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Sheet intrusions and deformation of Piton des Neiges, and their implication for the volcano-tectonics of La Réunion

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ABSTRACT

To understand the volcano-tectonic history of Piton des Neiges (the dormant volcano of La Réunion), we measured in the field the orientation of sheeted intrusions and deformation structures, and interpreted the two datasets separately with a paleostress inversion. Results show that the multiple proposed rift zones may be simplified into three trends: (1) a N30°E, 5 km wide linear rift zone running to the south of the edifice, active in the shield building (≥ 2.48 –0.43 Ma) and terminal stages (190–22 ka); (2) a curved N110 to N160°E rift zone, widening from 5 km to 10 km toward the NW flank, essentially active during the early emerged shield building (≥ 1.3 Ma); and (3) two sill zones, ≤ 1 km thick in total, in the most internal parts of the volcano, active in the shield building and terminal stages.

In parallel, deformation structures reveal that the tectonics of the edifice consisted in three end-member stress regimes sharing common stress axes: (1) NW-SE extension affecting in priority the south of the edifice near the N30°E rift zone; (2) NNE-SSW extension on the northern half of the volcano near the N110-160°E rift zone; (3) compression occurring near the sill zones, with a NE-SW or NW-SE maximum principal stress. These three stress regimes are spatially correlated and mechanically compatible with the injection trends.

Combined together, our data show that the emerged Piton des Neiges underwent sector spreading delimited by perpendicular rift zones, as observed on Piton de la Fournaise (the active volcano of La Réunion). Analogue experiments attribute such sector spreading to brittle edifices built on a weaker substratum. We therefore conclude that La Réunion volcanoes are both brittle, as opposed to Hawaiian volcanoes or Mount Etna whose radial spreading is usually attributed to a ductile body within the edifices.

1. Introduction

Basaltic shield volcanoes may undergo important flank deformation during eruptive events, and sometimes even during quiescent periods. This is the case at Piton de la Fournaise volcano (La Réunion Island), for which a large creep of the eastern flank toward the sea occurred during the April 2007 eruption and persisted for one year afterwards (Clarke et al., 2013; Froger et al., 2015; Got et al., 2013; Tridon et al., 2016). Such flank deformation represents a potential hazard because it may generate earthquakes or even tsunamigenic flank failures. In Hawaii, for instance, the slip of the southern flank of Kilauea on a basal décollement is responsible for up to M7.2 earthquakes. On this edifice as well as on other volcanoes of the Canaries and La Réunion, onshore and offshore mass wasting deposits attest to the occurrence of large, catastrophic destabilizations that are the direct consequence of flank failure. Volcano flank deformation is dependent of many factors such as the geometry of the plumbing system, the shape and internal structure

of the edifice, and its state of stress (e.g. Oehler et al., 2005; Tibaldi, 2015). Quantitatively assessing the contribution of each different factor and their interaction at depth is thus of prime importance for the understanding – and prediction – of flank deformation. In practice, however, the effect of each factor is extremely difficult to quantify, firstly because our knowledge of deep structures in active volcanoes is limited by the resolution of geophysical techniques, and secondly because the volcano-tectonic seismicity is often too subtle to allow an inversion of principal stresses in the edifice.

One way to improve our knowledge of the inner intrusive structure of basaltic shield volcanoes is to study inactive edifices exposed by erosion and to consider them as analogues of active volcanoes. On some of these eroded volcanoes, the problem of stress state determination may be also solved by a paleostress inversion of deformation microstructures. Piton des Neiges, the dormant volcano of La Réunion (Fig. 1), is a perfect example to conduct such a dual study of intrusions and deformation. The intense tropical erosion of this volcano provides

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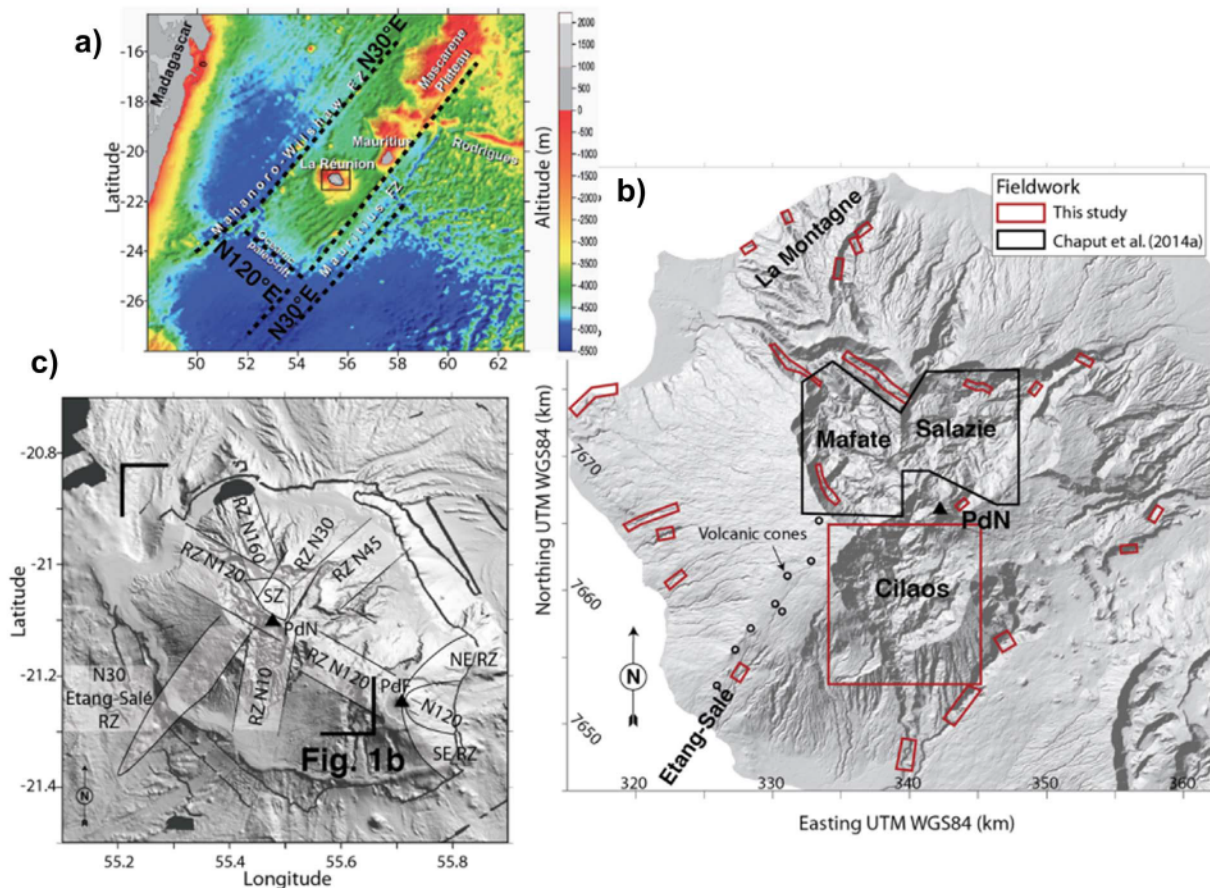


Fig. 1. a) Shaded relief map of La Réunion area in the Indian Ocean showing the main structural lineaments bordering the Mascarene Plateau (modified from Lénat et al., 2009) and location of the studied area. b) Digital elevation model of Piton des Neiges volcano (PdN), showing the areas investigated in Chaput et al. (2014a) and in this study. c) Summary of rift zones (RZ) and sill zones (SZ) proposed at Piton de la Fournaise (PdF) and Piton des Neiges (Chevallier, 1979; Chevallier and Vatin-Perignon, 1982; Lénat and Labazuy, 1990; Michon et al., 2007; Chaput et al., 2014a; Michon et al., 2015).

an exceptional access to its internal structure and plumbing system due to the three deep cirques (circular valleys) that formed around its summit. Piton des Neiges is also heavily deformed, and therefore offers an opportunity to study the relationships between the internal architecture, the magmatic activity, stresses and deformation of a basaltic volcano. Such work has already been undertaken in the cirques of Salazie and Mafate (Famin and Michon, 2010; Chaput et al., 2014a), but remains to be extended to the entire emerged edifice in order to provide a wider view of Piton des Neiges' volcano-tectonics.

In this paper, we describe the structure of Piton des Neiges from its outer flanks to its most internal parts, with particular emphasis on the cirque of Cilaos. We made a detailed investigation of the geometrical features of sheet intrusions and deformation structures that crosscut the geological formations in these parts of the edifice. An inversion procedure was applied to intrusion and deformation data to determine the stress state under which magma intrusions and deformation were generated. The work presented here provides an integrated description of the geometry of sheet intrusion swarms and the organization of stresses at the scale of the emerged edifice. This description is critical to explain how the intrusive system and stresses interact with each other to generate flank deformation at Piton des Neiges, an understanding that may be directly applicable to Piton de la Fournaise and other active basaltic shield volcanoes alike.

2. Geological background

La Réunion (Indian Ocean) is a ~5 Ma old intraplate shield volcanic island, built at 4000 m below sea level on a Paleocene sea floor. It lies

on a bathymetric high, south of the Mascarene Plateau (Fig. 1a), bordered by a N120°E paleoridge segment to the SW and by two N30°E transform faults to the NW and SE (Fretzdorff et al., 1998; Bernard and Munsch, 2000). These main crustal structures are considered as inactive since ~60 Ma (Dyment, 1991).

La Réunion displays a subcircular shape, 200–240 km in diameter. Its submarine slopes are mostly composed of dismantling products, organized as four major bulges, north, east, south and west of the island (Labazuy, 1996; Oehler et al., 2008; Le Friant et al., 2011). On land, La Réunion is elliptical in shape, elongated along a N120°E axis. The island is composed of two main volcanic centers, the inactive Piton des Neiges to the West, and the active Piton de la Fournaise, built since ~530 ka on the eastern flank of Piton des Neiges (Gillot et al., 1990). The shield building stage of emerged Piton des Neiges began before 2.2 Ma with the emission of basic magmas (mainly basalt and picrite) of the transitional series (McDougall, 1971; Kluska, 1997; Quidelleur et al., 2010). Shield building pertained until 430 ka. After a ~90 ka period of erosion, the volcano entered in a differentiated stage with the emission of hawaiite (mostly feldspar-rich) and mugearite from 350 to 190 ka, and then of benmoreite, trachyte or syenite until 22 ka (Gillot and Nativel, 1982; Deniel et al., 1992; Kluska, 1997). The emerged flanks of Piton des Neiges volcano are now made of a thick (several hundred meters) basic lava flow sequence emplaced during the shield building stage, and capped by alkalic differentiated lavas and ignimbrites. Large volumes of breccia are also observed, interpreted as debris avalanche deposits or as debris flows and slope breccia (Maillot, 1999; Bachélery et al., 2003; Bret et al., 2003; Amaud, 2005; Oehler et al., 2005, 2008; Lacquement and Nehlig, 2008; Famin and Michon, 2010). The lowermost rock unit

of Piton des Neiges accessible to observation is a gabbro outcropping in the cirque of Salazie, and imaged by geophysics as a kilometer scale plutonic complex centered on the cirque of Salazie (e.g. Gailler and Lénat, 2012).

