



Field report for the Cascadia2021 Seismic Node Experiment

(v1: March 18, 2022)

co-PIs: Anne Tréhu¹, Emilie Hooft², Kevin Ward³, Erin Wirth⁴, Ian Stone⁴

1. College of Earth Ocean and Atmospheric Sciences, Oregon State Un., Corvallis OR
2. Department of Earth Sciences, University of Oregon, Eugene OR
3. South Dakota School of Mines and Technology, Rapid City SD
4. United States Geological Survey, Seattle, WA



(for an animation of the network installation and more photos from the field, see blogs.oregonstate.edu/cascadia2021)

Project objectives:

The primary objective of the Cascadia2021 experiment was to create a model of the subsurface and better understand the seismic hazards of the Cascadia Subduction Zone. The goal was to obtain data to build a high-resolution 3D Vp model for the Cascadia forearc from the deformation front to beneath the Coast Ranges of Oregon and southwest Washington by recording offshore seismic sources from cruise MGL2104 of the R/V Marcus Langseth. The onshore instruments complement the offshore dataset, filling a critical gap in the imaging data by recording seismic waves refracting through and reflecting at wide angle from the lower crust of the upper plate, the plate boundary, and the subducted oceanic plate.

A secondary objective was to record natural sources that provide information on site response and crustal structure of the upper plate, providing information critical for modeling future earthquake ground motions. Specifically, we acquired densely spaced lines of stations that recorded natural sources to evaluate the seismic response of the Tualatin Basin and to generate a receiver function transect across the entire forearc of southern Oregon where no such data currently exist. To achieve these objectives, instruments were installed along two long, densely spaced lines – one that extends from the coast at Tillamook across the Tualatin Basin and into the Portland Hills at ~250 m spacing, and another across southwest Oregon from the coast towards Mt McLaughlin at ~1 km spacing.

Network configuration:

We installed 755 nodal seismometers. The network configuration was comprised of three parts (Fig. 1). Two thirds of the nodes were installed along six linear arrays with inter-station spacing of 250-1000 m and aligned with offshore profiles; the remaining third were installed in a grid with ~10 km spacing from the OR/CA border into SW WA with a network footprint of ~50,000 km². The data are archived in PH5 format at the IRIS DMC with network code Z4. Figure 2 illustrates the site numbering schema for the PH5 database. Sites were renumbered after the field program was completed with sites ordered by **decreasing latitude in the six grid sectors** and by **increasing longitude along the dense nodal lines**. These site numbers are in the column labeled “SiteID” in Table 1, which also includes the preferred site information determined as described in the section on “Metadata quality control”. The original site names used during the permitting, deployment, and recovery process are in the column labeled “SiteNAME.” Figure 3 shows site locations in more detail. The station names for the linear arrays in Figure 3 are in the format X0xyz where X is the line number (which ranges from 1-6) and xyz is the site number within the line. Because of limitations on the maximum site number in the PH5 format, these are mapped to 1Xxyz in the PH5 database. Grid sites are not affected by this remapping.

In addition to the nodes, 13 temporary broadband seismometers supplemented the permanent network stations. Eight broadband stations were installed by the USGS in the Tualatin Basin to complement the high resolution nodal line for determining basin response. In addition, Nanometrics volunteered five post-hole seismometers with their new Pegasus Bluetooth-

enabled portable recording system. These were installed near Corvallis to compare the response to the deep borehole and vault broadband seismometers at IU station COR and next to nodal seismometers at sites 3022, 3027 and 3030. The fifth was installed in a vineyard to fill a hole in the network. The USGS data are archived at the IRIS-DMC under network USGS. The Nanometrics data will be archived as part of network Z4. Site coordinates and recording times are given in Table 2.

Permitting process:

Sites were installed on land managed by 85 different public and private entities. Because of the long process associated with obtaining permits from federal and state agencies, initial efforts were focused on obtaining permits from federal and state lands. To decrease the total number of groups to approach for permits, as many sites as possible were initially planned for public lands. This process began in February 2020 when we thought the experiment would occur during summer 2020. The decision to delay the Langseth cruise was not made until early summer, and spring 2020 was spent planning for a variety of different contingency scenarios.

Once the decision was made to delay the project until summer 2021, permitting was put on hold until January 2021. Fortunately we were able to carry over much of the work already completed to obtain permits from federal agencies in spite of several changes in the responsible contact person at some agencies. In all, permits were obtained from 3 federal agencies, 2 state agencies, 10 local agencies, 10 timber companies, 7 schools and churches, 9 private companies, and 46 individual landowners. Contact information was obtained from several different databases, including private sector apps such as OnX and HuntWise, which are geared towards the outdoor recreational community. An initial attempt at contact was attempted through mass mailing of a flyer describing the experiment. This was followed up by phone calls when necessary. For a list of all the Federal and State land managers and private landowners from whom permits were ultimately obtained see Appendix A.

To inform future permitting efforts, we note that although we acquired ODF and BLM permits, these parcels can be difficult to access due to the checkerboard pattern of land ownership and limited right of way on the roads across adjacent private timber lands. In a number of cases, suitable and more easily accessed alternative sites were available on adjacent timber lands.

Volunteer recruitment:

Volunteers were recruited by emails to a number of listservers (e.g., IRIS, UNAVCO, GeoPRISMS) and through word of mouth. An application webform was set up by the GeoPRISMS office that captured application materials. When the decision was made to delay for a year, we notified all applicants and alerted them when applications reopened for 2021. The application form stated that applicants were expected to cover their travel to the field site and that lodging, per diem, and deployment vehicles would be covered by the project. There were also limited funds to

cover travel for applicants from groups underrepresented in the geosciences. Applicants were expected to attend a pre-field training workshop and return ~4 weeks after node deployment for node recovery.

We received a total of 235 applications. Of those 26 volunteers were offered volunteer positions and accepted them. The volunteer team was selected to provide a mix of backgrounds and experience levels. Over half the deployment team were women. In addition to graduate students in geophysics, the team included undergraduates, community college students, veterans, students of color, and older students who were returning to school to redirect their career goals. For photos from the field and short profiles of the participants see blogs.oregonstate.edu/cascadia2021.

Seismic bootcamp:

All volunteers attended a 3-day seismic bootcamp at the Geologic Sample Repository at Oregon State University before fanning out across western Oregon and Washington to deploy instruments. A schedule for the bootcamp is included here as Appendix B. Because of restrictions on the total number of people permitted in the classroom because of the covid-19 pandemic, we had to split the group into two sessions. The camp included presentations on the tectonic setting of Cascadia, specific project goals, seismometry, and the use of seismic data to image subsurface structure and evaluate seismic hazard. It also included hands-on practice installing and activating nodes and using navigational tools to find sites.

Instrumentation:

All nodes were Fairfield 3-component nodes provided by the IRIS/PASSCAL instrument center. Acquisition parameters, which were set at the instrument center in consultation with the PIs prior to shipping, included a sampling rate of 1000 samples/s and a gain of 24 dB. Unfortunately, only the vertical component was recorded because of a programming error that was not apparent during node installation. After the deployment, instruments were returned to PASSCAL for data download.

Deployment:

Thirteen teams of 2 deployers in 14 vehicles deployed instruments starting on May 27, 2021. The first node was installed on the evening of May 27. Most of the instruments were installed by June 8, with several unused “spare” nodes installed later in Seattle and near Cape Perpetua on the Oregon coast to study topographic focusing. Vehicles included four 4WD pickup trucks and eight Ford Escape SUVs from the Oregon state motor pool, one USGS pickup, and one private vehicle. Deployers fanned out from Corvallis and stayed in motels throughout the region. Four teams remained based in Corvallis for the entire deployment. Teams were divided

into 4 groups, each led by a member of the co-PI team. Because of covid-19 restrictions, participants were housed in single rather than shared rooms, which had a large impact on the project budget. We thank NSF for providing a supplement to cover the resulting cost overrun. Although finding lodging along the Oregon coast during the Memorial Day weekend was challenging, this timing provided a relatively safe window for deploying sites that were accessed via active logging roads!

Because of the pandemic and the large number and spatial extent of the sites, pre-deployment scouting of routes to access sites was limited. Routes were planned through detailed analysis of Google Earth and through consultations with personnel at the federal and state agencies and the timber companies. The primary navigation tool for deployers was a kmz file of planned sites that was loaded into GPS Tracks (on iPhones) or GPS Viewer (on Android phones). Another challenge was organizing keys and making sure that each team had the keys they needed to access roads that were blocked by locked gates. Our volunteer team is to be commended for their excellent navigation skills!

