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NOTES DESCRIPTIVES

INTRODUCTION La carte de Baie-Sainte-Catherine fait partie d'une série de 12 cartes de bathymétrie multifaisceaux qui forment une couverture complète pour des profondeurs supérieures à 30 m, entre l'Île aux Coudres en amont et Pointe-des-Monts, en aval. Cette série de cartes est le résultat de plusieurs levés effectués durant la période 1997-2007 qui utilisaient un système multifaisceaux pour cartographier le fond marin. Deux autres expéditions marines ont été menées en 2006 et 2007 pour collecter les données géologiques et géophysiques nécessaires à l'interprétation (Campbell, 2007; Bolduc, 2008) La carte de Baie-Sainte-Catherine (Carte 2171A) montre le relief ombré du fond marin, un élément essentiel pour décrire la géomorphologie de ce secteur. L'interprétation de la géologie des sédiments superficiels de l'estuaire du Saint-Laurent fait l'objet d'une autre publication (Pinet et al., 2011). ACQUISITION DES DONNÉES DE BATHYMÉTRIE MULTIFAISCEAUX Les données de bathymétrie multifaisceaux ont été acquises entre 1997 et 2007 par le Service hydrographique du Canada à bord du navire de la Garde côtière canadienne (NGCC) Frederick G. Creed. Avant 2005, le navire était équipé d'un système de bathymétrie multifaisceaux Kongsberg EM-1000. Ce système déploie 60 faisceaux d'une largeur transversale et longitudinale de 2,5°, pour une ouverture angulaire maximale de 150°. Lors des levés effectués en 2005 et 2006 (Campbell et al., 2007), le navire était équipé d'un système Kongsberg EM-1002. Ce système déploie 111 faisceaux d'une largeur longitudinale et transversale de 2° pour une ouverture angulaire maximale de 120°. Le chevauchement minimal entre les fauchées était de 10 % pour l'ensemble du projet. Lors de l'acquisition des données, la vitesse du navire était d'environ 12 nœuds. Le positionnement était assuré principalement par le réseau DGPS de la Garde côtière canadienne. Des profils de vitesse de propagation du son dans l'eau ont été collectés quotidiennement, ou plus fréquemment lorsque la situation l'exigeait, à l'aide d'un profileur marin dynamique. Les corrections de vitesse de propagation ont été appliquées en temps réel afin d'assurer des calculs de profondeur d'eau adéquats.

PRÉSENTATION DES DONNÉES DE BATHYMÉTRIE MULTIFAISCEAUX Les données de bathymétrie multifaisceaux montrées sur cette carte offrent une résolution horizontale de 10 m. Les données ont été artificiellement ombrées afin d'accentuer les traits géomorphologiques. L'image du relief ombré a été créée en employant une exagération verticale de 10. La source lumineuse artificielle était située suivant un azimut de 45° avec un angle de 35° au-dessus de l'horizon. 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 du levé (en bleu) sont extraites des cartes du Service hydrographique du Canada. Les artefacts dans les données sont communs sur la carte. Ils sont principalement situés là où des lignes de levé se chevauchent et aux limites des aires couvertes par différents levés. Ces artefacts sont essentiellement associés à des changements de la vitesse de propagation du son dans l'eau. GÉOMORPHOLOGIE RÉGIONALE



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INTRODUCTION The Baie-Sainte-Catherine map is part of a 12 map series for the St. Lawrence River estuary that form a complete multibeam-bathymetry coverage for water depth greater than 30 m, between Îles aux Coudres in the upstream area and Pointe-des-Monts downstream This map series is the product of several surveys conducted during the period 1997–2007 that used a multibeam system to map the seafloor. Two other surveys were conducted in 2006 and 2007 and collected geological and geophysical data for scientific interpretation (Campbell, 2007; Bolduc, 2008). This Baie-Sainte-Catherine map 2171A displays shaded seafloor relief that provides a basis for describing the geomorphology of this area. An interpretation of the surficial geology of the St. Lawrence River estuary is the aim of a companion publication (Pinet et al., 2011). MULTIBEAM-BATHYMETRY DATA COLLECTION Multibeam-bathymetry data were collected between 1997 and 2006 by the Canadian Hydrographic

