



ELSEVIER

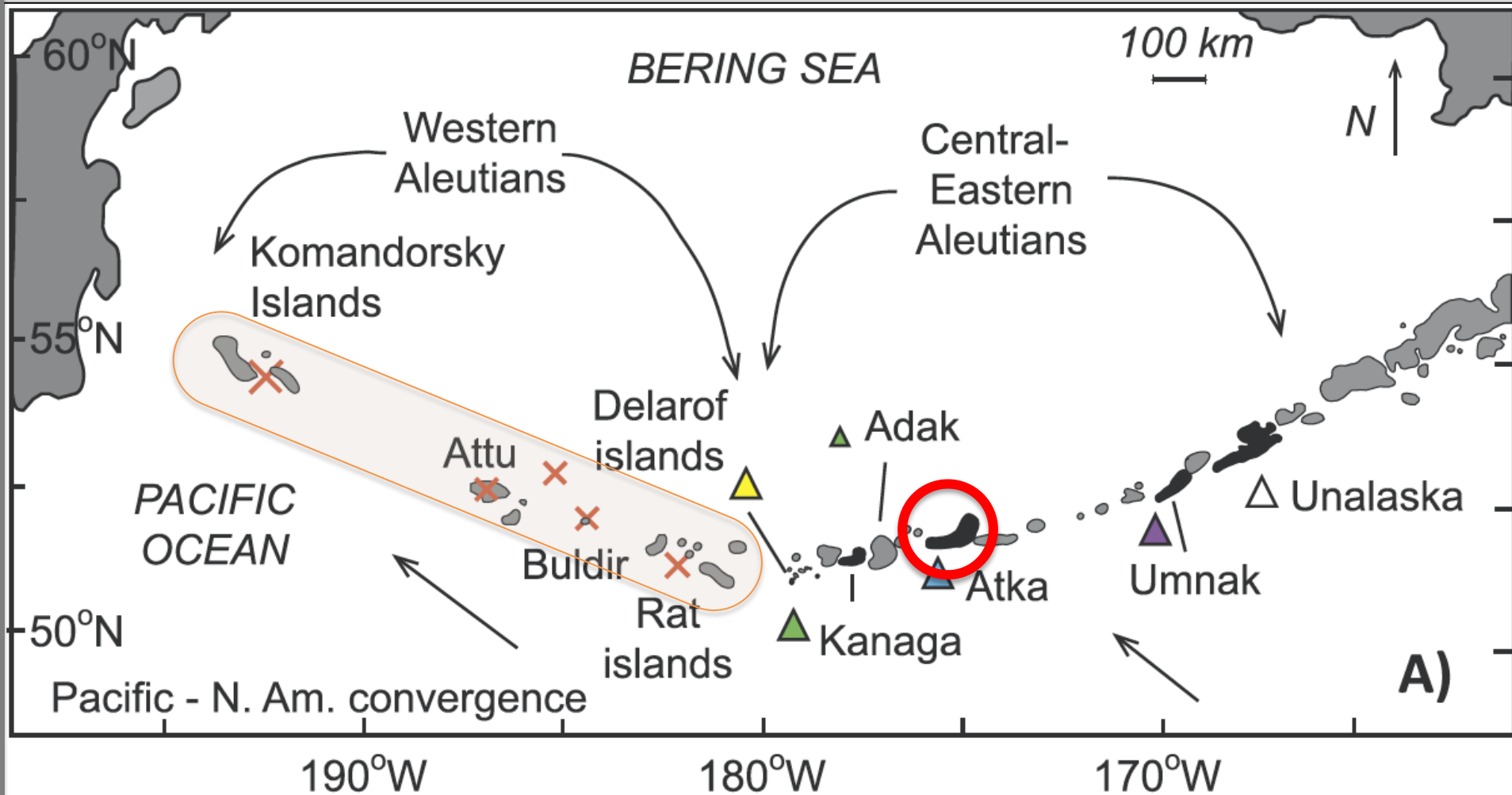
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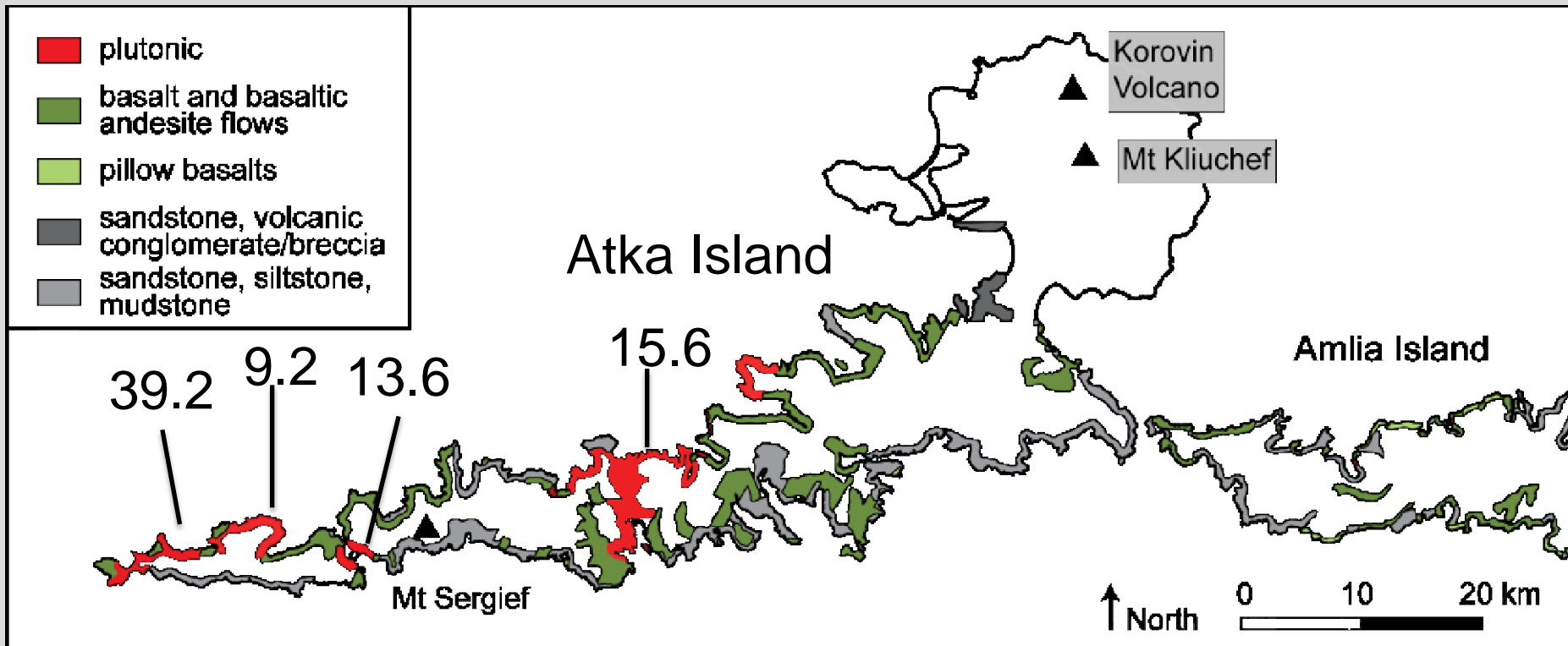
## Earth and Planetary Science Letters

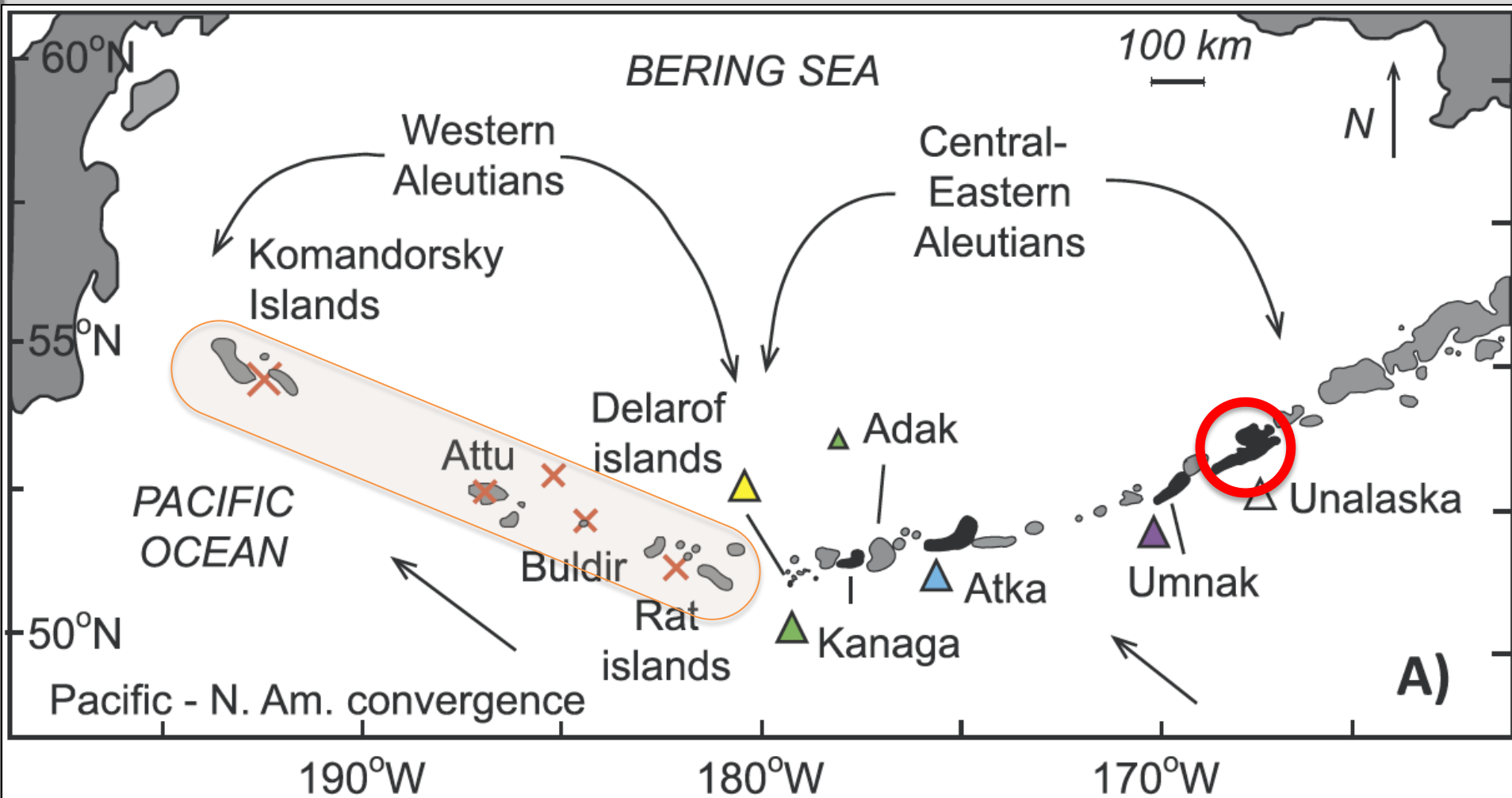
[www.elsevier.com/locate/epsl](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/epsl)

### Distinctly different parental magmas for calc-alkaline plutons and tholeiitic lavas in the central and eastern Aleutian arc

Yue Cai <sup>a,\*</sup>, Matthew Rioux <sup>b</sup>, Peter B. Kelemen <sup>a,c</sup>, Steven L. Goldstein <sup>a,c</sup>, Louise Bolge <sup>a</sup>, Andrew R.C. Kylander-Clark <sup>d</sup>

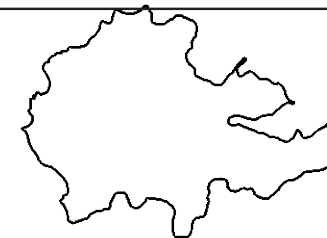






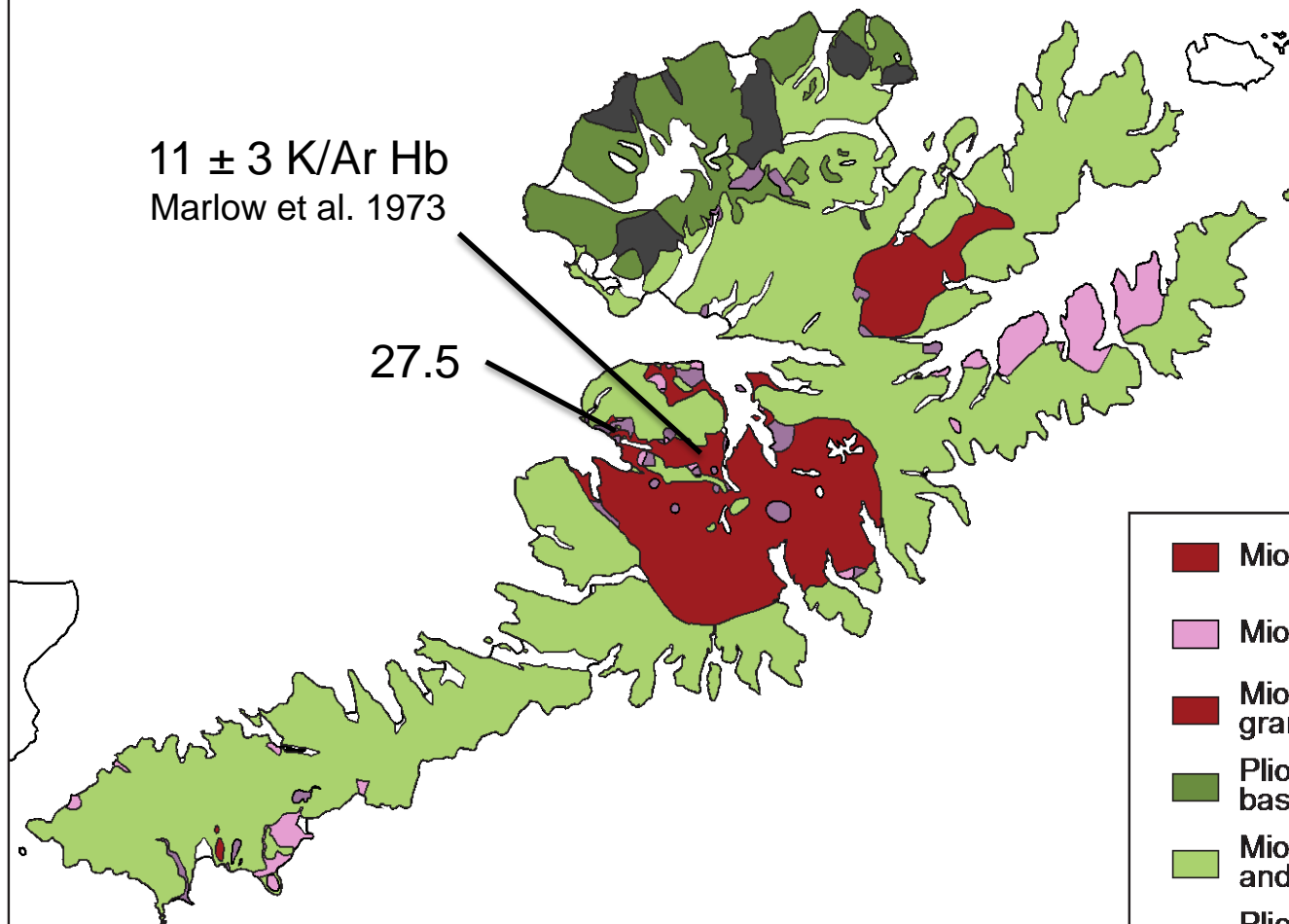
↑ North 0 10 20 km







# Unalaska Island



$11 \pm 3$  K/Ar Hb  
Marlow et al. 1973

27.5



-  Miocene (?) granodiorite
-  Miocene (?) gabbro
-  Miocene (?) diorite-granite
-  Pliocene-Pleistocene basalt and and. lava
-  Miocene basalt and andesite lava
-  Pliocene and recent basalt





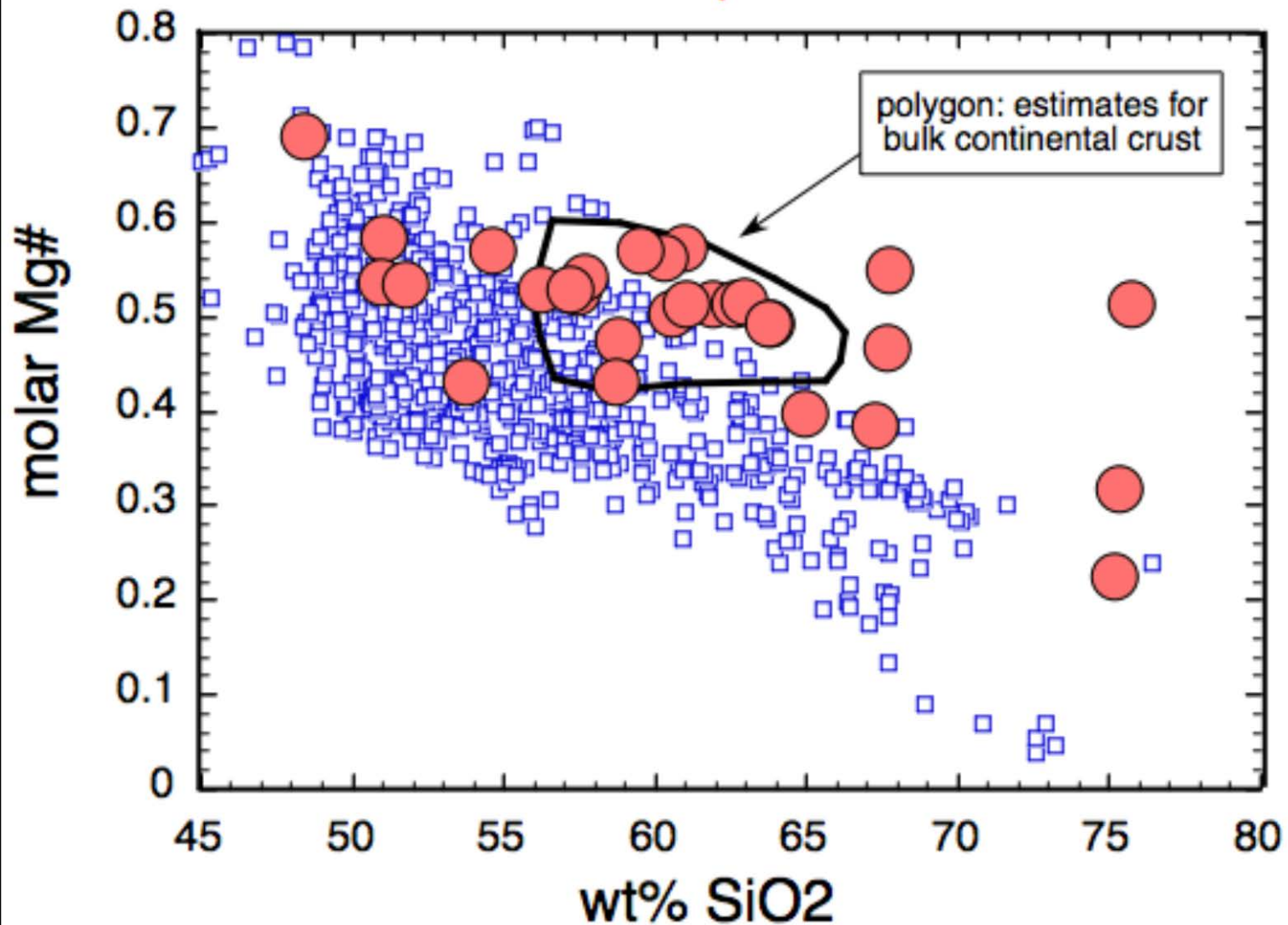


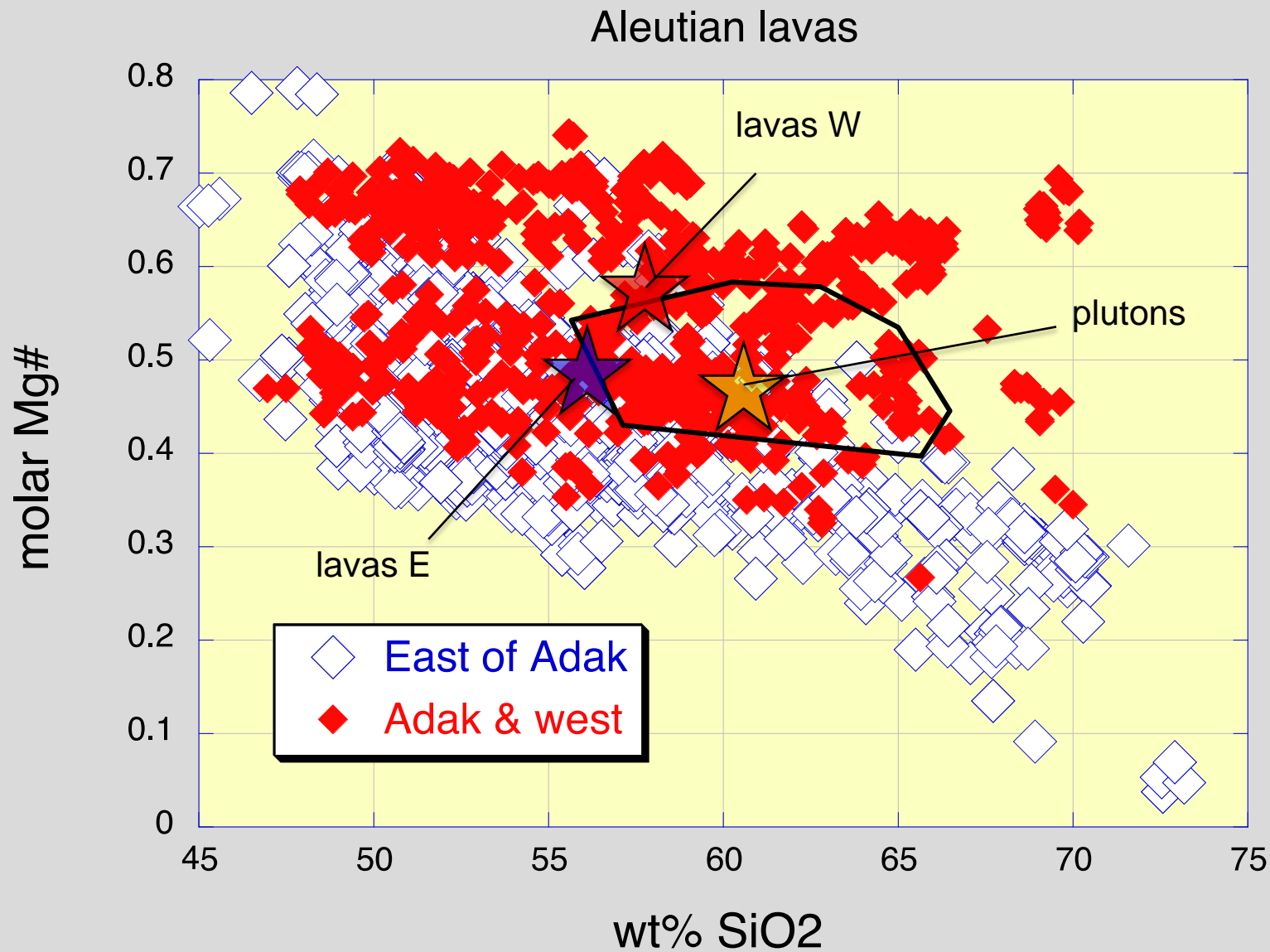




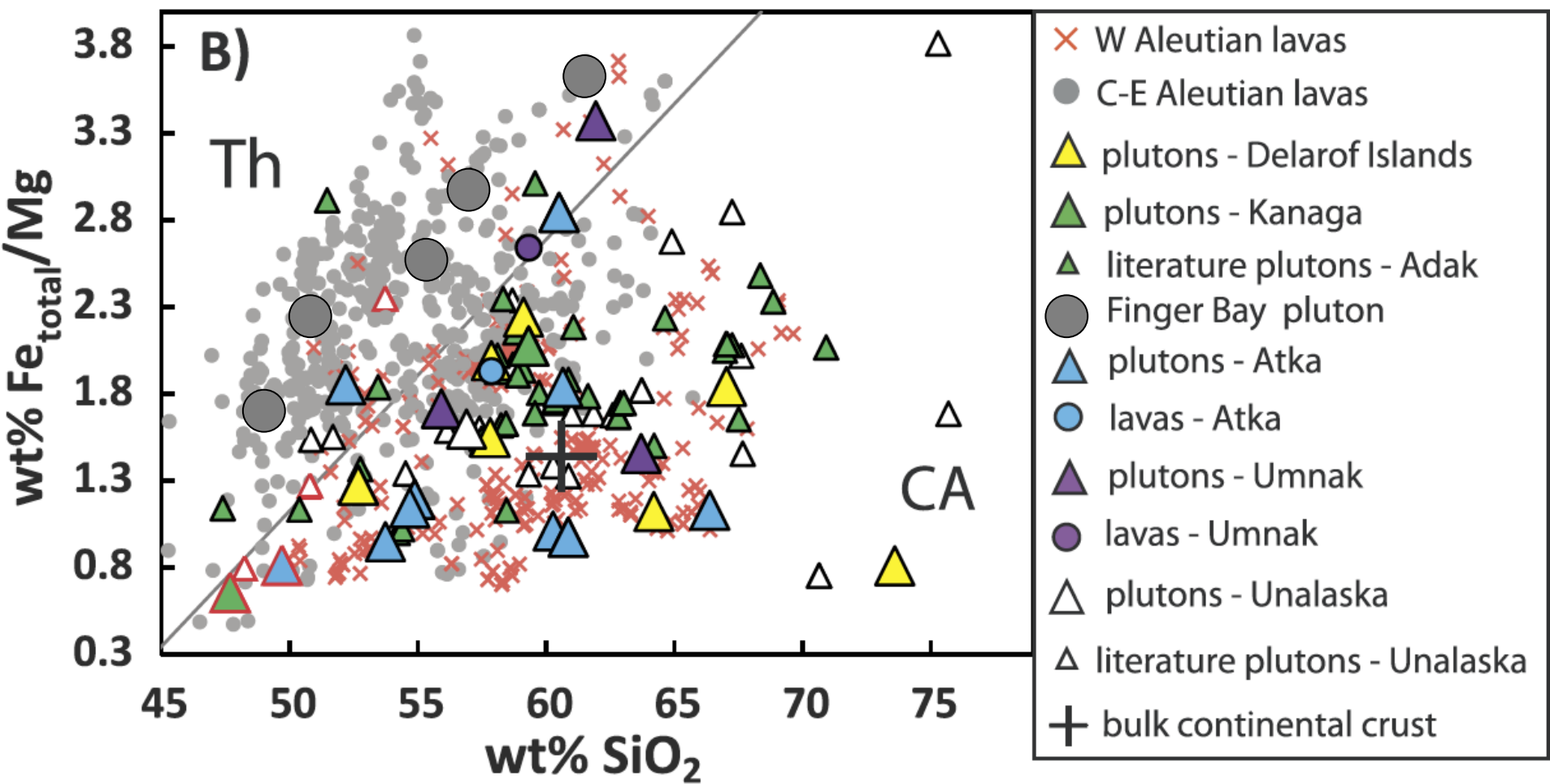
# intra-oceanic Aleutians east of Adak

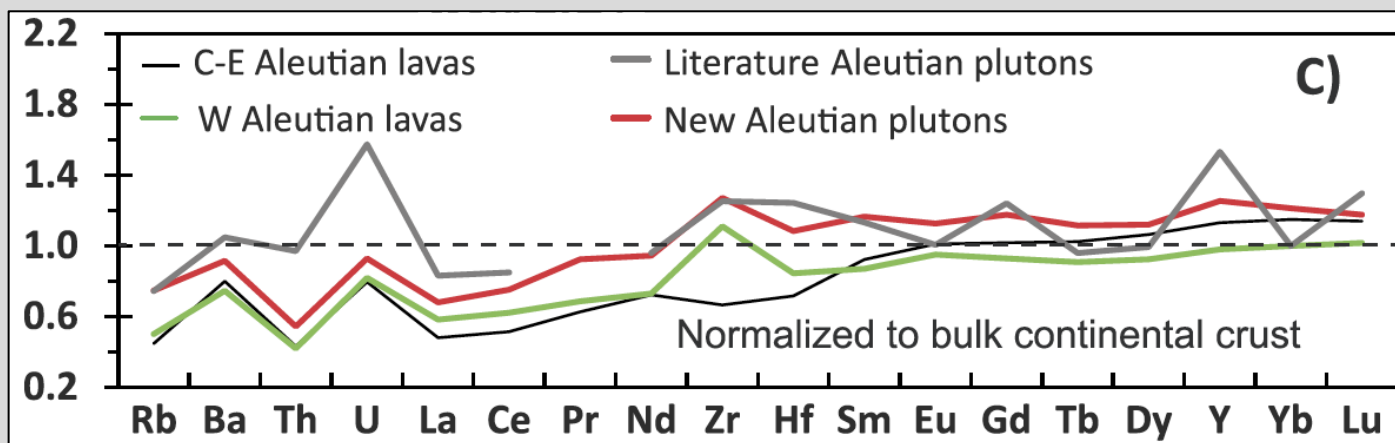
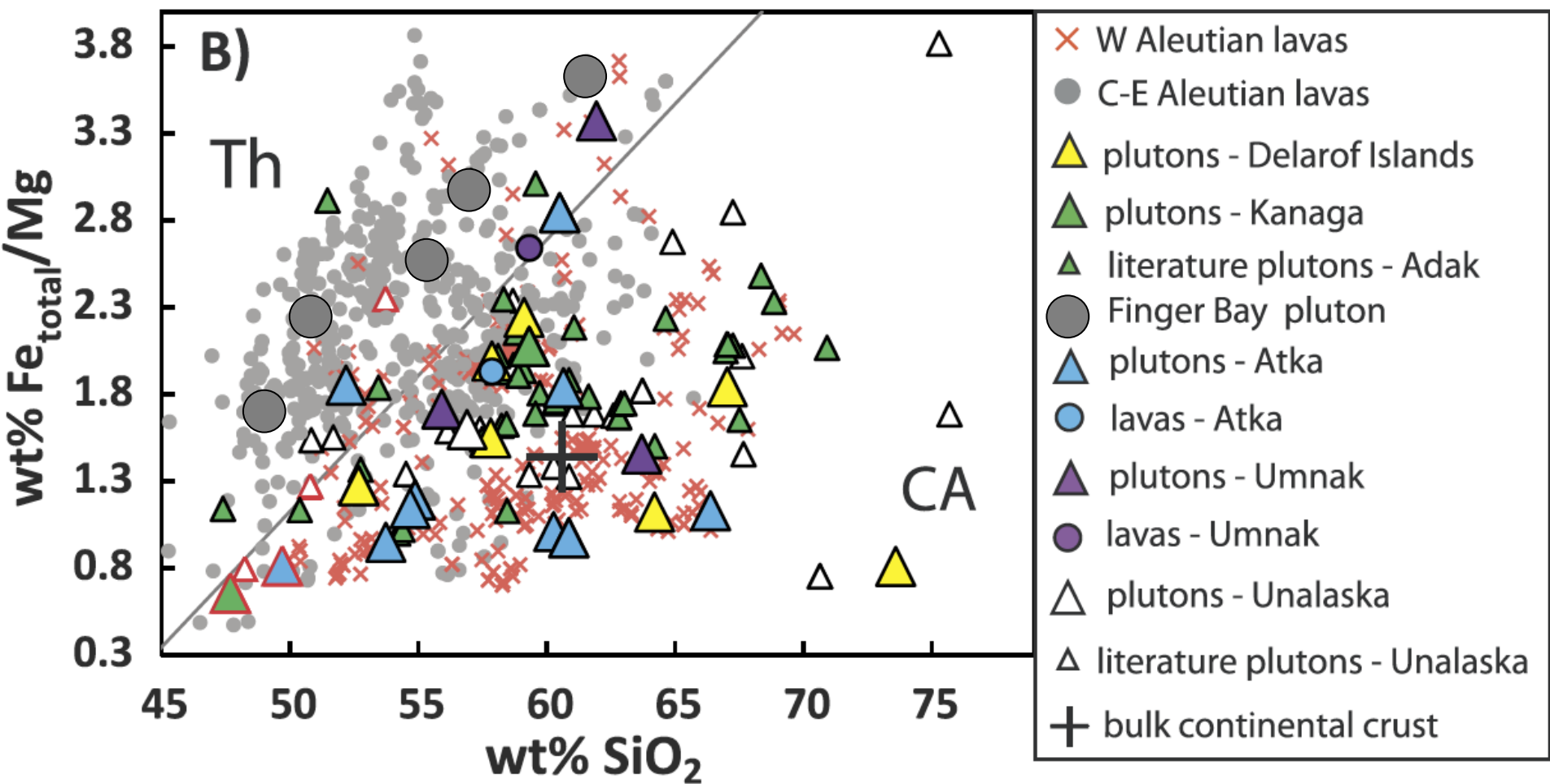
lavas & plutons

