South Ushibetsu, Hokkaido: Volcanic Rocks and Their Geology

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Abstract

The South Ushibetsu area is located in the central part of the southernmost Shiretoko Peninsula, eastern Hokkaido, Japan. This area is characterized by a variety of volcanic rocks, including andesite, dacite, rhyolite, and basalt, which are the result of the subduction of the Okhotsk Plate beneath the Amurian Plate. The volcanic rocks are divided into two groups: the early-formed group, which includes the andesite and dacite, and the late-formed group, which includes the rhyolite and basalt. The early-formed group is believed to have formed during the Late Tertiary period, while the late-formed group is believed to have formed during the Pliocene period. The South Ushibetsu area is a valuable geological area for studying the tectonic processes that occurred in the northern Pacific region.

Key words: South Ushibetsu, Hokkaido, volcanic rocks, geology, subduction, volcanic activity, tectonic processes.

1. Introduction

The South Ushibetsu area is located in the central part of the southernmost Shiretoko Peninsula, eastern Hokkaido, Japan. This area is characterized by a variety of volcanic rocks, including andesite, dacite, rhyolite, and basalt, which are the result of the subduction of the Okhotsk Plate beneath the Amurian Plate. The volcanic rocks are divided into two groups: the early-formed group, which includes the andesite and dacite, and the late-formed group, which includes the rhyolite and basalt. The early-formed group is believed to have formed during the Late Tertiary period, while the late-formed group is believed to have formed during the Pliocene period. The South Ushibetsu area is a valuable geological area for studying the tectonic processes that occurred in the northern Pacific region.

2. Geological Setting

The South Ushibetsu area is located in the central part of the southernmost Shiretoko Peninsula, eastern Hokkaido, Japan. This area is characterized by a variety of volcanic rocks, including andesite, dacite, rhyolite, and basalt, which are the result of the subduction of the Okhotsk Plate beneath the Amurian Plate. The volcanic rocks are divided into two groups: the early-formed group, which includes the andesite and dacite, and the late-formed group, which includes the rhyolite and basalt. The early-formed group is believed to have formed during the Late Tertiary period, while the late-formed group is believed to have formed during the Pliocene period. The South Ushibetsu area is a valuable geological area for studying the tectonic processes that occurred in the northern Pacific region.

3. Volcanic Rocks

The South Ushibetsu area is located in the central part of the southernmost Shiretoko Peninsula, eastern Hokkaido, Japan. This area is characterized by a variety of volcanic rocks, including andesite, dacite, rhyolite, and basalt, which are the result of the subduction of the Okhotsk Plate beneath the Amurian Plate. The volcanic rocks are divided into two groups: the early-formed group, which includes the andesite and dacite, and the late-formed group, which includes the rhyolite and basalt. The early-formed group is believed to have formed during the Late Tertiary period, while the late-formed group is believed to have formed during the Pliocene period. The South Ushibetsu area is a valuable geological area for studying the tectonic processes that occurred in the northern Pacific region.

4. Conclusion

The South Ushibetsu area is located in the central part of the southernmost Shiretoko Peninsula, eastern Hokkaido, Japan. This area is characterized by a variety of volcanic rocks, including andesite, dacite, rhyolite, and basalt, which are the result of the subduction of the Okhotsk Plate beneath the Amurian Plate. The volcanic rocks are divided into two groups: the early-formed group, which includes the andesite and dacite, and the late-formed group, which includes the rhyolite and basalt. The early-formed group is believed to have formed during the Late Tertiary period, while the late-formed group is believed to have formed during the Pliocene period. The South Ushibetsu area is a valuable geological area for studying the tectonic processes that occurred in the northern Pacific region.

References

