V237-018

Room: 101B

Magmatic-hydrotrhermal aystem at Kuju Iwo-yama and Otake-Hatchobaru geothermal field in Kuju Volcano.

Sachihiro Taguchi[1]; Masahiro Kohmatsu[2]; Kana Tanaka[3]; Kazuhiko Oikawa[3]; Yu Shimada[3]; Yuki Arikado[4]; Junko Kiyosaki[5]; Yoshinobu Motomura[6]; Hitoshi Chiba[7]

[1] Earth System Science, Fukuoka Univ; [2] Earth System Science, Fukuoka University; [3] Earth System Science, Fukuoka Univ.; [4] none; [5] Enecom Co., Ltd.; [6] Dept. Earth & Planetary Sciences, Kyushu Univ.; [7] Dept. of Earth Sci., Okayama Univ.

Kuju Iwo-yama is one of the most active fumarolic sites in Kyushu. Once the highest temperature of the fumaroles was recorded to be 508 degrees, and acid hot springs (Cl-SO4 type water) is discharging near the fumaroles. The Hatchobaru geothermal field is located about 4km to the northwest of Kuju Iwo-yama. discharging neutral and acid pH fluids. The Otake is located 1km to the north of Hatchobaru, discharging only neutral pH deep fluids. Difference of alteration minerals and fluid chemistry among the three fields will be discussed in the presentation.