

Figure 51. Section of backscatter mosaic from the southern flank of George Bligh Bank showing a random pattern of backscatter differences, probably due to varying thicknesses of surficial sands.

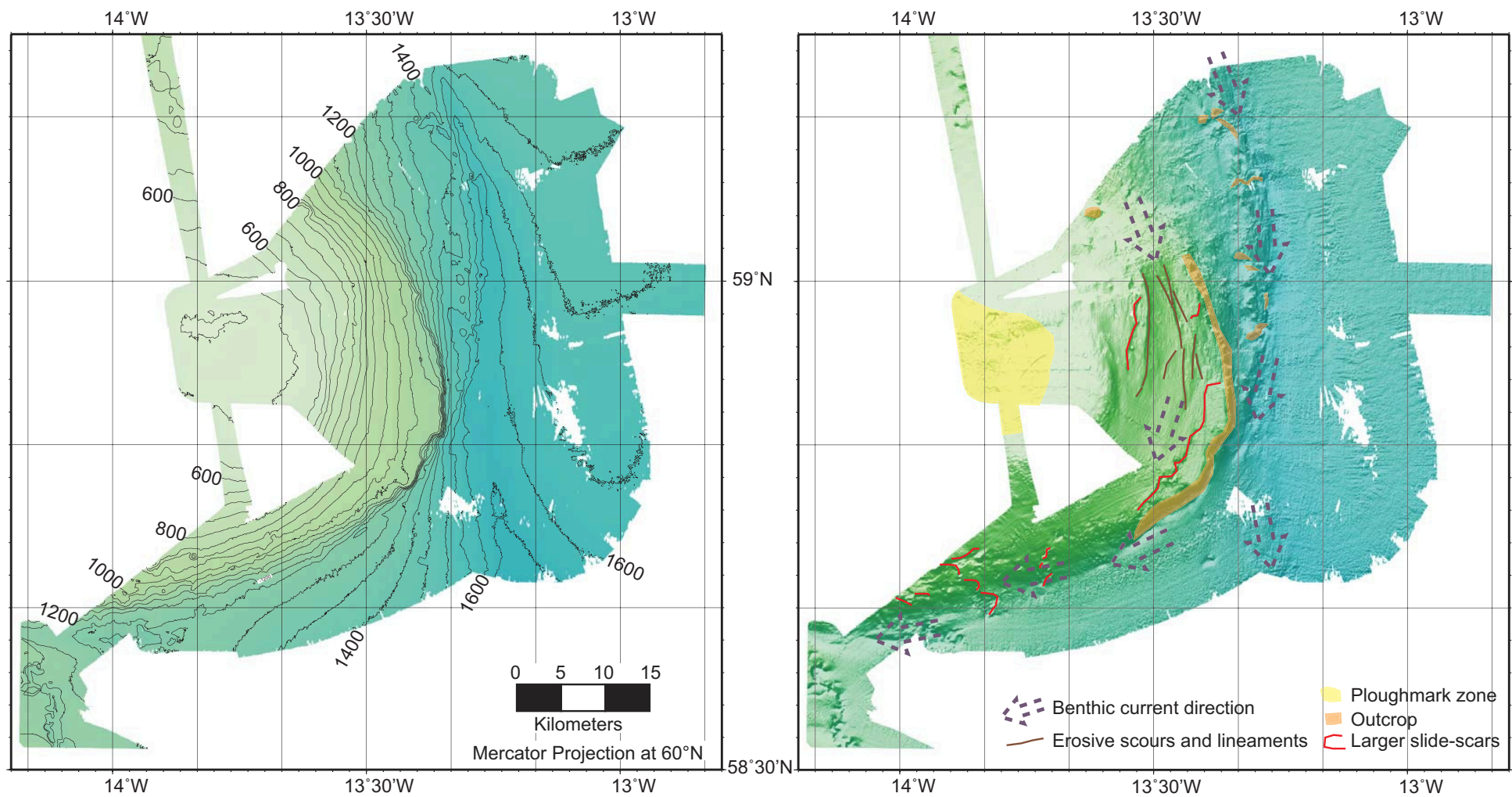


Figure 52. Schematic overview of the geomorphology, surficial seabed geology and benthic current activity over George Bligh Bank as derived from the 2005 SV Kommandor Jack survey.