Piton des Neiges volcano is incised by three subcircular valleys: the cirque of Salazie to the north, the cirque of Mafate to the west, and the cirque of Cilaos to the south (Fig. 1b). These depressions have been alternatively interpreted as scars of large flank collapses (Bret et al., 2003; Oehler et al., 2004; Oehler et al., 2008), as sector grabens caused by gravitational spreading (Borgia et al., 2000; Oehler et al., 2005; Delcamp et al., 2008, 2012; Byrne et al., 2013), as a consequence of plutonic complex subsidence (Gailler and Lénat, 2012) or else as purely regressive erosional structures (Haurie, 1987; Salvany et al., 2012).

The multiplicity of preferential magma injection trends proposed for Piton des Neiges illustrates the complexity of identifying rift zones for this volcano (Fig. 1c). The first major trend corresponds to a rift zone N120–140°E in the cirque of Mafate and active mostly during the shield building stage of the edifice (Chevallier, 1979; Chevallier and Vatin-Perignon, 1982; Chaput et al., 2014a). The second injection trend, located on the southwestern flank of Piton des Neiges and oriented N30°E, corresponds to an alignment of late eruptive vents prolonged seaward by a narrow ridge (Fig. 1b–c; Lénat and Labazuy, 1990). Lavas on this offshore ridge have been dated at 2.48 ± 0.05 Ma (Smietana, 2011). The third proposed trend, oriented N160°E, is found on the La Montagne Massif. Other minor trends oriented N10°E, N45°E, and N55°E, radial to the summit of the edifice have been proposed (Chevallier, 1979; Chevallier and Vatin-Perignon, 1982; Maillot, 1999), though their existence is still debated (Michon et al., 2007). Another important feature is the occurrence of low-dipping planar intrusions in the cirques, first reported by Chevallier (1979) and emphasized by Famin and Michon (2010) and Berthod et al. (2016). Chaput et al. (2014a) extensively described these low-dipping intrusions and showed that they are abundant in the cirque of Salazie but almost absent of the cirque of Mafate. Low-dipping intrusions are found crosscutting lithological units or following lithological contacts, in which case they are sills. They may occur as isolated intrusions, but also as thick piles of multiple sheets termed “sill zones” by Chaput et al. (2014a) by analogy with rift zones.

Previous studies showed that deformation in the cirques is essentially brittle, except in a sill zone within Salazie where a low-temperature ductile simple shear has overprinted cataclasis (Famin et al., 2016). Brittle deformation in the cirques of Salazie and Mafate is dominated by normal faults, whose inversion yielded a main NNE–SSW extension and a secondary perpendicular extension WNW–ESE (Famin and Michon, 2010; Chaput et al., 2014a). Minor strike-slip and thrust faulting was also observed in the vicinity of rift zones and sill zones, with principal stress axes parallel to the poles of the main intrusion trends. Chaput et al. (2014a) explained this deformation pattern by intrusion-induced stress permutations. The question remains whether stress permutations are a local mechanism restricted to the northern flank, or a general mechanism affecting the entire emerged edifice.

In comparison with Piton des Neiges, the structure of Piton de la Fournaise has been much more studied, and it is now generally agreed that the active volcano is made of two rift zones, a straight NW–SE rift zone extending west of the summit crater, and a curved rift zone with two branches connecting on the summit (Fig. 1c). Using the location of earthquakes and volcanic cones, Michon et al. (2015) showed that the NW–SE rift zone is a deep plumbing system whose seismicity extends to the base of the oceanic crust, whereas the curved rift zones is rather a shallow system in the subaerial edifice. It is also important to note that the curved rift zone delimits a sector collapse structure spreading toward the east (e.g. Froger et al., 2015).

3. Methods

To implement the dataset of intrusions and deformation structures

already available for the cirques of Salazie and Mafate, new field investigations have been made at 44 sites in the cirque of Cilaos as well as on the outer flanks. Intrusions measured in the field are planar dikes or sills considered to have formed as extension fractures filled with magma, even though a shear component may occur in some intrusions (Berthod et al., 2016). Deformation structures include faults with slickensided surfaces and/or known sense of movement, and extension fractures. Faults and extension fractures are occasionally filled with syn-deformation secondary minerals (carbonates, serpentine, oxides, zeolites). A confidence level was attributed to the observed kinematics on each deformation marker (certain, probable, supposed, unknown) using the convention of fault-slip analysis (Angelier, 1984, 1994; Delvaux and Sperner, 2003; Sperner et al., 2003). Intrusion and deformation data were manually sorted into subsets, based firstly on field-observed chronological criteria such as crosscutting relationships or the basic or differentiated composition of intrusions, and based secondly on their orientation.

Stress orientations were obtained by inversion of intrusion and deformation data following a procedure described in detail in Chaput et al. (2014a) and only briefly recalled here. This stress inversion is based on a number of assumptions (coaxial stresses and strains; small displacements on fractures compared to the volume of the rock mass; no interaction between fractures; intrusions opened as extension fractures without slip; collinear slip vector and maximum shear stress on fault planes), which have proved to be reasonable in practice (Lacombe, 2012). Intrusion and deformation data were processed separately in order to obtain independent estimates of stress orientations. The consequence of this separated processing is that intrusions only provide the direction of the least principal stress (σ_3). On the other hand, the inversion of deformation structures allows reconstructing a reduced stress tensor composed of four parameters, the three orthogonal directions of principal stresses ($\sigma_1 \geq \sigma_2 \geq \sigma_3$) and the ratio $R = (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3) / (\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$. For the inversion, we used the Rotational Optimization Method of the Win-Tensor software (Delvaux and Sperner, 2003). This iterative inversion method consists in finding the orientations of principal stresses that satisfy the following conditions: (1) for extension fractures, minimizing both the normal stress and the shear stress to favor opening and prevent slip; (2) for faults, maximizing the resolved shear stress magnitude and minimizing the resolved normal stress magnitude to favor slip, while minimizing the averaged deviation between observed and computed slip vectors on each fault plane. For stress tensors deduced from deformation data, the horizontal maximum and minimum stress orientations (S_{Hmax} and S_{Hmin} , respectively) and their 1σ standard deviation were computed from the values and uncertainties of the four parameters of the reduced stress tensor using the method of Lund and Townend (2007). As only the orientation of σ_3 is known from the inversion of intrusions, S_{Hmin} deduced from these data was computed as the projection of the σ_3 axis in the horizontal plane, keeping in mind that such projection may yield erroneous results whenever two principal stress magnitudes are close to each other.

The quality of each reduced stress tensor was estimated using two indexes, both ranging from A (best) to E (worst). The first index, QR_w , rates the quality of principal stress orientations using the ranking scheme of the World Stress Map Project (Sperner et al., 2003), depending on (1) the number of data per tensor n , (2) the proportion of data used in the tensor relative to the total number of data measured at each outcrop n/n_t , (3) the average slip deviation α_w , (4) the average confidence level of the subset of deformation markers CL_w , and (5) the average type of data used for tensor determination DT_w , based on the usefulness of each deformation marker in stress inversion (1 for striated faults; 0.5 for tension fractures or dikes, and 0.25 for faults with slip sense but no striation). The second index, QR_T , rates the quality of R estimates using all the criteria of QR_w , plus two criteria related to the diversity of fault planes (Delvaux and Sperner, 2003).

Table 1
Stress tensors computed from intrusions and brittle deformation structures in the cirque of Cilaos and on the flanks of Piton des Neiges.

