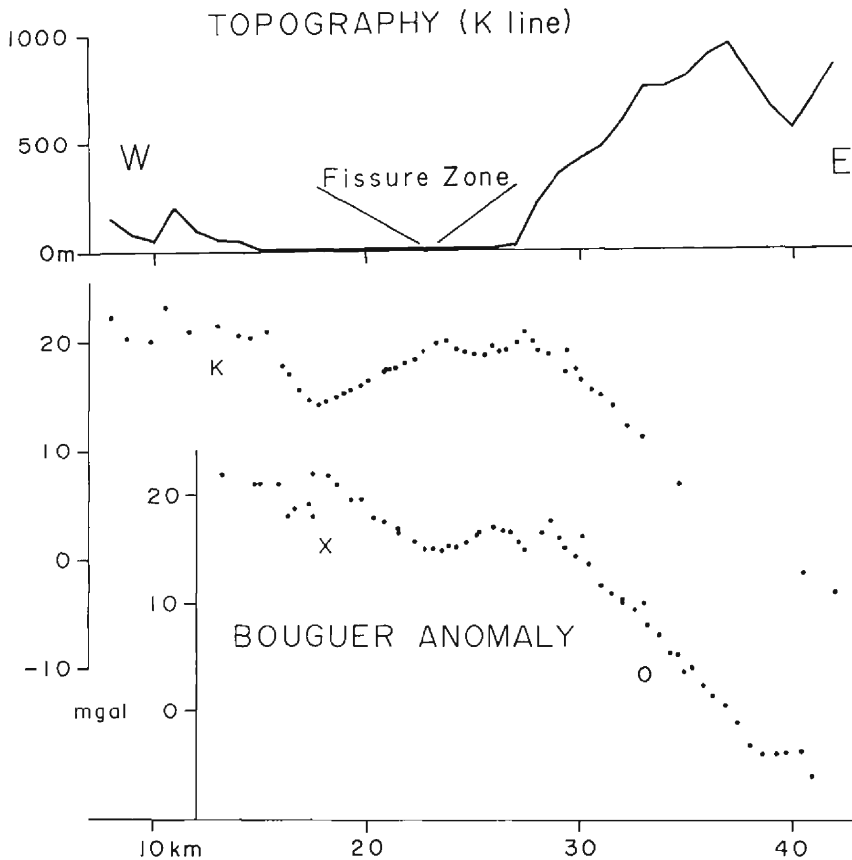


Fig. 2. The Bouguer anomalies along K line and X-O lines with topographic profile along K line. A fault should exist beneath the fissure zone rather than at the east end of the plain.

are plotted. The horizontal axis is the distance from 136°E. The topographic cross section along **K** line is also shown in **Fig. 2**. A common pattern can be seen in the two profiles; in the western half, the values of the Bouguer anomaly are positive, slightly decreasing towards the east and abruptly descending to negative values at a ratio of 1.6 to 1.9 mgal/km in the eastern part. These patterns can be explained by the undulation of the Moho or Conrad discontinuity or of the upper boundary of the granitic layer, as is mentioned by Furuse & Kono (1982)¹⁶⁾. A trough of the Bouguer anomaly can be seen in the western half of the **K** and **X-O** profiles, with a magnitude of several mgals. The minimum value in the trough are observed in the midst of the Fukui plain, where Tertiary bed rocks are thickly covered by alluvial, diluvial and Tertiary sediments. The maximum thickness of the alluvium, however, is estimated to be about 30 m, which brings about only an 0.5 mgal change to the Bouguer anomaly, so the main part of the trough is due to deeper structures. The ascending Bouguer anomaly, which is seen between 17 to 27 km in the eastern part of the trough along **K** line, suggests the existence of a fault. This fault should be

