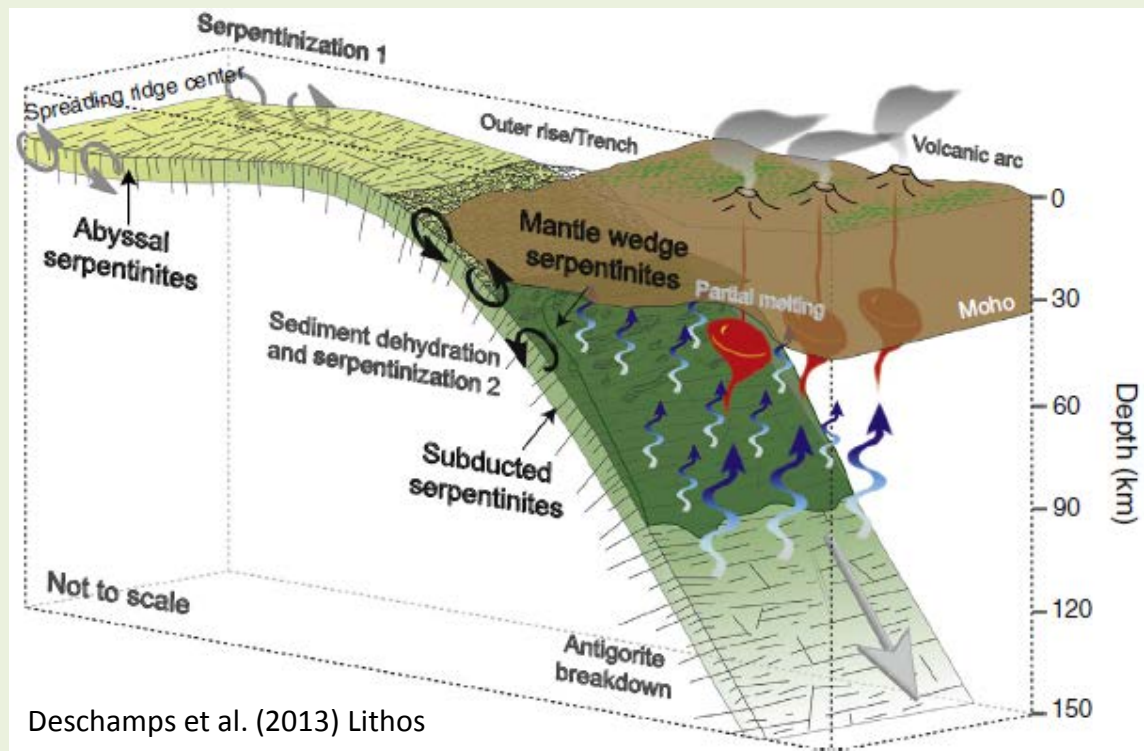


Geochemical signature of a serpentinitized mantle wedge



Jaime D. Barnes
University of Texas at Austin



Implications and consequences of a serpentized mantle wedge

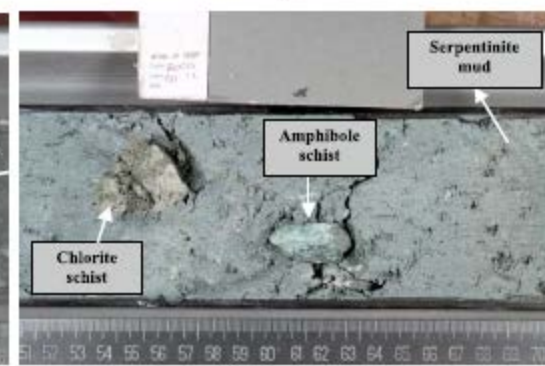
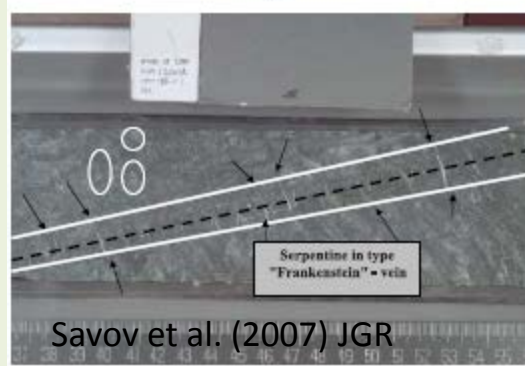
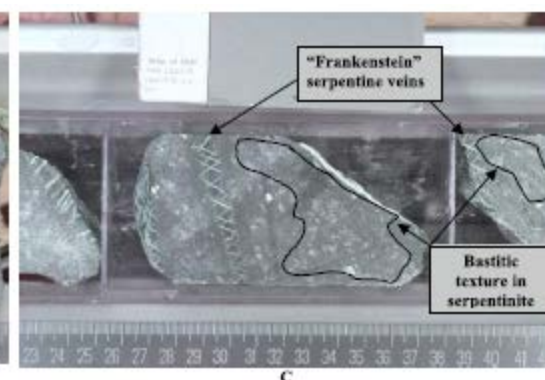
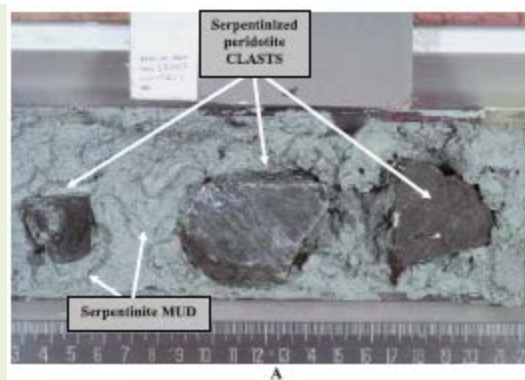
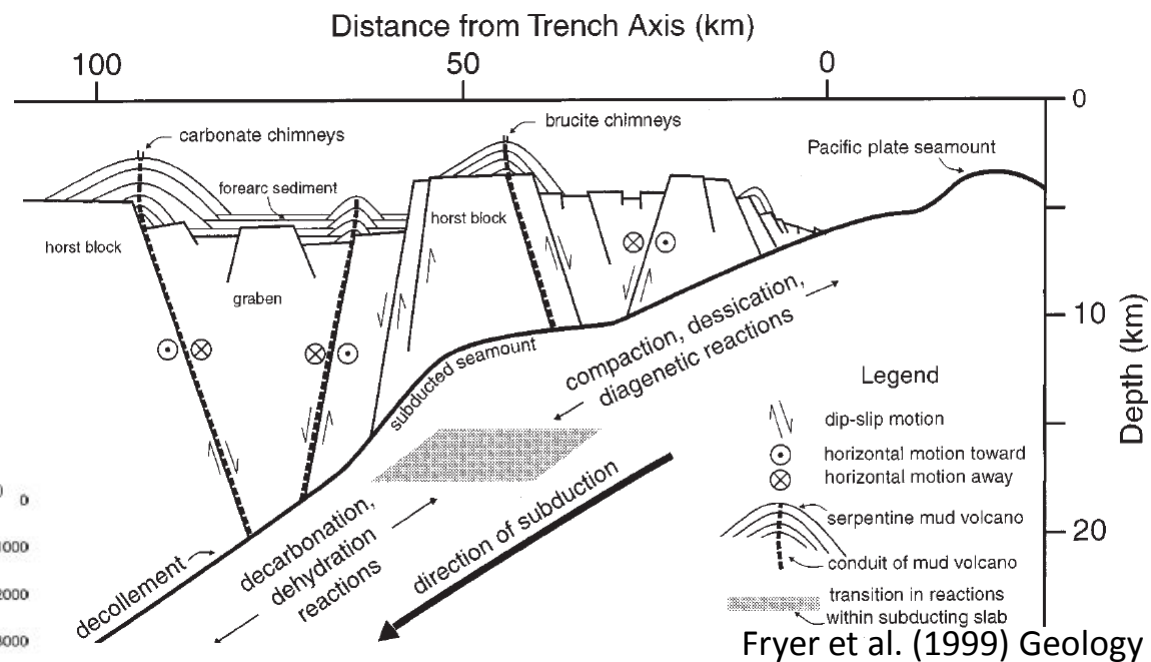
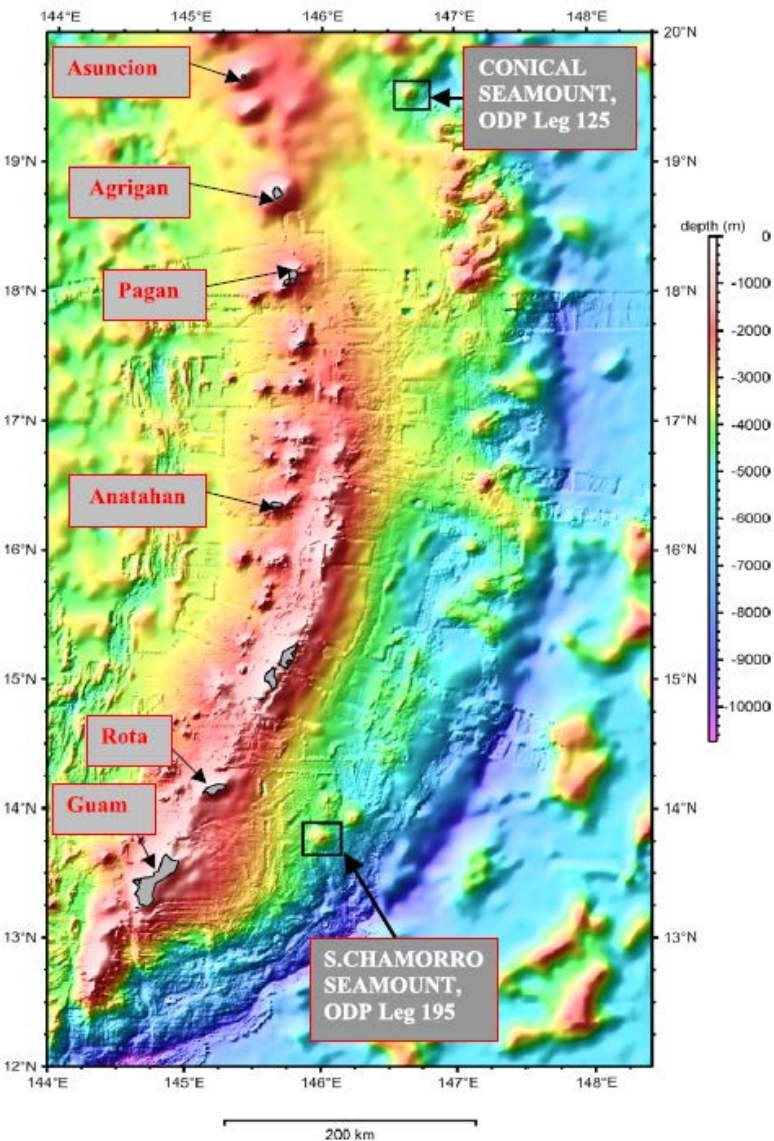
- 1) Rheologically *weak*
 - Aseismic forearc (stable sliding impedes rupture)
 - May control the down-dip rupture limit of subduction thrust earthquakes
 - Influence the nature of mantle flow (coupling depth)
 - Influence thermal models
- 2) “Sponge” for FME (e.g., As, Sb, B, Li, Cs, Pb, U, Ba, Sr) → dragged down & contribute to arc magmatism
- 3) Buoyant → mechanism of exhumation



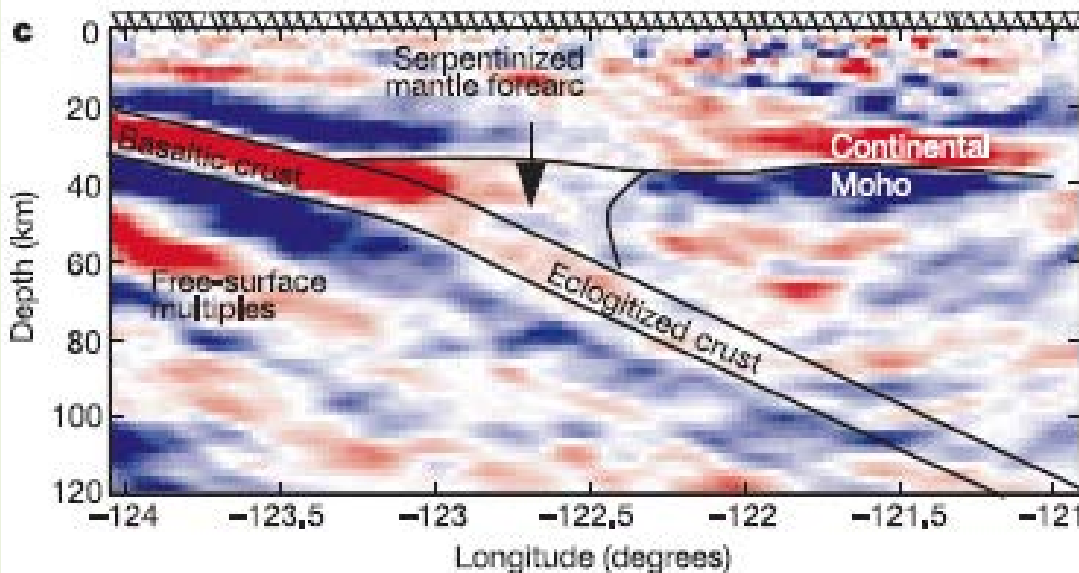
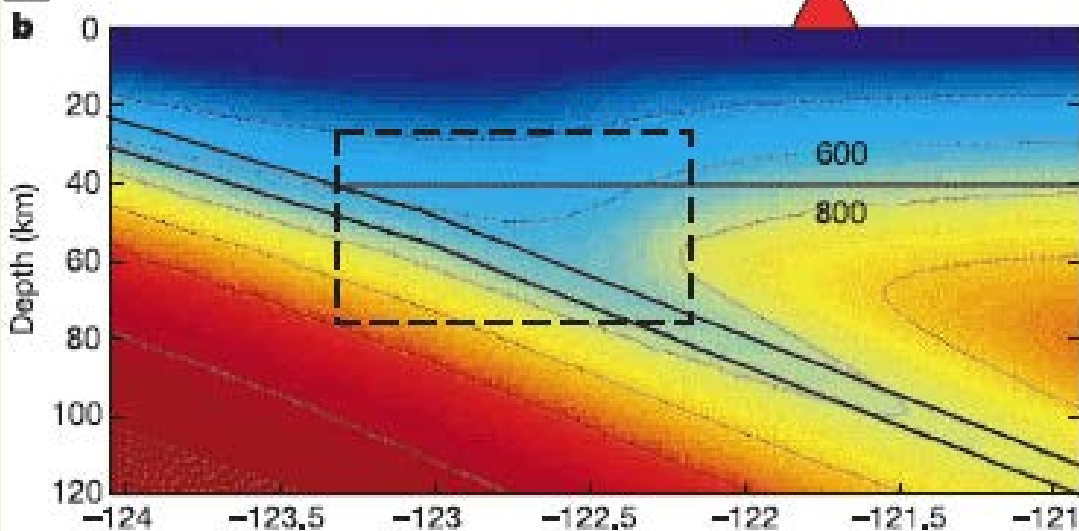
Evidence of Serpentinization

