

*Subduction Interface Processes*

# ***Seamount Chain - Subduction Zone Interactions:***

***Localised subduction accretion and erosion  
in response to subduction of  
high relief seafloor***

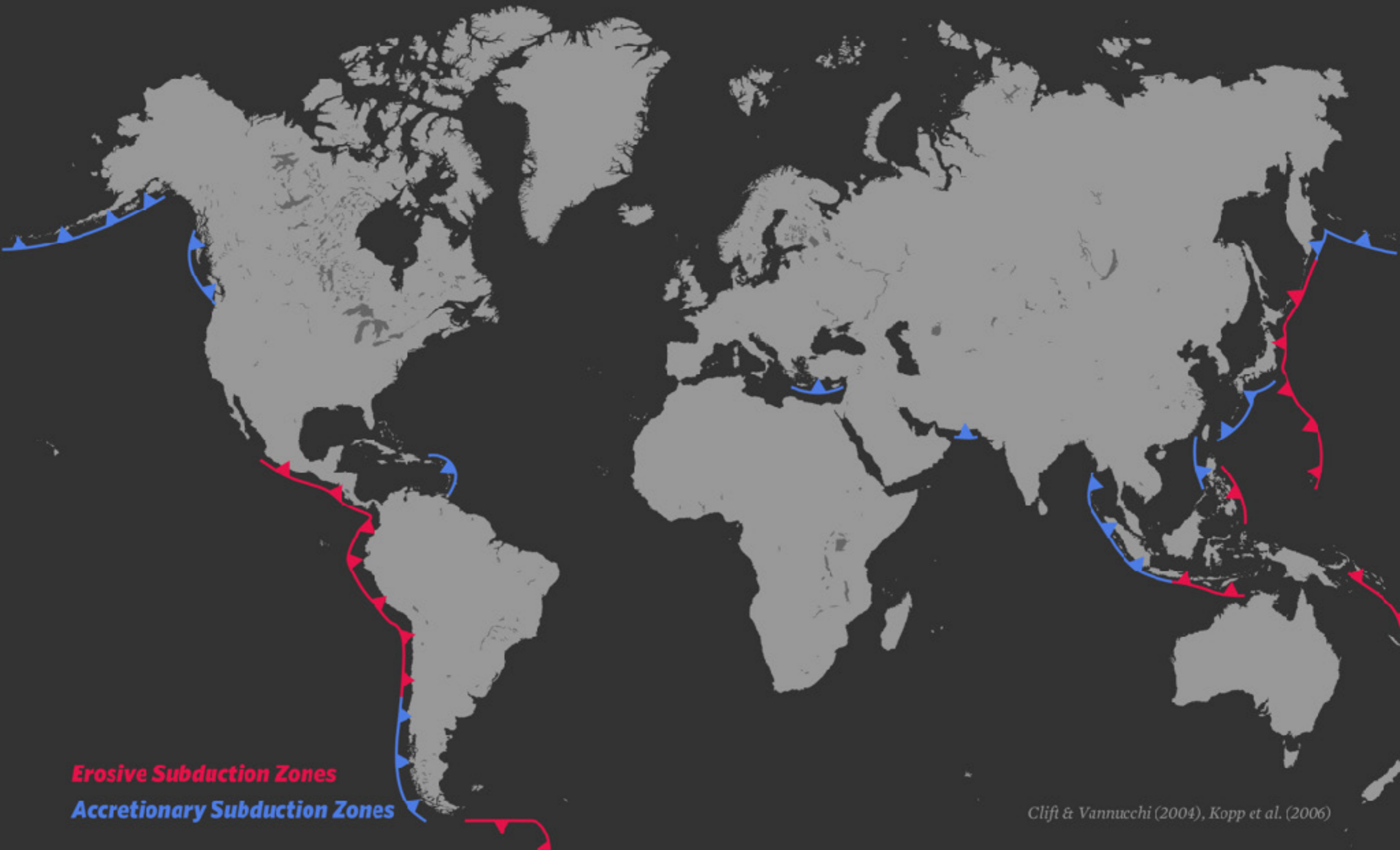
*Alexander P. Clarke*

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*Paola Vannucchi, Jason Morgan*



# *Erosive & Accretionary Subduction Zones*



**Erosive Subduction Zones**

**Accretionary Subduction Zones**

*Clift & Vannucchi (2004), Kopp et al. (2006)*

# Erosive & Accretionary Subduction Zones

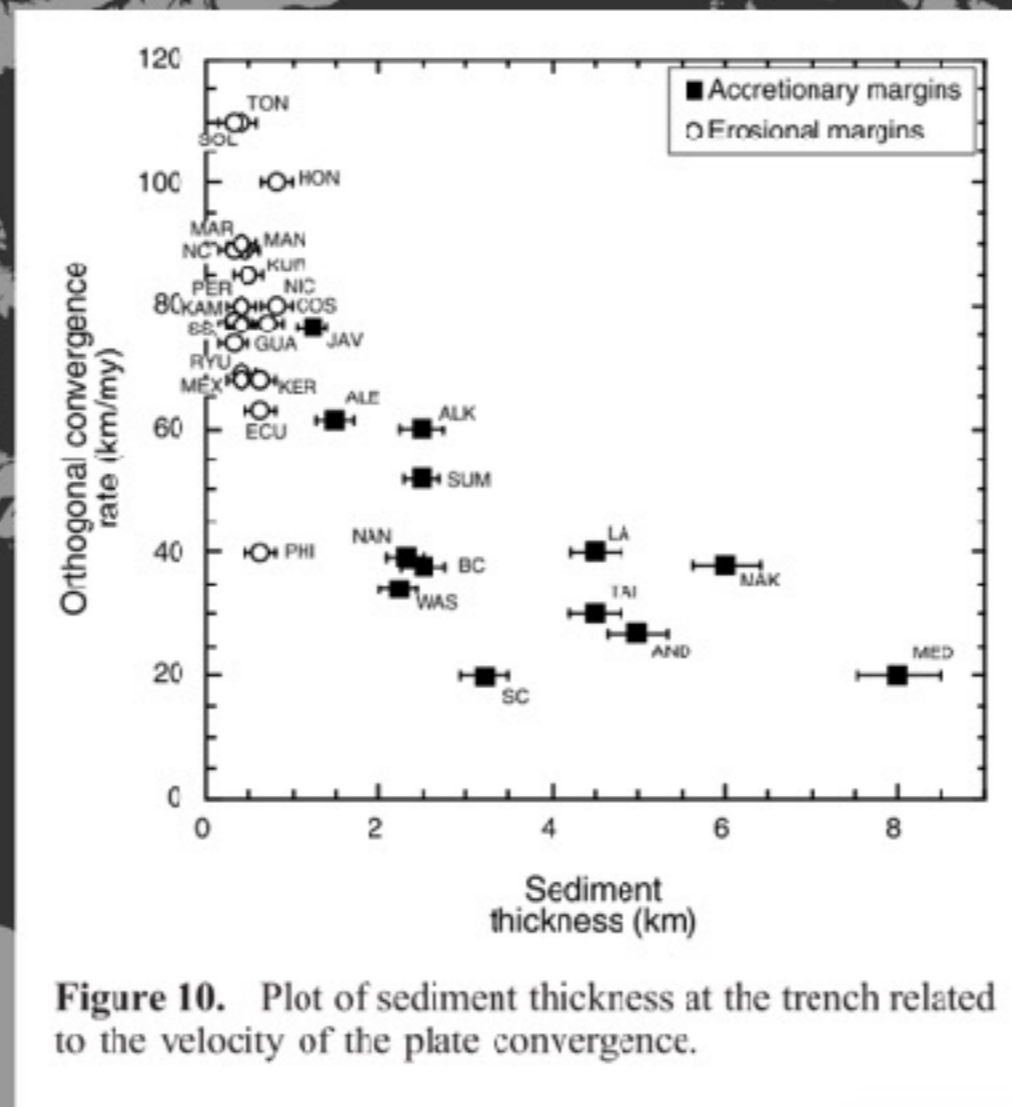


Figure 10. Plot of sediment thickness at the trench related to the velocity of the plate convergence.

