

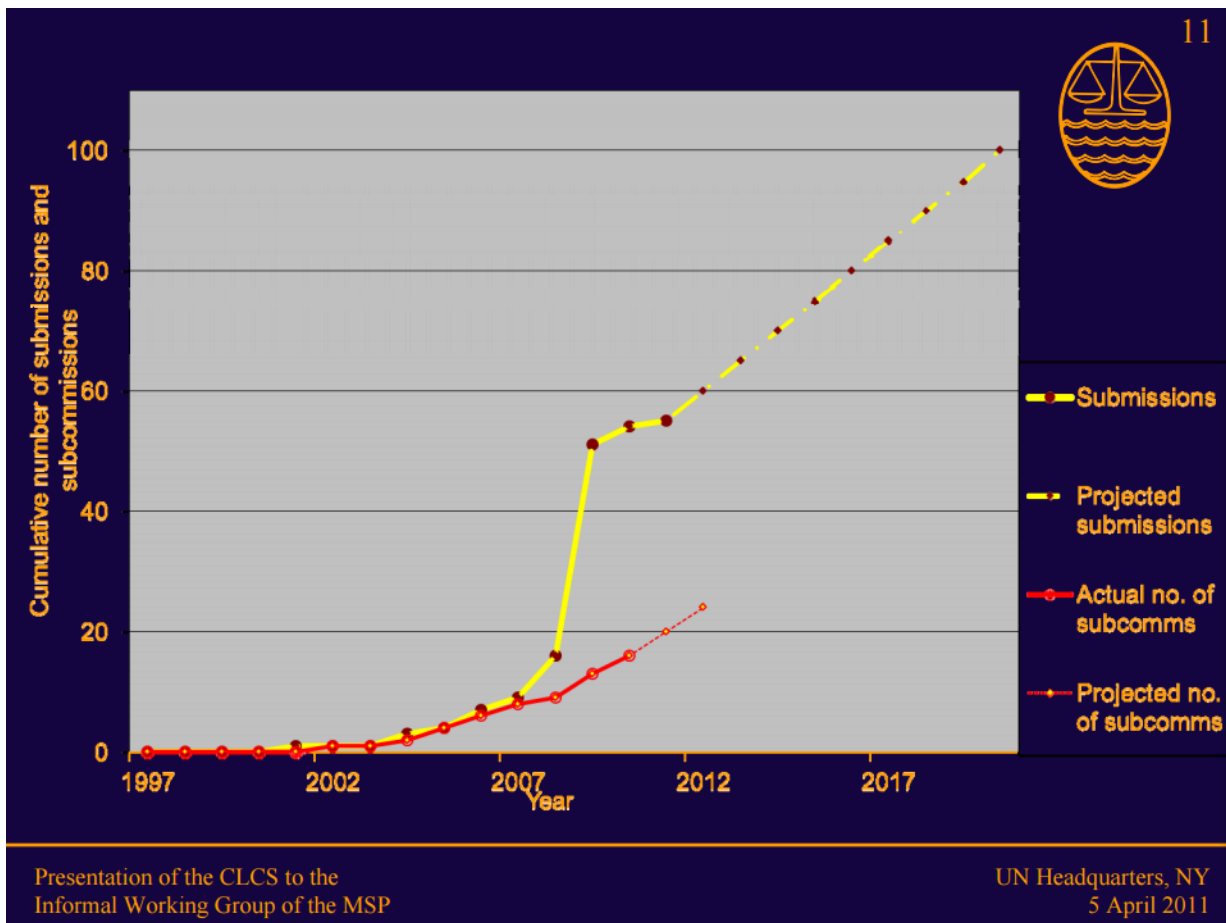
GEBCO Guiding Committee, Portsmouth NH, 7 November 2019

The CLCS submissions hockeystick and Seabed 2030

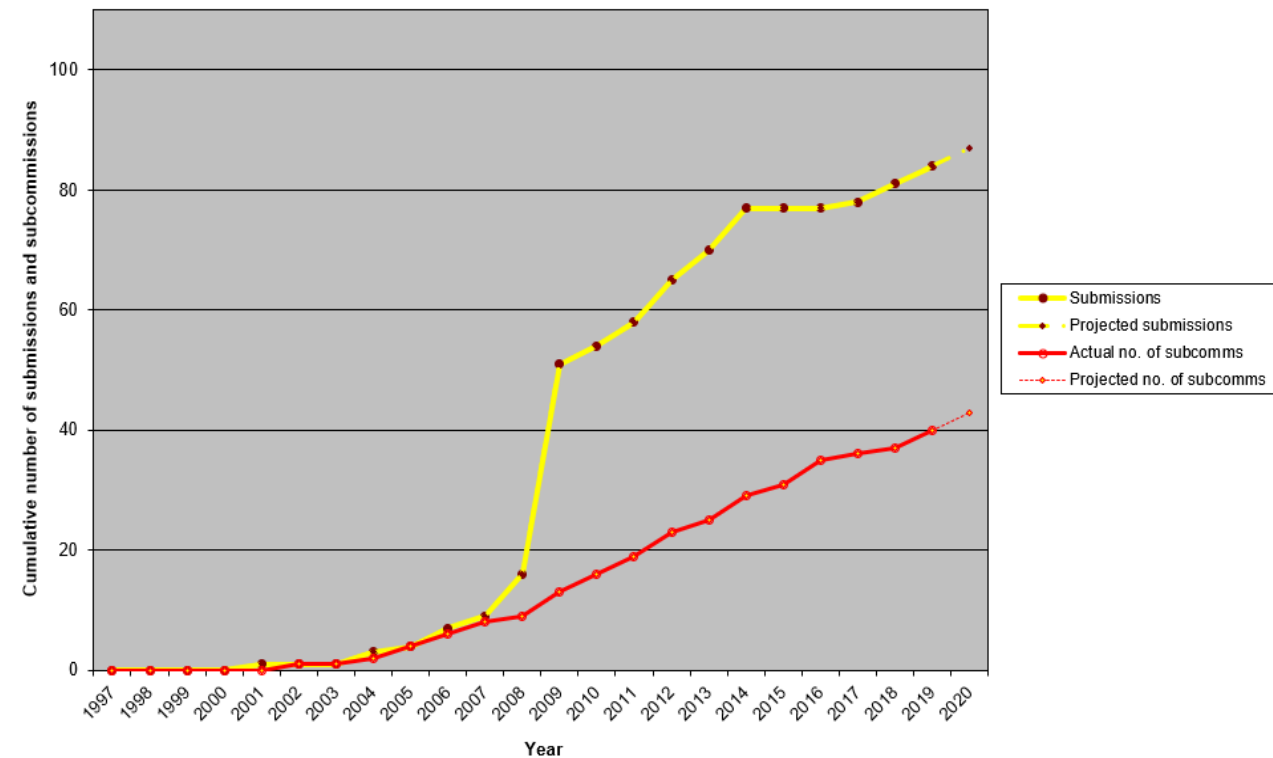
Peter F. Croker

The M Horizon (UK) Limited

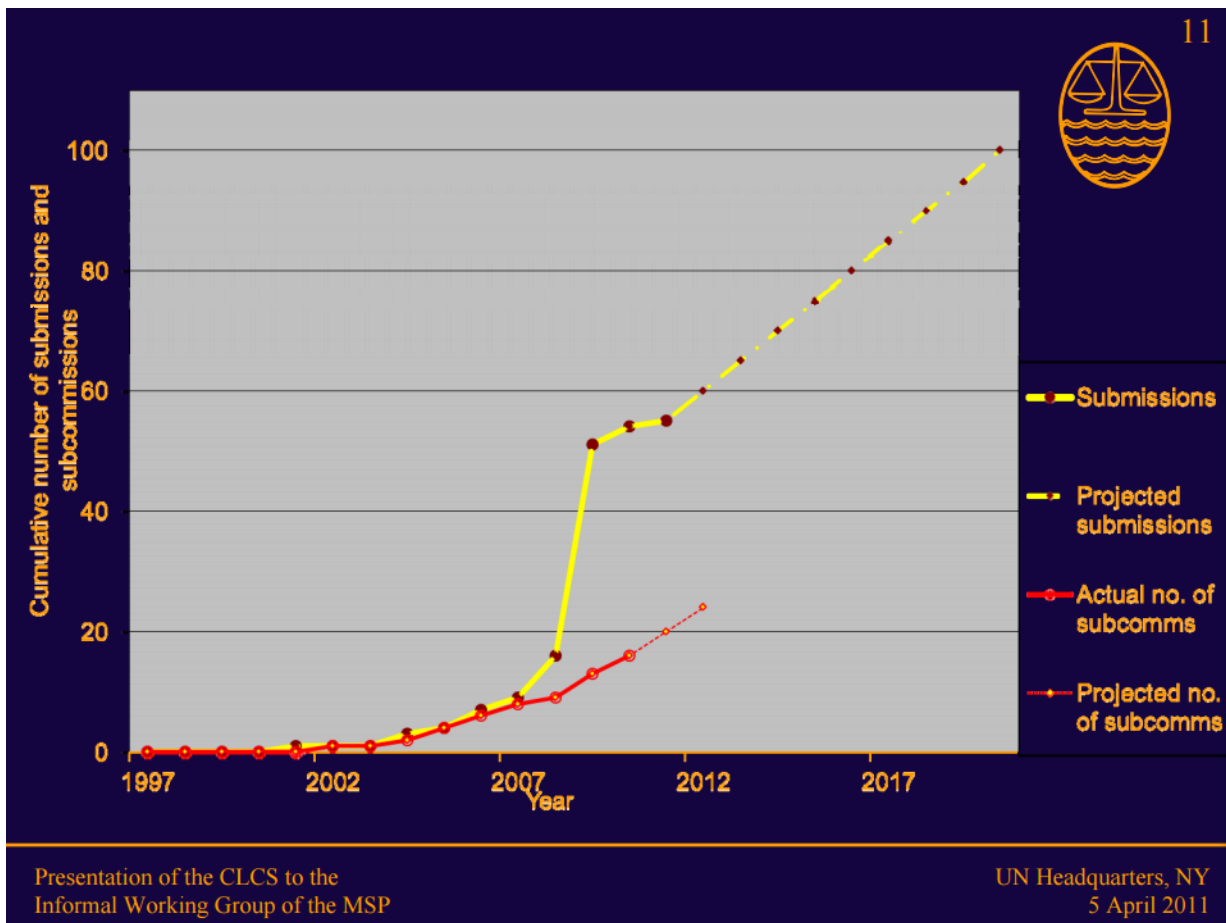
(peter@the-m-horizon.com)



