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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

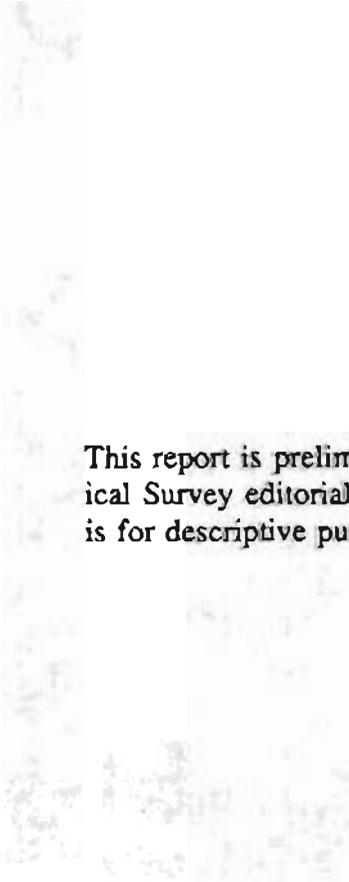
1985 Field Studies, Beaufort and Chukchi Seas,
Conducted from the NOAA Ship Discoverer

Joyce M. Miley, Peter W. Barnes
Editors

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Menlo Park, California



**MARINE GEOLOGICAL STUDIES
IN THE BEAUFORT AND CHUKCHI SEAS**

INTRODUCTION, METHODS, AND EQUIPMENT
Peter W. Barnes, Joyce M. Miley, and R. Lawrence Phillips

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MARINE GEOLOGICAL STUDIES IN THE BEAUFORT AND CHUKCHI SEAS

INTRODUCTION, METHODS, AND EQUIPMENT
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Introduction

Scientific studies were conducted in the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas from 5 September to 6 October, 1985. The broad objectives of the cruise was to provide the Ocean Assessments Division, Alaska Office, Outer Continental Shelf Environmental Assessment Program with: 1) comprehensive data and information on the Alaskan Outer Continental Shelf; 2) a better definition and refinement of ecological processes and the probable impact of oil exploration and production; and 3) a data base for ecosystem models. The objective of the Geological Survey in this continuing program is to adequately describe the geologic environment of the Chukchi and Beaufort Seas (Figs. 1a & 1b) and to make recommendations about drilling operations in lease sale areas.

The specific objectives of the 1985 cruise were to ascertain the sedimentary and geotechnical character of ice and current impacted sediments on the mid to outer continental shelf. Data were gathered from over 1400 nautical miles of tracklines (Fig. 1a and larger detailed trackline maps, Plates 1-5) and 72 sampling stations (Fig. 1b and Plates 1-5) to supplement our knowledge of ice gouging, current scour and slope stability processes at high latitudes.

Operations were performed from the NOAA ship Discoverer, under the command of Captain Sigmund Petersen. Captain Petersen's officers and crew provided navigation, winch operation, rigging, equipment repair, maintenance, and fabrication in addition to an exceptionally congenial and productive working atmosphere.

The scientific staff was directed by Larry Phillips and Peter Barnes and consisted of colleagues from the U.S. Geological Survey Office of Marine Geology in Menlo Park, California and Woods Hole, Massachusetts (Table 1).

This study was funded in part by the Minerals Management Service through interagency agreement with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, as part of the Outer Continental Shelf Environmental Assessment Program.

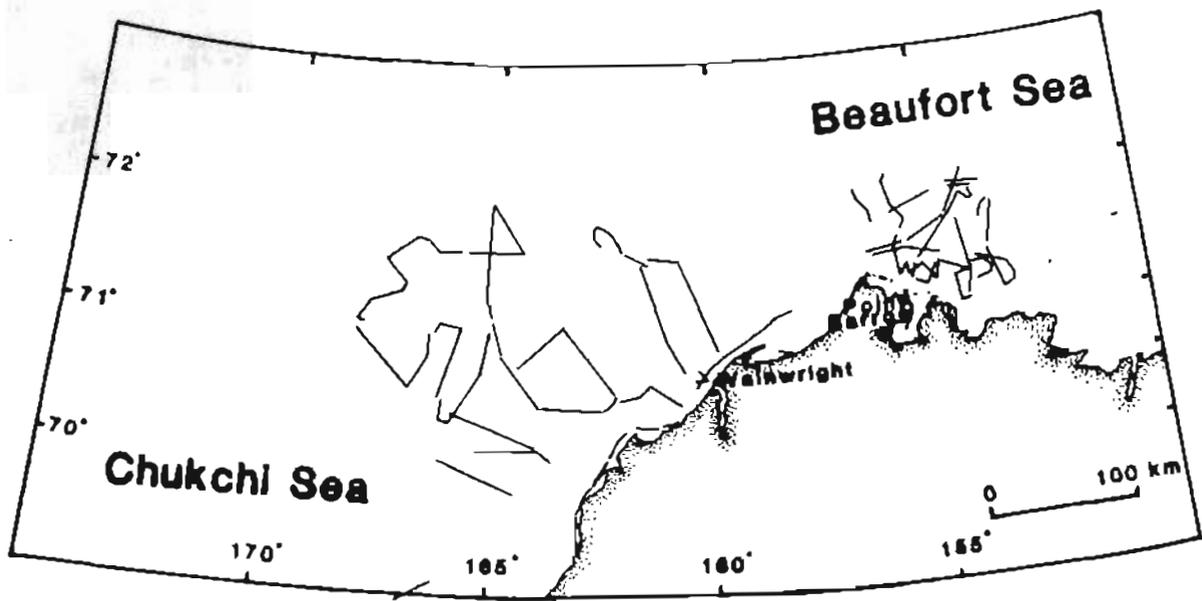


Figure 1a - Trackline coverage of the Beaufort-Chukchi Seas from the NOAA Ship Discoverer, 1985.

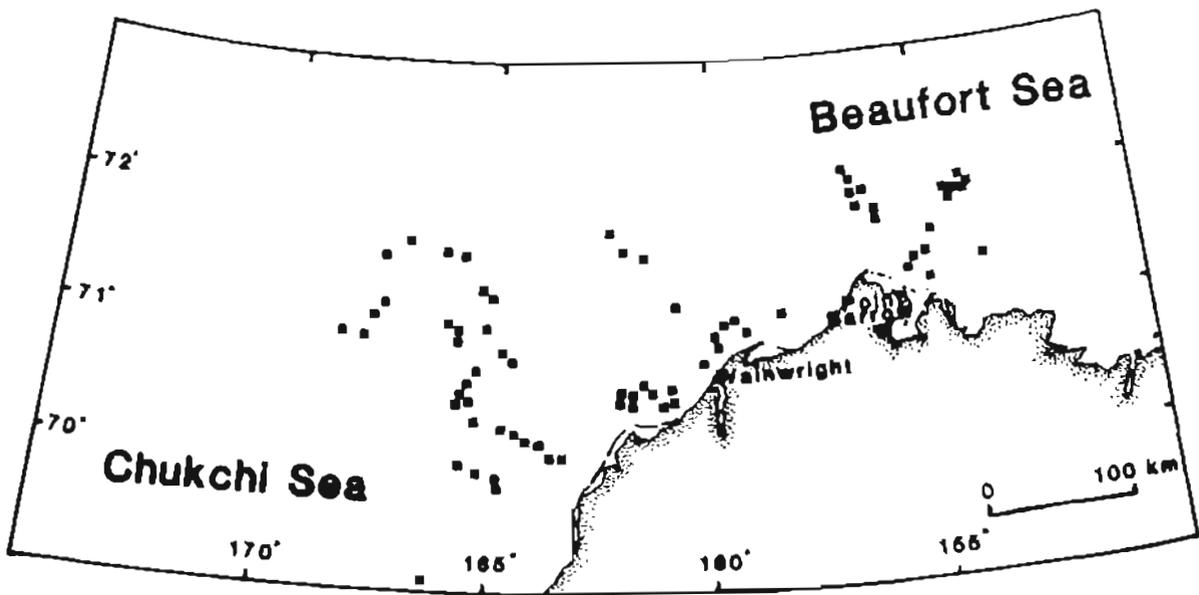


Figure 1b - Station locations Beaufort-Chukchi Seas from NOAA Ship Discoverer, 1985.

Table 1: SCIENTIFIC PERSONNEL

NAME	TITLE
Peter Barnes	Geologist
Larry Phillips	Geologist
Jim Robb	Geologist
Larry Kooker	Electronics Technician
Jon Erickson	Lead Marine Technician
Jeff Stampfer	Marine Technician
Steve Clark	Physical Science Technician
Mitch Colgan	Bio-Geologist
Sarah Griscom	Geologic Field Assistant
Rob Kayen	Engineering Geologist
Joyce Miley	Geologist
Jared Morrow	Geologic Field Assistant
Doug Rearic	Geologist
George Redden	Geochemist
Peter Ramirez	Geologist
Tom Reiss	Physical Science Technician

Weather and Ice Limitations

Ice was present in much of the intended working area from the start to the end of the cruise (Figs. 2a-e), initially restricting operations to the western Beaufort Sea and finally terminating all work north and east of Barrow on 16 September. Ice persisted Northeast of Peard Bay in the Chukchi Sea and precluded exploration of this area. Ice free conditions near Wrangle Island allowed us to work further north than in previous years and provided an important addition to our data set. Operations were hindered by high winds and rough seas less than 5% of the time due to the presence of ice and the general stability of the Discoverer as a working platform.

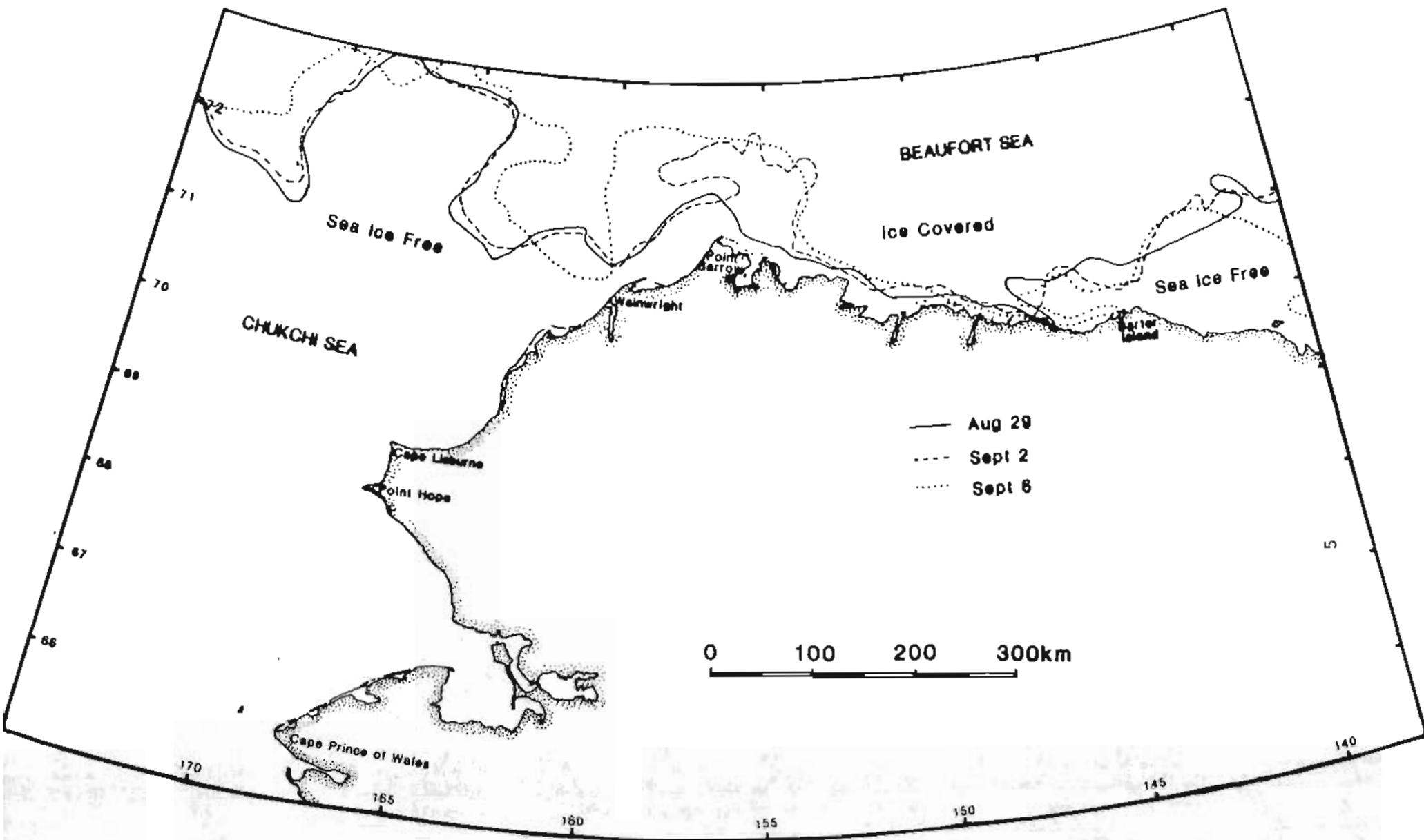


Figure 2a - Plot of sea ice edge in the Beaufort-Chukchi Seas, from August 29 to September 6, 1985. Data Source: Alaskan North Slope Ice Analysis Navy - NOAA Joint Ice Center. Sea ice edge is defined by the line separating sea ice free and 0/10 ice coverage areas from areas with greater than 0/10 ice coverage.

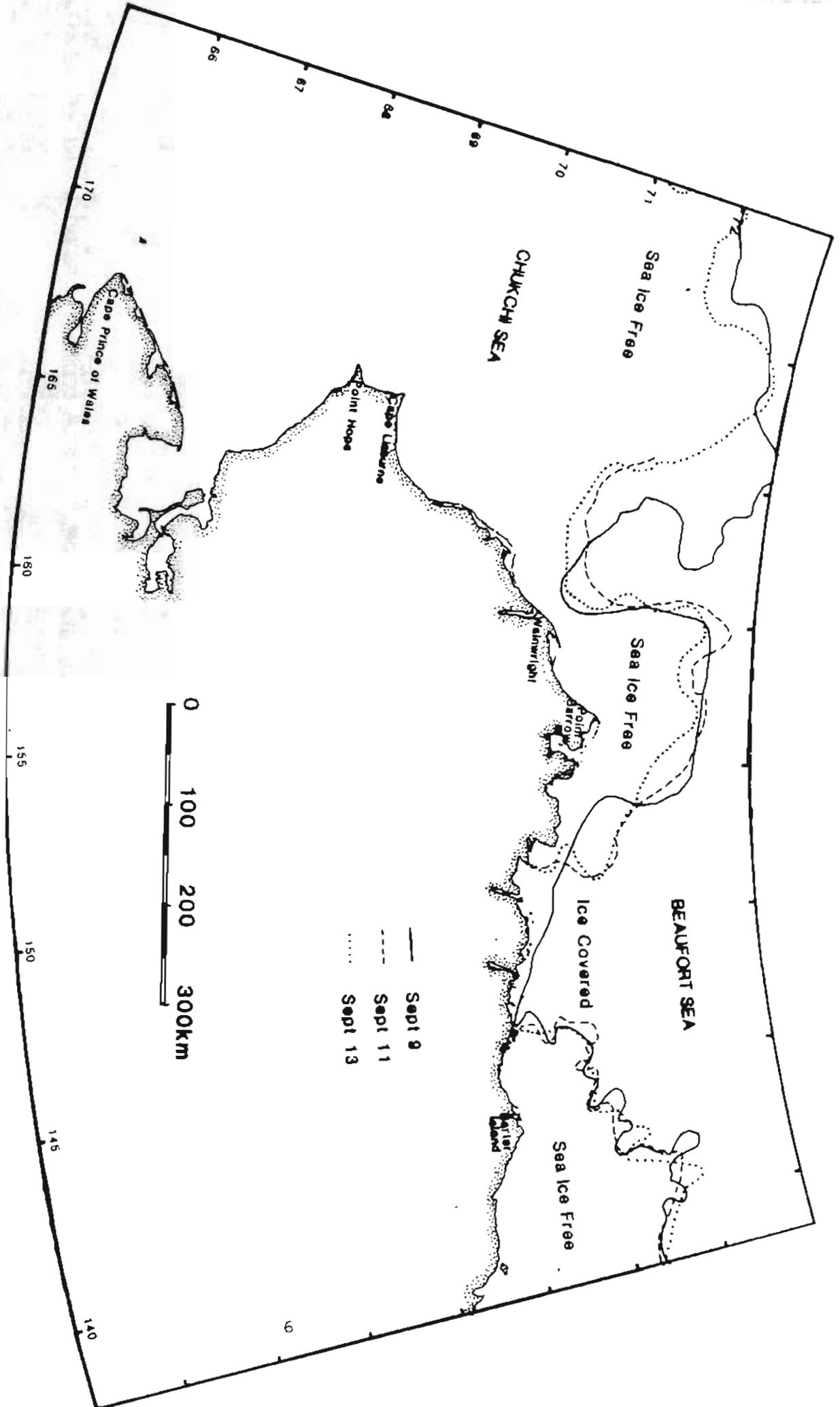


Figure 2b - Plot of sea ice edge in the Beaufort-Chukchi Seas, from September 9 to September 13, 1985. Data source: Alaskan North Slope Ice Analysis Navy - NOAA Joint Ice Center. Sea ice edge is defined by the line separating sea ice free and 0/10 ice coverage areas from areas with greater than 0/10 ice coverage.