- Direct observations- serpentine seamounts
- Geophysical evidence- seismic velocity
- Magnetic anomalies
- Others (reduce amplitude of seismic reflections from the Moho; gravity anomalies; heat flow; increase in electrical conductivity; anisotropy)

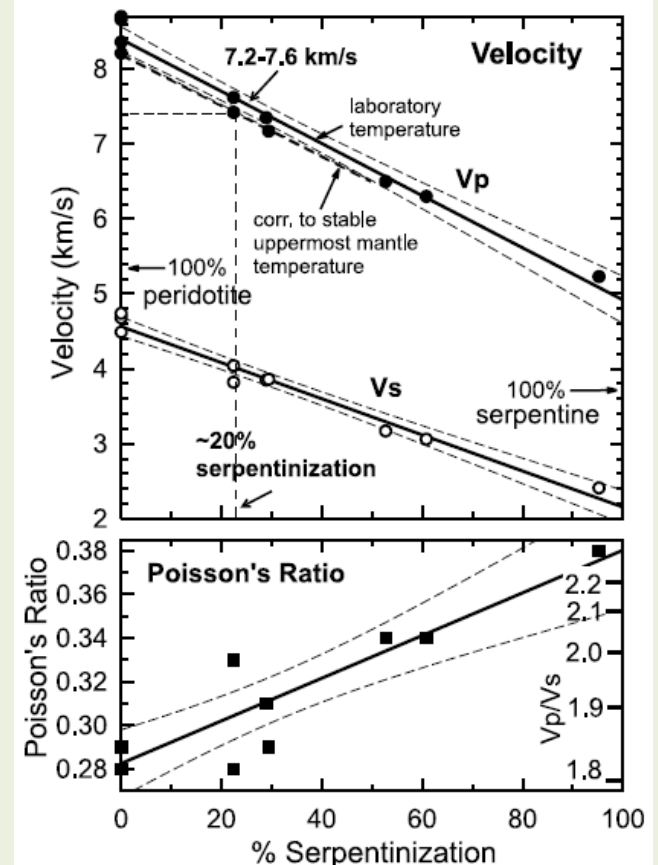
Direct Observations



Savov et al. (2007) JGR



Seismic velocity



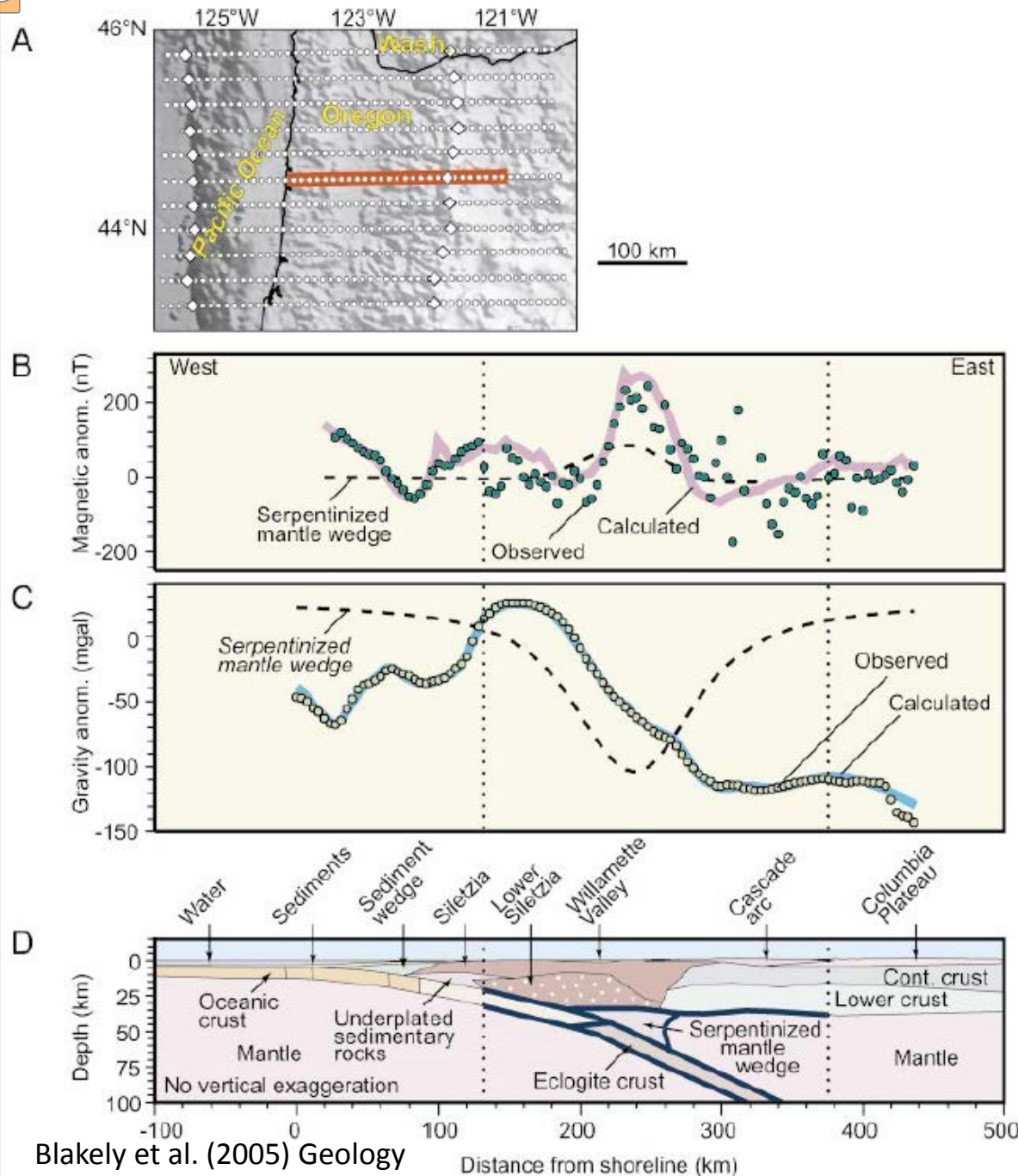
Hyndman & Peacock (2003) EPSL

Very low S-wave velocities in the cold “nose” of the mantle wedge. 50-60% serpentinization of the wedge in Cascadia.

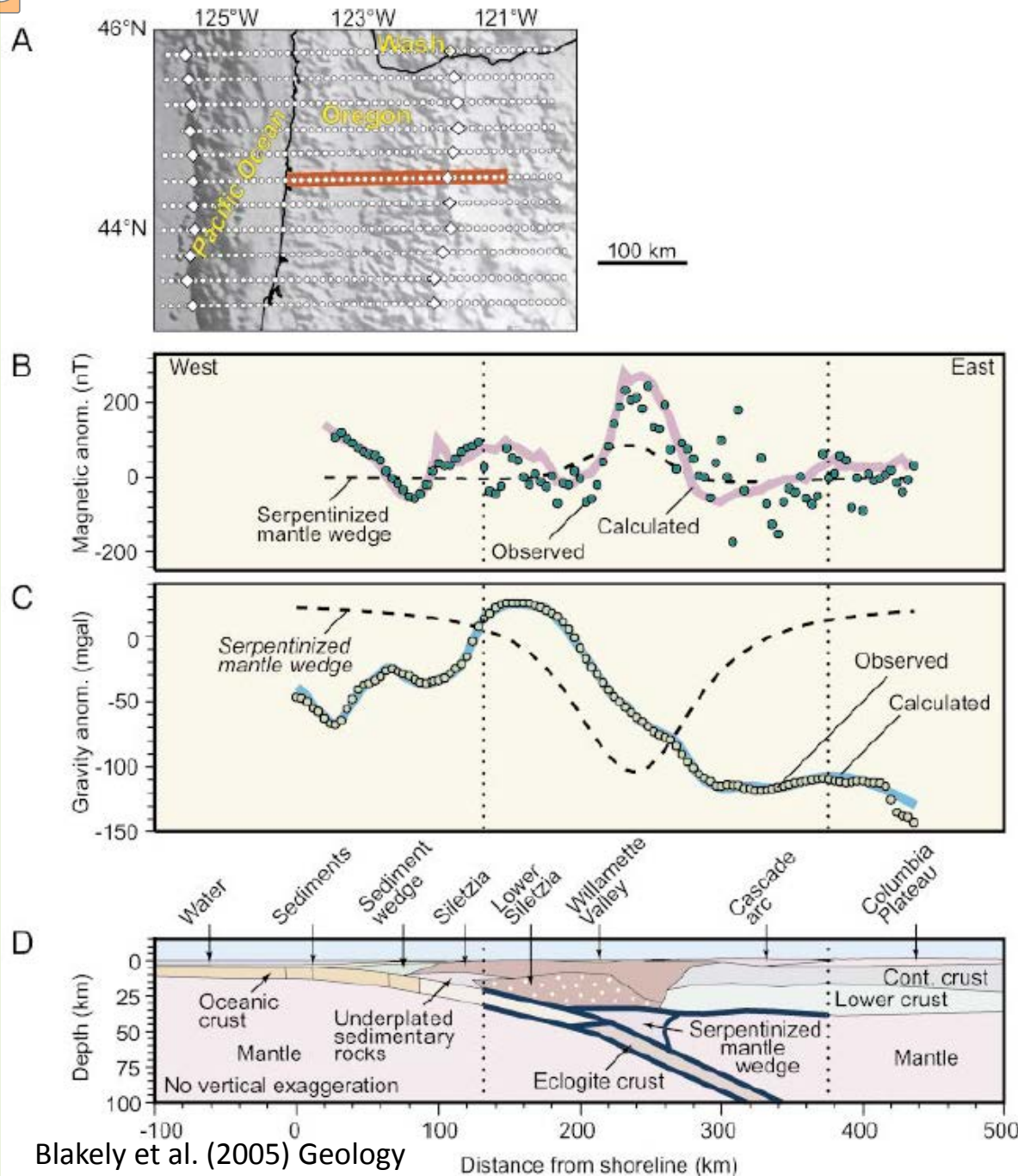
Bostock et al. (2002) Nature

Magnetic Anomalies

Serpentine →
low density
and
high magnetization



Magnetic Anomalies



Evans (2010) Geology

• Low-T serpentinization:
 $\text{olv} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{serp} + \text{brc} + \text{mgt} + \text{H}_2$

• High-T serpentinization:
 $\text{Fo} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{atg} + \text{brc}$
 $\text{Fo} + \text{tlc} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{atg}$
 $\text{Fo} + \text{en} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{atg}$
 $\text{Fo} + \text{SiO}_2(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{atg}$
 $\text{Fo} + \text{tr} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{atg} + \text{di}$

Look at the rocks! → ExTerra

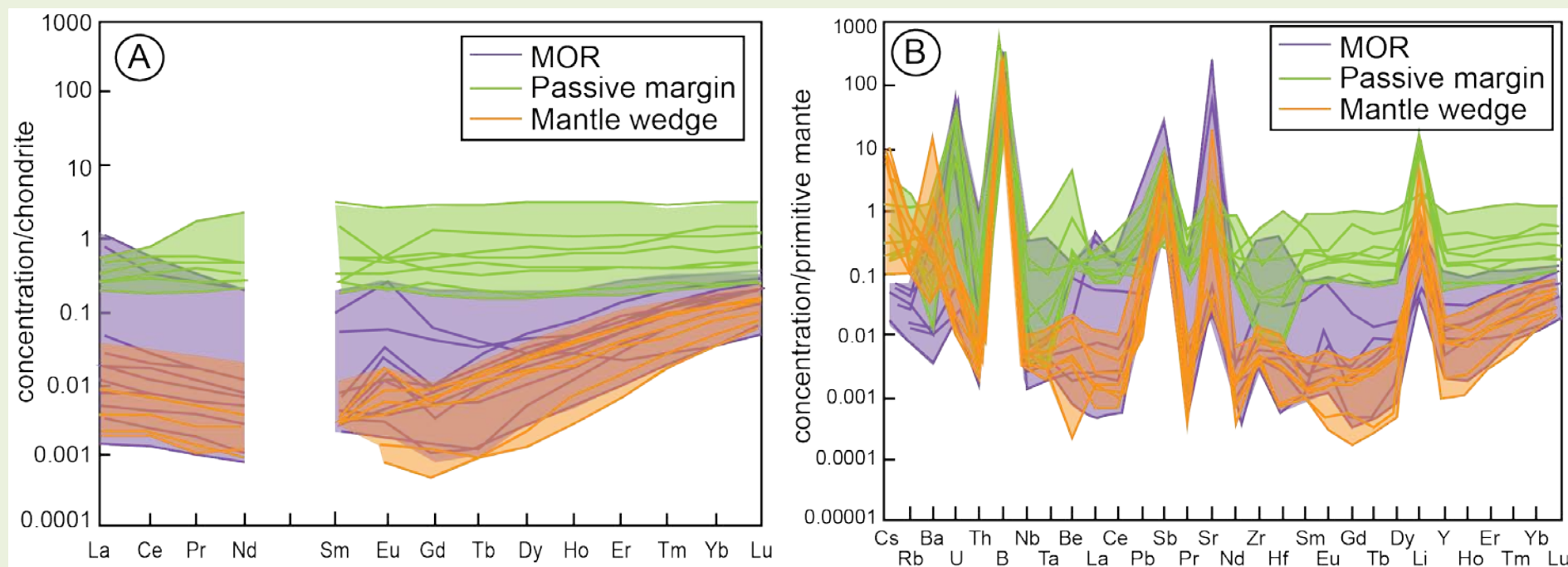


ExTerra!

Where did this form?



