

NOTES DESCRIPTIVES

INTRODUCTION

La carte de Pointe-aux-Outardes fait partie d'une série de 12 cartes de bathymétrie multifaisceaux qui couvrent une superficie totale de plus de 30 000 km<sup>2</sup>, entre les rivières Chaudière et Amur, et l'Île aux Outardes, au Québec.

Cette carte de carte est la première à être réalisée dans le secteur Pointe-aux-Outardes.

En 2006 et 2007 pour collecter les données géophysiques nécessaires à l'interprétation.

La carte de Pointe-aux-Outardes (Carte 2164A) montre le relief marin du fond marin, un élément essentiel pour la sécurité maritime et la gestion durable des ressources.

La carte de Pointe-aux-Outardes offre une vision détaillée de la géologie et de la géomorphologie des séductions de l'estuaire du Saint-Laurent fait l'objet d'une autre publication.

ACQUISITION DES DONNÉES DE BATHYMETRIE MULTIFASCEAUX

Les données de bathymétrie multifaisceaux sont acquises par cette carte en utilisant une résolution de 10 m.

Le profilage a été créé en employant une expression verticale de 10°. La source lumineuse artificielle était située sur une hauteur de 100 m au-dessus de la surface de l'eau.

Les courbes bathymétriques générées à partir des données multifaisceaux sont indiquées en blanc à des intervalles de profondeur de 10 m. Les courbes bathymétriques en dehors de l'aire de levé (en bleu) sont extraites de la carte 2164A.

Des artefacts dans les données sont communs sur la carte. Ils sont principalement situés sous les lignes de levé et sont généralement associés à des changements de la vitesse de propagation des ondes.

Lors de l'acquisition des données, les courbes ont été levées à environ 12 nœuds. Le positionnement était assuré par rapport au système GPS.

Des profils de vitesse de propagation des sons dans l'eau ont été collectés quotidiennement, ou plus fréquemment lorsque nécessaire, pour évaluer la vitesse de propagation des ondes et pour ajuster la vitesse de propagation si nécessaire.

PRÉSENTATION DES DONNÉES DE BATHYMETRIE MULTIFASCEAUX

Les courbes de bathymétrie multifaisceaux montrent le relief marin de cette carte en utilisant une résolution de 10 m.

Le profilage a été créé en employant une expression verticale de 10°. La source lumineuse artificielle était située sur une hauteur de 100 m au-dessus de la surface de l'eau.

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Malgré sa situation à l'intérieur du continent, la région de l'estuaire du Saint-Laurent est l'une des plus actives en matière de séismes au Canada. Des séismes peuvent être générés par les mouvements tectoniques principalement situés dans les zones sismiques de Charlevoix et du Bas-Saint-Laurent (Mazzatorta et al., 2005; Lamontagne et al., 2006).

Des séismes quaternaires forment le fond marin du bassin du Saint-Laurent (Syvitski et Prave, 1989).

D'une manière générale, la densité de la roche varie de 2 000 m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>3</sup>, près de la surface de l'eau. Au-delà de moins de 30 m, au nord-est jusqu'à environ 400 m, près de l'embouchure de la rivière Saguenay, il y a une limite intermédiaire de 2 000 m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>3</sup>. Des séismes d'origine locale et régionale ont été recensés au sein de cette succession (Duchesne et al., 2007; Leduc et al., 2007). Ces séismes sont généralement associés à des failles et à la totale de la succession quaternaire n'a pas été traversée par des forages. L'âge exact de la partie basse de la succession quaternaire n'est pas connu.

Dans le chenal Laurentien, les séismes de surface consistent principalement en un sillon fin, bleuté, de couleur bleue (Long et Loing, 1964; St-Onge et al., 2003). L'estimation des taux récents de sédimentation révèle des valeurs qui varient de 0,70 mm/a, dans la partie sud de la zone étudiée, à 0,22 mm/a, dans la partie nord (Smith et Schärer, 1999).

