

Figure 1. General physiography of the SEA7 area

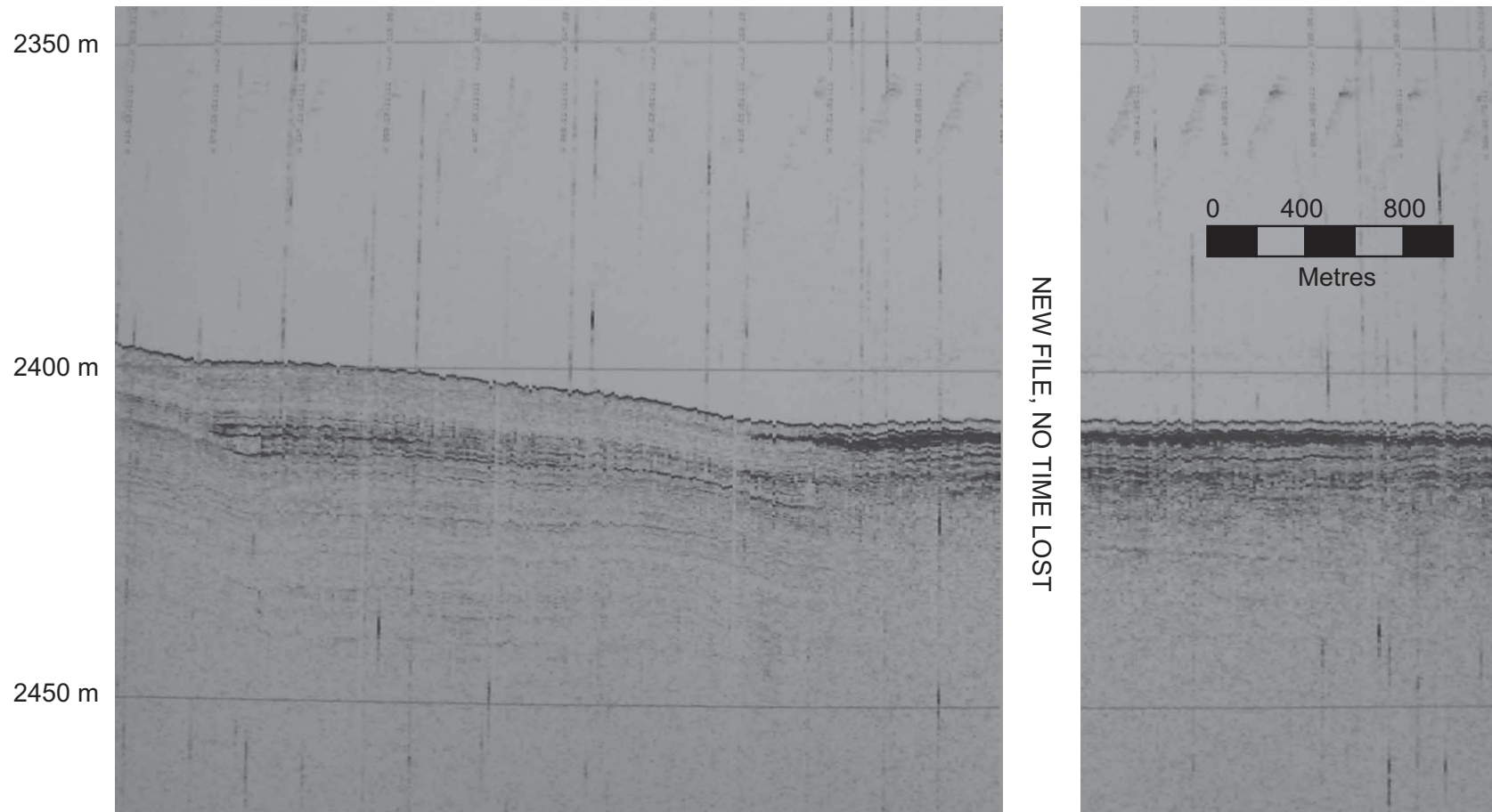


Figure 2. CHIRP profile showing high amplitude sub-bottom reflectors disappearing, and the almost acoustically transparent sediments that form the base of the Feni Drift