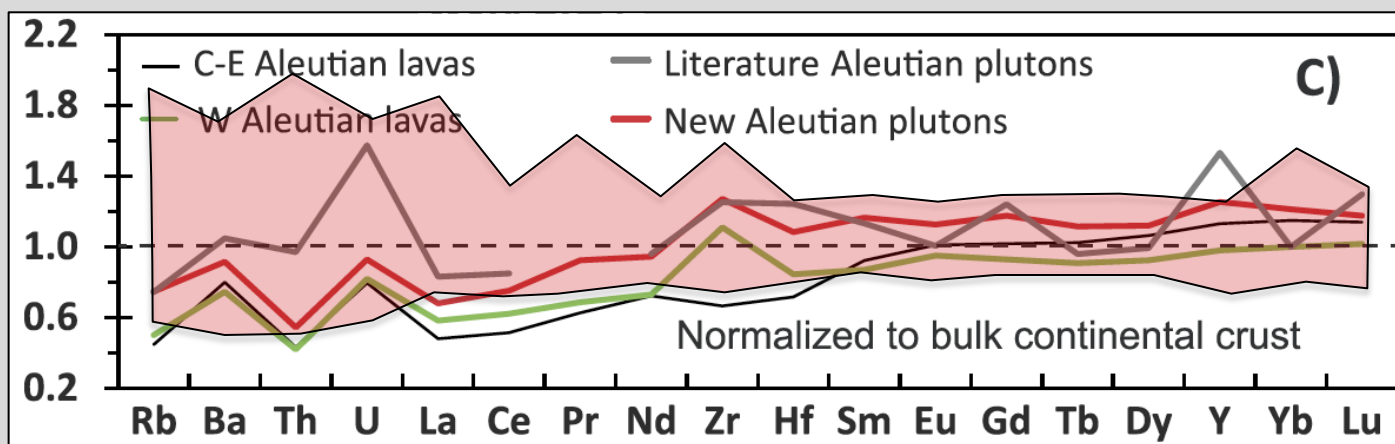
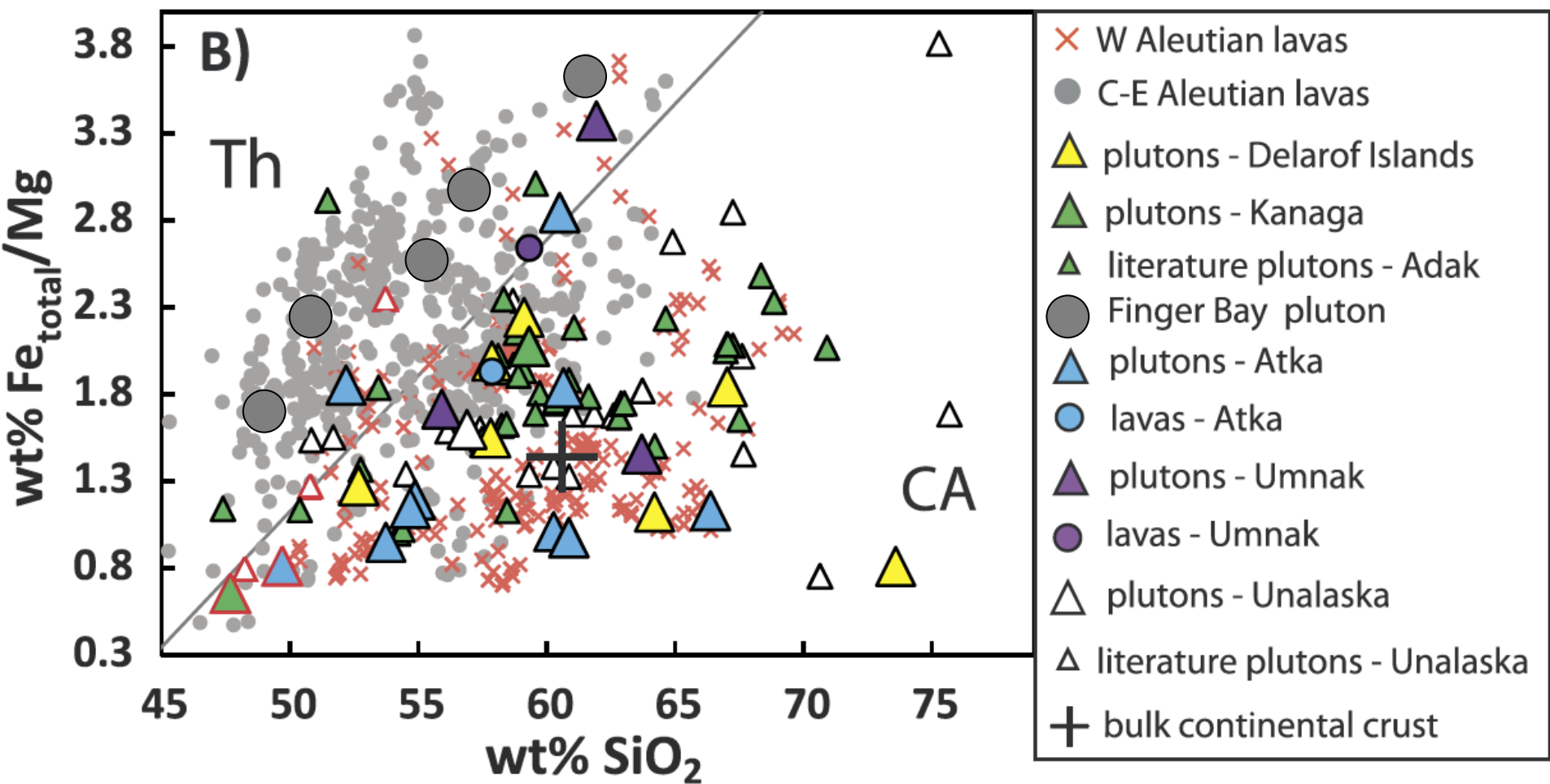


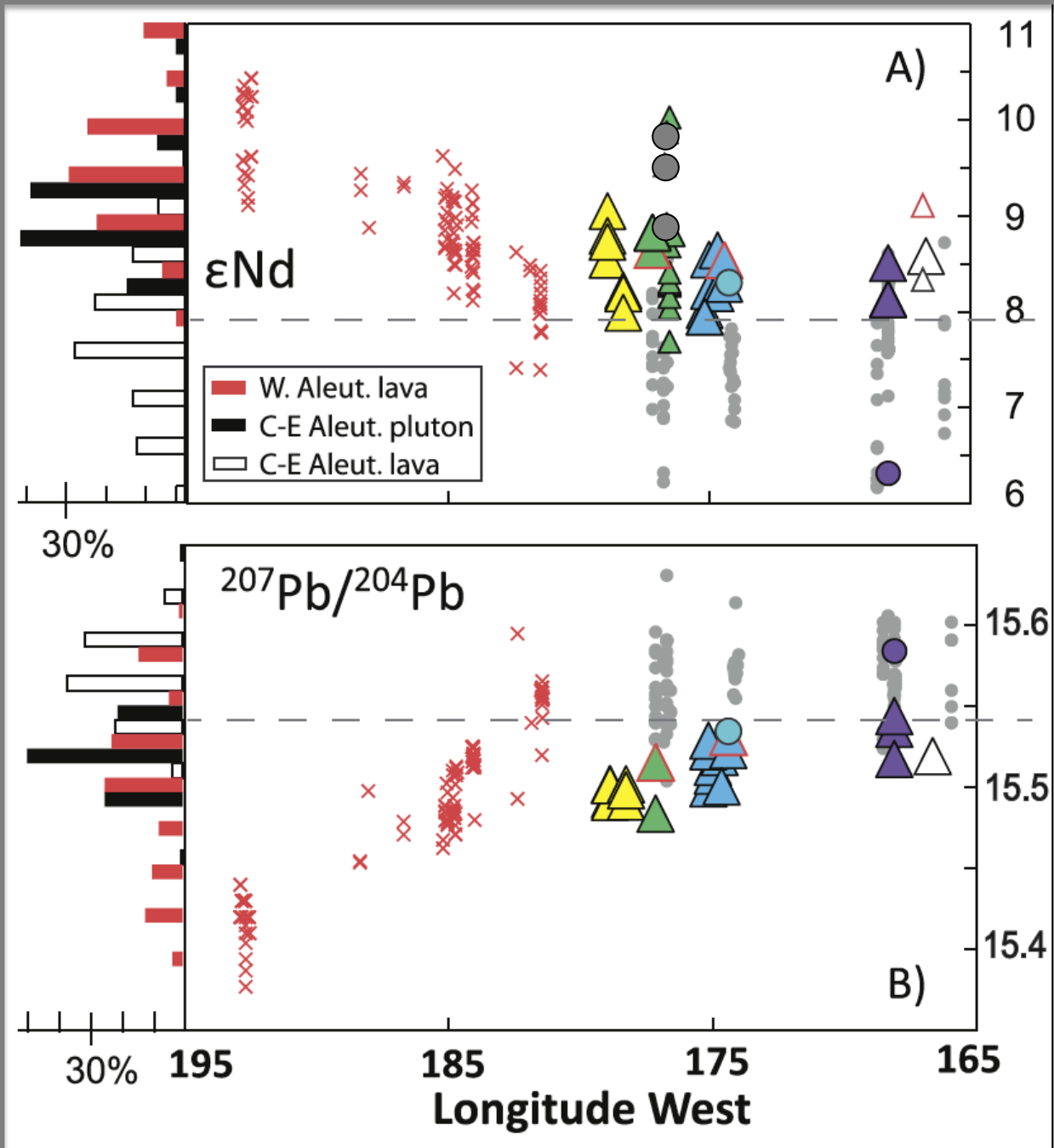


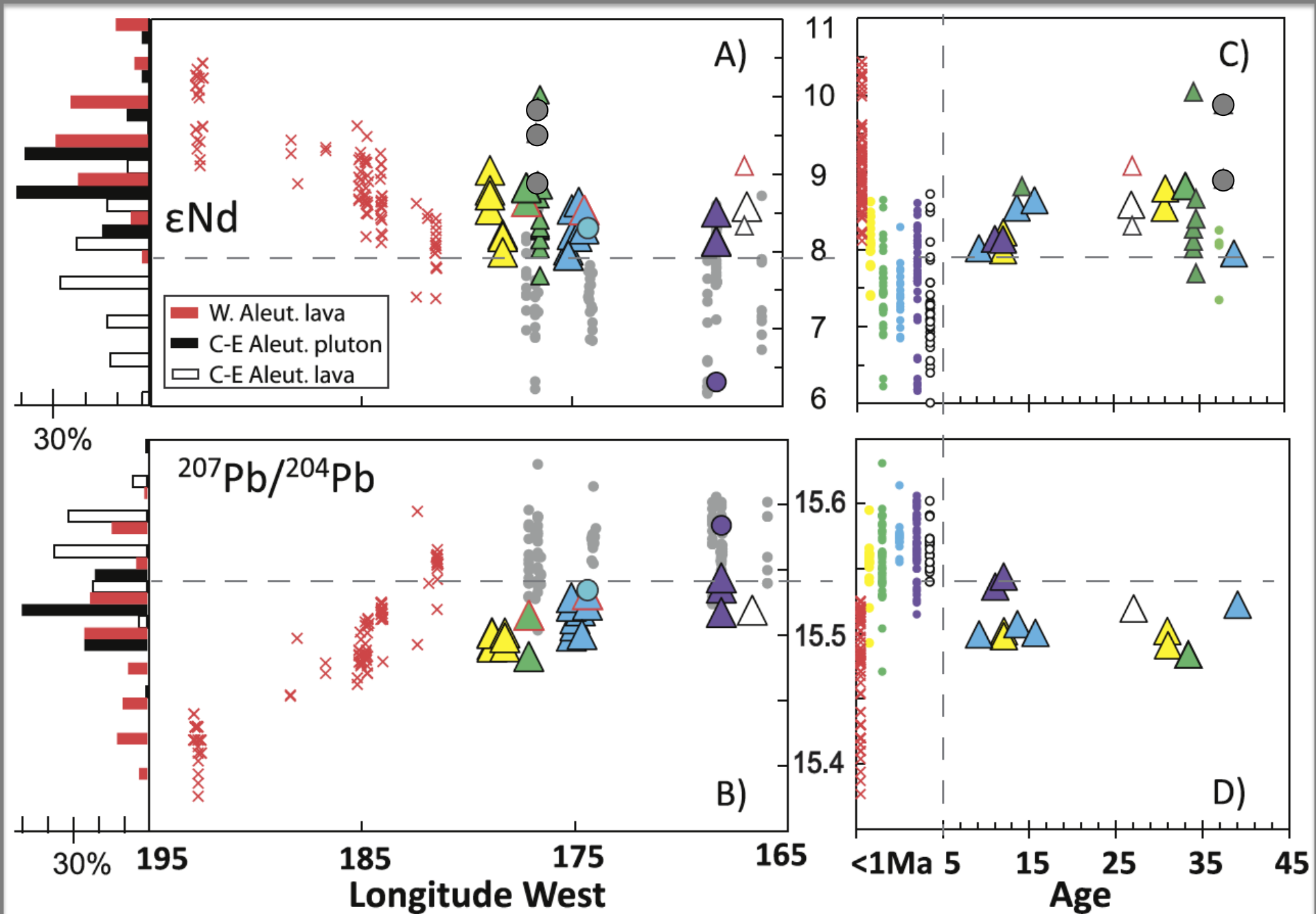
Kelemen & Behn 2014, submitted; Data compilations:  
Kelemen et al. 2003 AGU Ch11, Singer et al. 2007,  
Yogodzinski et al. WAVE dredging expedition 2005,  
Yogodzinski, Hoernle, Portnyagin pers. comm. 2013



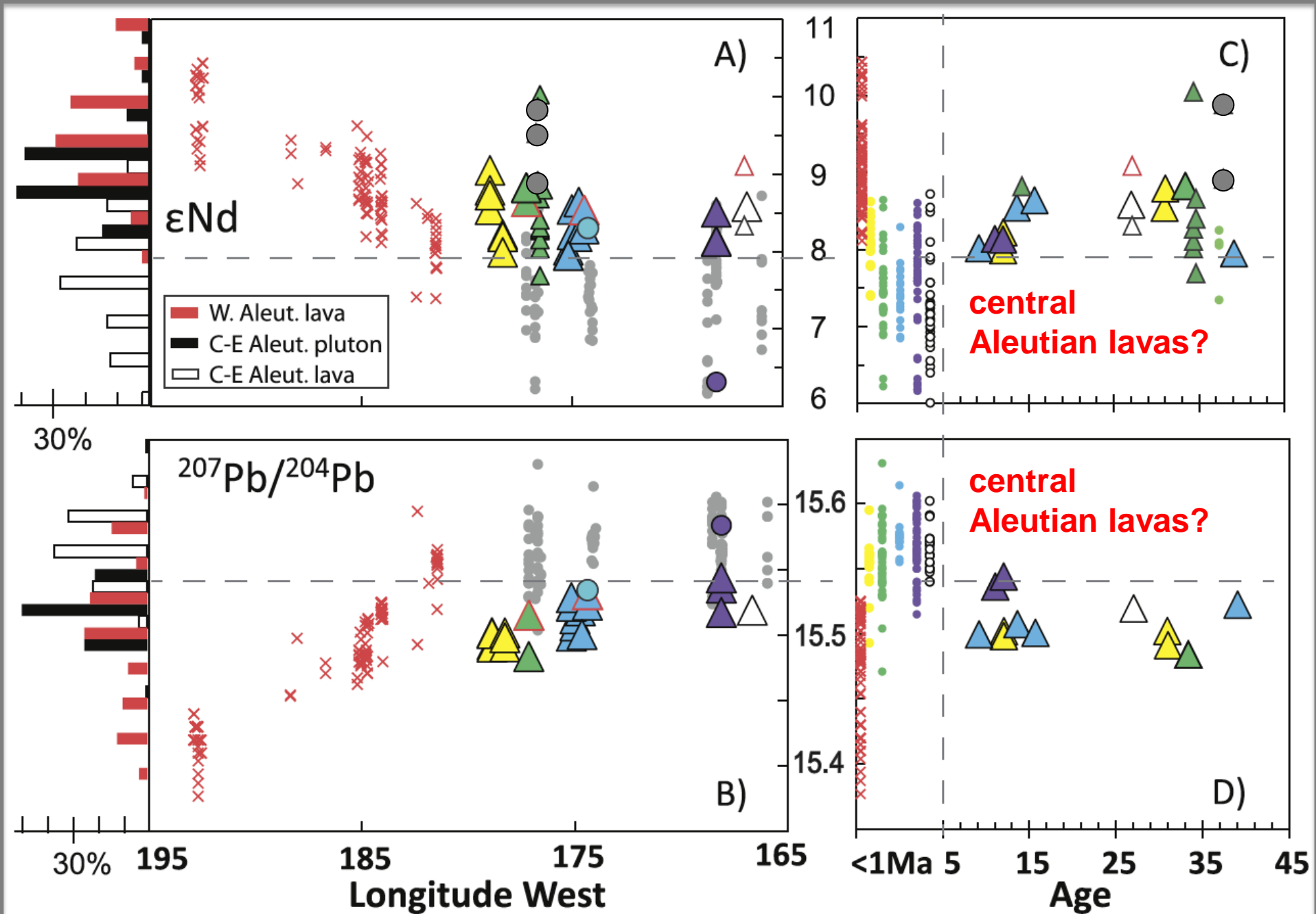


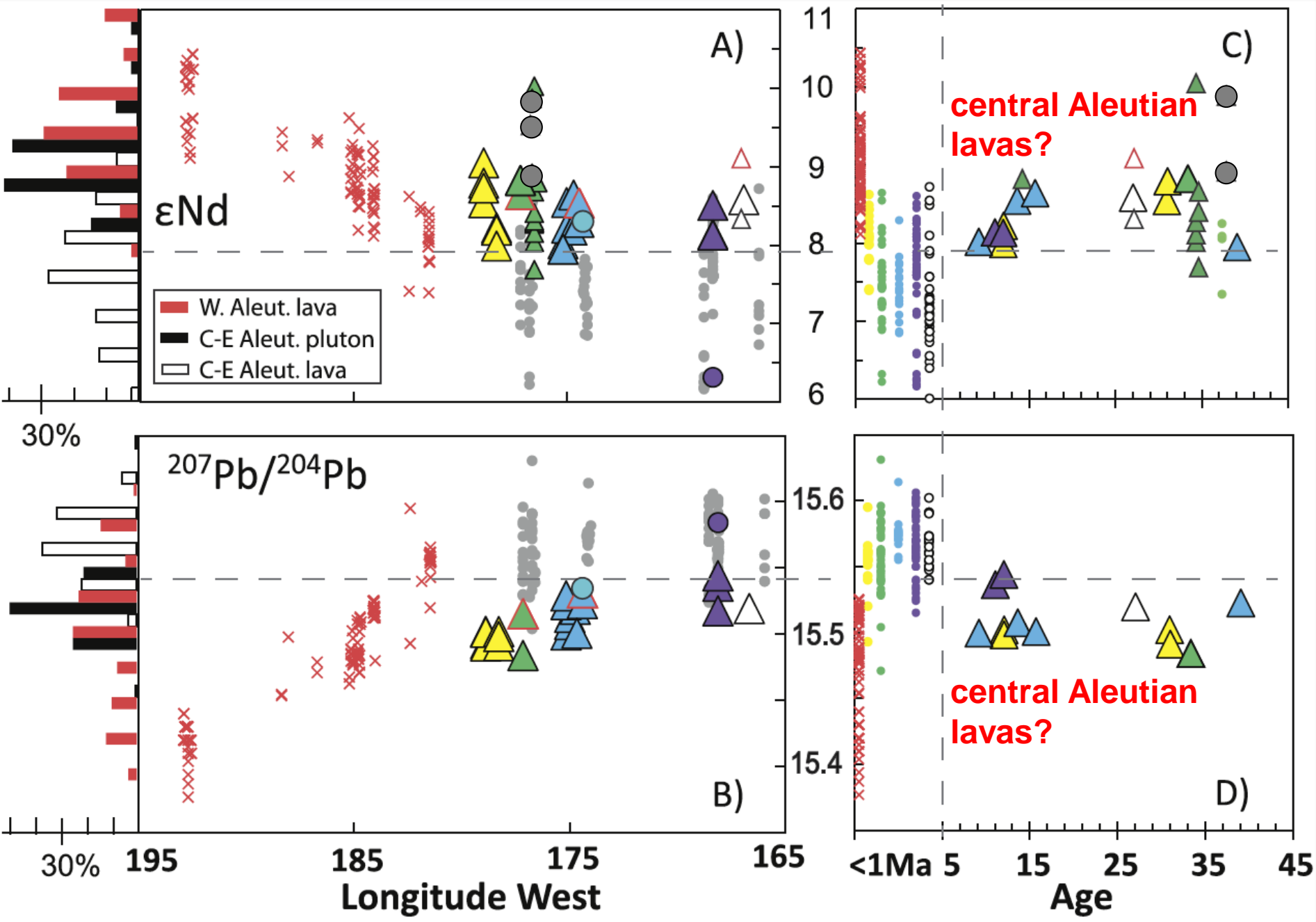


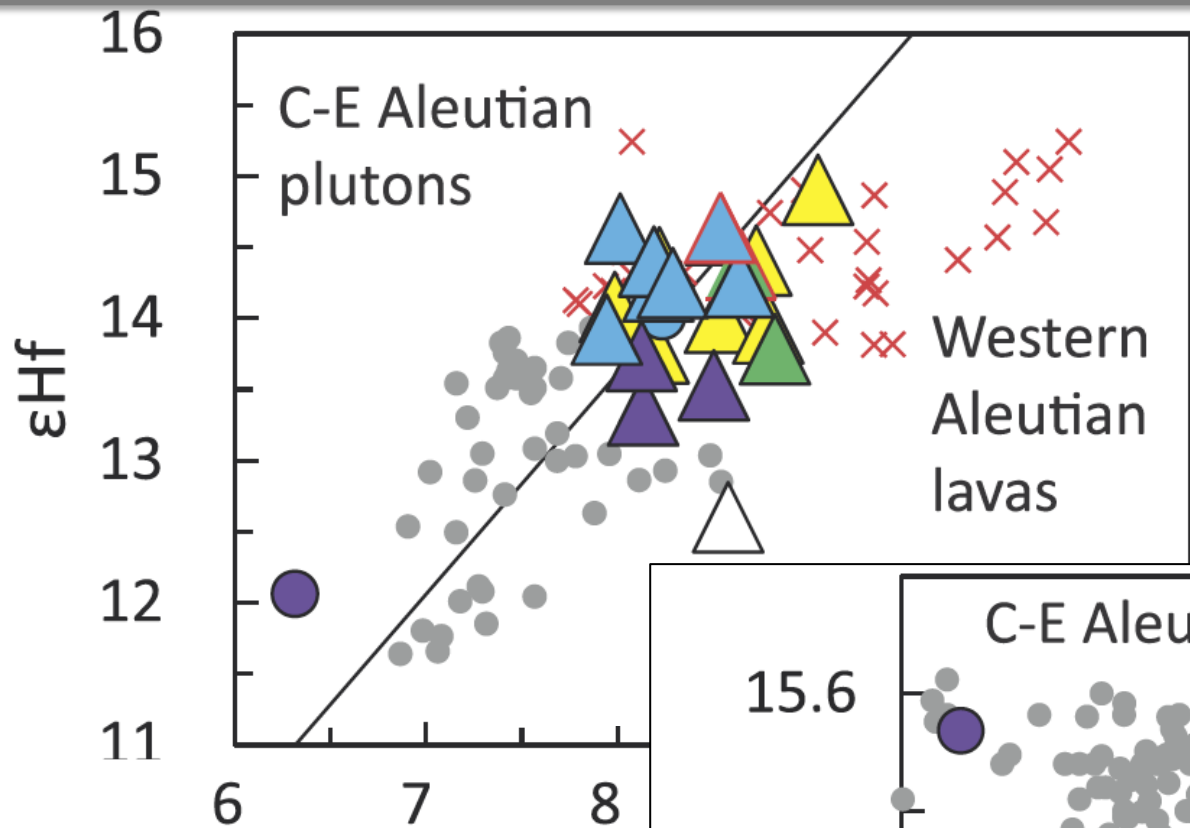






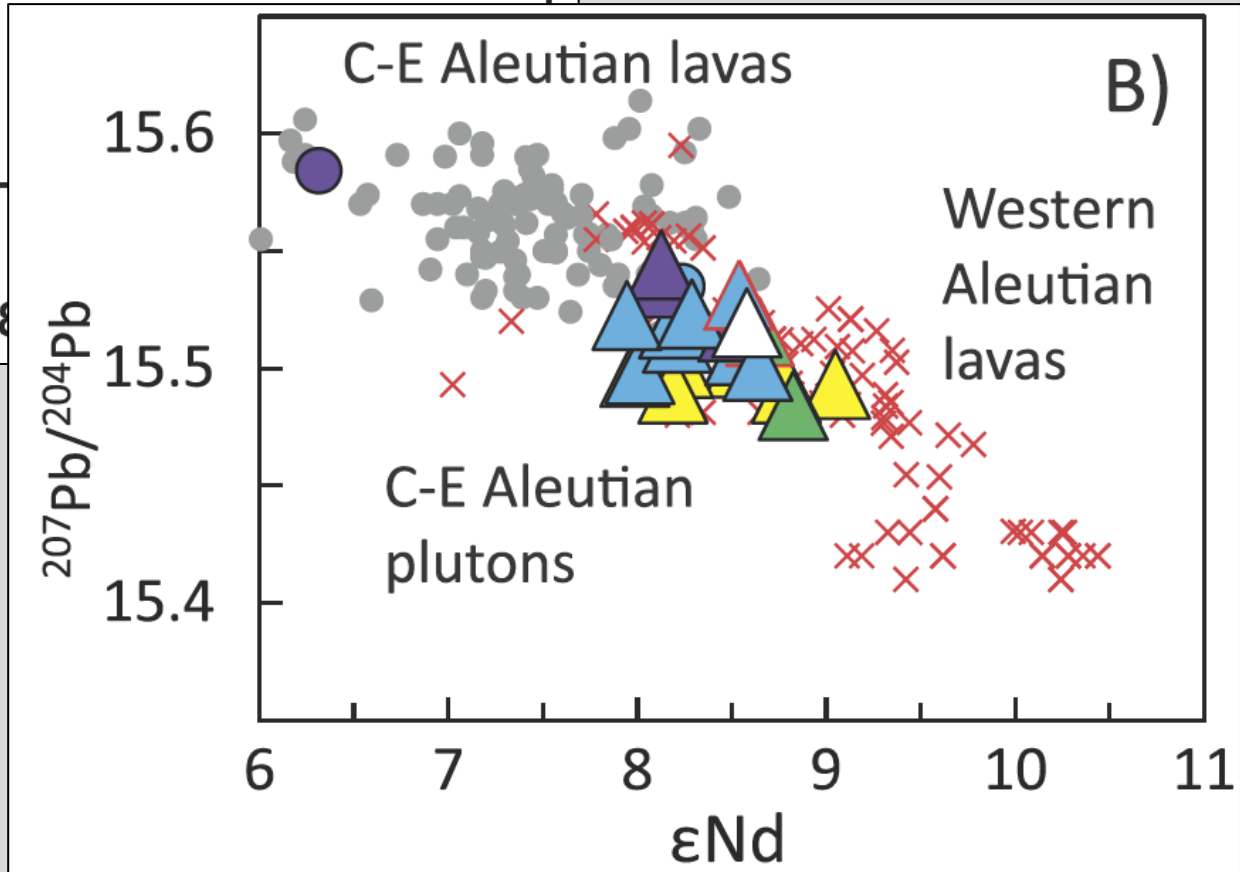






**in any case, ...**

**central Aleutian lavas & plutons are isotopically distinct**



**central Aleutian plutons have  
distinctly different sources from  
central Aleutian lavas**

**primitive Holocene Aleutian lavas  
are not representative of bulk arc crust**

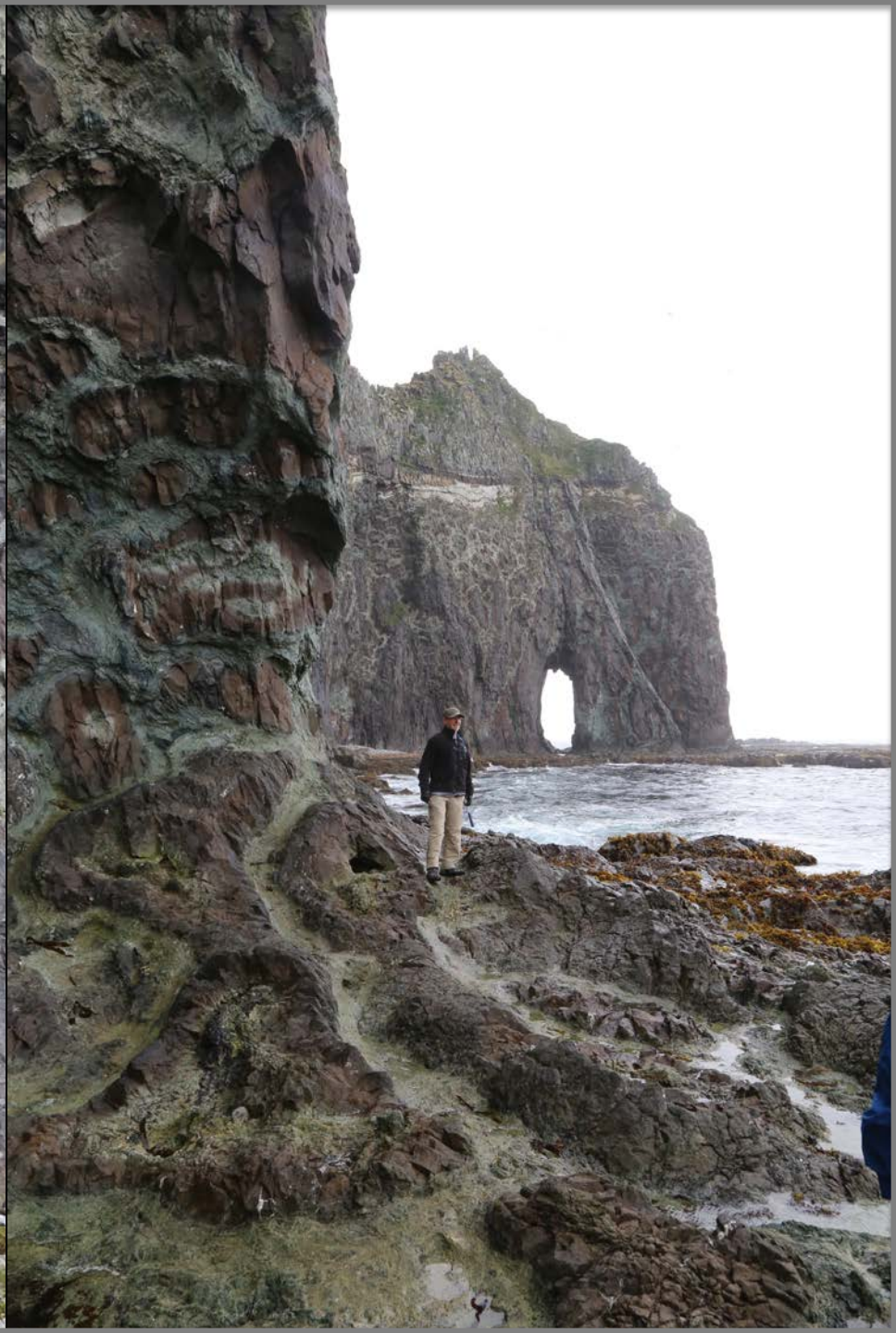
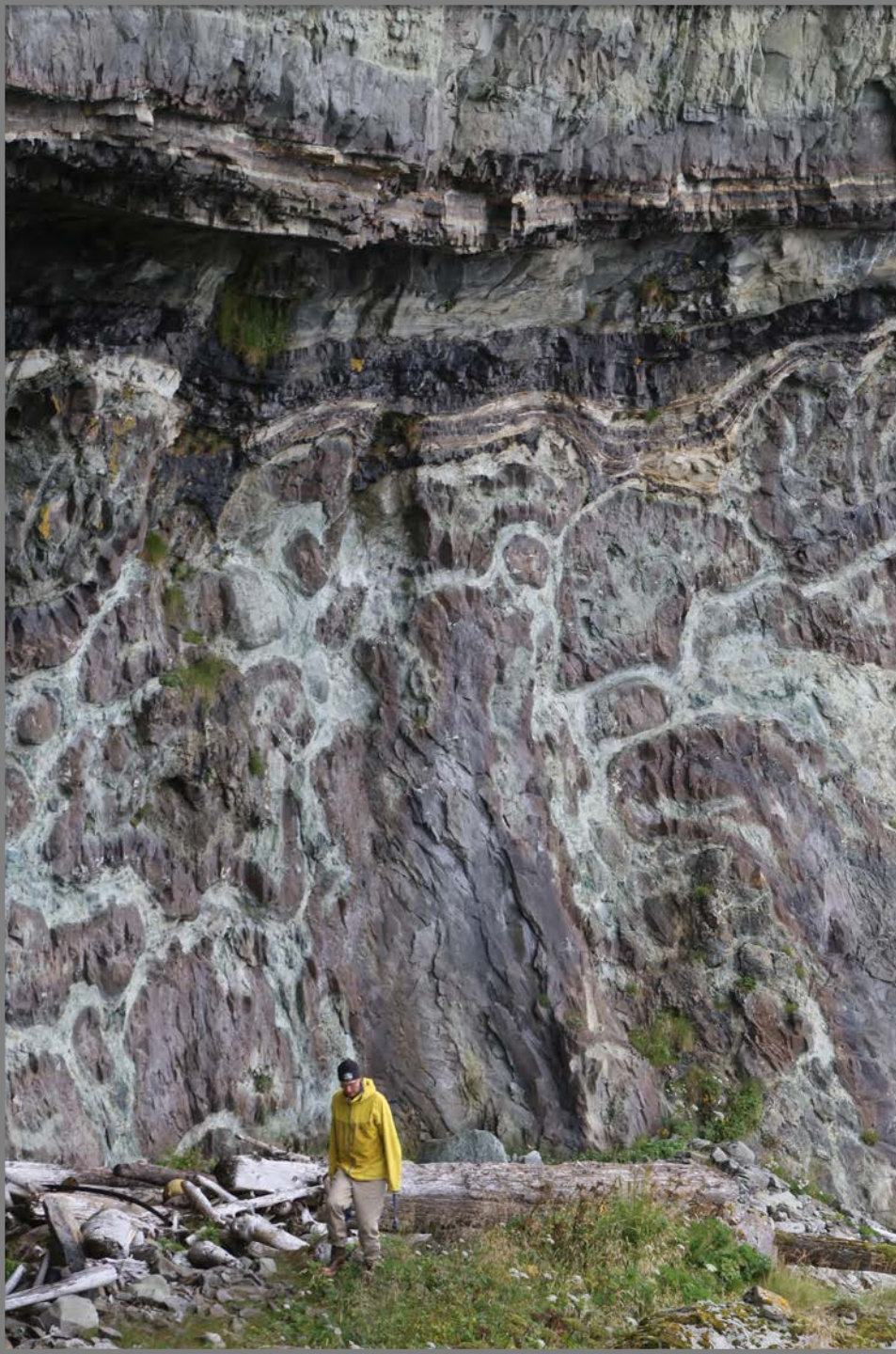


**either the source of central Aleutian magmas  
changed rapidly after 9 Ma,  
or there have been two distinct types of  
magma source throughout Aleutian history**



**if there have been two different sources  
throughout Aleutian history:  
wetter, more  $\text{SiO}_2$ -rich magmas  
may stall when they degas in the mid-crust**



