XXVI FIG CONGRESS 106-11 May 2018, İstanbul Feasibility of developing a regional deformation model for the South Pacific

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Chris Pearson, Kevin Kelly, Paul Denys and Laura Wallace



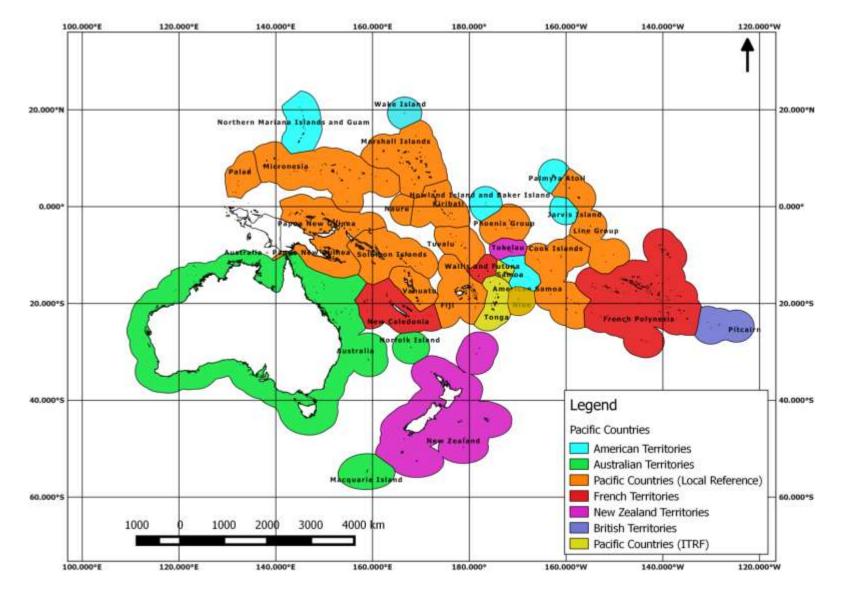




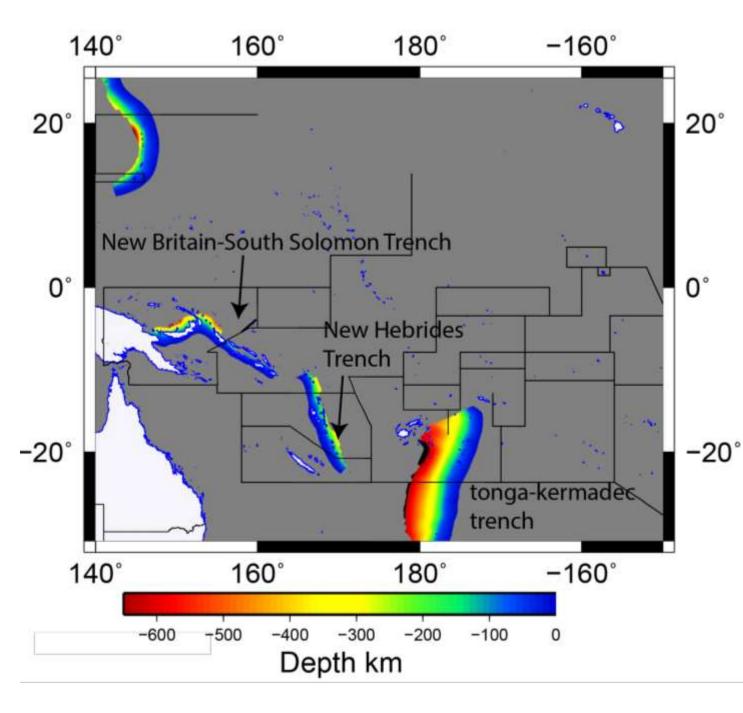
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Geodetic Reference Frame - Pacific