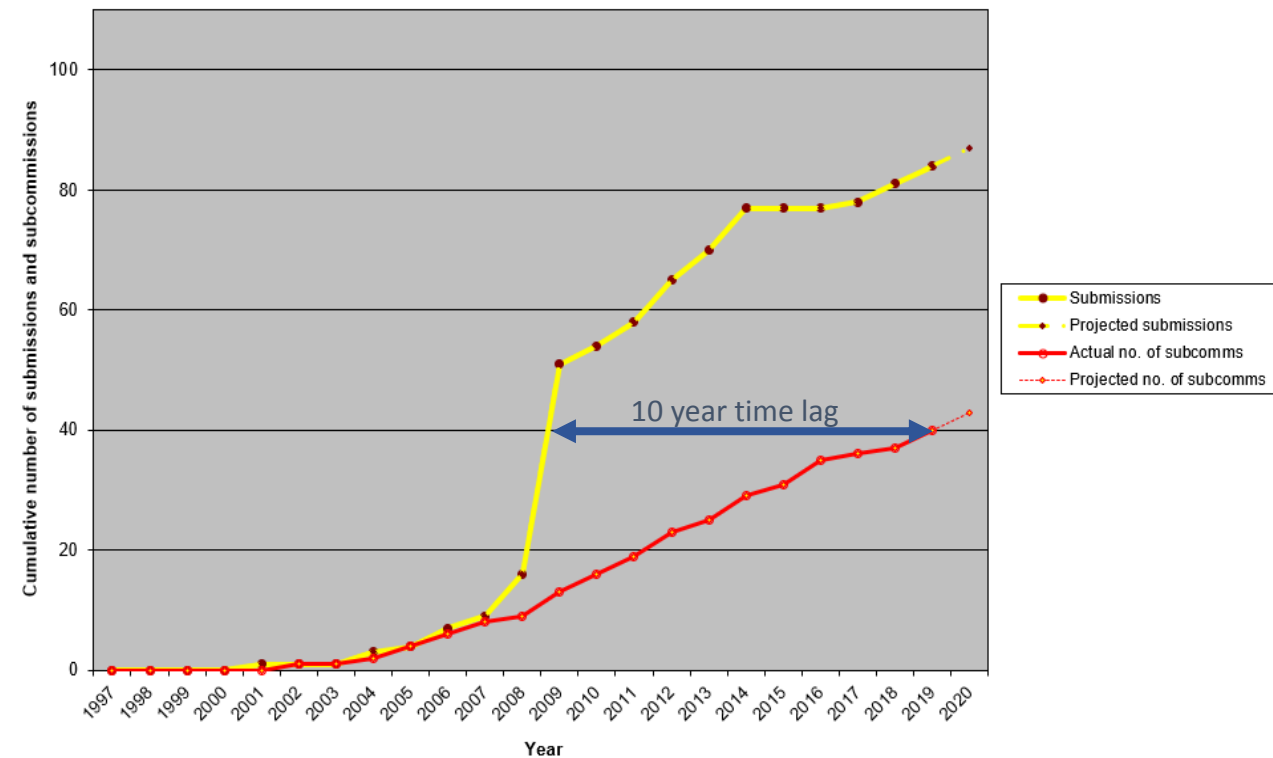
April 2011 – projected to 2020



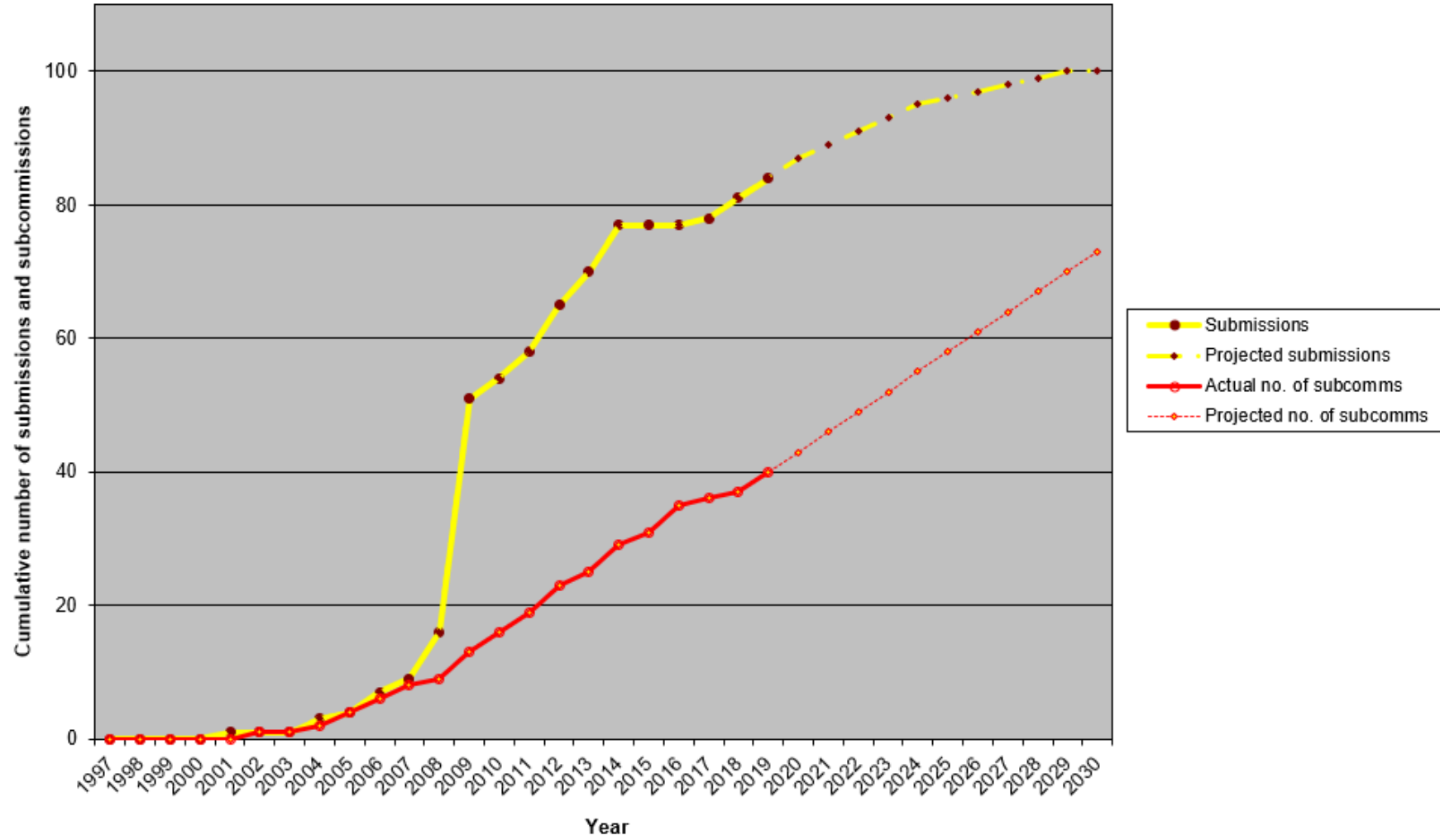
October 2019 – projected to 2020
Cumulative number of subcommissions = 40
Cumulative number of submissions = 84*
 (* excluding revised submissions)



