





Seafloor Character, Offshore of Pacifica Map Area, California

By
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2014

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

DEPTH ZONE 2—INTERTIDAL TO 30 METERS WATER DEPTH

SLOPE CLASS 1—0 TO 5 DEGREES

- | | |
|---|--|
|  | Fine- to medium-grained smooth sediment —Low backscatter, low rugosity; typically mud to medium-grained sand; often rippled and (or) burrowed |
|  | Mixed smooth sediment and rock —Moderate to very high backscatter, low rugosity; typically coarse-grained sand, gravel, cobbles, and bedrock |
|  | Rock and boulder, rugose —High backscatter, high rugosity; typically boulders and rugose bedrock |
|  | Medium- to coarse-grained sediment —Very high backscatter, low rugosity; typically medium- to coarse-grained sediment, with varying amounts of shell hash; in scour depressions |

DEPTH ZONE 3—30 METERS TO 100 METERS WATER DEPTH

SLOPE CLASS 1—0 TO 5 DEGREES

- Fine- to medium-grained smooth sediment**—Low backscatter, low rugosity; typically mud to medium-grained sand; often rippled and (or) burrowed

EXPLANATION OF MAP SYMBOLS

- Area of "no data"—Areas near shoreline not mapped owing to insufficient high-resolution seafloor mapping data; areas beyond 3-nautical-mile limit of California's State Waters were not mapped as part of California Seafloor Mapping Program
- 3-nautical-mile limit of California's State Waters
- Bathymetric contour (in meters)—Derived from modified 2-m-resolution bathymetry grid. Contour interval: 10 m

DISCUSSION

This seafloor-character map of the Offshore of Pacifica map area in northern California was produced using video-supervised, maximum-likelihood classification of the bathymetry and backscatter (intensity of return) signals from sonar systems (a summary of the video data collected for the purpose of supervising the classification is shown on sheet 6). Rugosity (a GIS-derived characterization of roughness) and backscatter intensity were used as variants in the classification. The intermed classifications were then draped over shaded-relief bathymetry (see sheet 7).

The substrate classes mapped in this area have been divided into the following California Marine Life Protection Act depth zones: Depth Zone 2 (interstitial to 30 m), and Depth Zone 3 (30 to 100 m). In addition, the following slope class is represented on this map (Coastal and Marine Ecological Classification Standard slope zone is shown in parentheses): Slope Class 1, 0° to 5° (flat, Depth Zone 1 (interstitial), Depth Zones 4 and 5 (greater than 100 m), and Slope Classes 2 to 5 (greater than 5° (sloping to overbank) are not present in this area).

Fine- to medium-grained smooth sediment (sand and mud) makes up 93.0 percent (100.3 km²) of the map area: 78.4 km² is in Depth Zone 2, and 22.0 km² is in Depth Zone 3. Mixed smooth sediment (sand and gravel) and rock (sediment typically forming a veneer of coarse bedrock, or rock outcrops having little to no relief) makes up 4.6 percent (5.2 km²) of the map area: 4.6 km² is in Depth Zone 2, and 0.4 km² is in Depth Zone 3. Boulder- to rock-sized, rough (rock outcrops and boulder fields having high surface complexity) makes up 1.7 percent (1.9 km²) of the map area: 1.5 km² is in Depth Zone 2, and 0.4 km² is in Depth Zone 3. Medium- to coarse-grained sediment (coarser material than the surrounding sediment, in scour depressions), present only in Depth Zone 2, makes up 0.7 percent (0.7 km²) of the map area (table 1).

