



Coastal & Marine Geology Program



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Didemnum lahillei - Recent Observations on Predation

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Didemnum lahillei - Recent Observations on Predation

Observation No. 1 – *Didemnum vexillum* being preyed upon by a chiton, a sea urchin, and a sea star in Shakespeare Bay, South Island, New Zealand. December, 2003.

Source

A. Coutts (CI). Photo date and credit: December, 2003; A. Coutts.



Image AC_SB_NZ007

Image AC_SB_NZ007. The chiton *Cryptoconchus porosus* grazing on *Didemnum vexillum* on rocks underneath Waimahara wharf, Shakespeare Bay. Water depth 3 m. Water temperature approximately 17 deg C. December 2003. Photo credit: Ashley Coutts, Cawthron Institute. [Location no. 11](#)

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Image AC_SB_NZ008

NOTE: Text in gray (italic) indicates the topic has not been addressed to date.

Image AC_SB_NZ008. The pink sea urchin *Notechinus albocinctus* grazing on *Didemnum vexillum* on the seabed underneath Waimahara wharf, Shakespeare Bay. Water depth 3 m. Water temperature approximately 17 deg C. December 2003. Photo credit: Ashley Couatts, Cawthron Institute. [Location no. 11](#)

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Image AC_SB_NZ009

Image AC_SB_NZ009. The common cushion starfish *Patiriella regularis* grazing on *Didemnum vexillum* on the seabed underneath Waimahara wharf, Shakespeare Bay. Water depth 3 m. Water temperature approximately 17 deg C. December 2003. Photo credit: Ashley Couatts, Cawthron Institute. [Location no. 11](#)

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Observation No. 2 – *Didemnum lahillei* being preyed upon by the common periwinkle, *Littorina littorea*, in the Sandwich tide pool, Sandwich, MA. February 3, 2004.

This is the first documented observation of the common periwinkle, *Littorina littorea* (an invasive species), preying upon *Didemnum lahillei* in New England. This observation was made in winter when the didemnid colonies were weak and/or dying, and it is not known if this form of predation occurs during other seasons of the year when the colonies are growing actively.

Source

Page Valentine (USGS) and Mary Carman (WHOI). Photo date and credit: February 3, 2004; Dann Blackwood (USGS).



Image DB_STP_DSC0090

Image DB_STP_DSC0090. View of the Sandwich tide pool on the south side of the east entrance of the Cape Cod canal at low tide, looking east (41 deg 46.42 min N lat, 70 deg 29.30 min W lon). Water depth, intertidal, 11 foot (3.4 m) range. Water temperature 1 deg C. Observed at low tide. February 3, 2004. Photo credit: Dann Blackwood (USGS). [Location no. 1.](#)

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Image DB_STP_DSCN2010

Image DB_STP_DSCN2010. Tunicate colonies of *Didemnum lahillei* encrusting a boulder and being preyed upon by the common periwinkle, *Littorina littorea*. Note that the snails are numbered for comparison with the following images. Elliptical and subcircular holes in *D. lahillei* are interpreted to represent areas that have been grazed by the periwinkles. Sandwich tide pool (41 deg 46.42 min N lat, 70 deg 29.30 min W lon). Water depth, intertidal range to 11 feet (3.4 m). Water temperature 1 deg C. Observed at low tide. February 3, 2004. Observers: Page Valentine (USGS) and Mary Carman (WHOI). Photo credit: Dann Blackwood (USGS). [Location no. 1.](#)
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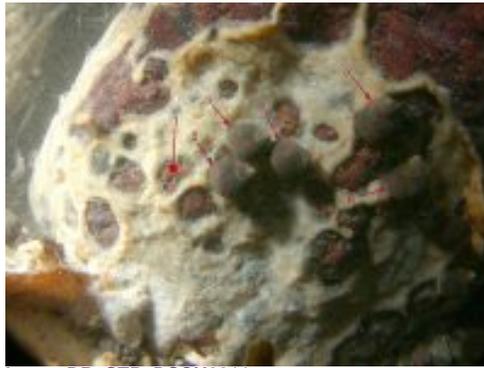


