

Figure 21. The acoustic backscatter mosaic over the south-eastern Rockall slope showing two areas of varying backscatter that combine down slope indicating that they may be the remnants of old slope failures, and the backscatter variation along the 1,100 m contour where the bathymetric step occurs.

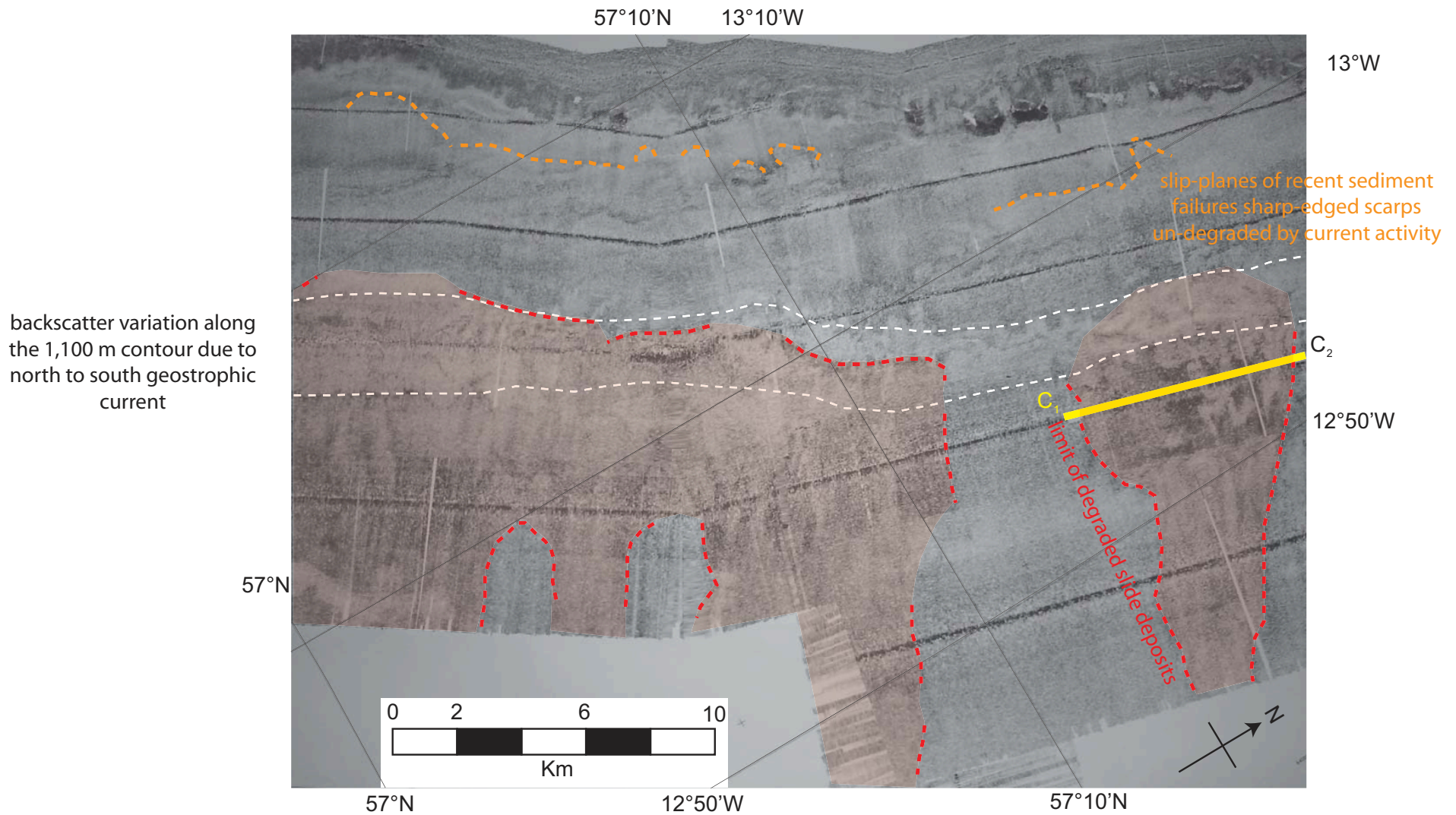


Figure 22. A section of acoustic backscatter mosaic showing small, possibly recent, landslides high on the sediment drift and a much older and degraded landslide deposit, the line C1-C2 shows the location of the profile in Figure 23.

