Science surrounding the wreck of the Titanic

RMS Titanic has provided valuable insight into science's understanding of what happens to shipwrecks lying deep below the ocean surface



Halifax, Nova Scotia: 150 people who perished on Titanic are buried in three cemeteries

U.S.

CANADA

Apr 18, New York: Carpathia arrives with survivors. Only 705 of 2.228 people on board ship are rescued

Titanic: Resting about 3,800 metres down with bow and stern about 600m apart

Rusticles: Titanic is slowly being eaten by bacteria that feast on steel, creating "rusticles" - orange icicles that hang from most parts of ship

Hull weakness: Fatigue tests on Titanic's hull plates by

Halifax-based Bedford Institute of Oceanography reveal that steel used was brittle, which allowed the icebera to do so much damage

Apr 11, 1912; \(\Gamma\) Titanic departs Queenstown

ATLANTIC OCEAN Apr 14, 23:40GMT:

Titanic hits iceberg. Sinks 02:20GMT

Queenstown Cherbourg

Stern is better "habitat" for rusticle formation than bow and is deteriorating at faster rate than bow section. Never-before-seen bacterium Halomonas

Queenstown

Belfast

Southampton

Source: Canadian Press

Picture: Lori Johnston, NOAA

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titanicae has been

found in rusticles