

## Erratum

Pierre Cervenka, Christian de Moustier, and Peter F. Lonsdale, 'Geometric Corrections on Side-scan Sonar Images based on Bathymetry. Application with SeaMARC II and Sea Beam Data', *Marine Geophysical Researches* 16, 365–383 (1994).

The quality of Figures 10, 13 and 15 in this article was unfortunately not up to standard. These figures are now reproduced here below. The publisher regrets any inconvenience caused by this error.

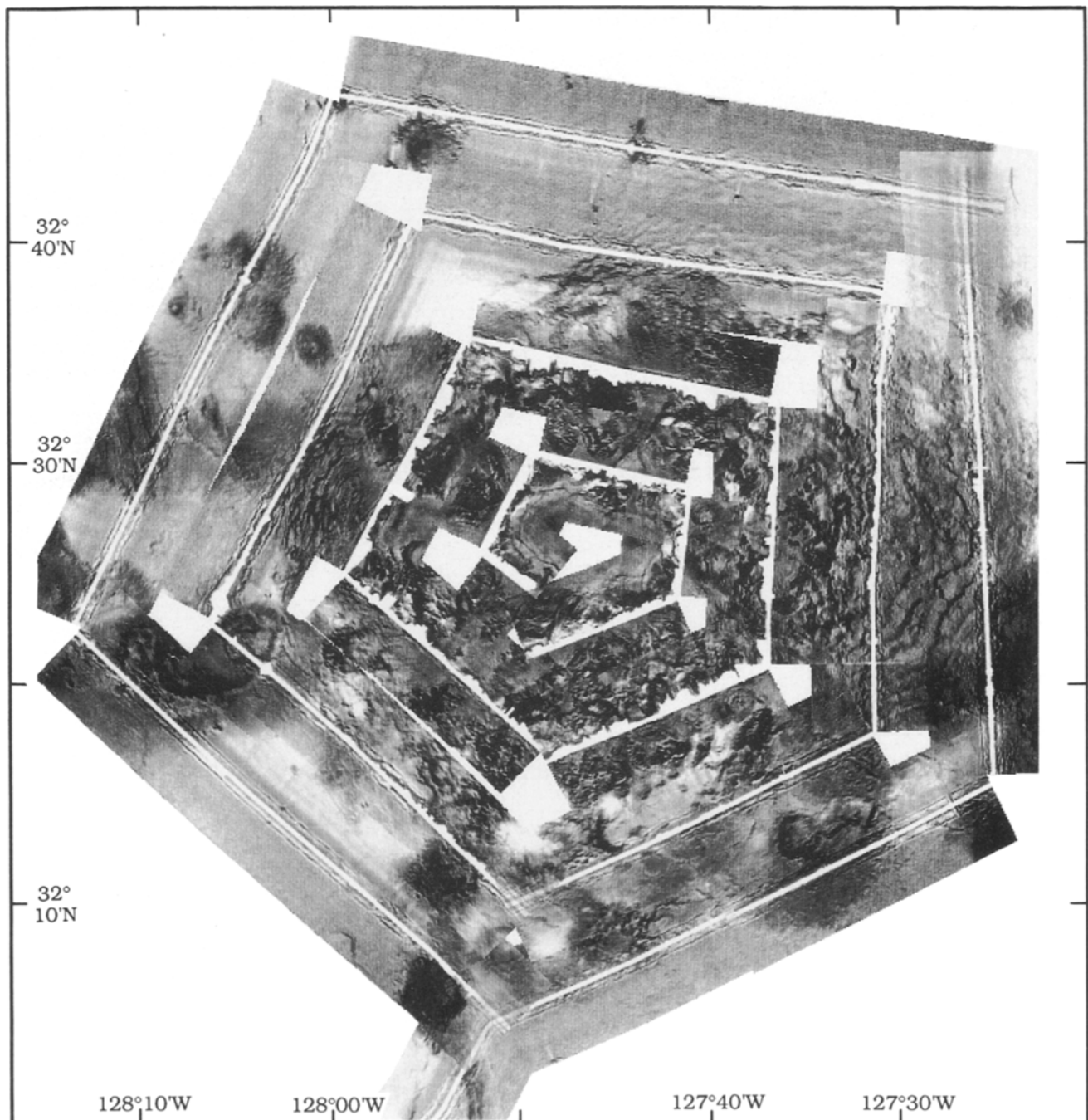


Fig. 10. SeaMARC II sidescan mosaic of Fieberling Guyot. Pixels in this image have been relocated based on Sea Beam bathymetry transformed to reflect the sidescan geometry. Contrast enhancement and image processing techniques applied are described in Cervenka and de Moustier (1993).

