



# **Geoscience Australia's Add Geomorphology Attributes Tool (GA-AGAT v1.0)**

## **Tutorial and User Guide**

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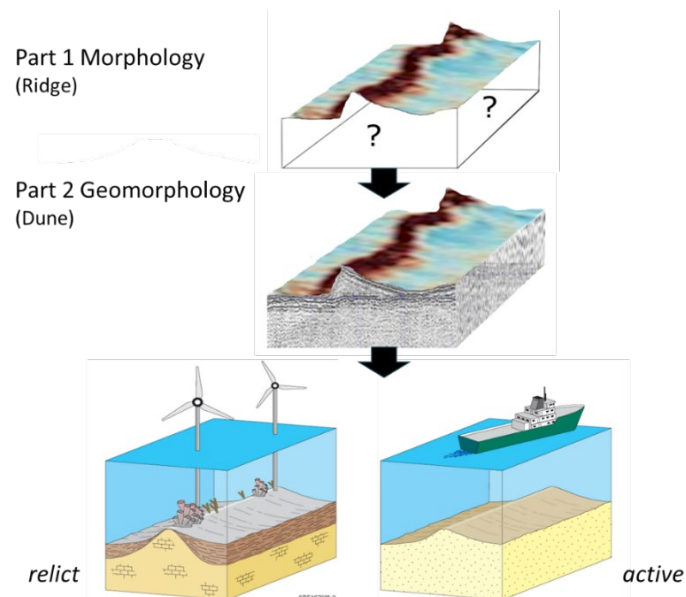
Oceans, Reefs, Coasts and Antarctic Branch, Geoscience Australia

# Contents

Geoscience Australia's Add Geomorphology Attribute Tool (GA-AGST v1.0) .....	1
Tutorial and User Guide .....	1
Contents .....	2
1 Introduction .....	3
2 Add Data and GIS Tool to ArcGIS Pro .....	6
3 Case study geomorphology .....	10
4 Use the Add Geomorphology Attributes Tool to add geomorphology attributes .....	13
5 Display the seabed features using the geomorphology attributes .....	21
Appendix 1 – glossary .....	23
References .....	27

# 1 Introduction

Seabed geomorphology maps provide critical baseline information for a wide range of Ocean Economy stakeholders. To bring greater consistency and value to diverse mapping efforts, it is essential to standardise the terminology used to classify seabed features. To address this need, geoscience agencies from the United Kingdom (British Geological Survey), Norway (Geological Survey of Norway), Ireland (Geological Survey Ireland and University College Cork), and Australia (Geoscience Australia) collaborated to develop a standardised, two-part approach to seabed geomorphology mapping. Part 1 of this approach (Dove et al., 2020) is used to map and define the seabed shape using bathymetry and derivative data; Part 2 (Nanson et al., 2023) classifies these shapes with their geomorphic interpretation (Figure 1).



*Figure 1: In this example of a bathymetric Ridge (Part 1 Morphology,) sub-surface data can help to differentiate it as either a stationary and lithified (hard) relict dune, or a mobile sand dune. These alternative interpretations indicate distinctly different geotechnical and habitat characteristics. Modified from Nanson et al (2023).*

1. **Part 1 (Morphology).** An illustrated, open access Part 1 report and glossary (Dove et al., 2020) presents terms and definitions derived primarily from the International Hydrographic Organization standardisation of undersea feature names (IHO 2019; see Figure 2). The Dove et al. (2020) morphology terms are also available as a suite of W3C web standard digital vocabularies (Wells et al., 2025a-c). A subset of terms from the Part 1 glossary that are used in this tutorial are reproduced in Appendix 1 (this document). To support users to implement this step, Geoscience Australia has developed the Geoscience Australia's Semi-automated Morphology Mapping Toolbox (GA-SaMMT: Huang et al., 2022; 2023). The toolbox and accompanying tutorial (e.g., user-guide) can be downloaded from Huang et al. (2022).
2. **Part 2 (Geomorphology).** An open access Part 2 report and glossary groups over 400 geomorphic feature terms, sourced from peer reviewed literature, within 11 high-level Process and Setting categories (Nanson et al., 2023; Figure 2). To maintain consistency across a wide variety of geomorphologies, and to support their implementation in a GIS interface, a standardised hierarchical database design is used to structure terms within each of these categories (Figure 3). All feature terms are also available as a suite of W3C web standard digital vocabularies (Wells et al., 2025a-d). The application of this second mapping step requires additional seabed data and/or contextual information to infer a geomorphic interpretation and classification. Implementation of the geomorphology

classification in GIS software is supported by an Esri Python toolbox (Huang et al., in prep; this tutorial). A subset of terms from the Part 2 glossary that are used in this tutorial are reproduced in Appendix 1 (this document), and additional case example data are provided in Section 3 of this tutorial.

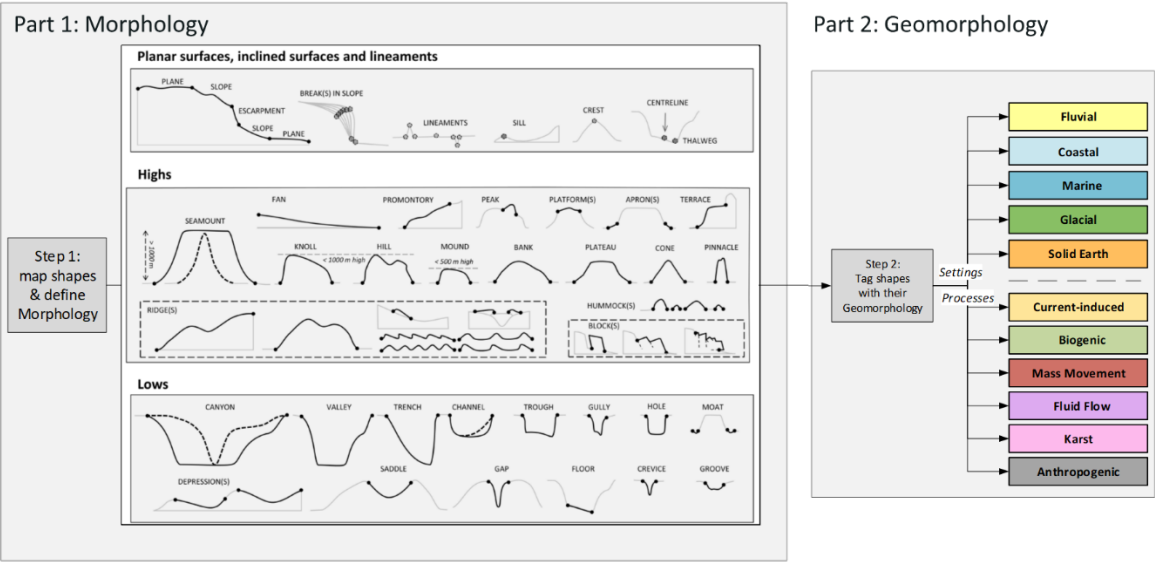


Figure 2: A glossary of Part 1 morphology terms are used to classify the shape of the seabed, and Part 2 glossary supports the consistent classification of the geomorphology of these shapes (Nanson et al., 2023).