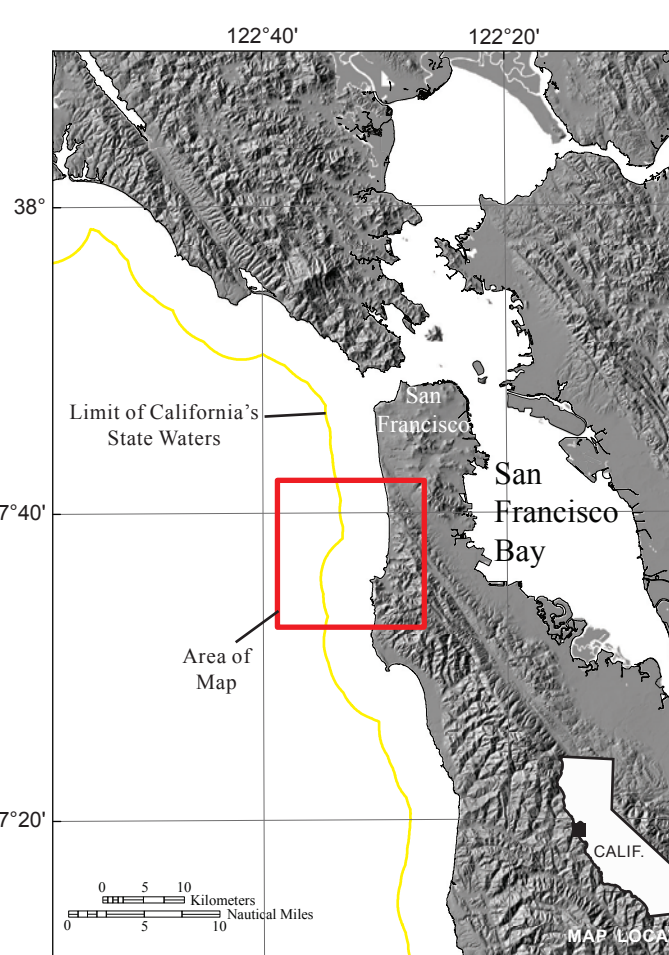


Table 1. Coverage of classified seafloor, in square kilometers (sq km) and percent of total area, broken into California Marine Life Protection Act Depth Zones 2 and 3.

	Total		Depth Zone 2 (water depth 0–30 m)		Depth Zone 3 (water depth 30–100 m)	
	percent	sq km	percent of total	sq km	percent of total	sq km
Fine- to medium-grained smooth sediment	93.0	100.3	72.7	78.4	20.4	22.2
Mixed smooth sediment and rock	4.6	5.0	4.3	4.6	0.3	0.3
Rock and boulder, rugose	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.5	0.3	0.4
Medium- to coarse-grained sediment	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0



