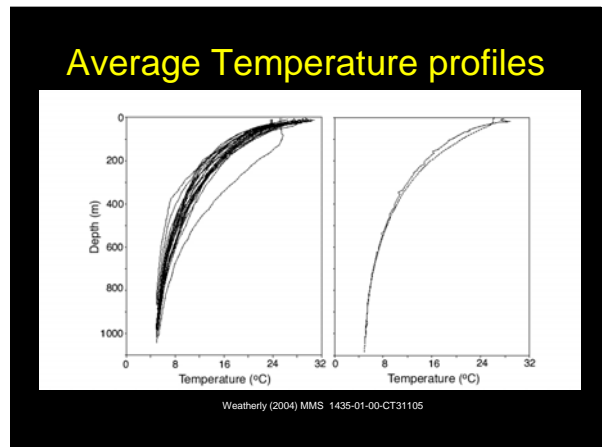
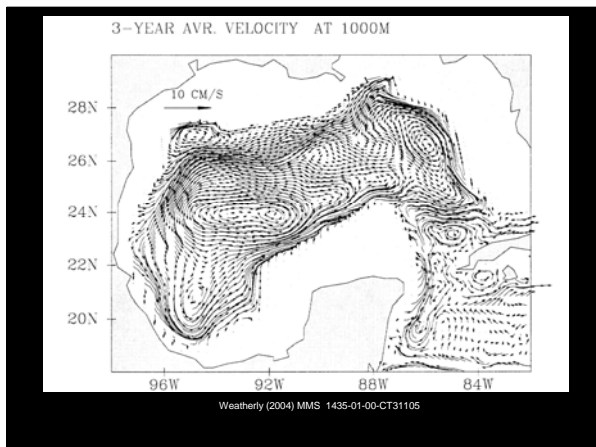
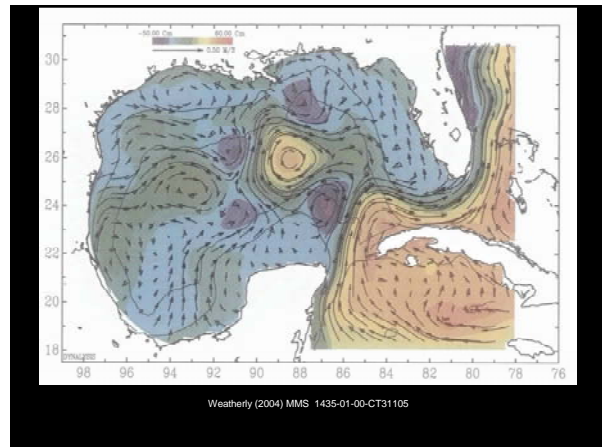
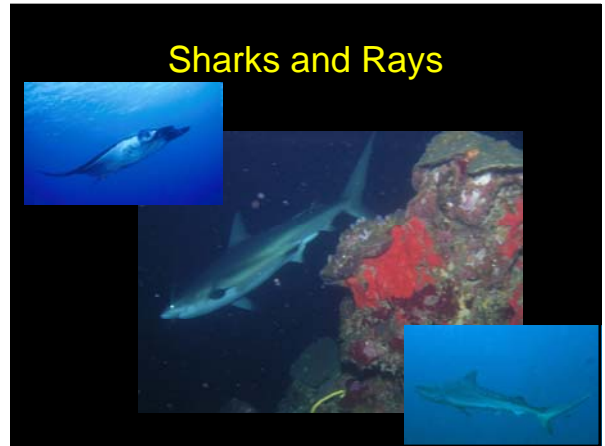
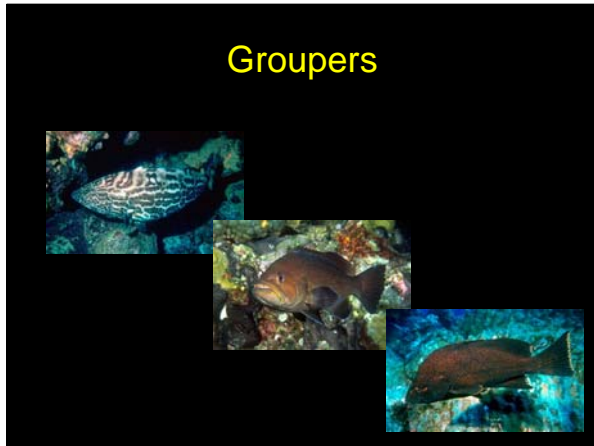
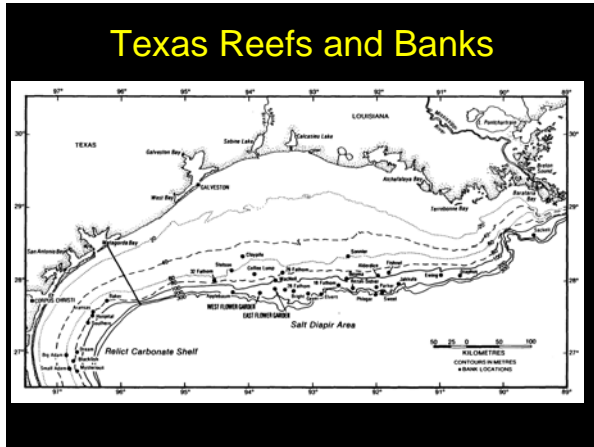
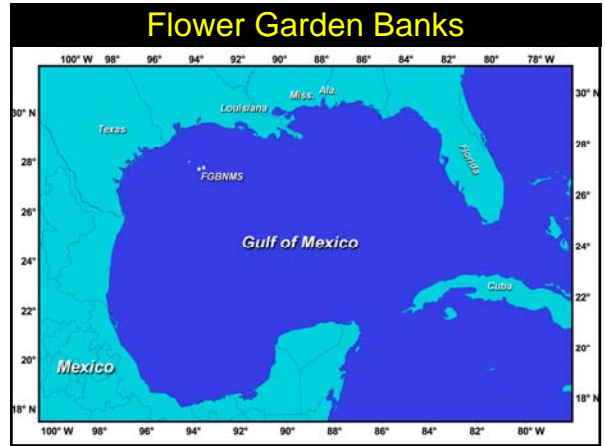
