

Cruise Report

EW-96-01a

Crustal Structure of the Puysegur-Fiordland Oblique Convergent Margin

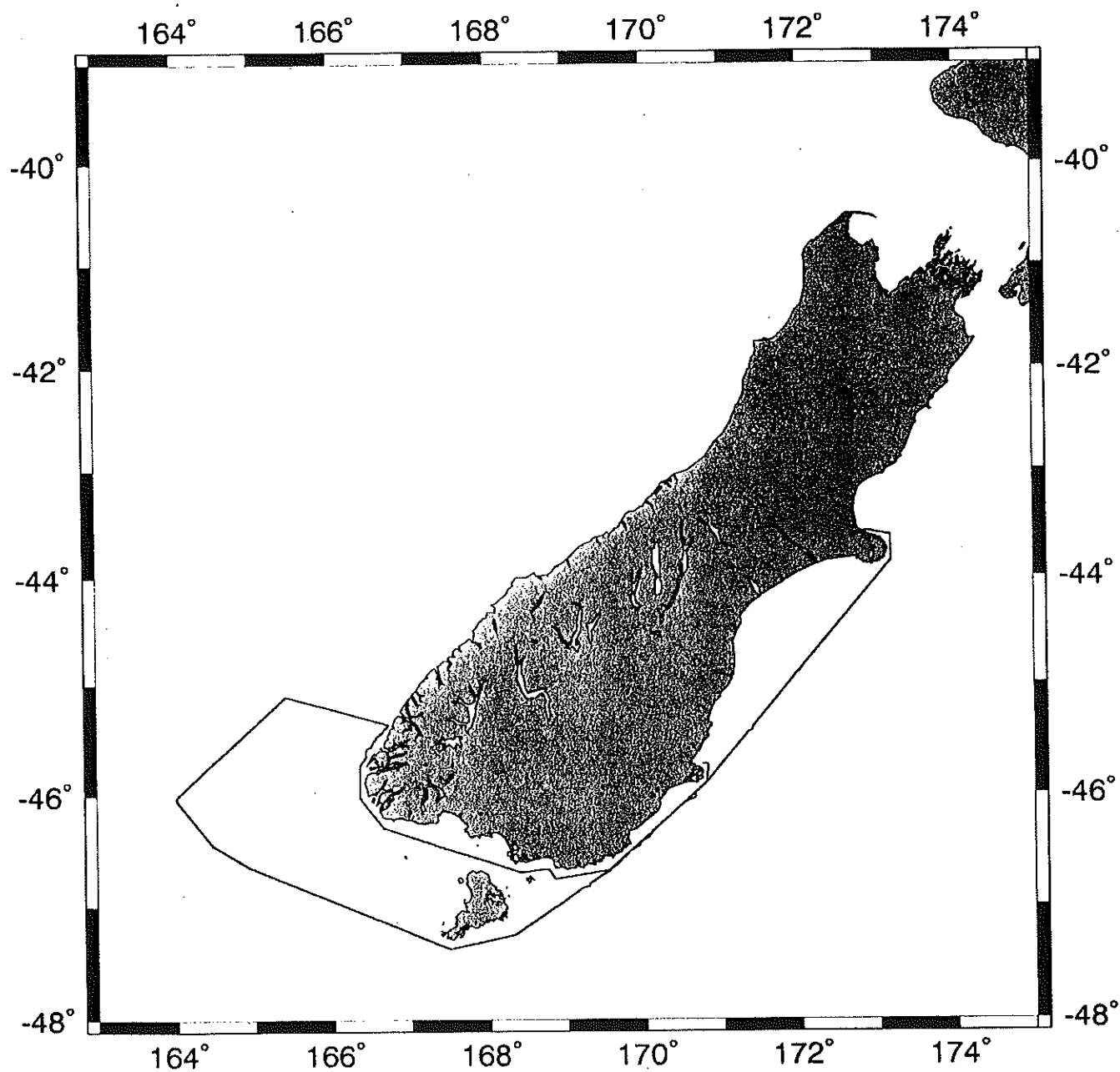
Port Chalmers, N.Z. - Lyttleton, N.Z.
8 March 1996 (JD 68) - 14 March 1996 (JD 74)

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R/V Ewing Ship Tracks



Science Personnel

Project	
Davey, Frederick J.	Ch./Scient.
Armstrong, Mark J.	Scientist (student)
Henrys, Stuart	Scientist
Henstock, Crispin O.	Scientist (student)
Houghton, Daniel	Scientist (student)
Lamarche, Geoffroy N.	Scientist
Wilson, David	Scientist (student)

Ship	
Carter, William D.	Sperry rep
Cheslik, Matthew J.	Sci/Gunner
DiBernardo, John G.	Sci/Ch.Gunner
Donaldson, Charles W.	Technician
Maiwiriwiri, Ropate	Sci/Gunner
Olsgaard, Paul O.	Technician
Robinson, William J.	Sys. Adm.
Stennett, Joseph N.	Sci. Officer

R/V Ewing Crew

O'Loughlin, James E	Master
Mello, Louis J	Chief Mate
Smith, William G.	2nd Mate
Thomas, Richard N.	3rd Mate
Santini, John J.	Boatswain
Graham, David G.	A/B
Shank, John B.	A/B
Hanna, Darrell A.	A/B
Dehmlow, Mark A.	O/S
Wyatt, Rickey, R	O/S
Pica, Stephen M.	Chief Engr.
Tucke, Matthew S.	First Engr.
Reid, Richard D.	2nd Engr.
Nichols, John K.	3rd Engr.
Uribe, Guillermo F.	Oiler
Flores, Miguel A.	Oiler
Spruill, Michael L.	Oiler
Matos, Francisco N.	Electrician
Blythe, Andrew B.	Steward
Smith, John S.	Cook
Moqo, Luke	Utility
Powell, Robert V.	Radio OP.

Science objectives

The project aims at understanding the onset and evolution of subduction at a highly oblique convergent margin, the Fiordland - Puysegur convergent margin, which lies along the Australian - Pacific plate boundary. Research in the Puysegur study to date has involved the recent acquisition of a suite of geophysical and geological data including swath bathymetry. However, no crustal seismic reflection data are available in the region. In the Fiordland region, at the north end of the study area, seismological data demonstrates the existence of a steeply dipping subducted plate, dipping at about 80 degrees to the east, from about 40 km to 130 km depth. Incipient thrust faulting has been delineated along the very steep, narrow, continental slope of Fiordland. South of the South Island seismicity is more diffuse and, although plate reconstructions indicate that the Australian plate is being subducted under this region, there is no definition of a subducted plate from seismicity data. Recent work has also defined a complex series of inferred crustal transcurrent faults following the crest of the Puysegur Ridge and western margin of the Puysegur Bank, which are inferred to follow the coast of Fiordland to link up with the transcurrent Alpine Fault in the north. An early stage of subduction has been inferred for this region. Subduction appears to be propagating both to the north and to the south from a more mature stage associated with the Puysegur trench. The Pacific plate to the west of the margin is formed by oceanic crust of two ages, the Tasman Sea crust of late Cretaceous age in the north and the Southern Ocean crust of mid-Tertiary age in the south. The suture between these two, the Resolution ridge, impacts the plate boundary between the Fiordland and Puysegur sectors.

The proposed experiment is to acquire three crustal MCS profiles, across i) the Pacific-Australian plate boundary at the Puysegur ridge-trench system, from Resolution Ridge to Stewart Island, ii) across the Fiordland margin, and iii) across the Resolution ridge (Tasman Sea suture). In addition, wide angle seismic data across the Fiordland margin would be acquired by recording the MCS airgun shots at two broadband seismic recorders on land to the east. These measurements will image the crust and possibly the upper part of the subducted plate, and provide crustal structure and seismic velocity information to determine:

- the geometry of the subducting plate and how subduction is occurring,
- the style and evolution of deformation at the margin,
- the change in style of deformation (Puysegur to Fiordland) with age of crust being subducted,
- the effect of the presumed continental Resolution Ridge on the evolution of subduction and deformation of the margin,
- the relationship of the Solander Trough to the subduction at the Puysegur Trench

Operational Objectives

The cruise formed part of a larger study of the convergent tectonics of the plate boundary through New Zealand. The work comprised crustal seismic measurements - MCS and sonobuoy data - along two profiles across the young, developing subduction tectonics of the Puysegur Trench and the Fiordland margin, and along one profile across the suture between the Tasman sea oceanic crust in the north and the Southern Ocean oceanic crust in the south. The southern profile comprised a 320 km crustal MCS profile, with sonobuoy wide angle data along the profile, across the convergent margin. The northern profile comprised a 120 km marine MCS profile with wide angle sonobuoy. In addition the airgun shots of the northern profile were to be recorded by two broadband seismicity recorders at about 50 and 135 km inland from the coast to give crustal/upper-mantle wide angle data across the plate boundary zone in this region. The data were to be recorded by a 160 channel, 4 km MCS streamer, a series of sonobuoys and by a minimum of two broadband land stations. Shots were fired using a 130 litre airgun array.

The primary operational goals were:

to obtain sonobuoy and crustal MCS data along three profiles (Puysegur, Fiordland and Tasman Sea) across the plate boundary,

to record swath multibeam data along these profiles,

to record gravity and magnetic data along the crustal profiles,

to maintain good communications with the SAPSE project recording the onland broadband data,

to produce SEGY archive files and preliminary plots for sonobuoy data,

to copy all MCS prestack data to DAT tapes,

to produce a final plot and data archive file for the swath data.

