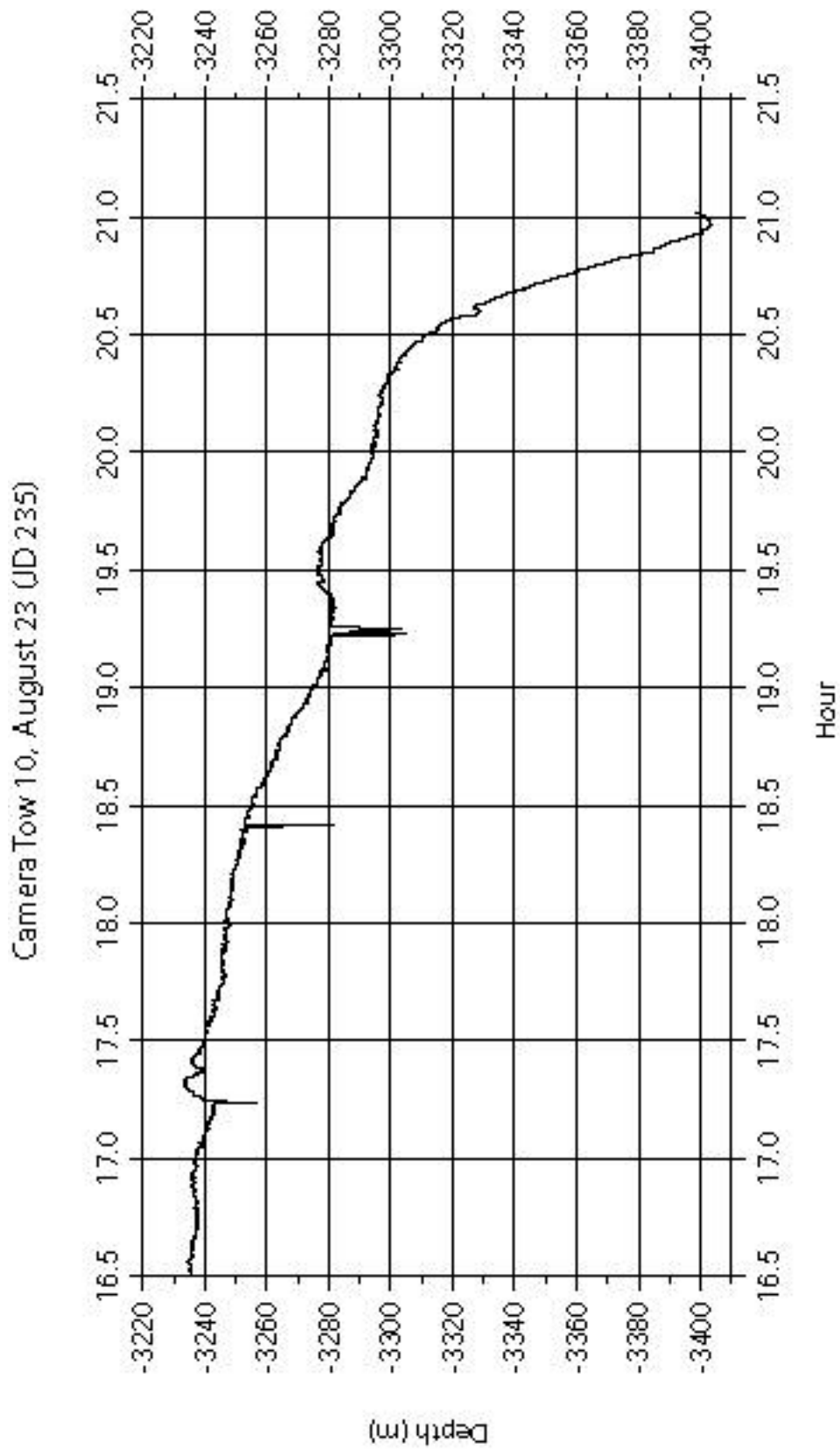


9.9b- CT10 Profile:



