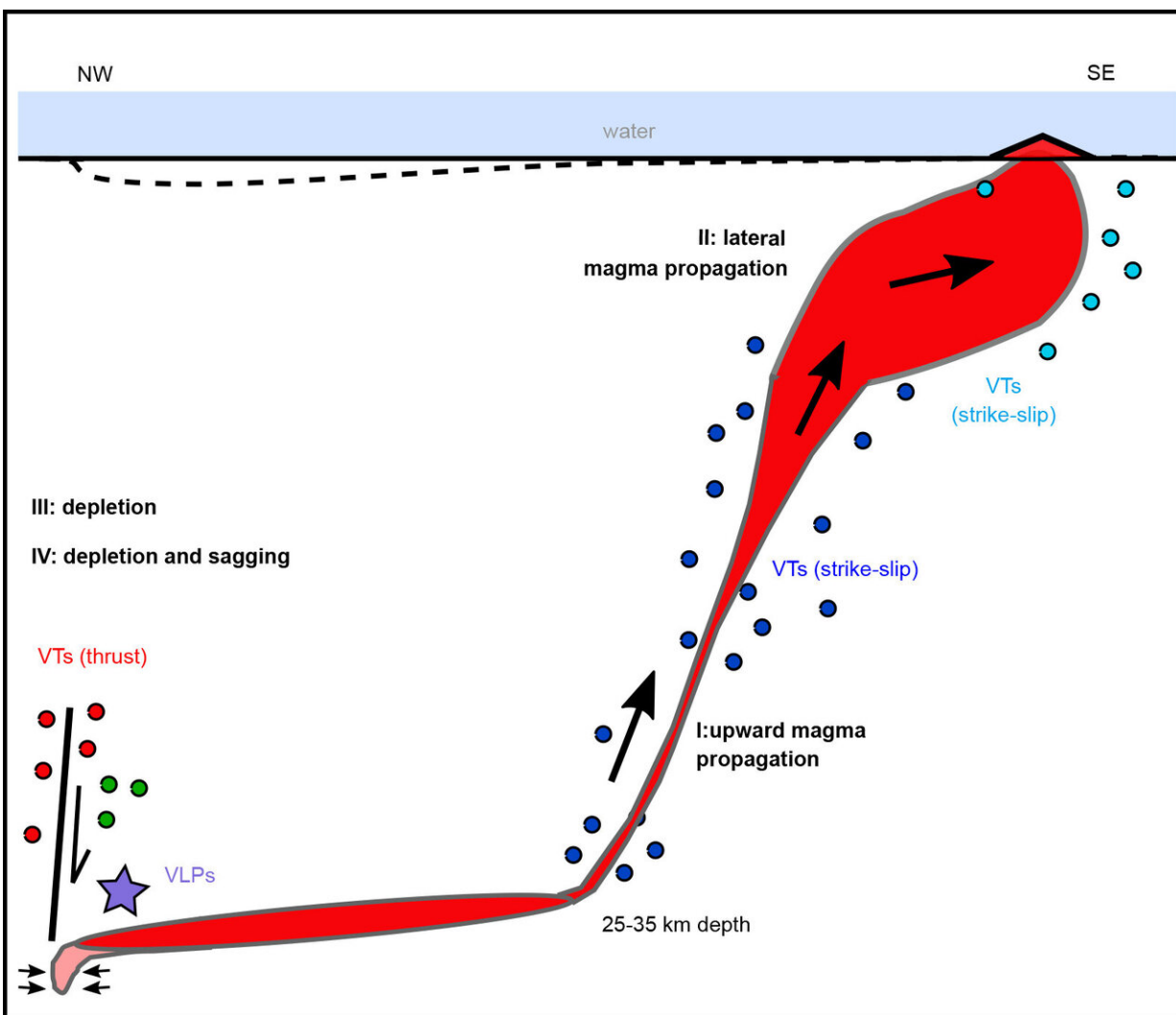


Formation of a huge underwater volcano offshore the Comoros

January 6 2020



Sketch of the deep magma reservoir and magma upward path to form a new submarine volcano. Different types of seismic and surface deformation accompany the four identified phases of the unrest. Credit: Cesca et al. 2019,

A new submarine volcano was formed off the island of Mayotte in the Indian Ocean in 2018. This was shown by an oceanographic campaign in May 2019. Now, an international team led by the scientist Simone Cesca from the German GeoForschungsZentrum GFZ is illuminating the processes deep inside the Earth before and during the formation of the new volcano. It is akin to detecting a new type of signal from the Earth's interior that indicates a dramatic movement of molten rocks before the eruption. With their specially developed seismological methods, the researchers are reconstructing the partial emptying of one of the deepest and largest active magma reservoirs ever discovered in the upper mantle. The study is published in the journal *Nature Geoscience*.

