



Spatial and temporal variation of chemical composition in fluids emitted from mud volcano Lei-Gong-Huo, Eastern Taiwan

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Mud volcanoes are one of the most important conduits for deep seated materials to migrate upward in sedimentary basins, convergent margin, and subduction zones. Understanding its temporal and spatial characteristics and variations provides us the important information on fluid sources and the environments in the depth. Mud volcano Lei-Gong-Huo (LGH) is a unique mud volcano which is located on the Mélange Formation lying on the andesitic volcanic arc. Fluids emitted from 47 mud volcanoes in LGH mud volcano area were sampled and measured their major, trace elements with $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratios monthly from October 2015 to July 2016. Major elements of the fluids are Cl, Na and Ca, which are distributed between 291 and 376 mM, 131 and 289 mM, and 48.9 and 313 mM, respectively. High content of B, Ba, Mn, and Sr with relative low concentration of S and alkalinity are also detected. Comparing with seawater, LGH fluids have lower Na/Cl, K/Cl, and Mg/Cl but higher Ca/Cl ratios, indicating water-rock interaction of igneous rock and paleo-seawater at source region. This interpretation has further supported by Sr isotopes, which show low value of $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratio down to 0.70710. The result of spatial distribution showing strong negative correlation between Na and Ca concentration and Ca and $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratios indicates two end-member mixing is the major chemical characteristic. The fluid interacts with igneous rock carrying high Ca, low Na and low $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratio while those interact with sedimentary rock carrying low Ca, high Na and high $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratio. The source from igneous region dominates eastern part of the mud volcanoes in LGH while sedimentary source dominates western part. Most mud volcanoes show mixing behavior between two sources. Results of time series chemical composition show no significant variation, indicating no source contribution variation during the sampling period. In summary, fluids emitted from mud volcanoes in LGH are originated from two sources, which are water-rock interaction of igneous rock with paleo-seawater from the east and sedimentary rock from the west at depth, resulting from complex geologic background of mélange formation. The contributions from two sources are stable within the period of a year.