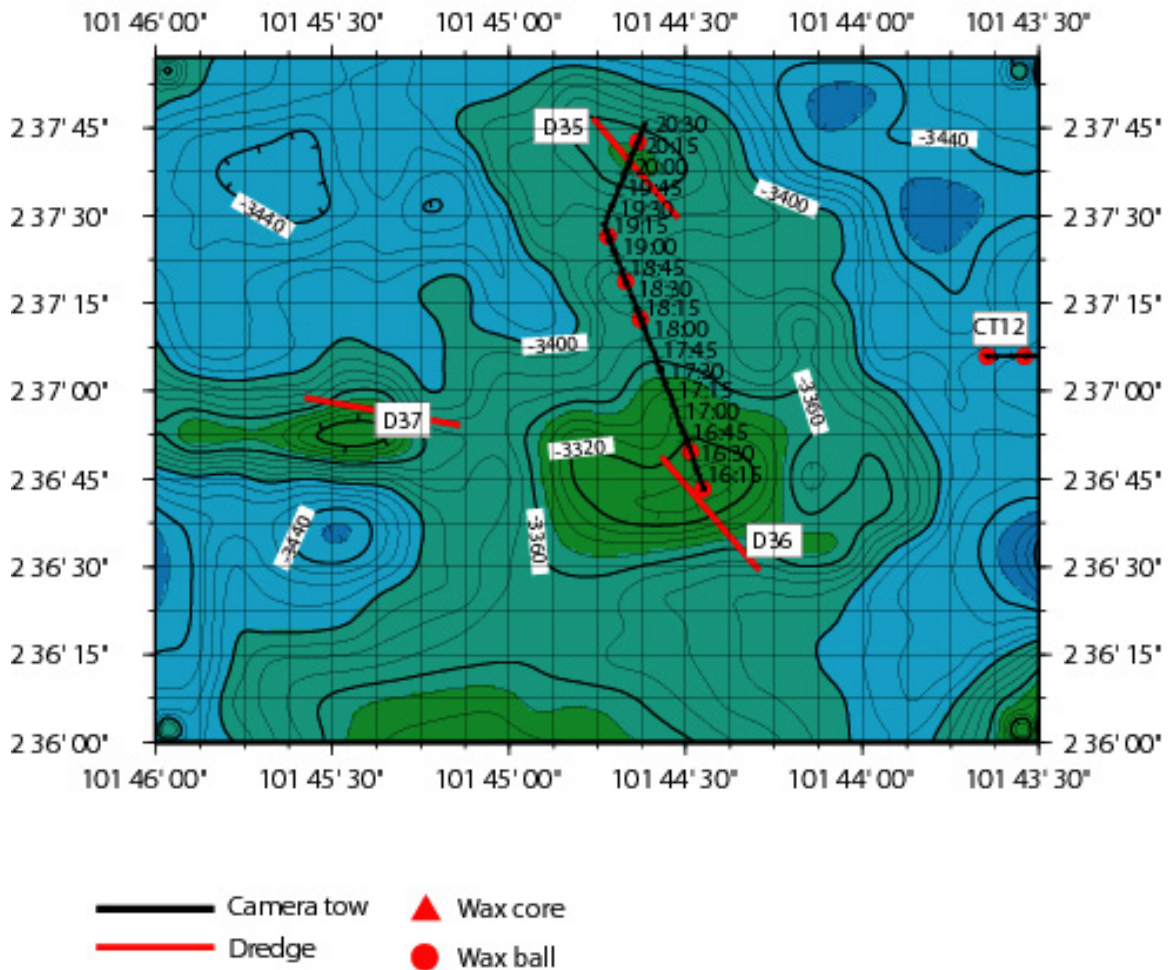
9.10: Camera Tow 11

Aim: Tow 11 was at the center of the magmatic axis of the IR. The track led from the top of a peak associated with an east-west trending volcanic ridge northward onto a second peak. We were hoping to find that lavas were more prominent here than in previous tows outside the axis.