Site	Type of data	Stress regime ^a	σ_1 (Strike/Dip)	σ_2 (Strike/Dip)	σ_3 (Strike/Dip)	R^b	Mean Misfit Angle ^c	QR_w^d	QR_t^e	n/n_t^f	Intrusion Group	SH_{max}^g	X UTM (m) WGS84	Y UTM (m) WGS84	Z (m)	Location
Volcano flanks, cirques of Mafate & Salazie																
LF-12	Intrusions				N71/5°W			C		76/76	1	N160	337,206	7,687,463	70	Saint Denis River until small dam
LF-13	Intrusions				N72/7°W			C		20/25	1	N165	335,939	7,686,123	125	Canyon "Eli II" in Ravine Grand Bras
LF-14	Intrusions				N46/3°W			E		4/5	1	N136	334,860	7,683,477	550	Path to Ilet à Guillaume from La Montagne
LF-15	Intrusions				N46/1°E			D		6/7	1	N136	328,049	7,685,670	20	Old tunnel at the beginning of shore road at La Possession
	Extension fractures				N50/3°W			C		12/24		N140				
LF-16	Intrusions				N137/4°S			C		14/18	2	N47	327,811	7,683,771	630	Ravine des Avirons and Ravine du Trou
LF-17	Intrusions				N60/2°W			E		5/6	1	N151	347,030	7,656,074	570	Bras de la Plaine River
LF-18	Faults	NF	N140/57°S	N116/31°W		0.51	10.2	D	D	9/9		N127	338,191	7,675,436	745	downstream Grand Bassin
	Intrusions				N33/11°E			C		32/47	1	N146				Upstream part of Sainte-Suzanne River in Mafate
	Intrusions				N59/13°W			D		11/47	3	N21				
LF-19	Intrusions				N107/85°E			D		6/7	1	N107	330,222	7,677,411	755	Canalisation des Orangers start
LF-20	Intrusions				N17/3°S			D		8/8	1	N133	331,520	7,676,109	760	Canalisation des Orangers
LF-21	Intrusions				N43/9°S			C		13/14	2	N39	352,933	7,677,066	225	Petit Trou, entrance Cirque of Salazie
	Intrusions				N130/14°E			D		6/10	?	N94	349,167	7,674,943	355	Bois de Pomme - Mat River, Salazie
BR-12	Intrusions				N9/36°S			D		6/36	2	N20	344,795	7,675,173	640	Salazie
BR-13	Intrusions				N110/2°E			D		30/36	3	N177				Canyon Bé Cabot, Salazie
BR-14	Intrusions				N79/74°W			D		7/9	?	N96	344,033	7,666,617	1700	Mat River, foot of Piton des Neiges
LF-22	Faults	NF	N006/83°N	N095/00°W		0.14	10.8	B	B	55/145		N95	342,907	7,674,626	700	Ravine Roche à Jacquot, downstream of cascade
	Faults	NF	N081/80°W	N026/6°N		0.07	11.2	B	B	15/145		N39				Micheline
	Faults	TF	N003/9°N	N09/2°E		2.41	2.9	D	D	6/145		N003				
	Faults	SS	N167/23°N	N112/53°E		1.83	10.5	B	B	37/145		N165				
	Intrusions				N071/24°W			C		19/60		N172				
	Intrusions				N175/00°N			C		6/60		N085				
	Intrusions				N050/72°W			C		33/60		N141				
BR-15	Faults	NF	N006/77°N	N105/2°W		0.54	8.6	B	C	20/31		N105	342,937	7,672,698	700	Fleurs jaunes river
	Intrusions				N015/13°N			C		10/23		N178				
	Intrusions				N088/05°W			C		13/23		N116				
	Intrusions				N034/55°S			C								
CIRQUE of CILAOs																
LF-1	Intrusions				N163/77°N			C		19/23	3		339,049	7,656,031	400	Le Pavillon - Bras de Cilaos
	Intrusions				N111/13°W			E		4/23	2	N18				
LF-2	Intrusions				N164/74°N			C		16/25	3		338,767	7,657,018	450	Burel path and Bras de Cilaos to Trois Bras
	Intrusions				N138/32°N			E		5/25	2	N48				
LF-3	Faults	NF	N172/61°S	N83/1°W		0.26	7.1	C	D	6/33		N97	338,305	7,658,690	490	Bras Rouge River from Trois Bras
	Faults	NF	N59/75°W	N13/10°N		0.24	4.0	D	D	10/33		N21				
	Faults	SS	N74/9°W	N43/79°N		0.74	5.9	E	E	5/33		N73				
	Intrusions				N124/5°W			C		13/24	2					
	Intrusions				N73/72°E			C		10/24	3					
LF-4	Faults	NF	N20/81°S	N33/9°N		0.27	6.3	C	D	12/16		N32	338,223	7,658,353	505	Bras de Saint Paul River from Trois Bras
	Intrusions				N128/23°W			C		18/49	2	N41				
	Intrusions				N154/67°N			C		21/49	3					
LF-5	Faults	NF	N125/80°W	N24/2°S		0.28	8.6	A	B	26/46		N22	339,033	7,660,068	595	Bras Rouge River downstream

(continued on next page)

Table 1 (continued)

Site	Type of data	Stress regime ^a	σ_1 (Strike/Dip)	σ_2 (Strike/Dip)	σ_3 (Strike/Dip)	R^b	Mean Misfit Angle ^c	QR_w^d	QR_t^e	n/n_t^f	Intrusion Group	SH_{max}^g	X UTM (m) WGS84	Y UTM (m) WGS84	Z (m)	Location
LF-6	Faults	NF	N18/72°N	N117/3°E	N28/18°S	0.77	7.9	D	D	6/46	N118	N118		7,661,115	1100	Bras Crochet and Ravine de la Vierge
	Faults	SS	N27/11°S	N140/64°N	N12/23°E	0.21	6.9	E	E	5/46		N26				
	Faults	TF	N47/6°W	N138/8°N	N102/80°E	0.4	9.3	D	E	6/46		N46				
	Intrusions				N116/77°E			C		13/16						
	Intrusions				N130/19°E			C		12/18		N40				
LF-7	Faults	NF	N121/87°W	N55/1°E	N145/2°S	0.06	5.9	C	D	11/11	N56	N56		7,659,423	915	Ilet Tommy
	Intrusions				N106/13°E			D		6/8	N13	N13				
	Intrusions				N82/17°W			C		12/34	N167	N167		7,659,462	1065	Road N5 on Morne de Gueule
LF-9	Intrusions				N170/78°N			C		19/34						Rouge massif
	Intrusions				N127/17°E			D		8/16						Path from Taibit pass to Cilaos
	Intrusions				N87/71°E			D		7/16						
LF-10	Intrusions				N141/10°S			E		5/6						Tapcal plateau
	Faults	NF	N92/57°W	N66/30°E	N163/12°S	0.64	6.1	D	E	6/6	N76	N76		7,662,300	1600	Petit Bras de Cilaos reached from Peter Both
BR-1	Faults	NF	N52/76°W	N26/13°N	N118/6°E	0.46	8.5	A	B	25/89	N29	N29		7,662,098	770	La Chapelle - Bras Rouge River
	Faults	NF	N164/80°S	N127/8°W	N38/6°N	0.1	11.7	B	B	23/89	N139	N139				
	Faults	SS	N39/23°S	N16/66°N	N125/8°E	0.31	6.8	B	C	18/89	N38	N38				
	Faults	SS	N158/26°S	N132/62°W	N63/11°E	0.22	8.1	C	E	11/89	N157	N157				
	Intrusions				N100/25°E			D		21/91	N9	N9				
BR-2	Intrusions				N137/24°S			E		11/91	N48	N48				
	Intrusions				N49/35°E			E		10/91	N140	N140				
	Intrusions				N105/78°E			C		48/91						
	Faults	NF	N139/82°S	N91/6°W	N1/6°N	0.68	10.8	B	B	18/122	N91	N91		7,660,819	655	In Bras Rouge River by path from Cilaos to Ilet a Cordes
	Faults	NF	N31/85°S	N39/5°N	N129/1°W	0.43	10.8	B	B	17/122	N39	N39				
BR-3	Faults	SS	N5/11°N	N73/63°W	N100/24°E	0.38	14.3	C	C	16/122	N7	N7				
	Faults	TF	N140/1°S	N50/3°E	N73/87°W	0.73	11.7	B	B	18/122	N140	N140				
	Intrusions				N127/5°E			D		25/106	N37	N37				
	Intrusions				N18/34°N			D		16/106	N103	N103				
	Intrusions				N59/72°E			C		62/106						
BR-4	Faults	NF	N59/86°E	N12/3°S	N102/3°W	0.18	11.1	B	D	17/51	N13	N13		7,660,251	900	Bras de Benjoin River downstream N5 bridge
	Faults	SS	N25/34°S	N29/56°N	N117/2°W	0.18	10.6	D	D	9/51	N25	N25				
	Intrusions				N91/11°E			D		8/11	N2	N2				
BR-5	Faults	NF	N175/73°N	N27/15°S	N115/9°E	0.26	10.9	B	D	20/26	N20	N20		7,660,735	950	Bras de Benjoin River upstream N5 bridge
	Faults	NF	N48/82°W	N37/8°N	N127/1°E	0.49	11.7	C	D	11/22	N37	N37		7,659,037	750	Cap Noir waterfall Bras de Benjoin River
	Faults	SS	N31/7°N	N173/81°S	N120/5°W	0.19	6.6	E	E	5/22	N31	N31		7,663,084	1180	Bras Rouge River upstream Bras Rouge waterfall and path from Bras Rouge waterfall to Ilet Dijoux
BR-6	Intrusions				N97/83°E			C		21/24						
BR-7	Faults	NF	N58/67°W	N64/23°E	N153/2°N	0.62	7.8	D	D	7/13	N62	N62		7,659,362	795	Bras de Saint Paul River under Ilet Sources
	Intrusions				N86/16°W			D		6/12	N174	N174		7,658,516	860	Ravine des Calumets between Palmiste Rouge and Bonnet de Prêtre
BR-9	Intrusions				N124/75°E			C		15/19						
	Intrusions				N131/7°E			E		4/19	N40	N40				
	Faults	NF	N110/87°E	N10/0°	N100/3°W	0.26	6.4	C	D	10/19	N10	N10		7,657,678	810	Road N5 close to Peter Both
BR-10	Intrusions				N47/9°E			E		4/9	N136	N136				
	Faults	NF	N124/71°W	N71/12°E	N164/14°S	0.55	10	C	C	10/21	N77	N77		7,661,157	1005	Foot of Ilet Totor
	Intrusions				N129/5°E			D		11/67	N39	N39		7,660,406	750	Path from Bras Rouge river to Ilet à Cordes
BR-11	Faults	NF			N31/63°N			C		50/67						
	Intrusions															

(continued on next page)

Table 1 (continued)

Site	Type of data	Stress regime ^a	σ_1 (Strike/Dip)	σ_2 (Strike/Dip)	σ_3 (Strike/Dip)	R^b	Mean Misfit Angle ^c	QR _w ^d	QR _t ^e	n/n _t ^f	Intrusion Group	SH _{max} ^g	X UTM (m) WGS84	Y UTM (m) WGS84	Z (m)	Location
SZ-4	Faults	NF	N122/78°E	136/12°N	N45/3°SW	0.29	10	C	C	14/53		N134	338,658	7,663,023	1300	Road D242 from Cilaos to Ilet à Cordes
	Faults	NF	N50/79°W	178/7°N	N90/9°E	0.49	11.5	C	C	14/53		N1				
	Faults	SS	N23/12°S	153/71°N	N10/14°E	0.36	8.7	D	D	8/53		N22				
	Faults	TF	N21/4°S	N111/11°E	N129/79°W	0.35	7.6	E	E	5/53		N21				
	Intrusions				N173/39°S			E	E	7/131	1	N82				
	Intrusions				N95/29°E			C	C	40/131	2	N6				
	Intrusions				N155/86°S			C	C	81/131	3					

^a NF, TF, and SS stand for normal, thrust, and strike-slip faulting regimes, respectively.

^b $R = (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)/(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$.

^c Average angle between the observed and computed slip vectors.

^d QR_w gives an estimate of the quality of stress orientations, from A (highest quality) to E (lowest quality). See Sperner et al. (2003) for details.

^e QR_t gives an estimate of the quality of the R ratio, from A (highest quality) to E (lowest quality). See Sperner et al. (2003) for details.

