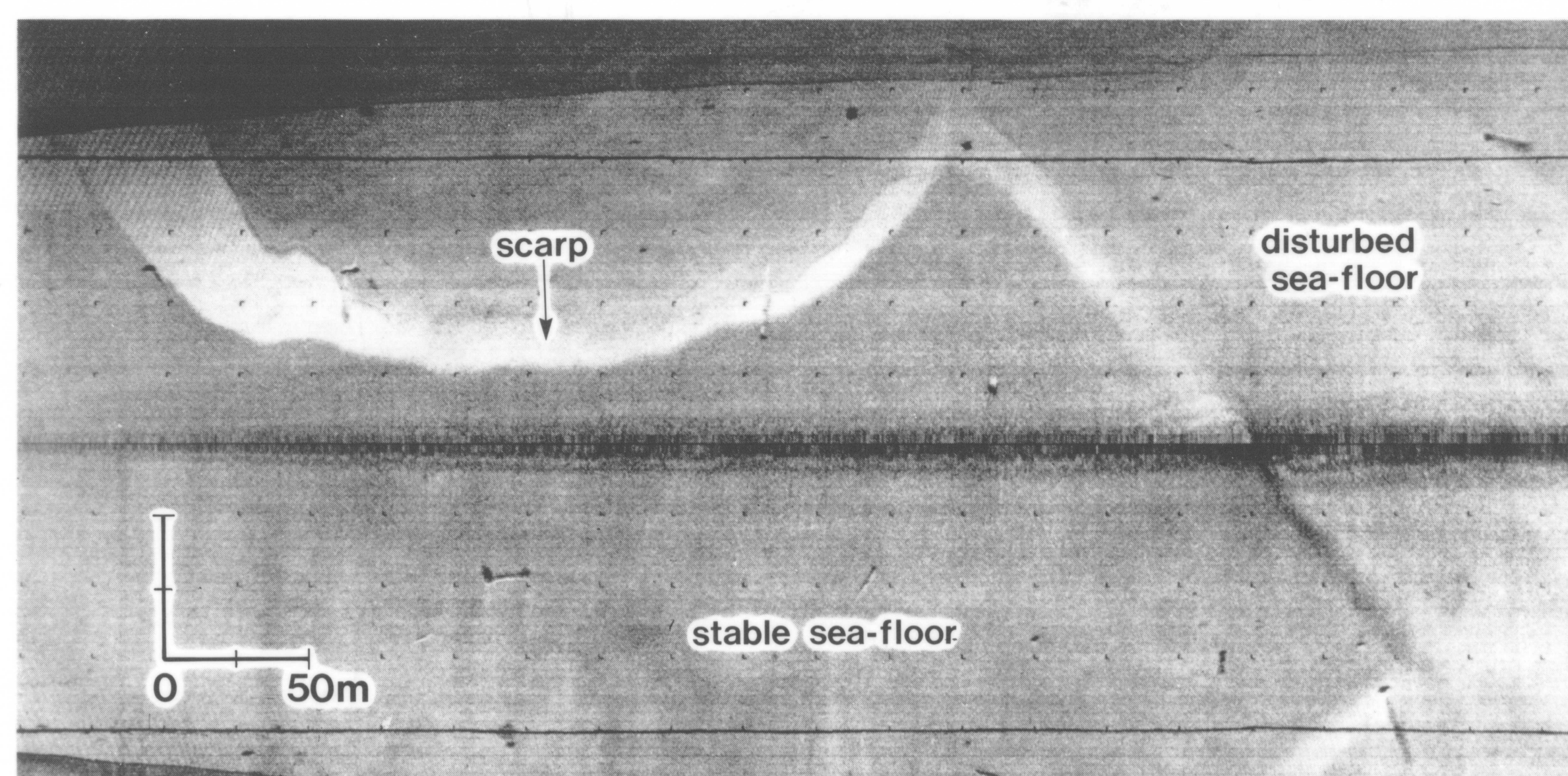
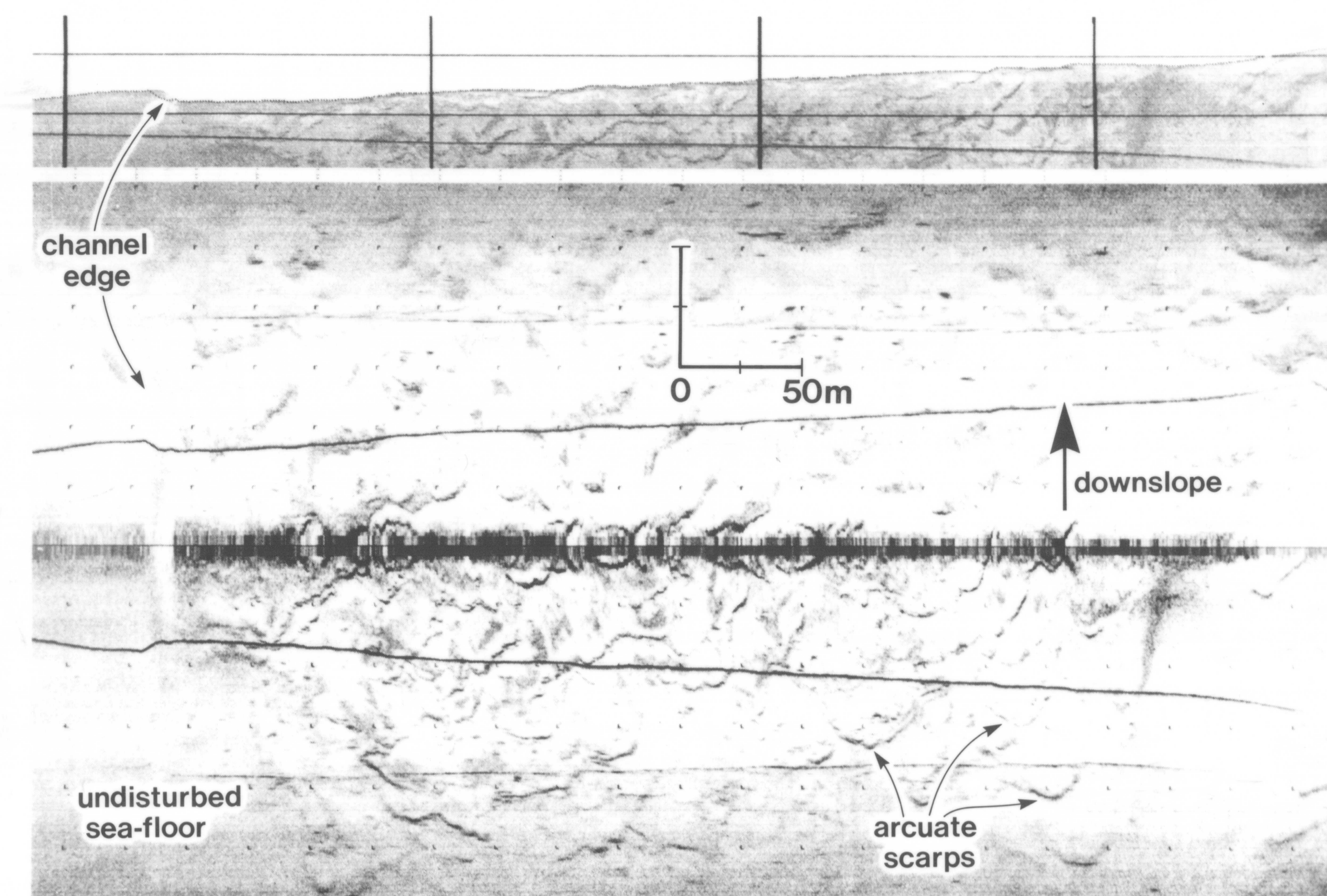


