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GEOHERMAL POTENTIAL OF THE ALID VOLCANIC CENTER, DANAKIL DEPRESSION, ERITREA



By

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Field crew and visitors on February 10, 1996, in the west part of the summit area of Alid. View is to the west-northwest. Mountains in the background are in Precambrian rocks that form the Eritrean highlands west of Alid graben.

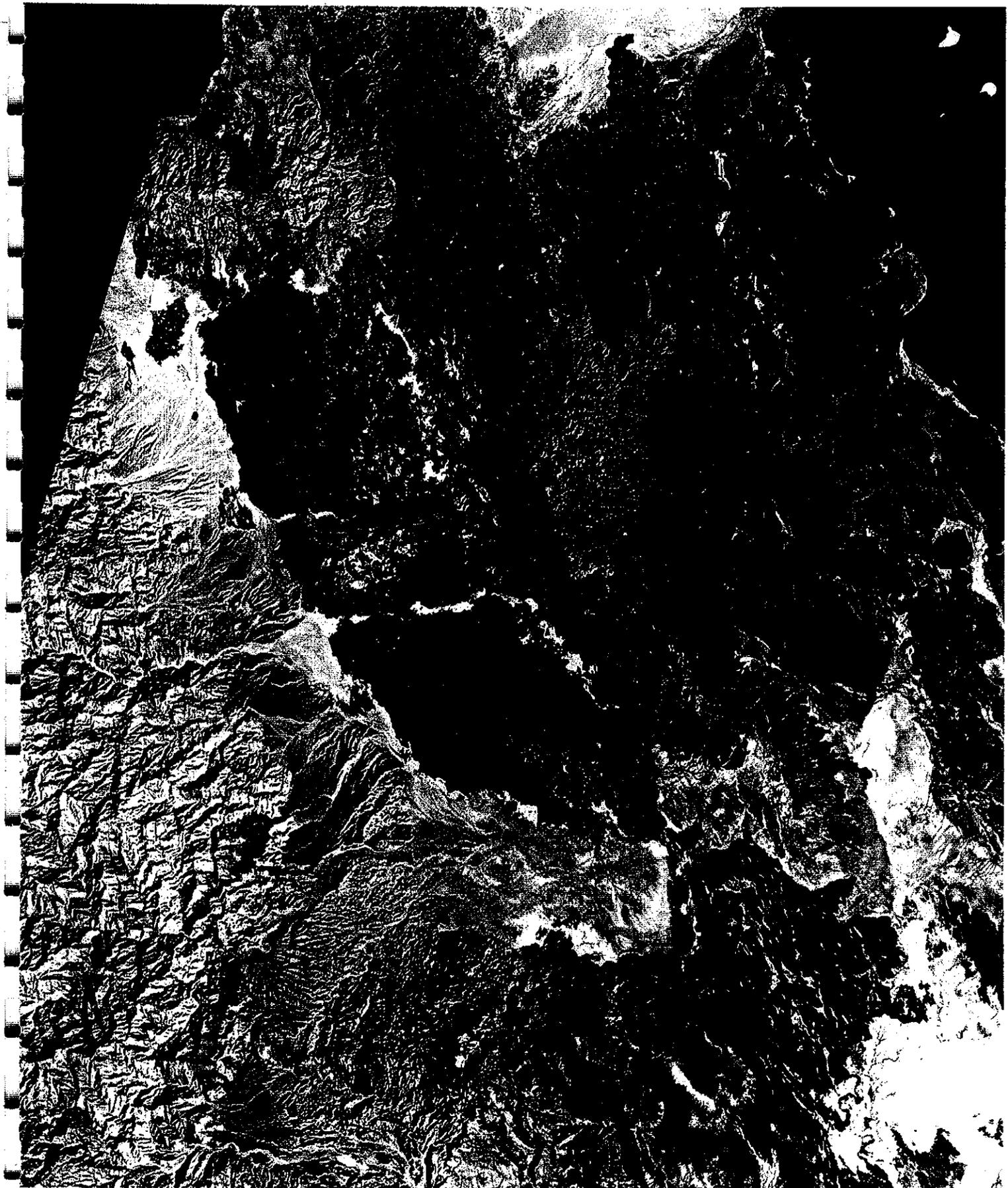
Back row, left to right: Glenn Anders, head of USAID mission in Eritrea; Leake W/Giorgis, geologist; Robert Houdek, U.S. Ambassador to Eritrea; Samuel Baire, Director of Energy Department, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Water Resources; Jake Lowenstern, geologist; Michael Clynne, geologist; Kidane W/Mariam, geologist; two local guides, fumarole locators.

Front row, left to right: Theoderos Tesfai, geologist; James Smith, geologist; Gabreab Kahsai, geologist.

Photograph by Wendell Duffield, geologist.

Cover photo:

Alid structural dome as seen from the field camp. View is to the east. Most of the flanks of the mountain in this view are rhyolite lava flows dipping at steep to moderate angles toward the photographer. The canyon eroded into the dome, in the left part of the photo, includes exposures of siltstone and anhydrite that are stratigraphically just below the lavas. The relatively light-colored part of the mountain, at and just below the skyline on the right, is rhyolite pumice that was erupted from the summit area after the dome had formed.



Alid Graben Region, Eritrea
Landsat TM 245 January 18, 1985
Image Processing by USGS Flagstaff Arizona

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Bottom Line

Results of the studies carried out during this project strongly suggest that an upper crustal magmatic and/or hot plutonic body is present beneath Alid mountain. Compositions of fumarolic gases collected at Alid indicate that the reservoir temperature of a hydrothermal-convection system driven by this heat source is very likely in the range of 250° to 300°C. The geologic structure and tectonic environment of Alid are highly favorable for producing and maintaining substantial fracture permeability beneath the mountain and perhaps even extending north and south somewhat from the mountain's base. The overall temperature and permeability conditions seem so favorable for an electrical grade geothermal resource that exploration drilling to depths of 1.5 to 2 km is recommended. However, before such deep drilling is undertaken, additional tasks should be completed to aid in the selection of specific drill sites and drilling targets. These tasks are:

- (1) Obtain new aerial photographs of Alid and surroundings at a scale of about 1:25,000.
- (2) Prepare a new topographic map of the area at a scale of 1:25,000, with a contour interval of 5 meters in relatively flat terrain and 10 meters on the steep flanks of Alid.
- (3) Prepare a fracture-pattern map, using the new aerial photographs as a primary source of information.
- (4) Complete an electrical-resistivity survey of Alid and surroundings within Alid graben.
- (5) Drill 10 to 15 wells to provide information on temperature gradients and depth to the water table. Nominal target depths in the range of 100 to 200 meters are recommended, using slim-hole diamond-core drilling technology.
- (6) Complete a study of carbon dioxide and radon in soil gas to help locate zones of high permeability through which these gases migrate from their deep subsurface hydrothermal source.

The rationale for these tasks is given in the **RECOMMENDATIONS** section. In addition, information about local meteorological conditions will be essential in order to optimize the design of a power plant. Accordingly, a weather station should be established as soon as possible at Alid to begin to provide a record of temperature, relative humidity, wind velocity and direction, and rainfall.

Summary of Supporting Data

Alid volcanic center rises about 700 meters above the floor of the Danakil Depression, a crustal spreading center that traverses the eastern lowlands of Eritrea. This mountain is a structural dome that formed as a result of local intrusion(s) of silicic magma into the upper crust. Intrusion of this magma domed Precambrian rock and an overlying sequence of late Cenozoic sediments and lava flows. The sediments are fine-grained clastic deposits typical of a shallow inter-tidal environment. Some contain marine fossils. The lava flows include basalt, andesite and rhyolite. Some basalt is pillowed, indicative of emplacement underwater, but most of the lavas were emplaced in a subaerial environment.

The domed stratified rocks dip as steeply as 65 degrees on the lower flanks of Alid and as gently as 20 degrees near the top of the mountain. A 2 by 3 kilometer summit area is a depression that apparently formed when the stratified rocks were stretched beyond their elastic limit across the top of the growing dome, and thus broke and collapsed downward and inward to form something akin to a chaotic keystone graben at the apex of the arch. The westernmost part of the summit depression was subsequently enlarged when a post-dome volcanic vent there produced voluminous deposits of rhyolite pumice. This eruption is evidence that a silicic magma body persisted beneath Alid for some time after it formed the structural dome. Determination of the $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ age of the pumice is underway. This age will help define the current temperature of the intrusion, which is almost certainly the heat source that powers fumaroles on Alid.

By analogy to structural characteristics of doming over crustal intrusions called laccoliths, the steep dips on the flanks of Alid suggest that magma reached to within about 2 to 5 kilometers of the surface. Moreover, miarolitic and granophytic textures in juvenile clasts of granite within the deposits of rhyolite pumice are characteristic of formation at equally shallow depths. These granite clasts are magma that crystallized along the roof of the dome-forming magma body and were then plucked from the roof and incorporated into magma that erupted to produce the pumice deposits.

Interpretation of linear features on aerial photographs of the study area defines a crudely rectilinear pattern over the mountain with many north- to north northwest-trending features parallel to the rift spreading axis, and other less prominent features parallel to the east to northeast elongation of Alid. These features apparently reflect tectonic stress, rather than stress that can be associated with a point source that produced the structural dome.

Fumaroles and boiling pools are distributed widely over the northern two thirds of Alid, both at the summit and at lower elevations on the flanks. Through the application of 9 gas geothermometers, the compositions of fumarole gases suggest that their source, an underlying hydrothermal reservoir, has a temperature in the range of about 250 to 350°C. The generally most reliable gas geothermometer, which utilizes the relative abundances of CH₄, CO₂, H₂S and H₂, yields a reservoir temperature of 265°C for gases collected at Ilegedi, the largest and most active of Alid's geothermal manifestations.

There is no evidence that the isotopic composition of the parent reservoir fluid has been significantly altered by reaction with wallrock. This, in turn, indicates that the water-to-rock volume ratio (a function of permeability) within the reservoir is high enough to be favorable for a developable hydrothermal system. The isotopic composition of condensed fumarolic steam is consistent with 220-300°C boiling of groundwater that may have come from various sources, including local lowland rain, fossil Red Sea water, or even highland rain water that evaporated significantly before percolating underground. Some gases in the reservoir fluid, particularly CO₂, H₂, and H₂S may be derived, directly or indirectly, by magmatic input from the silicic magma body that likely exists beneath Alid. The results of the present investigation are sufficiently encouraging to justify continued exploration, including drilling at Alid.

INTRODUCTION

There is an urgent need to develop new domestic sources of energy to foster expansion of the Eritrean economy while minimizing the costly importation of fossil fuels. To help address this need, USAID implemented a PASA with the USGS to provide technical advisory services to address the possible use of geothermal resources as a source of energy for Eritrea. It has long been recognized that Eritrea may have significant exploitable geothermal resources (U.N.D.P., 1973). The present geothermal project, funded by USAID, is an outgrowth of early proposals made as a result of work by the late professor G. Marinelli and the staff of the Eritrean Ministry of Energy, Mines and Water Resources (MEMWR).

As a first step in implementing the USGS project, R.O. Fournier visited Eritrea in June, 1995 to: (1) observe the extent of surface expressions of hydrothermal activity in the region, (2) assess the logistical problems that would be encountered in carrying out field work, and (3) meet with members of the MEMWR to formulate a specific strategy for carrying out the USGS investigations. At that time it was mutually agreed that the project should focus on high enthalpy geothermal resources for the production of electricity, and that the best use of the available funds would be to carry out detailed geologic and geochemical investigations at the Alid volcanic center. Alid has long been recognized as a potential high enthalpy geothermal resource, because it is the focus of geologically young rhyolitic volcanism within a background of spreading-related basaltic volcanism and it is the site of many fumaroles (U.N.D.P., 1973; Beyth, 1994).

In addition to the specific site study of Alid, it was decided to collect groundwater samples in the surrounding lowlands and adjacent highlands to determine regional stable isotope and chemical variations that might provide clues to sources of recharge for the Alid hydrothermal system. The main field campaign was carried out in February, 1996. Samples of the various volcanic rocks exposed at Alid were collected for chemical analyses and radiometric age determinations. The radiometric age determinations take a long time to complete and were not available by the time of finalizing this report. Later this year, an addendum to this report will tabulate the age-determination results and their geothermal significance. These pending isotopic ages might change some of our present stratigraphic age assignments, but they are unlikely to change the recommendations in the present report.

An important objective of the project was to provide technology transfer. Accordingly, all of the field work was carried out in close cooperation with Eritrean counterparts.

LOGISTICS AND FIELD METHODS AT ALID

The field party that carried out geologic mapping at Alid consisted of 8 geologists (4 Eritrean and 4 American), a driver for each of two 4-wheel-drive vehicles, and a cook. Camp was established on the surface of an old alluvial fan west of Alid, about 2 km from Boya well, the principal source of water for local residents from a large surrounding area.

A total of 18 days was spent in the field. For the first two days, both vehicles and all geologists stayed together for reconnaissance of the study area and planning the rest of the work. Thereafter, a field day typically consisted of one party devoted to examining and sampling thermal manifestations and one to three parties devoted to mapping geologic structures and the distributions of rock types. Each night at camp, the field parties briefed each other on what they had found that day, and plans were then made for the following day's traverses.

A total of 87 rock, 13 water, and 6 gas samples were collected at and adjacent to Alid (Table 1). In addition, 16 water samples from wells and a stream were collected regionally. Duplicate samples of the rocks were collected so that the Eritrean members of the team have a reference set in country. The set that went to the USA was analyzed in various ways in laboratories at the U. S. Geological Survey.

Hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) receivers were used to determine the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates, and longitude/latitude (see Table 1) of most sample-collection sites. Four GPS receivers were available for use by the geologic mapping team. Each was programmed to use WGS-84 as the horizontal datum in order to make future recovery of sample sites possible. A fifth GPS receiver was used to determine locations of the wells and stream that were sampled to provide information about regional isotopic characteristics of groundwater.

The largest scale (1:100,000) topographic map of the area was published by the USSR military in 1977, but information about the horizontal datum used is not indicated on that map. We made GPS measurements using our hand-held instruments (generally accurate to $\pm 100\text{m}$) at Boya Well, a point easily identified on the Soviet map, to determine if the datum used for the Soviet map is one of the several programmed into our

Table 1. Location and description of rock, water, and gas samples from Alid volcanic center and surrounding area, Eritrea, Africa.

Sample number	Location	Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates, zone 37 (WGS84 spheroid)	Latitude (north) Longitude (east) (WGS84 spheroid)	Sample (or rock) type	Unit name
96ErF-1	Kedra Village		15° 08' 45" N. 39° 38' 36" E.	Water. Drilled well	Not available
96ErF-2	Irafayle		15° 04' 37" N. 39° 45' 00" E.	Water. Dug well	Not available
96ErF-3	Bordele		15° 10' 34" N. 39° 55' 16" E.	Water. Dug well	Not available
96ErF-4	Ghela'elo		15° 06' 12" N. 40° 04' 36" E.	Water. Drilled well	Not available
96ErF-5	Akilo		15° 01' 06" N. 40° 08' 45" E.	Water. Dug well	Not available
96ErF-6	Gorei		14° 55' 24" N. 40° 15' 24" E.	Water. Drilled well	Not available
96ErF-7	Adeto		14° 44' 41" N. 40° 20' 55" E.	Water. Drilled well	Not available
96ErF-8	Boleli		14° 33' 07" N. 40° 07' 54" E.	Water. Dug pit	Not available
96ErF-9	Boleli Area		14° 33' 08" N. 40° 05' 41" E.	Water. Stream	Not available
96ErF-10	Adi Ela		14° 57' 14" N. 40° 07' 32" E.	Water. Drilled well	Not available
96ErF-11	Somoti 1		14° 44' 04" N. 40° 04' 34" E.	Water. Dug well	Not available
96ErF-12	Near Gahtielay		15° 30' 38" N. 39° 08' 07" E.	Water. Drilled well	Not available
96ErF-13	Simoli		14° 41' 35" N. 39° 25' 28" E.	Water. Drilled well	Not available
96ErF-14	Zegfel		14° 36' 37" N. 39° 28' 05" E.	Water. Drilled well	Not available
96ErF-15	Ethiopian Border		14° 34' 28" N. 39° 24' 01" E.	Water. Drilled well	Not available
96ErF-16	Adi-Keyh		14° 50' 03" N. 39° 22' 47" E.	Water. Dug well	Not available
ELG96-1	Hulma	597418E 1646845N	14° 53' 40" N. 39° 54' 20" E.	Fumarole. Gas	Not applicable
ELG96-2	Darere	±67 m 598340E 1645052N	14° 52' 41" N. 39° 54' 51" E.	Fumarole. Gas	Not applicable

Table 1. Location and description of rock, water, and gas samples from Alid volcanic center and surrounding area, Eritrea, Africa, continued.

Sample number	Location	Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates, zone 37 (WGS84 spheroid)	Latitude (north) Longitude (east) (WGS84 spheroid)	Sample (or rock) type	Unit name
ELG96-3	Ilegedi #1	599706E 1645437N	14° 52' 54" N. 39° 55' 37" E.	Fumarole. Gas	Not applicable
ELG 96-4	As'ela	Not measured	Not measured	Fumarole. Gas	Not applicable
ELG96-5	Ilegedi #3	599706E 1645437N	14° 52' 54" N. 39° 55' 37" E.	Gas from bubbling spring	Not applicable
ELG96-6	Abakri	597374E 1646291N	14° 53' 22" N. 39° 54' 19" E.	Fumarole. Gas	Not applicable
ELW96-1	Campsite	591752E 1640345N	14° 50' 09" N. 39° 51' 10" E.	Rainwater	Not applicable
ELW96-2	Gelti	±90 m 583775E 1665215N	15° 03' 39" N. 39° 46' 46" E.	Hot spring	Not applicable
ELW96-3	Gerna'naba	583199E 1664905N	15° 03' 29" N. 39° 46' 27" E.	Hot spring	Not applicable
ELW96-4	Boya	590860E 1639034N	14° 49' 02" N. 39° 50' 40" E.	Water. Drilled well	Not applicable
ELW96-5	Ilegedi #1	599706E 1645437N	14° 52' 54" N. 39° 55' 37" E.	Water. Acid sulfate thermal pool	Not applicable
ELW96-6	Ilegedi #2	599706E 1645437N	14° 52' 54" N. 39° 55' 37" E.	Water. Acid sulfate thermal pool	Not applicable
ELW96-7	As'ela #1	Not measured	Not measured	Water. Acid sulfate thermal pool	Not applicable
ELW96-8	As'ela #2	Not measured	Not measured	Water. Acid sulfate thermal pool	Not applicable
ELW96-9	Ilegedi #3	599706E 1645437N	14° 52' 54" N. 39° 55' 37" E.	Water. Acid sulfate thermal pool	Not applicable
ELW96-10	Humbebet	596576E 1645016N	14° 52' 41" N. 39° 50' 40" E.	Water. Seep on rocks near fumaroles	Not applicable
ELW96-11	Boya	590860E 1639034N	14° 49' 27" N. 39° 53' 52" E.	Water. Drilled well	Not applicable
ELW96-12	Alad	600522E 1631559N	14° 45' 22" N. 39° 56' 02" E.	Water. Stream	Not applicable
ELW96-13	Kusurale	586765E 1666077N	15° 04' 07" N. 39° 48' 26" E.	Water. Dug well	Not applicable
EL96-1	NW ridges of altered rhyolite, Alid	Not measured	Not measured	Gypsum	Sedimentary sequence (ss)
EL96-2	NW ridges of altered rhyolite, Alid	Not measured	Not measured	Gypsum	Sedimentary sequence (ss)

Table 1. Location and description of rock, water, and gas samples from Alid volcanic center and surrounding area, Eritrea, Africa, continued.

Sample number	Location	Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates, zone 37 (WGS84 spheroid)	Latitude (north) Longitude (east) (WGS84 spheroid)	Sample (or rock) type	Unit name
EL96-3	NW ridges of altered rhyolite, Alid	Not measured	Not measured	Kaolinized rhyolite breccia	Sedimentary sequence (ss)
EL96-4	NW ridges of altered rhyolite, Alid	Not measured	Not measured	Altered rhyolite with micaceous minerals	Sedimentary sequence (ss)
EL96-5	Darere	598340E 1645052N	14° 52' 41" N. 39° 54' 51" E.	White mud	Not applicable
EL96-6	Darere	598340E 1645052N	14° 52' 41" N. 39° 54' 51" E.	Red/orange sublimate	Not applicable
EL96-7	Darere	598340E 1645052N	14° 52' 41" N. 39° 54' 51" E.	Yellow sublimate	Not applicable
EL96-8	Darere	598340E 1645052N	14° 52' 41" N. 39° 54' 51" E.	White fibrous sublimate	Not applicable
EL96-9	---	---	---	No sample collected	---
EL96-10	As'ela	Not measured	Not measured	White sublimate on inactive vents	Not applicable
EL 96-11	As'ela	Not measured	Not measured	Yellow sublimate	Not applicable
EL 96-12	As'ela	Not measured	Not measured	White sublimate	Not applicable
EL96-13	Ilegedi	599706E 1645437N	14° 52' 54" N. 39° 55' 37" E.	Red clay/sublimate	Not applicable
EL96-14	Ilegedi	599706E 1645437N	14° 52' 54" N. 39° 55' 37" E.	Green sublimate	Not applicable
EL96-15	Ilegedi	599706E 1645437N	14° 52' 54" N. 39° 55' 37" E.	White sublimate	Not applicable
EL96-16a	East Canyon, Alid	Not measured	Not measured	Silicified rhyolite	Sedimentary sequence (ss)
EL96-16	Abakri	597374E 1646291N	14° 53' 22" N. 39° 54' 19" E.	Dark yellow sublimate	Not applicable
EL96-17	Abakri	597374E 1646291N	14° 53' 22" N. 39° 54' 19" E.	Green sublimate on active vents	Not applicable
EL96-18	Crater rim NW sector, Alid	Not measured	Not measured	Kyanite schist lithic in pyroclastic flow	Pyroxene rhyolite pumice deposits (pf)-inclusion
EL96-19	Crater rim W. side, Alid	Not measured	Not measured	Epidosite lithic in pyroclastic flow	Pyroxene rhyolite pumice deposits (pf)-inclusion
ES96-1	W. draining canyon, W. side, Alid	±128 m 595998E 1644115N	14° 52' 11" N. 39° 53' 33" E.	Amphibole-alkali feldspar devitrified rhyolite	Amphibole rhyolite (arhy)
ES96-2A	W. rim of crater, Alid	±96 m 596819E 1644513N	14° 52' 24" N. 39° 54' 00" E.	Banded porphyritic clinopyroxene-plagioclase pumice clast	Pyroxene rhyolite pumice deposits (pf)-inclusion

Table 1. Location and description of rock, water, and gas samples from Alid volcanic center and surrounding area, Eritrea, Africa, continued.