Narrative

Friday 8 March (all times are local: GMT + 13 hrs)

The WHOI/USGS party from the previous South Island Project survey departed from the ship at 1100, after a efficient rapid dismantling and packing of their equipment and instruments (28 hrs). New science party joining the ship included Mark Armstrong (grad student, University of Canterbury), Dan Houghton (grad student, University of Otago), Stuart Henrys (IGNS) and Geoffroy Lamarche (ORSTOM)

2 new CANTO and one DSS sections were received onboard at Port Chalmers

The EWING sailed at 1205 in good weather. Transit watches commenced on leaving the Heads at 1230, running 3.5kHz, hydrosweep, gravity and a dodgy magnetometer. Two out of four EPC recorders were down with failed power supply units.

Liaison with local fishing industry about completion of the South Island Project survey and about the forthcoming survey.

Finished the 3480 to DAT tape copying for the South Island Project at 1440 (598 tapes)

Saturday 9 March

0000 Streamer party, 0030 tail buoy over, extra oil in end 3 sections as these sections sank below the required streamer depth during the previous survey. An extra bird was put on between previous birds 2 and 3 to help control the tail, added extra oil through to bird 7.

0330 put in new DSS section and can. System would not power up, identified as an internal problem as it was still there when cable isolated, so continued running out the streamer while Joe chased the problem which was apparently caused by a loose ribbon edge connector in electronics.

0430 connected in the new CANTO sections. Can 5 would not transmit, could only build streamer to #35, decided to let out and put in the last new section, then pull in to can 5 and check. When last new section in, cable would only build to the previous new section so pulled in cable and removed the adjacent section, testing again, still the same problem so replaced the one just taken out and removed the next. Streamer then built to can 7. Joe thought the new can we installed with the new DSS section could be the problem so recovered to that section and replaced the can. Now building to end and sometimes to can 7. Bit shaky but after much discussion decided to go with the present set-up and hope it holds in.

0815 streamer deployed, guns going out

0914 first shot, slow start for environmental reasons

Split the watchkeepers into two groups and set up jobs for MCS archiving and processing and for Hydrosweep processing.

A problem was encountered reading 3480 tapes when doing the reformatting and storing as SEG Y on DAT, an error was encountered at end of all 3480s. Caused by changing the recording parameters for the single channel recording during the previous survey. This caused the 3480 to truncate the last shot record, as no space on tape, resulting in the last shot file being lost. Parameters reset and started new line 1Pa with correct format. The former 3480 tapes with errors were reformatted and concatenated to DAT using the segycopy utility.

Email to shore party about position and status of land broadband instruments.

Discussion with Captain on scheduled time for end of cruise, will consult LDEO for resolution.

1830 first sonobuoy (17) deployed, initial part not recorded as problems with setting up the system, rest looks good.

Weather deteriorating.

1 EPC recorder fixed by using external power supply unit

Sonobuoy 17 (continuing previous survey numbering) OK, Sonobuoy 18 launched at 2115, sounded good on radio but not good on monitor, swapping it onto the radio for sonobuoy 17 still gave poor results, must be a substandard buoy. Wind 30 kts

Sunday 10 March

Wind force 7 (30 kts) swell 8 - 10 ft.

Shot sonobuoys (19,20,21) at 0006, 0304 and 0639, now recording on EPC recorder as well as PC monitor. Data looks OK.

Science watchkeepers hit by seasickness.

Rawson response to Captain regarding scheduled arrival time - several issues here but in view of rapid turn around at Port Chalmers agreed to arrival at 1000 14th.

Sonobuoys (22,23,24,25a,25) deployed at 926, 1320 (poor), 1327, 1741 (v noisy) and 1813 (OK). weather still rough. The streamer is rising very close to surface in places - often as a wave which propagates along the streamer. Some channels are noisy and will need editing

The 1" bolt holding the inboard end of pipe brace for the stbd gunboom sheared off (boom had been dipping under the water as we rolled), pipe brace removed and a second wire strop installed. Altered course slightly to try and reduce the rolling.

2300 a/c to end of line.

Joe and Chuck working on magnetometer which hasn't worked properly since the start of cruise.

Monday 11 March

Magnetometer cable replaced as partial short (1k) found in the cable.

Hydrosweep froze up at 0020, fixed (hit buttons standby to sound).

Sonobuoy 26 deployed at 0046, data poor

0522 end of line 1Pa - gradual turn onto line 2P- aim to process through

0617 sonobuoy 27 deployed, magnetometer now working for first time for the cruise

The change in course resulted in a following sea - swells passing the ship, lift the stern and tug the streamer and tension goes high, peaking at over 4000 lbs occasionally (once in 5 mins) slowed to 81 revs, closest bird very close to surface - note no lead in stretch or passive sections. Wind 15 - 20 kts. At 0940 tension still occasionally 4100 lbs+, lowered speed to 78 revs (4100 once, 3600+ three times in 15 minutes). At 1100 after discussion with Joe, increased engine revs by 2 revs. Repeated at 1330. At 1445 slowed, pulled in front of the streamer and installed 1 stretch section to reduce tension (Note increase in

streamer offset by 50 m). Some problems in trying to build cable past can 7, eventually did it and in business again. revs up to 85. At 1915 tension > 4000lbs so reduced to 83
Email to shore party confirming shooting times and broadband stations to be used.
Gravity system started giving bad data at about 0414 caused by gyro system malfunction, noted when checking data for plotting. Problem fixed at abt 1400
2330 end of line 2P, start line 3P.

Tuesday 12 March

0010 Streamer aligned on line 3P, deployed sonobuoy 28, after two buoys failed.
0045 put in 3 sec delay on near trace and stack monitors.
Sonobuoys (29,30a,30,31) at 0234, 0503 (noisy), 0558, dud, 0824 (noisy) .
Line 3P will be run as close into the coast as the Captain approves.
1015, water depth getting shallow (< 2000m), delay on monitor removed (parameter file editing problems due to lack of space on disk).
1030 sonobuoy 32 deployed, noisy .
Wind strengthening but seas short.
1140 end of line 3P and MCS operations completed.
1220 guns aboard, streamer being pulled in, stretch section removed first as it can be damaged if wound onto reel, checked that cable can still build, problem with talking to it initially, then would only build to can 7, then built to end. Continued to bring in and check that the cable remains "built"
1440 streamer inboard (3 hrs for streamer and guns)
Underway for Lyttleton - course set to pick up planned transit Hydrosweep track along Fiordland margin but large amount missed as ship travelled south and west during recovery of streamer. Running underway geophysics - magnetics, gravity, 3.5 kHz, Hydrosweep.
1830 weather good
Copying tapes to DAT, sorting and plotting sonobuoys, editing Hydrosweep data, collating and documenting data.

Wednesday 13 March

Continue recording transit geophysics and working on data

Thursday 14 March

Continue recording transit geophysics and working on data
0700 embark pilot
0800 alongside #3 East Pier, Lyttleton

Cruise Summary

During Ewing cruise 96-01a we collected 610km of MCS data and deployed 16 successful sonobuoys over the Pacific-Australian plate boundary off southwest New Zealand. 75 hours were spent on MCS recording, with 12 hours on the deployment and recovery of the streamer and airguns. About 60 hours were spent on underway geophysics during transit lines. Gravity and Hydrosweep data were recorded along all these lines with the exception of a gap of 10 hours in the gravity data from 1514 day 70, and a gap of about 1 hour in the Hydrosweep data from 1020 day 70. No magnetic data were recorded until 1717 on day 70, when the fault in the magnetometer was isolated and the tow cable replaced. The magnetometer then worked successfully until the end of the cruise. Power supply failures

in two of the EPC recorders meant that no 3.5 kHz data were recorded until the MCS acquisition was completed. One of the failed EPC recorders was made functional by using an external power supply. It was then used on monitoring the sonobuoy data.

The success of the cruise was helped by the expedience of the Marine Department at Lamont Doherty Earth Observatory in getting MCS streamer sections repaired and shipping them to New Zealand. This ensured we managed to deploy a full 4 km streamer. The streamer appears to be a fragile link in the MCS chain. Installation of new or replacement sections often seem to generate apparent faults elsewhere and there was always a moment of doubt when the streamer was powered up as to whether the cable would build to its full length or a fault would be detected somewhere. Fortunately, when the cable was built and recording started, the cable remained operational throughout. One bird (nearest the ship) was lost during the cruise after a period of large following seas, probably as a result of large vertical motion, generated by the stern of the ship rising and falling and the short lead-in section (50m). For a significant part of line 1P, part of the streamer was at or near the sea surface, as a result of the sea conditions and ship motion, and resulted in noisy data. Careful processing will be needed to mute out these noisy traces. Monitor records indicate that good upper crustal data has been obtained and, in places, lower crustal - Moho data, but more detailed processing and analysis is needed. The subduction decollement surface and overlying thrust structures have been imaged clearly on both plate boundary profiles.

The sonobuoy measurements were only moderately successful. 6 out of 22 buoys deployed failed or were excessively noisy. The other buoys gave arrivals out to ranges of about 20 km. Monitoring the quality of the data was only adequate on the EPC recorders. The detail on the PC monitor was insufficient. The response of this PC system to changes in parameters was slow and a display of the present setting of the parameters would be useful.