REMERCIEMENTS

Nous remercions les officiers et l'équipage du NGCC Frederick G. Creed ainsi que le personnel du Service hydrographique du Canada pour leur soutien et leur professionnalisme.

J. Smith et P. Pinet pour leur revue critique de cette carte. Ce travail a été mis en œuvre dans le cadre du projet Océan des Mots du ministère des Ressources naturelles du Canada.

DESRIPTIVE NOTES

INTRODUCTION

La carte de Pointe-aux-Outardes est une carte de 12 map series for the St. Lawrence River estuary that form a complete bathymetric coverage for water depth greater than 30 m, between the Baie aux Outardes in the upstream area and Pointe-aux-Outardes downstream.

This map series is the product of several surveys conducted during the period 1990-2007 that used a multibeam system (Kongsberg EM102) and a geodetic GPS system (CGCS2000) and was produced by the Geological and Geophysical Data Directorate, interpretation Campbell, 2007; Bedard, 2006.

This map series is the product of several surveys conducted during the period 1990-2007 that used a multibeam system (Kongsberg EM102) and a geodetic GPS system (CGCS2000) and was produced by the Geological and Geophysical Data Directorate, interpretation Campbell, 2007; Bedard, 2006.

MULTIBEAM-BATHYMETRY DATA COLLECTION

Multi-beam bathymetry data were collected in 2001 and 2006 by the Canadian Hydrographic Service using the Canadian Coast Guard Ship (CCGS) Frederick G. Creed. In 2001, the ship was equipped with a Kongsberg EM100 multibeam bathymetry system. This system, along with a geodetic GPS system, provided a resolution of 10 m over an area of 100 km<sup>2</sup> and a water depth of 150 m. During the 2005 survey, the ship was equipped with a Kongsberg EM102 multibeam system and a geodetic GPS system, providing a resolution of 120 m. The minimum overlap between survey lines was 10% for the entire studied area.

Shipping density data were collected in 2001 and 2006 by the Canadian Hydrographic Service.

Sound velocity profiles were collected daily and more often if necessary using a moving vessel profiler. Corrections for sound speed were applied in real time to reduce cross-current water velocity calculations.

MULTIBEAM-BATHYMETRY DATA DISPLAY

Multi-beam bathymetry data shown on this map have been gridded at 10 m horizontal resolution. The gridded data are artificially shaded to accentuate geomorphic features. The shaded-relief image was created by vertically projecting the bathymetry data onto a horizontal plane and shading the resulting surface at an angle of 35° above the horizontal.

Bathymetric contours from the multi-beam survey data are shown in white at a depth interval of 10 m. Outside of the multi-beam survey area, bathymetric contours in blue are from the Canadian Hydrographic Service.

Data contours are common on the map. They are mostly located in areas where lines overlap and at the boundary between surveys. These artifacts are mainly caused by changes in the acoustic velocity of water.

REGIONAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

The St. Lawrence River estuary is a funnel-shaped body of tide-influenced salt water that increases significantly in width as it flows from the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Atlantic Ocean through the Laurentian Channel, which is a long, continuous trough over 300 km deep that extends 1500 km from the continental shelf break to the St. Lawrence River mouth (Syvitski et al., 1983).

From a pedagogical point of view, the St. Lawrence River estuary lies as a roughly parallel series of ridges and depressions, the ridges being the blocks of the Grenville Province and the depressions being the St. Lawrence River estuary. Autochthonous Lower (and potentially Middle) Paleozoic rocks of the St. Lawrence Platform are poorly exposed in the Charlevoix region, while the metamorphic rocks of the Appalachians form the southeast shore of the St. Lawrence River estuary.

Deep-seated geological structures are active in the St. Lawrence River estuary, particularly in the seismically active regions in northeastern North America. Historical earthquakes are clustered mainly in the Charlevoix seismic zone and the St. Lawrence River estuary (Syvitski et al., 1983).

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