



Figure 3.—Shelf sand. Hummocky surface on shelf above east wall; depressions probably made by fish; *Coronaster* starfish about 30 cm wide and disarticulated bivalve shells. Dive 24; Alvin 839 (R1248N20), looking upslope to east, 137 m.



Figure 4.—Shelf sand. Hummocky surface transitional to pebbly sand and gravel environment; depressions probably made by fish; few gravel particles and an erratic boulder; red hake 35 to 40 cm long swimming into westerly current. Dive 24; Alvin 839 (R1248N9), looking upslope to east, 141 m.



Figure 5.—Pebbly sand and gravel. Gravel to small cobble size on edge of west wall partly covered by shell sand; the presence of *Cerianthus*, the burrowing anemone, indicates semiconsolidated sandy silt lies just below sand and gravel; fauna includes red hake and barely visible ocean pout and black bellied rosefish nestled around *Cerianthus* tubes. Dive 16; Alvin 837 (172708), looking upslope, 141 m.



Figure 6.—Pebbly sand and gravel. Thin layer of gravel to cobble size and shelf sand overlying semiconsolidated sandy silt on west wall; cobble in lower center is 18 cm long; conical sediment mounds presumably produced by infaunal annelid worms; semiconsolidated sandy silt exposed in eroded burrows. Dive 4; Johnson-Sea-Link (JSL) 1066 (1855712), looking down canyon along wall, 214 m.



Figure 7.—Pebbly sand and gravel. Pebbles, cobbles, and a boulder 50 to 75 cm wide near top of the west wall, partly covered by shelf sand; sand transported by currents downslope onto canyon wall and deposited in lee of gravel particles. Dive 2; Alvin 835 (NO48), looking upslope to north, 181 m.



Figure 8.—Gravel pavement. Closely packed pebbles and small cobbles of ice-rafted glacial debris near top of north wall; *Cerianthus*, the burrowing anemone, at lower right and conical mounds probably produced by infaunal annelid worms indicate semiconsolidated sandy silt substratum is just below pavement; conical mound in lower left center is 18 cm in diameter. Dive 19; JSL 1063 (092628), looking upslope, 159 m.



Figure 9.—Gravel pavement. Closely packed cobbles and boulders of ice-rafted glacial debris on east wall; rounded boulder near center is about 50 cm wide; shelf sand and tailings from burrows have been transported by currents onto canyon wall and deposited in lee of boulders; several of larger boulders piled on one another; pencil urchin, *Cidaris abyssicola* in foreground. Dive 24; Alvin 839 (R1247N24), looking upslope to east southeast, 174 m.



Figure 10.—Siltstone outcrop. Partly buried by shelf sand, glacial gravel, and shell debris; angular boulder in bottom center is 30 cm long; *Actinoptera* anemones. Dive 19; JSL 1063 (101845), looking upslope near top of north wall, 148 m.



Figure 11.—Siltstone outcrop. Bedding plane of fragmented, angular slabs in place; large angular cobble in bottom center is 30 cm wide. Dive 19; JSL 1063 (102232), looking upslope near top of north wall, 148 m.



Figure 12.—Siltstone outcrop. Differential erosion between two resistant beds; shelf sand and glacial gravel partly covering lower resistant bed; carapace of largest Jonah crab is 15 cm wide. Dive 19; JSL 1063 (102912), looking along slope near top of north wall, 148 m.



Figure 13.—Siltstone outcrop. Closely packed blocks dusted with sandy sediment; *Bolocera* anemone in foreground is 26 cm in diameter. Dive 19; JSL 1063 (103631), looking upslope near top of north wall, 150 m.



Figure 14.—Siltstone outcrop. Fragmented blocks partly buried by sand being transported from shelf onto canyon wall; large boulder at bottom, is 75 cm long. Dive 19; JSL 1063 (103712), looking upslope near top of north wall, 150 m.



Figure 15.—Siltstone talus. Partly buried by sand and shell fragments; colonized by *Actinoptera* anemones, Jonah crabs, and basket stars; *Actinoptera* in bottom center is 15 cm in diameter. Dive 15; JSL 1065 (093607), looking upslope from canyon floor near base of north wall, 254 m.



Figure 16.—Canyon-wall sand. Near-symmetrical ripples with wave lengths ranging from 15 to 20 cm are aligned parallel to slope of west wall; dark organic material concentrated on left (downcanyon) side of ripple crests. Dive 6; JSL 1067 (075622), looking upslope, 250 m.



Figure 17.—Canyon-wall sand. Hummocky surface around abandoned lobster trap 1.7 m long on west wall; scour around trap due primarily to activities of fish and crustaceans; small lobster beneath trap and two white hake. Dive 5; Alvin 1036 (181908), looking upslope, 283 m.



Figure 18.—Canyon-wall sand. Almost featureless surface with a thin layer of organic debris; presence of *Cerianthus*, the burrowing anemone, indicates thin sand layer overlies semiconsolidated sandy silt substratum; *Cerianthus* tubes 5 to 8 cm in diameter. Dive 11; Alvin 1034 (185609), looking upslope on lower part of north wall, 272 m.



Figure 19.—Canyon-wall sand. Hummocky surface on west wall; conical mound 22 cm in diameter with central opening presumably formed by infaunal annelid worm; many mounds modified into small dunes by currents from right (upcanyon). Dive 6; JSL 1067 (085427), looking upslope, 250 m.



Figure 20.—Canyon-wall sand. Pitted surface on west wall; large burrow excavated into semi-indurated clayey silt substratum indicates thinness of sand veneer; excavation with burrow is 50 cm wide; tailings from burrow modified into dune by currents from right (upcanyon). Dive 4; JSL 1066 (162524), looking upslope, 310 m.

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By

Page C. Valentine, U.S. Geological Survey

and

Joseph R. Uzzmann and Richard A. Cooper, National Marine Fisheries Service

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