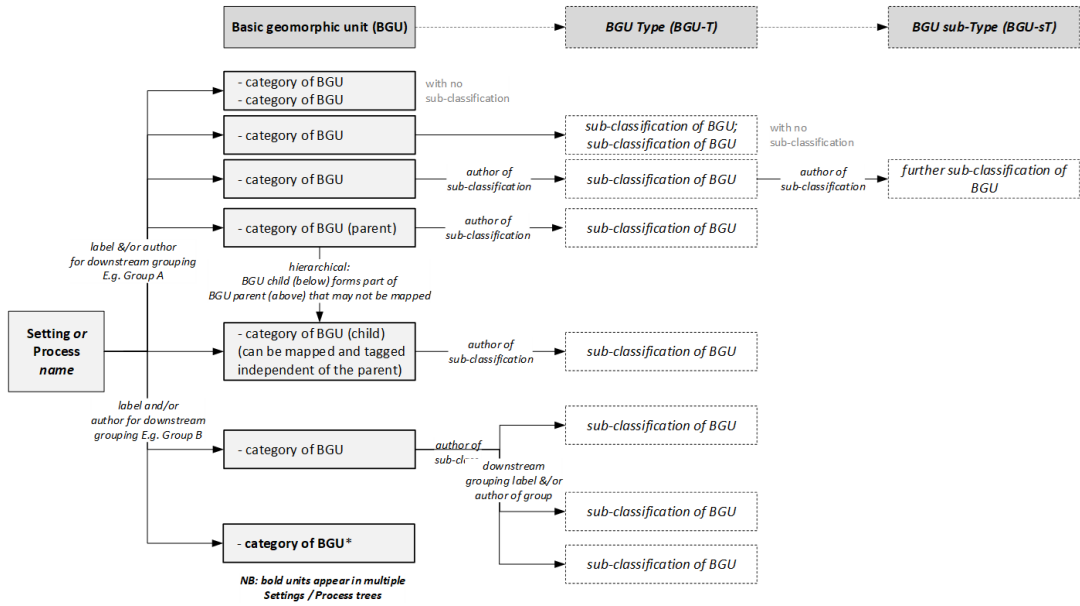


Figure 3: A standardised hierarchical database design is used to structure terms for classifying geomorphology. This part 2 framework can be implemented for terms representing 11 different Process and Setting categories, using the Add Geomorphology Attributes Tool (Huang et al., in press; this tutorial). Nanson et al (2023).

## 1.1 GA-AGAT description

The remainder of this tutorial supports the user to implement the Part 2 geomorphology classification system using an Esri Python tool for a sample dataset. The Geoscience Australia’s Add Geomorphology Attributes Tool (GA-AGAT) includes a number of geomorphology attributes for selected seabed features. The tool is composed of a series of drop-down lists and several free text entries. Depending on the user choices at the drop-down lists of higher classification levels, options at the drop-down list of lower classification

levels are updated accordingly. In total, 19 attributes are added to describe the geomorphology of the selected features according to the Nanson et al. (2023) scheme.

## 1.2 GA-AGAT system and data requirements

The GA-AGAT is developed as an Esri ArcGIS Pro Python tool using Python 3+. As a result, the tool can only currently be applied in ArcGIS Pro. Additionally, the tool only accepts input vector data in an Esri File Geodatabase (.gdb).

The tool, sample data and this tutorial/user guide are contained in the GA-AGAT\_v1p0 folder. Please use this link to download the files package. The tool subfolder contains one Python toolbox:

- AddGeomorphologyAttributes.pyt: This toolset contains a tool to generate a number of geomorphology attributes for selected seabed features.

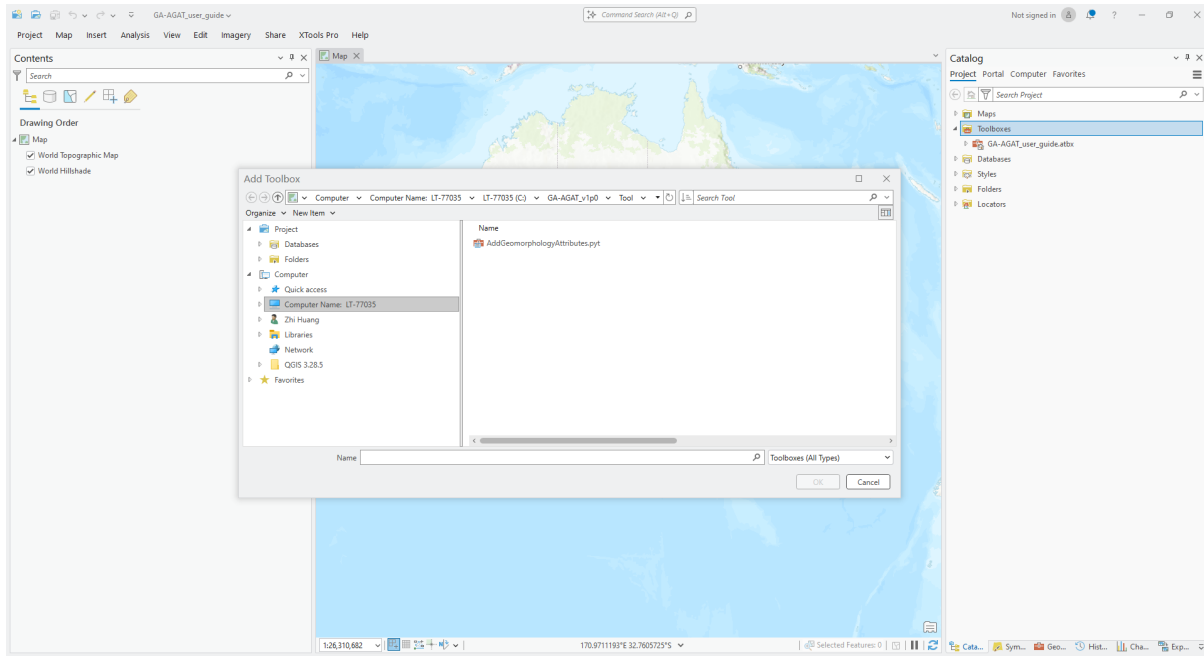
The sample data are contained in one File Geodatabase:

- Tutorials.gdb

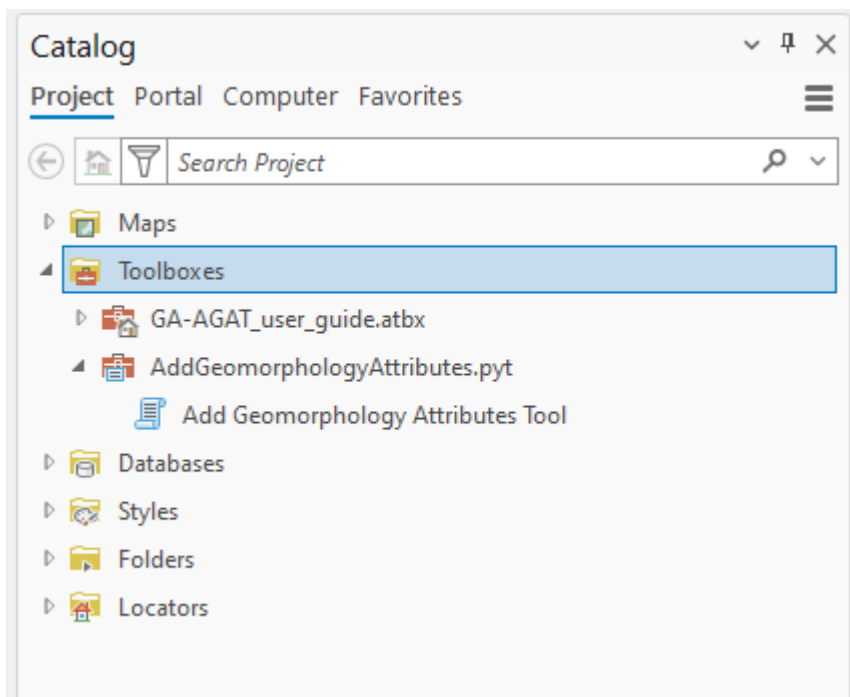
The current version (v1.0) of the GA-AGAT is developed and tested in ArcGIS Pro 3.4.3. Earlier versions of ArcGIS Pro have not been tested and may generate errors. It is recommended to use ArcGIS Pro 3.4.3 or higher versions for this tutorial.

## 2 Add Data and GIS Tool to ArcGIS Pro

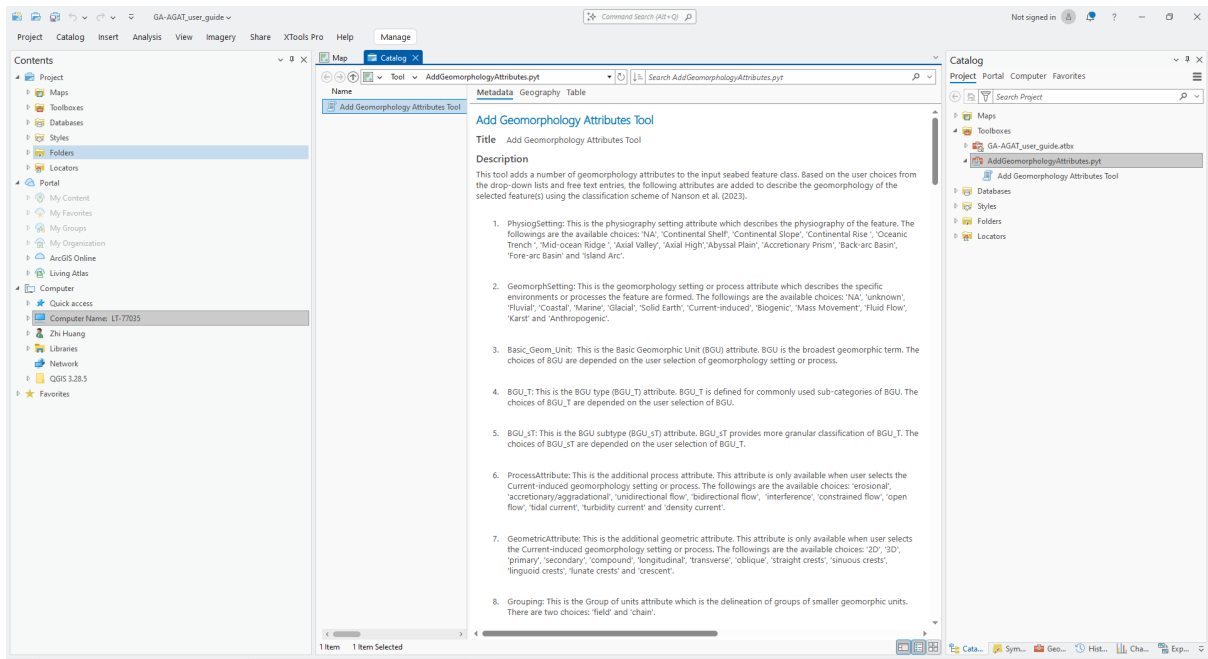
1. Check that the GA-AGAT\_v1p0 folder you downloaded contains the following sub-folders: Tool, which contains the GIS tool; Tutorials.gdb, which contains the datasets; and User Guide which contains this document.
2. Open ArcGIS Pro and create a new project.
3. Under the Catalog Pane, Right-Click Toolboxes, Click Add Toolbox



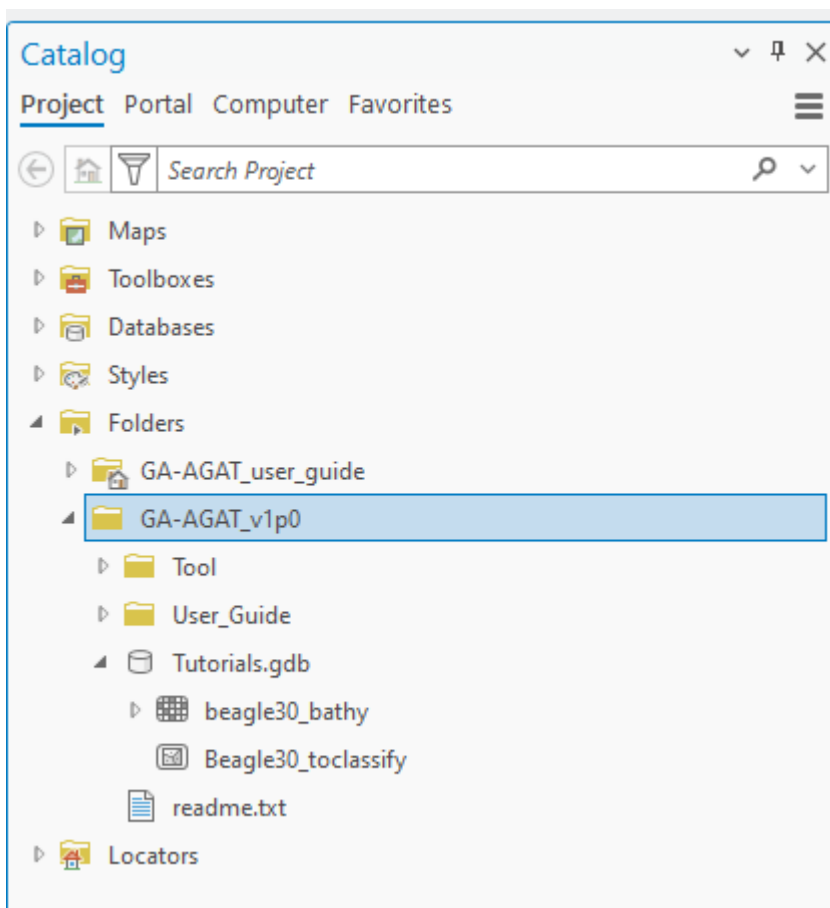
4. Navigate to ...\\GA-AGAT\_v1p0\\Tool folder, Add the AddGeomorphologyAttributes.pyt Python toolbox