^f n/n_t = number of data in the subset relative to the total number of data measured at the site.

^g SH_{max} is the orientation of the maximum horizontal stress for the computed stress tensors. For subhorizontal intrusions (Group 3), SH_{max} is not provided because it cannot be determined (see the Methods section for explanation).

4. Results

4.1. Intrusions

1040 intrusions were measured at 34 sites (Table 1, Fig. 1b), the other 10 sites being devoid of intrusions. The complete dataset (1963 intrusions), which includes the data of Chaput et al. (2014a), is available as a Mendeley database (Chaput et al., 2017). The composition of intrusions may be classified into two categories based on their appearance in the field (Fig. 2a–b). Basic intrusions, made of dark basalt containing 0 to 35% in volume of olivine phenocrysts and variably altered in the greenschist facies, are attributed to the shield building stage of Piton des Neiges. Light-colored unaltered trachy-basalt, benmoreite, trachyte or syenite, are attributed to the differentiated stage. A noteworthy feature in the composition of differentiated intrusions is the absence of feldspar-rich rocks (mostly hawaiite) in our dataset (only one occurrence over the 1040 intrusions), despite the abundance of erupted lavas of this kind. This peculiar absence indicates that the terminal part of the differentiated stage (190–22 ka) contributed to most of the observed differentiated intrusions. On Piton des Neiges flanks, intrusions are almost exclusively basic, except at two sites (LF-16 and LF-19, Fig. 3). In the cirques of Cilaos, Salazie and Mafate, basic/differentiated intrusions represent 82/18%, 82/18%, and 94/6% of the data, respectively.

As a general observation, intrusions are, as expected, more abundant in old rock units (shield building stage) than in younger ones (differentiated stage), and are also more abundant in the cirques, closer to the eruptive centers, than on the external slopes of Piton des Neiges. In detail, however, there are several other noticeable features in the repartition of intrusions. On the outer slopes, intrusions are mostly observed on the La Montagne and Etang-Salé areas. In Cilaos, the abundance of intrusions decreases from the NW to the SE part of the cirque, whereas intrusions occur all over the cirque of Salazie. In Mafate, intrusions are mostly concentrated in the northern part of the cirque whereas the southern part is nearly devoid of intrusions.

Intrusion data may be also sorted into three populations based first on their dip (Fig. 4), and then on their and strike (Fig. 3, 5), each population containing both basic and differentiated intrusions. The first population (Group 1) consists in subvertical dikes (i.e. with a dip $\geq 70^\circ$) oriented NW-SE (Fig. 2c). This population is mostly concentrated in the northern half of the cirque of Mafate, is abundant in Salazie, but is scarce in Cilaos (Figs. 3, 5). The second population of intrusions (Group 2) is made of dikes trending NNE-SSW with a dip $> 45^\circ$ (Fig. 2a). This population is abundant in the cirque of Cilaos, present in Salazie, but is almost absent in Mafate. The third population (Group 3) is made of sills and intrusions with a dip $\leq 45^\circ$ (Fig. 2b, d, 4). On the one hand, Group 3 is the dominant population of intrusions in the cirques of Cilaos and Salazie where it represents 57% and 47% of the data, respectively. On the other hand, Group 3 intrusions are absent from the flanks of Piton des Neiges, and have been observed only at two sites in the cirque of Mafate. Importantly, Group 3 intrusions have almost opposite dips in Cilaos (toward the SW) and in Salazie (toward the NNE). Low-dipping intrusions are sometimes isolated, but more frequently form piles of several tens of magma injections (Fig. 2d). Three piles are observed in the cirque of Cilaos, the lowermost one (~50 intrusions) at 750–800 m above sea level (a.s.l.), the intermediate one (~20 intrusions) at 1050–1100 m a.s.l., and the uppermost one (~30 intrusions) at 1200–1300 m a.s.l.

Mutual crosscutting among basic intrusions of the three populations is observed. Group 1 or Group 2 subvertical intrusions are also sometimes inflected into Group 3 subhorizontal intrusions (Fig. 2d). Both observations indicate that the three populations of intrusions occurred during a common time interval. Differentiated alkaline intrusions of the three groups crosscut basic transitional intrusions.

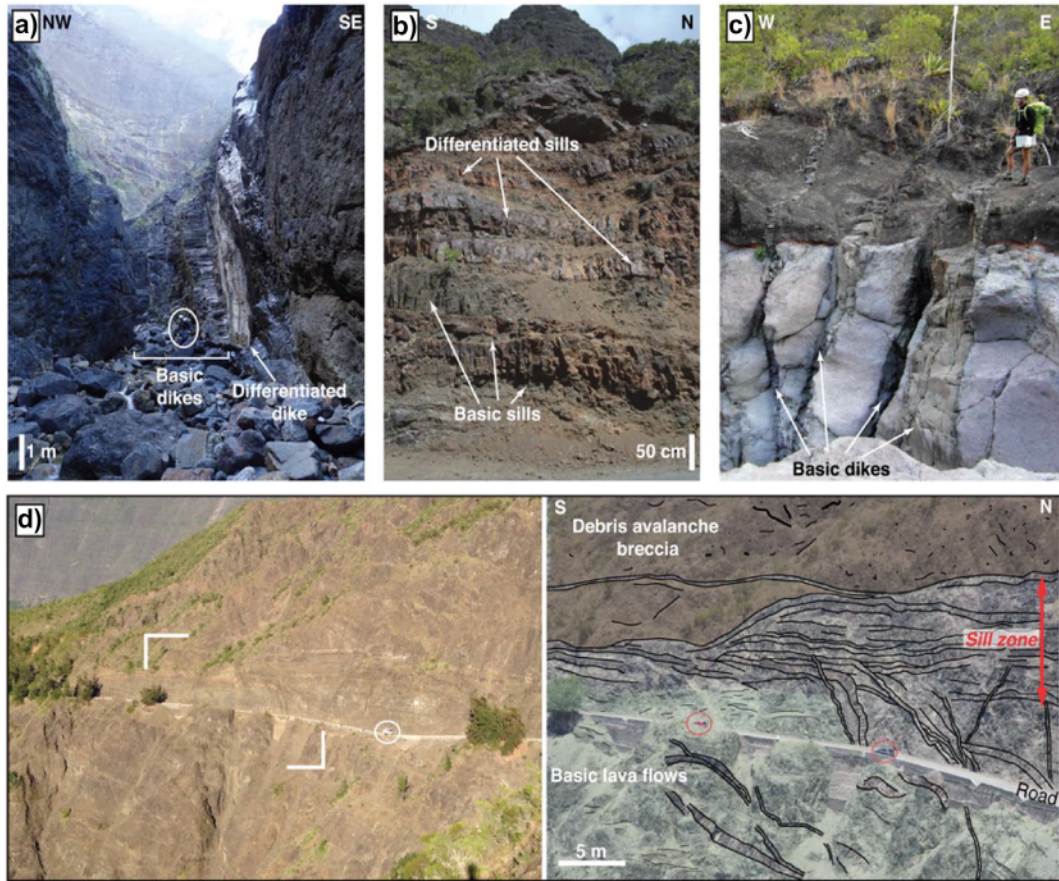


Fig. 2. Examples of intrusions observed at Piton des Neiges. a) Dikes oriented N30°E in the cirque of Cilaos (location 40 K 341048S, 7666188E). Note the colour difference between basic and differentiated intrusions. b) Basic and differentiated sills in Cilaos (Site SZ-4). c) Basic dikes oriented N120°E in Mafate (Site LF-18). d) Uppermost stack of sheeted sills emplaced between lavas flows and basic breccia (site SZ-4). Note the reorientation of N30°E basic dikes into sills and the mutual crosscutting relationship between dikes and sills.

4.2. Deformation structures

Deformation structures and their inversion are provided in Figs. 3 and 6 and in Table 1. A total of 725 new deformation data at 18 sites was added to the already existing dataset of Chaput et al. (2014a). As for intrusions, the entire deformation dataset (1545 data) is available in the Mendeley database (Chaput et al., 2017). Deformation on the volcano flanks has been observed at five sites, only one of which (LF-15) yielded enough data for paleostress inversion (Fig. 3, Table 1). This site LF-15, on the NW flank of Piton des Neiges, displays NW-SE extension fractures consistent with σ_3 oriented N50/3°W. Deformation data are also scarce in the cirque of Mafate, among which only one site (LF-18) allowed a paleostress inversion, yielding an extension with σ_3 oriented N33/11°E.

On the contrary, deformation structures are extremely abundant in the cirque of Cilaos and mostly occur in hydrothermally altered basic rocks of the shield-building stage of Piton des Neiges (Fig. 6). In this area, deformation is dominated by normal faults (61.6% of the total dataset), which may be sorted in two populations. The first population (14 sites, 36.6% of the data) is compatible with an E-W to NW-SE extension. The second population of normal faults (5 sites, 13.5% of the data) is compatible with a N-S to NNE-SSW extension. Strike-slip faults were found at 7 sites (14.6% of the data), and their inversion yielded paleostress tensors with E-W to WNW-ESE σ_3 axes except for two tensors (N163/5°S and N63/11°N at sites BR-1 and LF-3, respectively). Reverse faults were found at 3 sites (5.5% of the data, sites BR-2, SZ-4, and LF-5) yielding paleostress tensors with NNE-SSW or NW-SE σ_1 axes. These three sites of compressional deformation are located near or within low-dipping intrusion piles (Fig. 6; see also Fig. 2e, 3d in Chaput

et al., 2014a, and Fig. 2 in Famin et al., 2016).

Contradictory crosscutting relations were observed among deformation microstructures of each type of paleostress tensor. Mutual crosscut relationships were also evidenced between brittle deformation and basic intrusions, but fewer deformation structures crosscut the differentiated intrusions.