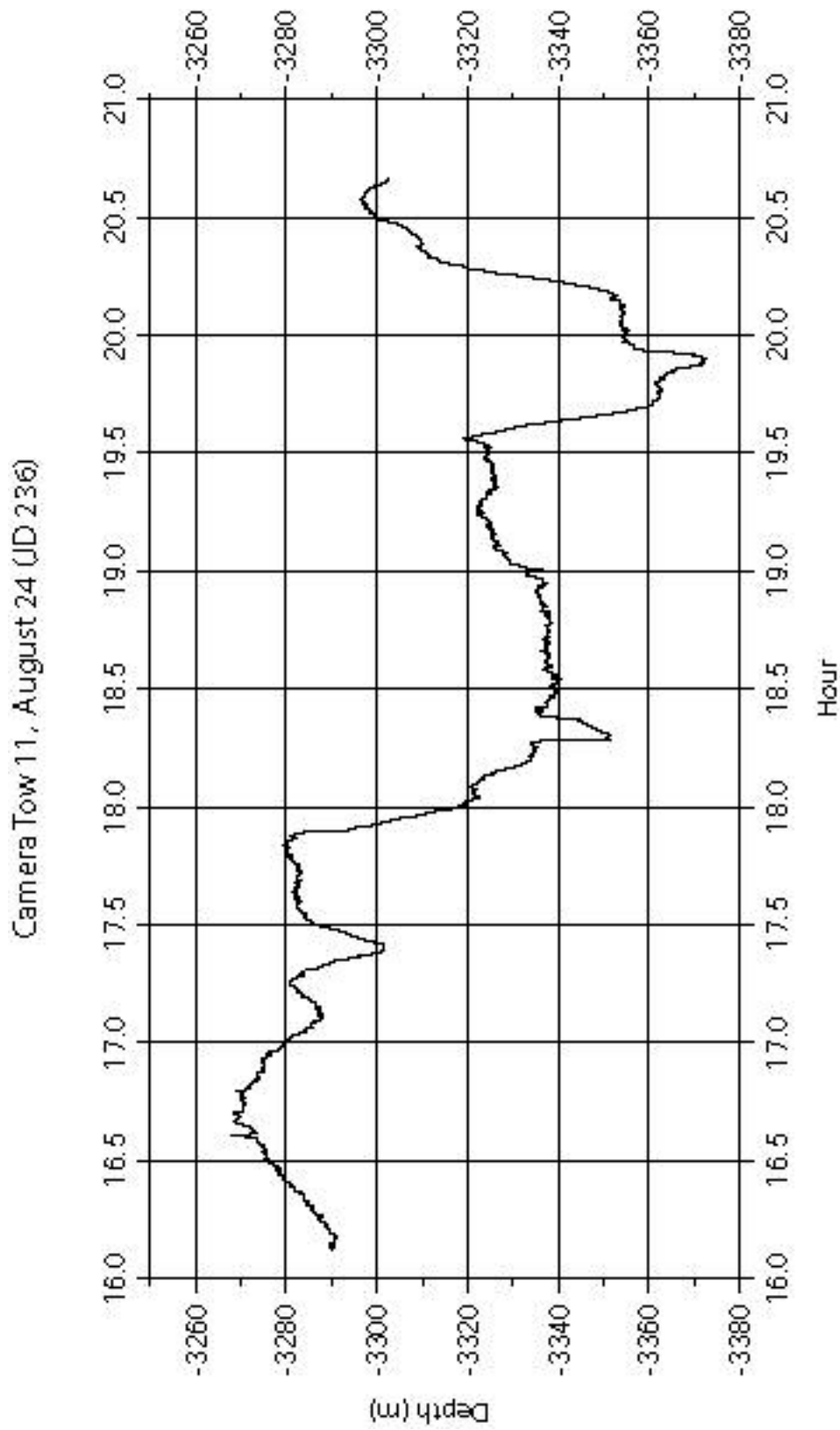
Result: At the start the terrain was heavily sedimented with numerous cracks and fissures oriented east-west. As we came off the top of the ridge, more basalt was exposed. We crossed over a steep scarp floored by rubble and sediment. A similar scarp was encountered further down the slope. More exposed lavas were observed covering the section between the two main peaks, most likely associated with a slight high seen in the SeaBeam bathymetry. The second peak also had a higher percentage of basalt exposed on it.

