

LEGEND LÉGENDE	
SCOTIAN SHELF PLATE-FORME NÉO-ÉCOSSAISE	
5	Sable Island Sand and Gravel Sables et Gravieres de Sable Island
4	LaHave Clay Argile de LaHave
3	Sambro Sand Sable de Sambro
2	Emerald Silt Silt d'Emerald
1	Scotian Shelf Drift Drift de Scotian Shelf
GRAND BANKS OF NEWFOUNDLAND GRANDS BANCS DE TERRE-NEUVE	
5	Grand Banks Sand and Gravel Sables et Gravieres de Grand Banks
4	Placentia Clay Argile de Placentia
3	Adolphus Sand Sable d'Adolphe
2	Downing Silt Silt de Downing
1	Grand Banks Drift Drift de Grand Banks

NOTE: 1. Scotian Shelf and Grand Banks of Newfoundland units are equivalent.
Les unités de la plate-forme Néo-Écossaise et des Grands Bancs de Terre-Neuve sont équivalentes.
2. The boundary between Scotian Shelf and Grand Banks of Newfoundland units is the Laurentian Channel.
La limite entre la plate-forme Néo-Écossaise et les Grands Bancs de Terre-Neuve est le chenal Laurentien.

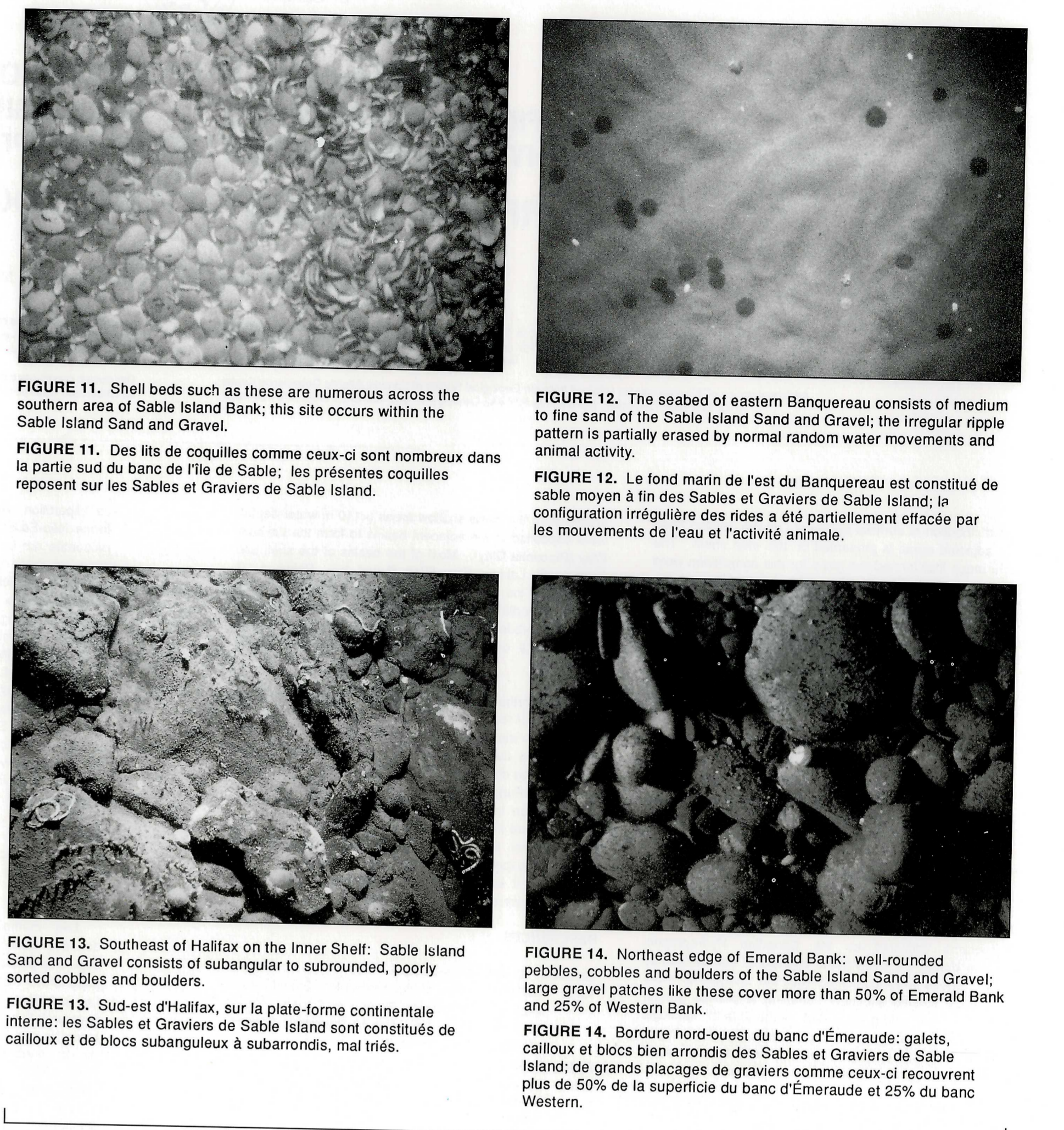


FIGURE 11. Shell beds such as these are numerous across the southern area of Sable Island Bank; this site occurs within the Sable Island Sand and Gravel; the irregular ripple pattern is partially erased by normal random water movements and animal activity.
FIGURE 12. The seabed of eastern Banquereau consists of medium to fine sand of the Sable Island Sand and Gravel; the irregular ripple pattern is partially erased by normal random water movements and animal activity.
FIGURE 13. Southeast of Halifax on the Inner Shelf: Sable Island Sand and Gravel consists of subangular to subrounded, poorly sorted cobbles and boulders.
FIGURE 14. Northeast edge of Emerald Bank: well-rounded pebbles, cobbles and boulders of the Sable Island Sand and Gravel; large gravel patches like these cover more than 50% of Emerald Bank and 25% of Western Bank.
FIGURE 15. Bordure nord-ouest du banc d'Émeraude: galets, cailloux et blocs bien arrondis des Sables et Gravieres de Sable Island; de grands placages de gravieres comme ceux-ci recouvrent plus de 50% de la superficie du banc d'Émeraude et 25% du banc Western.