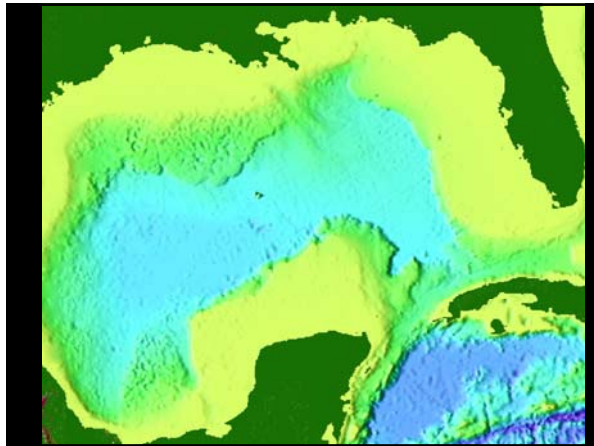


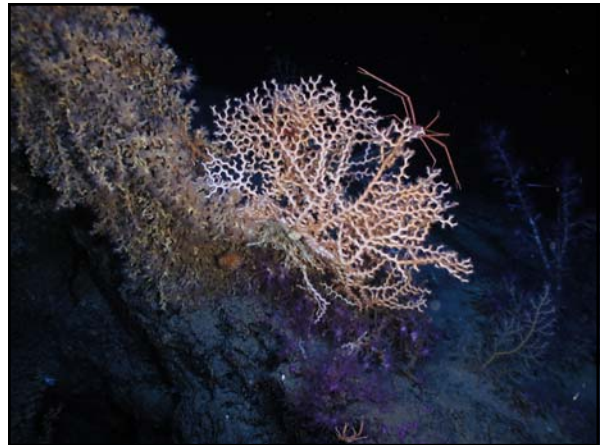
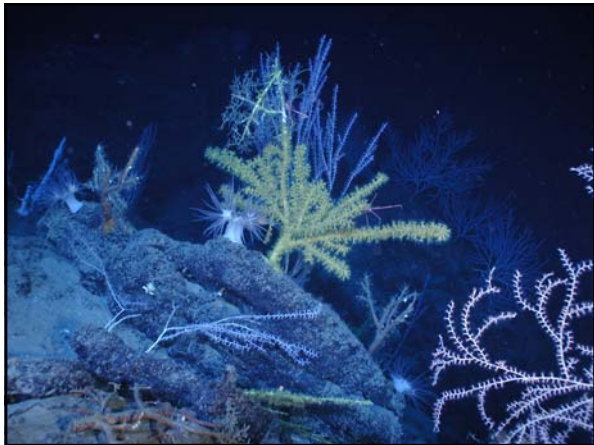
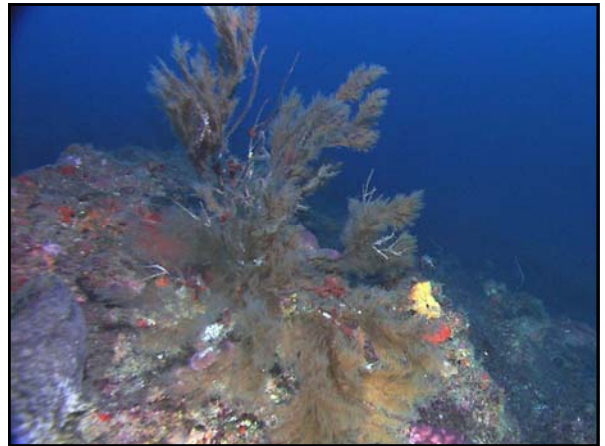
Hot-Spot Forming Processes

- Rocky substrata
 - High relief
 - Sediment resuspension
- Fluid seepage (conate water, brine)
 - Escarpment-base seeps
 - Slope brine seeps