Erosive Subduction Zones

Accretionary Subduction Zones

NICOYA PENINSULA

# Seamount Re-Entrants in Forearcs

Partially healed  
seamount re-entrant

Healed  
seamount re-entrant

Partially healed  
seamount re-entrant

**Seamount re-entrant**

**Seamounts**

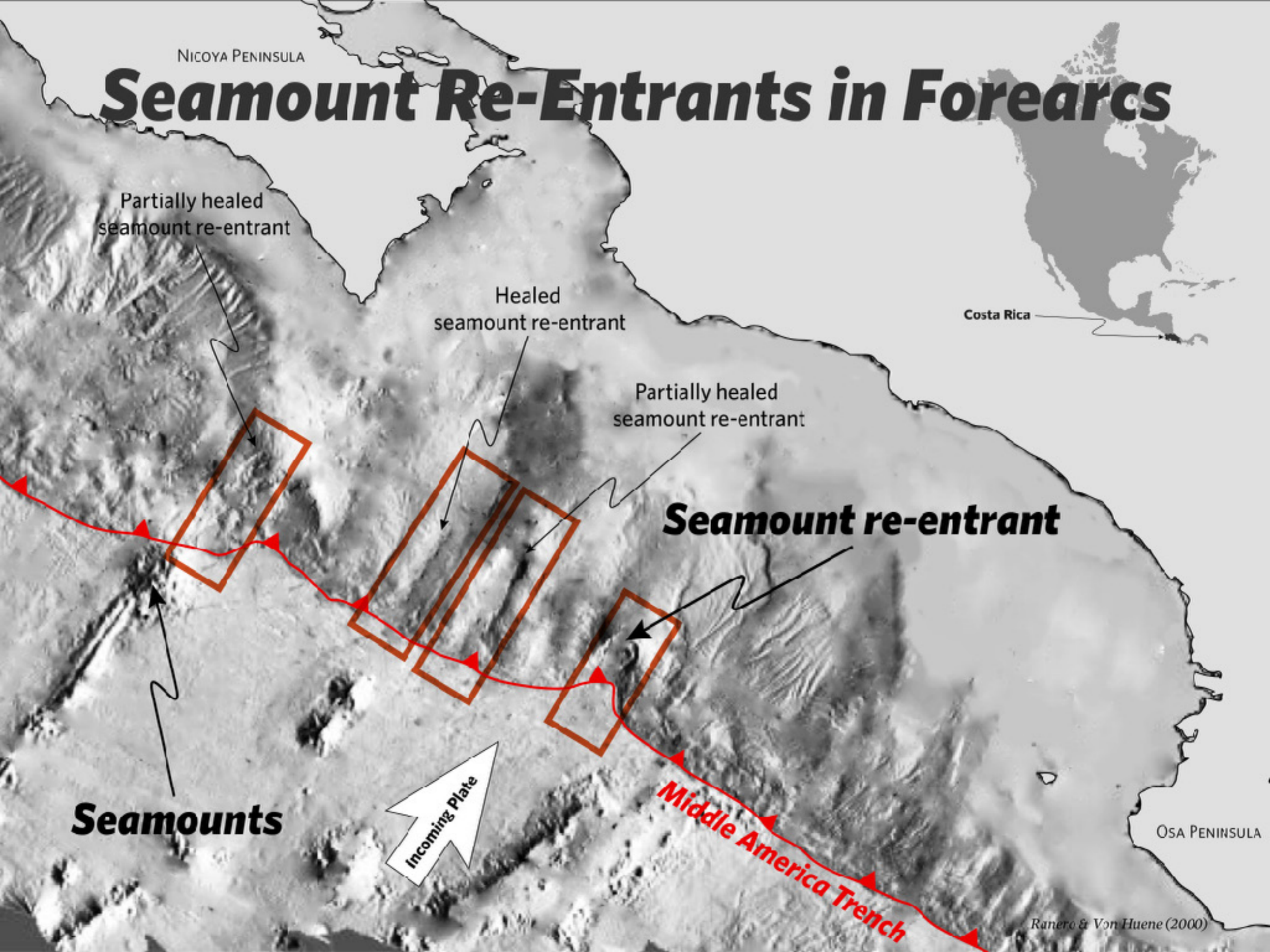
Incoming Plate

**Middle America Trench**

Costa Rica

OSA PENINSULA

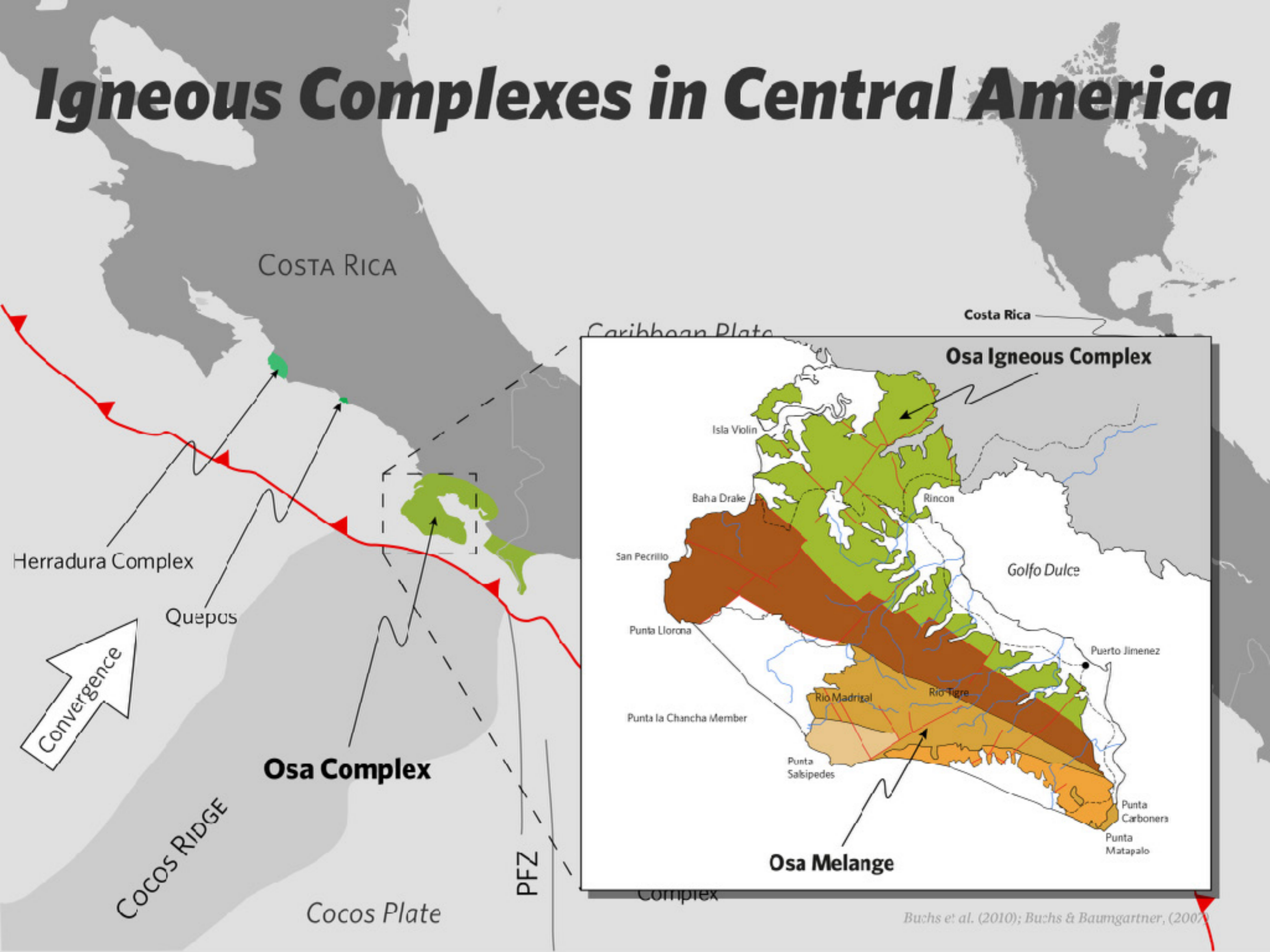
Ranero & Von Huene (2000)



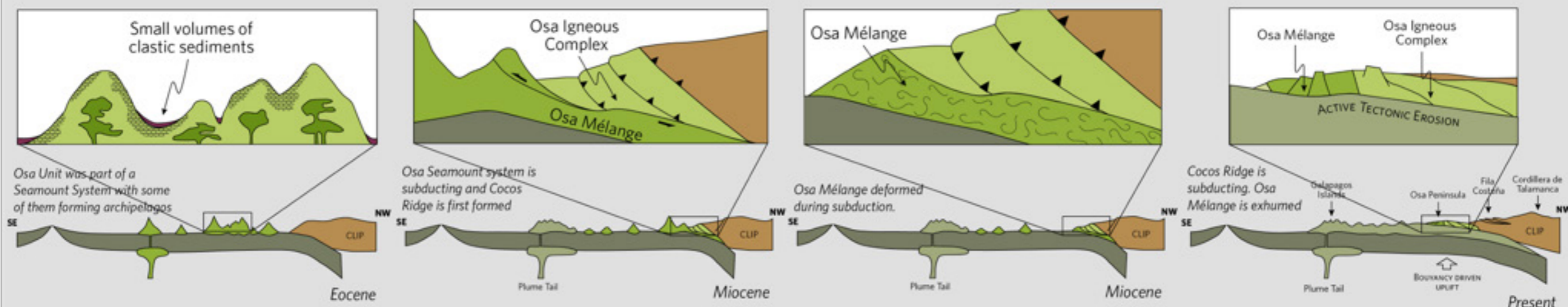
# ***Igneous Complexes in Central America***