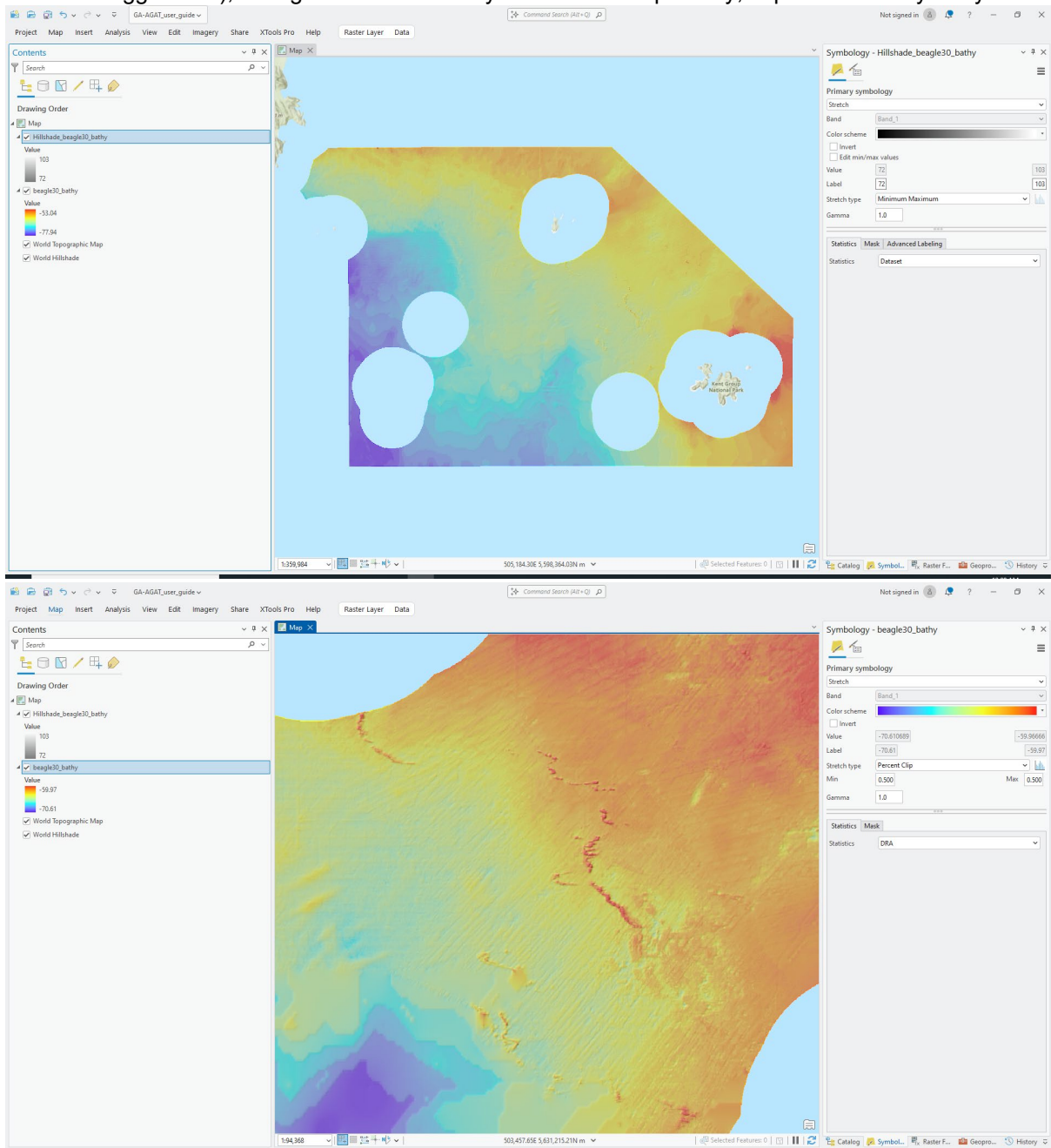
5. Right-Click the Add Geomorphology Attributes Tool, Click View Metadata menu to examine the metadata of the tool. Note that the metadata provides detailed descriptions, graphic illustrations, and usages of this tool.



6. In the Catalog Pane, Right-Click Folders, then Click Add Folder Connection. Navigate to and Add the GA-AGAT\_v1p0 folder. The sub-folders will appear under the folder.



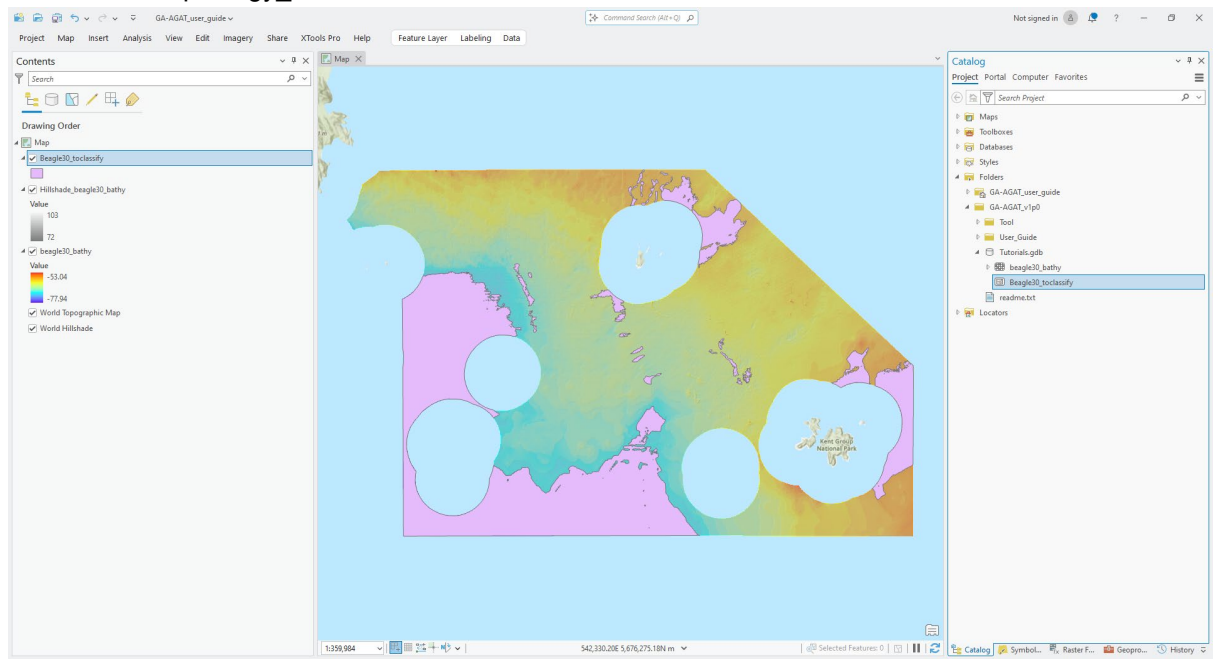
7. Under the Catalog Pane, Navigate to the Tutorials.gdb. This File Geodatabase contains the datasets needed for this tutorial.
8. Select the beagle30\_bathy dataset, which is the bathymetry grid of the Beagle Marine Park. Add the bathymetry dataset to the Map display. Change the displaying symbology if necessary, generate a hill-shade layer using **Raster Functions -> Surface -> HillShade** (you can change the Z-factor for vertical exaggeration), change the hill-shade layer to 50% transparency, explore the bathymetry.



