

### DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

[illegible]

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

[illegible]

## REFERENCES

[illegible]

## MULTIBEAM-SONAR BATHYMETRY DATA COLLECTION

[illegible]

## BATHYMETRIC DATA DISPLAY

the multivariate ocean bathymetric data are presented at 1° in meridional horizontal resolution on Google Earth (Fig. 1). The bathymetric data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Pacific (IBCP) and the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) (1993). The IBCP is a global bathymetric chart of the world's oceans, which is the most comprehensive and accurate bathymetric chart of the world's oceans. The IBCP is a global bathymetric chart of the world's oceans, which is the most comprehensive and accurate bathymetric chart of the world's oceans. The IBCP is a global bathymetric chart of the world's oceans, which is the most comprehensive and accurate bathymetric chart of the world's oceans.

of submarine canyons, the largest of which are Corsair and Georges banks. Georges Bank is bounded to the north by the Fundy Channel and

the West and Georgia Basin in the West (Fig. 2). Georgia Basin is the largest portion of the Gulf of Canada (Lamontagne *et al.* 2007). The Canadian coast of Georgia Basin has approximately 1,000 km of coastline, and the Gulf of Canada coastline of the United States has approximately 1,000 km. The coastline of the United States along the northern Gulf of Mexico is approximately 1,000 km. The coastline of the United States along the northern Gulf of Mexico is approximately 1,000 km. The coastline of the United States along the northern Gulf of Mexico is approximately 1,000 km.

## Georges Bank

**Geomorphology of Sheet 1**

The northwestern marginal of the Canadian portion of the Gulf of St. Lawrence (Furber Channel, and the adjacent Gulf of St. Lawrence) is one of the most active of St. Lawrence troughs (Fig. 4a). It has a length of approximately 100 km and an area of approximately 125 000 km<sup>2</sup>. It is a deep-sea trough, and the bathymetry is characterized by a series of deep-sea troughs and ridges. The troughs are generally oriented in a north-south direction, and the ridges are generally oriented in an east-west direction. The troughs are generally deeper than the ridges, and the ridges are generally higher than the troughs. The troughs are generally deeper than the ridges, and the ridges are generally higher than the troughs. The troughs are generally deeper than the ridges, and the ridges are generally higher than the troughs.

