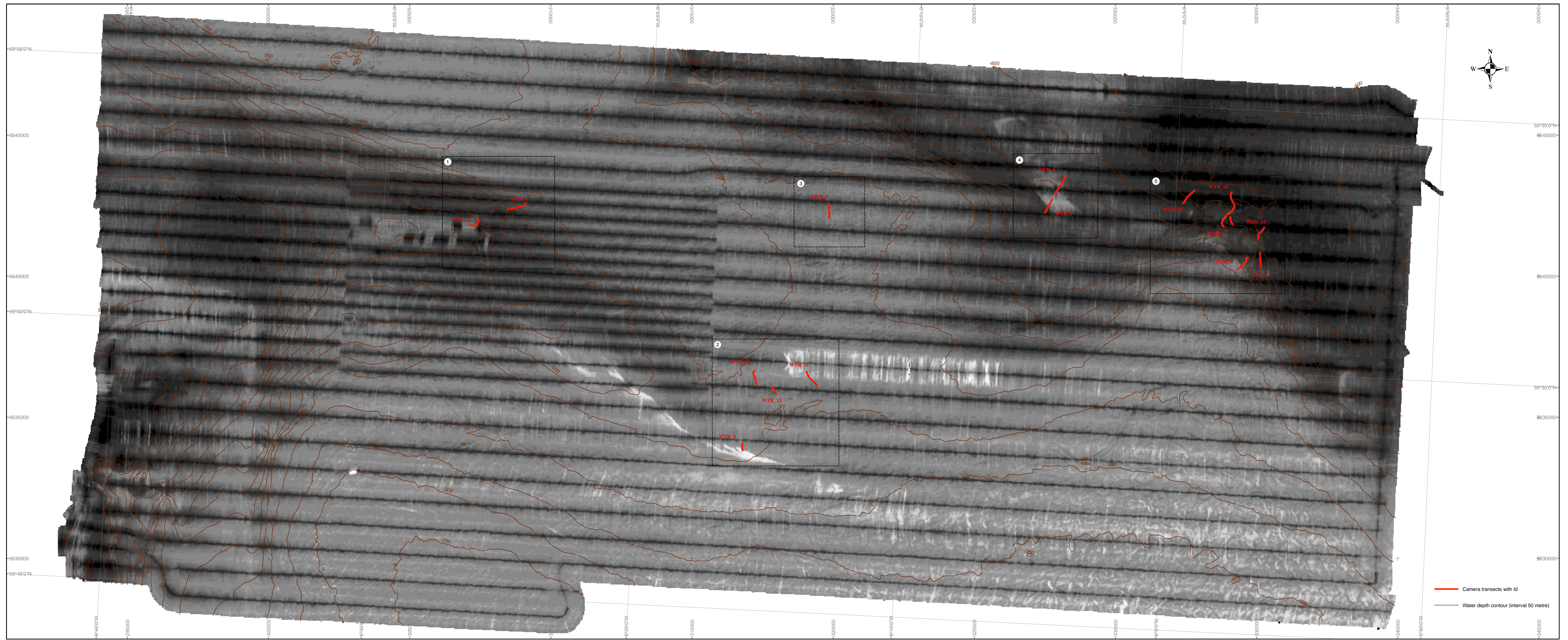


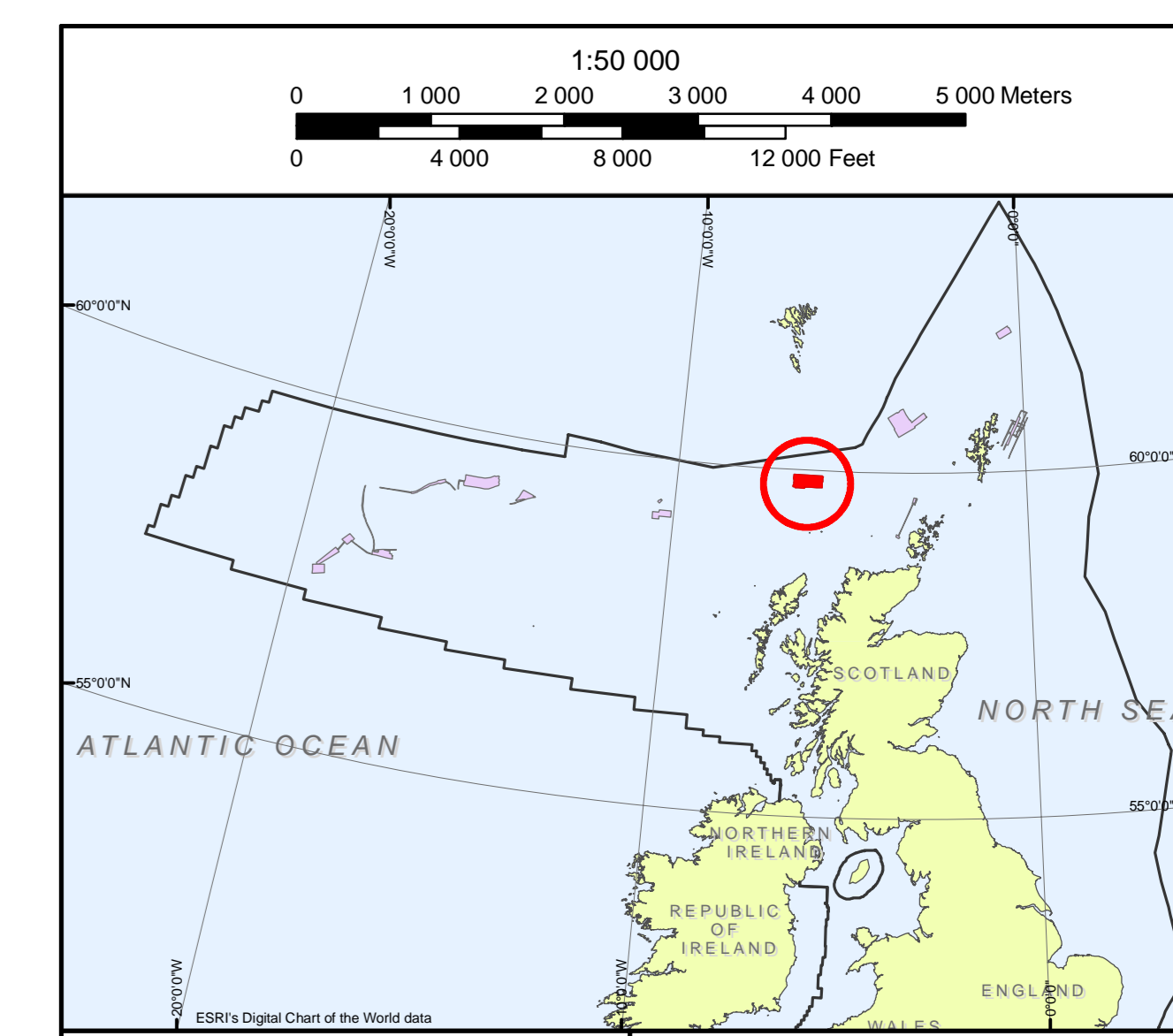
BACKSCATTER WYVILLE - THOMSON RIDGE



IMAGES

<p>1</p> <p>Photo position: Compass direction: 313 degrees View angle: -19 degrees</p>	<p>2</p> <p>Photo position: Compass direction: 313 degrees View angle: -19 degrees</p>	<p>3</p> <p>Photo position: Compass direction: 152 degrees View angle: -20 degrees</p>	<p>4</p> <p>Photo position: Compass direction: 200 degrees View angle: 0 degrees</p>	<p>5</p> <p>Photo position: Compass direction: 203 degrees View angle: 0 degrees</p>
<p><b>A</b></p> <p>WTR_1_2 Steep slope on the upper slope of Wyville-Thomson Ridge. In this region the seabed was composed of cobbles and boulders on top gravel. Many different morphospecies of both encrusting and erect sponges were observed in this region, as well as more ubiquitous species like the pencil urchin (<i>Cyathochaeta</i>) and squat lobsters (<i>Munida rugosa</i>).</p> <p>Depth: -452 m 000714E 6645237W</p> <p><b>B</b></p> <p>WTR_2_22 Steep slope on the lower slope of Wyville-Thomson Ridge. Here as with the upper slope the seabed was composed of cobbles and boulders on top gravel. However coral rubble was much more abundant. Here we can see red brittle encrusting sponges, cup corals (<i>Caryophyllia</i> sp.), sponges and <i>Caecum</i> (<i>Protella</i> sp.) and the ever present pencil urchin and squat lobsters.</p> <p>Depth: -467 m 000706E 6645237W</p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>WTR_2_40 Steep slope on the lower slope of Wyville-Thomson Ridge. In this region small growths of the reef forming corals <i>Lophelia pertusa</i> (Linnaeus) and <i>Madrus</i> sponges were observed. This image also shows a large crab (<i>Chionoecetes</i> sp.), cup corals, encrusting sponges and squat lobsters.</p> <p>Depth: -459 m 000706E 6645237W</p>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>WTR_12_16 One edge of an iceberg plough-mark feature. The edges of these features are characteristically regions of dense cobbles and boulders. On Wyville-Thomson Ridge these areas are colonised by a diverse range of sponge species, with other more typical fauna such as cup corals (<i>Caryophyllia</i> sp.), squat lobsters (<i>Munida rugosa</i>) and hermit worms also visible.