Data Integration and Visualization, Offshore of Bodega Head Map Area, California

Pam Dartnell

Manuscript approved for publication July 21, 2015

Perspective views by Peter Dartnell, 2013. Acoustic-backscatter imagery in figure 2 from map on sheet 3, this report. Video-mosaic image in figure 3 by Peter Dartnell, 2013, using paired lasers used to size objects on seafloor. Mosaic is composed of approximately 30 seconds of video, captured as camera sled traveled over relief. Invertebrates found in area include sea cucumbers and sea stars.

The perspective views and bathymetric profiles in figures 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 show the morphology, and it also aids in seafloor habitat and geology interpretations. Whereas photographs capture which include areas of smooth, sediment-covered seafloor and rugged bedrock outcrop, as different directions. These views highlight the diverse seafloor environments in this map area, colored shaded-relief bathymetry of the Offshore of Bodega Head map area, as viewed from.

Colored shaded-relief bathymetry shows several sediment lobes that trend offshore. Lobes were initiated on gently sloping (about 1°) seafloor, in water depths of between 35 and 40 m. Lobe farthest offshore (b) ends on seafloor that slopes less than 0.4°, in water depth of 72 m. Lobe terminations (highlighted by white curved lines) have as much as shallower areas; purples, deeper areas. Illumination multibeam-echosounder and bathymetric-sidescan data.

The perspective views and bathymetric profiles in figures 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 show the morphology, and it also aids in seafloor habitat and geology interpretations. Whereas photographs capture which include areas of smooth, sediment-covered seafloor and rugged bedrock outcrop, as different directions. These views highlight the diverse seafloor environments in this map area, colored shaded-relief bathymetry of the Offshore of Bodega Head map area, as viewed from.

Colored shaded-relief bathymetry shows several sediment lobes that trend offshore. Lobes were initiated on gently sloping (about 1°) seafloor, in water depths of between 35 and 40 m. Lobe farthest offshore (b) ends on seafloor that slopes less than 0.4°, in water depth of 72 m. Lobe terminations (highlighted by white curved lines) have as much as shallower areas; purples, deeper areas. Illumination multibeam-echosounder and bathymetric-sidescan data.