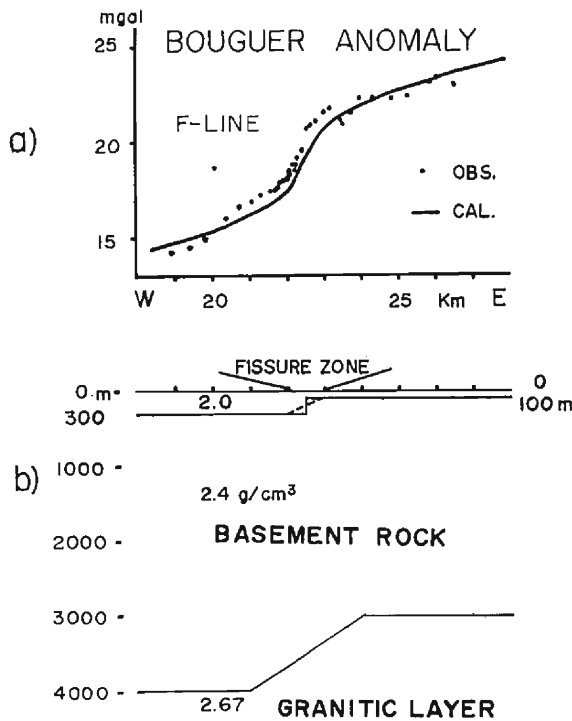


Fig. 3. a) Plots of the observed Bouguer anomalies along F line with synthetic ones calculated on the underground structure shown in b).
b) A possible underground structure as a two-dimensional solution for the observed Bouguer anomalies. Beneath the fissure zone there exists a fault with a vertical offset of 200 m. Although the dashed line is a possible structure (other structures are also possible), some abrupt change at the boundary between the basement rock and sediment is needed to explain the observed data for any one of the solutions.

located at a distance of 22 or 23 km, rather than at 27 or 28 km where the active fault of Matsuoka lies.

Our second observation in 1982 was intended to find a more precise location of the fault and to estimate its vertical offset. Forty observation points were chosen and they formed F line at an average interval of 200 m, about 4 km north to the K line. This line lies mainly in the Fukui plain, and the difference of heights between F1 and F35 which are surrounded by rice fields is within 5 m. The Bouguer anomaly is shown in **Fig. 3(a)**, in which we can find a larger gradient at the distance range of 22 to 23 km than in the plots of K line. This must be attributed to a shallow structure like the boundary shape of sediments, which could not be revealed without observations along F line. A possible underground structure is shown in **Fig. 3(b)**, and the synthetic Bouguer anomaly curve is presented in the upper figure, calculated by a two-dimensional method after Talwani et al. (1959)¹⁷⁾. The model structure is derived as follows. A ramp shape structure associated with the granitic layer was taken to explain the increase of the Bouguer anomaly towards the east. The high gradient is supposed to be due to a fault which appeared as a step in the Tertiary bed rocks. The shallow sediments are assumed to consist of one layer with a density of 2.0 g/cm³, although they consist of the alluvial, diluvial and Tertiary deposits. This treatment is justified because the effect of thickness of the alluvium to the gravity field was very small. Furthermore the boundary between the diluvial and Tertiary sediments has not been clearly shown by boring data. The depth to the upper surface of the granitic layer was fixed at 3 to 4 km, the values of which are often used in the hypocenter determination of microearthquakes in and around the present region. But this boundary can be shifted vertically without yielding significant modifications on the calculated gravity. Thus, we assumed a three-layer model with densities of 2.0, 2.4 and 2.67 after Furuse & Kono (1982)¹⁶⁾, and looked for a suitable model by trial and error. A solution was found as is shown by the solid lines in **Fig. 3(b)**, by which the calculated Bouguer anomaly agrees well with observed data.

The solution, however, is not unique as is often the case in underground structure analysis. For example, the step in the basement rock and sediments—that is the fault we are now seeking for—can be replaced by a slope as is drawn by the dashed line in **Fig. 3**. This replacement merely requires adding 0.3 mgal to the synthetic curves near the fault and smaller values elsewhere. The vertical offset was obtained as 200 m on the above assumption of densities, but it can be reduced to 100 m when the density assumptions are changed within possible ranges.