9.10a: CT11 Track Plot:

Camera Tow 11, August 24 (JD 236)



9.10b- CT11 Profile:



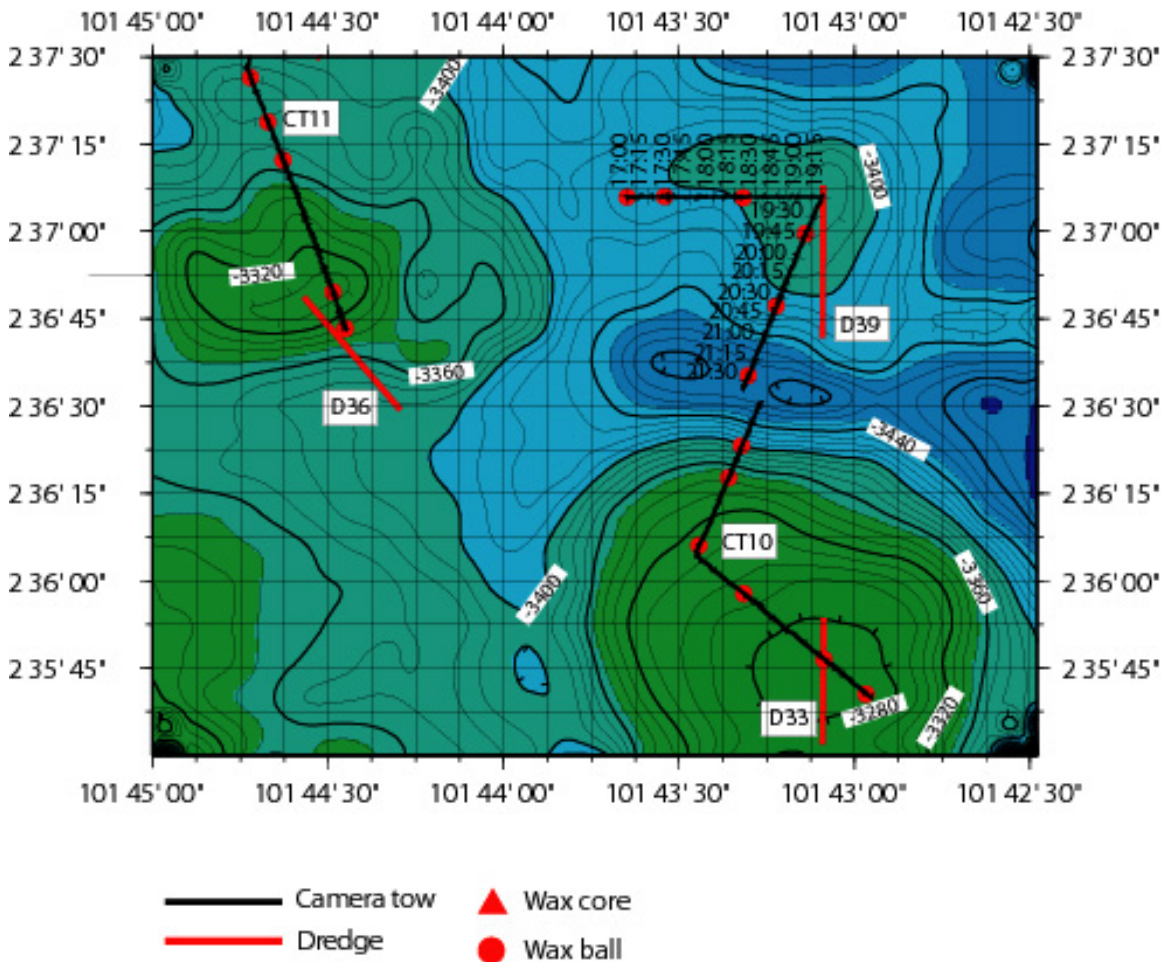
9.11: Camera Tow 12

Aim: Tow 12 was run along a volcanic peak at the axis of the IR just to the east of Tow 11. It was designed to end close to the end of Tow 10 to provide a cross section from IR crust to what was inferred to be EPR crust. Tow 12 was designed to determine how active these features at the center of the rifting axis might be.