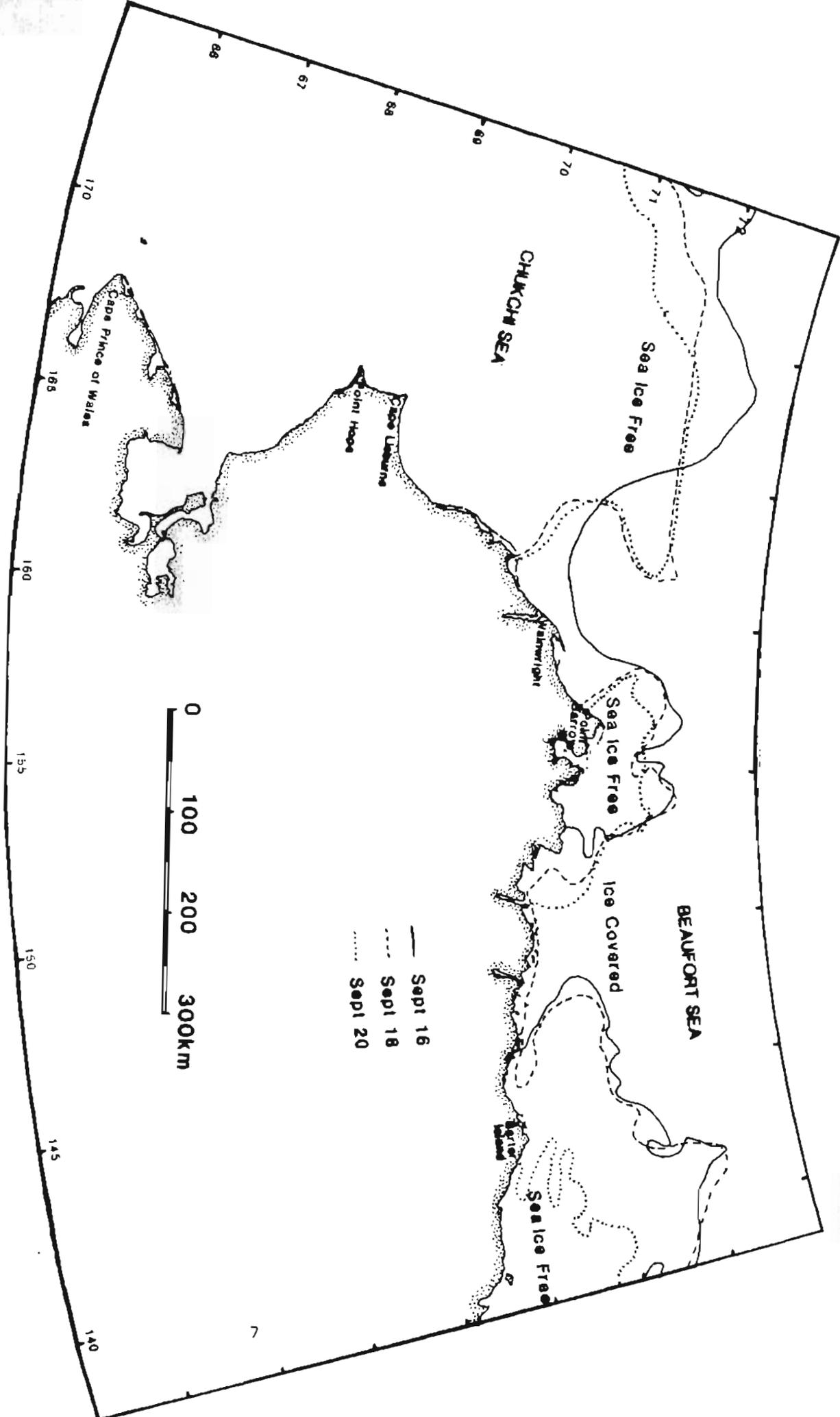


Figure 2c - Plot of sea ice edge in the Beaufort-Chukchi Seas, from September 16 to September 20, 1985. Data Source: Alaskan North Slope Ice Analysis Navy - NOAA Joint Ice Center. Sea ice edge is defined by the line separating sea ice free and 0/10 ice coverage areas from areas with greater than 0/10 ice coverage.

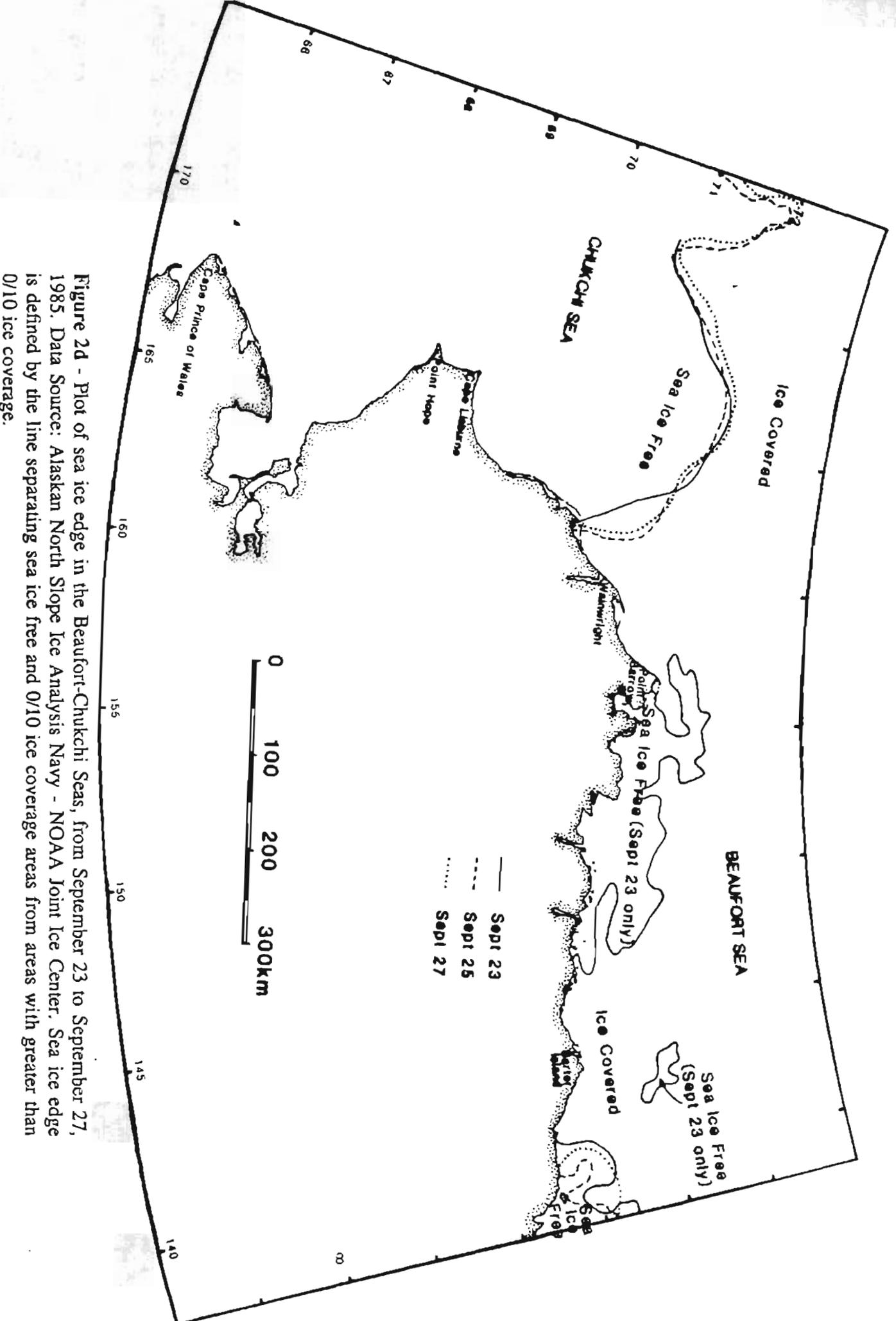


Figure 2d - Plot of sea ice edge in the Beaufort-Chukchi Seas, from September 23 to September 27, 1985. Data Source: Alaskan North Slope Ice Analysis Navy - NOAA Joint Ice Center. Sea ice edge is defined by the line separating sea ice free and 0/10 ice coverage areas from areas with greater than 0/10 ice coverage.

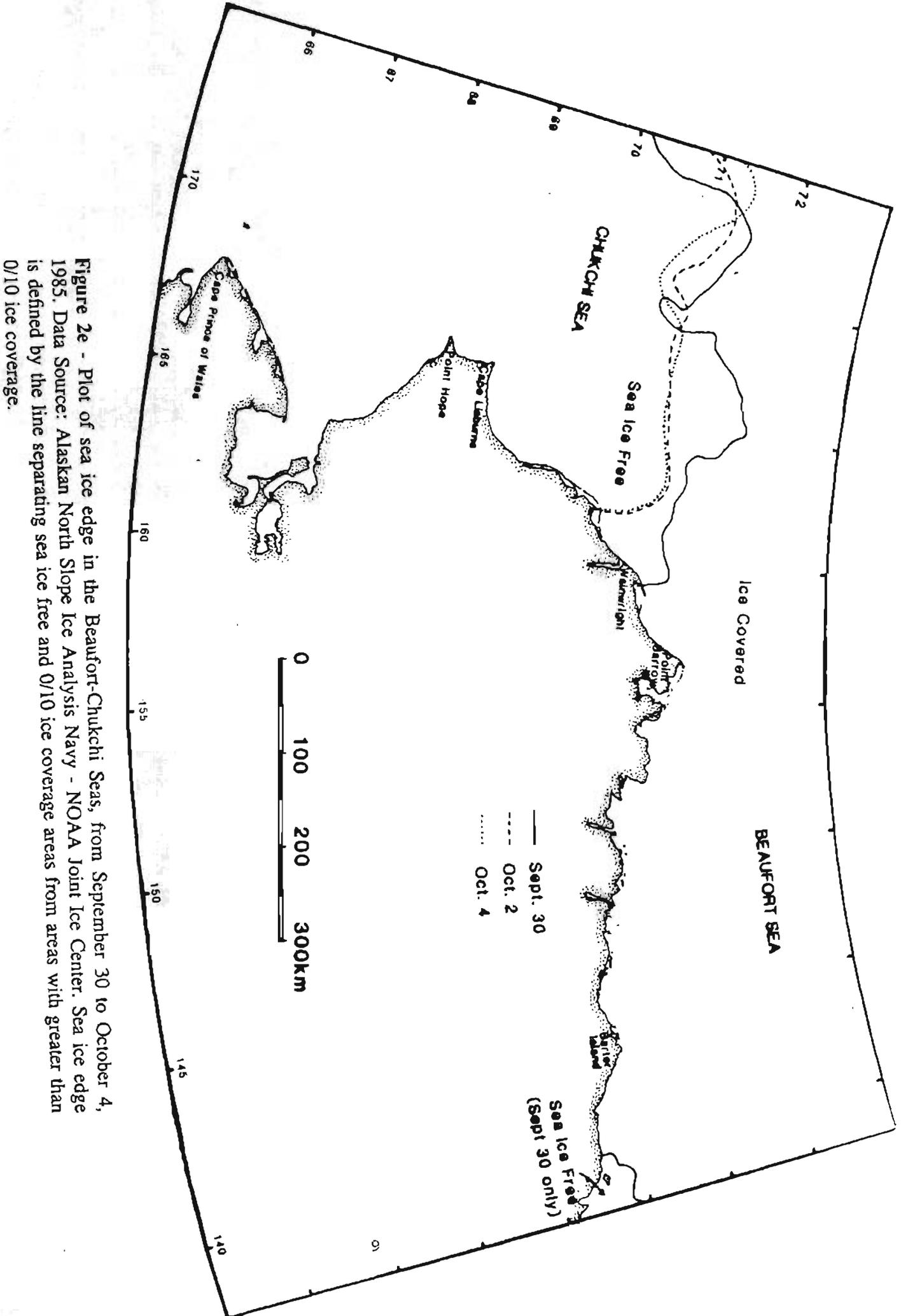


Figure 2e - Plot of sea ice edge in the Beaufort-Chukchi Seas, from September 30 to October 4, 1985. Data Source: Alaskan North Slope Ice Analysis Navy - NOAA Joint Ice Center. Sea ice edge is defined by the line separating sea ice free and 0/10 ice coverage areas from areas with greater than 0/10 ice coverage.

Methods & Equipment

Geophysical Sampling Tools

Trackline surveys (Plates 1-5) during the 1985 arctic cruise employed side-scan sonar, 3.5kHz sub-bottom profiler, high resolution seismic system and 3.5 kHz bathymetry.

Klein Associates 50 kHz, 100 kHz, and 500 kHz side-scan sonar systems were used during the cruise. The fish were towed at 10 to 50 meters above the bottom, depending on instrument scale and water depth. Most data were gathered using the 500 kHz fish on 100 meter scan width, with the fish towed 8-12 meters off the seafloor. The tow depth limit with the side-scan fish and sub-bottom profiler combination was found to be about 50 meters at 4.5 knots with a 300 m cable. The side-scan provided seabed sonar data recorded with a Klein wet-paper recorder (Model 531T), using 50, 100 and 200 meter scales and paper speeds of 50 and 60 lines per centimeter. The side-scan also contained a 3.5 kHz sub-bottom profiler which provided detailed seafloor relief and shallow sub-bottom stratigraphy. Subsurface reflections to depths of 15 meters were achieved under optimum conditions. Data from the 3.5 kHz profiler were recorded on a dry paper EPC recorder (Model 1600S) recording at 165 lines per inch at sweep rates of 0.10 and 0.05 seconds.

An Ocean Research and Engineering (ORE) Geopulse boomer plate (Model 5813A) driven by an ORE Model 5420A power supply provided a high resolution seismic source for information on the shallow sub-bottom strata. The ORE Geopulse supply was configured for 175 joules power output at 4 pulses per second (pps) firing rate. The 6 db noise spectrum produced extends from 500 Hz to approximately 10 kHz. Due to premature energy storage capacitor failure, the Geopulse driving unit was replaced with an EG&G 234 Uniboom energy source. The EG&G source was configured to a power output level of only 100 joules at 4 pps. The lower energy of the EG&G power supply resulted in a slight reduction in maximum penetration of sub-bottom strata.

The high resolution seismic signal was picked up with a single channel, 30 element, parallel wired, Benthos Hydrophone with a 5 meter active section. The received signals were recorded on an EPC Model 3200S dry paper recorder using a 0.25 second sweep and fire through a double set of Khronhite filters and a TSS amplifier-signal conditioning system. Sub-bottom penetrations in excess of 50 meters were achieved under optimum conditions.

Side-scan sonar, 3.5 kHz sub-bottom profiler and boomer data were also recorded on a Hewlett-Packard Model 3968A 8 track instrumentation recorder for later processing. Recording rates were 3 3/4 inches per second for acceptable side-scan playback and 1 7/8 inches per second when only seismic data were desired.

Bathymetry was recorded from a 3.5 kHz transducer mounted in the ships hull. The transducer was driven by a Raytheon PTR 105C 2KW transceiver whose return signals were recorded on a Raytheon LSR 1807M 4 bit digital linescan recorder at 0.10 second sweep with 0.25 second fire.

Seafloor Sampling Tools

Seafloor sampling was carried out using an Alpine Vibracore, a Naval Electronics Lab (Reinek type) box corer, gravity corer and pipe dredge. Observations were also obtained from a combination TV and 35 mm camera sled.