Image DB_STP_DSCN2011

Image DB_STP_DSCN2011. Tunicate colonies of *Didemnum lahillei* encrusting a boulder and being preyed upon by the common periwinkle, *Littorina littorea*. Snail no. 1 has been removed to show area grazed through the *D. lahillei* colony. Elliptical and subcircular holes in *D. lahillei* are interpreted to represent areas that have been grazed by the periwinkles. Sandwich tide pool (41 deg 46.42 min N lat, 70 deg 29.30 min W lon). Water depth, intertidal range to 11 feet (3.4 m). Water temperature 1 deg C. Observed at low tide. February 3, 2004. Observers: Page Valentine (USGS) and Mary Carman (WHOI). Photo credit: Dann Blackwood (USGS). [Location no. 1.](#)
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Image DB_STP_DSCN2012

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Image DB_STP_DSCN2015

Image DB_STP_DSCN2015. Tunicate colonies of *Didemnum lahillei* encrusting a boulder and being preyed upon by the common periwinkle, *Littorina littorea*. Snails no. 1-6 have been removed to show grazed areas in the *D. lahillei* colony. Snails 1-3 have grazed through the tunicate, snail no. 4 has grazed the surface of the colony, and snails 5 and 6 were grazing the edges of a large hole in the colony when they were removed. Elliptical and subcircular holes in *D. lahillei* are interpreted to represent areas that have been grazed by the periwinkles. Sandwich tide pool (41 deg 46.42 min N lat, 70 deg 29.30 min W lon). Water depth, intertidal range to 11 feet (3.4 m). Water temperature 1 deg C. Observed at low tide. February 3, 2004. Observers: Page Valentine (USGS) and Mary Carman (WHOI). Photo credit: Dann Blackwood (USGS). [Location no. 1.](#)

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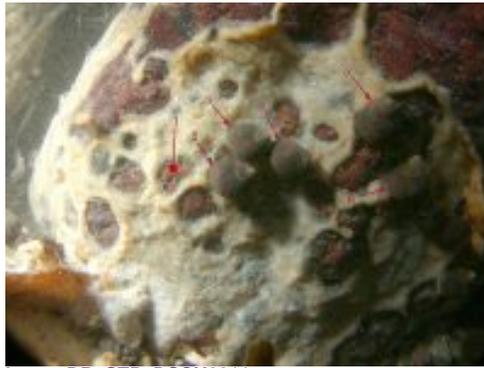


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Image DB_STP_DSCN2015

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USGS National Geologic Studies of Benthic Habitats, Northeastern United States

Marine Invasive Species

Didemnum lahillei, a colonial tunicate; ascidian; sea squirt

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Taxonomic Classification

Phylum *Chordata*, Subphylum *Tunicata*, Class *Ascidiacea*, Order *Aplousobranchia*, Family *Didemnidae*, Genus *Didemnum*, Species *lahillei*. Hartmeyer, 1909.

Summary of Occurrence

Didemnum lahillei is a marine colonial tunicate (ascidian; sea squirt) that has been observed at several locations in the northeast Pacific and North Atlantic Ocean basins. It exhibits the characteristics of an invasive species: 1) sudden occurrence where not before known; 2) rapid reproduction and excessive biomass; 3) no known predators. It is native to Europe.

The rapid spread of *Didemnum lahillei* alters marine habitats and threatens to interfere with fishing, aquaculture, and other coastal and offshore activities.

It is found on hard substrates that include dock structures and floats, wood and metal pilings, moorings and ropes, steel chain, automobile tires, polythene plastic, rock outcrops, gravel seabed (pebbles, cobbles, boulders), and ship hulls. It overgrows organisms such as tunicates, sponges, macroalgae, hydroids, anemones, bryozoans, scallops, mussels, and oysters. Where *D. lahillei* occurs on the seabed, it likely covers the siphons of infaunal bivalves. *D. lahillei* has been reported from coastal areas in California, New England, northwest France, and the Netherlands. It also has been observed on the continental shelf off New England in the Gulf of Maine region. It has been found at water depths ranging from intertidal to continental shelf depths of 48m (157 ft).

Gross Morphology and Growth Habits

Didemnum lahillei colonies exhibit a wide variety of morphological variants that range from: 1) long, ropey or beard-like colonies that commonly hang from hard substrates such as docks, lines, and ship hulls; to 2) low, undulating mats with short surficial appendages that encrust and drape rocky seabeds (pebbles, cobbles, boulders, and rock outcrops).

