

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

INTRODUCTION
Placentia Bay is a major embayment on the south coast of the island of Newfoundland. This map sheet is one of a series of maps that show the bathymetry of the bay, adjacent to the southern extremity of the Burin Peninsula. The bathymetry of the bay is shown in this map sheet and the bathymetry of the bay is shown in this map sheet.

MULTIBEAM BATHYMETRIC DATA COLLECTION
Most data were collected by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) Canadian Hydrographic Service (CHS) surveys using Canadian Coast Guard vessels. The Frederick G. Coed is a SWATH (Small Waterplane Area Towed) vessel equipped with a Kongsberg Simrad EM3002 multibeam system. The Kongsberg Simrad EM3002 system, with the transducer mounted in the starboard position. The CHS Matthew was equipped with the Kongsberg Simrad EM3002 multibeam system. The CHS Matthew was equipped with the Kongsberg Simrad EM3002 multibeam system.

Table 1. Remarks on surveys carried out in the study area.
Table with 2 columns: SURVEY, REMARKS

DATA DISPLAY
Artificial sun illumination from 045° azimuth and 45° inclination was applied in the GRASS GIS. Vertical exaggeration is 1:1. A colour palette was applied to the bathymetric data, where colours (e.g. red) represent shallow water and cool colours (e.g. blue) represent deep water. Bathymetric contours are shown in black. Bathymetric contours in black were generated from gridded data obtained from the Canadian Hydrographic Service multibeam survey system.

MORPHOLOGY
The area of the map can be divided into two distinctive regions based on mean depth and seabed morphological character. Sites on the map labelled A to H are referenced in the text.

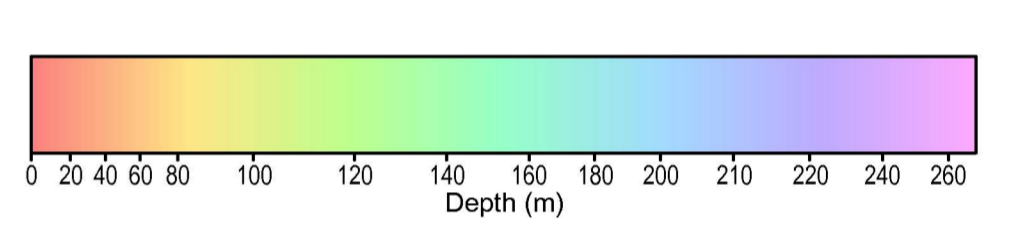
Northwestern areas
This region is relatively shallow and is characterized by several offshore banks (e.g. Mortier Bank) which are thought to be eroded. The complexity of the terrain is due to two factors. The first is a series of prominent ridges (e.g. also known as the 'Mortier Bank') that extend from the north to the south. The rock outcrops are faulted, and may form the western limb of a large syncline the axis of which runs from north to south. The second factor, and the dominant aspect in the northwest of this map area, is the presence of numerous drumlin-like features (e.g. sites A and B) which are thought to be eroded.

Southwestern areas
In contrast to the northwest, the region is relatively deep and the seabed is comparatively smooth. The bathymetry is relatively uniform (e.g. sites C and D) and the seabed is thought to be eroded. The bathymetry is relatively uniform (e.g. sites C and D) and the seabed is thought to be eroded.

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This map was produced by Natural Resources Canada in co-operation with Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Multibeam bathymetric data collected by Canadian Hydrographic Service and Natural Resources Canada, 2004-2005
Multibeam bathymetric data compiled by D.P. Potter, 2007 and 2008
Digital cartography by P.A. Milbourne, Data Dissemination Division (DDC)
Any revisions or additional geographic information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

MAP 2145A
SHADED SEAFLOOR RELIEF
PLACENTIA BAY SOUTHWEST
OFFSHORE NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR
Scale 1:50 000 / Échelle 1:50 000
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
North American Datum 1983
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Digital base map (land area) from data compiled by Geomatics Canada, modified by GSC (Atlantic)
Digital bathymetric contours in metres supplied by Canadian Hydrographic Service and GSC (Atlantic)
Magnetic declination 2009; 11° 50' W, decreasing 11 E annually
Elevations in feet above mean sea level
Depth in metres below mean sea level