Apart from one 2 hour "freeze-up" the Hydrosweep system worked well. It would be useful for relative newcomers to swath processing, to have on board some distillation of the collective wisdom on the art of swath editing and processing, including examples.

Weather conditions were variable during the cruise (Appendix F). Light winds (14 kts, 030°) at the start of the cruise, increased steadily to a maximum of 37 kts (200°) at 2330 day 69, corresponding to the central part of line 1P. The winds then decreased steadily through day 70 to 15 kts (190°) and remained steady until 1130 day 71 when they increased to 23 kts at 1630 day 71, corresponding to the start of line 3P. The wind then decrease to about 10 kts (245°) by 0300 day 72, the end of MCS recording. The strong winds and rough seas made the conditions marginal for good MCS and sonobuoy data, particularly along the middle part of line 1P and the start of line 3P. The option of reshooting line 1P would not have given significantly better weather conditions for the reshoot.

We were particularly appreciative of the support of the onboard science support group, Joe, Bill, Chuck, John and the gun crew. This was new to us as usually we have had to do this work ourselves. It may be possible to lighten the load on the shipboard group if some tasks could be done by the project science group - eg sonobuoy launching. The science support group were very hardworking and accessible and deserve the credit for the success of the cruise. Joe Stennett is a particularly key person, and LDEO should be aware of the essential knowledge of the science operations which resides with Joe. At times he had to put in particularly long hours, which he did very willingly.

We found the ship to be a comfortable ship to work from and well equipped. Considerable thought has obviously gone into the organising of operations on the ship, both for data acquisition and analysis. The weaker aspect has been the condition of the streamer and this may result from the hard life it has had over the past six months or so.

Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge the expertise, support and willing help of the Captain and crew of R/V Ewing, who made the cruise a success. The efficient and rapid pack up and disembarkation of the WHOI/USGS OBH/OBS groups of the previous cruise allowed the maximum time at sea for survey work, and is greatly appreciated. The support of LDEO for the project, in particular the Marine Department in expediting the repair and shipping of streamer sections to New Zealand so we could put a 4000m (just) streamer in the water, is gratefully acknowledged. The research was funded by the NZ Foundation of Research, Science and Technology

Appendices

Appendix A List of Data

Data list

2 Dos floppies - 1 copy each of MCS lines 1P, 3P and 2P. Four files each line:
*.RUL (recording log), *.RUE (Recording error log), *.TAL (gun log), and
*.TAE (gun error log)

237 MCS 3480 SEG D data and 3 NAV cartridges:

LINE	TAPE#s	TAPE COUNT	NAV TAPE#	COUNT
1P	603-628			
	634-746	139	16	1
2P	748-805	58	17	1
3P	806-845	40	18	1

27 DAT SEG Y tapes of reformatted 3480 cartridges

LINE	TAPE#s	3480 #s
1P	1-26 (file2)	
2P	26(file 3)-27	748-757
3P	to be done	

Sonobuoy Data

1 DAT tape,
tar file 1) sono1-10.segy; 2) sonoa*.segy, sonob*.segy (* = 9-19)

Miscellaneous Cruise Data

2 MacIntosh floppy copies of Main Lab Mac EW9601a folder, MSC log, Waypoints, etc.

1 DAT tape of tape formatting scripts and sonobuoy data processing
tar file 3) ~ewing20/mcs; 4) ~ewing24

Mainlab Log (2 copies)

Seismic Recording Log (original + copy)

1 Roll MCS Near trace Monitor Records

1 Roll MCS SCSI Splitter Stacked Records

1 Roll of Sonobuoy Records

Underway Geophysics Tapes (Mag, Bathy-Hydrosweep,CB, NAv, Grav)

2x8 mm tapes

1 Roll of swath data

Appendix B

MCS Operations and Log

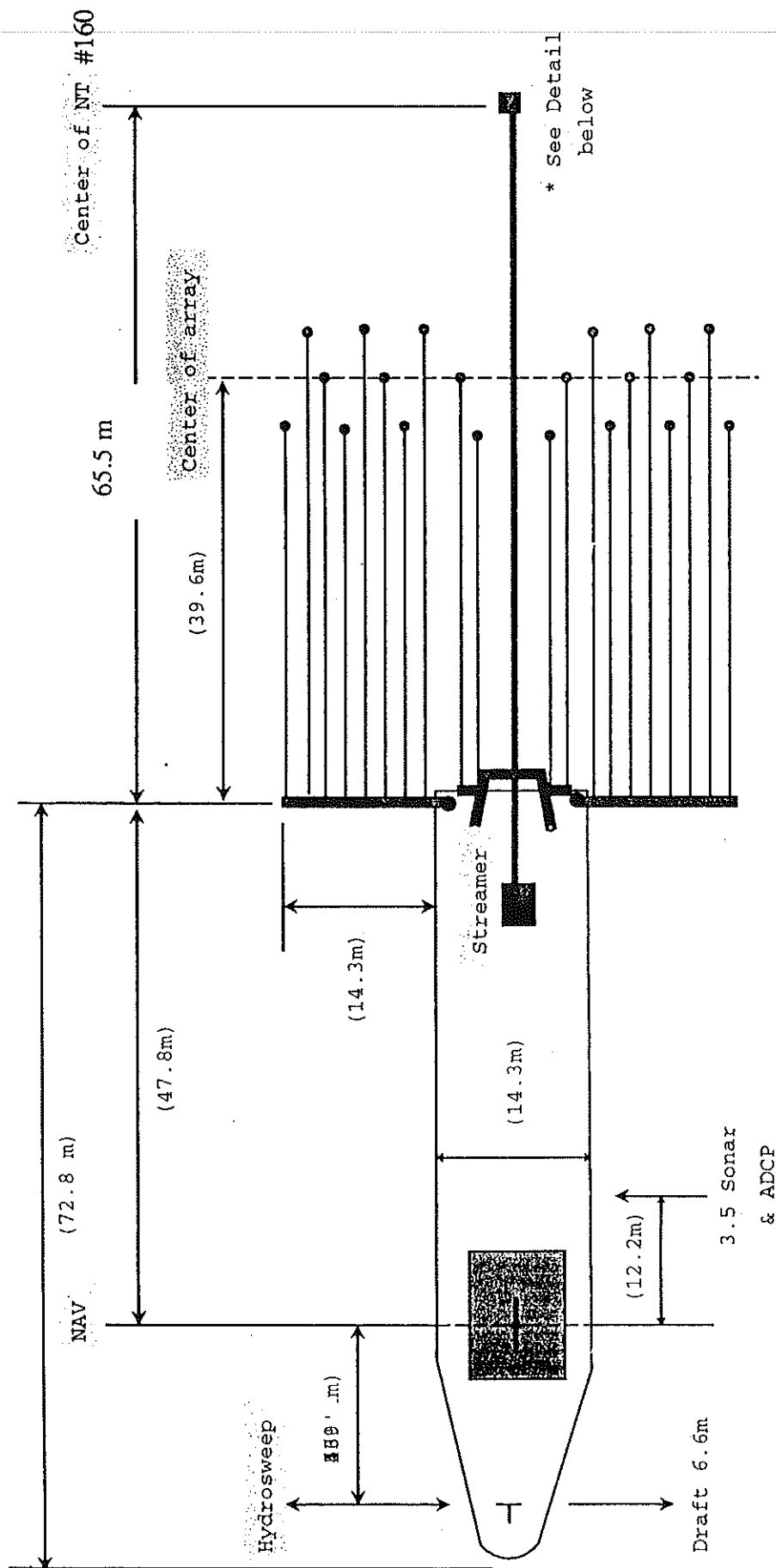
Airgun array and streamer configurations

The full 20 gun array (130 litre) was used as sound source for all the seismic measurements. Details of the towing pattern, gun size and offset are given in the attached table. Nominal towing depth was 8 m. Air pressure was 2000 psi. Shot interval was 20 ± 1 seconds, randomised.

Two MCS streamer configurations were used during the cruise, both using all available streamer sections to give a 160 channel, 4000 m active section. For most of the survey, the leading sections were close to the surface (closest bird at about 2 m). Midway through the survey, on transit line P2, a 50m stretch section was added to the leading end of the streamer to reduce the large fluctuations in streamer tension caused by a following sea. Details of the streamers and the positions of the depth control birds are given in the attached tables.

Nominal fold was 80.

