



Figure 2.4b. Map showing topography in shaded relief view, colored by backscatter intensity, in western Massachusetts Bay around the new ocean outfall (see Butman and others, 2003c). The red regions represent areas of high backscatter intensity, typically boulders or gravel (Figure 2.5a), and occurs on the crests of the small submerged hills. The blue regions represent areas of low backscatter intensity, typically deposits of fine grained sediments (Figure 2.5c), and often occurs in the topographic lows between the hills. The intermediate green and yellow color regions represent areas of intermediate backscatter intensity, typically sand with varying amounts of gravel (Figure 2.5b, e, f). The faint stripes are data artifacts that run parallel to the ship track, and are about 100 m apart. The two parallel rows of mounds are formed from material discarded on the sea floor from the shafts drilled for the 55 diffuser heads that comprise the outlet of new ocean outfall. Long-term sampling of the sediments was carried out by the USGS in an area of fine-grained sediments to the west of the ocean outfall (Station 3 in about 33 m water depth, shown as a yellow circle; see Section 7). Long-term oceanographic measurements were carried out at a site to the south of the outfall in 34 m water depth (LT-A, shown as a yellow triangle; see Section 4 and 6). Locations of bottom photographs in Figure 2.5 are shown as yellow squares and labeled A-F. Contours labelled in meters.