BOX A

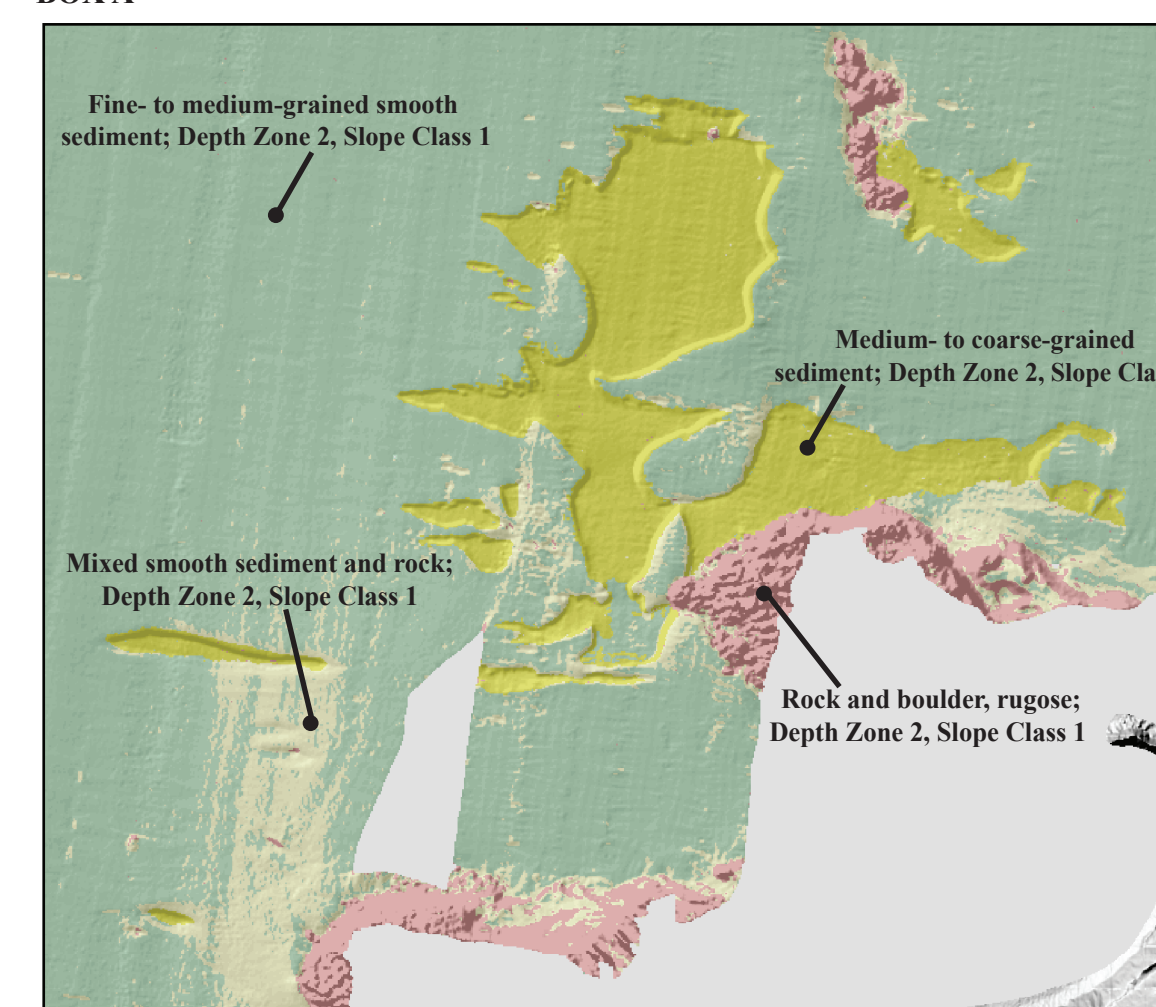


Figure 1. Detailed view of substrate classes mapped in nearshore/offshore of Pacific State Beach (see Box A, on map, for location). Depth Zone 2 (intertidal to 30 m), and Slope Class 1 (0° – 5°). Fine- to medium-grained smooth sediment is shown in shades of green; mixed smooth sediment and rock is shown in shades of tan; rock is shown in shades of pink; medium- to coarse-grained sediment is shown in shades of yellow.