# Igneous Complexes in Central America

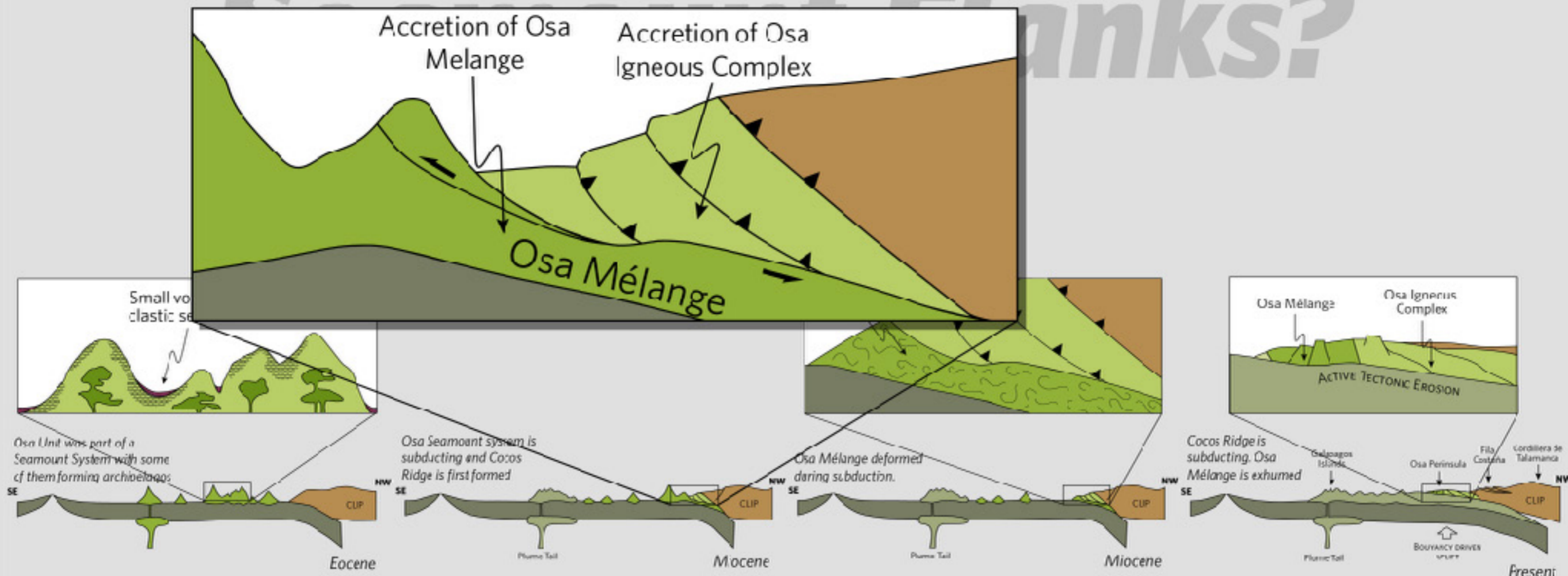


# Mélange as Tectonised Seamount Flanks?

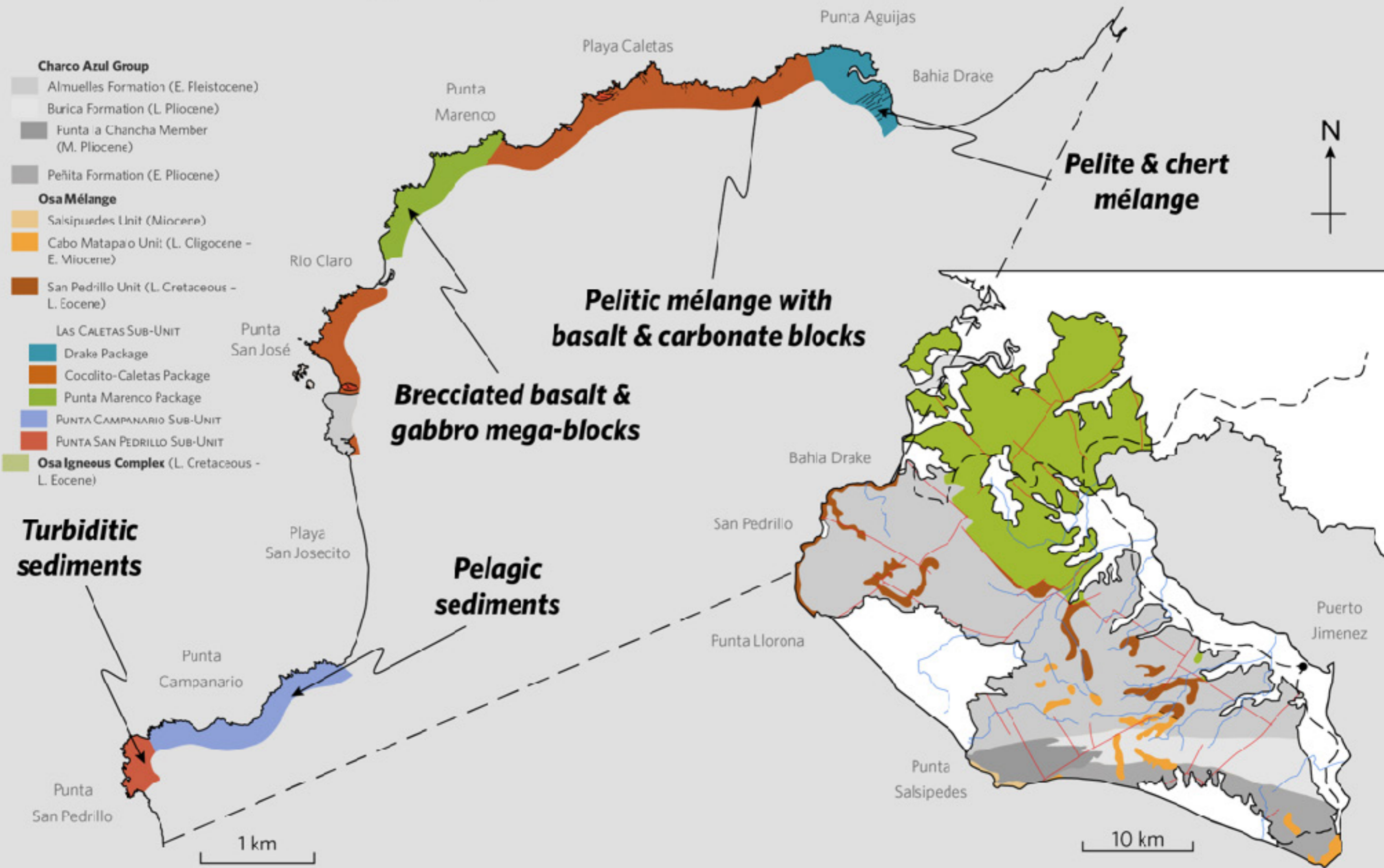


# Mélange as Tectonised

## Direct seamount accretion



# Map of San Pedrillo Unit



# ***Altered Mudrock Looks & Behaves like Basalt***



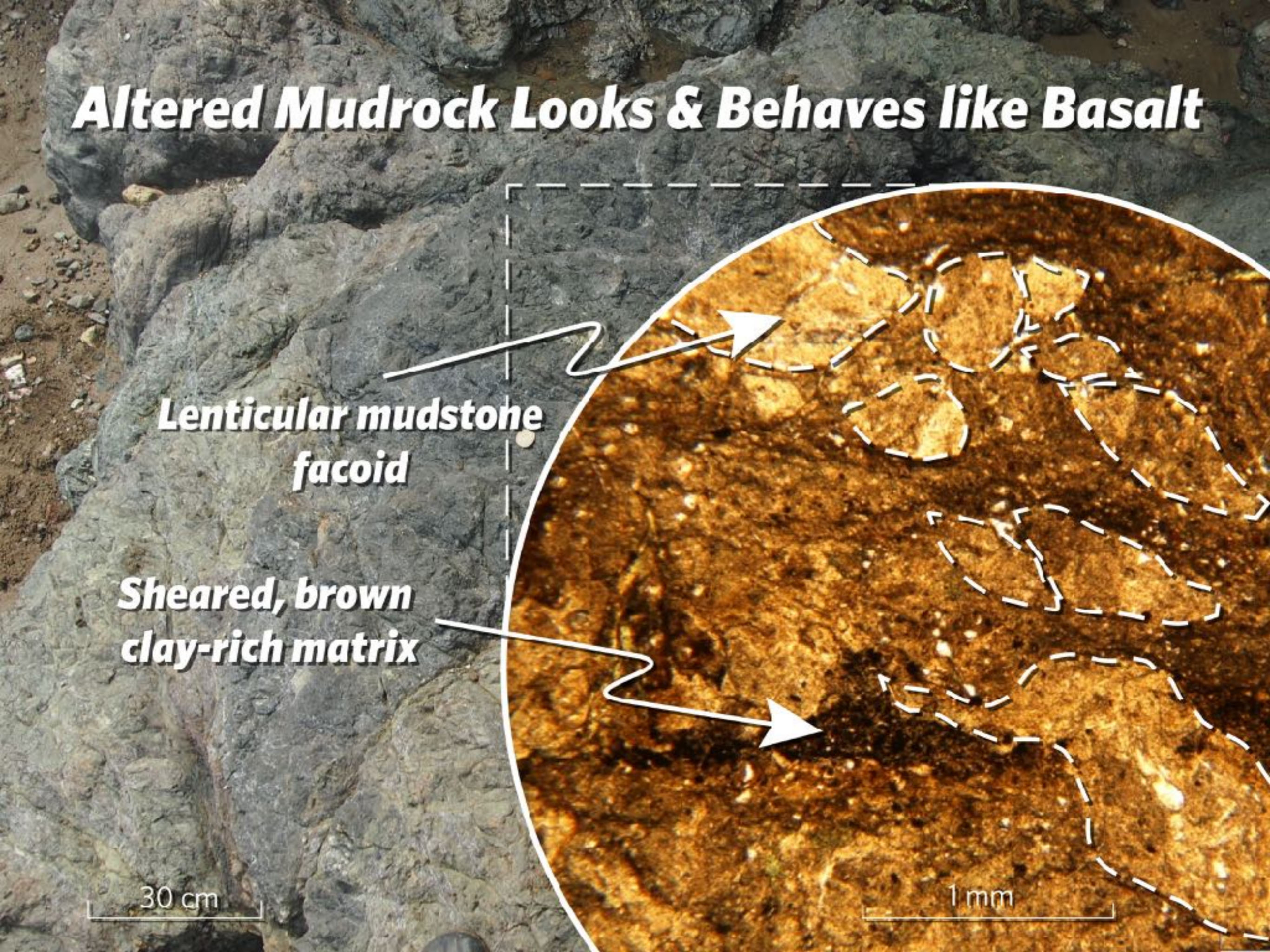
# **Altered Mudrock Looks & Behaves like Basalt**

**Lenticular mudstone  
facoid**

**Sheared, brown  
clay-rich matrix**

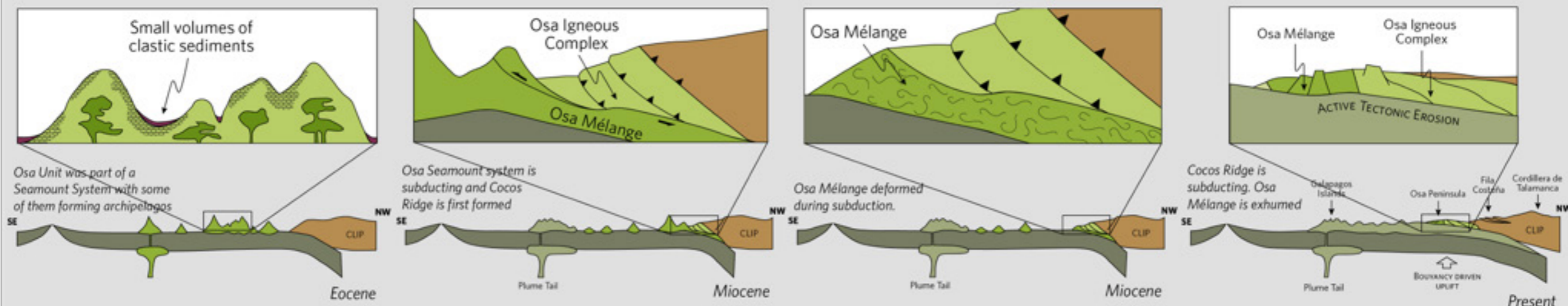
30 cm

1 mm

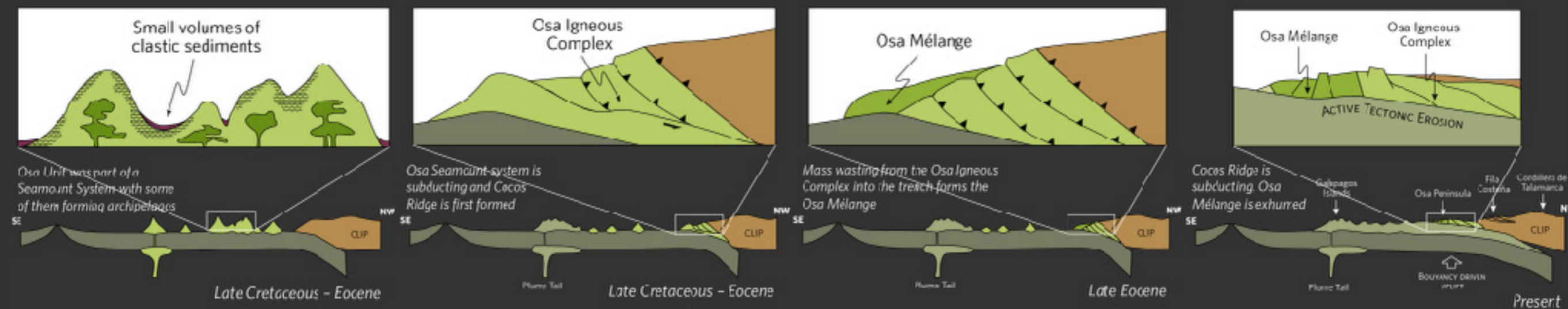


# Mélange as Tectonised Seamount Flanks?

Problem: Too many sediments

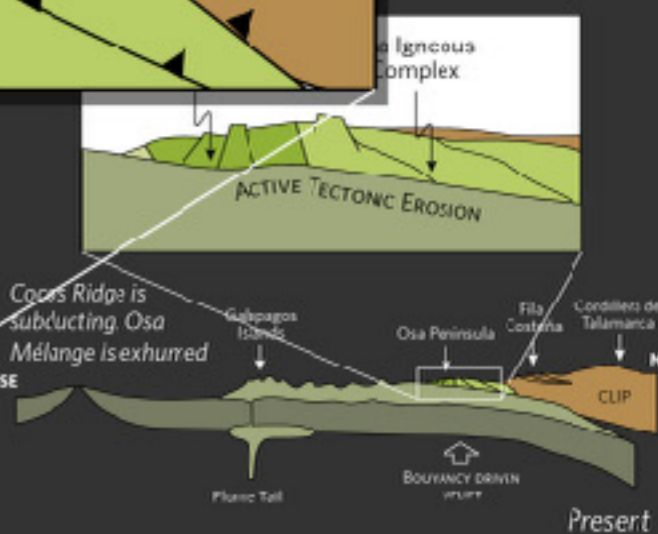
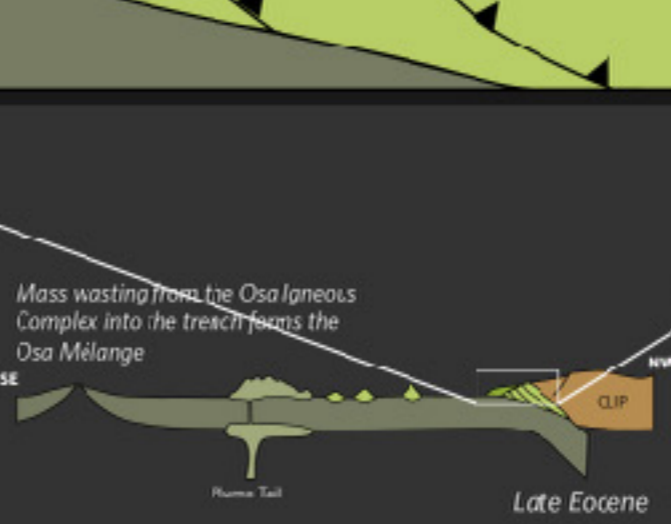
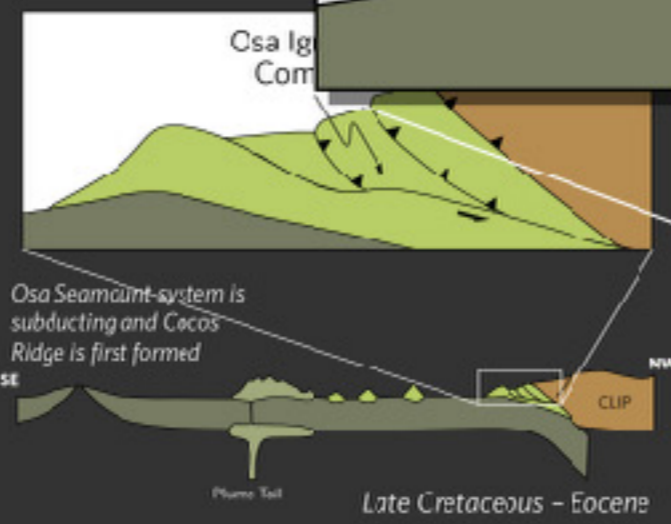
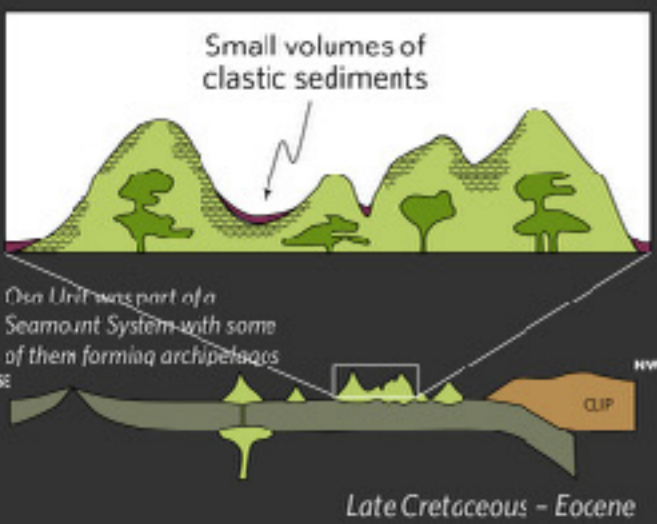
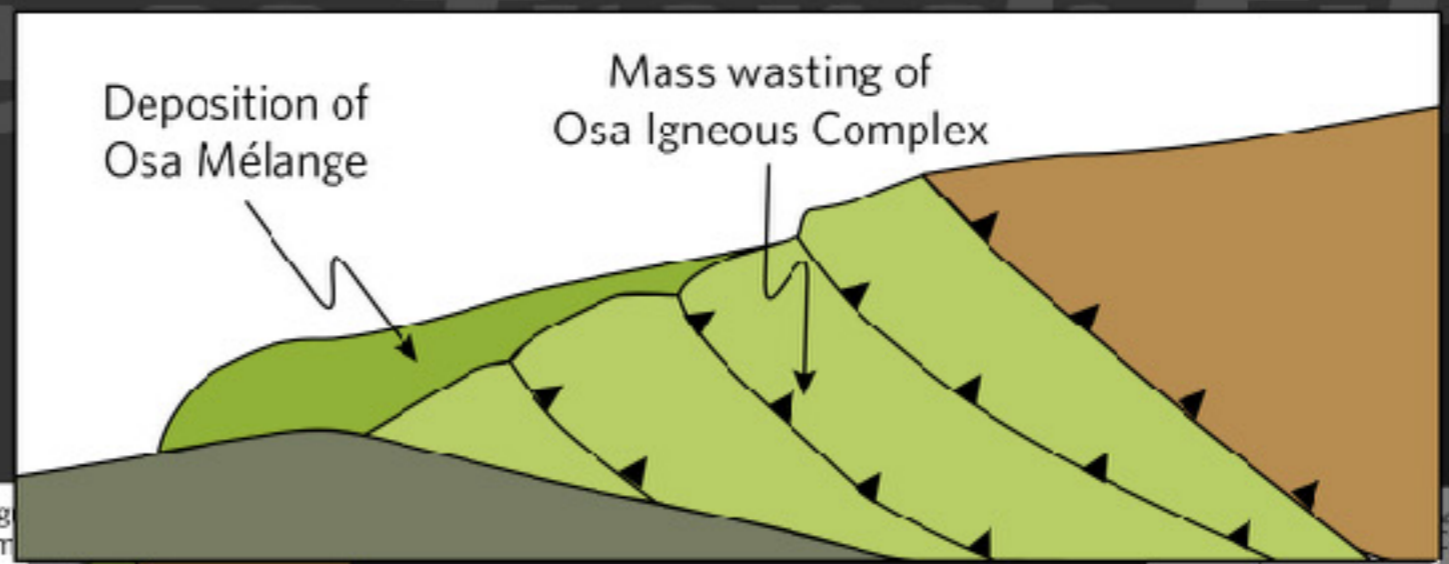