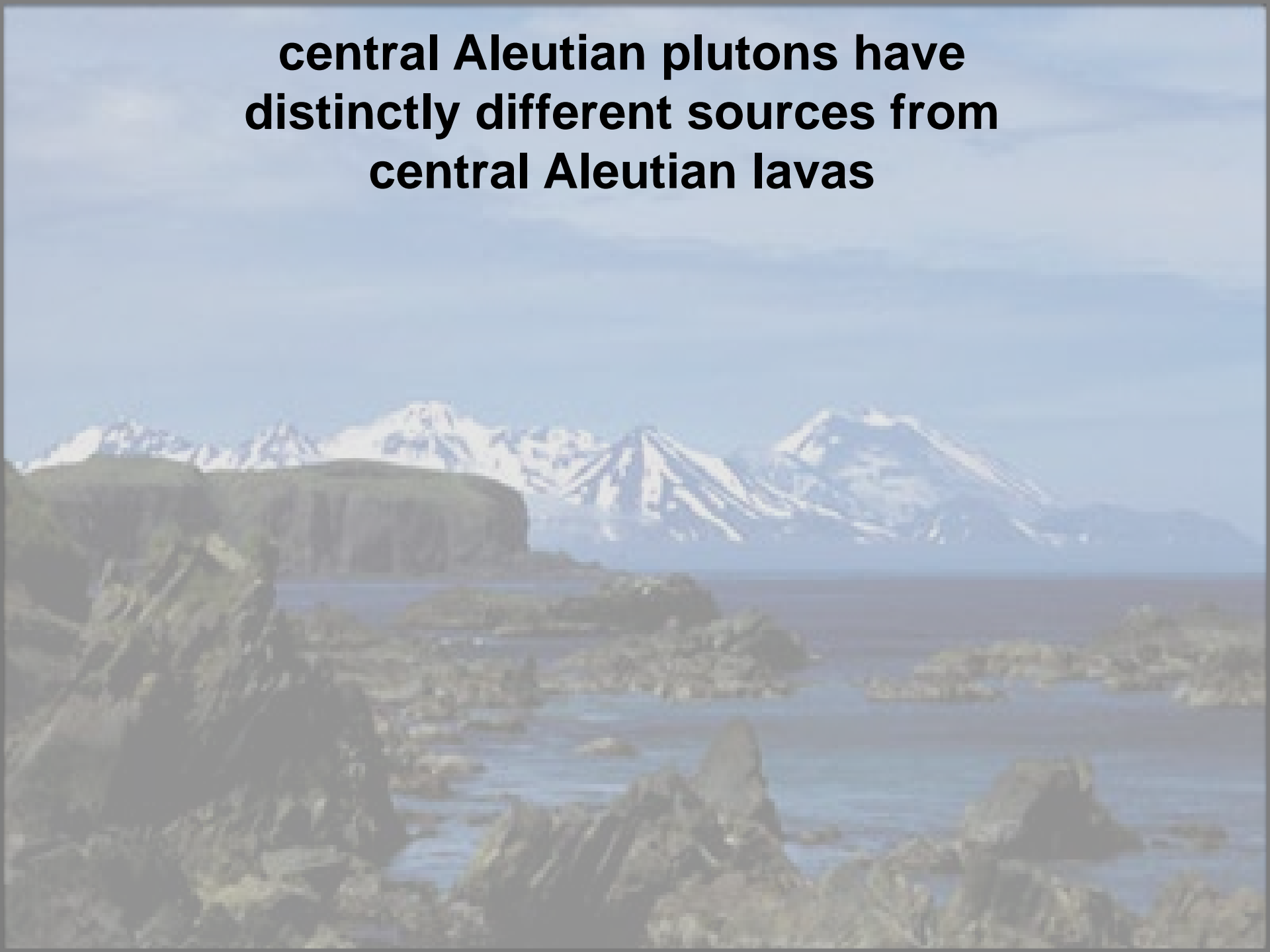






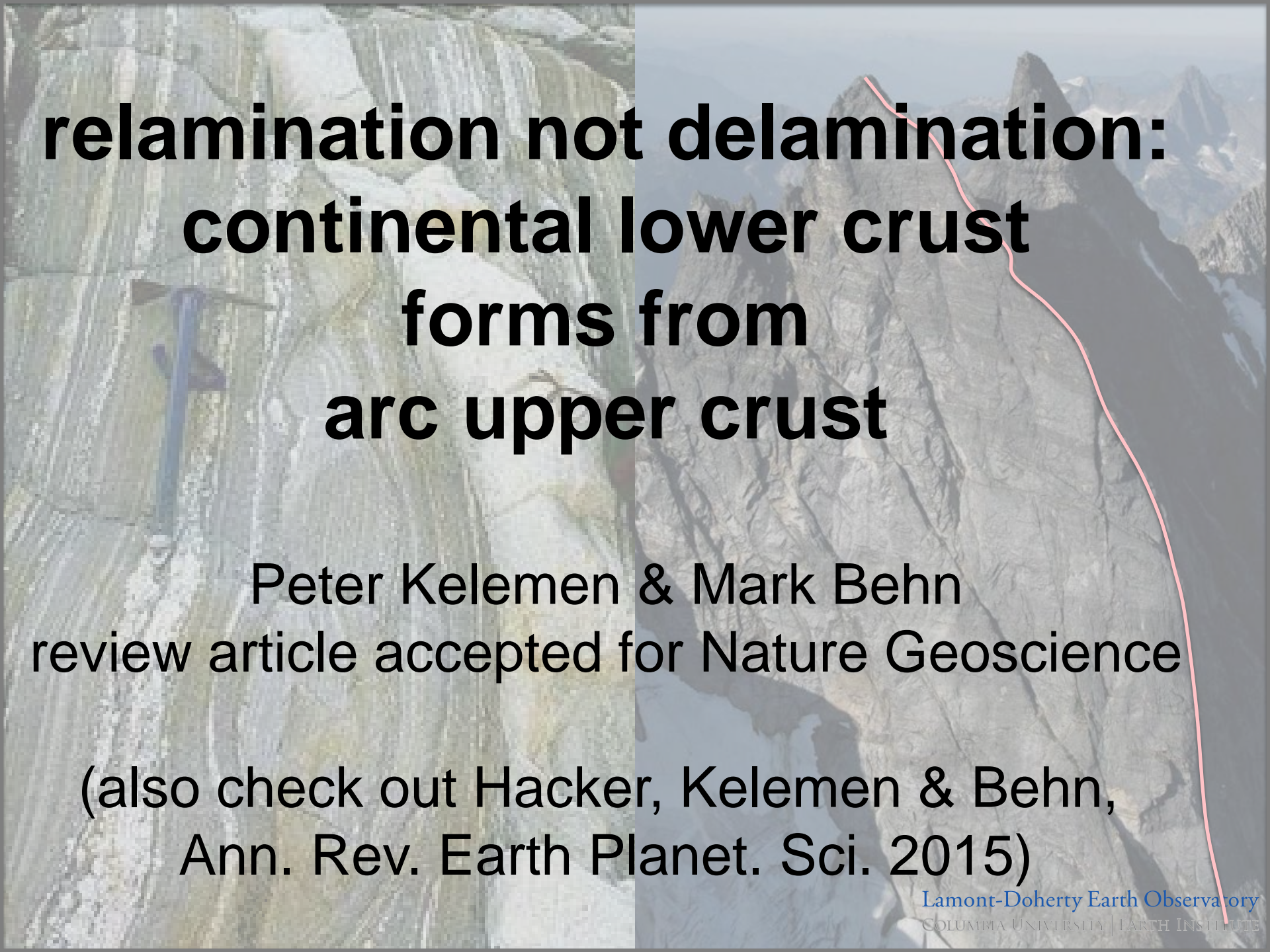


**central Aleutian plutons have  
distinctly different sources from  
central Aleutian lavas**





**central Aleutian arc crust is more  
“calc-alkaline”  
and more similar to continental crust  
than central Aleutian primitive lavas**

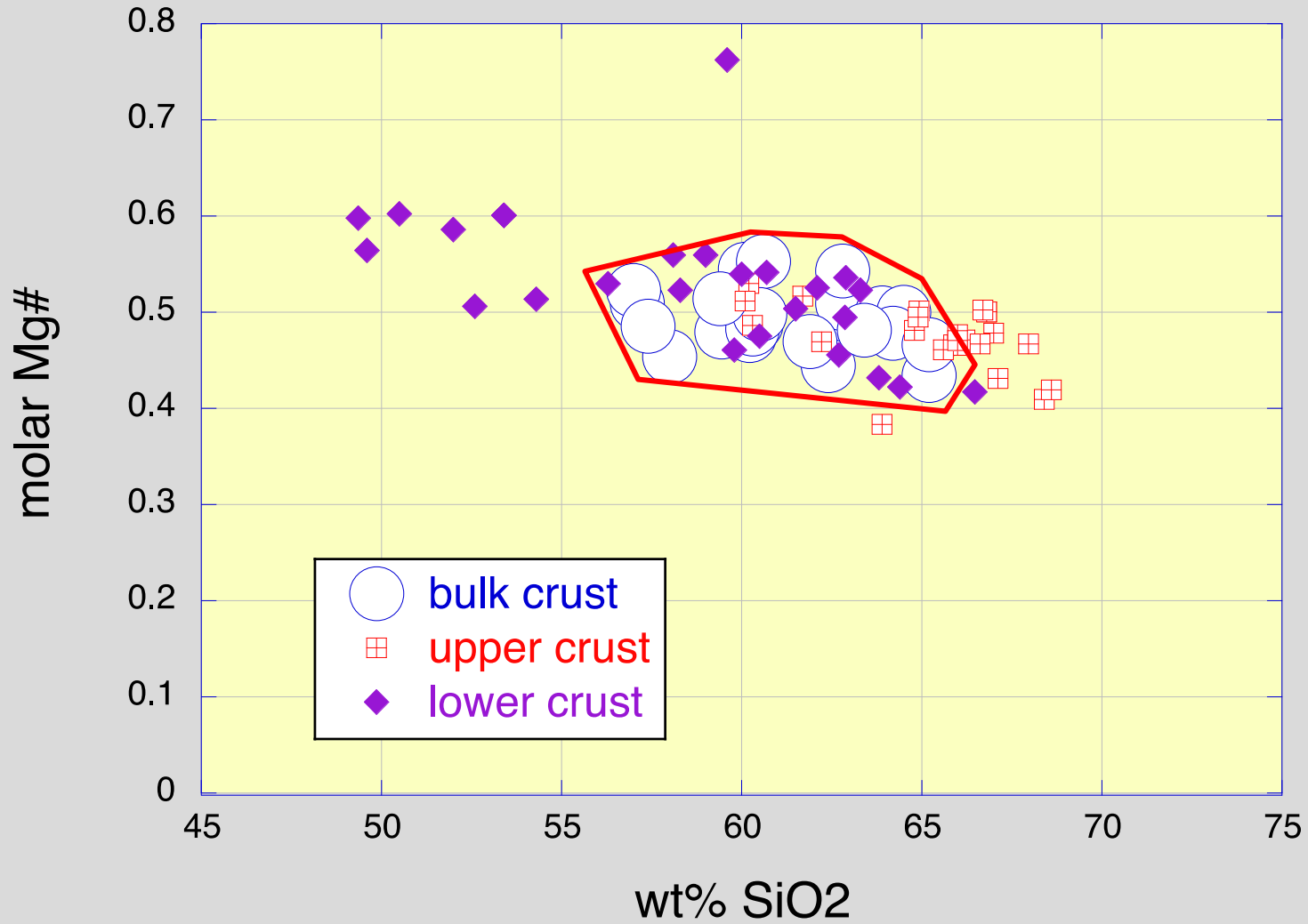


**relamination not delamination:  
continental lower crust  
forms from  
arc upper crust**

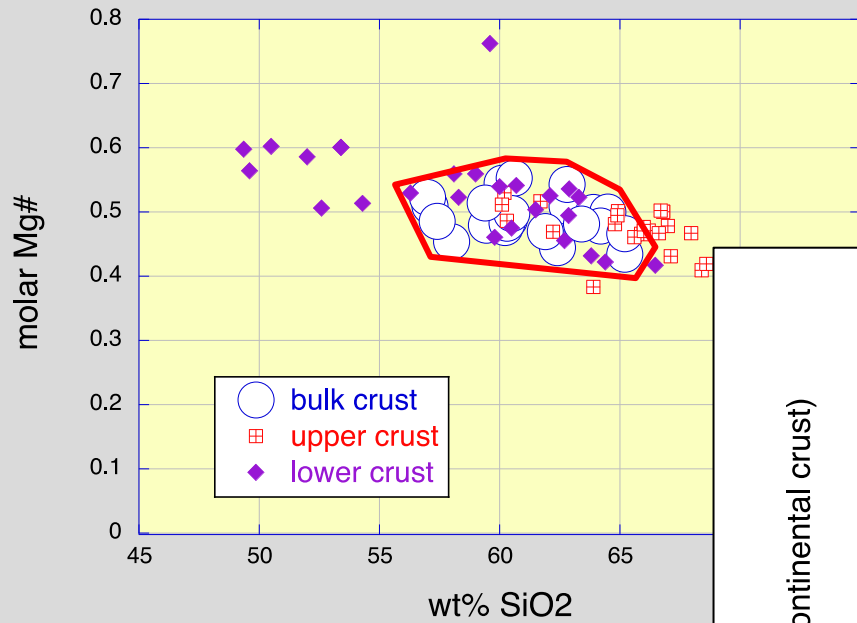
Peter Kelemen & Mark Behn  
review article accepted for Nature Geoscience

(also check out Hacker, Kelemen & Behn,  
Ann. Rev. Earth Planet. Sci. 2015)

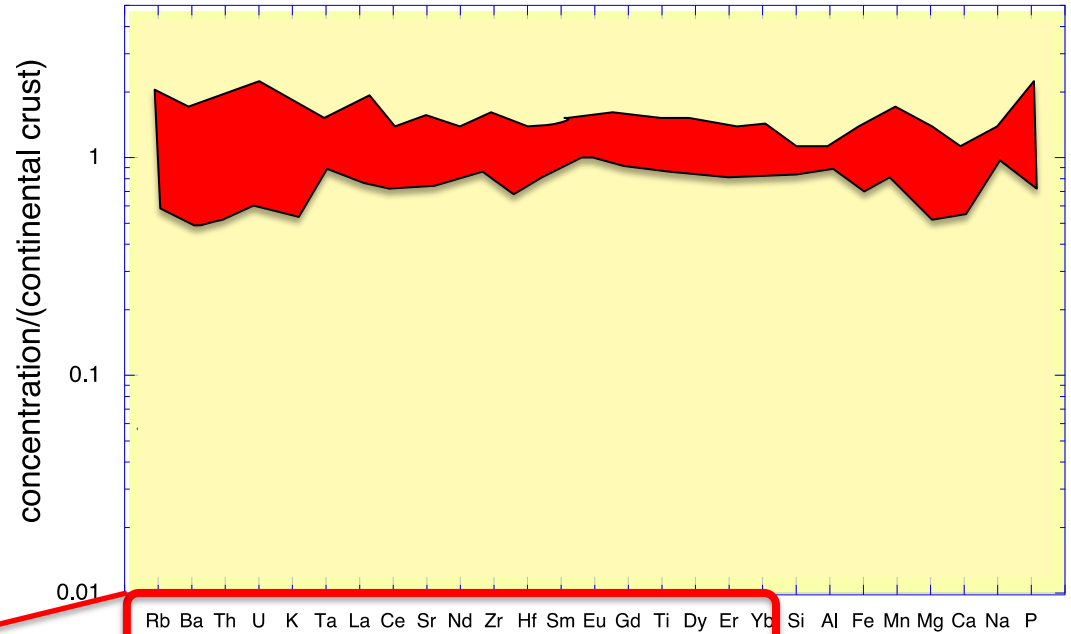
# continental crust estimates



continental crust estimates

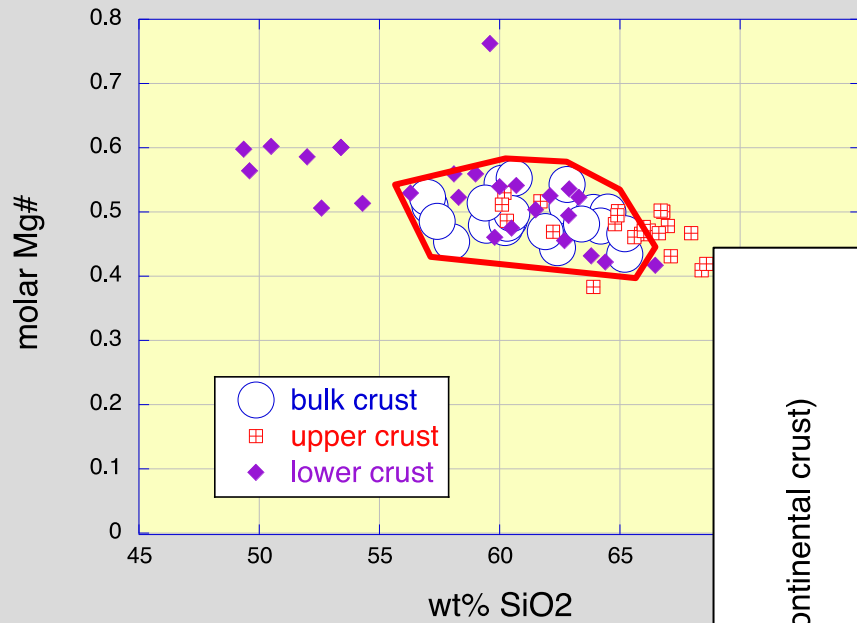


continental crust estimates

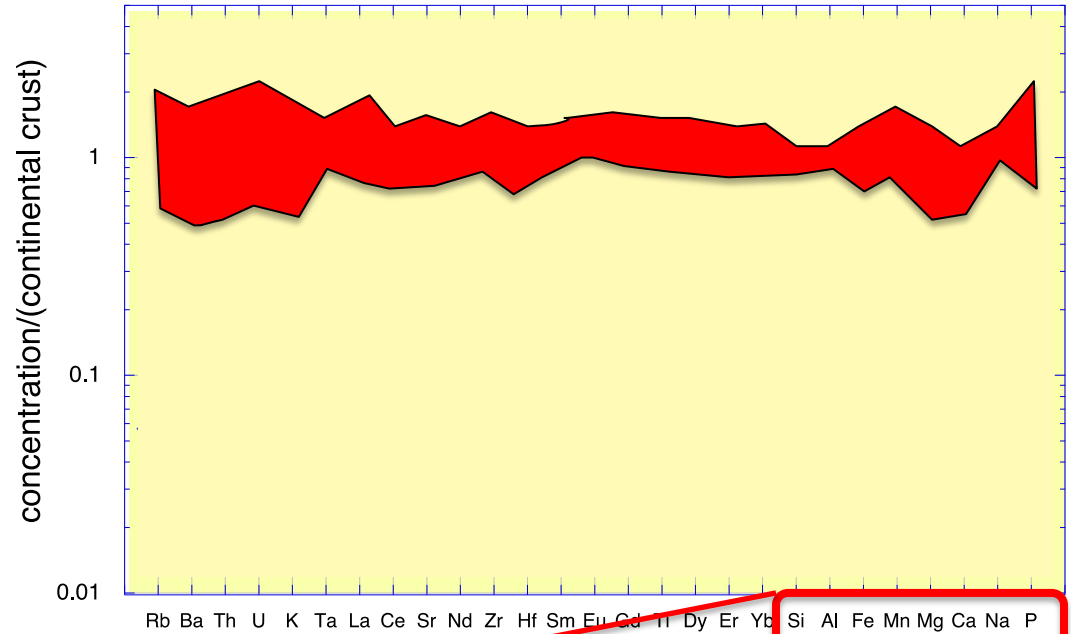


Rb Ba Th U K Ta La Ce Sr Nd Zr Hf Sm Eu Gd Ti Dy Er Yb

continental crust estimates

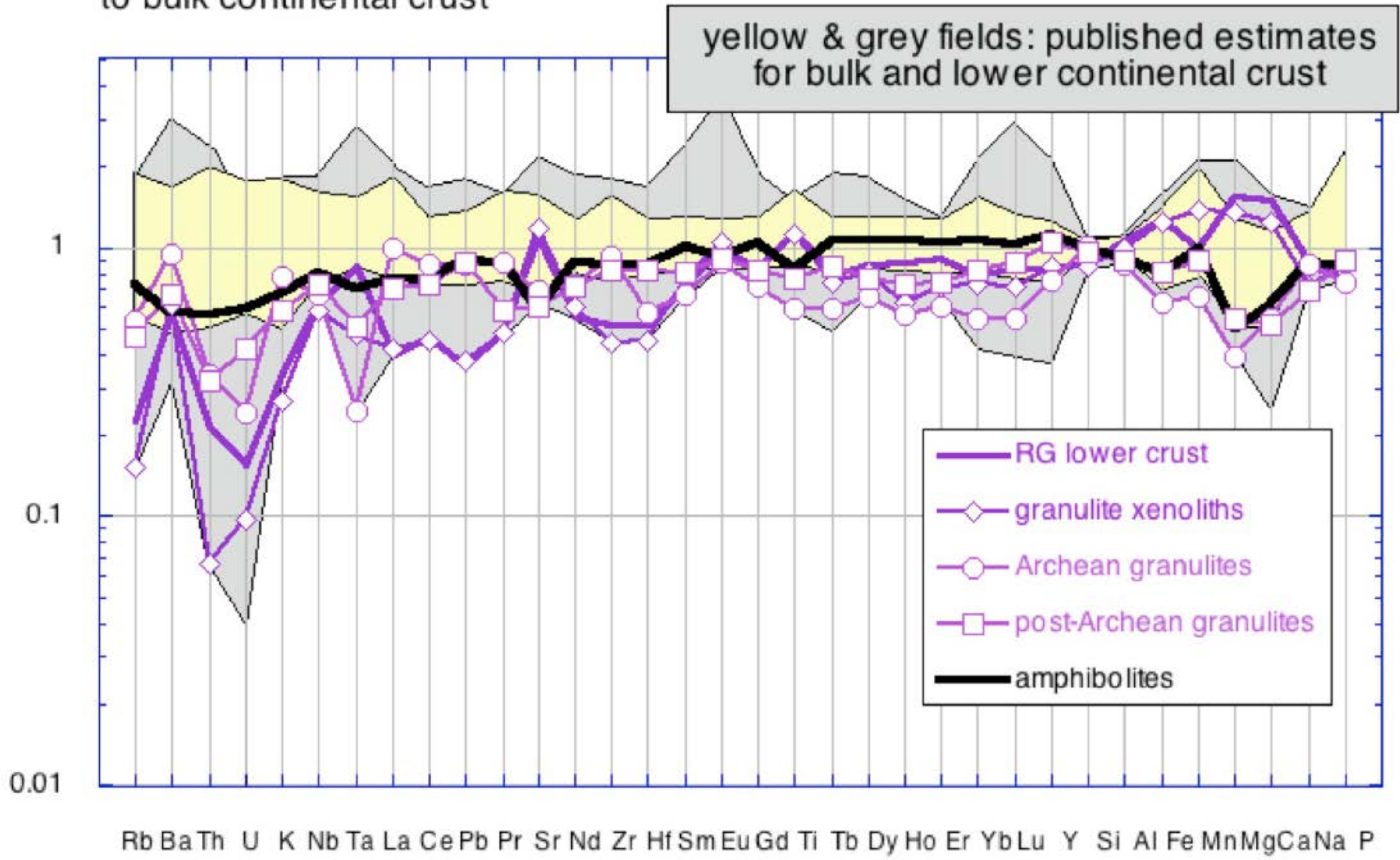


continental crust estimates



Si Al Fe Mn Mg Ca Na P

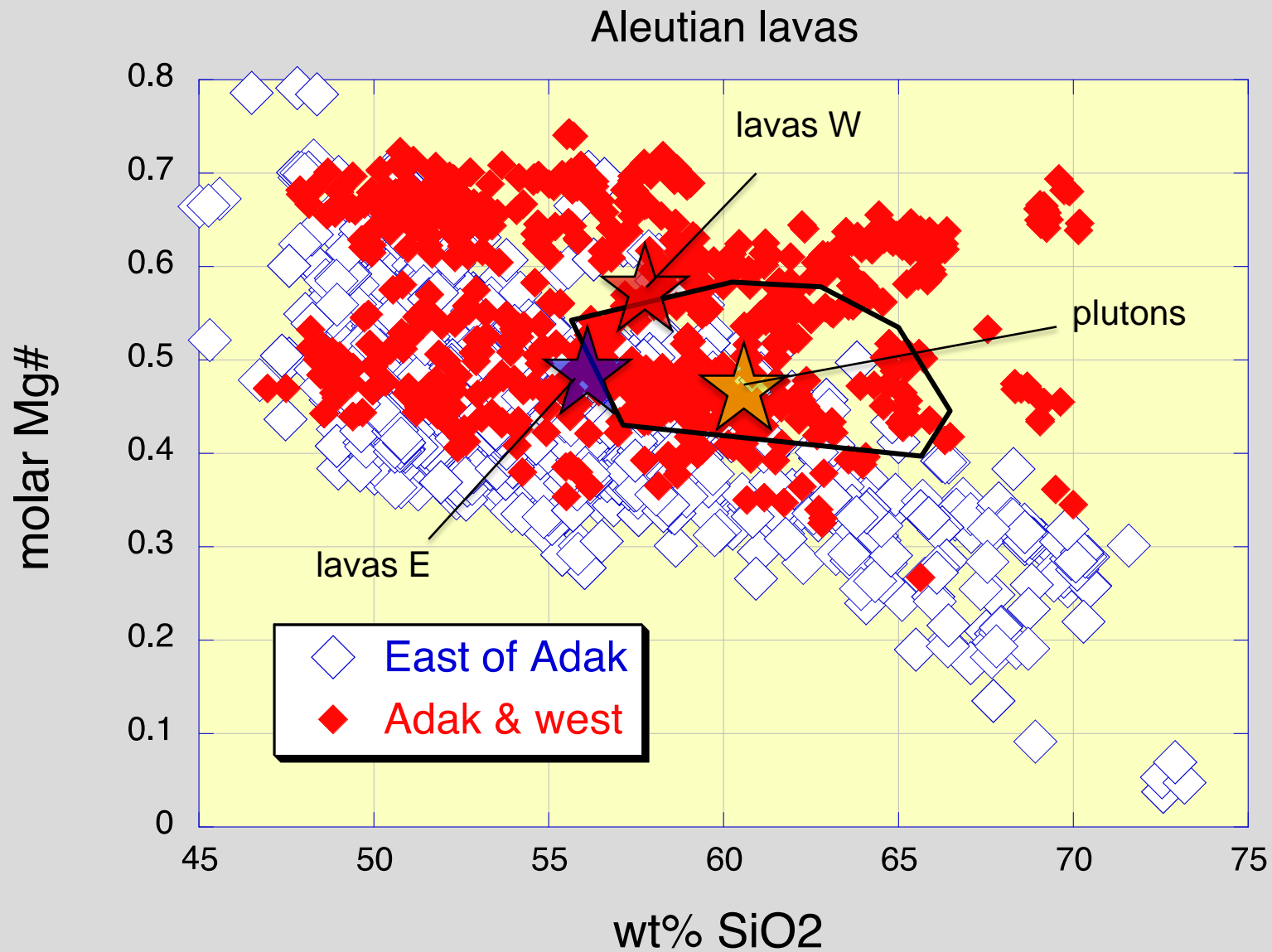
# continental lower crust compositions normalized to bulk continental crust



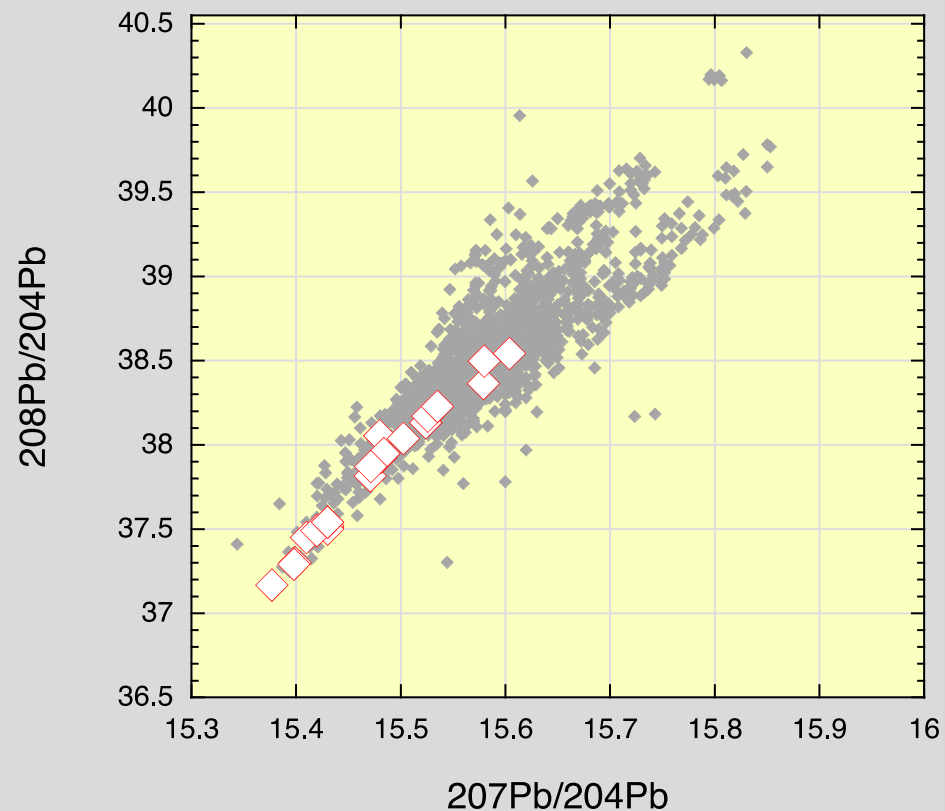
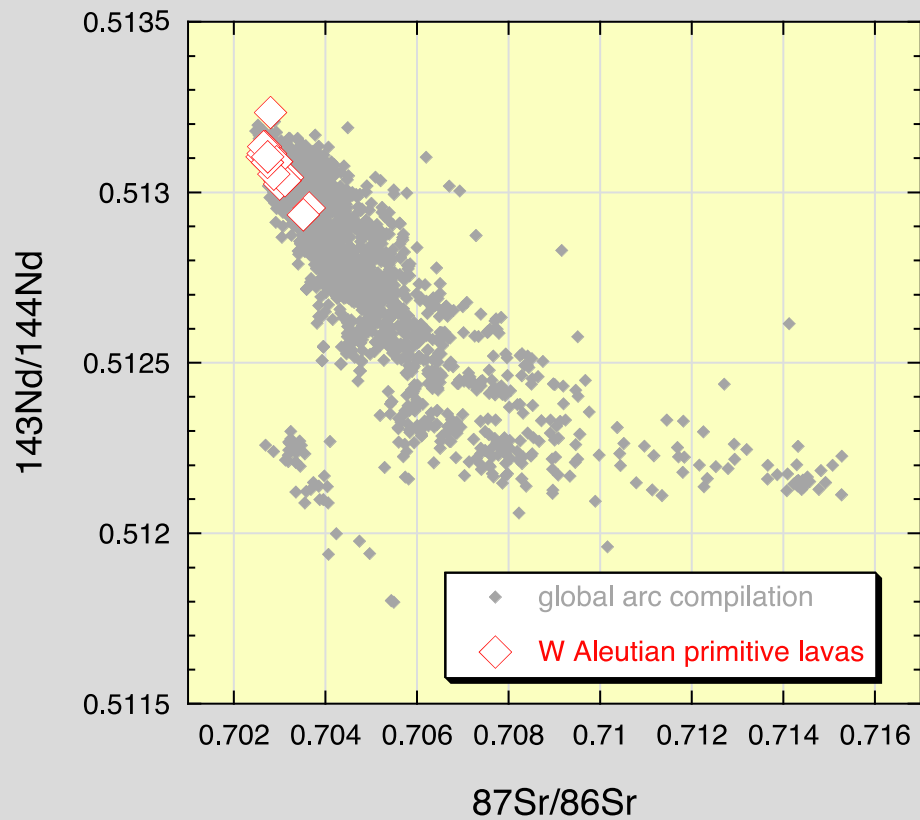
Kelemen & Behn 2015, Nature Geoscience

compilations: Rudnick & co-workers 1990-2014; Huang et al. 2013; Hacker et al. 2015

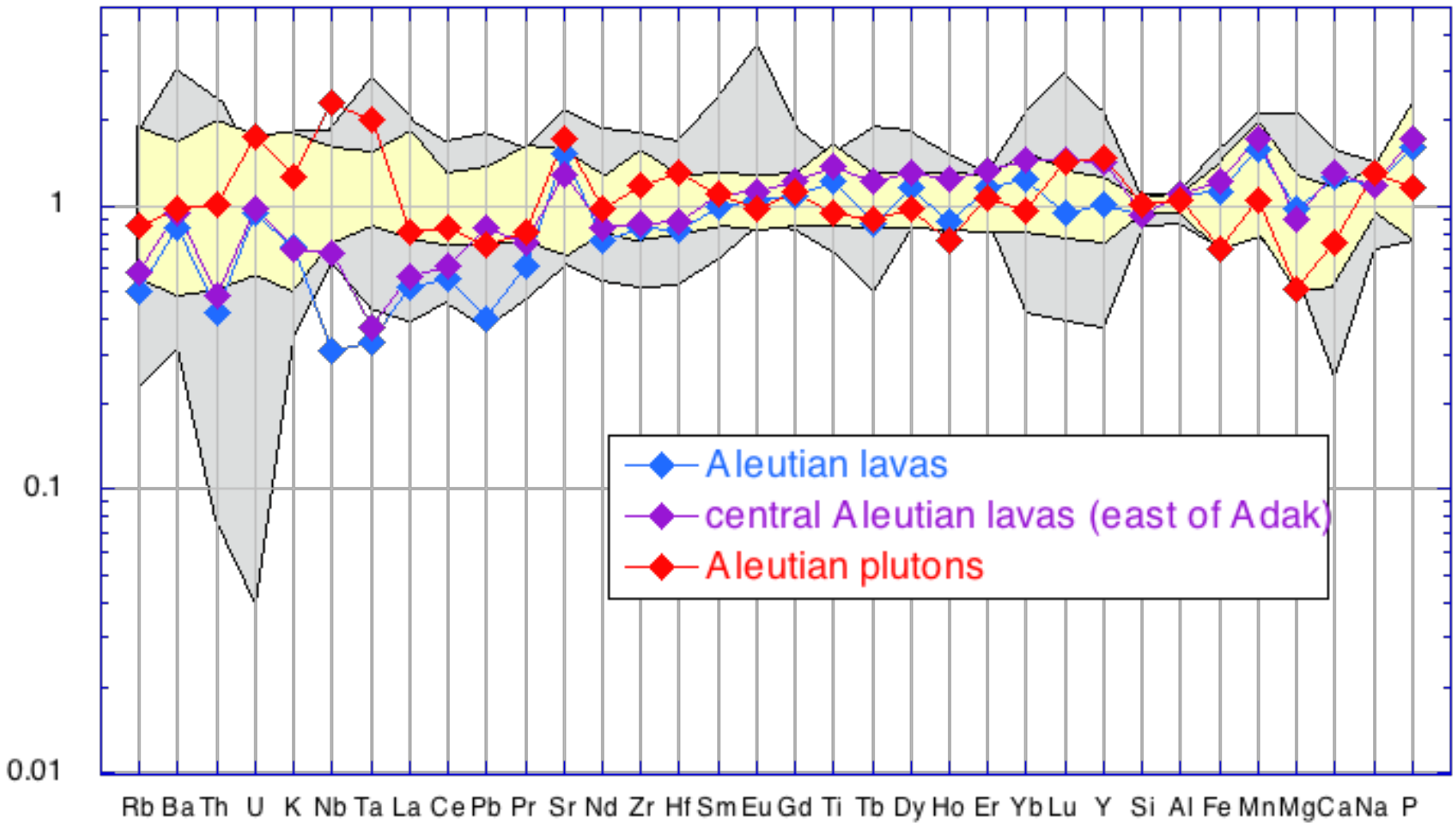




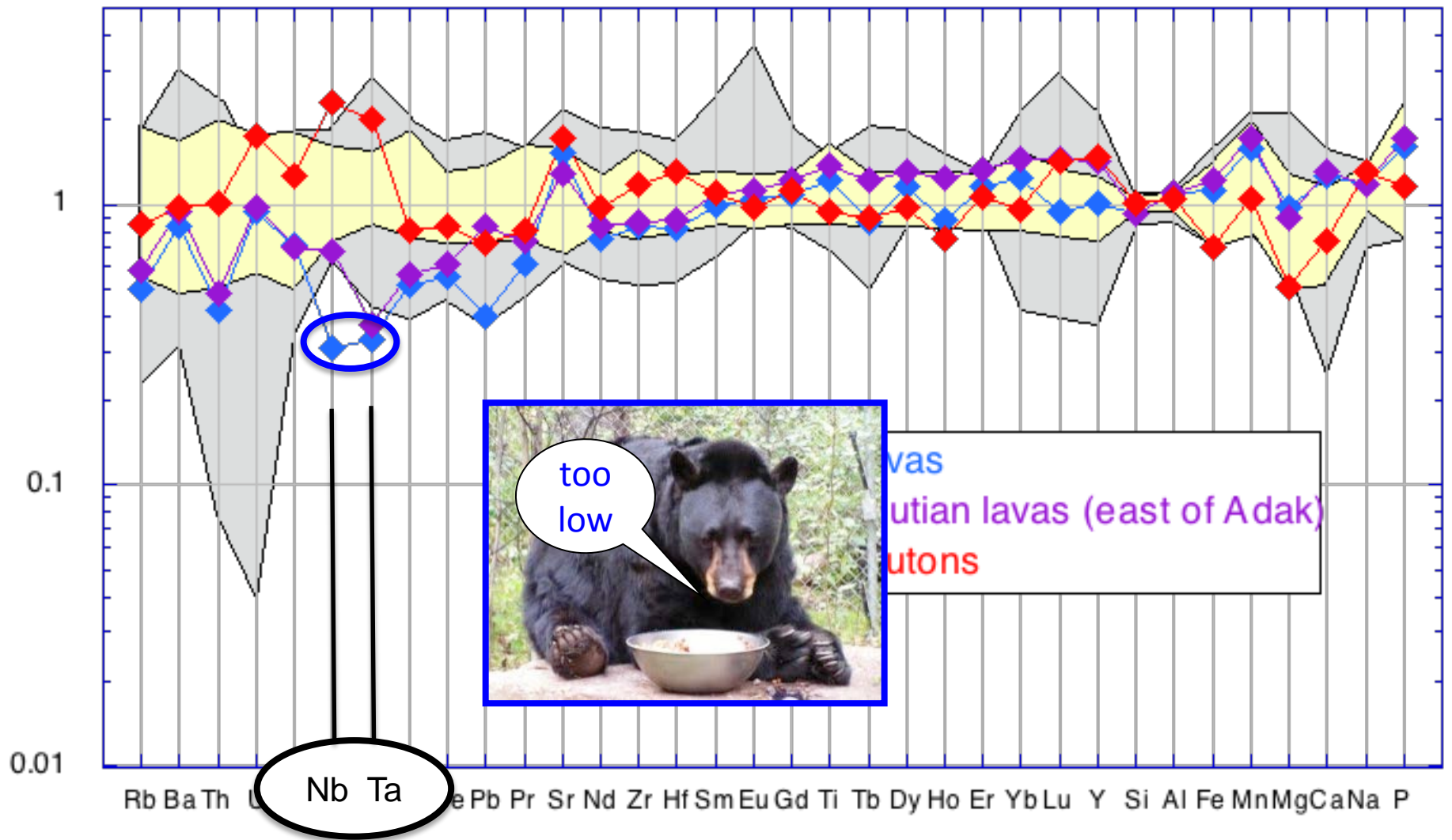
Kelemen & Behn 2015, Nature Geoscience  
compilations: Kelemen et al. 2003 AGU Ch11, Singer et al. 2007,  
Yogodzinski et al. 2015