Another possible case is that the surface of the granitic layer is perfectly flat, and that the Bouguer anomaly is fully caused by the upper boundary shape of the basement rock. Then the resultant offset would be greater than in the case shown in the figure. We have, so far, not taken into account the general tendency of 0.5 to 1.0 mgal/km decreasing towards the east, which may be due to the Conrad or Moho discontinuity. The correction for this tendency, however, can be explained by

increasing the amount of offset. After all, the model proposed here is a typical solution and it states that a fault with 200 m offset exists beneath the fissure zone that was found soon after the Fukui Earthquake.

The fact has not yet been considered that the gradient in the problem is highest in F line and is smaller in K or X-O lines. This is left for further studies.

4. Conclusions

A gravity survey was carried out in and around the Fukui plain, and the Bouguer anomalies were calculated to complete the gravity map over the northern part of central Japan. A fault was revealed by analyzing the anomalies, which may have been formed by a series of Fukui Earthquakes. The accumulated vertical displacement of this fault is estimated to be 200 m with an ambiguity of factor 2. We may evaluate the recurrence interval of the earthquakes by the following assumptions:

- a) The earthquake sequence started within a million year span of time, and they have occurred repeatedly with equal intervals since then.
- b) Each event was generated from the present fault with the same vertical dislocation (~ 1 m).
- c) Only the earthquakes assumed here have attributed to the vertical displacement accumulation of this fault.

A simple calculation leads to the conclusion that the recurrence interval of the Fukui Earthquakes associated with the present fault is 5000 years. We must, however, be very careful when using this value since it is a rough estimation derived only from the fault presently under discussion.

Acknowledgements

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Computations were carried out at the Data Processing Center of Kanazawa University (FACOM M-170), and also at the Computer Center of Shizuoka University (HITAC 8250).

Table 1. Continued.