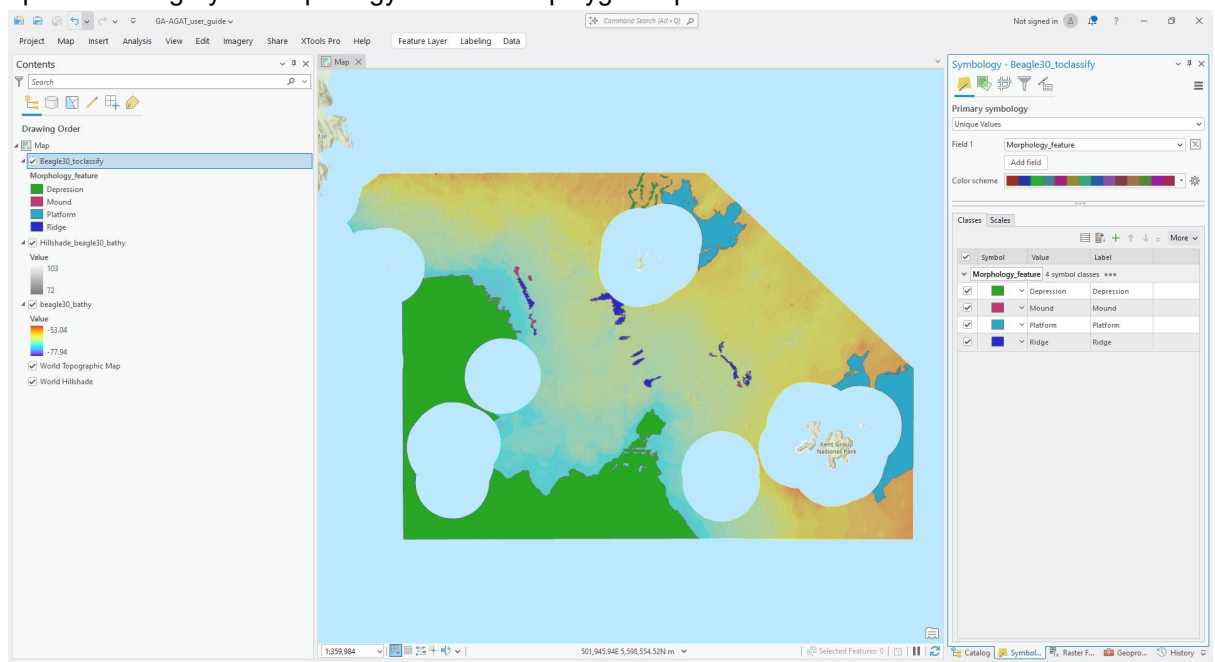
9. Right click the bathymetry dataset on the Contents pane, select the “Zoom To Layer” option to display the dataset at its full extent.



10. Add the Beagle30\_toclassify dataset to the map. This is a polygon dataset displaying morphology features within the study area. Their morphology classifications (Part 1) have already been assigned under the “Morphology\_feature” field.



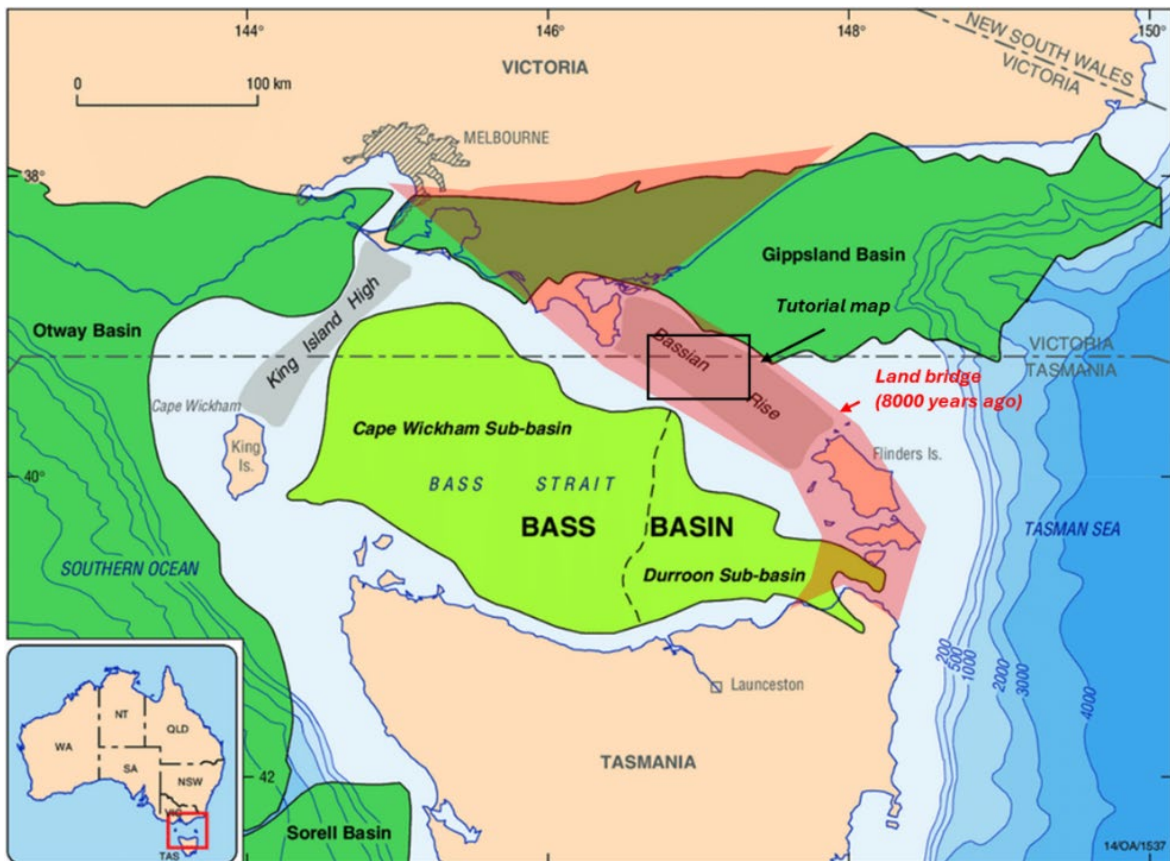
11. Activate the Symbology pane for this dataset. Select the “Unique Values” option for the Primary symbology, Select the “Morphology\_feature” under Field 1, Select a suitable colour scheme from the list, and Add all four Morphology Feature types (Depression, Mound, Platform and Ridge) to the symbology by using the “Add all values” button. This will colour the polygons on the map depending upon the category of Morphology Feature the polygon represents.



