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GMT BASED COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS AND GEOMORPHOLOGICAL MAPPING OF THE KERMADEC AND TONGA TRENCHES, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC OCEAN

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ABSTRACT:

Current study is focused on the GMT based modelling of the two hadal trenches located in southwest Pacific Ocean, eastwards from Australia: Tonga and Kermadec. Due to its inaccessible location, the seafloor of the deep-sea trench can only be visualized using remote sensing tools and advanced algorithms of data analysis. The importance of the developing and technical improving of the innovative methods in cartographic data processing is indisputable. Automatization in data analysis has been significantly increased over the past years. However, using programming and scripting in cartography still remains lower comparing to the use of the traditional GIS. Therefore, developing GMT-based methods for the geomorphological data processing is crucial for better understanding the landforms of the seafloor. Methodology includes application of the GMT scripting toolset for the automated digitizing of the profiles crossing the trenches in perpendicular direction. A sequence of the GMT codes enabled to visualize raster and vector data, perform geomorphological modelling, descriptive statistical data analysis and quantitative comparison of the two trenches. Using GMT, the bathymetric sample data of the Kermadec and Tonga trenches were modeled, analyzed and compared. The results show deeper bathymetry and more seafloor roughness for the Tonga. Comparing to Kermadec, Tonga Trench has steeper gradient of the profiles. The seafloor geomorphology is strongly affected by a variety of factors that shape actual form of both trenches. The experimental methodology is fully based on the GMT scripting with presented and explained codes.

Key-words: GMT, geomorphology, mapping, hadal trench, Tonga, Kermadec

1. INTRODUCTION

The structure of the ocean seafloor has been the subject of the attention in Earth sciences recently (Micallef, 2011; Mitchell, 2015). The rapidly developing GIS methods, machine learning algorithms and automatization in geospatial analysis improves the precision and quality of the mapping. One of these tools, the Generic Mapping Tools (GMT), a geospatial scripting toolset developed by Wessel & Smith (1991) provides advanced cartographic solutions that enable to model, analyze, map, visualize and calculate the phenomena of the submarine geology that can only be studied by the remote sensing methods and complex algorithms of data analysis. A variety of the GMT modules (Wessel *et al.*, 2013) specifically adjusted for modelling raster grids, plotting vector maps, computing descriptive statistical graphs and aesthetic cartographic mapping proved to be a perfect tool for modelling oceanological data. Current work is fully based on using GMT for comparative analysis and geomorphic modelling of two hadal trenches.

The presented research is focused on the comparative analysis and geomorphological modelling of the two hadal trenches located in the Pacific Ocean: Kermadec and Tonga

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(**Fig. 1**). Using GMT modelling, the shapes of their orthogonal transect profiles were compared and analyzed in order to highlight differences and variations in the landforms of the two trenches located close to each other yet different in structure. The majority of research either focus on the biota communities of the deep-sea ecosystems (Leduc, 2015; Nunnally *et al.*, 2016; Leduc *et al.*, 2016) or the tectonic movements of the plates in the Pacific Ocean (Duncan *et al.*, 1985; Tappin, 1993; Piller *et al.*, 1999). The presented work aims to contribute to the studies on the geomorphological modelling of the hadal trenches of the Pacific Ocean.