MAURICE EWING SETBACK AND OFFSET DIAGRAM



Typical 20-gun array as used for EW9601. Total array is 8495 cu in.(139 liters

STARBOARD

-----GUN 1-----	145 (2.4L)
-----GUN 2-----	850 (14.3L)
-----GUN 3-----	305 (5.0L)
-----GUN 4-----	235 (3.9L)
-----GUN 5-----	520 (8.5L)
-----GUN 6-----	500 (8.2)
-----GUN 7-----	250 (4.1)
-----GUN 8-----	875 (13.9L)
-----GUN 9-----	540 (8.9L)
-----GUN 10-----	145 (2.4L)
-----GUN 11-----	145 (2.4L)
-----GUN 12-----	385 (6.3L)
-----GUN 13-----	875 (13.9L)
-----GUN 14-----	250 (4.1L)
-----GUN 15-----	350 (5.7L)
-----GUN 16-----	520 (8.5L)
-----GUN 17-----	260 (4.3L)
-----GUN 18-----	350 (5.7L)
-----GUN 19-----	850 (13.9L)
-----GUN 20-----	145 (2.4L)

PORT

<----- 115 ft (35m)----->
<----- 130 ft (40m)----->
<----- 145 ft (44m)----->

Guns 1-8 are towed from the starboard boom

Guns 9-12 are towed from the stern A-frame

Guns 13-20 are towed from the port boom

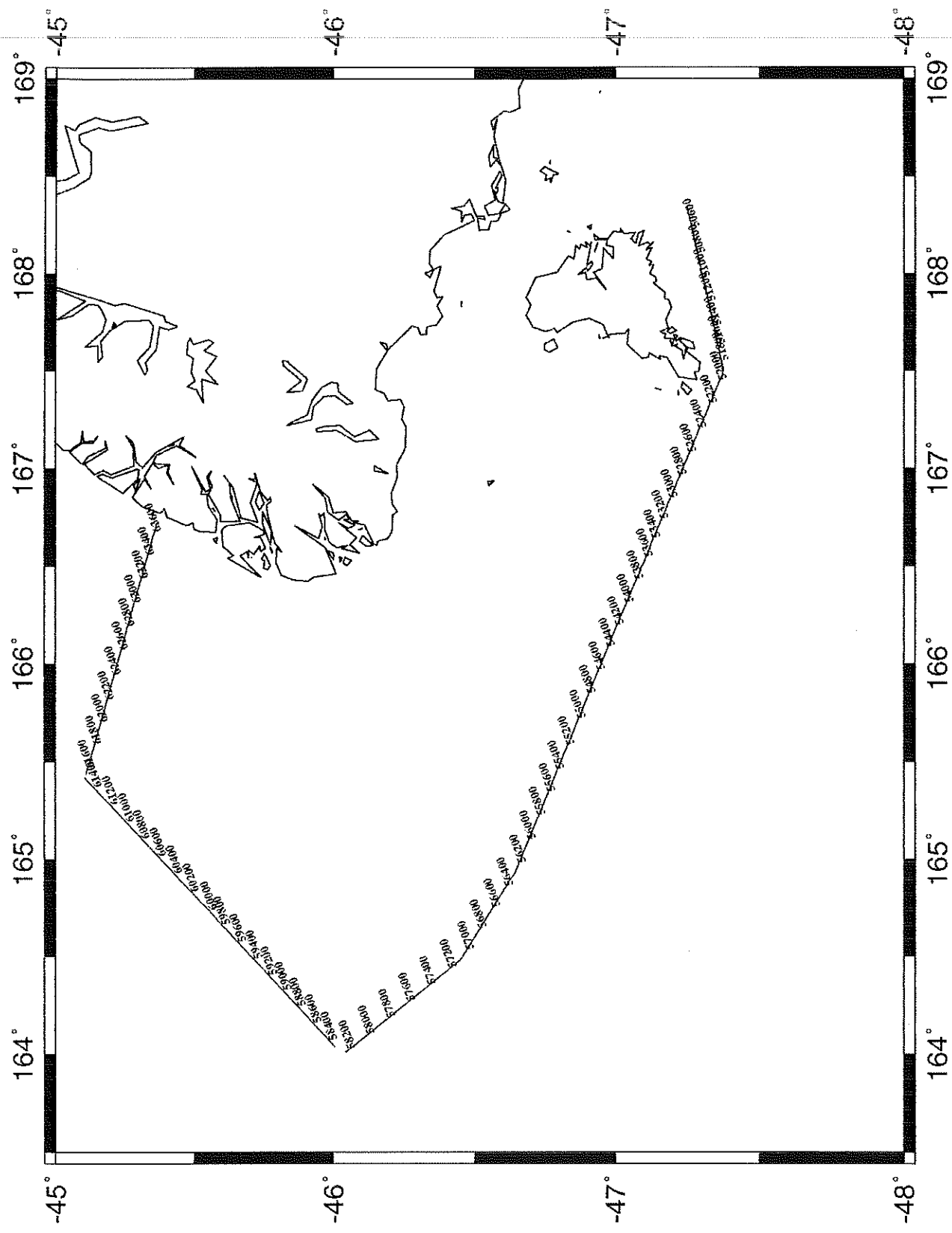
The towing lines are separated by 5 ft.

The numbers to the right of the tow-line representation are gun volumes in cubic inches.

EW9601c----Streamer as used for Davey's add-on to 9601.
The stretch section was added in the middle of line 2P

Section Number	Section Type	Sect. s/n	Can s/n	Remarks
--	50-m Tailrope	????		
01	100m DSS240 Active	1531	798	Bird 1
02	100m DSS240 Active	1486	1029	
03	" " "	1593	3237	Bird 2
04	" " "	1348	3255	
05	" " "	1523	1457	Bird 18
06	" " "	1341	1141	
07	" " "	1246	3278	Bird 3
08	" " "	1176	1254	
09	" " "	1244	803	Bird 4
10	" " "	1460	3114	
11	" " "	9466	3109	
12	" " "	9450	1248	Bird 5
13	" " "	9409	1449	
14	" " "	9456	3061	
15	" " "	9442	1239	Bird 6
16	" " "	9453	3046	
17	" " "	9140	1046	
18	" " "	9316	3047	Bird 7
19	" " "	9451	3079	
20	" " "	9376	1345	
21	" " "	9529	61	Bird 08
22	" " "	9407	1441	
23	" " "	9564	3302	
24	" " "	9335	3150	Bird 09
25	" " "	9109	3139	
	Power Adapter (3 m)	PWR1		
26	100m CANTO Active	2021	8233	Bird 10
27	" " "	2046	8250	
28	" " "	2053	8223	Bird 11
29	" " "	2029	8232	
30	" " "	2055	8217	
31	" " "	2012	8240	Bird 12
32	" " "	2028	8220	
33	" " "	2022	8212	Bird 13
34	" " "	2041	8216	
35	" " "	2009	8404	Bird 14
36	" " "	2008	8202	
37	" " "	2005	8209	Bird 15
38	" " "	2019	8204	
39	" " "	2026	8450	Bird 16
40	" " "	2027	8411	
41	50-m Canto Elastic	6001	????	
	Tow leader (50m past stern)			
42	Impedance Converter	8318		
43	OBAD	9370		

Puysegur MSC Shotpoints



Line #	J.D.	Date	start/ end	Time (Z)	Latitude (Start/End)	Longitude (Start/End)	Tape #	Shot #	File #	Airguns (cu. in.)	S.I. Type (s)	Traces mscd	No.	S.I. Rec Len (s)	Notes
1P	68	9-Mar-96	start	20:59	46°14.76	168°20.49	603	50425	100	8420	20 MCS	160	2	16	
			end	21:18	47°15.41	168°17.27	603	50485	160						
			start	21:18	47°15.41	168°17.27	604	50486	161						
			end	20:30	47°15.66	168°15.51	604	50544	219						
			start	20:30	47°15.66	168°15.51	605	50545	220						
			end	21:58	47°15.94	168°13.60	605	50605	280						
			start	21:58	47°15.94	168°13.60	606	50606	281						
			end	22:19	47°16.30	168°11.14	606	50665	340						
			start	22:19	47°16.30	168°11.14	607	50666	341						
			end	22:41	47°16.73	168°08.51	607	50726	401						
			start	22:41	47°16.73	168°08.51	608	50727	402						
			end	22:59	47°17.0476	168°06.5047	608	50787	462						
			start	22:59	47°17.0476	168°06.5047	609	50846	463						
			end	23:18	47°17.3863	168°04.2023	609	50846	522						
			start	23:19	47°17.3863	168°04.2023	610	50848	522						
			end	23:39	47°17.7399	168°01.8820	610	50907	582						
			start	23:39	47°17.7399	168°01.8820	611	50908	583						
			end	23:59	47°18.0910	167°59.7023	611	50968	643						
			start	23:59	47°18.0910	167°59.7023	612	50969	644						
1P	68	9-Mar-96	start	23:59	47°18.0910	167°59.7023	612	50969	644						
1P	69	10-Mar-96	end	0:19	47°18.4042	167°57.5603	612	51029	704						
			start	0:19	47°18.4042	167°57.5603	613	51030	705						
			end	0:39	47°18.7266	167°55.3228	613	51089	764						
			start	0:39	47°18.7266	167°55.3228	614	51090	765						
			end	0:59	47°19.0160	167°53.1443	614	51149	824						
			start	0:59	47°19.0160	167°53.1443	615	51150	825						
			end	1:19	47°19.3542	167°50.8707	615	51209	884						
			start	1:20	47°19.3542	167°50.8707	616	51210	885						
			end	1:40	47°19.7516	167°48.5588	616	51269	944						
			start	1:40	47°19.7516	167°48.5588	617	51270	945						
			end	1:55	47°19.9697	167°46.9460	617	51313	988						
			start	1:57	47°19.9697	167°46.9460	617a	51322	989						
			end	2:01	47°20.0614	167°46.2233	617a	51333	1000						
			start	2:01	47°20.0614	167°46.2233	618	51334	1001						
			end	2:20	47°20.3753	167°44.2091	618	51389	1056						
			start	2:20	47°20.3753	167°44.2091	619	51390	1057						
			end	2:38	47°20.6082	167°42.2769	619	51445	1112						
			start	2:38	47°20.6082	167°42.2769	620	51446	1113						
			end	2:57	47°20.9122	167°40.6416	620	51501	1168						
			start	2:57	47°20.9122	167°40.6416	621	51502	1169						
			end	3:15	47°21.1060	167°39.1739	621	51557	1224						
			start	3:15	47°21.1060	167°39.1739	622	51558	1225						
			end	3:34	47°21.3557	167°37.7853	622	51613	1280						
			start	3:34	47°21.3557	167°37.7853	623	51614	1281						
			end	3:53	47°21.6022	167°36.3628	623	51669	1336						
			start	3:53	47°21.6022	167°36.3628	624	51670	1337						
			end	4:12	47°21.8039	167°34.8355	624	51725	1392						
			start	4:12	47°21.8039	167°34.8355	625	51726	1393						
			end	4:30	47°22.2257	167°31.8827	625	51781	1448						
			start	4:30	47°22.2257	167°31.8827	626	51782	1449						
			end	4:49	47°22.4666	167°30.3054	626	51837	1504						
			start	4:49	47°22.4666	167°30.3054	627	51838	1505						
			end	5:07	47°22.1032	167°28.5749	627	51893	1560						
			start	5:07	47°22.1032	167°28.5749	628	51894	1561						
			end	5:27	47°21.5433	167°26.794	628	51949	1616						
			start	5:27	47°21.5433	167°26.794	634	51956	1626						
			end	5:46	47°21.5433	167°26.794	634	52010	1677						
			start	5:46	47°21.5433	167°26.794	635	52011	1678						