LOCATION (NO.) (NAME)	LATITUDE (DEG.)	LONGITUDE (DEG.)	HEIGHT (M)	GRAVITY		GRAVITY ANOMALY		CORRECTIONS		DATE			FRC (+10)								
				NORMAL OBSERVE	FREE-AIR	NORMAL OBSERVE	FREE-AIR	Bouguer	Free-air	Earth	Terrain	Y		M	D	H	M				
21	0-15	35.9965	136.3745	84.90	802.356	818.036	-15.680	11.382	7.188	26.200	-9.505	0.134	5.310	.862	80.	8.	10.	12.	49.	0	
		(SAKAI TERA BR.)																			
22	0-16	35.9977	136.3800	88.90	799.675	818.139	-18.464	9.832	5.549	27.435	-9.952	0.127	5.669	.861	80.	8.	10.	13.	1.	0	
23	0-17	36.0010	136.3840	96.30	797.370	818.423	-21.053	9.526	5.290	29.718	-10.781	0.122	6.544	.861	80.	8.	10.	13.	10.	0	
24	0-18	36.0025	136.3870	94.10	796.429	818.551	-22.122	7.778	3.733	29.039	-10.535	0.116	6.490	.861	80.	8.	10.	13.	19.	0	
		(YAKUSHI STUL)																			
25	0-19	36.0055	136.3915	100.50	795.510	818.809	-23.299	8.575	4.113	31.014	-11.251	0.108	6.789	.860	80.	8.	10.	13.	30.	0	
26	0-20	36.0052	136.3975	105.60	794.058	818.784	-24.726	8.722	2.415	32.588	-11.822	0.101	5.515	.860	80.	8.	10.	13.	40.	0	
27	0-21	36.0028	136.4023	108.50	792.946	818.577	-25.631	8.712	1.499	33.483	-12.147	0.094	4.934	.860	80.	8.	10.	13.	48.	0	
28	0-22	35.9985	136.4088	117.10	790.166	818.208	-28.042	8.954	0.619	36.137	-13.109	0.087	4.774	.859	80.	8.	10.	13.	57.	0	
29	0-23	35.9975	136.4148	122.30	787.996	818.122	-30.126	8.474	-1.193	37.742	-13.692	0.080	4.024	.858	80.	8.	10.	14.	5.	0	
30	0-24	35.9967	136.4217	129.40	784.531	818.053	-33.522	7.268	-3.231	39.933	-14.486	0.072	3.987	.858	80.	8.	10.	14.	15.	0	
31	0-25	35.9957	136.4277	136.50	782.569	817.967	-35.398	7.583	-3.907	42.124	-15.281	0.063	3.791	.857	80.	8.	10.	14.	24.	0	
32	0-26	35.9942	136.4350	146.90	780.628	817.838	-37.210	8.979	-3.994	45.333	-16.445	0.054	3.472	.856	80.	8.	10.	14.	34.	0	
33	0-27	35.9957	136.4405	157.00	778.988	817.967	-38.979	10.326	-5.811	48.450	-17.576	0.048	3.439	.855	80.	8.	10.	14.	41.	0	
34	0-28	35.9982	136.4485	182.50	773.780	818.182	-44.402	12.770	-3.663	56.319	-20.431	0.038	3.998	.852	80.	8.	10.	14.	52.	0	
35	0-29	35.9973	136.4540	199.60	768.602	818.105	-49.503	12.945	-6.073	61.597	-22.345	0.030	3.328	.851	80.	8.	10.	15.	0.	0	
		(R15B TUNNEL)																			
36	K-01	36.0768	136.4670	100.10	797.914	824.942	-27.028	4.724	-2.826	30.891	-11.206	-0.058	3.657	.860	80.	8.	10.	16.	49.	0	
		(BM5246)																			
37	K-02	36.0743	136.4495	90.60	800.935	824.726	-23.791	5.029	-1.191	27.959	-10.143	-0.066	3.923	.861	80.	8.	10.	17.	2.	0	
		(BM5247)																			
38	K-03	36.0797	136.3855	60.50	815.821	825.191	-9.370	10.165	7.077	18.670	-6.773	-0.080	3.685	.864	80.	8.	10.	17.	34.	0	
		(BM5250)																			
39	K-04	36.0850	136.3658	52.20	822.659	825.647	-2.988	13.986	11.428	16.109	-5.844	-0.085	3.286	.865	80.	8.	10.	17.	52.	0	
		(BM5251)																			
40	K-05	36.0853	136.3585	48.40	824.089	825.673	-1.584	14.218	12.381	14.936	-5.418	-0.088	3.582	.865	80.	8.	10.	18.	4.	0	

Table 1. Continued.