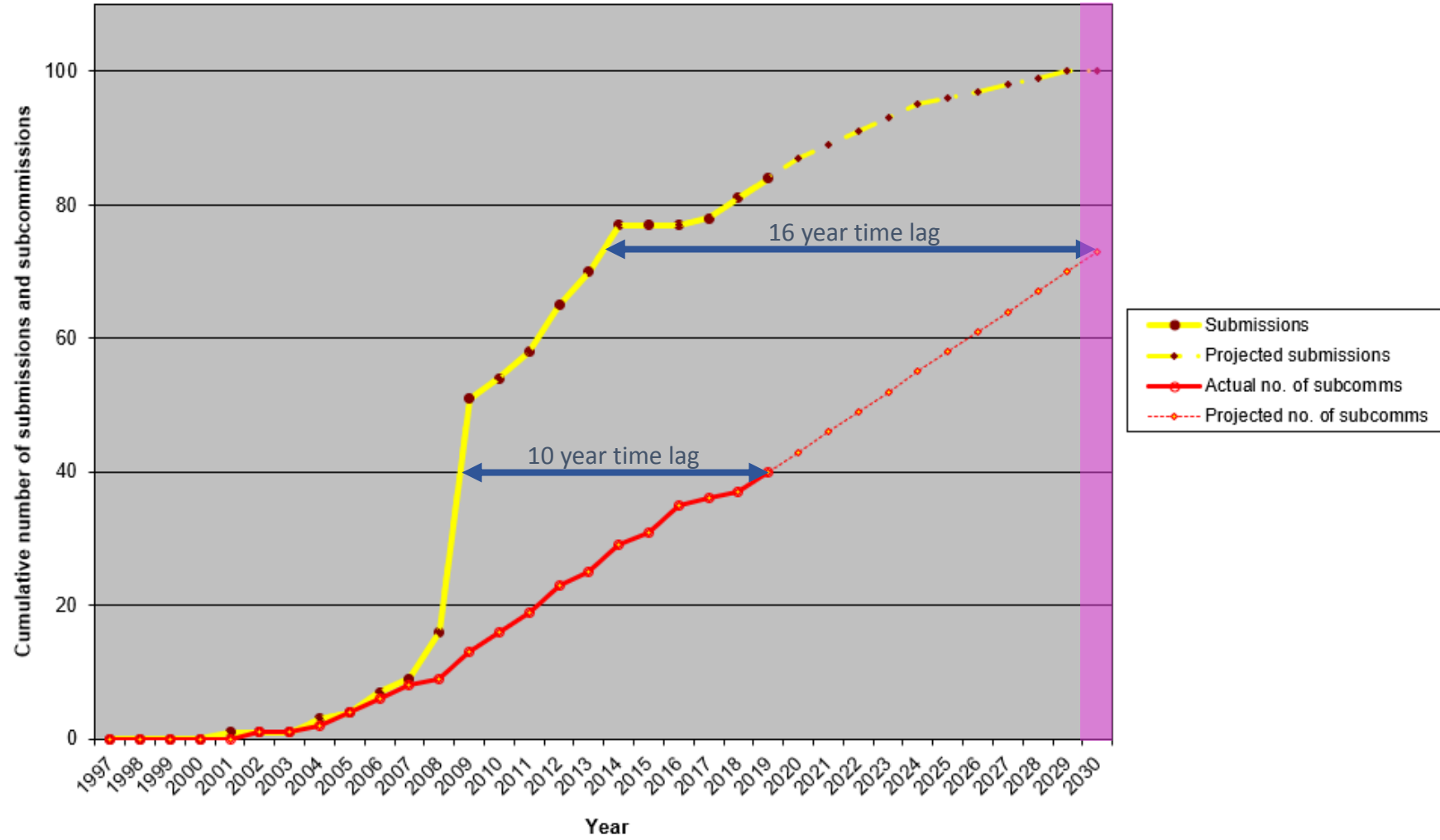
April 2011 – projected to 2020



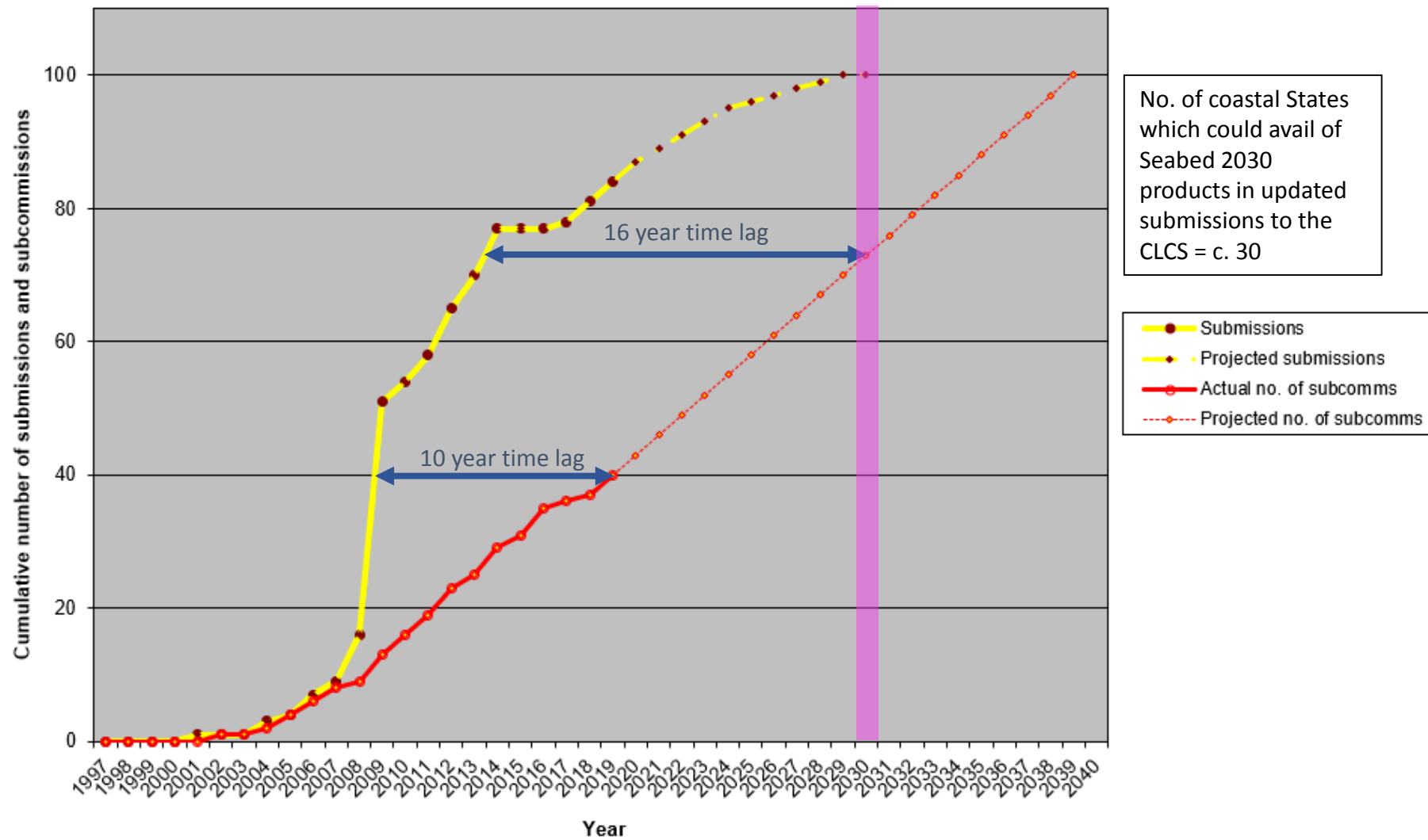
October 2019 – projected to 2020
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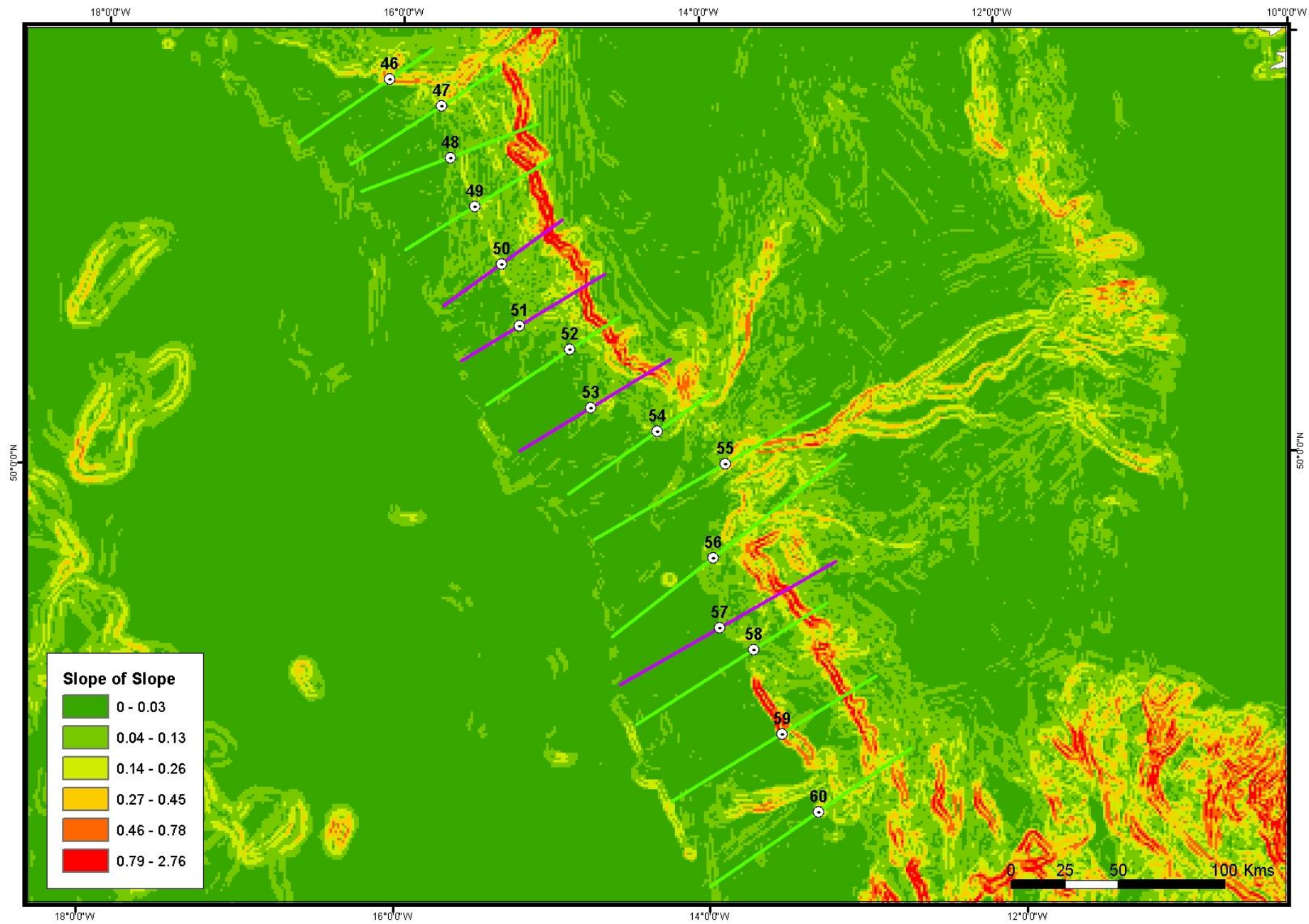
October 2019 – projected to 2030