Sample number	Location	Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates, zone 37 (WGS84 spheroid)	Latitude (north) Longitude (east) (WGS84 spheroid)	Sample (or rock) type	Unit name
ES96-2B	W. rim of crater, Alid	±96 m 596819E 1644513N	14° 52' 24" N. 39° 54' 00" E.	Clinopyroxene-olivine basalt (picrite) clast in pyroclastic flow	Pyroxene rhyolite pumice deposits (pf)-inclusion
ES96-3	S. flank of Alid	±108 m 599128E 1643786N	14° 52' 00" N. 39° 55' 17" E.	Nearly aphyric clinopyroxene-plagioclase andesite	Aphyric andesite (aa)
ES96-4	N. wall of Alid, above Darere	±108 m 598686E 1645425N	14° 52' 54" N. 39° 55' 03" E.	Fossiliferous marl	Sedimentary sequence (ss)
ES96-5	Mouth of canyon, N. side of E. end of Alid	±86 m 599740E 1647716N	14° 54' 08" N. 39° 55' 38" E.	Amphibole-alkali feldspar devitrified rhyolite	Flanking pyroxene rhyolite lavas and associated pumice deposits (frhy 2)
ES96-6	Mouth of canyon, N. side of E. end of Alid	±86 m 599698E 1647674N	14° 54' 07" N. 39° 55' 37" E.	Pumiceous amphibole alkali feldspar rhyolite	Flanking pyroxene rhyolite lavas and associated pumice deposits (frhy 2)
ES96-7	SW flank of Alid	±100 m 595633E 1642048N	14° 51' 04" N. 39° 53' 20" E.	Clinopyroxene-alkali feldspar rhyolite lava	Flanking pyroxene rhyolite lavas and associated pumice deposits (frhy 1)
ES96-8	SW flank of Alid	±100 m 595633E 1642048N	14° 51' 04" N. 39° 53' 20" E.	Perlitic obsidian basal rubble zone	Flanking pyroxene rhyolite lavas and associated pumice deposits (frhy 1)
ES96-9	Fault scarp in young basalt field S. of Alid	±61 m 597527E 1640439N	14° 50' 11" N. 39° 54' 23" E.	Black nearly aphyric vesicular basalt	Oss Basalt fields (yb)
ES96-10	N rim of Alid	±70 m 597050E 1644747N	14° 52' 32" N. 39° 54' 08" E.	Devitrified amphibole-alkali feldspar rhyolite	Early amphibole rhyolite (arhy)
ES96-11	N rim of Alid	±74 m 598157E 1646340N	14° 53' 23" N. 39° 54' 45" E.	Porphyritic clinopyroxene-olivine basalt (picrite)	Picritic basalt (pb)
ES96-12	Young basalt field S. of Alid on SW side	±96 m 600894E 1633263N	14° 46' 17" N. 39° 56' 15" E.	Plagioclase basalt	Oss Basalt fields (yb)
ES96-13	SW of Boya well	±144 m 595471E 1636159N	14° 47' 52" N. 39° 53' 14" E.	Clinopyroxene-alkali feldspar rhyolite pumice	Not known
ED96-1	N. flank of Alid	±150 m 596868E 1646526N	14° 53' 30" N. 39° 54' 02" E.	Aphyric dyktitaxitic basalt	Shell basalt (sb)
ED96-2	NE of Alid	600962E 1647856N	14° 54' 12" N. 39° 56' 19" E.	Sparsely porphyritic, olivine-clinopyroxene-alkali feldspar rhyolite	Flanking pyroxene rhyolite lavas and associated pumice deposits (frhy 3)
ED96-3	NE of Alid	600962E 1647856N	14° 54' 12" N. 39° 56' 19" E.	Sparsely porphyritic olivine-clinopyroxene-alkali feldspar rhyolitic obsidian	Flanking pyroxene rhyolite lavas and associated pumice deposits (frhy 3)
ED96-4	Shore of Gulf of Zula	583199E 1664905N	15° 03' 29" N. 39° 46' 27" E.	Flow foliated, devitrified rhyolite	Lava flow at Gerna'naba hot spring
ED96-5	E. base of Alid	±83 m 595357E 1643354N	14° 51' 47" N. 39° 53' 11" E.	Porphyritic clinopyroxene-alkali feldspar rhyolite pumice	Pyroxene rhyolite pumice deposits (pf)
ED96-6	N. wall of summit basin, Alid	±112 m 598605E 1645448N	14° 52' 54" N. 39° 55' 00" E.	Aphyric basalt	Sedimentary sequence (ss)

Table 1. Location and description of rock, water, and gas samples from Alid volcanic center and surrounding area, Eritrea, Africa, continued.

Sample number	Location	Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates, zone 37 (WGS84 spheroid)	Latitude (north) Longitude (east) (WGS84 spheroid)	Sample (or rock) type	Unit name
ED96-7	NE of Alid	±80 m 601323E 1649431N	14° 55' 04" N. 39° 56' 32" E.	Sparsely phyric olivine basalt	Stratoid basalt (str)
ED96-8	SW base of Alid	±138 m 597007E 1642326N	14° 51' 13" N. 39° 54' 06" E.	Porphyritic clinopyroxene-olivine basalt (picrite)	Shell basalt (sb)
ED96-9	SE base of Alid	±83 m 600585E 1642707N	14° 51' 25" N. 39° 56' 06" E.	Aphyric andesite	Aphyric andesite (aa)
ED96-10	Summit of Alid	±115 m 599572E 1646330N	14° 53' 23" N. 39° 55' 32" E.	Plagioclase-rich basalt lava flow	Shell basalt (sb)
ED96-11	N. of Alid	±150 m 595034E 1647433N	14° 53' 59" N. 39° 53' 01" E.	Sparsely phyric olivine basalt flow	Oss Basalt fields (yb)
ED96-12	N. of Alid	±67 m 594246E 1648291N	14° 54' 27" N. 39° 52' 35" E.	Perlitic sparsely phyric rhyolite	Silicic lavas in the Oss Basalt fields (frhy?)
ELL96-11	Graben fault scarp, SE of Alid	Not measured	Not measured	Sparsely phyric olivine basalt	Stratoid basalt (str)
EC96-1	E. of Alid	603778E 1643735N	14° 51' 58" N. 39° 57' 53" E.	Aphyric rhyolite obsidian	Flanking pyroxene rhyolite lavas and associated pumice deposits (frhy 3)
EC96-2	S. of Alid	604211E 1643057N	14° 51' 36" N. 39° 58' 07" E.	Porphyritic clinopyroxene-olivine plagioclase basalt	Oss Basalt fields (yb)
EC96-3	S. flank of Alid	598767E 1641984N	14° 51' 01" N. 39° 55' 05" E.	Porphyritic clinopyroxene-olivine (plagioclase) basalt	Shell basalt (sb)
EC96-4	W. flank of Alid	594251E 1642895N	14° 51' 32" N. 39° 52' 34" E.	Fine-grained quenched inclusion	Pyroxene rhyolite pumice deposits (pf)-inclusion
EC96-6	Fault block NW of Alid	592088E 1646019N	14° 53' 14" N. 39° 51' 22" E.	Sparsely porphyritic olivine-clinopyroxene basalt	Stratoid basalt (str)
EC96-7	N. of Alid	591219E 1648109N	14° 54' 22" N. 39° 50' 53" E.	Very porphyritic plagioclase basalt	Oss Basalt fields (yb)
EC96-9	N. flank of Alid	596940E 1646277N	14° 53' 21" N. 39° 54' 04" E.	Sparsely porphyritic clinopyroxene-plagioclase trachyandesite	Aphyric andesite (aa)
EC96-10	E. of Alid	600962E 1647856N	14° 54' 12" N. 39° 56' 19" E.	Sparsely porphyritic olivine-clinopyroxene-alkali feldspar rhyolite obsidian	Flanking pyroxene rhyolite lavas and associated pumice deposits (frhy 3)
EC96-10A	E. of Alid	600962E 1647856N	14° 54' 12" N. 39° 56' 19" E.	Sparsely porphyritic olivine-clinopyroxene-alkali feldspar rhyolite pumice	Flanking pyroxene rhyolite lavas and associated pumice deposits (frhy 3)
EC96-11	W. flank of Alid	595532E 1644216N	14° 52' 15" N. 39° 53' 17" E.	Sparsely phyric clinopyroxene-alkali feldspar devitrified rhyolite	Flanking pyroxene rhyolite lavas and associated pumice deposits (frhy 1)
EC96-14	Summit area of Alid	598828E 1644040N	14° 52' 08" N. 39° 55' 07" E.	Sparsely phyric devitrified, oxidized amphibole-alkali feldspar rhyolite	Amphibole rhyolite (arhy)

Table 1. Location and description of rock, water, and gas samples from Alid volcanic center and surrounding area, Eritrea, Africa, continued.

Sample number	Location	Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates, zone 37 (WGS84 spheroid)	Latitude (north) Longitude (east) (WGS84 spheroid)	Sample (or rock) type	Unit name
EC96-15	Summit crater (inside)	597577E 1643941N	14° 52' 05" N. 39° 54' 25" E.	Porphyritic clinopyroxene-alkali feldspar rhyolite	Pyroxene rhyolite flow in Alid crater (pxrhy)
EC96-16	Alid crater area	597308E 1643806N	14° 52' 01" N. 39° 54' 16" E.	Porphyritic clinopyroxene-olivine basalt (picrite)	Picritic basalt (pb)
EC96-17	Near Ilegedi	±70 m 599475E 1645262N	14° 52' 48" N. 39° 55' 29" E.	Fossiliferous siltstone	Sedimentary sequence (ss)
EC96-17A	Near Ilegedi	±70 m 599475E 1645262N	14° 52' 48" N. 39° 55' 29" E.	Anhydrite in siltstone	Sedimentary sequence (ss)
EC96-18	Near Ilegedi	Not measured	Not measured	Aphyric glassy base of subaerial basalt	Sedimentary sequence (ss)
EC96-19	Near Ilegedi	Not measured	Not measured	Aphyric glassy base of subaerial basalt	Sedimentary sequence (ss)
EC96-20	Pass between Ghinda & Darere	±93 m 598187E 1644173N	14° 52' 13" N. 39° 54' 46" E.	Breadcrust-textured clinopyroxene-alkali feldspar rhyolite clast	Pyroxene rhyolite pumice deposits (pf)-inclusion
EC96-21	Pass between Ghinda & Darere	±93 m 598187E 1644173N	14° 52' 13" N. 39° 54' 46" E.	Tan porphyritic clinopyroxene-alkali feldspar rhyolite pumice	Pyroxene rhyolite pumice deposits (pf)
EC96-22	Pass between Ghinda & Darere	±93 m 598187E 1644173N	14° 52' 13" N. 39° 54' 46" E.	Dark clinopyroxene-plagioclase pumice bands	Pyroxene rhyolite pumice deposits (pf)
EC96-23	Pass between Ghinda & Darere	±93 m 598187E 1644173N	14° 52' 13" N. 39° 54' 46" E.	Fine-grained quenched inclusion	Pyroxene rhyolite pumice deposits (pf)-inclusion
EC96-24	Pass between Ghinda & Darere	±93 m 598187E 1644173N	14° 52' 13" N. 39° 54' 46" E.	Orange clinopyroxene-alkali feldspar rhyolite pumice	Pyroxene rhyolite pumice deposits (pf)
EC96-25	Crater rim/overlook, Alid	±93 m 597308E 1643806N	14° 52' 01" N. 39° 54' 16" E.	Clinopyroxene-alkali feldspar granophyric granite	Pyroxene rhyolite pumice deposits (pf)-inclusion
EC96-29	Downstream from As'ela	596222E 1645862N	14° 53' 08" N. 39° 53' 40" E.	Sparsely phyric clinopyroxene-olivine-plagioclase basalt	Shell basalt (sb)
EC96-30	Downstream from As'ela	Not measured	Not measured	Amphibole-biotite-alkali feldspar rhyolite obsidian	Amphibole rhyolite (arhy)
EC96-31	Downstream from Ilegedi	Not measured	Not measured	Olivine-clinopyroxene plagioclase basalt	Shell basalt (sb)
EC96-33	E.-draining canyon E. of Ilegedi	600828E 1645155N	14° 52' 44" N. 39° 56' 14" E.	Olivine-clinopyroxene (plagioclase) basalt	Shell basalt (sb)
EC96-36	E.-draining canyon E. of Ilegedi	601230E 1644478N	14° 52' 22" N. 39° 56' 28" E.	Sparsely phyric olivine-clinopyroxene-alkali feldspar rhyolite obsidian	Flanking pyroxene rhyolite lavas and associated pumice deposits (frhy 2)
EC96-38	N. side of Alid	597011E 1646239N	14° 53' 20" N. 39° 54' 07" E.	Aphyric diktytaxitic basalt	Shell basalt (sb)
EC96-41	Summit area of Alid	Not measured	Not measured	Kyanite muscovite schist, basement lithic clast	Pyroxene rhyolite pumice deposits (pf)-inclusion

Table 1. Location and description of rock, water, and gas samples from Alid volcanic center and surrounding area, Eritrea, Africa, continued.

Sample number	Location	Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates, zone 37 (WGS84 spheroid)	Latitude (north) Longitude (east) (WGS84 spheroid)	Sample (or rock) type	Unit name
EC96-42	Tephra section W. of Alid	±128 m 594104E 1642658N	14° 51' 24" N. 39° 52' 29" E.	Aphyric rhyolite pumice	Flanking pyroxene rhyolite lavas and associated pumice deposits (frhy 1)
EC96-43	Tephra section W. of Alid	594104E 1642658N	14° 51' 24" N. 39° 52' 29" E.	Porphyritic, tan clinopyroxene-alkali feldspar rhyolite pumice	Pyroxene rhyolite pumice deposits (pf)
EC96-44a	Tephra section W. of Alid	594104E 1642658N	14° 51' 24" N. 39° 52' 29" E.	Granitic basement lithic in pyroclastic flow	Pyroxene rhyolite pumice deposits (pf)-inclusion
EC96-44b	Tephra section W. of Alid	594104E 1642658N	14° 51' 24" N. 39° 52' 29" E.	Muscovite quartz schist basement lithic in pyroclastic flow	Pyroxene rhyolite pumice deposits (pf)-inclusion
EC96-45	Tephra section W. of Alid	594104E 1642658N	14° 51' 24" N. 39° 52' 29" E.	Sparsely porphyritic clinopyroxene-plagioclase dark pumice (in pyroclastic flow)	Pyroxene rhyolite pumice deposits (pf)-inclusion
EC96-46	Tephra section W. of Alid	594104E 1642658N	14° 51' 24" N. 39° 52' 29" E.	Quenched inclusion (in pyroclastic flow)	Pyroxene rhyolite pumice deposits (pf)-inclusion
EC96-47	Trail up W flank of Alid	596142E 1643944N	14° 52' 06" N. 39° 53' 37" E.	Sparsely porphyritic clinopyroxene-alkali feldspar rhyolite	Flanking pyroxene rhyolite lavas and associated pumice deposits (frhy 1)
EC96-48	Pass between Ghinda & Darere	±93 m 598187E 1644173N	14° 52' 13" N. 39° 54' 46" E.	Muscovite quartz schist — basement lithic in pyroclastic flow	Pyroxene rhyolite pumice deposits (pf)-inclusion
EC96-49	Pass between Ghinda & Darere	±93 m 598187E 1644173N	14° 52' 13" N. 39° 54' 46" E.	Sparsely porphyritic dark pumice in pyroclastic flow	Pyroxene rhyolite pumice deposits (pf)-inclusion
EC96-50	Canyon draining Alid to E.	Not measured	Not measured	Muscovite quartz schist	Precambrian basement (pc)
EC96-51	Overlook/ west rim of crater, Alid	±93 m 597308E 1643806N	14° 52' 01" N. 39° 54' 16" E.	Amphibole diorite basement lithic in pyroclastic flow	Pyroxene rhyolite pumice deposits (pf)-inclusion

GPS receivers. No matches were identified. Comparison of UTM coordinates for Boya Well by GPS receiver with those measured directly from the Soviet map indicates that no correction is needed to WGS-84 eastings but that 1000 m should be added to WGS-84 northings to plot GPS-determined locations on the Soviet map.

Geologic mapping was done in the field and compiled daily on aerial photographs. Photographs at scales of about 1:30,000 and 1:60,000 were used. The 1:60,000 scale set proved to be most useful. Rather than recording field information directly on these photographs, data were penciled (and later inked) on Mylar plastic overlays accurately registered to the photos. The geologic maps that accompany this report were made directly from the overlays and therefore include the distortion of scale inherent in such photos.

The contour map made by the Soviets was inadequate as a base for our field work. Contours on the Soviet map are generalized and details of topography and stream locations are incorrect.

REGIONAL GEOLOGIC SETTING

The Alid volcanic center is located along the axis of the Danakil Depression which is the graben trace of a crustal spreading center. This spreading center radiates north-northwestward from a plate-tectonic triple junction situated within a complexly rifted and faulted basaltic lowland called the Afar Triangle (Figure 1). The Danakil Depression is a subaerial segment of the spreading system that is opening to form the Red Sea. Crustal spreading along the axis of the Red Sea is transferred to spreading along the Danakil segment in a right-stepping *en echelon* pattern (Barberi and Varet, 1977). The Danakil segment shows increased opening southeastward to the Afar triple junction. Kinematically, this configuration is consistent with spreading about a pivot point near the Gulf of Zula, about 40 kilometers north-northwest of Alid, and can account for the triangular shape of the Afar lowland and anti-clockwise rotation of a horst of basement rock (the Danakil Alps) within the zone of *en echelon* overlap between the Red Sea and Danakil spreading centers (Souriot and Brun, 1992).

A once-continuous basement terrain of Precambrian granitic and metamorphic crust was rifted apart when the Arabian Peninsula separated from Africa to form the Red Sea. Parts of this basement complex are widely exposed in a belt near and parallel to the Red Sea coast of the Arabian Peninsula and in the Eritrean and Ethiopian highlands southwest and adjacent to the Danakil Depression (Figure 1). Precambrian rocks also

crop out in the Danakil Alps. The broad distribution of Precambrian exposures provides a framework for structural reconstructions of the region. Of local significance, a hydrothermal-convection system beneath Alid may be mostly within Precambrian rocks, which are exposed at the east-central summit area of Alid and in the horsts immediately adjacent to the Danakil Depression near Alid (Figures 2, 3 and 4).

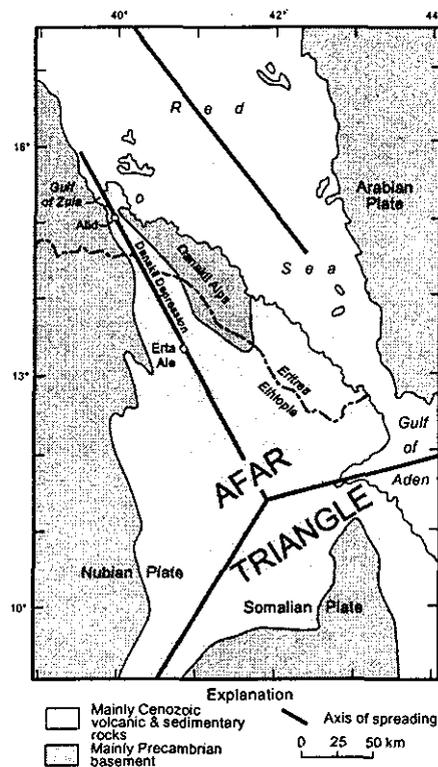
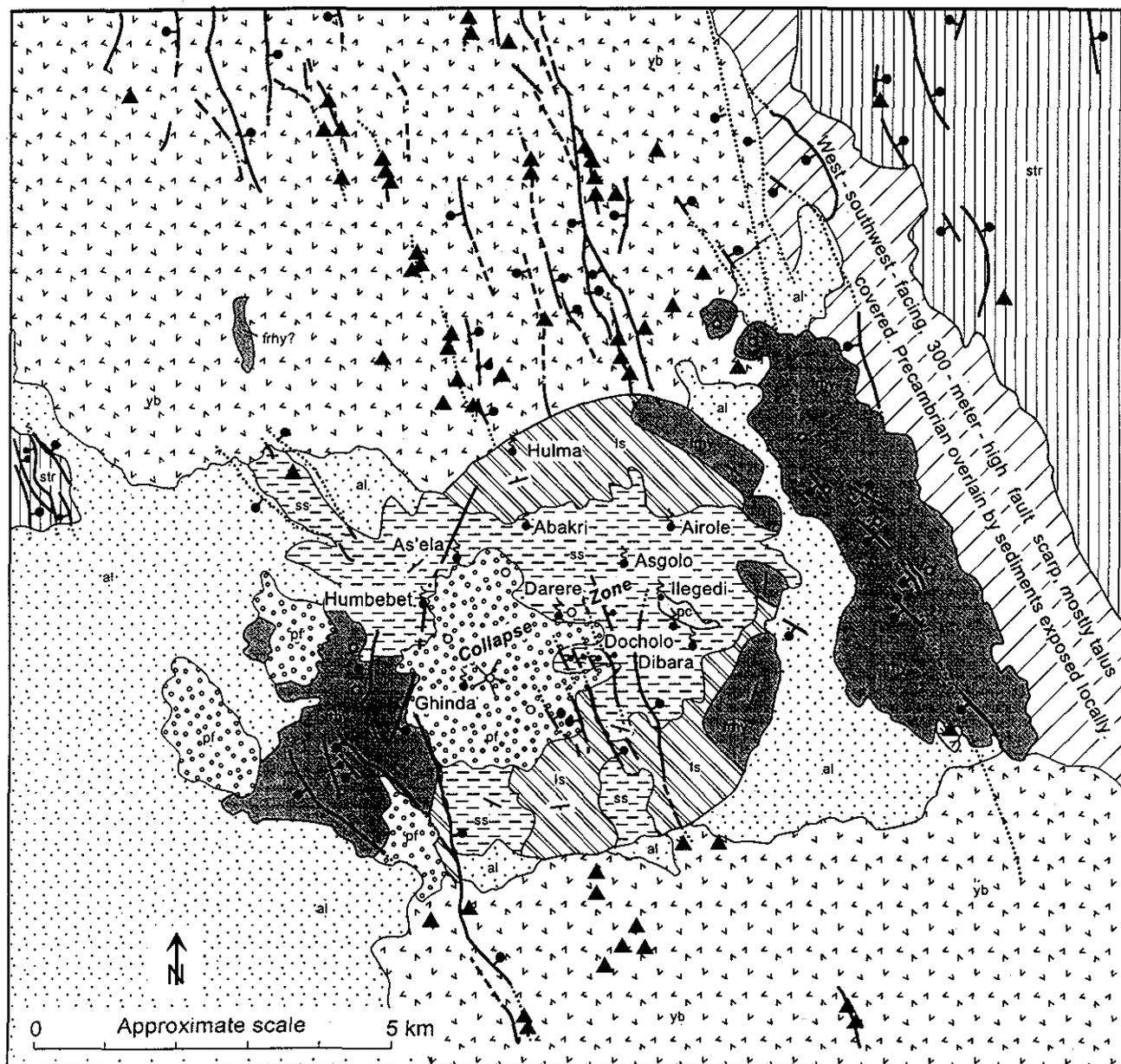


Figure 1. Simplified plate-tectonic map of the Afar Triangle region. Modified from figures in Barberi and Varet (1977).