# Mélange as Trench Fill?



# Mass Wasting into Trench & Subsequent Re-Accretion

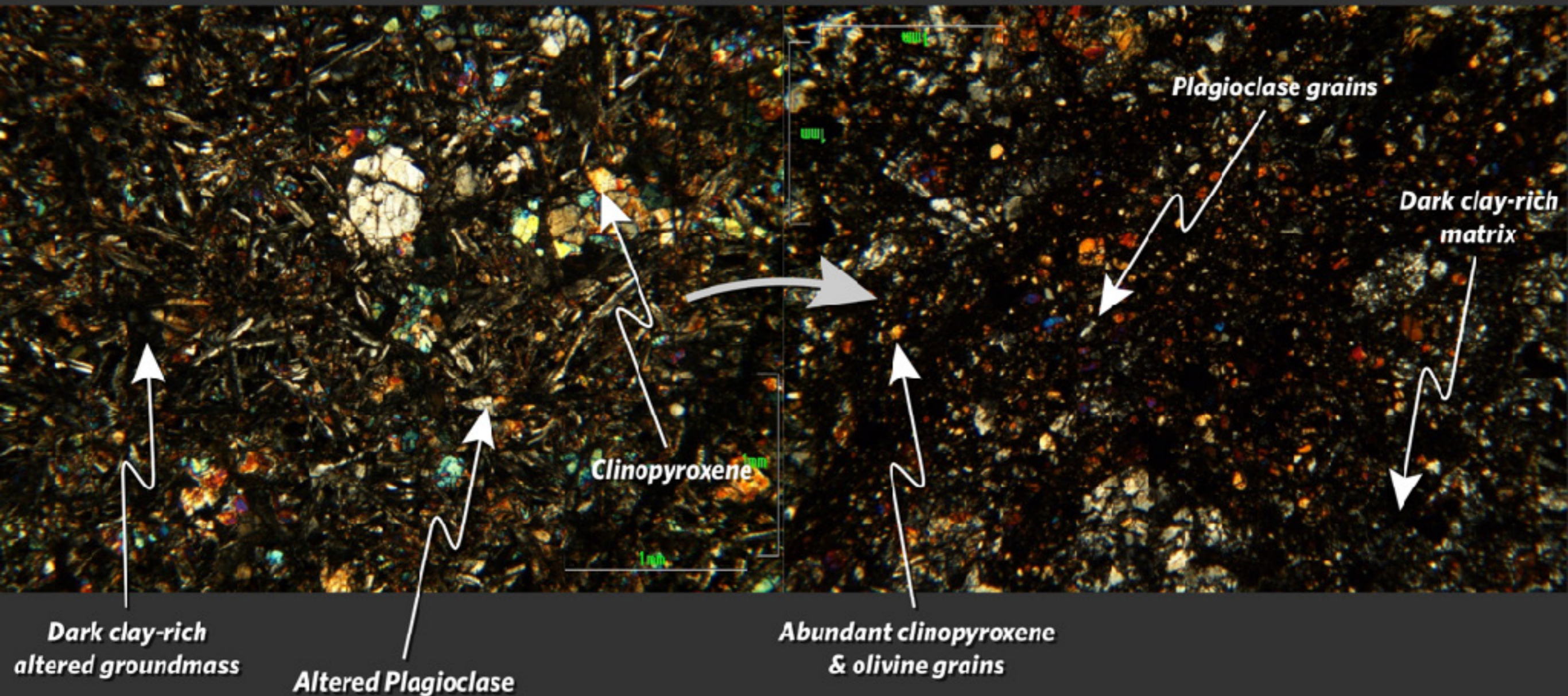
Mélange



# Basalt-Derived Sediment

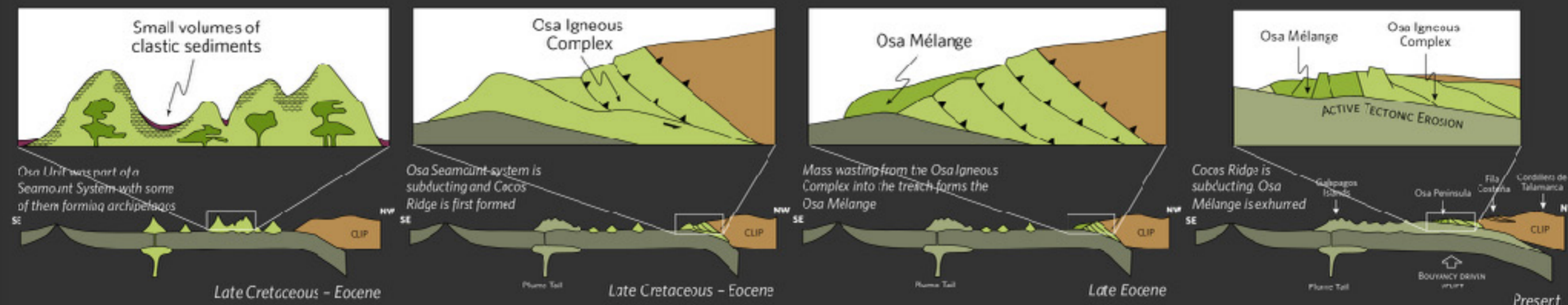
**Altered Basalt**

**Px-rich Sandstone**

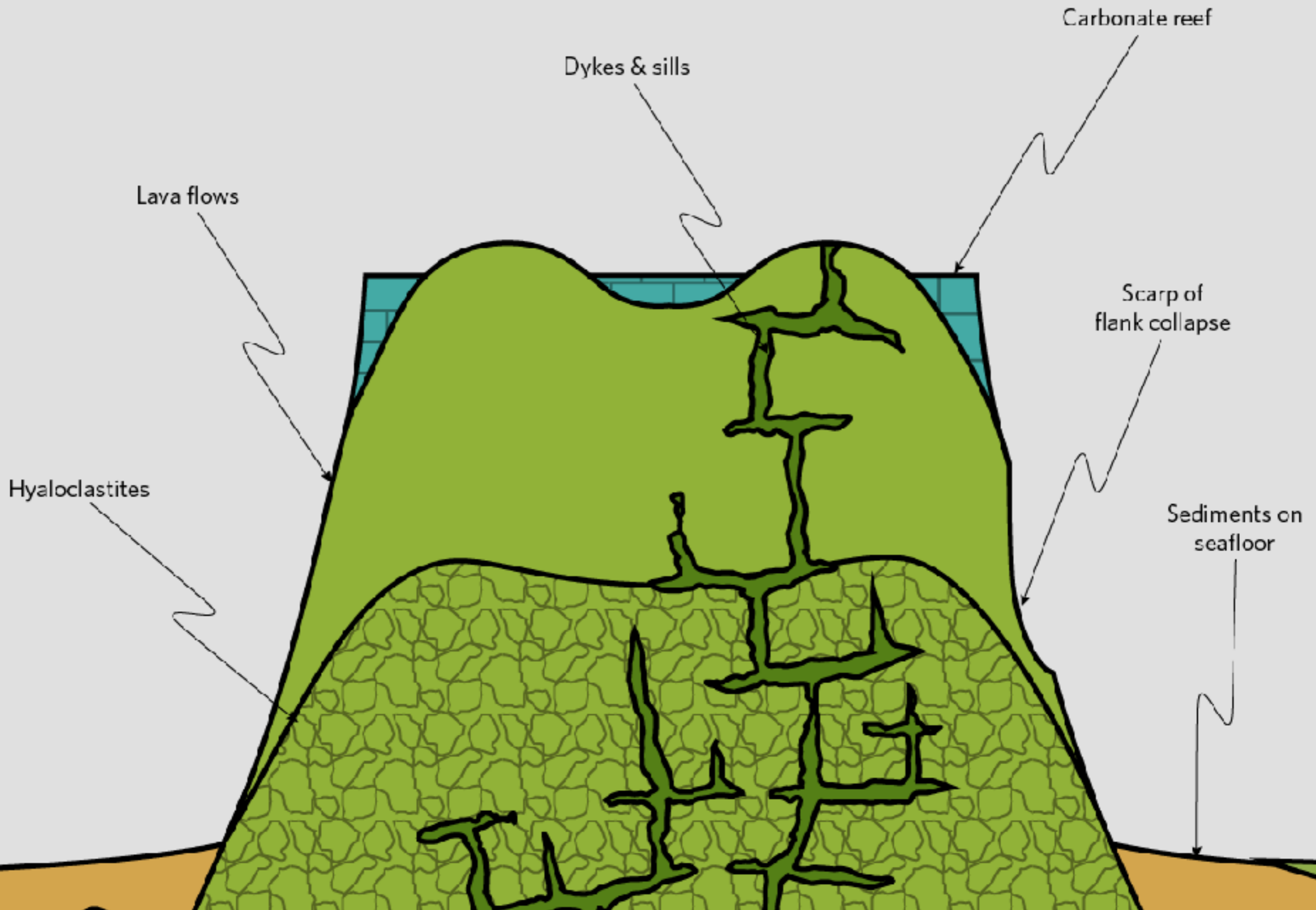


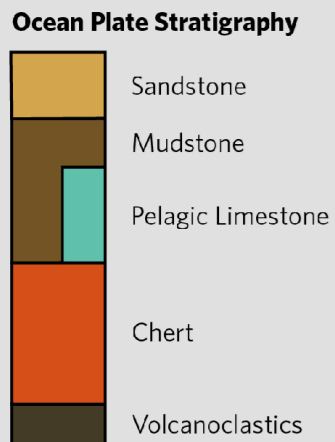
# Mélange as Trench Fill?

