

Figure 31. The en-echelon ridges and troughs across the summit of central Hatton Bank, with two clear trends (just south of E-W and NE-SW) imaged.

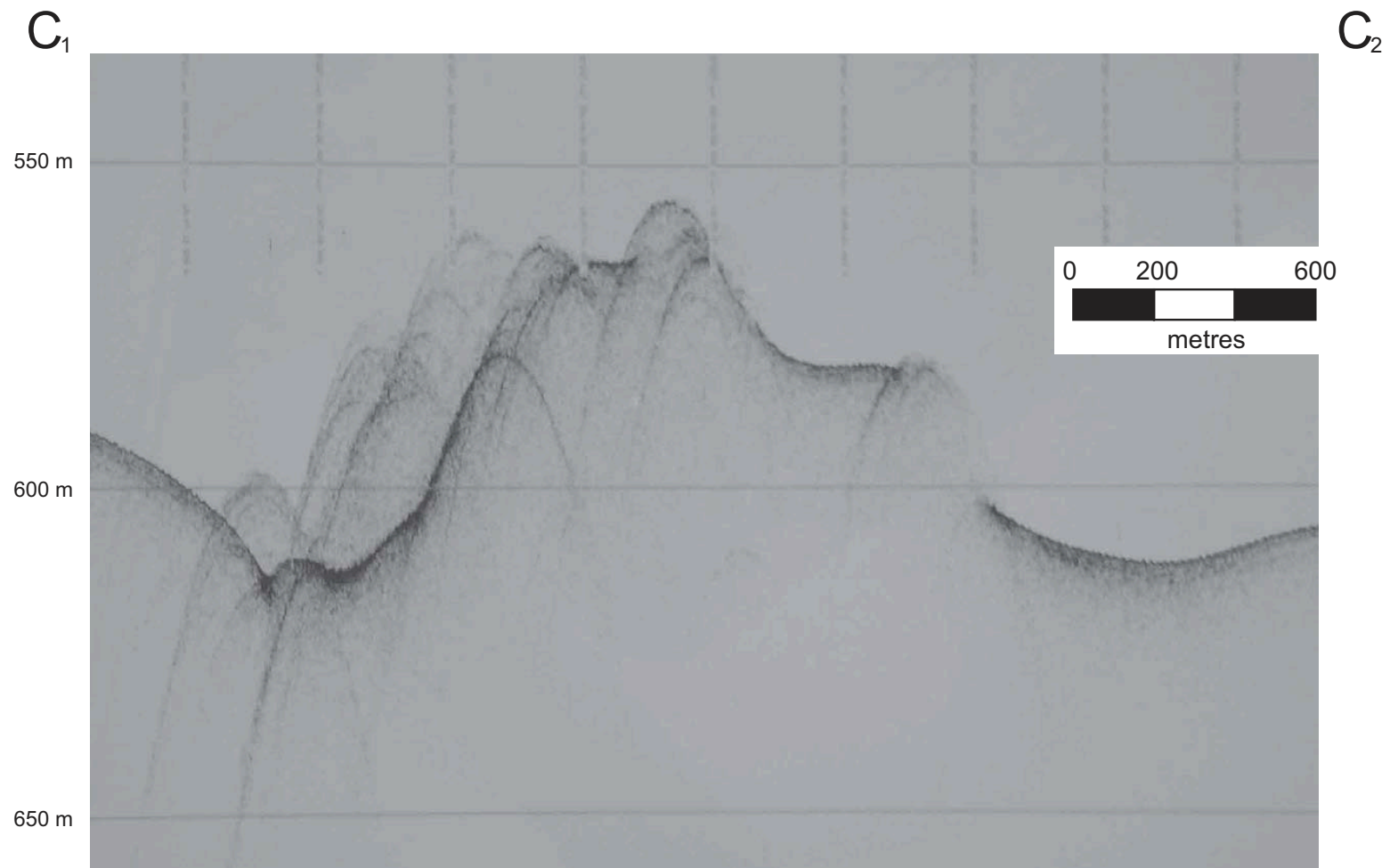


Figure 32. CHIRP profile showing a transverse section across one of the Ridge-Trough couplets (see Figure 31 for location). The hyperbolic echoes over the ridge crest and parts of its slope indicate the steepness and roughness of the slopes that are beyond the resolution capability of the profiler.