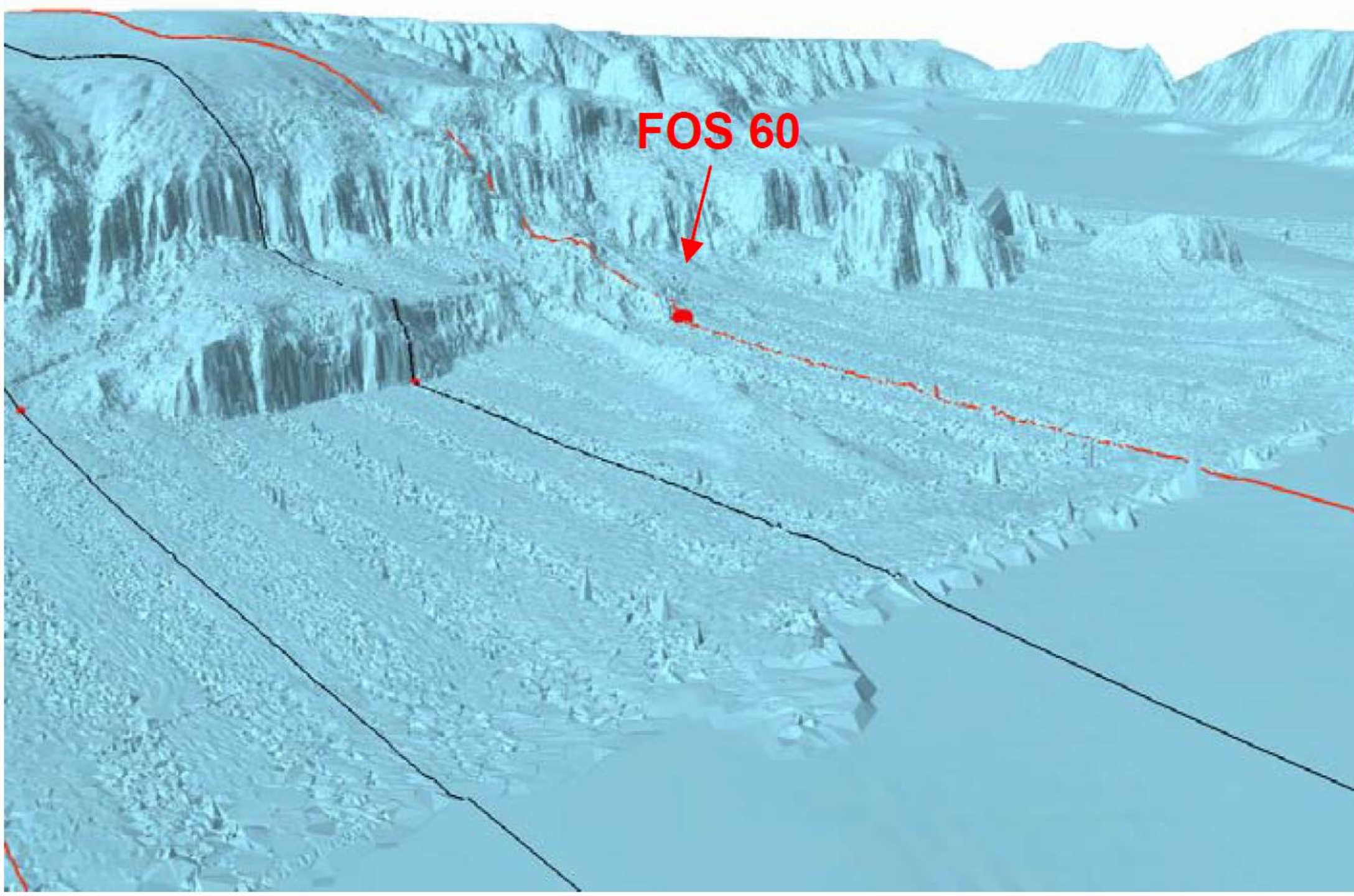
October 2019 – projected to 2030



October 2019 – projected to 2040

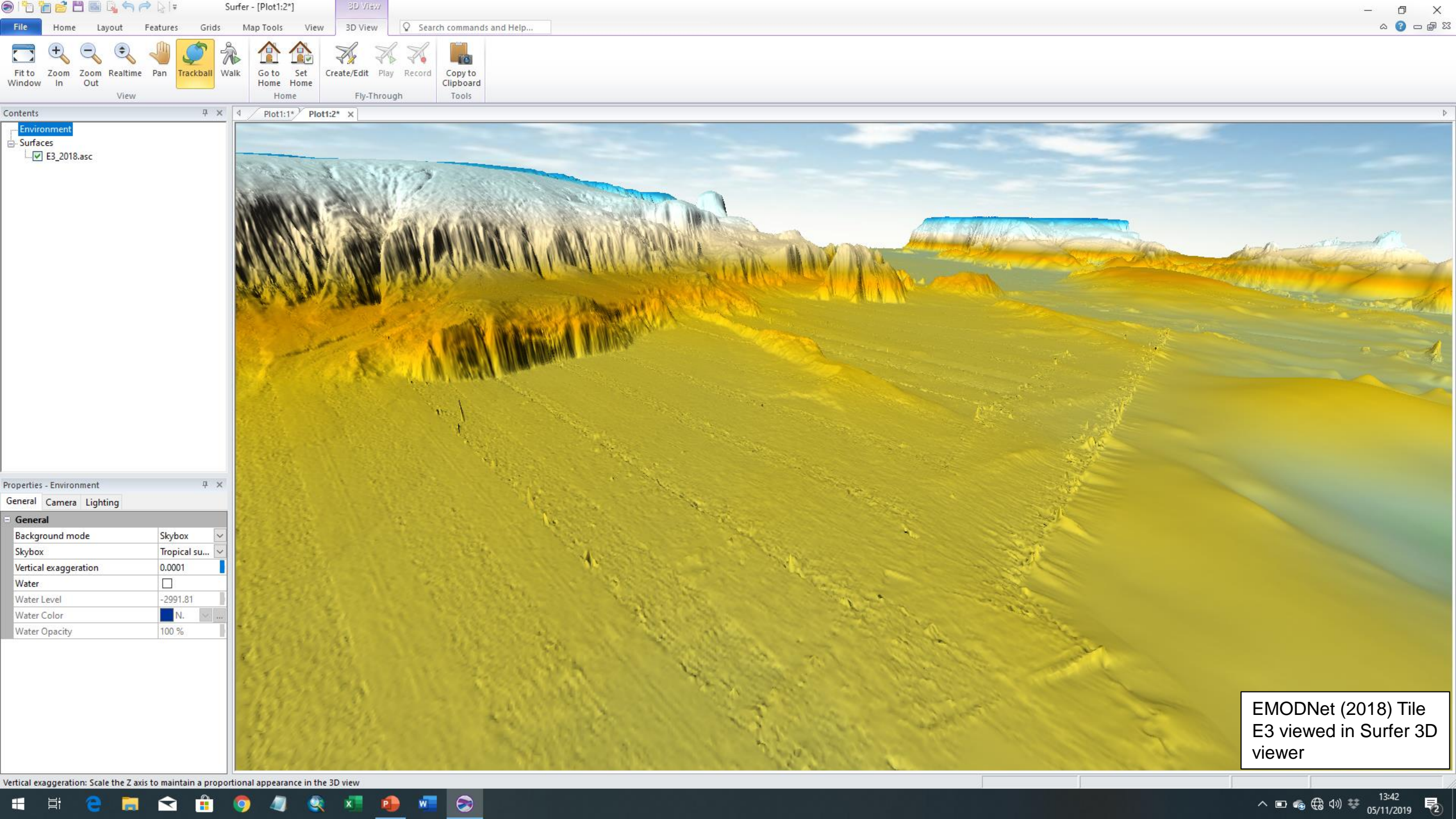


Ireland
FOS locations,
Porcupine Abyssal
Plain



FOS 60

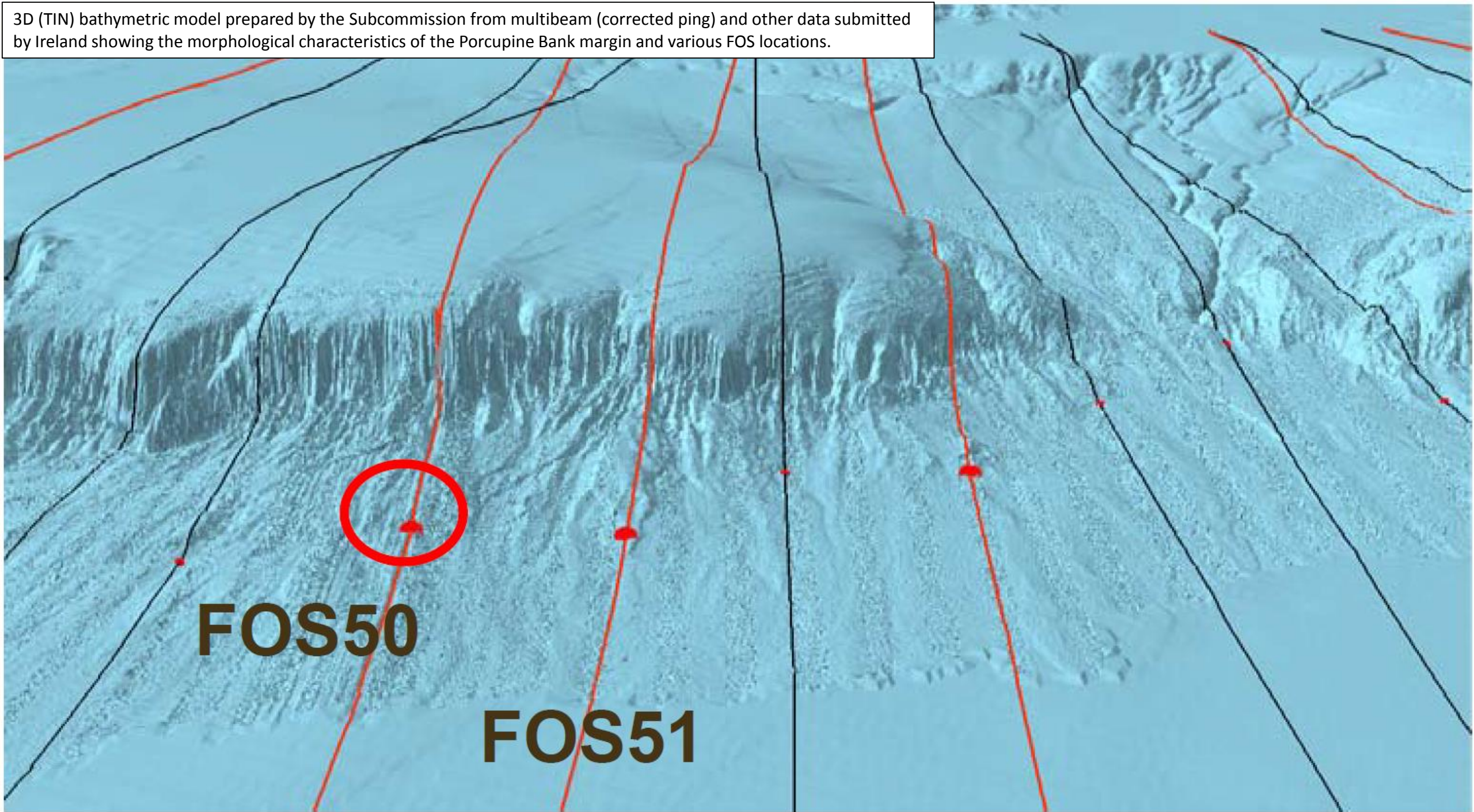
3D (TIN) bathymetric model prepared by the Subcommittee from multibeam data submitted by Ireland showing the morphological characteristics of the Goban Spur margin and various FOS locations (from Summary of CLCS Recommendations issued to Ireland for Porcupine Abyssal Plain, April 2007).

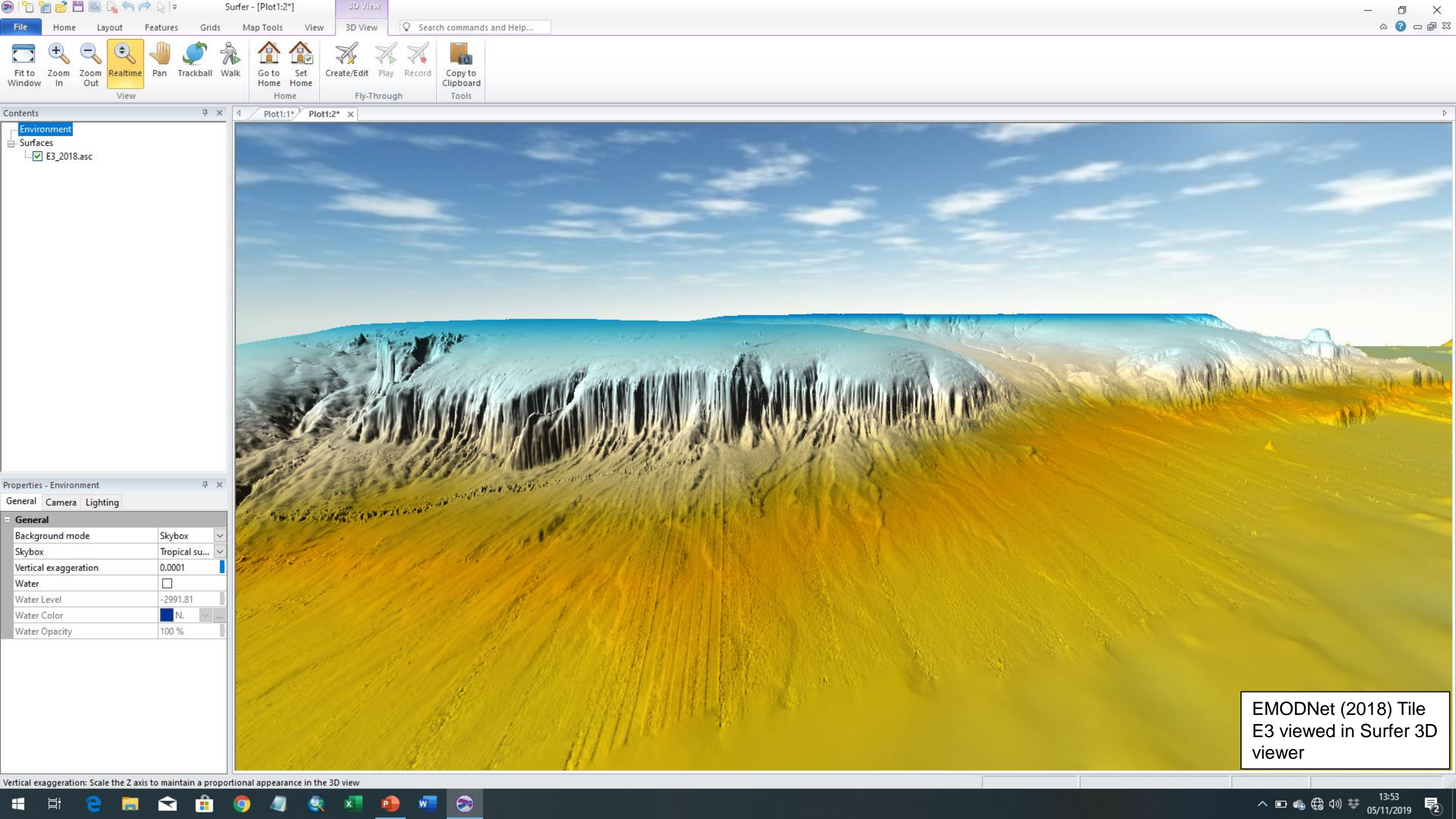


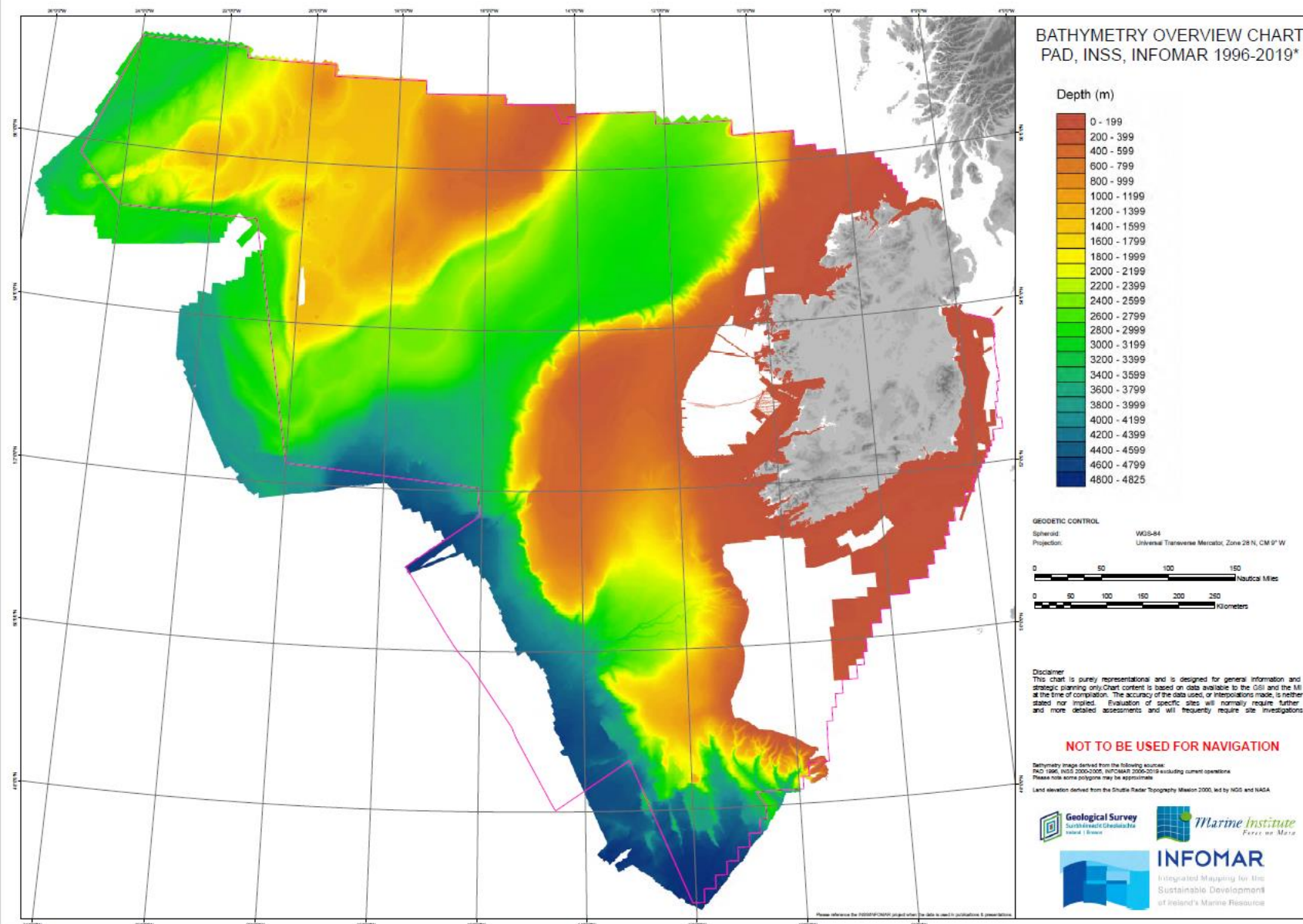
EMODNet (2018) Tile
E3 viewed in Surfer 3D
viewer