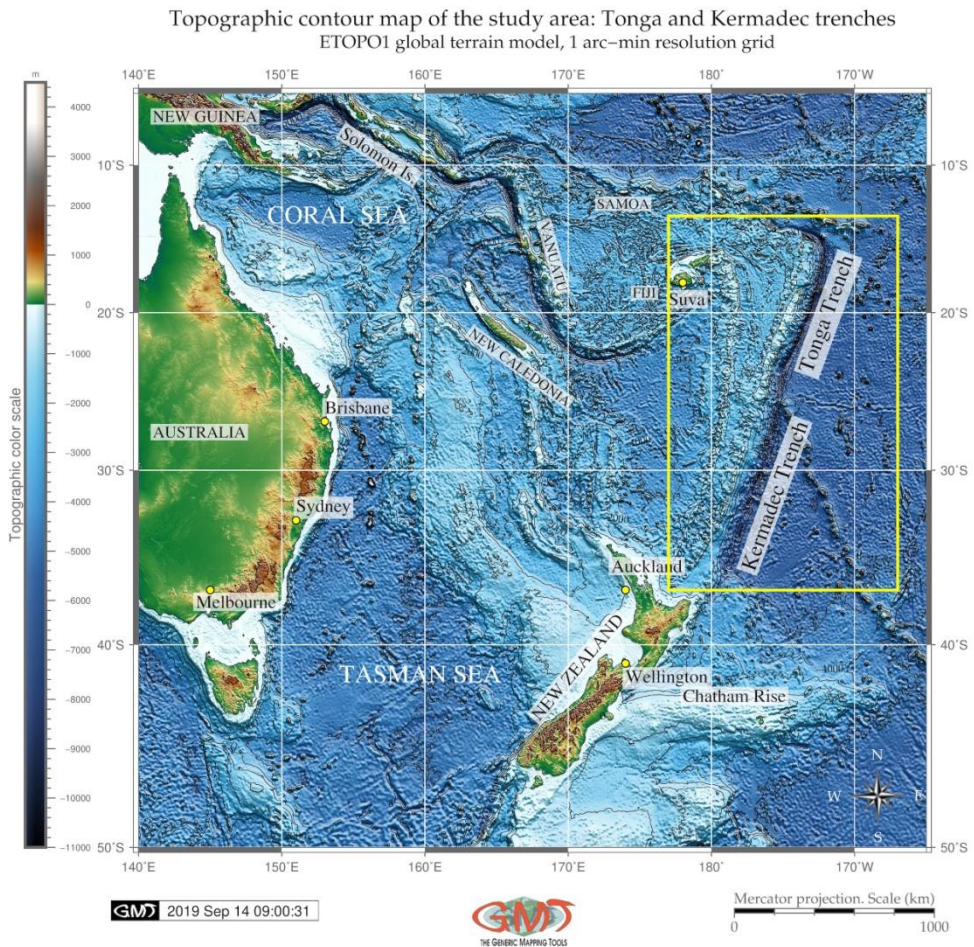


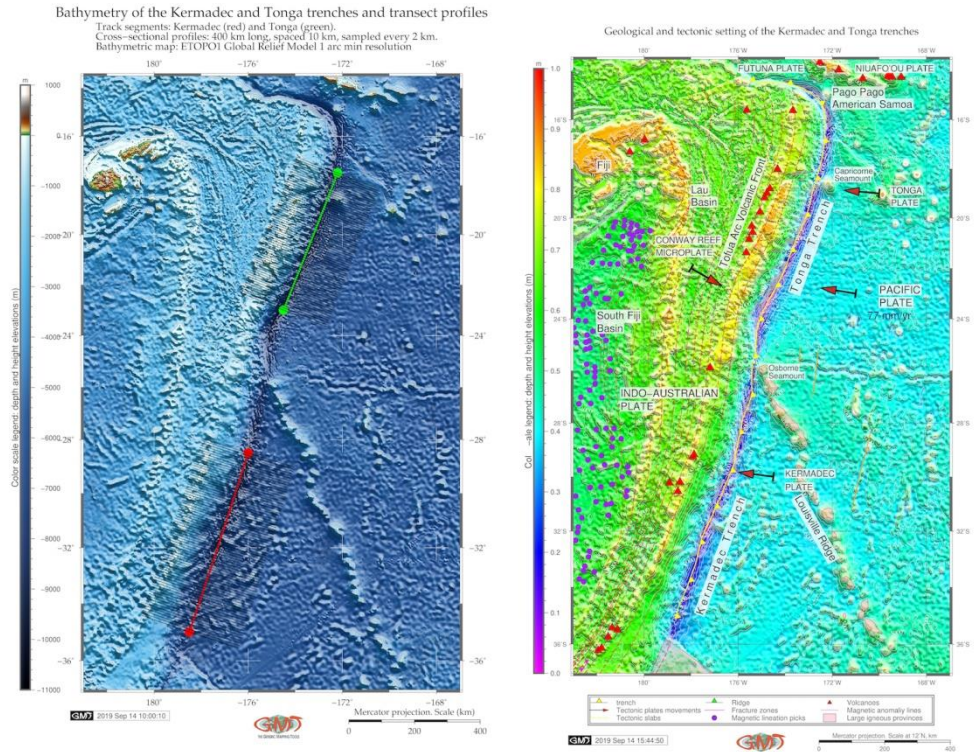
Fig. 1. Map of the study area: Kermadec and Tonga trenches, Pacific Ocean (Source: author).