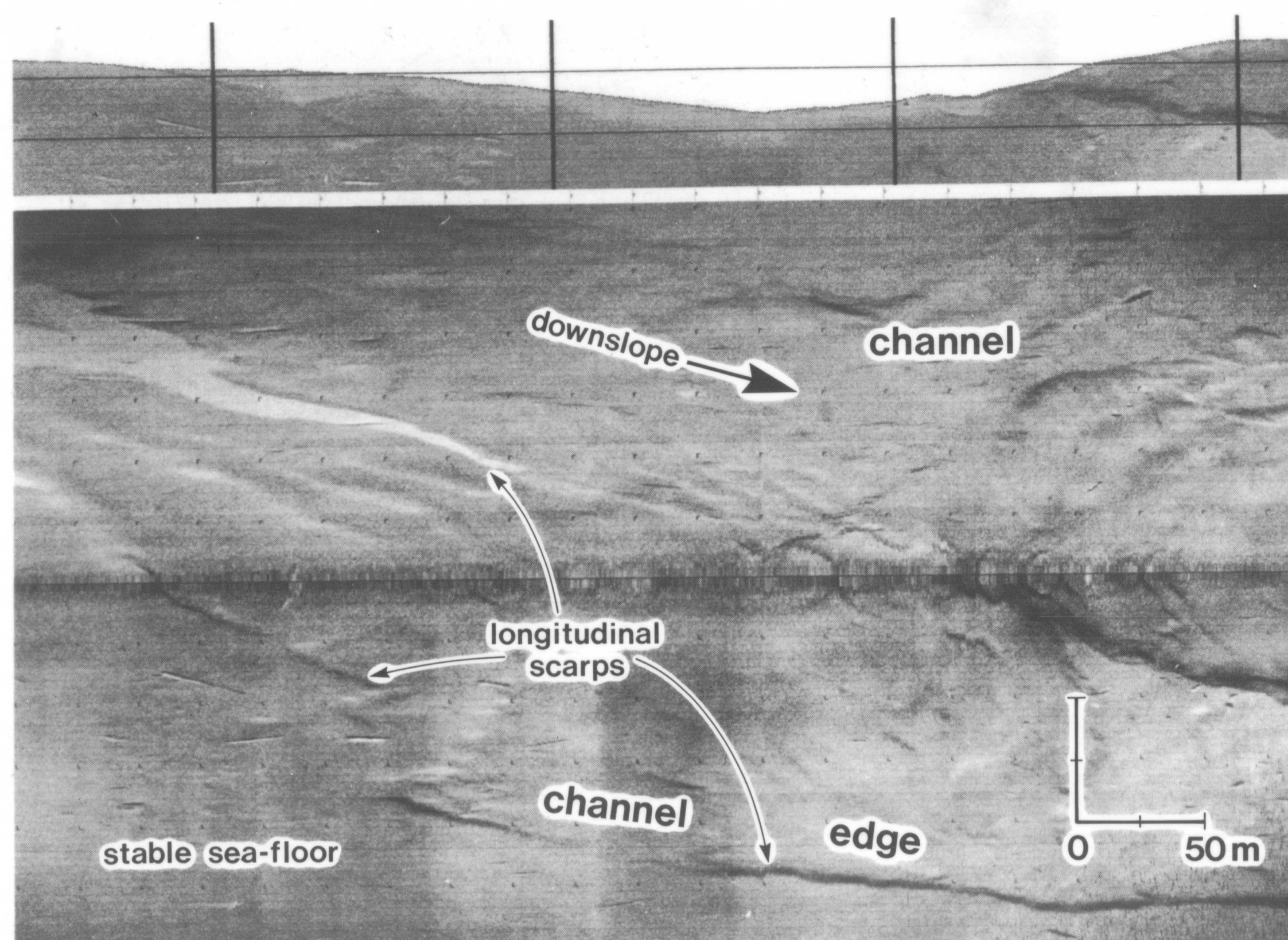
1. Ridge of stable sea-floor flanked by two channels containing disturbed sediment. Multiple arcuate scarps indicate shallow rotational sliding in the channels.



