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SEISMIC REFLECTION, MAGNETIC, AND GRAVITY PROFILES
OF THE EASTERN ATLANTIC CONTINENTAL MARGIN
AND ADJACENT DEEP-SEA FLOOR
II. CONGO CANYON (REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE)
TO LISBON (PORTUGAL)

WOODS HOLE OCEANOGRAPHIC INSTITUTION

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Compiled by

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TECHNICAL REPORT

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MANUSCRIPT

Approved for Distribution

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INTRODUCTION

One of the programs of the International Study of Ocean Ecosystems (I.D.O.E.) is a geological and geophysical study of the eastern Atlantic continental margin and adjacent deep-sea floor. This report is a compilation of the geophysical and geologic data collected during the 1972 cruise of the *Zairu* to Lisbon, Portugal during the first half of 1972. Also included in this report are geophysical traverses from Woods Hole to Dakar and from Dakar to Latitude 10°N made during January-February, 1972. Positions of all profiles are shown in Plates 1 and 2. Profiles across the continental margin and adjacent deep-sea from the Congo Canyon to Cape St. Francis, South Africa in 1972 can be found in:

Uchumi, Elzezer, and K. O. Emery, 1972. Reflection, magnetic, and gravity profiles. The eastern Atlantic continental margin and adjacent deep-sea floor. 1. Cape Francis (South Africa), to Congo Canyon (Republic of Zaire): Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution Technical Report 72-95, 1 page of text and 9 plates.

DATA ACQUISITION

[illegible]

INTERPRETATION OF SEISMIC REFLECTION PROFILES

The instant profiles on 28, 40 (on sheets) were duplicated on a shipboard copier, the copies assembled into strips for each traverse, and the strips rechecked by the same trained observer. The profiles were then rechecked by two independent trained observers, profiles being taken at the same time on the Atlantic and bathymetric profiles graphs. Where the two profiles differed by more than 10% the observer was asked to indicate why the shift was the acoustic beamwidth, and the parabolic-beam method. The shift was accompanied with heavy line. Sometimes (often) more than one prominent reflection from the sediment bottom, and the beamwidth was indicated by a dotted pattern. The final data shown in Plate 3 is to contrast the results of a top panel display graph's (Free Air Panel Bouguer) and magnetic anomalies both on the ship's track, and a lower panel showing the bathymetry and the true interpretation of the seismic profile. All these profiles are the original seismic reflection, magnetic, gravity, bathymetry and topographic profiles as collected. The profiles are not corrected for magnetic anomalies, nor are they detided from. Marine Geology and Geophysics Group, Codes 622, 623, NOAA, Environmental Data Service, Washington, D. C.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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