2. STUDY AREA AND DATA

The study area is focused on two hadal trenches located in south-west Pacific Ocean northwards from Australia and New Zealand: Kermadec and Tonga. Their brief geographic description can be characterized as follows. Kermadec Trench is the southern from the two located 120 km off the New Zealand with axis continuing from ca. 26°S to 36°S. It is the 5th deepest trench in the world with a maximum depth of 10,177 m (Jamieson, 2015) m and a

length of 1500 km (Jamieson *et al.*, 2011). Its closeness to the Antarctic makes it one of the coldest trenches in the world (Belyaev, 1989).

Kermadec Trench runs parallel to the Kermadec Ridge with geomorphology of V-shape formed by tectonic subduction of the Pacific Plate under the Indo-Australian Plate extending from approximately 26° to 36°S near the northeastern tip of New Zealand's North Island (Leduc & Rowden, 2018).



The specific conditions of the tectonic setting in the study area is the subduction of the Pacific Plate at a rapid rate beneath the Indo-Australian Plate along the Tonga–Kermadec Trench (Castillo *et al.*, 2009), **Fig. 2**, right. Specifically, a convergence at maximal rate ~ 249 mm/yr along the Tonga–Kermadec arc system makes it one of the most seismically active subduction zones in the world (Bevis *et al.*, 1995). Due to the complex interaction of various factors (ocean currents, closeness to the Antarctica) the deep Pacific Ocean seafloor underlying the trenches is notable for variable surface productivity (Linley *et al.*, 2017). Detailed description of the environmental, geological and tectonic settings of the Kermadec is in Smith *et al.* (2003); Anderson, 2006; Regelous *et al.*, 1997; Smith & Price, 2006.

Tonga Trench is adjacent, continuing Kermadec Trench northwards with axis stretching from ca. 15°S to 26°S. Located in close proximity to the Kermadec, it is separated by a sill located on the Tonga Platform (Wright *et al.*, 2000) and by the Louisville Seamount Chain

(Jamieson *et al*, 2013) (**Fig. 2**, right). With maximum depths of 10,882 m, the Tonga Trenches is the 2nd deepest trench in the world (Blankenship *et al*, 2006). Similar to the Kermadec, Tonga Trench belongs to the South Pacific Subtropical Gyre (SPSG) biogeochemical province and has the same primary productivity rate rate of 87 g C m⁻² y⁻¹ (Xu *et al*, 2018). Both trench axes have roughly 30° slight from the longitude line. Further studies on Tonga Trench, its environment and communities can be found in relevant literature (Tappin, 1993; Ewart *et al.*, 1993; Hergt & Woodhead, 2007).

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. GMT codes for the topographic and geological mapping

A methodological approach consists in the sequence of the GMT modules. Each module consists of the small code line. Combined together as a script, they are used for mapping. Thus, the following GMT modules were used to map **Fig. 1**:

```
gmt grdcut earth_relief_01m.grd -R140/195/-50/-5 -Gtkt_relief.nc -V
```

Here the necessary part of the image was cut off and the coordinates were given (-R140/195/-50/-5) in WESN way. The raster data used as a basis map is ETOPO1. The coordinates in southern hemisphere are given as negative values. The module 'grdinfo' was used to analyze the output raster (tkt_relief.nc):

```
gmt grdinfo @tkt_relief.nc
```