Purpose and attribution

The goal of this website is to assemble and communicate information on the distribution, biology, and marine habitat impacts of the highly invasive colonial tunicate *Didemnum lahillei*. Researchers and others are encouraged to share published and preliminary research results and anecdotal observations on these topics. All contributions are acknowledged. The information displayed on this website is in the public domain. Users are expected to give proper credit for images, data, and ideas they incorporate into their work.

Contributions to the website can be sent to Page Valentine, USGS, pvalentine@usgs.gov

Images of *Didemnum lahillei* posted on this website represent occurrences that have been verified through visual inspection or dissection by persons

familiar with the species. Images that have not been verified as *D. lahillei* are noted as a "provisional identification" in the image caption and in the occurrence tables.

Website design: Donna Newman, USGS

Image processing and archival: Dann Blackwood, USGS

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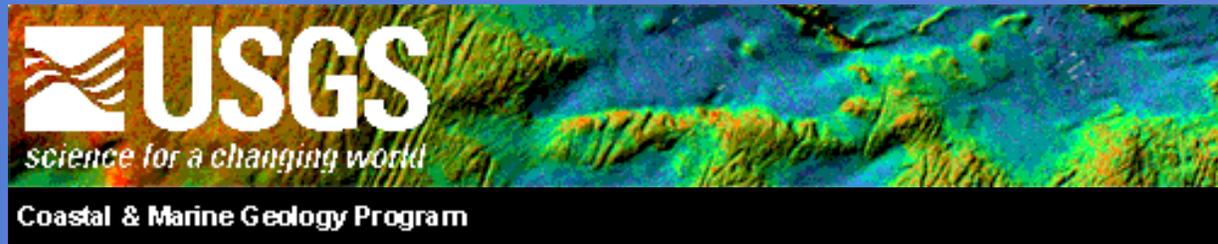
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USGS National Geologic Studies of Benthic Habitats, Northeastern United States

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- [Seabed Analyses of the Stellwagen Bank NMS Region](#)

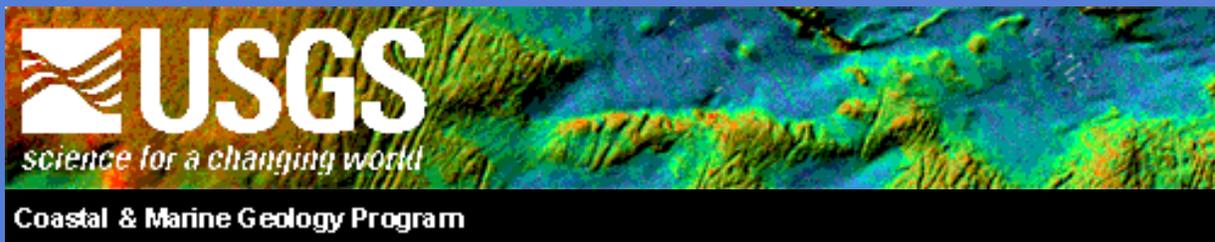
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Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary Region off Boston, Massachusetts

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INTRODUCTION

The Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary region is heavily utilized by humans and by marine species. It is a rich commercial and recreational fishing ground. It provides essential habitat for many species of marine mammals, including the endangered North Atlantic Right Whale; and it is the focus of a large tourism industry centered on whale watching. The sanctuary abuts the Massachusetts Bay Disposal Site, which serves as a repository for material dredged from the harbors of Boston and nearby cities; and it lies seaward of Boston's new ocean outfall that discharges treated sewage effluent into Massachusetts Bay. The sanctuary lies in the major shipping lane to and from Boston Harbor; and recently its seabed has been traversed by a fiber optics communications cable that connects New England with Nova Scotia and Europe.