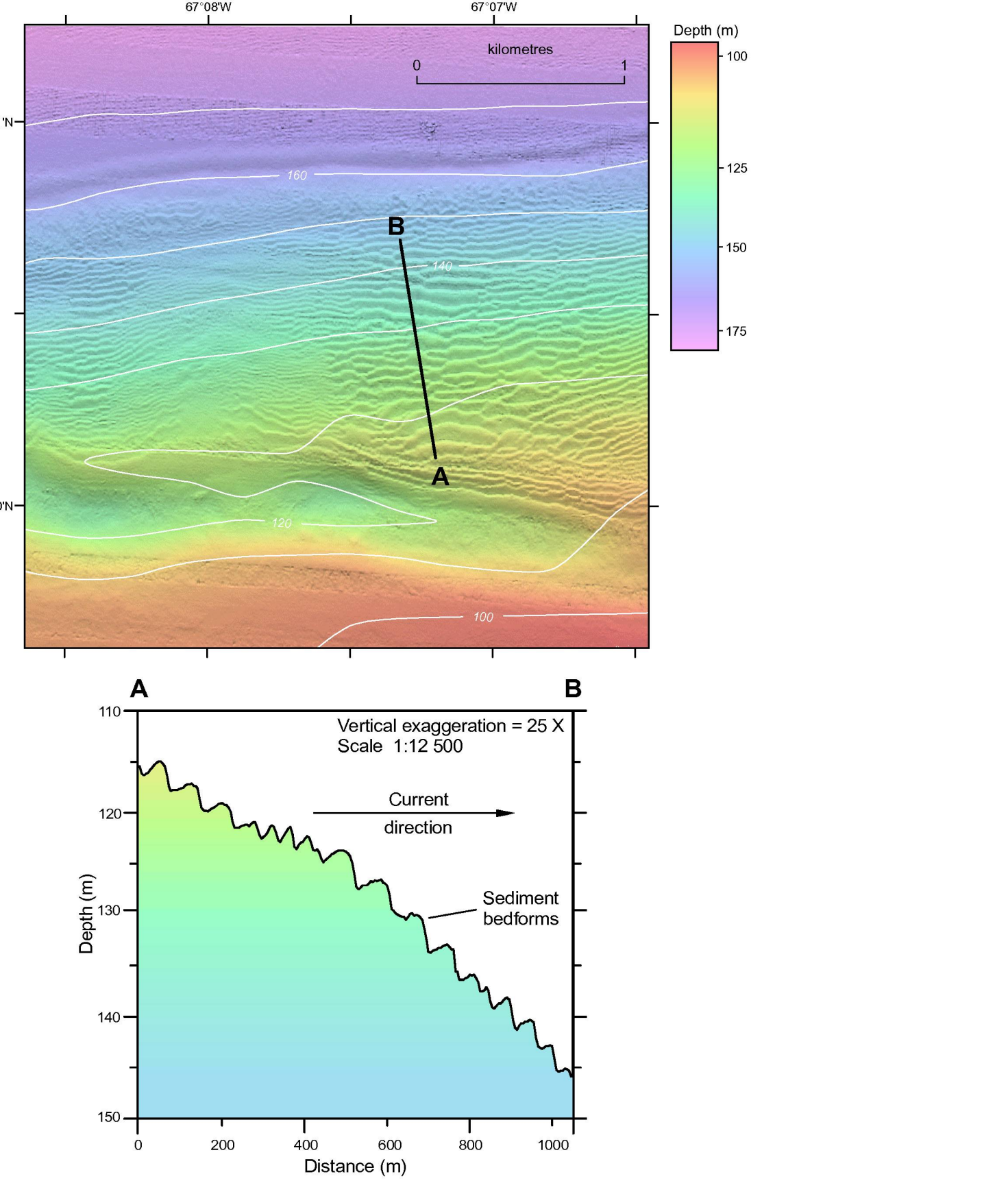
On the bank, at depths less than 100 m, the seabed is relatively smooth and the bathymetry is characterized by a series of deep-sea troughs and ridges. The troughs are generally oriented in a north-south direction, and the ridges are generally oriented in an east-west direction. The troughs are generally deeper than the ridges, and the ridges are generally higher than the troughs. The troughs are generally deeper than the ridges, and the ridges are generally higher than the troughs. The troughs are generally deeper than the ridges, and the ridges are generally higher than the troughs.

In the northeastern part of the map sheet, in the 10 to 150 m depth interval, a group of deep-sea troughs is present (Fig. 4b). The largest depression is 1200 m across and approximately 15 m deep. These depressions are interpreted to represent kettle holes that formed when trapped blocks of ice melted in a field of melting glacial icebergs were poorly buried by glacially released sediment and subsequently melted in depression in the seabed.

Along the northern margin of Georges Bank in water depths from 320 to 100 m, a continuous belt of depressions, about 500 m wide, extends eastward from the 6000 m depth contour. The depressions are generally oriented in a north-south direction, and the ridges are generally oriented in an east-west direction. The troughs are generally deeper than the ridges, and the ridges are generally higher than the troughs. The troughs are generally deeper than the ridges, and the ridges are generally higher than the troughs. The troughs are generally deeper than the ridges, and the ridges are generally higher than the troughs.

North of the relatively quiet zone of the seabed, the seabed is generally smooth and the bathymetry is characterized by a series of deep-sea troughs and ridges. The troughs are generally oriented in a north-south direction, and the ridges are generally oriented in an east-west direction. The troughs are generally deeper than the ridges, and the ridges are generally higher than the troughs. The troughs are generally deeper than the ridges, and the ridges are generally higher than the troughs. The troughs are generally deeper than the ridges, and the ridges are generally higher than the troughs.

Supersampled on shallow features that have a large origin are geological sedimentary bedforms that are generally oriented in a north-south direction, and the ridges are generally oriented in an east-west direction. The troughs are generally deeper than the ridges, and the ridges are generally higher than the troughs. The troughs are generally deeper than the ridges, and the ridges are generally higher than the troughs. The troughs are generally deeper than the ridges, and the ridges are generally higher than the troughs.



**Figure 8.** Detailed topography of flow-transverse sediment bedforms on the northern flank of Georges Bank (upper) and topographic cross-section (lower). The largest sand waves are about 3 m high and 50 m wide. Sandwave crests are oriented roughly east-west, and their steep north-facing slopes suggest they were formed by currents flowing to the north, down-drift.