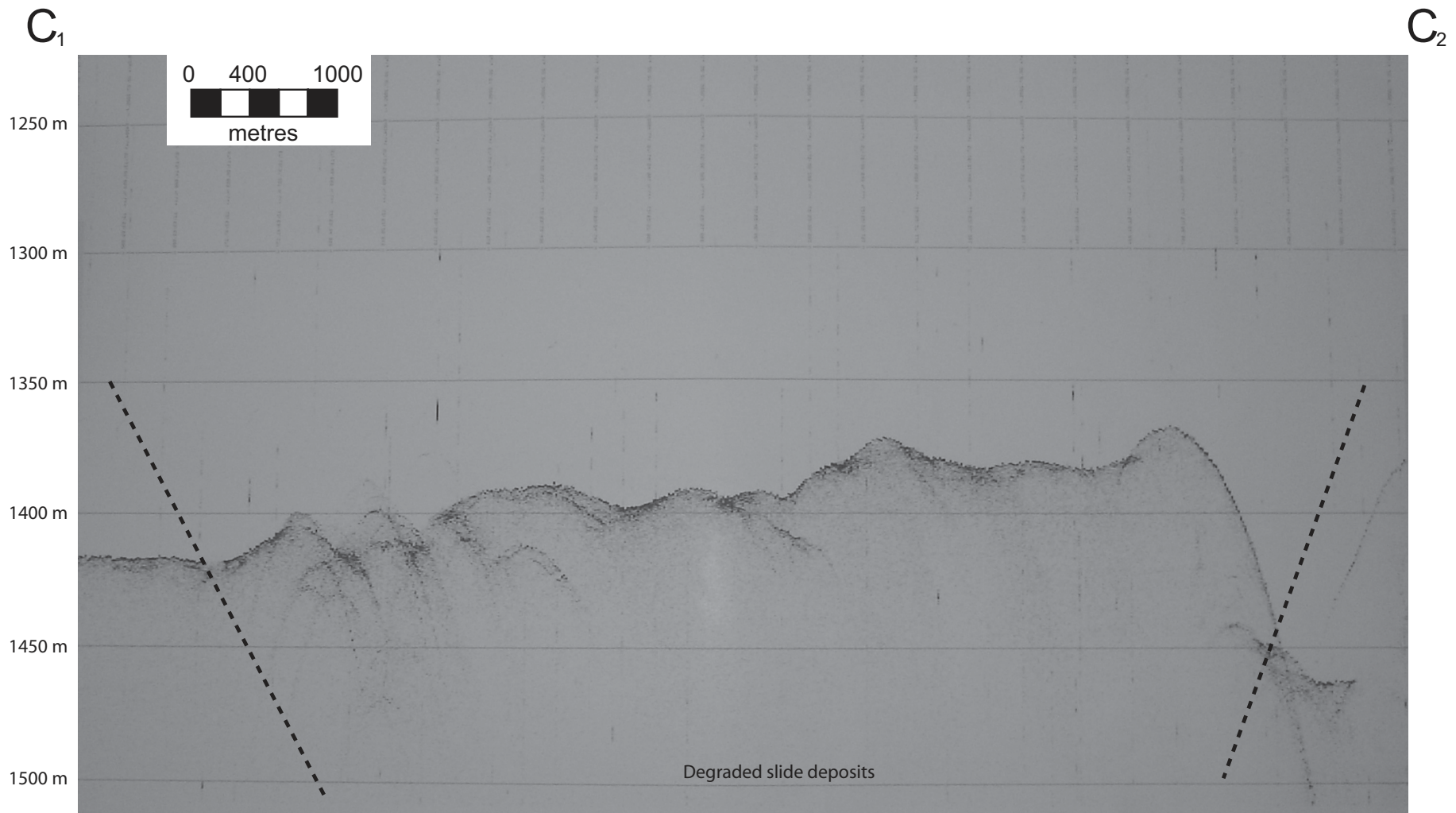


Figure 23. CHIRP profile showing the southern wall and floor of the 100 m deep canyon at 57°17'N 12°51'W and the adjacent degraded and thinly-draped sediment slide deposits.