Courtesy of SPC



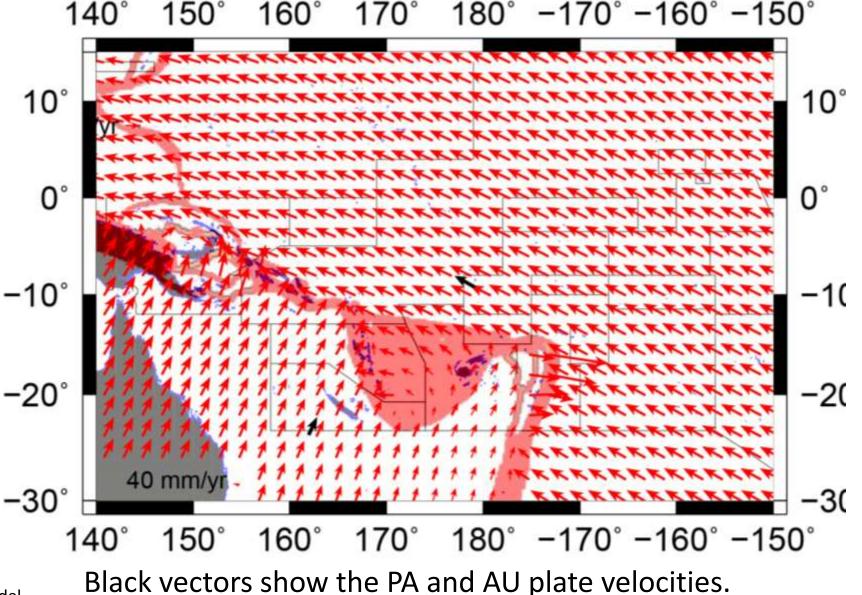
South Pacific tectonics

- Tonga, Samoa, Fiji, Vanuatu, The Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea lie on a complex plate boundary zone
- Dominated by three active subduction zones
- Geodetic datums for these countries will require deformation models to be sustainable

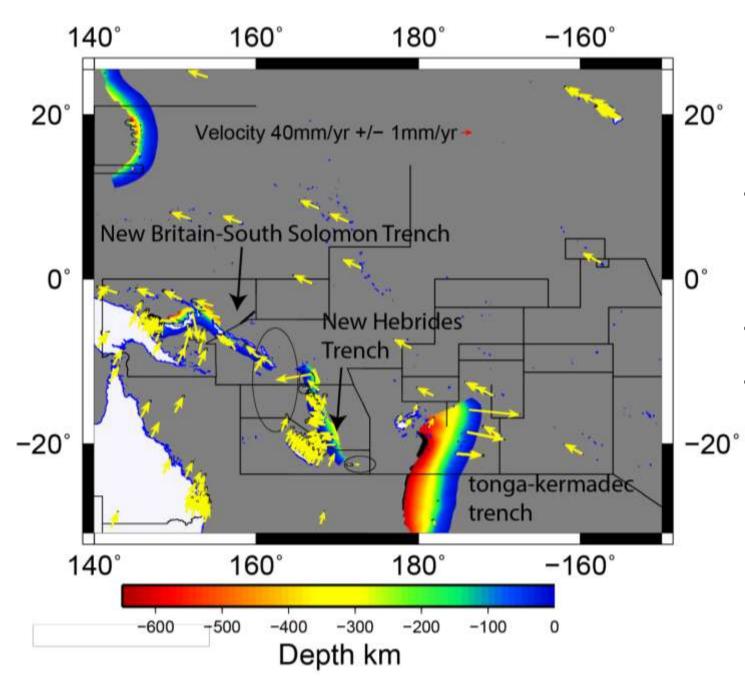
Velocity grid

- velocity grid produced by Kreemer et al's 2014 global strain project makes a good starting point.
- Quality will be variable depending on the velocity measurements available
- Plan to incorporate other measurements and utilize results of recent elastic block modelling – studies.

Kreemer C, Blewitt G, Klein EC 2014. A geodetic plate motion and Global Strain Rate Model. Geochemistry, Geophysics, Geosystems 15: 3849-3889