The major sampling tool was an Alpine Vibracorer, which consists of a 6 m steel barrel containing a 8.8 cm liner, core cutter and catcher. The vibracorer is driven by a 250 cubic feet per minute (cfm) compressor at 120 psi. About halfway through the cruise the 250 cfm compressor was replaced by one of 185 cfm which was found to be adequate although the core barrel did not penetrate as rapidly.

Vibracore penetration was measured from a potentiometer which could be read to the nearest 0.1 foot. We often obtained longer cores than would be suggested by the penetration records, both from the recording device and from measuring the mud line on the side of the vibracore barrel. We have no good explanation for this phenomenon, as the cores are expected to be shorter than the recorded penetration due to sediment compaction. Several theories have been considered to explain the recovery of excess core. One idea is faulty potentiometer equipment but this is probably not the cause because the recorded observations correspond to the penetration measured by the level of mud on the outside of the core barrel. Excess core over penetration can also be achieved by sinking the corer frame into the sediments, thus achieving a sample without the potentiometer showing any penetration. The generally competent sediments and recoveries of up to 150 cm in excess core do not favor this interpretation. A simple suggestion is the upward vibrations of the core barrel allowed excess material to flow under the core nose and be driven into the coreliner on subsequent downward motions of the core barrel. This interpretation is favored as the long vibration times, 15-20 minutes, would favor and enhance inclusion of additional core hole materials.

A thermoprobe was attached to the side of the corer at several sampling locations (Table 2). This device consisted of three precision thermistors housed within quarter inch steel tubing. To reduce the thermal effects of the core penetration and to allow for rapid thermal equilibrium the thermistor was held 4 cm away from the core barrel with steel stand-offs. Each steel stand-off was at least 10 cm away from a thermistor. The thermistors were spaced one meter apart with the first one 34 cm from the nose of the corer. Unfortunately, the resistance records indicate that the vibracore released a significant quantity of heat of friction to the sediments from the barrel and perhaps from the quarter inch steel tubing. The effects of this heating were most pronounced in the thermistor nearest the nose of the corer. The thermistor resistances were read with

a Kiethley 173A 4.5 digit multimeter and were recorded on an Anadex 650 printer at 320 ms intervals.

Table 2: Thermoprobe Sample Sites

SAMPLE LOCATION	CORE NUMBER	CORE LENGTH (cm)
12	12-16VS	113
12	12-17VS	361
12	12-18VS	318
58	58-76VS	303
61	61-81VS	365

The box corer samples a 31x22x60 cm segment of the seafloor. Full penetration to 60 cm depths were common in soft muds on the outer shelf, while boxes less than half full were recovered in sandy and erosional inshore environments.

The gravity corer was used to sample the sediments on the upper continental slope at depths to deep to vibracore. The gravity corer consists of a 1000 kg weight atop a 3 meter lined barrel with core cutter and catcher. Cores of 2 meters were routinely recovered.

The 40-cm diameter pipe dredge was used to collect bottom samples in areas of abundant gravels and biota.

A Hydroproducts TV was used in conjunction with an Benthos 35 mm still camera to observe and photograph the seafloor. The records were saved on Kodak Tri-X film and VHS video tapes.

Navigation control for tracklines and sample sites consist of satellite navigation from a Magnavox 1105 single channel transit SAT/OMEGA receiver coupled with a Amatec doppler sonar and Sperry Mark 14 gyro compass for dead reckoning input. The final navigation plots were smoothed (Plates 1-5) and are believed to be generally accurate within a quarter of a mile for trackline locations and within a tenth of a mile for sampling stations. Loran C and radar were not useful due to the poor reception of the former and the lack of radar targets along the low coastline of the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas.

Biological subsamples were obtained from box cores and dredges collected in the Chukchi sea. Micropaleontology samples were collected from the upper 2 cm of box cores and preserved in a solution of ethanol, sea water, sodium borate, and rose Bengal powder for later identification of living fauna. Macrofauna were identified in the field and separated into individual containers with buffered formalin when appropriate.

Data

The type, location and extent of data obtained during this cruise are given in Figs. 3-7 and Tables 3-8. A total of more than 2600 km of geophysical trackline data were obtained (Fig. 1a and Plates 1-5), and 72 stations (Fig. 1b and Plates 1-5) were occupied. Specific samples were collected for geotechnical and engineering studies along with interstitial gas, biological and foram samples.

The data is in the form of 22 rolls of 3.5 kHz bathymetry, 56 rolls of side-scan sonar sonographs, 31 rolls of high-resolution seismic records, 43 rolls of subbottom profile records, 92 magnetic tapes, and the ship's log. The ship's log contains important information on systems in use on each line, system settings (scale, filters, etc.), navigational data used in plotting the lines and information on unique observations or system difficulties. Microfilm of all paper geophysical field data are available from the National Geophysical and Solar Terrestrial Data Center, NOAA, Boulder, Colorado. Original geophysical records, cores, film, and other samples are at the U.S. Geological Survey, Deer Creek Facility, 3475 Deer Creek Road, Palo Alto, California 94304.

The data presented here are currently being studied by the authors as part of a long-term study. The authors may be contacted for a bibliography of publications based on the above data and data from previous years.

Table 3: 1985 Trackline & Geophysical Records

(all distances are in kilometers)

LINE #	DISTANCE (km)	3.5kHz BATHY	SIDE SCAN SONAR	SUB-BOTTOM PROFILER	ORE UNIBOOM
Tran 0	51.9	51.9	0	0	0
Tran 1	27.6	27.6	0	0	0
Tran 2	46.7	46.7	0	0	0
01	14.3	14.3	0	0	0
02	55.7	55.7	0	0	0
03	33.3	33.3	0	0	20.0
04	22.6	22.6	0	0	0
05	15.7	15.7	0	0	0
06	43.5	43.5	43.5	0	0
07	12.0	12.0	8.5	0	0
08	21.7	21.7	21.7	0	0
09	4.3	4.3	4.3	0	0
10	35.7	35.4	0	0	16.1
11	18.5	18.5	18.5	0	17.8
12	31.5	31.5	30.4	0	29.1
13	15.0	13.7	0	0	15.0
14	18.1	0	0	18.1	0
15	7.4	7.4	0	0	7.4
16	77.2	77.2	61.5	39.6	61.1
17	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	0
18	52.8	52.8	43.3	41.3	31.1
19	77.4	0	0	0	77.4
20	51.7	35.9	50.6	51.7	51.7
21	36.5	29.3	9.4	36.5	29.3
22	77.6	77.6	74.6	73.2	76.9
23	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.2
24	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
25	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
26	9.4	9.4	0	0	9.4
27	47.6	47.6	36.1	24.1	45.4
28	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	0
29	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0
30	71.9	70.4	69.5	71.9	36.7
31	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4
32	54.1	54.1	44.8	47.0	53.7
33	44.3	44.3	44.3	44.3	44.3
34	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2
35	78.0	78.0	74.5	69.3	76.9

(all distances are in kilometers)

LINE #	DISTANCE (km)	3.5kHz BATHY	SIDE SCAN SONAR	SUB-BOTTOM PROFILER	ORE UNIBOOM
36	38.2	38.2	37.8	36.1	37.0
37	44.1	44.1	44.1	43.0	44.1
38	65.7	65.7	65.7	65.7	63.2
39	22.0	22.0	21.5	20.7	20.2
40	49.3	49.3	36.1	35.2	49.3
41	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
42	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	0
43	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8
44	19.3	19.3	10.9	19.3	19.3
45	31.5	31.5	20.9	20.9	31.5
46	66.7	66.7	64.4	66.7	65.7
47	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4
48	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8
49	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
50	81.1	81.1	80.4	81.1	75.9
51	99.3	99.3	98.3	98.3	99.3
52	67.8	67.6	67.6	66.9	67.8
53	55.9	55.9	55.9	55.9	55.9
54	64.1	63.2	63.2	63.5	64.1
55	27.4	27.4	26.3	26.3	27.4
56	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5	35.7
57	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4
58	43.7	43.7	42.0	42.0	43.7
59	58.7	58.7	58.7	57.8	57.0
60	83.2	83.2	82.2	83.2	81.7
61	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	18.9
62	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1	52.6
63	74.3	74.3	73.7	73.7	74.3
64	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.6	0
TOTAL		2470.6	2070.0	1882.4	2061.3

Table 4: Vibracores

STATION NUMBER	JULIAN DATE	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	WATER DEPTH (m)	CORE LENGTH (cm)
07-11VS	253	71 21.1	153 45.3	46	510
08-12VS	253	71 17.5	154 59.9	18	350
09-13VS	254	71 36.7	154 50.1	46	141
10-14VS	255	71 28.7	154 59.9	28	381
12-16VS	257	71 22.6	155 15.2	22	113
12-17VS	257	71 22.6	155 15.2	22	361
12-18VS	258	71 22.6	155 15.2	22	318
24-35VS	260	70 37.5	161 29.6	41	122
34-46VS	268	70 30.5	161 56.8	26	230
43-57VS	270	71 31.1	162 26.5	46	198
48-66VS	272	70 45.2	164 42.7	29	169
49-67VS	272	70 49.0	164 54.7	42	150
50-68VS	273	71 01.4	165 06.0	43	205
51-69VS	274	70 43.5	165 38.0	41	242
53-70VS	274	70 32.9	165 54.8	47	605
54-71VS	274	71 02.8	166 15.0	46	545
55-72VS	274	71 00.6	165 55.1	45	48
55-73VS	275	71 00.6	165 55.1	45	282
56-74VS	275	70 55.8	165.57.6	44	595
57-75VS	275	71 03.5	167 51.9	49	154
58-76VS	276	71 06.2	167 36.2	49	303
61-81VS	276	70 12.8	164 00.7	37	365
62-82VS	277	70 05.2	163 35.2	31	410
63-83VS	277	70 06.7	163 39.1	26	260
64-84VS	277	70 27.5	165 24.9	47	266
65-85VS	277	70 21.4	164 45.4	45	541
66-86VS	278	70 19.6	164 29.5	44	441
67-87VS	278	70 16.5	164 17.7	42	456
69-91VS	278	69 59.6	165 39.5	44	232
70-92VS	278	69 57.2	165 21.6	42	270
71-93VS	279	69 55.8	164 55.2	40	0

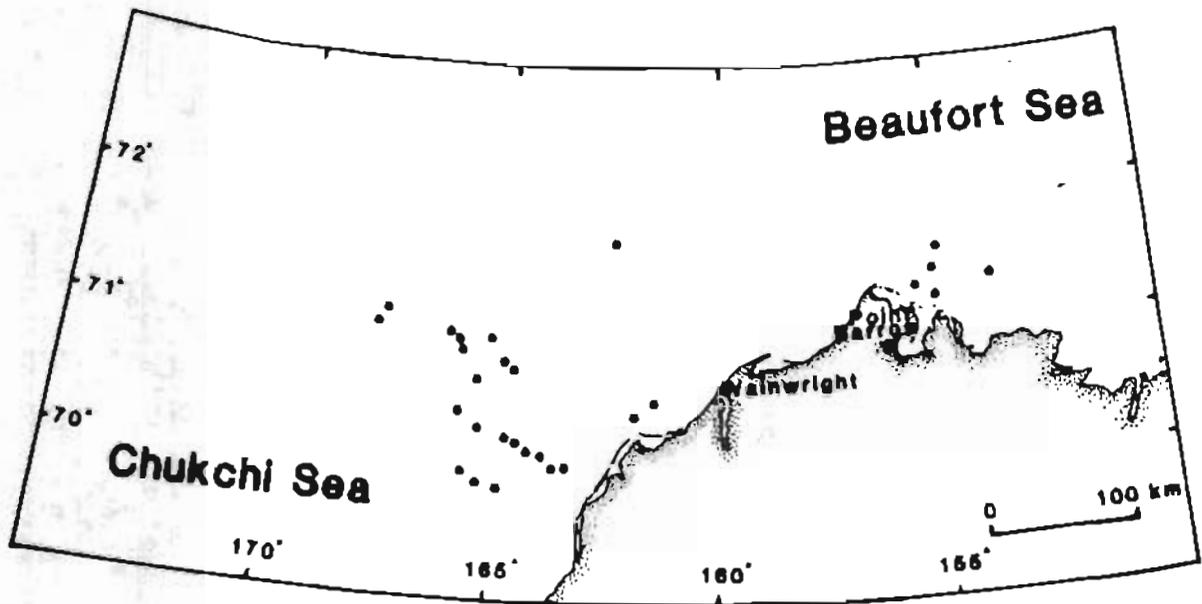


Figure 3 - Vibracore locations Beaufort-Chukchi Seas, 1985.

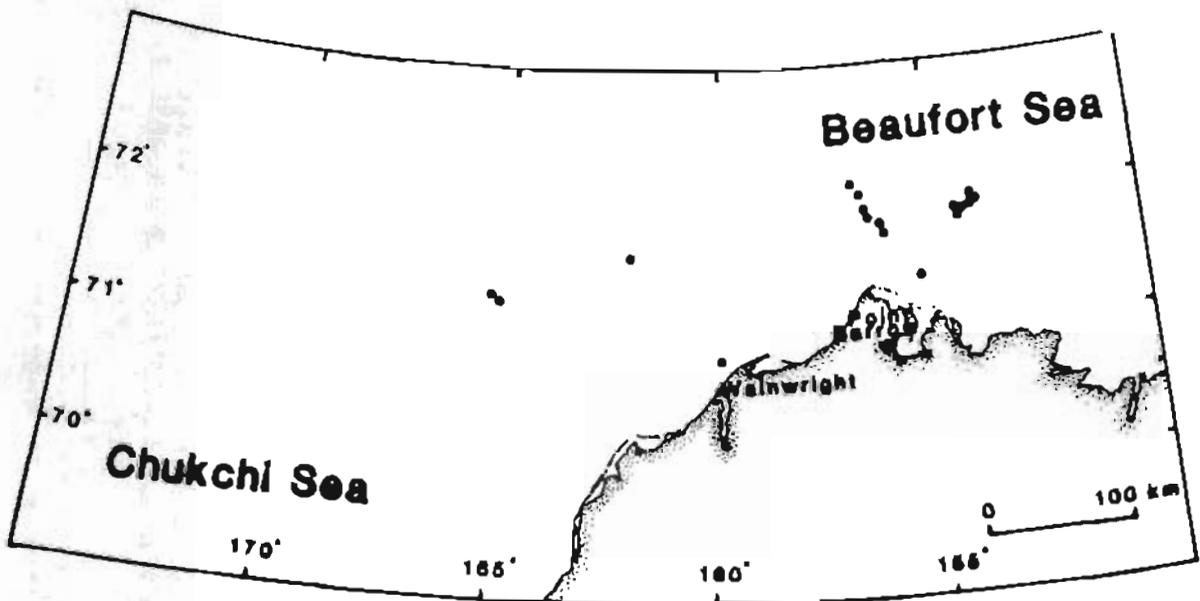


Figure 4 - Gravity Core locations Beaufort-Chukchi Seas, 1985.