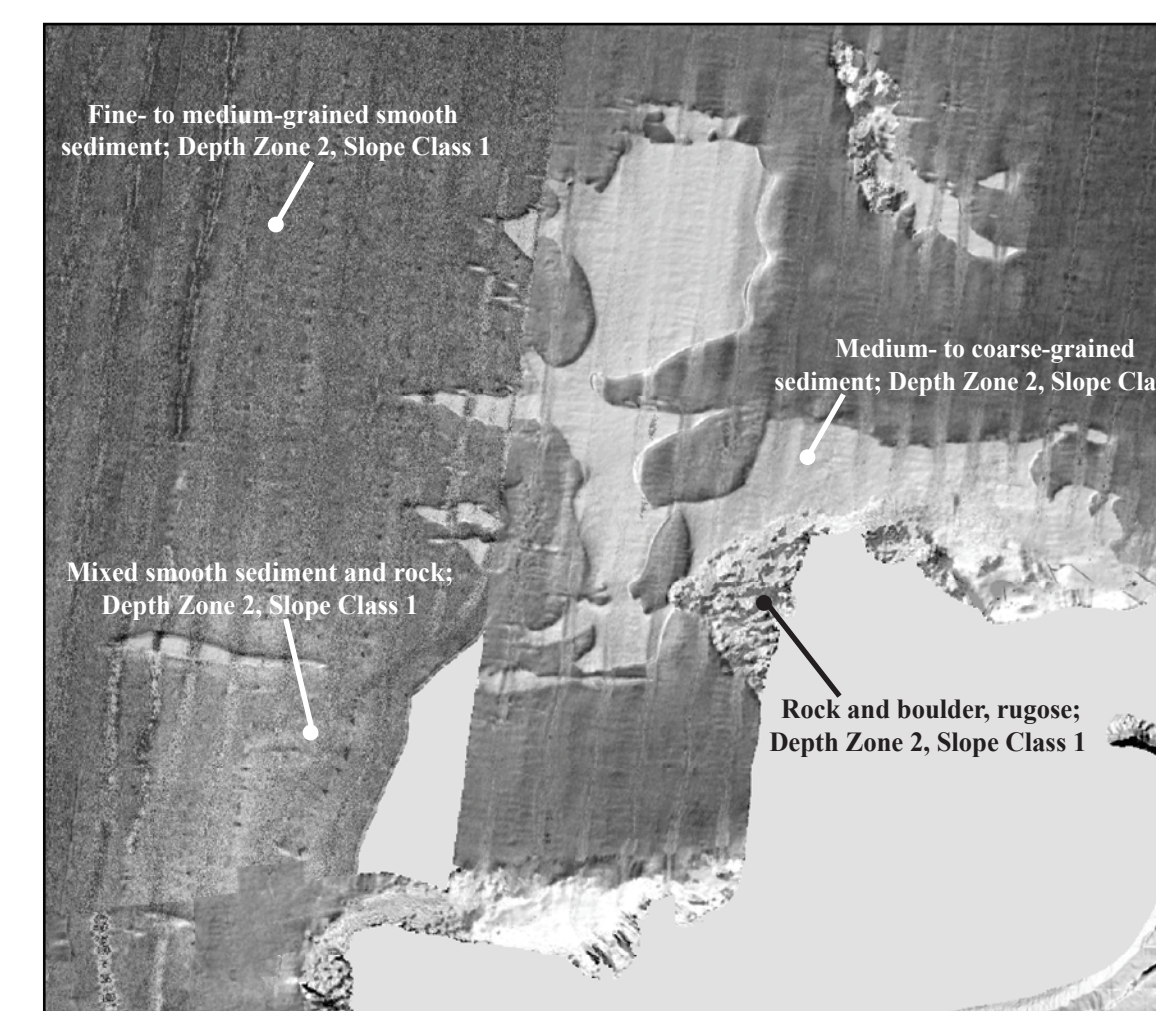


Figure 2. Acoustic-backscatter image (see sheet 3) draped over shaded-relief bathymetry (see sheet 2) for same area as figure 1 (Box A on map). Brighter areas indicate coarse-grained, rough, or hard seafloor; darker areas indicate unconsolidated (loosely packed) sediment; northeast-southwest-trending lines are data-collection artifacts. Interpreted substrate classes from figure 1 included for comparison.