Notes were taken in “Rite in the Rain” notebooks provided to the participants. At each site, deployers logged geographic coordinates and elevation from their smartphones. They were instructed to orient the nodes relative to geographic north using handheld compasses, with their phone compass as a backup. Instruments were installed, leveled, and activated using the handheld units programmed at the PASSCAL instrument center prior to shipping. Deployers then photographed the sites and provided written notes of any landmarks and of the position of flagging relative to the node. They were instructed to consider the site through the eyes of someone who was not present for the installation when documenting the node position.

Every evening, each team reported the sites they had installed that day to their group leader and to co-PI Wirth, who compiled the information on installed sites and provided a GoogleEarth map documenting the installation progress. Approximately every other evening, the group leaders had a conference call to discuss progress and next steps.

For an animation of the day-by-day network installation, see:

<https://blogs.oregonstate.edu/cascadia2021/021/09/07/animation-of-network-installation-starting-with-the-first-station-installed-on-the-evening-of-may-27-through-the-last-installation-on-june-17/>

Recovery:

Most of the deployers returned to recover the instruments in early July. Similar to the deployment, the 4th of July weekend provided relatively safe passage over logging roads. On recovery, deployers logged geographic coordinates from their phone, and the GPS state, orientation, and level of the node, as well as any unusual observations. For example, one node had been displaced because of widening of a logging road that we had not been warned about. All nodes were recovered, which is a testament to the excellent installation documentation and

route-finding skills of the deployers. Recovery occurred during the 2021 Pacific Northwest “heat dome” event, with afternoon temperatures reaching above 110°F.

Metadata quality control:

Although we had initially anticipated that the geographic coordinates recorded by the nodes would be the most accurate, post-recovery examination of those coordinates indicated that a significant number of sites had not recorded accurate location information. We therefore compared the coordinates logged on deployment, on recovery, and by the nodes by calculating the distance between each pair of potential coordinates. We then sorted the data by distance to identify outliers. When all three potential sites fell within 50 m of each other, the deployment location was taken as the best estimate. If the deployment coordinates were the outlier, the recovery coordinates were chosen. In a few cases, the results of this analysis were ambiguous, and we returned to Google Earth, deployer notes, and memories to determine the best estimate for the node location. Table 1 indicates which estimate was deemed ‘best’ and was used for construction of the PH5 database. If questions about these locations arise during analysis, digital scans of the original field notes are available in the appendix.

After examination of the elevations recorded in the notes, we decided that extracting elevations from a high-resolution DEM would be more accurate than elevations logged in the deployment and recovery notes. Elevations in Table 1 are from the ESRI 10 m elevation model for the geographic coordinates determined as discussed in the previous paragraph.

A preliminary look at the data:

Data analysis is in its infancy, and preliminary examination of the data indicates generally excellent data quality. Figure 4 shows two record sections from sources along MCS line PD16 (Figure 1) into stations along the S3000 linear array (Figure 2). Not surprisingly, background noise levels are generally higher near the coast (site 30003) than at high elevation, hard rock sites deep in the Coast Range (site 30032).

Figure 5 shows shots recorded on a grid site from lines parallel to the coast. Signals are seen to a source-receiver distance of up to 180 km. Differences in travel-time at similar source-receiver distance but different azimuth attest to the 3 dimensional nature of the structure along the margin. Although not shown here, all 4 dip lines were well recorded on this node and on neighboring nodes.

The P-wave from the M6.5 earthquake in the Kermadec trench on June 23, 2021 was recorded across the entire network, providing a nearly homogeneous, impulsive plane-wave source beneath the network that allows for a synoptic overview of the signal-to-noise characteristics across the array (Figure 6, top panel). This view reveals occasional temporary noise bursts on some sites and timing offsets on others. The timing issues generally occur for stations deployed in dense forest near the coast, where GPS reception was spotty.

The grid data, which are ordered by site number in the display in Figure 6, bottom panel, show that good signal-to-noise ratios are observed across the entire network. We anticipate that reordering the traces by increasing source-receiver offset and applying a topographic correction will lead to better alignment and the ability to identify any possible timing issues.

The Kermadec data also provide an opportunity to test the low frequency response of the nodes. Figure 7 shows the P-wave recorded on the S6000 line and reveal strong signals at frequencies below 0.1 Hz as well as frequency-dependent variations in the response to the Tualatin basin and suggestions of structural effects on the waveforms at the edges of the basin.

Given the varied backgrounds of our volunteers, the limited time available for training, and the challenge of finding “ideal” sites for the many sites deployed, we were pleasantly surprised to find that the details of site installation did not have a large impact on the signal to noise ratio. This is shown in Figure 8, which compares signals recorded from MCS shot line PD13 at two sites located only 120 m apart. One site was deployed by student volunteers and was only partially buried in road gravel. The other was fully buried in a meadow off the road.

Acknowledgements:

This project was funded by the geophysics program of the U.S. National Science Foundation through grants EAR-1946347 to OSU, EAR-1946426 to UO and EAR-1946396 to SDSMT. The U.S. Geological Survey also contributed personnel and funds to help cover expenses. Nodes were provided by the IRIS-PASSCAL program. Space for staging was provided by OSU at the Geological Sample Repository. We thank the many individuals who assisted with permitting, logistics and other aspects of the project. A list of all participating landowners is given in Appendix A. We particularly thank personnel at several of the federal and state agencies and timber companies who went out of their way to provide detailed information on keys and road access and at the OSU motor pool, who made sure we had the vehicles we needed. We also thank Tim Parker at Nanometrics for providing, overseeing installation and training us on the use of the TCH120-1/Pegasus broadband systems, and Anais Ferot at GEOPRISMS for setting up the webform that captured the application information.

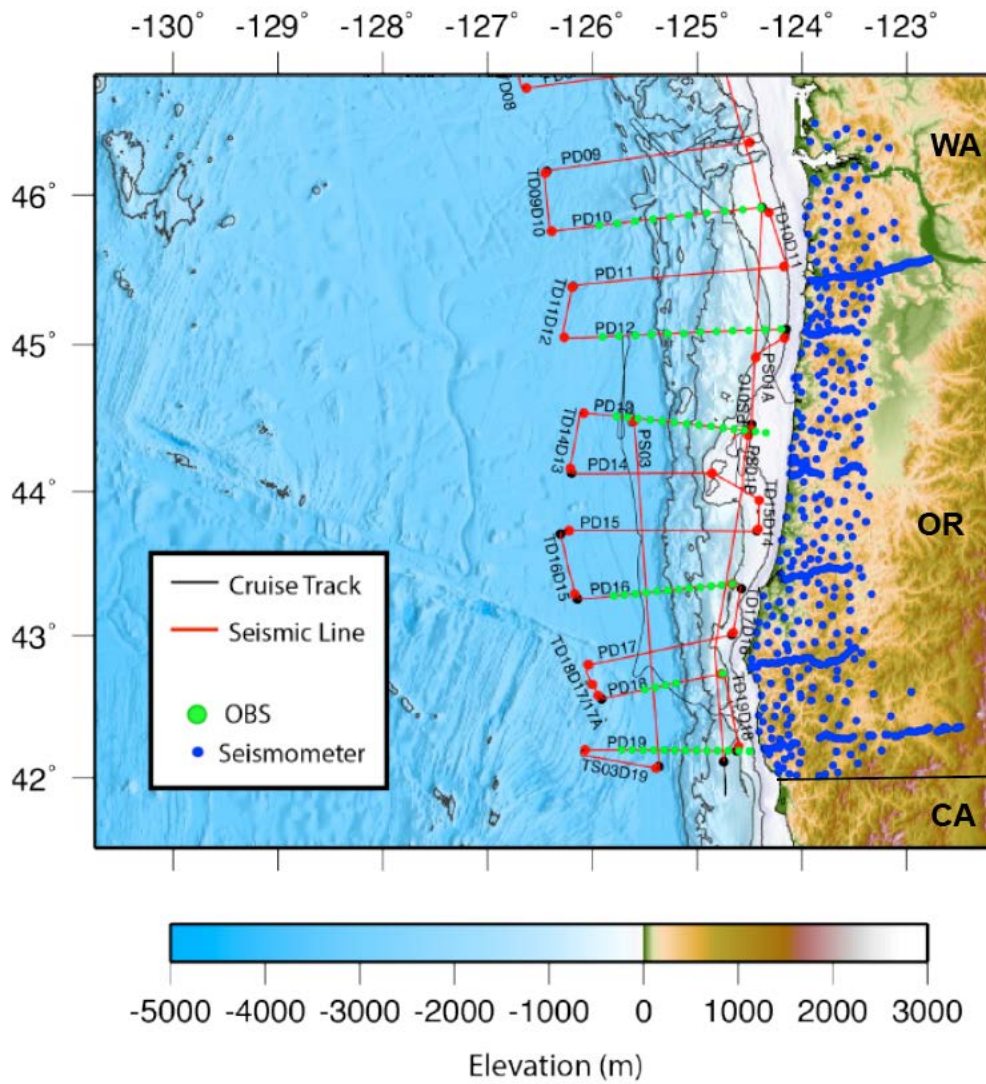


Figure 1. Overview of controlled source seismic imaging of the Cascadia forearc during June 2021. Red lines show the multichannel seismic reflection lines acquired by the R/V Langseth during cruise MGL2104, led by Suzanne Carbotte (<https://www.marine-geo.org/tools/search/entry.php?id=MGL2104>). Green dots are ocean bottom seismometers deployed and recovered by the R/V Oceanus during cruise OC21xx, led by Pablo Canales and Nathan Miller. Blue dots are nodes deployed by our group.