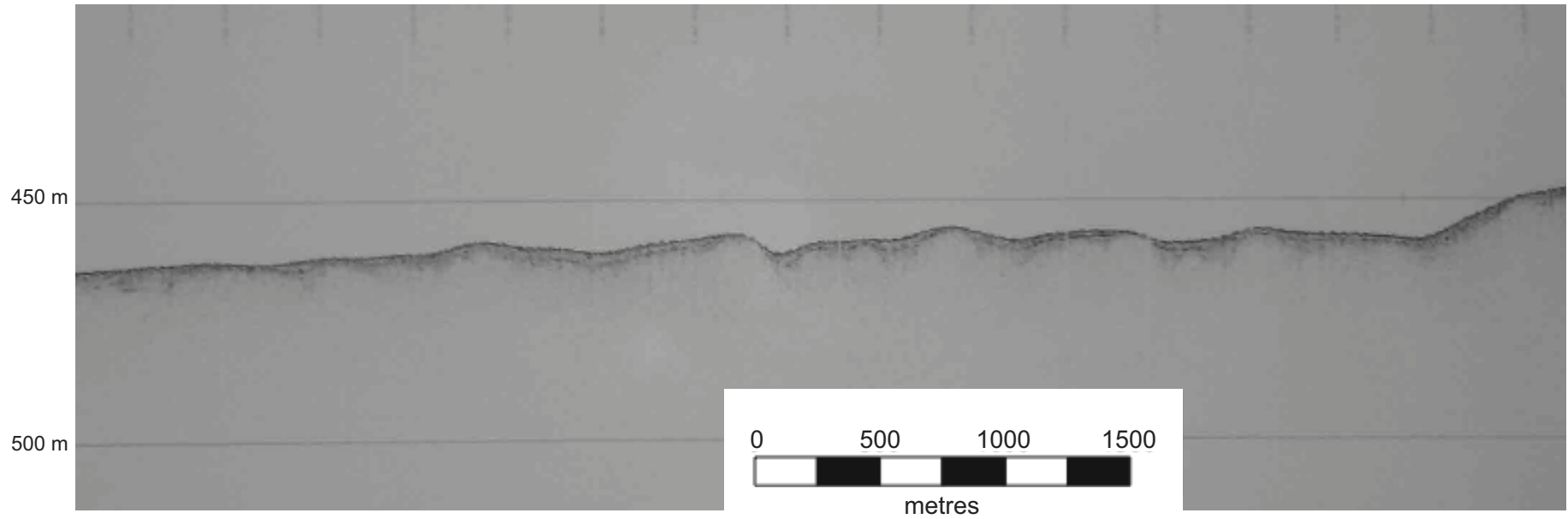


Figure 53. Part of a CHIRP profile over the summit area of Rosemary Bank which reveals that the “waves” seen on the shaded relief maps are actually draped acoustic basement topography.

