

[JJ] Evening Poster | S (Solid Earth Sciences) | S-CG Complex &amp; General

**[S-CG61]Ocean Floor Geoscience**

convener:Kyoko Okino(Atmosphere and Ocean Research Institute, The University of Tokyo)

Wed. May 23, 2018 5:15 PM - 6:30 PM Poster Hall (International Exhibition Hall7, Makuhari Messe)

Most of Earth's volcanism and much of its tectonic activity occur on and beneath the seafloor. Various phenomena on the seafloor are closely linked to plate tectonics, Earth structure and dynamics, and also related to Earth's environments through the hydrosphere and atmosphere. Seafloor rocks and sediments record Earth's evolution and heat and material fluxes on the Earth. Ocean Floor Geoscience session covers a broad range of research on seafloor such as mid-ocean ridge process, subduction dynamics, arc magmatism, hot spot and LIPs, crustal movement and structure etc. Every field of researches and every approaches are welcomed. The session aims to encourage discussion among scientists from different study fields and to integrate our understanding of ocean floor. The session is co-chaired by K. Tadokoro (Nagoya Univ.), O. Ishizuka (AIST), T. Toki (Univ. Ryukyu), and N. Takahashi (JAMSTEC).

**[SCG61-P10]Tectonics of volcanic and hydrothermal area,  
north/west of Kumejima Island: Preliminary results of  
KS-17-14 cruise**

\*Kyoko Okino<sup>1</sup>, Masakazu Fujii<sup>2</sup>, Ryuichi Shinjo<sup>3</sup>, Kei Okamura<sup>4</sup>, Takuroh Noguchi<sup>4</sup>, Chiori Tamura<sup>1</sup>, Chih-Chieh Su<sup>5</sup>, Ho-Han Hsu<sup>5</sup>, Jih-Hsin Chang<sup>1</sup>, Yoshie Uno<sup>3</sup>, Natsumi Masuda<sup>3</sup> (1.Atmosphere and Ocean Research Institute, The University of Tokyo, 2.National Institute of Polar Research, 3.University of Ryukyus, 4.Kochi University, 5.Institute of Oceanography, National Taiwan University)

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Kumejima Island is located in the Central Ryukyu Arc, about 100 km west of Okinawa Island. The area is just east of the Kerama Gap and close to the Okinawa Trough backarc rift valley. North of the island, the southern boundary of the rift valley consists of topographic highs, that are highly faulted. The axial valley floor is mostly sediment-covered, but is characterized by a couple of small volcanic cones. To the west, the east-west trending rift axis is segmented and left-lateral offset, and a group of volcanic edifices, that forms a ring-shaped structure is located near the segment boundary, just west of Kumejima Island. The volcanic knolls are deformed by rift-parallel faults, but the degree of deformation differs among knolls. There are several known hydrothermal vents in this area. The Daisan-Kume Knoll, a felsic submarine edifice, composes above mentioned ring-shaped volcanic structure. In the western foot of the knoll, numerous hydrothermal mounds and spires were distributed over 1600m-wide area, and is called Gondou Site (Minami and Ohara, 2017). Another active hydrothermal vent was reported at the top caldera of the same knoll. West of the Daisan-Kume Knoll, acoustic anomaly was detected near the Daini-Ryukyu knoll, but the vent system has not been confirmed. Close to the rift axis, two new vent sites were discovered northeast of Gima Hill (APA site, Kawagucci et al., 2016) and around the Nakadomari Hill. We conducted geophysical mapping, rock samplings and sea trials of newly developed survey instruments in north and west of Kumejima Island, during KS-17-14 Shinsei-maru cruise. Underway geophysical mapping was conducted along 850 miles. Multibeam bathymetry, total and vector magnetic fields, and gravity data were acquired. The volcanic area west of Kumejima Island was fully covered. Magnetic anomaly distribution shows the different magnetic character among volcanic knolls. It may suggest the difference of last eruption age or hydrothermal alteration. Four profiles of sub-bottom profiler were collected across the Okinawa Trough backarc rift zone. The data clearly reveal the detailed sedimentary facies of the trough floor and likely detect fluid or volcanic intrusions. Total 7 dredge hauls

were carried out. Basalt samples were recovered from two sites along axial rift zone and rhyolite samples are dominant in Daisan- and Daiyon-Kume knolls. Samples from other three sites likely reflects the lithology of Ryukyu arc basement.