**Experiment Summary:** (Taken from the experiment website): The current eruption of Augustine Volcano, which forms the bulk of Augustine Island, began in early December 2005. Observers saw vigorous steaming from the volcano's summit, and residents of coastal communities 80 to 120 km (50-75 mi) away reported strong sulfurous odors. High-intensity, high-frequency seismic signals recorded December 1-17 are now interpreted as signs of forceful emissions of steam and other gases from the volcano, which is commonly obscured from view by darkness and cloudy weather. The difficulty of seeing Augustine Volcano means that monitoring with seismometers, which sense earthquakes caused by magma and other fluids moving beneath and within the volcano, is sometimes the only way to detect and record eruptive activity. In early February, we assembled in Homer to deploy ocean-bottom seismometers as supplements to AVO's seismic network on the island.

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Ocean Bottom Seismic Instrument Center  •  https://OBSIC.WHOI.EDU  •  obsic@whoi.edu
OBSIP Experiment Archive

...Continued

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<td>Experiment Name:</td>
<td>Eruption of Augustine Volcano Being Monitored by Ocean Bottom Seismometers</td>
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</table>
| Principal Investigator(s): | Uri ten Brink (USGS/WHOI)  
|               | Victor Bender (WHOI)     
|               | Michael West (UAF)       
|               | Cyrus Read (USGS)        |

Cruises:
2/8/2006:
5 WHOI short period ocean bottom seismographs were deployed via the U.S. Coast Guard cutter Roanoke Island around Augustine Island in the Cook Inlet, Alaska to aid in the observation of volcanic activity in the area.

3/27/2006:
All five instruments were recovered using the R/V Maritime Maid.

Data:
Data from all OBSIP instruments deployed is archived under temporary network code ZV at the IRIS DMC.

Downloads/Links:
Experiment Website
Oceanus News Article