 - Mud volcanoes & brine pools
- Hydrocarbon venting
 - Bubble plumes
 - Gas hydrate
 - Oil seeps
 - Asphalt flows

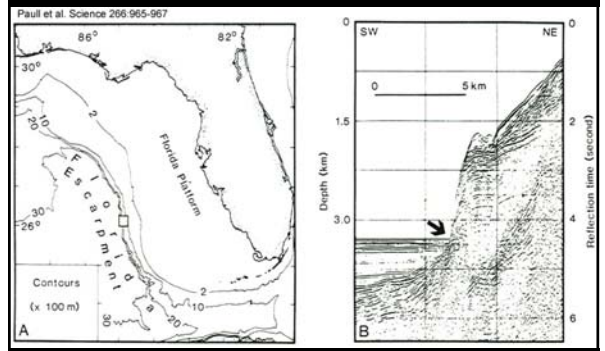


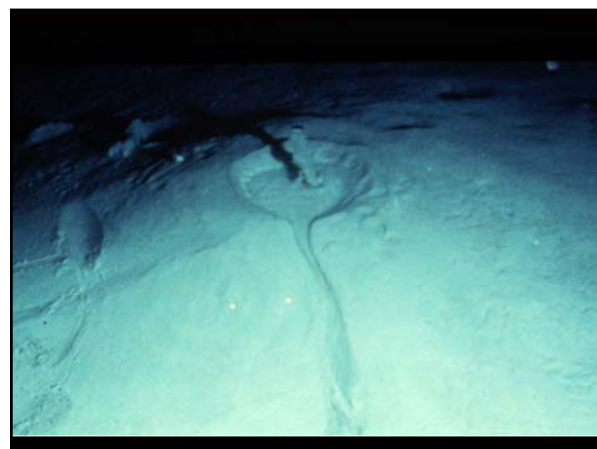
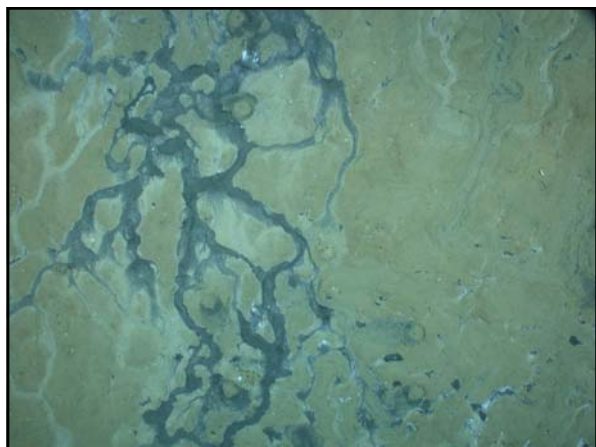
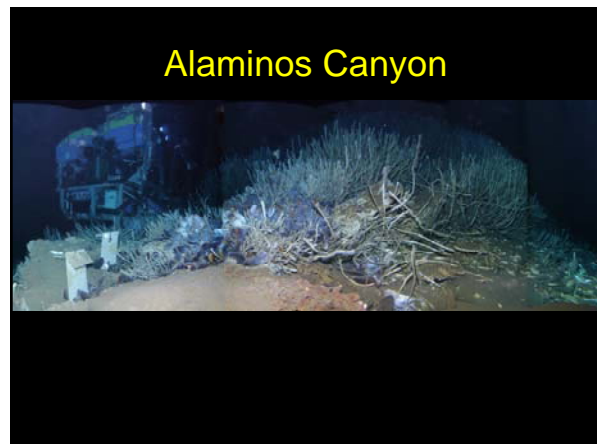