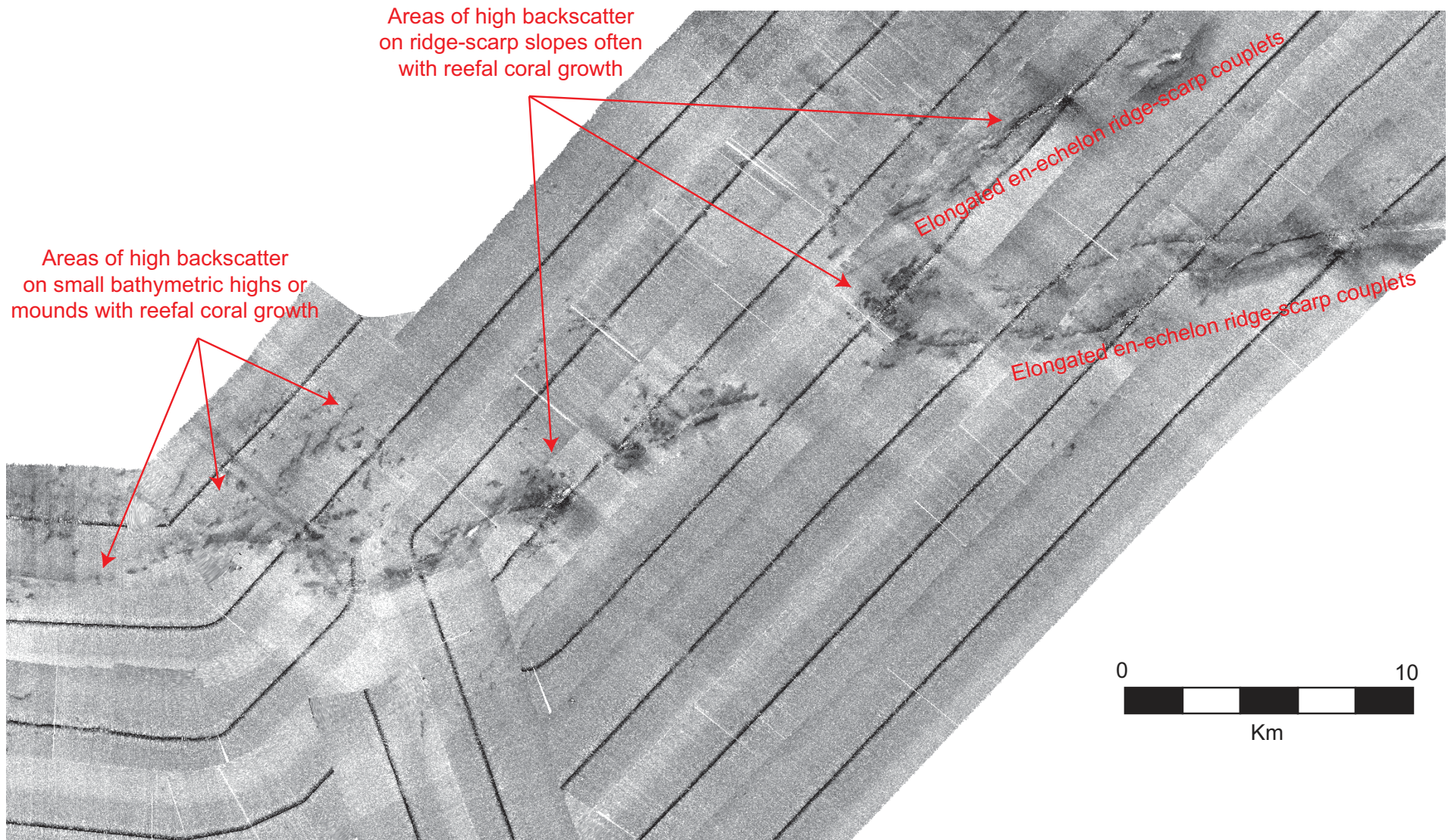


Figure 33. Part of the acoustic backscatter mosaic over Hatton Bank showing the variation in backscatter and the very high levels associated with rock outcrop and probable biological constructions.

