divided into the following four stages:
Stage I (3,300 - 3,000 yrs BP): End of the deposition of the sand layer which is related to the "upper sand layer" in the coastal region.
Stage II (3,000 - 2,400 yrs BP): Formation of shallow valleys on the sand layer. Flood sediments can be seen in the valleys, but the surrounding areas are in a stable condition that is characterized by humic or peaty sediments.
Stage III (2,400 - 2,200 yrs BP): Deposition of sediments in the shallow valleys ceases at the end of this period. Environment of the surrounding area is relatively stable and there is less flooding.
Stage IV (2,200 yrs BP-): Active flooding occurs in the region, and the shallow valleys are buried completely.

Coastal and subaquatic features
Grouping of Strandplain Ridges in the Kujukuri Coastal Plain Based on the Map of "Jinsoku-sokuzu" during the middle of the Meiji Period [JE]

by Sei-ichi Okazaki and Tsuguo Sunamura

The formative processes of Holocene strandplain ridges in the Kujukuri coastal plain have been frequently discussed. The ridges were indicated by land use which was shown on the old large-scale topographic maps called "Jinsoku-sokuzu", the Rapid Survey Map during the middle of the Meiji period, around 1883. It is concluded that six groups of strandplain ridges developed in this coastal plain.

Seasonal Changes in the Erosion and Accumulation Sections of a Portion of Yamoto Sand Beach, Sendai Bay, Northeast Japan [JE]

by Wataru Murakami

The monthly cross-section measurement of a sandy beach was carried out from March, 1994 until December, 1994 in order to compare the differences in seasonal changes of the erosion or accumulation section of the beach.

The area investigated is on Yamoto Sand Beach, which faces Sendai Bay, on the northeastern part of Honshu Island. Six headlands have been constructed on this beach in recent years, in order to protect it from the coastal erosion. The headlands have been installed at about 1,000 m intervals, and stick out about 150 m into the sea. The area investigated was between two headlands. On the sandy beach within these headlands, the line joining the erosion section and accumulation section was clear, because the conveyance of sand by the coastal current was obstructed by the headlands.

The surveying line intersecting with the right angle in the coastline was set up at about 50 m