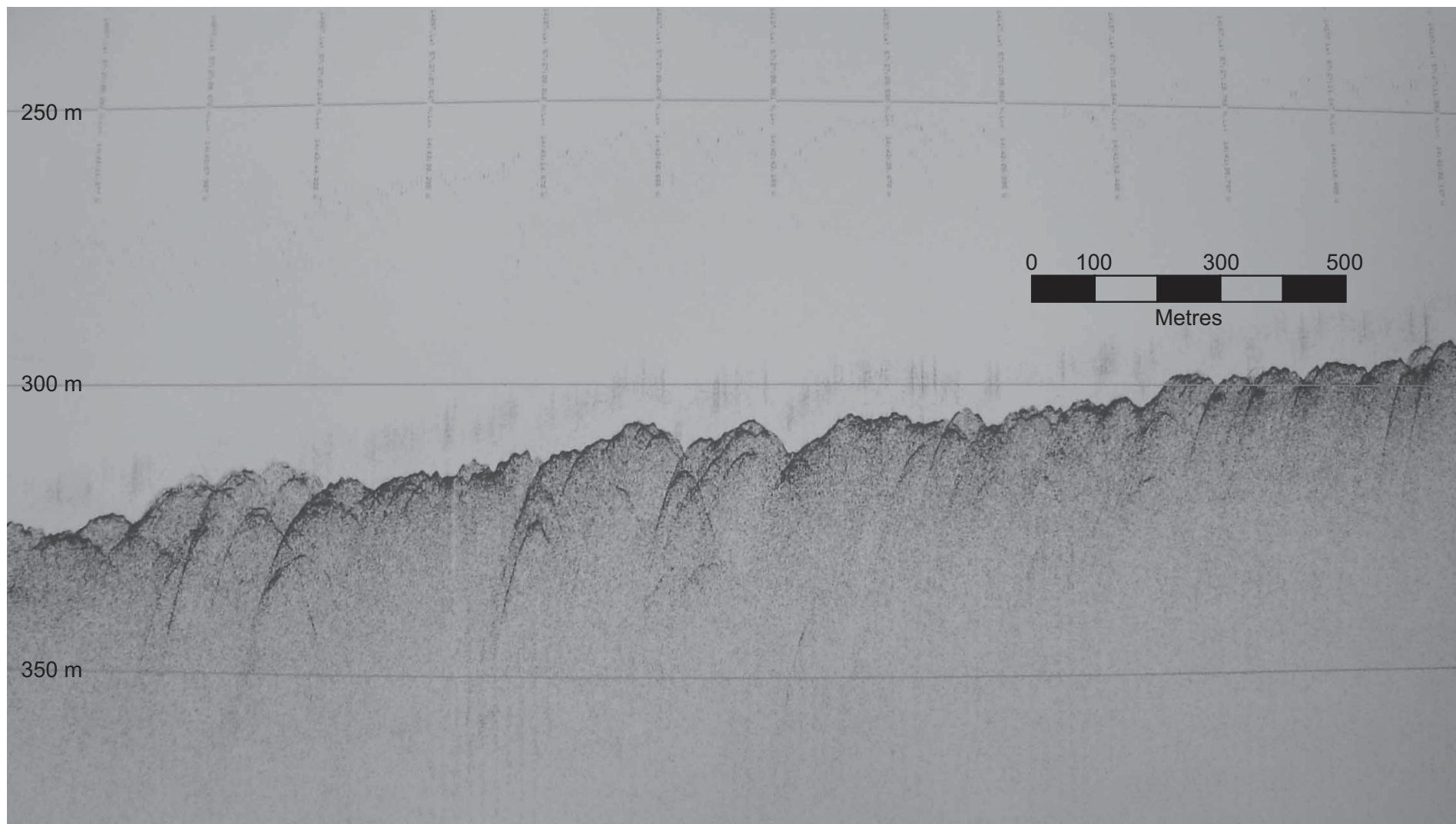


Figure 3. CHIRP profile showing prominent hyperbolae across the iceberg plough-mark terrain of the western Rockall Plateau at about 300 m waterdepth.