5. Discussion

5.1. Organization of intrusions

The results of this study, added to the data of Chaput et al. (2014a), provide an integrated view of how intrusions are organized in the emerged part of Piton des Neiges (Fig. 7). Firstly, intrusions are heterogeneously distributed in the volcano. The southern and northern halves of the cirque of Mafate, for instance, display rock units of same age, yet very contrasted intrusion densities. Similarly, the cirque of Cilaos also presents decreasing intrusion densities from the west to the east. Secondly, the three groups of intrusion orientations also show a heterogeneous repartition, Group 1 intrusions being mostly found on the northern half of Piton des Neiges, Group 2 on the southern half, and Group 3 exclusively in the cirques. This distribution of intrusion abundance and orientations highlights the existence of three main concentration zones of intrusions (Fig. 7). The first, most obvious concentration zone is made of the Group 1 NW-SE dikes running from the cirque of Salazie through the northern half of Mafate. This concentration zone is interpreted as accounting for a single curved rift zone, 5–10 km wide, hereafter called the “Salazie-La Montagne rift zone”. This rift zone bends and widens from N110°E in Salazie to

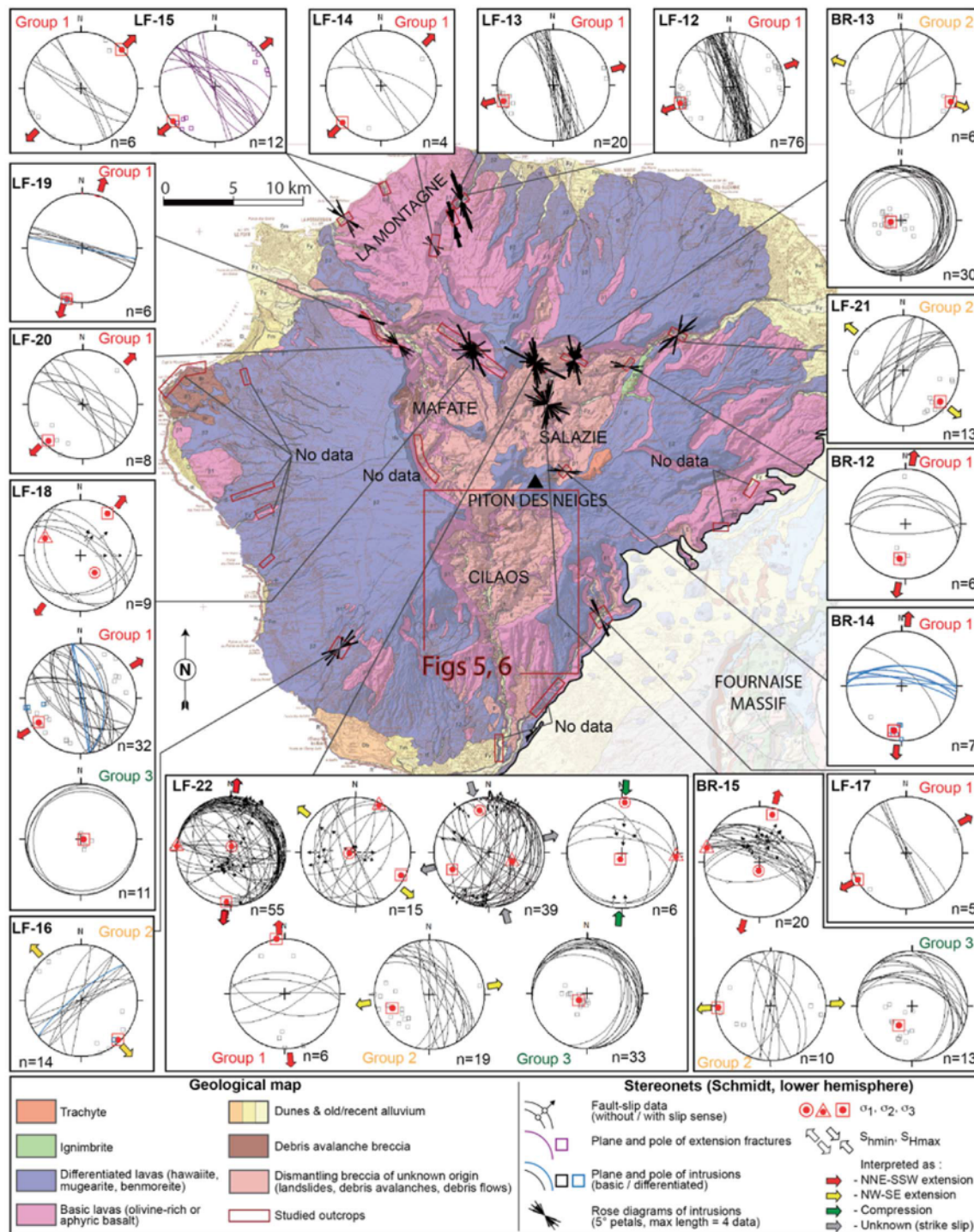


Fig. 3. Intrusions and deformation structures measured on Piton des Neiges, represented as stereo diagrams (equal area projection, lower hemisphere). Intrusions are also represented as rose diagrams on a geological map at 1:10,000 scale (Nehlig et al., 2006). (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

N160°E toward the La Montagne Massif. There is no evidence that this rift zone extends northward to the submarine part of the edifice. An outcrop in the northern cliff of Mafate provides age constraints on the Salazie-La Montagne rift zone (site Pah14, Fig. 2a in Chaput et al., 2014a). This outcrops displays a discordance at half height in the cliff, separating a lower unit of lavas flows heavily intruded by N120 – 140°E-trending dikes from an upper unit of lavas without intrusions. The top of the cliff, belonging to the upper unit, has been dated at 1.3 Ma (Salvany, 2009). This, and the dominantly basic composition of the dikes, suggests that the NW side of this rift zone was essentially

active during the early shield building stage before 1.3 Ma, whereas the SE side remained active in the differentiated stage. The eastern prolongation of this rift zone cannot be defined due to the lack of valley incision in this region of Piton des Neiges.

The second main concentration zone is made of NNE-SSW dikes (Group 2) from the cirque of Cilaos, also found to a lesser extent in Salazie. This intrusion trend is consistent with the N30°E rift zone evidenced by the alignment of late eruptive vents above Etang-Salé and by the ridge observed offshore (Lénat and Labazuy, 1990). This second rift zone, hereafter called the “Etang-Salé rift zone”, is ~5 km wide,

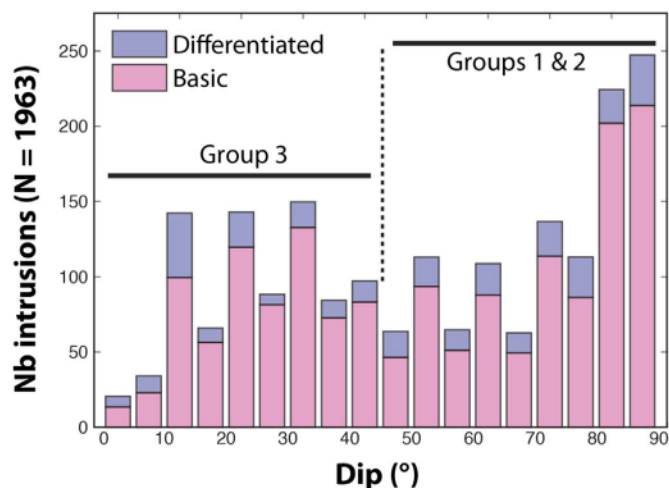


Fig. 4. Histogram of intrusion abundance as a function of their dip angle. Intrusion data are subdivided into groups according to peak abundances, Groups 1 and 2 standing for steeply-dipping intrusions (dip > 45°) and Group 3 for low-dipping intrusions (dip ≤ 45°).

passes through the present-day summit of Piton des Neiges, and intersects the Salazie-La Montagne rift zone in the cirque of Salazie, about 3 km north of the present-day summit of Piton des Neiges (Fig. 7). The Etang-Salé rift zone is thus a major structure that affects the entire submarine and subaerial edifice. The Etang-Salé rift zone may also continue northward in Salazie, but intrusions become less abundant and their orientation less homogenous in this area. The occurrence of basic as well as differentiated intrusions, the age of the offshore ridge (2.48 ± 0.05 Ma (Smietana, 2011)), and the unknown yet probably very recent age of the late eruptive vents (≤ 250 ka), suggest that the Etang-Salé rift zone has been active in the shield building stage and in the terminal stage of Piton des Neiges volcano.

The third injection trend is made of the low-dipping intrusions (Group 3) dominant in the cirques of Cilaos and Salazie. Since the majority of low-dipping intrusions concentrate in narrow zones (between 750 and 1300 m a.s.l.), they can be regarded to constitute two sill zones. The dual composition of low-dipping intrusions (basic magmas altered in the greenschist facies and unaltered differentiated magmas) implies that the sill zones experienced two main phases of activity, one during the emerged shield building stage (> 2.2 Ma to 430 ka), the other during the terminal stage of Piton des Neiges after 190 ka.

In summary, the two perpendicular rift zones and the two sill zones shared common periods of activity during the shield building stage. The activity of the Salazie-La Montagne rift zone faded out before the differentiated stage. The puzzling absence of feldspar-rich intrusions in our dataset implies that the large volumes of feldspar-rich lavas erupted during the period 350–190 ka were fed by a now-hidden central vent, and not by the Etang-Salé rift zone nor by the sill zones. In comparison, the terminal trachytic stage (190–22 ka) produced fewer lavas yet much more intrusions in a shorter time lapse, with rejuvenation of both the Etang-Salé rift zone and the two sill zones.

5.2. Deformation pattern

Field investigation at the scale of the edifice also reveals that deformation is widely observed in the cirques of Cilaos and Salazie, and in the northern part of Mafate, whereas it is absent from the southern part of Mafate and from the outer flanks (Fig. 8). This heterogeneous repartition of deformation structures is in match with that of intrusions.

The predominance of normal faults among deformation structures implies that the emerged edifice has been essentially affected by extension. In the La Montagne Massif and the cirque of Mafate, extension is mostly directed NE-SW, a direction perpendicular to the Salazie-La

Montagne rift zone. In the cirque of Cilaos, the dominant extension trends NW-SE, a direction perpendicular to the Etang-Salé rift zone. In the cirque of Salazie, extension splits into a dominant NNE-SSW orientation and a secondary NW-SE orientation. Wherever found, the strike-slip faults yield strike-slip stress regimes with σ_3 axes in general agreement with either of the two extensions. The thrust faults observed in the vicinity of low-dipping intrusion piles in Salazie and Cilaos suggest that compressional stresses occurred within the sill zones or close to them, in kinematic consistency with the subvertical σ_3 axis required for opening low-dipping intrusions. In this respect, it is likely that the lithological boundaries in which some of the sill stacks are injected participated to a local reorientation of σ_3 to the vertical.