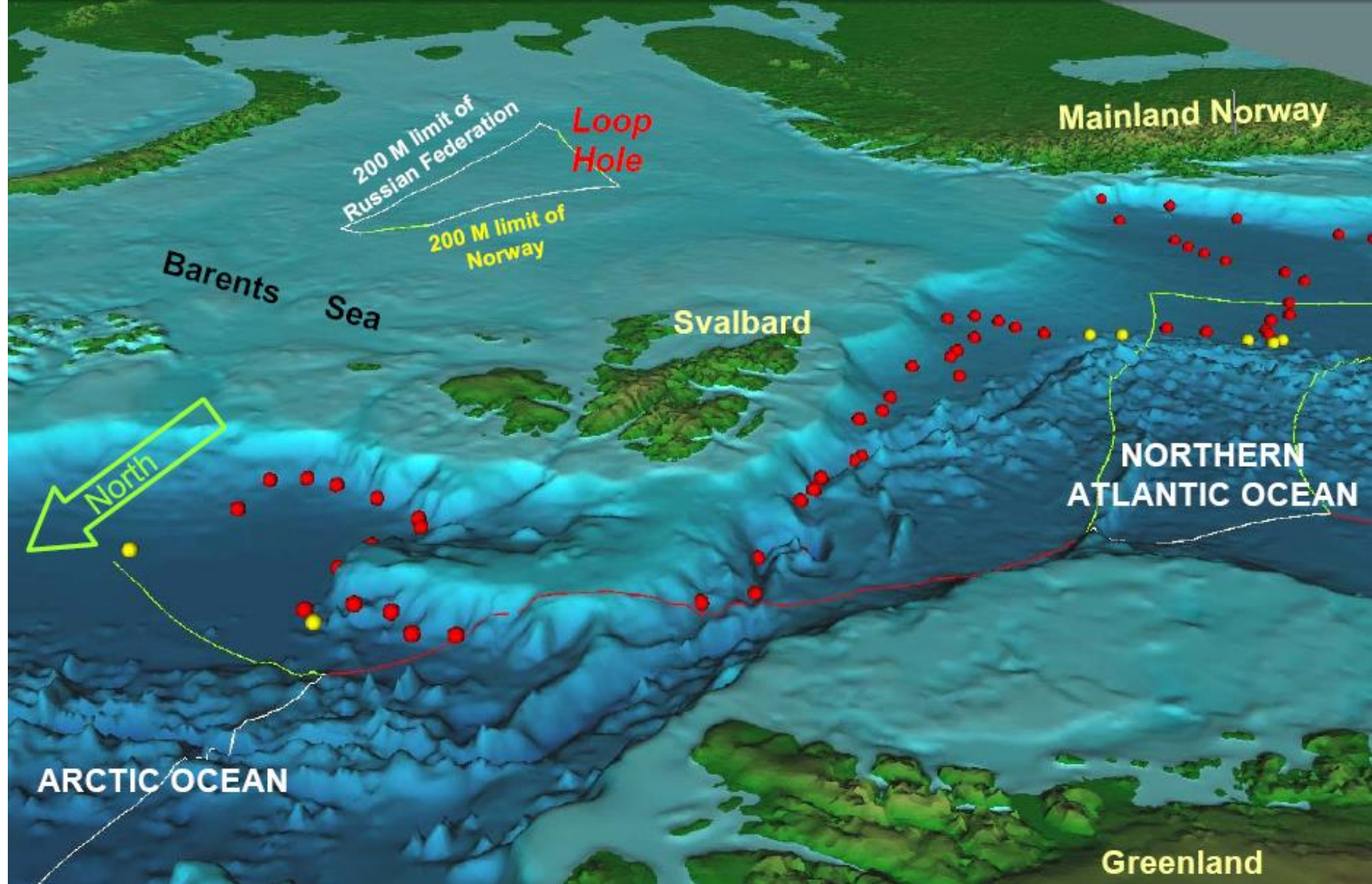
Vertical exaggeration: Scale the Z axis to maintain a proportional appearance in the 3D view

3D (TIN) bathymetric model prepared by the Subcommittee from multibeam (corrected ping) and other data submitted by Ireland showing the morphological characteristics of the Porcupine Bank margin and various FOS locations.



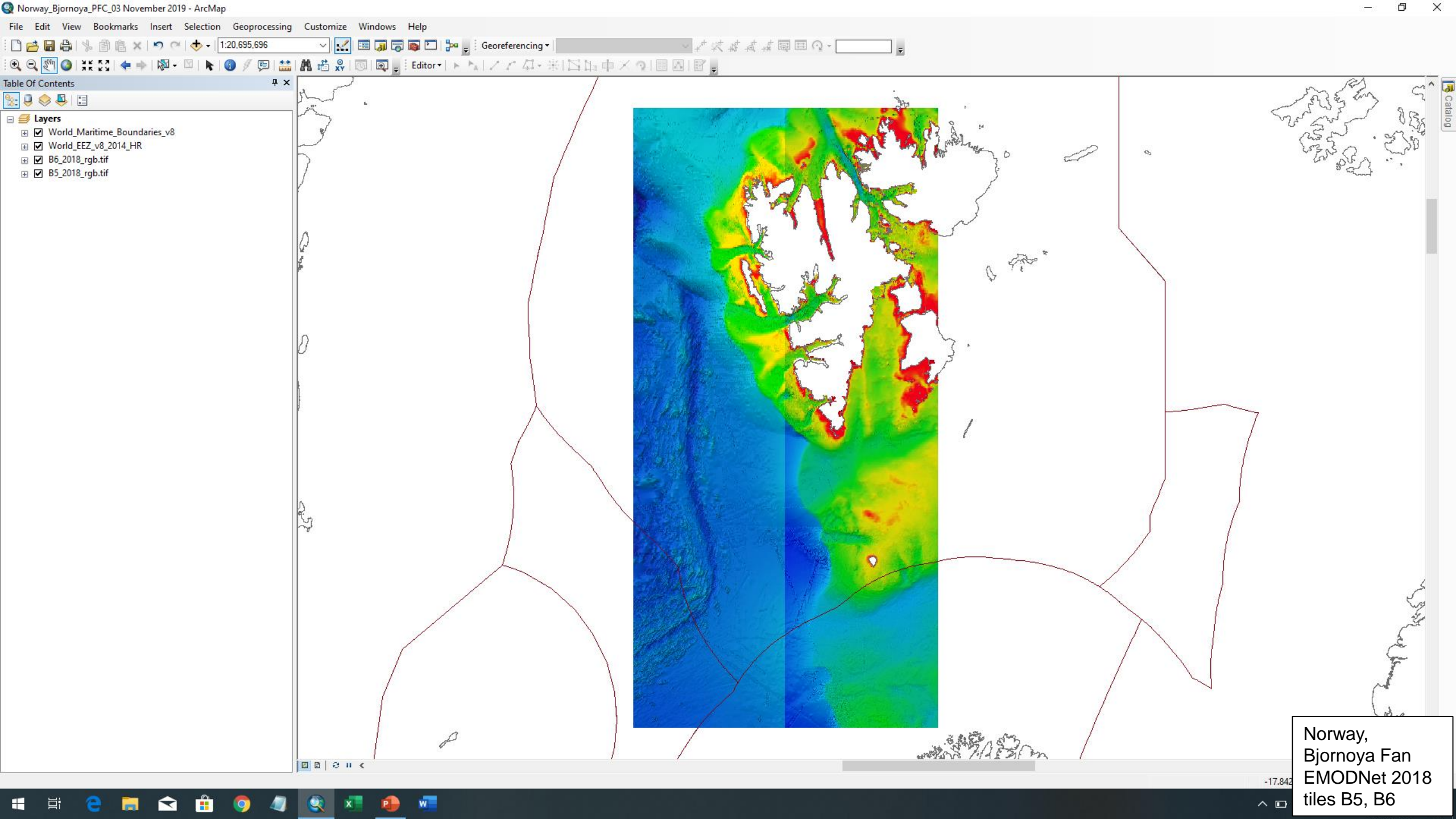


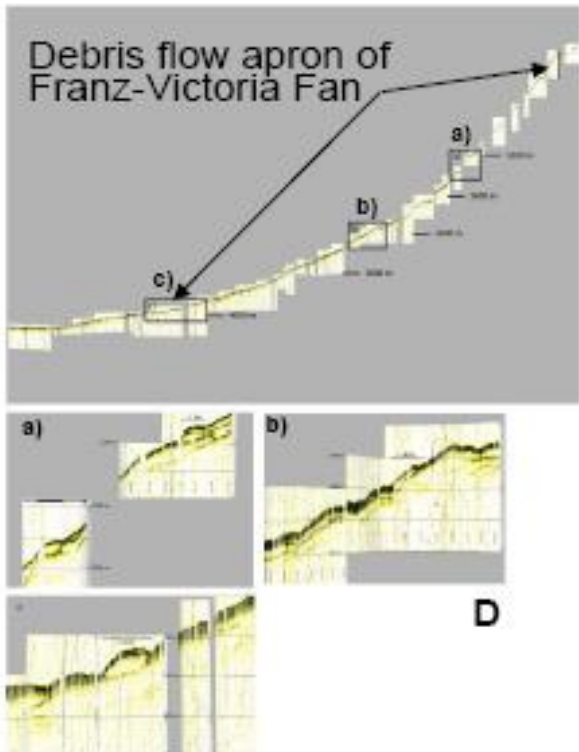
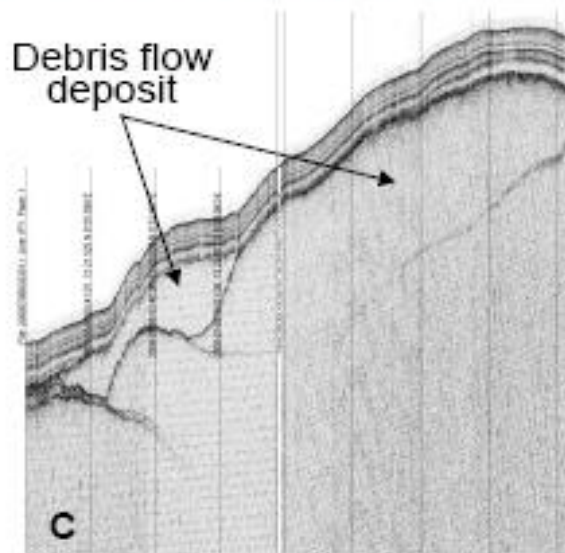
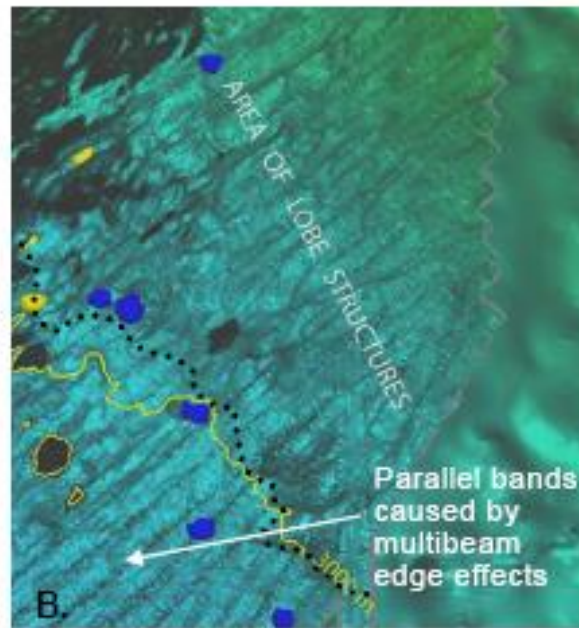
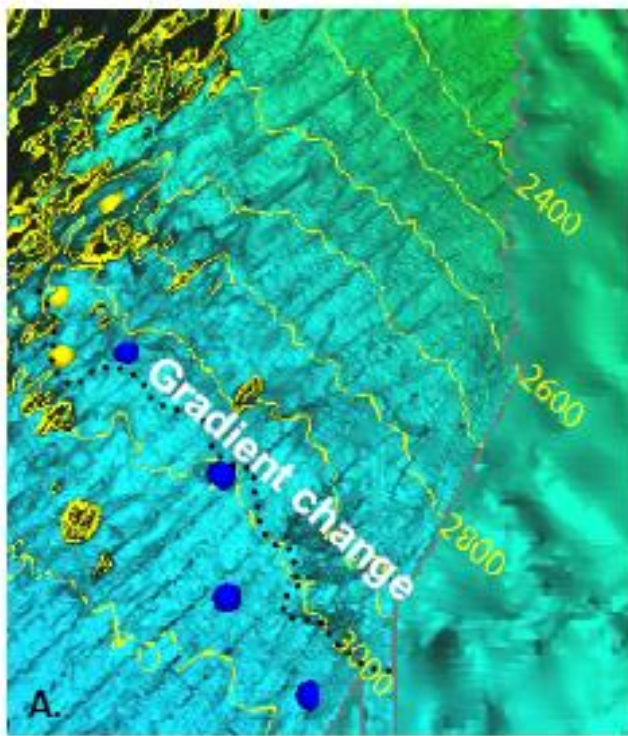




3D view of seafloor morphology in the North East Atlantic and Arctic region, viewed from the northwest, showing the envelope of the foot of the continental slope around the continental margin associated with the *Loop Hole* in the Barents Sea (prepared for the Subcommittee from information submitted by Norway).

