A passive seismic experiment to monitor the Messina Strait and the whole Calabrian arc began in October 2007 and it is still in progress. Overall about 16 temporary seismic stations were installed on land around the Strait of Messina and 5 ocean bottom seismometers (OBS) to better monitor the area largely covered by the sea. The network incorporates and upgrades existing seismic stations (more than 20) of the permanent networks located in area. All the data gathered in the Messina 1908-2008 project together with all metadata will be archived in the same SEED data bank and will be accessible by the whole scientific community through an ArcLink server’s assembly of a database and integration of innovative technologies could transform our understanding of the crust and mantle structure of the active tectonics and seismic hazards of the Strait of Messina.

**THE OBS**

The OBS used, produced by INGV Gibilmanna Observatory, are equipped with a Trillium 120s sensor, an hydrophone (OBS band pass 160s–2 Hz), power supply, double recovery system and acquisition system on a 24 GB Compact flash. Next weeks, will begin another campaign OBS until spring 2009.

**PROBLEMS AT SEA**

During the experiment, one of the OBS malfunctioned and came up after a few days from installation. Thanks to a GPS disposal the OBS A3 was tracked, recovered and reinstalled.

**THE OBSERVATIONS**

Since February 2009, remained in use 4 stations waiting the second campaign OBS.

**WAVEFORM ARCHIVE**

One of the goals of the project is the creation of a waveform archive that will collect, in a uniform format (SEED), recordings of all the available seismic stations present in the region. It will be the first example of complete integration of data provided by permanent networks (INGV National Seismic Network, Polentini Seismic Network), temporary deployments (both mobile networks from INGV Centro Nazionale Terremoti and INGV Sezione di Catania) and OBS data, that hopefully will become a standard for INGV seismic experiments. The data were accessible by the whole scientific community through an ArcGIS server’s assembly of a database and integration of innovative technologies could transform our understanding of the crust and mantle structure of the active tectonics and seismic hazards of the Strait of Messina: Mandella et al., 2008.

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