Dive No.	K207	Date	2001/09/3
PI	Name	Affiliation	
Japanese English	トーマス　シッション Thomas W. Sisson	アメリカ合衆国地質調査所 US Geological Survey Menlo Park　CA	
Specialty	Volcanology and petrology		
Purpose	Look for primary ancestral Kilauea volcanic deposits; examine structures related to Papa'u Seamount		
Area	SE of Papa'u Seamount		
Site			

	Latitude	Longitude	Time	Depth
Landing	19 ° 01.00' N	155° 11.50' W	9:11	2936 m
Leaving	19°　02.78' N	155° 12.44' W	14:32	2027 m

Dive Distance	3700　m	Deepest point	2937 m

Dive summary	**Purpose:** The frontal scarp of the 3000m deep Hilina bench exposes bedded volcaniclastic rocks derived from both shoreline entry lava flows and from a submarine alkalic progenitor of Kilauea volcano. No primary volcanic deposits had been discovered from ancestral Kilauea. The volcanic edifice must have lain northwest of the Hilina frontal scarp, and a site of steep slopes southeast of Papa'u Seamount offered the possibility of seeing primary deposits from ancestral Kilauea. That site also is situated close to a large north-northwest trending structure that bounds Papa'u Seamount on the west, and it was possible that dive observations would reveal the nature of this structure. **Results:** Dive K207 landed at –2936m depth, 19^{o} 1.0' N 155^{o} 11.5' W on sandy bottom with scattered talus boulders. A push core (P1) and a talus sample (R1) were collected very close to the touch down point. The dive proceeded in a north-northwesterly direction diagonaling up across the northeast walls of two small basins from –2930m to –2650m depth and from –2600m to –2100m depth. Steep, coarse talus mantles the slopes of both basins, with lesser exposures of massive, poorly indurated breccia. (continued on following pages)
Payload	
Visual Records	
Sample	28 rocks, 4 push cores
Video highlights	(1)　(2)　(3)
Key words	Kilauea, Hilina bench, breccia,