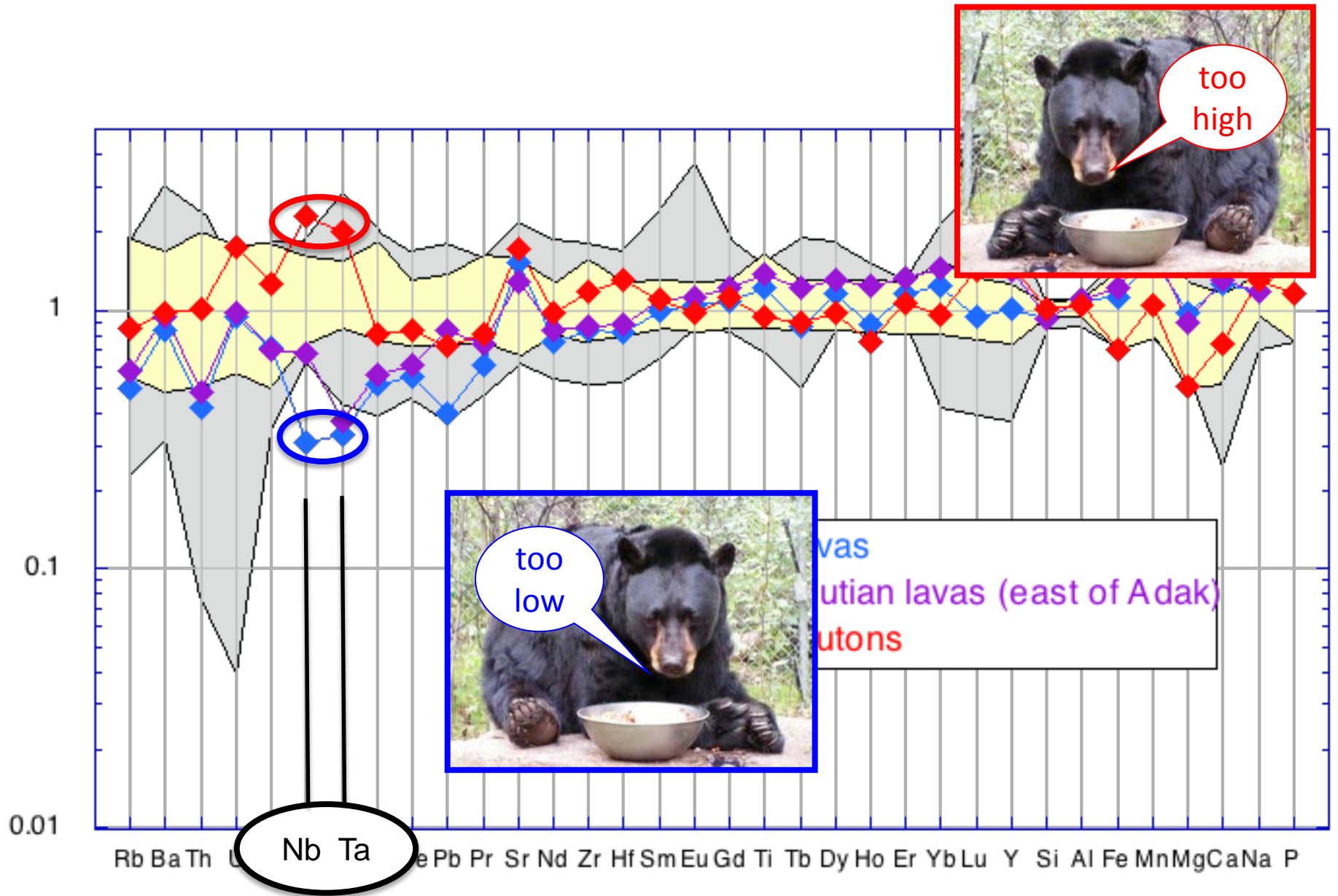


Kelemen & Behn 2015, Nature Geoscience  
Data compilation: Kelemen et al. ToG 2003, 2014

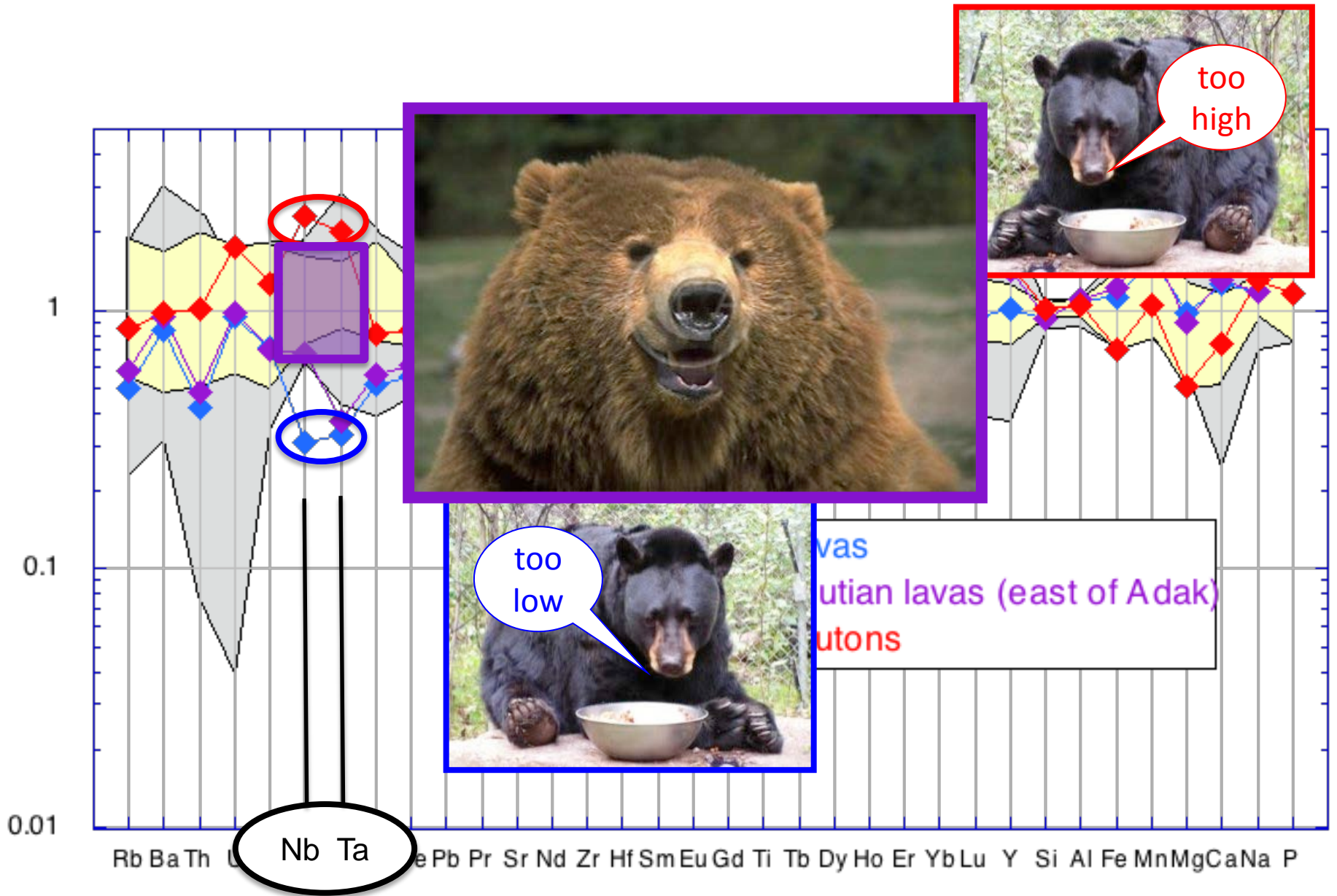


Kelemen & Behn 2015, Nature Geoscience;  
 compilations: Kelemen et al. 2003 AGU Ch11, Singer et al. 2007,  
 Yogodzinski et al. 2015

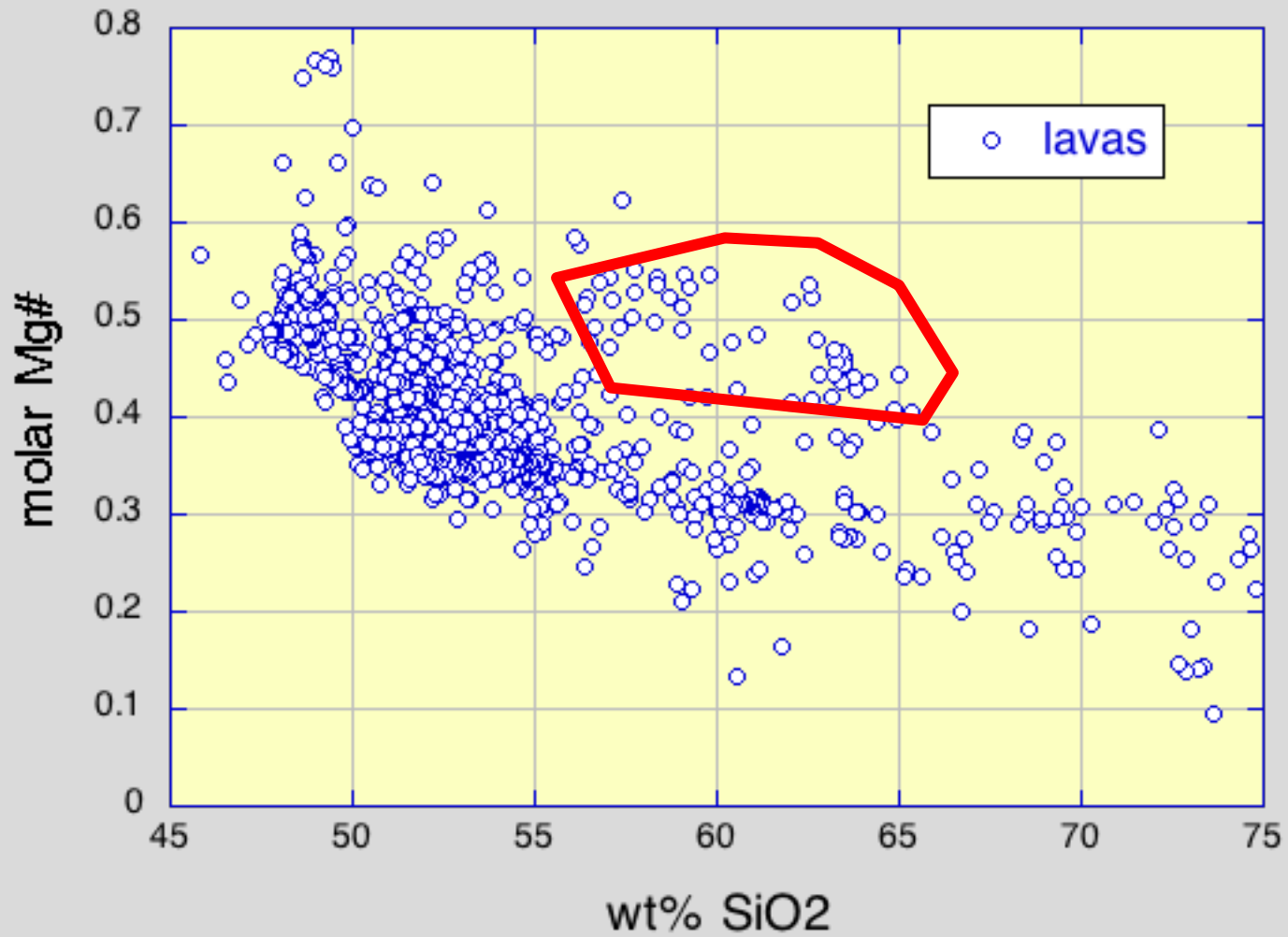


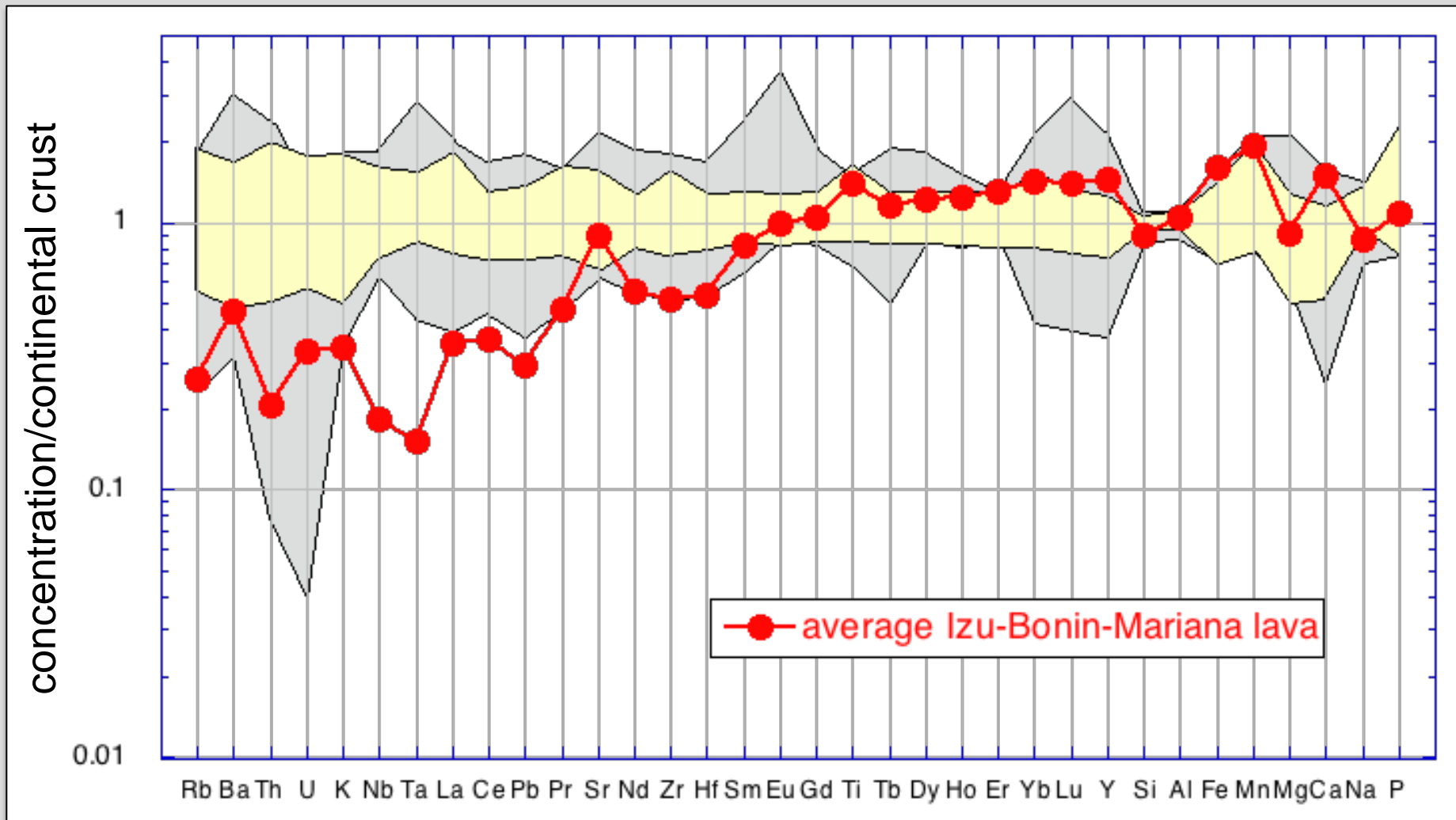


Alaskan lavas  
 Aleutian lavas (east of Adak)  
 Andean lavas

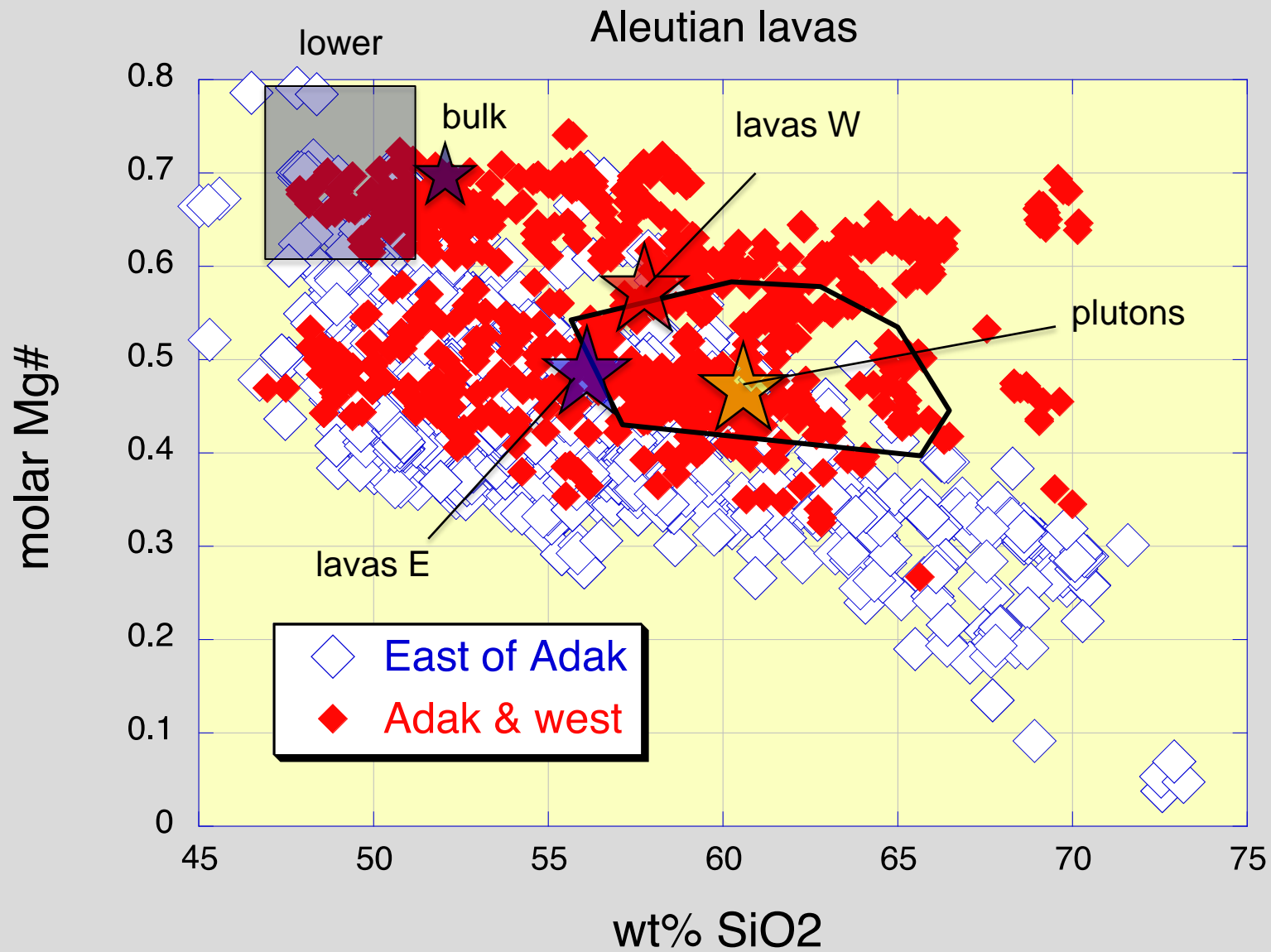


# Izu-Bonin-Mariana lavas



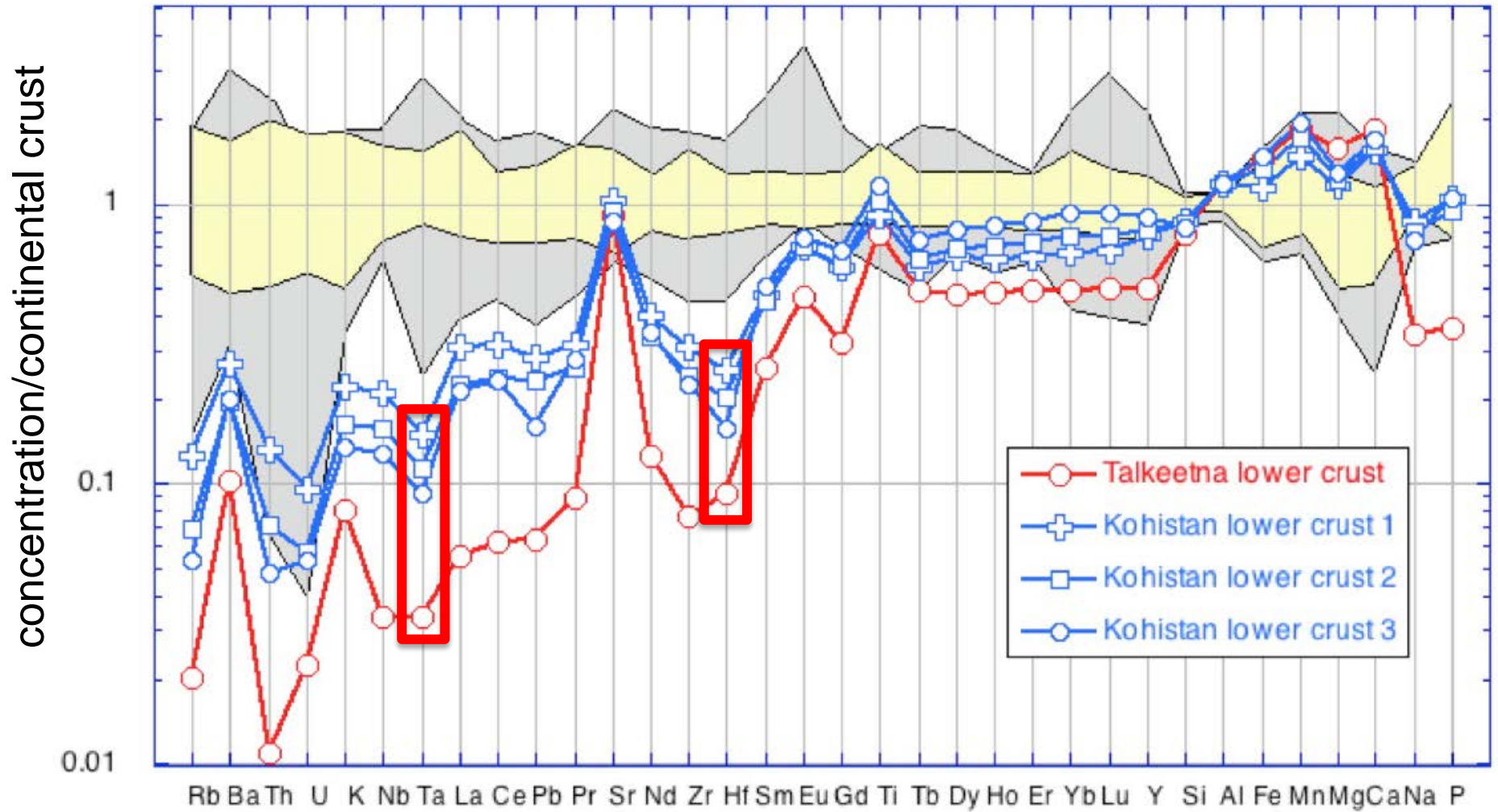






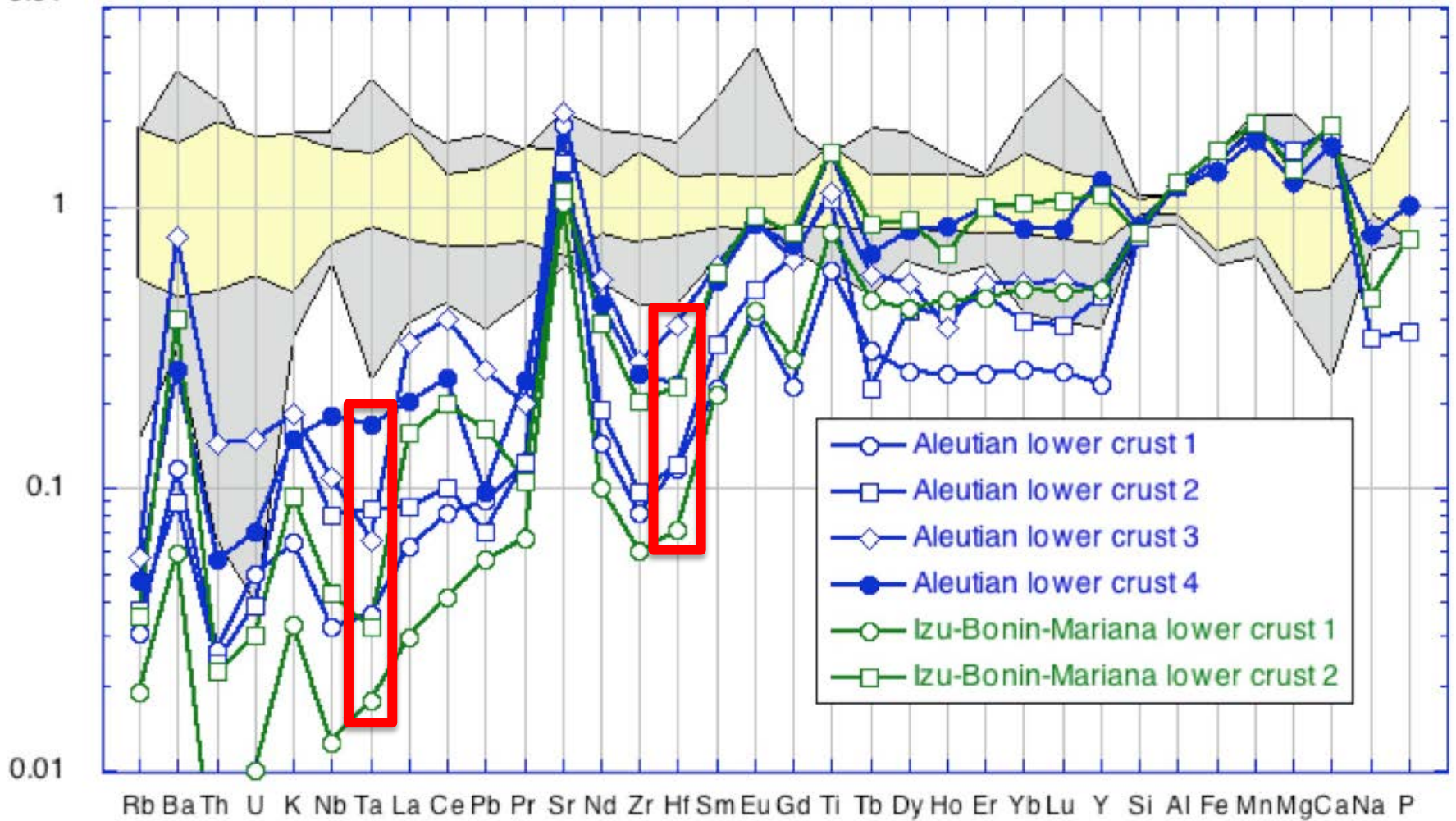
Kelemen & Behn 2015, Nature Geoscience  
 compilations: Kelemen et al. 2003 AGU Ch11, Singer et al. 2007,  
 Yogodzinski et al. 2015

arc lower crust compositions normalized to bulk continental crust



Kelemen & Behn 2015, Nature Geoscience  
 compilations: Kelemen et al. ToG 2003, 2014;  
 Jagoutz & Schmidt Chem Geol 2012; Jagoutz EPSL 2014

concentration/continental crust

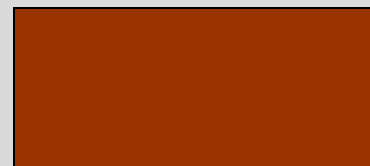
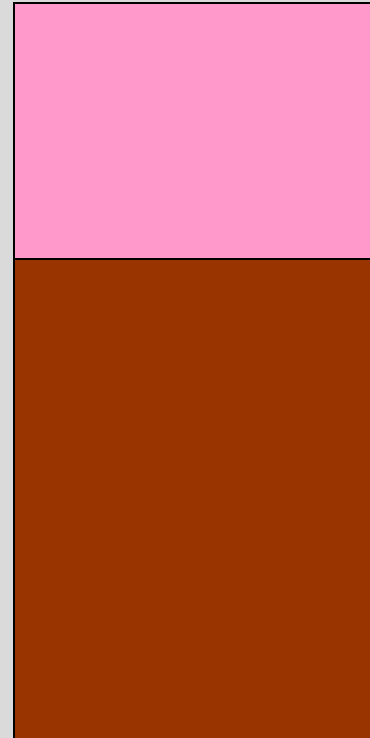
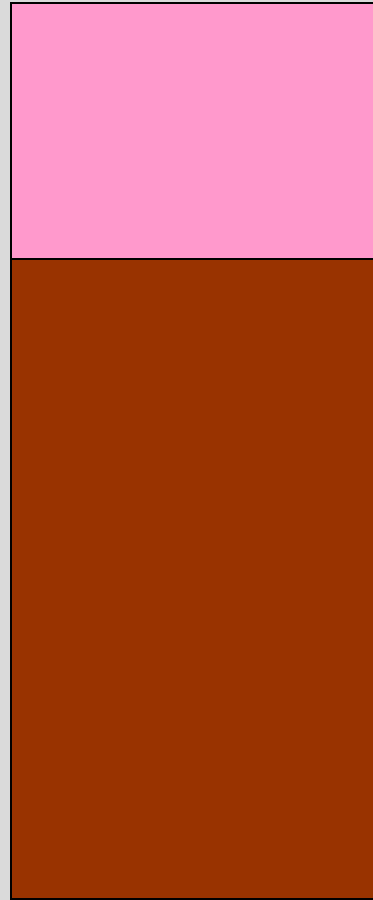


Kelemen & Behn 2015, Nature Geoscience  
calculated using arc data x lava/(lower crust)  
& pluton(lower crust) fr Talkeetna & Kohistan