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Appendix C

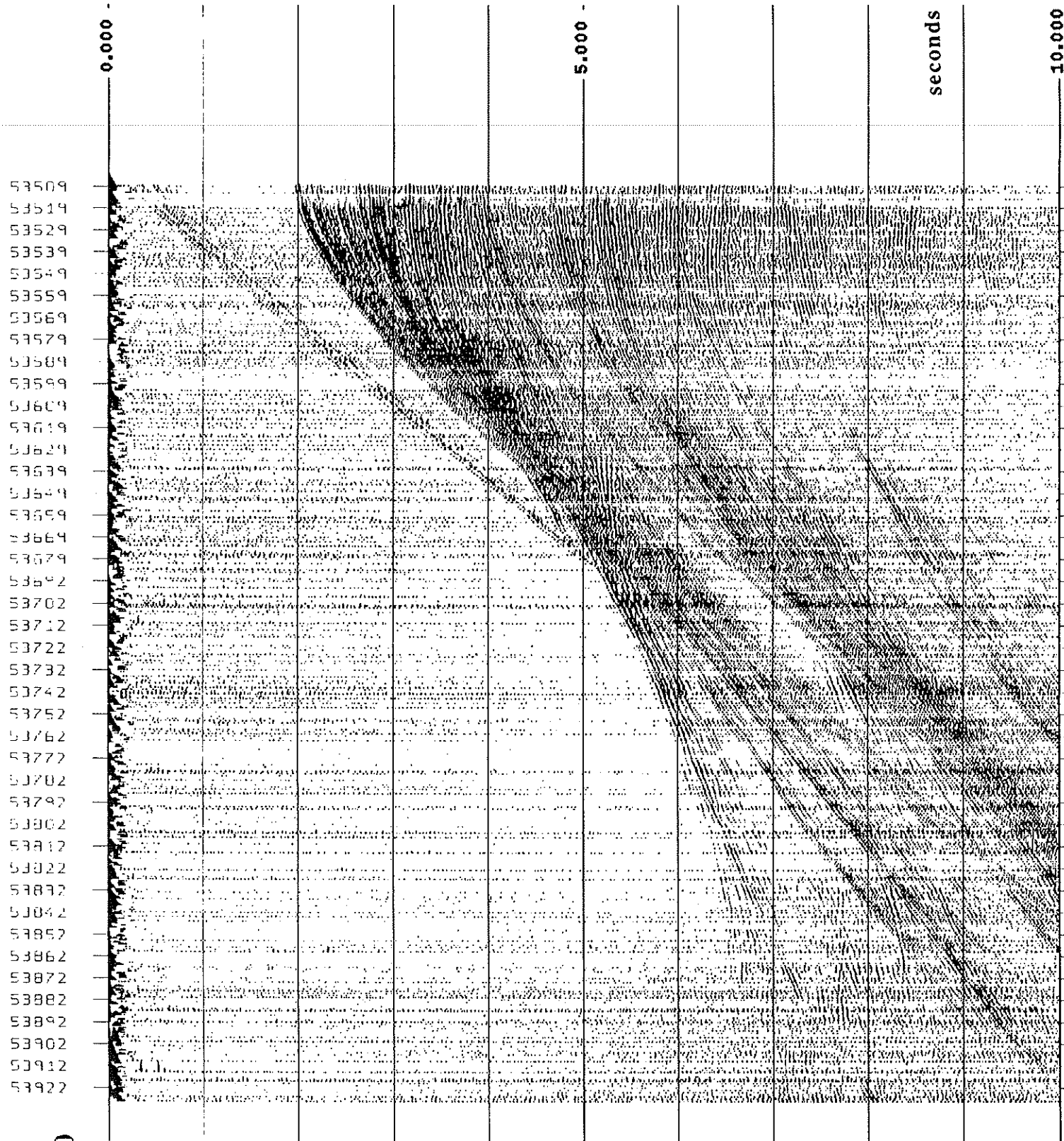
Sonobuoy Data

22 radio sonobuoys were deployed from the R/V Ewing along lines P1 and P3 to provide upper crustal seismic velocity control for these line. 6 sonobuoys did not transmit any data or gave poor data. On the other sonobuoys, good data were recorded out to ranges of about 25 km. Two radio channels were available for the sonobuoys enabling two sonobuoys to be recorded at one time. Data from each sonobuoy were recorded, in SEG-D format, on two auxiliary channels of the MCS recording, one radio channel being recorded on MCS traces 165 and 166, and the second radio channel on traces 167 and 168. Three Sioseis scripts were used to extract the sonobuoy data from the MCS 3480 tapes, to sort the data into files for each sonobuoy, and to display the data (screen or plotter)

The example record section "Sonobuoy 20" shows several distinct phases: the direct water wave arrival, an intermediate velocity sediment refraction (about 2 km/s), and a series of strong refractions from a complex basement structure.

Puysegur Sonobuoys

Sonobuoy No	SBtype,#	record trc	start t (GMT)	3480#	shot numbers	file name	size	lat	long
			Day 69						
17 41B, 10	166	166	532	634	51968-52463	sonob.1.segy		47 21.9	167 25.8
18 41B, 18	166	166	815	643	52483-52961	sonob.2.segy		47 16	167 10
19 41B, 10	165,6,7,8	165,6,7,8	1106	652	52963-53499	sonob.3.segy		47 11.6	166 51.5
20 41B, 17	165,6,7,8	165,6,7,8	1404	661	53635-53971	sonob.4.segy		47 07.7	166 35.1
21 41B, 10	165,6,7,8	165,6,7,8	1739	670	54142-54641	sonob.5.segy		47 0.7	166 13.1
22 41B, 12	165,6,7,8	165,6,7,8	2026	682	54645-55128	sonob.6.segy		46 55.9	165 55.9
23 41B, 17	165,6,7,8	165,6,7,8	2320	690	55158-55363	sonob.7.segy		46 50.5	165 36.0
24 41B, 10	165,6,7,8	165,6,7,8	Day 70 0027	695	55363-55802	sonob.8.segy		46 47.9	165 28.0
dud	25 41B, 10	166,8	441	708	56127-56233	sonob.9.segy		46 40.1	165 01.0
25 41B, 28	165,6	165,6	513	710	56238-56519	sonob.10.segy		46 39.0	164 57.2
26 41B, 10?	165,6,7,8	165,6,7,8	1146	731	to be done	sonob.11.segy		46 20.0	164 21.0
dud									
27 41B, 28	165,6,7,8	165,6,7,8	1717	750	tbd	sonob.12.segy		45 59.0	164 04.0
2 x dud			Day 71						
28 41B, 10	165,6,7,8	165,6,7,8	1129	808	tbd	sonob.13.segy		45 07.6	165 30.6
29 41B, 17	165,7	165,7	1334	815	tbd	sonob.14.segy		45 10.0	165 44.0
dud	30 41B, 10		1603	823	tbd	sonob.15.segy			
30 41B, 16	165,7	165,7	1658	826	tbd	sonob.16.segy		45 15.0	166 06.0
dud									
31 41B, 13	166,8	166,8	1924	834	tbd	sonob.17.segy		45 18.0	166 22.0
32 41B, 17	165,7	165,7	2133	841	tbd	sonob.18.segy		45 20.5	166 36.0
Hydrophone depth 60 ft (18 m)			Float time 8 hrs						