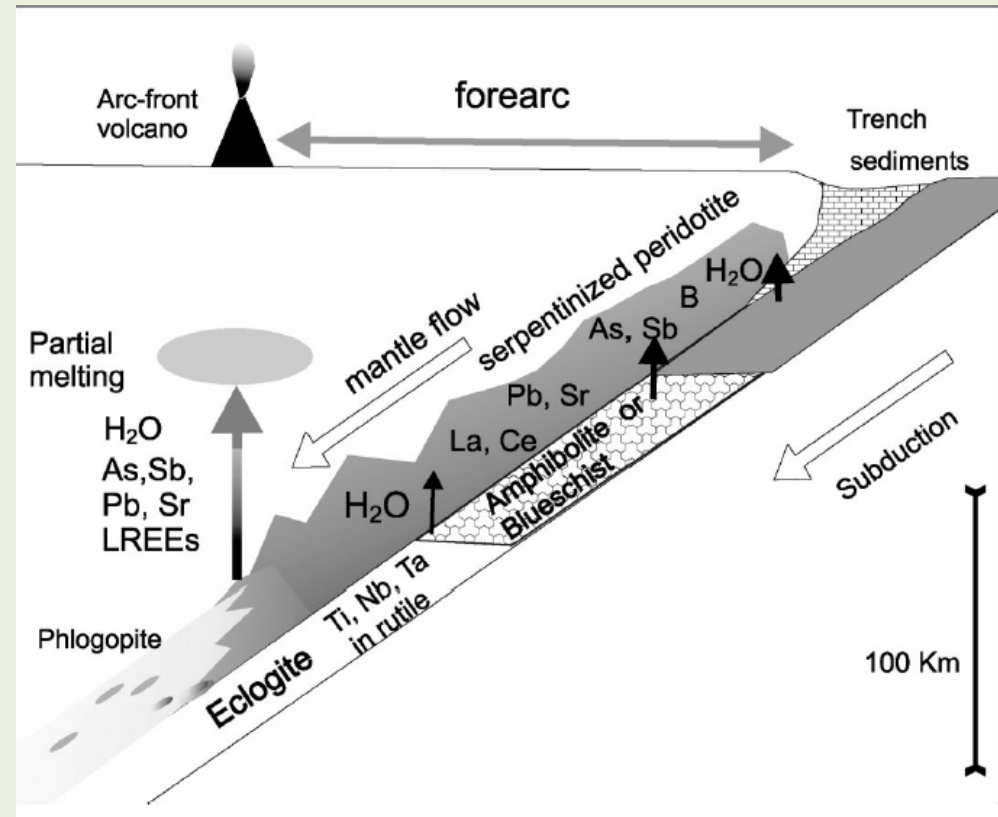
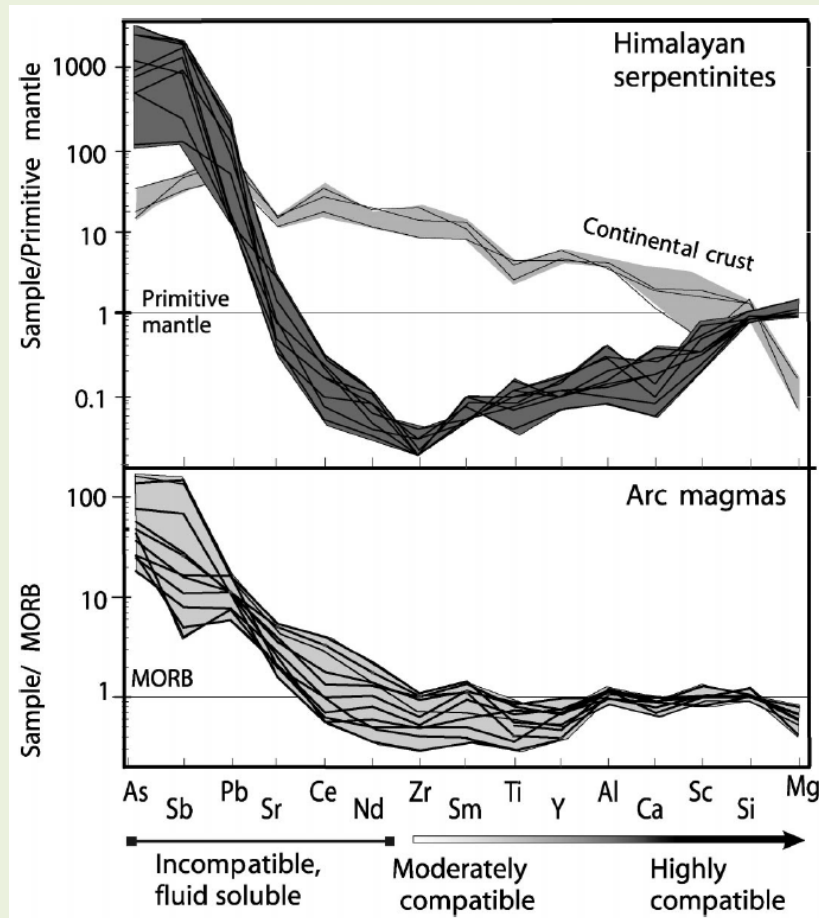
Establishing the baseline



modified from Kodolányi et al. (2012) J. Petrology

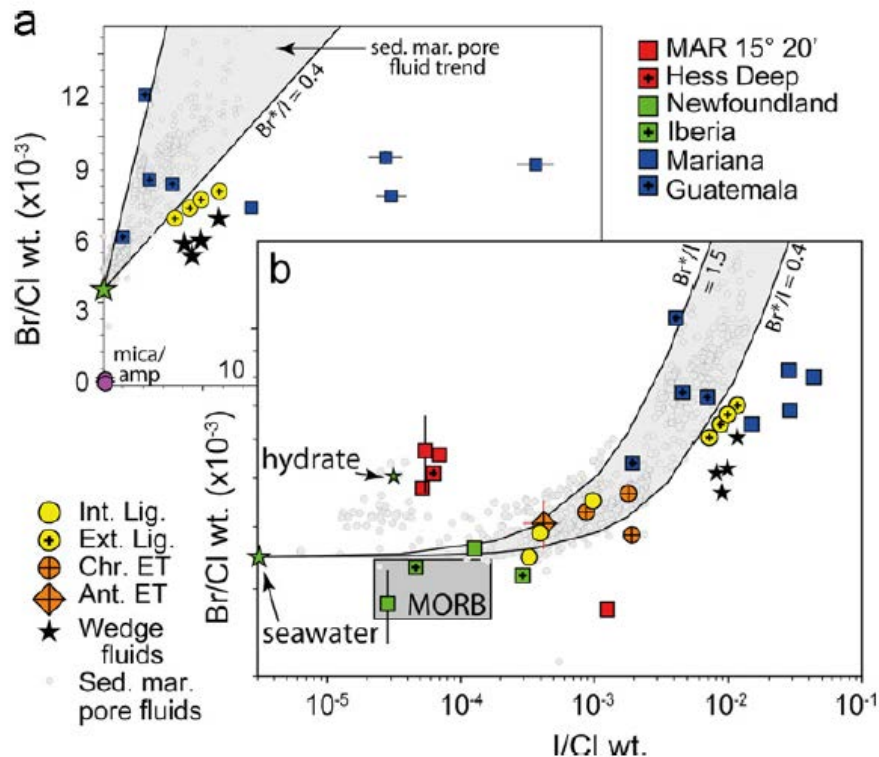
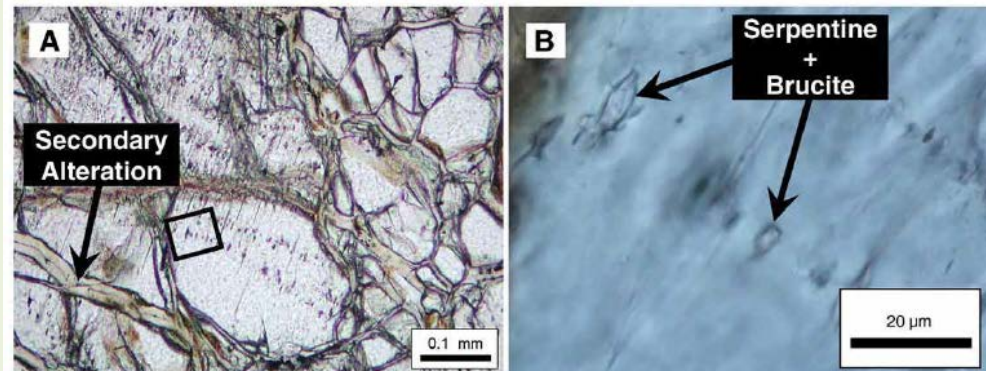
Mantle wedge serpentinites are characterized by low Al/Si weight ratios (<0.03), enrichments in FME compared to abyssal peridotites, U-shaped REE patterns, and slight enrichments in LREE relative to HFSE.

