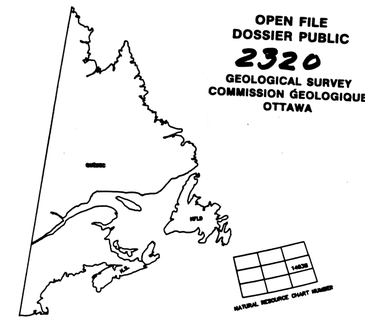

49-45W 49-30W 49-15W 49W 48-45W 48-30W 48-15W

43-45N
43-30N
43-15N

LEGEND

Placentia Clay
–late Pleistocene–Holocene silty clay, deposited in basinal areas of the shelf,ice transported gravel clasts frequent

Grand Banks Sand and Gravel
–gravel; interpreted from sidescan sonar, high–resolution seismic profiles and seabed samples; found as basal transgressive lag deposit, beneath sand ridges, and in incised areas on the surface of sand ridges
–sand; occurs as sheet deposit in eastern area of southern Grand Banks; elsewhere as sand ridges, well–sorted, fine to medium grained sand with shell fragments

Adolphus Sand
–sublittoral sand to muddy sand found at the periphery of Grand Bank, and in adjacent channels, contains minor gravel component

Downing Silt
–glaciomarine clayey to sandy silt

10 Water depth, in metres

94 1200 Navigation fix, annotation in Julian day, time
Cruises– Hudson 85–005 from 94 140 to 95 1550
and 97 1630 to 104 0200
Hudson 80–010 from 119 300 to 121 400

N.B. Swath–width shown (approximately 5000 m.) exaggerates the actual width of the area of seabed insonified by the Bedford Institute of Oceanography's sidescan sonar by approximately 3.3 times, and the Klein sidescan sonar by approximately 16.7 times. Normal operating swath–widths are 1500 and 300 metres, respectively.

This map approximates the location of the boundaries between adjacent surficial geological units but makes no representation of the actual shape of the contacts

SCALE (Km.)
0 10 20

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SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
SOUTHERN GRAND BANK
MAP AREA 14938–SG

DATE: MAY, 1990	GEOLOGIST: R.O. MILLER, G.B.J. FADER, M. DOUMA	
PROJECTION : TRANSVERSE MERCATOR CM –49W		SCALE : 1 : 250000
ENCLOSURE: 8/14	DRAWN BY: MD	EOR PROJECT NO : 89–31B