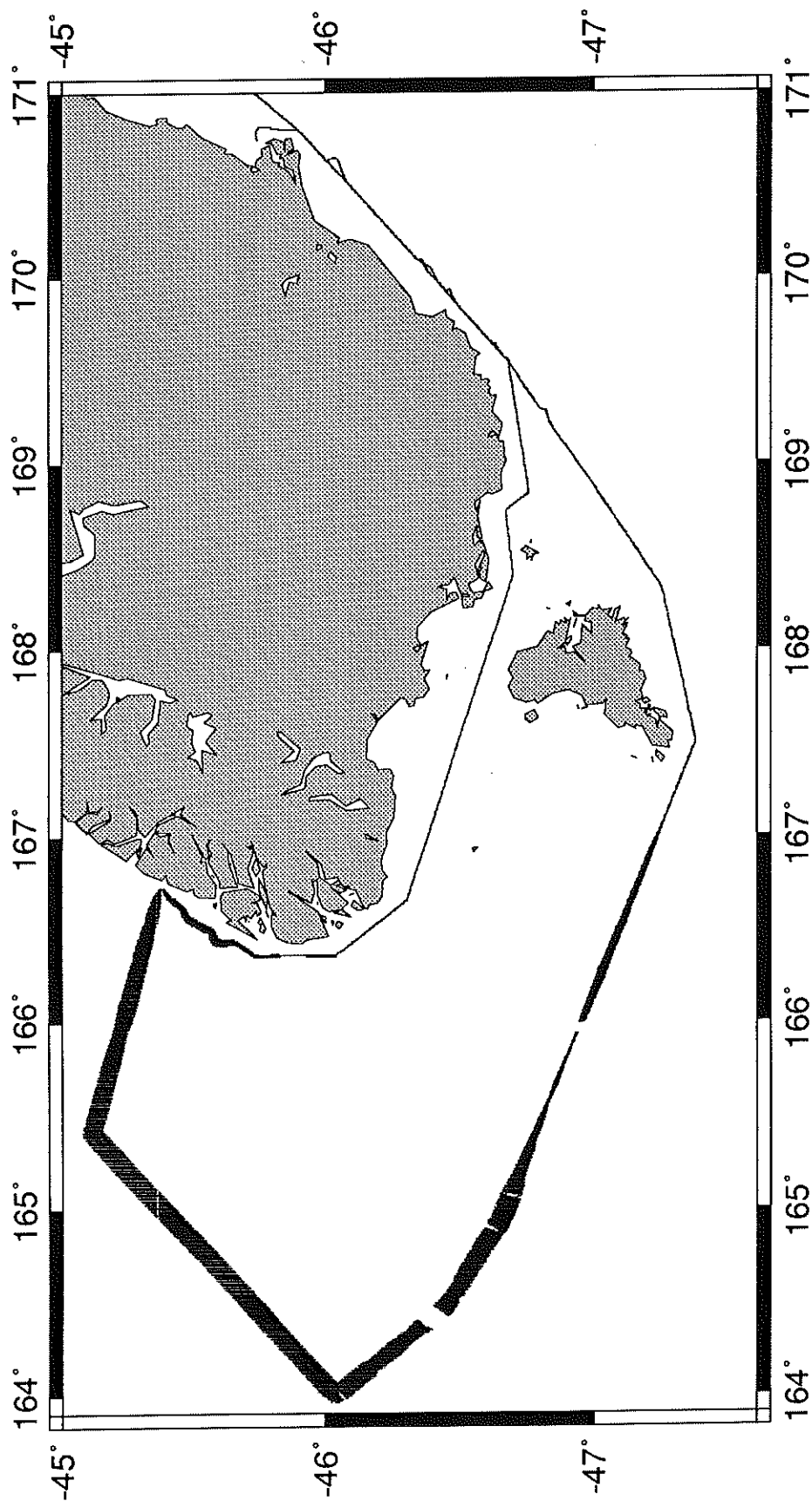


Appendix D

Hydrosweep Data

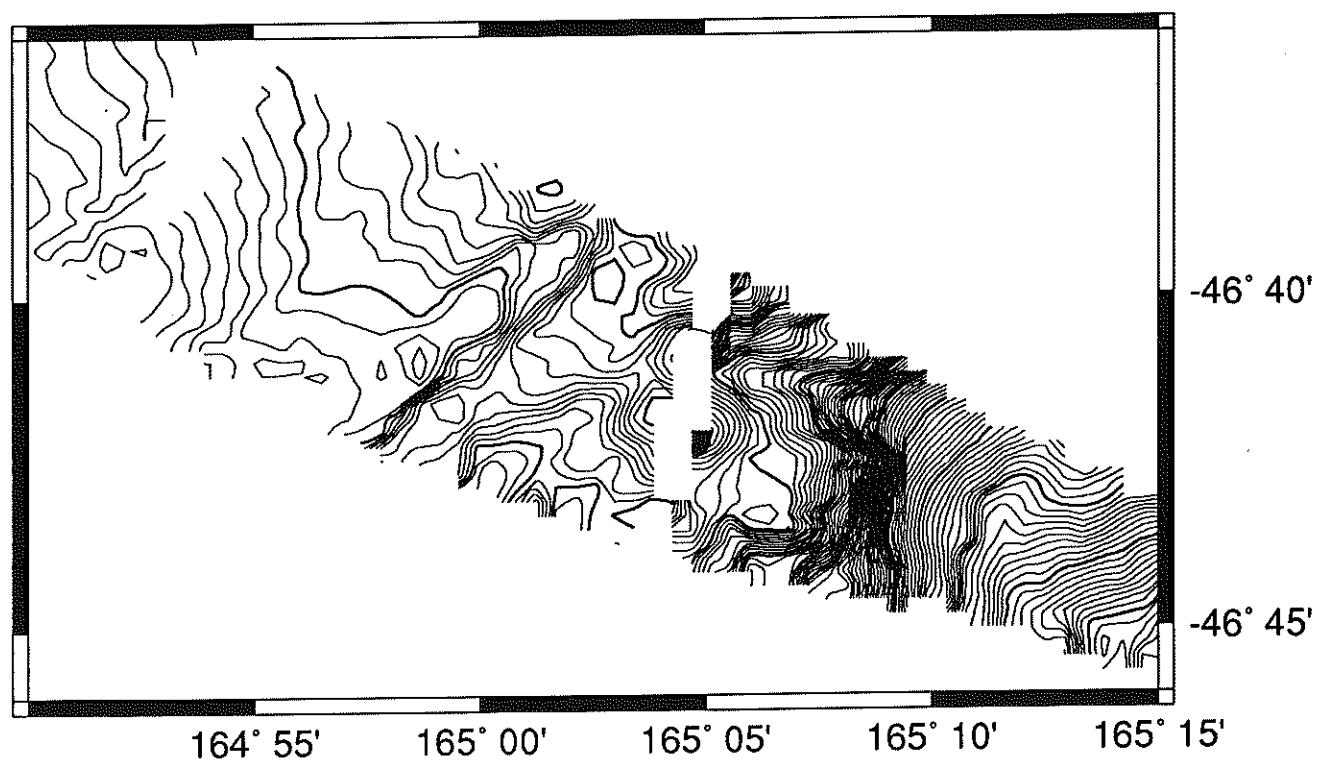
Hydrosweep data were recorded for the whole survey, apart from some small gaps. The data were edited onboard using the MB software. The following figures give some examples of the output.