The color palette was made using 'makecpt' module from the available 'geo' palette adjusted according to the data range (topography from -11000 to 4500):

```
gmt makecpt -Cgeo.cpt -V -T-11000/4500 > myocean.cpt
```

Following that the raster image was visualized:

```
gmt grdimage earth_relief_01m.grd -Cmyocean.cpt \
-R140/195/-50/-5 -JM6i -P -I+a15+ne0.75 -Xc -K > $ps
```

Here the '-JM6i' means Mercator projection with 6 inches width of the map; '-P' means portrait orientation; '-K' means continue of the script (not finalized).

The legend was added using 'psscale' module using the following code snippet:

```
gmt psscale -Dg131/-50+w14.8c/0.4c+v+o0.3/0i+ml Rtkt_relief.nc -J -Cmyocean.cpt -
-FONT_LABEL=8p,Helvetica,dimgray --
-FONT_ANNOT_PRIMARY=5p,Helvetica,dimgray -Baf+l"Topographic color scale" -I0.2
-By+lm -O -K >> $ps
```

3.2. GMT codes for the geological mapping of the study area

The geological layers (lines and points) were added on **Fig. 2** (right) using the following code snippet. As can be seen (the code below), the plotting of the vector elements on the map is done using '-W' command, e.g. '-Wthinnest,red'.

Each code is saved to the initially created file using >>ps command. The first mention of this command goes with single bracket, e.g. '> \$ps'. Then all the elements that are added to the map overlay the same. In this sense, there is certain similarity with GIS layers and a sequence of codes in the whole GMT script. The initial files with extension gmt (e.g. ridge.gmt) are tables with attribute data (coordinates and values) in native GMT format.

Hence, the following code was used for geological mapping on **Fig. 2**, right:

```
gmt makecpt -Crainbow -T0/700/50 -Z > rain.cpt
gmt psxy -R -J volcanoes.gmt -St0.4c -Gred -Wthinnest -O -K >> $ps
gmt psxy -R -J ridge.gmt -Sf0.5c/0.2c+l+t -Wthinnest,black -Ggreen -O -K >> $ps
gmt psxy -R -J LIPS.2011.gmt -L -Gpink1@50 -Wthinnest,red -O -K >> $ps
```

```
# Adding slab contours and magnetic lineation picks
gmt psxy -R -J SC_tonga.txt -W0.6p,red,- -O -K >> $ps
gmt psxy -R -J GSFML.global.picks.gmt -Sc0.2c -Wthin,purple -Gpurple -O -K >> $ps
gmt psxy -R -J trench.gmt -Sf1.5c/0.2c+l+t -Wthick,yellow -Gyellow -O -K >> $ps
```