Taken together, intrusion and deformation data are not only consistent in their spatial distribution, but are also mechanically consistent (Fig. 9): the NE-SW extension of the La Montagne Massif and the cirque of Mafate is correlated to the Salazie-La Montagne rift zone (Fig. 9a). The dominant NW-SE extension of the cirque of Cilaos may be attributed to the Etang-Salé rift zone (Fig. 9b). The two extensions of the cirque of Salazie may be attributed to a dual influence of the two rift zones in the vicinity of their junction (Fig. 9c). Finally, the compression found in Cilaos and Salazie is also mechanically consistent with the development of the sill zones (Fig. 9b–c). The stress states that led to the development of the preferential intrusion trends are thus also responsible for the brittle deformation of the emerged edifice. The two independent dataset both show that stress states alternated during the lifetime of Piton des Neiges between three perpendicular directions of σ_3 : two nearly horizontal (NNE-SSW and NW-SE) and one nearly vertical (Fig. 9d).

5.3. Implications for the volcano-tectonics of Piton des Neiges

Our study of intrusions and deformation brings new constraints on the geometry of the plumbing system and the stresses that controlled this geometry. It is firstly worth noting that the distribution and orientation of intrusions do not match a cone sheet structure (i.e. centrally-inclined intrusions), because most of the measured intrusions (dikes as well as sills) are inclined outward (i.e. toward the sea). The majority of intrusions can neither be considered as ring dikes or radial dikes because they are not homogeneously spread around an eruptive center. Cone sheets, ring dikes and radial dikes being classically interpreted as due to pressure variations in the magma chamber (e.g. Gudmundsson, 2006; Acocella and Neri, 2009), we conclude that magma pressure fluctuations in the reservoir did not primarily control the distribution and geometry of intrusions at Piton des Neiges.

Instead, intrusion and deformation data suggest that three stress fields with perpendicular principal stress axes alternated at the scale of the emerged edifice. Chaput et al. (2014a) already noticed this pattern in the cirques of Salazie and Mafate, and proposed a model in which permutations of principal stress axes could occur within a dominantly extensional stress regime, provided that the stress increase due to the injection of pressurized magma is not released by edifice deformation. This concept, based on the general idea that intrusions induce local modification of the stress field (e.g. Geoffroy et al., 1993; Kühn and Dahm, 2008; Lehto et al., 2010; Tibaldi and Bonali, 2017), is adapted from the model of Vigneresse et al. (1999). In this model, the pressure of magma intrusions may generate cyclic permutations of principal stress axes. Each cycle starts under a regional extension (the dominant stress regime at Piton des Neiges) by repeated dike intrusions perpendicular to σ_3 . Each injection has the effect of increasing the magnitude of σ_3 by the value of the magma pressure (P), and σ_2 only by νP (ν being Poisson's coefficient). Multiple intrusions would thus result in the magnitude of σ_3 eventually exceeding that of σ_2 , causing the stress axes of σ_2 and σ_3 to switch into an extensional stress field perpendicular to the initial extension, favorable to perpendicular dike injections. When intrusive activity pursues, stress increases due to magma pressure may yield new permutations into strike-slip regimes (when one of the

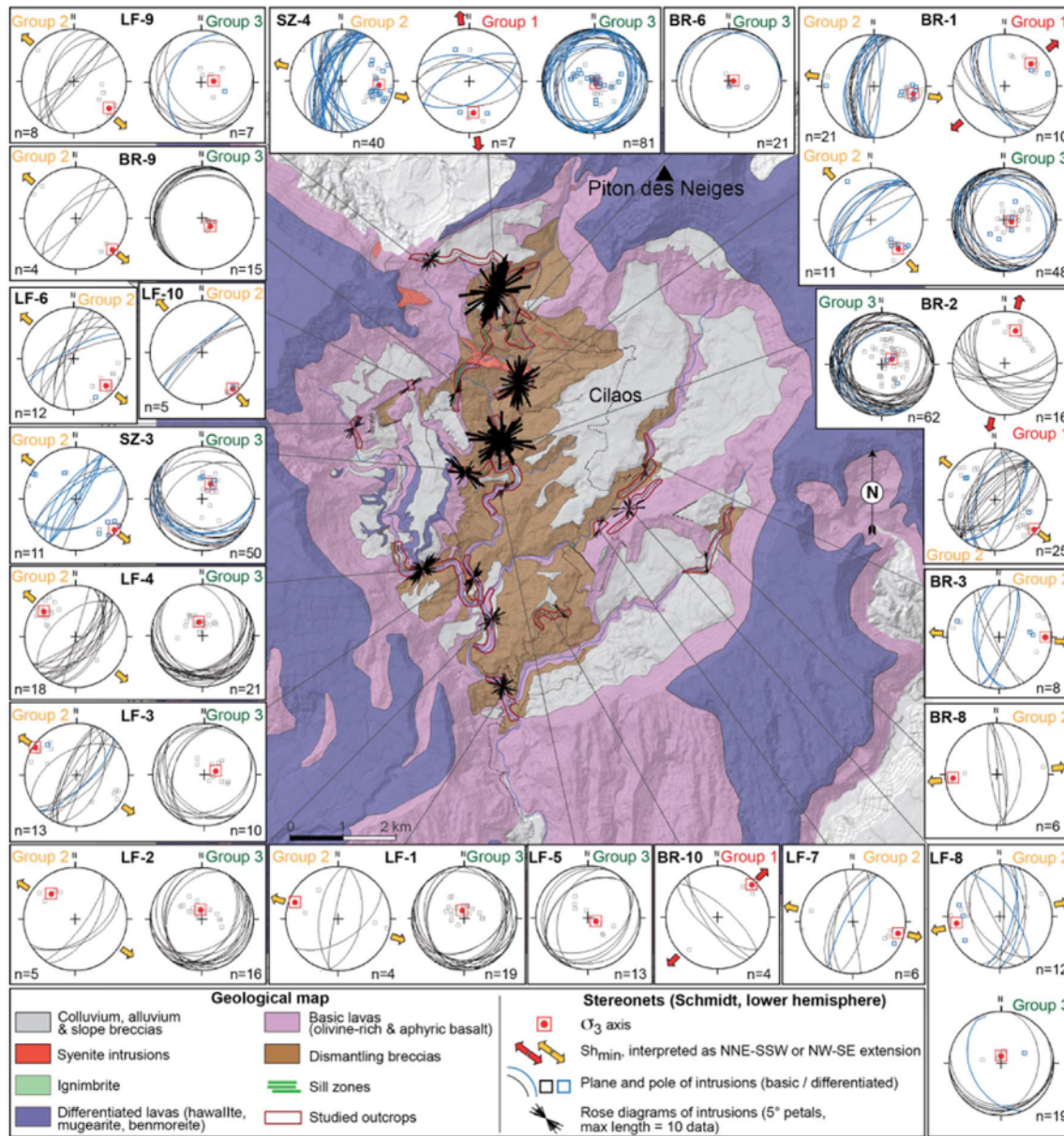


Fig. 5. Intrusions measured in the cirque of Cilaos represented as stereo diagrams (equal area projection, lower hemisphere), and as rose diagrams on a simplified geological map. (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

horizontal stress overcome the vertical stress) then compression. This final compressional stress state would produce low-dipping intrusions (when both horizontal stresses exceed the vertical stress), eventually acting as slip surfaces promoting flank displacement, thus restoring the initial extensional stress state in the edifice and starting a new permutation cycle.

This model requires the intrusion and deformation data to fulfill the following conditions: (1) the perpendicular intrusion trends and the different paleostress tensors must have occurred intermittently during the same time period, (2) the different paleostress tensors must share subparallel stress axes within error, (3) stress permutations occur due to repeated intrusions, so the occurrence of incompatible paleostress tensors should be spatially correlated to the vicinity of heavily intruded zones, (4) the differential stress ($\sigma_1 - \sigma_3$) must decrease from extensions to compressions (see Chaput et al., 2014a for details), and (5) for each paleostress tensor, two of the three principal stresses must be close in magnitude to allow permutation.

These conditions are fulfilled in the cirques of Salazie and Mafate

(Chaput et al., 2014a), but need to be checked with the new, larger dataset, wherever intrusion and deformation data are available at the same sites. This is the case in the cirque of Cilaos, where the three perpendicular intrusion trends mutually crosscut each other, as do intrusions and deformation structures. This confirms the validity of condition (1) described above.

For a given site, the stress tensors producing normal, strike-slip and reverse faults share similar orientations of principal stress axes (see, for example, sites BR-1 and LF-5). Paleostress orientations are also parallel with any of the σ_3 axes deduced from the three intrusion trends. There is thus an excellent consistency of principal stress orientations from the different data, suggesting that condition (2) is also fulfilled.

The area of maximum intrusion density in Cilaos (Bras Rouge River, from sites BR-1 to LF-5, and site SZ-4) also corresponds to the area of maximum abundance of deformation structures, where extension, strike-slip and compression are evidenced all together. Deformation density is thus spatially correlated with intrusion density, which substantiates condition (3).