Fluid-mobile Elements

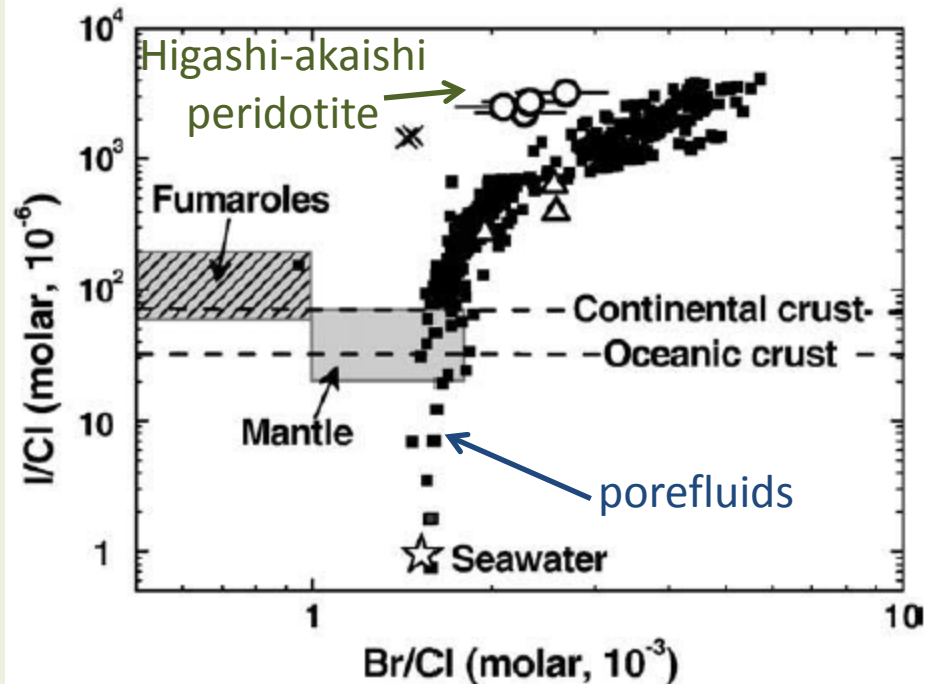


Hattori & Guillot (2003) Geology

Halogens

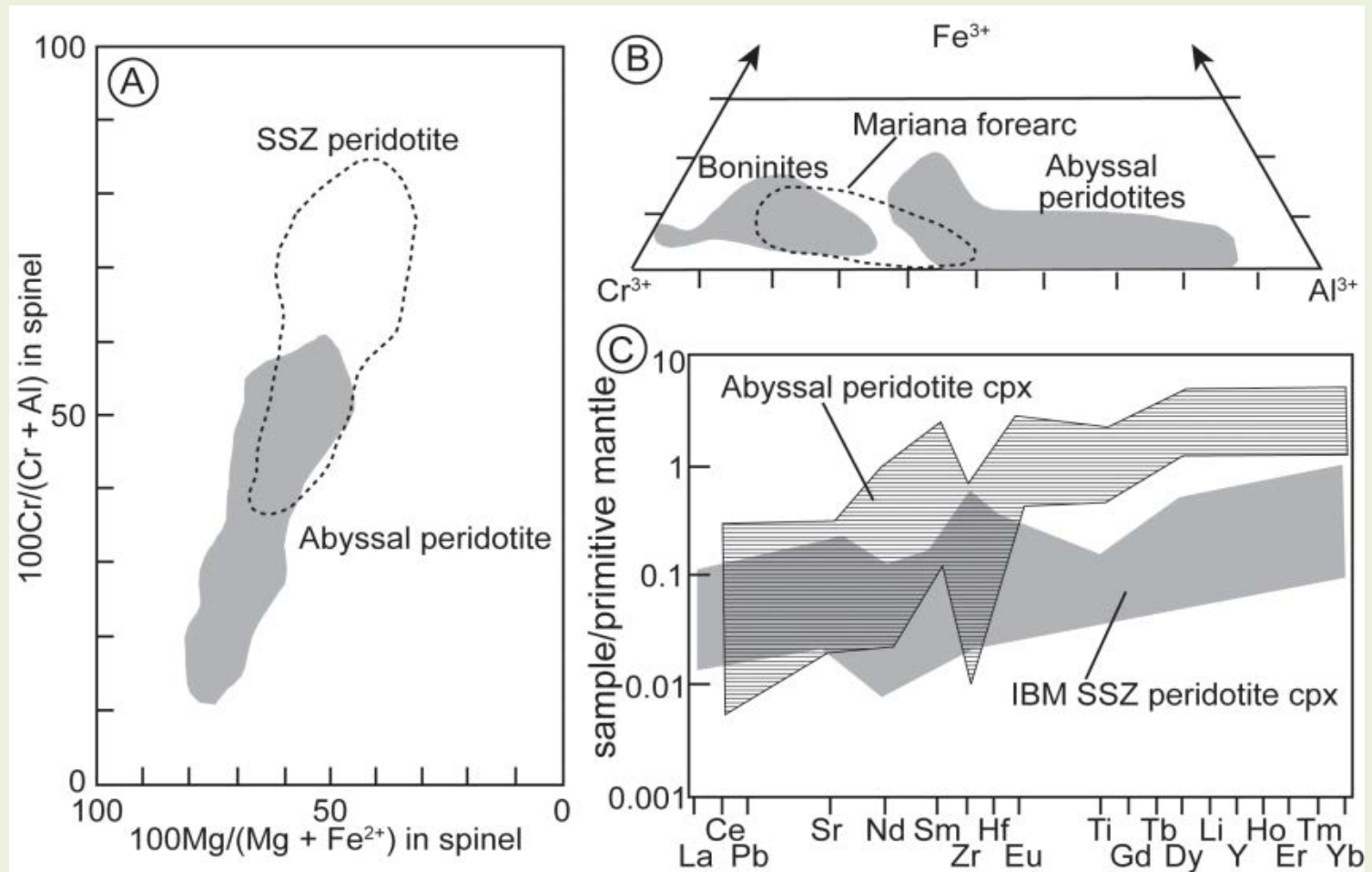


Kendrick et al. (2013) EPSL



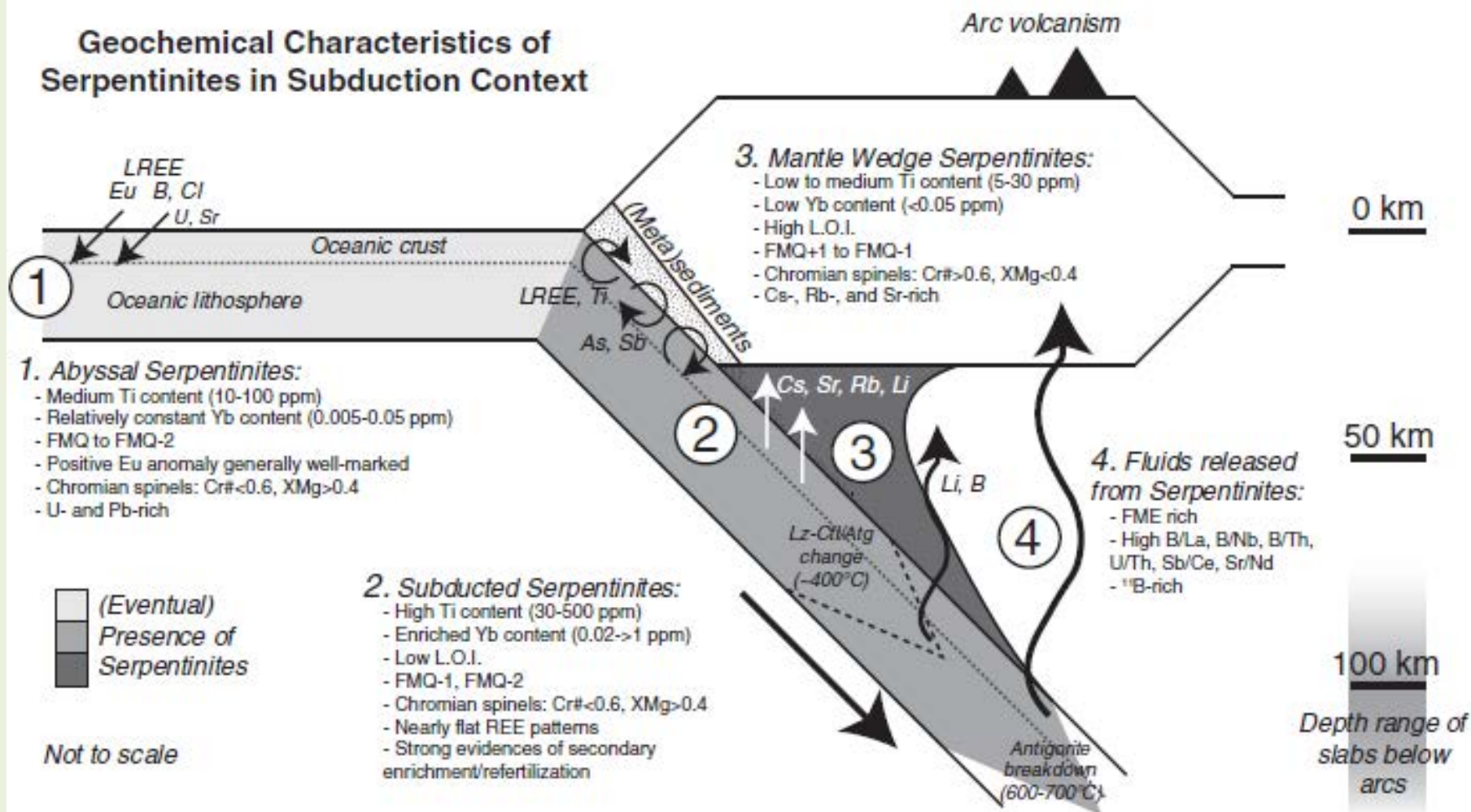
Sumino et al. (2010) EPSL

Relict minerals



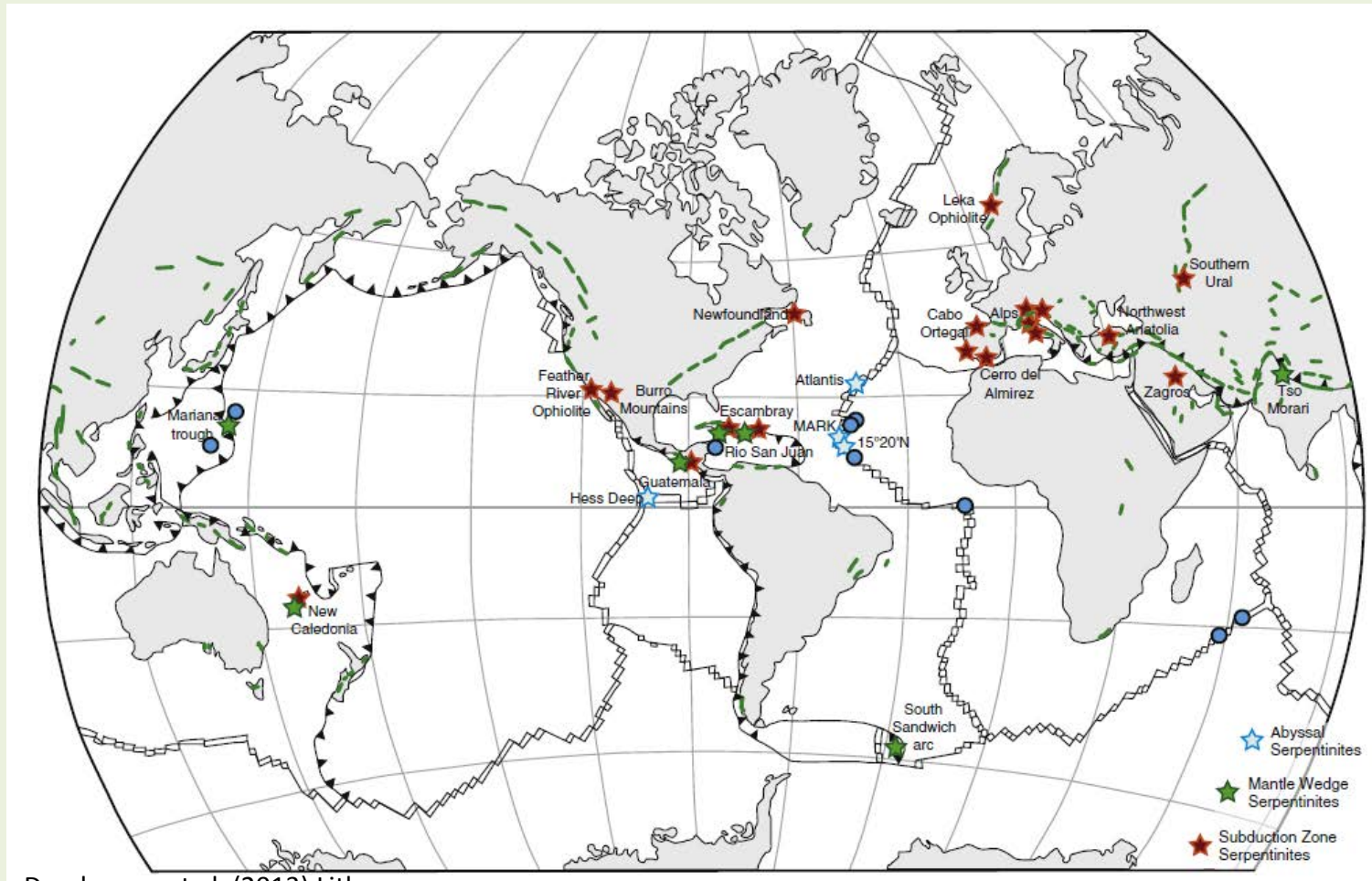
Data from Johnson et al. (1990), Parkinson et al. (1992), Dick & Bullen (1984), Parkinson & Pearce (1998), Pearce (2000)

Geochemical Characteristics of Serpentinites in Subduction Context



Exhumed mantle wedge (forearc; SSZ) serpentinites

- Examples: Himalaya, Cuba, Guatemala, Trinity



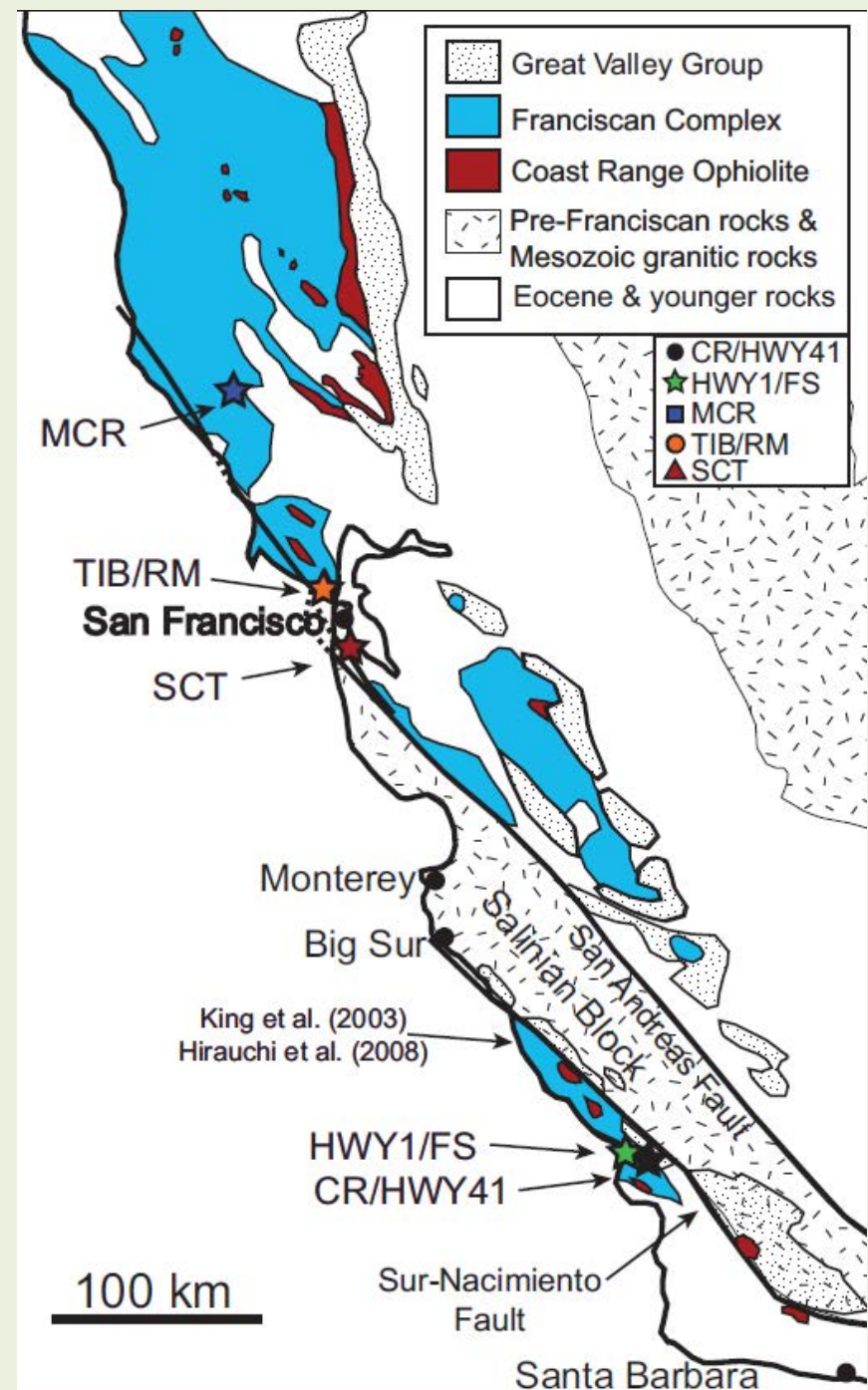
Case study: Franciscan Complex, western California

- Accretionary Wedge
- Shale melange containing low-T, high-P blocks of blueschist, eclogite, amphibolites, and serpentinites



Rania
Eldam

Jess
Errico



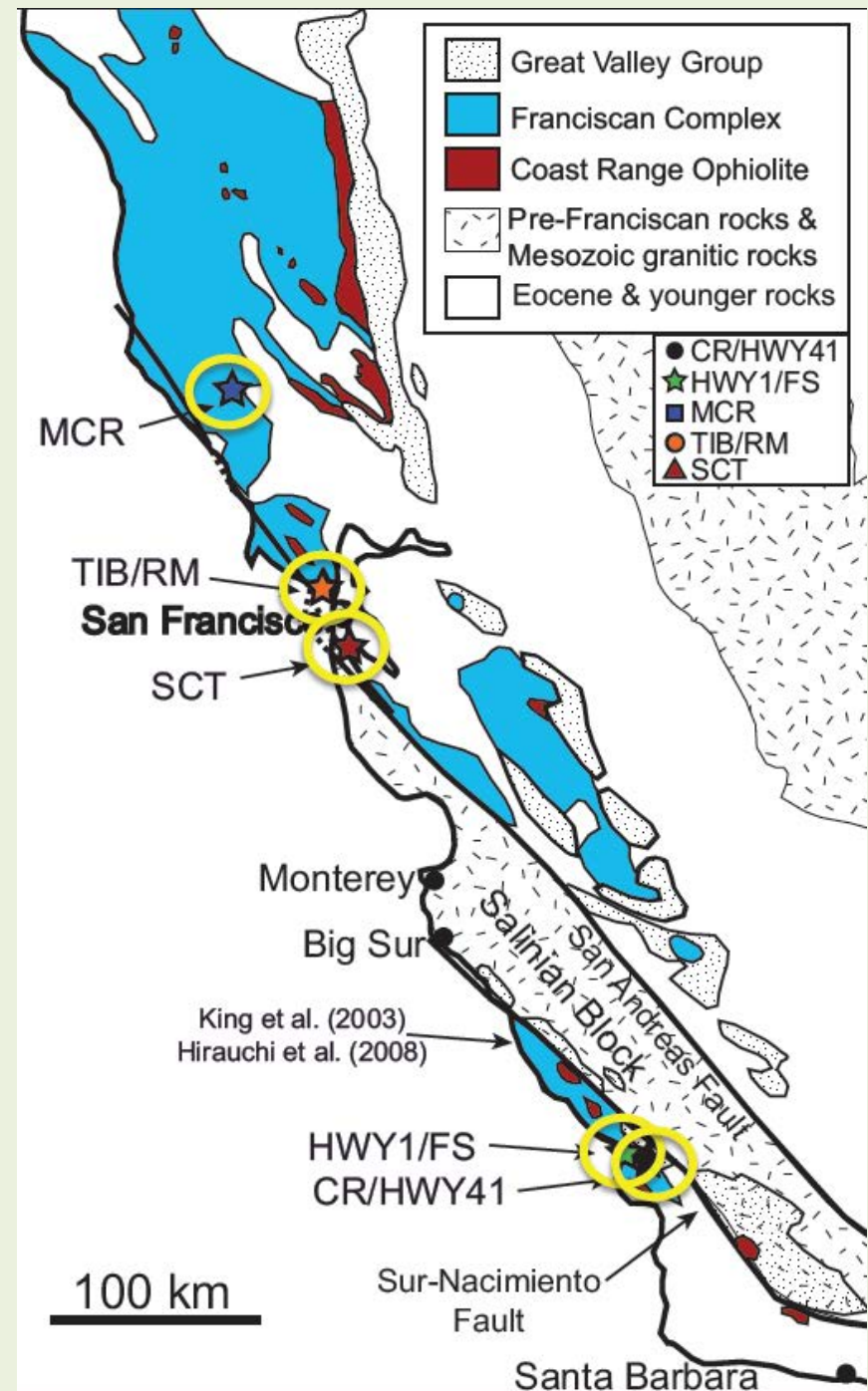
Case study: Franciscan Complex, western California