Service using the Canadian Coast Guard (CCGS) Ship Frederick G. Creed. Before 2005, the ship was equipped with a Kongsberg EM1000 multibeam-bathymetry system. This system operates with 60 beams at a beam width of 2° across and along track, over an arc with a maximum angle of 150°. During the 2005 and 2006 surveys (Campbell et al., 2007), the ship was equipped with a Kongsberg EM1002 system. This system operates with 111 beams at a beam width of 2° across and along track, over an arc with a maximum angle of 120°. The minimum overlap between survey lines was 10% for the entire studied area Ship speed during data acquisition was approximately 12 knots. The positioning was mainly based on the Canadian Coast Guard DGPS network. Sound-velocity profiles were collected daily and more often if necessary using a moving vessel profiler. Corrections for sound velocity were applied in real time in order to ensure accurate water-depth calculations

MULTIBEAM-BATHYMETRY DATA DISPLAY Multibeam-bathymetry data shown on this map have been gridded at 10 m horizontal resolution. The gridded data are artificially shaded to accentuate geomorphological features. The shaded-relief image was created by vertically exaggerating the topography 10 times. The artificial illumination source lies at an azimuth of 45° and at an angle of 35° above the horizont Bathymetric contours generated from the multibeam data are shown in white at a depth interval of 10 m. Outside of the multibeam survey area, bathymetric contours (in blue) are from the Canadian Hydrographic Service maps. Data artifacts are common on the map. They are mainly located in areas where lines overlap and at the boundary between surveys. These artifacts are mainly caused by changes in the acoustic velocity REGIONAL GEOMORPHOLOGY The St. Lawrence River estuary is a funnel-shaped body of tide-influenced salt water that increases significantly in width toward the northeast. It is open to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Atlantic Ocean

through the Laurentian Channel, which is a long, continuous trough over 300 m deep that extends 1500 km from the continental shelf break in the Atlantic Ocean to where it ends abruptly at the mouth of the Saguenay River. The water masses have a well developed thermocline (Syvitski et al., 1983) with a temperature minimum of 2°C in the intermediate water layer (50-250 m) and a bottom temperature of about 5°C. Salinity of the surface layer (0–50 m) ranges from 26–31‰ and steadily increases up to 34.5‰ on the river bottom (Syvitski et al., 1983). In the lower St. Lawrence River estuary, the mean tidal range increases in a landward direction from 2.5 m at Pointe-des-Monts to 3.6 m at Tadoussac. From a geological point of view, the St. Lawrence River estuary lies at a specific location, as it is roughly parallel to the boundaries of three lithotectonic domains (Pinet et al., 2008). Neoproterozoic metamorphic rocks of the Grenville Province form most of the northwest shore of the St. Lawrence River estuary. Autochthonous Lower (and potentially Middle) Paleozoic rocks of the St. Lawrence Platform are poorly exposed in the Charlevoix area, but underlie most of the St. Lawrence River seafloor. Lower Paleozoic deep-marine sediments and volcanic units of the Appalachians form the southeast shore of the St. Lawrence River estuary. Despite its intracontinental setting, the St. Lawrence River estuary area is one of the most seismically active regions in northeastern North America. Historical earthquakes are clustered mainly in the Charlevoix seismic zone and in the Lower St. Lawrence seismic zone (Mazotti et al., 2005; Lawontagne, Quaternary sediments form the seafloor of the St. Lawrence River estuary (Syvitski and Praeg, 1989; Duchesne et al., 2007). The thickness of Quaternary sediments varies significantly from less than 30 m in the northeastern part to over 400 m at the mouth of the Saguenay River. Within the Quaternary succession, up to eight regional and local seismic stratigraphic units have been recognized (Duchesne eight) al., 2007). The ¹⁴C ages from the upper units indicate a Holocene age; however, since the entire Quaternarv sedimen backage has never been cored, the exact age of the lowest part of the succession is

largely unknown (St-Onge et al., 2008). In the Laurentian Channel, surface sediments consist mainly of dark grey bioturbated fine silt (Nota and Loring, 1964; St-Onge et al., 2003). Estimates of recent sedimentation rates range from 0.70 cm/a in the southern part of the study area to 0.22 cm/a in the northern part (Smith and Schafer, 1999). ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Auteurs : N. Pinet¹, C. Campbell¹, V. Brake¹, M. Duchesne¹, R. Côté² et S. Paquet²

en collaboration avec ²Pêches et Océans Canada Les données de bathymétrie multifaisceaux ont été acquises par le Service hydrographique

du Canada et la Commission géologique du Canada, 1997–2007

Des renseignements détaillés sur l'acquisition des données de bathymétrie multifaisceaux sont fournis dans Campbell et al. (2007)

Cartographie numérique : R. Boivin et N. Côté, Division de la diffusion des données (DDD)