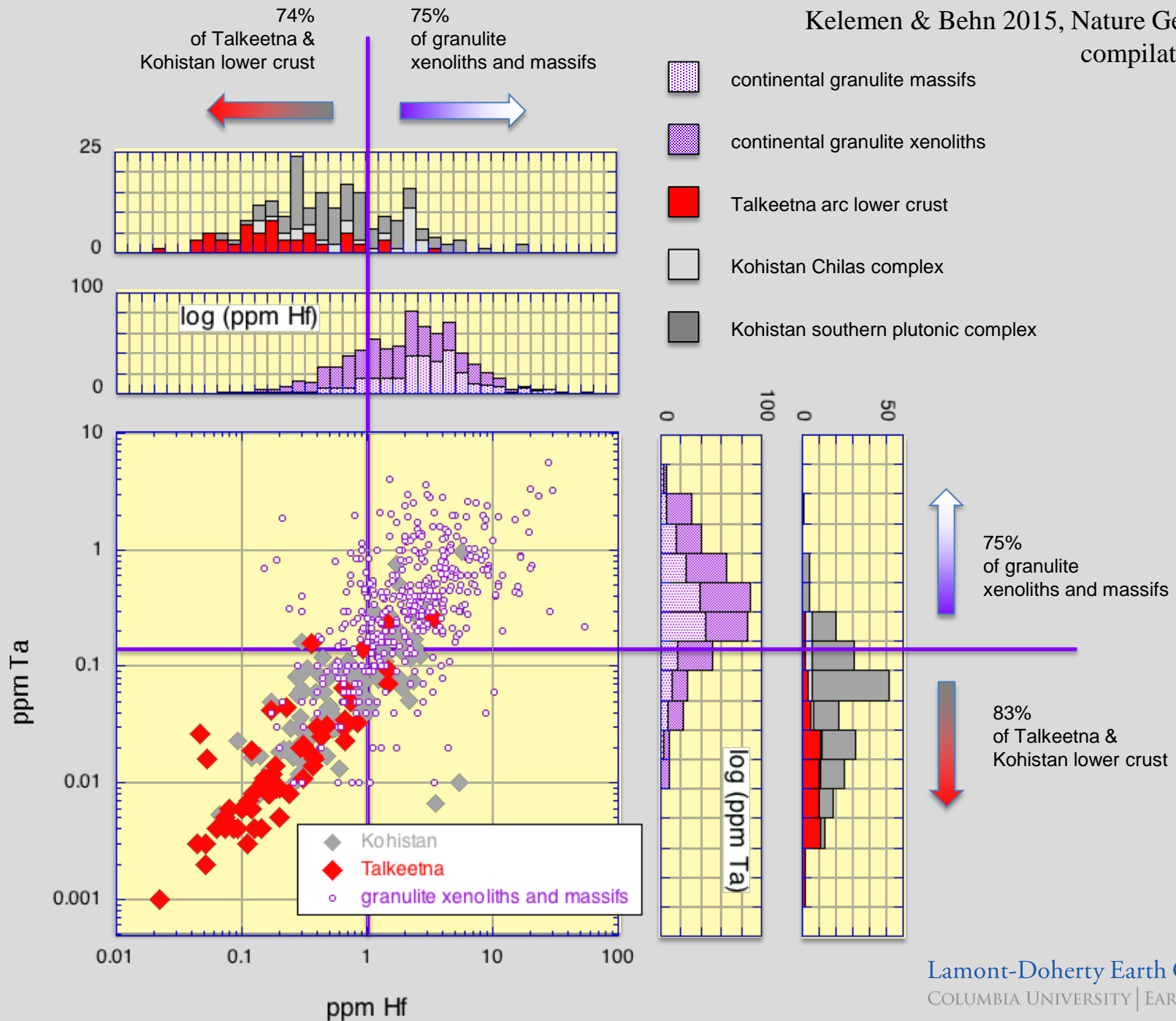
# delamination, foundering

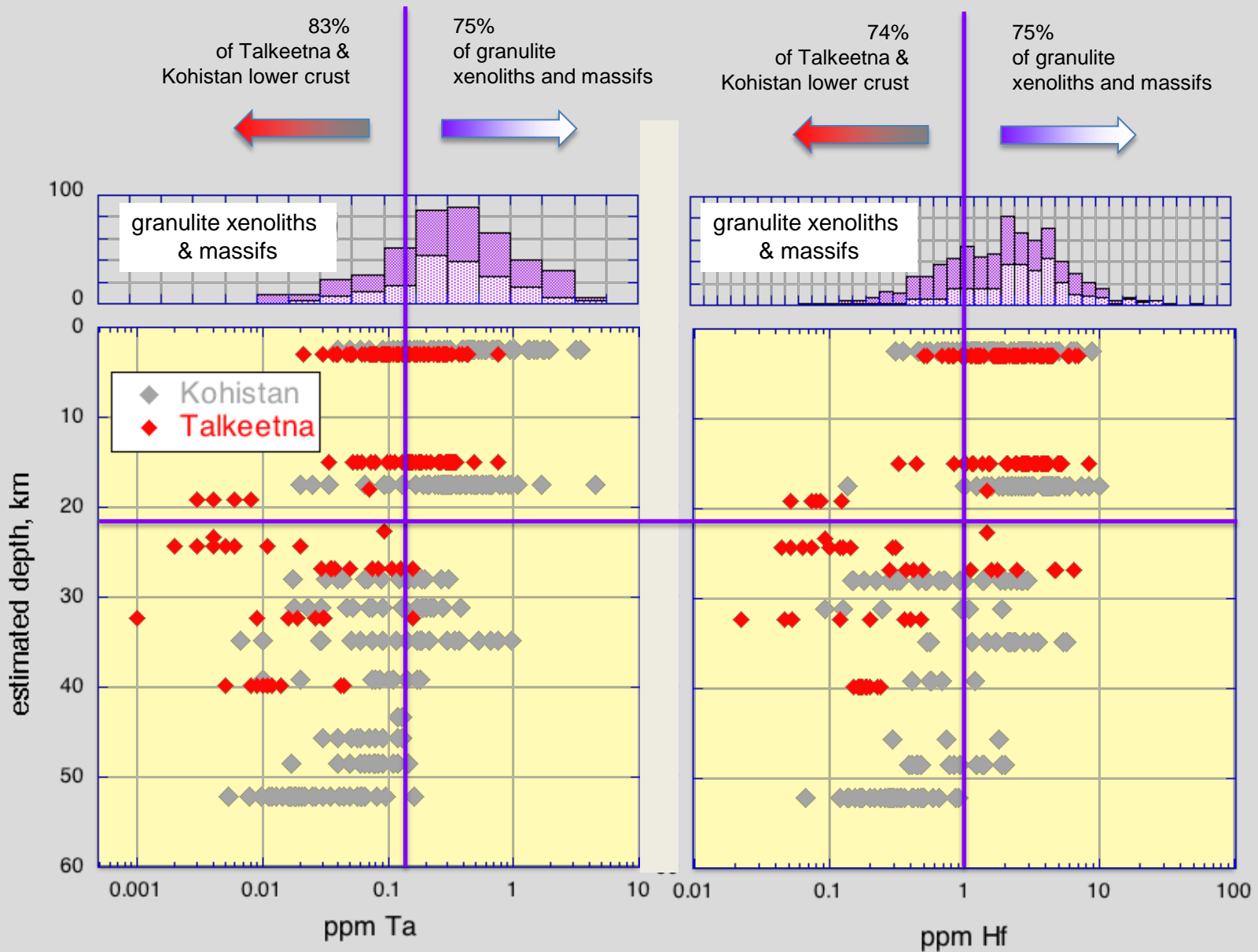
andesitic  
lavas & plutons

dense, mafic  
cumulates

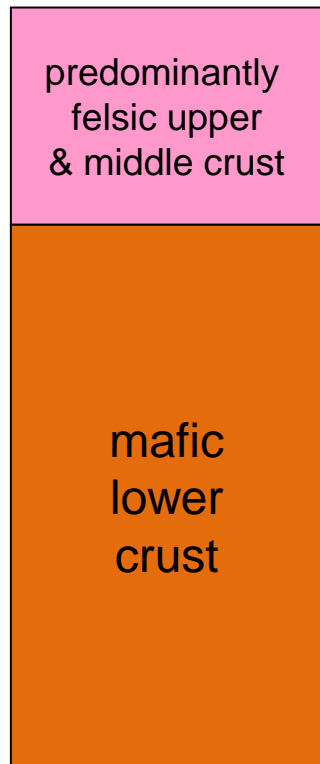


Ringwood & Green,  
1966; Herzberg et al  
1983; Kay et al. 1985;  
Kay & Kay 1990, 1991;  
Ducea & Saleeby 1996;  
Jull & Kelemen 2001

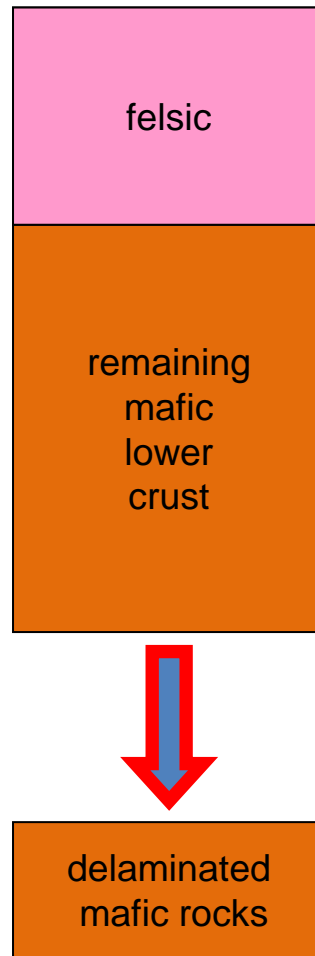




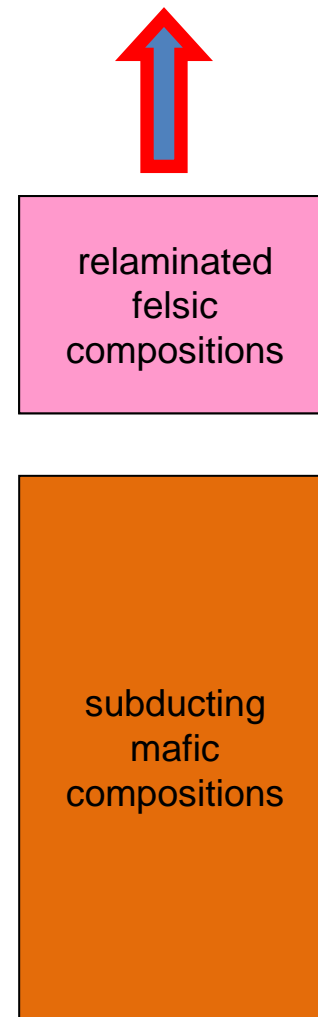
arc  
crust

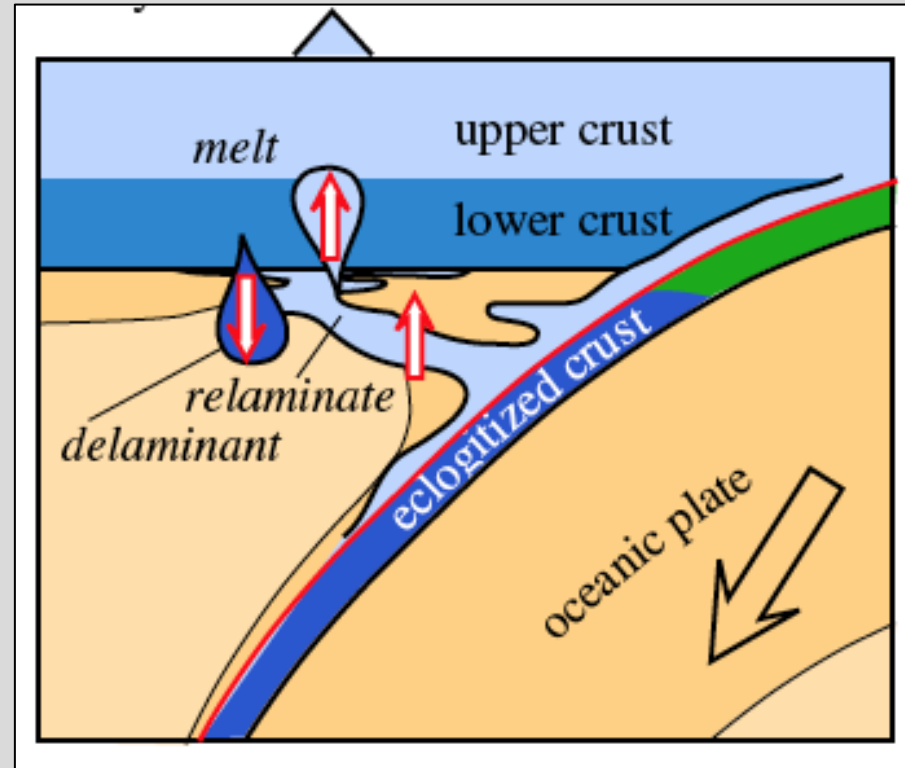
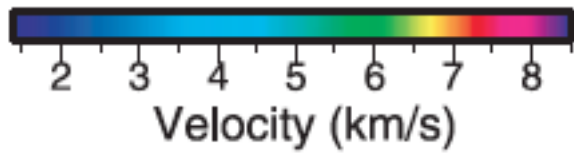
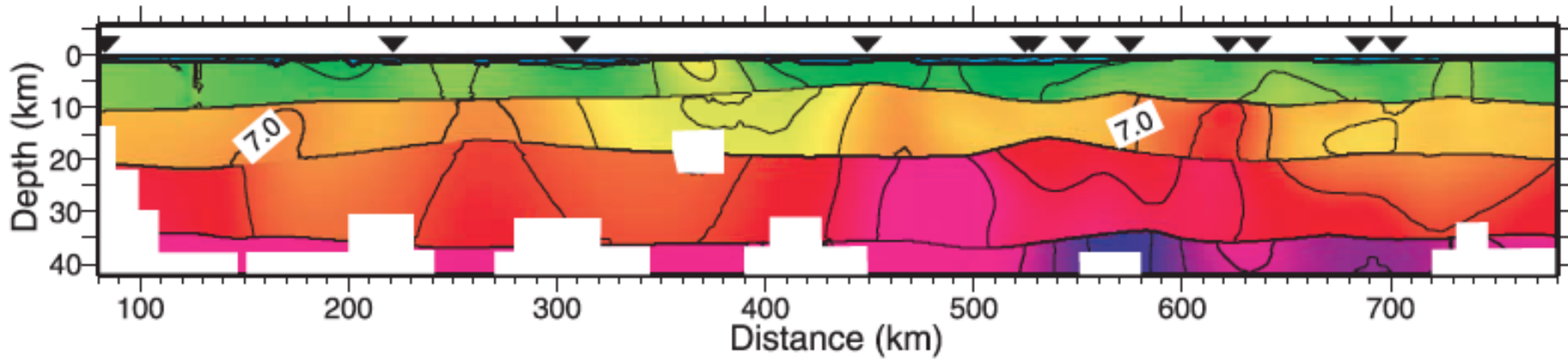


delamination



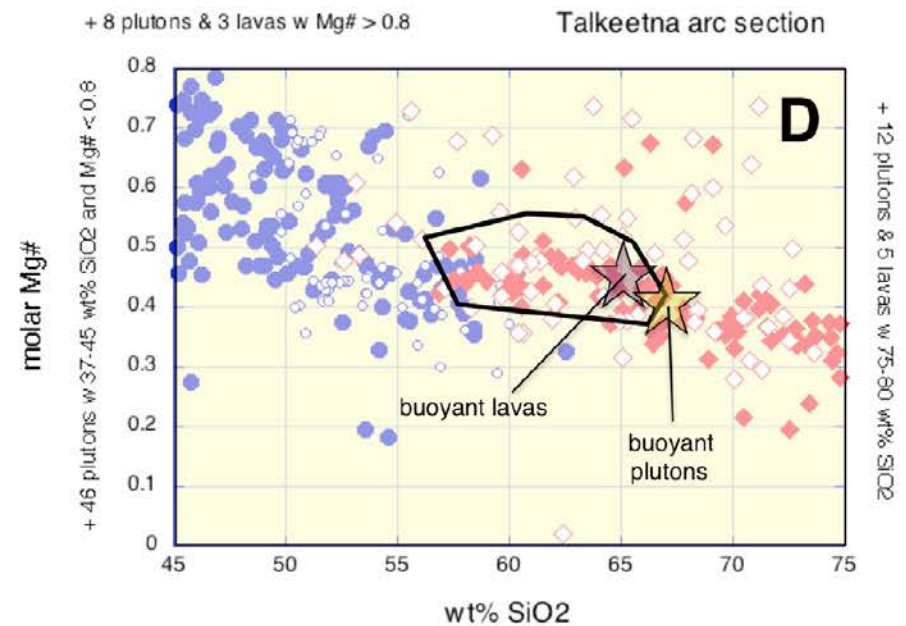
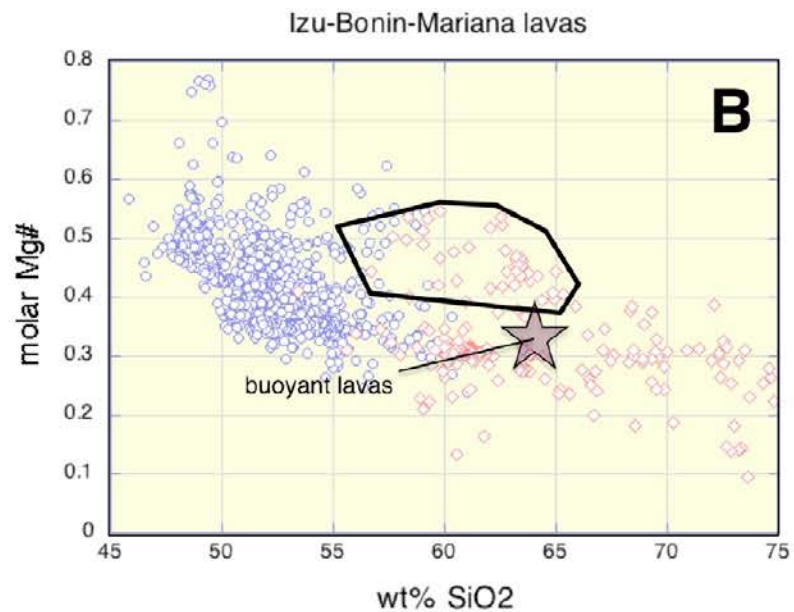
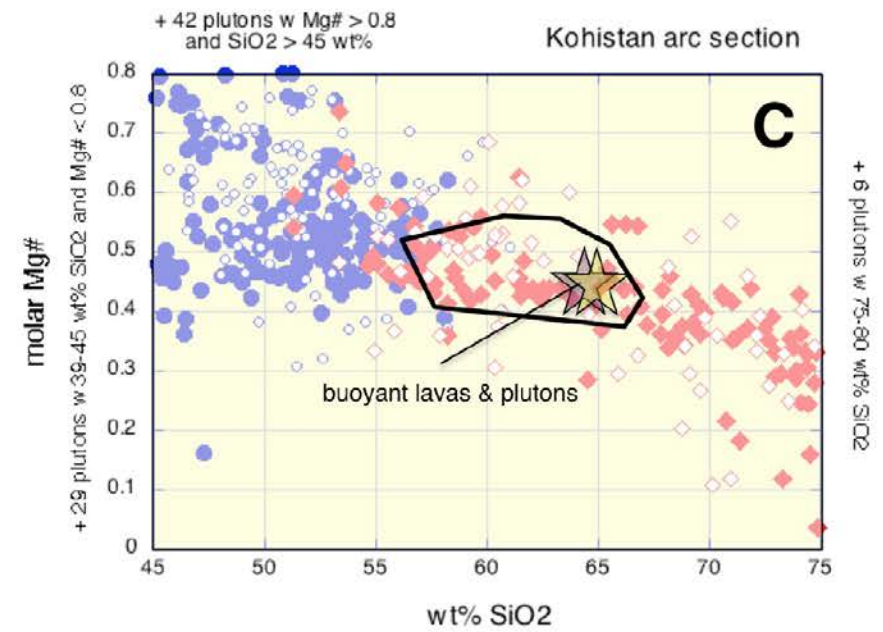
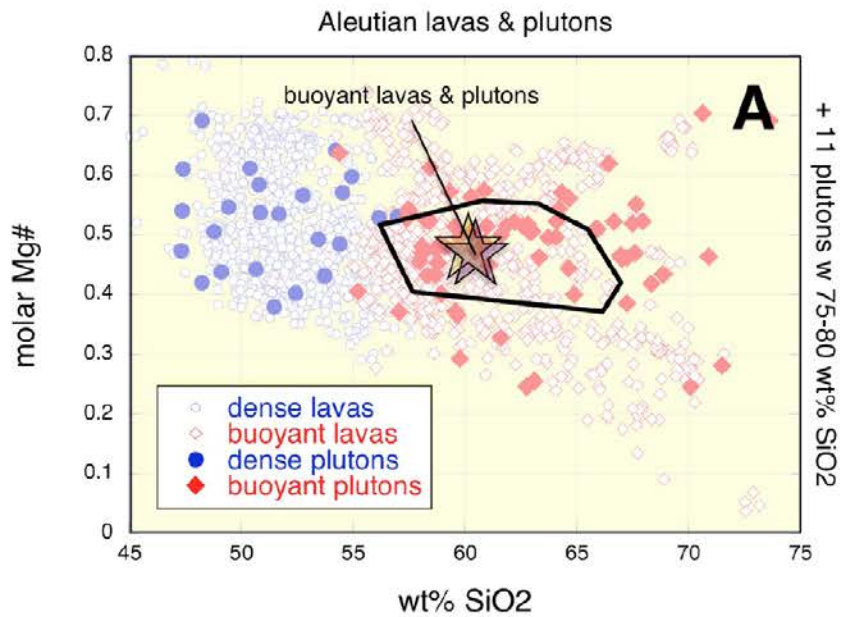
relamination





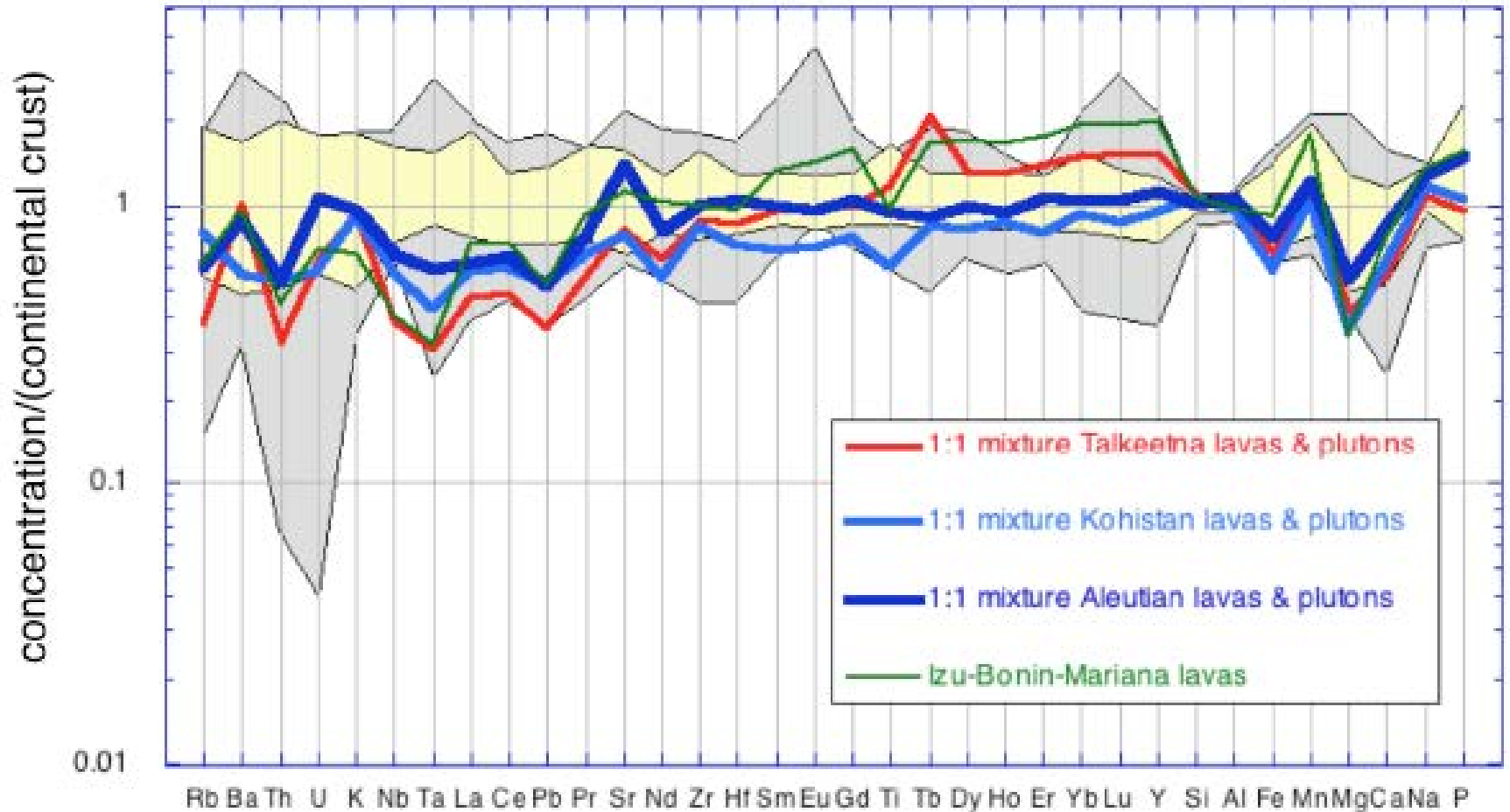
Aleutian lower crust is definitely mafic with  $V_p > 7.3$  in large regions ...  
 but what if the Aleutians were gradually subducted via subduction erosion?

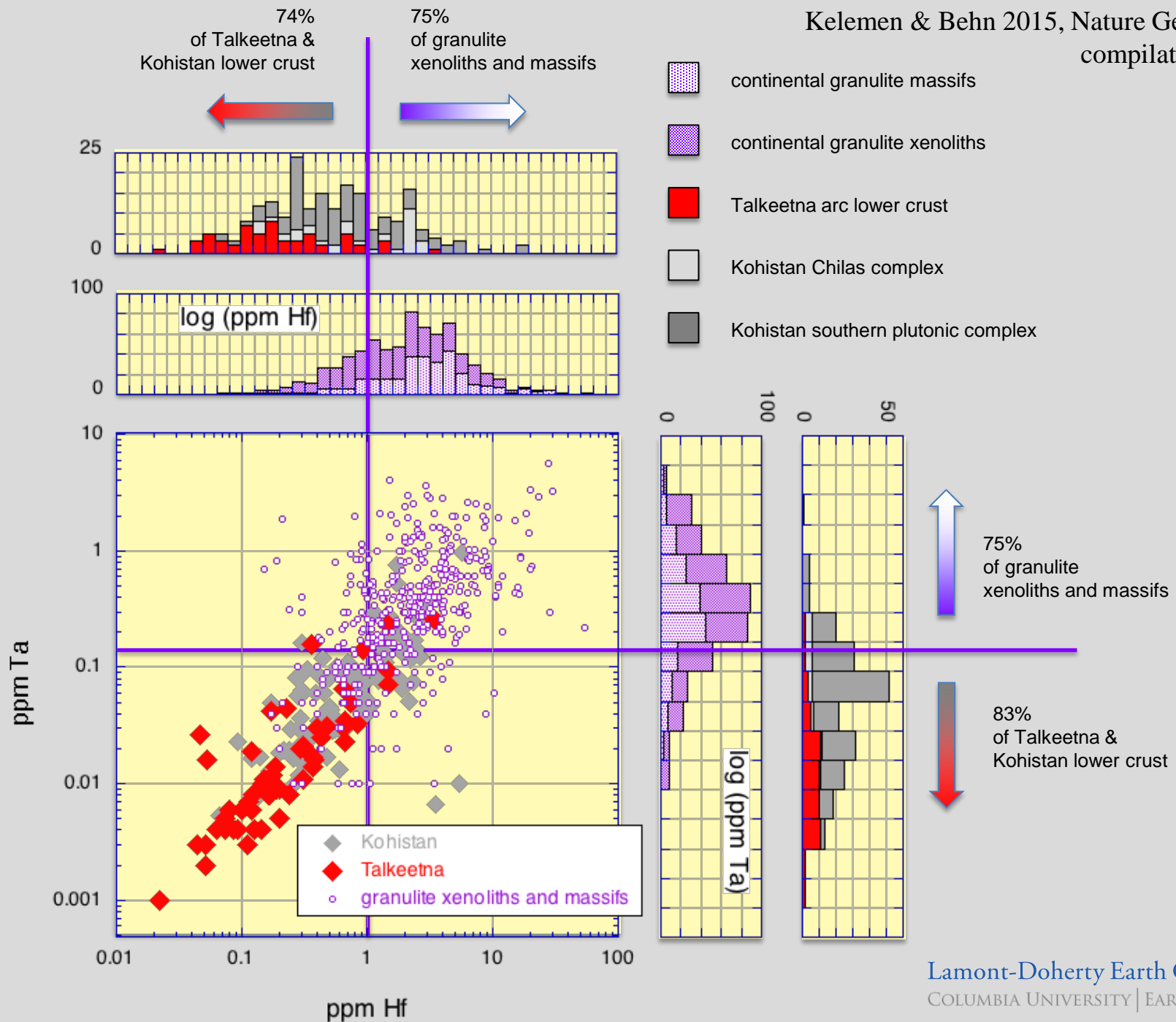


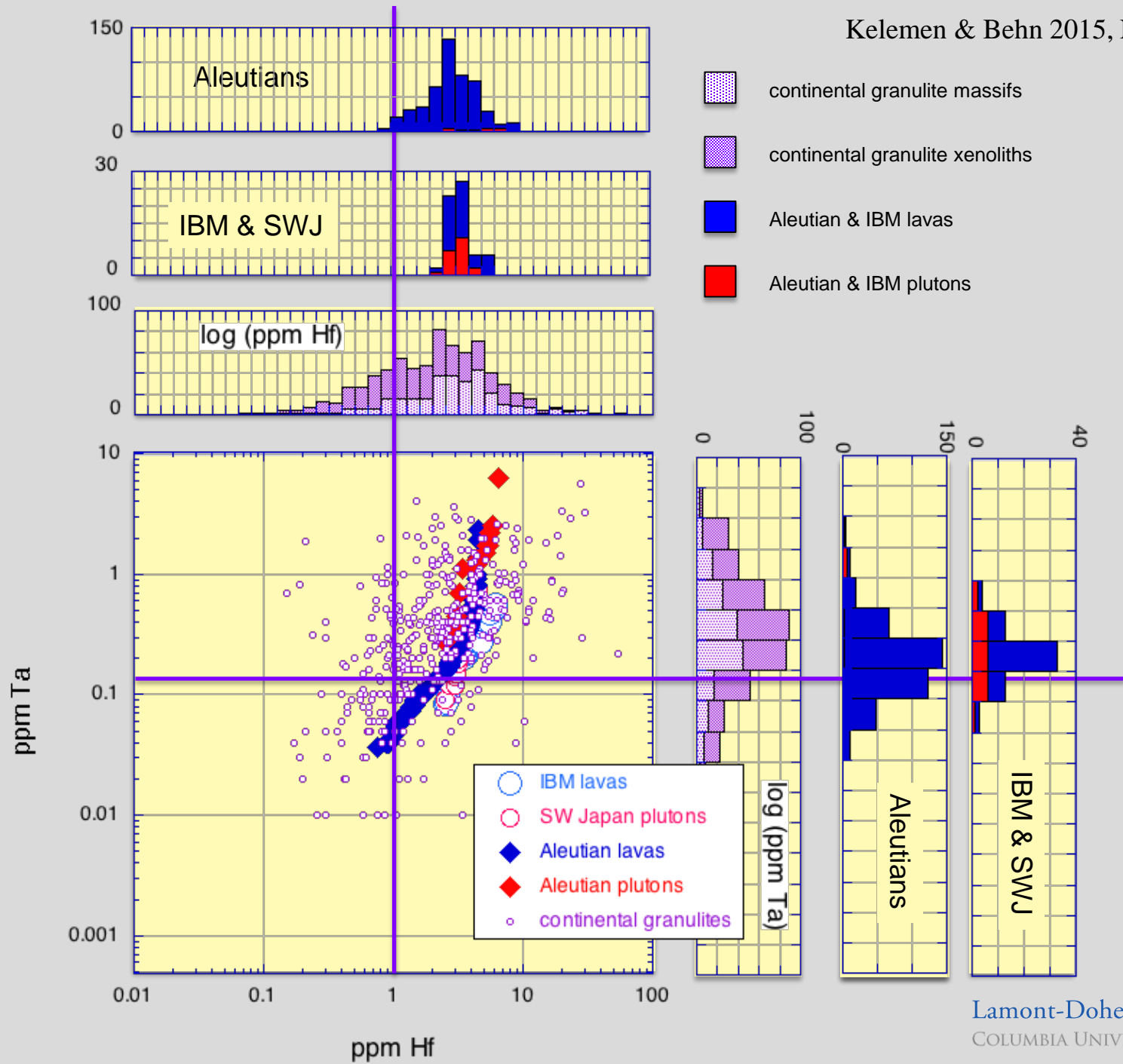


Kelemen & Behn 2015, Nature Geoscience  
using data compilations as in previous slides

### buoyant arc compositions normalized to continental crust









**relamination not delamination:**

**continental lower crust  
forms from  
arc upper crust**

thank you for your attention  
and thanks GeoPRISMS!!!



**warning: the speaker is about to  
embark on an entirely different talk**

# Reevaluating carbon fluxes in subduction zones, what goes down, mostly comes up

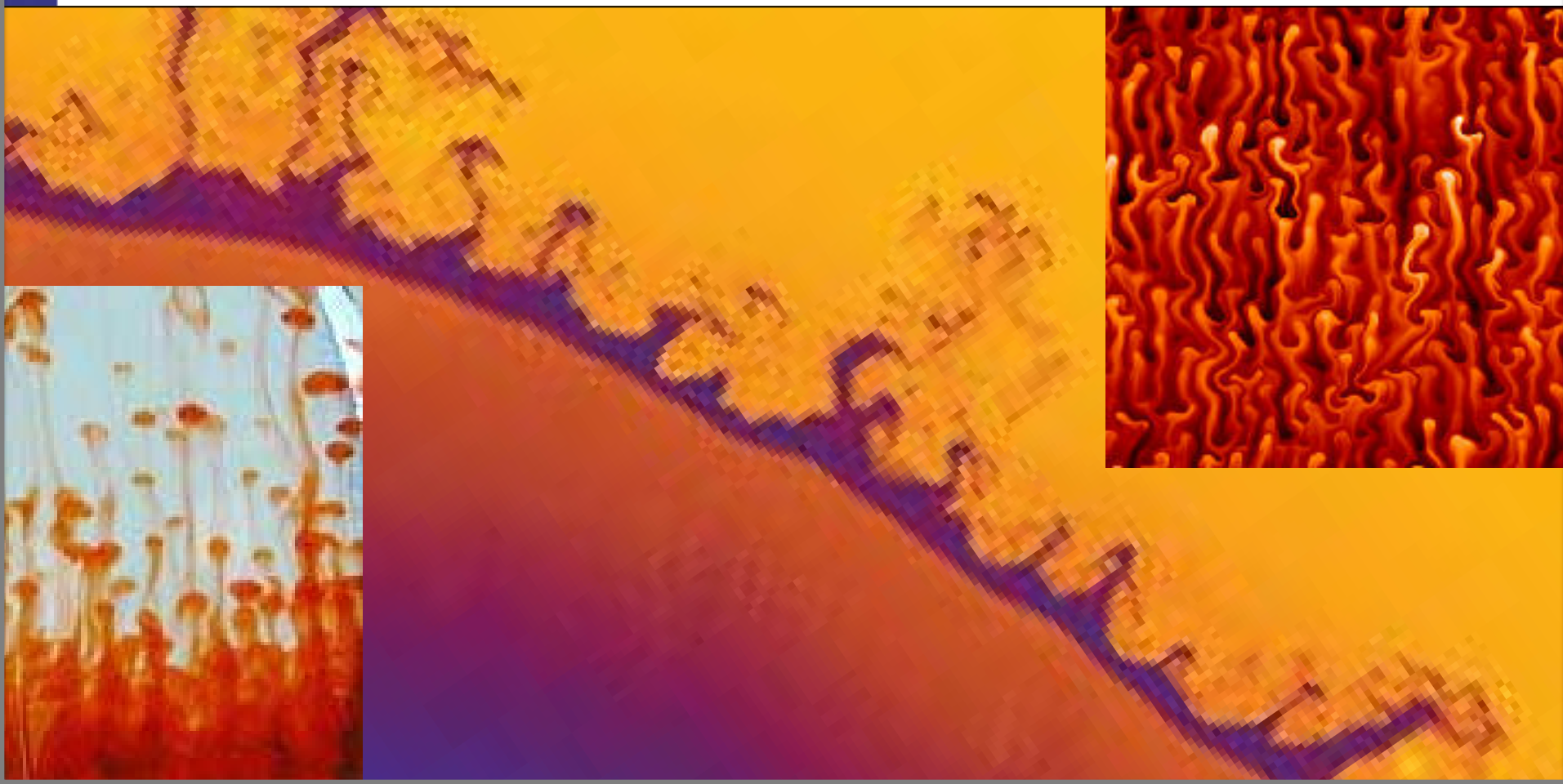
Peter B. Kelemen<sup>a,1</sup> and Craig E. Manning<sup>b,1</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Earth & Environmental Sciences, Columbia University, Lamont–Doherty Earth Observatory, Palisades, NY 10964; and <sup>b</sup>Department of Earth, Planetary, and Space Sciences, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90095

This contribution is part of the special series of Inaugural Articles by members of the National Academy of Sciences elected in 2014.