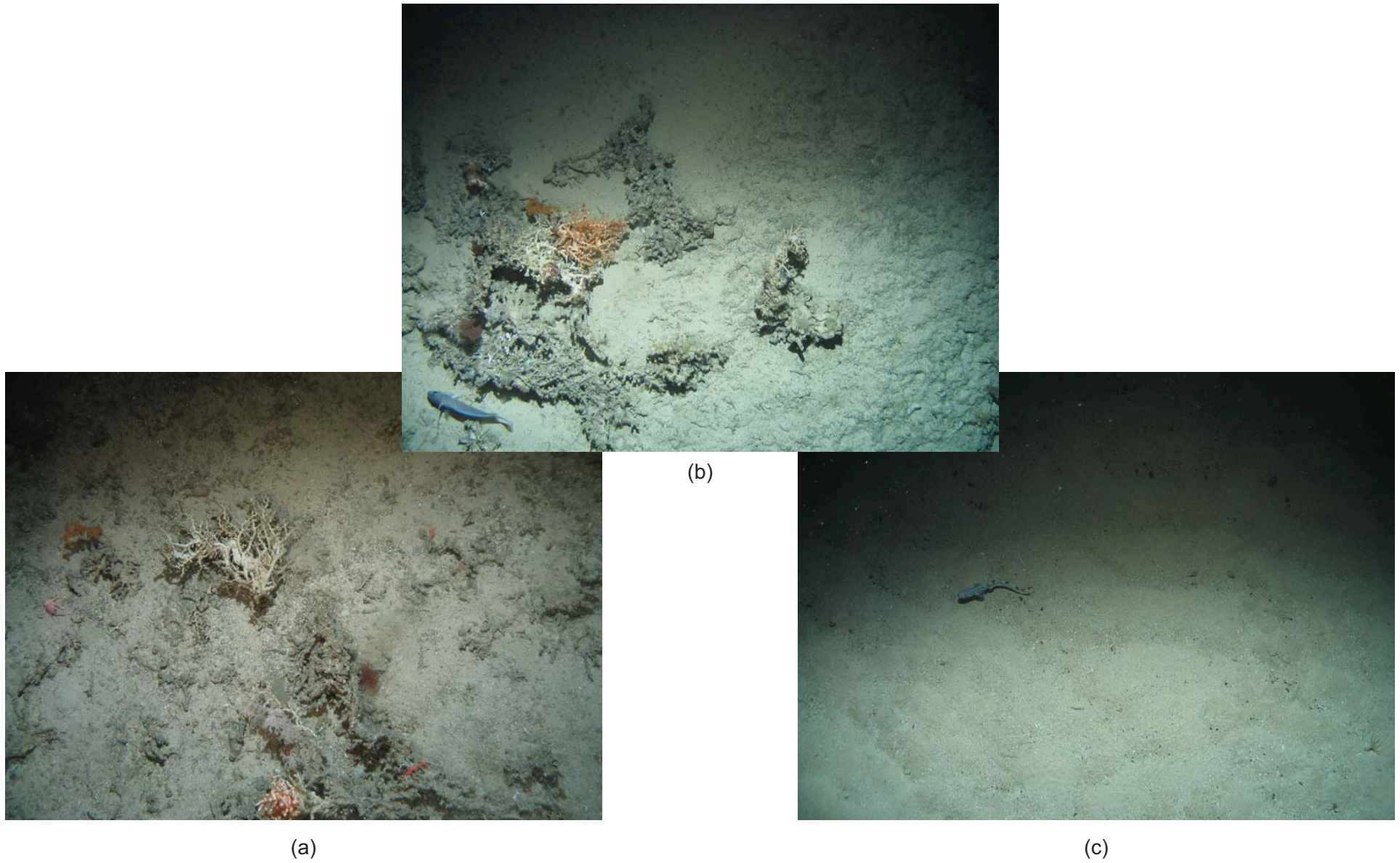
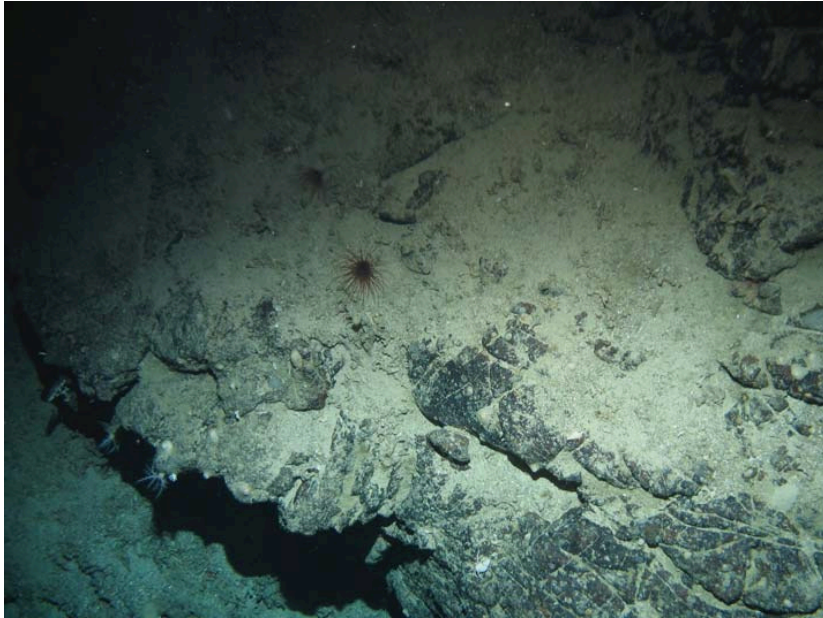