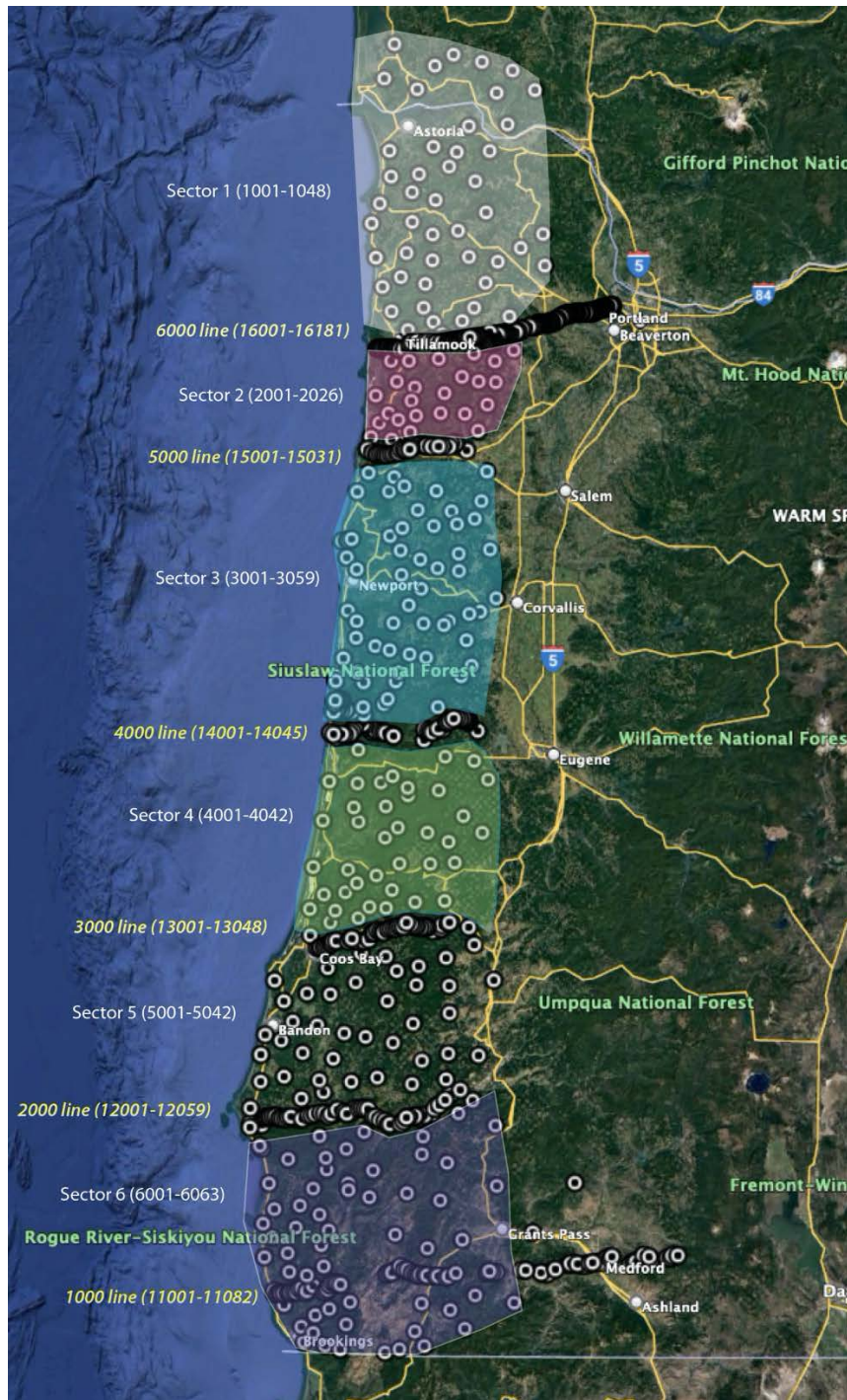
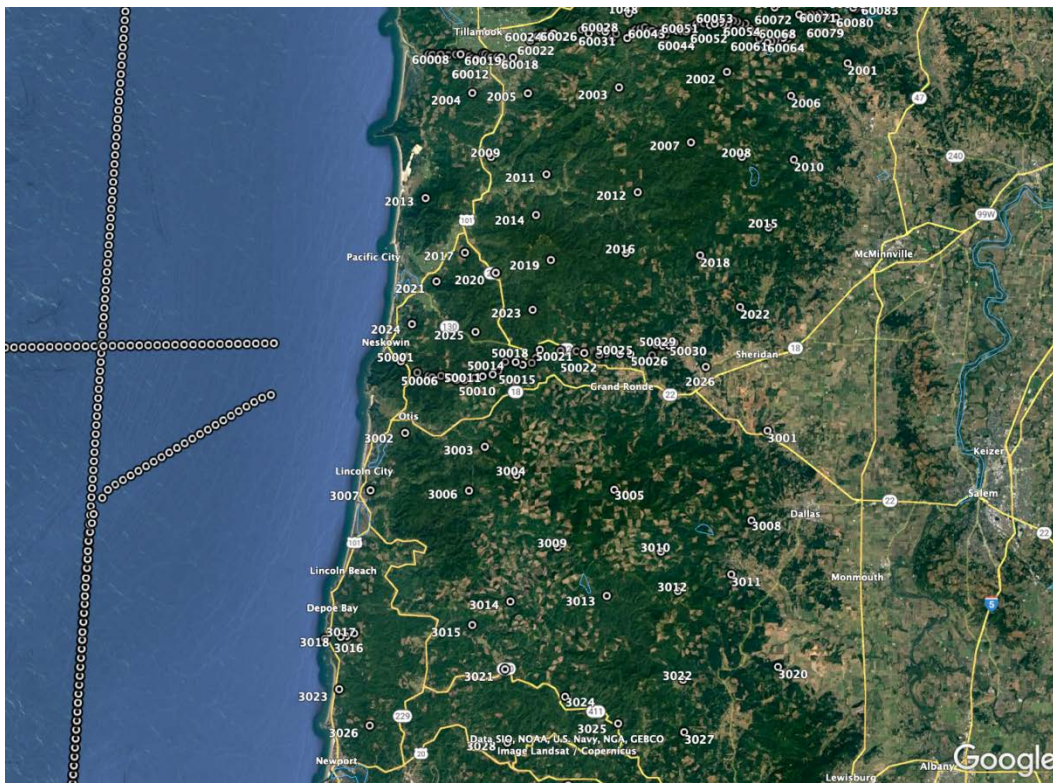
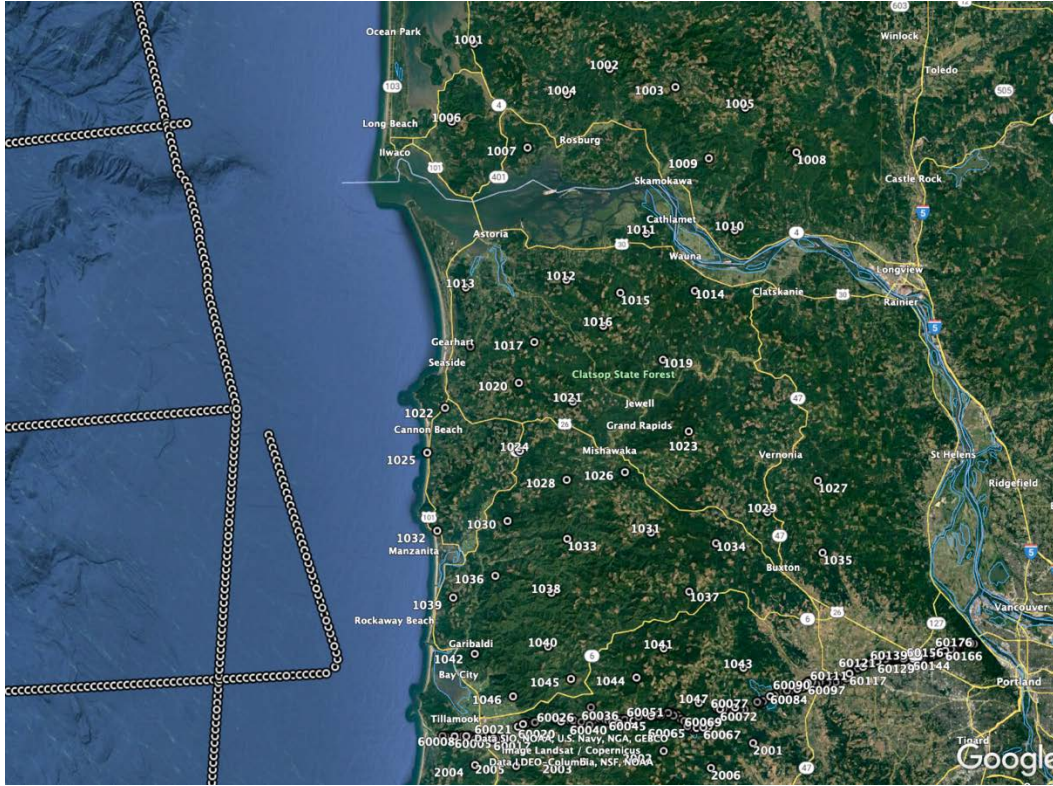