Since May 2018, an unusual sequence of earthquakes has been recorded off the coast of the island of Mayotte in the Comoros archipelago between Africa and Madagascar. Seismic activity began with a swarm of thousands of "seemingly tectonic" earthquakes, culminating in an [earthquake](#) of magnitude 5.9 in May 2018. Mostly, since June 2018, however, a completely new form of earthquake signal has emerged that was so strong that it could be recorded up to 1000 kilometers away. These 20- to 30-minute-long signals are characterized by particularly harmonic, low frequencies, almost monochromatic, similar to a large bell or a double bass, and are called very long period (VLP) signals. Although the centre of the seismic activity was located almost 35 kilometers offshore the east of the island, a continuous lowering and eastward motion of the Earth's surface at Mayotte had begun at the same time as the massive swarms of VLP events started, accumulating to almost 20 cm to date.

Although there was no evidence of earlier [volcanic activity](#) in the

epicenter of the [seismic activity](#), GFZ scientists had suspected magmatic processes from the beginning—quake swarms in the upper crust that often arise as a reaction to the rise of magma and VLPs in earlier years were associated with the collapse of large caldera volcanoes. The special frequency content of the VLP signals is caused by the resonance oscillation of the buried magma chamber. The deeper the vibrations, the larger the magma reservoir. However, the earthquake swarms under the ocean floor were much deeper than with other volcanoes and the resonance tones of the VLPs were unusually low and strong.

An international team led by GFZ scientist Simone Cesca analyzed seismological and geodetic data from the region to study these observations and their evolution over time. However, the investigations were complicated by the fact that there was no seismic network on the ocean floor, and therefore, measurements were only available at great distances on Mayotte, Madagascar and in Africa. "We tried to improve the unfavorable initial situation by developing special new analytical methods such as cluster and directional beam methods," says Cesca.

The team identified different activity phases within the sequence of events from May 2018 to today. The initial swarm phase indicated a rapid upward movement of magma from a deep mantle reservoir more than 30 kilometers below the Earth's surface. Once an open channel had formed from the Earth's mantle to the seabed, the magma began to flow unhindered and form a new underwater [volcano](#). A French oceanographic campaign recently confirmed the birth of the submarine volcano, whose location coincides with the reconstructed magma rise.

In this phase, the apparent tectonic earthquake activity decreased again, while the lowering of the ground on the island of Mayotte began. Likewise, long-lasting monofrequent VLP signals started. "We interpret this as a sign of the collapse of the deep magma chamber off the coast of Mayotte," explains Eleonora Rivalta, co-author of the

scientific team. "It is the deepest (~30 km) and largest [magma](#) reservoir in the [upper mantle](#) (more than 3.4 cubic kilometers) to date, which is beginning to empty abruptly.

"Since the seabed lies 3 kilometers below the water surface, almost nobody noticed the enormous eruption. However, there are still possible hazards for the island of Mayotte today, as the Earth's crust above the deep reservoir could continue to collapse, triggering stronger earthquakes," says Torsten Dahm, head of the section Physics of Earthquakes and Volcanoes at the GFZ.

More information: Drainage of a deep magma reservoir near Mayotte inferred from seismicity and deformation, *Nature Geoscience* (2020).
[DOI: 10.1038/s41561-019-0505-5](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41561-019-0505-5) ,
[nature.com/articles/s41561-019-0505-5](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41561-019-0505-5)

Provided by Helmholtz Association of German Research Centres

Citation: Formation of a huge underwater volcano offshore the Comoros (2020, January 6)
retrieved 9 April 2024 from
<https://phys.org/news/2020-01-formation-huge-underwater-volcano-offshore.html>

<p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p>
--