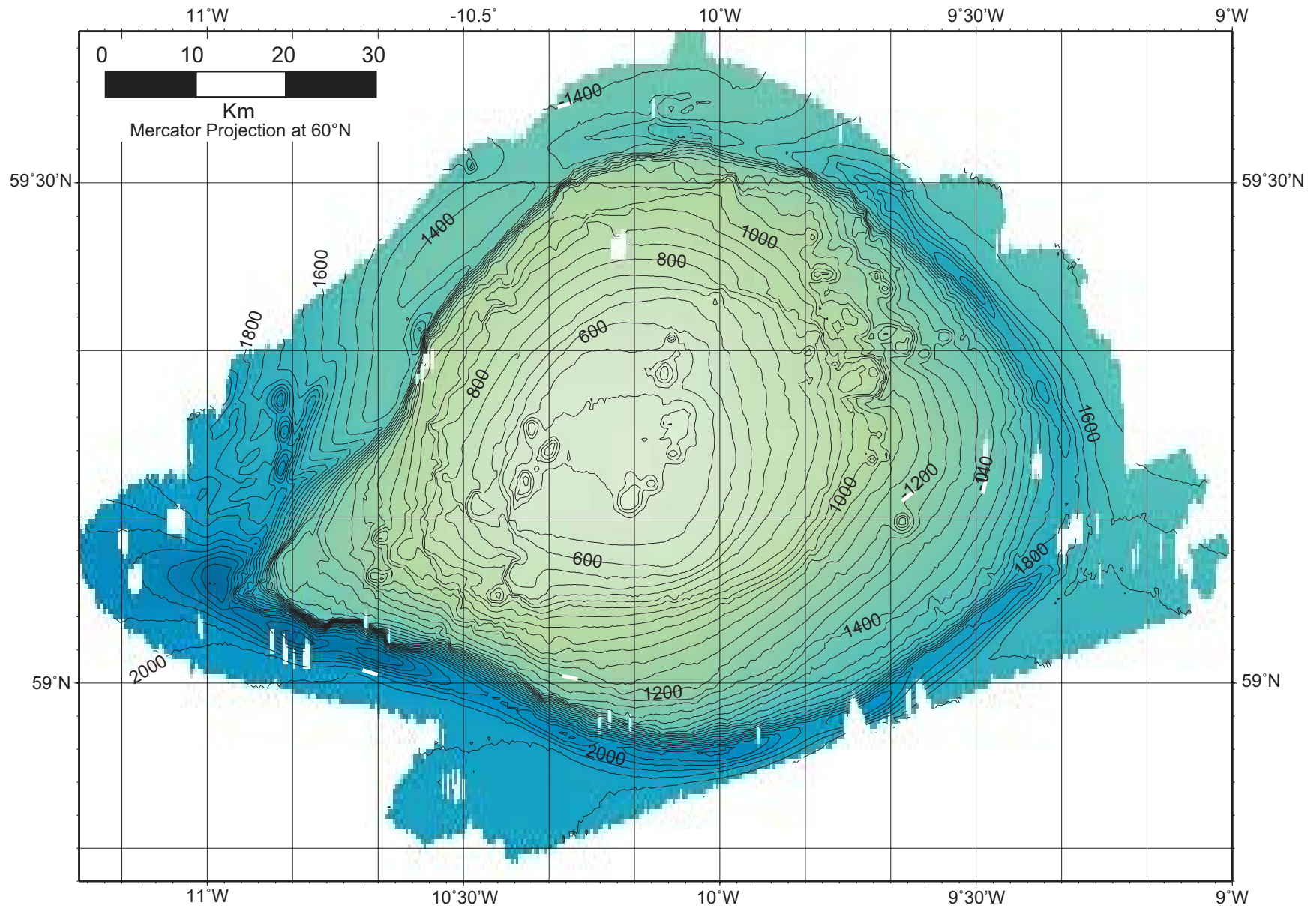


Figure 54. Bathymetry of Rosemary Bank compiled from the EM120 RRS *James Clark Ross* and SV *Kommandor Jack* surveys. Features of note include the groupings of parasitic volcanoes and the steep flanks and moat, and erosional deeps.