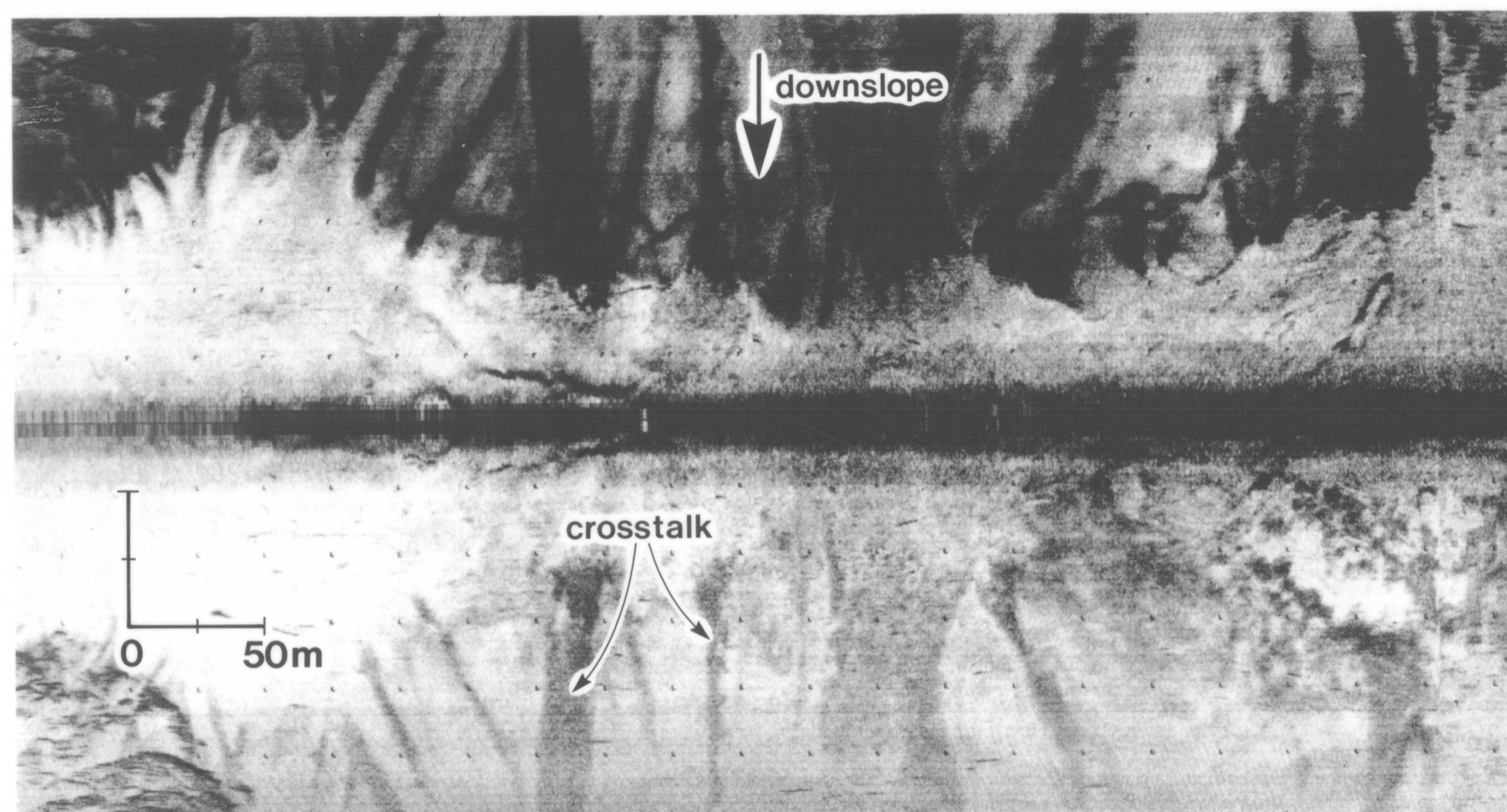
2. Steep scarps separating an area of stable sea-floor from surrounding remolded sediments.