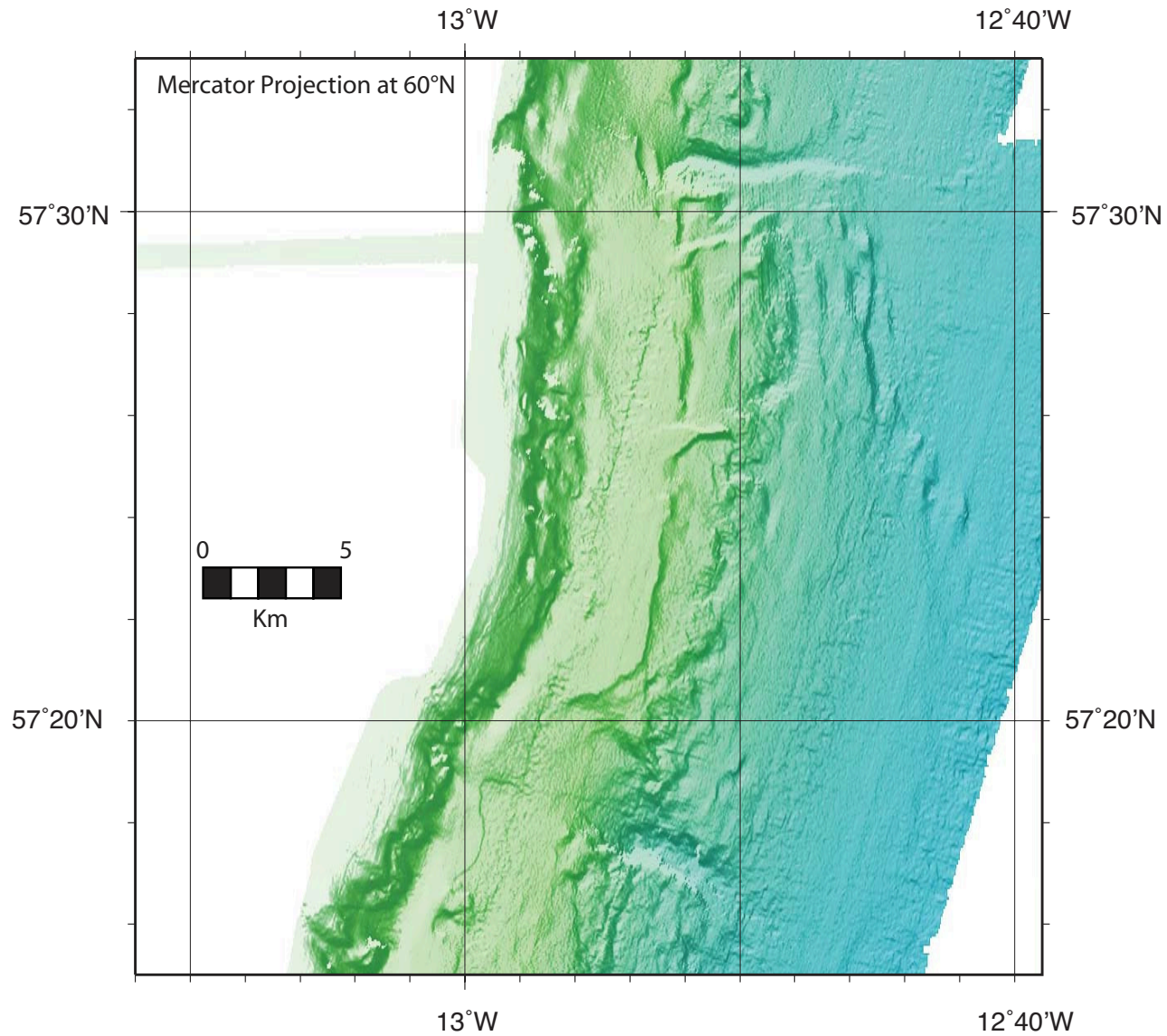


Figure 24. Shaded relief image of the “elbow” where the slope of Rockall Bank changes orientation from NE-SW to NNE-SSW, and the two ~100 m deep canyons, both with their origins on the middle slope, that probably define an area of previous slope failure events. The slope-parallel ridges are also likely indicators of slope failure events.