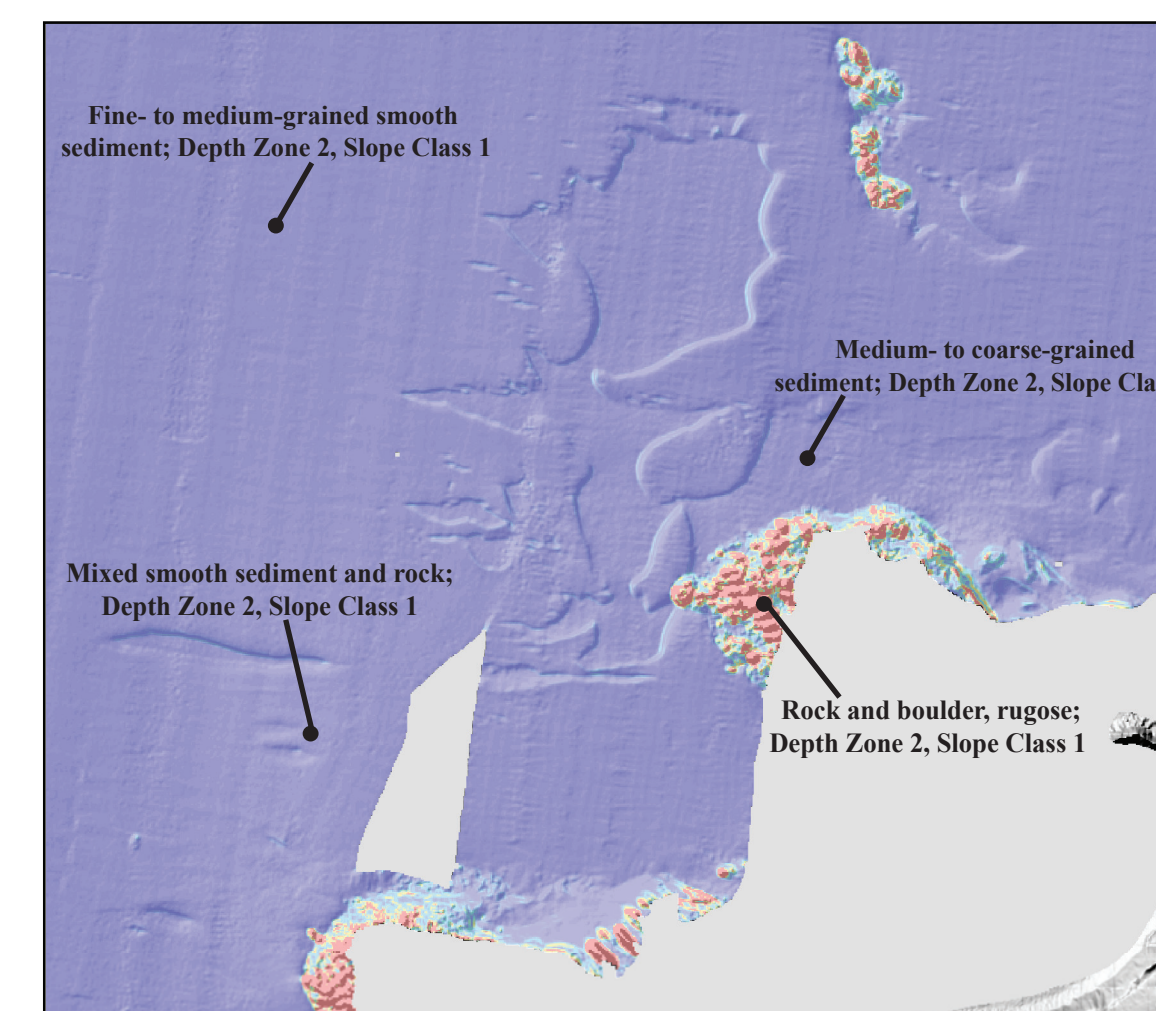


Figure 3. Rugosity (characterization of roughness derived from bathymetry) draped over shaded-relief bathymetry (see sheet 2) for same area as figure 1 (Box A on map). Rugosity values are displayed in muted "rainbow" color spectrum that ranges from purple (low rugosity) through green (medium rugosity) to red (high rugosity). Areas of high slope are indicated by high-rugosity values (red); areas of low slope, by medium- to low-rugosity values (green to purple). Interpreted substrate classes from figure 1 included for comparison.

