

板山露頭(伊那市)

Itayama outcrop(Ina City)



中央構造線を境に、内帯の岩石(破碎した花崗岩)と外帯の岩石(破碎した結晶片岩)が接しています。You can see that the rocks in the inner zone (cataclastic granite) and the rocks in the outer zone (cataclastic schist) are in contact with each other. The Median Tectonic Line acts as the boundary.



露頭上部の神社から北を望むと、中央構造線のまっすぐな谷が見えます。Looking north from the shrine at the top of the outcrop, you can see the straight valley of the Median Tectonic Line.

中央構造線(略してMTL)は、約1億年前に誕生した日本最大級の断層です。断層活動を繰り返した結果、異なる岩石同士が接するようになりました。中央構造線を挟んで、日本海側を内帯、太平洋側を外帯といいます。

The Median Tectonic Line (MTL) is one of the longest geological faults in Japan, which was formed about 100 million years ago. As a result of repeated fault activity, different rocks came into contact with each other. Across the Median Tectonic Line, the Sea of Japan side is called the "inner zone" and the Pacific side is called the "outer zone".



溝口露頭(伊那市)

Mizoguchi outcrop(Ina City)



1500万年前頃、内帯と外帯の岩石の間に、マグマが地下から上昇してきて固まりました。これを岩脈と呼びます。Around 15 million years ago, magma penetrated between the rocks in the inner and outer zones. This is called a dike.



露頭の反対側を見ると、中央構造線が分杭峠に向かって延びているのが見えます。

Looking at the other side of the outcrop, you can see the Median Tectonic Line extending toward the Bungui Pass.

北川露頭(大鹿村)

Kitagawa outcrop(Oshika Village)



安康露頭(大鹿村)

Anko outcrop(Oshika Village)



程野露頭(飯田市)

Hodono outcrop(Iida City)



露頭の真上の尾根が、写真右側が北(写真手前)、写真左側が南(写真奥)にずれています。この尾根の地形は最近の時代に形成されたものですから、現在の南アルプス地域の中央構造線は再活動し、「活断層」になっていると考えられています。

The ridge on the right side of the outcrops has moved to the north (front of the photo), and the ridge on the left side has moved to the south (back of the photo). Because the geographical features were formed recently, the Median Tectonic Line in the Southern Alps area is re-starting newer activities and is considered to be an "active fault".