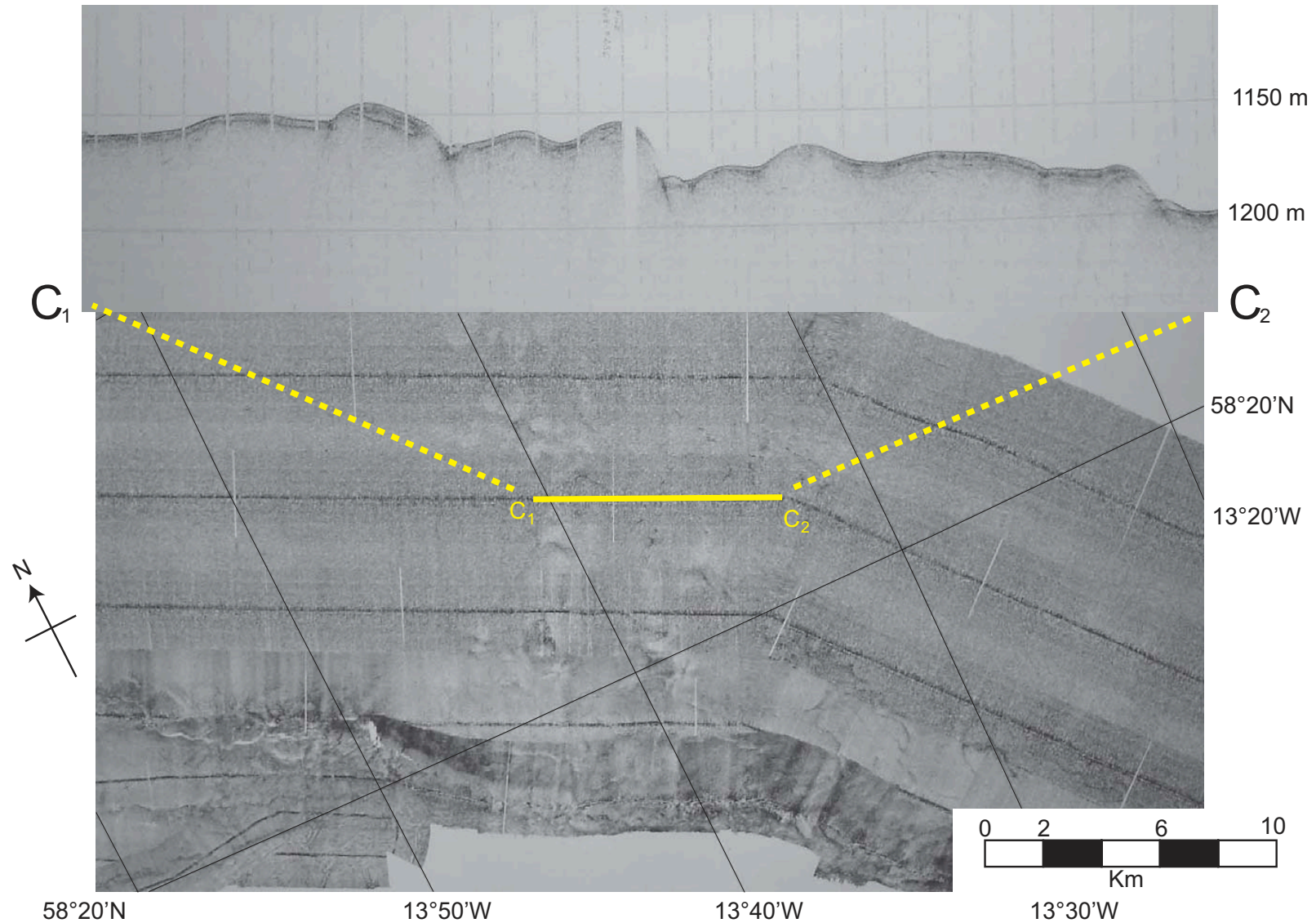


Figure 25. The backscatter mosaic and CHIRP profile across a slide deposit on the mid-slope off northern Rockall margin. The crescentic embayment in the Rockall continental slope is the likely origin of the slide. The various acoustic backscatter differences higher on the slope reflect the numerous small-scale sediment bodies associated with the bights and scours along this part of the slope.

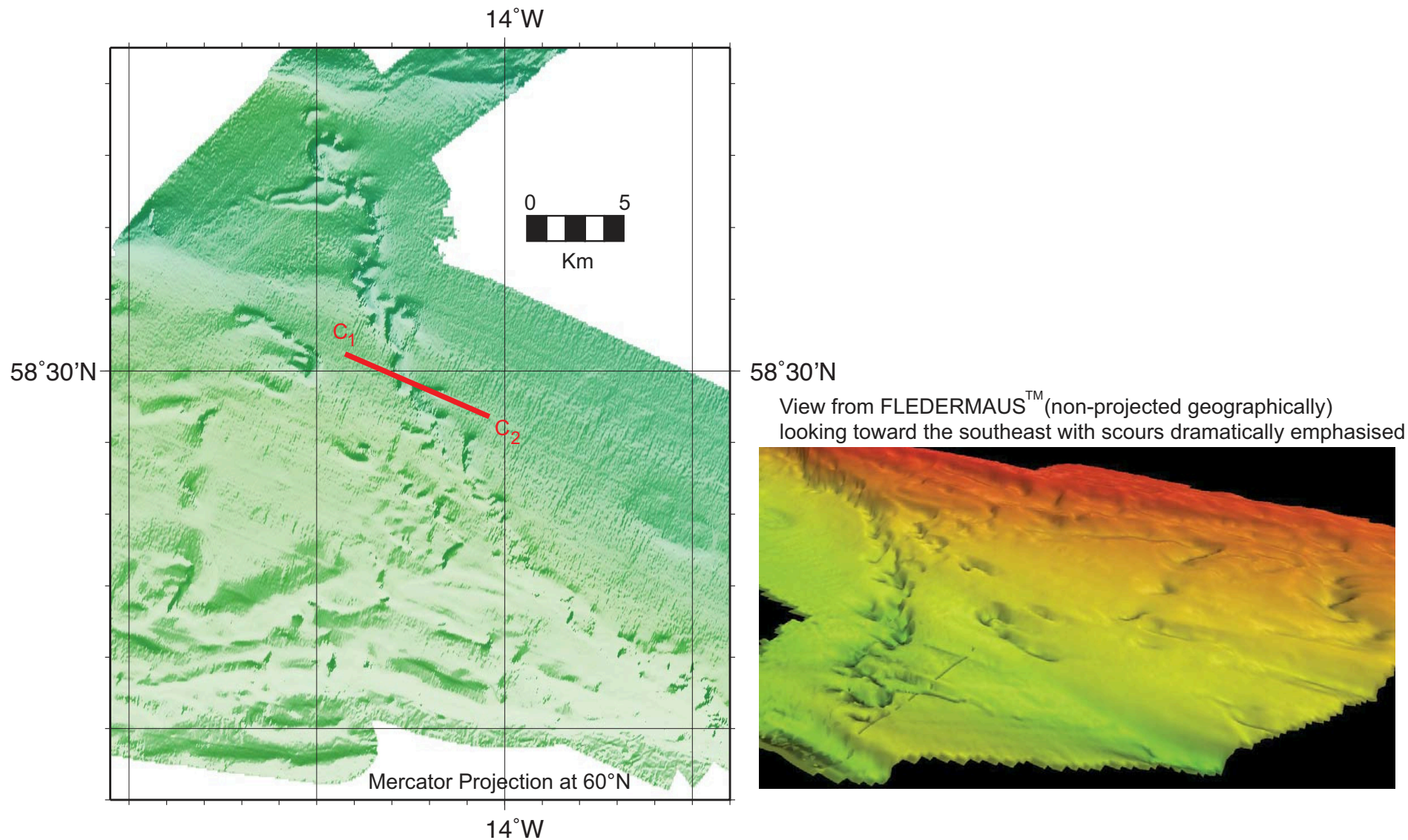


Figure 26. Shaded bathymetry of the northern continental slope of Rockall Bank, showing the saddle across the entrance to the Rockall-Hatton Basin. The intra-slope scours are clearly imaged as is the elongated arc of scours at, and sweeping northwest away from, the foot of the Rockall Bank continental slope. C₁ - C₂ location of CHIRP profile in Figure 27.