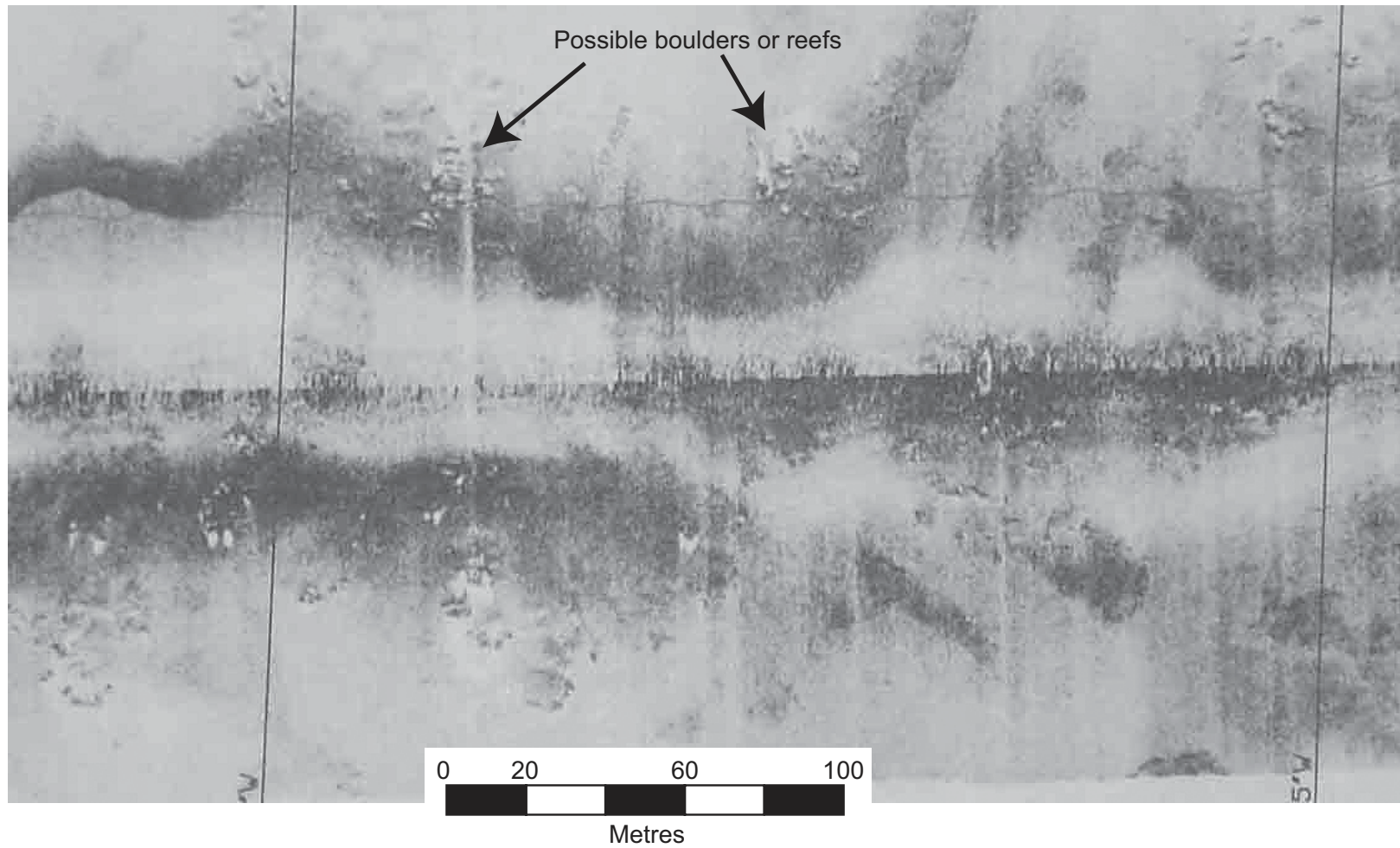


Figure 4. Iceberg plough-marks on western Rockall Bank delimited by irregular high-backscatter boundaries and low backscatter (light) infill, with structures that could be reefal or boulder