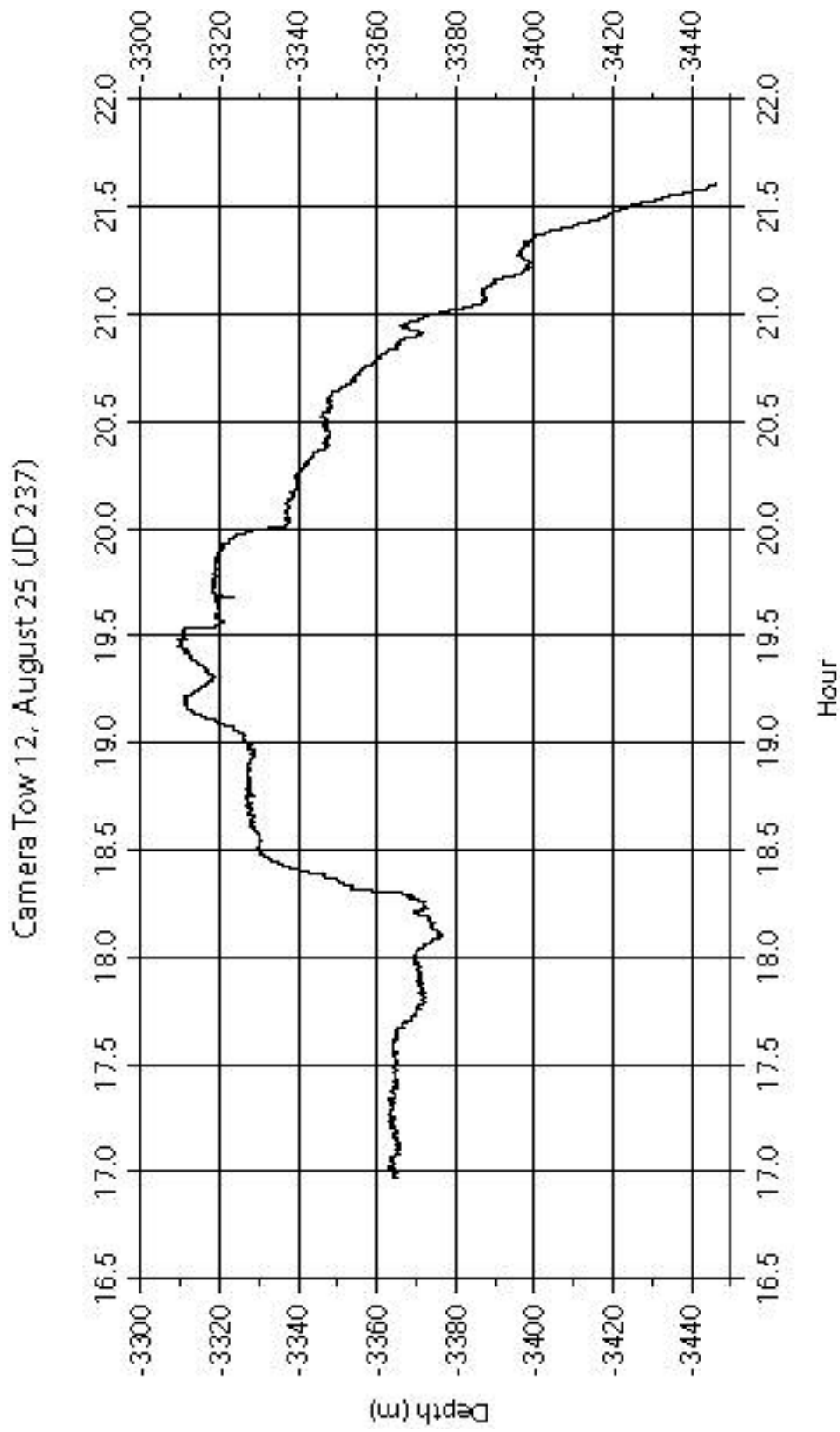
Results: We followed a crack along much of the sedimented top of the volcanic peak. Sediment cover varied, but was mostly high. When we turned to the south into the deep several cracks were crossed. The southern flank was mostly sedimented, although lightly sedimented basalts were exposed and identifiable in many places. Some of the exposed rocks might be rubble. We did not reach a point where we leveled out into the deep.