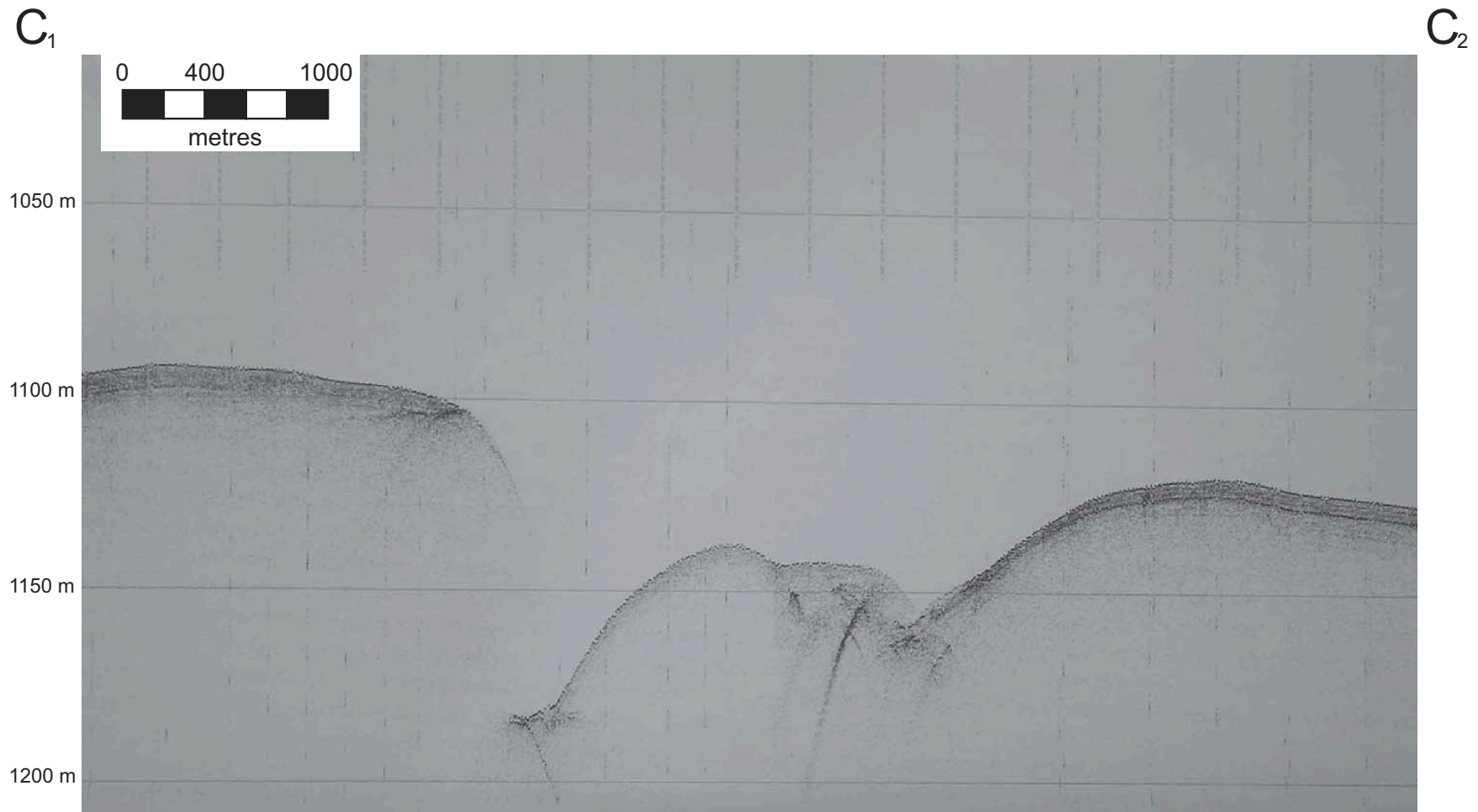


Figure 27. CHIRP profile across one of the erosional scours at the foot of northern margin of Rockall Bank (see Figure 26 for location). Note the higher western wall and the winnowed section on the eastern flank.



Figure 28. Mid-slope seabed photograph at a depth of 735 metres over the basal part of the Feni Ridge, where the seafloor is composed of gravely sand, with dropstones and their associated gravel lags. These appear to overlay a rippled, possibly indurated surface.

