

The Geomorphological Development of Coastal Terraces at Jigyeong-Ri, the Areal Boundary between Gyeongju- and Ulsan Cities on the Southeast Coast of Korea

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ABSTRACT

The existence of coastal terraces, HH(High higher) surfaces found at Gampo of southeast coast and at Jeongdongjin of the central east coast were confirmed at Jigyeong-Ri, the areal border between Gyeongju- and Ulsan city on the southeast coast of Korea Peninsula. Especially this study reports HH JK-surface located on the 155m a.s.l., which is the highest altitude among the ancient shorelines of the coastal terraces in Korea. The HH surfaces on the study area are classified into HH JK at 155m, HH-I at 140m and HH-II at 115m, and each formation stage is related to MIS 17(720~690ka BP), MIS 15(630~560ka BP) and MIS 13(510~480ka BP) respectively. The HH-surfaces remain to be larger than those of H- and L-surfaces. The reason is caused by the unique factors of the coastal geology and morphology on the study area during the formation stage. And also the areal difference by the magnitude of upheaval doesn't exist from north to south because the altitude system of ancient shoreline on each coastal terrace is same along the east coast. The upheaval rate of the eastern coastal areas was measured in the relation to the ancient shoreline and formation stage among the coastal terraces such as HH JK-, HH-I, HH-II, H-III and H-IV surface, and was almost same as 0.23mm/y.

Keywords: border between Gyeongju- and Ulsan city, the coastal terrace HH JK-, HH I-, HH II, H III and H-IV surface, the upheaval during the Pleistocene

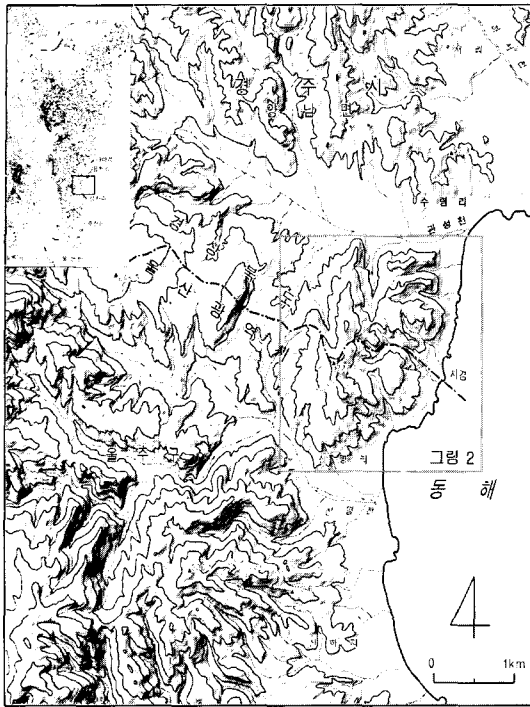


Fig. 1. Study area

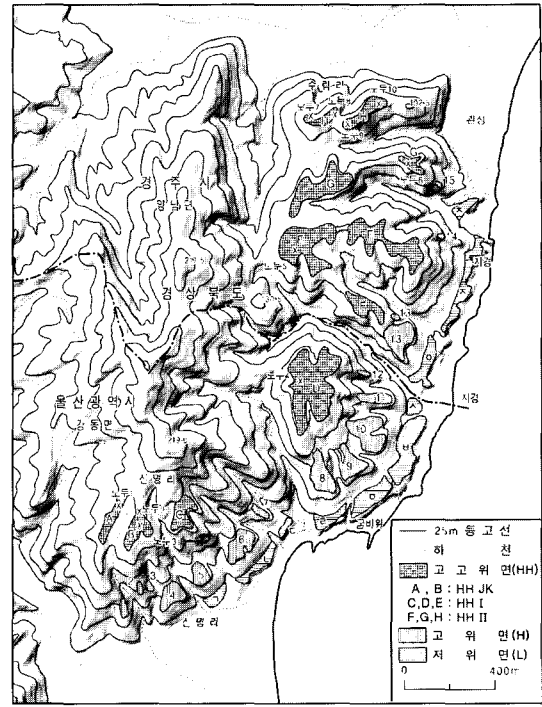


Fig. 2. Distribution of Coastal Terraces at Jigyeong-ri