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[Thumbnail Images](#) of representative geologic features in the Stellwagen Bank NMS region

SEA FLOOR MAPS ON CD-ROM

Sea Floor Topographic, Backscatter, and Interpretive Maps and Bottom Photos of the Massachusetts Bay Disposal Site Region off Boston, Massachusetts
[U.S. Geological Survey Open File-Report 98-344](#)

Sea Floor Topographic Map and Perspective View Imagery of Quadrangles 1-18, Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary off Boston, Massachusetts
[U.S. Geological Survey Open File Report 98-138](#)

Sun-Illuminated Sea Floor Topographic Maps and Perspective View Imagery of Quadrangles 1-18, Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary off Boston, Massachusetts
[U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 99-363](#)

Sea Floor Maps Showing Topography, Sun-Illuminated Topographic Imagery, and Backscatter Intensity of the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary Region off Boston, Massachusetts
[U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 00-410](#)

POSTERS

[Acoustic Backscatter Mapping in Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary](#)

By: Tanya S. Unger, Jessica L. Baker, Page C. Valentine, William W. Danforth, and John E. Hughes Clarke

[Mapping the Sea Floor of the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary, Massachusetts Bay using GIS](#)

By: Jessica L. Baker, Tanya S. Unger, and Page C. Valentine

[Glacial and Post-Glacial Processes and Topography in the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary Region off Boston, Massachusetts](#)

By: Page C. Valentine, Tanya S. Unger, and Jessica L. Baker

[Habitat Mapping of the Gulf of Maine](#)

By: B.J. Todd, P.C. Valentine, V.E. Kostylev, and R.A. Pickrill

FACT SHEETS

Mapping the Sea Floor and Biological Habitats of the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary
[U.S. Geological Survey Fact Sheet 078-98](#)

Seabed Observation and Sampling System
[U.S. Geological Survey Fact Sheet 142-00](#)

SEABED PHOTOGRAPHS

[Photographs of Seabed Habitat and Fauna](#)

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INTRODUCTION (continued)

The sea floor mapping survey of the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary region covers approximately 1100 square nautical miles of seabed located off Boston, Massachusetts and extending from Race Point Channel (just north of Cape Cod) to the southern part of Jeffreys Ledge (north of Cape Ann). It was conducted on four cruises over a two-year period from the fall of 1994 to the fall of 1996 using a multibeam echo sounder installed aboard the Canadian Hydrographic Service vessel *Frederick G. Creed*.

The sedimentary environments and biological habitats found on the sea floor are being identified and interpreted by using video and photographic imagery and sediment samples that have been collected on many cruises to the region since the mapping was initiated. Research results and products are presented here in the form of maps, posters, fact sheets, sonar images, and bottom photographs.

The great topographic detail of the seabed revealed by the sonar images warrants the naming here of many geographic features. Some features were named in consultation with local fishermen. The names are documented in the "GEOGRAPHIC NAMES" section.

The project has published two map series of 18 quadrangles each (see location map) in which new sea floor topography and sun-illuminated topographic imagery are presented at a scale of 1:25,000 (1 cm on the map represents 250 m on the sea floor). In addition, a map series showing the entire region on a single sheet at a scale of 1:60,000 is presented as a set of 3 maps; one shows contoured seabed topography only, a second adds seabed topographic imagery, and the third adds the backscatter intensity (or reflectivity) of the seabed. See the "LIST OF PUBLICATIONS" for a complete list of maps and CD-ROMs.

The sea floor observed in the Stellwagen Bank NMS region has been shaped for the most part by glacial processes, and the resulting topographic features have been modified since the melting of the ice and the return of the sea. Seabed shapes are interpreted here to represent a geologic history that developed in several stages. Ice containing rock debris moved across the region, sculpting its surface and depositing sediment to form the major basins, banks, ridges, and valleys. Minor features represent the latter stages of deglaciation. They are the result of processes at work when much of the area was covered by stationary rotting ice, and when at the same time small valley glaciers and ice falls were active in and near areas of high topographic relief. Subsequently, the sea invaded the region formerly occupied by ice, and glacial features were partly eroded and some new deposits formed. Today the sea floor is modified mainly by strong southwestward-flowing bottom currents caused by storm winds from the northeast. These currents erode sediments from the shallow banks and transport them into the basins. With time the banks become coarser, as sand and mud are removed and gravel remains; and the western flanks of the banks, as well as adjacent basins, are built up by deposits of mud and sand.

The Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary Mapping Project is a cooperative effort supported by the Coastal and Marine Geology Program of the U.S. Geological Survey and agencies of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (including the National Marine Sanctuary System, the National Marine Fisheries Service, the National Undersea Research Program, and the Office of Coast Survey). The acquisition and processing of the multibeam sonar data that form the basis of the maps was conducted with technical support from the University of New Brunswick and the Canadian Hydrographic Service.

