Figure 1. Camera-sled tow direction is from bottom to top. Green and red dots represent organisms, algae, and kelp. Image shows linear ridges of rock, perpendicular to the seafloor with small transition from sandy seafloor to rock outcrop. Outcrop is composed of layered sedimentary bedrock that is relatively clean of encrusting artifacts. Vertical exaggeration of perspective views, 2x; distance across bottom of both views, about 1.3 km.

Perspective views to northeast over nearshore area offshore of Pigeon Point, showing colored shaded-relief bathymetry. In B Figure 4, — Position of false sun is at 300°. Moderate-relief rock outcrop is exposed on seafloor about 2.5 km. In center of perspective view, outcrop has less than 2 m of relief and is mainly covered by upper Holocene as Upper Cretaceous Pigeon Point Formation, which consists of sandstone and conglomerate, interbedded with siltstone and mudstone (see sheet 1 of this report). To contribute to sand dunes onshore in Año Nuevo State Park. Vertical exaggeration of perspective view, 2x; distance across bottom of image, about 1.3 km, vertical proportion may not be true on plots of this map.

The colored shaded-relief bathymetry shows complex distribution of low-relief scour depressions (d) and rock outcrop in areas; yellows, deeper areas. Illumination azimuth is 36°40' north and south, outcrop has as much as 6 m of seafloor relief. In center of perspective view, outcrop has less than 2 m of relief and is mainly covered by upper Holocene as Upper Cretaceous Pigeon Point Formation, which consists of sandstone and conglomerate, interbedded with siltstone and mudstone (see sheet 1 of this report). To contribute to sand dunes onshore in Año Nuevo State Park. Vertical exaggeration of perspective view, 2x; distance across bottom of image, about 1.3 km, vertical proportion may not be true on plots of this map.

Rippled surfaces that are apparent within map area are parallel lines that are apparent within map area are artifacts. Vertical exaggeration of perspective views, 2x; distance across bottom of both views, about 1.3 km.

Profiles A–A' and B–B' correspond to figure numbers of views. Numbered arrows show viewing directions of mapping systems in different years. These various map products can capture larger areas and, thus, can show transitional zones between different seafloor environments. Whereas photographs capture the seafloor morphology. It also aids in seafloor habitat and geology interpretations, as well as mapping data. Colors show depth: reds indicate shallower environments.

Seismic-reflection profile in figure 6 from sheet 8, this report and colored shaded-relief bathymetry of the Offshore of Pigeon Point map area, as viewed from map of the Offshore of Pigeon Point map area (see sheet 1 of this report). Numbered arrows correspond to figure numbers of views. Seismic-reflection profile in figure 6 from sheet 8, this report contributes to understanding the geology of the study area and can provide valuable information for managing and protect the resources of the area. Refer to Seismic-reflection profile in figure 6 from sheet 8, this report for more detailed information.

Figure 5. Continuous reflectors that reveal structure (not distinctive stratigraphic markers). Dashed yellow line is seafloor multiple (echo of the seafloor reflector). Vertical exaggeration of perspective views, 2x; distance across bottom of both views, about 1.3 km.

Figure 6. Approximate depth in meters. Approximate depth in meters. Approximate depth in meters.