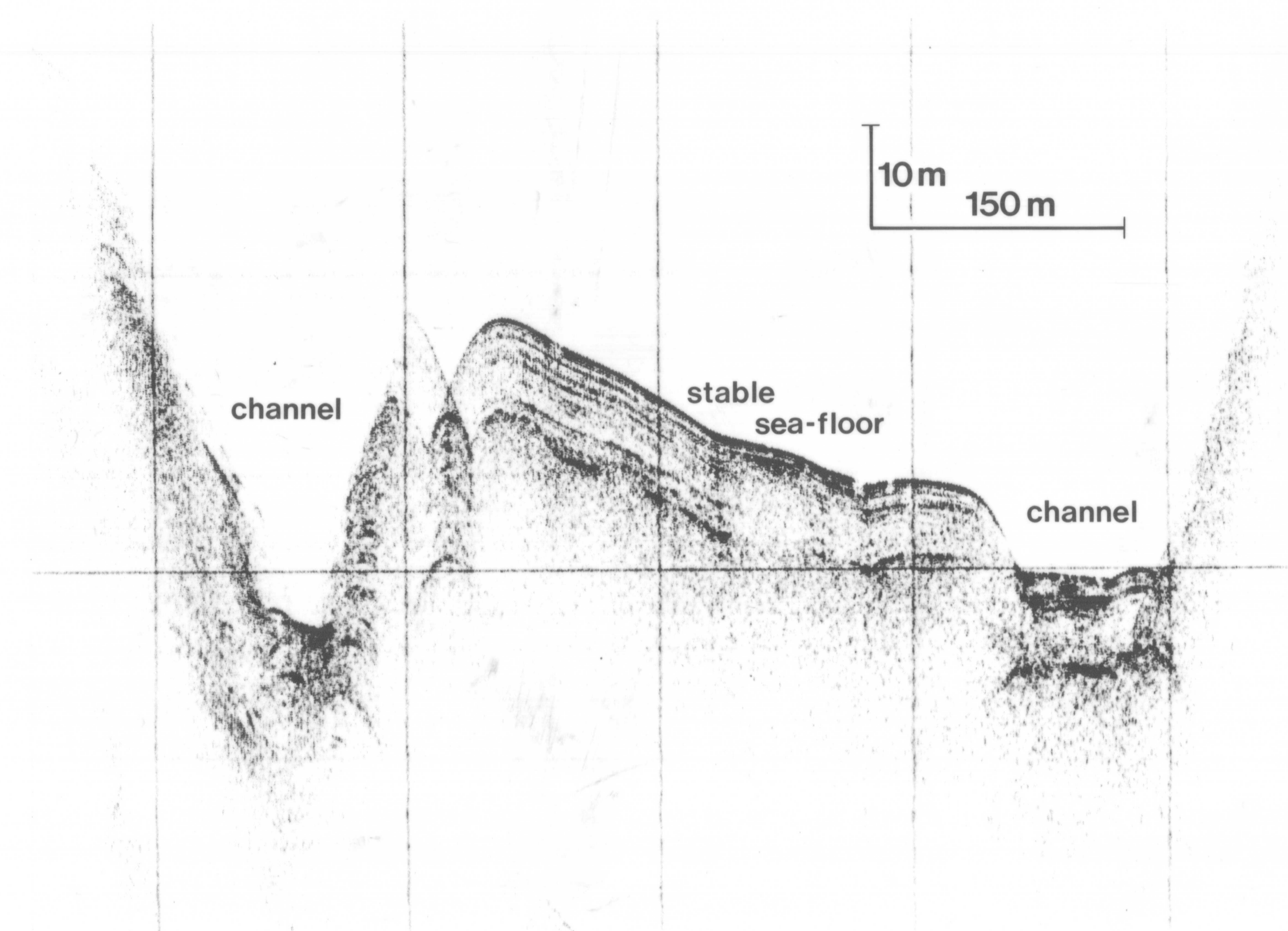
3. Channel containing highly disturbed sediments with abundant arcuate scarps due to shallow rotational sliding.