Cette carte a été produite par ¹Ressources naturelles Canada

Les utilisateurs sont priés de faire connaître au personnel de la Commission géologique du Canada les erreurs ou omissions qu'ils auront pu constater. Fond de carte numérique (partie terrestre) : Géomatique Canada Modification du fond de carte numérique : DDD Courbes isobathes (en mètres) : Service hydrographique du Canada et Commission géologique du Canada (Québec)

Altitudes au-dessus du niveau moyen de la mer exprimées en mètres (21 N/13, 22 C/4) ou en pieds (21 N/14, 22 C/3) Profondeurs en mètres au-dessous du niveau moyen de la mer

Déclinaison magnétique en 2011 : 17°55' W, diminuant de 7,6' par année

RELIEF OMBRÉ DU FOND MARIN/SHADED SEAFLOOR RELIEF **BAIE-SAINTE-CATHERINE** QUÉBEC/QUEBEC

Échelle 1/50 000/Scale 1:50 000

Projection transverse universelle de Mercator Système géodésique mondial (WGS) 1984 © Sa Majesté la Reine du chef du Canada 2011 Cette carte ne doit pas être utilisée aux fins de navigation

kilomètres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection World Geodetic System (WGS) 1984 © Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada 2011 This map is not to be used for navigational purposes

4 kilometres

This map was produced by ¹Natural Resources Canada in co-operation with ²Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Authors: N. Pinet¹, C. Campbell¹, V. Brake¹, M. Duchesne¹, R. Côté², and S. Paquet²

Multibeam bathymetric data collected by Canadian Hydrographic Service and Geological Survey of Canada, 1997–2007

Details on the acquisition of multibeam bathymetry data are available in Campbell et al. (2007)

Digital cartography by R. Boivin and N. Côté, Data Dissemination Division (DDD)

Any revisions or additional information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

Digital base map (land area) from data compiled by Geomatics Canada, modified by DDD

Digital bathymetric contours in metres supplied by Canadian Hydrographic Service and Geological Survey of Canada (Québec)

Magnetic declination 2011, 17°55'W, decreasing 7.6' annually Elevations above mean sea level are expressed in metres (21 N/13, 22 C/4) or feet (21 N/14, 22 C/3)

Depth in metres below sea level



Published 2



MAP NOTES, BAIE-SAINTE-CATHERINE

The Baie-Sainte-Catherine map lies at a very specific location at the transition zone between the Lower and Middle St. Lawrence River estuary. It also exhibits a unique surficial geology as pre-Holocene to overmost Holocene sediments form most of the seafloor (Fig. 1). In the northern part of the map, the Laurentian Channel remains the main physiographic feature. It is about 7 km wide and up to 320 m deep. Escarpments bound the channel on both sides. On the northwest nargin, the main escarpments strike north-northeast to northeast and exhibit well developed triangular aces that are the morphological expression of fault segments in the bedrock that extend onshore. On the southeast margin, an escarpment about 18 km long strikes northeast and is up to 50 m high. On both nargins of the Laurentian Channel, submarine slides are found along part of these steep-gradient escarpments. The submarine fan associated with the Saguenay River forms a gently (<2°) sloping sedimentary pody that partly fills the Laurentian Channel. The fan includes a proximal part with a complex morphology
body that party fills the Laurentian Channel. The fan includes a proximal part with a complex morphology including hummocky zones, ridges, and buttes, and a distal part with a more subdued signature. Submarine channels up to 700 m wide incise the Saguenay River fan (Fig. 2). In the central part of the Baie-Sainte-Catherine map area, relatively short elongated features striking in various directions characterize the seafloor. High-resolution seismic-reflection lines indicate that this norphological signature is associated with pre-Holocene sediments (seismic unit 1 of Duchesne et al., 2010)) and is likely the result of various episodes of iceberg scouring. Latest Pleistocene to early folocene sediments characterized on seismic by a series of parallel high-amplitude reflectors (seismic unit 2 of Duchesne et al., (2010)) overlie this pre-Holocene unit. Both seismic units 1 and 2 are locally eworked by mass-wasting processes. Northeast-elongated dune fields, up to 5 km in length attest to relatively strong bottom currents in uncomparison for the processes.
one parts of the Bale-ballie-ballier map area.









Notation bibliographique conseillée : Pinet, N., Campbell, C., Brake, V., Duchesne, M., Côté, R. et Paquet, S. 2011. Relief ombré du fond marin, Baie-Sainte-Catherine, Québec/ Shaded seafloor relief, Baie-Sainte-Catherine, Quebec; Commission géologique du Canada, Carte 2171A, échelle 1/50 000. doi:10.4095/289297

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