Problem: No arc-derived material

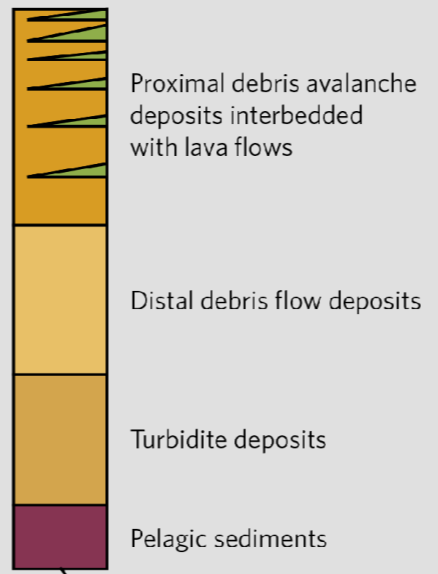


# A Closer Look at Seamounts



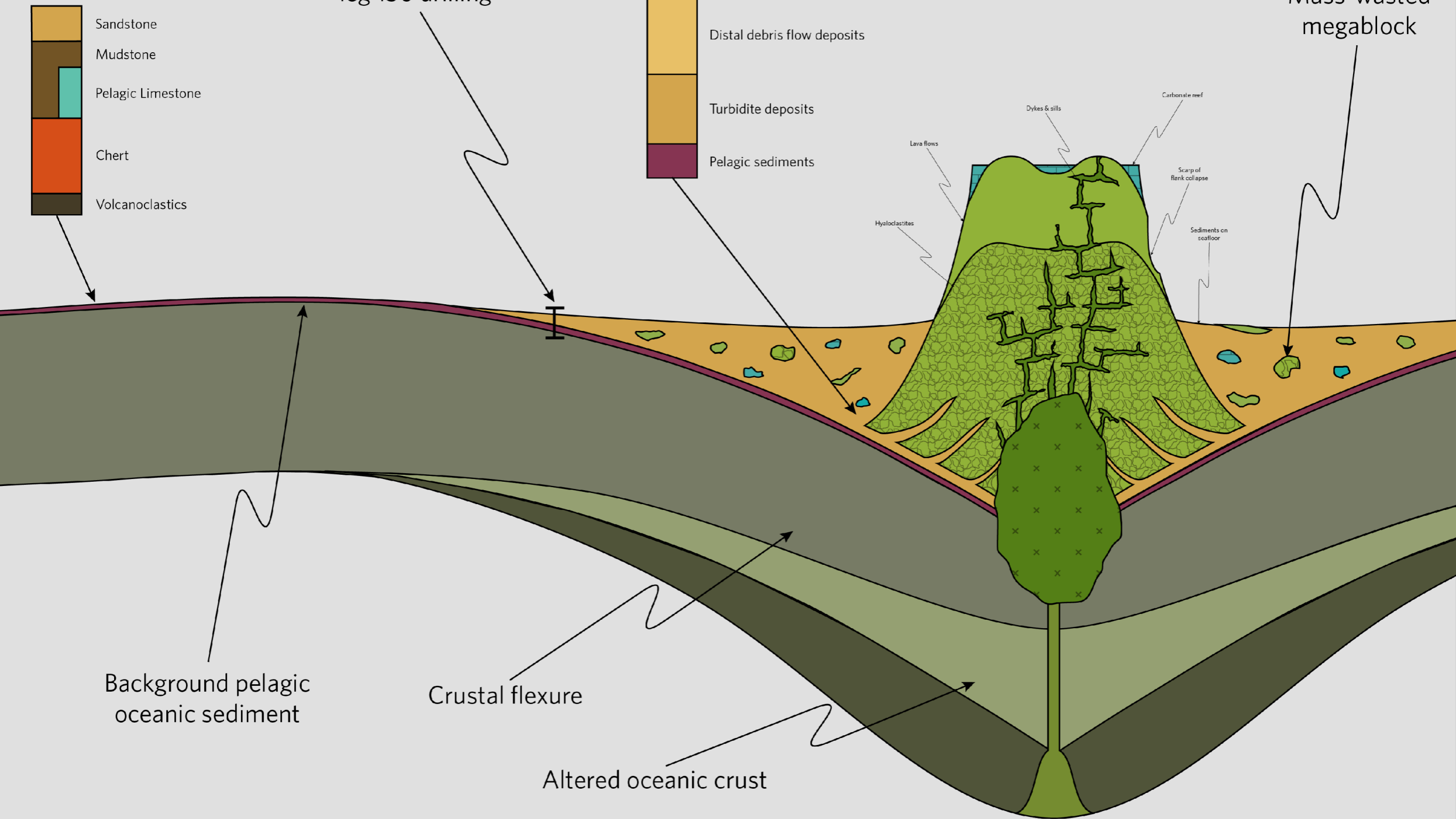


**Flexural Moat Sediments**

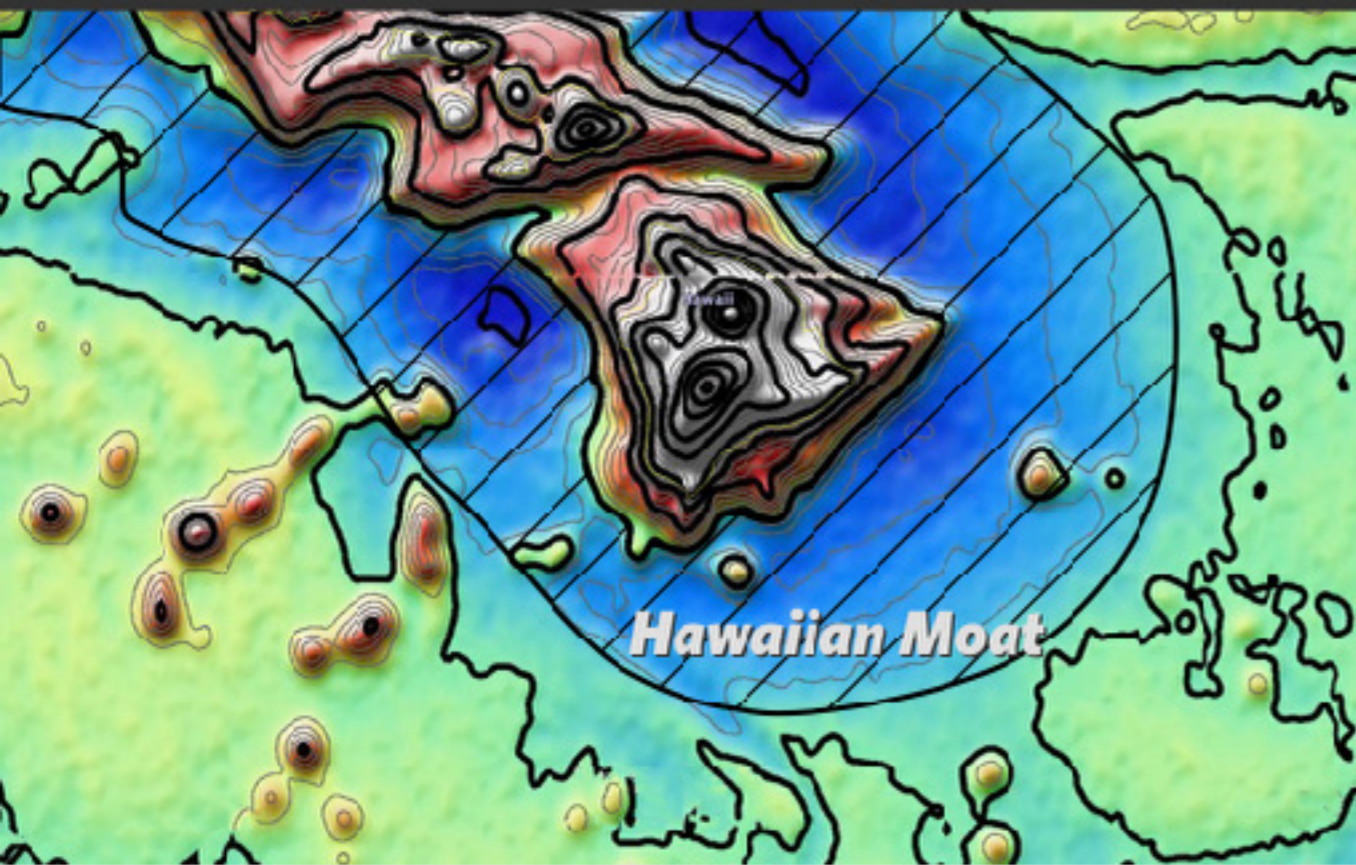


Site of ODP leg 136 drilling

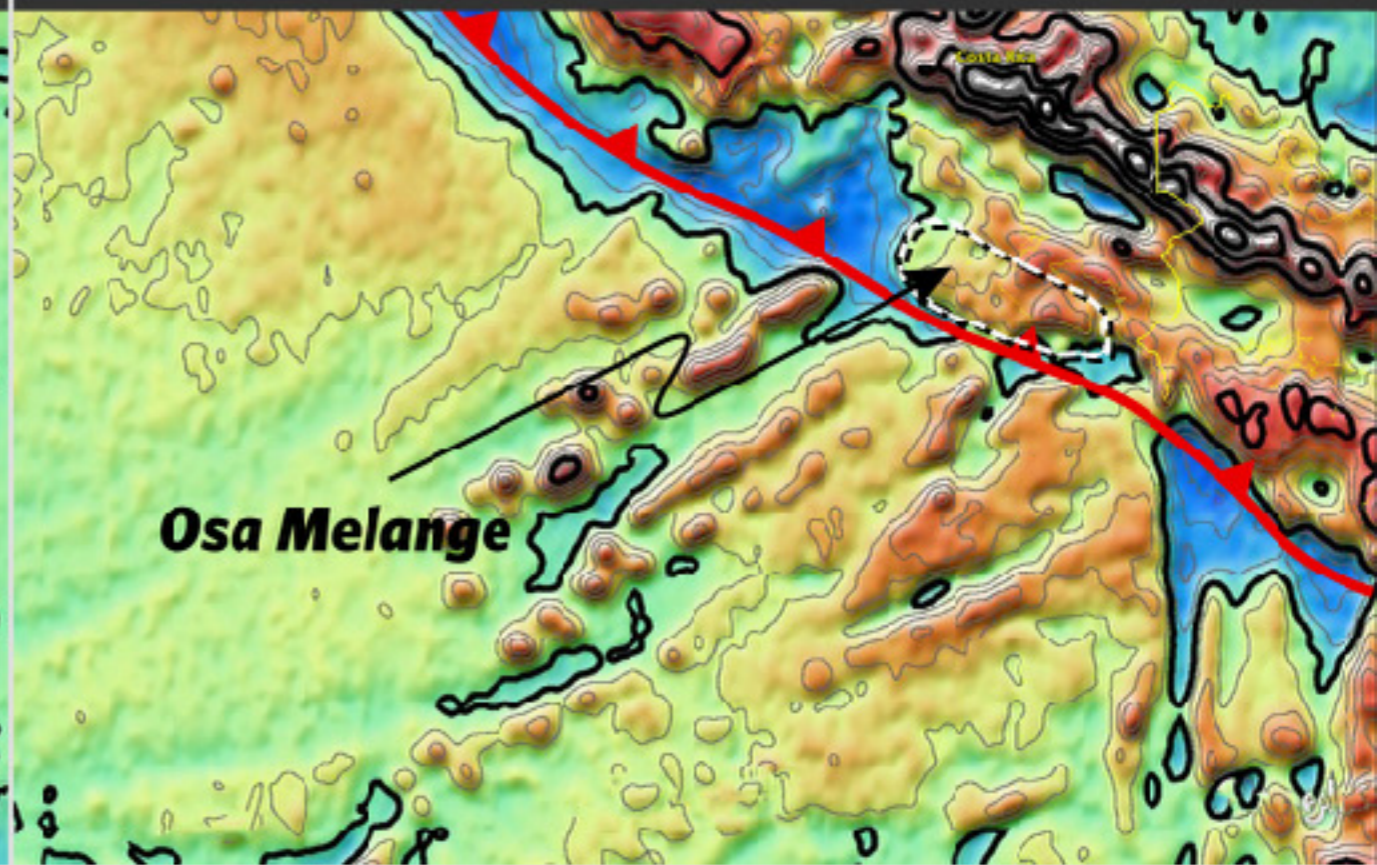
Mass-wasted megablock



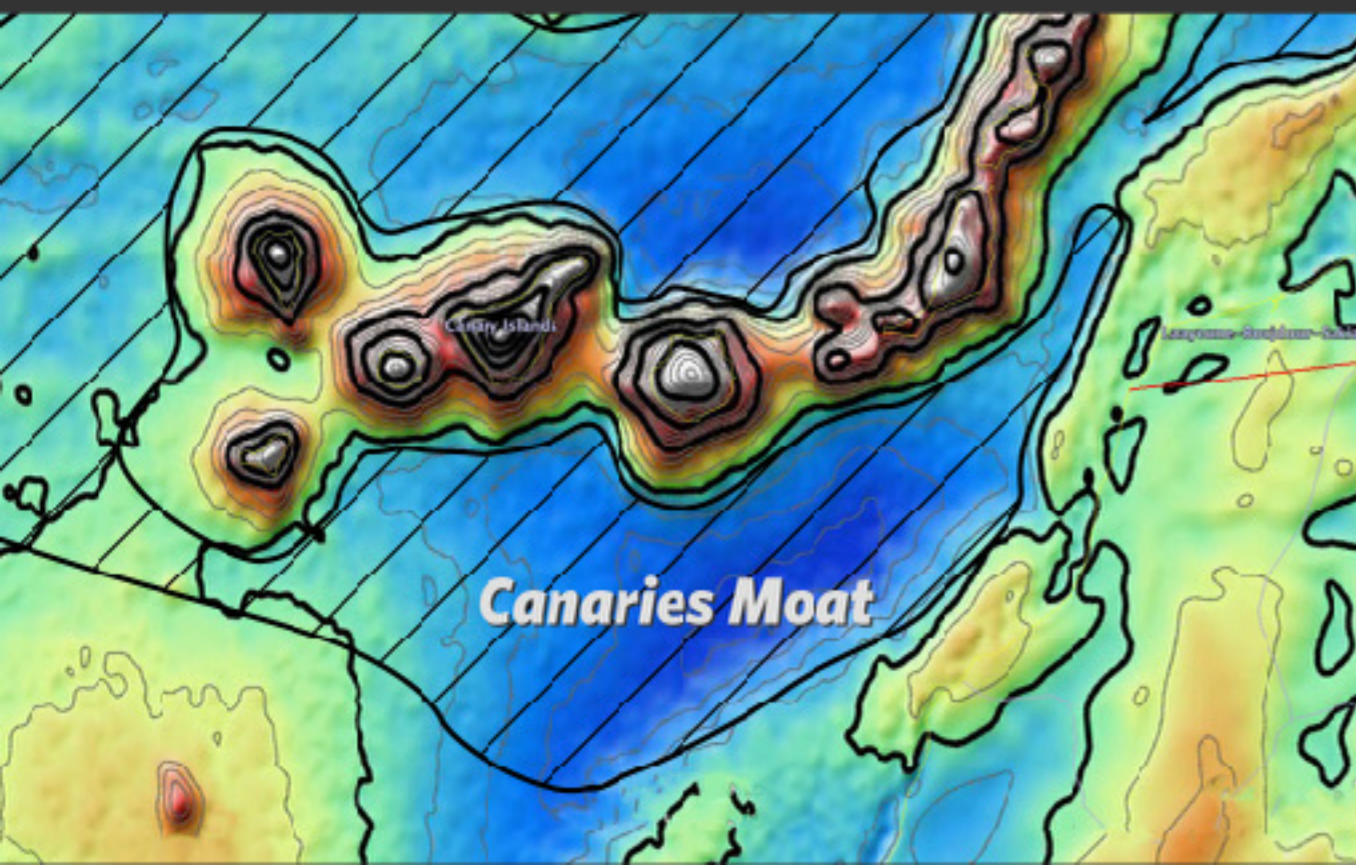
# Hawaii



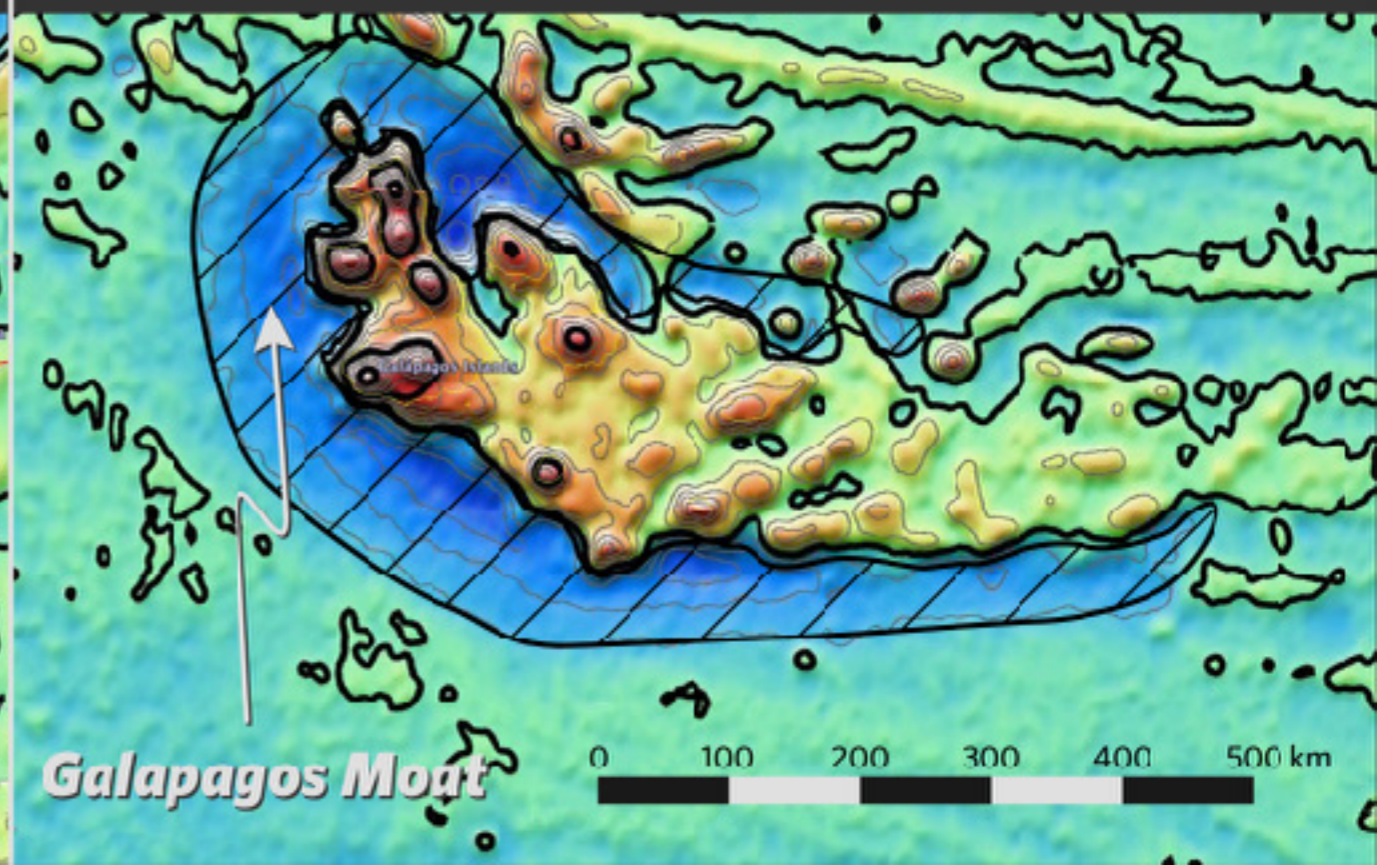
# Costa Rica



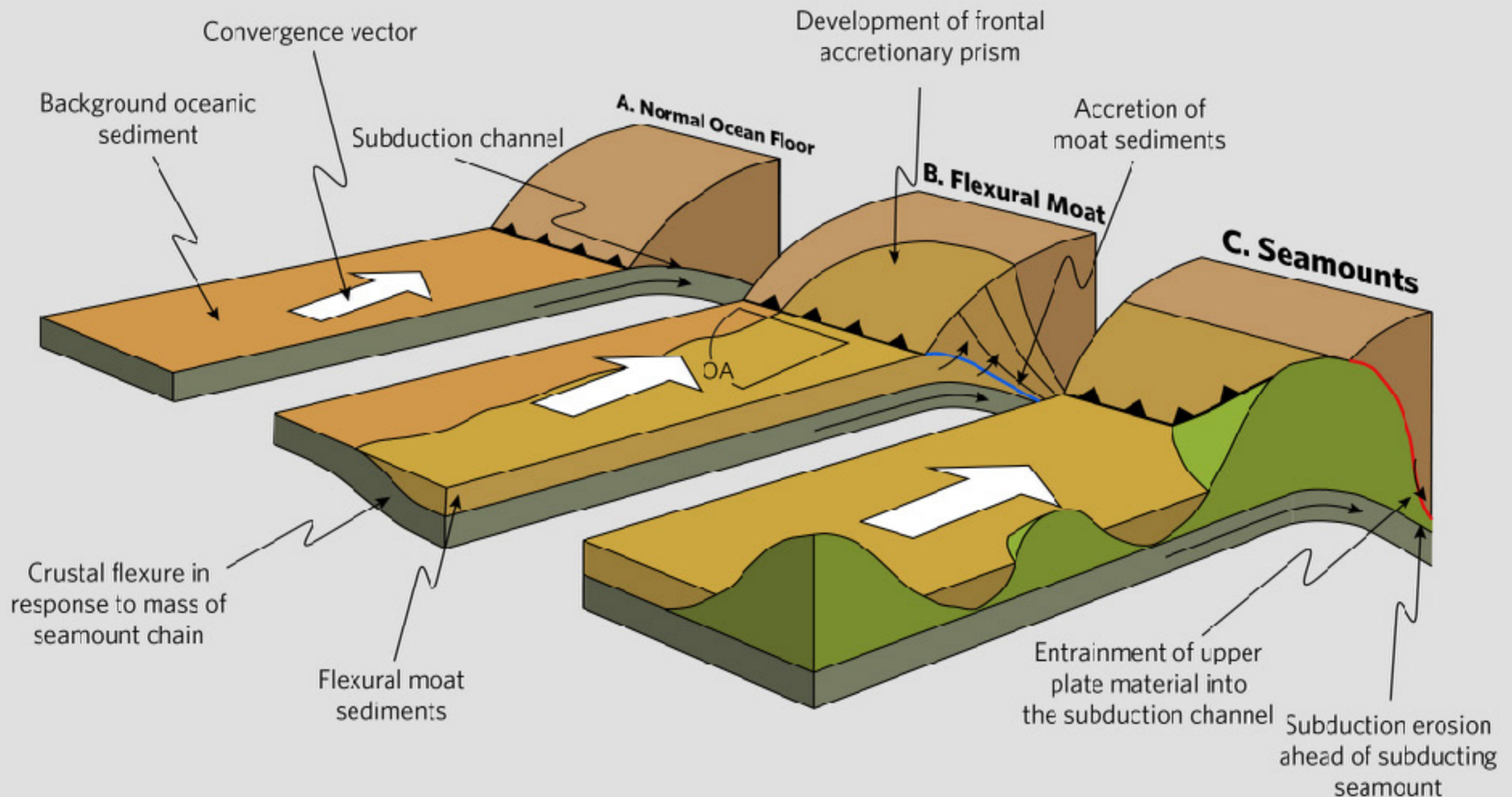