LOCATION (NO.) (NAME)	LATITUDE (DEG.)	LONGITUDE (DEG.)	HEIGHT (M)	GRAVITY		GRAVITY ANOMALY		CORRECTIONS		DATE		FRC (+10)						
				OBSERVE	NORMAL	OB-NOR	FREE-AIR	BOUGUER	FREE-AIR	BOUGUER	EARTH		TERRAIN	ATMOS	Y	M	D	H
41	K-06	36-0867	136-3500	48.40	826.294	825.793	979000. 979000.	0.501	16.303	14.302	14.936	-5.418	-0.089	3.418	.865	80.	8.10.18.12.	0
42	K-07	36-0868	136-3442	54.90	826.456	825.802		0.654	18.461	15.286	16.942	-6.146	-0.090	2.971	.865	80.	8.10.18.22.	0
43	K-08	36-0890	136-3393	49.30	828.683	825.991		2.692	18.771	15.794	15.214	-5.519	-0.090	2.542	.865	80.	8.10.18.33.	0
44	K-09	36-0918	136-3338	45.80	830.881	826.232		4.649	19.648	16.692	14.134	-5.127	-0.090	2.171	.866	80.	8.10.18.44.	0
45	K-10	36-0937	136-3262	42.90	832.813	826.568		6.245	20.350	17.442	13.239	-4.803	-0.086	1.895	.866	80.	8.10.19.11.	0
46	FKGS	36-0525	136-2253	9.71	838.162	822.851		15.311	19.177	18.529	2.997	-1.087	0.071	0.439	.869	80.	8.11.9.39.	0
47	K-10	36-0937	136-3262	42.90	832.803	826.568		6.235	20.340	17.432	13.239	-4.803	0.141	1.895	.866	80.	8.11.11.39.	0
48	K-11	36-1008	136-3308	46.20	831.814	827.007		4.807	19.930	17.629	14.257	-5.172	0.143	2.871	.866	80.	8.11.12.24.	0
49	K-12	36-1037	136-3262	39.00	835.395	827.256		8.139	21.040	19.327	12.035	-4.366	0.142	2.653	.866	80.	8.11.12.35.	0
50	K-13	36-1043	136-3175	32.80	837.072	827.308		9.764	20.753	19.021	10.122	-3.672	0.140	1.940	.867	80.	8.11.12.44.	0
51	K-14	36-1067	136-3120	27.60	838.913	827.515		11.398	20.783	19.394	8.517	-3.090	0.138	1.701	.867	80.	8.11.12.51.	0
52	K-15	36-1068	136-3085	26.00	840.303	827.523		12.780	21.671	20.271	8.024	-2.911	0.131	1.511	.867	80.	8.11.13.9.	0
53	K-16	36-1077	136-3040	26.30	841.384	827.600		13.784	22.767	21.139	8.116	-2.944	0.127	1.316	.867	80.	8.11.13.19.	0
54	K-17	36-1082	136-3000	24.30	840.997	827.644		13.353	21.720	20.186	7.499	-2.720	0.120	1.186	.868	80.	8.11.13.32.	0
55	K-18	36-1090	136-2947	22.00	840.913	827.712		13.201	20.858	19.443	6.789	-2.463	0.116	1.048	.868	80.	8.11.13.40.	0
56	K-19	36-1110	136-2892	20.90	841.309	827.685		13.424	20.742	19.335	6.450	-2.340	0.110	0.933	.868	80.	8.11.13.49.	0
57	K-20	36-1177	136-2878	20.50	842.406	828.461		13.945	21.139	19.790	6.326	-2.295	0.102	0.946	.868	80.	8.11.14.0.	0
58	K-21	36-1182	136-2833	18.70	842.080	828.504		13.576	20.215	18.977	5.771	-2.093	0.095	0.856	.868	80.	8.11.14.11.	0
59	K-22	36-1197	136-2778	16.50	842.702	828.633		14.069	20.029	18.951	5.092	-1.847	0.081	0.769	.868	80.	8.11.14.20.	0
60	K-23	36-1185	136-2727	15.60	843.141	828.530		14.611	20.294	19.245	4.814	-1.746	0.073	0.698	.868	80.	8.11.14.33.	0

Table 1. Continued.