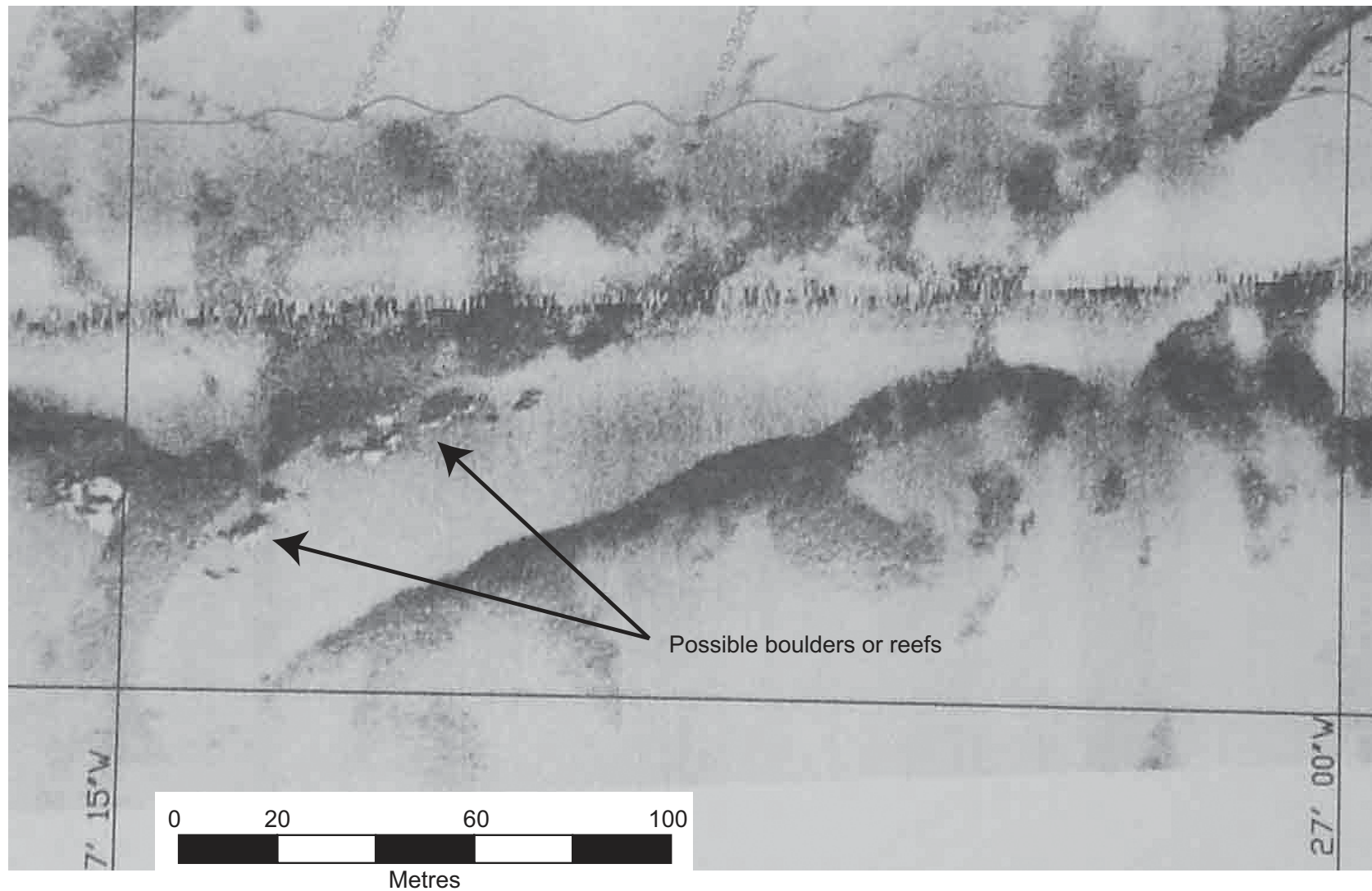


Figure 5. Example of well-developed iceberg plough-mark on the west-centre flank of Rockall Bank, with reef/boulder targets inside the central furrow.