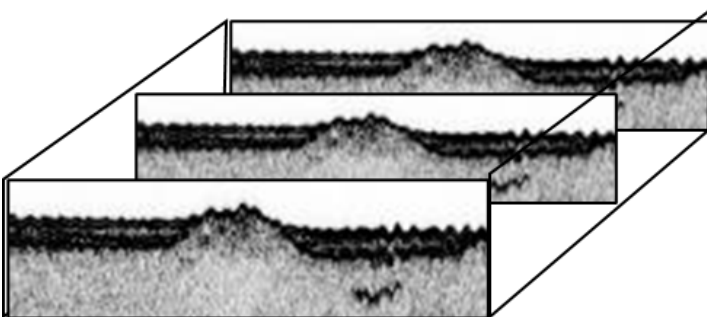
### 3 Case study geomorphology

Now that you have your GIS project set up you can use regional geoscience datasets to understand the types of geomorphic units that are on your map, before attempting to classify their Part 2 Geomorphology using the “[Add Geomorphology Attributes Tool](#)”. The figures below provide example regional geoscience context.

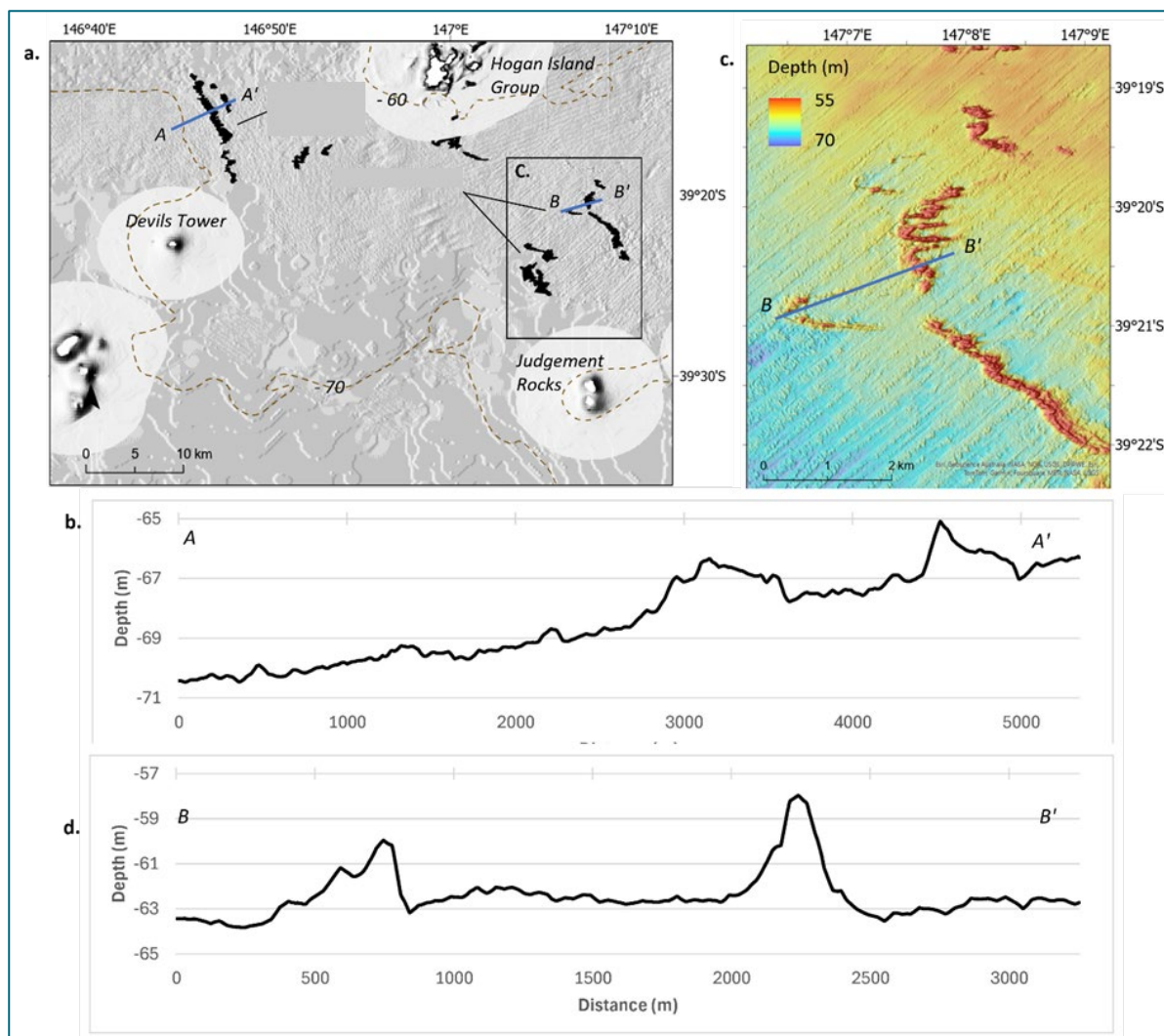
#### Regional geology and palaeogeography



Sub-bottom profile data (A-A' in next image):




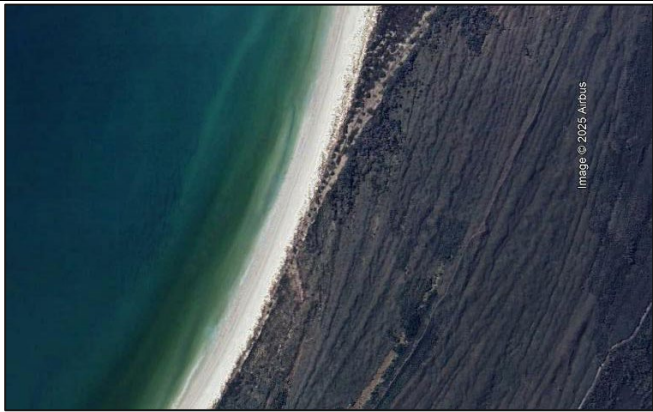
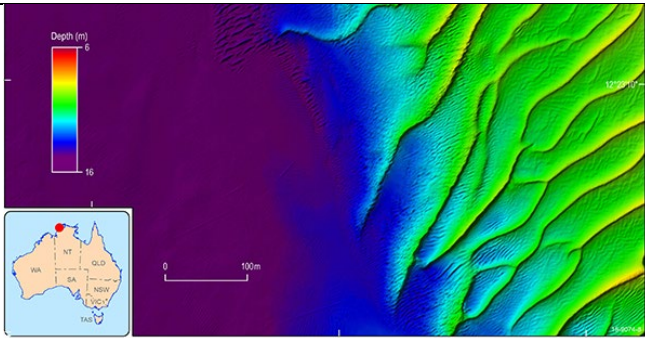
Example bathymetric profiles over representative seabed units



## Geomorphic analogues

Morphological Ridges that can form via different processes and in different Settings.