LOCATION (NO.) (NAME)	LATITUDE (DEG.)	LONGITUDE (DEG.)	HEIGHT (CM)	GRAVITY OBSERVE NORMAL	GRAVITY ANOMALY OB-NOR FREE-AIR BOUGUER	GRAVITY ANOMALY FREE-AIR BOUGUER	CORRECTIONS TERRAIN ATMOS TIDE	DATE Y M D H M	FRC ($\times 10$)									
61	K-24	36.1172	136.2690	979000, 979000. 13.90 843.664 828.418	15.246	20.404	19.501	4.290	-1.556	0.066	0.653	.869	80.	9.	11.	14.	46.	0
62	K-25	36.1148	136.2635	13.50 844.318 828.212	16.106	21.141	20.225	4.166	-1.511	0.058	0.595	.869	80.	9.	11.	14.	56.	0
63	K-26	36.1130	136.2580	11.80 844.370 828.057	16.313	20.824	20.052	3.641	-1.321	0.011	0.549	.869	80.	9.	11.	15.	48.	0
64	K-27	36.1137	136.2510	10.00 844.106 828.117	15.989	19.944	19.326	3.086	-1.120	0.003	0.502	.869	80.	9.	11.	15.	57.	0
65	K-28	36.1152	136.2465	10.30 843.438 828.246	15.192	19.239	18.557	3.179	-1.153	-0.004	0.471	.869	80.	9.	11.	16.	5.	0
66	K-29	36.1132	136.2412	9.10 843.157 828.074	15.083	18.761	18.190	2.808	-1.019	-0.017	0.448	.869	80.	9.	11.	16.	20.	0
67	K-30	36.1120	136.2367	8.80 842.654 827.970	14.684	18.268	17.708	2.716	-0.985	-0.022	0.425	.869	80.	9.	11.	16.	27.	0
68	K-31	36.1110	136.2335	8.50 842.469 827.885	14.584	18.077	17.537	2.623	-0.952	-0.026	0.412	.869	80.	9.	11.	16.	32.	0
69	K-32 (B9008-404)	36.1105	136.2318	8.30 842.374 827.842	14.532	17.963	17.441	2.561	-0.929	-0.031	0.407	.869	80.	9.	11.	16.	39.	0
70	K-33 (B9900)	36.1085	136.2308	8.40 842.123 827.669	14.454	17.915	17.379	2.592	-0.940	-0.038	0.404	.869	80.	9.	11.	16.	47.	0
71	K-34	36.1120	136.2223	7.00 841.925 827.970	13.955	16.984	16.576	2.160	-0.784	-0.052	0.376	.869	80.	9.	11.	17.	8.	0
72	K-35	36.1148	136.2183	6.10 841.874 828.212	13.662	16.414	16.095	1.882	-0.683	-0.060	0.364	.869	80.	9.	11.	17.	21.	0
73	K-36	36.1153	136.2130	6.50 841.525 828.255	13.270	16.146	15.769	2.006	-0.728	-0.064	0.351	.869	80.	9.	11.	17.	29.	0
74	K-37	36.1137	136.2092	5.90 841.119 828.117	13.002	15.692	15.383	1.821	-0.661	-0.070	0.351	.869	80.	9.	11.	17.	40.	0
75	K-38	36.1133	136.2053	5.80 840.773 828.082	12.691	15.350	15.049	1.790	-0.649	-0.074	0.348	.869	80.	9.	11.	17.	49.	0
76	K-39	36.1145	136.2003	5.30 840.500 828.186	12.314	14.819	14.573	1.636	-0.593	-0.077	0.347	.869	80.	9.	11.	17.	57.	0
77	K-40	36.1152	136.1967	4.50 840.526 828.246	12.280	14.538	14.386	1.389	-0.504	-0.080	0.352	.870	80.	9.	11.	19.	4.	0
78	K-41	36.1158	136.1912	4.30 840.968 828.298	12.670	14.867	14.750	1.327	-0.481	-0.082	0.364	.870	80.	9.	11.	19.	11.	0
79	K-42	36.1165	136.1863	4.30 841.871 828.358	13.513	15.710	15.612	1.327	-0.481	-0.084	0.384	.870	80.	9.	11.	19.	19.	0
80	K-43	36.1182	136.1808	4.90 843.362 828.504	14.858	17.239	17.118	1.512	-0.549	-0.086	0.427	.870	80.	9.	11.	19.	27.	0

Observation of Gravity to Reveal a Buried Fault Associated with the Fukui Earthquake

Table 1. Continued.