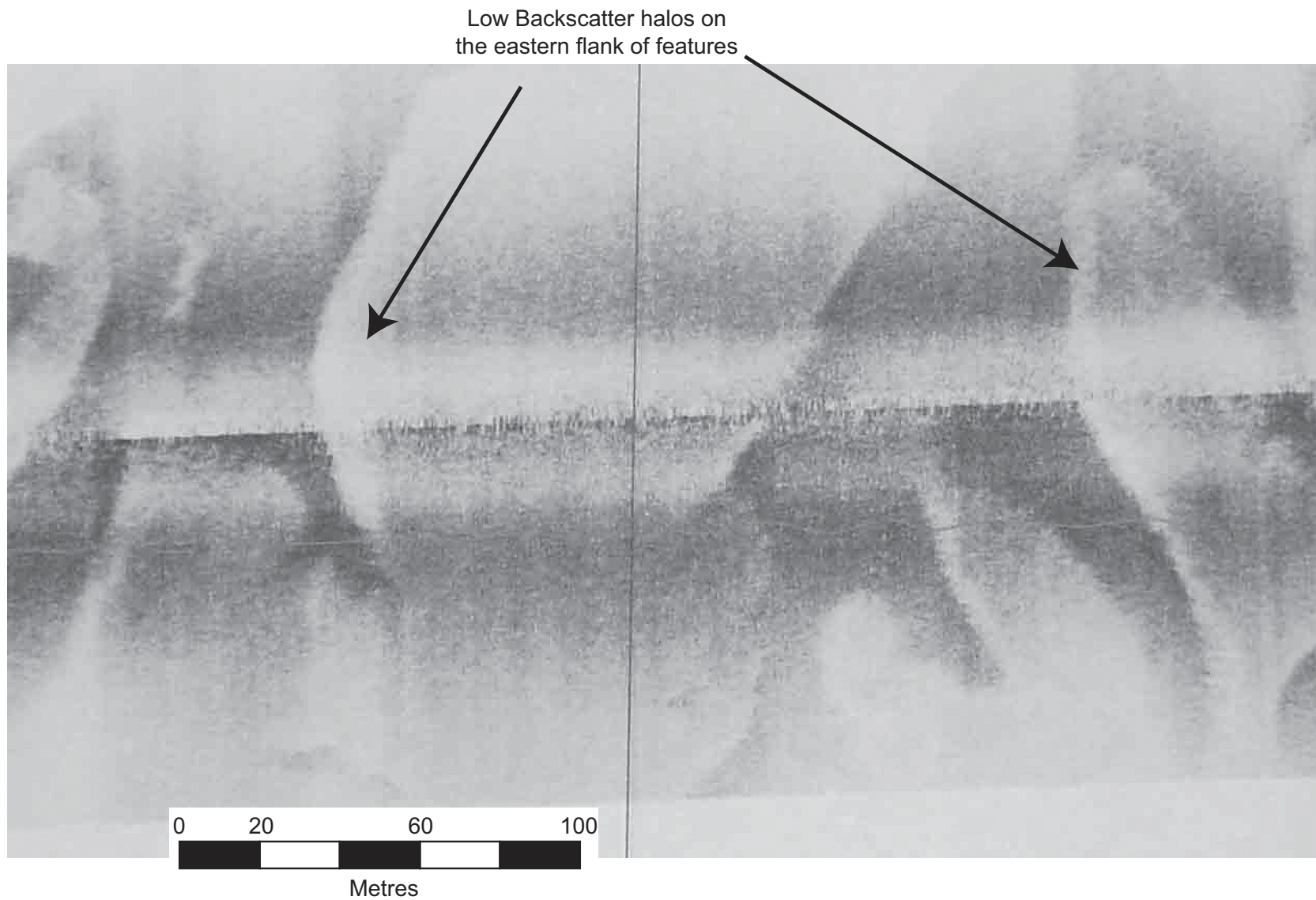


Figure 6. Barchan-shaped bedforms at about 200 m waterdepth on the eastern side of Rockall Bank, note low-backscatter halos along the eastern side of the features.