Table 5: Gravity Cores

STATION NUMBER	JULIAN DATE	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	WATER DEPTH (m)	CORE LENGTH (cm)
01-01GE	251	71 53.1	154 02.2	309	252
01-02GS	251	71 53.2	154 01.5	258	289
02-03GE	251	71 53.8	154 00.2	296	260 -
02-04GS	251	71 53.9	154 00.9	278	283
03-05GE	251	71 55.4	154 05.4	315	249
04-06GE	251	71 53.4	154 10.1	210	295
04-07GS	251	71 53.2	154 09.7	227	248
05-08GE	252	71 53.9	154 14.8	205	247
06-09GE	252	71 51.5	154 17.9	179	233
06-10GS	252	71 51.5	154 16.5	179	206
11-15GE	256	71 22.4	155 13.2	21	086
13-19GS	258	72 01.7	156 34.4	118	209
13-20GE	258	72 01.7	156 34.6	118	300
14-21GS	258	72 00.6	156 30.6	102	169
15-22GS	258	71 54.7	156 22.8	64	25
16-23GE	258	71 50.9	156 18.4	80	66
16-24GS	258	71 50.6	156 19.5	79	182
16-25GE	258	71 50.1	156 19.7	78	184
17-26GE	258	71 46.3	156 04.3	100	130
17-27GS	258	71 45.7	156 04.3	101	258
18-28GE	259	71 40.1	156 00.7	125	145
18-29GS	259	71 39.5	156 00.0	127	93
22-33GS	259	70 52.5	159 58.7	54	20
26-36GS	261	71 13.4	165 13.4	43	25
27-37GS	261	71 17.5	165 17.7	42	30
42-55GS	269	71 27.6	162 06.4	48	30

Table 6: Box Cores

STATION NUMBER	JULIAN DATE	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	WATER DEPTH (m)
41-52BS	269	71 26.2	161 21.6	49
41-53BS	269	71 26.2	161 21.6	49
41-54BS	269	71 26.2	161 21.5	49
43-56BS	270	71 31.0	162 28.2	46
44-58BS	270	71 05.3	160 48.9	54
44-59BS	271	71 05.4	160 48.9	52
44-60BS	271	71 06.1	160 49.4	51
46-61BS	271	71 06.2	158 29.0	35
46-62BS	271	71 06.5	158 28.9	37
46-63BS	271	71 07.1	158 28.9	38
47-64BS	272	70 35.4	162 17.0	40
47-65BS	272	70 35.8	162 17.2	40
60-77BS	276	70 37.6	165 50.5	44
60-78BS	276	70 37.8	165 49.6	45
60-79VS	276	70 37.1	165 50.1	45
60-80BS	276	70 37.2	165 51.8	44
68-88BS	278	69 54.1	164 47.5	38
68-89BS	278	69 54.0	164 46.7	38
68-90BS	278	69 54.0	164 46.4	38

Table 7: Pipe Dredges

STATION NUMBER	JULIAN DATE	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	WATER DEPTH (m)
19-30DS	259	71 54.5	156 23.8	62
20-31DS	259	71 03.1	159 36.3	87
21-32DS	259	71 00.9	159 16.0	60
23-34DS	260	70 43.7	160 12.1	30
25-35DS	261	70 36.5	162 23.4	42
32-44DS	263	70 56.9	168 37.1	45
33-45DS	263	70 53.8	168 04.4	52
35-47DS	268	70 35.6	161 54.1	41
36-48DS	268	70 38.3	161 41.2	42
37-49DS	268	70 29.8	161 01.6	26
39-50DS	269	70 46.4	160 29.5	48
40-51DS	269	70 54.1	159 57.2	58

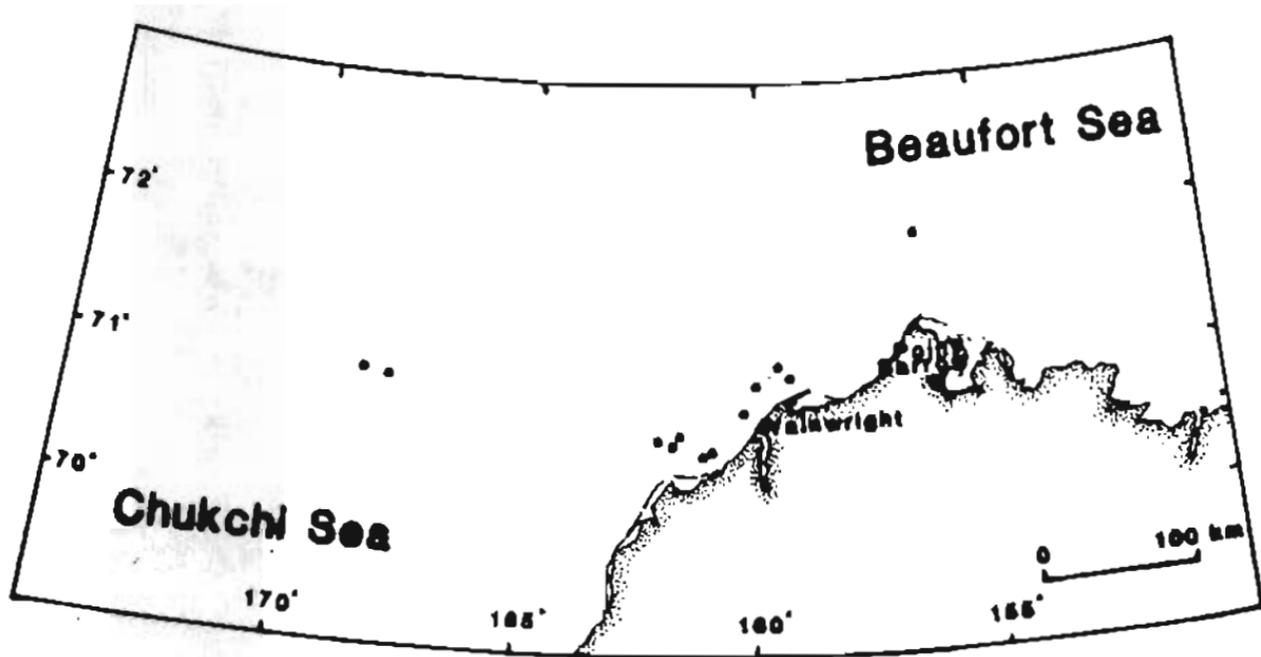


Figure 6 - Pipe Dredge locations Beaufort-Chukchi Seas, 1985.

Table 8: TV & Camera Stations

STATION NUMBER	JULIAN DATE	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	WATER DEPTH (m)
25	261	70 36.5	162 23.4	42
27	261	71 17.5	165 17.7	42
28	262	71 36.1	165 48.7	45
30	263	71 38.6	167 04.5	49
34	268	70 30.5	161 56.8	26
35	268	70 35.6	161 54.1	41
36	268	70 38.3	161 41.2	42
37	268	70 29.8	161 01.6	26
38	269	70 34.5	160 55.8	31
39	269	70 46.4	160 29.5	48
40	269	70 54.1	159 57.2	58
41	269	71 26.2	161 21.6	49
45	271	71 02.1	159 43.1	85
46	271	71 06.2	158 29.0	35
47	272	70 35.4	162 17.0	40
52	274	70 38.7	165 47.4	45
59	276	70 36.6	165 53.3	46
60	276	70 37.6	165 50.5	44
63	277	70 06.7	163 39.1	26
72	279	69 07.5	166 39.6	40

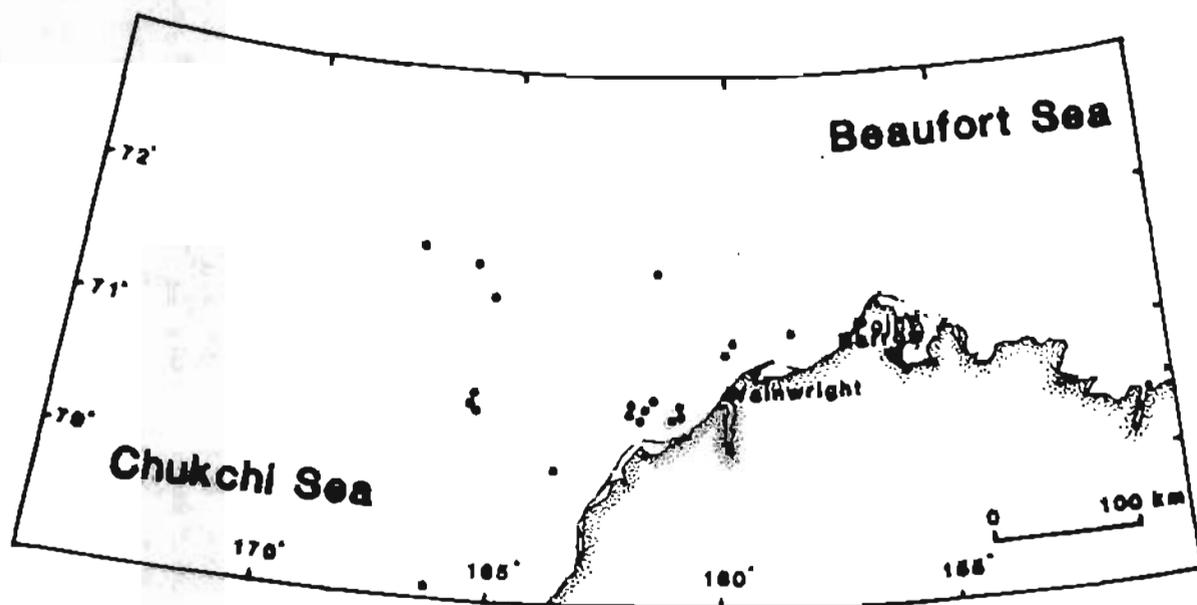


Figure 7 - TV and Camera locations Beaufort-Chukchi Seas, 1985.

Biology

Biological specimens collected from box cores and pipe dredges (Figs. 5 & 6, and Tables 6 & 7) in the Chukchi Sea have been identified by Mitchell W. Colgan and are presently being curated at the U.S. Geological Survey, Deer Creek Facility, 3475 Deer Creek Road, Palo Alto, California. Plans are to submit these specimen to repositories in the future. A list of the collected specimens is given in Table 9.

Table 9: Tentative List of Invertebrate Collected From The Chukchi Sea

PORIFERA

Five unidentified species

COELENTERATE

Anthozoa

Nephtheidae

Eunephthya rubiform

Actinaria

Pachycerriantus fimbriatus

Stomphia coccinea

sp. 1

sp. 2

Scyphozoa

Cyanea capillatra

Aurelia sp. 1

Hydroidia

Sertulariidae

Sertularia terera

Calycellidea

Calyeella sp. 1

CTENAPHORA

Unidentified species

BRYOZOAN

Cheilostomata

Scrupariidae

Eucretea loriata

Flustridae

Carbasea carabsea

Terminoflustra membranacro-truncata

BRYOZOAN (cont.)

Hinksinidae

Caularamphus cymbaciformis

Alderinidae

Callopora aurita

Callopora craticula

Bidekapia spitsbergensis

Tegella magnipota

Scrupocellariidae

Tricellaria erecta

Bicellariellidae

Dendrobeania murrayana

Cheilostomata ascophora

Hippothoidae

Hippothoa expansa

Stomachetasellidae

Stomachetosella sinouse

Ragionula rasacea

Pachyegis

Pachyegis princeps

Smittinidea

Porella compressa

Porella concinna

Rhamphostomella ovata

Holoporella

Costazia ventricosa

Myriozoidae

Myriozoum subgracile

Cyclostomata

Alyonidiidea

Alyconidium disciforme

Alyconidium pedunculatum

Alyconidium vermiculare

Flustrellidea

Flustrella corniculata

Flustrella gigantea

Vesticulariidea

Bowerbankia gracilis

BRACHIOPODA

Hemithryris psittacea

Terebratulina unguiculina

ANNILIDA

Polychaeta - Sedentriate

Chaetopteridae

Unidentified species

Maldanidae

Unidentified species

Amphicenidae

Pectinaria sp. 1

Sabellidae

Unidentified species

Nerillidae

Unidentified species

Terebellidae

Unidentified species

Diophilidae

Unidentified species

Serulidae

Spiorbis sp. 1

Polychaeta - Erraniata

Polynoidea

Eunoe sp. 1

Unidentified species

Nereidae

Nereis sp. 1

Unidentified species

Nepthyidae

Nephtys sp. 1

Unidentified species

SIPUNULIDA

Golfingidea

Golfingia margartacea

MOLLUSCA

Polyplacophora

Symmetrogephyrus vestitus

Trachydermon albusi

sp. 1

Bivalvia

Nuculidae

Nucula bellotii

Nuculanidae

Nuculana pernula

Portandia interedeia

Yoldia hyperborea

MOLLUSCA (cont.)

Yoldia scissurata

Mytilidae

Musculus niger

Pectinidae

Chlamys pseudislandica

Chlamys sp. 1

Thyasiridae

Thyasiria equalis

Carditidae

Cyclocardia cassidens

Cyclocardia crebricosta

Astartidae

Astarte borealis

Astarte montigui

Cardiidae

Clinocardium ciliatum

Serripes groenlandicus

Tellinidae

Macoma calcarea

Macoma moesta

Macoma sp. 1

Veneridae

Liocyma fluctuosa

Myidae

Mya psuedoarenaris

Mya truncata

Hiatellidae

Panomya arctica

Hiatella arctica

Pandoridae

Pandora glacialis

Lyonsiidae

Lyonsia arenosa

Periplomaidea

Periploma aleutica

Thraciidae

Thracia adamsi

Thracia sp. 1

Gastropoda

Lepetidae

Lepeta sp. 1

Lepeta sp. 2

Trochidae

Margaites costalis

MOLLUSCA (cont.)

Margarites sp. 1

Solariella varicosa

Solariella obscura

Solariella sp. 1

Epitoniidae

Epitonium greenlandicum

Turritellidae

Tachyrhynchus erosus

Tachyrhynchus retiatis

Crepidulidae

Crepidula grandis

Trichotropidae

Trichotropis bicarinata

Trichotropis cröyeri

Naticidae

Natica clausa

Velutinidae

Velutina sp. 1

Muricidae

Boreotrophon clathratus

Boreotrophon truncatus

Boreotrophon sp. 1

Boreotrophon (unknown fragment)

Buccinidae

Buccinum glaciale

Buccinum polare

Buccinum plectrum

Buccinum sp. 1

Buccinum sp. 2

Buccinum (unknown fragment)

Neptunidae

Mohnia siphonoids

Neptunia heroes

Neptunia middendiddiana

Neptunia (unknown fragment)

Plicifusus kroyeri

Cancellariidae

Admete sp. 1

Admete sp. 2

Turridae

Oenopta bicarinata

Oenopta harpa

Oenopta paccus

Oenopta sp. 1

MOLLUSCA (cont.)

Oenopta sp. 2

Oenopta (unknown fragment)

Nodotema impressia

Acteocinidae

Retusa umbilicus

ARTHROPODA

Pycnopoda

Two Unidentified species

Crustacea

Thoracica

Balanidae

Balanus sp. 1

Balanus sp. 2

Mysidacea

Unidentified species

Cumacea

Unidentified species

Isopoda

Idoteidae

Saduria entomon

Unidentified species

Amphipoda

Eusiridea

Unidentified species

Gammaridea

Unidentified species

Lysianassidea

Unidentified species

Stegocephalidea

Unidentified species

Decapoda

Hippolytidae

Unidentified species

Crangonidae

Unidentified species

Paguridae

Unidentified species

ECHINODERMATA

Asteroidea

Asteridae

Leptasteris polaris

ECHINODERMATA (cont.)

Unidentified species

Echinoidea

Echiarachiniidea

Echinarachnius parma

Strongylocentrotidea

Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis

Ophiuroidea

Ophiactidea

Ophura sarsi

Stegoophiura nodosa

Holoathuroidea

Cucumariidea

Cucumaria calcigera

Cucumaria sp. 1

Chiridota sp. 1

Synaptidae

Myriotrochus rinki

Psolidea

Psolus japonicus

CHORATA

Ascidiacea

Asciidiidae

Unidentified species

Rhodosomatidea

Chelyosoma macleayanum

Stryelidea

Stryela sp. 1

Dendrodoa sp. 1

Pyuridea

Bottenia echinata

Boltenia ovifera

Molgulidae

Molgula sp. 1

OBSERVATIONS AND PRELIMINARY INTERPRETATIONS

SEDIMENTOLOGY AND STRATIGRAPHY IN THE BEAUFORT SEA

by Peter W. Barnes

Throughout the central shelf of the western Beaufort Sea a shallow reflector is observed on the 3.5 kHz sub-bottom profile records at depths of 2 to 7 meters below mudline. This reflector is often weak and discontinuous, and occasionally has a meter or more of relief. Based on the few cores that penetrated this reflector we interpret this horizon as the base of the ice gouged zone in the Beaufort Sea.

The majority of our cores bottomed in overconsolidated material, therefore, we interpret the shelf surface as erosional. The thickness of normally consolidated surficial material represents present day ice gouge reworking of shelf sediment. The thickness of this layer is also a reflection of the maximum depths to which modern ice gouging occurs. However, the depth of reworking by ice gouging is difficult to determine due to the near-surface presence of consolidated materials and the general lack of clear horizontal contacts in the cores to mark the boundary between ice reworking and older undisturbed materials. Assuming the shelf to be erosional, the cores indicate that ice gouging does not extend below about 3 meters.

Observations of surficial sediment cover in the Beaufort Sea were obtained to the depth of 5 meters from vibracores and gravity cores (Figs. 3 & 4). Generally the cores reveal a thin surficial layer underlain by overconsolidated materials that in some cases should be considered a mudstone. In all cores silts and clays dominate the textural makeup of the sediments. A surficial layer composed of bioturbated yellow grey ooze is common, and attained thicknesses of up to 30 centimeters. On the central and inner part of the Beaufort Sea shelf this ooze is typically underlain by massive consolidated or overconsolidated muds and sandy muds with dropstones. Bioturbation and mottling are common. Shell material is rare and sands are conspicuous by their limited occurrence. All cores indicate marine deposition.