Contributed by Peter B. Kelemen, April 23, 2015 (sent for review August 7, 2014; reviewed by Jay J. Ague, James Connolly, Rajdeep Dasgupta, and Dimitri Sverjensky)

PNAS





diffuse?

volcanic **18-43**

diffuse flux?



solid storage  
**0-41**

serpentinized  
cold nose  
**0.2-1.3**

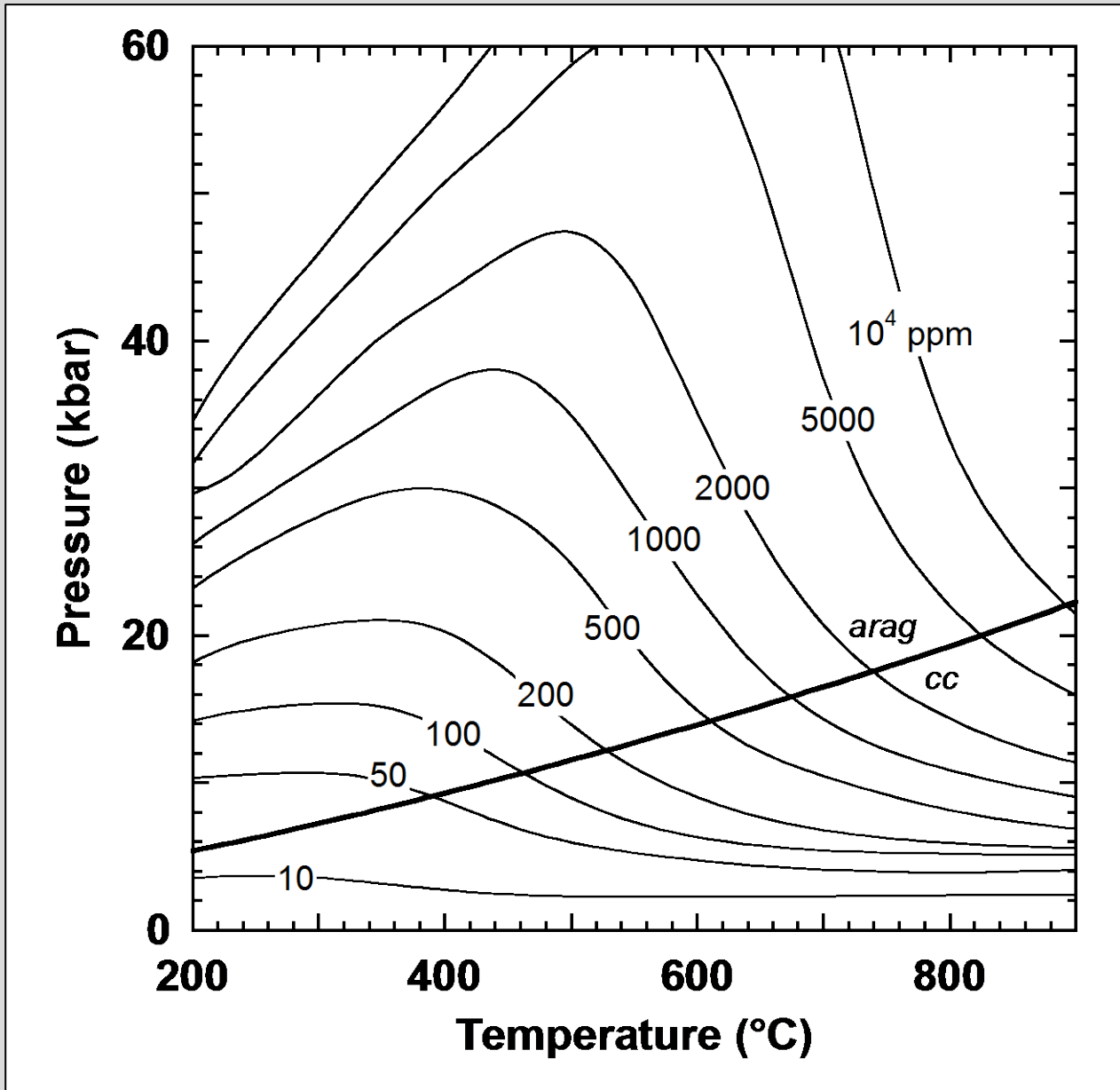
compaction **0.01-0.11**

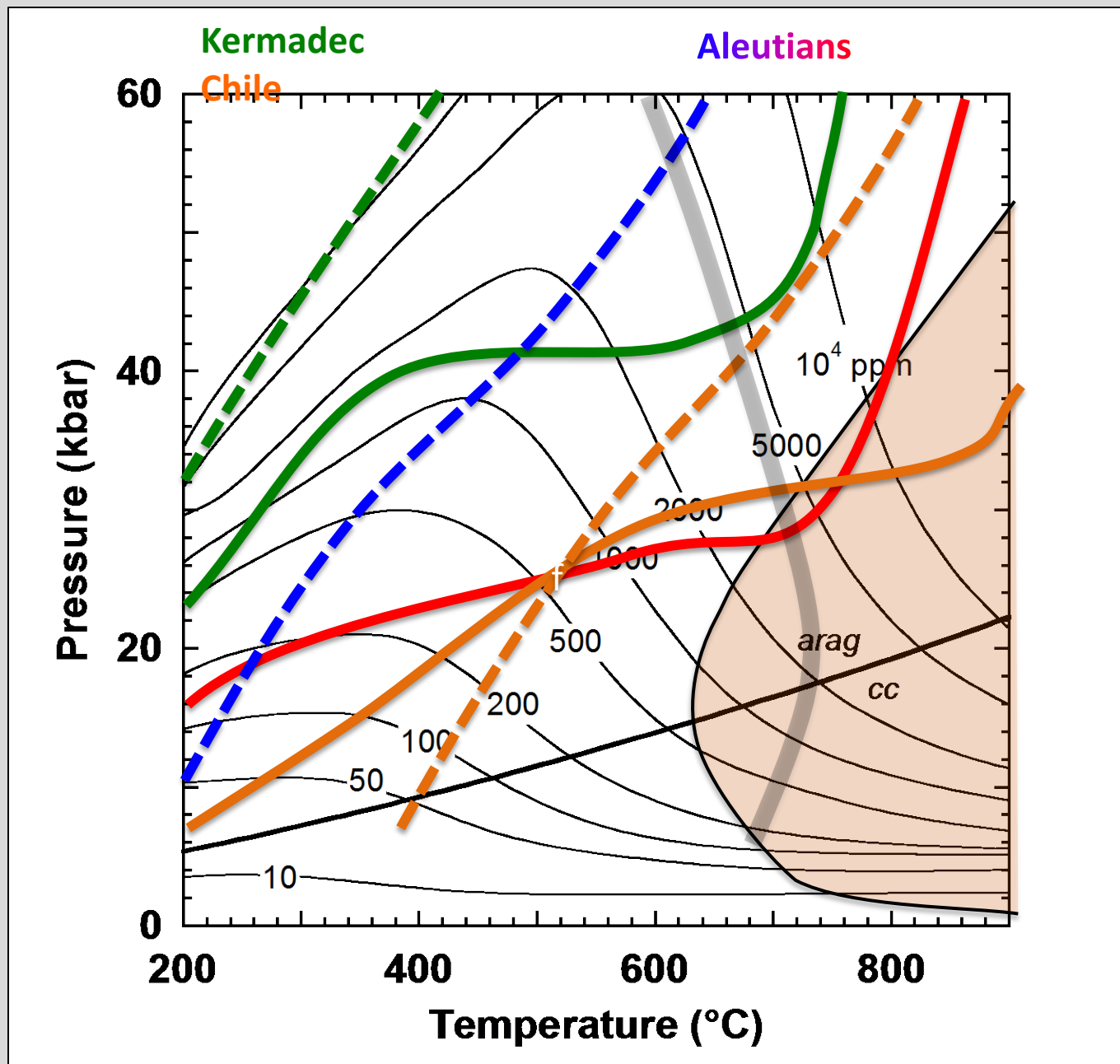
smectite-illite **0.03-0.93**

blueschist **0.001-0.6**

diapirs **1.0-17.2**  
eclogite reactions **4.2-37.3**  
eclogite dissolution **0.1-21.6**  
total **4.3 - 58.9**

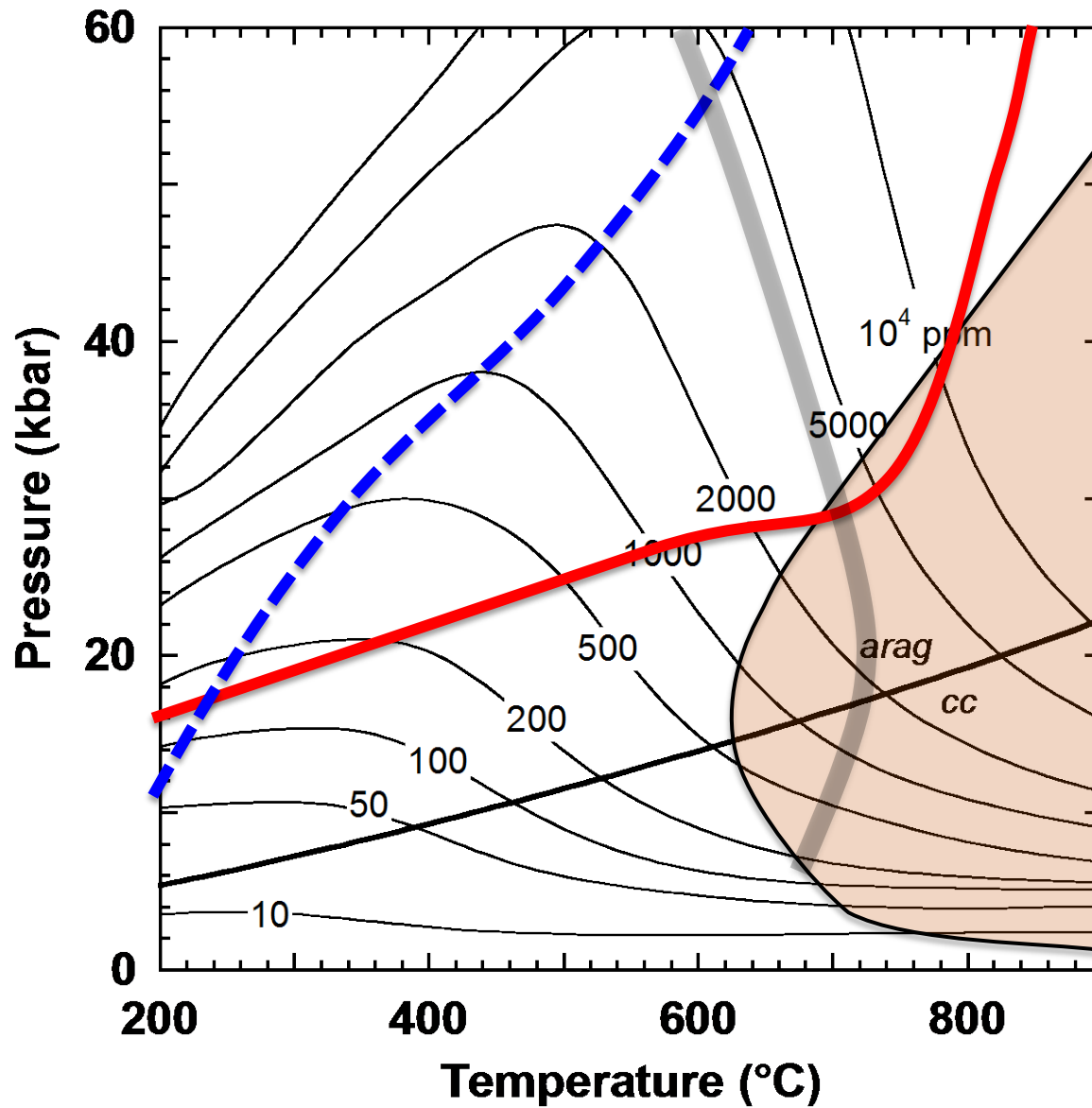
fluxes in Mt C/yr

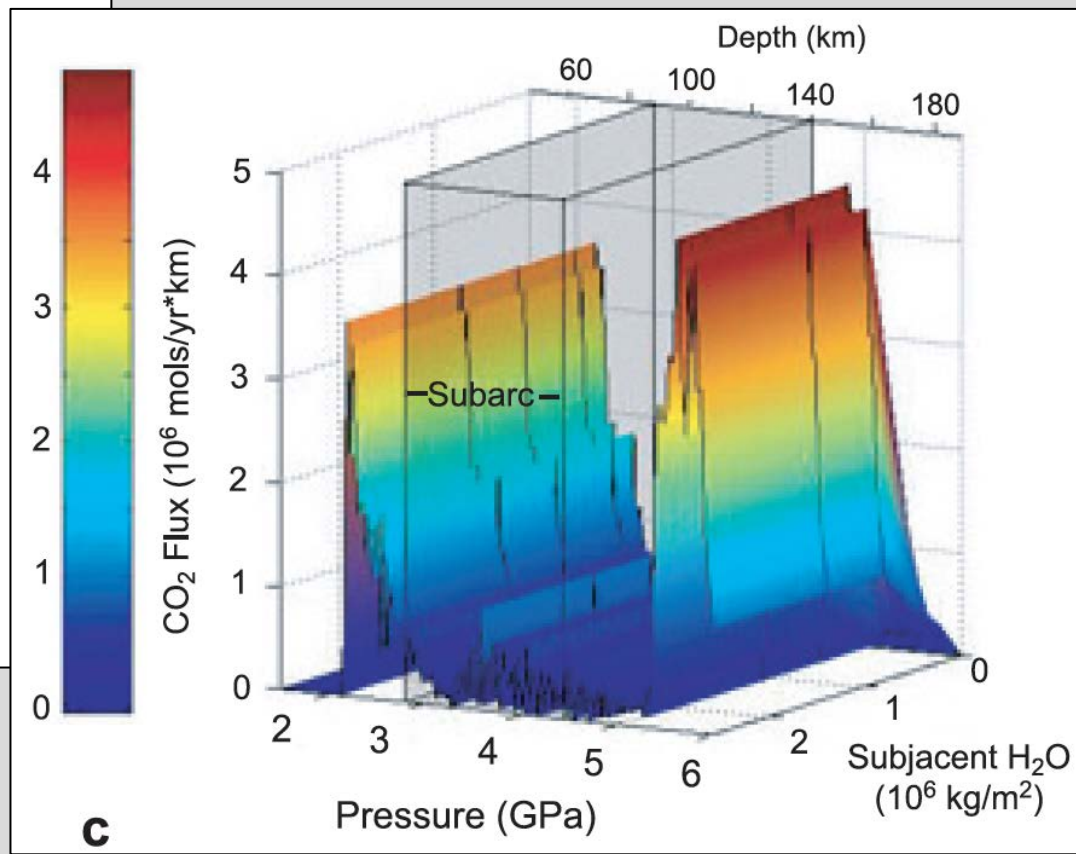
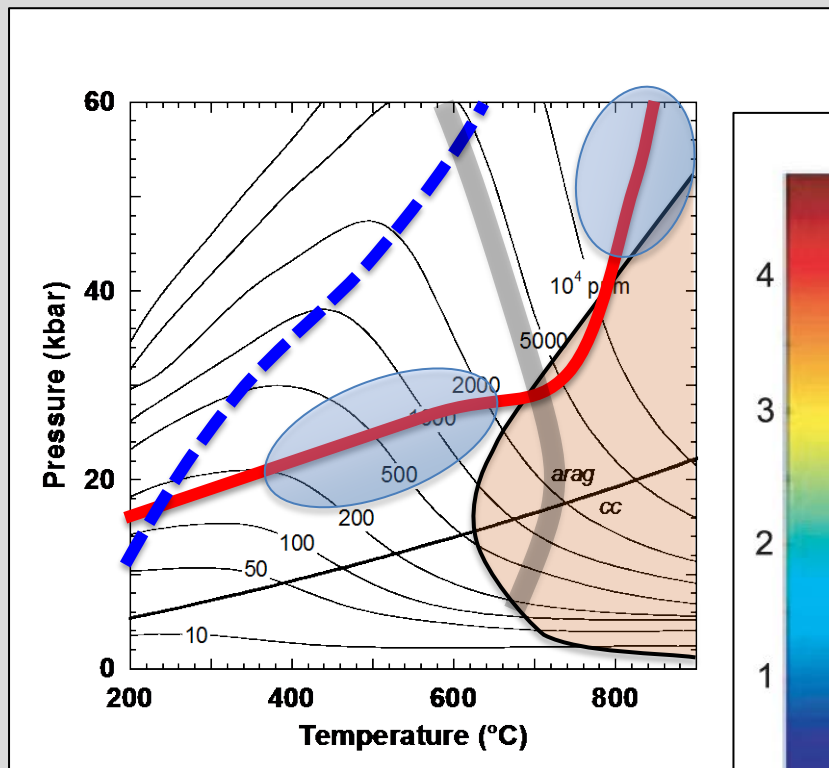




X25 subduction geotherms from Syracuse et al. PEPI 2010;  
 solidus from Schmidt et al. EPSL 2004; serp out from Ulmer & Trommsdorff Science 1995

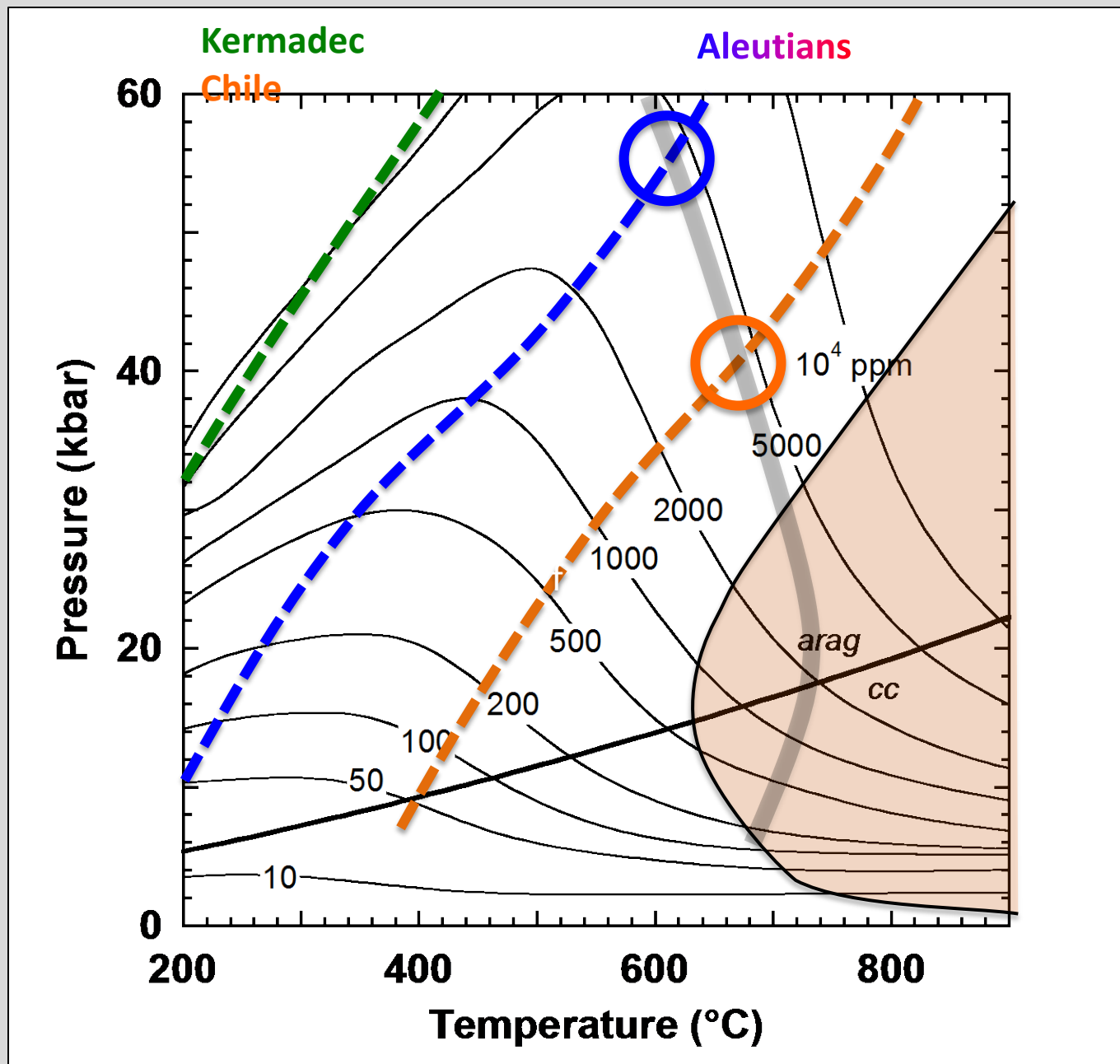
# Aleutians only





metamorphic decarbonation reactions (Gorman et al. 2006)

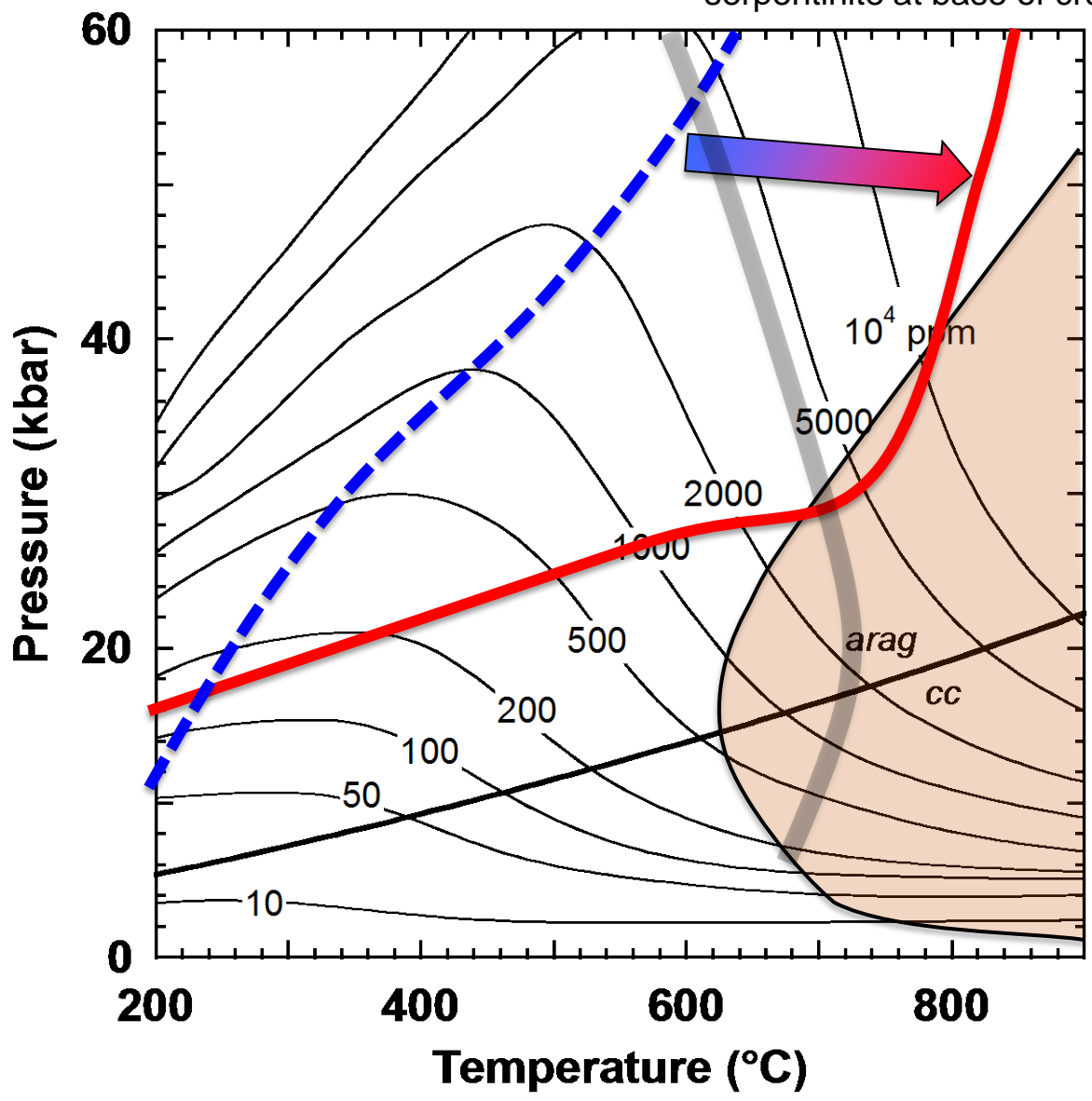
**4-37 Mt C/yr**

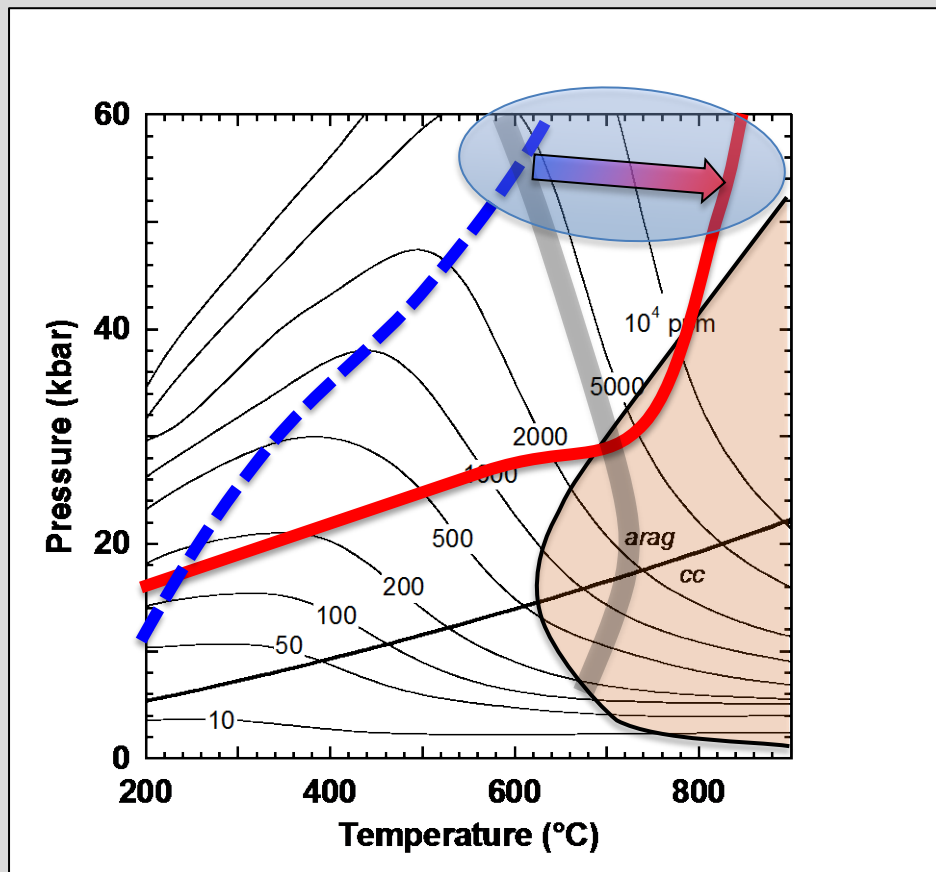


subduction geotherms from Syracuse et al. PEPI 2010;  
 solidus from Schmidt et al. EPSL 2004; serp out from Ulmer & Trommsdorff Science 1995

# Aleutians only

fluids from  
carbonate-bearing  
serpentinite at base of crust





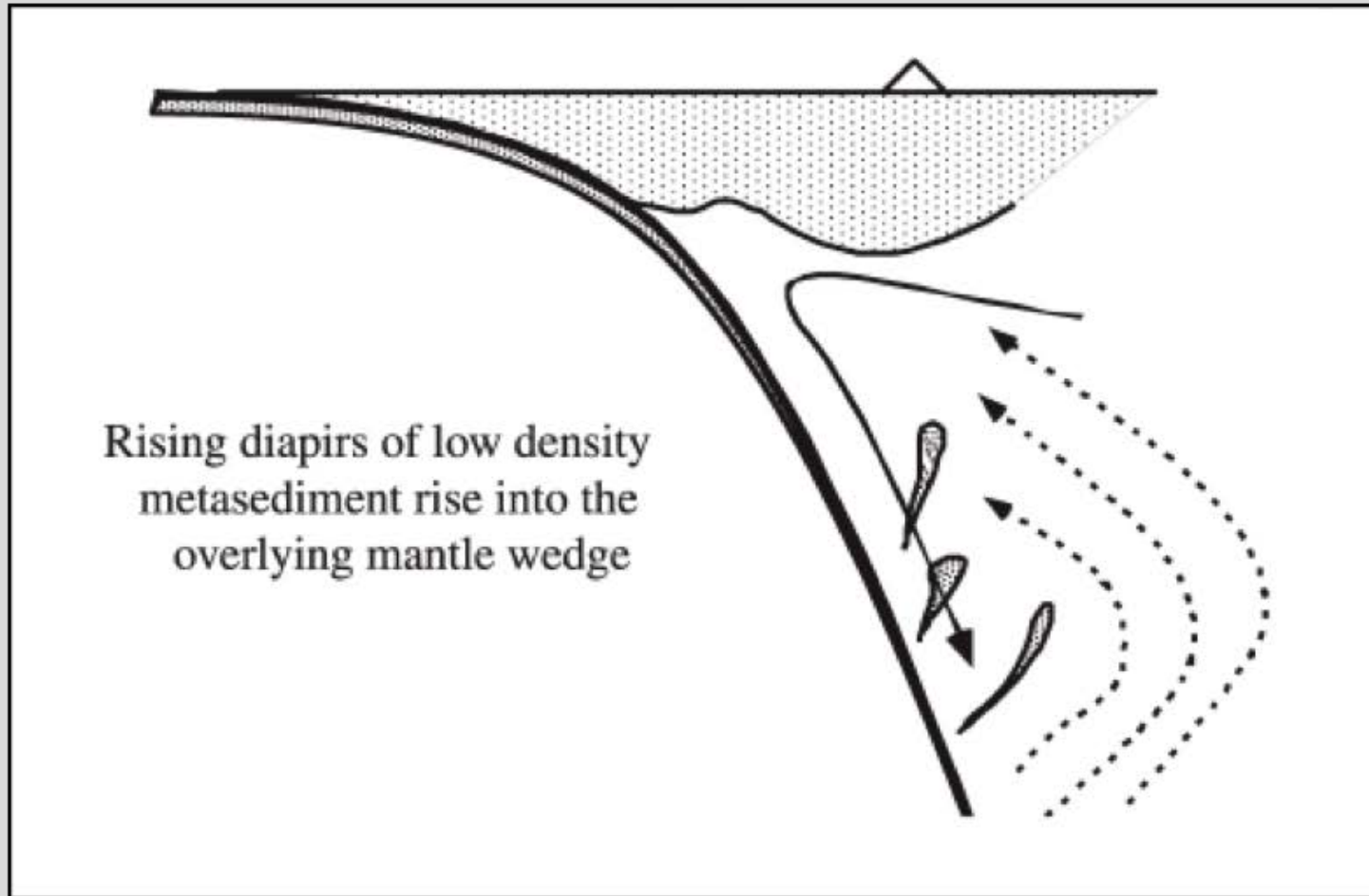
dehydration  $\leq 10$  wt% aqueous fluid, **3 wt%** total C in fluid  
 500 m sediment + 500 m carbonated basalt  
 0.05 m/yr subduction velocity, 50,000 km subduction zones

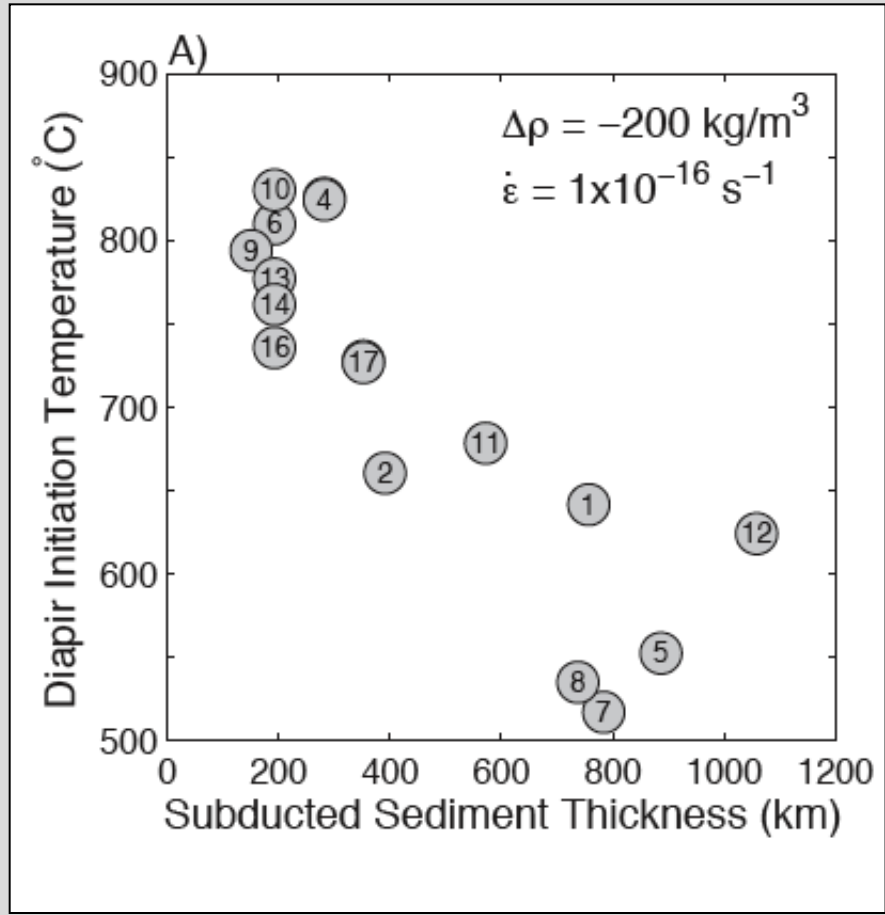
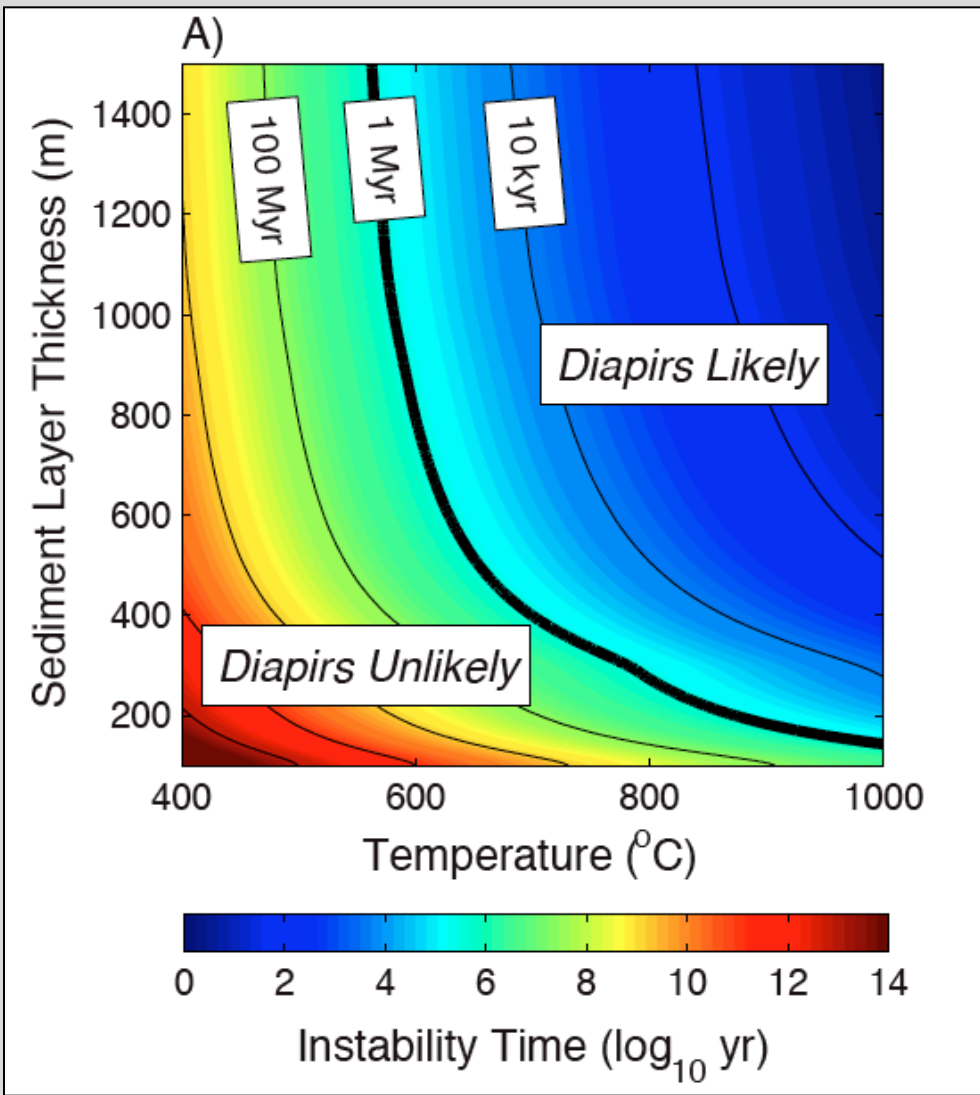
**$\leq 21$  Mt C/yr**