BOX B

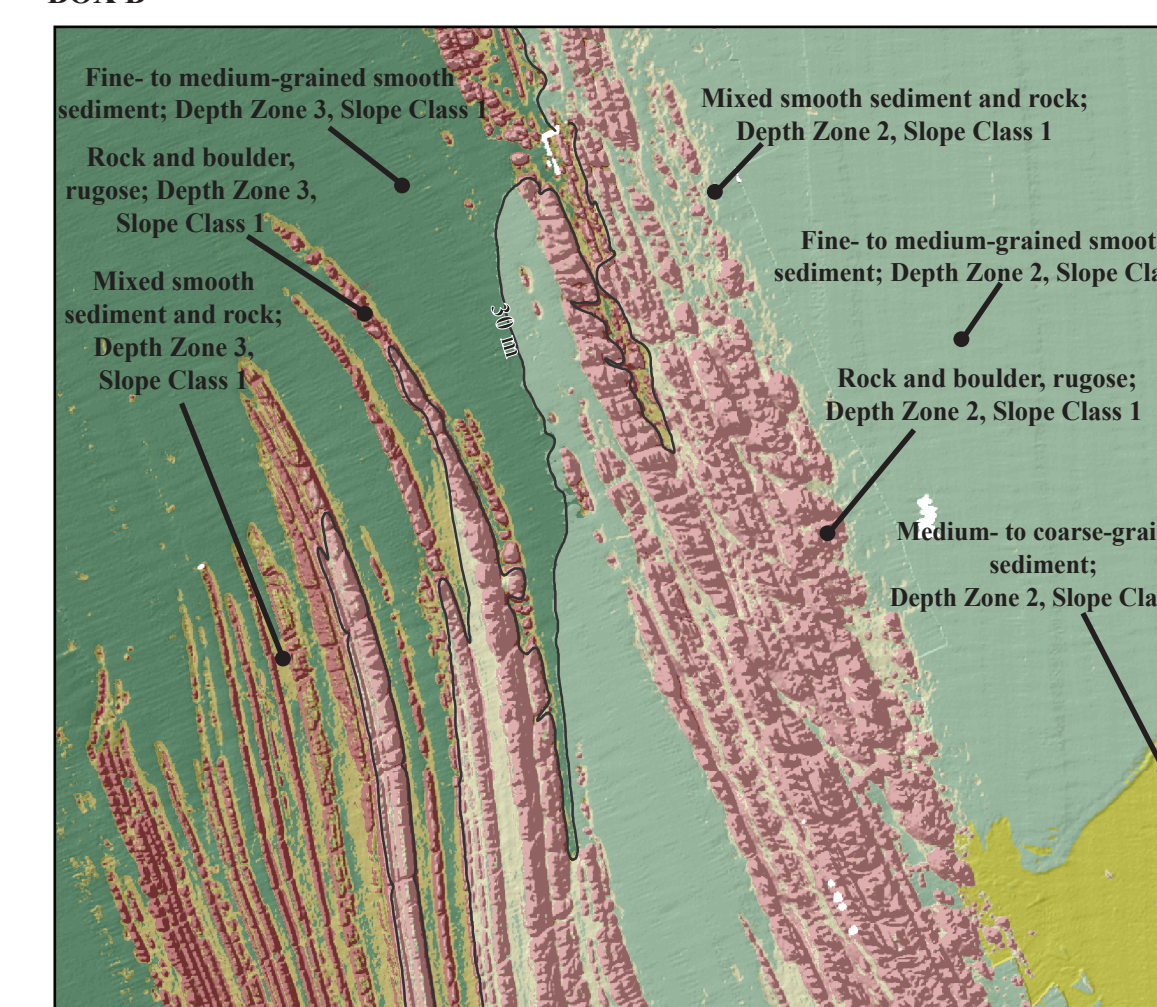


Figure 4. Detailed view of substrate classes mapped in area offshore of Montara (see Box B, on map, for location). Depth Zone 2 (intertidal to 30 m), Depth Zone 3 (30 to 100 m), and Slope Class 1 (0°–5°). Fine- to medium-grained smooth sediment is shown in shades of green; mixed smooth sediment and rock is shown in shades of tan; rock is shown in shades of pink; and medium- to coarse-grained sediment is shown in shades of yellow. Bathymetric