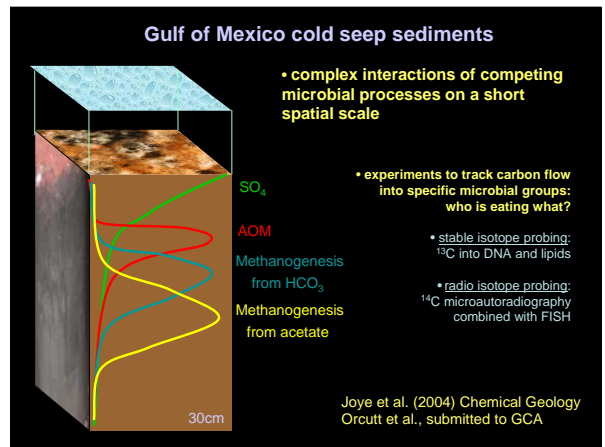
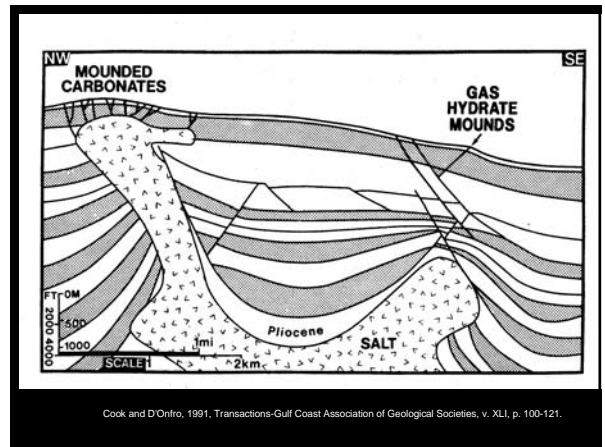
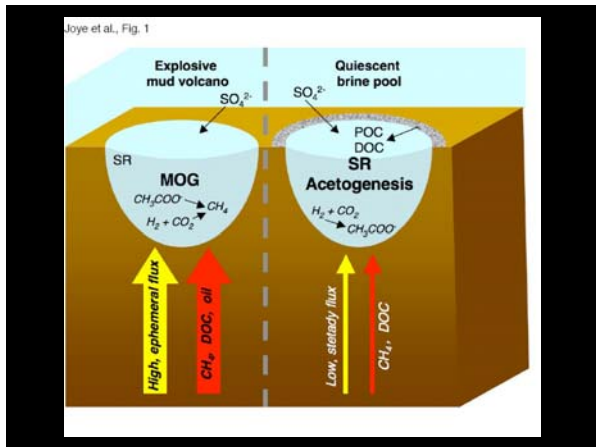
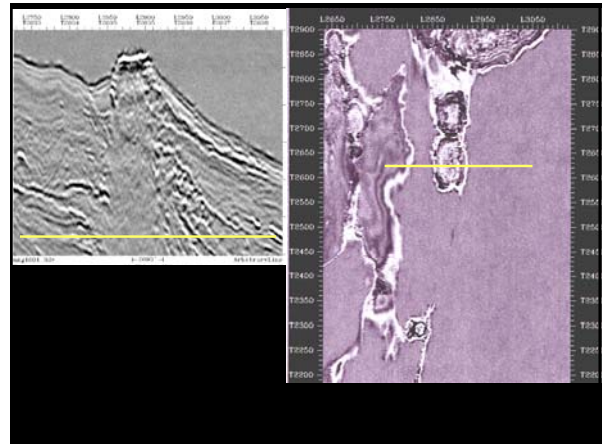
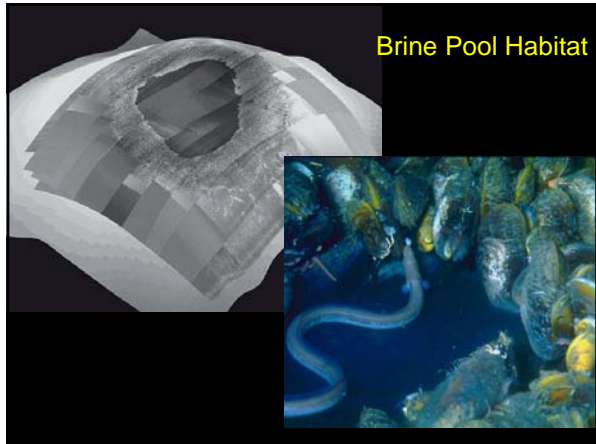
Flower Gardens Brine Pool

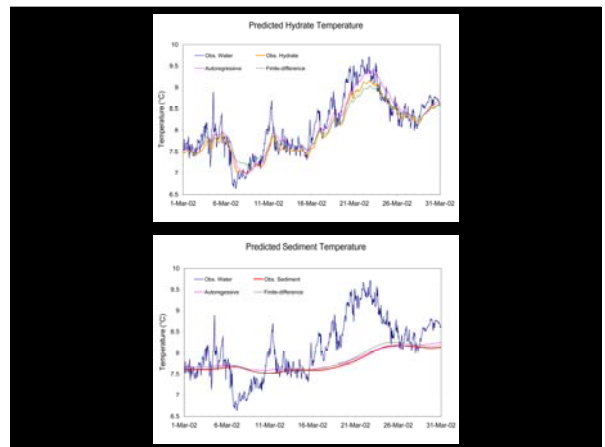
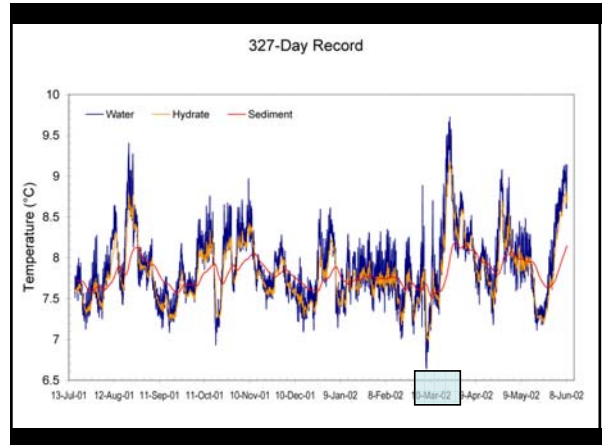