R/V Maurice Ewing 9-13 March 1996



GMT Mar 13 21:51 Geoffroy Lamarche

Puysegur Trench Hydrosweep Coverage

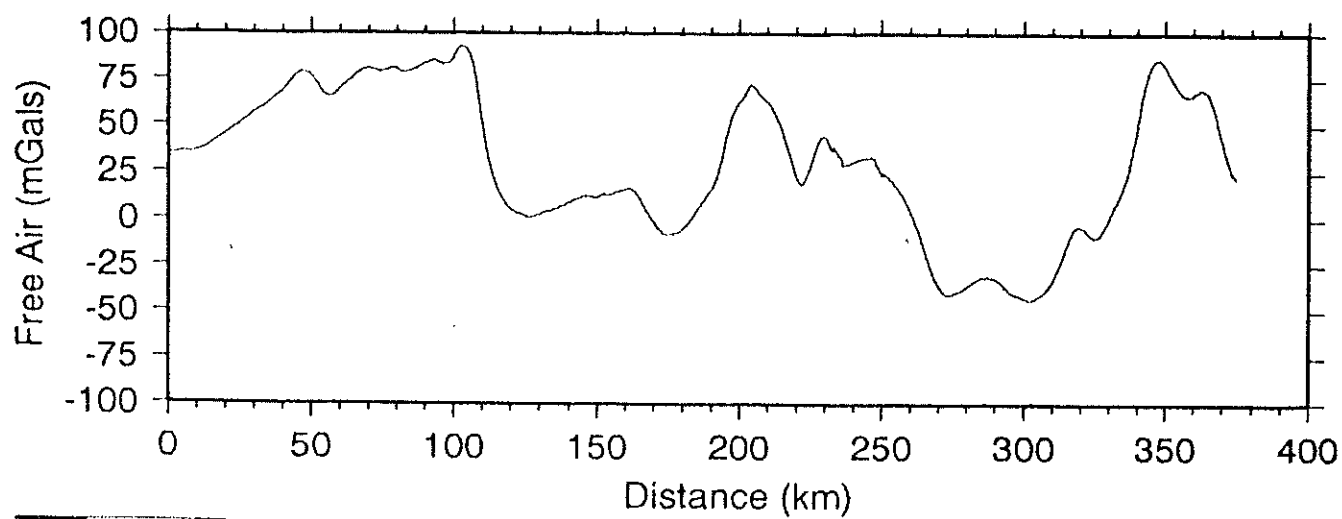
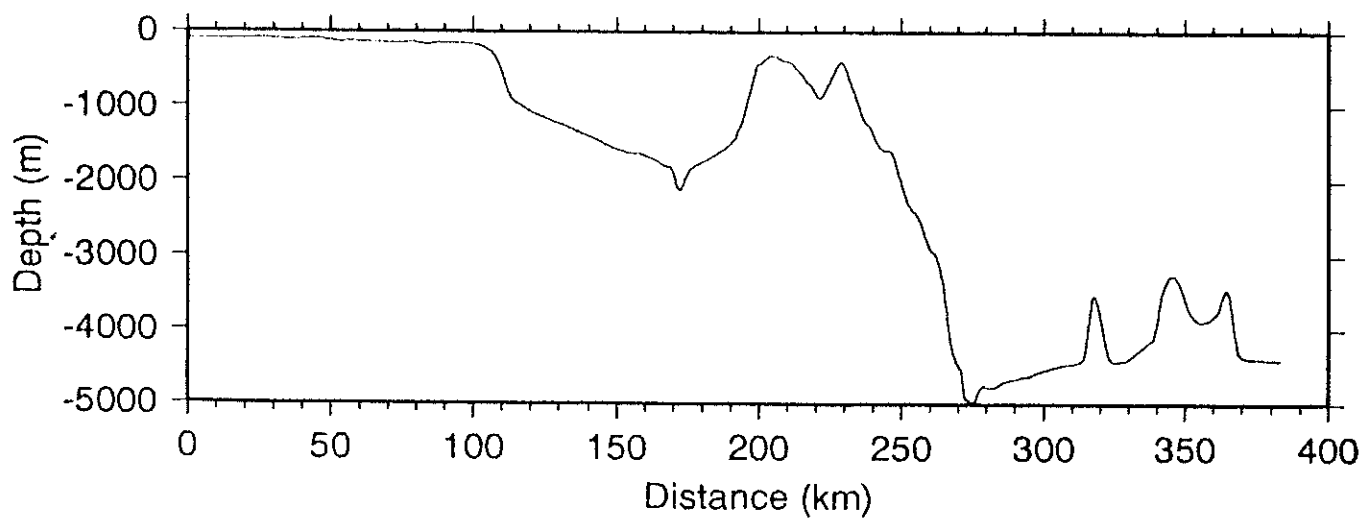


Appendix E

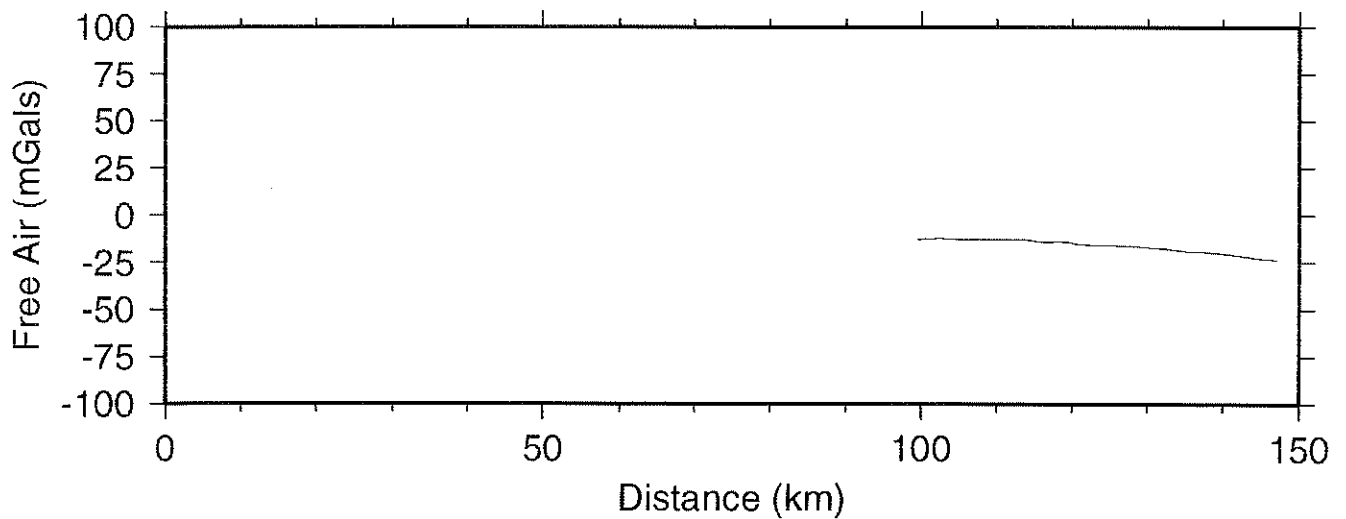
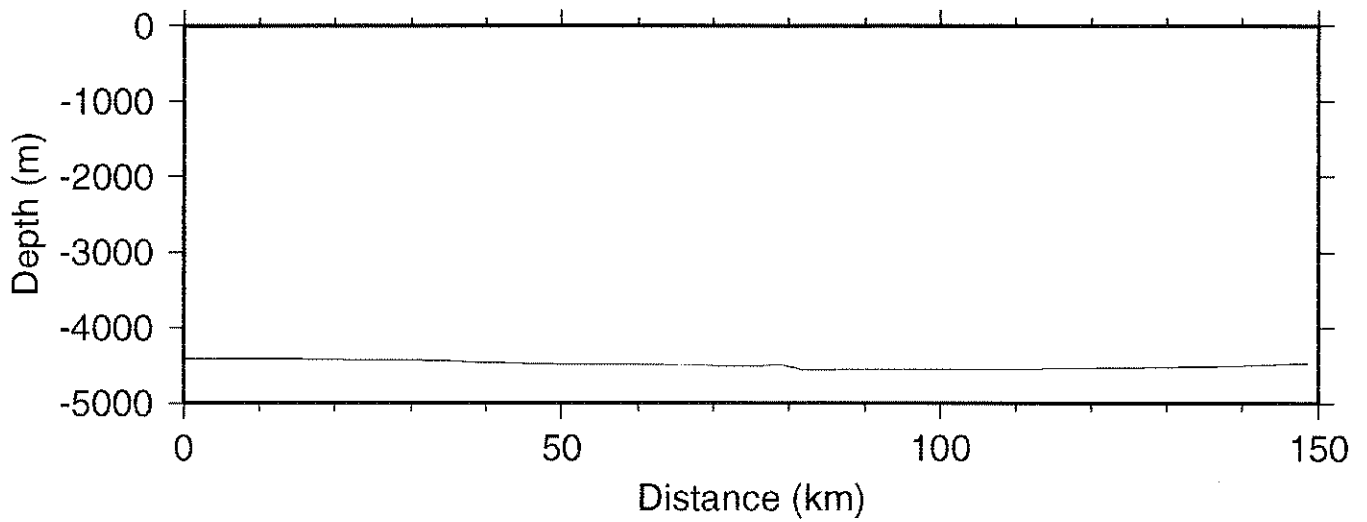
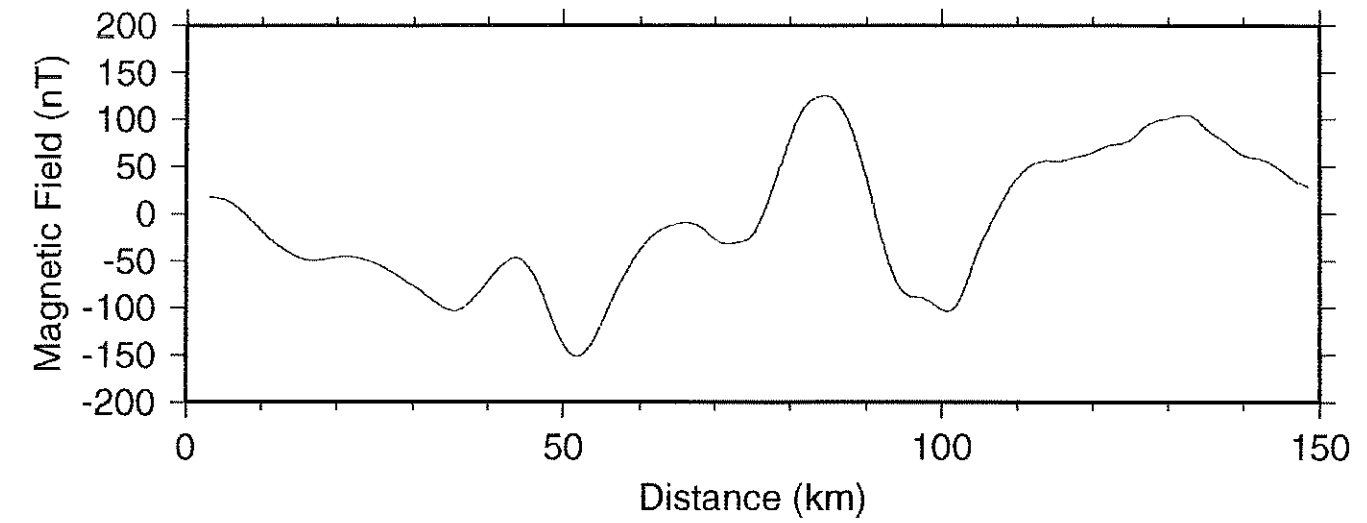
Magnetic, Gravity and Bathymetry Data Plots

The underway gravity, magnetic and centre-beam bathymetry data are plotted on the following figures for lines 1P, 2P and 3P. The gravity data were recorded with a BGM K3 marine gravimeter No 314. Magnetic data were recorded using a Varian V-75 proton magnetometer. Bathymetry data are from the centre beam of the Hydrosweep system. Bathymetric and shallow seismic data were also recorded using a 3.5 kHz system.