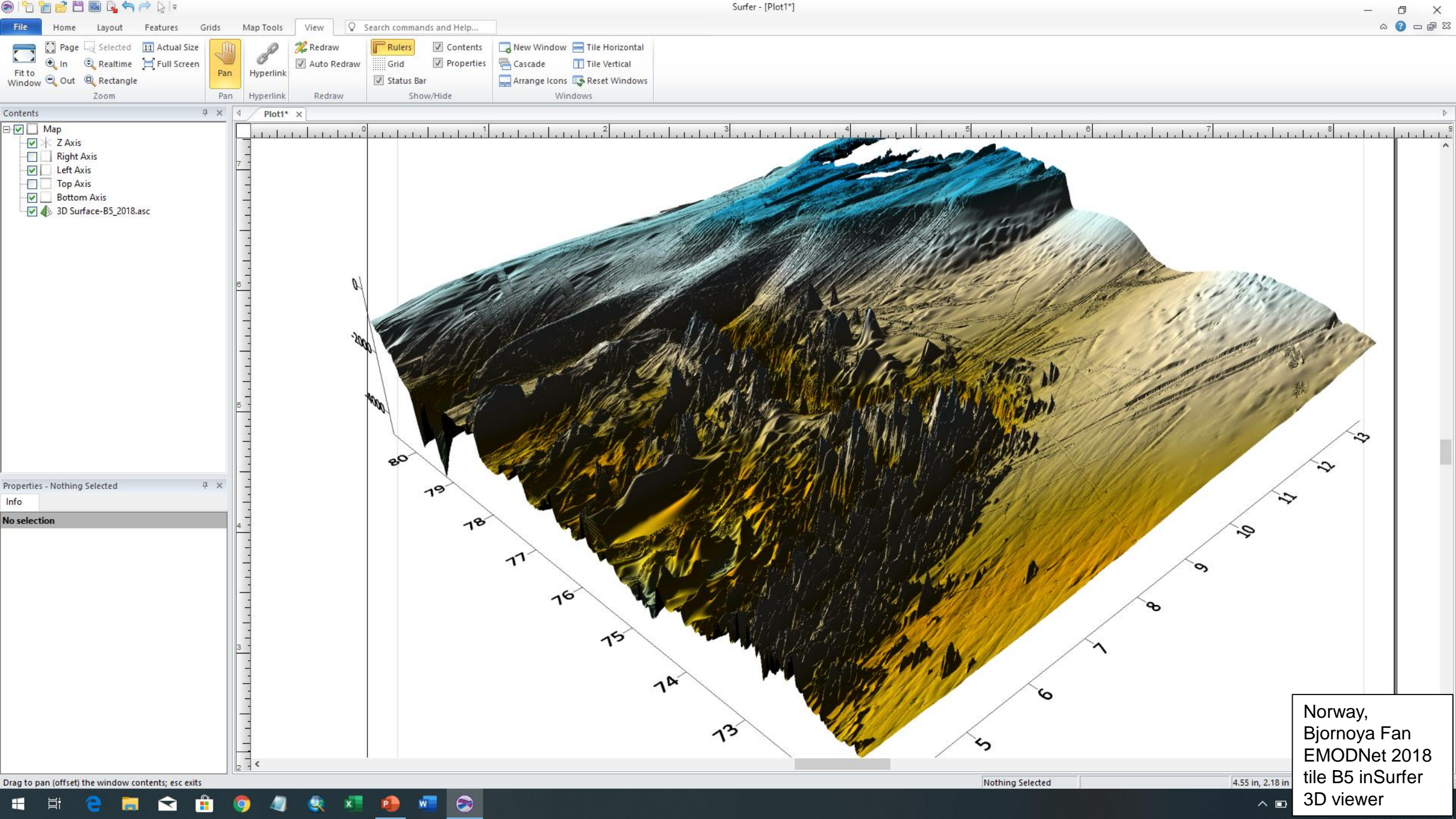
From Summary of CLCS Recommendations for Norway, March 2009



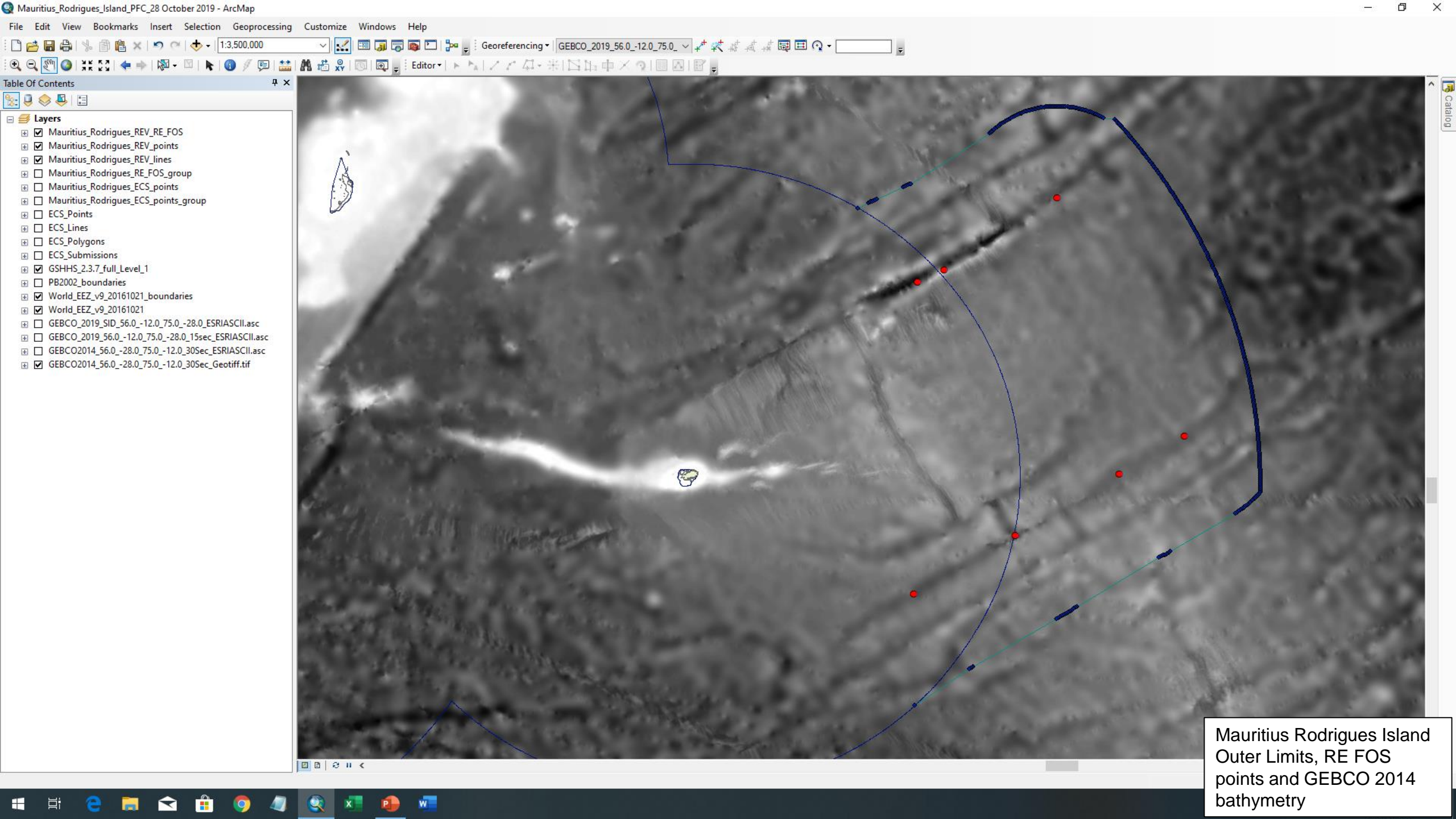


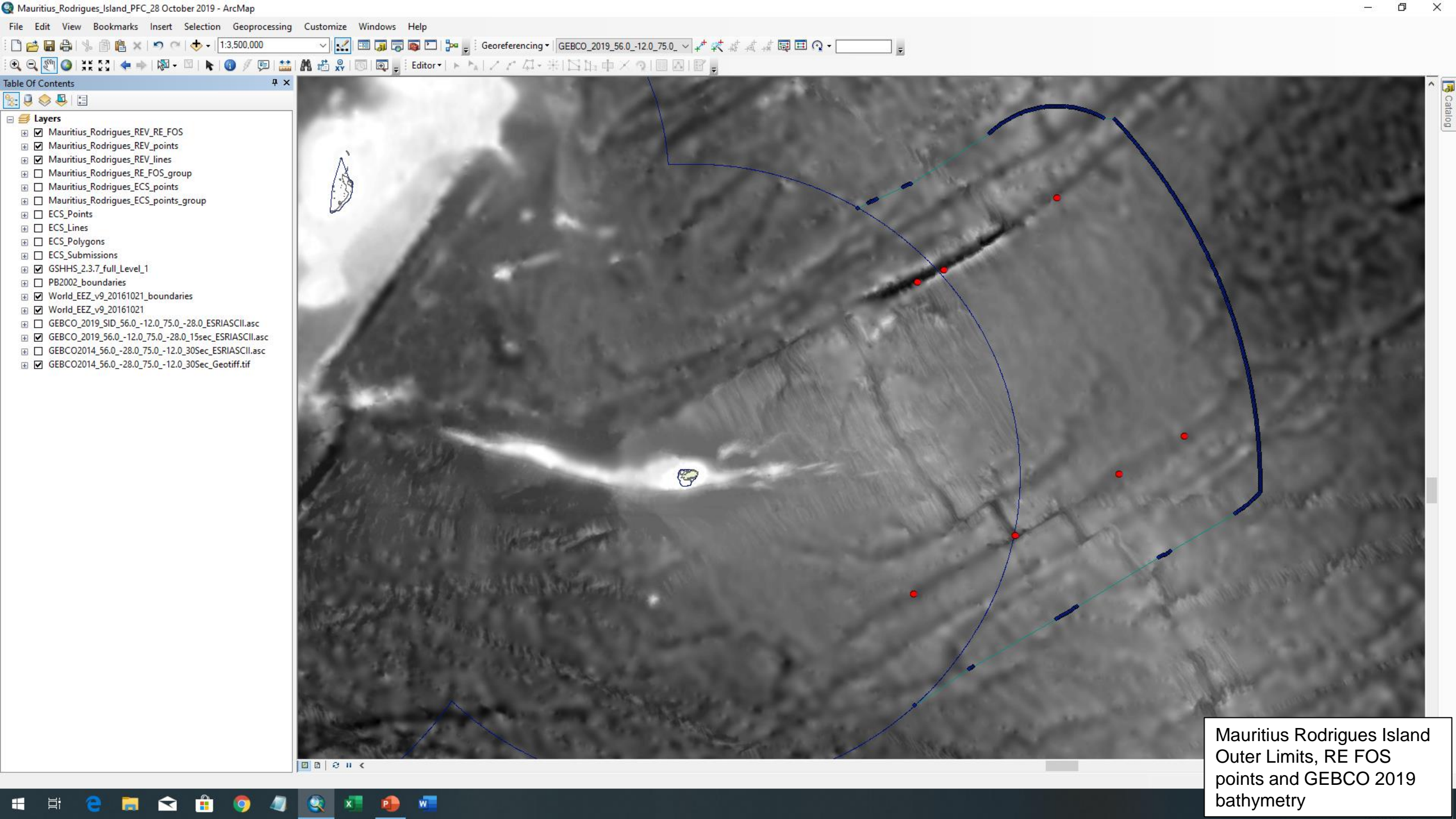
Composite figure showing (A) regional gradient change, (B) lobes at seafloor and (C) TOPAS high resolution sub-bottom profiler data (July 2008 Line 5; NOR-PRE-014-09-09-2008) indicating the distribution and characteristics of the glacial debris flows forming and underlying the slope of the Bjørnøya Fan, and similar features (D) imaged on Parasound high-resolution sub-bottom profiler data over the Franz-Victoria Fan of the *Western Nansen Basin*.