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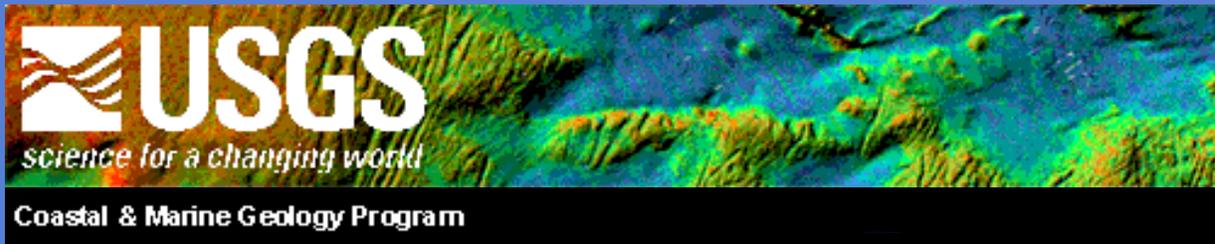
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List of Sea Floor Map and Imagery Publications

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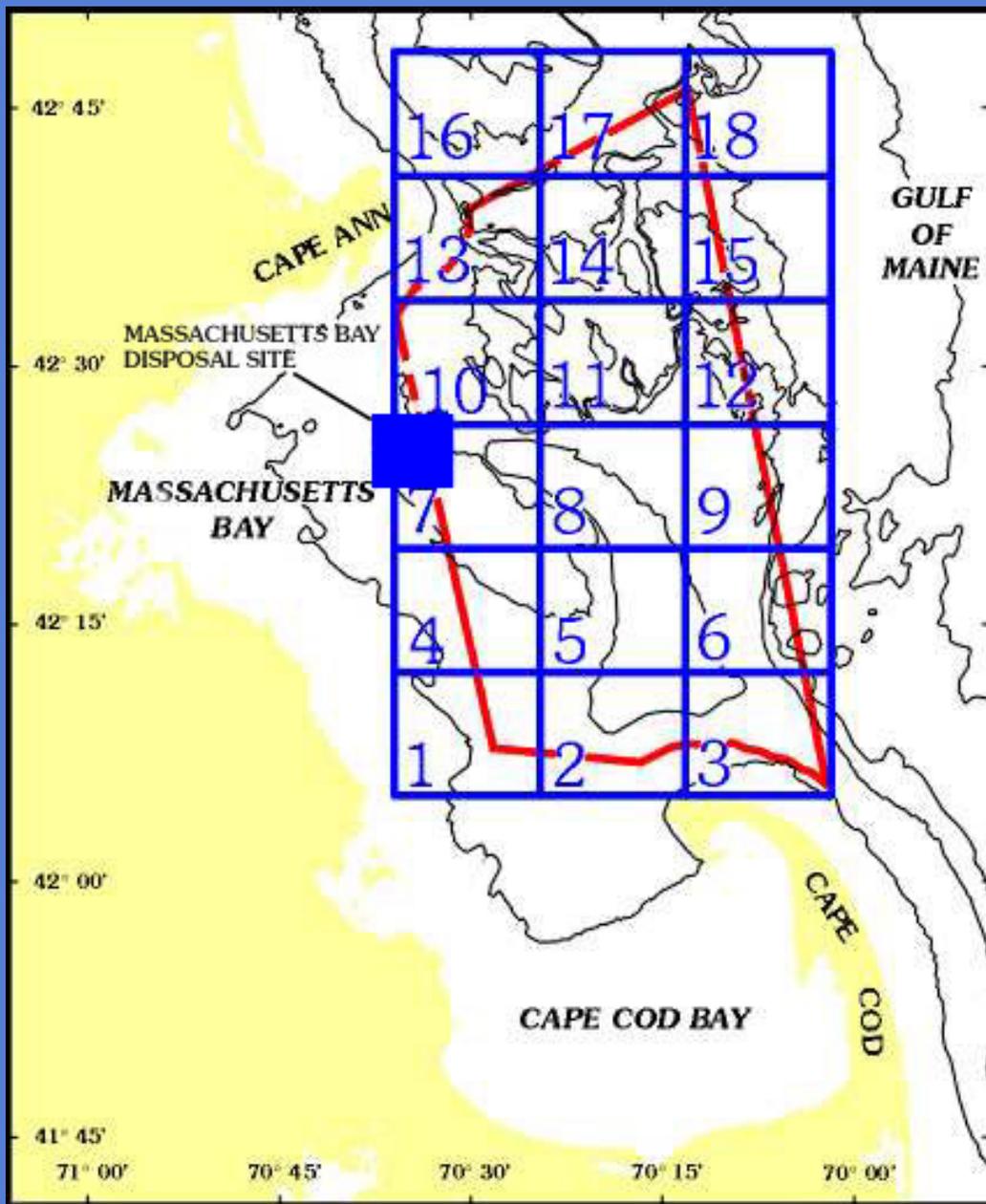
A. CD-ROMs contain PDF, EPS, and PS files for printing individual map sheets on large format printers. CD-ROMs are accessible on this Web site.