SABLE ISLAND SAND AND GRAVEL SABLES ET GRAVIERS DE SABLE ISLAND

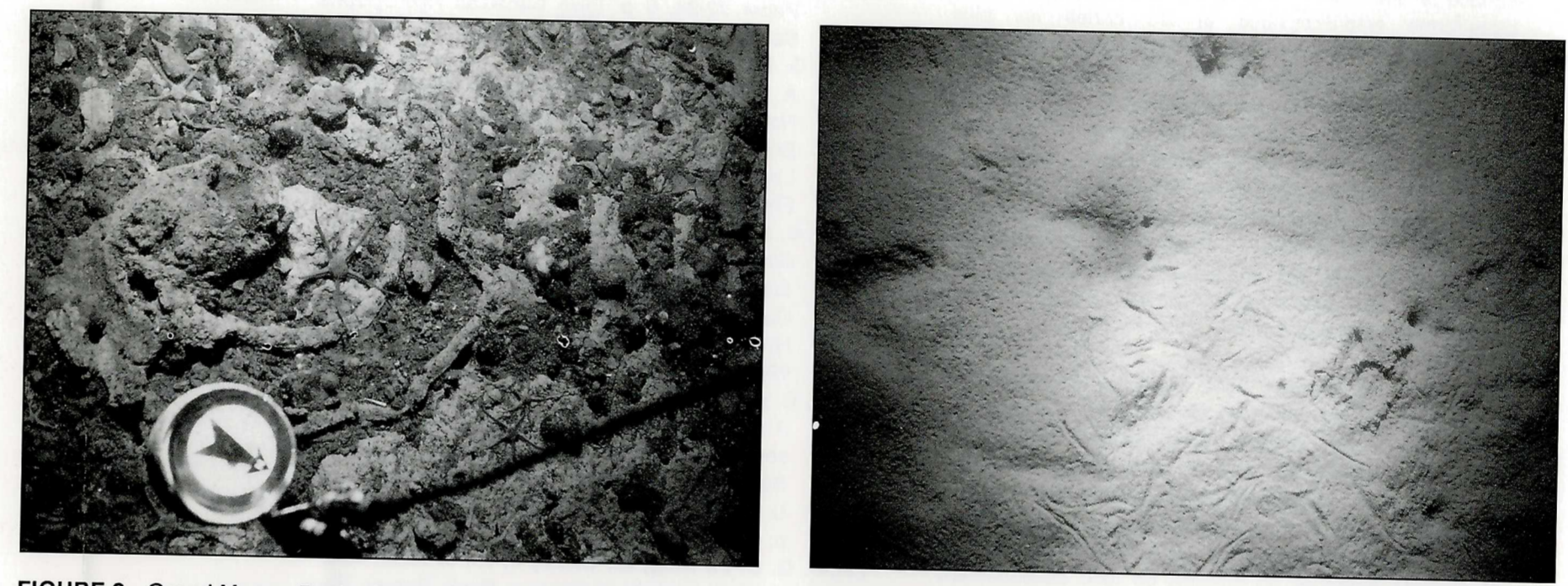


FIGURE 9. Grand Manan Basin, Bay of Fundy: a thin layer of LaHave Clay overlies glacial till (Scotian Shelf Drift); this photograph shows the boundary between Scotian Shelf Drift and LaHave Clay.
FIGURE 10. St. Anns Basin between Scatarie and Misaine Banks: this area is part of the Central Shelf trough and has seabed characteristics typical of a shelf basin within the LaHave Clay.
FIGURE 10. Bassin de Sainte-Anne entre les bancs de Scatarie et de Misaine: cette région occupe une partie de la cuvette de la plate-forme centrale et les caractéristiques du fond marin y sont typiques de celles d'un bassin de plate-forme continentale dans l'Argile de LaHave.

LAHAVE CLAY ARGILE DE LAHAVE

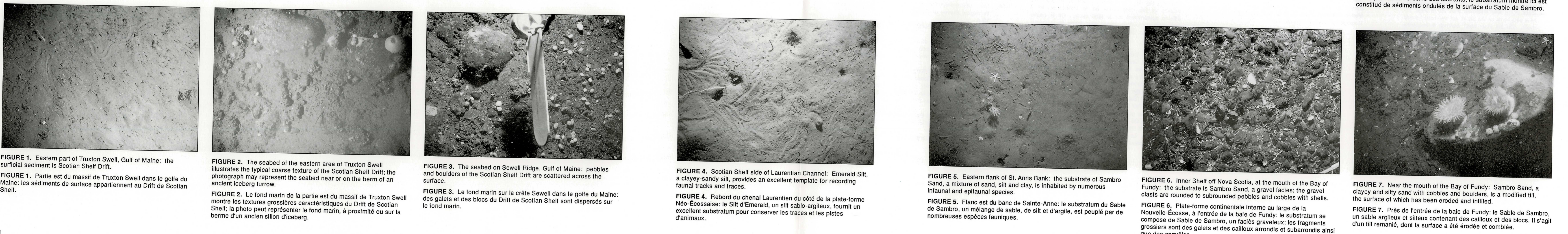


FIGURE 1. Eastern part of Truxton Swell, Gulf of Maine: the surficial sediment is Scotian Shelf Drift.
FIGURE 2. The seabed of the eastern area of Truxton Swell illustrates the typical coarse texture of the Scotian Shelf Drift; the photograph may represent the seabed near or on the berm of an ancient iceberg trow.