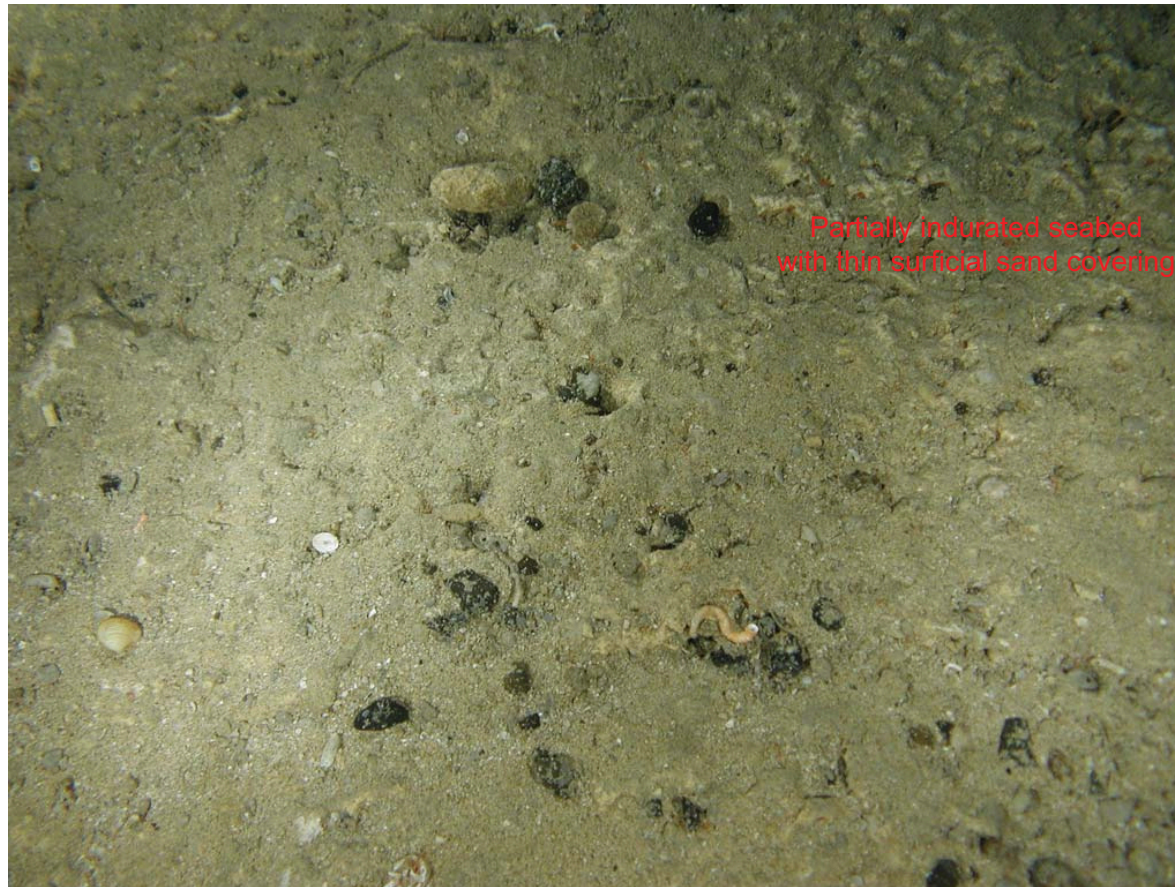


Figure 29. Upper continental slope photograph on the Rockall margin showing pale indurated outcrop partially obscured by a surface layer of sand.