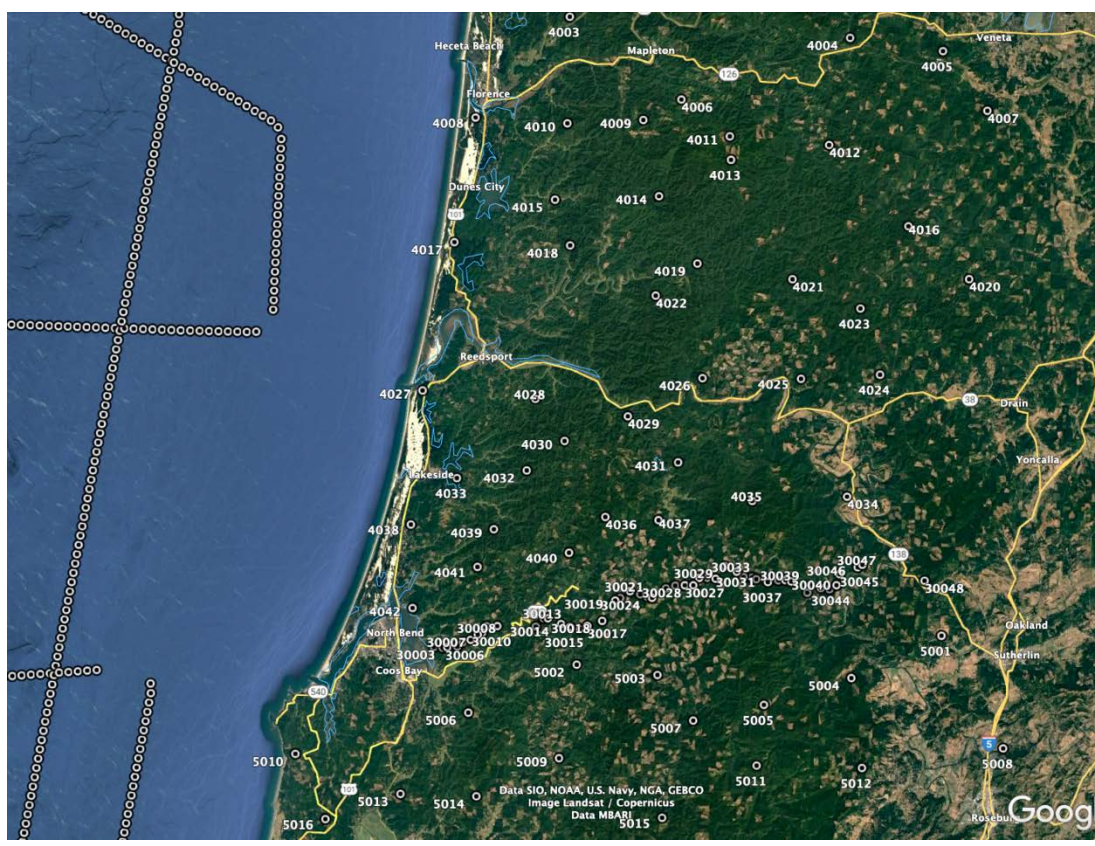
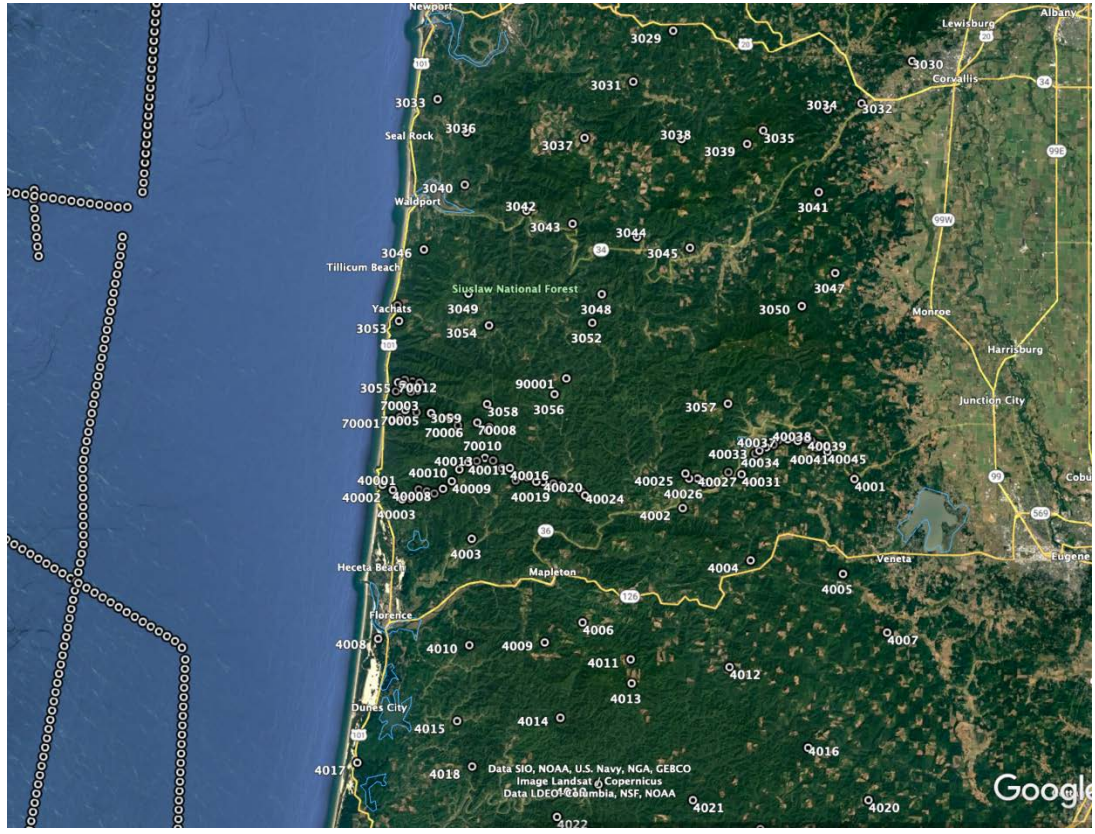