Gravity cores from the upper slope have a stratigraphy strikingly similar to the shelf cores in that bioturbated massive muds, which may be overconsolidated, occur at depth in all the cores. The upper slope cores (Plate 1, Tables 4 & 5 cores 1-29) were taken in the slump terrane described by Grantz and Dinter (1983) and the general massive and ill defined stratigraphy of the cores suggests these deposits may have been involved in mass movement (see discussion of slope geophysical data and geotechnical observations). One of these cores had visible gas bubbles.

Temperature records were obtained at five core sites (Table 2). These indicate sediment temperatures of 0.2° Celsius and greater. Final temperatures will need to be extrapolated from the time response of the thermistors as vibrating appears to heat the

probes significantly and even holding times of more than 15 min. did not allow thermal equilibrium to be reached near the tip. If the heating affect of the tip is ignored, the thermal profiles show temperatures decreasing with depth. Temperatures observed at two sites in the Chukchi Sea were a degree or more warmer than those in the Beaufort and remained above 1° Celsius.

GEOPHYSICAL DATA FROM THE UPPER CONTINENTAL SLOPE IN THE BEAUFORT SEA

by James Robb

Grantz and others (1983), and Dinter (1982) identified shelf-edge faulting and complex megaslumps along the Continental Slope of the Beaufort Sea. Based on their initial work, profiling of shelf-edge features and coring for geotechnical samples was undertaken in an area northeast of Barrow, Alaska, to investigate possible problems of slope stability near 72°N, 154°W, (Fig. 8). Profiles of slope areas were also acquired along the sides of Barrow Canyon and in an area about 15 miles to the southeast of the sampled area (Fig. 8).

In the study area NE of Barrow, (Fig. 8), 3.5 kHz bathymetry profiles of the upper continental slope show complex submarine topography. On four closely spaced lines that run approximately parallel to slope contours (Fig. 8) flat-bottomed depressions, which measure less than 500 m to greater than 1 km across, (Fig. 9), cannot be correlated from line to line. Consequently, the bottom does not appear to have downslope-trending valleys. Reflections from subbottom strata are truncated at the walls of some of the depressions, so they would appear to have an erosional origin (Fig. 9). From another perspective, a profile that crosses the contours of the upper slope (line 3, Fig. 10) shows narrow, steep-walled depressions, several meters deep, spaced about 100 m to 200 m apart. These could be the surface expression of fractures striking along slope. Some of the intervening blocks on this line show apparent tilting, both inshore and offshore (Fig. 10). Sidescan sonar images along line 16 (Fig. 11) show some indistinct linear features oriented approximately parallel to slope contours, spaced several hundred meters to greater than 1 km apart, which may also be fractures.

The 3.5 kHz bathymetry profiles show many side echoes (e. g., the dark, downward sloping, apparently subbottom reflections on the right of Fig. 9). The patterns of these side echoes could also be created by scarps or fractures oriented parallel to the slope, slightly off the line of the profile, but further, they are an indication of the small size and complexity of surface features within the relatively small area ensonified by the hull-mounted 3.5 kHz bathymetry transducer.

The depth of the subsurface penetration shown by the 3.5 kHz bathymetry data suggests that the surface sediments are fine grained (Fig. 9). ORE boomer profiles show surface sediments up to 10 m thick that are acoustically more transparent than underlying layers (line 3, Fig. 12).

More closely spaced data will be needed to delineate the submarine topography properly, but the data at hand are consistent with complex fracturing and mass wasting associated with the heads of slumps or down-to-basin faults.

ORE Boomer profiles along the sides of Barrow Canyon and in the easternmost

slope area show good penetration and resolution of shallow seismic sequences. At least three seismic sequences and separate episodes of apparent folding, separated by erosional intervals, can be differentiated (Fig. 13). The apparent folding may represent sedimentary bedforms (Eittrien et al., 1982), or may have resulted from creep.

Distinct faults showing offset subbottom strata were not observed on the Barrow Canyon profiles. However, two faults under the continental shelf are recorded by ORE boomer data along line 23, in the northeastern part of the study area, in water depths near 50 m (Figs. 14, and 15). They do not cut the present bottom surface, and one (Fig. 14) is plainly overlain by about 8 m of sediment. The other fault can be traced to within 4 m of the surface. The shelf surface is disturbed by ice gouging, however, so lack of surface expression might not indicate significant age.

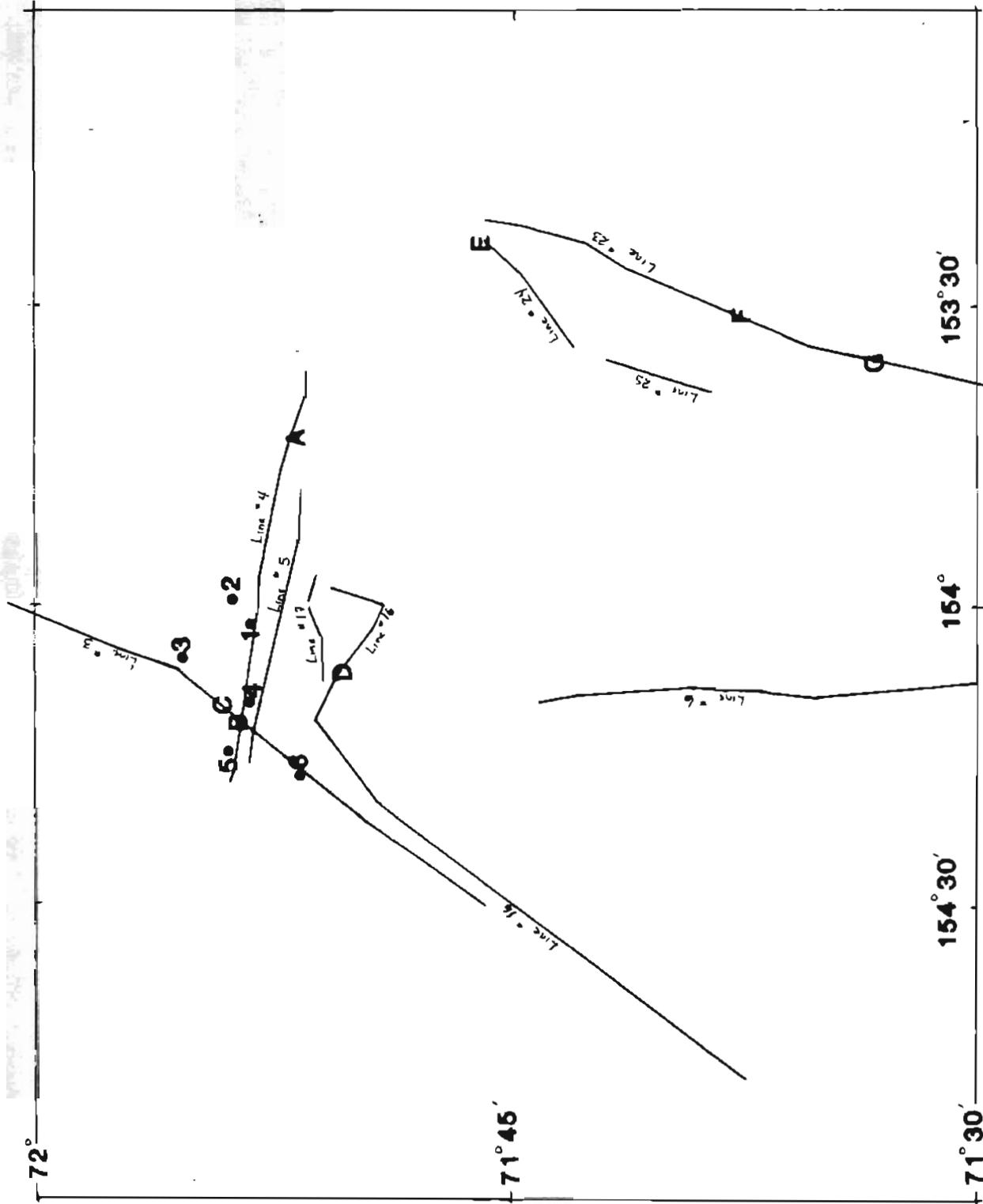


Figure 8 - Location map of the study area indicating tracklines and coring stations. Letters A-G designate the location of the 3.5 kHz, ORE seismic, and sonograph records illustrated in figures 9 - 15.

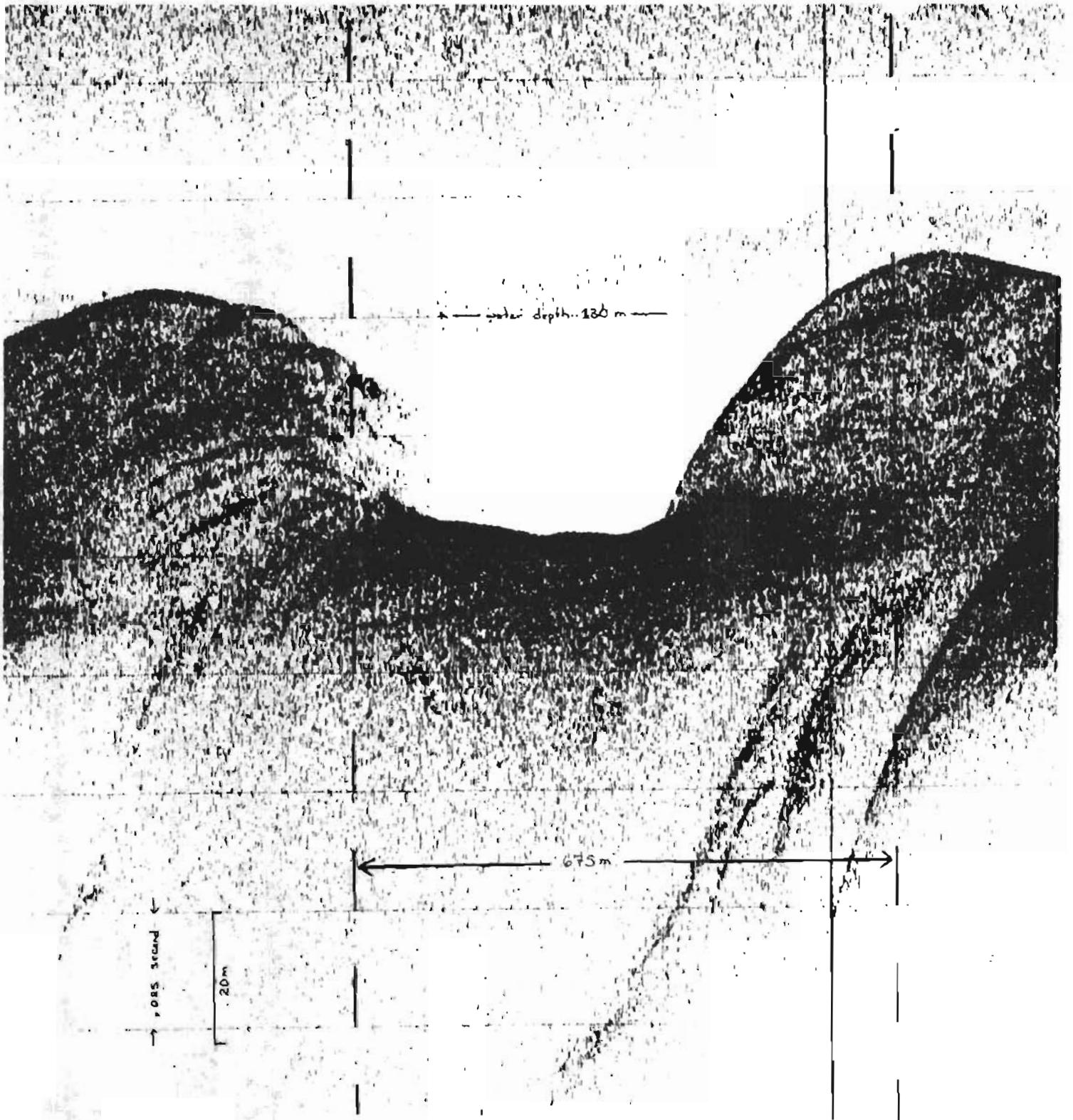
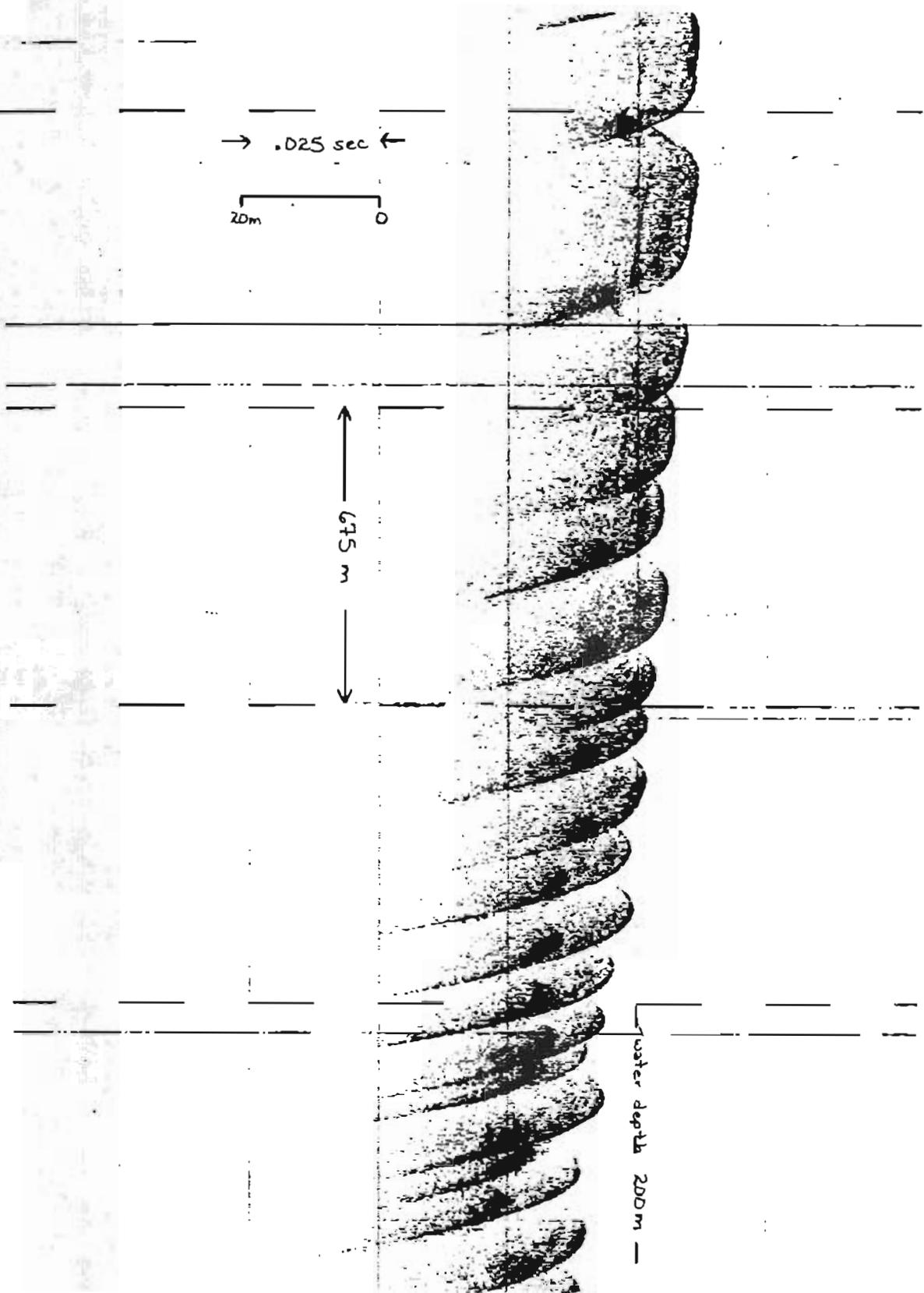


Figure 9 - 3.5 kHz record of a flat-bottomed depression (location A on Figure 8) as it appears while traveling parallel to slope contours.

Figure 10 - 3.5 kHz record of narrow, steep-walled depressions which could indicate surface expressions of fractures striking alongslope (location B on Figure 8).