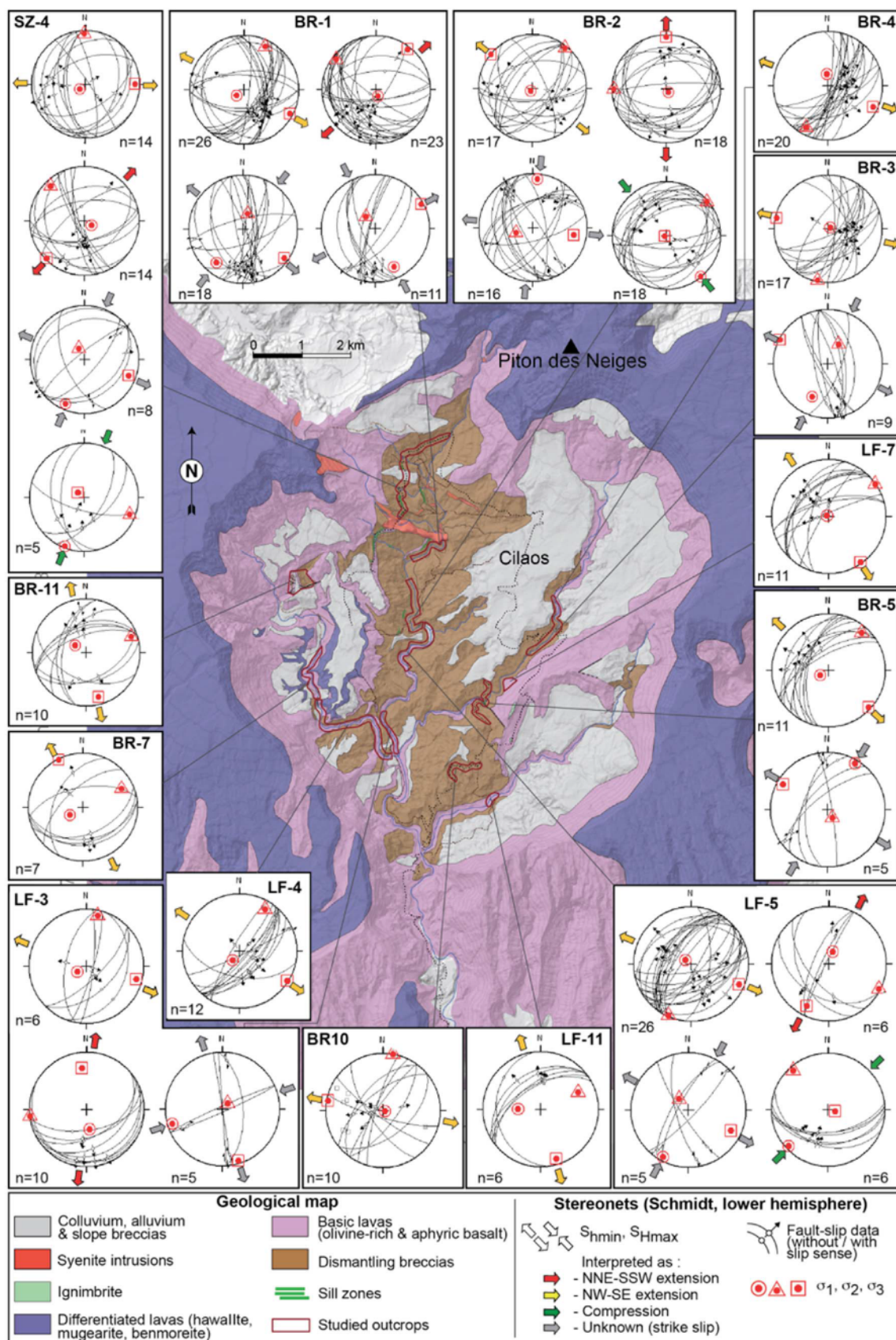


Fig. 6. Brittle deformation data in the cirque of Cilaos and associated paleostress orientations, localized on a geological map. Stereo diagrams are equal area, lower hemisphere. (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

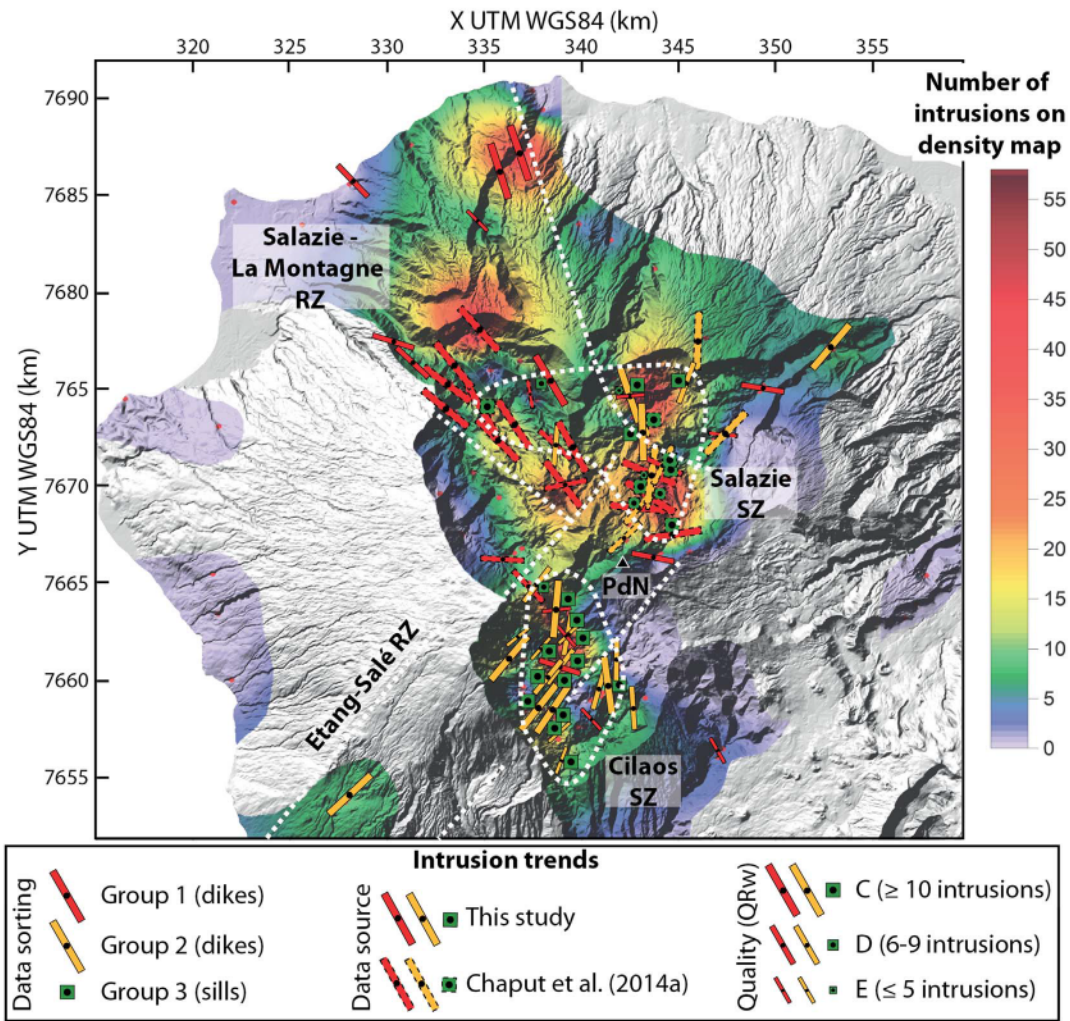


Fig. 7. Averaged orientation of intrusions at Piton des Neiges, reported on a heat map of intrusion densities. White dotted lines delimit the rift zones and sill zones.

In theory, repeated stress permutations cause the differential stress ($\sigma_1 - \sigma_3$) to progressively decrease, which prevents fault neoformation and reduces their reactivation. In Cilaos, normal, strike-slip and reverse faults represent 257, 105, and 36 of the measured deformation structures, respectively, indicating that the number of measured faults decreased from extension to compression. Moreover, fault-slip data consistent with the dominant extension NW-SE display a majority of neoformed faults (whose attitude is that of conjugate faults created by this stress tensor, e.g. sites BR-3, BR-4, BR-7, BR-11, and LF-5 in Fig. 6), while data consistent with the minor extension, strike-slips and compressions display a majority of reactivated faults (whose striae is not in the (σ_1 ; σ_3) plane, e.g. sites BR-1 to BR-5, BR-10, LF-3, and LF-5). This suggests that the differential stress indeed decreased from extension to compression, as expected in condition (4).

Finally, the magnitudes of the principal stresses are also important parameters for stress permutations. The ratio $R = (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)/(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$ obtained by inversion of fault-slip data provides information about the relative magnitude of σ_1 , σ_2 , and σ_3 . Low R values ($0 \leq R < 0.5$) and high R values ($0.5 < R \leq 1$) indicate that (σ_2 ; σ_3) and (σ_1 ; σ_2), respectively, are close in magnitude and their axes prone to permute (Angelier, 1984, 1994). Our extensional tensors in Cilaos display an average R value of 0.38, showing that the two horizontal stresses σ_2 and σ_3 were close in magnitude and their axes favorable to switch. The situation is similar for strike-slip tensors, for which the low R value (0.37 in average) suggests σ_2 and σ_3 permutations. The average R value for compressions is 0.5, an intermediate value which does not fit with our

stress permutation interpretation. This, however, can be explained by the few data used in the computation of two of the three compressional tensors, which provided large uncertainties in the calculation of R . For the third compressional tensor (site BR-2), obtained from a larger data set ($n = 18$) and displaying a good quality rating ($QR_w \geq C$), the R value is 0.73 in consistency with σ_1 and σ_2 permutations.

To conclude, the stress permutation model of Chaput et al. (2014a) is thus fairly adapted to describe in detail the pattern of intrusions and deformation structures at the scale of the emerged edifice.

5.4. Implications for the spreading mode and strength of La Réunion volcanoes

An important question, concerning the rheology of La Réunion volcanoes and their related mode of spreading, may be discussed in the light of these new results. Many of the escarpments of Piton des Neiges have been interpreted as faults delimiting grabens due to gravitational spreading. Based on analogue modeling, Oehler et al. (2005) proposed that the cirques of Piton des Neiges could be spreading structures. More recently, Delcamp et al. (2008, 2012) attributed to Piton des Neiges a radial mode of spreading owing to the star or flower shape of escarpments, and to Piton de la Fournaise an asymmetric sector collapse mode of spreading owing to its horse-shoe shaped rift zones (Figs. 1c; 10). Le Friant et al. (2011) also proposed contrasted behaviors for the two volcanoes, radial spreading for Piton des Neiges and sector collapse for Piton de la Fournaise.