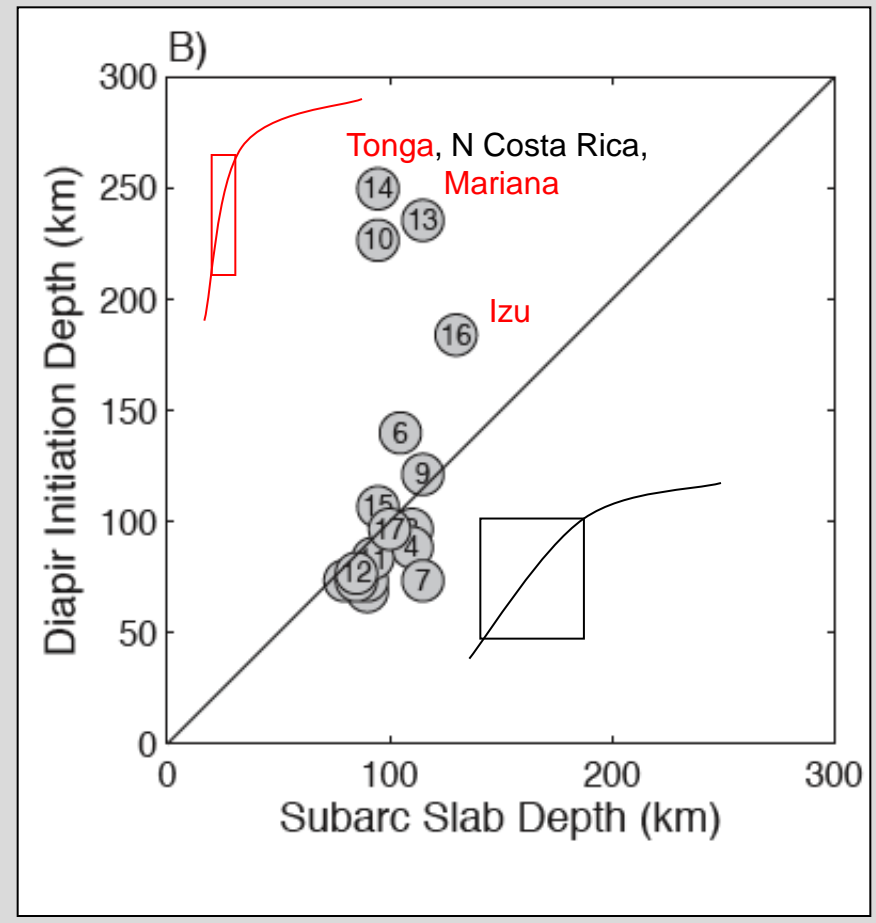
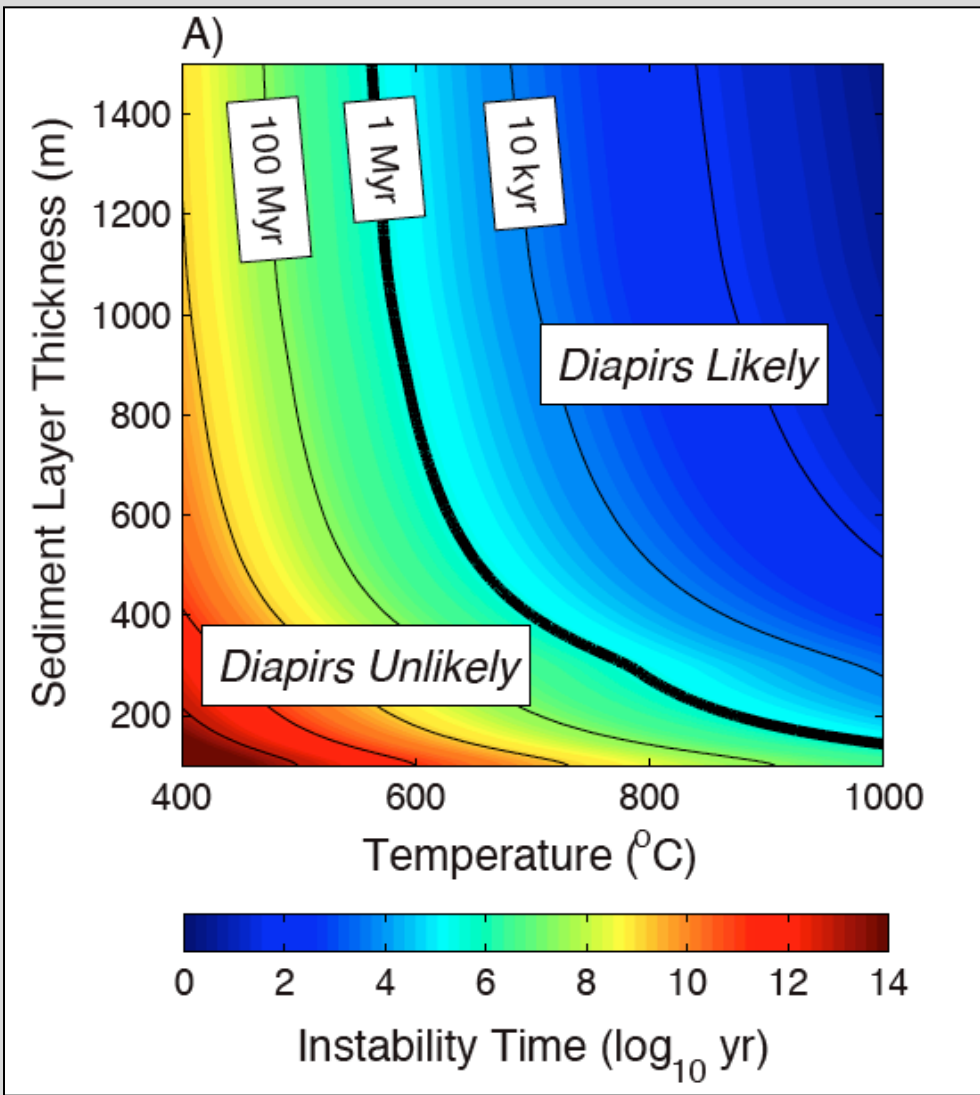


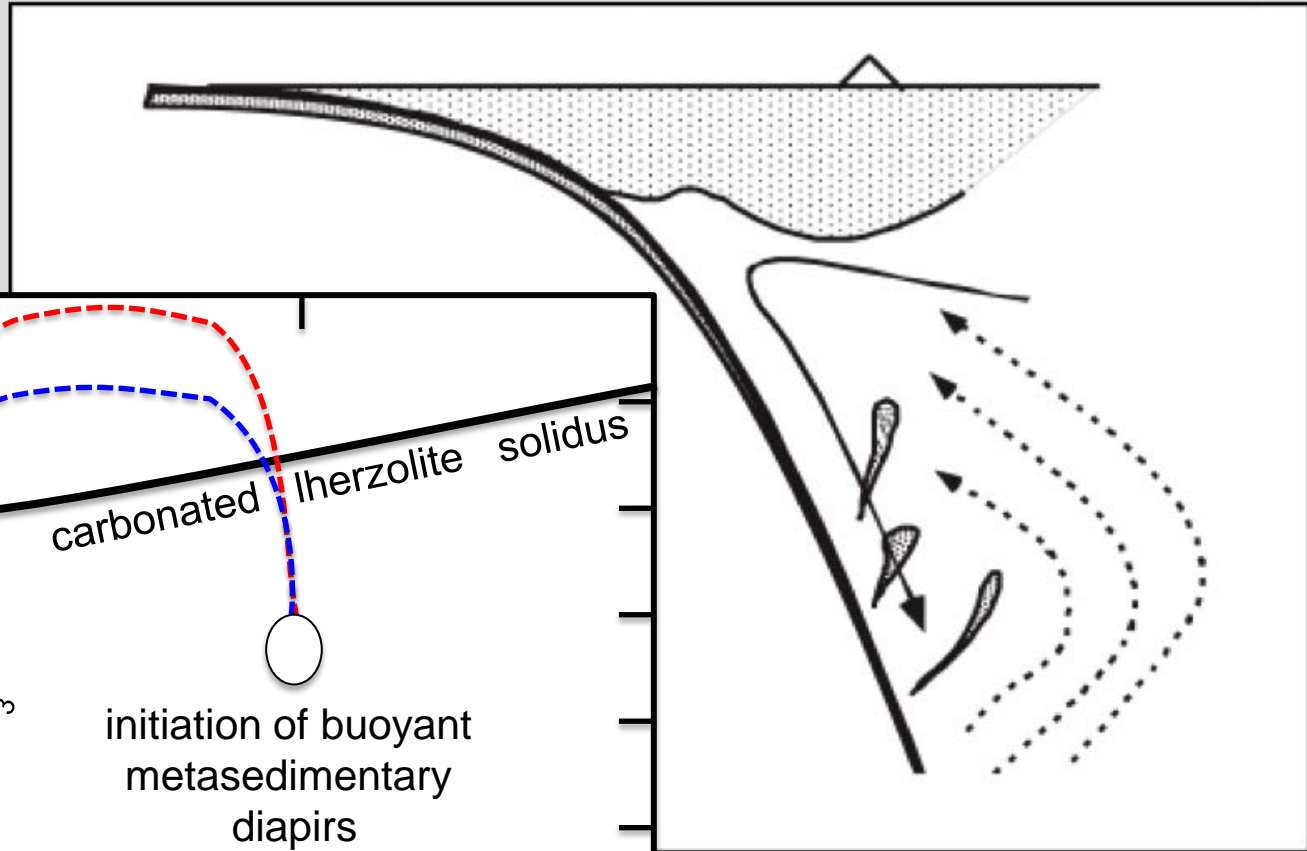
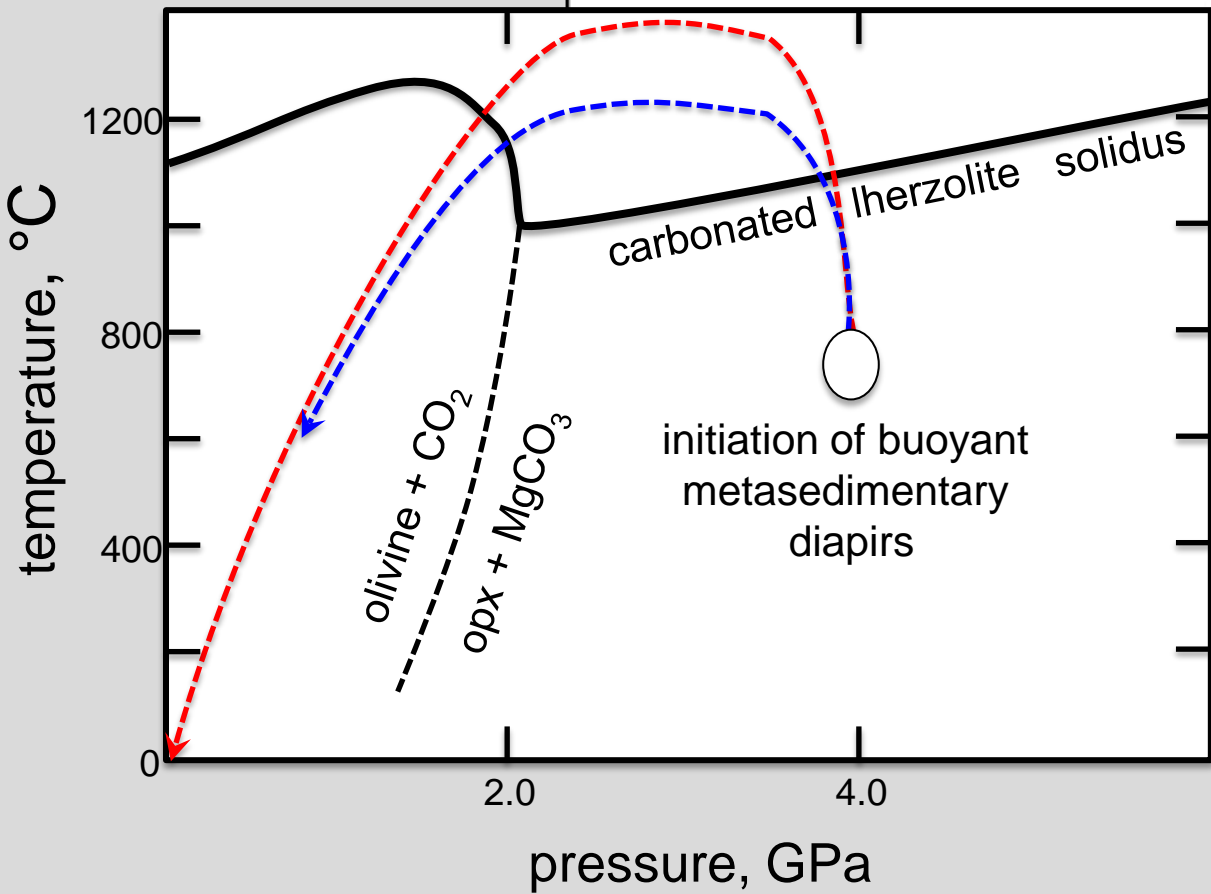
# Slab decarbonation via metasedimentary diapirs

(Kelemen et al Treatise on Geochemistry, 2003, 2014,  
Behn et al Nature Geoscience 2011)



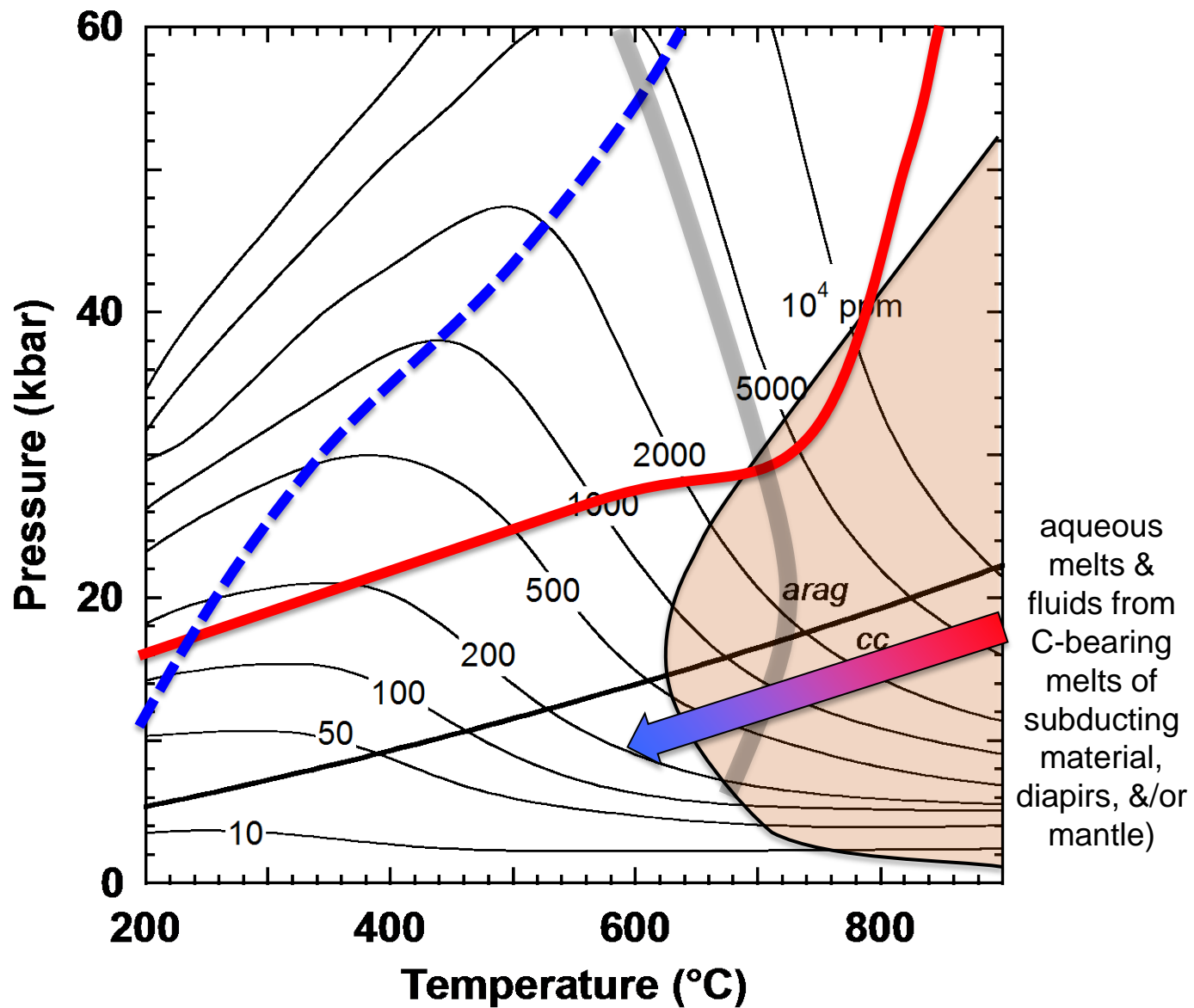


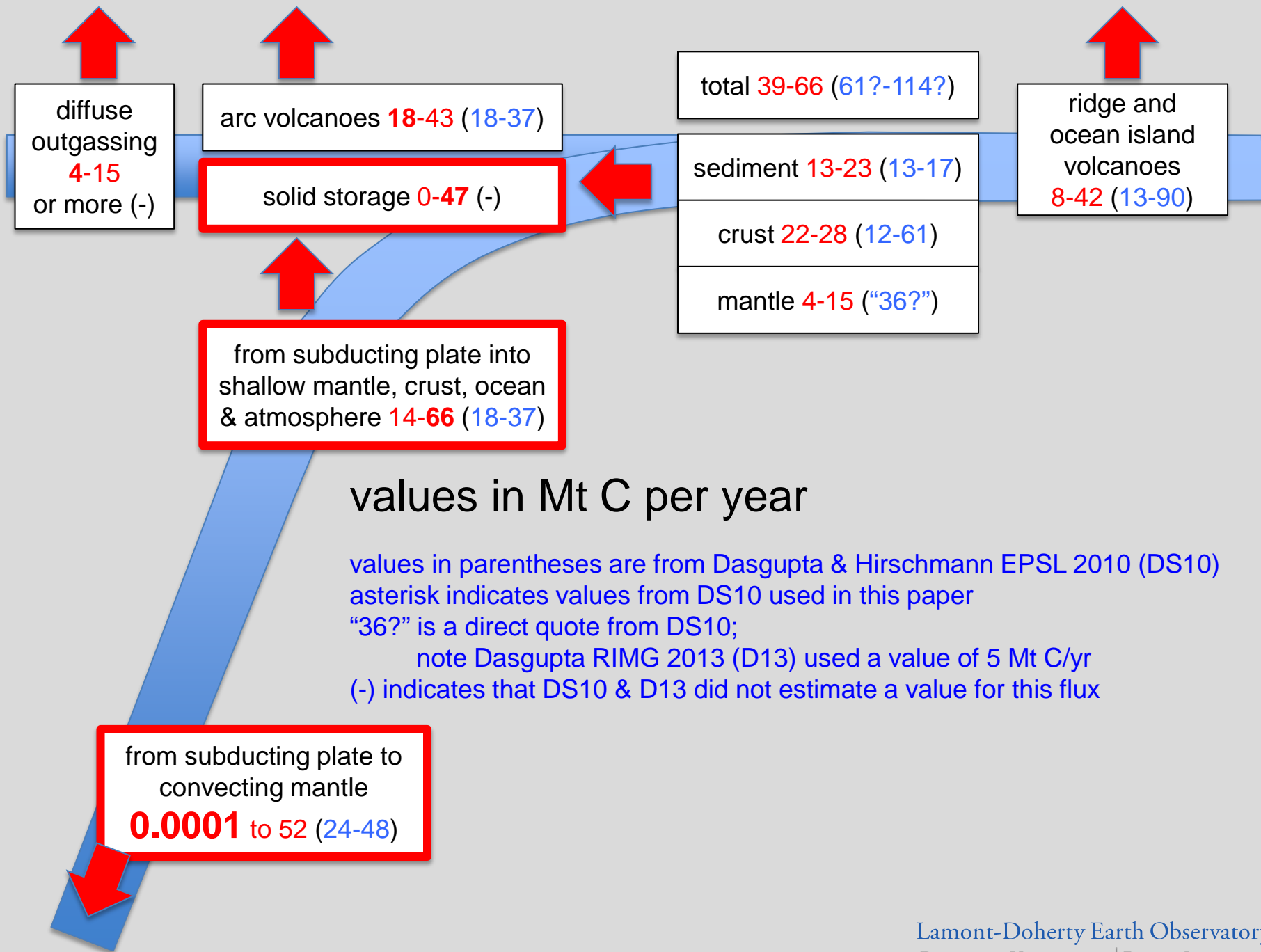


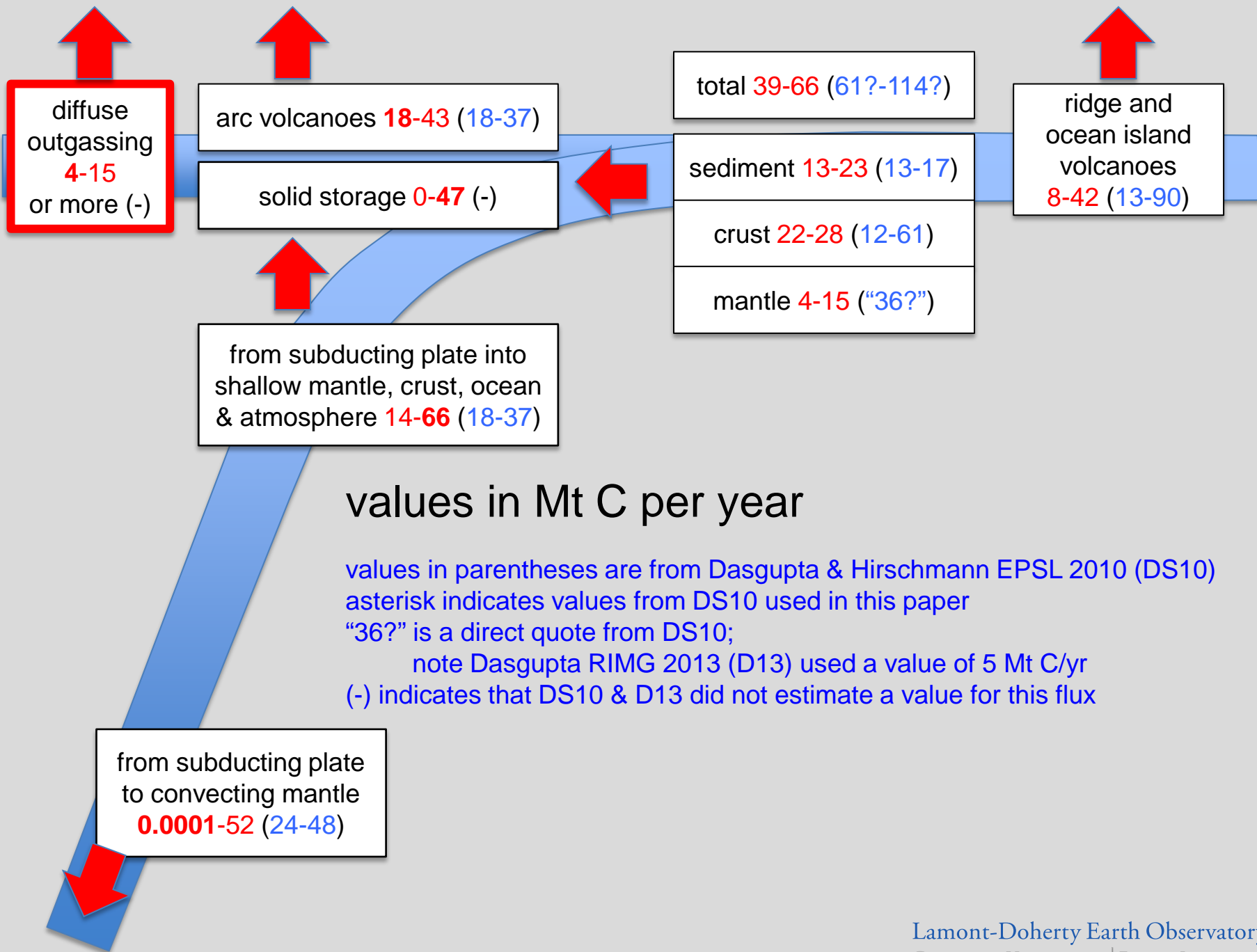


Eggler 1978; Ellis & Wyllie 1980; Falloon & Green 1989; 1990;  
 Wyllie & Huang 1976; Dasgupta & Hirschmann 2006

# Aleutians only

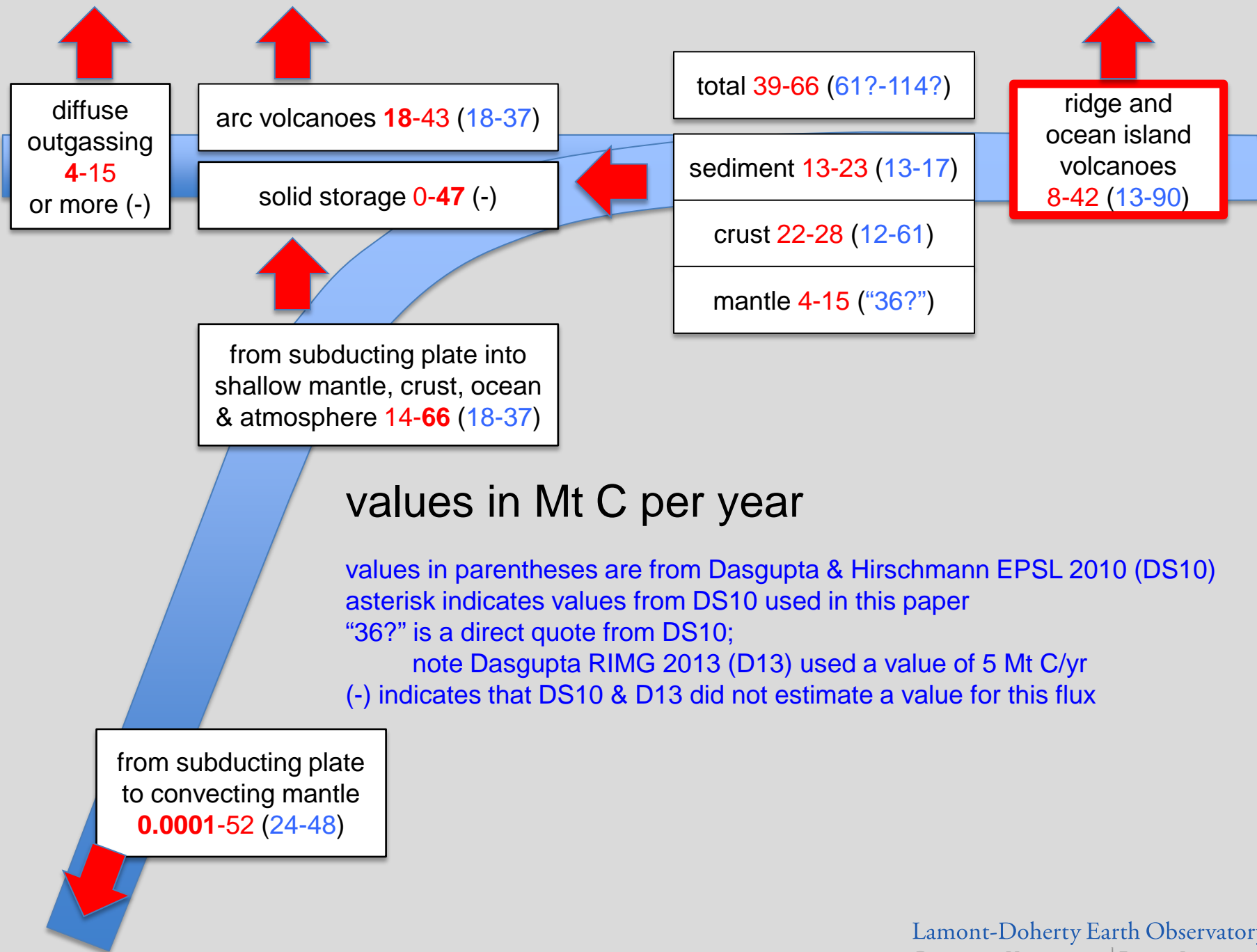






## values in Mt C per year

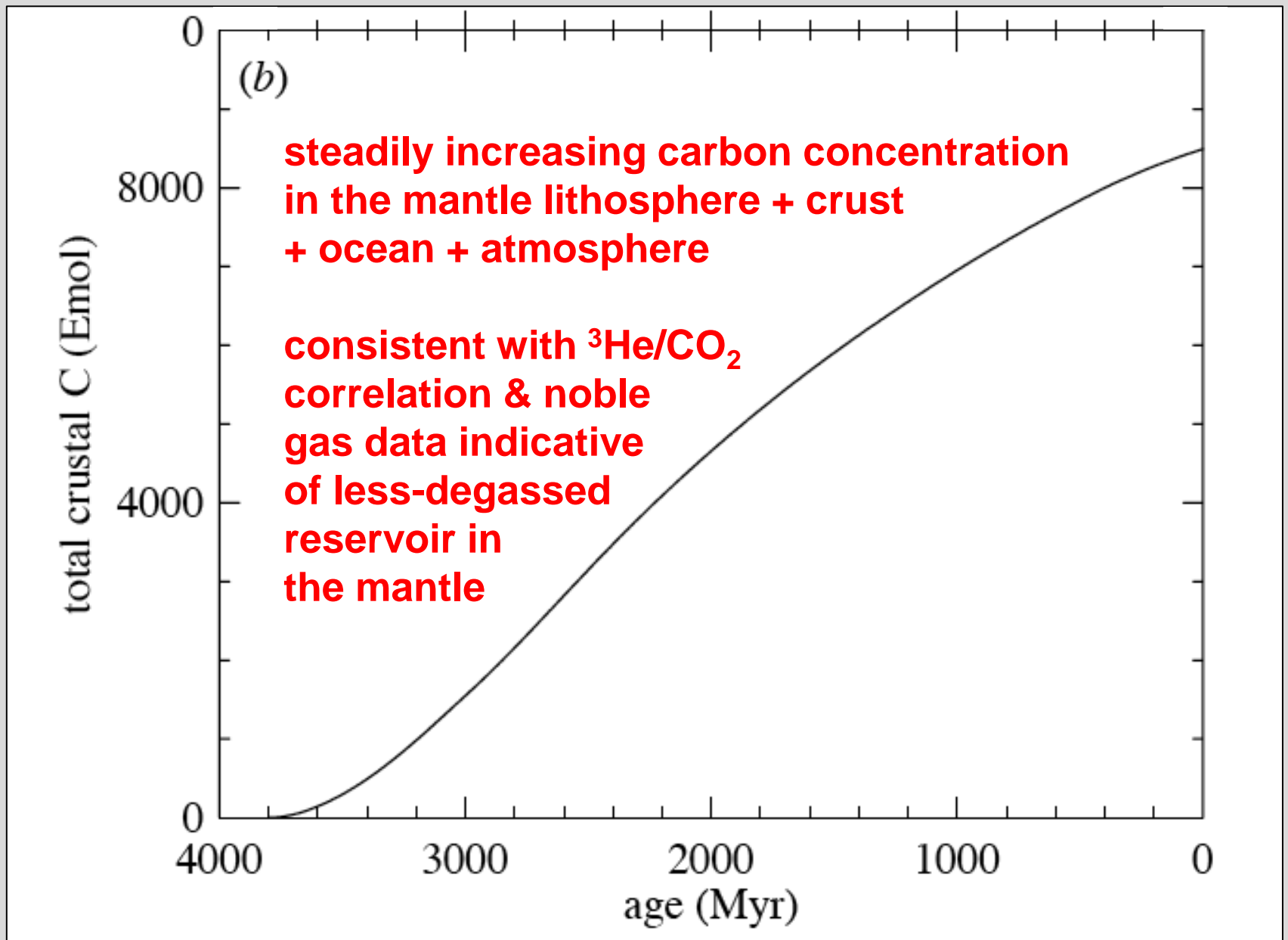
values in parentheses are from Dasgupta & Hirschmann EPSL 2010 (DS10)  
 asterisk indicates values from DS10 used in this paper  
 "36?" is a direct quote from DS10;  
 note Dasgupta RIMG 2013 (D13) used a value of 5 Mt C/yr  
 (-) indicates that DS10 & D13 did not estimate a value for this flux