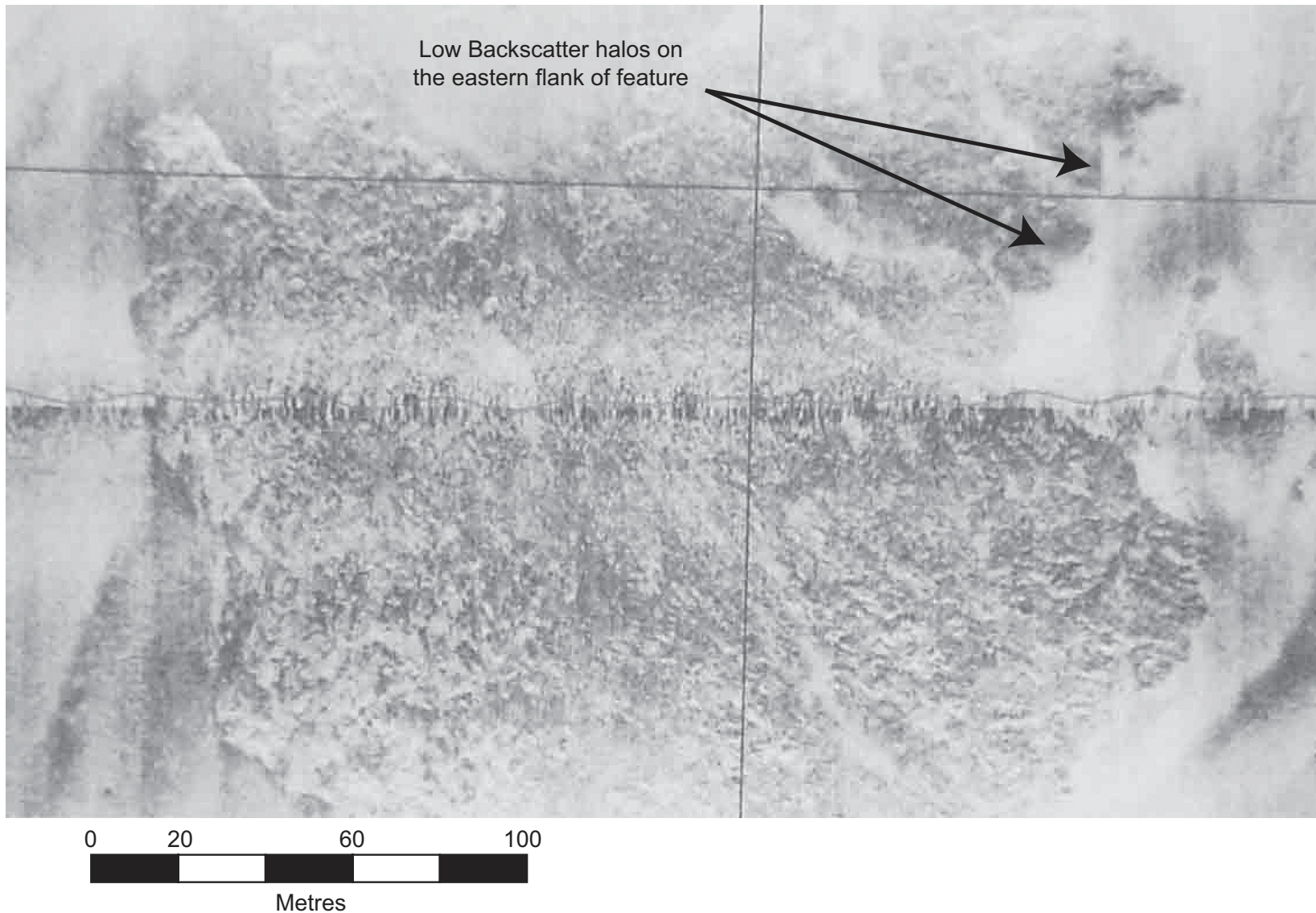


Figure 7. Inlier of rock outcrop on eastern Rockall Bank ( $57^{\circ}29.0'N$   $13^{\circ}20.25'W$ ). Note the lack of structure and the low backscatter halos on the eastern side of the outcrop.