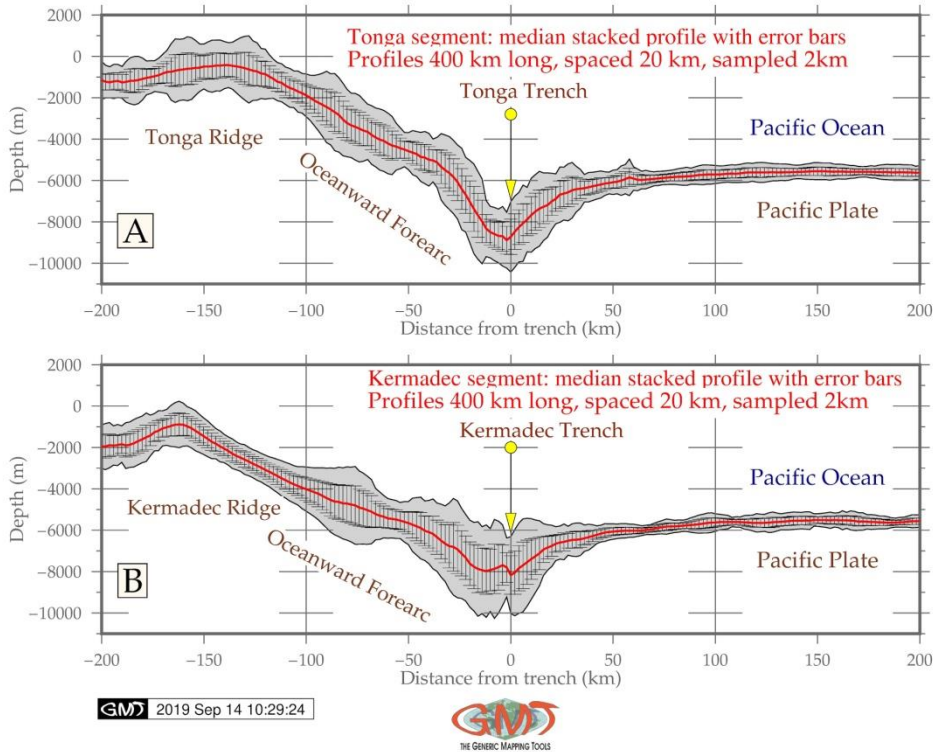


Fig. 3. Geomorphological modelling of the trenches by GMT (Source: author).

The GMT module ‘psxy’ was used for adding annotations on the maps, plotting geologic lineaments and sample points. The ‘psbasemap’ and ‘grdcontour’ GMT modules were used to map base map elements: bathymetry contours, net grids, titles and subtitles.

3.3. GMT codes for the geomorphological modelling of the cross-section profiles

The combination of several GMT modules was used for mapping geomorphological profiles (Fig. 2, left). The modelling was done using following code (example for the Kermadec Trench). The trench segment and end points were plotted:

```
gmt psxy -Rtk_t_relief.nc -J -W2p,red trenchK.txt -O -K >> $ps # my line
```

```
gmt psxy -R -J -Sc0.15i -Gred trenchK.txt -O -K >> $ps # points
```

Then, the profiles 400 km long, spaced 10 km, sampled every 2km were generated using ‘grdtrack’ GMT module based on the ‘tk_t_relief.nc’ raster in NetCDF format:

```
gmt grdtrack trenchK.txt -Gtk_t_relief.nc -C400k/2k/10k+v -Sm+sstackK.txt > tableK.txt
```

```
The profiles were written into table: gmt psxy -R -J -W0.5p tableK.txt -O -K >> $ps
```

The modelling of the profiles was performed by the following code snippet:

```
gmt psxy -R-200/200/-11000/2000 -JX15.2c/5c -Bxag100f50+1"Distance from trench
(km)" -Byag2000f1000a2000+1"Depth (m)" -BWeSn \
  -Glightgray -W0.5p envK.txt -UBL/-2p/-45p -K > $ps
gmt psxy -R -J -W1.0p -Ey+p0.2p stackK.txt -O -K >> $ps
gmt psxy -R -J -W1p,red stackK.txt -O -K >> $ps
```

The annotations were added using Unix utility 'echo', for example:

```
echo "-70 -100 Profiles 400 km long, spaced 20 km" | gmt pstext -R -J -
Gwhite -F+jBL+f12p,red -O -K >> $ps
```

Final visualization is presented on **Fig. 3**.

