



Holocene gravity-driven sediment interpreted as seismites in a deep-marine basin in the East Sea/Japan Sea

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The voluminous mass flow sediments are generated by frequent slope failures during the last glacial maximum in the Ulleung Basin, East Sea/Japan Sea. The Holocene sediments (1-2 m thick) are only recognized as hemipelagic sedimentation in the Ulleung Basin. Cores collected from the eastern continental slope of the Ulleung Basin have > 7 m thick, disorganized muddy sediment containing microfault, slump fold, and autoclastic breccias. This disorganized muddy sediment was deposited from gravity-driven sedimentation accompany with syndepositional deformations during the Holocene, depends on the AMS 14C dating and age well-known tephra. Holocene gravity-driven sediment possibly originates resulting from earthquake-induced reworking from the eastern continental slope of the Ulleung Basin.