Crustal spreading along the Danakil Depression began in early Miocene time, and soon thereafter a sequence of complexly interfingering volcanic, alluvial, shallow marine and evaporitic deposits began to accumulate along an axial downwarp that eventually evolved into a graben. Quaternary volcanic deposits exposed in the Depression today are mostly basaltic lava flows erupted from north-northwest-trending fissures oriented perpendicular to the direction of crustal spreading. Locally, basaltic shield volcanoes grew along the axis of the depression. An example is the Erta Ale shield with its active summit lava lake, about 125 kilometers south-southeast of Alid. Elsewhere within the Danakil Depression, centers of



- | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|
| Alluvium (al) | Strike and dip of beds and lava flows | Vent for post-dome rhyolite pumice |
| Young basalt (yb) | Fault, bar and ball on downthrown side | Vent for other rhyolite |
| Pyroxene rhyolite: lava (frhy) and pumice (pf) | Fault, covered | Mafic vent |
| Lava shell (ls): includes basalt, andesite and amphibole rhyolite | Fault, approximately located | Fumarole |
| Sedimentary sequence (ss): includes basalt lava flows and sills, fine grained clastic sediments and evaporites | | Contact |
| Stratoid basalt (str) | | |
| Precambrian basement (pc) | | |

Figure 2. Generalized geologic map of Alid volcanic center. Because map was traced from lines on aerial photograph, the scale is approximate and varies somewhat across the area. Note small outcrop of Precambrian basement in the east-central part of Alid. Though it seems quite unlikely in view of the distribution of Precambrian rocks in the horsts adjacent to Alid graben, the possibility that the Precambrian exposure on Alid is simply a detached block within younger rocks should be considered.

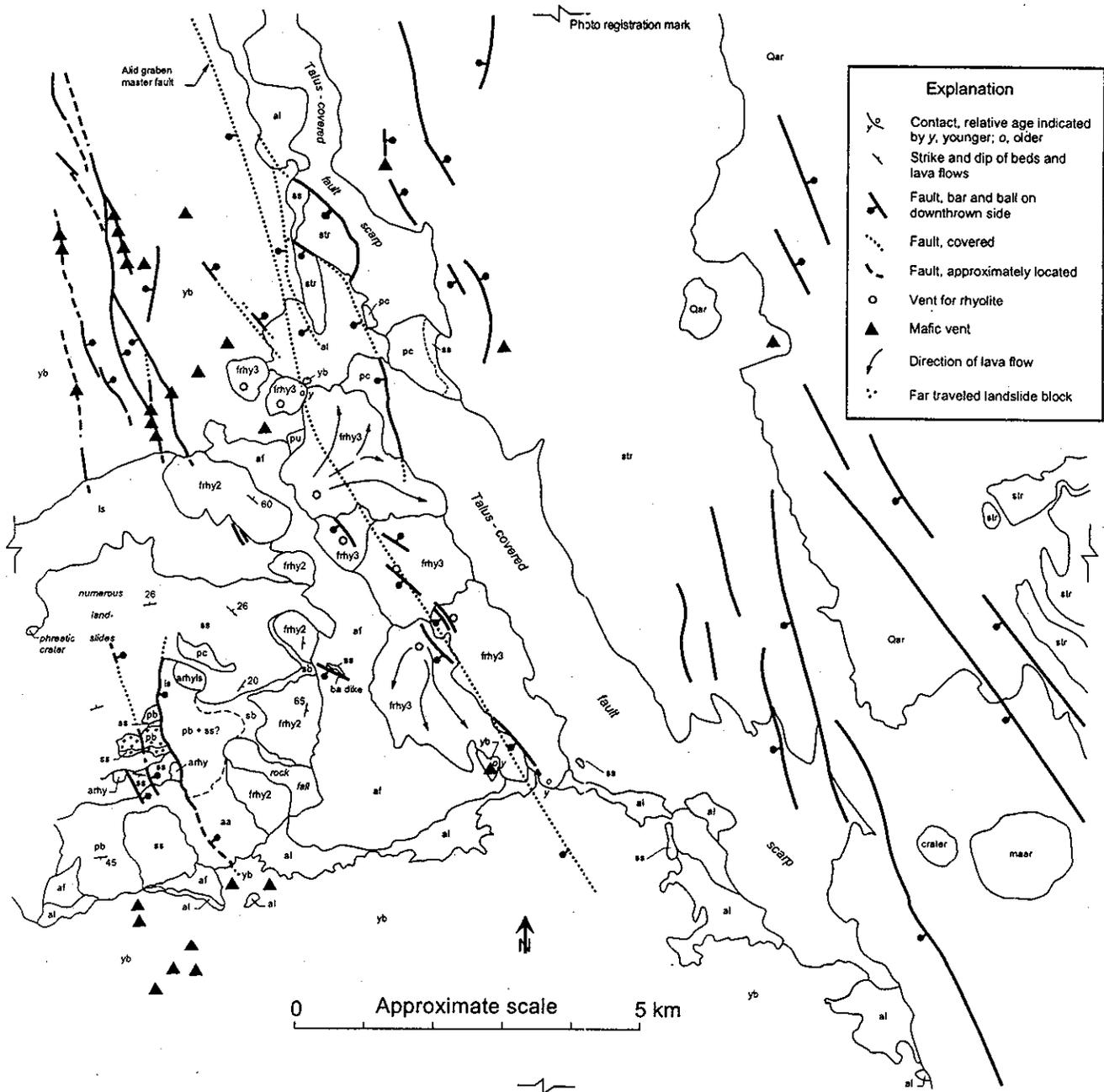
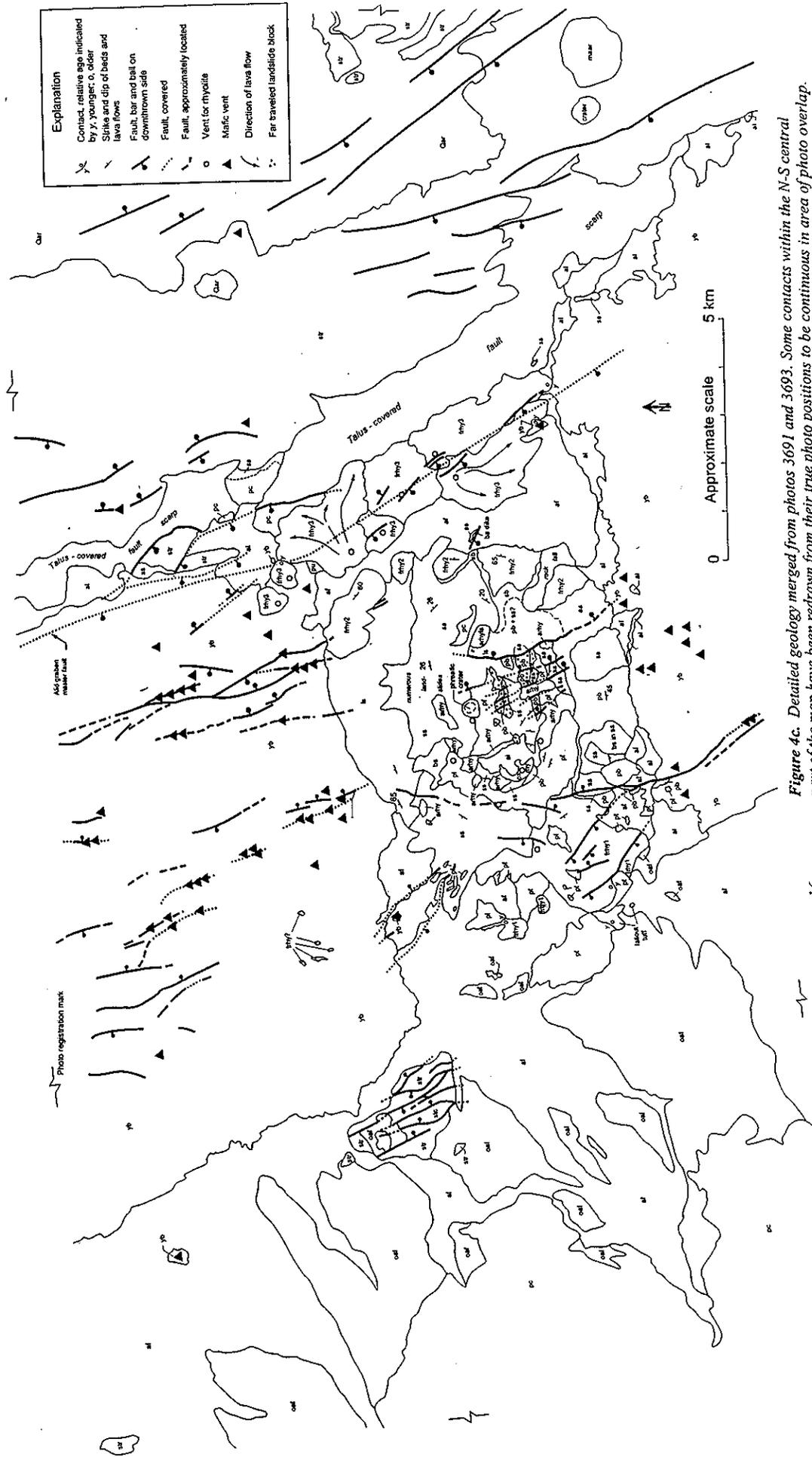


Figure 4a. Detailed geology traced from photo 3691.



Explanation	
	Contact, relative age indicated by y, younger; o, older
	Strike and dip of beds and lava flows
	Fault, bar and ball on downstream side
	Fault, covered
	Fault, approximately located
	Vent for rhyolite
	Mafic vent
	Direction of lava flow
	Fair traveled landslide block

Figure 4c. Detailed geology merged from photos 3691 and 3693. Some contacts within the N-S central part of the map have been redrawn from their true photo positions to be continuous in area of photo overlap.

LOCAL GEOLOGIC SETTING AND STRUCTURE OF ALID

The northernmost part of the Danakil Depression is informally known as the Alid graben, after the volcanic center that is the focus of this report (Figure 5). Alid graben is about 15-km-wide and asymmetrical in cross section. The western structural and topographic boundary of the graben is a several-kilometer-wide zone of east-dipping normal faults, expressed as an eroded and stepped escarpment. Precambrian basement rocks of the adjacent horst rise from 300 meters to 2,500 meters elevation across this fault zone. The eastern structural and topographic boundary is marked by a steep and abrupt 300-meter-high west-dipping normal-fault escarpment. Precambrian rocks are locally exposed at the base of this scarp and are unconformably overlain by a post-Miocene sequence of intercalated sedimentary and volcanic deposits. The top of the Precambrian section just east of the graben is at least 2,000 meters lower than west of the graben.

Alid is a slightly elliptical mountain astride the structural axis of the graben. The major axis of this mountain is about 7 kilometers long in an ENE-WSW direction, perpendicular to the graben, and the minor axis is about 5 kilometers long parallel to the graben. Alid rises roughly 700 meters above a field of Quaternary basaltic lava (Figure 2, unit yb) that laps unconformably against the north and south flanks of the mountain. Though described by others as a stratovolcano with a summit caldera (Barberi and others, 1970; C.N.R.-C.N.R.S., 1973), Alid is not a volcano in the classical sense of a constructional accumulation of volcanic deposits erupted from a single vent or several closely spaced vents, but rather is primarily a structural dome (Figure 3). For purposes of following descriptions, we subdivide the domed rocks, from youngest to oldest, into (1) basaltic, andesitic and rhyolitic lava flows (the "lava shell"); (2) interlayered sedimentary deposits and lava flows (the "sedimentary sequence"); and (3) Precambrian basement.



Figure 5. Landsat thematic mapper image of Alid volcanic center and adjacent areas. Image processing by USGS, Flagstaff, Arizona.

The outermost flanks of the dome consist of several tens of meters of basaltic, andesitic and rhyolitic lava flows (the lava shell). On the lower flanks of the dome, the flows dip as steeply as 65 degrees, decreasing to about 20 degrees high up on the dome. All dips are radially outward. These dips are not primary. The viscosity of basaltic magma precludes the possibility that the mafic lava flows were emplaced in their present steeply dipping orientations.

Bedding in the underlying "sedimentary sequence" is conformable with the orientation of flows that make up the lava shell. The sedimentary component of the sequence consists of fine-grained epiclastic deposits typical of a shallow marine environment. The combination of sedimentary structures, marine fossils, and evaporites suggests that the depositional environments probably ranged from supratidal through intertidal to the shallow subtidal facies. The volcanic component of the sedimentary sequence includes thin tabular basaltic lava flows and basaltic pillow lavas that locally change abruptly upward into subaerial lavas. Thus, rocks of both the lava shell and sedimentary sequence must have been domed after they accumulated in a horizontal, or nearly horizontal, orientation along the sometimes flooded floor of Alid graben.

The summit region of the dome, an area measuring about 3 km by 2 km, is depressed about 200 meters below a discontinuous topographic rim formed by truncated strata of the lava shell and sedimentary sequence. Outcrops within this depression are mostly rotated landslide blocks of the lava shell and sedimentary sequence. Apparently, rocks along the top of the growing dome were strained laterally until they broke and collapsed downward and inward to form something akin to a chaotic keystone graben at the apex of the dome.

Erosion that accompanied and followed uplift breached the east end of the depressed summit region of the dome. Intermittent streams drain the eastern third of the summit region and have locally eroded through the relatively soft sedimentary sequence to expose Precambrian basement, an inlier of crystalline rocks first recognized by Dainelli and Marinelli (1912). The rest of the relatively flat-floored, depressed summit region has internal drainage, and this closed basin may be the landform that influenced Barberi and others (1970) to describe Alid as being "crowned by a caldera". Furthermore, the westernmost third of the summit region was modified when a post-doming vent there produced voluminous deposits of rhyolite pumice, accompanied by near-vent subsidence to form a local closed basin within the larger closed basin. Informally,

we call this vent basin Alid crater (Figure 3).

How does a structural dome form in an environment of crustal extension? A likely answer is that a body of low-density silicic magma intruded into the upper crust and domed overlying rocks to form Alid. The presence of high-density Precambrian schists at the core of Alid may have facilitated such gravity-driven dome formation.

We interpret rhyolite (unit arhy) that is in the lava-shell part of the dome as evidence that a reservoir of silicic magma was present beneath the domed area before, or perhaps just as, doming began. Moreover, the youngest volcanic rocks that we recognize as having been erupted from within the area of the dome are erosional remnants of rhyolitic pumice deposits (unit pf) that once covered much, or perhaps all, of the structural dome and extended outward kilometers from the dome's base. As mentioned above, the vent for these pyroclastic deposits is within the closed-drainage westernmost part of the depressed summit region, Alid crater. The rhyolite pumice unconformably overlies all dome-forming rock units. Moreover, canyons eroded into the flanks of the dome, down through the lava shell and into the sedimentary sequence, are partly occupied by primary deposits of the pumice. These relations indicate that the structural dome existed as an eroded landform at the time of the pumice eruption.

Blocks of pyroxene granite with abundant granophyric and minor miarolitic textures are present as lithic fragments in the pumice deposits. The granite is chemically and isotopically indistinguishable from the host pumice and is interpreted as the uppermost part of a shallow magma body (the intrusion that formed Alid dome) that crystallized just prior to eruption of the pumice.

THE DOME-FORMING MAGMATIC INTRUSION

Information about the age, size and depth of the magma body, which is inferred to have domed overlying rocks to form Alid, is important to understanding the hydrothermal-convection system powered by this magma. The magma body presumably formed and persisted at least until it partly erupted to produce the voluminous deposits of rhyolite pumice (map unit pf). Determination of the $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ age of this pumice is underway.

The ubiquitous juvenile granitic clasts within the pumice deposits provide textural evidence for a shallow magma body beneath Alid. For example, the miarolitic texture in these clasts most likely formed within the

depth range of about 2 to 4 kilometers, because the higher pressures associated with deeper levels tend to force fluid pockets closed during plutonic consolidation. Moreover, the granophyric texture in the clasts implies rapid crystallization in a shallow magma body (Barker, 1970), possibly as a result of partial magma degassing under the low confining pressure of shallow depth. Such degassing can drive magma suddenly below its solidus temperature and thus trigger local rapid crystallization of the sort represented by granophyric texture.

The configuration of Alid dome itself provides compelling qualitative evidence of shallow depth to the source of the deformation. The dips as steep as 65 degrees in strata on the flanks of the dome could only result from a shallow source of deformation. A deep source would have produced a broad, low-amplitude upward, rather than small steep-sided uplift.

The depth to the magmatic source of deformation can also be estimated by analogy with laccoliths. A laccolith is a shallow, flat-bottomed intrusion with an upper, dome-shaped surface. A laccolith forms initially as a sill, whose continued growth results in doming of overlying rocks (Johnson and Pollard, 1973; Pollard and Johnson, 1973; and Jackson and Pollard, 1988). The intrusion underlying Alid almost certainly has a dome-shaped upper surface, but the shape and orientation of the lower surface are unknown. Still, the observation that the diameter of a laccolith scales to overburden thickness may be applicable for estimating the depth to the top of the intrusion beneath Alid. According to Price and Cosgrove (1990), the diameter of a laccolith is a direct function of its overburden, with the ratio being close to unity. Since the average diameter of Alid is about 6 kilometers, the magma body beneath Alid presumably domed up a sequence of rocks about 6 kilometers thick. *Adjusting for uplift of more than 1 kilometer for this overburden, the magma body would be less than 5 kilometers beneath the top of the mountain today.*

Considering all lines of evidence, we suggest that the dome-forming intrusion is within the range of 2 to 5 kilometers depth.

PHOTOGEOLOGIC ANALYSIS OF LINEAR FEATURES

Identification of linear features on aerial photographs can help to define the parts of Alid that are most intensely fractured and therefore are candidates for zones of enhanced permeability. We have completed a preliminary study (Figure 6) of this sort by examination of the 1:60,000 scale aerial photographs

that also serve as the base for our geologic mapping.

Roughly linear reaches of streams on Alid define a crudely rectilinear pattern, with many prominent north to northwest segments parallel to the spreading axis of Alid Graben and other less prominent features parallel to the east to northeast elongation of Alid. It appears likely that courses of most streams follow fractures that are associated with the regional tectonic-stress field, rather than radiating outward from the apex of a structural dome.

A prominent zone of north- to north northwest-trending linear features cuts across the northern Oss Basalt field and the Alid dome. Within the basalt, north- to north northwest-trending linear features are primarily faults and linear features of unknown origin. The extremely porous and nearly horizontal basalt flows are unfavorable for the development of drainage channels. Linear features are most common in the area north of the eastern half of Alid, which is believed to be underlain by some of the oldest surface flows of the Oss Basalt field. Linear features are less common, but still present, in all but the youngest flows in the area north of the western half of Alid. The continuing extension of crustal spreading across Alid graben is creating the north northwest-trending faults and fissures.

Aligned north- to north northwest-trending linear features are prominent across parts of Alid dome. Faults, straight line segments of drainages, and other linear features are all well expressed across the dome, especially in its eastern half. The only part of the dome where linear features are not well expressed is where thick pumice deposits (map unit pf) blanket the western part of the summit area. The porous and unconsolidated nature of these deposits may explain the lack of linear features there. In addition, the pumice is the youngest volcanic rock erupted on Alid. Subparallel, north to north northwest trends of many stream segments across the Alid dome, suggest a possible relation of these features to the crustal-spreading extension across Alid graben.

Few linear features are apparent in the southern Oss Basalt field. In part this may be due to the poor quality of the aerial photographs of this area. Possibly, most of the surface flows in this area are younger than their counterparts north of Alid and therefore have experienced relatively less crustal-spreading extension.

The scale and quality of aerial photographs available to us prevent a more sophisticated analysis of linear features. Inherent distortion skews azimuths of linear features, preventing quantitative analysis of parameters such as variation in average trend or density of linear features across different sectors of the volcano

or average length of linear features per unit area in different parts of Alid. The results of this preliminary

study should be refined using new large-scale aerial photographs and an accurate large-scale contour map.