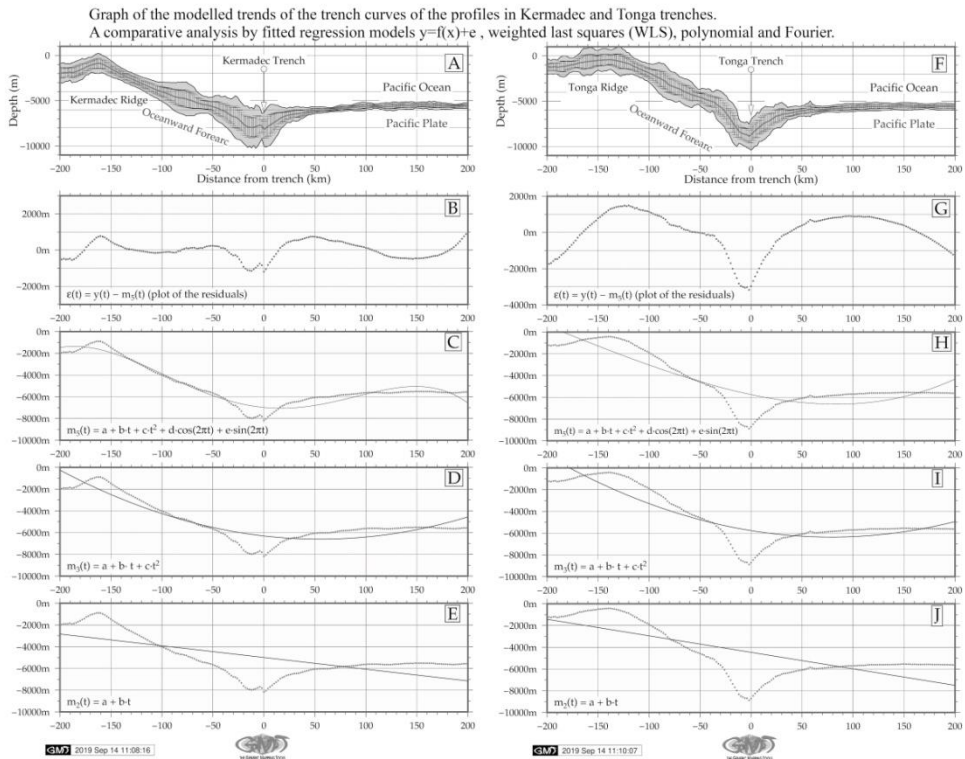


Fig. 4. Mathematical approximation of the trend curves of the profiles (*Source: author*).

3.4. GMT codes for the mathematical approximation of the trends and histograms

A sequence of the codes was applied to model trends visualized on **Fig. 4** by modules: For example, basic LS line shown on the **Fig. 4**, E (lower left), $y = a + bx + cx^2$ was plotted using following methodology combining GMT and Unix utilities:

```
gmt trend1d -Fxm stackK.txt -Np2 > model.txt
gmt psxy -R -J -Bpxag100f10 -Bsxx50 -Bpyaf+u"m" -Bsyg2000 \
  -BWSne+gazure1 -Sc0.05c -Gred stackK.txt -Y5.0c -O -K >> $ps
gmt psxy -R -J -W0.5p,blue model.txt -O -K >> $ps
echo "m@-3@-(t) = a + b\267t + c\267t@+2@" | gmt pstext -R -J \
  -F+f11p+cBL -Dj0.1i -Glightyellow -O -K >> $ps
```

```
echo "180 -1500 D" | gmt pstext -R -J -F+jBL+f18p,black -Gfloralwhite -W0.5p -O -K
>> $ps
rm -f model.txt
```

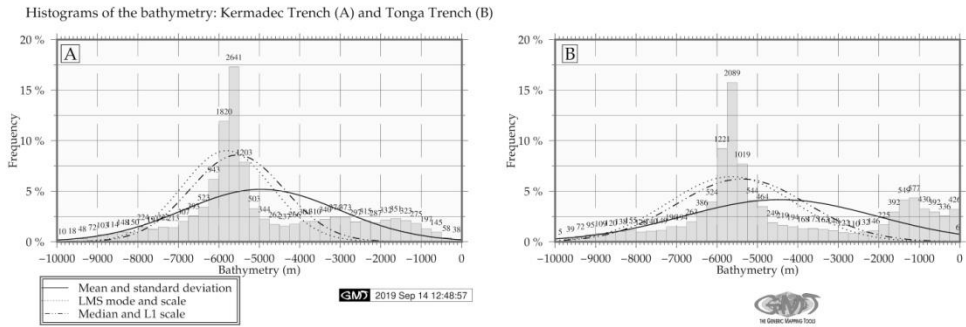


Fig. 5. Histograms of the bathymetry: frequency of the distribution of depths by data for both trenches. Left: Kermadec, right: Tonga (Source: author).