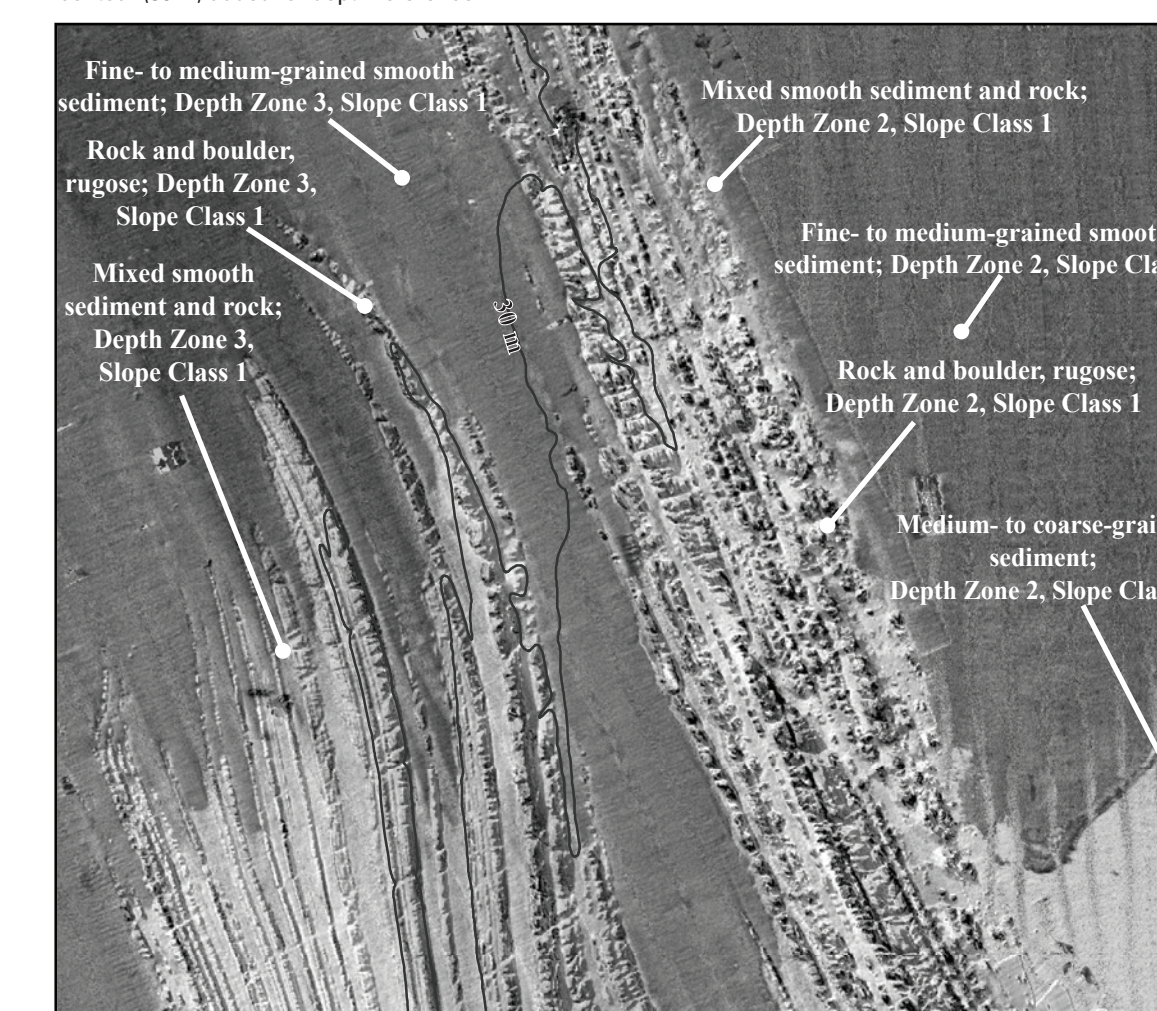


Figure 5. Acoustic-backscatter image (see sheet 3) draped over shaded-relief bathymetry (see sheet 2) for same area as figure 4 (Box B on map). Brighter areas indicate coarse-grained, rough, or hard seafloor; darker areas indicate unconsolidated (loosely packed) sediment; north-south-trending lines are data-collection artifacts. Interpreted substrate classes from figure 4 included for comparison. Bathymetric contour (30 m) added for depth reference.

