



The Dallol Geothermal Area, Ethiopia — an unique Planetary Field Analog on Earth

Barbara Cavalazzi (1,2), Roberto Barbieri (3), Angelo P. Rossi (4), Mnica Pondrelli (5), Karen Olsson-Francis (6), Giorgio Gasparotto (7), Miruts Hagos (6), and Europlanet TA1 Team (7)

(1) Università di Bologna, Faculty of Science, Dipartimento di Scienze Biologiche, Geologiche e Ambientali, Bologna, Italy (barbara.cavalazzi@unibo.it), (2) Department of Geology, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa, (3) Jacobs University Bremen, Bremen, Germany, (4) School of Environment, Earth and Ecosystem Sciences, The Open University, Milton Keynes, United Kingdom, (5) Int'l Research School of Planetary Sciences, Università d'Annunzio, Chieti Scalo, Italy, (6) Department of Earth Sciences, Mekelle University, Mekelle, Ethiopia, (7) Europlanet H2020 RI

The Dallol volcano and its associated hydrothermal field are located in a remote area of the northern Danakil Depression in Ethiopia, a region only recently appraised after decades of inaccessibility due to severe political instability and the absence of infrastructure. The region is notable for hosting environments at the very edge of natural physical-chemical extremities.

The study of planetary field analog environments plays a crucial role in characterizing the physical and chemical boundaries within which life can exist on Earth and other planets. It is key to the assessment and criteria definition of the conditions of habitability on other planets, including the possibility for biosignature preservation and in situ testing of technologies for life detection. The Dallol area represents an excellent Mars analog environment given that the active volcanic environment, the associated diffuse hydrothermalism and hydrothermal alterations, and the vast acidic sulfate deposits are reminiscent of past hydrothermal activity on Mars.

This is a contribution to the Europlanet 2020 Research Infrastructure programme funded under the European Commission's Horizon 2020 programme (No 654208).