9.11a: CT12 Track Plot:

Camera Tow 12, August 25 (JD 237)



9.11b- CT12 Profile:

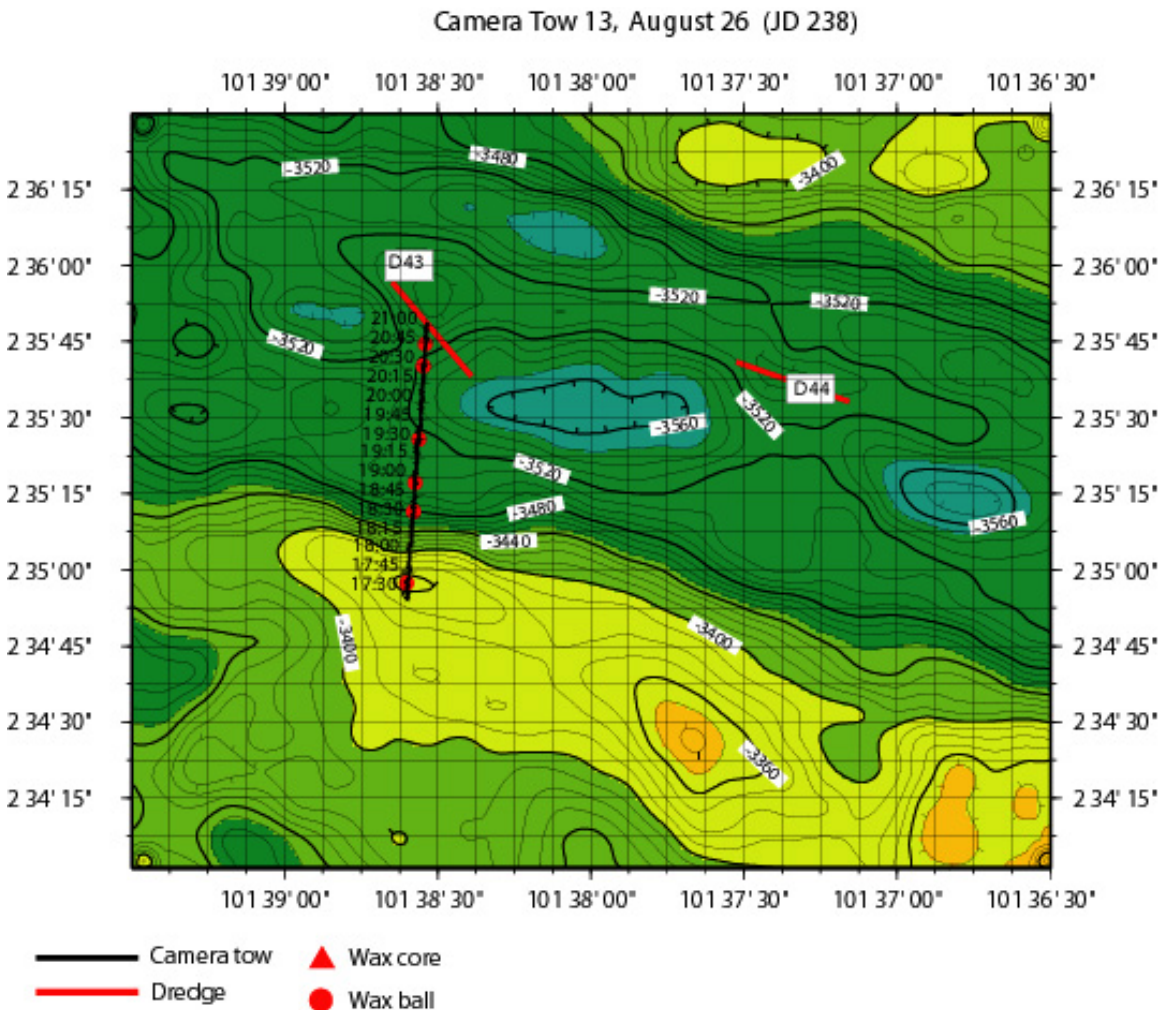


9.12: Camera Tow 13

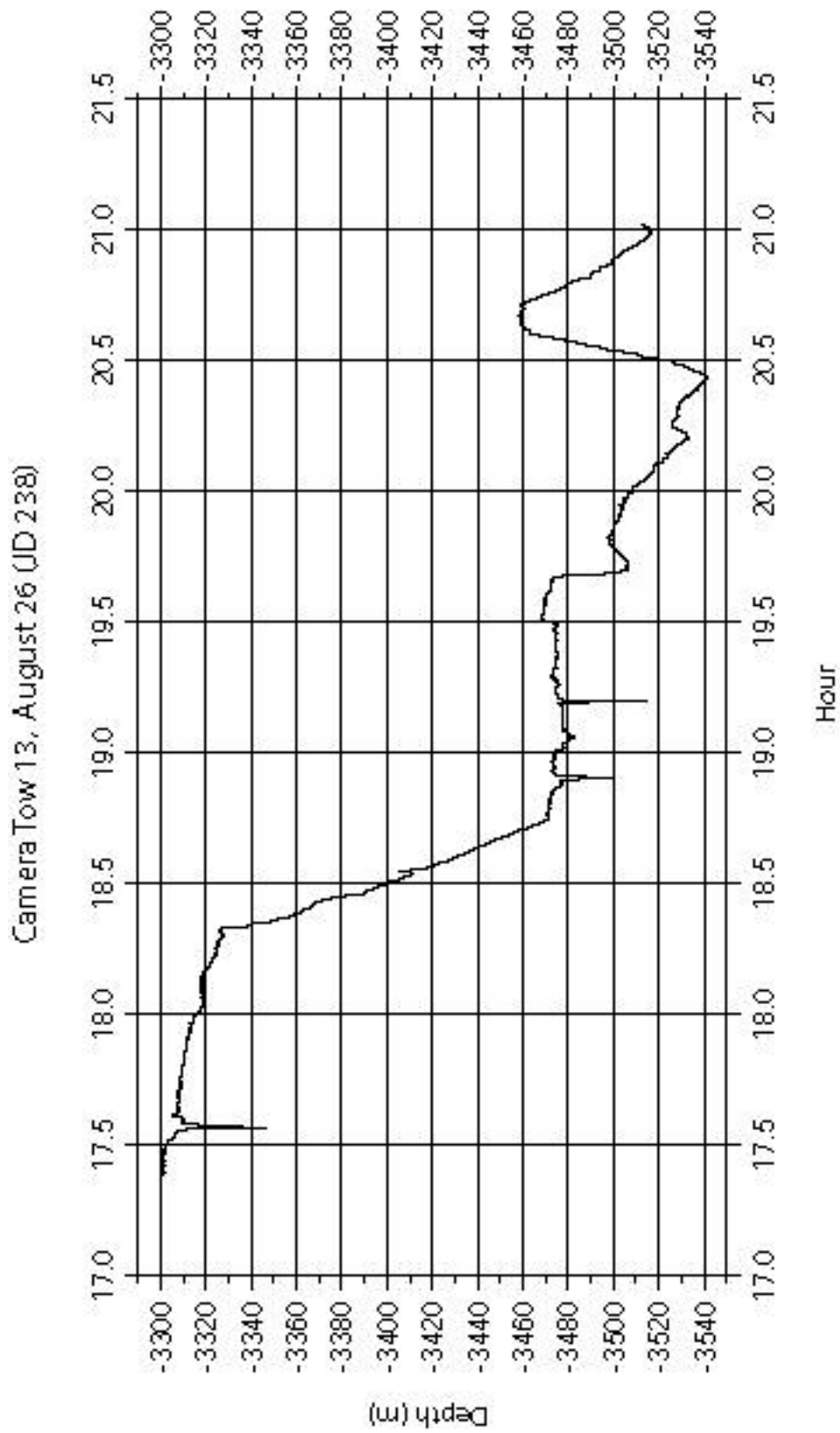
Aim: Tow 13 was designed to photograph the 200 m scarp at the southern edge of the IR gore. A secondary goal of our proposal was to see if any mid to lower level crust was exposed at the walls of the IR gore. We realized when we got our new survey maps that the scarps of the IR gore were probably not large enough to expose such rocks. Nonetheless, we decided to take a look at the scarp and then to keep going into the axis of the IR on to a volcanic peak that had been successfully dredged already.

Results: The faults exposed only massive basalts. Rubble was observed in places. In other places, where the slope was gentle, the terrain was sedimented with some intact basalt exposed. The terrain was heavily sedimented in the deep. Fissures and cracks, mostly sedimented, were observed. A large drop-off was found in the deepest section. The volcanic peak at the end of the tow appeared to be covered with tubular pillows with sediment filling in between them.