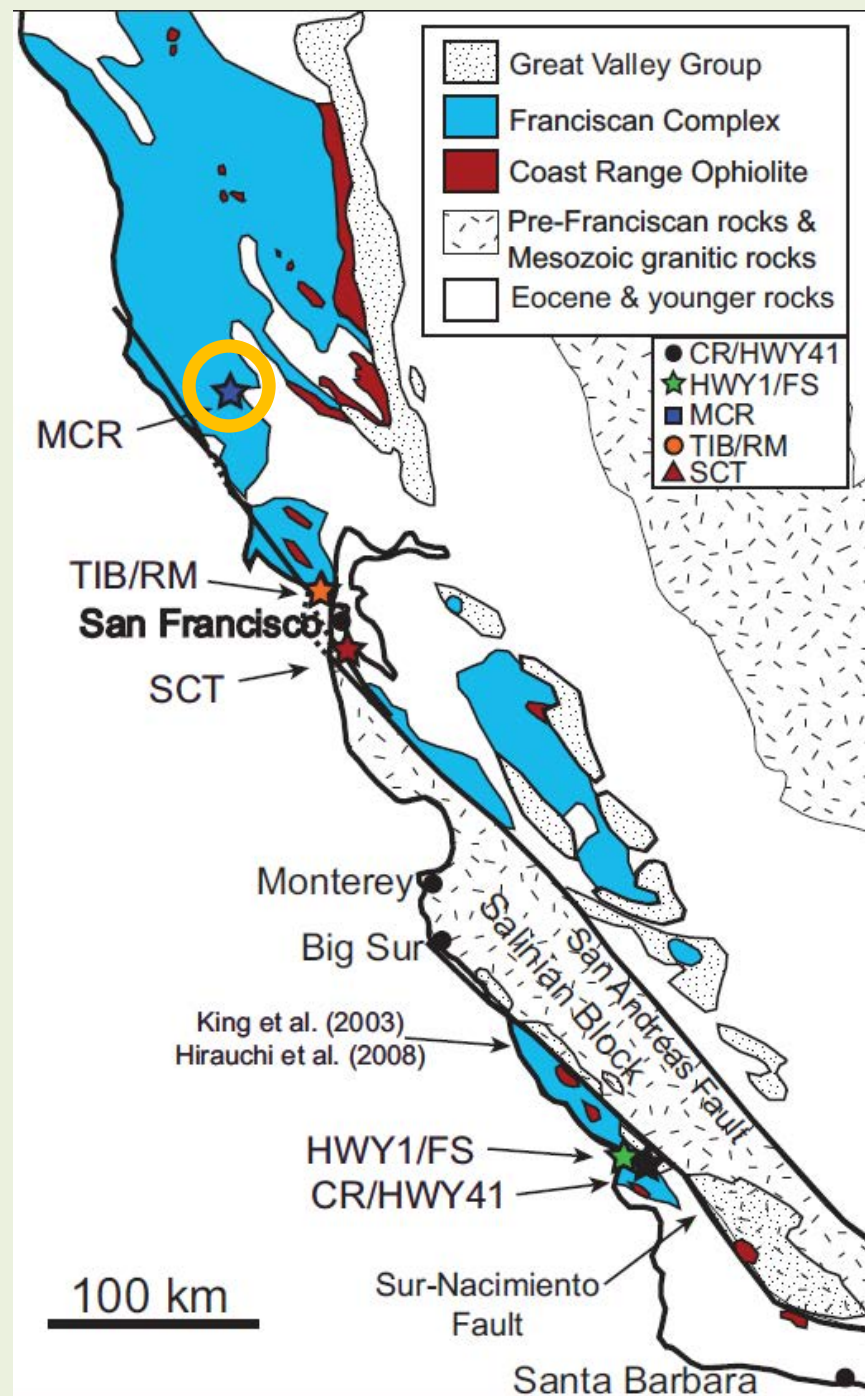
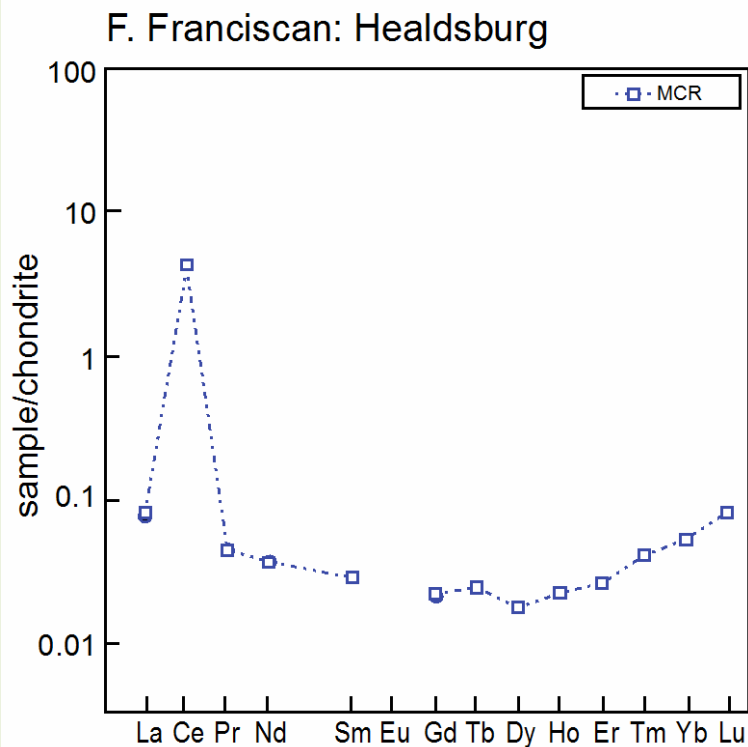
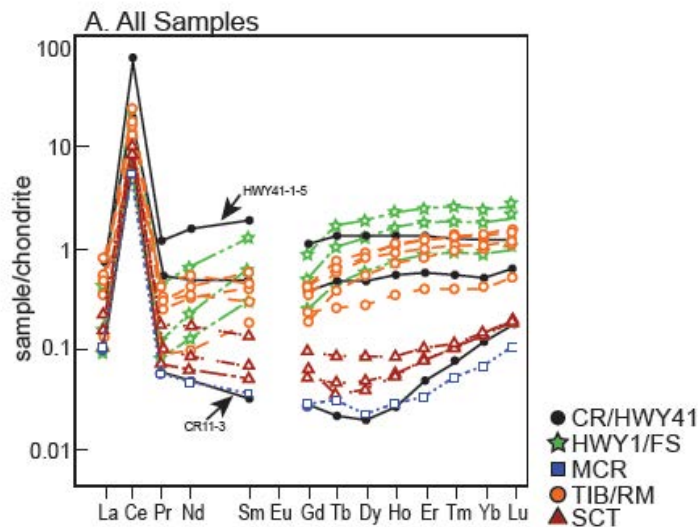
Franciscan Serpentinites:

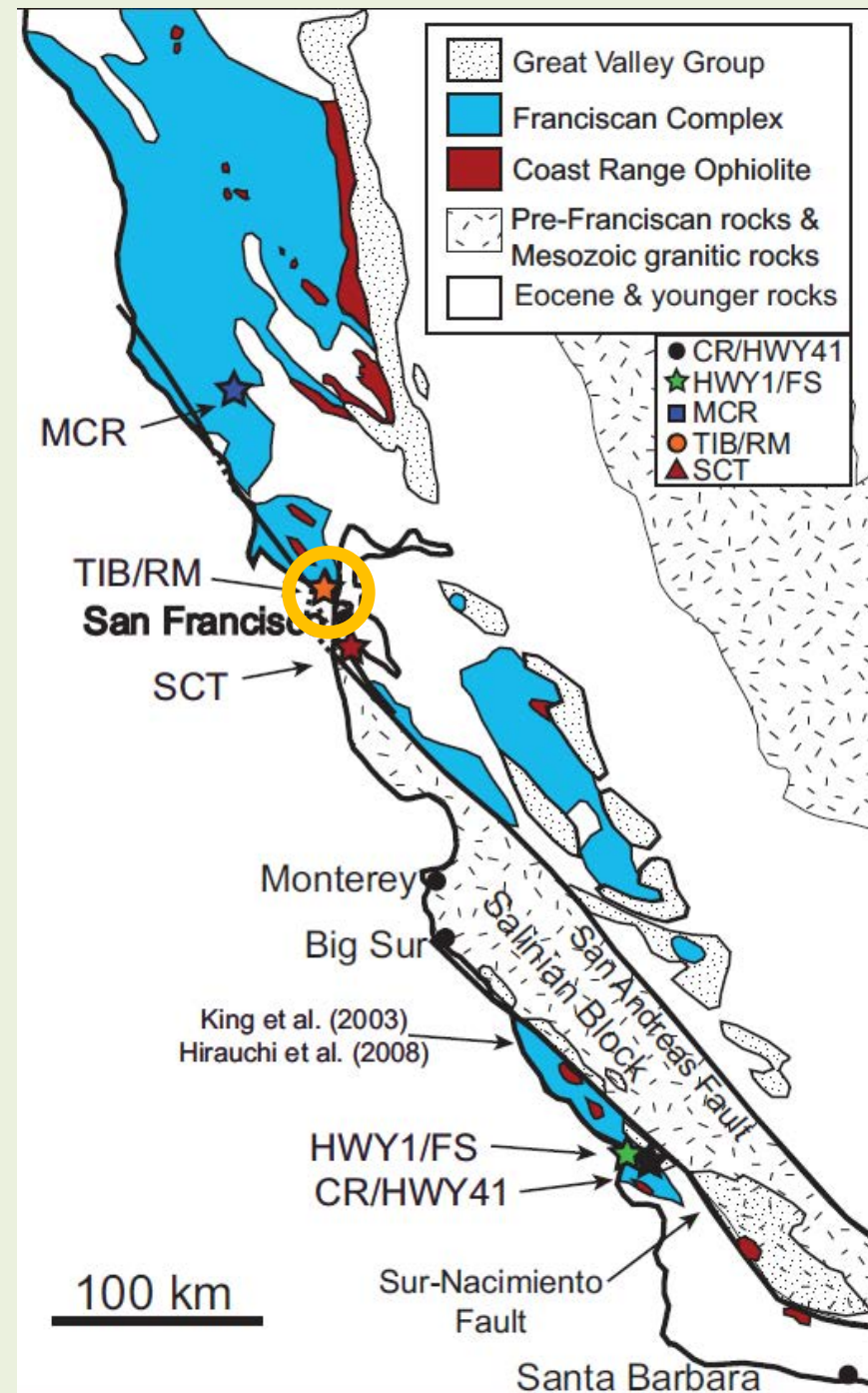
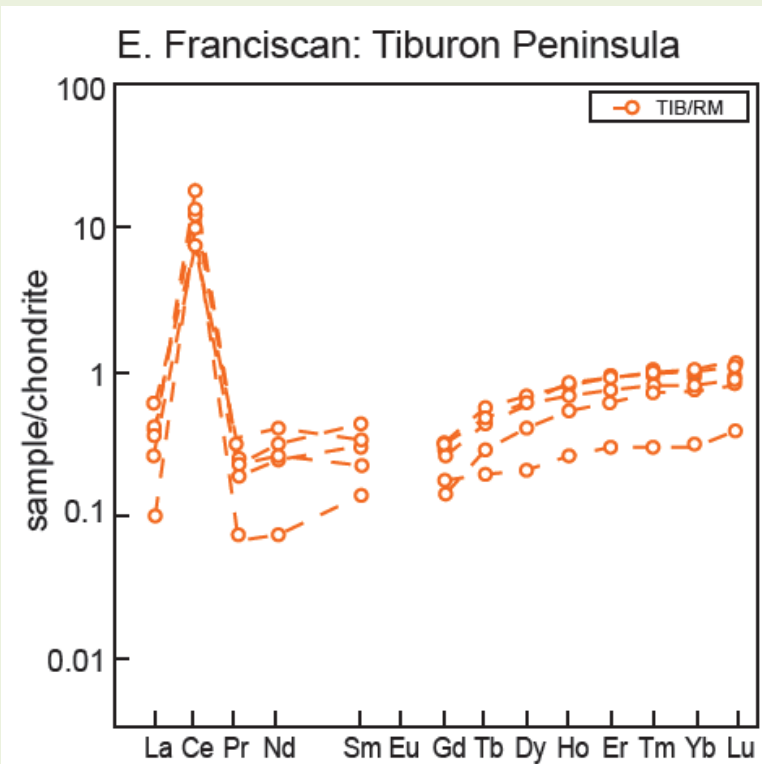
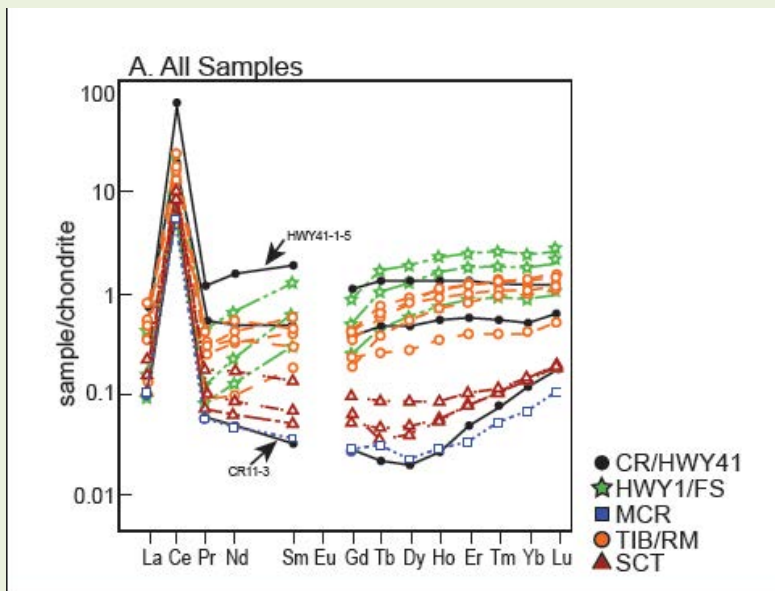
- Abyssal → low Cr# of spinel and LREE depletion in cpx from one body near Monterey (Hirauchi et al., 2008; King et al., 2003)
- Altered and scattered remnants of the CRO (King et al., 2003; Wakabayashi, 2004)