Setting	Geomorphology	Image
Coastal	Dune (aeolian – wind)	 <p>(credit: George Steinmetz)</p>

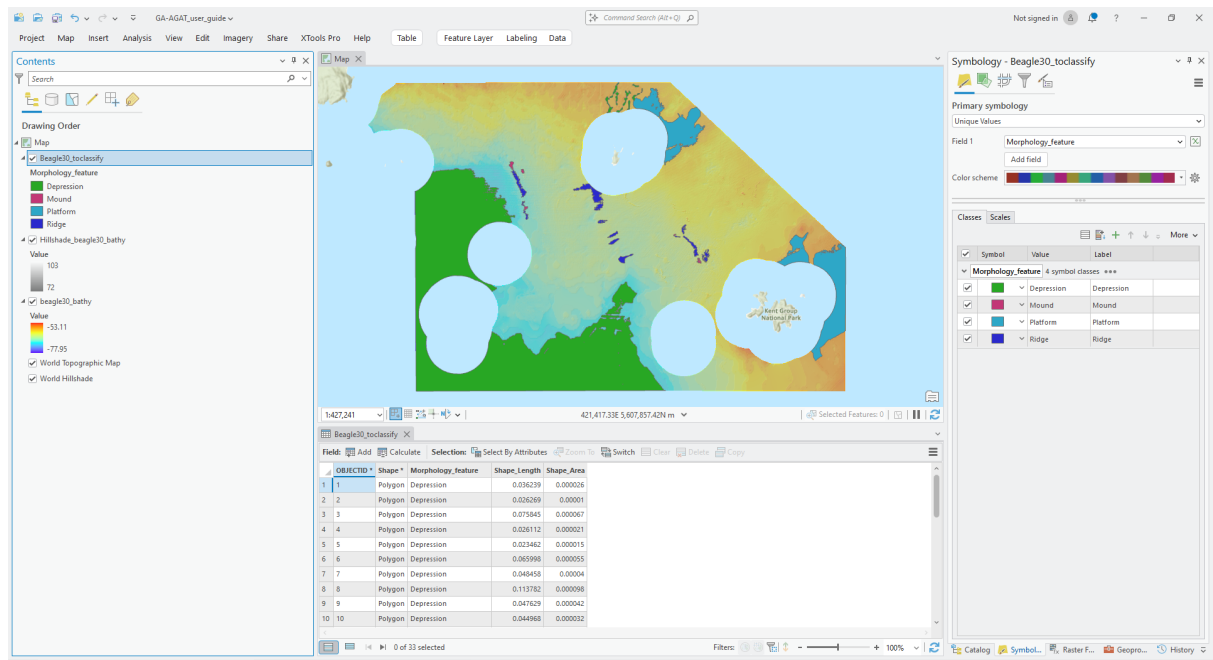
Coastal	beach ridges	 <p>(credit: Google Earth)</p>
Marine	dune (sand waves)	 <p>(credit: Geoscience Australia)</p>



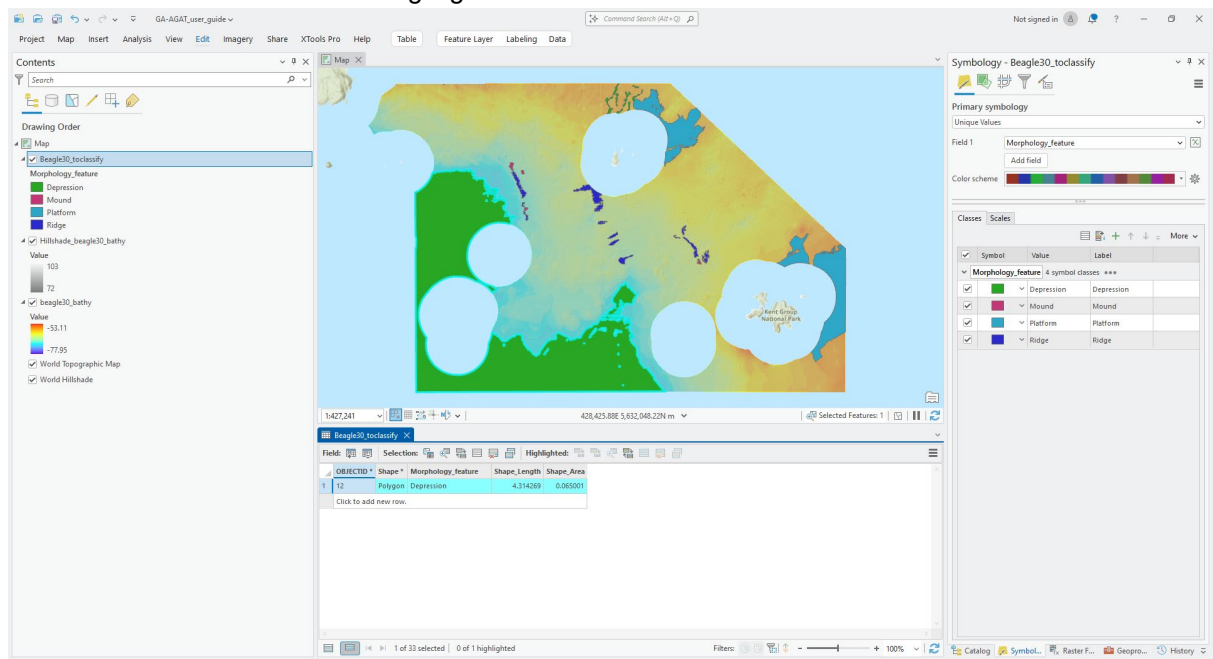
# 4 Use the Add Geomorphology Attributes Tool to add geomorphology attributes

The Add Geomorphology Attributes Tool will apply geomorphology attributes to selected morphology feature(s). Therefore, the first step is to select morphology feature(s) on the map. There are two ways of selecting morphology feature. One is through manual selection; the other is through the “Select By Attributes” Tool. We will illustrate both ways below.

1. Select the Beagle30\_toclassify dataset from the Contents pane. Open and view the attribute table of the dataset.



2. On the top menu bar, Activate the Map menu bar, then in the Selection group, select the “Select” button to activate it. Manually select the largest Depression feature on the bottom-left corner of the dataset. The selected feature is highlighted with a blue outline.



3. From the attribute table, you can see that there is 1 (out of 33) feature selected. Show only the selected record by clicking the Show Selected Records button on the bottom of the table.

4. With this feature selected, Double click the Add Geomorphology Attributes Tool on the Catalog pane to open the tool interface.