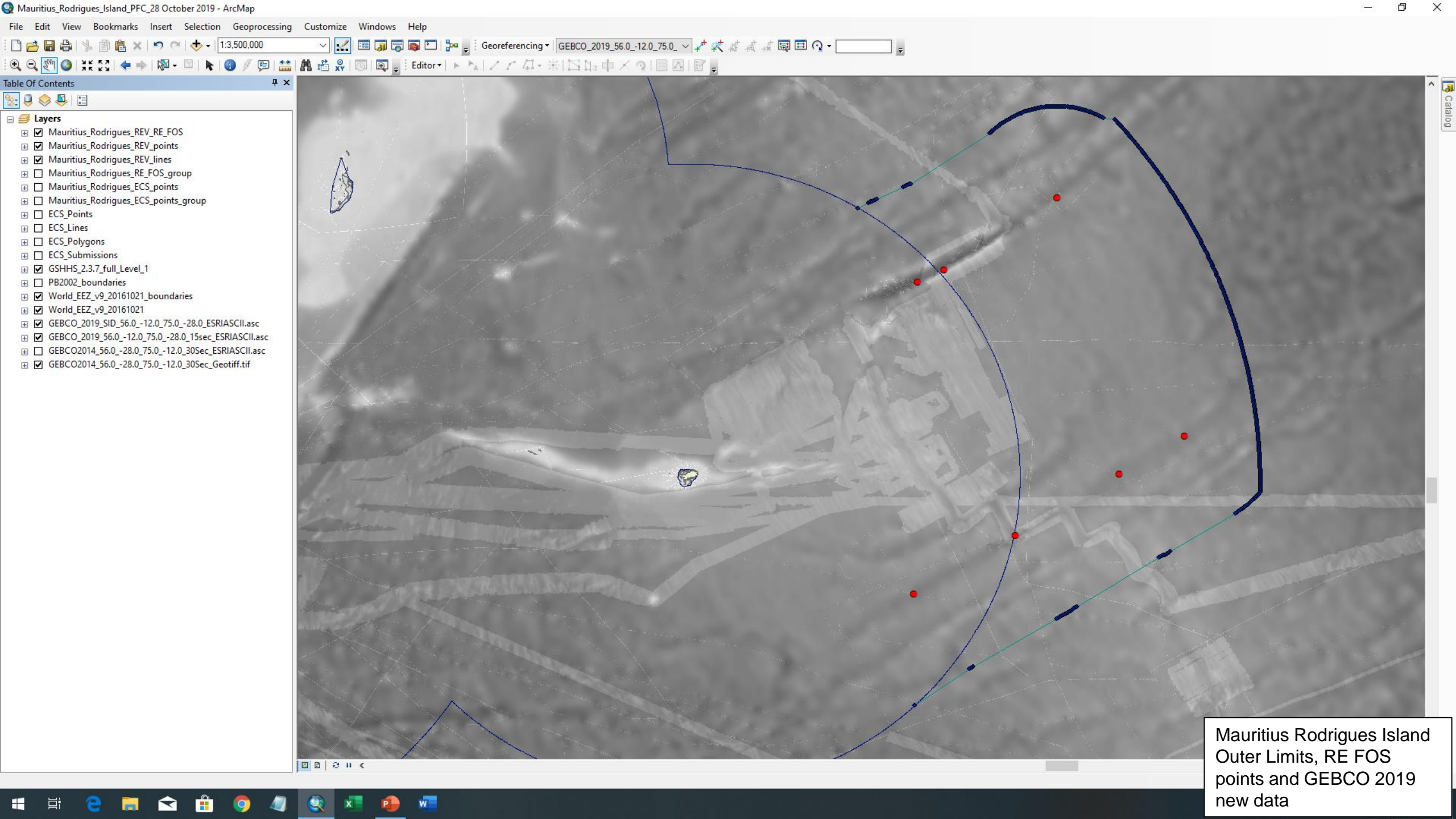
From Summary of CLCS Recommendations for Norway, March 2009



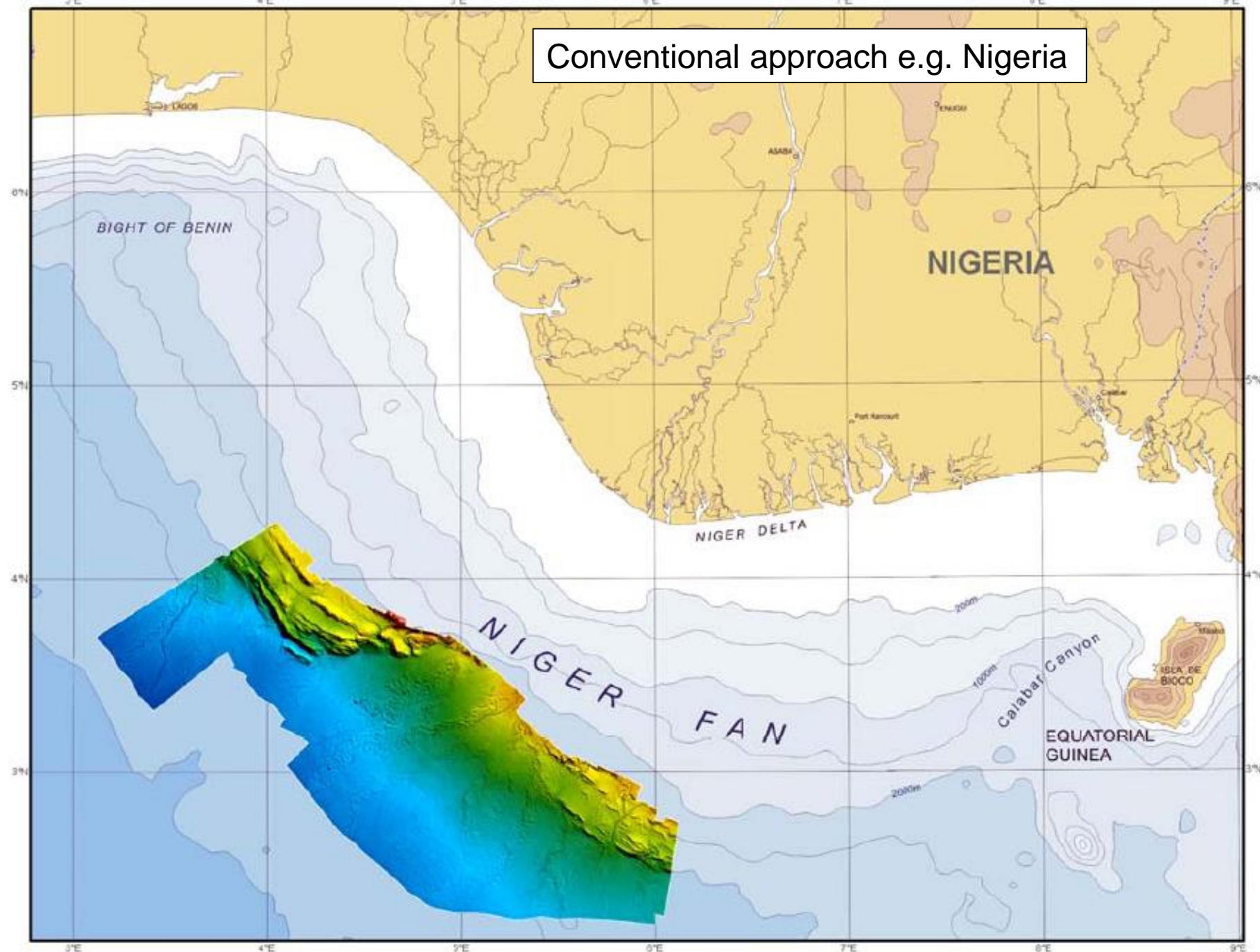
Norway,
Bjornoya Fan
EMODNet 2018
tile B5 inSurfer
3D viewer