LOCATION (NO.) (NAME)	LATITUDE (DEG.)	LONGITUDE (DEG.)	HEIGHT (M)	GRAVITY OBSERVE NORMAL	GRAVITY ANOMALY	CORRECTIONS FREE-AIR BOUGUER	CORRECTIONS EARTH TERRAIN	ATMOS	DATE			FRC (*10)								
									Y	M	D									
				979000.																
101	E-11	35.9485	136.3602	137.70	785.875	813.911	-28.036	15.315	5.186	42.494	-15.416	-0.044	5.286	.857	80.	8.	12.	17.	22.	0
102	E-12	35.9418	136.3518	199.50	771.770	813.335	-41.565	20.851	4.262	61.566	-22.334	-0.053	5.745	.851	80.	8.	12.	17.	36.	0
103	E-13	35.9402	136.3628	155.50	781.296	813.198	-31.902	16.960	3.467	47.987	-17.408	-0.067	3.935	.855	80.	8.	12.	18.	2.	0
104	E-14 (SHIRAWA BR.)	35.9305	136.3662	162.30	777.020	812.364	-35.344	15.596	3.550	50.086	-18.170	-0.070	6.124	.854	80.	8.	12.	18.	9.	0
105	E-15	35.9168	136.3547	195.90	768.830	811.188	-42.358	18.948	2.116	60.455	-21.931	-0.074	5.099	.851	80.	8.	12.	18.	19.	0
106	E-16	35.9128	136.3327	243.00	761.197	810.845	-49.648	26.189	4.440	74.990	-27.204	-0.078	5.455	.847	80.	8.	12.	18.	30.	0
107	E-17	35.9330	136.3038	78.00	799.995	812.579	-12.384	12.349	8.144	24.071	-8.732	-0.082	4.527	.862	80.	8.	12.	18.	48.	0
108	E-18	35.9327	136.2865	52.30	807.896	812.554	-4.658	12.367	10.689	16.140	-5.855	-0.084	4.197	.865	80.	8.	12.	18.	56.	0
109	E-19	35.9313	136.2673	32.20	815.934	812.433	3.501	14.304	12.718	9.937	-3.605	0.028	2.018	.867	80.	8.	13.	10.	8.	0
110	E-20 (#BM3267)	35.9327	136.2503	21.70	819.590	812.554	7.036	14.601	13.404	6.697	-2.429	0.045	1.233	.868	80.	8.	13.	10.	30.	0
111	E-21	35.9433	136.2323	15.10	822.445	813.464	8.981	14.509	15.018	4.660	-1.690	0.059	2.199	.869	80.	8.	13.	10.	49.	0
112	S-07	35.9453	136.1680	18.30	817.195	813.636	3.559	10.075	8.479	5.647	-2.069	0.074	0.453	.868	80.	8.	13.	11.	12.	0
113	S-08	35.9450	136.1412	19.50	817.036	813.610	3.426	10.312	8.955	6.018	-2.103	0.083	0.826	.868	80.	8.	13.	11.	27.	0
114	S-09	35.9695	136.1408	12.40	824.186	815.715	8.471	13.166	12.239	3.827	-1.388	0.094	0.461	.869	80.	8.	13.	11.	48.	0
115	S-10	35.9700	136.1617	13.00	823.239	815.758	7.481	12.361	11.323	4.012	-1.455	0.109	0.417	.869	80.	8.	13.	12.	28.	0

*Observation of Gravity to Reveal a Buried Fault Associated
with the Fukui Earthquake*

Table 1. Continued.

