Investigating adakitic volcanism and subduction initiation at Solander Island and the adjacent seafloor





Why study Solander?

- Subduction initiation = only expression of young volcanism (< 400 ka) in the region
- Adakitic volcanism
 - "Obtaining additional samples of the broad submarine pedestal and relating them to the geology and age of the small eroded remnants of Solanderwould be worthwhile."....Mortimer et al. (2013)



Sutherland et al. (2006)



Significance of Solander Island Andesites

- Characterization of Solander volcanics as adakites (Reay & Parkinson, 1997; Foley et al. 2013)
- Distinctive compositions
 - Sr > 700 ppm
 - Yb < 2.0 ppm
 - MORB-like ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr and ¹⁴³Nd/¹⁴⁴Nd

Tectonic setting of adakites

- Young, ocean crust is subducted
- Slab tearing/slab window
- Oblique or slow subduction leads to high slab temps
- Subducted ridges or hotspot tracks
- Melting of MORB eclogite in the subducting oceanic crust

Well known Cenozoic adakite localities



Western Aleutians: Yogodzinski et al. (1995, 2014)



Costa Rica/Panama: Gazel et al. (2009), Abratis & Wörner (2001)



Stern et al. (1984, 1996)

Tuena et al. (2006); Mori et al. (2007)

Significance of Solander Island Andesites

IBM forearc



- Most models of subduction initiation in active arcs are based on studies of the western Pacific (IBM, Tonga, etc)
- The oldest volcanic products in IBM arc are forearc basalts (Reagan et al., 2010)
- Solander: subduction initiation + adakites
 - Alternative model?
 - Compare/contrast modern vs. Eocene tectonic regimes
- Making a young continent?

Ishizuka et al. (2014)

Wish list for study of Solander and adjacent seafloor

- Piggy back off of ship working in the area
- 7-10 days of mapping and dredging the seafloor
- Expand temporal/compositional range in volcanism to aid in interpretation
- Evaluate role of reverse faulting on young volcanism