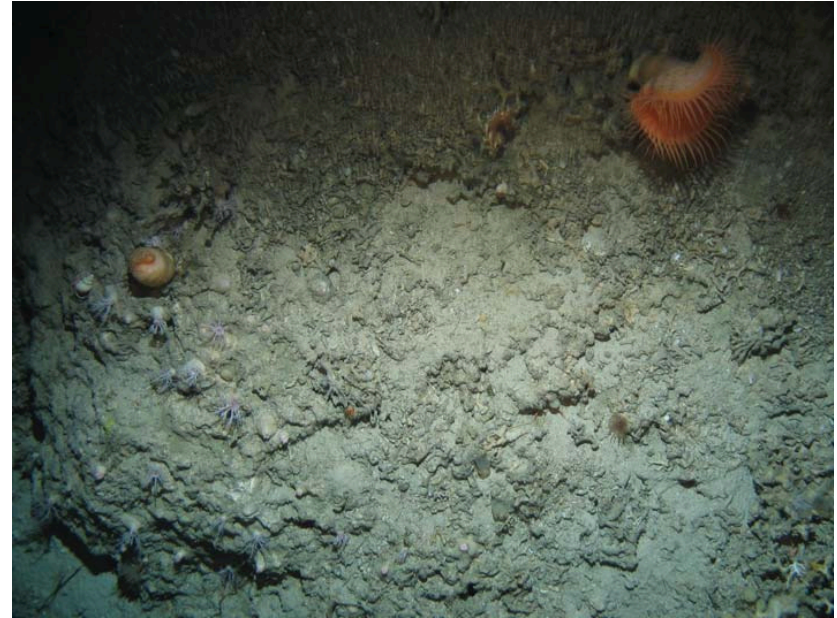