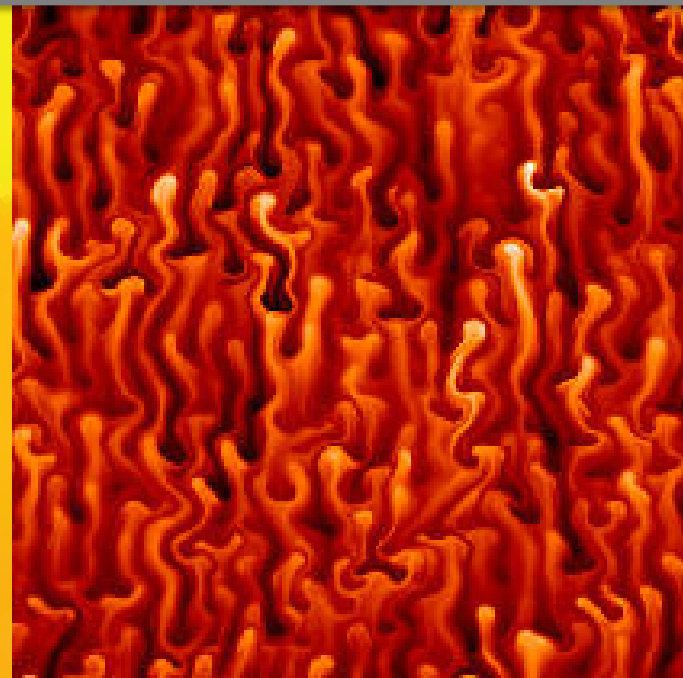
## values in Mt C per year

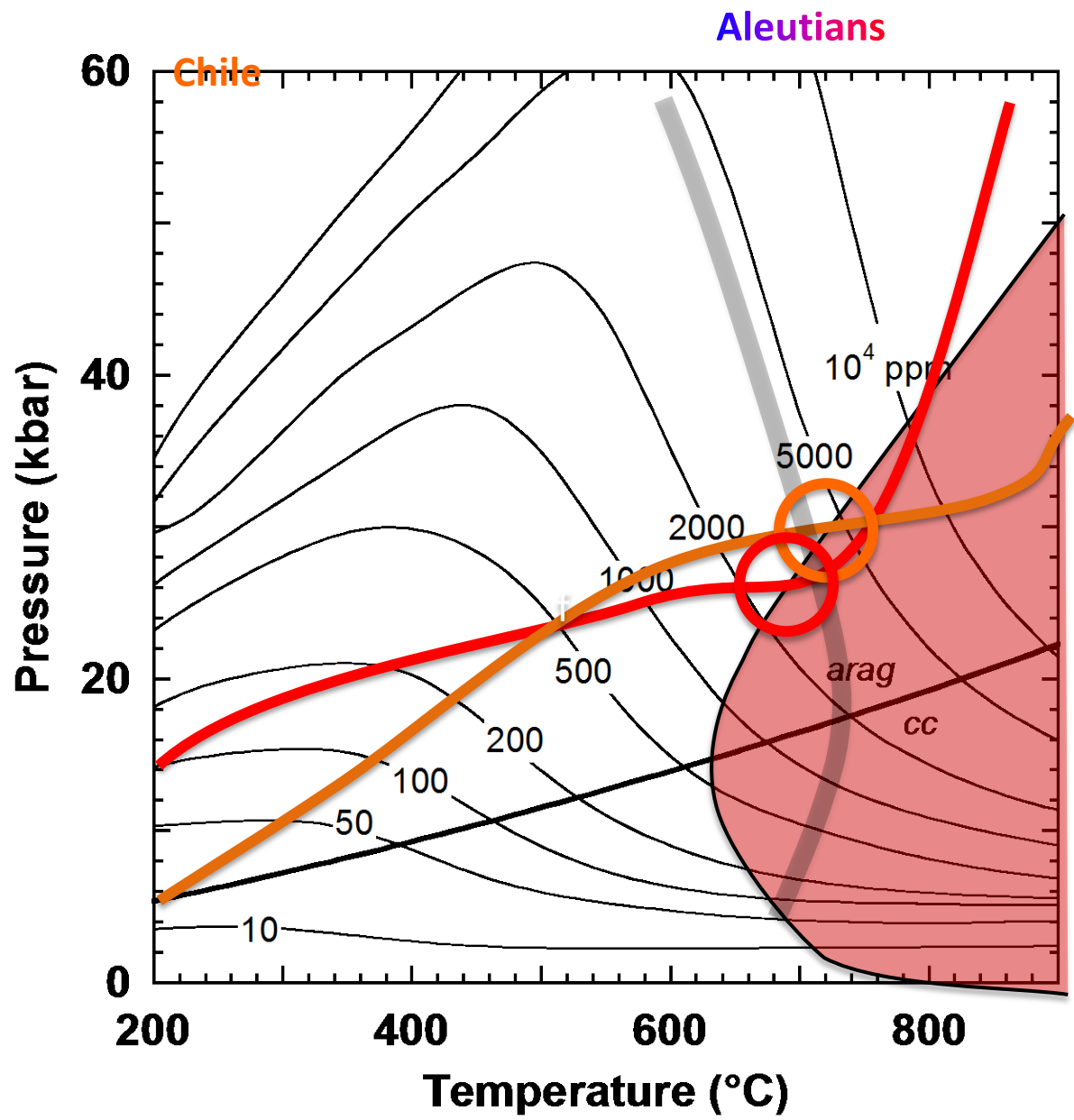
values in parentheses are from Dasgupta & Hirschmann EPSL 2010 (DS10)  
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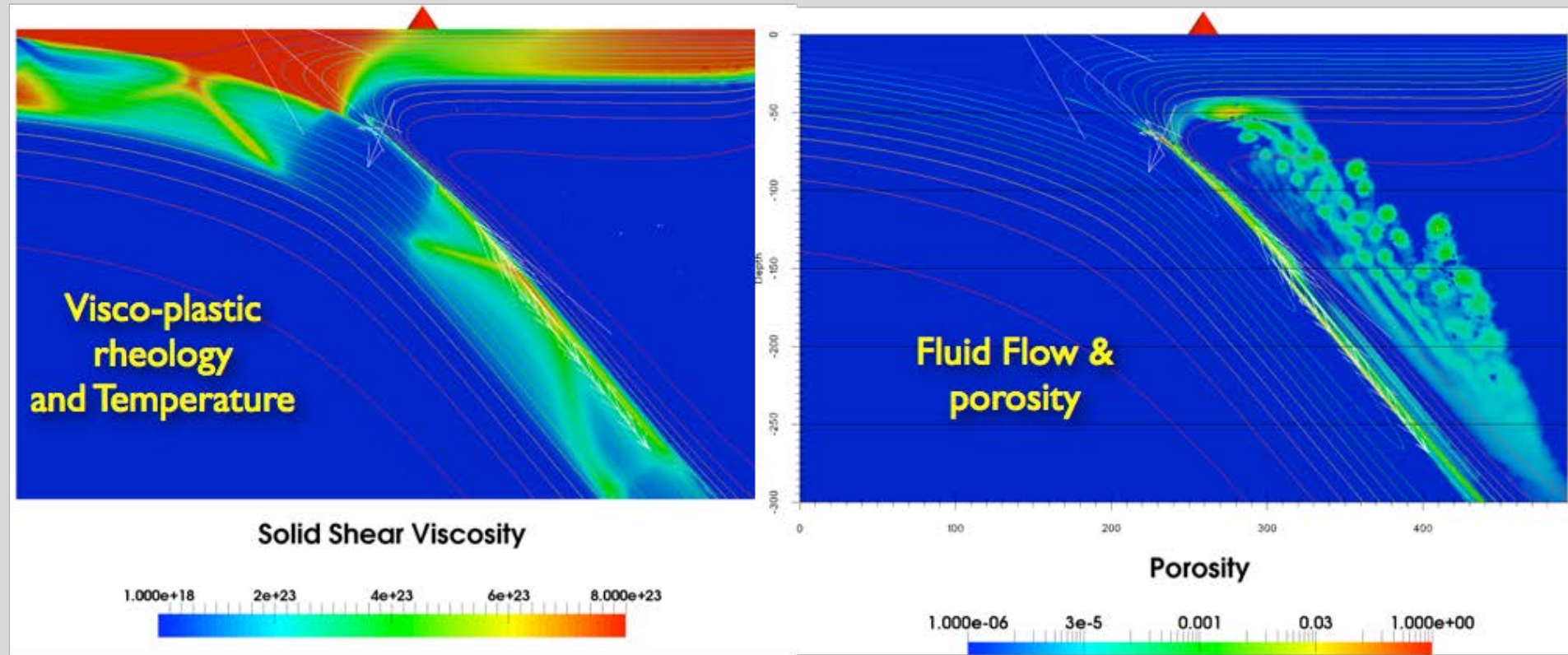
thank you for  
your attention





# TerraFERMA Examples

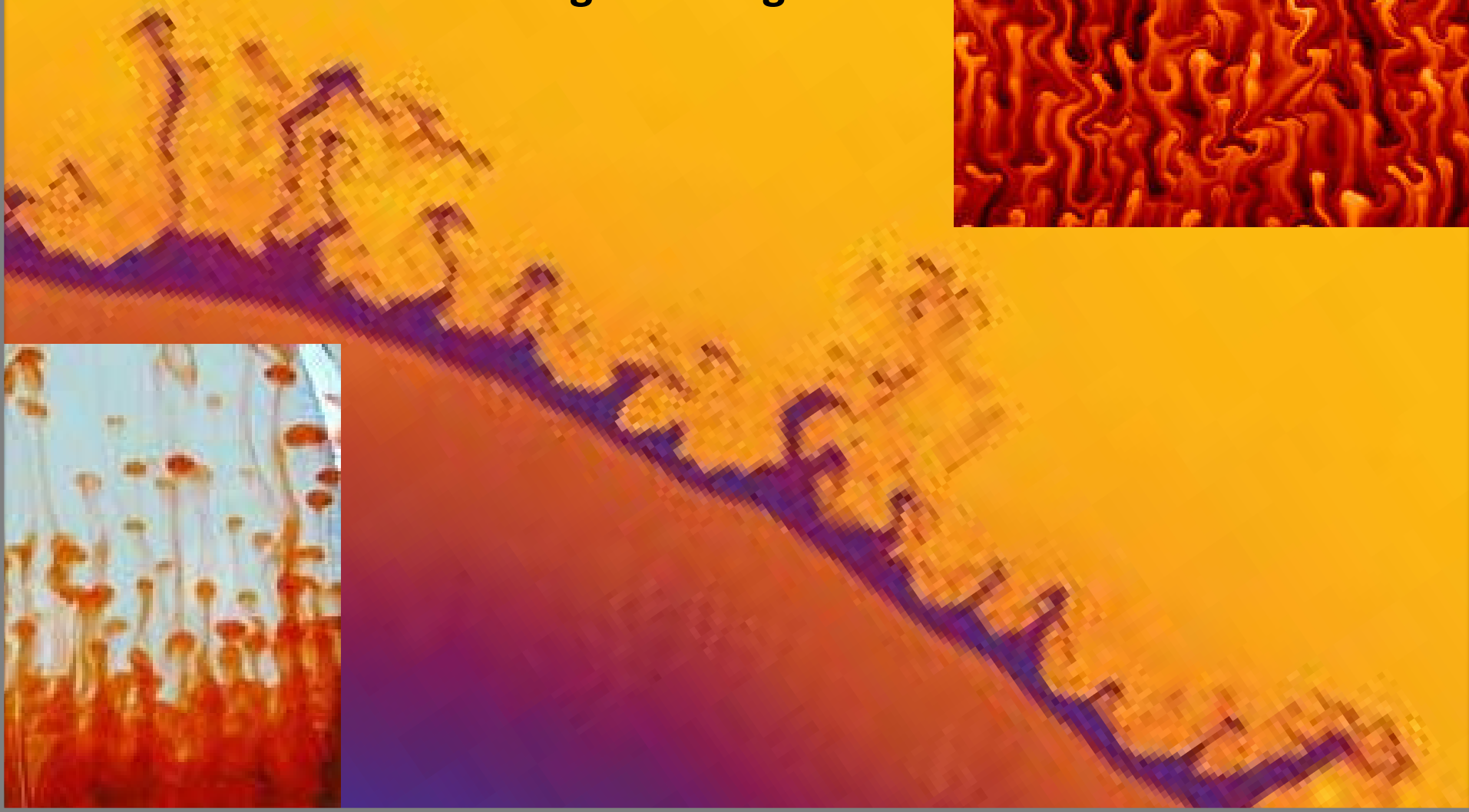
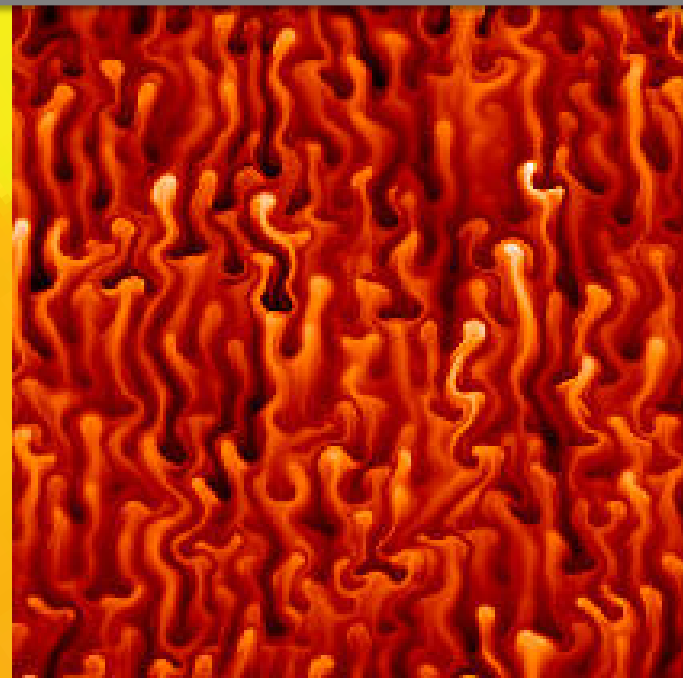
## New subduction zone models

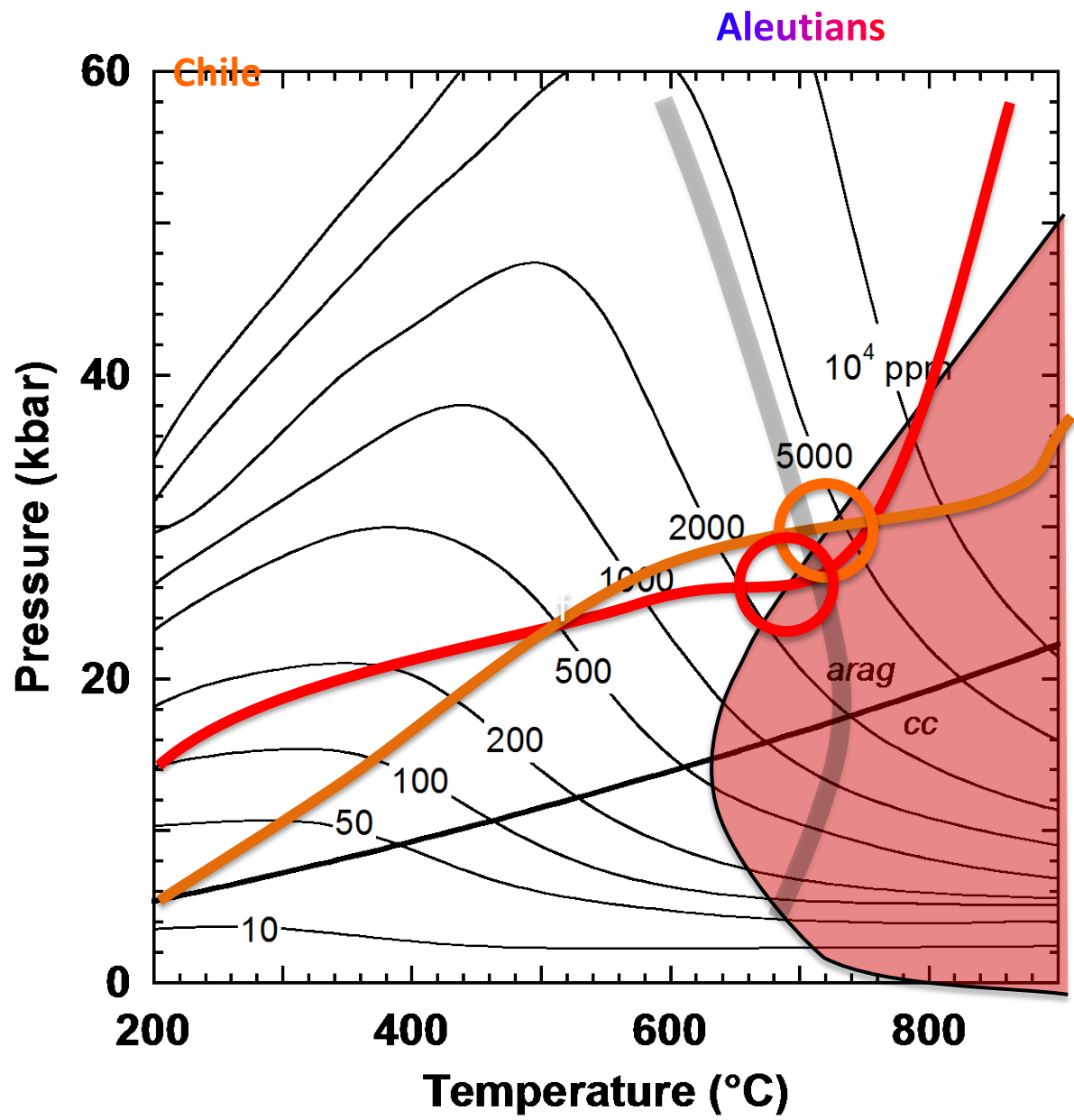


- Slab geometry from data (here, Alaska Peninsula van Keken et al 2011)
- Visco-plastic rheology - diffusion creep plus von-mises plasticity
- Similar focusing behavior

# carbon fluxes in subduction zones: what goes down, mostly comes up

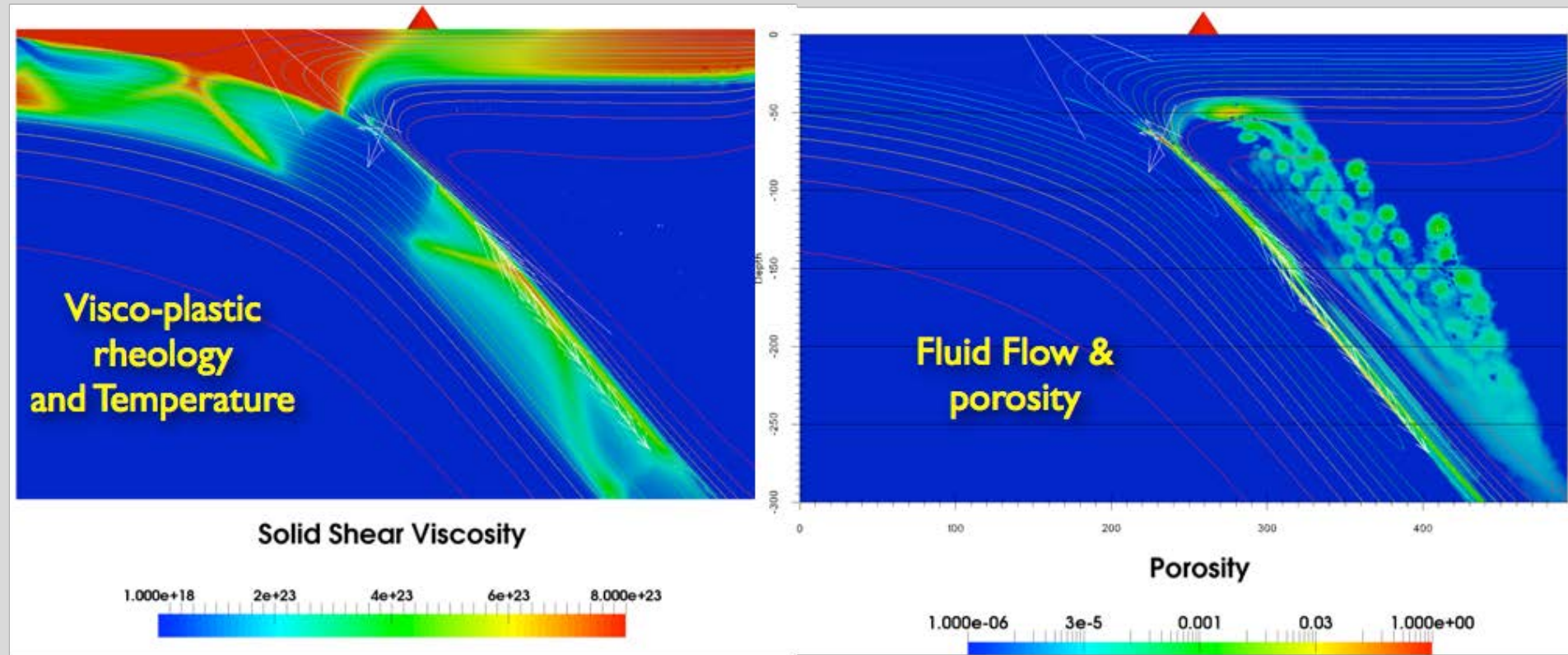
Peter Kelemen & Craig Manning



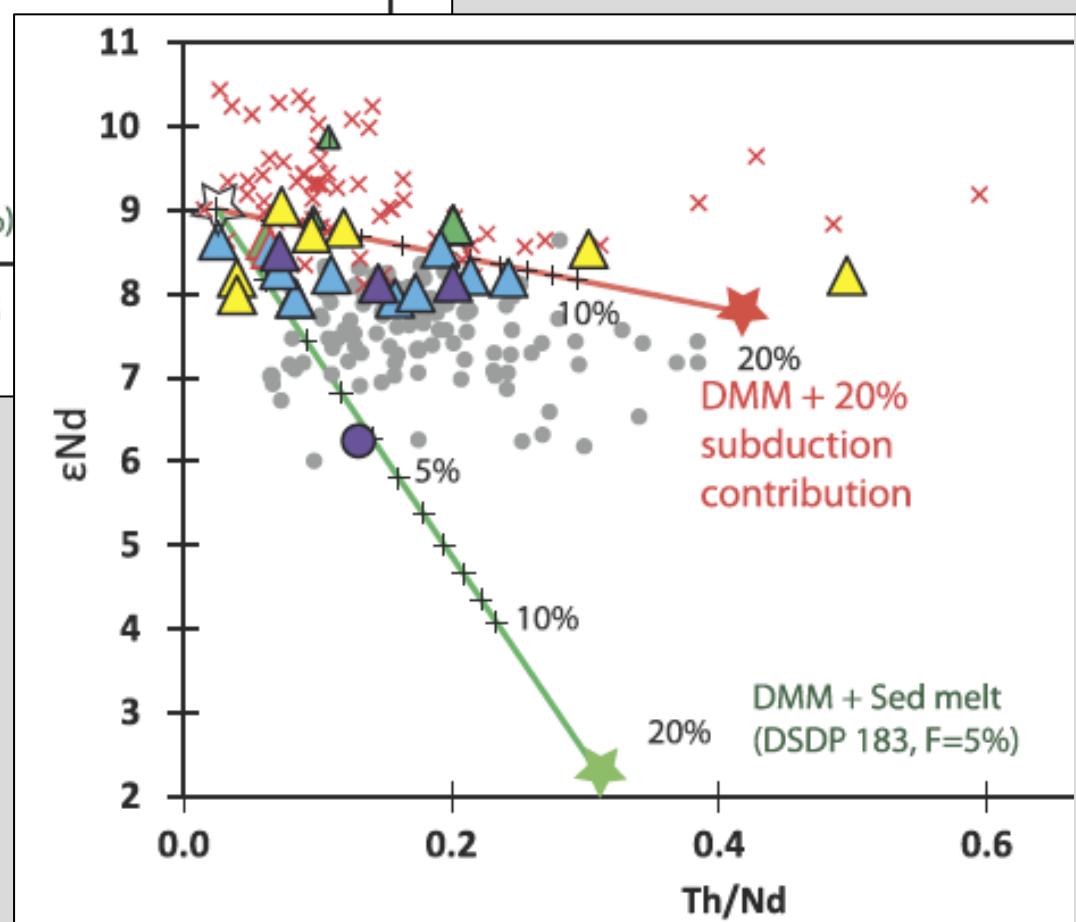
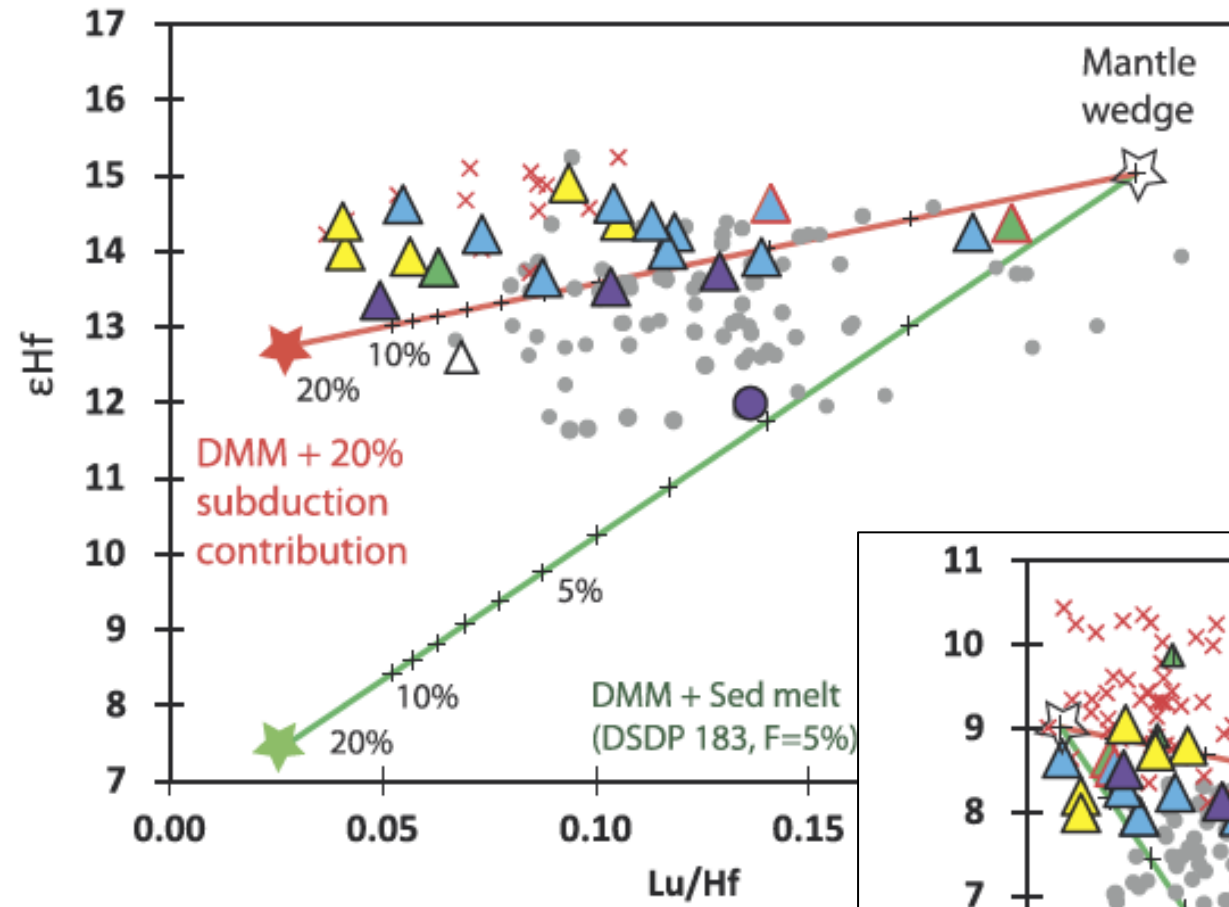


# TerraFERMA Examples

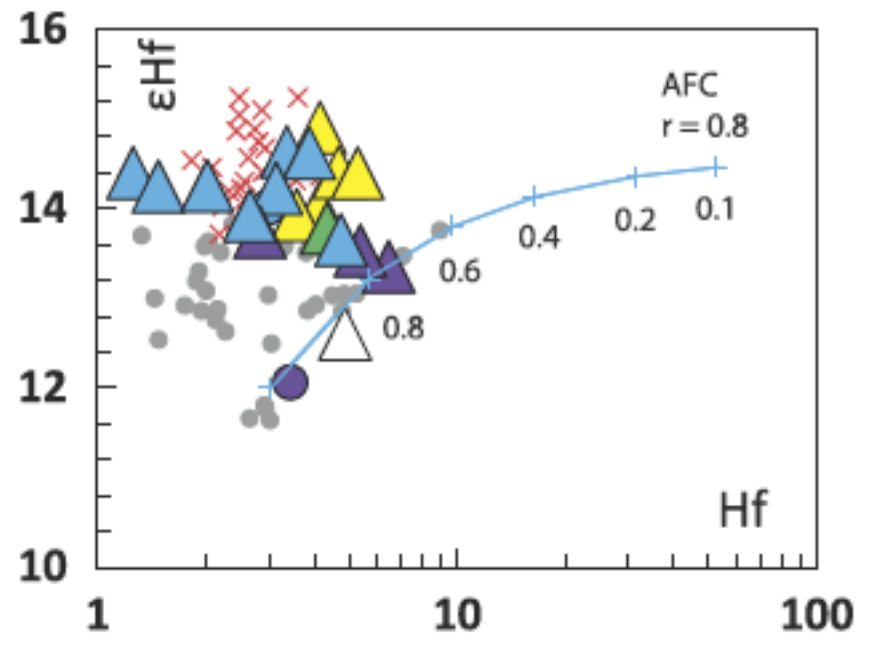
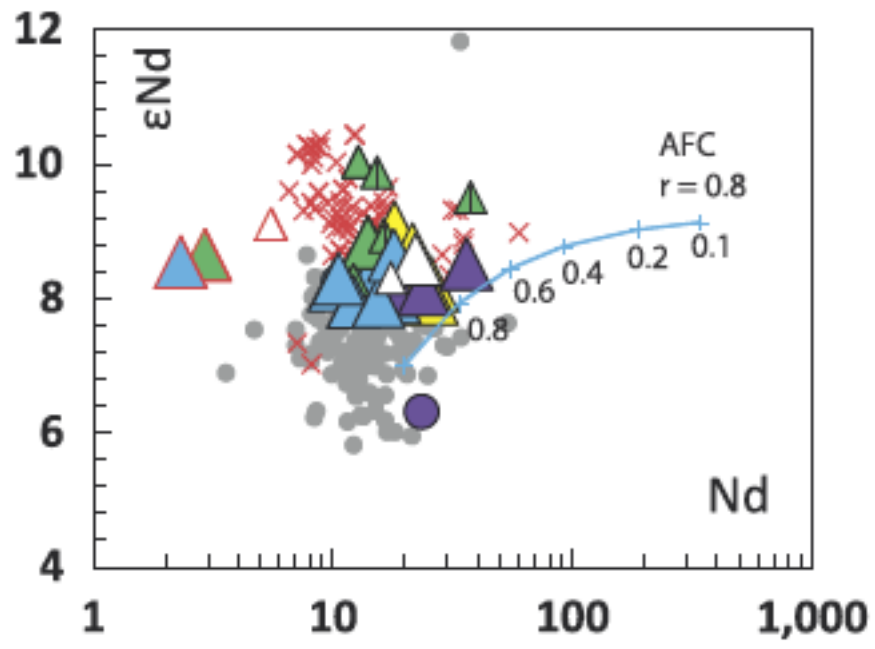
## New subduction zone models

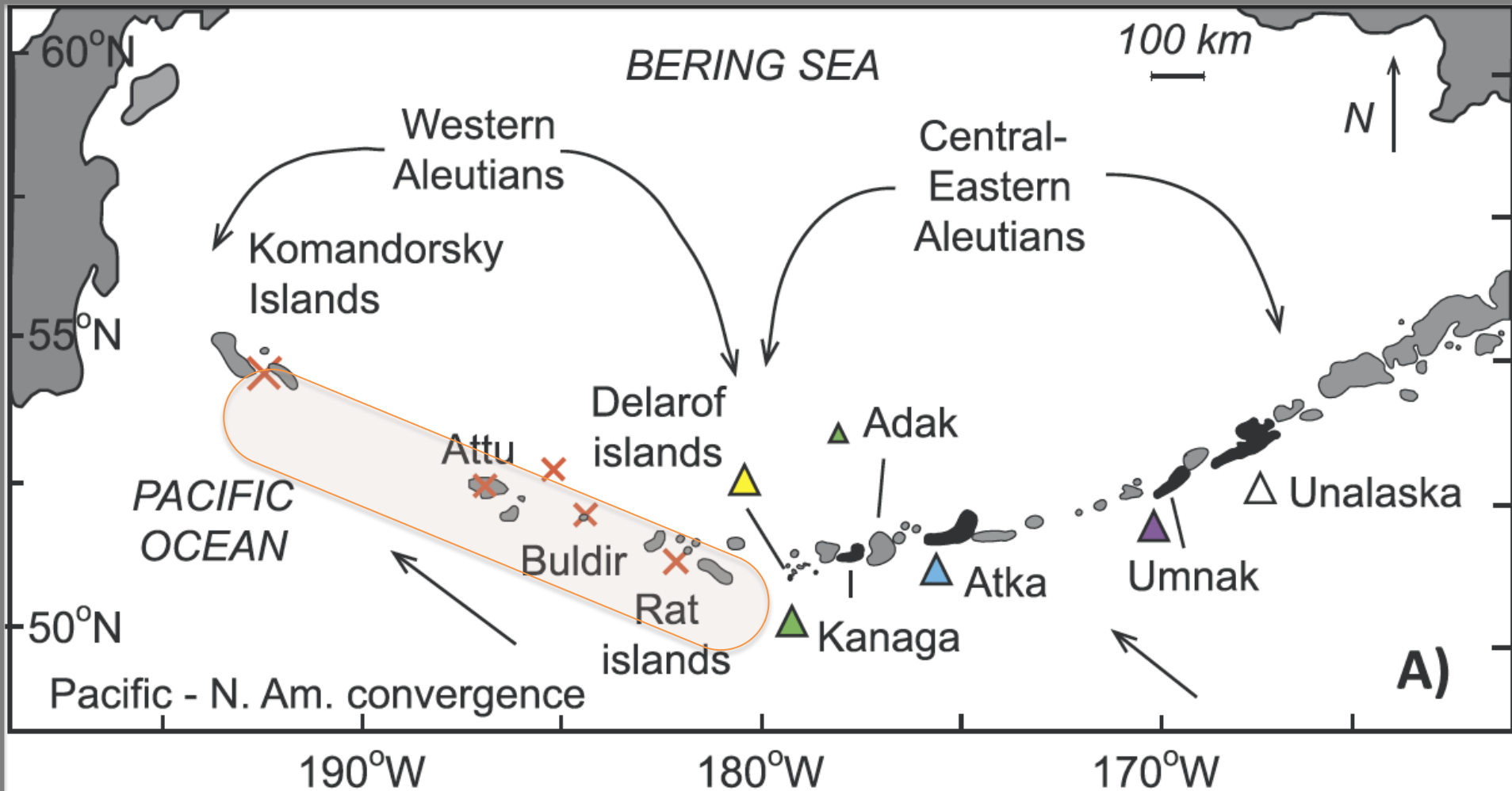


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- Visco-plastic rheology - diffusion creep plus von-mises plasticity
- Similar focusing behavior









## systematically distinct sources for Aleutian plutons and lavas

Merry Cai, Matt Rioux, Peter Kelemen & Steve Goldstein