Figure 2. SiteID numbering schema. Five-digit site numbers starting with '1' designate stations along the linear subarrays. These lines are informally referred to as the 1000-6000 lines, reflecting site names using during the planning, permitting and deployment phase. Four digit numbers designate grid sites, which are divided into sectors between each line with the exception of the southernmost grid sites, which were not assigned a separate sector because of the small number of sites here). A gap in the 1000 line was due to the large Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area.





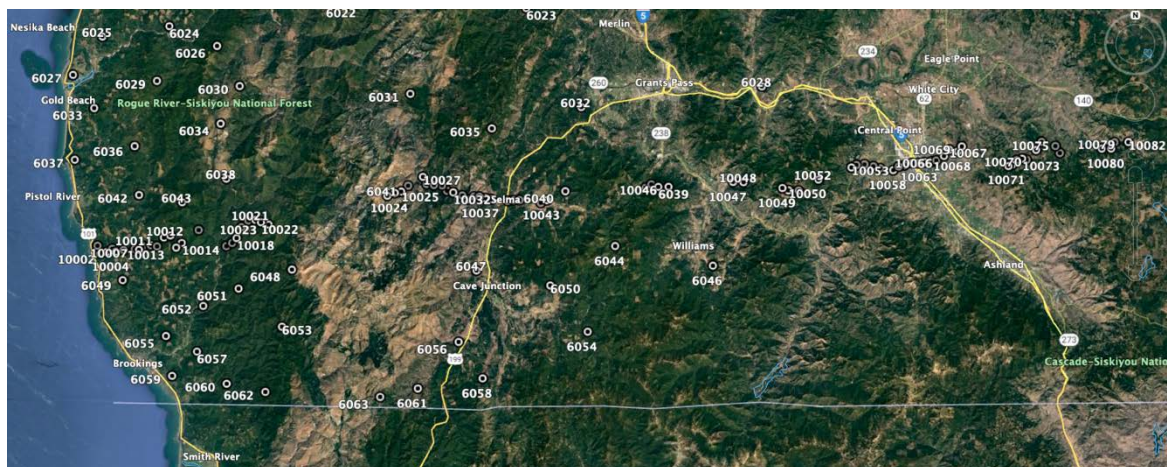
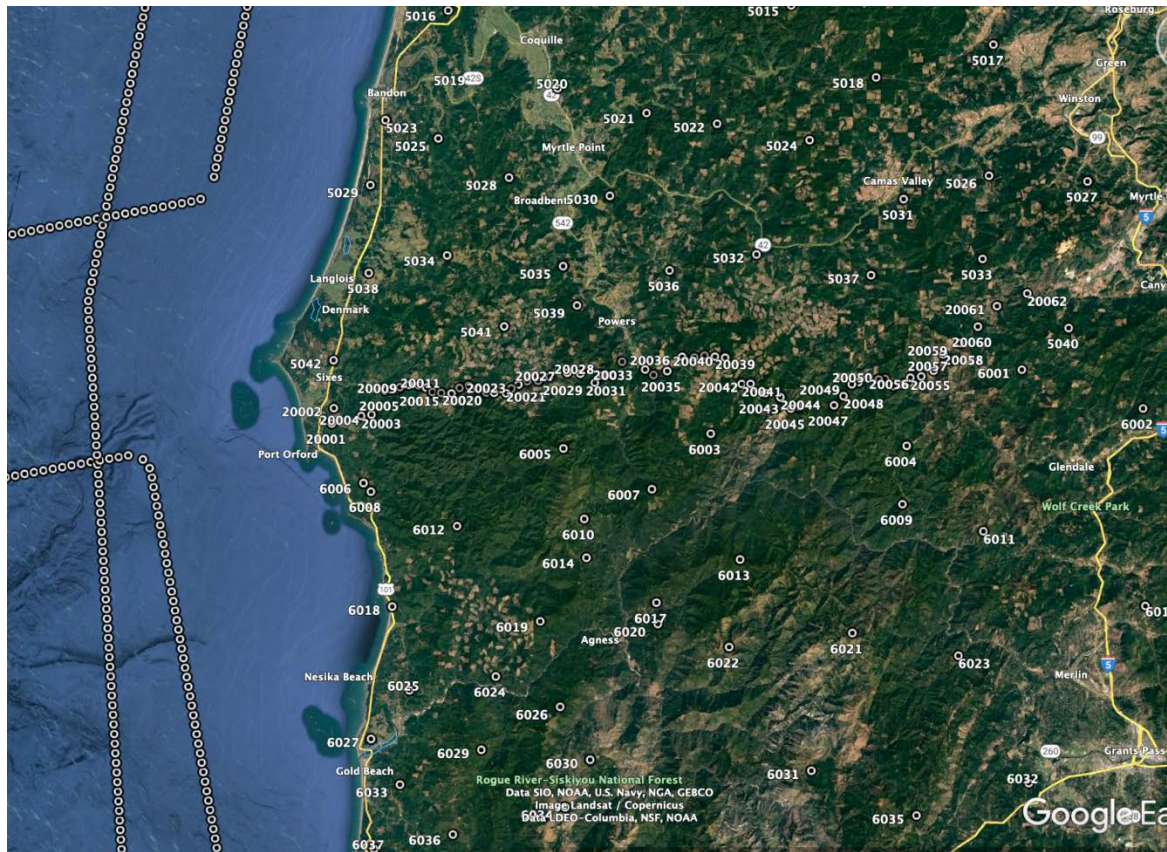


Figure 3. Google Earth screengrabs showing more the distribution of nodes in more detail. See table 1 for site coordinates and other information. The majority of nodes were located away from population centers. Note: The 6 linear arrays labeled with 5 digit site numbers in table 1, the maps on this figure and in the text (A0xyz, with A indicating the line number and xyz indicating the site within the line, increasing to the east). These are listed in parentheses as sites 1Axyz in Figure 2 and in the PH5 database archived at the IRIS DMC because of PH5 format limitations.

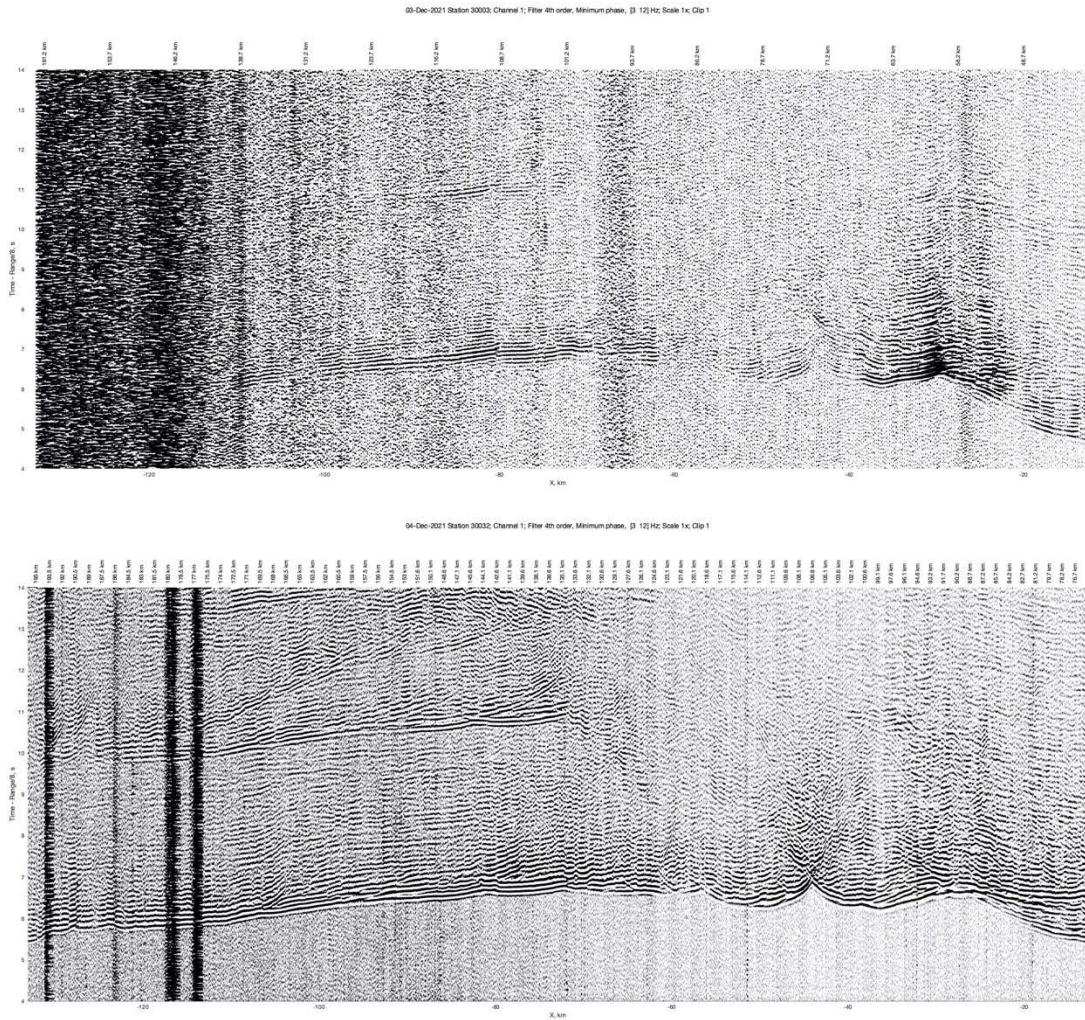
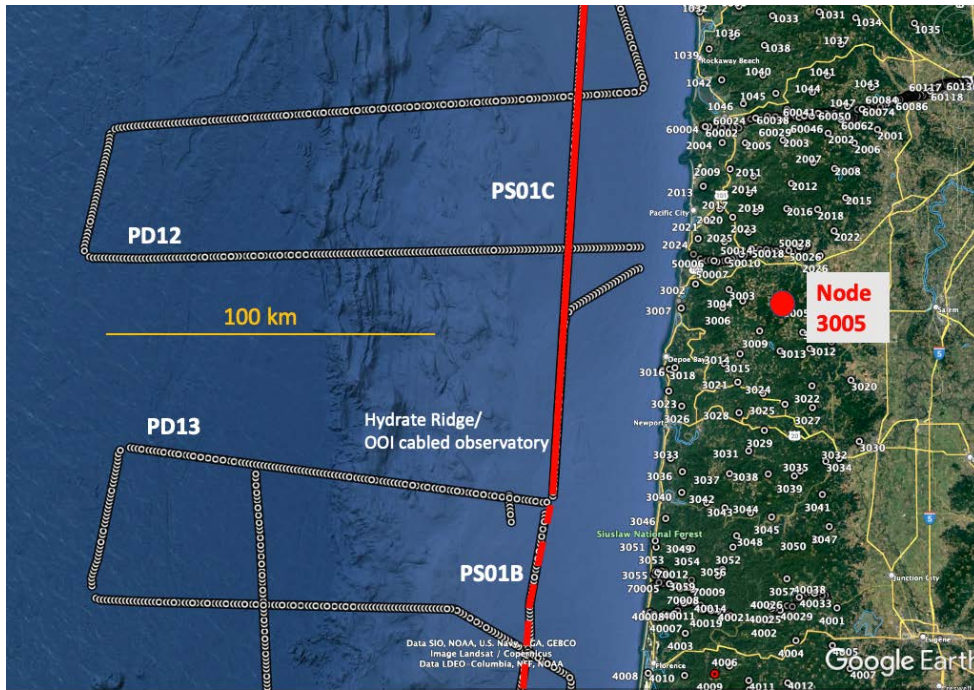
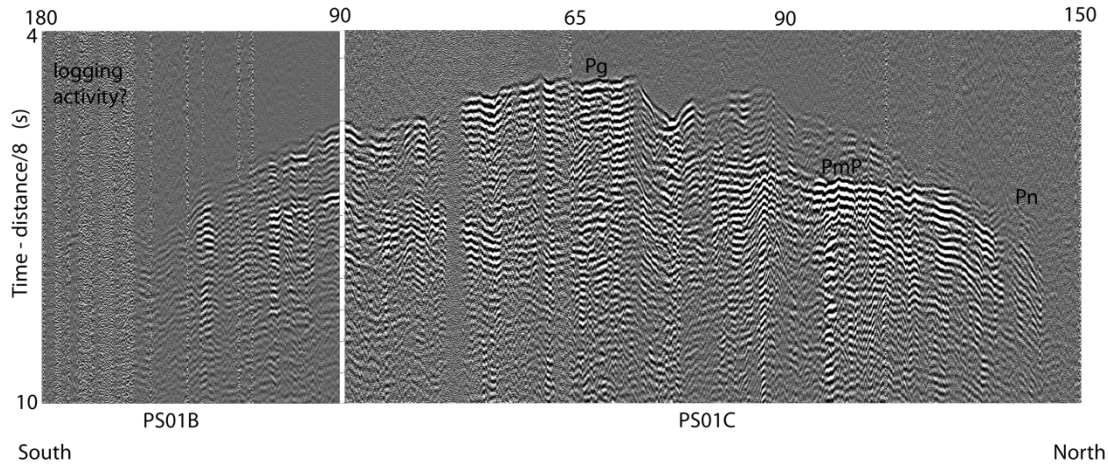