</p> <p>Depth: -476 m 000706E 6645237W</p> <p><b>B</b></p> <p>WTR_12_23 Within the furrow of an iceberg plough-mark. This image shows an exposed sand and lag gravel habitat. Few larvae are visible on the surface within the plough-mark furrow except for <i>Arctura</i> (<i>Echinus</i> sp.).</p> <p>Depth: -458 m 000706E 6645237W</p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>WTR_13_13 A region of intense current activity. On the summit of Wyville-Thomson Ridge are regions where cold water overflows from the Faeroe-Shetland Channel. Here ripple formations are apparent and many common species such as pencil urchins (<i>Cyathochaeta</i>) and blue-mouth reef fish (<i>Halargyreus dickeyi</i>) can be observed.</p> <p>Depth: -457 m 000706E 6645237W</p>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>WTR_12_27 Within the furrow of an iceberg plough-mark. This image shows an exposed sand and lag gravel habitat. Few larvae are visible on the surface within the plough-mark furrow, here we see the pencil urchin (<i>Cyathochaeta</i>) just out of shot and a squat lobster (<i>Munida rugosa</i>).</p> <p>Depth: -476 m 000706E 6645237W</p> <p><b>B</b></p> <p>WTR_5_39 One edge of an iceberg plough-mark feature. The edges of these features are characteristically regions of dense cobbles and boulders. On Wyville-Thomson Ridge these areas are colonised by a diverse range of sponge species, with other more typical fauna such as cup corals (<i>Caryophyllia</i> sp.) and squat lobsters (<i>Munida rugosa</i>) also visible.</p> <p>Depth: -476 m 000706E 6645237W</p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>WTR_7_41 Region where iceberg plough-marks meet. In these transition regions cobbles and boulders are less dense than at the edges of plough marks. However, cobbles are still colonised by a diverse range of sponge species. Here an erect sponge form is clearly visible.</p> <p>Depth: -476 m 000706E 6645237W</p>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>WTR_5_32 Steep region toward the base of the ridge slope. Here there was a seabed of dense boulders and cobbles on top gravel covered by a thin veil of sand being transported down slope. This image shows a less dense region of a brittle star bed observed in this area, and many morphospecies of sponge.</p> <p>Depth: -393 m 000706E 6645237W</p> <p><b>B</b></p> <p>WTR_5_68 Sub-sea beach at the base of the slope. In this region of presumably mobile sand substrate the only visible fauna was a single species of burrowing anemone, present in very large numbers.