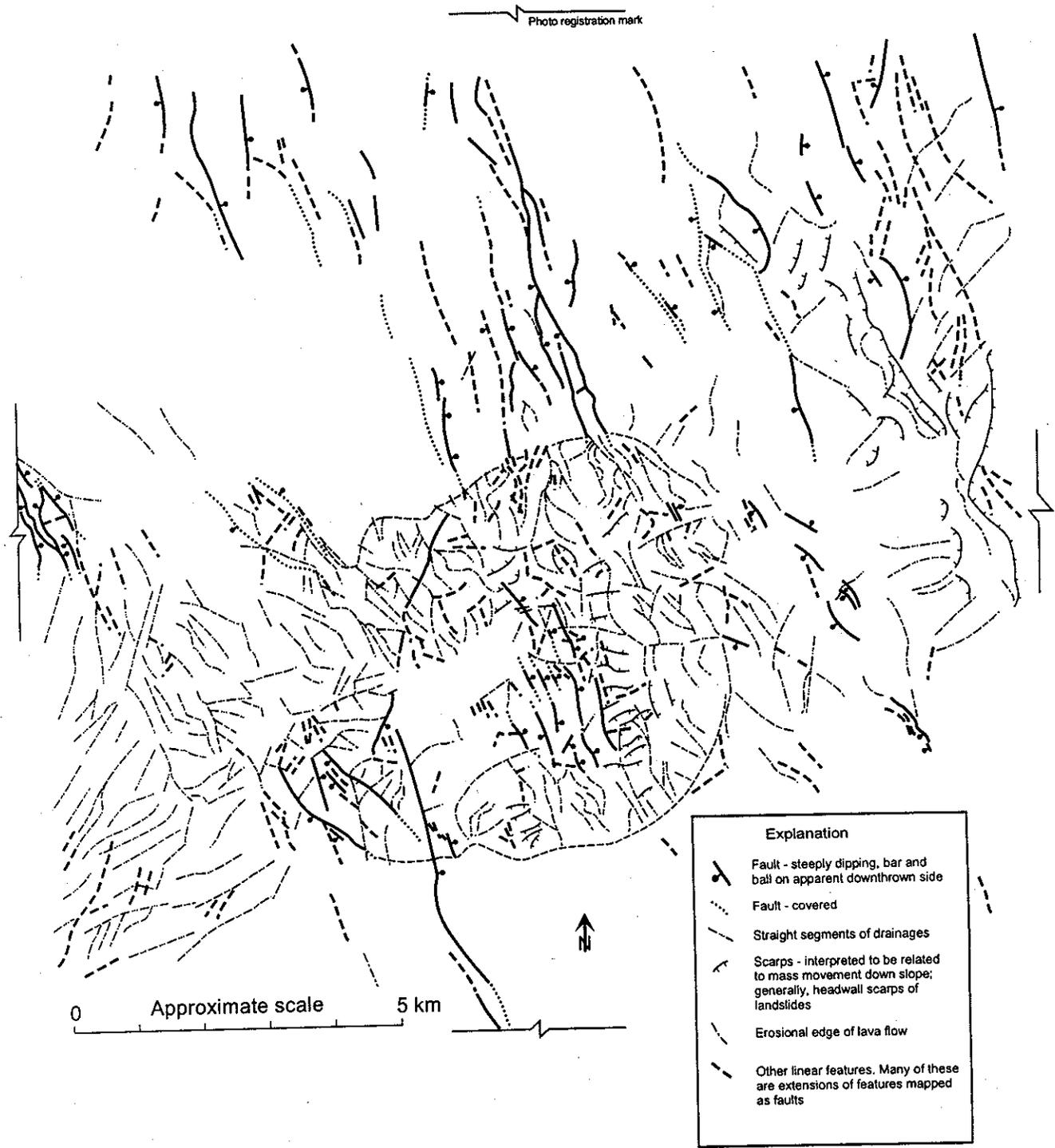
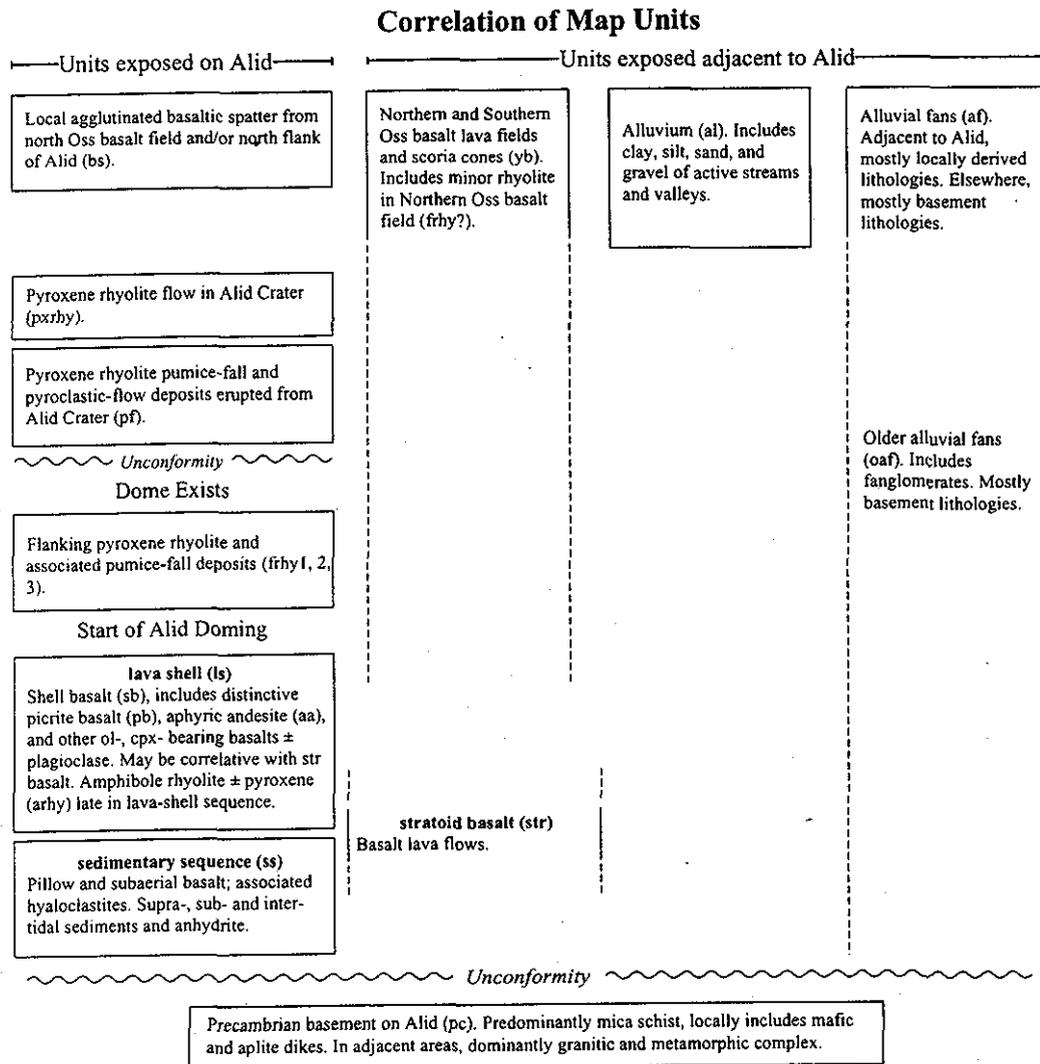


Figure 6. Photogeologic compilation of linear features at Alid volcanic center and vicinity, as interpreted from aerial photo 3692.

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

The following rock descriptions are based on field observations, supplemented by study of thin sections. Symbols used below correspond to those on the detailed geologic map (Figure 4). With a few exceptions, as

noted in the cross-correlation chart of Figure 7, they also correspond to those on the generalized geologic map (Figure 2). A schematic representation of the units and their stratigraphic relationships is shown in Figure 7.



Correlation Chart for Map-Unit Designations

Detailed Geologic Map (Figure 4)	Generalized Geologic Map (Figure 2)
al, af, oaf	al
yb	yb
bs	-
pxrhy, pf	pf
frhy1, 2, 3	frhy
sb, pb, aa, arhy	ls
ss	ss
str	str
pc	pc
Qar	-

Figure 7. Correlation chart of map units and map unit designations.

Alluvium and Alluvial Fans (al, af, oaf)

Three types of alluvium and alluvial fans were mapped: recent alluvium (al), younger alluvial fans (af) and older alluvial fans (oaf). Alluvium includes both fluvial and eolian deposits. Younger alluvial fans are those that are actively growing. Those surrounding Alid contain predominantly volcanic lithologies from the Alid volcanic center, whereas those in adjacent areas have mostly basement lithologies. Older alluvial fans were deposited when the drainage base level was higher than today and are now being eroded.

Oss Basalt Fields (yb)

Extensive fields of basaltic lava flows are present both to the north and south of Alid. Many or most of the flows are younger than Alid dome and lap unconformably against the north and south lower flanks of the mountain. Vents of these basalts are marked by cinder cones commonly aligned on north northwest-trending fissures. The map unit includes basaltic tephra layers, especially near vents. A wide variety of lithologies, from nearly aphyric to abundantly porphyritic, are present. Phenocryst assemblages in sparsely phyrlic basalt include olivine, olivine + plagioclase, olivine + clinopyroxene, and olivine + clinopyroxene + plagioclase. Porphyritic varieties generally contain olivine + clinopyroxene + plagioclase, often with abundant large plagioclase phenocrysts. Phenocrysts are generally from 1 to 5 mm in maximum dimension, although megacrysts exceeding 1 cm are occasionally present. The groundmasses of these flows are very fresh with textures that range from glassy to aphanitic and rarely holocrystalline. The lavas of the basalt fields are flat lying and deformed only by north northwest-trending dilational fissures generally with less than 1 meter opening, and normal faults generally with vertical offset of less than a few meters. These structures reflect ongoing crustal extension across Alid graben, and likely help provide permeability to the Alid hydrothermal-convection system. Eolian sand and fluvial deposits bury the margins of many of the youngest basalt flows, and partly bury the surfaces of older flows in this sequence.

Silicic Lavas in the Oss Basalt Fields

Several small exposures of pumiceous rhyolite lava (e.g. ED96-12) are surrounded and nearly buried by Oss basalt northwest of Alid (Figures 2 and 4). The location of the vent(s?) and the total volume of this rhyolite are unknown. The mineralogy and chemistry are similar to Alid rhyolitic lavas. The rhyolite contains sparse phenocrysts of Fe-Ti oxides and clinopyroxene.

Alkali feldspar is the most abundant phenocryst. The groundmass consists of abundant feldspar microlites in nearly colorless glass. Brownish carbonate caliche is common along fractures, and most mafic phenocrysts are oxidized. This rhyolite is tentatively correlated with map unit frhy.

Basaltic Spatter (bs)

The youngest volcanic unit on Alid is agglutinated basaltic spatter ranging up to 2 m in thickness and containing very sparse plagioclase phenocrysts 0.5-2 mm in maximum dimension. The vent location of this spatter is unknown and could be either on Alid or nearby within the northern Oss basalt field. Basaltic spatter crops out in small scattered patches over much of the northwest quadrant of Alid, but is mapped only on the north flank west of the summit peak.

Pyroxene Rhyolite Flow in Alid Crater (pxrhy)

A single lava flow, which postdates the pumice deposits described next, is present in Alid crater. This flow is probably only slightly younger than the pumice deposits, and both lava and pumice probably are products of a single eruption. The flow is porphyritic pyroxene rhyolite containing abundant alkali feldspar and sparse phenocrysts of clinopyroxene and quartz; it also contains abundant spherulites in a devitrified groundmass. The lava flow is almost unaffected by erosion and displays a well-preserved pumiceous carapace and flow features. Areas of red oxidation and devitrification, indications of prolonged escape of hot gases, are common on the top and margins of the flow. Scallop-shaped indentations that define the present eastern extent of the flow may be related to late phreatic events that blasted away some of the original lava. A thin pyroclastic deposit of oxidized and devitrified lava blocks and lapilli is present on the lava flow, and probably is related to phreatic or hydrothermal explosions that produced the scalloped margins of the lava flow.

Pyroxene Rhyolite Pumice Deposits Erupted from Alid Crater (pf)

Moderately porphyritic, pyroxene-rhyolite pumice was erupted during the formation of Alid crater and emplaced as fallout (proximal) and pyroclastic flows (distal). The pumice contains moderately abundant phenocrysts of alkali feldspar approximately 1 mm in maximum dimension, lesser amounts of clinopyroxene up to 0.5 mm in maximum dimension, and sparse small quartz phenocrysts. This large-volume (tentatively estimated at less than 5 and more than 1 cubic

kilometer) pyroclastic unit is the product of the youngest silicic volcanism at Alid and is thus the most important rock unit for constraining the present-day status of the probable magmatic heat source for the hydrothermal system.

Two other pumice types were produced in small volume during the eruption. The first occurs as a distinct 2-meter-thick layer in the wall of the crater in the Ghinda Pass area. It contains small streaks of mafic material and orange-colored glass, but is only slightly more mafic than the normal pumice. The second pumice type (EC96-22, EC96-25, and EC96-49) occurs as dark bands and blobs mixed with the silicic pumice and contains sparse plagioclase and magnesian clinopyroxene phenocrysts 1 to 2 mm in maximum dimension. The dark pumice is andesitic to dacitic in bulk composition and indicates that mafic magma had access to the silicic magma reservoir prior to or during the eruption.

Proximal deposits of the rhyolite pumice contain a minor fine-ash component and are vaguely bedded and lenticular in cross section. They probably were emplaced mostly by fall and secondarily by flow processes. Distal deposits of the pumice are poorly sorted pyroclastic flows although some of the upper flows are pumice-rich and clast-supported or nearly clast-supported. Some pumice deposits on the flanks of Alid and around the base of the mountain display double grading with lithic fragments concentrated at the bottom of flows and large pumice blocks accumulated at the tops of individual flows. Such grading in deposits on the steep flanks may have formed during gravity-driven slumping as pumice accumulated at inclinations exceeding the angle of repose (Duffield and others, 1979). Approximately 10-12 flow units are exposed at EC96-4 with an aggregate thickness of about 25 meters, but the original top of the section is not present.

A variety of xenoliths are present in the pumice deposits. The most abundant (about 80% of all lithics) are fragments of amphibole rhyolite (arhy) and picritic basalt (pb), which are the rock types that were present at the surface in the area of the vent when eruption began. Basement lithologies are also present; most abundant are quartz-muscovite and kyanite schists similar to those found in outcrop near Ilegedi. Granitic rocks derived from the Precambrian basement and ranging from granite to diorite to epidosite are also present but not abundant. Hydrothermally altered xenoliths are rare.

One other type of xenolith that deserves mention occurs in the pumice deposits. Rounded,

microvesicular to dense blocks 10 to 50 cm in size, consisting of intergrown acicular crystals with or without interstitial glass are sparsely present (EC96-4, EC96-23, and EC96-46). Their texture and intermediate compositions indicate that they are undercooled blobs of magma formed by mixing of mafic magma into the silicic magmatic system (Bacon, 1986).

Granite blocks, up to 1 meter in size, of a medium-grained quartz-anorthoclase-clinopyroxene rock (\pm quartz, minor biotite and zircon), with a granophyric texture and miarolitic cavities are present as lithic fragments in the upper part of the pumice section. Beyth (1994) called this rock "microgranite", but we prefer the term pyroxene granite. The pyroxene granite is compositionally and isotopically nearly identical to its host rhyolite pumice but differs substantially from granitic rocks in the Precambrian basement. The composition and zoning patterns of the clinopyroxene and alkali feldspar phenocrysts in the pf pumice and in the pyroxene granite are identical. The pyroxene granite contains about 40-50 % granophyric intergrowths of quartz and anorthoclase, that in combination with the miarolitic cavities indicate relatively rapid crystallization at shallow depth. We interpret the pyroxene granite to be the crystallized equivalent of the pf pumice magma, and thus juvenile rather than xenolithic.

Flanking Pyroxene Rhyolite Lavas and Associated Pumice Deposits (frhy)

Pyroxene rhyolite domes, lava flows, and associated pumice-fall deposits are present at both the east and west base of Alid. These also overlie some shell basalts (sb) on the east flank of the dome. Based on their petrography and location these are divided into 3 groups of approximately equal age and composition: frhy1, frhy2, and frhy3. Relative ages of the groups are unknown. Frhy1 is locally overlain by the pyroxene rhyolite pumice (unit pf), and some field relations suggest that frhy2 is also older than the pf pumice. The relative age relationship of the pyroclastic pumice and frhy3 is unknown. All three groups of rhyolites are very sparsely porphyritic with 0.5 to 1 mm phenocrysts of alkali feldspar and less abundant clinopyroxene. Frhy2 and frhy3 also contain sparse 0.5 to 1 mm phenocrysts of fayalite. All flows display well-preserved flow morphology with intact pumiceous carapaces and fresh obsidian basal zones.

Outcrops of frhy1 are confined to the western base of Alid where lava domes and flows overlie a widespread initial pumice-fall deposit. These rocks

appear to have been moderately tilted during doming of Alid. Frhy 2 lava flows appear to have been erupted from vents on the eastern flank of the dome prior to or during doming and have been steeply tilted. A few kilometers east of the eastern base of Alid, seven vents (frhy3) are marked by lava domes, and the lavas flows from these vents were preceded by pumice fall deposits that built pumice cones. Vents of frhy3 are aligned along, or very near the trace of, the large normal fault that forms the eastern structural boundary of Alid graben.

Lava Shell (ls): Locally subdivided into: Shell Basalt (sb), Picritic Basalt (pb), Aphyric Andesite (aa) and Amphibole Rhyolite (arhy)

The lava shell unit consists primarily of interbedded basalt and andesite lavas with local rhyolite flows, domes and possible shallow intrusive necks. Thin tephra layers and eolian sand bodies are minor constituents of the unit. On the generalized geologic map (Figure 2), all of these units are grouped together as lava shell unit (ls). On the detailed geologic maps (Figure 4), the unit is locally subdivided into shell basalt (sb), picritic basalt (pb), aphyric andesite (aa) and amphibole rhyolite (arhy).

Shell basalt is the most abundant constituent of the lava shell. It occurs as a series of lava flows with thin interbeds of basaltic tephra and, locally, thin eolian sand deposits. The shell basalts are fresh rocks, with groundmass textures ranging from glassy to aphanitic to holocrystalline. A variety of lithologies similar to those of the Oss basalts are present. Some of the shell basalt may be equivalent in age to the oldest Oss basalt flows.

Shell basalt also includes a variety rich in olivine phenocrysts. Some of these flows contain as much as 20% olivine phenocrysts from 5 mm to 1 cm in diameter and about 10% of similar size pyroxene phenocrysts. These distinctive lavas are called picrites (pb).

A third component of the lava shell is aphyric andesite (aa). This andesite forms gray lava flows up to several meters thick.

All of the mafic flows of the lava shell must have been emplaced as horizontal, or nearly horizontal, bodies. They are tabular flows of uniform thickness, and the relatively low viscosity of mafic melt precludes the formation of such geometry on an inclined surface. Thus, the present steep dips of the rocks on the flanks of Alid dome indicate that doming occurred after the mafic lava shell flows had been emplaced.

The fourth component of the lava shell unit is a group of amphibole-bearing rhyolite domes and flows.

Vents for these rocks crop out as plug-like necks distributed roughly around the rim of the western part of the depressed summit area of Alid (Figure 2). This rhyolite generally is devitrified, oxidized, and vapor-phase altered. Any pumiceous and glassy carapace material that may originally have been present has been eroded away. Phenocrysts are sparse but ubiquitous and include alkali feldspar, hornblende, and sometimes biotite. All other rhyolites at Alid lack volatile-bearing mafic phenocryst phases and instead contain pyroxene.

Small remnants of sparsely phyric rhyolite (ED96-12) are present in the northern Oss basalt field (yb). Though nearly buried by these basalt lavas, the stratigraphic relation of this rhyolite to other frhy rhyolite is unknown. We tentatively correlate with the frhy based on petrography.

Our mapping suggests that eruption of rhyolite of the lava shell began just before, or concurrent with, initial growth of Alid structural dome. Possibly, the dome-forming silicic magma body in the upper crust leaked a bit of magma to the surface as doming began.

Sedimentary Sequence (ss)

Intercalated volcanic and sedimentary rocks that underlie the lava shell are informally called the sedimentary sequence. This sequence overlies the Precambrian basement exposed in the core of Alid dome. The sedimentary sequence consists of three main rock associations: (1) pillow basalt, hyaloclastite, and minor submarine debris flows, (2) shallow marine sediments, and (3) subaerial basalt and interbedded tephra and eolian sand deposits. Although these three subunits are intercalated, the sedimentary sequence is dominated by pillow basalt and hyaloclastite in its lower parts, shallow marine sediment in the middle part, and subaerial basalt in its upper part. The sedimentary sequence displays considerable internal deformation; landslide blocks, small faults, block rotation and folding are common, both within the "collapsed" depressed summit area of Alid dome and in the steeply dipping dome flanks.

Shallow marine sediments are thin-bedded, red- to greenish-gray micaceous siltstone and very fine-grained sandstone. They are well-sorted, display ripple cross bedding and small channel-fill structures. Trace fossils include worms trails and filled burrows. Gastropod and mollusc fragments are also present. Thin beds of evaporite (gypsum and/or anhydrite) are intermittently common in approximately 1-m-thick zones. The sediments accumulated in shallow marine (subtidal) through intertidal to supratidal settings.

Pillow basalt ranges from sparsely phyric to

notably porphyritic. Phenocrysts occur in various proportions of olivine, clinopyroxene, and plagioclase. Pillow basalt and associated hyaloclastite are usually amygdaloidal and altered or deeply weathered. Fresh rock is confined to glassy pillow margins. Some pillow basalt changes abruptly upward to non-pillowed subaerial lava, indicative of eruption into water so shallow that the lava flow grew upward through water into a subaerial environment.

Some eruptive units of basalt lava are entirely subaerial. Flows are typically 2- to 5-m-thick and commonly have flow breccia at their bases and vesicular tops. Basaltic tephra and eolian sand are sparse but widely distributed between flows. Most vesicular flow tops are amygdaloidal, and massive flow interiors are partly replaced by iron hydroxides and clay minerals. Fresh glass is occasionally found at the base of some flows.

Stratoid Basalt (str)

Volcanism in the Afar Triangle region is represented mainly by extensive sequences of basalt lavas named stratoid by the C.N.R.-C.N.R.S. team (1973). Some of these lavas cap the horst along the east side of Alid graben and fault blocks within the horst-bounding fault zone (Figures 2 and 4). Relatively small remnants of basalt lavas that we correlate with the stratoid flows crop out a few kilometers to the northwest of Alid, as a faulted block partly buried by old alluvium. Subaerial basalt flows in the upper part of the sedimentary sequence (Figure 2, unit ss) may be stratigraphically equivalent to stratoid basalt. When they become available, isotopic ages may resolve this uncertain age relationship.

The stratoid basalts at Alid are sparsely to moderately phyrific, containing olivine with or without plagioclase and clinopyroxene; groundmass is commonly holocrystalline. Barberi and others (1972) reported K-Ar ages for stratoid basalts from about 24 Ma to 0.4 Ma within the northwest sector of the Afar region. The stratoid basalts near Alid may be only slightly older than 1.2 Ma (Barberi and others, 1972; Zumbo and others, 1995).

Precambrian Basement (pc)

Precambrian basement rocks crop out in the Ilegedi area of Alid (Figure 2). These rocks are dominantly quartz-muscovite schist and minor kyanite schist. Aplite and amphibolite dikes are common. Nonamphibolitized (Tertiary?) mafic dikes intrude the schists. Precambrian rocks within and adjacent to the fault scarp that forms the east side of the Danakil

Depression at Alid graben are mostly granitic lithologies intruded by amphibolitized mafic dikes.

PETROLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY OF VOLCANIC ROCKS

Major-element chemical analyses were made of 54 rock samples that are representative of all mapped units of the Alid volcanic center and surroundings. These analyses are reported in Table 2 and plotted in Figure 8. Most of these samples define a bimodal suite of basaltic and rhyolitic rocks. The basaltic rocks are from map units str, ss, sb, pb, aa, and yb. Petrographic and chemical differences among these rocks are relatively minor. The silicic rocks come from map units arhy, frhy, pxrhy and pf, including pyroxene granite that occurs as inclusions in pf. These, too, exhibit little petrographic and chemical variation as a group, although field relations and minor differences in mineralogy and chemistry suggest that the amphibole-bearing rhyolites (arhy) are the first silicic lavas erupted at Alid. The few intermediate compositions (Table 2, Figure 8) represent rocks that formed through partial mixing of basaltic and rhyolitic magmas. These rocks are volumetrically very minor at Alid and occur only as inclusions in other eruptive units. Such mixed rocks demonstrate the contemporaneity of the two principal magma compositions during the history of volcanism at Alid.

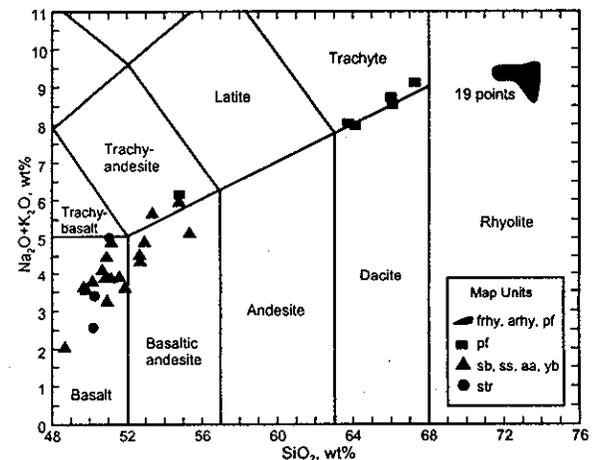


Figure 8. Total alkali-silica diagram for volcanic rocks of Alid volcanic center and adjacent area. Fields for rock types from LeBas and others (1986). Data from Table 2. The cloud of points in the rhyolite field includes lava, pumice and samples of granophyric, miarolitic pyroxene granite that occur as inclusions in unit pf. The five samples of trachyte and dacite are products of magma mixing (rhyolitic with basaltic) that occur within the map unit pf.

Table 2. Major-Element Chemical Composition of Alid Rocks.

Sample No.	Map unit	SiO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3	FeO	FeO*	MgO	CaO	Na2O	K2O	TiO2	P2O5	MnO	LOI	FeO*/MgO	Mg#
ED96-1	sb	51.1	16.39	2.1	7.56	9.45	6.67	10.58	2.9	0.97	1.26	0.29	0.18	-0.24	1.42	61.1
ED96-3	frhy3	73.31	13.17	0.62	2.23	2.79	0.02	0.77	4.94	4.58	0.2	0.03	0.11	0.71	136.8	1.6
ED96-5	pf	73.11	13.12	0.55	1.99	2.49	0.21	1.22	4.28	5.17	0.23	0.04	0.07	2.71	11.97	15.7
ED96-6	ss	51.81	15.81	2.41	8.66	10.83	5.76	9.88	2.87	0.75	1.53	0.34	0.18	2.26	1.88	54.2
ED96-7	str	50.16	14.99	1.99	7.15	8.94	9.95	12.06	2.1	0.41	0.85	0.17	0.16	0.62	0.9	71.3
ED96-9	aa	53.31	14.16	2.65	9.55	11.94	3.3	7.19	4	1.69	2.62	1.26	0.27	-0.04	3.62	38.1
ED96-10	sb	50.91	17.88	1.98	7.13	8.92	5.83	11.57	2.59	0.68	1.05	0.21	0.16	0.09	1.53	59.3
ED96-11	yb	50.8	15.09	2.4	8.63	10.79	6.88	10.05	2.82	1.04	1.71	0.37	0.19	-0.14	1.57	58.7
ED96-12	arhy?	71.52	13.69	0.74	2.66	3.33	0.19	1.38	4.78	4.62	0.25	0.05	0.12	2.45	17.9	11.1
ES96-3	aa	55.29	15.12	2.45	8.83	11.03	3.81	7.23	3.4	1.74	1.61	0.35	0.18	1.43	2.89	43.5
ES96-5	frhy2	72.55	13.26	0.64	2.31	2.89	0.13	1.35	4.87	4.53	0.2	0.04	0.11	0.86	21.8	9.3
ES96-8	frhy1	71.93	13.8	0.71	2.54	3.18	0.14	1.21	4.83	4.4	0.28	0.05	0.12	1	22.2	9.1
ES96-9	yb	54.73	14.73	2.51	9.04	11.3	3.23	6.83	3.97	2	2.2	0.55	0.21	0.09	3.5	38.9
ES96-10	arhy	73.37	13.95	0.41	1.47	1.84	0.19	0.7	4.68	4.71	0.41	0.06	0.05	0.65	9.57	18.9
ES96-12	yb	51.11	14.63	2.85	10.24	12.8	4.44	8.85	3.53	1.38	2.33	0.43	0.21	0.6	2.88	43.6
ES96-13	?	70.19	13.2	0.51	1.82	2.28	0.73	4.02	4.32	4.74	0.3	0.05	0.11	6.47	3.12	41.6
EL196-11	str	50.22	15.09	2.25	8.1	10.12	7.78	11.27	2.62	0.73	1.44	0.33	0.18	0.07	1.3	63.1
EC96-1	frhy3	73.91	12.76	0.6	2.17	2.71	0.02	0.62	4.99	4.6	0.2	0.03	0.09	0.51	133.2	1.6
EC96-2	yb	50.1	18.24	2.23	8.02	10.03	4.36	10.99	2.89	0.88	1.73	0.38	0.18	-0.14	2.3	49.2
EC96-3	sb	49.67	15.27	2.36	8.51	10.63	7.57	10.86	2.74	0.86	1.6	0.37	0.18	0.1	1.4	61.3
EC96-4	pf-inc	66.1	14.82	1.36	4.91	6.14	0.53	2.79	4.94	3.57	0.68	0.13	0.18	1.29	11.7	16
EC96-6	str	51.02	14.65	2.77	9.96	12.45	4.67	8.68	3.53	1.44	2.31	0.74	0.23	-0.16	2.67	45.5
EC96-7	yb	49.8	16.1	2.44	8.79	10.99	5.89	11.11	2.69	0.86	1.77	0.34	0.19	-0.23	1.87	54.4
EC96-9	aa	52.89	14.87	2.62	9.43	11.78	4.21	8.51	3.28	1.63	1.93	0.43	0.21	-0.46	2.8	44.3
EC96-10A	frhy3	71.45	12.97	0.63	2.27	2.84	0.2	2.66	4.75	4.69	0.21	0.05	0.11	4.65	14.2	13.6
EC96-11	frhy1	72.11	13.77	0.7	2.51	3.14	0.13	1.13	4.85	4.36	0.26	0.05	0.12	0.24	23.7	8.6
EC96-14	arhy	73	14.01	0.42	1.51	1.88	0.33	0.84	4.6	4.69	0.43	0.06	0.1	0.33	5.79	27.8
EC96-15	px rhy	73.2	13.45	0.56	2.02	2.53	0.23	0.85	4.64	4.69	0.23	0.05	0.06	0.72	10.8	17.2
EC96-16	pb	48.64	12.34	1.66	5.96	7.45	15.47	12.75	1.49	0.54	0.83	0.18	0.14	-0.06	0.48	82.2
EC96-18	ss	52.68	14.95	2.66	9.58	11.97	4.56	8.38	3.37	0.98	2.1	0.56	0.19	1.88	2.63	45.9
EC96-19	ss	52.65	14.76	2.73	9.83	12.28	4.31	8.16	3.44	1.1	2.24	0.59	0.2	1.55	2.85	43.9
EC96-20	pf-inc	73.31	13.36	0.56	2.02	2.53	0.13	0.83	4.61	4.82	0.24	0.04	0.07	2.38	18.8	10.6
EC96-21	pf	73.5	13.12	0.56	2.02	2.52	0.18	0.97	4.2	5.11	0.23	0.04	0.07	2.47	14.3	13.5
EC96-22	pf	67.31	14.88	1.1	3.95	4.94	0.56	2.24	4.72	4.36	0.6	0.13	0.16	2.19	8.83	20.1
EC96-23	pf-inc	54.78	15.21	2.54	9.15	11.44	2.62	6.56	4.13	2.02	2	0.76	0.24	0.04	4.37	33.7
EC96-24	pf	73.09	13.39	0.58	2.08	2.6	0.18	0.88	4.76	4.69	0.25	0.05	0.07	2.21	14.9	13
EC96-25	pf-inc	73.63	13.2	0.54	1.93	2.42	0.16	0.98	4.54	4.69	0.23	0.04	0.06	0.6	14.9	13
EC96-29	sb	50.86	14.53	2.95	10.61	13.26	4.76	8.84	3.27	1.21	2.27	0.48	0.22	-0.03	2.78	44.5
EC96-30	arhy	73.69	14.08	0.38	1.37	1.71	0.34	1.01	4.83	3.73	0.39	0.06	0.12	4.59	5.06	30.6
EC96-31	sb	51.53	16.78	2.34	8.41	10.52	4.75	10.15	2.95	0.96	1.6	0.35	0.18	0.11	2.21	50.2
EC96-33	sb	50.66	15.7	2.69	9.67	12.08	4.87	9.74	2.98	1.14	1.95	0.41	0.2	-0.31	2.48	47.3
EC96-36	frhy2	73.02	13.33	0.64	2.29	2.86	0.03	0.85	4.95	4.57	0.19	0.03	0.11	0.36	93.3	2.3
EC96-41	pf - ky schist inc.	42.54	38.1	1.7	6.1	7.63	4.07	1.3	1.93	2.26	0.96	0.84	0.2	3.1	1.87	54.3
EC96-42	frhy1	72.5	13.56	0.65	2.36	2.94	0.13	1.17	4.67	4.55	0.26	0.04	0.12	3.58	23.4	8.7
EC96-43	pf	73.14	13.33	0.56	2.01	2.52	0.18	0.95	4.77	4.73	0.23	0.04	0.07	2.41	14.2	13.5
EC96-44A	pf - granite inc.	74.21	15.22	0.13	0.47	0.58	0.08	0.99	4.62	4.17	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.71	7.2	23.6
EC96-44B	pf - schist inc.	63.96	15.59	1.33	4.78	5.97	4.79	2.1	4.08	2.4	0.7	0.21	0.07	1.57	1.25	64.1
EC96-45	pf-inc	64.12	15.11	1.47	5.29	6.61	1.06	3.65	4.59	3.37	0.92	0.24	0.19	2.41	6.22	26.4
EC96-46	pf-inc	66.09	15.53	1.07	3.84	4.8	0.89	2.94	4.76	3.93	0.68	0.16	0.11	1.6	5.4	29.2
EC96-47	frhy1	71.71	13.85	0.74	2.65	3.31	0.15	1.24	4.92	4.28	0.28	0.05	0.12	0.39	21.7	9.3
EC96-48	pf - schist inc.	87.97	6.92	0.47	1.68	2.1	0.46	0.07	0.29	1.69	0.4	0.05	0.01	1.16	4.58	32.7
EC96-49	pf-inc	63.76	15.06	1.5	5.4	6.75	1.07	3.76	4.59	3.42	0.98	0.27	0.19	2.3	6.3	26.1
EC96-50	pf - schist inc.	81.94	9.31	0.68	2.46	3.07	1.19	1.42	0.72	1.54	0.53	0.14	0.06	2.88	2.58	46.3
EC96-51	pf - diorite inc.	54.76	18.63	1.39	5	6.25	4.26	7.58	5.06	1.33	1.54	0.39	0.06	0.45	1.46	60.3

All analyses recalculated to 100% anhydrous
 Fe in calculated Fe2O3 = 0.2* total Fe
 Mg# = 100#Mg/(Mg+Fe)
 LOI = Loss on ignition at 900°C

Bulk-Rock Chemistry

The basaltic rocks are subalkaline and quartz normative, and they display a tholeiitic differentiation trend. These rocks range from 48.5 to 55 wt.% SiO₂, and are transitional into the field of andesitic compositions (Figure 8). There are no systematic chemical differences between samples from the map units sb and yb. In contrast, samples from map units str and ss tend to be less and more chemically evolved, respectively, than yb and sb. At 50 wt % SiO₂, TiO₂ and K₂O range by approximately a factor of 2, which suggests some variation in magma compositions derived from mantle sources beneath Alid.

The rhyolites range from 72 to 74 weight % SiO₂. They are subaluminous, and quartz and feldspar normative. Amphibole rhyolites differ in TiO₂, FeO, Al₂O₃ from the other rhyolites, though the differences are small. The pyroxene granite inclusions in map unit pf are nearly identical in major-element composition to that of their host rhyolite pumice.

Petrography and Crystal Chemistry

The lavas of the mafic group range from nearly aphyric through sparsely phyrlic to porphyritic. Mineral assemblages are combinations of olivine, clinopyroxene, and plagioclase; porphyritic rocks tend to be plagioclase-dominated, but olivine- and pyroxene-rich varieties are also present. The sparsely porphyritic lavas generally contain simple phenocryst assemblages and phenocrysts displaying equilibrium growth textures. However, the phenocrysts in some of the more porphyritic lavas (especially those from the shell basalt unit) display disequilibrium features including multiple phenocryst populations, strongly resorbed crystals, reverse zoning, and crystals with overgrowth rims. Clinopyroxene compositions in mafic lavas range from diopside and endiopside to augite (terminology of Poldervaart and Hess, 1951). More evolved samples contain less magnesian clinopyroxenes.

Amphibole rhyolites are sparsely phyrlic, and contain hornblende, oligoclase (Na-rich plagioclase), oxide minerals, and sometimes biotite as phenocrysts. The various pyroxene rhyolites (frhy, pf, and pxrhy) range from aphyric to porphyritic, but the majority are sparsely phyrlic, and contain clinopyroxene, anorthoclase, Fe-Ti oxide and sometimes quartz and fayalite phenocrysts. Zircon, apatite and Fe-sulfide are sparse accessories. Feldspar compositions in the pf unit are slightly more variable and range in composition from calcic anorthoclase through sodic sanidine, even in individual crystals. Phenocryst types and

compositions in the pyroxene granite inclusions of map unit pf are identical to those of their host pumice. Instead of glass, their matrix is composed of complex granophyric intergrowths of alkali feldspar and quartz.

Most clinopyroxenes in Alid rhyolites are ferroaugite, though Fe-rich hedenbergites are found in the eastern lavas (frhy2 and 3 rocks such as EC96-36 and ED96-3), which also contain fayalite. Feldspars and pyroxenes in the pf unit generally show normal zoning, even over resorbed cores. K concentrations increase, while Ba decreases toward feldspar rims. We infer that resorption events were caused by thermal influx to the magma chamber, rather than actual open-system addition of mafic (Ca-rich) magma. Only during the pf-producing eruption was there significant physical mixing of mafic and felsic magmas.

Isotope Chemistry of Bulk Rocks

Twenty samples were analyzed for Sr and Pb isotopes. These samples cover the entire range of non-sedimentary rock types and map units at Alid. The data are reported in Table 3 and plotted on Figure 9. Trace-element and Nd-isotope analyses of these subsets are in progress.

The basaltic lavas show very little variation in ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr, ranging from .70323 to .70356. These values are consistent with derivation from the mantle, and are similar to transitional basalts found in the Afar, Ethiopian, and Kenyan rift valleys (Barberi and others, 1980; Barrat and others, 1993; Betton and Civetta, 1984; Davies and MacDonald, 1987; Hart and others, 1989; Hegner and Pallister, 1989). The Pb isotopic values of the basaltic lavas are more radiogenic than those so far analyzed from the Afar area, but are similar to mafic rocks from Naivasha in central Kenya. Alid basalts are more radiogenic than Red Sea MORB tholeiites for both Sr and Pb (Eissen et al, 1989).

The silicic volcanic rocks have variable and somewhat more radiogenic ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr values than the basaltic lavas. Values range from .70395 to .70526. There is no apparent correlation of ⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr with stratigraphy, field location, or major-element geochemistry. The Pb isotopes of the silicic rocks are less radiogenic than the mafic rocks and are similar to those from the Naivasha complex (Davies and MacDonald, 1987).

The Precambrian basement samples show extreme variation in both Sr and Pb isotopes. Sr isotopes are far more radiogenic than those in both the basaltic and rhyolitic volcanic rocks, whereas the Pb isotopes bracket the entire volcanic range.

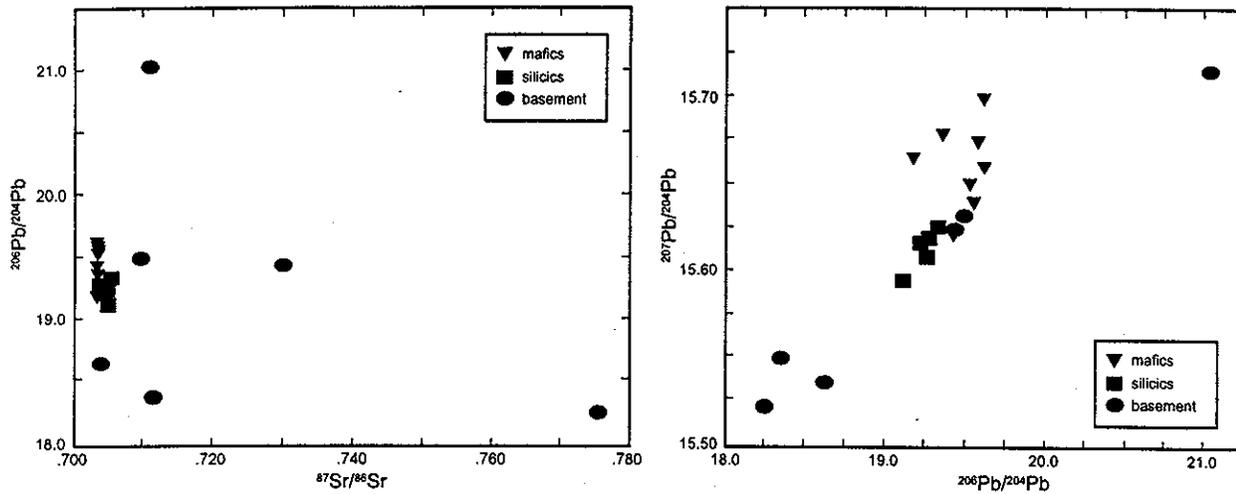


Figure 9. Plots of bulk-rock Sr and Pb isotope analyses. Data from Table 3. Mafics includes basalt and andesite lavas. Silicics includes rhyolite lavas and pumice, plus one sample of granophyric, miarolitic pyroxene granite that occurs as inclusions in map unit pf. Basement includes Precambrian rocks plus a sample of diorite of unknown age.

Table 3. Sr and Pb isotopic compositions of Alid rocks.

Sample	Unit	$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$	$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$	$^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$
ED96-1	yb	0.70323	19.608	15.659	39.412
EC96-3	sb	0.70336	19.567	15.673	39.318
EC96-9	aa	0.70338	19.513	15.649	39.244
ES96-3	aa	0.70344	19.542	15.639	39.244
ED96-6	ss	0.70340	19.605	15.697	39.380
ED96-7	str	0.70335	19.345	15.677	39.067
ELL96-11	str	0.70356	19.166	15.664	39.006
ES96-9	yb	0.70338	19.409	15.621	39.086
EC96-14	arhy	0.70501	19.106	15.595	38.745
EC96-21	pf	0.70441	19.214	15.618	38.879
EC96-25	pf-inc	0.70468	19.213	15.616	38.871
EC96-1	frhy3	0.70395	19.268	15.260	38.916
EC96-36	frhy2	0.70526	19.320	15.626	38.998
EC96-42	frhy1	0.70443	19.256	15.609	38.880
EC96-41	Pc (schist)	0.71070	21.028	15.715	39.739
EC96-44a	Pc (granite)	0.77545	18.251	15.522	37.227
EC96-44b	Pc (schist)	0.71167	18.351	15.550	37.991
EC96-48	Pc (schist)	0.72975	19.430	15.625	39.214
EC96-50	Pc (schist)	0.70959	19.483	15.633	38.895
EC96-51	diorite of ? age	0.70404	18.626	15.536	37.966

Analyst T.D. Bullen, US Geological Survey, Menlo Park, California

Discussion

The basaltic rocks are likely the products of magma derived by partial melting of the mantle beneath Alid, and the small range of isotope compositions in these basalts suggests that the mantle source region is isotopically homogeneous, or nearly so. Because Pb isotopes are so variable and Sr isotopes so high in Precambrian basement rocks, relative to Alid basalt, the mantle-derived basaltic magmas assimilated little, if any, Precambrian rocks during passage through the crust to sites of eruption.

Because they are distinctly different isotopically, the rhyolites could not have evolved from the basalt magmas through fractional crystallization of a closed magma system. This fact is consistent with the lack of a continuum of intermediate lava compositions that would be expectable if the rhyolites were products of such a fractionation process. Production of the rhyolite magmas through fractional crystallization of basaltic magma, accompanied by assimilation of some Precambrian crustal rock is possible, given the extreme range of isotopic compositions in the Precambrian rocks. However, the rhyolite magmas can not have formed by partial melting of Precambrian granites and schists, because these rocks are much more radiogenic in Sr isotopes than any Alid rhyolite.

Though they are measurably different in detail, a broad similarity between the Sr and Pb isotopic compositions of both basalt and rhyolite at Alid, suggests the possibility that the rhyolite magmas were produced by partial melting of a mid Tertiary or younger basaltic source rock in the lower crust, followed by minor assimilation of upper crustal Precambrian rocks as the magmas rose to sites of eruption. Intrusive equivalents of the basalts at Alid could have provided the thermal energy for such lower-crustal melting. Recent experimental studies have demonstrated the feasibility of this melting process, and similar scenarios have been proposed to explain bimodal volcanism elsewhere (e.g. Bullen and Clyne, 1991; Guffanti and others, 1996). The subaluminous and quartz-normative nature of Alid rhyolite is consistent with an origin by partial melting of mafic rocks.