Figure 4. Examples of data from shots along MCS line PD16 recorded on sites 13003 and 13032. Numbers along the top of the plot indicate source/receiver offset. Numbers along the bottom indicate distance within the model database set up for data analysis.



Distance between shot and node 3005 (km) - note, scale is not linear



Shots from a line along the continental shelf and upper slope

Closest approach for this site is 65 km. Note asymmetry between paths to the north and to the south.

Figure 5. Example of data from grid site 3005 from shots on lines parallel to the coast (lower panel). The asymmetry of the data indicates the 3D nature of the crustal structure. Circles offshore on the map show every 30th shot. Nearly all shots shown on the map were recorded with amplitude above the background noise level on site 3005. An increase in noise level at the south end of line PS01B is likely due to logging activity (based on the time of day and indication of logging activity in the region). Our modeling strategy is to develop 2.5D models along densely instrumented transects to use as a framework for defining a starting model for 3D analysis using the entire grid of sources and stations.

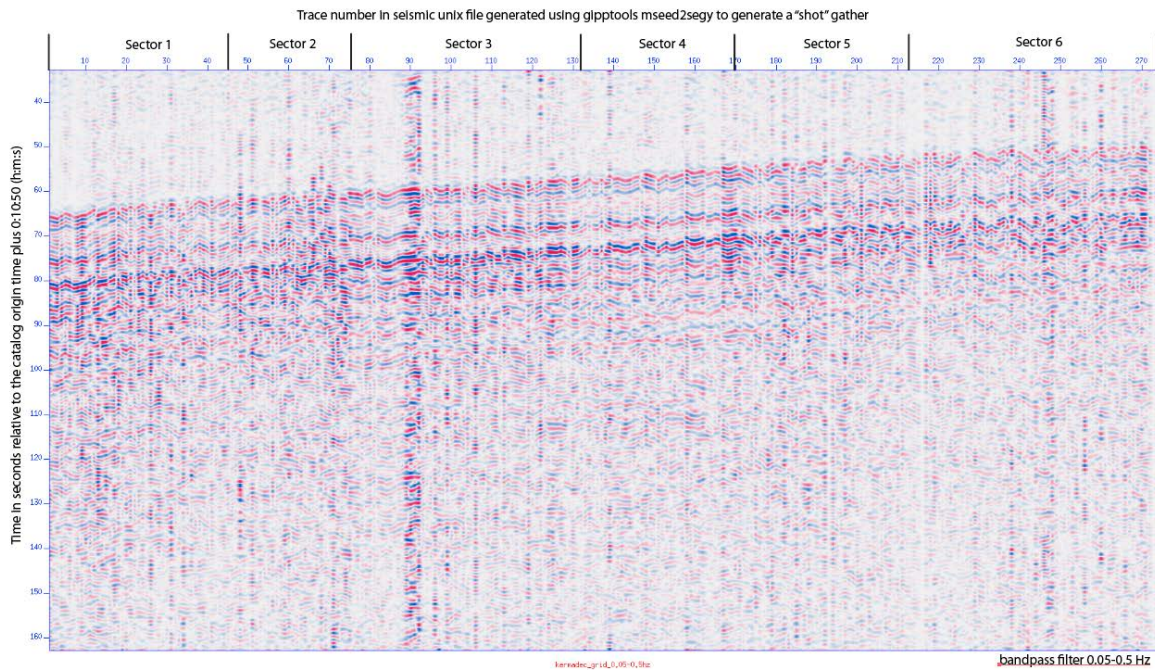
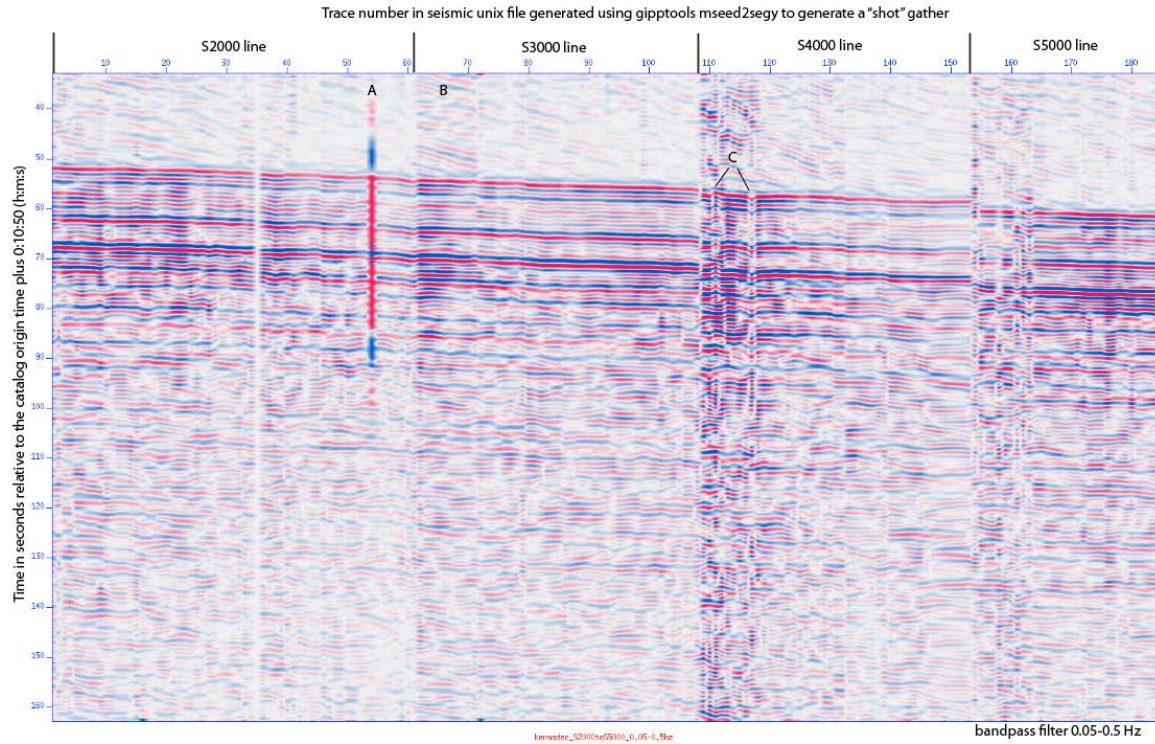


Figure 6. The June 23, M6.5 Kermadec earthquake recorded on the 4 short, dense linear arrays (top panel) and on the grid sites (lower panel). P-wave arrivals from this earthquake, which was at a distance of $\sim 90^\circ$ from the network, approximate a plane wave beneath the array and thus provide a synoptic view of the variability in signal/noise across the array. For example, “A” indicates a strong but intermittent resonance on a node. “B” indicates higher background noise levels near the coast with apparent velocity consistent with wave-generated noise. “C” are traces with timing errors.