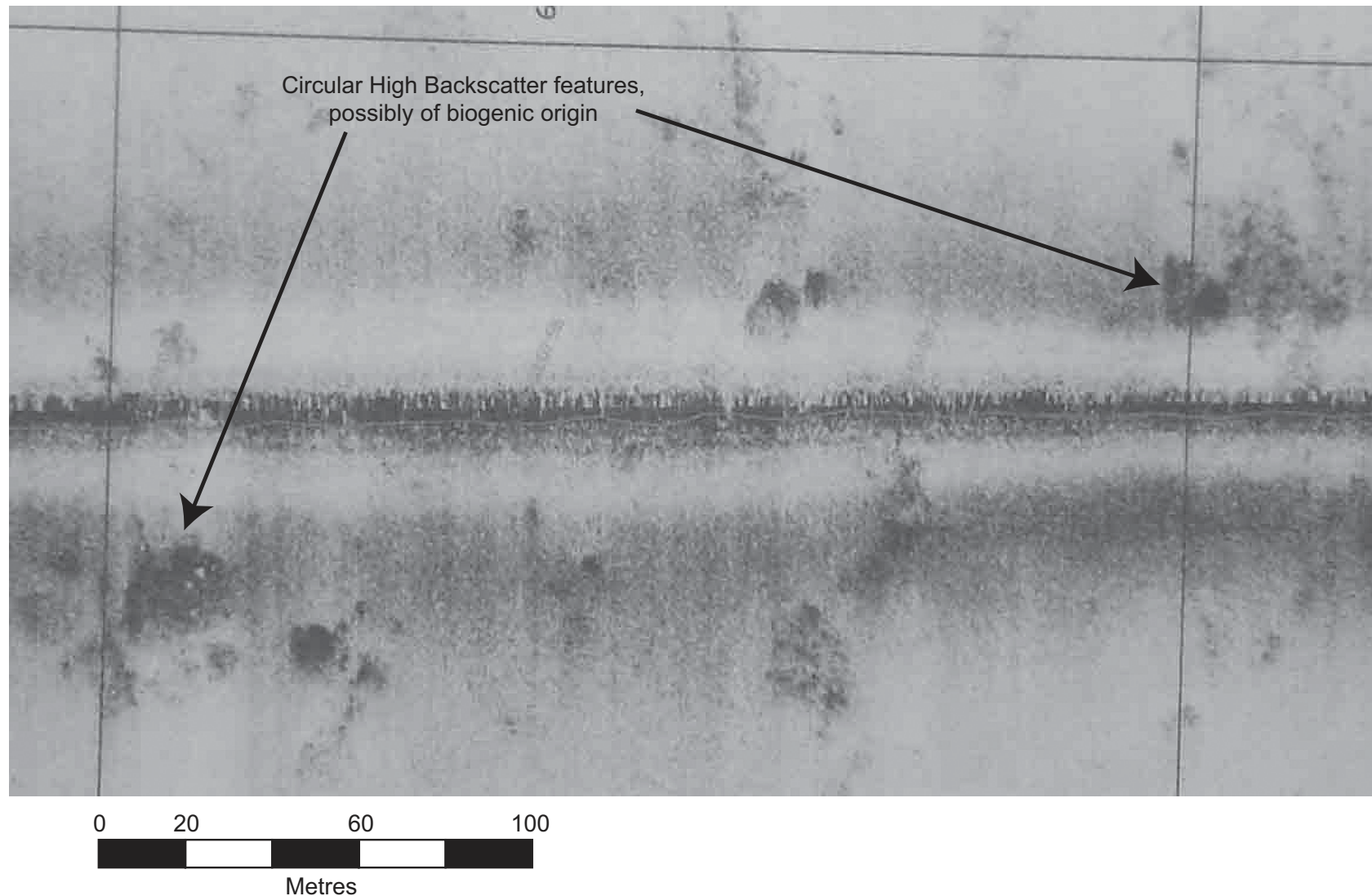


Figure 8. Circular (possibly biogenic) high backscatter features between 10 and 20 m in diameter within a generally medium backscatter zone on the eastern flank of Rockall Bank. There is a hint of a northeast-southwest fabric reflecting bottom current direction.





Relict, partially buried  
rippled hard-ground

Figure 9. Sandy seabed with a probable relict partially buried rippled hard-ground, possibly the cause of the high backscatter zones illustrated in Figure 8.