# Canaries



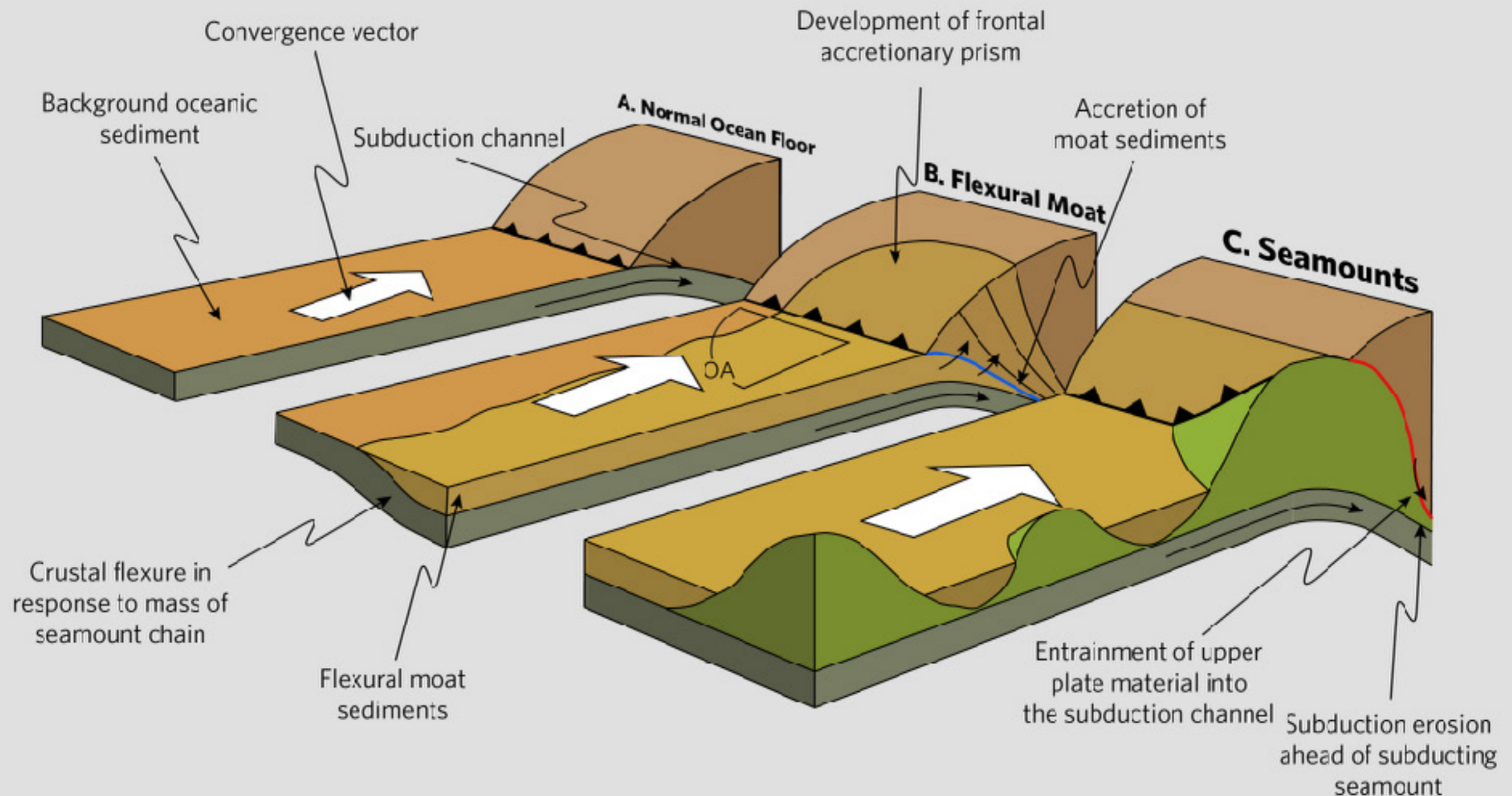
# Galapagos



# Seamount Subduction Driving Concurrent Accretion & Erosion

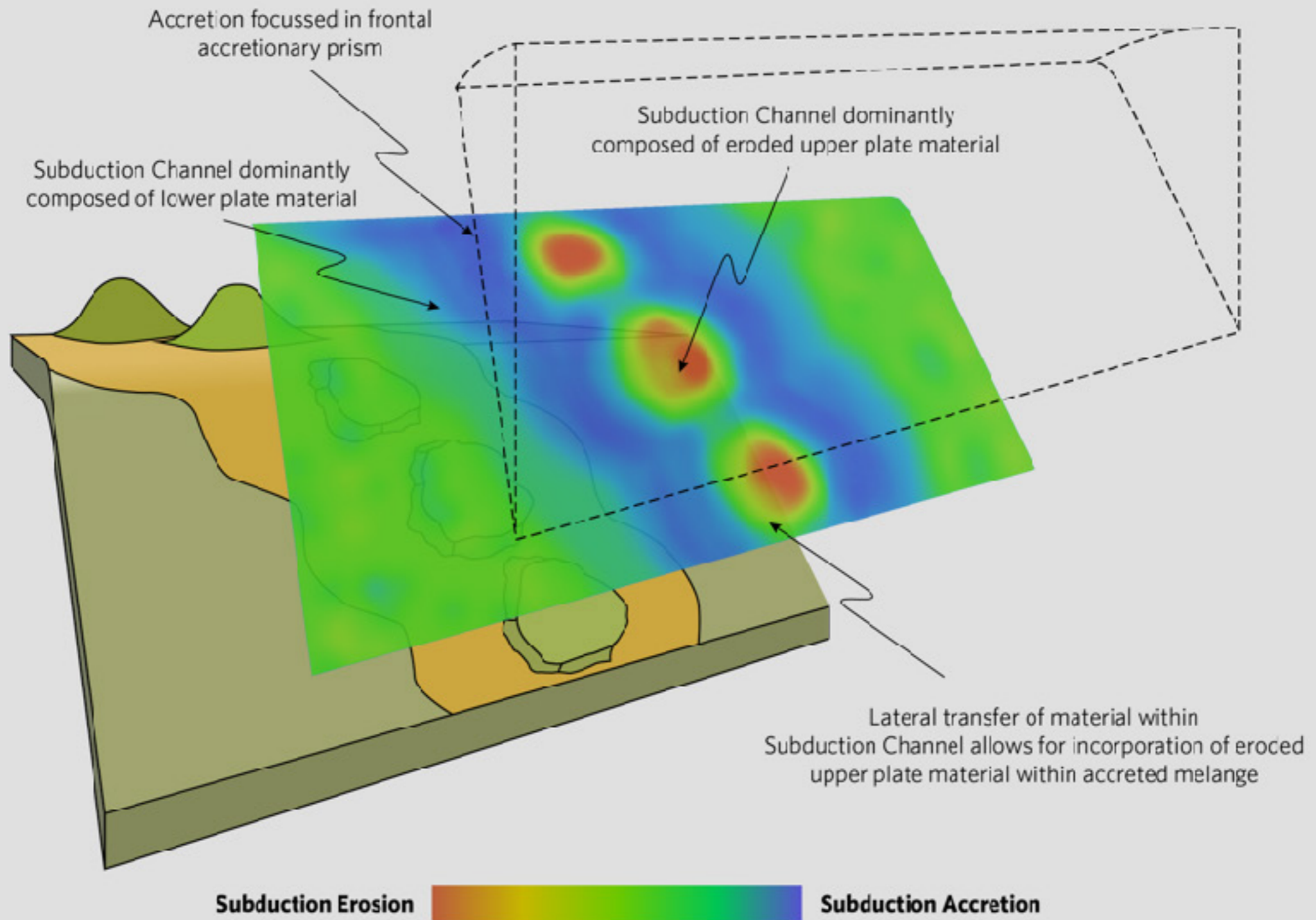


# Seamount Subduction Driving Concurrent Accretion & Erosion



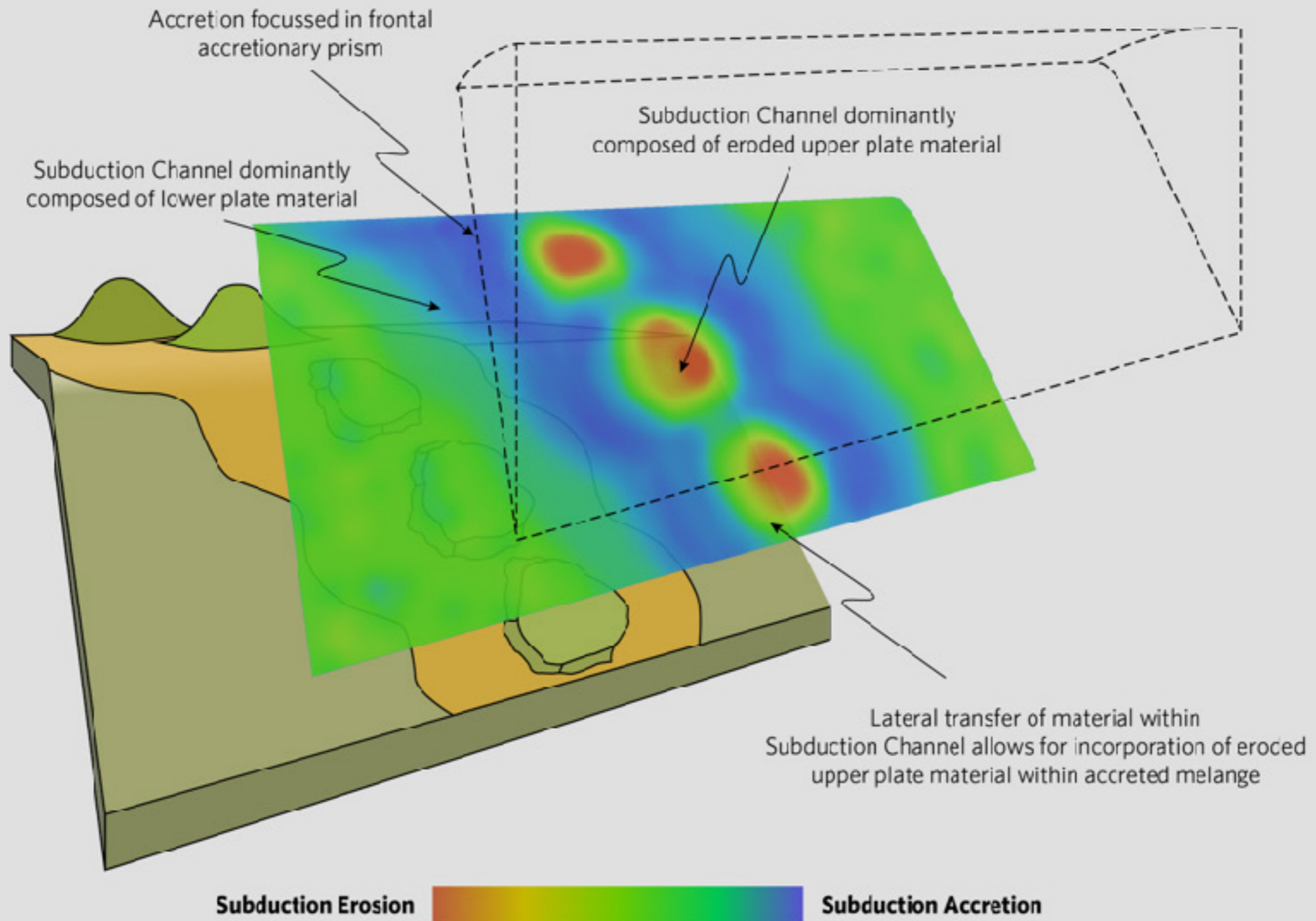
# Heterogenous Subduction

## Channel Behaviour

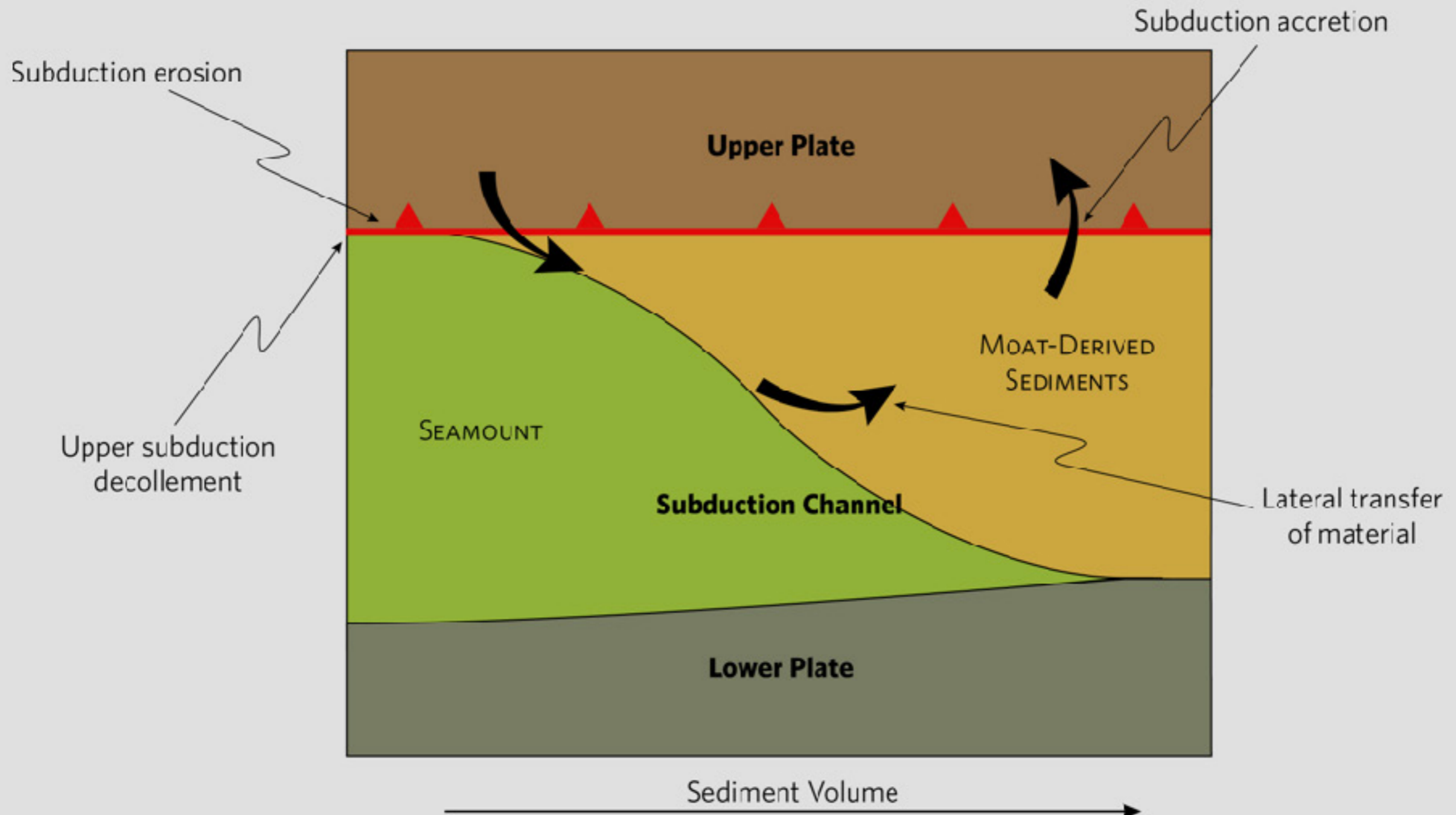


# Heterogenous Subduction

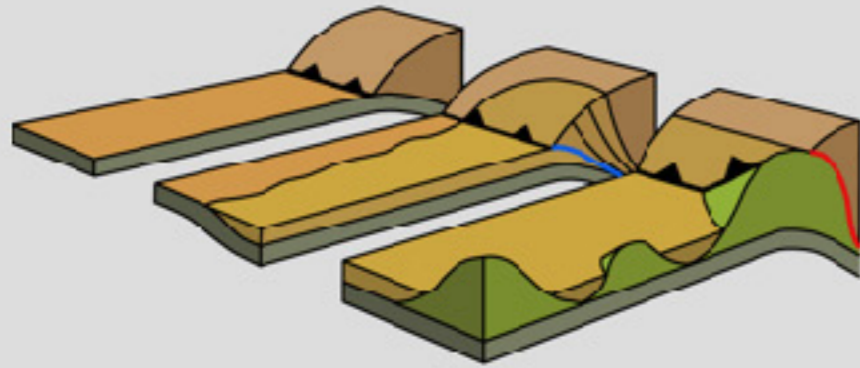
## Channel Behaviour



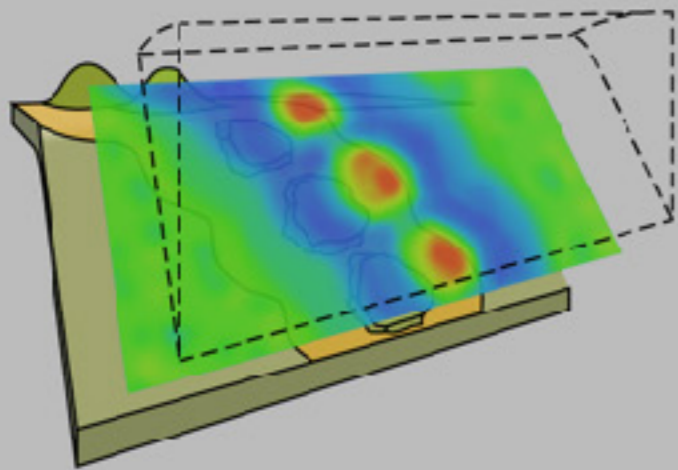
