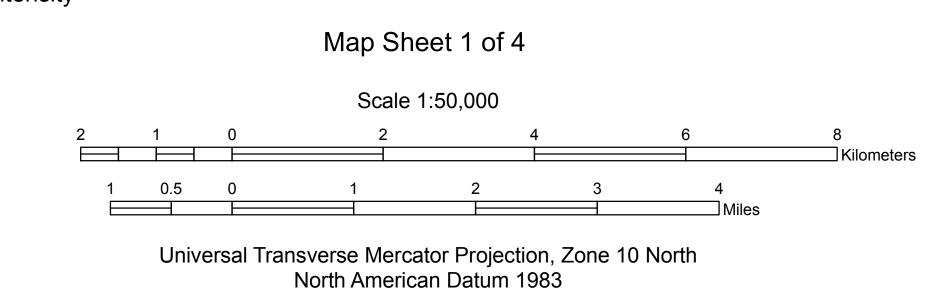


COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA

Juan de Fuca Strait 123°30'W

BACKSCATTER STRENGTH and SHADED SEAFLOOR RELIEF of the

Southern Gulf Islands and San Juan Archipelago, Canada and USA Backscatter Intensity



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DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

Backscatter intensity is a measure of sound that is scattered back toward the transmitter by acoustic reflection and scattering, both at the sediment-water interface and within the sediment (volume scattering). Many factors influence theintensity value, among them are: the angle of incidence of the beam, the volume scattered, the seabed slope and the surficial sediment type and roughness. With these factors in mind, backscatter strength datasets are used to determine relative sediment dfferences within one or many datasets and aid the interpretation of the benthic habitat types. To assure the best interpretation, backscatter images are used in conjunction with other multibeam echosounder bathymetry derivative datasets, such as seafloor shaded relief, slope analysis and bathymetric contours. The multibeam echoesounder bathymetry and backscatter raster datasets, as well as the benthic habitat layer were processed using ESRI□ ArcGIS tools.

The Transboundary region covered by this map series has been divided into four quadrants and this sheet (Sheet 1 of 4; Haro Strait area) covers most of the Haro Strait area located between southern Vancouver Island (Victoria), B.C. Canada and San Juan Island, WA USA and part of north central Strait of Juan de Fuca. Backscatter intensities vary from high (darker areas in mosaic) representing hard rocks and coarse-grain sediment (pebbles, cobbles, boulders) to low intensities representing fine-grain sediment (sand and mud). Bedrock is predominantly composed of metamorphic or volcanic bedrock or basement, while medium to low intensities of backscatter represent dynamic bedforms and other sediment deposits in the Haro and Juan de Fuca straits

