

A HUNDRED POSTERS

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THIS GREAT AND WIDE SEA

I

All rivers and oceans from the surface down to the bottom

II

UAOs splash down on surface of water, disappear into water

III

Contours of the ocean bottom, movements of deep water, even a sampling of the sea floor itself

IV

In the 50s a manned vehicle descended to the deepest hole in the ocean floor

V

Surface currents with the volume of a thousand Mississippi

VI

The dark regions between the surface and the bottom

VII

Racing tongues of warm water curl back below the surface

VIII

Complex food chains, animals and plants linked  
by sunlight and water

IX

Tiny diatoms  
microscopic vegetables  
jellyfish

afloat on the surface

X

Plankton drift where the current carries them

XI

Like a Peterophryne adrift on the Sargasso Sea  
disguised and clinging to  
the branching fronds of weeds

XII

Squid appear on the surface  
at night to feed on the plankton

XIII

Rapid accumulation of nitrogen bubbles in the blood

XIV

In spring the fish return from the ocean to the rivers  
to deposit their spawn

XV

The Laurentian Hills of Eastern Canada date back  
a billion years

XVI

The dinoflagellate Gonyaulax contain a poison  
which mussels accumulate in their livers

XVII

The poison of the Gonyaulax acts like strychnine on  
the nervous system

XVIII

Glowing water may be a sign the sea is filled with Gonyaulax

XIX

Deep blue water is the color of emptiness

XX

The sea grows bitter with the salt of the continents

XXI

The polar seas are less salty because they are constantly being diluted by snow and ice

XXII

A widespread layer returns an answering echo to the sound waves

XXIII

3 groups of whales: plankton-eaters, fish-eaters, squid-eaters

XXIV

A fish "falls" to the surface i.e. rises

XXV

Anything will continue to sink as long as its specific gravity is greater than that of the surrounding water and all large bodies descend in a matter of days to the ocean floor

XXVI

In deep sea fish hunting only in dark waters the eyes lose the 'cones' or color-perceiving cells of the retina and increase the 'rods' which perceive dim light

XXVII

Creatures of the deeper waters live  
a strange almost parasitic  
existence of utter dependence  
on the upper layers

XXVIII

A slow rain of descending food particles  
from top to bottom

XXIX

Horizontal zones of the sea lie  
tier after tier between surface and  
bottom

XXX

Croakers move into Chesapeake Bay  
from their offshore wintering grounds

XXXI

The highest peak of the Atlantic  
Ridge above the surface of the ocean  
is Pico Island of the Azores  
27,000 feet above the ocean floor

XXXII

The Hawaiian Islands are the peak of  
a mountain range that runs across the  
Central Pacific Basin for a distance  
of 2,000 miles

XXXIII

A mountain of the deep sea  
grows up on the ocean floor  
and may thrust volcanic peaks  
above the surface of the sea

XXXIV

In time the young mountain is brought  
down in reach of the waves, in  
the tumult of the sea's attack it  
sinks beneath the surface

XXXV

An irregular plateau nearly the  
size of Denmark lies about 60 feet  
under water in the North Sea

XXXVI

Drift of materials downward from above  
flake upon flake, layer upon layer

XXXVII

Muds of many colors vary with the dominant  
soils and rocks of the lands  
of their origin

XXXVIII

Oozes of marine origin  
the remains of trillions  
of tiny sea creatures

XXXIX

The sea floor covered with remains of  
unicellular foraminifera

XL

The individual Globigerina  
the most abundant genus of foraminifera  
did not die but by the division  
of its substance became 2

XLI

Innumerable Globigerina shells  
blanket millions of square miles  
of ocean bottom

XLII

Because their shells are fashioned of silica  
instead of carbonate of lime  
the radiolarians can descend  
unchanged into the abyssal depths

XLIII

Nutrient-laden water wells up from the depths

XLIV

There's a broad belt of diatom ooze  
on the floor of the Antarctic



XLV

In shallow parts of the open Atlantic  
there are patches of ooze composed  
of the remains of delicate snails  
called pteropods

XLVI

Pteropod ooze is the characteristic bottom  
deposit in the vicinity of Bermuda

XLVII

The Atlantic cores taken  
in the late 30s  
contained layers of coldwater Globigerina

fauna alternating with  
Globigerina ooze  
from warmer waters

XLVIII

The records of warmth and cold are written  
in the sediments

XLIX

Flakes of a new storm  
are falling, falling

L

In Bodega Bay, California,  
on the 13th of March, 1958  
an undersea object  
which refused to identify itself  
was spotted by Navy pilots  
50 miles Northwest of  
San Francisco

LI

Things coming up out of the water  
and going on into the sky

LII

"It hit the water with a huge splash  
and went down quickly"

LIII

A service station  
on the bottom of Lake Erie  
or below its bottom

LIV

Only creatures of very low intelligence  
would build domes on the surface

LV

99 percent of all animal life  
that lives on the land of this planet  
lies under its surface

LVI

Floating up from the hidden  
places came the bodies  
of fish and other  
deep sea creatures plus  
quantities of volcanic pumice  
and ash

LVII

No organic remains except sharks' teeth  
and the ear bones of whales

LVIII

Carry them skyward

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