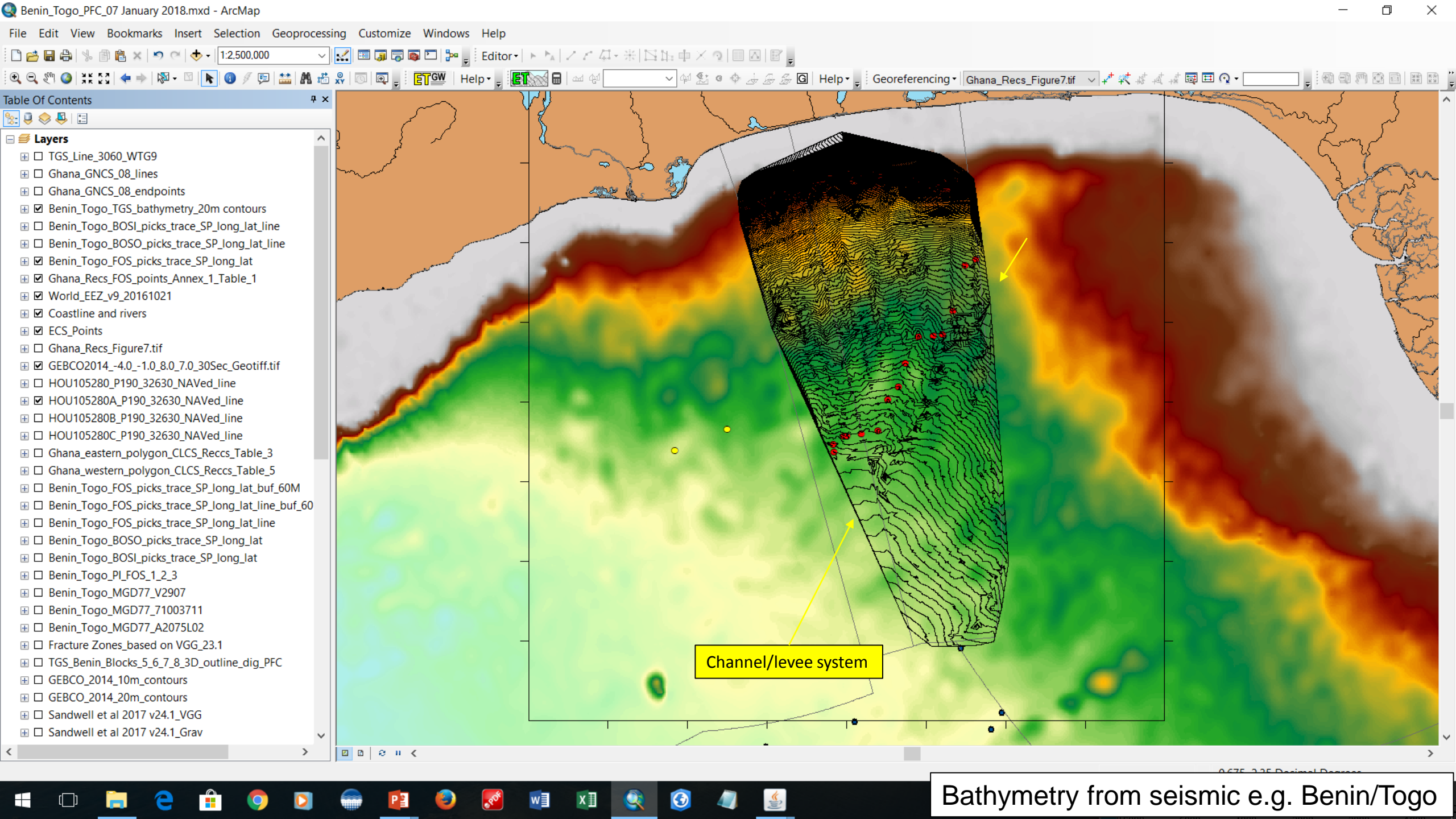


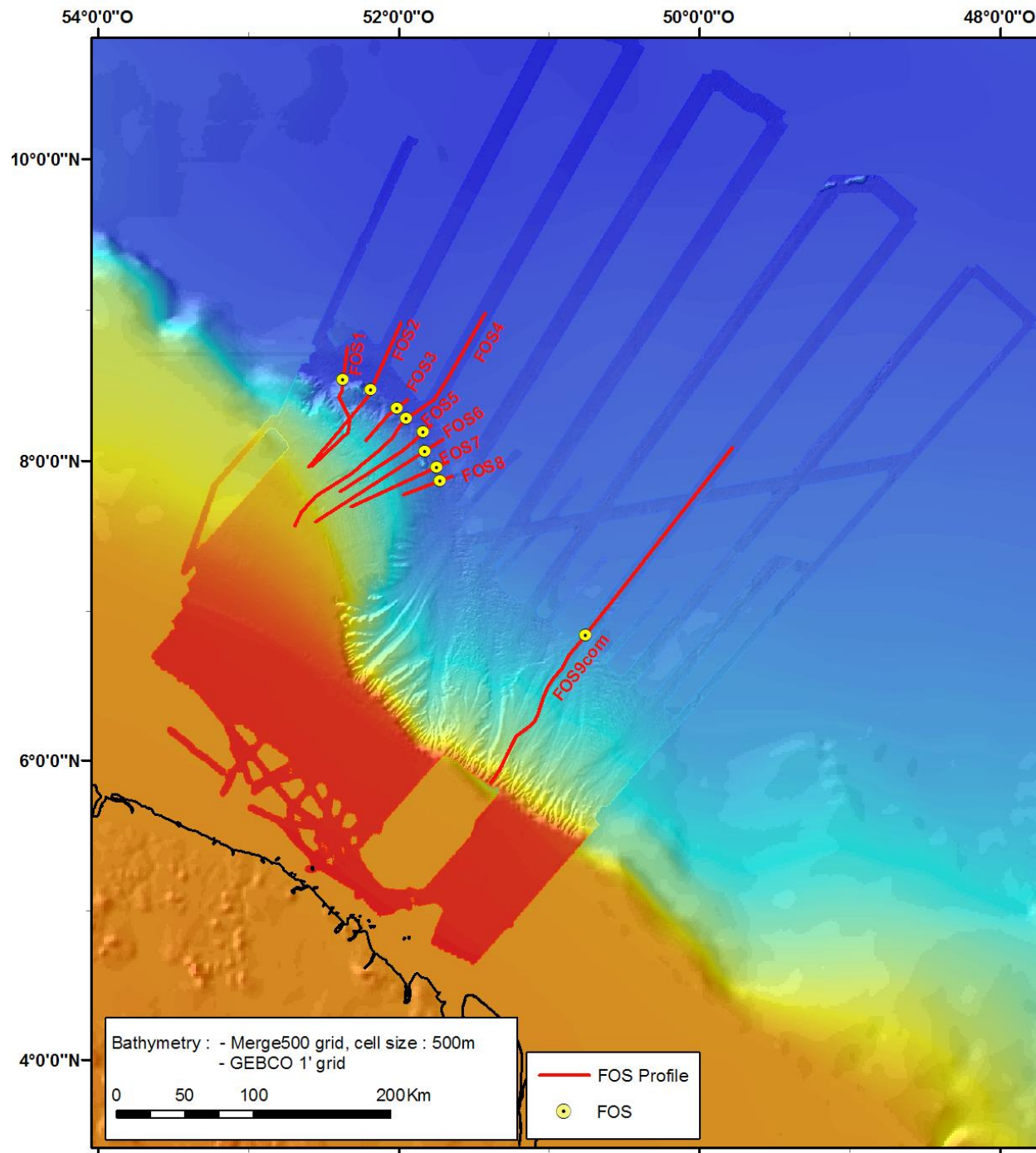




Conventional approach e.g. Nigeria

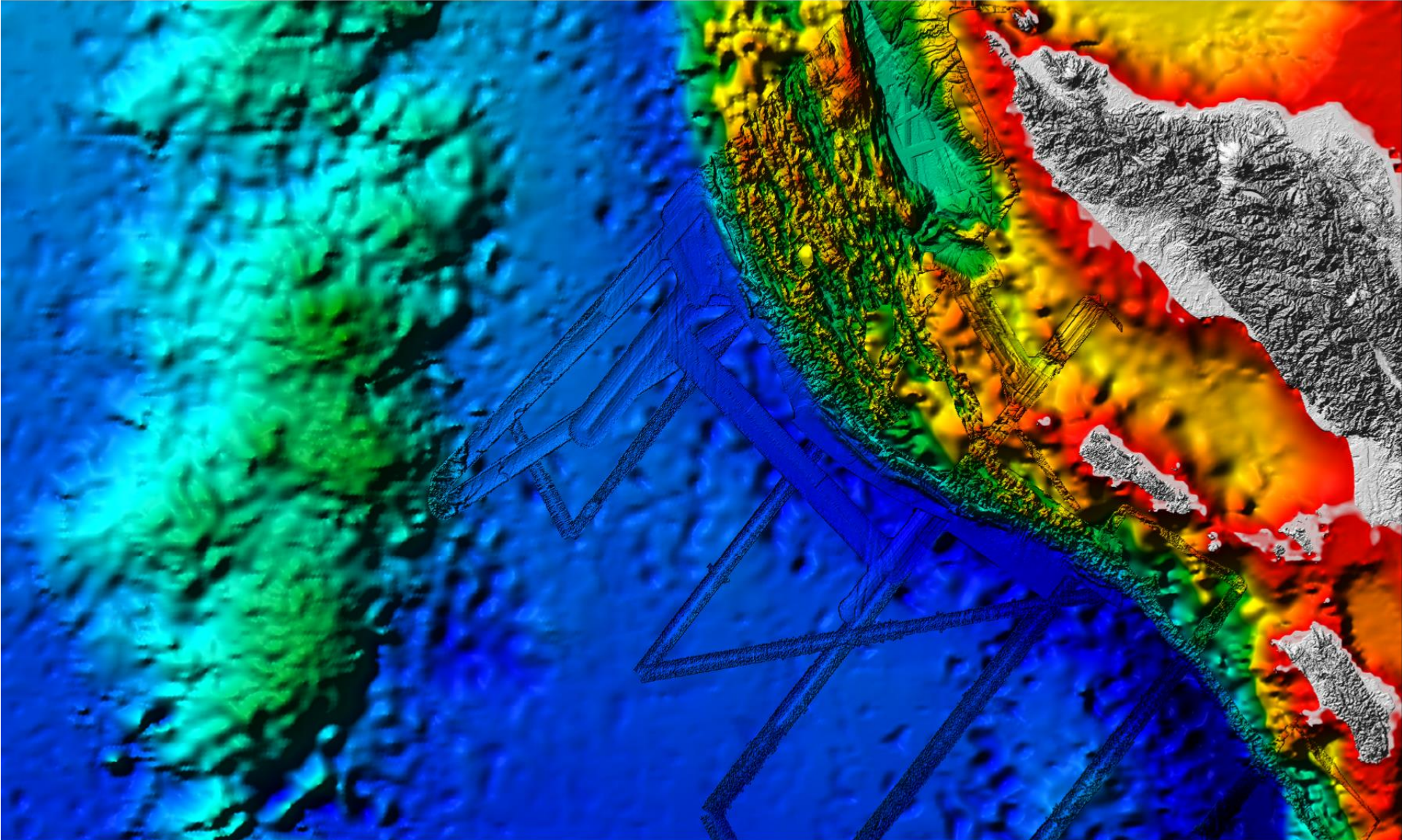




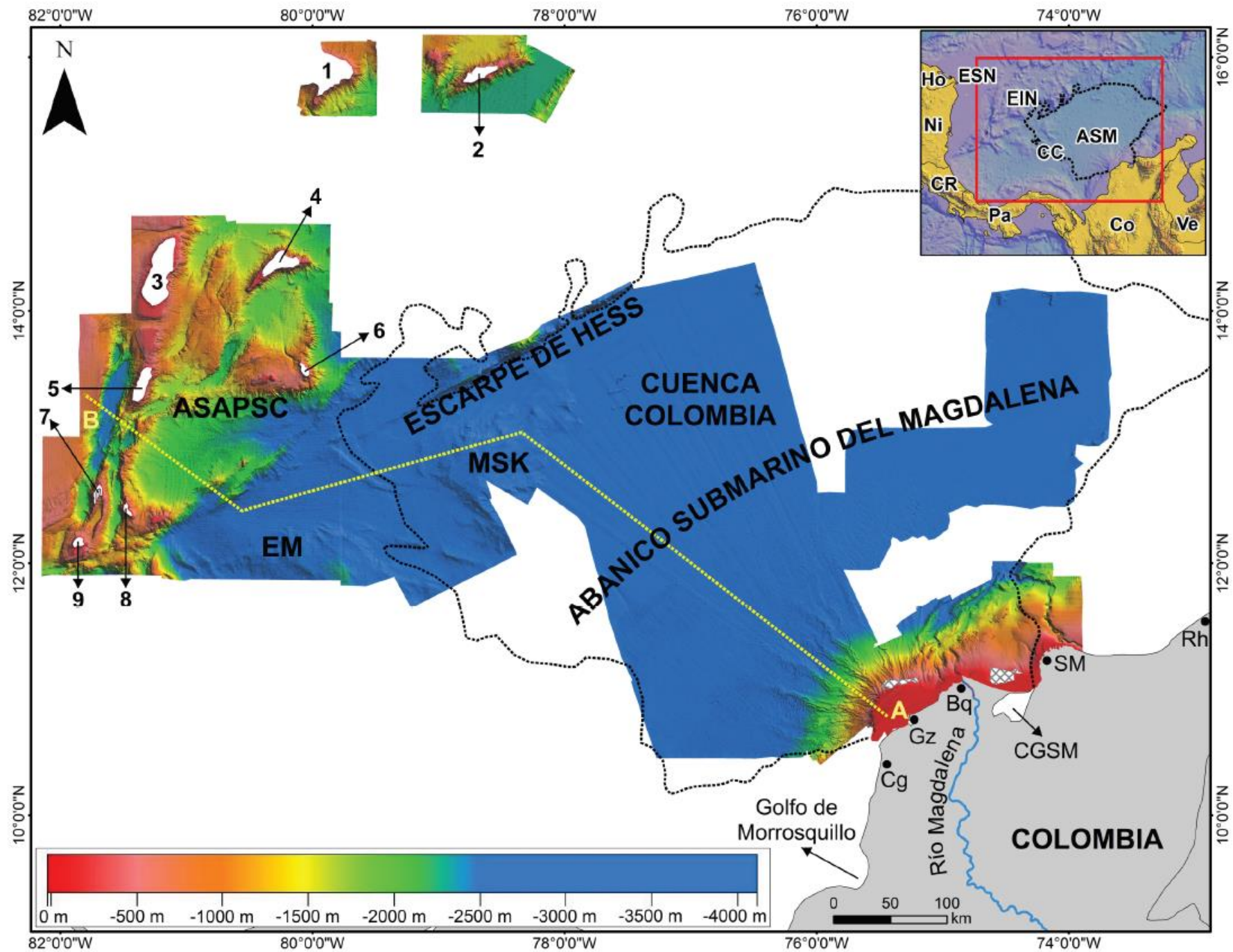


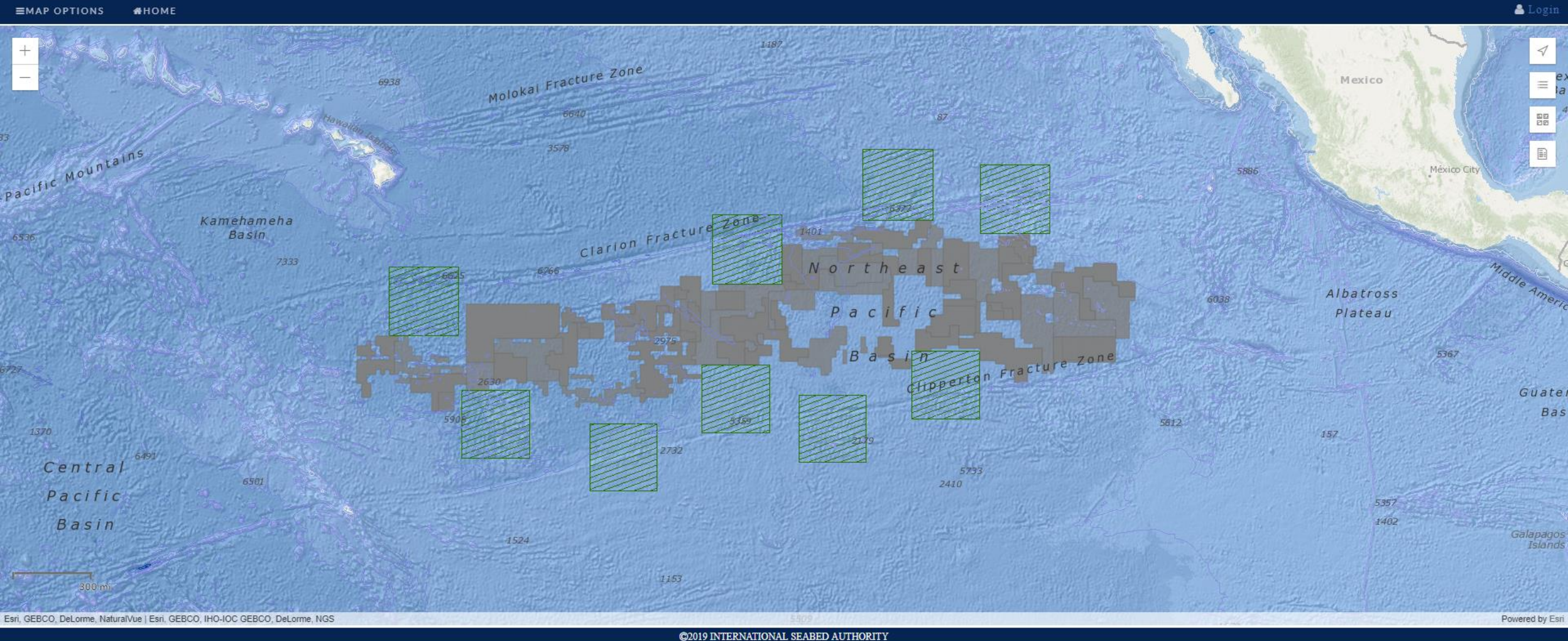
Locations of final foot of slope points

From Summary of CLCS Recommendations for French Guiana, September 2009



Synergistic approach e.g. Indonesia





Bathymetry data from ISA in Clarion-Clipperton Zone