Whatever the details of rhyolite magmagenesis at Alid, the key factors insofar as they impact our assessment of geothermal potential, are the lines of evidence indicative that a body of rhyolite magma accumulated in the upper crust and is therefore almost certainly the heat engine that drives the Alid hydrothermal-convection system.

GEOCHRONOLOGY

The geochronology of the Alid volcanic center and surrounding volcanic terrane is poorly known. Bonatti and others (1971) reported U-Th and ^{14}C ages of about 32,000 years old for marine fossils in rocks that they interpret as the youngest deposits of the most recent invasion of the Red Sea into the Danakil Depression. And because these workers believed that Alid was constructed entirely in a subaerial environment, they concluded that the mountain is younger than 32,000 years.

On the other hand, Beyth (1994) reported that Alid itself, and a similar-sized volcanic highland called Jallua, near the present-day foot of the Gulf of Zula, acted as dams that blocked the Red Sea from the Danakil Depression. Thus, he concluded that Alid is older than 32,000 years, presumably by a period equivalent to how long it took Red Sea water in the Depression to dry up. Bonatti and others (1971) calculated that this period of desiccation required a few thousand years.

Whether Alid postdates or predates the most recent exclusion of Red Sea water from the Danakil Depression, the isotopic ages reported by Bonatti and others (1971) may be incorrect, because the dated materials (marine corals and mollusks) are known to be poor materials for U-Th age dating. The original aragonite of such materials commonly recrystallizes to calcite and in so doing partly or completely resets the isotopic clock. Moreover, marine carbonates commonly do not yield ^{14}C ages greater than about 30,000 years, because of carbon exchange with the atmosphere or ground water that has equilibrated with the atmosphere.

Barberi and others (1972) and Zumbo and others (1995) suggest that stratoid basalt (map unit str) near Alid is about 1.2 Ma. Stratoid basalt is offset vertically about 300 meters across the normal fault that defines the east side of Alid graben. Rocks that have accumulated within Alid graben are younger than these faulted stratoid basalts, but just how much younger is difficult to judge from field characteristics alone. As a mappable group, the youngest volcanic rocks in the study area are the Oss basalt flows (map unit yb) that lap unconformably against the north and south flanks of Alid. Some of these lavas are cut by north-northwest-trending dilational fissures up to a meter or so wide and normal faults with up to several meters vertical offset, which are the tectonic expression of ongoing crustal spreading distributed across Alid graben. Though not carefully documented, we speculate that total dilation across open fractures of Alid graben is on the order of

a few tens of meters. If the average rate of crustal spreading across Alid graben is only 2 centimeters a year, at the lower end of rates for well documented divergent plate-tectonic environments, total dilation would be 200 meters in 10,000 years. Thus, the Oss basalt flows may be Holocene in age.

The rhyolites of Alid are stratigraphically between the Oss and stratoid basalt flows. Based on the degree of preservation of the very-easily-eroded deposit of rhyolite pumice (map unit pf) that was erupted from a vent on the west end of the summit area of Alid, we speculate that this pumice is closer in age to the Oss basalt, than to the stratoid basalt.

Ten samples of volcanic rocks are being processed in the U.S. Geological Survey geochronology laboratory in Menlo Park, California, under the direction of Marvin Lanphere. These samples span the stratigraphic range, from stratoid basalt (Figure 2, unit str) to young basalt (unit yb). Basalts will be dated from whole-rock powders, and rhyolites from concentrates of alkali feldspar phenocrysts. Both the K-Ar and $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ techniques will be used. The latter technique requires irradiation of the sample in a neutron flux, followed by 2 to 3 months of "decay time" before the ages can be measured. We anticipate that all isotopic ages will be completed by about December, 1996. These ages will help constrain modelling of the history and current status of the magmatic system at Alid. But whatever the ages are, the magma-related heat source in the crust beneath Alid is young and hot enough to power an extensive field of fumaroles whose gases indicate a hydrothermal system at about 250°C, or hotter. Thus, the several-month period of waiting to obtain ages of the volcanic rocks is not considered critical to assessing the geothermal potential of the hydrothermal system, at least in terms of making recommendations for additional pre-development exploration studies.

REGIONAL HYDROLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY

Introduction

An evaluation of regional hydrologic characteristics is a common subject for any evaluation of a geothermal energy prospect. Under favorable circumstances, such an evaluation provides information about (1) the origin of fluid within the target geothermal reservoir, and (2) the likely source of recharge after a reservoir has been put into production. Ideally, one would use data from wells that can be used to delineate the groundwater potentiometric surface, rates of flow and variations in water salinity, both laterally and with

depth. At Alid, the hydrologic setting is complex and available hydrologic information is limited mostly to rainfall and temperature data collected at a few widely spaced stations. Moreover, there are few data from wells, with which to construct a reliable hydrologic model.

A field campaign aimed at correcting the hydrologic data deficiencies was far beyond the scope of the present geothermal assessment because this would be far too time consuming and costly. A conventional hydrologic assessment would include the drilling of new observation wells, carrying out pumping tests, and sampling and analyses of waters from different well depths. Many wells throughout the region would be monitored over at least one, and preferably several yearly hydrologic cycles, to record water levels, estimate rates of water usage, and identify water quality variations. In addition, it would be highly desirable to install new meteorological stations and upgrade existing stations to obtain automated data for rainfall, relative humidity, maximum and minimum temperatures, and wind direction and velocity throughout the lowland region.

Based on Alid's topographic and geologic setting, potential sources of water that could enter any associated geothermal reservoir would be: (1) fossil Red Sea water that may be present at relatively shallow depths beneath thin fresh-water lenses throughout much of the Danakil Depression. Such waters would have entered the groundwater system the last time that the Red Sea invaded the Danakil Depression, (2) local rain that falls on and around Alid, (3) meteoric water that falls on the Ethiopian plateau and flows as surface and ground waters toward the eastern lowlands, (4) highly evaporated, high-density brine that accumulates by evaporation of waters that flow into closed basins 15-25 kilometers to the south of Alid, and (5) fluids released from crystallizing magma. To determine which of these possible water sources is most likely, we sought to compare stable isotope compositions of geothermal steam with those of different types of water in the Alid graben as well as adjacent highland and lowland areas. We sought to determine systematic regional variations in isotopic composition that are expected to occur as a result of rain falling at different elevations and from storms traveling in different directions. Previously available meteorological information about rainfall and storm directions, discussed below, provide a framework in which the isotopic data can be understood.

Meteorological Information

The regional meteorological characteristics of

northeastern Africa, including Eritrea and the Danakil region, have been described in various publications and reports, including Food and Agricultural Organization (1983) Kasahun (1986), Michael (1986), Eklundh and Pilesji (1990) and Beltrando and Camberlin (1993). A concise summary of available rainfall and temperature information is part of the National Map of Eritrea that was published in 1995, with compilation and cartography by representatives of the Eritrean Government Offices, and the Institute of Geography, Group for Development and Environment, University of Bern, Switzerland. This National Map also shows contours of average annual rainfall throughout Eritrea, and graphs of average temperature and monthly rainfall at meteorological stations at Teseney in the western lowlands, at Asmara on the central highlands, at Mrara on the eastern escarpment, and at Massawa on the Red Sea coast.

Of primary importance to this study is that the annual rainfall on the central highlands is generally 500-700 mm, and comes from storms propelled by monsoonal winds blowing from the southwest toward the northeast. This rain occurs mostly in July and August. Little, if any, rain falls on the central highlands December through February. In contrast, less than 300 mm per year of rain generally falls in the eastern lowlands. Most of this rain falls in December and January from storms propelled by monsoonal winds blowing from the northeast toward the southwest. Note that the above are long-term average rainfall values. Seasonal and annual variations in rainfall can be very great, particularly in the desert lowland regions. There, rainfall may be very spotty with no rain falling for a year or more on parts of the lowland region while other parts are subjected to brief, torrential down-pourings of rain.

Another very important factor in the eastern lowlands is that rivers and streams entering the lowlands from the high plateau disappear into alluvial fan deposits, or pond in closed-basin lakes where the water evaporates. In some places salt is depositing from such evaporating waters. There is the potential for lenses of relatively fresh and non-evaporated water to pond in the subsurface over deeper bodies of denser brine.

Sample Collection

We used standard collection procedures as outlined in Trujillo and others (1987). Waters for isotopic analyses were collected in glass bottles. Waters for chemical analyses were filtered in the field through a 0.45 micron filter and saved in plastic bottles. The

water in one bottle that was used for anion analyses was not further treated. The water in a second bottle that was used for cation analyses was acidified with one to ten drops of chemically pure nitric acid. A separate bottle of water was collected for dissolved silica analysis. This sample was not filtered, but was diluted with silica-free water to prevent polymerization of dissolved silica and precipitation of amorphous silica. Temperature, pH, and water conductivity were measured in the field and then again in the laboratory.

Isotope Geochemistry of Meteoric Waters

Figure 10 and Table 4 give sample locality information and results of isotopic analyses for meteoric waters collected from shallow wells and streams in the eastern lowland and central highland regions of Eritrea. Isotopic values are reported relative to Vienna Standard Mean Ocean Water (VSMOW) in units of per mil, where:

$$\delta^{18}\text{O} = \left(\frac{(^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O})_{\text{sample}} - (^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O})_{\text{VSMOW}}}{(^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O})_{\text{VSMOW}}} \right) \times 10^3$$

and

$$\delta\text{D} = \left(\frac{(\text{D}/\text{H})_{\text{sample}} - (\text{D}/\text{H})_{\text{VSMOW}}}{(\text{D}/\text{H})_{\text{VSMOW}}} \right) \times 10^3$$

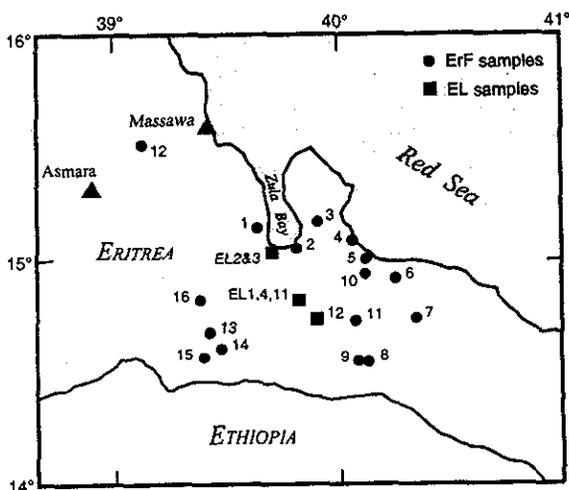


Figure 10. Water sample location map (see Table 4).

The isotopic data are plotted in Figure 11, which also shows the trend line for meteoric waters throughout the world (Craig, 1961). In this figure, most of the Eritrean meteoric waters lie along a "local" trend slightly above the world average meteoric line. The most important observation is that all of the meteoric waters collected in the central highlands are isotopically lighter (more negative values) than the meteoric waters collected in the eastern lowlands. Waters collected near

Table 4. Sample locations and stable isotope analyses of surface and groundwaters collected from the eastern lowland and central highland regions of Eritrea (excluding Alid samples).

Sample No.	Date in 1996	Name	Source	Region	Elevation m	Well depth m	Water level m deep	Temp. °C	delta D per mil	delta 18O per mil
96ErF-1	2-Feb	Kedra Village	Drilled well	E lowlands NW of Alid	120	~ 50	18	30	-9	-2.77
96ErF-2	2-Feb	Irafayle	Dug well	E lowlands NW of Alid	91		3.47	34	-2	-2.1
96ErF-3	2-Feb	Bordele	Dug well	E lowlands N of Alid	150	12	8.35	35	-1	-1.92
96ErF-4	2-Feb	Ghela'elo	Drilled well	E. lowlands NE of Alid	130			35	4	1.4
96ErF-5	3-Feb	Akilo	Dug well	E. lowlands NE of Alid	65	8	6.5	30	0	-1.42
96ErF-6	3-Feb	Gorei	Drilled well	E lowlands E of Alid	95			38	4	-0.99
96ErF-7	3-Feb	Adeto	Drilled well	E lowlands SE of Alid	90	27	12	37	-1	-1.02
96ErF-8	3-Feb	Boleli	Dug pit	E lowlands S of Alid	9			34	2	-1.53
96ErF-9	3-Feb	Boleli area	Stream	E lowlands S of Alid	67			34	1	-0.74
96ErF-10	4-Feb	Adi Ela	Drilled well	E lowlands S of Alid	120			38	1	-1.42
96ErF-11	4-Feb	Somoti I	Dug well	E lowlands N of Alid	61		6.22	36	-2	-1.95
96ErF-12	6-Feb	Near Gahtielay	Drilled well	E escarpment	355		Artesian	42	-9	-3.26
96ErF-13	7-Feb	Simoli	Drilled well	Central highlands	2,375			24	-11	-3.49
96ErF-14	7-Feb	Zegfel (NE of Simoli)	Drilled well	Central highlands	2,485			24	-9	-3.17
96ErF-15	7-Feb	Near Ethiopian border	Drilled well	Central highlands	2,450			28	-7	-2.83
96ErF-16	7-Feb	Adi-Keyh	Dug well	Central highlands	2,350	8		28	-7	-2.54
ELW96-1	5-Feb	Campsite near Boya	Rain	E lowlands	300				12	-1.4
ELW96-2	5-Feb	Gelti hot spring	Spring	Gulf of Zula	0			58	0	-1.64
ELW96-3	5-Feb	Gerba'naba hot spring	Spring	Gulf of Zula	0			54	-7	-2.34
ELW96-4	6-Feb	Boya	Dug well	E lowlands W of Alid	300			33	-4	-2.19
ELW96-11	16-Feb	Boya	Dug well	E lowlands W of Alid	300			33	-7	-2.22
ELW96-12	17-Feb	Alad	Stream	E lowlands S of Alid	30				-1	-0.61
ELW96-13	18-Feb	Kusurale	Dug well	E lowlands N of Alid	3				7	-0.62

the bottom of the eastern escarpment tend to have intermediate compositions. These results were expected, given the regional rainfall patterns and topographic relief.

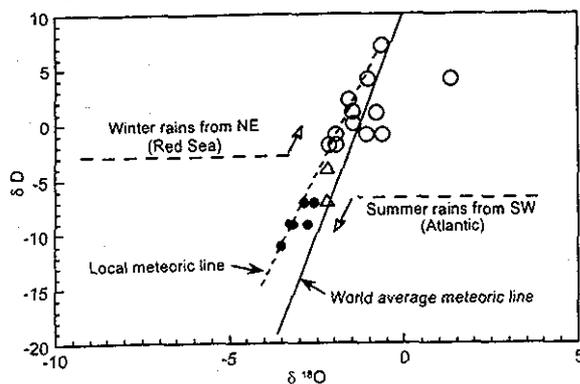


Figure 11. δD versus $\delta^{18}O$ for groundwaters and streams in the central highland (dots) and eastern lowland (circles) regions of Eritrea. The two open triangles represent waters from Boya well.

Chemical Compositions of Meteoric Waters

Chemical compositions of the meteoric waters that were collected as part of this investigation are presented in Table 5. Analyses from Beyth (1994) are included, too (as MB #). In general, there is great chemical diversity in ground and surface waters of Eritrea. The central highland waters have total dissolved solids (TDS) generally in the range of 400 to 700 ppm (Table 5); the anions are mainly bicarbonate (Figure 12). In contrast, eastern lowland waters tend to be relatively rich either in chloride or sulfate (Figure 12) and the TDS of well waters used for drinking ranged from about 700 to 8,700 ppm (Table 5). Though some samples appear to have a seawater-component, the dissolved solids in many eastern lowland groundwaters can be attributed to dissolution of sulfate and halide salts that are present in Tertiary marine-derived sediments. Waters collected from warm springs entering into the Gulf of Zula at the base of Jallua Volcano (samples ELW96-2 and -3, Table 5) appear to contain 20 to 50% seawater. These waters apparently have reacted with rock at moderately high temperature, losing a significant $MgSO_4$ component while gaining large amounts of Ca, Sr, and silica.

Figures 13, 14, and 15 are, respectively, plots of Cl^- versus HCO_3^- , Cl^- versus SO_4^{2-} , and HCO_3^- versus SO_4^{2-} . About the same range in HCO_3^- is found in waters from the central highlands and eastern lowlands. On the other hand, note that most of the central highland waters are low in SO_4^{2-} , reflecting a scarcity of sulfate minerals in the local rocks.

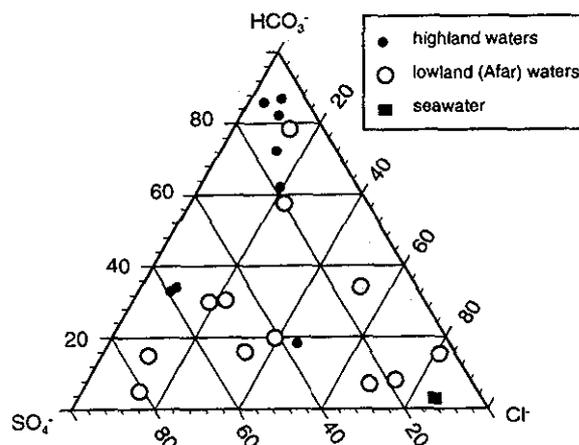


Figure 12. Triangular diagram (SO_4^{2-} , HCO_3^- , Cl^-) for ground and surface water samples from Eritrea. In general, lowland waters are high in chloride and sulfate, consistent with their interaction with Tertiary shallow-marine sediments rich in sulfate. Waters from the highland typically contain higher bicarbonate concentrations.

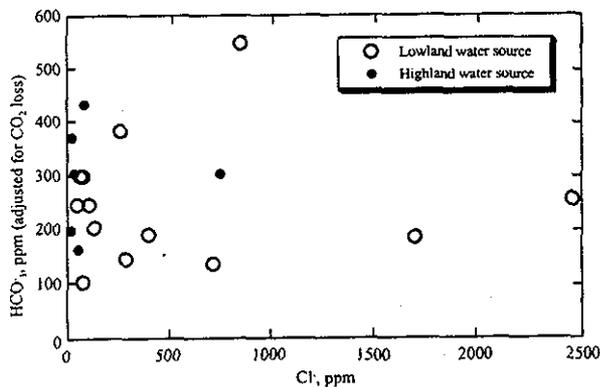


Figure 13. Cl^- versus HCO_3^- for groundwaters and streams in the central highland and eastern lowland regions of Eritrea.

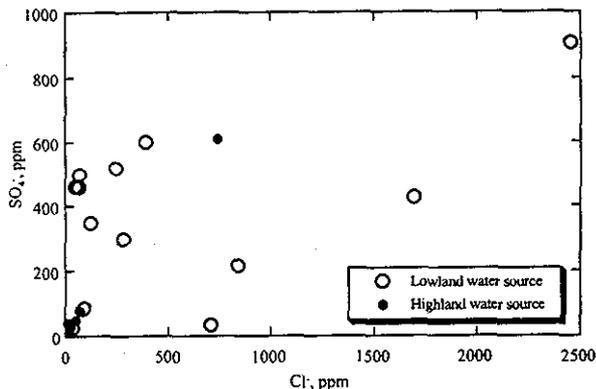


Figure 14. Cl^- versus SO_4^{2-} for groundwaters and streams in the central highland and eastern lowland regions of Eritrea.

Table 5. Chemical analyses of surface and groundwaters collected from the eastern lowland and central highland regions of Eritrea (including Alid samples).