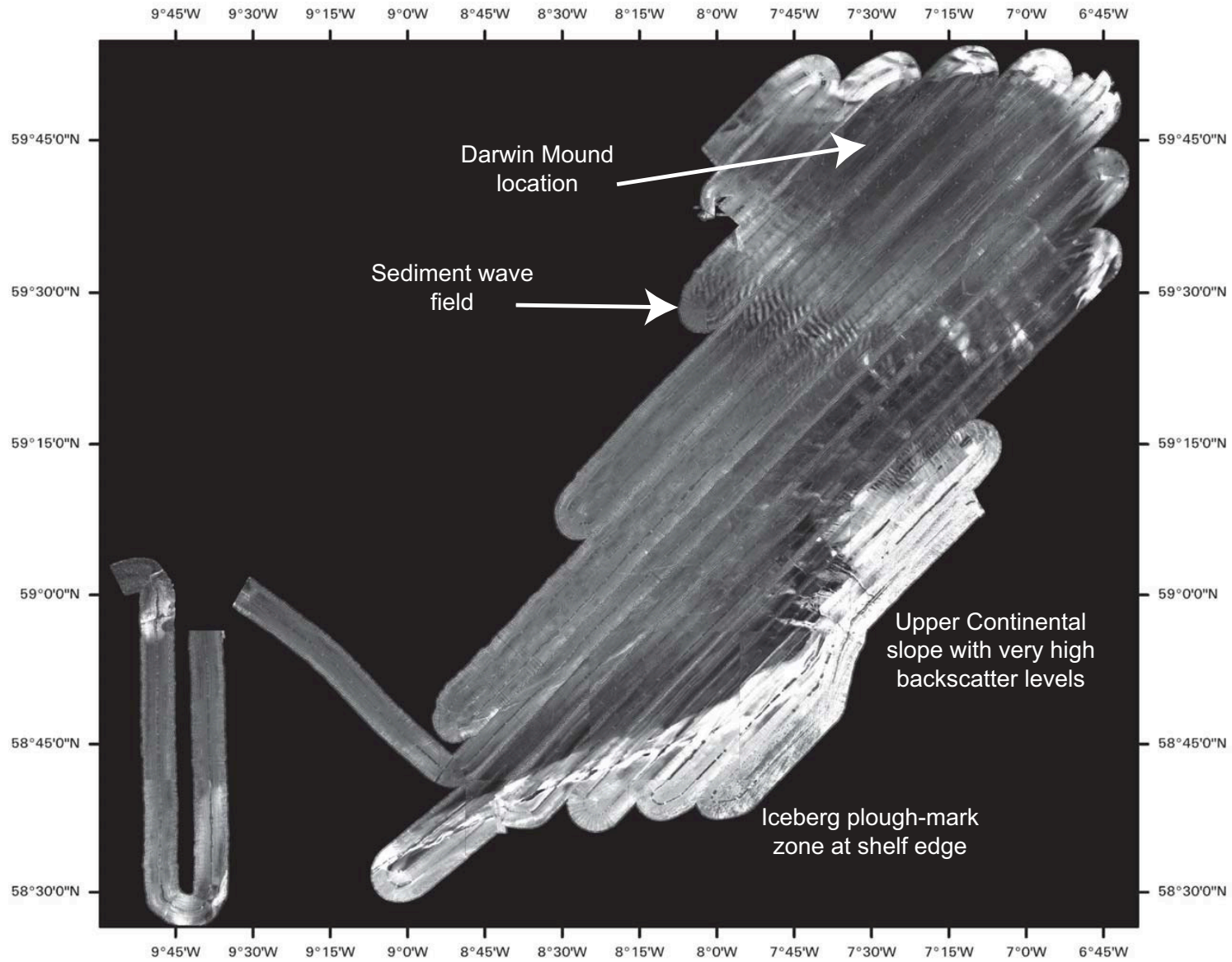


Figure 10. The mosaic of the 30 kHz TOBI sidescan sonar survey in the N E Rockall Basin. Note the huge variation in backscatter over the upper continental slope, the sediment wave field and (difficult to see at this scale) the coral colonies of the Darwin Mounds.