

## Preface

Seven years have passed since Active Fault Research Center (AFRC) was established in 2001 with the inauguration of National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), and the next year (2008) will be the last year for AFRC. In 2006, a committee discussed the future of earthquake research at AIST from a view point of researchers, and submitted a proposal to Working Group for promotion of earthquake research in Geological Survey of Japan.

In 2006, AFRC carried out various kinds of surveys and research with external funds from Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), Japan Nuclear Energy Safety Organization (JNES), with competitive funds such as Special Coordination Funds for Promoting Science and Technology or Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (KAKENHI), and collaboration with private companies. In addition, we also made fundamental research on active faults, seismotectonics, recurrence of subduction-zone earthquakes and earthquake hazard assessments with internal funds from AIST. The results of such surveys and research have been publicized in various ways, such as peer-reviewed papers in domestic and international scientific journals, newsletter or websites of AIST, Geological Survey of Japan or AFRC. Among them, the active fault database is now a part of Research Information Database (RIO-DB) at AIST and has been constantly improved.

This report, *Annual Report on Active Fault and Paleoearthquake Researches*, is published by GSJ and aims to report the survey and research results of previous fiscal year in timely fashion yet with details. Currently, 2000 copies are printed and distributed to related organizations or individuals. All the results supported by public funding will be published; we do not limit pages and use colors for all the figures. In addition, progress reports and preliminary results are encouraged. Since last year, contributions from members of Institute of Geology and Geoinformation are included. To maintain the paper quality, editorial board consists of AFRC team leaders arranged internal peer review for all the reports.

This volume contains 17 reports. Among them, construction of velocity structure of the Ishikari and Yufutsu sedimentary basins (Hokkaido) was a part of study on long-period ground motion supported by METI. Paleotsunami studies in Ishinomaki and Sendai plains (Miyagi prefecture) were a part of the intensive observation program of MEXT. Paleoseismological surveys on Fujikawa-kako fault zone (Shizuoka prefecture), Tonami-heiya and Kurehayama fault zones (Toyama prefecture) and Futagawa-Hinagu fault zone (Kumamoto prefecture) were results of additional survey projects for fundamental surveys of 98 active faults in Japan, contracted by MEXT. Paleoseismological survey in Kakegawa (Shizuoka prefecture) was supported by KAKENHI, and the fault rupture study by using dynamic simulation was collaboration with a private company. Boring survey on Kego fault (Fukuoka prefecture) was supported by JNES. Other surveys and research, that is, subsurface structure on Ayasegawa-fault (Saitama prefecture), micro-earthquake activity and velocity structure in the source region of the 2004 mid-Niigata earthquake, geology and active tectonics around Noto peninsula, paleoseismological surveys in Ukishima-ga-hara lowland (Shizuoka prefecture), paleoseismological and paleotsunami surveys in Kii peninsula, and basic studies on stress triggering, are supported 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 research. Finally, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to land owners, local communities and municipalities that allowed us to work in private properties.

Yuichi SUGIYAMA

Director, Active Fault Research Center

Kenji SATAKE

Prime Senior Researcher, Active Fault Research Center

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