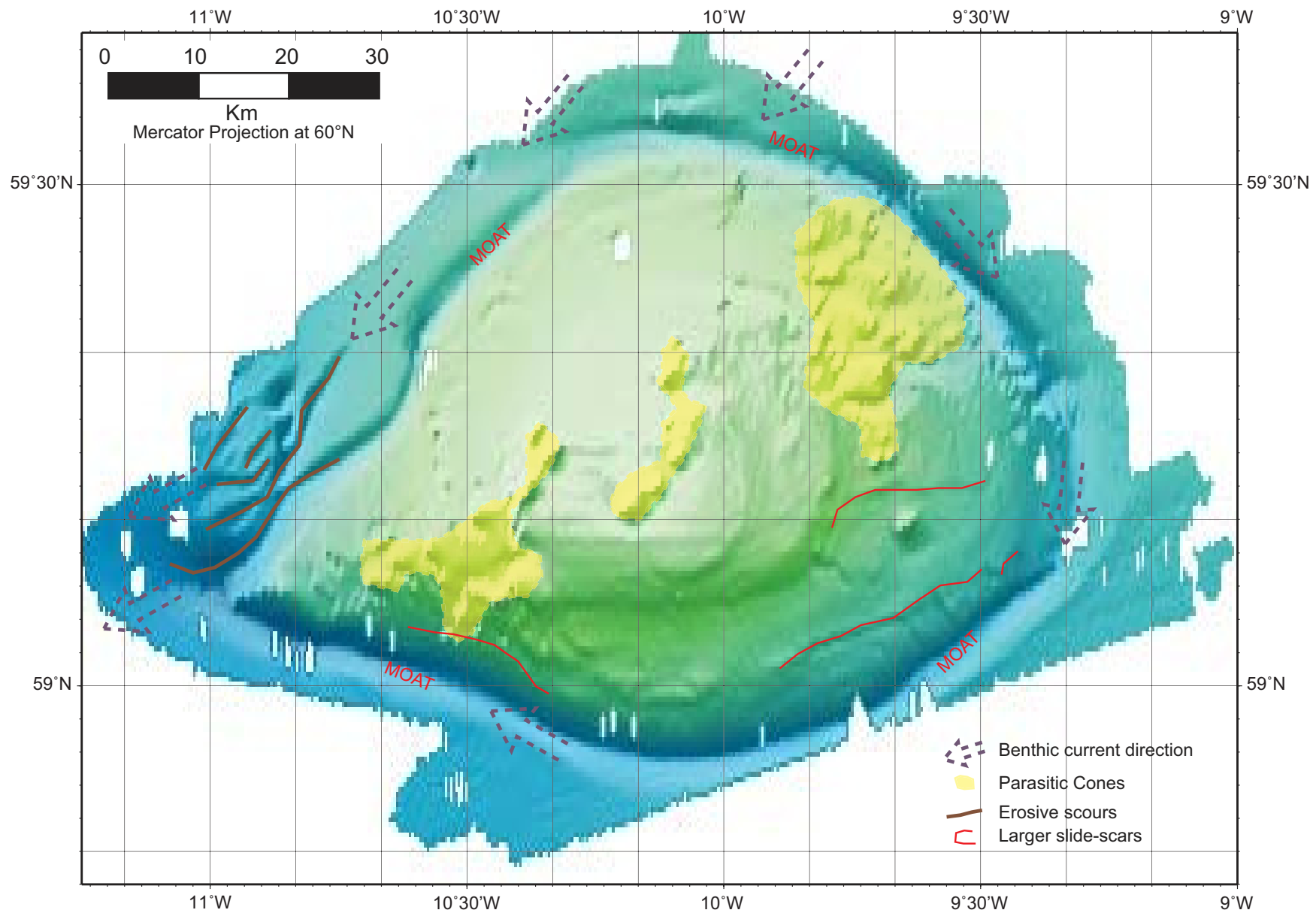


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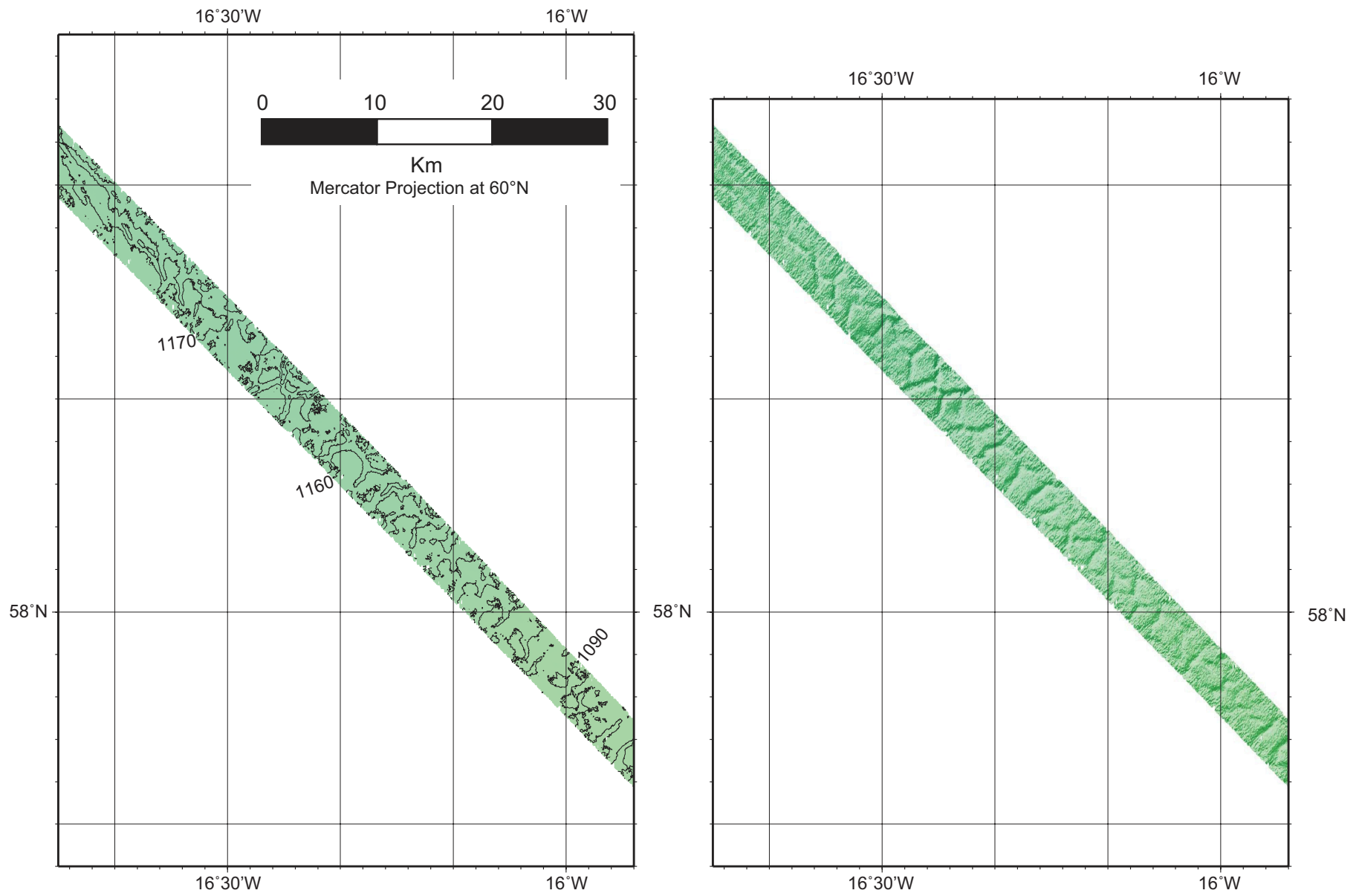


Figure 56. The surface expression of the polygonal faults that occur in the centre of the Rockall-Hatton Basin.