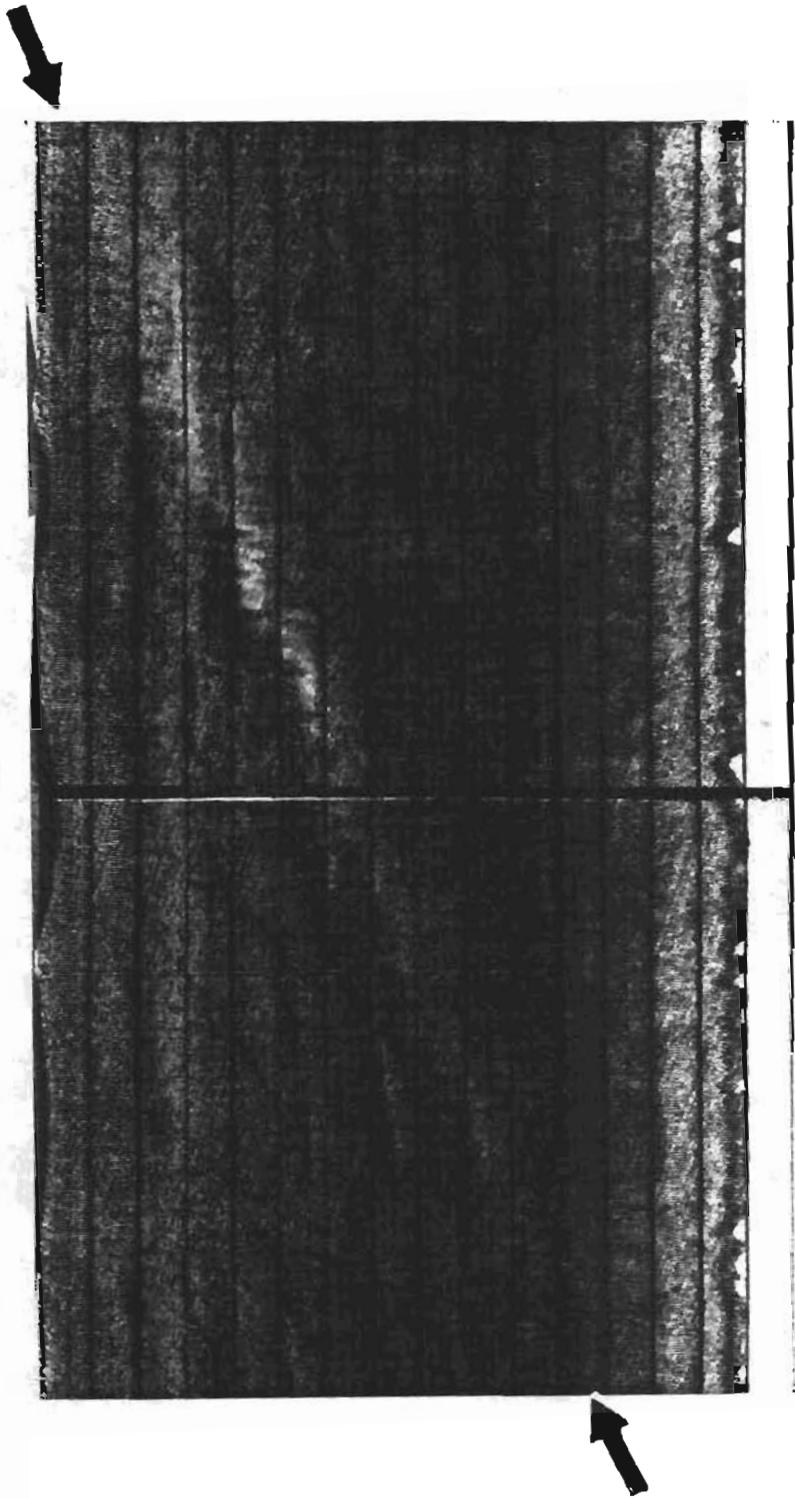


Figure 11 - Sonograph of linear features oriented approximately parallel to slope contours (location C on Figure 8).

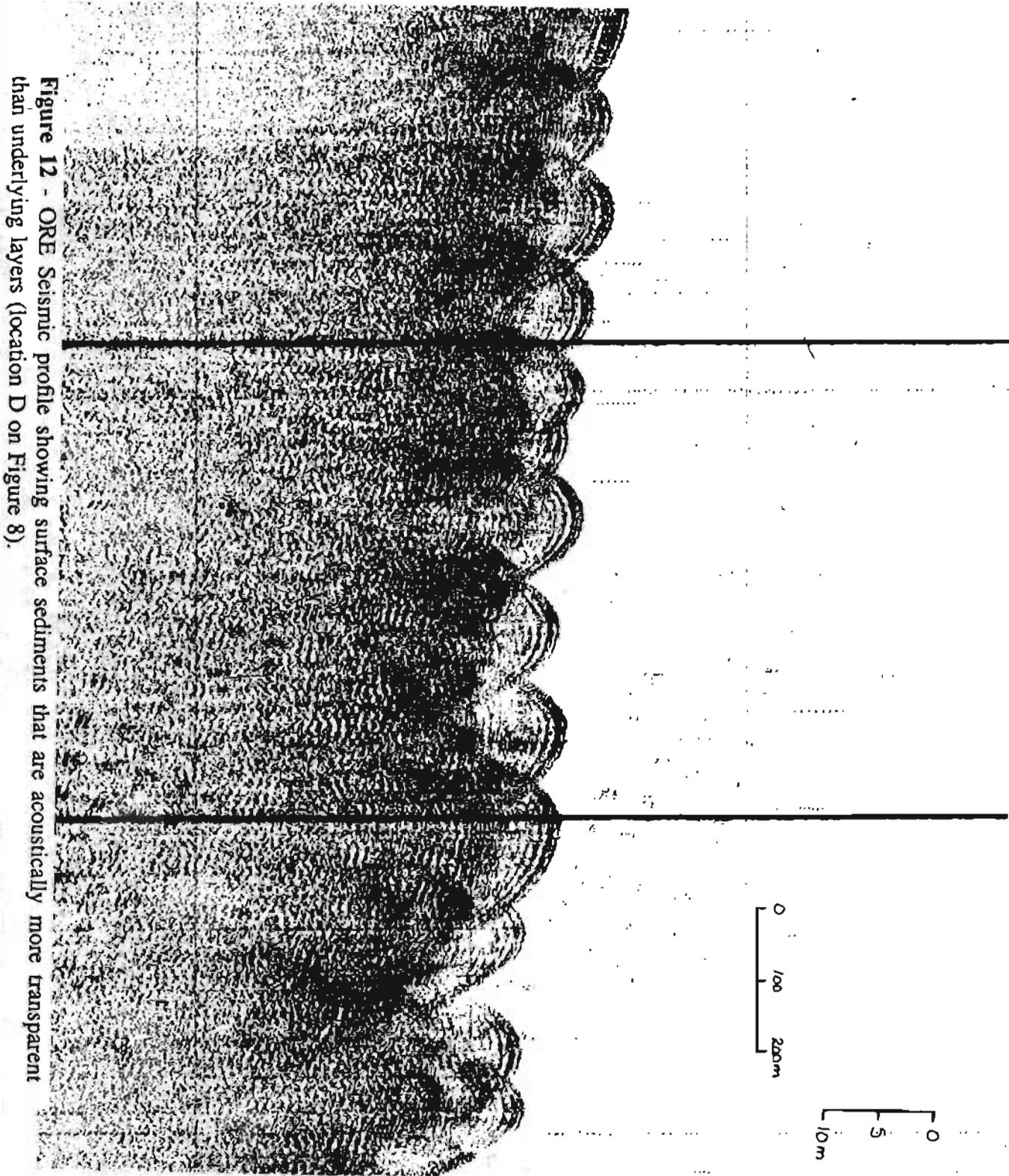


Figure 12 - ORE Seismic profile showing surface sediments that are acoustically more transparent than underlying layers (location D on Figure 8).

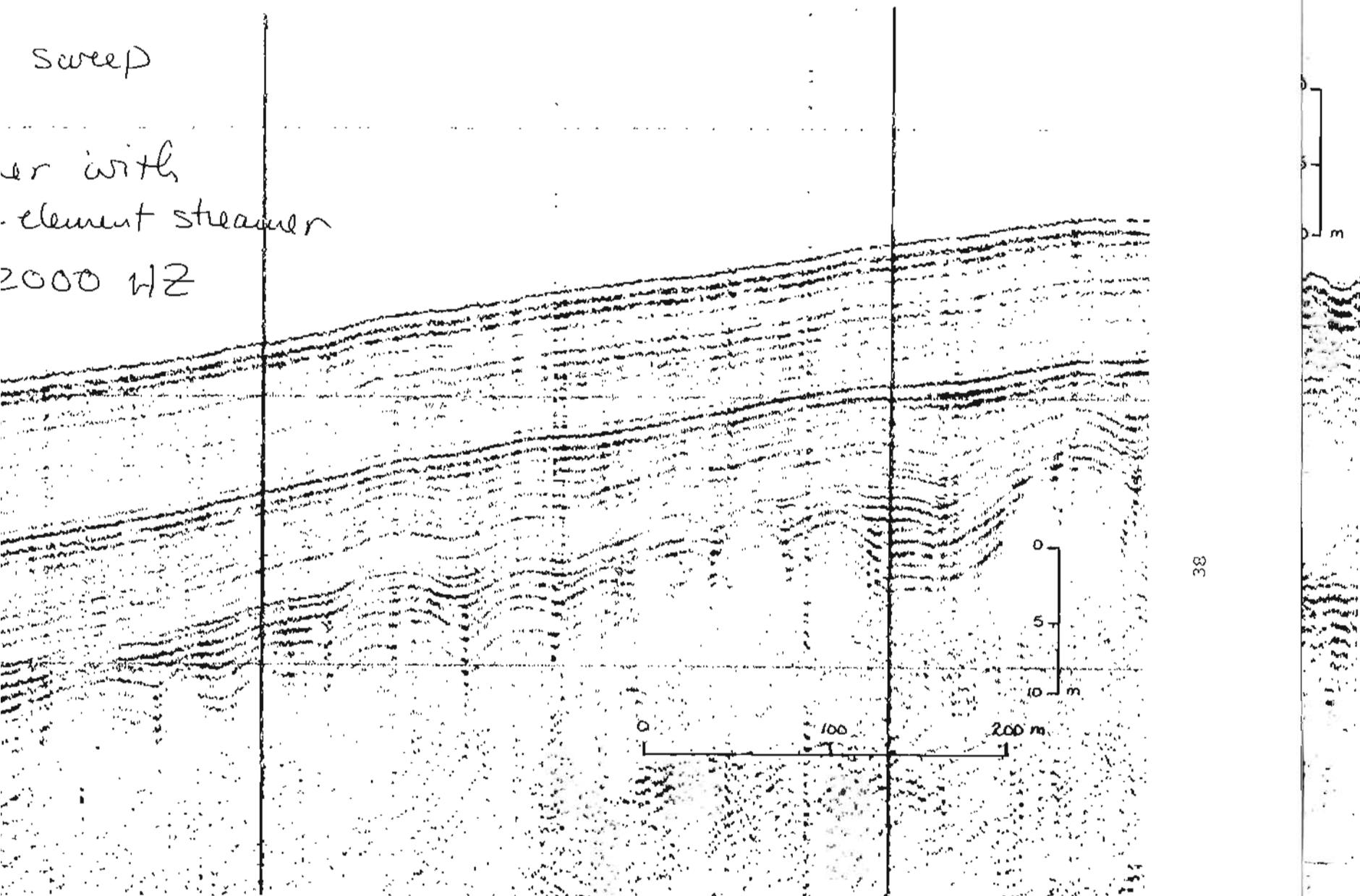


Figure 13 - Good penetration of sediments with ORE seismic yields at least 3 seismic sequences and separate episodes of apparent folding and erosional intervals (location E on Figure 8).

BEAUFORT SEA ICE GOUGE STUDIES

by Douglas M. Rearic

Introduction

For ice gouge studies approximately 300 km of side scan sonar records from the central and outer shelf of the Western Beaufort Sea are analyzed. Ice gouge density is subjectively estimated as high, medium, low and no gouging (Fig. 16). These estimates are based on previous extensive studies conducted to the east of the study area (Barnes et al., 1984). High density gouging is defined as areas where the seafloor is saturated with gouges. Areas where ice gouging is pervasive, generally with at least 50 % of the seafloor gouged, are areas of medium gouging. Areas where less than 10 gouges per kilometer are observed are considered areas of low density gouging.

The morphology of the ice gouges is estimated as a percentage of the total gouge population and described using the following criteria. Fresh gouges are gouges which have blocky lateral ridges, a clear definition of gouge shape and orientation and, often, striations in the gouge troughs (Fig. 17a). These gouges are considered to be of recent origin. Reworked gouges are gouges that are rounded and smoothed by currents, biological activity, and lateral ridge slumping (Fig. 17b). These gouges may have been formed the previous winter but in many cases have persisted for more than one winter. Infilled gouges are gouges which have no discernible vertical relief on 3.5 kHz bathymetry records and appear as very light lineations on the sonographs. These may be either older gouges which have undergone many seasons of reworking or recent gouges formed in areas where hydraulic processes, such as waves and currents, rework bottom features at a very high rate. Infilled gouges may exist only as a textural difference between fine grained infill material and coarser surrounding seafloor sediment. For this morphology type the sonographs may, therefore, record only a difference in acoustic reflectivity of the bottom sediment.

Ice gouge orientations, estimated for each gouge density zone, are plotted on Fig. 16. Gouge orientations are recorded between 0 and 180 degrees true in this study, similar to those of Barnes et al. (1984), and do not infer a direction of ice movement. Gouge terminations (Barnes et al., 1984) are an indicator of ice movement direction and as such are recorded between 0 and 360 degrees true (Fig. 16).

Observations

Ice gouge character in the western most Beaufort Sea is similar to gouge character found to the east of this study area (Barnes et al., 1984). Ice gouging occurs to water depths in excess of 60 meters and orientations are parallel to subparallel to the bathymetry contours (Fig. 16). On the central and outer shelf, low density gouging occurs primarily between the 60 and 70 m contours, but extends into 40 m water depths in

the eastern portions of the study area. A lobe of medium density gouging outlines the 40 and 50 m isobaths and conforms to a gently sloping platform found in these depths. Most gouges in this medium density zone exhibit a reworked morphology (Fig. 17b). Inshore of 40 m, high density gouging is found to the inner limit of our trackline coverage, about 18 m. This zone essentially conforms to the water depths established for the *stamukhi* zone, a major area of grounded ice ridges every winter (Reimnitz et al., 1978). Many of the gouges in the high density zone are formed during multiple gouge events (Barnes et al., 1984) and gouge orientations are extremely variable. Gouge terminations suggest that ice motion is to the west in an onshore to alongshore direction.

About 83% of the gouges observed on the sonographs were of a reworked morphology type. Most of the remaining gouges appear as infilled gouges. In almost every case where fresh gouges were observed the gouge density was estimated as high, and the fresh gouges constituted only 1 to 2 percent of the total. Areas containing a high percentage of infilled gouges (>25%) had low gouge density.

Several areas of special interest have been found in the study area. In the far eastern portion of the study area, a zone of no gouging lies much closer to the coast than observed elsewhere (Barnes et al., 1984). The lack of gouging may be associated with a topographic depression bounded by the 50 and 60 m contours (Fig. 16). A sill a few meters deep could prevent ice keels deeper than the surrounding sediments from gouging within the depression. Further analysis of the bathymetry data from this area will be needed to determine the exact cause of this none gouged area.

The deepest gouges yet observed on the Alaskan Beaufort Sea shelf are found northeast of Dease Inlet in the zone of medium gouge density between the 40 and 50 m contours. To date the deepest gouges observed on the shelf have incised at least 4 m into the bottom (Barnes et al., 1984). The sonographs and 3.5 kHz bathymetry records from the above area (Fig. 16) indicate that gouges in excess of 6 meters deep exist on the shelf today. Whether these deep gouges result from differing sea bed sediments or from more intense ice dynamics is unknown.

Inshore of the 40 m bathymetric contour is a zone of medium density gouging surrounded by an area of high density gouging. Previously mapped bathymetry (NOS chart no. 16004) has indicated this is an area of numerous shoals which may shadow this pocket of lower gouge density. However, preliminary analysis of the bathymetry data from this area suggests that the shoals do not exist in this area today (see Clark, this report). Again, the bathymetry data will need further analysis before any conclusion can be reached.

