DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

INTRODUCTION Multibeam systems record mean energy and time series of amplitudes returned in each beam. This mean energy is commonly called the backscatter amplitude. It is tempting to use this as a direct proxy for surficial sediment type, but consideration of the physics of the problem presents a more convoluted picture (Courtney and Shaw, 2000), and there exists no direct relationship between backscatter amplitude and surficial sediment type; however, for angles of incidence greater than roughly 20° there is a general correspondence between backscatter amplitudes and surficial sediment roughness that can be used for cursory mapping and sediment identification. Coarse gravel and cobbles tend to be locally rough and return high-amplitude, wide-angle backscatter signals, whereas sand and fine-grained materials can be locally smooth with a much lower backscatter. This map sheet is one of five maps of the Placentia Bay area (see also Potter and Shaw, 2010a, b, c, d).

EXTRACTION, GRIDDING, AND LEVELLING OF BACKSCATTER Backscatter was extracted using tools developed in-house at GSC Atlantic. Raw Kongsberg datagrams from the various sounder systems used in Placentia Bay were first converted to Generic Sensor Format (GSF; http://www.saic.com/maritime/gsf/; accessed January 4, 2010), an open source standard file format for bathymetry. The backscatter extraction software reads in gsf files and creates raster files of backscatter amplitude corrected for beam dependence, thus reducing or eliminating the typical track-parallel corrugation in the backscatter signal. Each contiguous survey block corresponding to a unique multibeam system and year was 'gridded' separately then later merged while applying a static shift in order to level the synthetic surface to a common datum. Initially, histograms were generated for each survey block to assess backscatter data range. Some of the more recent multibeam systems displayed anomalously high backscatter ranges (e.g. -35 dB to +5 dB) so the merged data sets were levelled to the older EM1000 surveys that were reporting more sensible ranges of -50 dB to -10 dB. The amount of shift to apply to each survey block was determined by analysis of backscatter values in areas of overlap between surveys of differing ages and sounder systems. By generating histograms of the difference between values reported within each grid cell in the overlap, the backscatter grid for the entire Placentia Bay area was 'stitched together'.

DISTRIBUTION OF BACKSCATTER VALUES

Backscatter is depicted using a colour scale ranging from almost white (low backscatter) to indigo (high backscatter). The coloured backscatter is draped over a grey digital elevation model of the bathymetry. The distribution of backscatter values in the map area is strongly bimodal, with a primary peak at -38 dB (low backscatter) and secondary peak at -25 dB (high backscatter). Throughout Newfoundland coastal waters, areas of low backscatter (mud) generally occur in the deepest areas, and in depressions, waters, areas of low backscatter (mud) generally occur in the deepest areas, and in depressions, whereas areas of high backscatter (gravel and sand) occur in shallow areas and near coasts. High backscatter predominates in this map area. In some areas (e.g. areas 1, 2) the authors were unable to extract backscatter so the grey-scale shaded-relief values show through. Elsewhere (e.g. areas 3, 4) the opposite is true, i.e. backscatter was extracted, but the relief was unavailable.

INTERPRETATION OF BACKSCATTER

The interpretations of backscatter in this area are based on the following GSC marine seismic and sampling surveys: *Navicula* 89-026 (Shaw et al., 1990), *Matthew* 99-020 (J. Shaw, R. Cranston, P. Girouard, K. Asprey, R. Murphy, and B. Wile, unpub. report, 1999), and *Matthew* 2005-051 (Shaw et al., A large area in Western Channel shows very high backscatter values draped over irregular, mounded relief. Grab samples returned poorly sorted gravel. The authors had initially thought that this region (area 5) consisted of glacial ice-contact sediment (till) organized into drumlins, but it may actually consist of

Farther north, the high backscatter values (area 6) are associated with glacial diamict moulded into streamlined bedforms by ice emanating from the northwest. Surficial sediment ranges from gravelly sandy mud to coarse bouldery gravel. Farther east at the head of Placentia Bay (e.g. Come By Chance), high backscatter values are associated with extensive areas of fine muddy gravel at the seafloor. These gravel areas form a veneer overlying a thin sheet of glaciomarine mud. In many areas, high backscatter is associated with bedrock. In deeper waters the seafloor is unlikely to be entirely bedrock, but rather patches of bedrock with intervening areas of coarse gravel or muddy gravel. In shallow littoral areas the bedrock is more likely to be exposed due to present-day wave action and also removal of sediment by waves during the postglacial lowering of relative sea level in Placentia Bay (Shaw and Forbes, 1995). Low backscatter values in this area generally equate with mud (area 7) with varying proportions of sand, silt, and clay. The mud generally accumulates in depressions and sheltered inlets. In several locations in Eastern Channel (areas 8, 9), in depths of 280–300 m, the mud has been moulded into sedimentary furrows by relatively strong currents. Just north of area 9, the postglacial mud thins, and backscatter intensity increases (area 10). This is an area of strong current stress, and the seafloor texture is possibly muddy gravelly sand.

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Approximate backscatter strength (dB)

Authors: D.P. Potter and J. Shaw

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, 1997, 2000, 2004–2006 Multibeam backscatter data compiled by D.P. Potter, 2007 and 2008

Digital cartography by P.A. Melbourne, Data Dissemination Division (DDD) Any revisions or additional geographic information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

BACKSCATTER STRENGTH AND SHADED SEAFLOOR RELIEF PLACENTIA BAY NORTH

OFFSHORE NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Scale 1:50 000/Échelle 1/50 000 Universal Transverse Mercator Projection Projection transverse universelle de Mercator North American Datum 1983 Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1983

© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada 2010 © Sa Majesté la Reine du chef du Canada 2010 This map is not to be used for navigational purposes

Cette carte ne doit pas être utilisée aux fins de navigation

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)

Depth in metres below mean sea level

Magnetic declination 2010, 19°50'W, decreasing 11.8' annually Elevations in feet above mean sea level