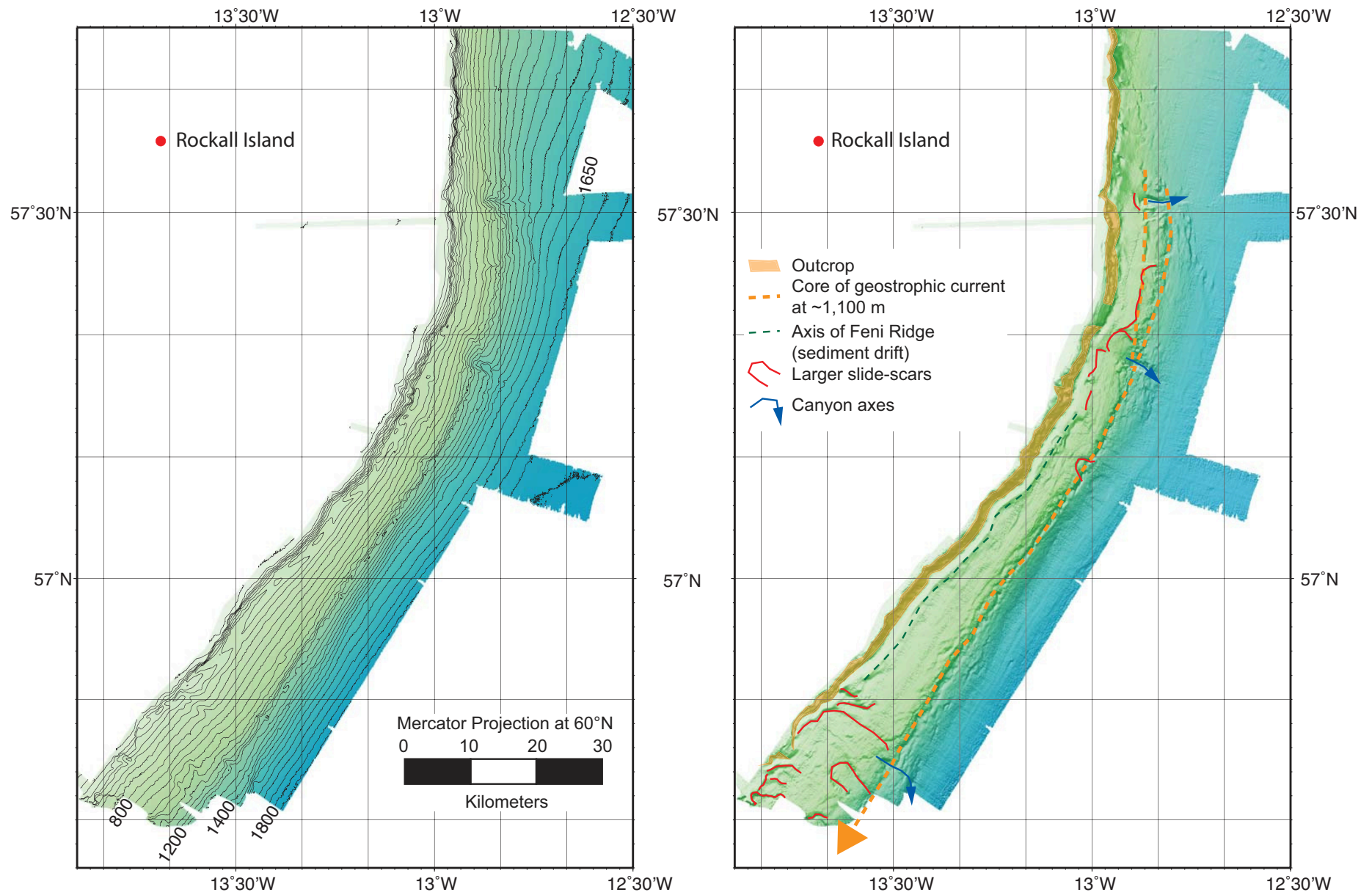


Figure 30A. An interpretation of the geomorphology, surficial seabed geology and benthic current activity as derived from the 2005 SV Kommandor Jack surveys. A = South of 57°45'N.