Sample No.	Name	Temp. °C	pH field	pH lab	Cond. mS/cm	TDS ppm	SiO2 ppm	Na ppm	K ppm	Ca ppm	Mg ppm	Li ppm	Sr ppm	NH4 ppm	NO3 ppm	Fe ppm	Mn ppm
Regional Waters																	
96ErF-2	Irafoyle	34	4.0	7.61	668	570	51.1	71.1	20	42.6	7.6	<0.01	0.37	0.1	58.9	<0.01	<0.01
96ErF-3	Bordele	35	7.5	7.85	3790	2552	101	713	12.7	59.9	31.4	0.03	1.58	0.05	18.4	<0.01	0.2
96ErF-4	Ghela'elo	35	6.8	7.42	1302	1077	110	47.6	10.5	146	57.9	0.01	4.5	0.09	25.3	0.05	<0.01
96ErF-5	Akilo	30	7.5	7.55	8750	5584	87.9	841	13.2	936	59	0.01	15.4	0.14	0.04	0.14	1.14
96ErF-6	Gorei	38	7.5	8.05	2290	1739	81.5	330	3.9	87.4	76.3	0.02	2.04	0.04	37	0.14	<0.01
96ErF-7	Adeto	37	7.5	7.73	2690	1921	91.6	376	5	150	48.9	0.03	2.42	0.15	59.2	<0.01	<0.01
96ErF-8	Boleli	34	7.0	7.74	1357	1048	43.6	89.4	17	147	39.2	<0.01	2.45	0.06	36	<0.01	0.16
96ErF-9	Boteli area	34	7.0	7.98	1667	1110	34.9	164	16.7	101	53.3	0.05	1.99	0.04	6.7	<0.01	<0.01
96ErF-10	Adi Ela	38	7.0	7.89	872	701	78.7	61.8	3.7	80.9	25.3	<0.01	1.12	0.04	20.3	0.29	0.02
96ErF-11	Somati	36	7.5	7.63	6110	3730	75.9	880	59.7	272	79.8	0.13	4.49	0.23	29.3	0.03	1.55
ELW96-2	Gelti hot spring	58	7.0	7.23	15080	9089	116	2,320	120	940	88.8	0.6	19.9	0.06	54.3	<0.01	<0.01
<i>MB 1</i>	<i>Gelti hot spring area</i>	<i>est 60</i>				14633	125	3,540	200	1640	145		38				
<i>MB 2</i>	<i>Gelti hot spring area</i>	<i>est 60</i>				14802	124	3,580	203	1650	157		38				
<i>MB 3</i>	<i>Gelti hot spring area</i>	<i>est 60</i>				14776	126	3,600	200	1620	146		39				
<i>MB 4</i>	<i>Gelti hot spring area</i>	<i>est 60</i>				15029	125	3,600	201	1640	150		38				
ELW96-3	Gerba'naba hot spring	54	7.0	7.28	24400	15176	121	3,640	192	1660	153	1.25	35.8	0.03	52.6	<0.01	<0.01
ELW96-13	Kusurale well	36	7.0	7.58	2610	1572	86.9	375	40.1	119	13.3	0.14	2.12	0.51	44.6	0.25	0.74
ELW96-12	Alad Stream		8.0	8.05	7890	7258	82.6	826	32.7	496	73.9	0.1	9.63	0.08	2.34	<0.01	0.02
ELW96-4	Boya Well	33		7.86	1458	1229	56.7	73.5	33.2	142	73.5	0.05	1.9	0.04	38.6	0.08	<0.01
ELW96-11	Boya well	33		8.13	1448	1195	54.3	69.7	32.7	126	73.9	0.01	1.9	0.1	39.8	<0.01	<0.01
<i>MB 7</i>	<i>Boya well</i>					766	63	59	32	150	82		2.4				
<i>MB 8</i>	<i>Boya well</i>					764	65	59	32	150	80		2.3				
<i>MB-9</i>	<i>Boya well</i>					1224	56	59	32	150	78		2.4				
96ErF-1	Kedra Village	30	7.0	7.84	3760	2602	43	508	9.4	134	122	0.02	2.41	0.07	120	<0.01	<0.01
96ErF-12	Near Gahtielay	42	7.5	8.18	1033	905	73.2	230	12	18.4	0.81	0.04	1.19	0.03	0.19	0.01	0.07
96ErF-13	Simoli	24	6.3	7.93	393	337	21.4	19.3	3	39.7	14.5	0.01	0.18	0.11	7.92	2.36	0.05
96ErF-14	Zegfel (NE of Simoli)	24	6.5	8.03	668	552	18.5	45.7	0.7	77.4	14.5	<0.01	0.45	0.03	47	0.03	<0.01
96ErF-15	Near border with Ethlopia	28	6.5	7.92	631	477	18.2	15.7	32.2	63.7	16.3	<0.01	0.28	0.03	58.4	0.49	0.17
96ErF-16	Adi-Keyh	28	6.5	8.02	646	560	20.9	25.6	0.3	81.8	25.6	<0.01	0.24	0.04	<0.02	0.06	<0.01
Alid Hydrothermal Waters																	
ELW96-5	Ilegedi #1 pool	50	5.0	3.34	2450	1694	195	18	11.4	101	31.2	0.02	0.16	213	14.6	10.1	3.1
ELW96-6	Ilegedi #2 pool	35	3.0	2.31	4260	2606	402	18	132	114	23.5	0.02	0.39	105	17.6	19.7	3.2
<i>MB 4</i>	<i>Pool in Ilegedi vicinity</i>					354	140	11	7	96	19		0.6				
<i>MB 4A</i>	<i>Pool in Ilegedi vicinity</i>					731	140	11	7	96	18		0.7				
<i>MB5</i>	<i>Pool in Ilegedi vicinity</i>					323	200	17	10	47	39		0.2				
<i>MB 6</i>	<i>Pool in Ilegedi vicinity</i>					833	120	17	11	400	64		1.3				
ELW96-7	As'Ela #1 pool	54	7.0	7.5	2770	2417	114	233	20	396	27.2	0.05	2.94	15.8	11.3	0.04	0.6
ELW96-8	As'Ela #2 pool	57	7.0	7.59	2050	1748	71	213	17	251	21.7	0.04	3.04	5.8	13	0.17	0.2
ELW96-9	Ilegedi #3 pool	66	6.0	7.44	2230	1633	99	11.4	12	157	37.4	0.02	0.44	190	<0.02	0.82	3
ELW96-10	Humbebet drip	<60	7.0	7.54	703	572	40	2.86	1.18	111	10.2	<0.01	0.06	30.4	7.9	<0.01	<0.01
ELG96-2	Darere gas & condensate	95	5.0	6.53	368	255	5	0.06	0.06	0.05	0	0.06	<0.01	59.6	<0.02	0.01	<0.01
ELG96-6	Abakri gas & condensate	94	5.0	6.74	291	204	2	0.23	0.11	0.5	0	<0.01	<0.01	47.4	<0.02	<0.01	<0.01

Note: MB samples (in italics) from Beyth (1994)

Table 5. Chemical analyses of surface and groundwaters collected from the eastern lowland and central highland regions of Eritrea (including Alid samples) continued.

Sample No.	Name	As ppm	Cl ppm	SO4 ppm	CO3 ppm	HCO3 ppm	F ppm	B ppm	Br ppm	Cations Sum	Anions Sum
Regional Waters											
96ErF-2	Iratayle	0.0023	42	25.5		245	0.16	0.2	0.34	6.55	6.72
96ErF-3	Bordele	0.027	841	218		548	1.8	1.36	3.92	36.87	37.48
96ErF-4	Ghele'elo	0.0053	73	496		102	2.77	0.24	0.25	14.49	14.59
96ErF-5	Akilo	0.0009	2457	901		258	2.86	1.52	9.13	88.4	91.59
96ErF-6	Gorel	0.0017	245	514	23.4	334	1.93	1.1	0.94	25.11	24.53
96ErF-7	Adeto	0.0053	396	597		190	2.31	1.22	1.07	28.01	27.71
96ErF-8	Boleli	0.0016	126	343		202	0.5	0.37	1.25	14.93	14.6
96ErF-9	Boleli area	0.0018	285	299		144	0.37	0.33	2.89	17.02	16.72
96ErF-10	Adi Ela	<0.0002	97	85.7		245	0.53	0.21	0.21	8.94	8.88
96ErF-11	Somoti	0.0042	1700	422		186	2.45	1.1	15.7	59.92	60.05
ELW96-2	Gelti hot spring	0.0024	5134	216		30	2.87	1.55	45.2	157	149
<i>MB 1</i>	<i>Gelti hot spring area</i>		<i>8900</i>			<i>45</i>					
<i>MB 2</i>	<i>Gelti hot spring area</i>		<i>9000</i>			<i>50</i>					
<i>MB 3</i>	<i>Gelti hot spring area</i>		<i>9000</i>			<i>45</i>					
<i>MB 4</i>	<i>Gelti hot spring area</i>		<i>9000</i>	<i>240</i>		<i>35</i>					
ELW96-3	Gerba'naba hot spring	0.0006	8945	267		29	1.97	2.21	74.8	256	255
ELW96-13	Kusurale well	0.019	714	32.2		134	2.99	0.32	6	24.47	23.79
ELW96-12	Alad Stream	0.0059	687	4107		265	0.26	1.21	3.67	115.63	109.3
ELW96-4	Boya Well	0.0005	68	456	14.7	269	0.94	0.33	0.51	17.22	16.96
ELW96-11	Boya well	<0.0002	59	458	20	258	0.99	0.33	0.41	16.28	16.77
<i>MB 7</i>	<i>Boya well</i>		<i>78</i>			<i>300</i>					
<i>MB 8</i>	<i>Boya well</i>		<i>76</i>			<i>300</i>					
<i>MB 9</i>	<i>Boya well</i>		<i>77</i>	<i>460</i>		<i>310</i>					
96ErF-1	Kedra Village	0.0011	747	608		302	0.77	0.43	4.98	39.03	40.47
96ErF-12	Near Gahtlelay	0.0032	71	78.3	19.5	393	6.48	0.25	0.38	11.32	11.05
96ErF-13	Simoli	<0.0002	17	12.8		198	0.15	0.03	0.15	4.23	4.14
96ErF-14	Zegfel (NE of Simoli)	0.0003	29	28.7	15.4	274	0.13	0.11	0.34	7.07	7.19
96ErF-15	Near border with Ethiopia	<0.0002	50	49		163	0.08	0.06	0.36	6.07	6.03
96ErF-16	Adl-Keyh	0.0003	14	40.5	19	332	0.26	0.06	0.21	7.32	7.32
Alid Hydrothermal Waters											
ELW96-5	Ilegedi #1 pool	0.0002	2.99	1094		0	0.45	0.022	0.02	21.12	23.06
ELW96-6	Ilegedi #2 pool	0.0021	1.19	1767		0	0.21	0.031	<0.02	23.64	37
<i>MB 4</i>	<i>Pool in Ilegedi vicinity</i>					<i>80</i>					
<i>MB 4A</i>	<i>Pool in Ilegedi vicinity</i>		<i>3</i>	<i>380</i>		<i>75</i>					
<i>MB 5</i>	<i>Pool in Ilegedi vicinity</i>		<i>10</i>			<i>20</i>					
<i>MB 6</i>	<i>Pool in Ilegedi vicinity</i>		<i>10</i>			<i>210</i>					
ELW96-7	As'Ela #1 pool	0.0007	20.9	1475		100	0.49	0.049	0.05	33.55	33.03
ELW96-8	As'Ela #2 pool	0.0028	12.4	1068		66	0.43	0.044	0.05	24.39	23.93
ELW96-9	Ilegedi #3 pool	0.0011	0.84	949		171	1.18	0.015	<0.02	22.39	22.59
ELW96-10	Humbebet drip	<0.0002	0.14	74.3		263	0.04	<0.002	<0.02	8.22	6.53
ELG96-2	Darere gas & condensate	<0.0002	0.07	1.71		189	0.03	0.002	<0.02	3.32	3.14
ELG96-6	Abakri gas & condensate	<0.0002	0.07	0.55		153	0.05	<0.002	<0.02	2.67	2.52

Note: MB samples (in italics) from Beyth (1994)

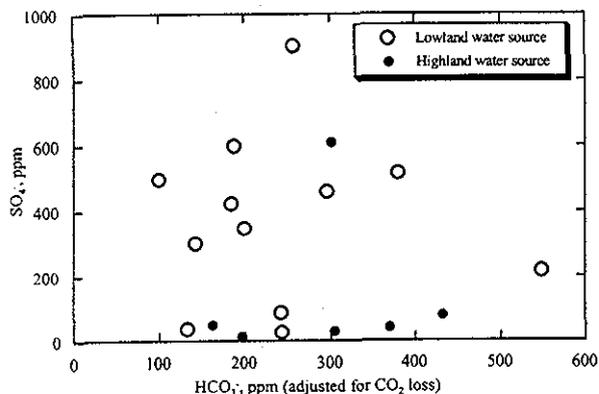


Figure 15. HCO_3^- versus SO_4^{2-} for groundwaters and streams in the central highland and eastern lowland regions of Eritrea.

GEOTHERMAL MANIFESTATIONS

With the help of local inhabitants, we identified 11 geothermal areas on Alid. Of these, we visited nine and selected six as being suitable for sampling of gas and water emanations (Tables 5 and 6). Darere, Ilegedi and As'ela are the most prominent vent areas, and samples of thermal fluids were obtained from each, as well as Abakri and Humbebet. All vent areas contain fumaroles at temperatures near the boiling point for their elevation. The physical nature and geochemical environment of the hot springs and pools at these sites strongly suggest that the waters consist of mixtures of condensate of fumarolic steam mixed with cooler, shallow groundwater.

Fumaroles and boiling pools are distributed widely on the north half of Alid, suggesting that a hydrothermal system underlies much of the volcanic center (Figure 2). The presently identified area of this high heat flow is at least 10 square kilometers. High heat flow may extend over a wider area, particularly adjacent to the north side of Alid, though no visible thermal manifestations are known there.

Fumaroles vent through rhyolite breccia (Abakri, As'ela, Darere), the sedimentary sequence (Humbebet), and Precambrian basement rocks (Ilegedi). Therefore, location of these thermal features does not appear to be controlled by lithologic type or contacts of different lithologic units. Most of the thermal manifestations are located at elevations between about 460 and 600 meters, though hot rock and steaming vents also are present as low as 230 meters (Hulma) and slightly higher than 760 meters (Airole). Some fumaroles are aligned, suggestive of fault control. For example, several areas of alteration, including the one at Hulma, lie in a N50E zone, parallel to the north base of Alid. Abakri, As'ela and Humbebet are present in adjacent

drainages on the north flank of Alid along a roughly N45E trend. Thermal areas do not occur within the flat pumice-covered areas in the Alid crater part of the summit depression, presumably because the ascending fluids are absorbed by the porous, reactive pumice. Similarly, they do not emanate to the north of Alid through the porous Oss basalts (yb). The lack of thermal features in these areas should not be interpreted as indicative of low heat flow, but instead as due to the lack of appropriate lithologies for transmission of fumarolic fluids to the surface.

Collection of Gas Samples

Fumarole samples were collected for steam and non-condensable gases including CO_2 , H_2 , CH_4 , H_2S , NH_3 , N_2 , O_2 and Ar. A 1-meter-long titanium tube was placed in the fumarole and the surrounding crack was packed with mud to insure good steam and gas flow and minimal air contamination. An evacuated bottle partly filled with a caustic (NaOH) solution was then attached to the titanium tube using temperature-resistant, silica-plastic tubing. The length of the plastic tubing varied from 2 to 5 meters. Steam condensate and soluble gases condensed within the tube and flowed into the bottle along with bubbles of non-condensable gas that became entrained in the flowing condensate. In the collection bottle, CO_2 and H_2S reacted with the caustic solution, yielding the dissolved species CO_3^{2-} and HS^- . Gases such as CH_4 , H_2 , N_2 and Ar do not condense or react with the caustic solution and make up the "head space" of the then partly evacuated bottle. The gas collection bottle was full when the pressure in the head space approached atmospheric pressure and the bottle ceased to draw steam and gas from the vent. The collection process was also stopped when condensation of steam produced enough water to reduce the head space to less than half its original volume. More information on collection methods are available in Giggensch and Goguel (1989) and Fahlquist and Janik (1992).

Condensed steam from fumaroles also was collected separately for study of its isotopic composition ($^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ and D/H). Steam condensate from Darere and Abakri also was collected in 175 ml bottles for a study of trace components (Li, B, Hg, As, Cl, F, etc.) soluble in steam.

Laboratory Analysis of Gas and Water Samples

Constituents of the gas bottles were measured by gas chromatography (H_2 , He, N_2 , Ar, CH_4), manometry (CO_2), gravimetry (H_2S) and gas-sensing electrodes

(NH₃) at the USGS geothermal laboratory in Menlo Park, California, according to procedures outlined in Fahlquist and Janik (1992). Carbon dioxide was separated and isolated for isotopic analysis at Menlo Park. In addition, steam condensates were analyzed for their H and O isotopic compositions by mass spectrometry in the Water Resources Laboratory of Carol Kendall at Menlo Park.

Water chemistry of ground and surface water samples and two steam condensates were analyzed at Los Alamos National Laboratory according to methods outlined in the appendices of Trujillo and others (1987). Chemical analyses are reported in units of mg/kg of sample.

Characteristics of Alid Fumaroles and Thermal Waters

Fumarolic Encrustations

All of the fumarolic vent areas appeared to contain similar alteration and sublimate mineralogies. White and red clays, white and yellow crustose sublimates, and fine-grained white and green sublimates are ubiquitous. Beyth (1994) found that some of the sublimate minerals are ammonium hydrates and sulfates. We identified anhydrite (CaSO₄), kalinite/alum (KAl(SO₄)₂ · 11H₂O), tschermigite ((NH₄)Al(SO₄)₂ · 12H₂O), montmorillonite and illite among the alteration minerals present at the fumarole

sites. Tschermigite and alum are salts that form where ammonium- and sulfate-bearing waters react with crustal rocks at sub-boiling temperatures and oxidizing atmospheric conditions. These minerals precipitate as solutions evaporate, leaving crustose deposits or efflorescences. Anhydrite forms under similar conditions in fumarolic areas. As shown in Table 5, the primary dissolved anion within the thermal pools is sulfate, and the main dissolved cations are ammonium, calcium, and potassium. Thus, efflorescent salts containing these constituents are likely to precipitate as the solutions evaporate.

Gas Compositions

Complete analyses of gas samples from Alid fumaroles are listed in Table 6. All of the samples contained over 95% steam, with the exception of the boiling pool of Ilegedi 3 where the steam condensed in the pool and consequently could not be collected. However, because the fumarole samples were not superheated with respect to their atmospheric venting temperatures (all about 95°C or less), steam may have condensed as the vapors rose through the mountain causing the vapor to become richer in non-condensable gas. Steam/gas ratios shown in Table 6 therefore do not necessarily reflect the compositions of deeper, hotter parent fluids.

Table 6. Gas geochemistry of Alid fumaroles.

Sample No.	ELG96-1	ELG96-2	ELG96-3	ELG96-4	ELG96-5	ELG96-6
Location	Hulma	Darere	Ilegedi 1	As'ela	Ilegedi 3	Abakri
Temp. (°C)*	76.7	94.6	94.8	94.5	83.8(gas from bubbling pool)	94.2
CO ₂ (mol%)*	2.50	97.93	95.53	98.20	95.89	98.86
H ₂ S(mol%)	0.112	0.219	0.876	0.749	0.662	0.143
H ₂ (mol%)	0.057	1.093	2.498	0.503	2.624	0.605
CH ₄ (mol%)	0.031	0.225	0.132	0.061	0.144	0.085
NH ₃ (mol%)	0.050	0.128	0.389	0.004	0.005	0.095
N ₂ (mol%)	76.1	0.412	0.598	0.473	0.653	0.209
O ₂ (mol%)	20.3	0.0023	nd	nd	nd	0.0005
Ar(mol%)	0.908	0.0054	0.0126	0.0116	0.0140	0.0047
He(mol%)	nd	0.00151	0.00047	0.00046	0.00073	0.00018
N ₂ /Ar	83.8	76.2	47.6	40.8	46.7	44.4
Gas/Steam	-	0.0448	0.0199	0.0259	1.701	0.0565
¹³ C permil PDB	-	-3.4	-3.4	-4.9	-3.3	-3.3

Gases collected in Giggenbach bottles according to methods of Fahlquist & Janik (1992)

*ELG96-2,3,4,6 were boiling-temperature fumaroles with no superheat. Temperature readings may be ~2°C lower than actual conditions.

*Gas concentrations in mol% of dry gas.

n.d. not detected; - not determined

With the exception of Hulma, most of the Alid fumaroles have roughly similar compositions of vented gas (Table 6) and insignificant air contamination, shown by oxygen concentrations generally being near or below the detection limit. In contrast, Hulma's high O_2 and N_2 indicated that over 96% of the sample was moist air discharged from a relatively cool vent at about 77°C. As'ela was air-free, but was also slightly unusual in its low NH_3 and CH_4 concentrations. The thermal pools at As'ela also contained considerably less NH_3 than those at Ilegedi. This could result from a lower input of NH_3 derived from the decomposition of organic materials in marine sediments at depth. However, this explanation is not consistent with the observation that As'ela is located within the shell unit that contains sedimentary rocks, whereas Ilegedi, with higher methane and ammonia concentrations, vents directly from the basement schists. Darere was unique in its higher He concentrations.

In spite of the above noted variations in minor gas constituent abundances, similarities among the Alid fumaroles are more noticeable than differences. The non-condensable gas compositions of all samples range from 95.5-99 mol% CO_2 , and H_2 is generally the next most abundant component (0.5-2.5 mol%).

The N_2/Ar relations in the fumarolic gases are strongly indicative of a parent geothermal reservoir water that initially was air-saturated groundwater. All data fall on a trend from air-saturated water to a crustal/mantle basalt endmember (Figure 16). The Darere fumarole is enriched in He, which may come from radioactive breakdown of crustal components or could be provided by mantle input in the form of basaltic magmas underlying Alid. As would be expected, there is little evidence for an arc/andesitic input of nitrogen to the system through crustal recycling at subduction zones (Giggenbach, 1995).

Within the geothermal system, the oxygen in air-saturated groundwater is removed by reaction with rocks at high temperature, whereas the non-reactive species, N_2 , Ar, and He, remain relatively unchanged. The ratio N_2/Ar for the fumarole gases generally ranges from 41-48, similar to a value of 38 for air-saturated water (Figure 16). This "reacted" groundwater has been enriched in CO_2 , H_2 and He of crustal or magmatic origin, yielding the present "parent" geothermal reservoir fluid.

Gas Geothermometry

Many studies have shown that residence times for gases within high-temperature geothermal reservoirs typically are sufficiently long to allow chemical equilibrium to be attained. The gases initially are dissolved in liquid and escape along with steam during

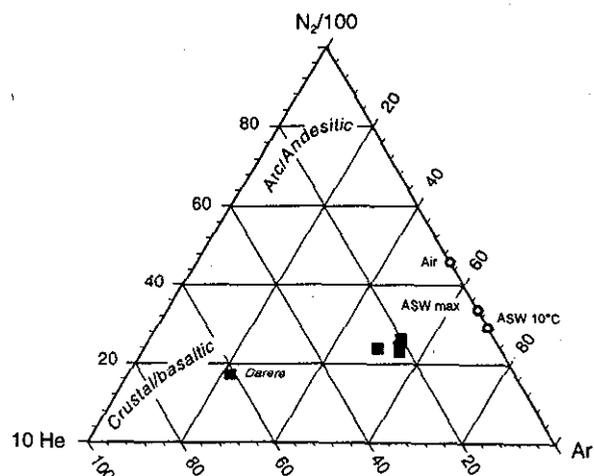


Figure 16. Triangular diagram ($N_2/100$, $10\ He$, Ar) for gas samples from Alid volcanic center. All data fall on a trend from air-saturated water (ASW) to a crustal/mantle basalt endmember. The Darere fumarole is enriched in He, which may come from radioactive breakdown of crustal components or could be provided by mantle input in the form of basaltic magmas underlying Alid. There is essentially no evidence for arc/andesitic input of nitrogen to the system, as expected, because Alid is in a crustal spreading zone, rather than a subduction zone (Giggenbach, 1995).

phase separation/boiling. Cooling occurs both adiabatically as a result of decompression, and by conduction as the vapors rise towards the earth's surface. During relatively rapid upflow and cooling most gases re-equilibrate slowly enough that they retain the chemical speciation that was previously attained in the higher temperature reservoir. Gas geothermometers make use of this relict speciation to infer the initial temperature of the deeper reservoir.

We employed nine gas geothermometers (Table 7). In our past experience, we have found that the D'Amore and Panichi (1980) method, which utilizes the relative abundances of CH_4 , CO_2 , H_2S and H_2 , generally gives the most reliable results. Hydrogen and methane have extremely low solubilities in water and, therefore, tend to be relatively little affected by condensation and interaction with hot or cold groundwater. The D'Amore and Panichi (1980) geothermometer indicates a reservoir temperature of about 265°C for a sample from Ilegedi, the largest and most active of the Alid geothermal manifestations. The abundance of methane is negatively correlated with the calculated geothermometer temperature, so that addition of organically derived methane in the shallow subsurface would cause the geothermometer to give temperatures

Table 7. Calculated reservoir temperatures using the indicated gas geothermometers.