The same procedure was repeated for several mathematic approximations of the trend lines showing general profile shapes and gradients for both trenches. The comparison of trenches was computed using module 'pshistogram' (Fig. 5) by following code:

```
gmt pshistogram tableK.txt -i4 -R-10000/6/0/20 -JX4.8i/2.4i \
-Bpxg1000a1000f100+l"Bathymetry (m)" \
-Bpyg5a5f2.5+l"Frequency"+u" %" -Bsyg2.5 \
-BWSne+t"Histograms of the bathymetry: Kermadec Trench (A) and Tonga Trench (B)" +gsnow1 -Glightsteelblue1 \
-D+f7p,Times-Roman,black -L0.1p,dimgray -Z1 -W250 -N0+pblack -N1+p.- -N2+p. \
-UBL/8.5c/-1.8c -K > $ps
```

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The resulting profiles are visualized as two segments (red and green for both trenches) on Fig. 2, left. Automatic digitizing of the cross-section profiles for Kermadec and Tonga trenches demonstrated that Tonga trench's geomorphology has steeper gradient slope on the western flank (Fig. 3, A). On the contrary, Kermadec trench (Fig. 3, B) has more gentle shape form of the western slope off Tonga Ridge. The results of the comparative analysis of the two trenches show that Tonga Trench has shallower depths on the eastern part along but kermadec Trench has more abrupt shape with 2,641 depth records s from -6,600 to -6,800 meters (Fig. 5). Comparing the deepest values >9,000 meters for Tonga Trench there are 5, 39, 72, 95, 109 observations, that sums together 320 samples. As for kermadec Trench for the same depth range there are 10, 18, 48, 72 and 103, which gives together 251 observation samples proving that Tonga Trench is deeper than Kermadec Trench.

If we compare the variations of the seafloor depths at range from -6,000 to -5,000, it can be sen (Fig. 5) that Kermadec Trench has more values in this range: 1820, 2641, 1203 and 503 giving together 6167 samples. For the Tonga Trench, the same range gives 4803 (a sum of 1221, 2089, 1019 and 544). That means that Kermadec has more gentle slope and

shallower depths which can also be seen on **Fig. 3**. This illustrates tectonic and geological local variations, as well as different sedimentation of the Kermadec and Tonga trenches causing variations in their geomorphic shape despite their close location to each other.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Various factors affect formation, functioning and sustainability of the marine habitats and hadal trenches as one of the unique places of the oceans, as discussed in previous papers (Lemenkova, 2018a; Pollnac *et al.*, 2001; Pelletier. & Louat, 1989; Lemenkova, 2018b). The complex analysis of the structure of the ocean ecosystem based on the advanced data analysis, software and scripting tools significantly increases the precision and speed of the data processing and reliability of the results. Examples of the application of programming languages and statistical tools specifically for the oceanological data modelling were presented in previous publications: Python (Yu *et al.*, 2019; Lemenkova, 2019c; Lemenkova, 2019d), R (Lemenkova, 2019a; Lemenkova, 2019b), SPSS (Lemenkova, 2019f), Gretl (Lemenkova, 2019e). Using GMT advanced scripting toolset for the cartographic modelling increases automatization of the mapping routine. Therefore, GMT is strongly recommended for the geospatial data analysis and thematic mapping.

There are both theoretical and practical innovations of the presented research that can be applied in the similar works. The theoretical novelty lies in the comparative geomorphological mapping of the two hadal trenches that does not exist in the available literature. The practical novelty consists in the developed methodology of the GMT-based mapping rather than traditional GIS, applied for the geomorphic modelling. Tested, presented and explained functionality of the several GMT modules enables to do automated digitizing of the orthogonal profiles crossing trenches in the perpendicular direction. Through this modelling, the shape of the landforms and steepness gradient of the trenches were visualized, compared and statistically analyzed. The traditional handmade cartographic digitizing is a tedious routine usually prone to minor or major errors. On the contrary, using GMT based machine learning for the automatization of the cartographic techniques significantly improves the quality and precision of the modelling.

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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