</p> <p>Depth: -397 m 000706E 6645237W</p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>WTR_4_44 Base of the Faeroe-Shetland Channel near the sub-sea beach feature. Here the seabed was composed of cobbles and lag gravel supporting occasional soft corals and cup corals, many types of sponge and burrowing sea anemones.</p> <p>Depth: -410 m 000706E 6645237W</p>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>WTR_4_60 Upper headward slope region. In this area the seabed was covered with cup corals (<i>Caryophyllia</i> sp.) punctuated by occasional sponges corals, and erect sponge growths.</p> <p>Depth: -457 m 000706E 6645237W</p> <p><b>B</b></p> <p>WTR_9_28 Headward slope region. This image shows the fauna typical of the upper region on this sub-sea headward. The seabed is composed of cobbles and boulders on top gravel. A brittle star bed and dense colonies of a single species of zoanthid anemone covered much of the seabed in this area. Several species of soft coral and many different types of sponge were also commonly observed.</p> <p>Depth: -397 m 000706E 6645237W</p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>WTR_10_39 Floor of the Faeroe-Shetland Channel at the base of exposed headward. This area, and particularly the exposed lower slope had very strong current activity and was characterised by dense aggregations of brittle star (<i>Conostyris</i>). In addition soft corals, sea urchins and sea urchins (<i>Pyrosoma</i>) were also characteristic.</p> <p>Depth: -494 m 000706E 6645237W</p>

**COMMENT**  
The Backscatter data from the multibeam echo sounder represents the acoustic reflection of the seabed. This gives an indication of different seabed regimes. In these specific charts a dynamic grey scale is used to separate regimes in each survey area.



**Geoscientific data:**  
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Z 30N  
Datum: WGS 84 Datum: WGS 84

**Offshore vessel:** M/V Finken  
Echo sounder: Multibeam Simrad EM1002, 96 kHz  
Positioning: DGPS Aishen GPS4  
USBL positioning: INSEA GPS  
Camera: SEATRONICS Deep Sea Camera, etc. a Valeport MDS-CCTD system

**Survey contractor:**  
Marin Mätteknik AB  
Office phone: +46 (0)31 695280  
Fax: +46 (0)31 695290  
E-mail: info@mmb.se  
Nyja Värdet, Byggnad 94, 426 71 Västra Frösunda, Sweden

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