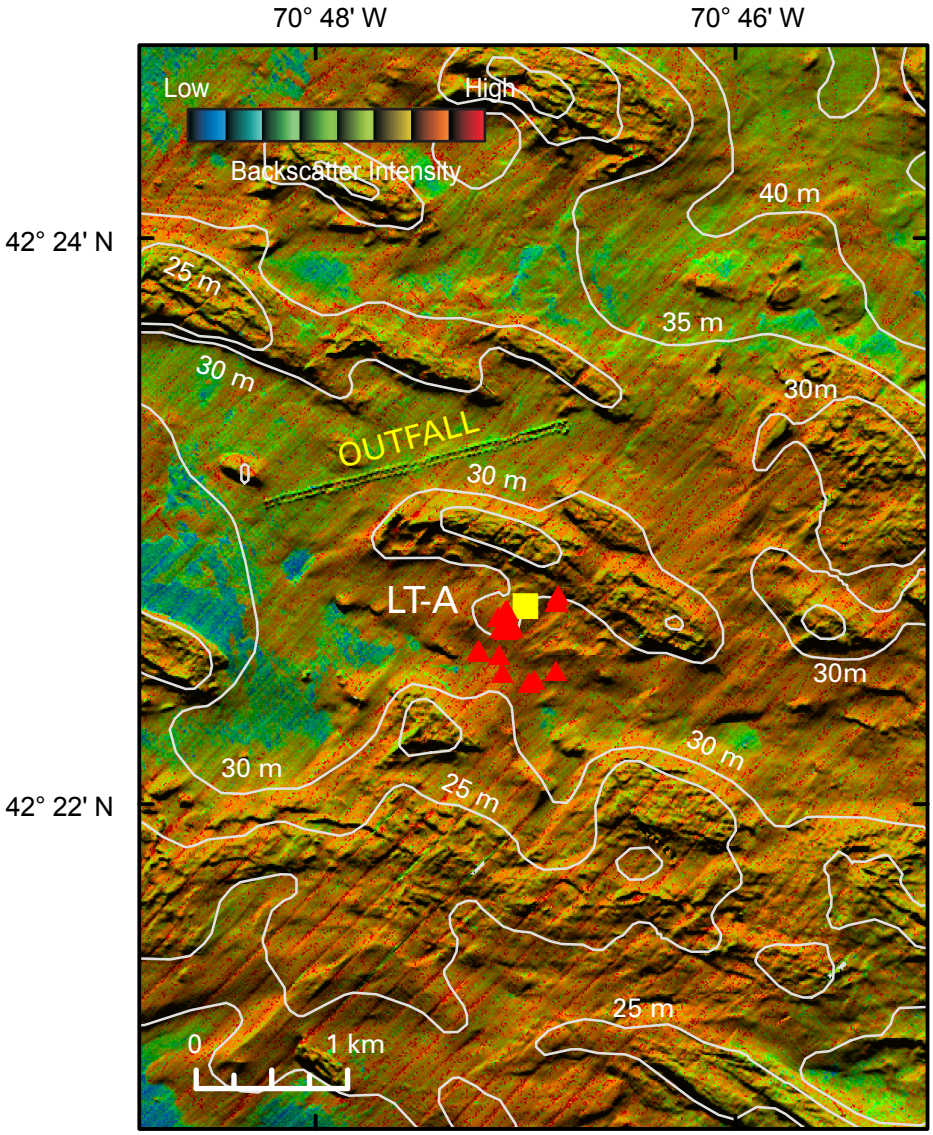

Figure 7. Map showing location of all tripod moorings (over-lapping red triangles) at LT-A in western Massachusetts Bay. The yellow square is the location of the U.S. Coast Guard B buoy. The locations are plotted on a map of shaded-relief bathymetry colored by backscatter intensity (Butman and others, 2003; Butman, Valentine, and others, 2007). Backscatter intensity is a measure of surface sediment texture and bottom roughness. Generally, high backscatter intensity (shown as red and yellow) is associated with rock outcrops, gravel, and coarse-grained sediment, medium backscatter intensity (green) is associated with sandy sediments, and low backscatter intensity (shown as blue) indicates finer grained sediments. The tripods are located in an area of moderate to high backscatter intensity in about 30 m water depth on the southern flank of a ridge that runs approximately northwest-southeast. The Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA) ocean outfall appears as two parallel rows (about 2 km long) of individual mounds of material; the mounds are rock materials discarded on the sea floor from the holes drilled for the risers that extend to the outfall tunnel below. The diffuser heads, about 3 m high and 4 m in diameter and located between the rows, are not resolved in this image. For a map of a larger area around the mooring site, see Butman and others (2003).