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The petrology and geochemistry of calc-alkaline andesites on Shodo-Shima Island

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Petrographical and geochemical characteristics of calc-alkaline andesites on Shodo-Shima Island, SW Japan, having bulk compositions largely identical to the continental crust, are presented. The petrographic observations suggest a role for magma mixing in producing such andesite magmas. Contributions from the at least five endmember magmas to the calc-alkaline andesite genesis can also provide a reasonable explanation of the Pb-Sr-Nd isotope compositions of such andesites.

Petrographical and geochemical characteristics of calc-alkaline andesites on Shodo-Shima Island, SW Japan, having bulk compositions largely identical to the continental crust, are presented. The following petrographic observations suggest a role for magma mixing in producing such andesite magmas: (1) two types of olivine phenocrysts and spinel inclusions, one with compositions identical to those in high-Mg andesites and the other identical to those in basalts, are recognized in terms of Ni-Mg and Cr-Al-Fe3+ relations, respectively, (2) the presence of orthopyroxene phenocrysts with Mg# >90 suggest the contribution of an orthopyroxene-bearing high-Mg andesite magma to production of calc-alkaline andesites, (3) reversely zoned pyroxene phenocrysts may not be in equilibrium with Mg-rich olivine, suggesting the involvement of a differentiated andesite magma as an endmember component, and (4) the presence of very Fe-rich orthopyroxene phenocrysts, indicating the association of an orthopyroxene-bearing rhyolitic magma. Contributions from the above at least five endmember magmas to the calc-alkaline andesite genesis can also provide a reasonable explanation of the Pb-Sr-Nd isotope compositions of such andesites.