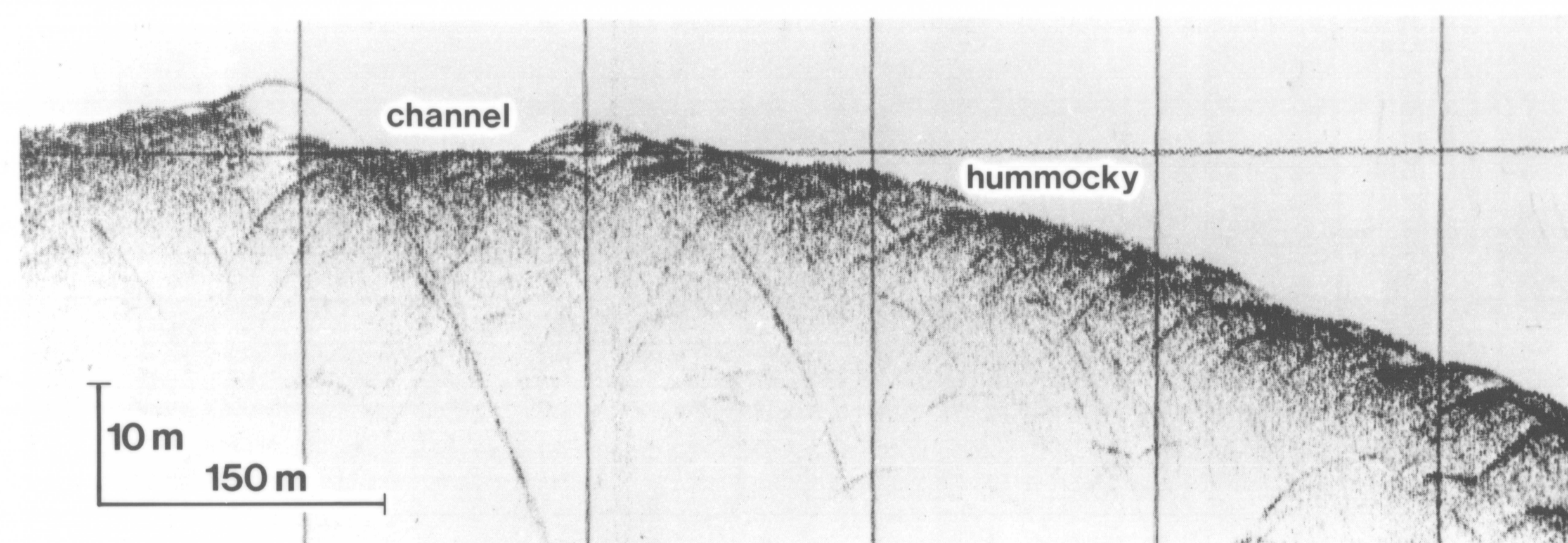
4. Edge of channel showing series of longitudinal scarps between the stable sea-floor and the disturbed sediments within the channel.