LOCATION (NO.) (NAME)	LATITUDE (DEG.)	LONGITUDE (DEG.)	HEIGHT (CM)	OBSERVE NORMAL	GRAVITY ---	GRAVITY ANOMALY		CORRECTIONS		DATE											
						OB-NOR	FREE-AIR	BOUGUER	FREE-AIR	BOUGUER	EARTH	TERRAIN	ATMDS	Y	M	D	H	M	FRC		
				979000.			TIDE					* (#10)									
200	F20	36.1541	136.2460	7.60	847.606	831.593	16.012	19.227	18.834	2.345	-0.851	0.075	0.458	.869	82.	7.	12.	16.	15.	D2	0
201	F21	36.1516	136.2338	5.40	845.895	831.378	14.517	17.053	16.838	1.666	-0.605	0.071	0.389	.869	82.	7.	12.	16.	31.	C2	0
202	F22	36.1522	136.2302	5.30	845.724	831.432	14.293	16.798	16.576	1.636	-0.593	0.068	0.373	.869	82.	7.	12.	16.	42.	D2	0
203	F23	36.1523	136.2264	5.50	845.076	831.443	13.633	16.200	15.937	1.697	-0.616	0.066	0.353	.869	82.	7.	12.	16.	49.	D2	0
204	F24	36.1528	136.2237	5.10	847.971	831.482	16.489	18.932	18.705	1.574	-0.571	0.063	0.344	.870	82.	7.	12.	16.	58.	D2	2
205	F25	36.1525	136.2199	4.70	844.264	831.455	12.809	15.129	14.932	1.450	-0.536	0.059	0.329	.870	82.	7.	12.	17.	8.	D2	0
206	F26	36.1526	136.2157	4.50	843.855	831.469	12.387	14.645	14.457	1.389	-0.504	0.056	0.316	.870	82.	7.	12.	17.	16.	D2	0
207	F27	36.1530	136.2099	4.60	843.599	831.505	12.093	14.382	14.166	1.420	-0.515	0.051	0.298	.870	82.	7.	12.	17.	28.	D2	0
208	F28	36.1473	136.2560	8.80	849.610	831.011	18.598	22.183	21.743	2.716	-0.985	0.042	0.545	.869	82.	7.	12.	17.	48.	D2	0
209	F29	36.1465	136.2587	7.60	849.048	830.937	18.111	21.326	21.048	2.345	-0.851	0.037	0.573	.869	82.	7.	12.	17.	58.	D2	0
210	F30	36.1479	136.2588	7.70	849.042	831.064	17.978	21.223	20.935	2.376	-0.862	0.032	0.574	.869	82.	7.	12.	18.	7.	C2	0
211	F31	36.1491	136.2610	7.80	849.674	831.168	18.505	21.782	21.511	2.497	-0.873	0.027	0.602	.869	82.	7.	12.	18.	17.	C2	0
212	F32	36.1496	136.2632	8.40	850.395	831.211	19.184	22.665	22.331	2.592	-0.940	0.022	0.626	.869	82.	7.	12.	18.	26.	C2	0
213	F33	36.1494	136.2665	8.40	850.293	831.189	19.104	22.565	22.299	2.592	-0.940	0.017	0.674	.869	82.	7.	12.	18.	35.	C2	0
214	F34	36.1495	136.2713	8.50	850.246	831.197	19.048	22.561	22.337	2.623	-0.952	0.013	0.748	.869	82.	7.	12.	18.	43.	C2	0
215	F35	36.1495	136.2754	8.80	850.206	831.200	19.006	22.590	22.439	2.716	-0.985	0.009	0.834	.869	82.	7.	12.	18.	50.	C2	0
216	F36	36.1484	136.2806	10.30	850.389	831.108	19.281	23.329	23.143	3.179	-1.153	0.004	0.968	.869	82.	7.	12.	19.	0.	D2	0
217	F37	36.1487	136.2825	14.10	849.871	831.127	18.743	23.963	23.396	4.351	-1.578	-0.001	1.011	.869	82.	7.	12.	19.	8.	C2	0
218	F38	36.1491	136.2866	25.90	847.107	831.162	15.946	24.806	23.041	7.993	-2.900	-0.004	1.135	.868	82.	7.	12.	19.	14.	C2	0
180	F39	36.1334	136.2695	11.50	846.569	829.810	16.759	21.177	20.577	3.549	-1.287	-0.012	0.688	.869	82.	7.	12.	19.	29.	C1	0
10KUF5166		36.5649	136.6613	33.79	857.990	867.053	-9.063	2.231	-1.060	10.428	-3.783	-0.067	0.491	.867	82.	7.	12.	21.	42.	A0	0

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