In the northwest portion of the study area, there is a ridge west of the Barrow Sea Valley (Fig. 16). On top of this ridge, in water depths exceeding 60 m, many deep water gouges are found. To date the deepest water depths in which modern gouges have been observed has been 64 m (Reimnitz et al., 1984). On this ridge, in what appears to be coarse grained sediments, gouges occur to depths of 69 m (Fig. 18). This

suggests that modern ice keels may attain drafts of 70 m or more. The zone of low density gouging on this ridge is bounded on the northwest by a 5 m high bench which faces to the northwest (Fig. 19). The origin of this bench is unknown.

Conclusions

Preliminary analysis of side scan sonar records suggests that ice gouging north and immediately east of Point Barrow is similar to that found in other portions of the Alaskan Beaufort Sea. The highest density of gouging is found between 18 to 40 m water depths (the stamukhi zone) and gouge orientations are essentially parallel to sub-parallel to the isobaths. Gouge terminations suggest that ice motion during gouge formation is from east to west. Other conclusions suggested during this study are:

- 1) Gouges greater than 6 m deep occur on the shelf of the Alaskan Beaufort Sea today. This is about 2 m deeper than any previously observed gouges.
- 2) Ice gouging is occurring today to water depths of 69 m suggesting that modern ice keels may attain depths of 70 m or greater.

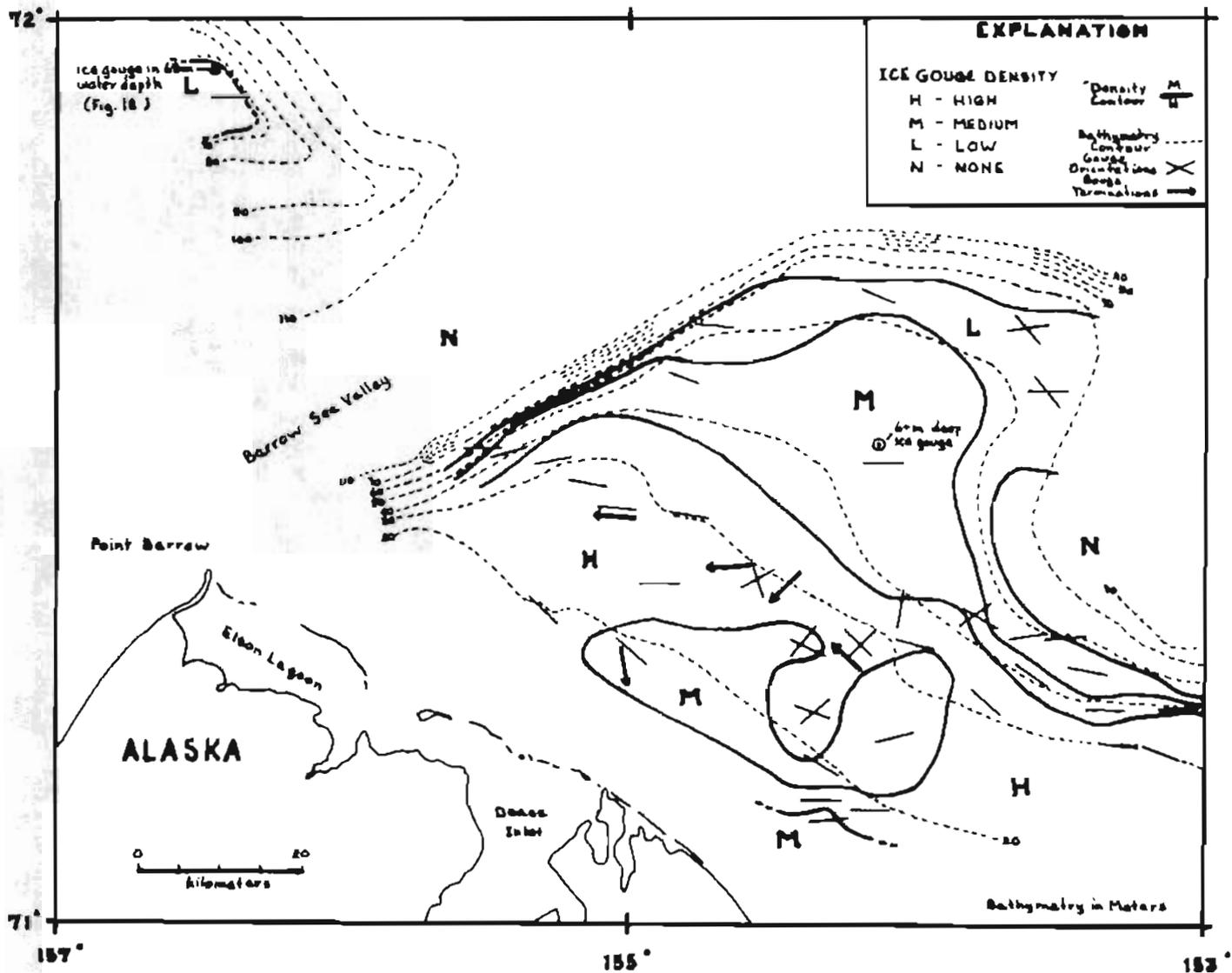


Figure 16 - Ice gouge density, orientation and termination map. Bathymetry has been contoured from 3.5 kHz records obtained during 1985 cruise. (see Clark, this report).

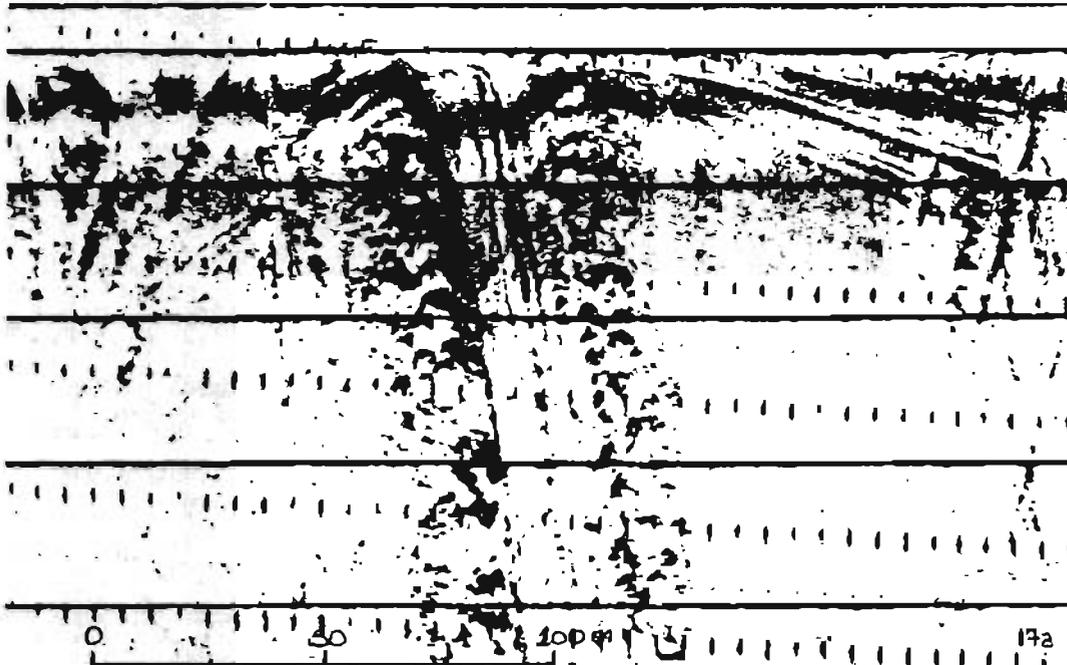


Figure 17a

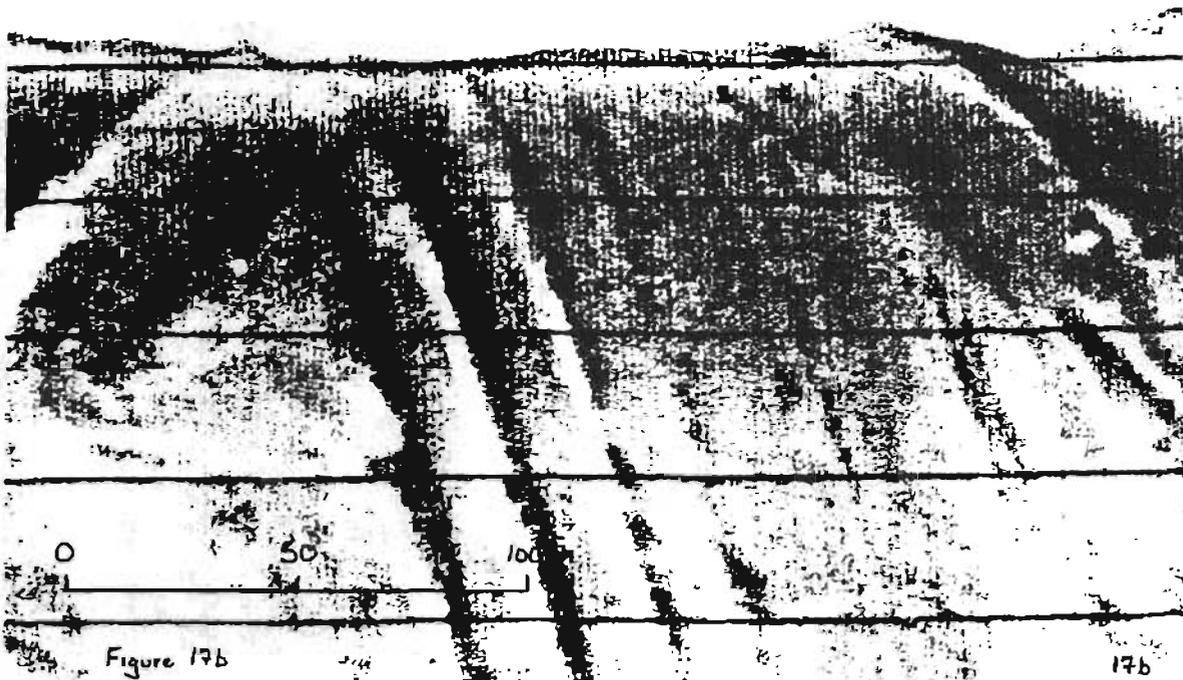


Figure 17b

Figure 17 - Sonograph of ice gouge morphology types. a) Fresh gouge with blocky ridges, and striations in gouge trough. b) Reworked gouge showing smoothed and rounded features.

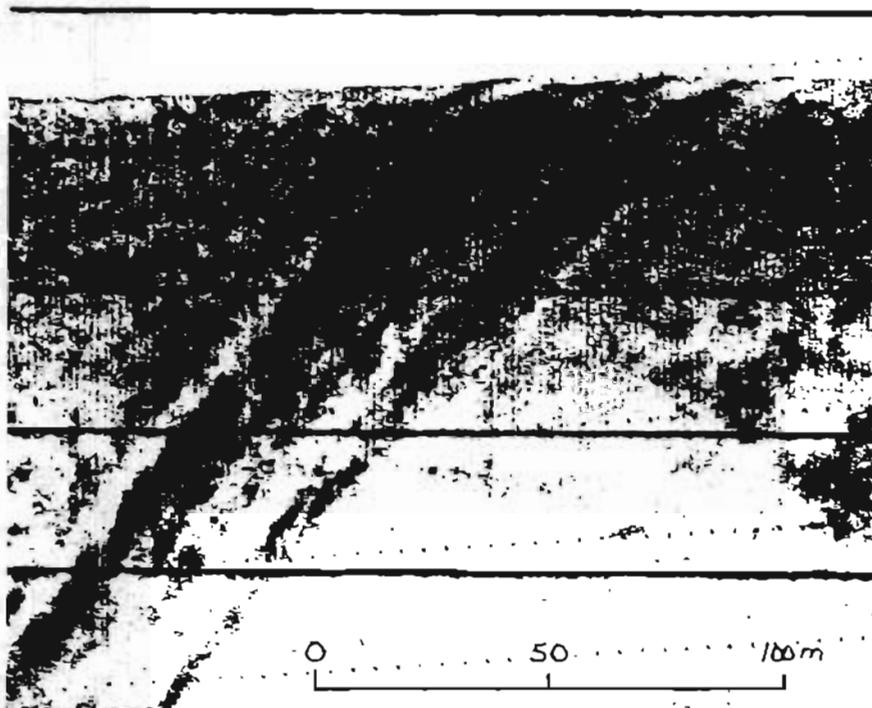


Figure 18 - Sonograph of an ice gouge in 69 meters of water. Gouge lies on a ridge between Barrow Sea Valley and West Barrow Canyon (see Figure 16).

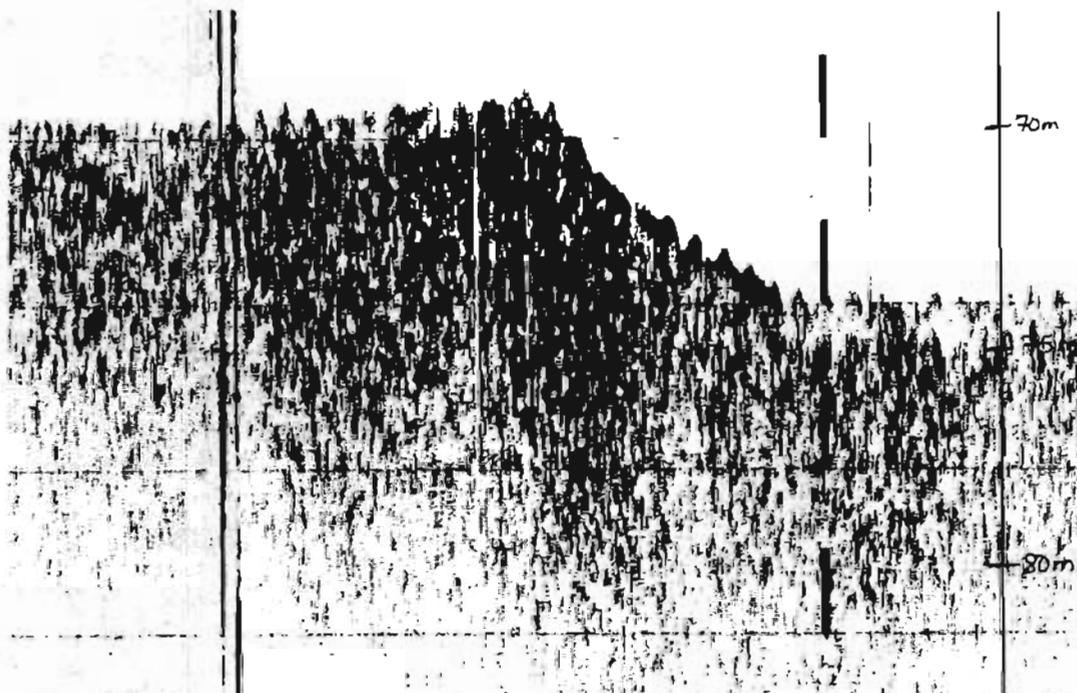


Figure 19 - 3.5 kHz recording of bench on west side of ridge separating Barrow Sea Valley and West Barrow Canyon. Bench delineates the northwest extent of low density gouging on the ridge crest.

BATHYMETRY IN THE WESTERN BEAUFORT SEA

by Steven D. Clark

As an aid to studies of active shelf processes such as ice gouging, it is important to have reasonably accurate bathymetric information in the areas being studied. On the 1985 Discoverer cruise bathymetric data was gathered over more than 800 km of tracklines in the western Beaufort sea, north and east of Point Barrow, Alaska, from about 10 km to more than 50 km offshore. Depths encountered range from 15 to 260 m, but most depths are between 20 and 40 m.

An overlay drawn from NOAA provisional nautical chart #16004, "Point Barrow to Herschel Island", (North American 1927 Datum; 8th ed. 2/27/82; approximate scale: 1 to 700,000 with sounding data from many sources and dates), was used as a basemap for plotting the 20, 30, 40 m isobaths. Depths were initially plotted at 2 meter depth intervals over areas of little vertical relief. The 20, 30, 40 m isobath were drawn twice; once based on the published chart soundings and again based on the sounding data obtained during the 1985 Discoverer cruise.

Results

Bathymetric maps were generated from the 3.5 kHz bathymetry data and the bathymetry from chart #16004 converted from fathoms to meters. Comparison of these maps, (Fig. 20) shows that the published chart depths are generally shallower than the current bathymetry by 10 meters or more. As a result, present bathymetric contours are moved shoreward of their previously charted positions. In addition, several of the shoals shown on chart #16004 were traversed by tracklines and these charted shoals were undetected. We conclude that either charting and navigation errors are significant in the older charts or that this segment of the shelf is rapidly eroding, or a combination of these.