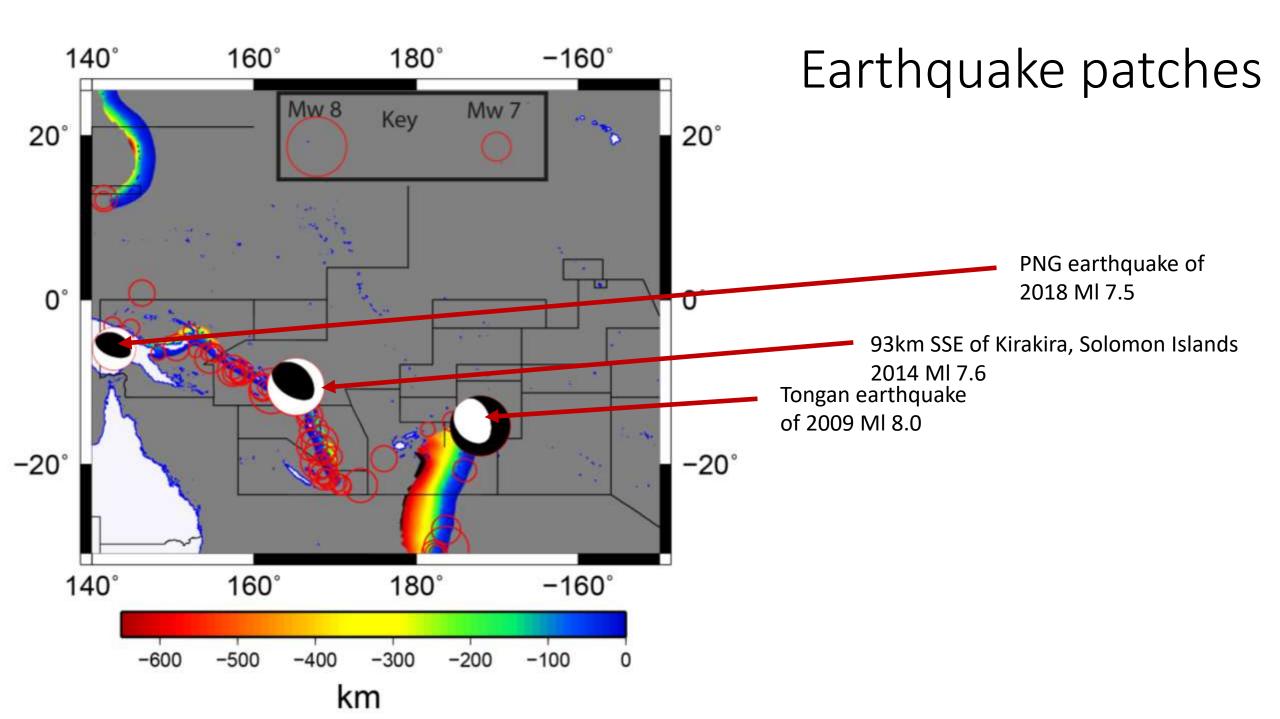


Pink shading show high strain rate zones

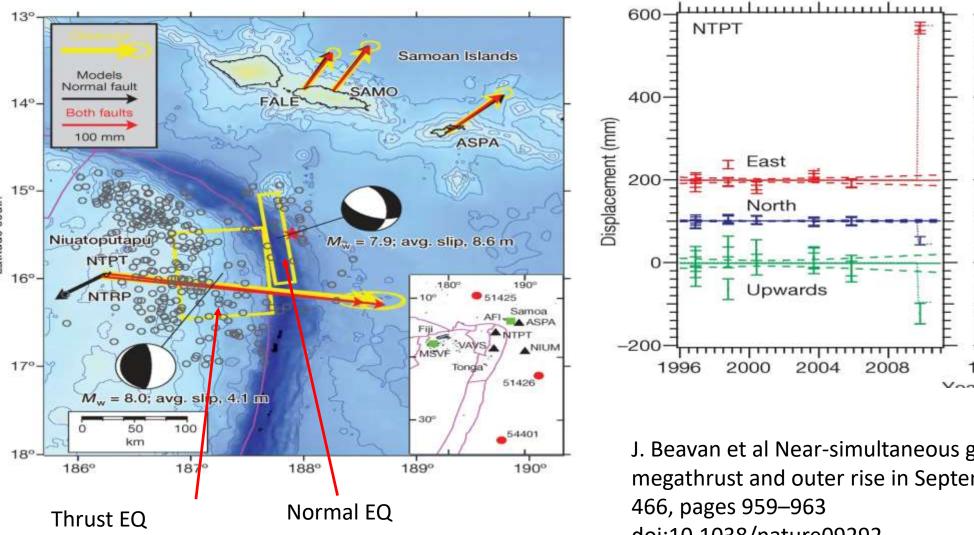


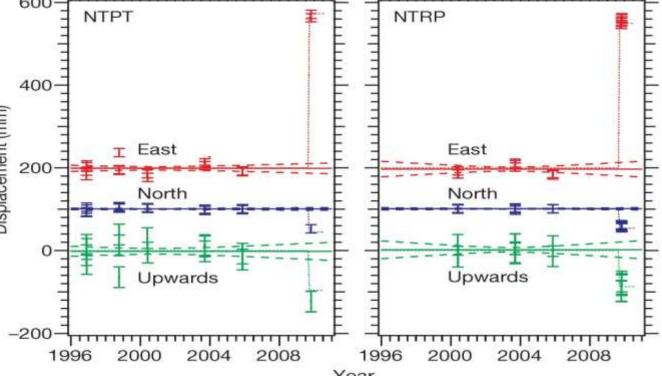
Secular velocities

- Secular velocity measurements available from Kreemer et al 2014
- APREF
- Campaign measurements by GNS
 Science and national states



Tongan Earthquake of September 2009





mandanalanalan

J. Beavan et al Near-simultaneous great earthquakes at Tongan megathrust and outer rise in September 2009 Nature volume doi:10.1038/nature09292

Conclusions

- Developing a deformation model for the South Pacific area appears to be feasible
- The velocity grid produced by Kreemer et al's 2014 global strain project makes a good starting point for the secular velocity component but it requires further densification in Tonga, Fiji the Solomon Islands and PNG.
- There are dislocation models for the two most significant earthquakes (2018 PNG and 2009 Tonga earthquakes) which can be developed into patches.