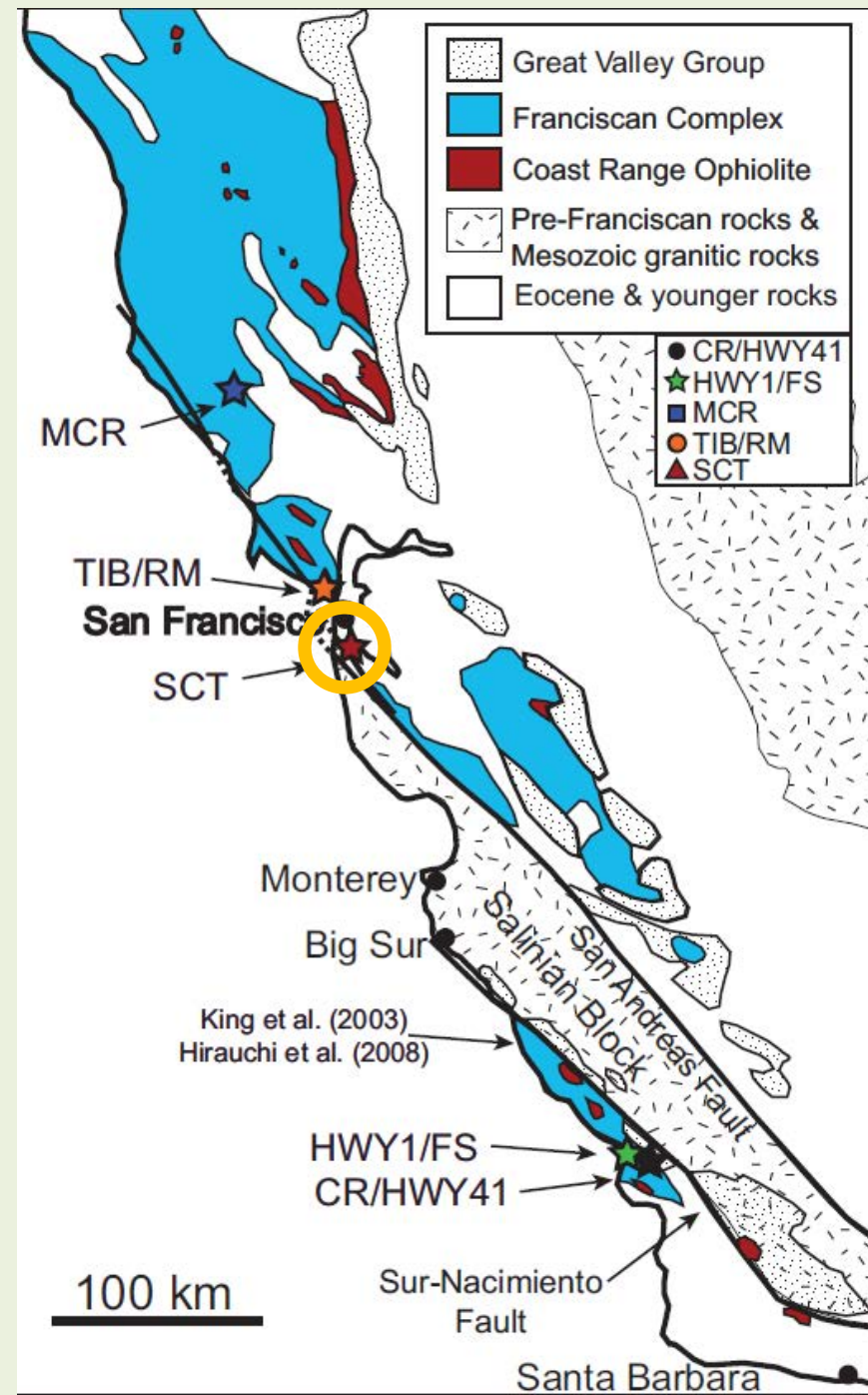
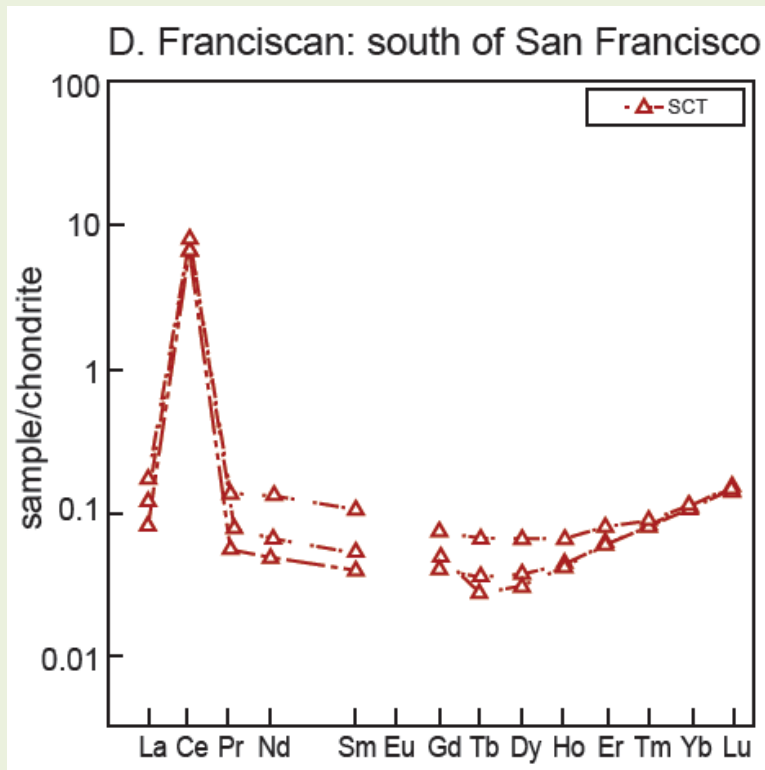
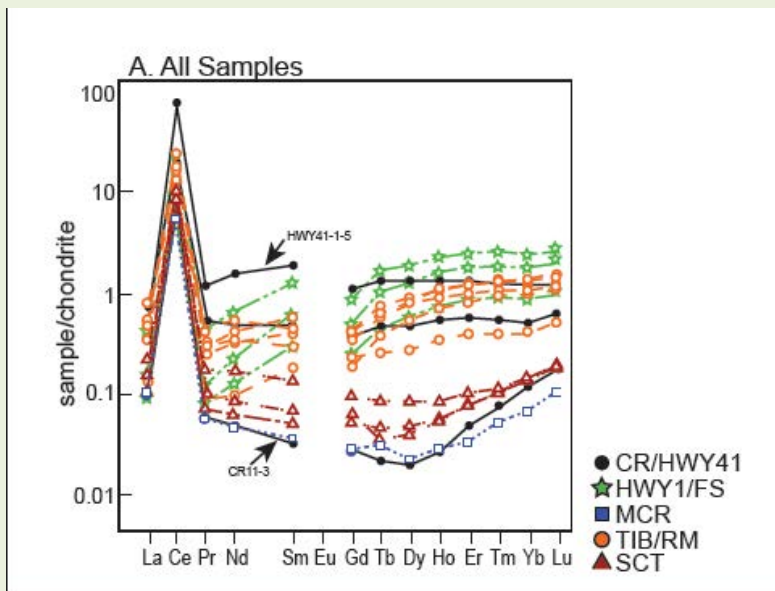
Coast Range Ophiolite:

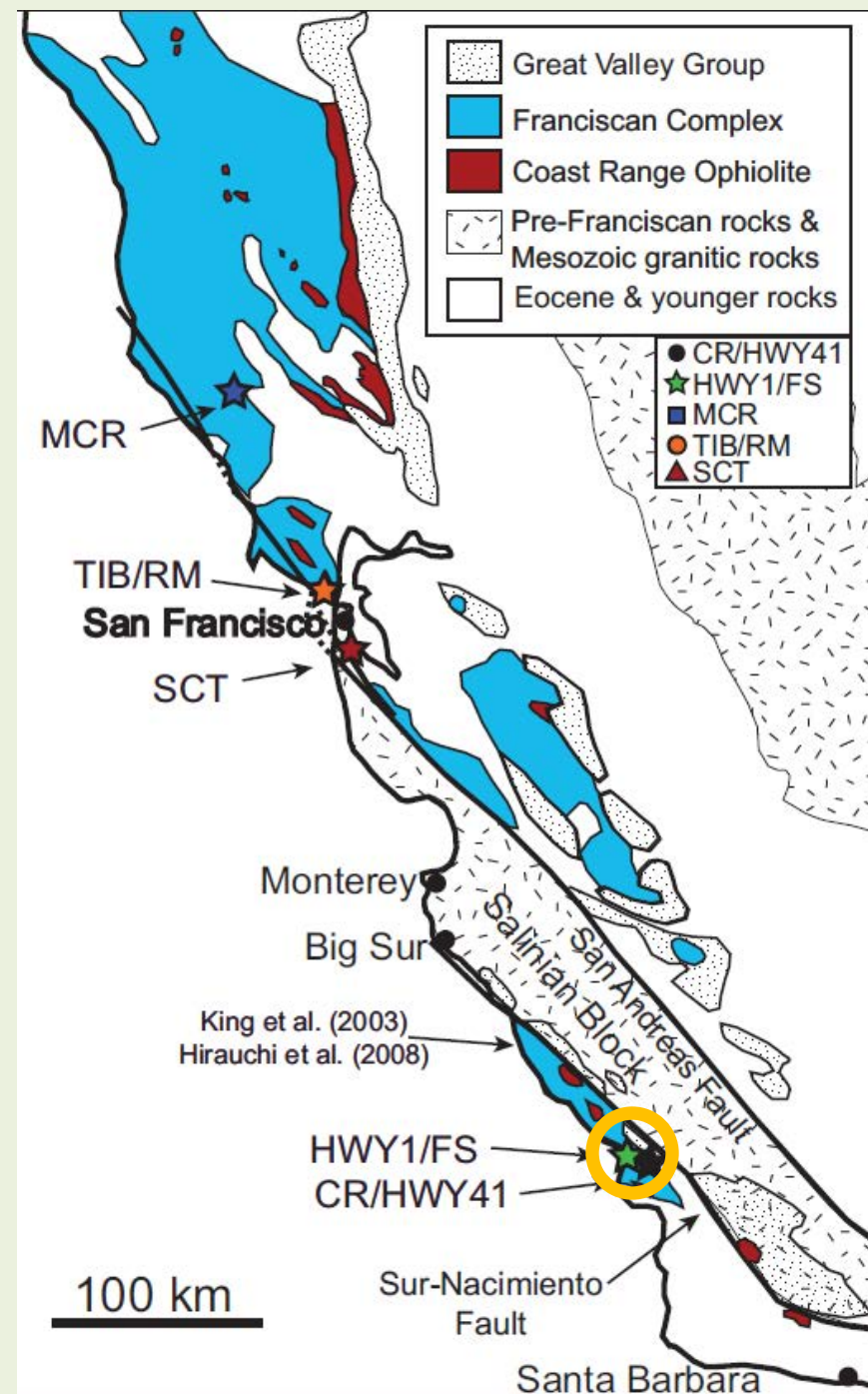
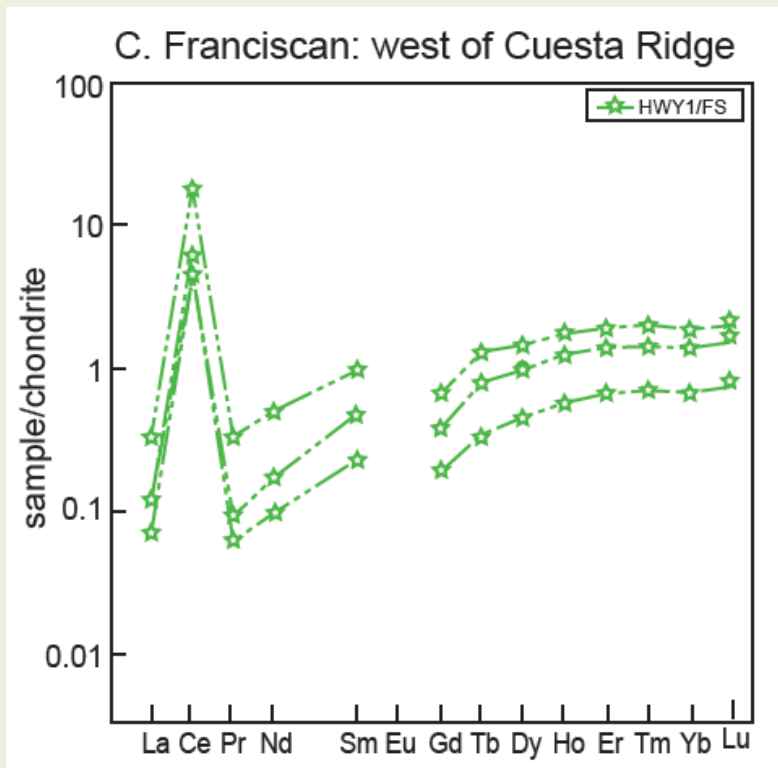
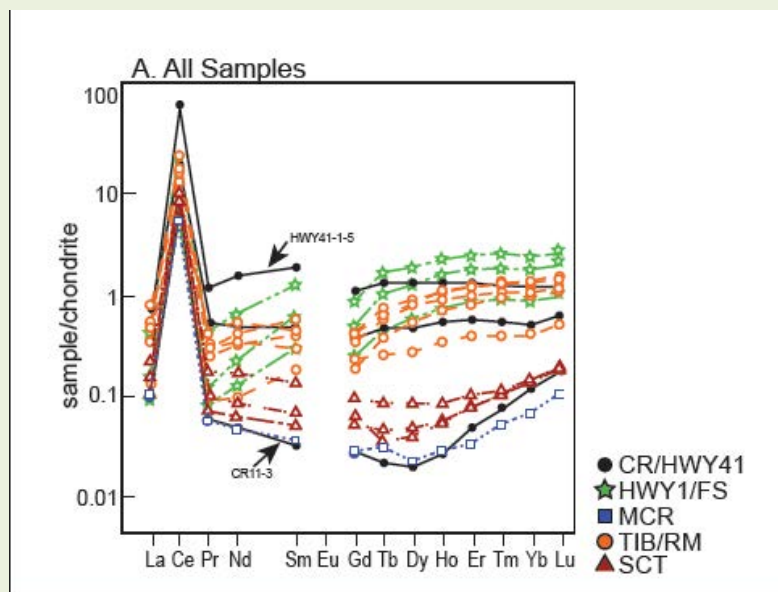
- Mantle wedge (e.g., Saleeby, 1982; Shervais, 2001; Shervais and Kimbrough, 1985; Stern and Bloomer, 1992)