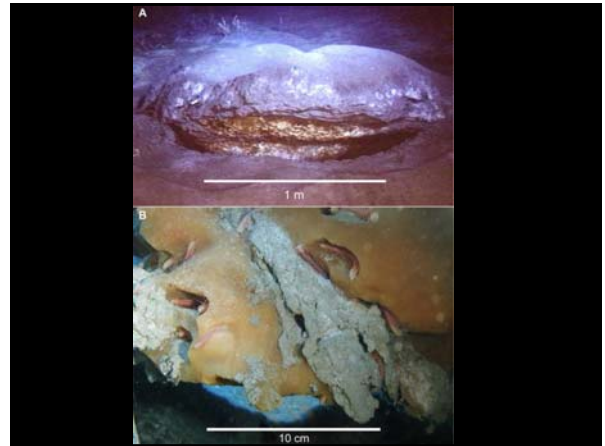
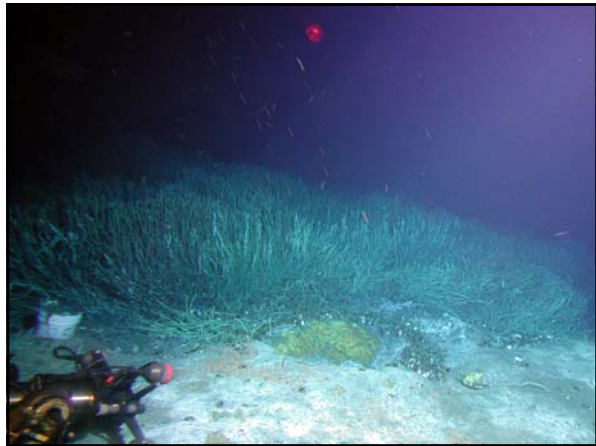


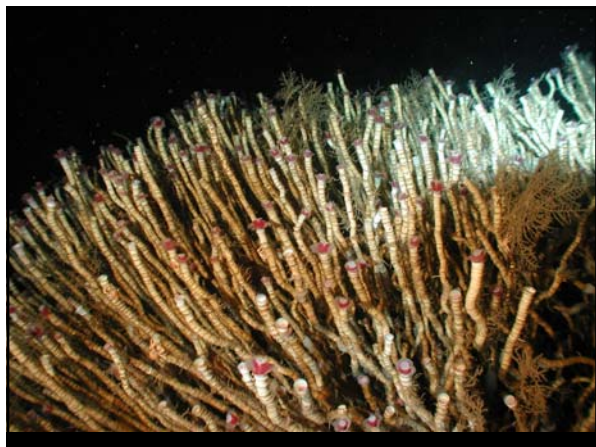
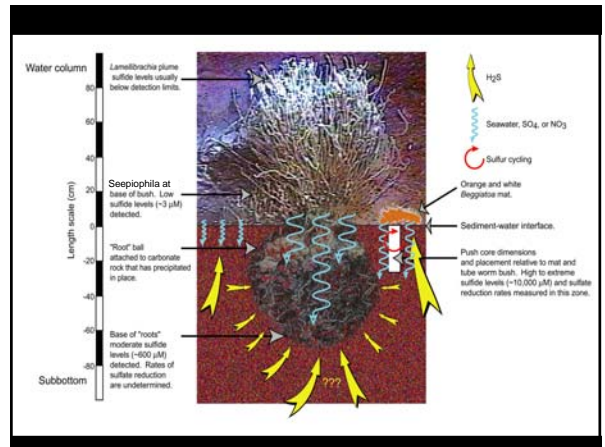
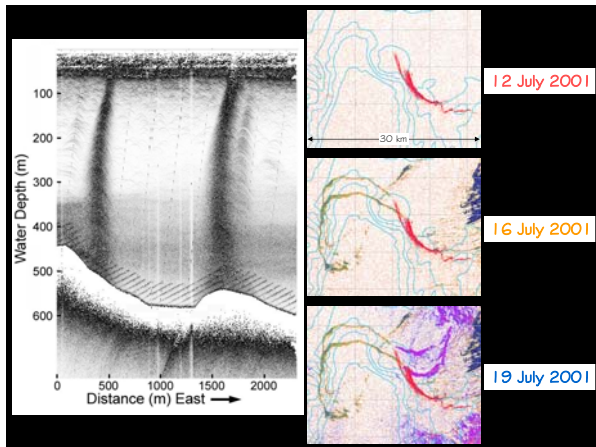
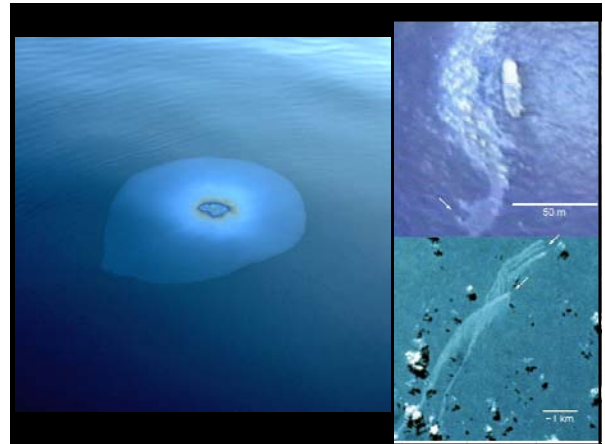
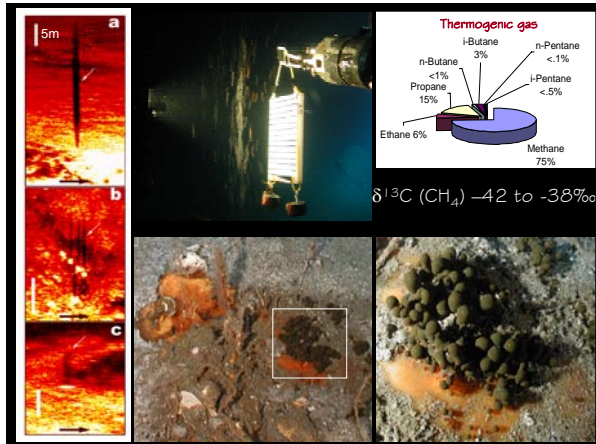
Florida Escarpment











Campeche Knolls

- Diapiric structures, penetrate seafloor in knolls with up to 1500 m relief
- Salt is northern extension of middle Jurassic deposit that underlies entire slope region in the southern Gulf
- Traps created by diapirs host oil accumulations that comprise Campeche offshore oil fields