B. Paper copies can be obtained from:

Page Valentine, U.S. Geological Survey, 384 Woods Hole Rd., Woods Hole, MA 02543, (508) 457-2239, pvalentine@usgs.gov

Stellwagen Bank NMS, 175 Edward Foster Road, Scituate, MA 02066, (781) 545-8026

USGS Information Services, Box 25286 Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225-0046, (303) 202-4200



Map showing Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary 18 quadrangles and Massachusetts Bay Disposal Site location.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY DISPOSAL SITE MAPS AND FEATURES

[2 maps; scales 1:10,000 and 1:12,000]

CD-ROM:

Valentine, P.C., Baker, J.L., Unger, T.S., Evans, J., and Polloni, C., 1999, Sea floor topographic, backscatter, and interpretive maps and bottom photos of the Massachusetts Bay Disposal Site region off Boston, Massachusetts: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 98-344, 1 CD-ROM.

Paper:

Valentine, P.C., Danforth, W.W., Roworth, E.T., and Stillman, S.T., 1996, Maps showing topography, backscatter, and interpretation of seafloor features in the Massachusetts Bay Disposal Site region off Boston, Massachusetts: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 96-273, scale 1:10,000 and 1:12,500, 2 sheets.

MASSACHUSETTS AND CAPE COD BAYS AND STELLWAGEN BANK NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY SEA FLOOR TOPOGRAPHY

[scale 1:100,000]

Paper only:

Valentine, P.C., Schmuck, E.A., Signell, R.P., and Ryland, C.A., 1995, Sea floor topography of Massachusetts and Cape Cod Bays and Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 95073, scale 1:100,000.

STELLWAGEN BANK NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY SEA FLOOR TOPOGRAPHY

[a series of 18 individual quadrangle maps; scale 1:25,000]

CD-ROM:

Valentine, P.C., Baker, J.L., and Unger, T.S., and Polloni, C., 1998, Sea floor topographic map and perspective view imagery of **Quadrangles 1-18**, Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary off Boston, Massachusetts: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 98-138, 1 CD-ROM.

Paper:

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- Valentine, P.C., Baker, J.L., Unger, T.S., and Roworth, E.T., 1997, Sea floor topography of **Quadrangle 7** in the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary off Boston, Massachusetts: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 97-508, scale 1:25,000.
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- Valentine, P.C., Baker, J.L., Unger, T.S., and Roworth, E.T., 1997, Sea floor topography of **Quadrangle 9** in the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary off Boston, Massachusetts: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 97-682, scale 1:25,000.
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- Valentine, P.C., Unger, T.S., Baker, J.L., and Roworth, E.T., 1997, Sea floor topography of **Quadrangle 12** in the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary off Boston, Massachusetts: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 97-685, scale 1:25,000.
- Valentine, P.C., Baker, J.L., Unger, T.S., and Roworth, E.T., 1997, Sea floor topography of **Quadrangle 13** in the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary off Boston, Massachusetts: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 97-726, scale 1:25,000.
- Valentine, P.C., Unger, T.S., Baker, J.L., and Roworth, E.T., 1997, Sea floor topography of **Quadrangle 14** in the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary off Boston, Massachusetts: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 97-727, scale 1:25,000.
- Valentine, P.C., Baker, J.L., Unger, T.S., and Roworth, E.T., 1997, Sea floor topography of **Quadrangle 15** in the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary off Boston, Massachusetts: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 97-728, scale 1:25,000.
- Valentine, P.C., Unger, T.S., Baker, J.L., and Roworth, E.T., 1997, Sea floor topography of **Quadrangle 16** in the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary off Boston, Massachusetts: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 97-729, scale 1:25,000.
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STELLWAGEN BANK NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY SUN-ILLUMINATED SEA FLOOR TOPOGRAPHIC IMAGERY