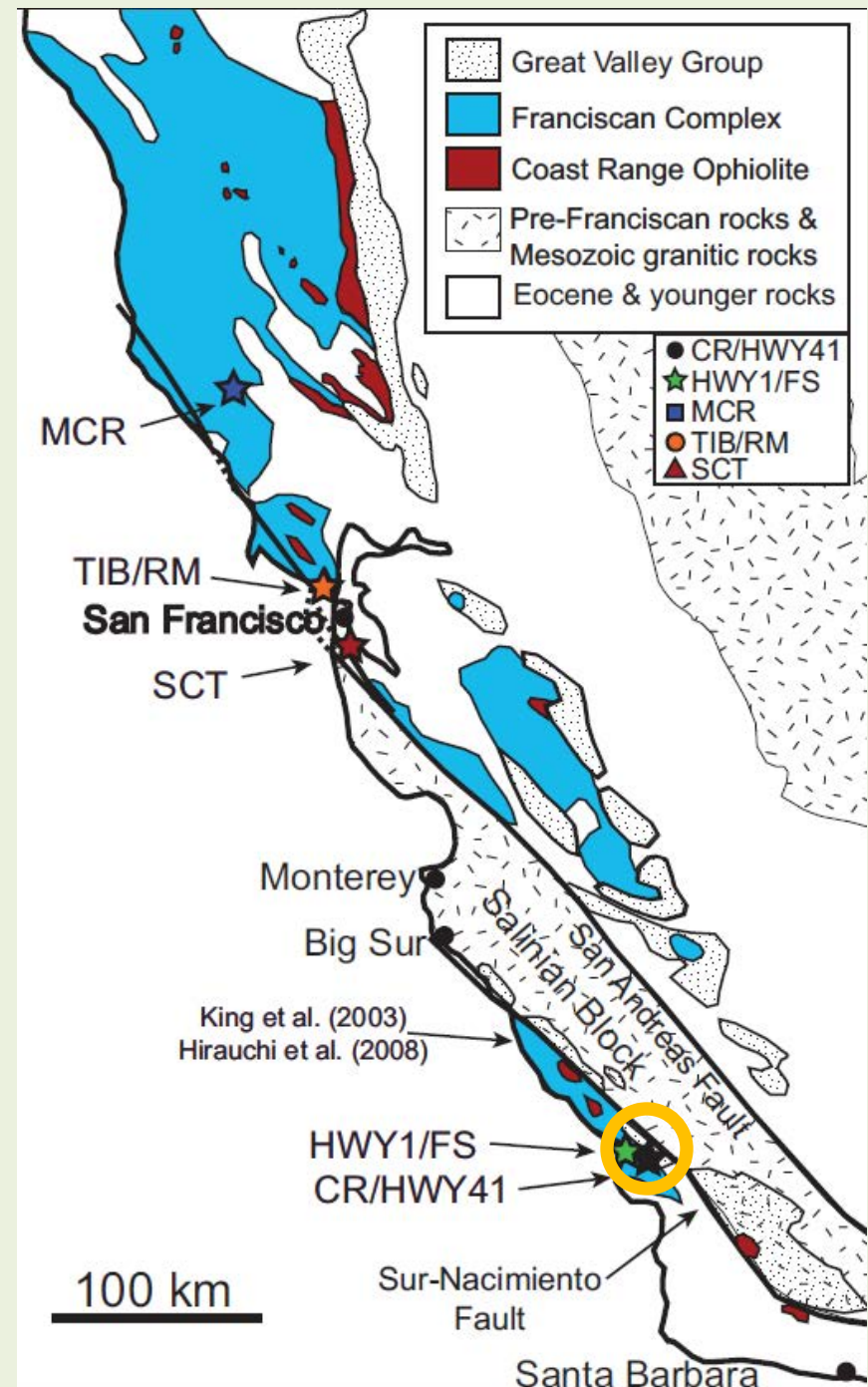
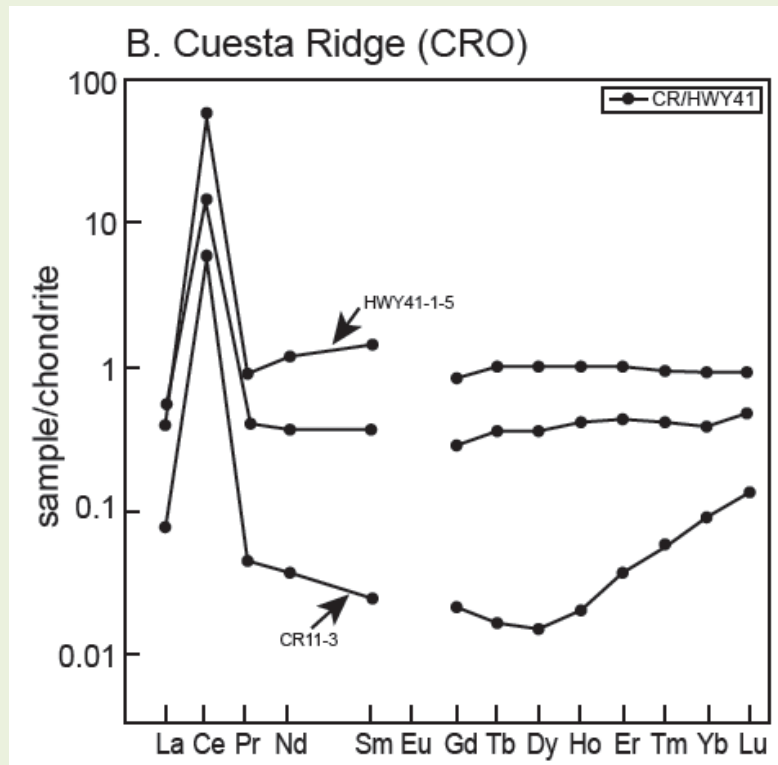
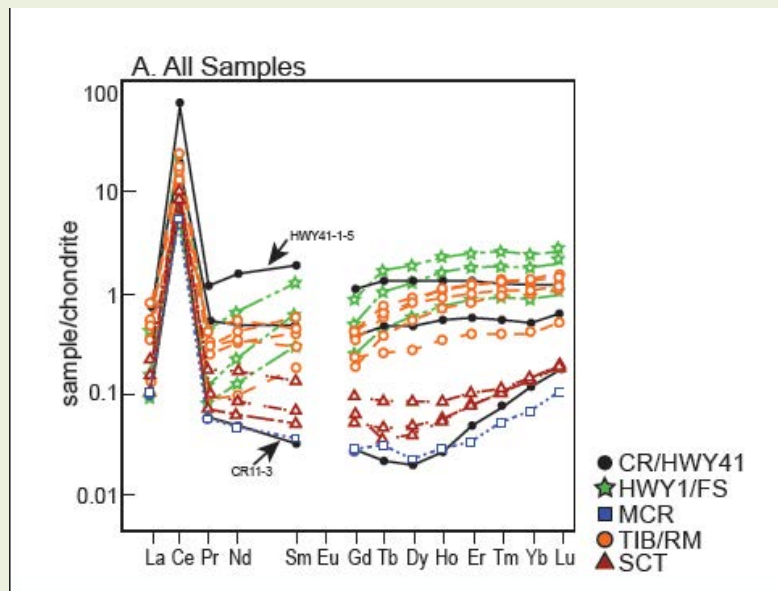




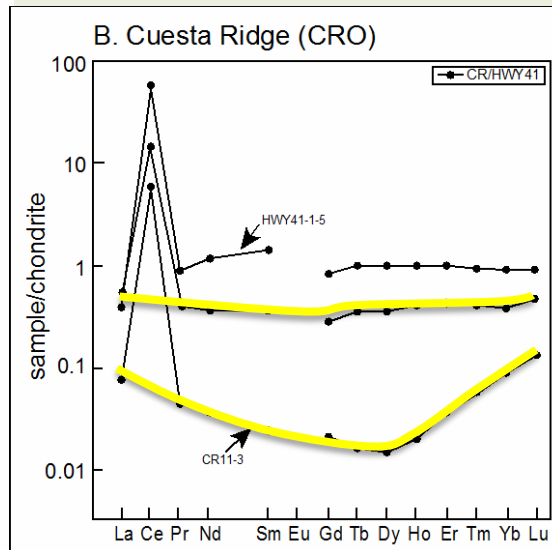
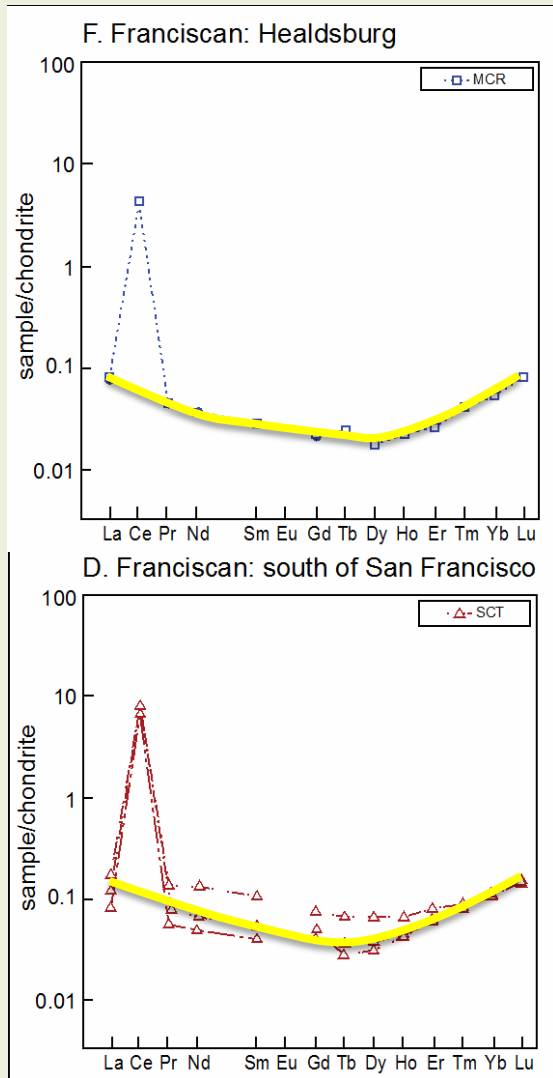




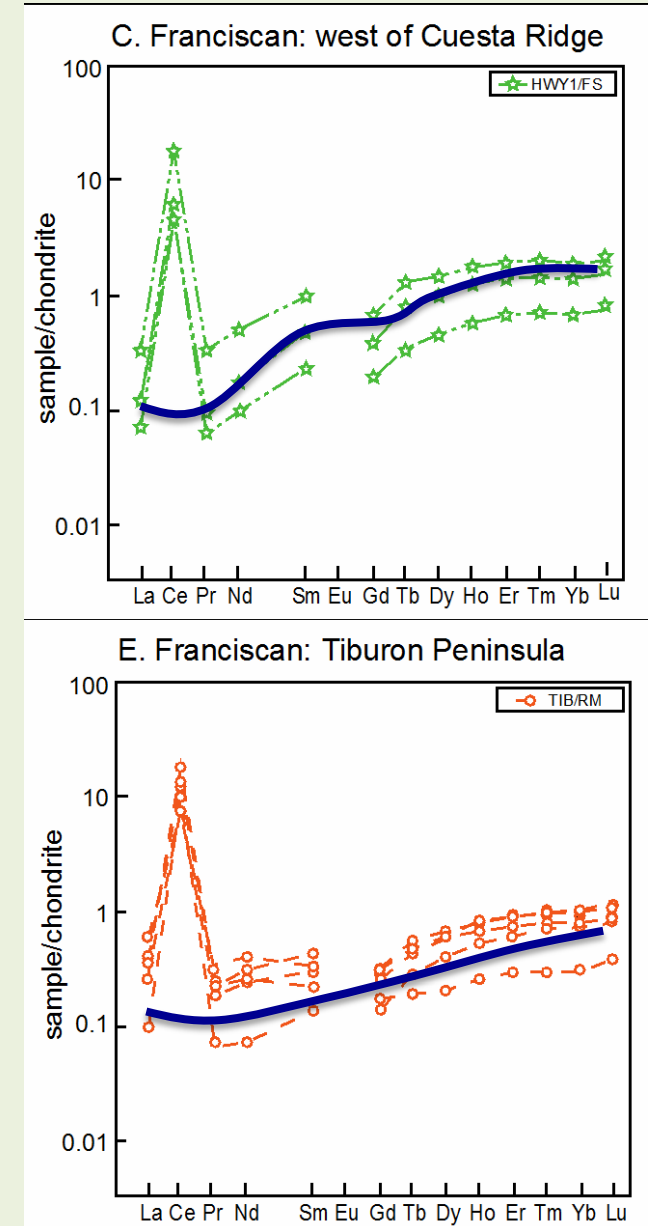


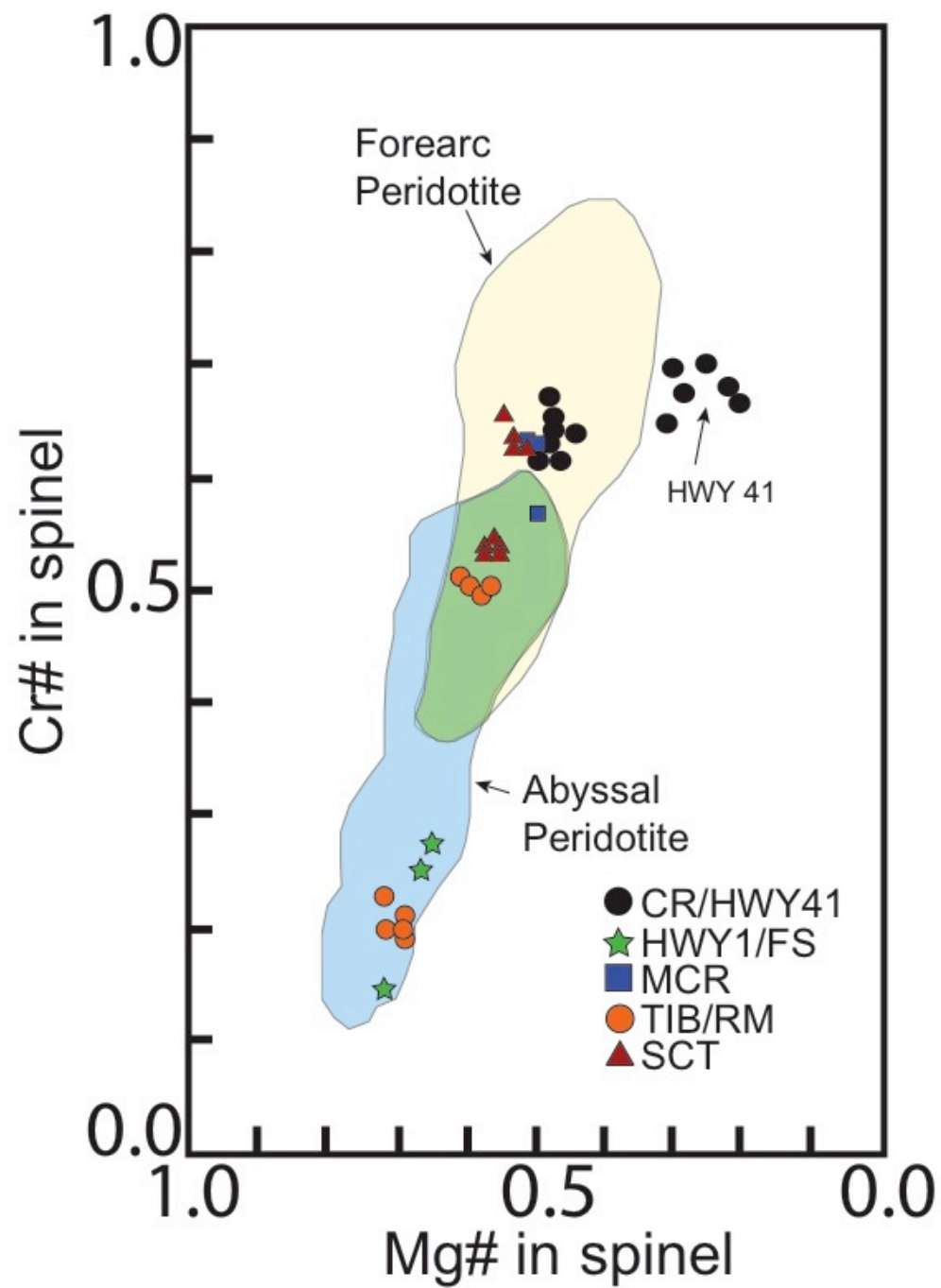


U – Shaped: MCR, SCT, CRO



Positive Trend: TIB/RM & HWY1/FS







a.



b.



c.



d.