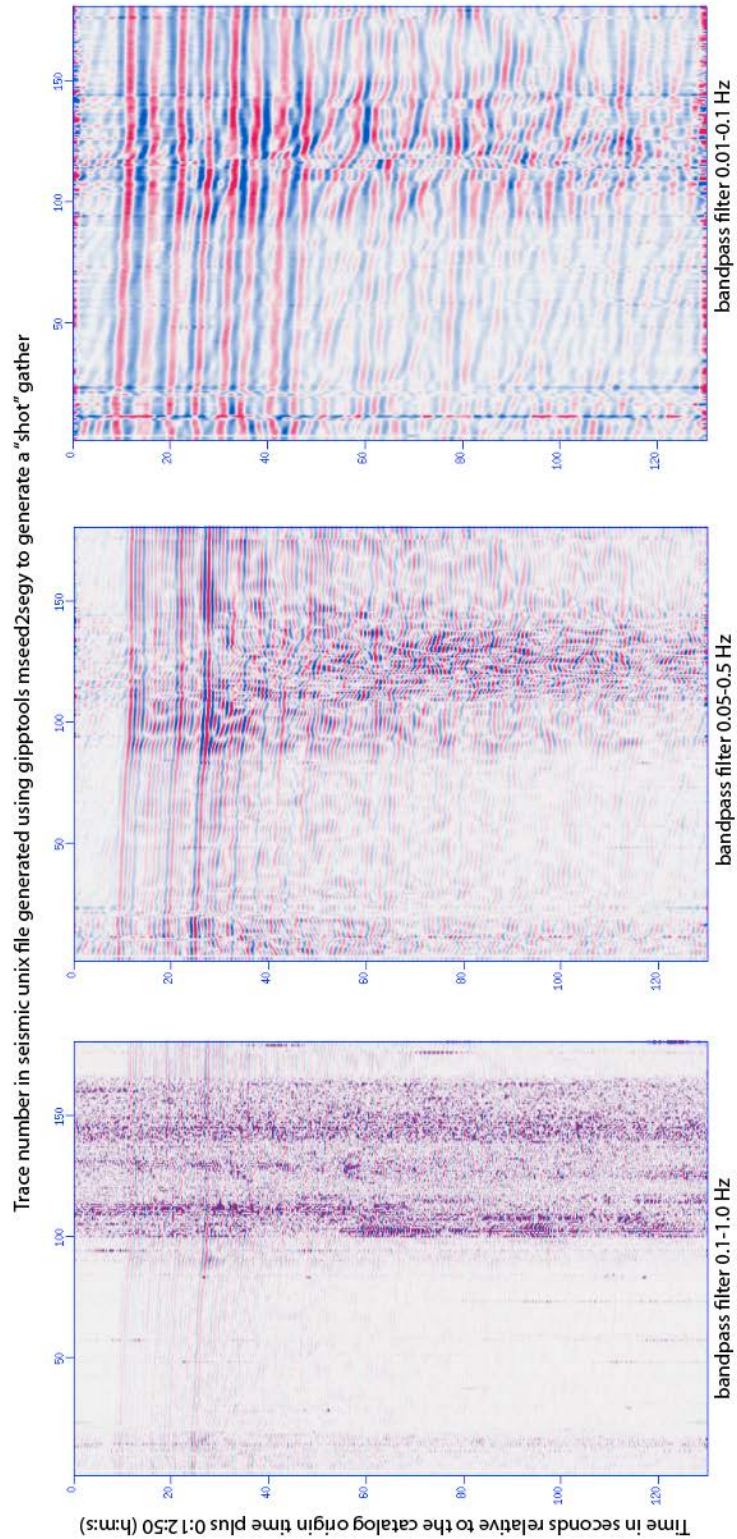
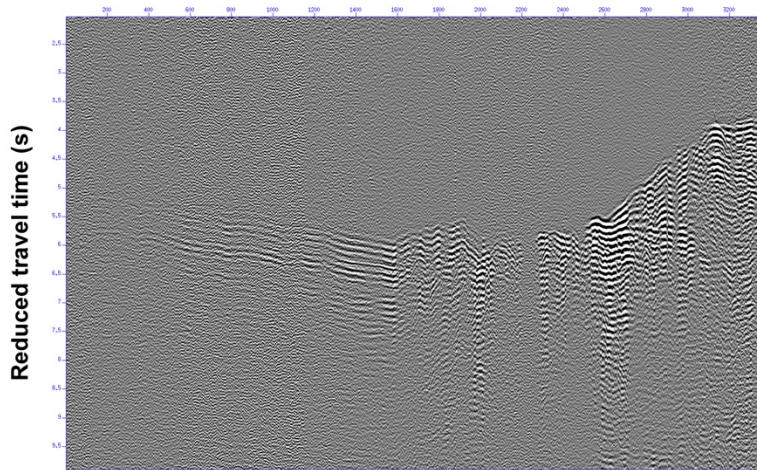


Figure 7. P-wave from the Kermadec earthquake recorded along the S6000 line shown in 3 different frequency bands. This illustrates the frequency dependence of noise within the Tualatin Basin and the likely presence of local structural effects on the waveforms.



Site 3059



Site 70005

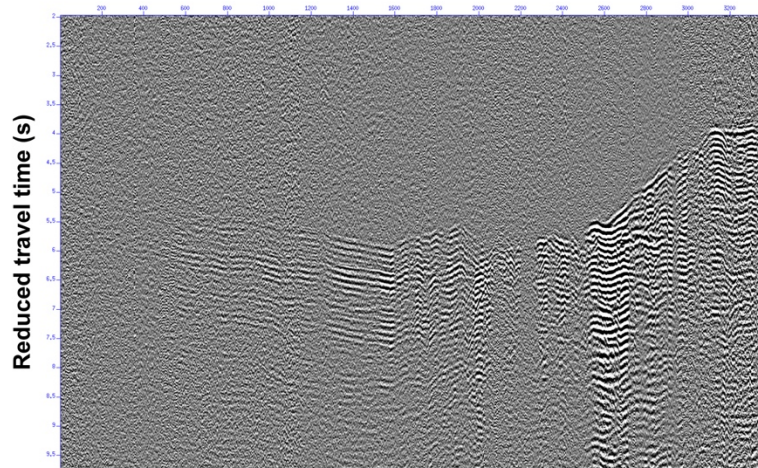


Figure 8. Offshore seismic line PD13 (see figure 5 for location) recorded on 2 nodes located only ~120 m apart. A site 3059, the node was only partially buried in road gravel; at site 70005, it was buried in sediments away from the road. The source-receiver offset ranges from ~167 km for trace 1 to ~43 km for trace 3400. Data were bandpass filtered at 4-20 Hz and a 4-trace mix was applied after reduction with a velocity of 8 km/s.

Tables (included in report and as an excel spreadsheet):

Table 1. Metadata for PH5 (provided both as printed table and as an excel spreadsheet as part of the auxiliary material). See text for discussion of how the preferred latitude, longitude and elevation values were determined. If questions arise during processing about these values, the coordinates logged during deployment, during recovery and by the GPS unit in the node are tabulated in the FieldNotes.csv spreadsheet. The Site Name column gives the site name used for permitting and field work whereas Site ID represents a remapping of Site Names into a more consistent framework for data archiving and analysis. The location code indicates whether the preferred coordinates are from the deployment log (D), the recovery log (R) or the node GPS (N). Azimuth is given in degrees relative to geographic N, measured clockwise. If azimuth was within 3° of north, most deployers noted “good,” which is listed as “0” in the table. The GPS state on recovery gives the locking status on recovery.: 2B is locked; 3B is searching for a lock; OTHER indicates a code indicating a problem with the node. See documentation from PASSCAL on the Fairfield nodes for more details.

Table 2. Coordinates for broadband stations deployed in conjunction with the nodal network.