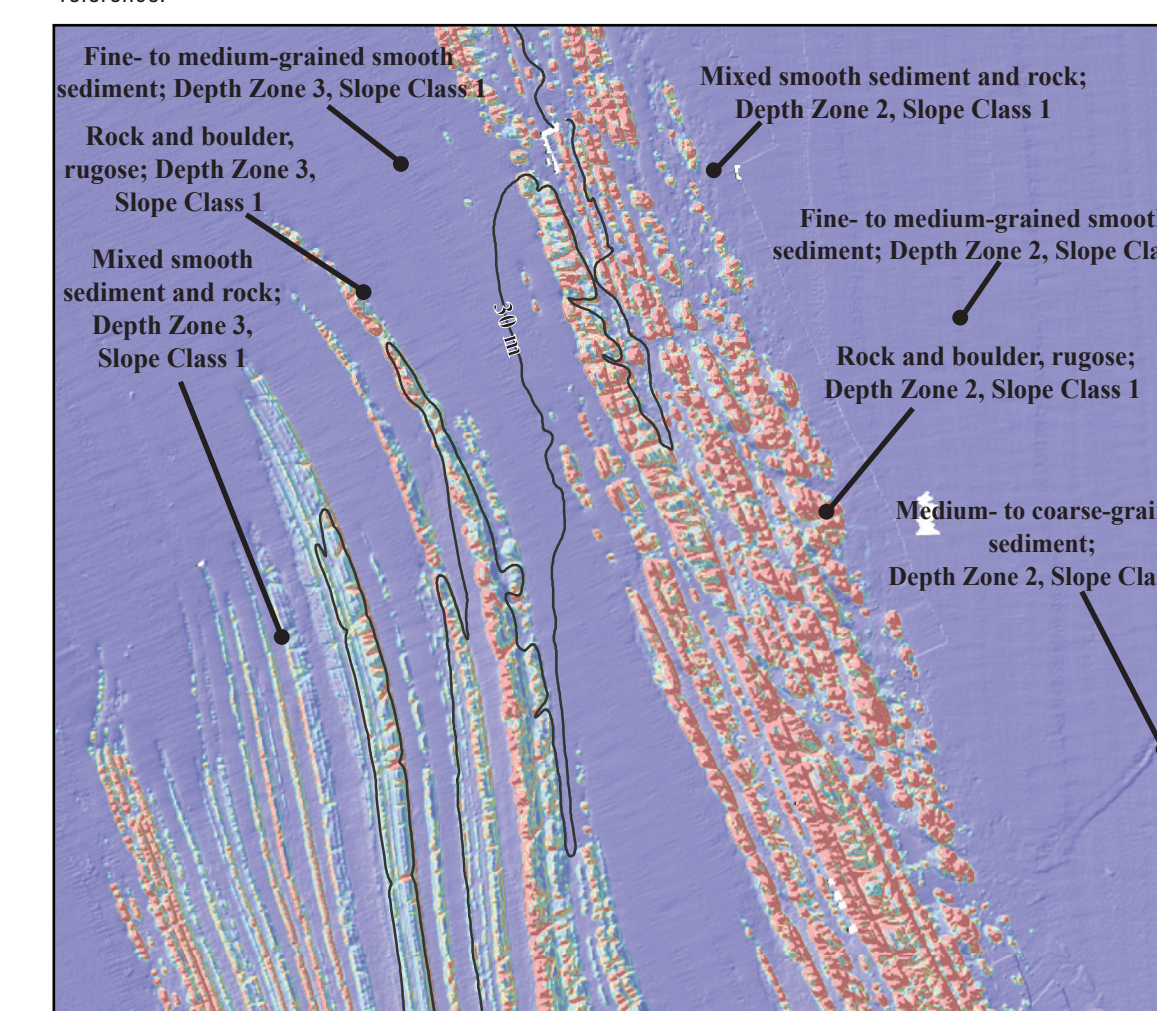


Figure 6. Rugosity (characterization of roughness derived from bathymetry) draped over shaded-relief bathymetry (see sheet 2) for same area as figure 4 (Box B on map). Rugosity values are displayed in muted "rainbow" color spectrum that ranges from purple (low rugosity) through green (medium rugosity) to red (high rugosity). Areas of high slope are indicated by high-rugosity values (red); areas of low slope, by medium- to low-rugosity values (green to purple). Interpreted substrate classes from figure 4 included for comparison. Bathymetric contour (30 m) added for depth reference.

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Open-File Report 2014-1260, pamphlet 38 p., 39 sheets, scale 1:24,000, <https://dx.doi.org/10.31233/osf.io/1260>.

Support for this hypothesis came from studies demonstrating that people are generally more likely to help when they are in a good mood than when they are in a bad mood (Isen, 1984; Isen & Clark, 1989; Isen & Shaller, 1988; Isen & Smith, 1987; Isen & Smith, 1990; Isen & Smith, 1992; Isen & Smith, 1993; Isen & Smith, 1994; Isen & Smith, 1995; Isen & Smith, 1996; Isen & Smith, 1997; Isen & Smith, 1998; Isen & Smith, 1999; Isen & Smith, 2000; Isen & Smith, 2001; Isen & Smith, 2002; Isen & Smith, 2003; Isen & Smith, 2004; Isen & Smith, 2005; Isen & Smith, 2006; Isen & Smith, 2007; Isen & Smith, 2008; Isen & Smith, 2009; Isen & Smith, 2010; Isen & Smith, 2011; Isen & Smith, 2012; Isen & Smith, 2013; Isen & Smith, 2014; Isen & Smith, 2015; Isen & Smith, 2016; Isen & Smith, 2017; Isen & Smith, 2018; Isen & Smith, 2019; Isen & Smith, 2020; Isen & Smith, 2021; Isen & Smith, 2022; Isen & Smith, 2023; Isen & Smith, 2024; Isen & Smith, 2025).