A5-020 Room: C409 Time: June 5 12:00-12:15

Evidence of active hydrothermal fluid venting around hotspot volcanoes in the western Gulf of Aden

Toshitaka Gamo[1], Hiroshi Hasumoto[2], Kei Okamura[3], Hiroshi Hatanaka[4], mutsumi Mori[5], Masakazu Chinen[6], Junya Tanaka[7], Daisuke Komatsu[8], Hiromi Fujimoto[9], Kensaku Tamaki[10], Aden New Century Cruise Shipboard Scientific Party Nakanishi Masao, Urumu Tsunogai[11], Fumitaka Kouzuma[12]

[1] Div. Earth Planet. Sci., Hokkaido Univ., [2] ORI Univ of Tokyo, [3] ICR, Kyoto-U, [4] Ecosystem Management, Univ. of Siga Pref., [5] Biology and Marine Sci., Ryukyu Univ, [6] Sci and Tec, Univ. Ryukyus., [7] Material Eng., Kanazawa Univ, [8] Earth and Planetary Sci., Hokkaido Univ, [9] School of Sci., Tohoku Univ., [10] ORI, Univ of Tokyo, [11] Division of Earth and Planetary Sciences,

Grad. School Sci., Hokkaido Univ., [12] Earth and Planetary Sci., Hokkaido Univ.

http://isochem.ep.sci.hokudai.ac.jp/index.html

We searched for hydrothermal plumes in the central Gulf of Aden between 45-30E and 53-00E, by conducting tow-yo observations from R/V Hakuho Maru. We used a CTD-transmissometer system attached with an in situ Mn-Fe analyzer (GAMOS) and X-Niskin bottles for clean hydrocast. At least two hydrothermal active zones were clearly recognized for the first time as water column anomalies of Mn, Fe, pH and light transmission in the westernmost survey area (12-05N, 45-38E), where the seabeam observation found twin seamounts of probably hot spot volcanoes. Chemical characteristics of the hydrothermal plumes suggest active black or white smoker fluid venting associated with hot spot volcanism in the western Gulf of Aden.