FIGURE 3. The seabed on Sewell Ridge, Gulf of Maine: pebbles and boulders of the Scotian Shelf Drift are scattered across the surface.
FIGURE 4. Scotian Shelf side of Laurentian Channel: Emerald Silt, a clayey-sandy silt, provides an excellent template for recording faunal tracks and traces.
FIGURE 5. Eastern flank of St. Anns Bank: the substrate of Sambro Sand, a mixture of sand, silt and clay, is inhabited by numerous infaunal and epifaunal species.
FIGURE 6. Inner Shelf off Nova Scotia, at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy: the substrate is Sambre Sand, a gravelly facies; the gravel clasts are rounded to subrounded pebbles and cobbles with shells.
FIGURE 7. Near the mouth of the Bay of Fundy: Sambre Sand, a clayey and silty sand with cobbles and boulders, is a modified till, the surface of which has been eroded and infilled.
FIGURE 8. Much of Northeast Channel consists of a thick till with a thin veneer of Sambre Sand formed by current erosion; the substrate shown here is a rippled sediment of Sambre Sand.

SCOTIAN SHELF DRIFT DRIFT DE SCOTIAN SHELF

EMERALD SILT SILT D'EMERALD

SAMBRO SAND SABLE DE SAMBRO

SCOTIAN SHELF SURFICIAL GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
GÉOLOGIE DES FORMATIONS EN SURFACE ET PROPRIÉTÉS PHYSIQUES