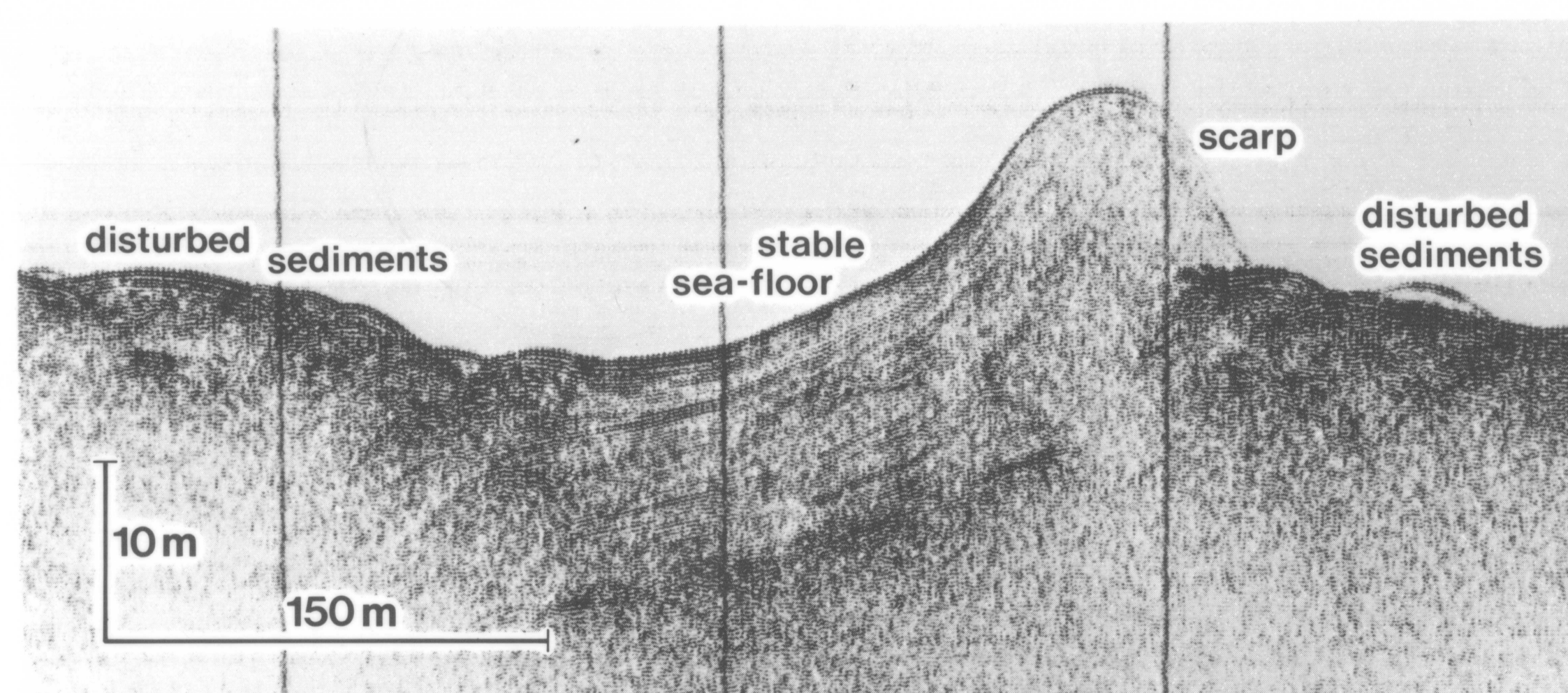
5. Base of small fan delta near Woodfibre showing chutes and ridges in sandy-gravelly sediments.



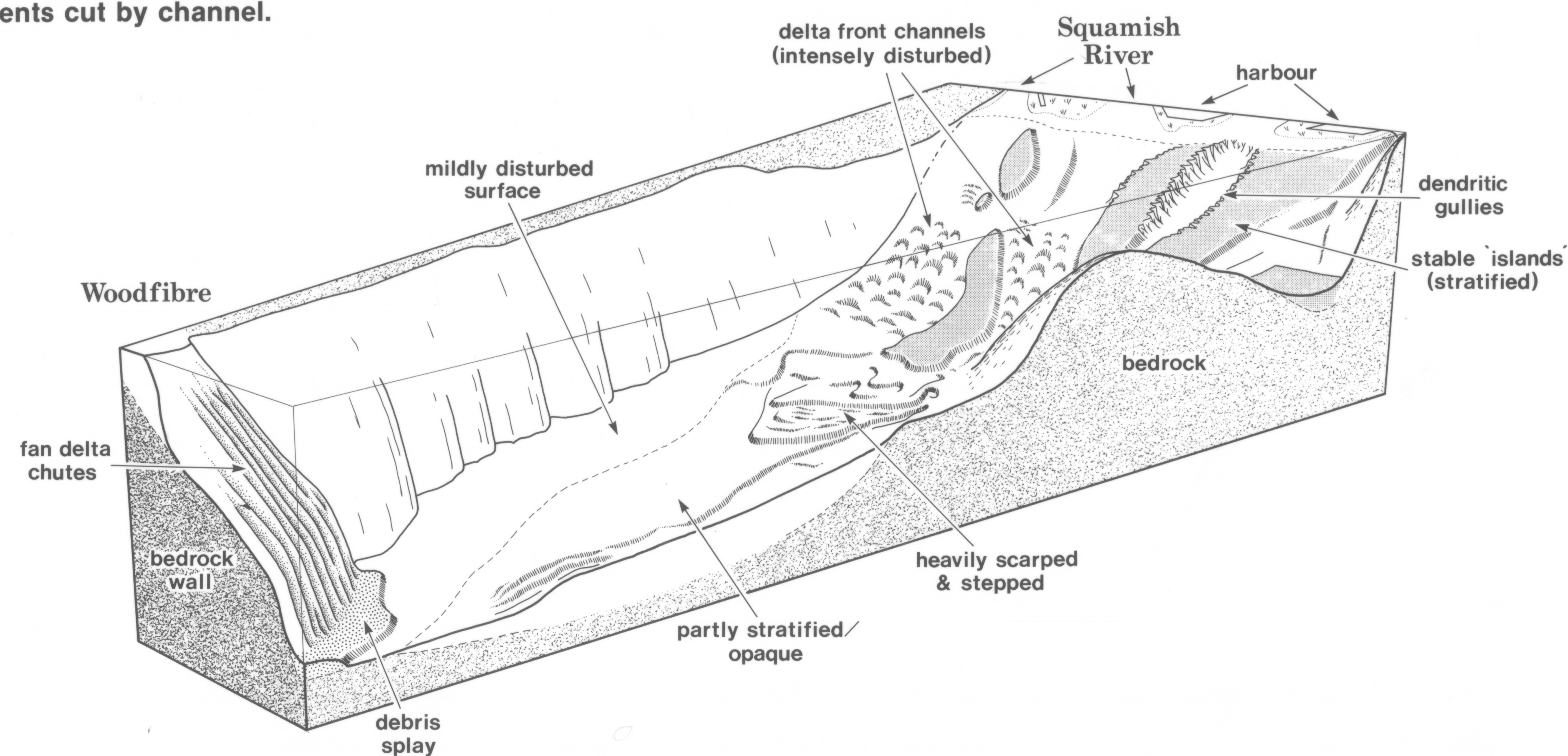
6. 3.5 kHz sub-bottom profile showing central mass of highly stratified sediments bounded by two deeply incised channels.



8. 3.5 kHz sub-bottom profile showing hummocky surface of disturbed sediments cut by channel.



7. 3.5 kHz sub-bottom profile showing an isolated mass of undisturbed stratified sediments bounded on both sides by disturbed and remolded material.



GEOMORPHOLOGY OF SLOPE INSTABILITY FEATURES

SQUAMISH HARBOUR, HOWE SOUND, BRITISH COLUMBIA
D.B. PRIOR¹ AND B.D. BORNHOLD²

¹ COASTAL STUDIES INSTITUTE
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

² GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
PACIFIC GEOSCIENCE CENTRE
SIDNEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

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