[a series of 18 individual quadrangle maps; scale: 1:25,000]

CD-ROM:

Valentine, P.C., Unger, T.S., Baker, J.L., and Polloni, C., 2000, Sun-illuminated sea floor topographic map and perspective view imagery of **Quadrangles 1-18**, Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary off Boston, Massachusetts: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 99-363, 1 CD-ROM.

Paper:

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Valentine, P.C., Unger, T.S., and Baker, J.L., 2000, Sun-illuminated sea floor topography of **Quadrangle 10** in the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary off Boston, Massachusetts: U.S. Geological Survey Geologic Investigations Series Map I-2710, scale 1:25,000.

Valentine, P.C., Baker, J.L., and Unger, T.S., 2000, Sun-illuminated sea floor topography of **Quadrangle 11** in the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary off Boston, Massachusetts: U.S. Geological Survey Geologic Investigations Series Map I-2711, scale 1:25,000.

Valentine, P.C., Unger, T.S., and Baker, J.L., 2000, Sun-illuminated sea floor topography of **Quadrangle 12** in the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary off Boston, Massachusetts: U.S. Geological Survey Geologic Investigations Series Map I-2712, scale 1:25,000.

Valentine, P.C., Baker, J.L., and Unger, T.S., 2001, Sun-illuminated sea floor topography of **Quadrangle 13** in the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary off Boston, Massachusetts: U.S. Geological Survey Geologic Investigations Series Map I-2713, scale 1:25,000.

Valentine, P.C., Unger, T.S., and Baker, J.L., 2001, Sun-illuminated sea floor topography of **Quadrangle 14** in the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary off Boston, Massachusetts: U.S. Geological Survey Geologic Investigations Series Map I-2714, scale 1:25,000.

Valentine, P.C., Baker, J.L., and Unger, T.S., 2001, Sun-illuminated sea floor topography of **Quadrangle 15** in the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary off Boston, Massachusetts: U.S. Geological Survey Geologic Investigations Series Map I-2715, scale 1:25,000.

Valentine, P.C., Unger, T.S., and Baker, J.L., 2001, Sun-illuminated sea floor topography of **Quadrangle 16** in the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary off Boston, Massachusetts: U.S. Geological Survey Geologic Investigations Series Map I-2716, scale 1:25,000.

Valentine, P.C., Baker, J.L., and Unger, T.S., 2001, Sun-illuminated sea floor topography of **Quadrangle 17** in the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary off Boston, Massachusetts: U.S. Geological Survey Geologic Investigations Series Map I-2717, scale 1:25,000.

Valentine, P.C., Unger, T.S., and Baker, J.L., 2001, Sun-illuminated sea floor topography of **Quadrangle 18** in the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary off Boston, Massachusetts: U.S. Geological Survey Geologic Investigations Series Map I-2718, scale 1:25,000.

STELLWAGEN BANK NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY SUN-ILLUMINATED SEA FLOOR TOPOGRAPHIC IMAGERY AND BACKSCATTER INTENSITY

[a series of 18 individual quadrangle maps combined into one map; scale 1:60,000]

CD-ROM:

Valentine, P.C., Middleton, T.J., and Fuller, S.J., 2001, Sea floor maps showing topography, sun-illuminated topography, and backscatter intensity of the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary region off Boston, Massachusetts: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 00-410, 1 CD-ROM.

Paper:

Valentine, P.C., Baker, J.L., and Unger, T.S., 2003, Sea floor topography of the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary region off Boston, Massachusetts: U.S. Geological Survey Geologic Investigations Series Map I-2676-A, scale 1:60,000.