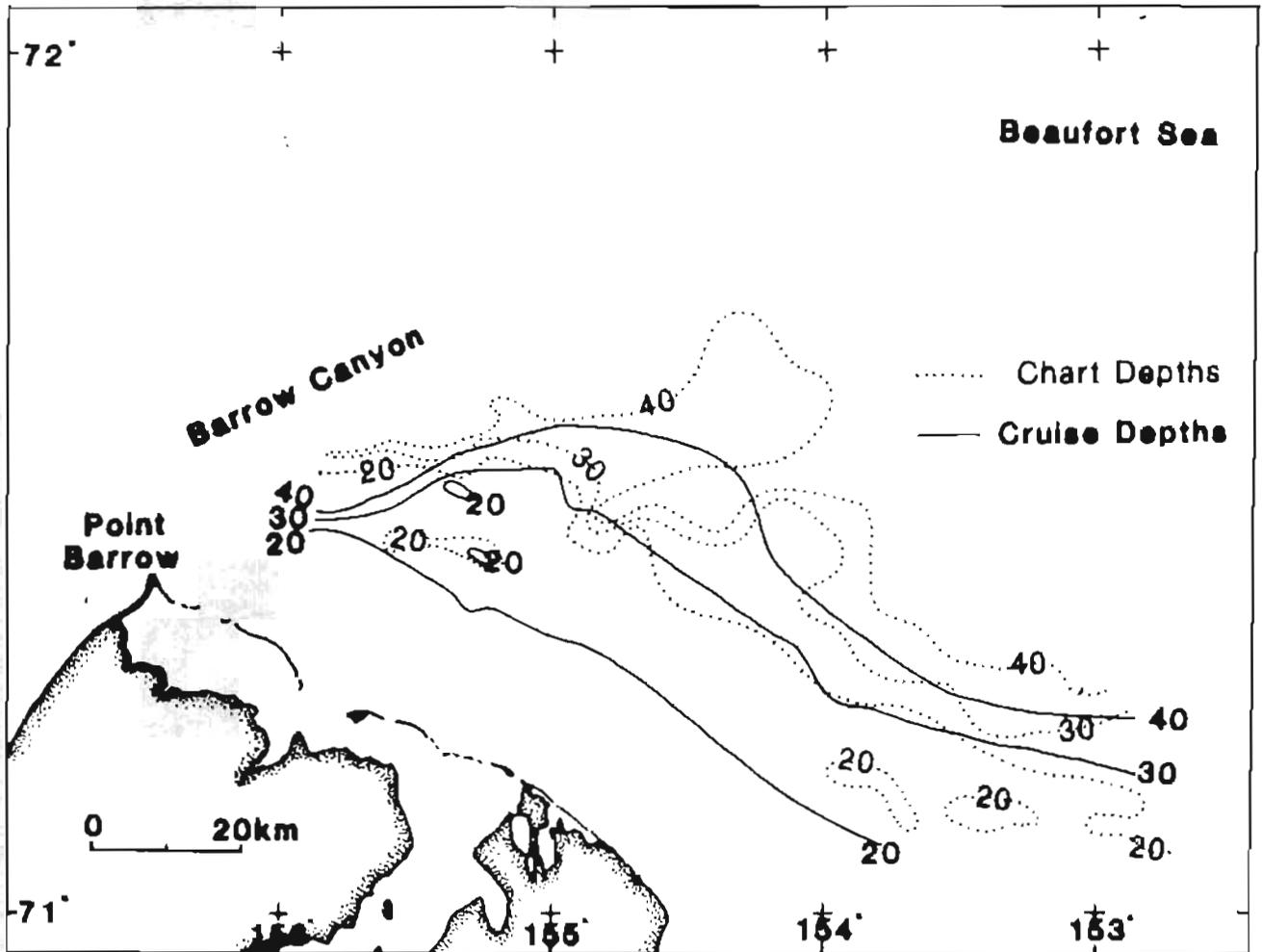


Figure 20 - Comparison of 20, 30, and 40 meter contour intervals generated from NOS chart 16004 and 1985 cruise bathymetry showing a shoreward movement of contours from the previously charted positions. (See Figure 1a for trackline coverage).

GEOTECHNICAL SAMPLING

by Robert E. Kayen

Geotechnical samples were obtained to develop a better understanding of the varied near surface geological environments present on the Arctic Ocean shelf. These include 1) freeze-thaw consolidation of sediment, 2) ice gouges, 3) permafrost, 4) slope failures, 5) current induced erosional bedforms, and 6) overconsolidated crusts underlain by weak sediment. Many of these features pose severe geological constraints which hinder or prevent offshore development in the Arctic Ocean.

Onboard water content, bulk density, and grain specific gravity samples were removed from gravity cores and vibracores. Sediment plugs, 20-45 cc in volume, were taken from the ends of cores designated for engineering study (Table 10), and at 20 centimeter intervals from split stratigraphic core sections (Table 11). If the sediment matrix was fine grained and cohesive the undrained shear strength was measured at the sampling locations with either a hand held 'Torvane', or a motorized Wykhem-Farrance vane shear machine. Resistance to penetration was measured with a hand held penetrometer.

Geotechnical cores were prepared for shipment in a manner intended to preserve the sediments stress state and water content. Cores were cut into 1.0 meter lengths, then capped, taped, wrapped in cheesecloth, and sealed in Microflex wax. To reduce organic decay, core sections were refrigerated at 4° Celsius.

Surficial sediment cored from the outer Beaufort shelf, North of Point Barrow, generally had low resistance to shear with an average shear strength of 8 kPa. Gas charging increased noticeably down the length of 22 cores (Tables 10 & 11) and may contribute to their low strength. Moderate-to-highly overconsolidated silty muds overlain by 10-100 cm of soft surface mud were recovered at four stations (7, 8, 9, and 12) in the ice gouge zone near Dease Inlet. Sands and muds cored from the Chukchi Sea (Figs. 3 & 4) were consistently overconsolidated. Vane shear measurements were not taken for most Chukchi Sea cores due to their coarse grain size and lack of cohesion.

Table 10: Engineering Cores

CORE NUMBER	CORE LENGTH (cm)	GAS CHARGING PRESENT
01-01GE	262	yes
02-03GE	260	yes
03-05GE	249	yes
04-06GE	295	yes
05-08GE	247	yes
06-09GE	233	yes
11-15GE	86	no
13-20GE	300	yes
16-23GE	66	yes
16-25GE	184	yes
17-26GE	130	yes
18-28GE	145	yes

Table 11: Geotechnical Sampled Cores

CORE NUMBER	CORE LENGTH (cm)	GAS CHARGING PRESENT
01-02GS	289	yes
02-04GS	283	yes
04-07GS	248	yes
06-10GS	206	yes
07-11VS	561	no
08-12VS	242	no
09-13VS	140	no
10-14VS	381	no
12-16VS	113	no
12-17VS	361	no
12-18VS	318	no
13-19GS	209	yes
14-21GS	169	yes
15-22GS	25	yes
16-24GS	182	yes
17-27GS	258	yes
18-29GS	93	yes
26-36GS	25	no
27-37GS	30	no
34-46VS	230	no
43-57VS	198	no
49-67VS	150	no
50-68VS	205	no
51-69VS	242	no
53-70VS	605	no
54-71VS	545	no
55-72VS	48	no
55-73VS	282	no
56-74VS	595	no
57-75VS	154	no
58-76VS	303	no
61-81VS	365	no
62-82VS	410	no
63-83VS	260	no
64-84VS	266	no
65-85VS	541	no
66-86VS	441	no
67-87VS	456	no
69-91VS	232	no
70-92VS	270	no

SEDIMENTOLOGY & STRATIGRAPHY IN THE CHUKCHI SEA

by R. Lawrence Phillips

Subsurface Geology

High-resolution seismic profiling shows that much of the Chukchi Sea shelf contains a thin horizontal bedded sedimentary sequence, Holocene-Quaternary age, overlying gently to steeply folded bedrock. Bedrock may outcrop on the seafloor surface where the sediment cover is thin. Cutting into bedrock to at least 64 m are a series of filled channels which trend to the northwest across the shelf. The channels occupy the region now dominated by a bathymetric low located between Hanna Shoal to the north and Herald Shoal to the south. The channel system starts at approximately 71°N and 164°W trending to the northwest to at least 72°N and the Convention Line.

Holocene-Quaternary Shelf Stratigraphy--Outer Shelf

Vibracores of shelf sediment define the sedimentary processes and depositional history of the upper part of the shelf. The shelf stratigraphy can be divided into at least 3 basic sedimentary units; 1) an upper modern mud-sand, 2) a marine sand-pebbly mudstone, and 3) a volcanic ash deposit.

Upper mud-sand unit - The upper depositional unit represents a fining-upward sedimentary sequence. It generally grades upward from a gravel-shell lag to sand to intensely bioturbated mud. The top 10 to 20 cm of the section consists of very soft "flowing" mud. The sequence varies from 51 cm to 290 cm in thickness and is found in all outer shelf cores except core 48-66vs which occupies a bathymetric high and is apparently undergoing erosion. This unit also thickens to the northwest. A sharp lithologic-textural break and degree of induration separates the upper depositional sequence from the underlying strata.

Marine sand-pebbly mudstone - "Hard", overconsolidated pebbly mudstone or siltstone represents the dominant sediment type underlying the upper sedimentary sequence. Overconsolidated mud or a marine sand (contains fossils) may also underly the upper depositional unit. The pebbly mudstone contains rounded quartz clasts, up to 5 cm in diameter, scattered throughout a mud matrix. This unit varies in thickness from 99 cm to over 190 cm, where penetration was terminated in some cores. A sharp to bioturbated and gradational contact separates the pebbly mudstone from the underlying sequence.

Volcanic ash deposit - The stratigraphic lowest unit cored, found in at least 5 cores, consists of a white to gray, well-sorted laminated to massive very fine-grained vitreous ash. The deposit is over 355 cm thick and the corer did not penetrate through it. The sequence represents a wide-spread blanket deposit as it is found over a distance of 160 km in a north-south direction and 100 km in an east-west direction.

The tentative depositional events identified within the cores from the basal sequence to the top of the section suggests an initial aeolian transport of volcanic ash and deposition within a marine environment. After the ash deposition marine deposition of sediment continued along with ice rafting of pebbles and cobbles. An apparent erosional contact marks the top of the pebbly mudstone. The upper-most depositional sequence may represent the Holocene transgressive event. A marine environment characterizes the fining upward sequence suggesting deepening water due to the marine transgression.

Inner Shelf

Vibrocores within the inner shelf region reflect deposition of sediment by the northward flowing Alaska Coastal Current. The cores contain well-sorted medium- to fine-grained sand. The sand may overly laminated organic-rich peat or pebbly mudstone. The outer shelf mud-fine sand changes laterally to the east to sand across the shelf as the depth shallows and the influence of the coastal currents remove the finer sediment fraction.

Surficial Sediments

Side-scanning sonar records indicate sediment textures in some cases as well as identifying bedforms and benthic mammal feeding areas on the sea floor. Camera and TV observations define both texture and biological communities. Box coring defines the physical and biological processes preserved in the sediment as well as identifies in situ benthic communities. Using these techniques, the general surface sediment patterns as well as bottom current trends can be identified in the Chukchi Sea. On the inner shelf, sand and gravel dominate surface sediments. Sand underlying the Alaska Coastal Current may contain northward migrating ripples or sand waves up to one meter in height or may be bioturbated or covered with echinoids. TV observations, however, show that the bedforms were not actively migrating during the observation period, perhaps suggesting that storm-generated currents may play the dominate role in sediment transport. The surficial sediment texture changes across the shelf from sand to muddy sand to mud on the outer shelf.

Widespread gravel sheets with bedforms aligned north-south (suggesting east-west currents form the bedform), are associated with mud on the outer shelf south of 71°N. Gravel occurs mainly as erosional surficial lags on bathymetric highs. However, core 48-66VS consisted of 169 cm of well sorted, well-rounded gravel. This core may have penetrated a fluvial channel deposit, as suggested by the filled channels seen in the area on the seismic records. Tentative observations however suggests that most of the gravel deposits on the sea floor represent only surficial lag deposits winnowed by storm currents. The periodicity of the storm events that can move gravel at 45 m is unknown.

PEBBLE LITHOLOGY IN THE CHUKCHI SEA

by Pedro C. Ramirez

Gravels retrieved from three pipe dredge sites (20, 21, 23; Table 7) located on the shelf in the northeastern Chukchi Sea were macroscopically examined for lithologic and textural characterization. Each complete dredge sample was first analyzed for textural variations. Dredge samples were then washed clean and the coarsest fraction, generally greater than 2.5cm., was separated and classified according to lithologies.

A cursory textural analysis (Table 12) reveals that the gravels, as a whole, are poorly sorted with clasts ranging from less than 2 cm to greater than 18 cm in size. Sand and shell fragments are common constituents.

Table 12: Gravel Size Analysis

STATION NUMBER	SIZE RANGE(cm)	AVERAGE SIZE(cm)
20	2.0-18	4-6
21	2.5-19	4-6
23	1.7- 6	2-3

Both angular and well-rounded clasts are encountered in each dredge sample, although the majority of gravels are sub-rounded to rounded. Clast angularity is apparently a function of composition. Dolomite dominates the subangular to sub-rounded fraction while harder, sedimentary (clastics and fine grained siliceous rocks), metamorphic, igneous, and volcanic rocks prevail in the sub-rounded to rounded category. Exceptions are noted, as some sub-rounded to rounded dolomite and angular sedimentary clasts are found. Surface textures, such as striations and polished surfaces in a few scattered pebbles suggest that at one time ice was a probable transport mechanism.

The composition of nearly 50% of each dredge sample is dominated by coarse to cryptocrystalline dolomite clasts (Table 13). Typically, the dolomite is a dirty gray color with iron oxide or manganese oxide staining. Next in abundance are mature to immature, red to grey-black sandstones and siltstones, which are followed in abundance by gabbroic to dioritic igneous rocks, quartzites, basaltic to andesitic volcanics, fine-grained siliceous rocks, red granites and coal.

Table 13: Pebble Lithologies

Lithology	Station 20		Station 21		Station 23	
	# of Pebbles	Percent	# of Pebbles	Percent	# of Pebbles	Percent
Dolomite	63	44.7%	50	55.0%	18	43.9%
Clastics	29	20.6%	28	30.8%	6	14.6%
Igneous	20	14.2%	3	3.3%	-	-
Red Granite	5	3.6%	-	-	1	2.4%
Volcanics	3	2.1%	3	3.3%	1	2.4%
Fine Grained SiO ₂ Rocks	8	5.7%	1	1.1%	4	9.8%
Quartz	11	7.8%	2	2.2%	4	9.8%
Coal	1	0.7%	-	-	3	7.3%
Peloidal Sandstone	1	0.7%	-	-	-	-
Mudstone	-	-	4	4.4%	4	9.8%
Totals	141	100.1%	91	100.1%	41	100.0%

By examining Table 13 one can see that stations 20 and 23 are more nearly alike lithologically with the exception of smaller proportions of volcanic, siliceous, and quartzitic rocks and greater amount of igneous clasts at station 20. Station 21 does not contain red granites or coal like station 20 or 23. Because station 21 is situated intermediate to station 20 and 23 on the shelf and because stations 20 and 23 are lithologically similar, one would also expect station 23 gravels to contain similar proportion of lithologies. This is not the case and may be due to an insufficient sample size.

Discussion

The preponderance of dolomite at each dredge site indicates that the source area was dominated by dolomite. The angularity of the clasts suggests limited transport or transport by ice rafting. Dolomite may have been transported onto the shelf from an area proximal to the Alaskan margin by advancing ice sheets or directly eroded from the shelf bedrock.

Igneous, volcanic, sedimentary and metamorphic pebbles were also exposed in the source area. The well rounded nature of these clasts denotes reworking and transport of the pebbles onto the shelf by currents. Numerous filled channels are observed in the sub-bottom records from the shelf. Incision of these channels into the shelf at a lower stand of sea level may have resulted in the transport and deposition of the rounded igneous, sedimentary, volcanic, and metamorphic pebbles.

More lithologic and textural data is needed in order to use lithologies and textures as "geologic tracers" for source areas and to speculate on transport mechanisms and directions.

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