Tables (spreadsheet only):

Table 3. Compilation and comparison of serial numbers and coordinates noted by field volunteers during deployment and recovery and used to find outliers and determine the preferred coordinates listed in Table 1.

70017	5103	6/7/21 23:04	6/30/21 17:05	44.22304	-124.09661	10.7	1086	R	0	3B	BOK
70018	4871	6/8/21 1:02	6/30/21 16:52	44.22302	-124.09671	10.3	1087	D	0	2B	BOK
80001	6208	6/10/21 16:04	6/17/21 16:47	47.58528	-122.39353	80.2	SEA0	D	0	2B	BFO
80002	6790	6/10/21 19:06	6/17/21 17:00	47.58423	-122.39692	75.5	SEA1	D	0	2B	BTS
80003	6413	6/10/21 19:47	6/17/21 17:22	47.58434	-122.39711	60.5	SEA2	D	0	2B	BFO
80004	6656	6/10/21 20:30	6/17/21 17:16	47.58444	-122.39725	48.8	SEA3	D	0	3B	BTS
80005	6493	6/10/21 16:48	6/17/21 17:30	47.58525	-122.39704	35.4	SEA4	D	0	2B	BTS
80006	6122	6/10/21 18:22	6/17/21 17:40	47.58531	-122.39740	25.7	SEA5	D	0	2B	BTS
80007	6431	6/10/21 22:06	6/17/21 17:51	47.58548	-122.39775	9.5	SEA6	D	0	2B	BTS
90001	2697	5/28/21 22:11	7/14/21 13:20	44.23924	-123.84232	270.4	N/A	N	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 2. Temporary broadband seismometers installed in conjunction with the Cascadia2021 nodal network.**USGS - data under network code GS at the IRIS DMC**

Station name	Installation date	Removal date	Latitude (degrees)	Longitude (degrees)	Elevation (m)	Comment
TAUL1	5/25/21	12/31/99	45.522769	-123.054179	56	Cornelius Elementary School, Cornelius, OR,USA
TAUL2	5/26/21	12/31/99	45.518911	-123.109937	58	Forest Grove Fire Dept, Forest Grove, OR, USA
TAUL3	5/25/21	12/31/99	45.497901	-122.96268	52	Minter Bridge Elementary School, Hillsboro, OR, USA
TAUL4	5/25/21	12/31/99	45.439792	-122.942326	56	Twin Oaks Nursery, Hillsboro, OR, USA
TAUL5	5/25/21	12/31/99	45.614405	-123.106933	66	Quail Valley Golf Course, Banks, OR, USA
TAUL6	5/25/21	12/31/99	45.513791	-123.235303	247	Scott land and timber, Gaston, OR, USA
TAUL7	5/26/21	12/31/99	45.608833	-122.869734	182	Plumper Pumpkin Patch, Portland, OR, USA
TAUL8	5/26/21	12/31/99	45.627924	-122.613163	90	Vanco Golf Range, Vancouver, WA, USA

Nanonetrics TCH120-1 seismometers with Pegasus portable recording system

Station name	Installation date	Removal date	Latitude (degrees)	Longitude (degrees)	Elevation (m)	Comment
NX.STA1	6/4/21	8/13/21	44.557871	-123.278392	72.4	next to nodal site
NX.STA02	6/5/21	8/13/21	44.733059	-123.508731	236.6	next to nodal site
NX.STA3	6/5/21	8/13/21	44.674591	-123.506049	289.5	next to nodal site
NX.STA04	6/5/21	8/13/21	44.596947	-123.41846	151.5	in Lumos vineyard
XX.COR	6/5/21	8/13/21	44.585576	-123.303979	127.5	next to IU-COR site

Appendix A.

We thank the many landowners who gave us access to their land. Without their cooperation and support, this project would not have been possible. If we have forgotten anyone, please let us know and accept our apologies.

Federal and State Agencies:

- Bureau of Land Management
- Suislaw National Forest
- Rogue River/Siskiyou National Forest
- Oregon Board of Forestry
- Washington Department of Natural Resources

Timber companies:

- Chetco Forest Products
- Lewis and Clark Tree Farms
- Hancock Forest Resources
- Hampton Lumber Company
- Hull Oakes Lumber Company
- Roseburg Lumber Company
- Starker Forests, Inc.
- Stimson Lumber Company
- Thompson Tree Farm
- Weyerhaeuser Forest Products

Local Agencies:

- Bandon Municipal Airport
- City of Hillsboro
- City of Portland
- Oregon Metro
- Lewis and Clarke Interpretive Center
- Siletz Fire Station
- Port of Portland - Hillsboro Airport
- Port of Tillamook
- Tualatin Hills Parks and Recreation
- Tualatin Valley Water District

Schools & Churches:

- Forest Grove School District
- Forest Grove United Methodist Church
- Forest Grove 7th Day Adventist Church
- Hillsboro School District
- Kings Valley School
- Umqua Community College
- Willamina School District

Other Companies:

- Ace Hardware-Forest Grove
- Everde Growers
- Genentech
- PGM Landscape Services
- Powers Ranch
- Rock Creek Country Club
- Sahlfeld Farms
- Verboort Berry Farms

Individuals:

- Tim & Jo Toth
- Keith Whitehead
- The Jenck Family
- Ann Batchelder
- Steve Harris
- Duane Pfeiffer

- Douglas Kujak
- Jeffrey Spath
- Courtney Scott
- Scott Griffith
- Judith Lichtenstein
- Tom Epler
- Saralyn Ewald
- Tony & Tammy Tasler
- Dwight Holmes
- Suzanne Hertel
- Annette Gates
- Armando Solano
- The Goins Family
- Kevin Kraly
- Joshua Licht
- Kevin Ryder
- Marshall Willis
- Frank Haas
- Jack Nantz
- Brian Belt
- Daniel Miller
- Neil & Esperanza Pietrok
- Jacob Dudek
- William & Lea Hoppe
- Shawn Thomas
- Jim Petersen
- Waldo Wakefield & Clare Reimers
- Stan Waterman
- Scott Knox
- Quincy Powers
- Henry Isenhart
- Dana Douglass
- Matt Morris
- Bonnie Jaspers
- Allyn Ford
- Marian Howe
- Bruce Holt
- John Wilson
- Randy Moe
- Dave and Tina Green

We also thank the Oregon Hazards Lab, University of Oregon, for assistance with permitting and fieldwork.

Appendix B.

Cascadia 2021 Boot-Camp Schedule

Tuesday, May 25th, 2021

(All times PDT)

Breakfast (included with the HGI; on your own for commuters)

08:15

Participants at the HGI meet Anne at the HGI.

We will walk over to the Motor Pool and pick up field vehicles.

09:30 – 09:40

*Welcome and introduction at the Marine Geology Repository
(most of the workshop will be at the Marine Geology Repository)

09:40 – 10:00

General introduction to subduction zones (Emilie)

10:00 – 10:20

The Cascadia subduction zone – scientific background to our project
(Anne)

10:20 – 10:40

Introduction to seismometers (Kevin)

10:40 – 11:00

Break

11:00 – 11:20

Crustal structure and strong ground motion (Erin)

11:20 – 12:00

Discussion/questions

12:00 – 13:00

Lunch boxes provided

13:00 – 14:00

What do the data look like, and what will we do with it? (Contributions
from all PIs)

14:00 – 18:00

Navigating and notetaking: Discussion of note-taking protocols;
decision-making strategies in the field; hands-on analysis of deployment
strategies.

18:00

Dinner on your own

Wednesday, May 26th, 2021

Breakfast (included with the HGI; on your own for commuters)

08:30 – 09:00

Introduction to the nodes and associated field equipment and checklists
(zoom with PASSCAL)

09:00 – 10:00	Example instrument deployment and best practices
10:00 – 10:30	Sharing the road with loggers
10:30 – 11:00	Flora, fauna, and archeology
11:00 – 12:00	How and where to “plant” the instruments when you cannot safely reach your waypoint
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch boxes provided
13:00 – 17:00	Leave for the field in 2-3 groups to install sites near Corvallis
17:00 – 19:00	Meet on Marys Peak, where on a clear day you can see the Cascades and the Pacific
19:00	Dinner on your own

Thursday, May 27th, 2021

Breakfast (included with the HGI; on your own for commuters)

08:00 – 12:00	Smaller breakout groups for detailed planning (south, central, and northern zones)
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch boxes provided
13:00 – 16:00	Pack up vehicles and continue analysis of maps and assignments.
16:00	End of formal workshop. Some groups will head out to their temporary deployment bases at the northern and southern end of the experiment footprint.

**(Note: because of covid-19 policies at OSU, we cannot all be in the classroom at the same time. Unless the policy is updated based on CDC guidance, some participants will have to view the presentations on a screen in the lobby.)*