Figure 34. Seabed photographs from Hatton Bank showing a “double-hummock” feature at 622-641 metres showing that the hummocks are composed of varying amounts of coral-covered sand (a), indurated material (b), (the mounds’ “body” perhaps) and rippled sands (c).



(a)



(b)

Figure 35. Seabed photographs revealing probable igneous outcrop (a), and indurated massive probably sedimentary rock (b) that may be an aggregation of biogenic debris.



(a)



(b)

Figure 36. Seabed photographs over a (double) slope, with a depth range of 515-581 m. The top of the lower slope is overhanging rock, probably basalt (a), and at the base of the slope is a very well-washed gravel.



(a)



(b)

Figure 37. Seabed photographs down a typical scarp slope (556-642 m) showing layered outcrop (a), and toward the base of the slope an outcrop of what appears to be a chemically weathered sedimentary rock (b).

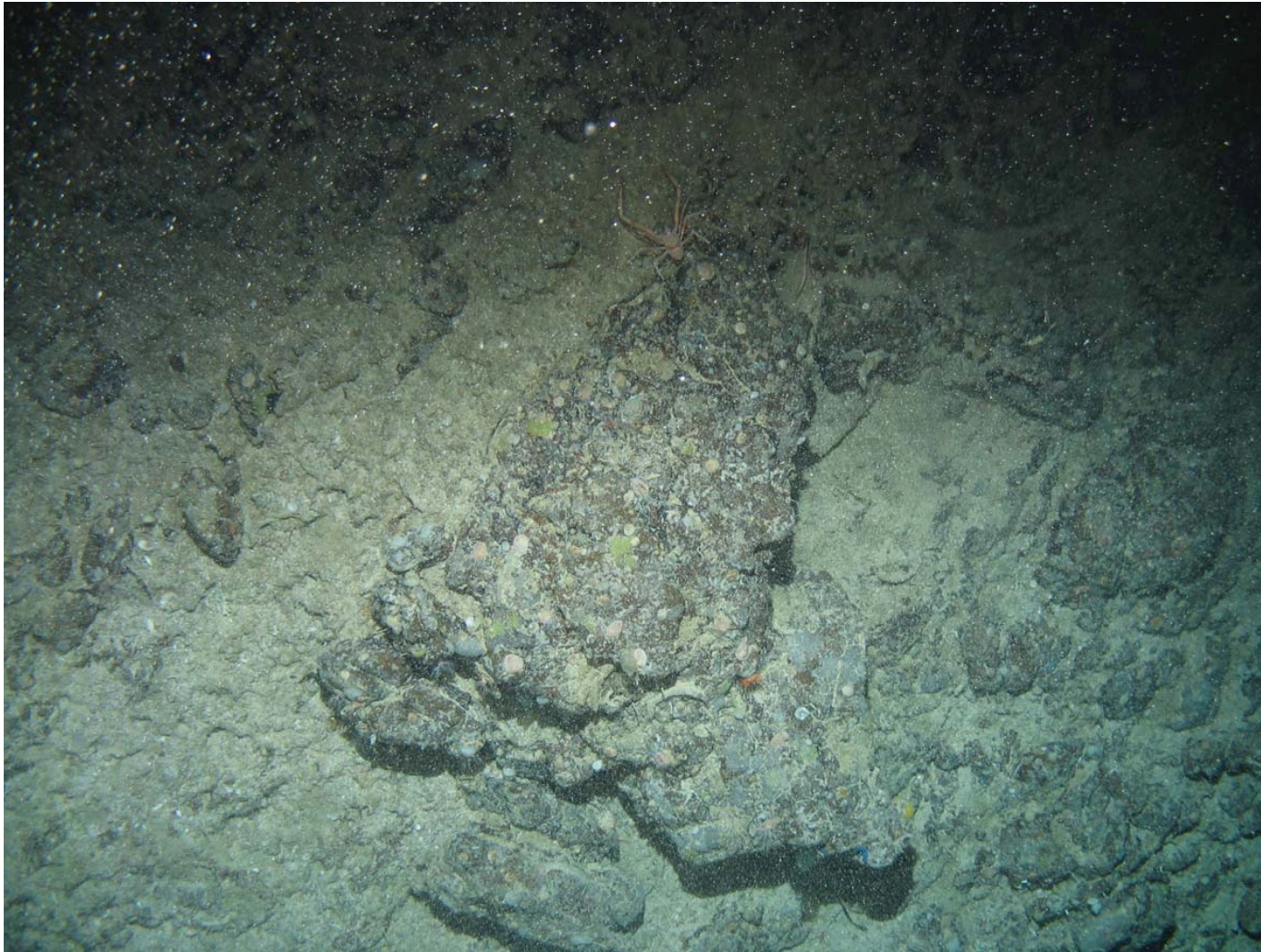
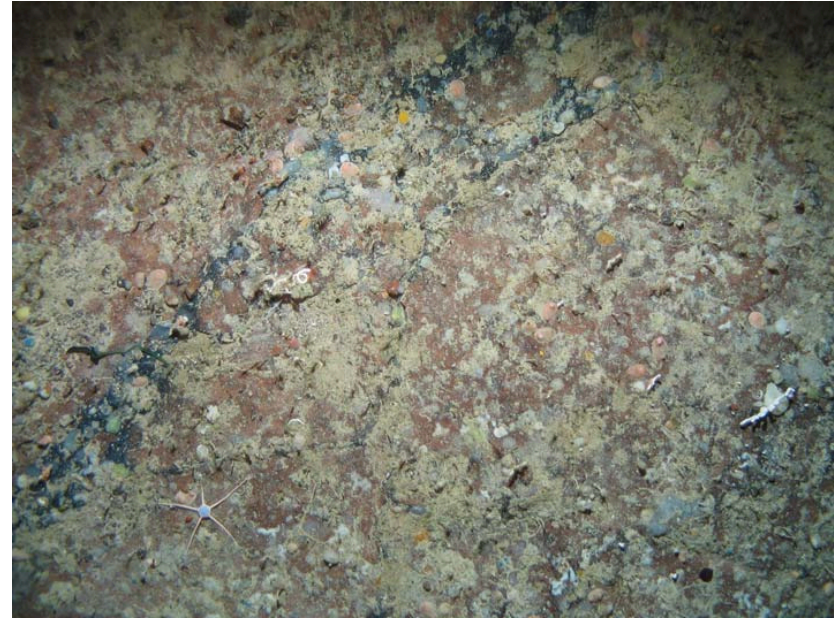


Figure 38. Seabed photographs of part of an outcrop encountered on one of the scarp slopes. Here the sedimentary and igneous outcrops appear to be inter-bedded.