Valentine, P.C., Unger, T.S., and Baker, J.L., 2003, Sun-illuminated sea floor topography of the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary region off Boston, Massachusetts: U.S. Geologic Survey Geological Investigations Series Map I-2676-B, scale 1:60,000.

Valentine, P.C., Unger, T.S., and Baker, J.L., 2003, Sun-illuminated sea floor topography and backscatter intensity of the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary region off Boston, Massachusetts: U.S. Geologic Survey Geological Investigations Series Map I-2676-C, scale 1:60,000.

[3 maps of the 18-quadrangle region showing topography, sun-illuminated topographic imagery, and backscatter intensity, respectively; also new sea floor feature names]

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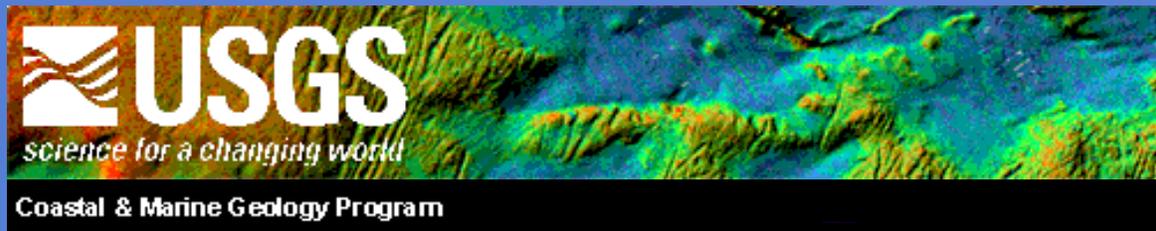
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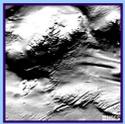
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Images of Representative Geologic Features



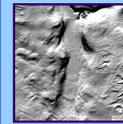
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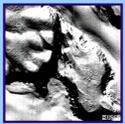
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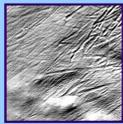
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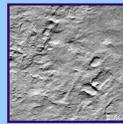
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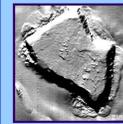
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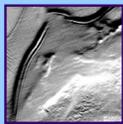
[ice deposit depressions](#)



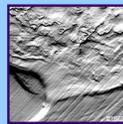
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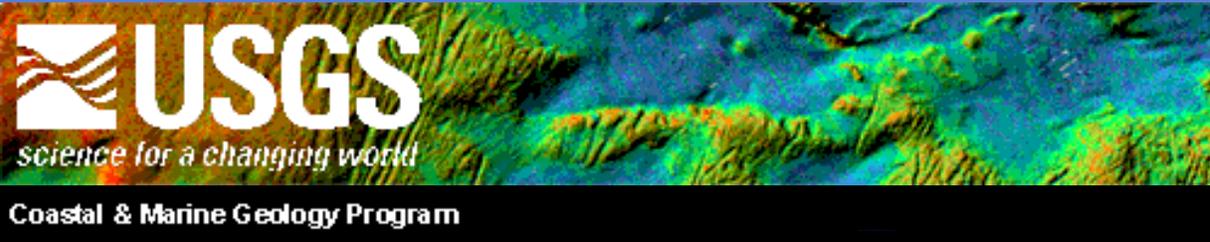
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Photographs of Seabed Habitat and Fauna

Click on specific habitat/sediment types or faunal categories to view thumbnail and jpeg images of the seabed features.

For information on USGS station and quadrangle numbers, date, location (longitude and latitude), and water depth, look up the image number in the [photo attribute table](#) (pdf format).

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Habitat/Sediment type	Fauna		
boulders burrowed mud cobbles and boulders gravel gravelly sand mud muddy gravel muddy sand	algae anemone barnacles brown sea squirt bryozoa burrowing anemone cancer crab	herring egg bed lobster magenta calcareous algae mussels ocean pout orange sponge	sea urchin shrimp skate spider crab sponge stalked ascidian

[rippled muddy sand](#)

[rippled sand](#)

[sand](#)

[sandy gravel](#)

[shell deposit](#)

[cod](#)

[dead mollusc shells](#)

[finger sponge](#)

[flounder](#)

[funnel worm](#)

[goosefish](#)

[gray sea squirt](#)

[hermit crab](#)

[red hake](#)

[redfish](#)

[sand dollar](#)

[sand lance](#)

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