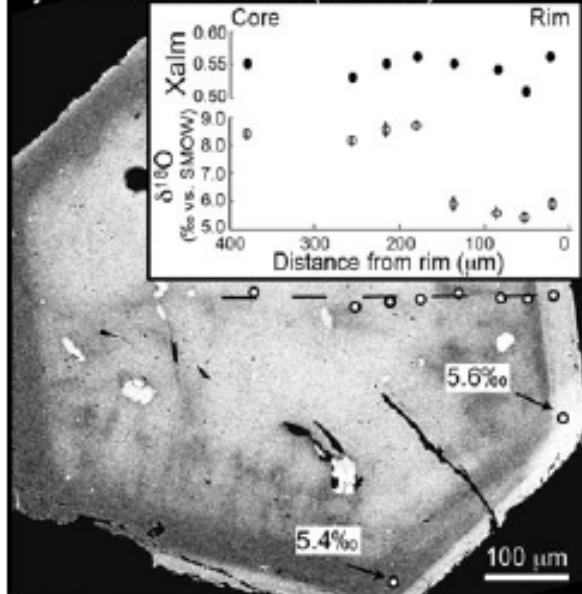
e.



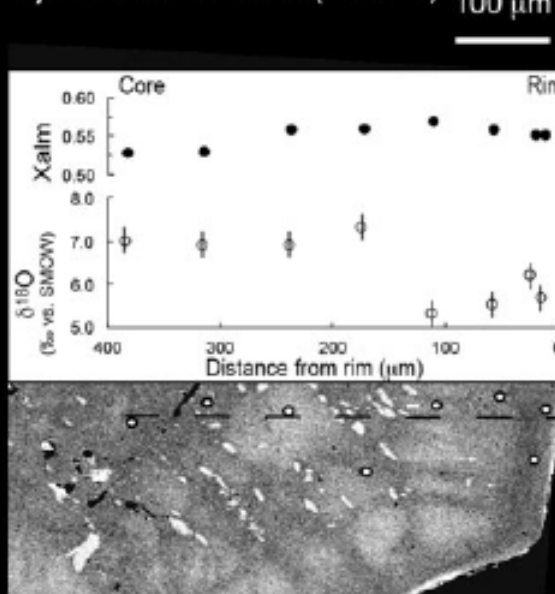
High-Grade Blocks: Interaction with serpentinites

Reaction rinds on
high-grade blocks

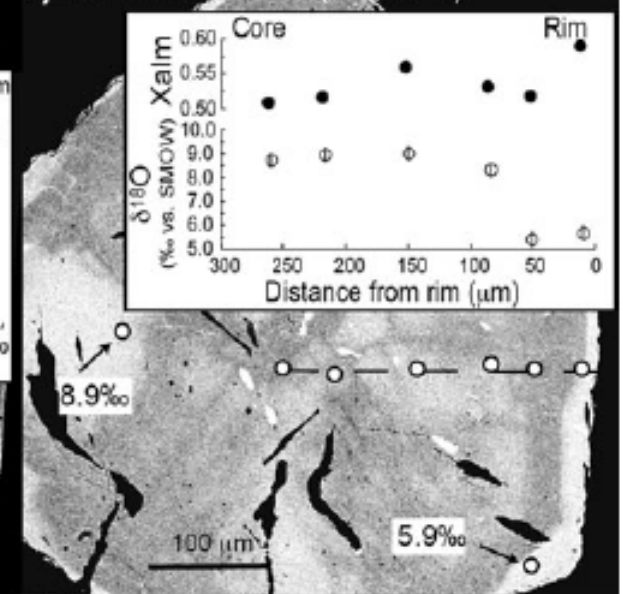
a) Mount Hamilton (MH8-5)



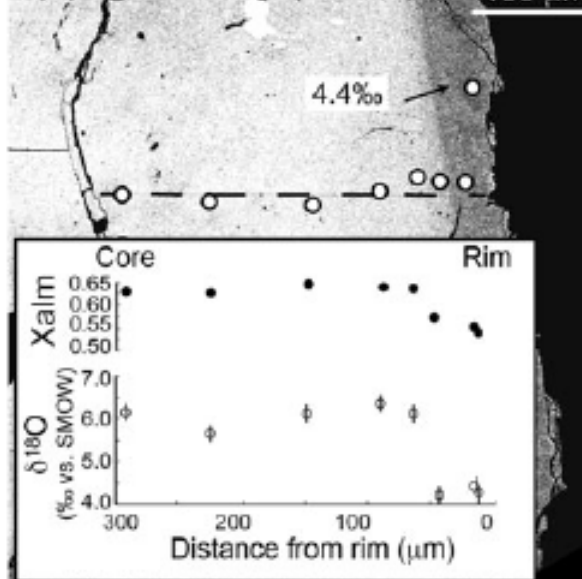
b) Mount Hamilton (MH9-1)



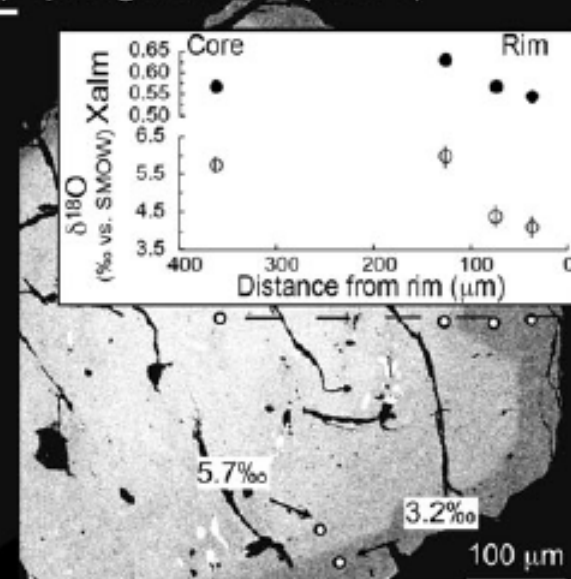
c) Mount Hamilton (MH10-7)



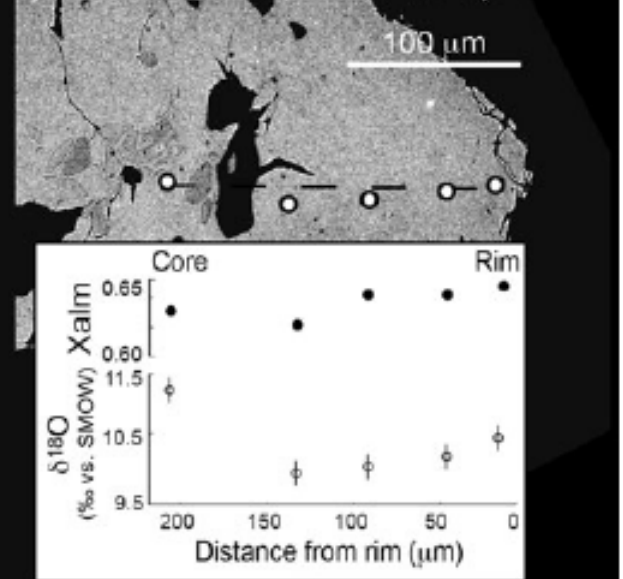
d) Ring Mountain (UH1-7)

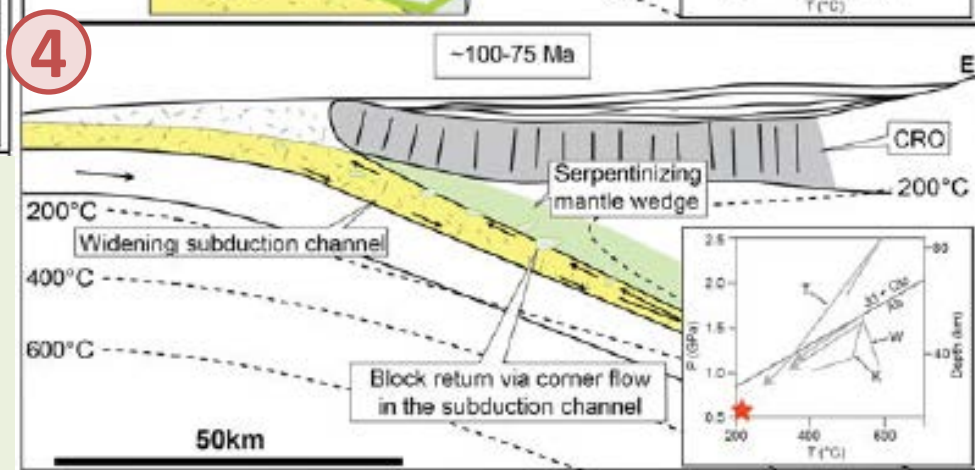
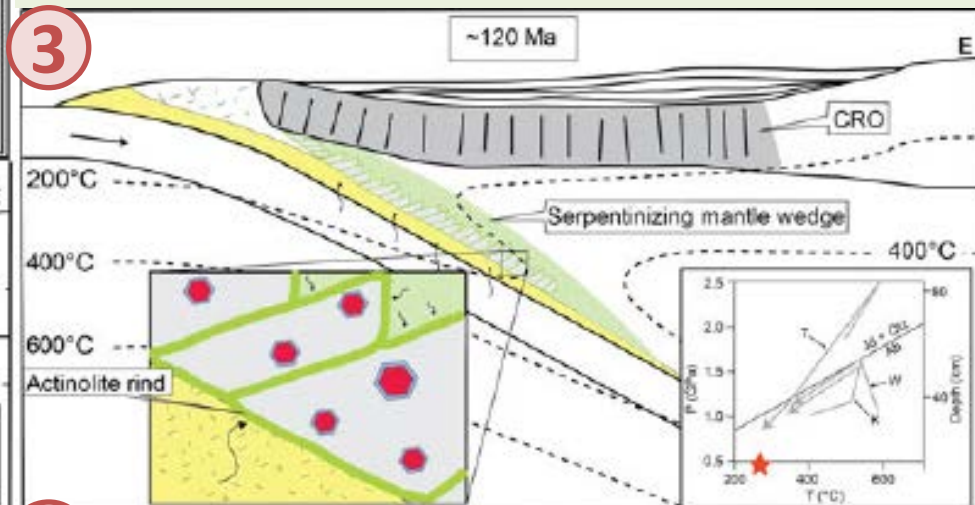
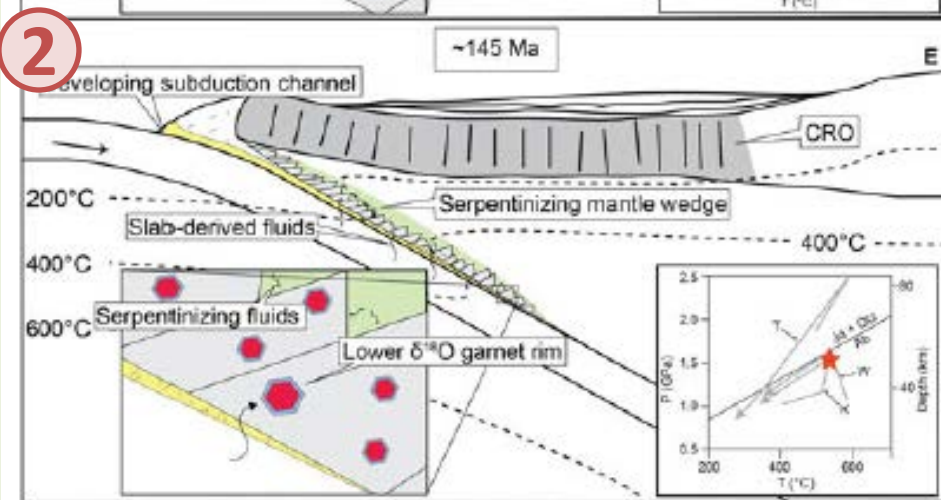
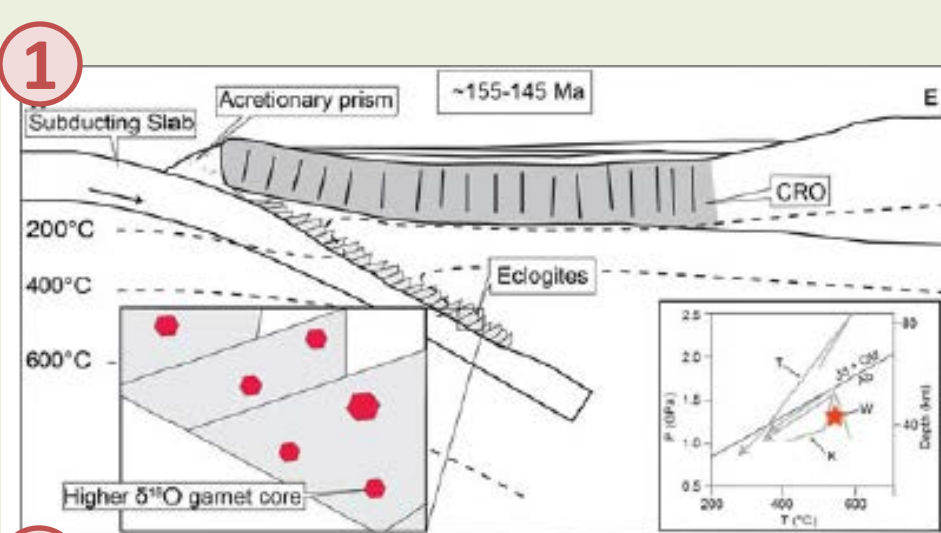


e) Ring Mountain (UH1-8)



f) Jenner Beach (JEN11-1D-4)







Outstanding Questions

How prevalent is serpentinization of
the mantle wedge?

How extensive is serpentinization of
the mantle wedge?