# Lateral Transfer & Re-Accretion of Tectonically Eroded Material



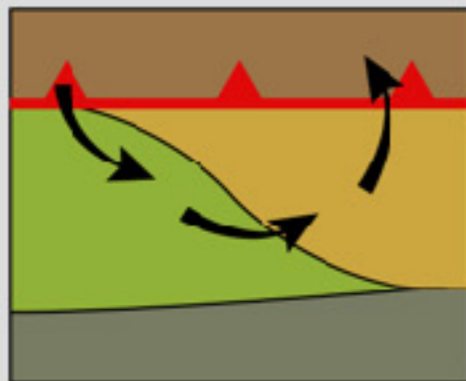
# Conclusions



High sediment volumes in **seamount moat** basins make these likely to be **preferentially accreted**.



Focussed **erosion & accretion occur adjacent to each other**, leading to a heterogenous subduction channel.



**Upper plate material** may be **eroded** above seamounts, **mixed** with moat sediments, & **re-accreted**.

# Any Questions?

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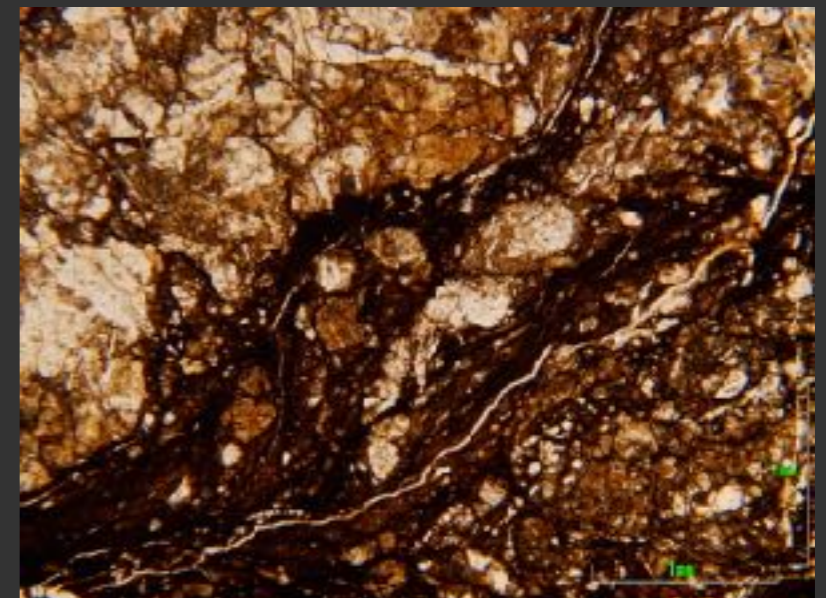
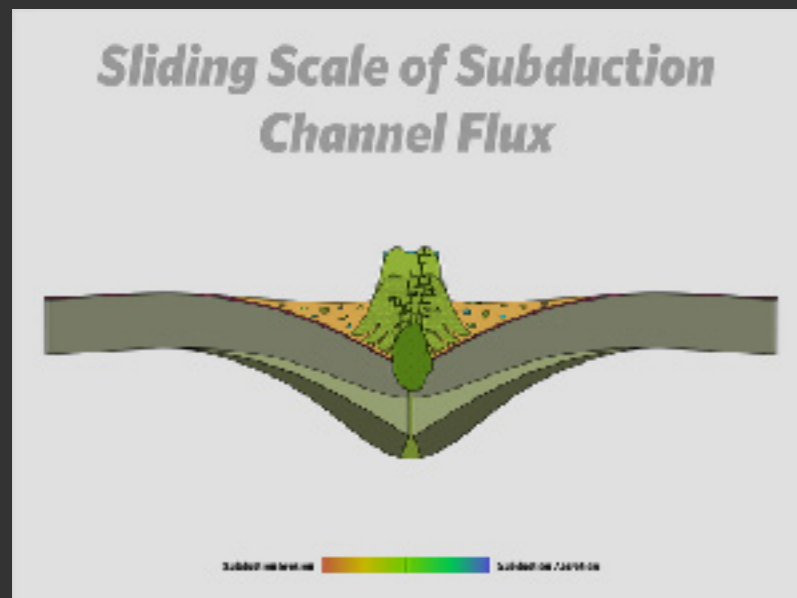
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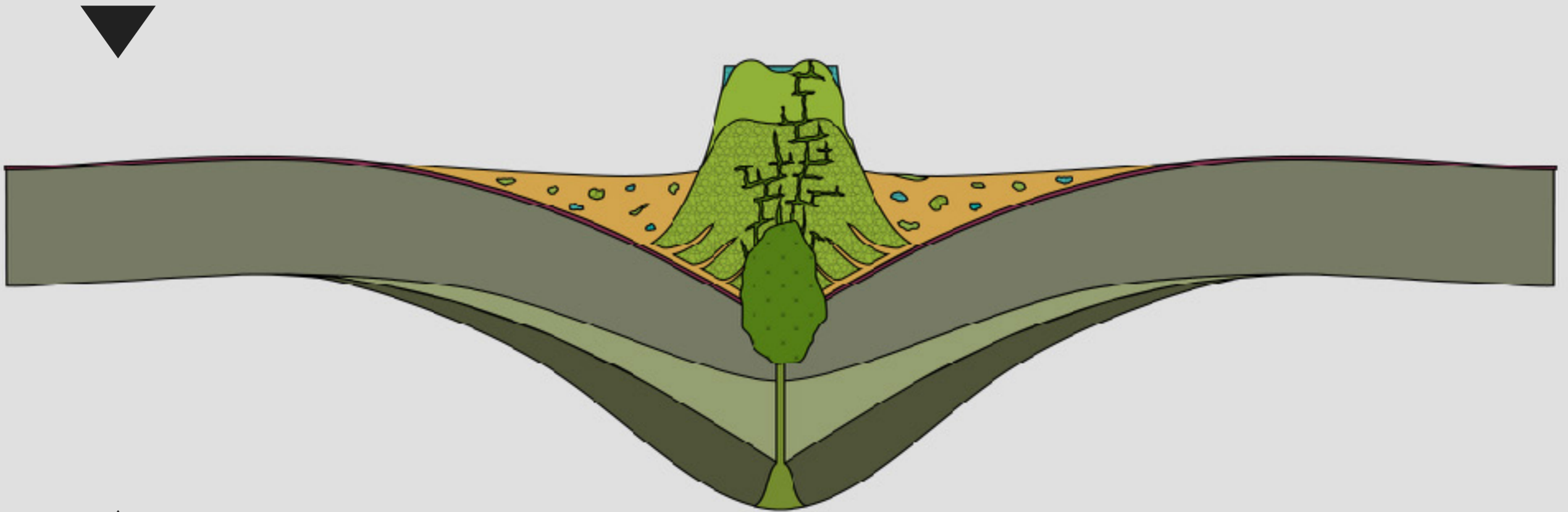
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# Extra Slides



# Sliding Scale of Subduction Channel Flux

Normal Fault Subduction Accretion Erosion Mobile Seamount



Subduction Erosion



Subduction Accretion