Sample	DP	HA	MC	CA	FT	C	HC	SC	CN	Min	Max
	°C										
ELG96-2	218	336	323	296	293	243	248	176	297	176	336
ELG96-3	266	336	340	278	324	241	268	210	286	210	340
ELG96-4	225	290	370	280	280	243	229	206	293	206	370
ELG96-5	262	334	338	276	325	241	269	203	284	203	338
ELG96-6	206	323	358	299	283	243	234	166	315	166	358

DP: D'Amore & Panichi (1980)
 MC: Methane-Carbon Dioxide; Giggenbach & Goguel (1989)
 FT: Fischer-Tropsch; Arnorsson & Gunnlaugsson (1985)
 HC: H₂+CO₂; Nehring & D'Amore (1984)
 CN: CO₂/N₂; Arnorsson (1987)
 Min = lowest temperature from all geothermometers

HA: Hydrogen-Argon; Giggenbach & Goguel (1989)
 CA: Carbon Dioxide-Argon; Giggenbach & Goguel (1989)
 C: Carbon Dioxide; Arnorsson & Gunnlaugsson (1985)
 SC: H₂S+CO₂; Nehring & D'Amore (1984)

Max = maximum temperature from all geothermometers

that are lower than the actual reservoir temperature.

Another commonly used geothermometer is the H₂/Ar method outlined by Giggenbach and Goguel (1989). As temperature increases, water is progressively dissociated, creating higher partial pressures of hydrogen. Argon is used to normalize the abundance of hydrogen, as it has a low solubility in water, similar to that of hydrogen, and is derived almost entirely from degassed, air-saturated groundwater. Addition of air to the Alid fumarolic samples was minimal, as demonstrated by the oxygen concentrations within the samples, which were generally below detection. If air was mixed into the gas at depth, and then reduced to form water, this would result in high Ar concentrations and lower temperatures calculated by the H₂/Ar and other geothermometers. Instead, the H₂/Ar method yields very high temperatures, ranging from 290-336°C.

The CH₄/CO₂ and CO₂/Ar geothermometers (Giggenbach and Goguel, 1989) also yield high temperatures, up to 340°C for Ilegedi (Table 7). Gases from Darere, As'ela and Abakri also yielded consistent and high temperatures of at least 210°C, and generally much higher. Of the nine gas geothermometers used, only one yielded temperatures less than 200°C for any Alid fumarole (Table 7). As discussed above, contamination of the samples by shallow groundwater and organically derived materials would tend to force underestimations of the original reservoir temperatures. The clear implication of the gas geothermometers is that the subsurface reservoir feeding the fumaroles is quite hot, likely over 225°C and possibly over 300°C. Plotting all calculated temperatures as a histogram defines a unimodal distribution peaking at about 270°C

(Figure 17).

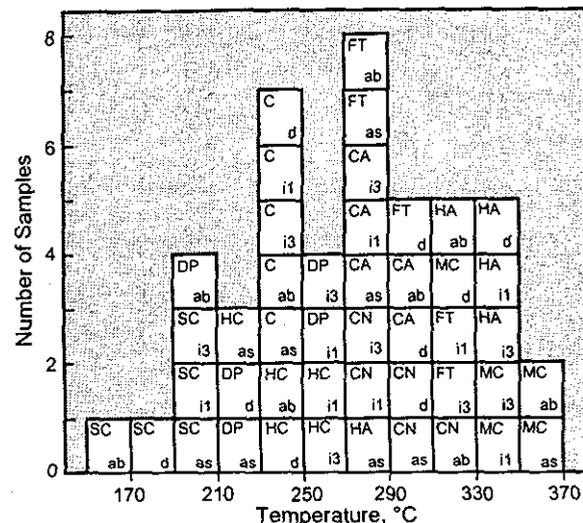


Figure 17. Histogram of hydrothermal-reservoir temperatures calculated from compositions of fumarole gases collected at Alid. For explanation of geothermometer codes (e.g. FT, HA, etc.) see Table 7. Fumaroles: ab, Abakri; d, Darere; as, As'ela; i1 and i3, Ilegedi. Within a probable uncertainty of 50°C for any single determination, the histogram defines a unimodal distribution centered at about 270°C.

Fumaroles from the north flank of Alid indicate slightly lower temperatures than those at Ilegedi and Darere near the summit; however, the difference is not large and some geothermometers actually indicate higher temperatures on the north flank than in the

summit crater region. The only fumarole that indicates low temperatures is Hulma, but this is principally due to the large amount of air in the samples. In fact, a few of the gas geothermometers applied to the Hulma samples indicate high reservoir temperatures for the gases feeding this fumarole in spite of the air contamination.

Thermal Pools

The thermal pools from Alid all have relatively high total dissolved solids (TDS; about 1500-2500 mg/kg, Table 5). Their compositions are strongly affected by dissolution of the surrounding host rock by sulfuric acid. In this process hydrogen ions are consumed by the formation of clay minerals after feldspars, and cations are released to solution. It is noteworthy that the Ilegedi samples all are relatively rich in dissolved NH_4 . We have observed in other regions of the world that waters rich in NH_4 generally are found where steam separates at high temperature from boiling water in sedimentary rocks. In such rocks high NH_4 appears to result from the high-temperature distillation of organic material. However, at Alid the relatively low CH_4 in the fumarolic gases is difficult to explain if, indeed, distillation of organic-rich sediments is responsible for the high NH_4 .

The As'ela pools are considerably less acidic than pools #1 and #2 at Ilegedi. They also contain less NH_4^+ and K^+ and more Na^+ , Ca^{++} , Cl^- and HCO_3^- than the Ilegedi samples. The acidic Ilegedi samples contain far more dissolved silica than the waters from As'ela. The differences in acidity and composition may in part reflect the small differences in gas compositions but could also be due to reaction between wallrock and vapor in the shallow subsurface. The water collected at Humbebet was sampled directly from a seep; its composition is similar to that of direct steam condensates and it thus appears to have undergone relatively little evaporation/rock reaction.

As a general rule, thermal waters that have unusually low ratios of Na/K tend to be very rich in NH_4 relative to Na and K. Therefore, the conventional cation geothermometers all give very misleading results when applied to NH_4 -rich waters. Moreover, because the Alid thermal waters are highly evaporated, as shown by the isotopic data, and because their dissolved components reflect late-stage reaction between steam condensate and surface rocks, the chemical compositions of waters in these pools do not provide information about deep liquids and cannot be used to infer conditions in any deep reservoir beneath Alid.

Isotopic Compositions of Thermal Fluids

The isotopic compositions of thermal pools and steam condensates from Alid are listed in Table 8 and shown in Figure 18. All but one of the thermal waters

are isotopically very heavy (δD up to +51 per mil) and plot below the world meteoric line (Figure 18). Their isotopic compositions result from high-temperature evaporation of relatively stagnant bodies of water that are mixtures of local groundwater and steam condensate. These pools are heated in part by condensation of steam that enters the pools from below, and in part by heat that is transported upward by convection (a heat pipe) and conduction from the underlying hydrothermal system. Reaction of the relatively stagnant pool water with wallrock will shift the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ of the water to heavier values relative to the meteoric-water line. This might be a contributing factor in producing the highest $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values.

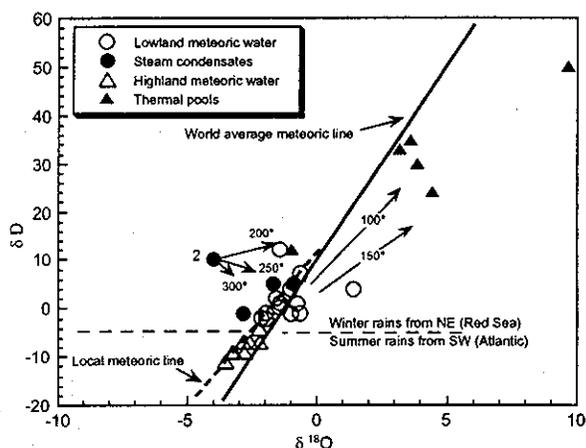


Figure 18. δD versus $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ for Alid thermal waters and surface and shallow groundwaters from throughout Eritrea. Filled circles are steam condensates from fumaroles (ELG-series of Table 8), filled triangles are thermal pools (ELW-series). Open circles are ground and surface waters from the Afar lowland (ELW- and ErF-series of Table 5). Open triangles are ground and surface waters from the Eritrean Highland (ErF-series). The relative similarity between the steam condensates and the meteoric waters provide evidence that the geothermal system contains only minor amounts of magmatic, metamorphic or connate waters which should have much higher values of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$. The pool compositions are consistent with evaporation at temperatures less than 100°C of a steam condensate mixed with meteoric water. Steam condensates from the fumaroles have compositions similar to the lowland waters and are consistent with their production by boiling off a geothermal reservoir at temperatures greater than 220°C .

The sample of thermal water collected at Humbebet (ELW96-10, Table 8) plots above the average world meteoric line (number 10 in Figure 18)

Table 8. Isotopic compositions of fumarolic steam and pools of thermal water collected at Alid.

Sample #	Sample Date in 1996	Name	Temp °C	Elevation m	ΔD per mil	$\Delta^{18}O$ per mil
ELW96-5	9-Feb	Ilegedi #1 pool	50	515	50	9.69
ELW96-6	9-Feb	Ilegedi #2 pool	35.5	515	30	3.85
ELW96-7	11-Feb	As'ela #1 pool	53.7	480	33	3.18
ELW96-8	11-Feb	As'ela #2 pool	56.6	480	35	3.61
ELW96-9	13-Feb	Ilegedi #3 pool	66	515	24	4.44
ELW96-10	16-Feb	Humbabet drip	<60	480	12	-0.93
ELG96-1	6-Feb	Hulma	76.7	225		
ELG96-2	7-Feb	Derere gas & condensate	94.6	580	10	-3.98
ELG96-3	9-Feb	Ilegedi #1 gas	94.8	515	5	-0.88
ELG96-4	10-Feb	As'ela gas	94.5	480	5	-1.69
ELG96-5	13-Feb	Ilegedi #3 gas	84	515		
ELG96-6	15-Feb	Abakri gas & condensate	94.2	485	-1	-2.81

and contains the lowest TDS of any of the pools. Its odd isotopic composition is nearly identical to that of rain water that fell on Alid during the early morning of February 5 (ELW96-1). This is not surprising given that the sample was collected from a tepid seep rather than a hot evaporating pool and may have relatively less thermal component.

The isotopic compositions of the condensed fumarolic steam samples all lie above the average world meteoric line (Figure 18). This is expected because boiling solutions always produce steam that has a $\delta^{18}O$ value less than that of the coexisting liquid water. In contrast, the δD of steam is lighter than that of the coexisting liquid water only at temperatures less than 220°C. Above 220°C the δD of steam is heavier than that of the coexisting boiling liquid. In Figure 18 arrows radiating from the dot labeled "2" (feature ELG96-2 in Table 8) point in the direction of the composition that a coexisting boiling liquid would have if steam of isotopic composition given by point "2" physically separated from that liquid at the indicated temperature. Steam separation from a boiling liquid at a temperature lower than about 200°C appears to be unlikely as this would require the reservoir water to have a D/H higher than any surface or groundwater identified in this study.

The relations shown in Figure 18 show that the fumarolic steam could have been derived by high-temperature boiling of water that is isotopically similar to meteoric water that falls in the lowland region. The isotopic composition of the steam condensate also is compatible with a deep reservoir fluid that is fossil Red Sea water, perhaps left over from a time when the Red Sea filled the Danakil Depression. In contrast, the isotopic data indicate that the fumarolic steam could not have been derived from a boiling reservoir water that is

isotopically similar to the highland meteoric water. However, it is possible (though not very likely) that the parent reservoir fluid is highland water that was previously evaporated at a low temperature (atmospheric conditions) before percolating underground where it eventually entered the Alid hydrothermal reservoir.

Figure 18 also shows that the steam condensates are not likely to have undergone significant isotopic exchange with minerals in the wallrock. Such reaction would shift the steam to heavy $\delta^{18}O$ values relative to the meteoric-water line. Moreover, there is little indication of connate, metamorphic or mantle-derived water, which would be relatively lower in D/H and higher in $\delta^{18}O$.

At this time it appears most likely that the reservoir waters within the Alid hydrothermal system are groundwater that are recharged either by winter rains that fall in the lowlands, or by fossil Red Sea water that may pervasively underlie freshwater lenses in the Danakil lowland region. This does not mean that post-development recharge to the geothermal system would necessarily be limited to these two sources. Tapping of the geothermal system could induce new hydrologic gradients that would draw groundwater from western, highland-recharged aquifers toward the magmatic heat source underlying Alid.

The $\delta^{13}C$ of CO_2 in the Alid hydrothermal features varies from -3.3 to -4.9 per mil PDB, consistent with a magmatic source of CO_2 , possibly mixed with carbon from marine carbonate. It is likely that much of the CO_2 , S, and He emitted from Alid fumaroles are produced by degassing of the igneous body underlying Alid and its geothermal system.

produced by degassing of the igneous body underlying Alid and its geothermal system.

Summary of Geochemical Data on Fluids

The isotopic and chemical data indicate that a hot (250-300°C) hydrothermal reservoir underlies Alid. There is no indication that the isotopic composition of the parent reservoir fluid has been significantly altered by reaction with wallrock. This is an indication that the water-to-rock volume ratio (a function of permeability) within the reservoir is high enough to be favorable for geothermal development. The isotopic composition of the steam is consistent with boiling at temperatures of 220-300°C of groundwater from various possible sources, including local lowland rain, fossil Red Sea water, or conceivably, highland rain water that evaporated significantly before percolating underground. Some gases in the reservoir fluid, particularly CO₂, H₂, and H₂S may be derived, directly or indirectly, by magmatic input from a subsurface granitic intrusion that likely exists beneath Alid.

WORKING MODEL OF THE MAGMA/HYDROTHERMAL SYSTEM

Basaltic magma erupts along the Danakil Depression as ENE-WSW oriented horizontal extension attenuates and breaks the crust. This plate-tectonic regime has been active since Miocene time in the Afar region. During part of this late Cenozoic history, the Danakil Depression was below sea level and connected with the Red Sea. Thus, the rocks that accumulated within the Depression include marine deposits (some fossiliferous), nonmarine clastic sedimentary deposits shed from adjacent horsts, and basaltic flows, sills and pyroclastic materials.

By processes yet poorly defined, a reservoir of rhyolitic magma accumulated in the upper crust beneath the part of the Danakil Depression that would later become Alid. Perhaps magma accumulated in a "structural trap", formed by a zone of intersections between the system of north-northwest-trending, crustal-spreading fissures and cross structures present in Precambrian crustal rocks. By whatever processes it formed, this relatively low-density body of silicic magma rose upward into, and partly through, the crust and domed overlying rocks to form Alid. The sharp flexuring recorded in steep dips on the flanks of the dome suggests that the depth to the magmatic source of doming is relatively shallow.

Shortly before, or concurrent with doming, some of the silicic magma of this intrusion made its way to the surface as rhyolite that is part of the lava-shell unit (Figure 4: arhy and possibly frhy) of the dome. After the dome was fully developed and canyons were eroded in its flanks, a substantial pyroclastic eruption from the

magma reservoir produced a blanket of rhyolite pumice (Figures 2 and 4: pf) that partly, or perhaps completely, buried the dome and spread outward several kilometers over the adjacent landscape.

Though the isotopic age(s?) of the rhyolite lavas and pumice are not known at the time of this writing, field observations alone suggest that these rocks were erupted from a reservoir recently enough for any magma left behind in the crust to still be near or above solidification temperature. Gas geothermometry indicates a heat source able to power a broad field of fumaroles that are fed from a hydrothermal reservoir at 250-300°C or possibly hotter.

The absence of post-pumice basalt vents on Alid supports the suggestion that the magma reservoir still contains silicic melt, because basaltic melt is not likely to penetrate upward through silicic melt that has a lower density and higher viscosity. And although basalt vents that postdate the eruption of the rhyolite pumice are absent on Alid, they are common both north and south of the dome. Several of these vents are within a few hundred meters of the dome's base (Figures 2 and 4). Presumably, post-doming basalt has been able to reach the surface there because conduits bringing basaltic magma to the surface are beyond any "shadow effect" caused by a body of still-molten silicic melt directly under the structural dome. These post-dome eruptions of basalt near Alid indicate that crustal spreading and associated magmatism remain active in Alid graben.

In conclusion, evidence to date offers multiple reasons to entertain an increasingly favorable outlook for the geothermal potential of Alid. An upper-crustal magmatic and/or hot plutonic heat source seems likely. Certainly some crustal heat source is present to power the field of fumaroles distributed over the northern part of Alid. The compositions of fumarole gases suggest that the temperature of the underlying hydrothermal reservoir is 250-300°C or possibly more. Formation of the structural dome must have produced many permeable fractures in the deformed crustal rocks of the geothermal reservoir. Ongoing crustal spreading helps create additional fracture permeability. All of these positive indicators lead us to recommend the following additional studies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1) New Aerial Photographs

Obtain new aerial photographs, at a scale of about 1:25,000, of Alid and surroundings. These will be used to prepare a topographic map (item 2) and a detailed fracture pattern and lineation map (item 3).

2) New Topographic Map and Benchmarks

Produce a topographic map of Alid and surroundings, at a scale of 1:25,000, from the new

development project is to go forward. It will serve as a base for plotting well and sample locations. It will be used to accurately locate a power-plant site and to design road and steam-collection systems. It will be used for calculating topographic adjustments to gravity surveys. As part of the map production, a network of benchmarks should be established. These benchmarks should be distributed such that regional deformation (that associated with crustal spreading and continued growth of Alid Graben) and deformation of Alid itself can both be documented with reference to the benchmark locations.

3) *Fracture Pattern and Lineation Map*

Prepare a map of fractures and lineations, using the new aerial photographs. This map will be of great value in helping to identify zones of possible enhanced permeability, and therefore potential drill sites.

4) *Electrical Resistivity Survey*

Complete an electrical-resistivity survey of Alid and surroundings within Alid graben. Information for the areas immediately north and south of the mountain might help define the depth to water and the subsurface distribution of hydrothermal alteration products (particularly clay minerals). In many geothermal systems, the target reservoir has been found to be in somewhat resistive rock just below the most conductive layer. However, the situation at Alid is complicated by the fact that clay and salt-bearing sediments are present in the sedimentary sequence (map unit ss), which could contain conductive zones that are not related to hydrothermal processes. A specialist in electrical techniques should be consulted to determine which, if any, of the various electrical techniques are appropriate for use at Alid. The magnetotelluric method may be the only technique that can be used where the topography is very steep. Making effective electrical contact with the earth may be a problem for any electrical technique in the areas of young lava flows lacking a soil cover. Because of the many site-specific problems with conducting electrical surveys at Alid, a specialist should visit the area before decisions for surveys are made.

5) *Shallow Drilling*

Drill 10 to 15 holes, to nominal depths in the range of 100 to 200 meters, to obtain information about temperature gradients and depths to the water table. Use slim-hole, diamond-coring technology. At least four of these holes should be drilled in the summit region to determine if subsurface conditions are different in the northern part of the structure where thermal manifestations are present, as compared to the southern part of the structure where no surface thermal manifestations have been identified. The other holes

should be drilled near the base of Alid to gain information about the possible extension of a geothermal reservoir beyond the structural dome itself. Extension of a geothermal reservoir is particularly likely to the north and south along dilational fractures that are opening in response to regional extensional tectonics.

As drilling progresses, care should be taken to identify the depth at which ground water is first encountered. When encountered, ground water should be sampled, for later analysis, from as deep in the hole as possible. In order to obtain reliable temperature-gradient information, the holes should be completed with a plastic liner cemented in place. As part of this shallow drilling campaign, consideration should be given to first drilling a water well near the base of Alid to supply water for use in drilling other shallow wells and for the deep drilling that will follow.

6) *Soil Gas Survey*

Complete a survey of carbon dioxide and radon in soil gas, to help locate zones of deeply penetrating fractures, which carry gases rising from subsurface boiling of the hydrothermal-convection system.

7) *Deep Exploration Drilling*

After tasks 1 through 6 have been completed, drill a minimum of three exploration wells to depths in the range of 1500 to 2000 meters, to document subsurface temperatures, pressures, and permeabilities associated with the Alid hydrothermal system. These wells should be designed to reach depths in the range of 750 to 1000 meters below sea level. Thus, the target depth of a particular well will depend on the elevation of its collar. Based on our current state of knowledge, drilling from the summit region of Alid has the best chance of encountering a high-temperature reservoir. However, the flanks of Alid and lowland regions extending to the north and south of the mountain might prove to be productive areas. Recommendations 3 to 6 above were made primarily to provide additional information about the possibility of there being an extension of a hydrothermal reservoir in these directions.

It may be quite expensive to deploy a large drill rig, and ancillary equipment and supplies, at the summit of Alid. In addition, drilling from the top of Alid adds up to 700 meters of "additional" drilling to reach a particular depth below sea level. Thus, it may prove more expedient to reach a specific target beneath the flank of Alid by drilling a deviated (slanted) hole(s) from the base of the mountain. Also, if the hydrothermal-water table beneath Alid is relatively deep, a vertical well at the top or on the flank of the mountain could be more difficult to put into production than a directionally drilled well located near the base of

the mountain. Directionally drilled slanted wells have another advantage in geothermal exploration in that they are more likely than vertical holes to intersect steeply dipping fractures.

We recommend the use of slim-hole diamond-coring methods in drilling, because this technique can produce a wealth of information on the rock sequence and the hydrothermal reservoir, even when there is a total loss of circulation during drilling. Another advantage is that a dedicated diamond-core drill rig is much smaller and lighter than a rotary rig so it can be deployed at sites not generally accessible to a rotary rig.

8) Establish A Weather Station on Alid

Begin the systematic gathering of meteorological information. Data on average and extreme local meteorological conditions are needed to optimize the design of a power plant. Local variations in air temperature, pressure, and humidity affect the design of turbines, and wind velocity and direction affect the design and location of cooling towers relative to the power plant. Rainfall is of interest in assessing possible local contributions to recharge during production. Thus, if the geothermal development is to go forward, a meteorological station should be established as soon as possible to start recording these types of data so that some information will be available when needed.

9) Gravity and Magnetic Surveys

Gravity and magnetic surveys are unlikely to be cost effective at this stage of the exploration program. Moreover, the lack of an accurate topographic map

hinders completion of an accurate gravity survey. Gravity and magnetic surveys may, however, be useful later in siting production wells, after exploration drilling has produced core from which rock properties can be measured and thus provide data to constrain gravity and magnetic modelling.

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