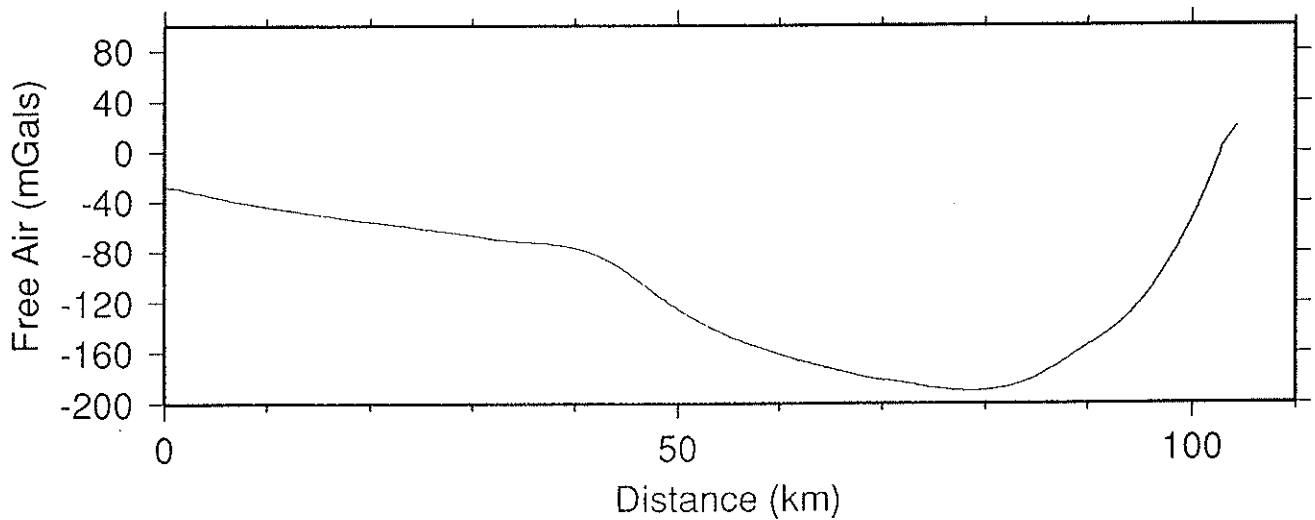
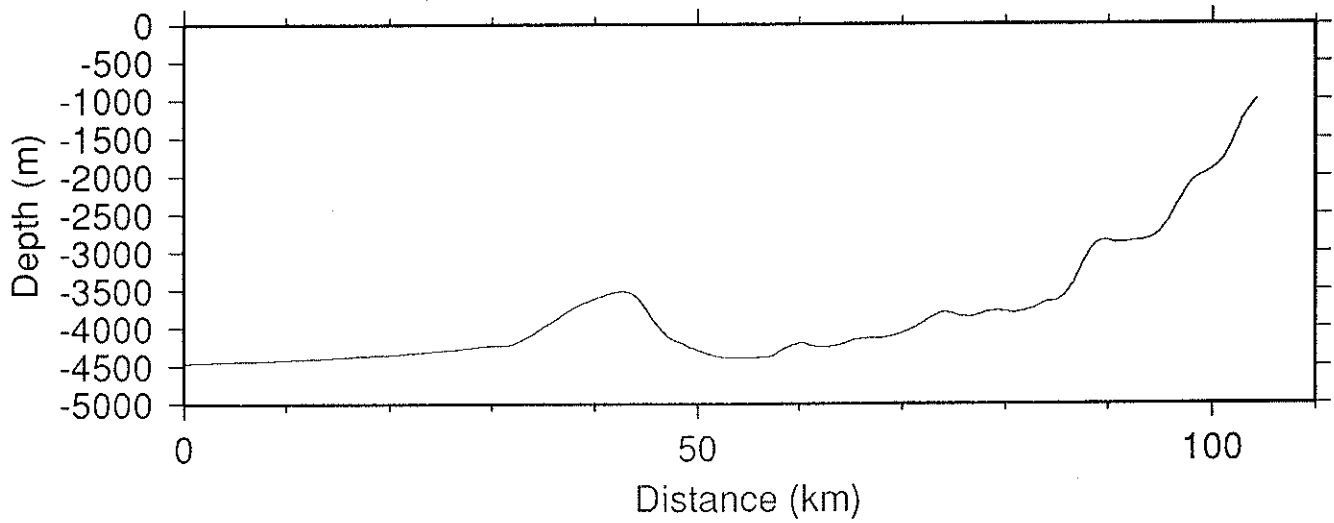
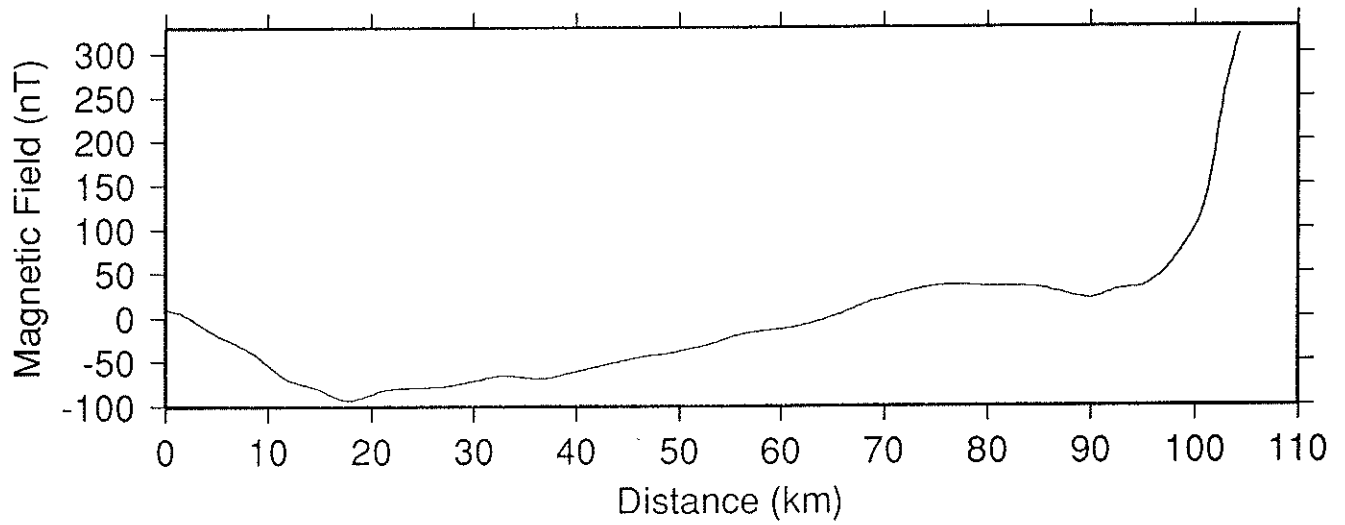
MSC Line_1p



MSC Line_2p



MSC Line_3p



Appendix F

Weather and Sea Data from Ship's Log

DATE	HOUR	WIND		SWELL	
		force	dir	ht (feet)	dir
FRI 8 MARCH	4	lite	-	-	-
	8	lite	-	-	-
	12	2	ENE	-	-
	16	4	NE	3	NExN
	20	3	SE x S	3	ENE
	24	4	SE		SSW
SAT 9 MARCH	4	4	SE x E	2	NE
	8	3 -- 4	SE x S	2 -- 3	ENE
	12	2	S 1/y	2 -- 3	NExN
	16	4	SW x W	2 -- 4	WSW
	20	5	WSW	3	W1y
	24	5 -- 6	SW	4 -- 5	W
SUN 10 MARCH	4	6	SW x W	5 -- 7	SW x W
	8	7	SW 1y	8 -- 10	WSW
	12	6	SW	8 -- 10	WSW
	16	7	SSW	8 -- 10	SW x S
	20	6	Sx1/2W	8 -- 10	SxW
	24	4	SxW	8 -- 10	SxW
MON 11 MARCH	4	6	SxW	6 -- 8	SxW
	8	4	SxW	6 -- 8	SxW
	12	3	SxS1/2E	6	SW x S
	16	4	SxW	6	SxW
	20	5	SxW	4 -- 6	SE SxW
	24	5	SxW	5	SE 1 y
TUS 12 MARCH	4	6	SxW	6	SxW
	8	6	SSW	6	SSW
	12	4	SW x SW 1/2S	6	SW x S
	16	5	SxW	3 -- 5	SSW
	20	4	WNW	4	SW x S
	24	6	Wy W 1/2S	4	SW '1y
WED 13 MARCH	4	4	W x N	4	SW
	8	3	WNW	3 -- 4	SW x S
	12	4	NW 1y	3	SyE
	16	4	WNW	3	SW
	20	3 -- 4	NNE	3	SxW
	24	4	ENE	3	NxE
THU 14 MARCH	4	4	ENE	2	NxE
	8	lite	-	-	-