Water and oxygen fugacity controls on continental signatures in western Aleutian arc magmas

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avas of varying calc-alkaline affinity, from strongly calcalkaline to mildly tholeiitic, erupt along the western Aleutian arc, making it an ideal natural laboratory for constraining the petrogenesis of these magma types. Our team collected tephra and lava samples from Buldir (184.1°W), Segula (181.8°W), Semisopochnoi (180.7°W), Gareloi (178.8°W) and Tanaga (178°W) Islands during the 2015 field season on leg 3 of NSF GeoPRISMS shared platform for Aleutians research. We measured dissolved volatiles, Fe³⁺/ Σ Fe ratios, and major and trace elements of melt inclusions from these volcanoes in tandem with petrological experiments at controlled H₂O and fO₂. Our work provides critical new constraints on the fO_2 and H_2O contents of variably calcalkaline magmas in the Aleutian arc, and tests the links between fO_2 , magmatic H_2O , magmatic differentiation, contributions from the subducted plate, and the slab and wedge thermal structure, with the goal of resolving the key factors that trigger calc-alkaline magmatic trends and the production of continental crust at subduction zones. Our findings indicate a gradient of increasing magmatic H_2O contents towards the western end of the Aleutian arc, which we link to changes in the slab thermal structure, and further resolve a key role for fO_2 in controlling the differentiation trends of arc magmas.



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