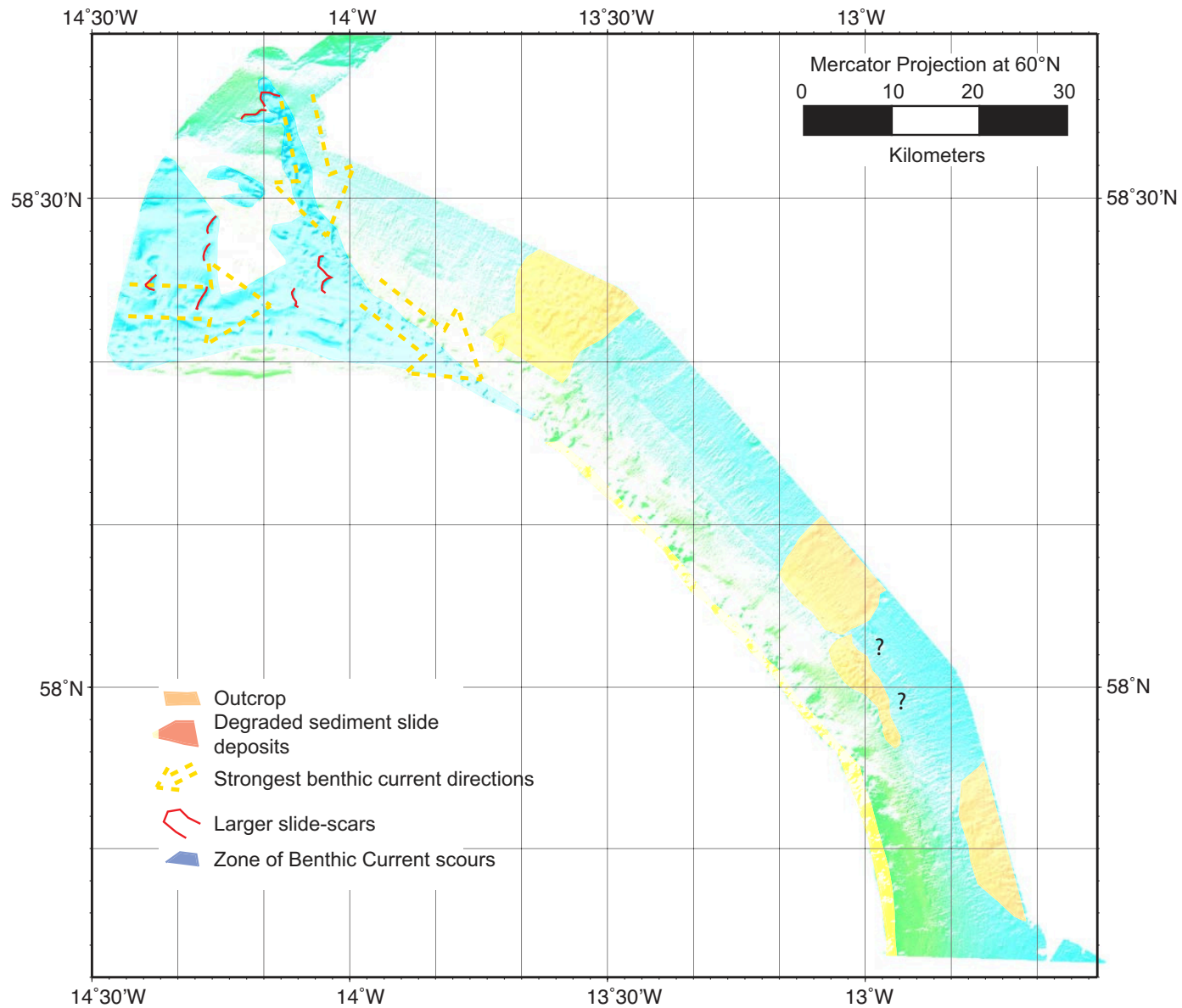


Figure 30B. An interpretation of the geomorphology, surficial seabed geology and benthic current activity as derived from the 2005 SV Kommandor Jack surveys. B = North of 57°45'N.

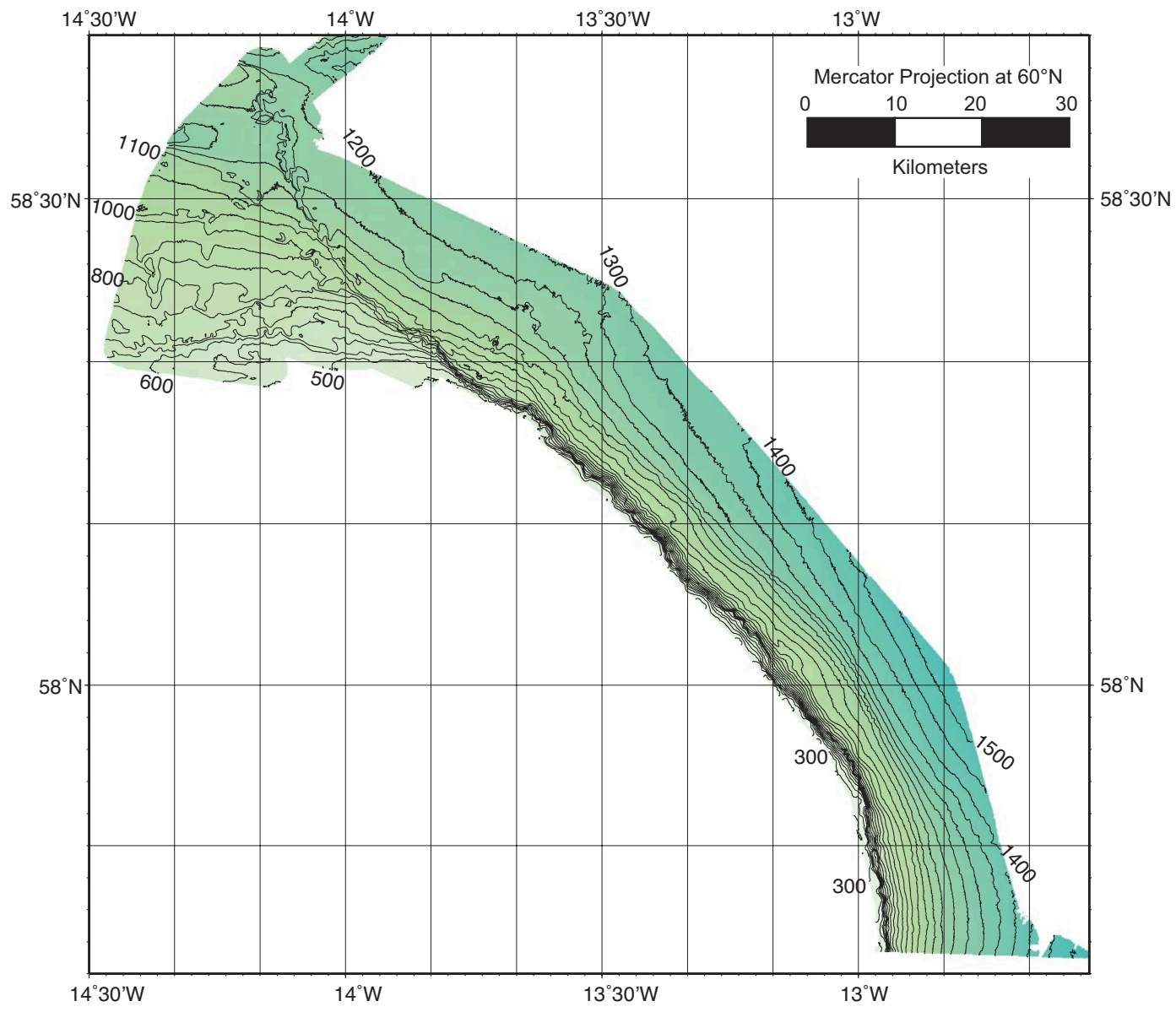


Figure 30C. An interpretation of the geomorphology, surficial seabed geology and benthic current activity as derived from the 2005 SV Kommandor Jack surveys. C = Bathymetry north of 57°45'N.