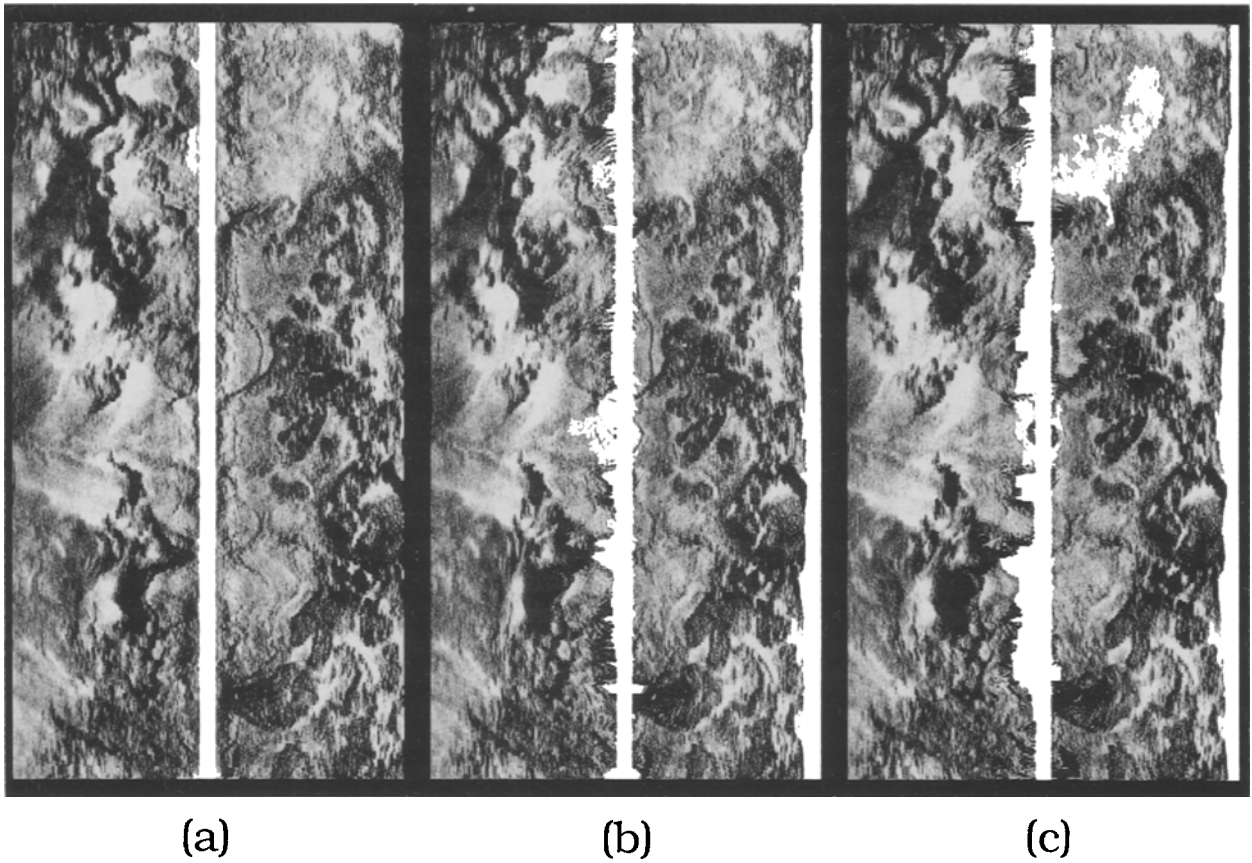


Fig. 13. SeaMARC II backscatter image of a middle slope segment of Fieberling Guyot (Figure 10). The image is contrast enhanced, but not navigated. The corresponding terrain slopes up on the left side of the track and down on the right side. (a) Pixels displayed with the original flat bottom assumption; (b) Pixels relocated according to SeaMARC II bathymetry; (c) Pixels relocated with transformed Sea Beam bathymetry as viewed by SeaMARC II.