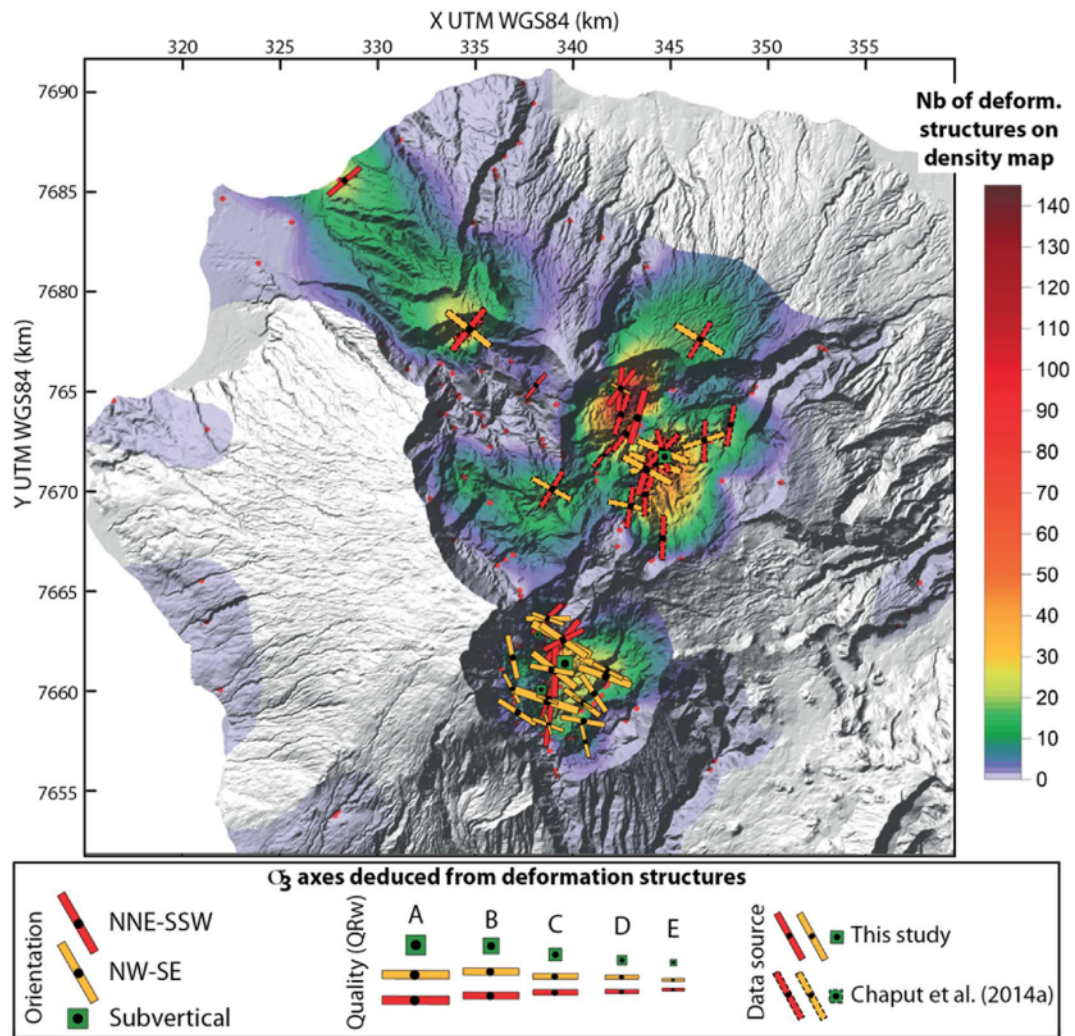


Fig. 8. Orientation of σ_3 axes computed by inversion of deformation structures, reported on a heat map of deformation structure densities.

Our study shows that the preferential injection zones and deformation structures of Piton des Neiges do not follow the main geomorphological features. Thus, the geomorphic study of this volcano may be misleading to interpret its mode of spreading. Spreading does occur at Piton des Neiges, as confirmed by the predominance of normal faulting, but along two perpendicular directions rather than in a radial fashion (Fig. 10). The first spreading direction occurs toward the NNE and affects a sector collapse on the NE flank of Piton des Neiges, delimited on the west by the Salazie-La Montagne rift zone. The compressional deformation structures at the northern offshore base of the edifice described by Le Priant et al. (2011) suggest that this sector collapse extends seaward to the submarine edifice. The second spreading direction, oriented NW-SE and related to the Etang-Salé rift zone, is responsible for the extensional deformation found in the cirque of Cilaos. In consequence, Piton des Neiges shares common volcano-tectonic features with Piton de la Fournaise, both volcanoes undergoing a sector collapse delimited by horse-shoe rift zones connected to a straight rift zone (Fig. 10). For both volcanoes, the straight rift zone affects the entire edifices whereas the horse-shoe-shaped rift zones are only evidenced on the emerged volcanoes. This similar volcano-tectonics suggests a similar mechanical behavior for the two edifices.

Radial spreading has been reproduced experimentally with a ductile layer (like a weak cumulative body or a hydrothermal system) incorporated into a brittle edifice (Type I volcanoes in Delcamp et al., 2008, 2012). On the other hand, analogue modeling of a brittle edifice built above a ductile layer (Type II in Delcamp et al., 2008, 2012)

obtained asymmetric spreading with perpendicular structures and sector collapse. The asymmetry of Piton des Neiges suggests that the rheology of this volcano is closer to the latter kind, as is Piton de la Fournaise. This implies that the spreading of the two volcanoes is more likely controlled by a deforming layer underneath La Réunion, for instance the oceanic crust, than by ductile rocks such as hypovolcanic complexes or hydrothermal systems within the edifices.

The excellent match of the stress permutation model with intrusion and deformation data supports the idea that La Réunion volcanoes are essentially strong edifices, as opposed to Mount Etna or Hawaiian volcanoes that spread under their own weight. Indeed, stress permutations occur when the pressure increase due to magma intrusions cannot be released by plastic edifice deformation. This implies that the rate of dike opening is greater than the rate of flank displacement, and thus that the repeated injection of magma into intrusion zones (dikes or sills) is a dominant mechanism of flank instability over gravitational spreading.

In this respect, many recent studies emphasize the role of sill intrusions in promoting flank instability. Numerical modeling shows that low-dipping intrusions in a homogeneous brittle edifice or along a detachment may both trigger lateral flank displacement (Cayol et al., 2014; Chaput et al., 2014b). Field evidence of co-intrusive flank sliding due to a sill intrusion has been found at Piton des Neiges (Berthod et al., 2016). It is also generally agreed that the April 2007 co-eruptive sector flank displacement of Piton de la Fournaise was triggered by a sill (Clarke et al., 2013; Cayol et al., 2014; Got et al., 2013; Froger et al.,

considered to have formed after 0.2 Ma (e.g. Kluska, 1997; Salvany et al., 2012). The plutonic complex was thus frozen by the time of deformation and rift zone activity, as well as during the formation of the cirques. There is thus no ground to attribute the volcano-tectonics of Piton des Neiges to the growth and ductile deformation of the plutonic complex underneath. The situation is similar at Piton de la Fournaise, where hypovolcanic rocks neither show evidence of significant intracrystalline plastic deformation, at least from the limited knowledge provided by cumulative xenoliths (Welsch et al., 2013). This does not preclude the existence of ductile bodies within the two La Réunion volcanoes, but restricts their possible location to the submarine part of the edifices. In this perspective, it should be noted that at least two major structures, the N30°E Etang-Salé rift zone of Piton des Neiges and the NW - SE rift zone of Piton de la Fournaise, root from the base of the submarine edifices or deeper (Fig. 10). It is thus possible that the brittle behavior of the emerged volcanoes, interpreted from the perpendicularity of rift zones and stresses, might apply to the entire edifices.

5.5. Role of crustal heterogeneities

Our interpretation that La Réunion volcanoes behave as brittle edifices leads to question whether their substratum is undergoing any deformation. La Réunion is bordered by several crustal structures, including two transform faults N30°E and a paleo-ridge segment N120°E. Michon et al. (2007) noticed the correlation between the orientation of these structures and the main structural trends at La Réunion and particularly at Piton de la Fournaise volcano. Our study tends to confirm that at Piton des Neiges, the rift zones and the deformation pattern are also aligned with the crustal structures. The crustal structures around La Réunion are associated with an old oceanic ridge, supposed to be inactive since ~60 Ma (Dyment, 1991). However, these structures border a bathymetric high, the Mascarene plateau, and a slight crustal doming is observed under La Réunion (Michon et al., 2007). Lénat et al. (2009) proposed that the upward flow of the mantle plume, trapped by the tectonic lineaments caused the uplift of the Mascarene plateau by a process of dynamic support of the lithosphere. Michon et al. (2007) interpreted the crustal doming as an isostatic uplift due to thermal thinning of the lithosphere and magma underplating. Both studies suggest that these processes reactivated the preexisting tectonic structures around La Réunion. Of the deepest structures of La Réunion, at least one of them, the NW-SE rift zone of Piton de la Fournaise, is active down to the base of the oceanic crust according to seismicity (Michon et al., 2015). It is thus likely that the preexisting fabric of the oceanic crust acts as pathways for magma injections under La Réunion edifices, explaining the alignment of rift zones, and consequently of deformation structures, with the inherited crustal fabric. We therefore conclude this study by suggesting that it may be the fabric of the oceanic crust, and its rheology, that guides the asymmetric spreading of La Réunion volcanoes.

6. Conclusion

Our study of intrusion and deformation patterns provides a wider perspective of Piton des Neiges' volcano-tectonics. The intrusive system of this volcano is organized into three perpendicular zones of intrusion concentration, two 5–10 km wide rift zones and two ~1 km thick sill zones. One of the rift zones runs straight to the south of the edifice in the direction N30°E, and was active during shield building and in the differentiated stage. The other rift zone, bowed from N110°E to N160°E toward the outer NE flank of the edifice, is inactive since at least the differentiated stage of the volcano. The two rift zones converge toward the cirque of Salazie, north of the present-day summit of Piton des Neiges. The sill zones occurring in the cirques of Cilaos and Salazie were active in the shield building stage as well as in the terminal differentiated stage.

The tectonics in the edifice is dominated by two perpendicular

extensions, one in the direction NW-SE mostly occurring on the southern half of the edifice, the other one oriented NNE-SSW and mostly occurring on the northern half. Compression also occurs in the most internal parts of the edifice within the sill zones or in their vicinity. There is thus a spatial relationship and a mechanical compatibility between intrusion zones and deformation structures.

The occurrence of three perpendicular injection trends and perpendicular stress regimes supports the idea that the volcano-tectonics of Piton des Neiges proceeded by co-intrusive stress permutations, which implies a brittle edifice behavior rather than a ductile behavior. The pattern of intrusion trends and tectonics suggests that the spreading of Piton des Neiges is asymmetric rather than radial, which is also an indicator of brittle edifice rheology according to analogue modeling. The volcano-tectonics of Piton des Neiges appears to be comparable with that of Piton de la Fournaise, both volcanoes being made of perpendicular rift zones, one of which has a horse-shoe shape that delimits a sector collapse. We therefore suggest that La Réunion volcanoes are strong brittle edifices whose deformation is related to intrusive activity, rather than gravitationally spreading ductile volcanoes like Hawaii or Mount Etna.

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