(a)



(b)

Figure 39. Seabed photographs between 798-854 metres. The top of the scarp here is marked by an overhang (a) just below which the rock displays a series of veins, suggesting it is igneous (basaltic) in origin (b).

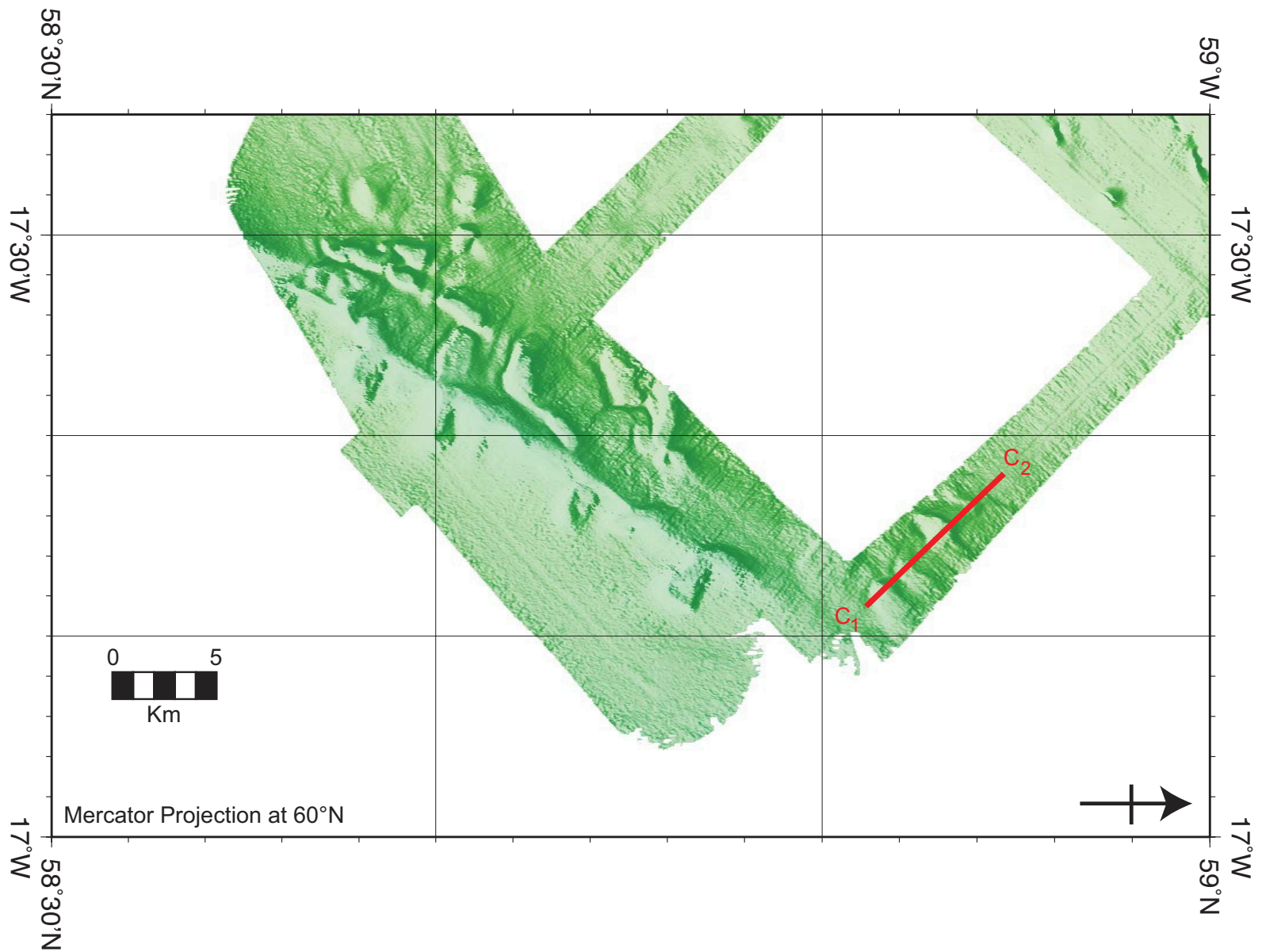


Figure 40. Shaded bathymetry image of the eastern flank of Hatton Bank showing the distinctive 40 Km long and 10 Km wide zone of northeast-southwest trending bathymetric lows that form a series of perched basins.