9.12a- CT13 Track Plot:



9.12b- CT13 Profile:



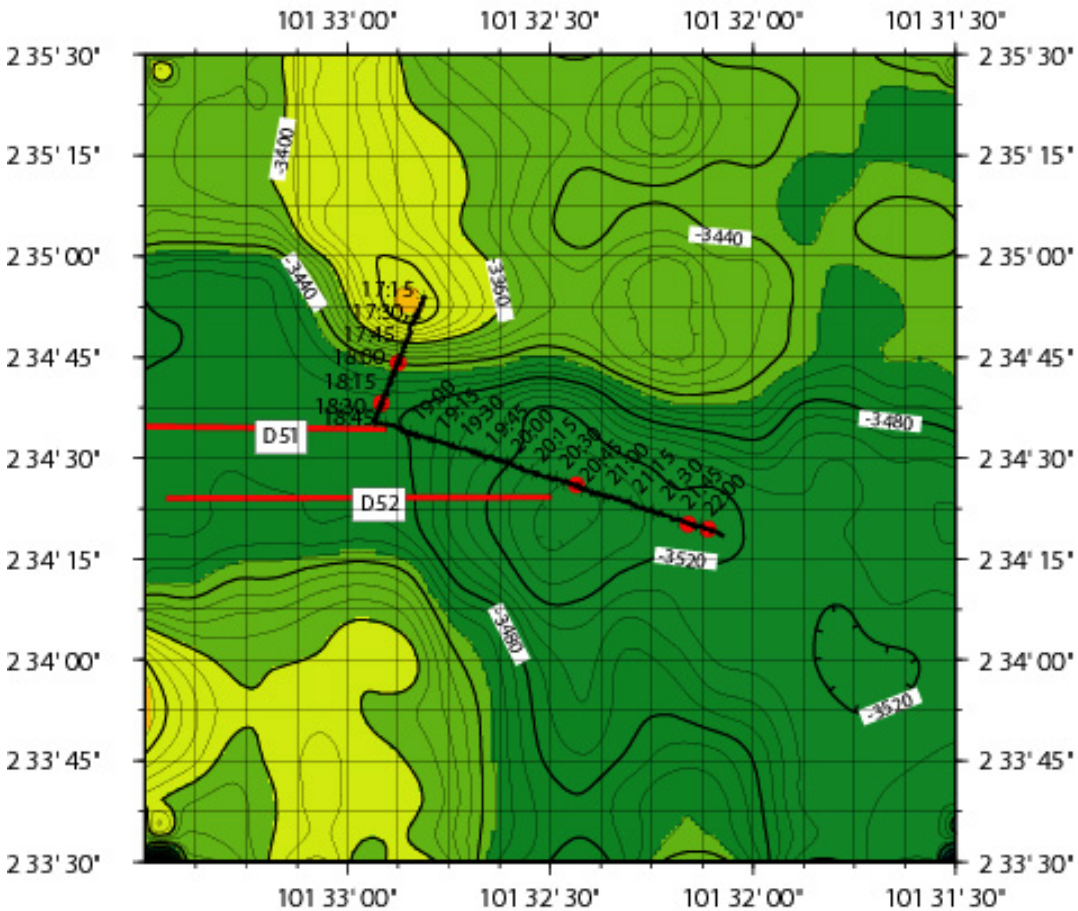
9.13: Camera Tow 14

Aim: Tow 14 was located on an abyssal hill that had been torn apart by extension at the IR. The Tow started at the top of the abyssal hill and continued southward into a saddle associated with the axis of the IR. It then turned to the east into the deep of the axis that was the final section that was highly reflective on the sidescan map. We wanted to determine if this area had been magmatically active and relatively young compared to the adjacent EPR crust.

Results: The top of the inferred EPR was heavily sedimented, although in one place what appeared to be younger lavas were exposed. The slope into the deep was steep exposing massive basalts. At the bottom of the scarp, a higher percentage of lavas were unsedimented. The terrain going eastward along the track varied between heavily sedimented and moderately sedimented. Rubble covered scarps, oriented across the rift, were photographed.

9.13a- CT14 Track Plot:

Camera Tow 14, August 27 (JD 239)



- Camera tow
- Dredge
- ▲ Wax core
- Wax ball

9.13b- CT14 Profile:

Camera Tow 14, August 27 (JD 239)