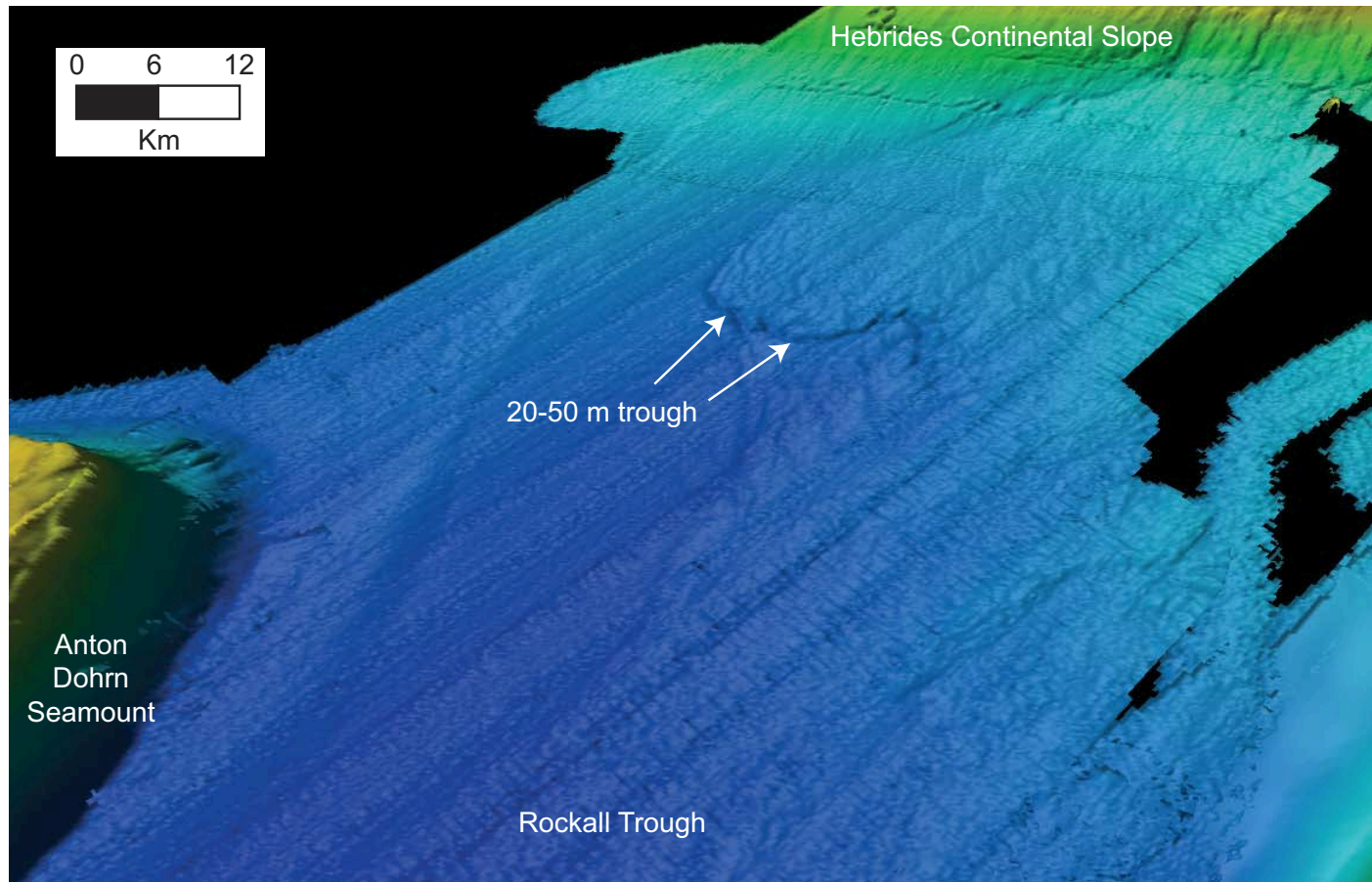


Figure 57. Fledermaus™ view of superimposed, now buried, debris flows on the lower Hebrides slope between Anton Dohrn and the Hebrides Terrace Seamount.