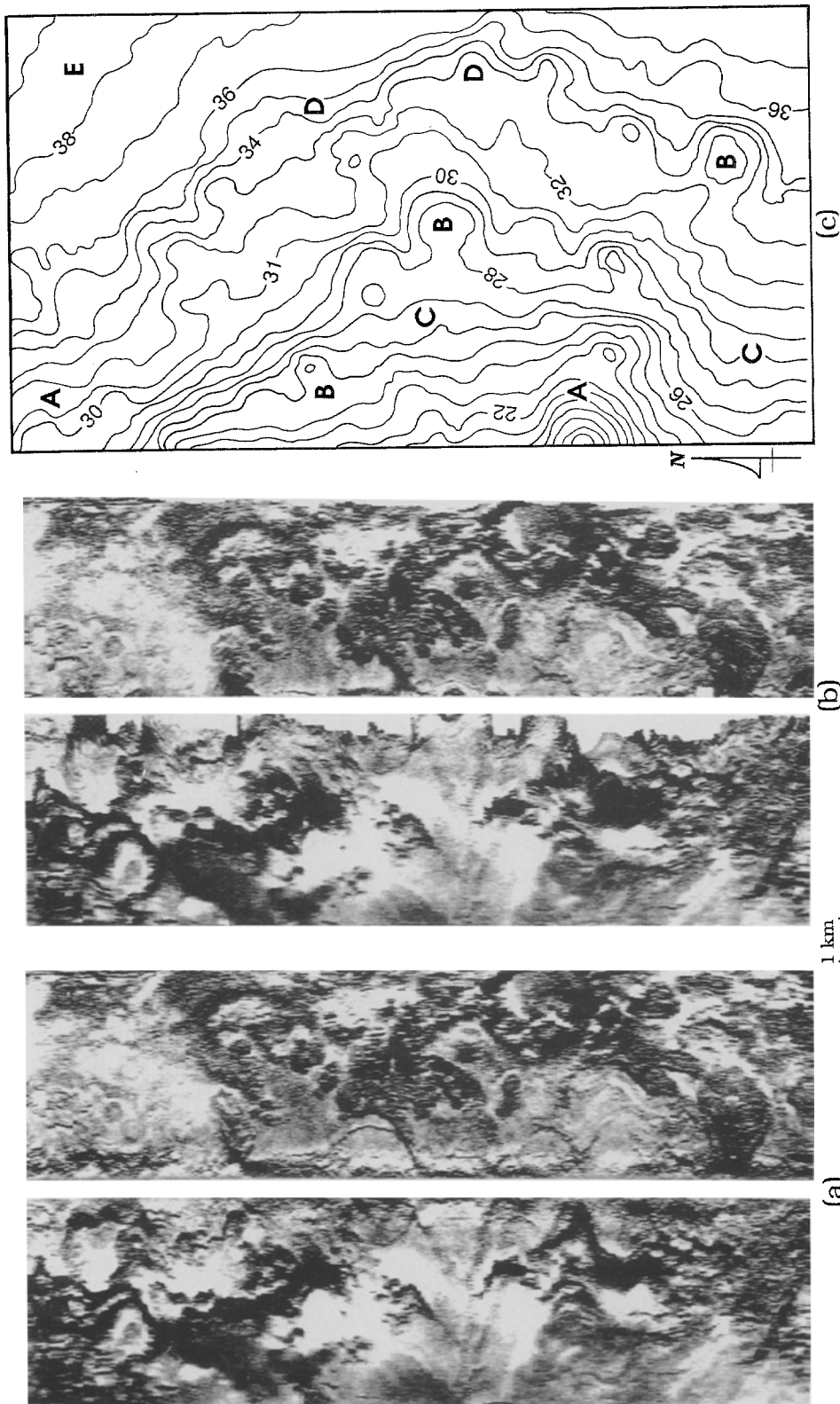


Fig. 15. Navigated image of the middle slope segment of Fieberling Guyot (Figure 10) using (a) the flat bottom assumption, (b) after pixel relocation based on transformed Sea Beam bathymetry, and (c) with contours from the Sea Beam survey, at 100 m interval, matching the relocated pixels of Figure 15b. The letters identify some interpreted geologic features, viz: A Rocky spurs, probably built by eruptive radial rift zones, B Parasitic lava cones, C Sediment-covered talus ramps with downslope bands of high reflectivity that probably mark the most recent, least sedimented rockfall debris, D patchy lava outcrops on steep parts of the lower slope, E hummocky terrain of slumped sediment below the volcanic slopes.