**Geoprocessing**

Add Geomorphology Attributes Tool

Parameters Environments

\* Input Features

Physiography Setting

NA

Geomorphology Setting or Process

NA

Basic geomorphic unit (BGU)

NA

BGU Type (BGU-T)

NA

BGU sub-Type (BGU-sT)

NA

Additional process attribute

NA

Additional geometric attribute

NA

Group of units

NA

Relative age

NA

Stratigraphic position

NA

Relative sea level

NA

Lithology

NA

Particle size characterisation

Value Unit

9999 mm

Terrain attribute

NA

Marginal marine process classification

NA

Aeolian input

NA

Comments

NA

\* Geomorphology analyst name

Geomorphology analyst organisation

Geoscience Australia

Run

5. This tool allows you to select options from drop-down lists for each parameter. Select the following options:

Tool Parameter	Drop-down selection
Input Features	Beagle30_toclassify
Physiography Setting	Continental Shelf
Geomorphology Setting or Process	Solid Earth
Basic Geomorphic Unit (BGU)	tectonic depression

BGU Type (BGU-T)	tectonic basin
Geomorphology analyst name	Your name
Geomorphology analyst organisation	Your organisation name

All other tool parameters can be left as default. Once you have done this, your tool pane will appear similar to the image below. When it does, click the Run button.

**Geoprocessing** [v] [p] [x]

← **Add Geomorphology Attributes Tool** [⊕]

Parameters Environments [?]

**Input Features**

Beagle30\_toclassify [v] [📁]

☒ Use the selected records: 1

**Physiography Setting**

Continental Shelf [v]

**Geomorphology Setting or Process**

Solid Earth [v]

**Basic geomorphic unit (BGU)**

tectonic depression [v]

**BGU Type (BGU-T)**

tectonic basin [v]

**BGU sub-Type (BGU-sT)**

NA [v]

**Additional process attribute**

NA [v]

**Additional geometric attribute**

NA [v]

**Group of units**

NA [v]

**Relative age**

NA [v]

**Stratigraphic position**

NA [v]

**Relative sea level**

NA [v]

**Lithology**

NA [v]

**Particle size characterisation**

Value	Unit
9999	mm [v]
[ ]	[v]

**Terrain attribute**

NA [v]

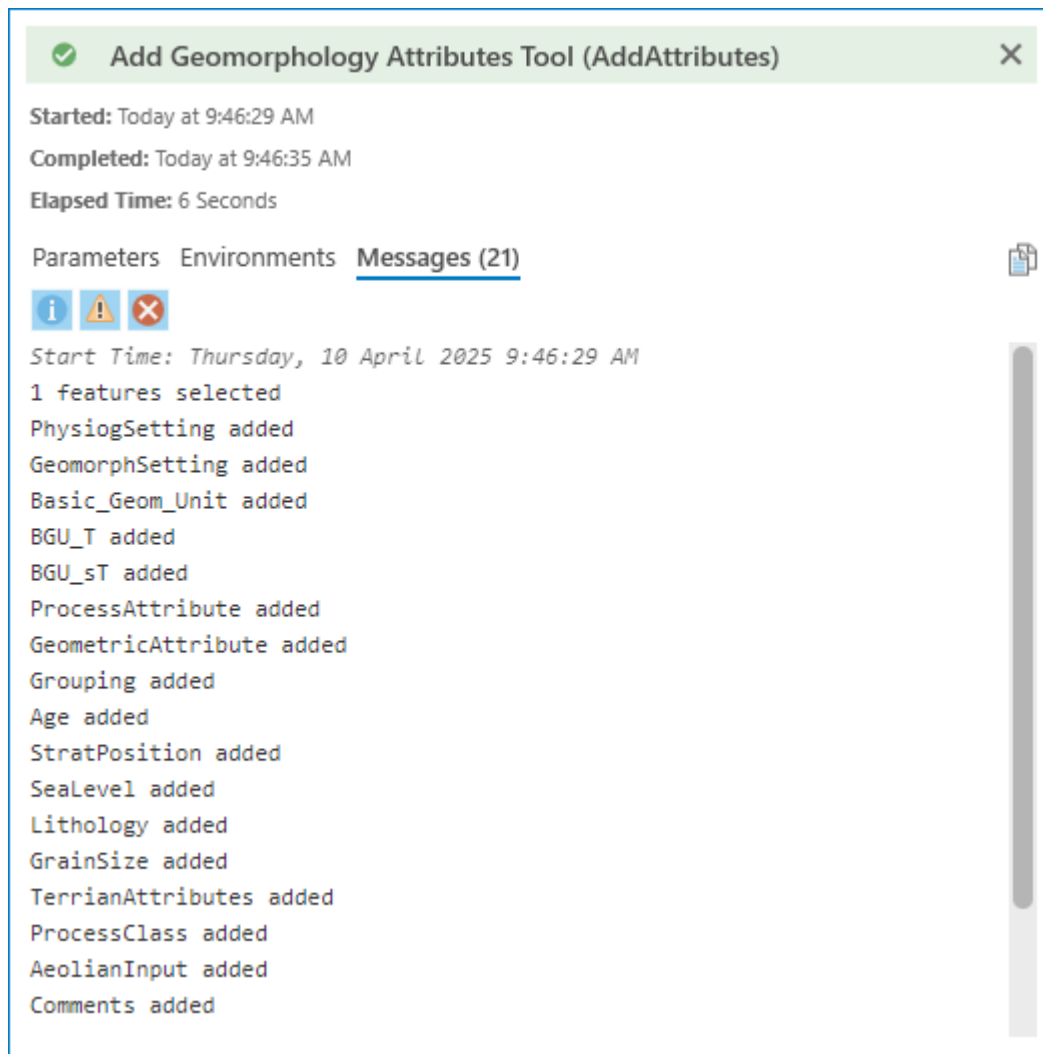
**Marginal marine process classification**

NA [v]

[⏮] [⏪] [⏩] [⏭] [Run] [v]

- Open the View Details tab to display the geoprocessing messages.





7. Once the tool has finished running, check the attribute table for the Morphology Features polygon layer. You should see that columns for geomorphology attributes have been added to the table with the values you selected in the tool. For the selected Depression feature, check that the values of the geomorphology attributes have been correctly added.

	_Area	PhysiogSetting	GeomorphSetting	Basic_Geom_Unit	BGU_T	BGU_sT	ProcessAttribute	GeometricAttribute
1	065001	Continental Shelf	Solid Earth	tectonic depression	tectonic basin	NA	NA	NA

8. Congratulations! You have just used the GIS tool to assign geomorphology attributes to the selected feature.
9. Use similar steps to a) select some small Depression features on the top of the datasets; b) use the tool to assign “Marine” as the Geomorphology Setting and Process parameter and “Submarine channel” as the Basic geomorphic unit (BGU) parameter. Feel free to select other geomorphology attributes as you see fit (or leave them as default), using the regional geology information provided at the Section 3 of this tutorial and your own expert knowledge.
10. On the top menu bar, Click on Map then in the Selection part of the menu, select the “Select By Attributes” button to open a pop-up box. For Input Rows, Select the Beagle30\_toclassify dataset

from the drop-down list. In the SQL section, Build a SQL expression like “Where Morphology\_feature is equal to Platform” using the three drop-down lists; Click the OK button to execute the selection. The selected Platform features are highlighted with blue outline on the map and in the attribute table.

Select By Attributes?×

Input Rows

Beagle30\_toclassify▼📁

1 Selection Type

New selection▼

Expression

📁 Load 💾 Save ✖ Remove

⏪ ⏩ ✓ SQL 🔧

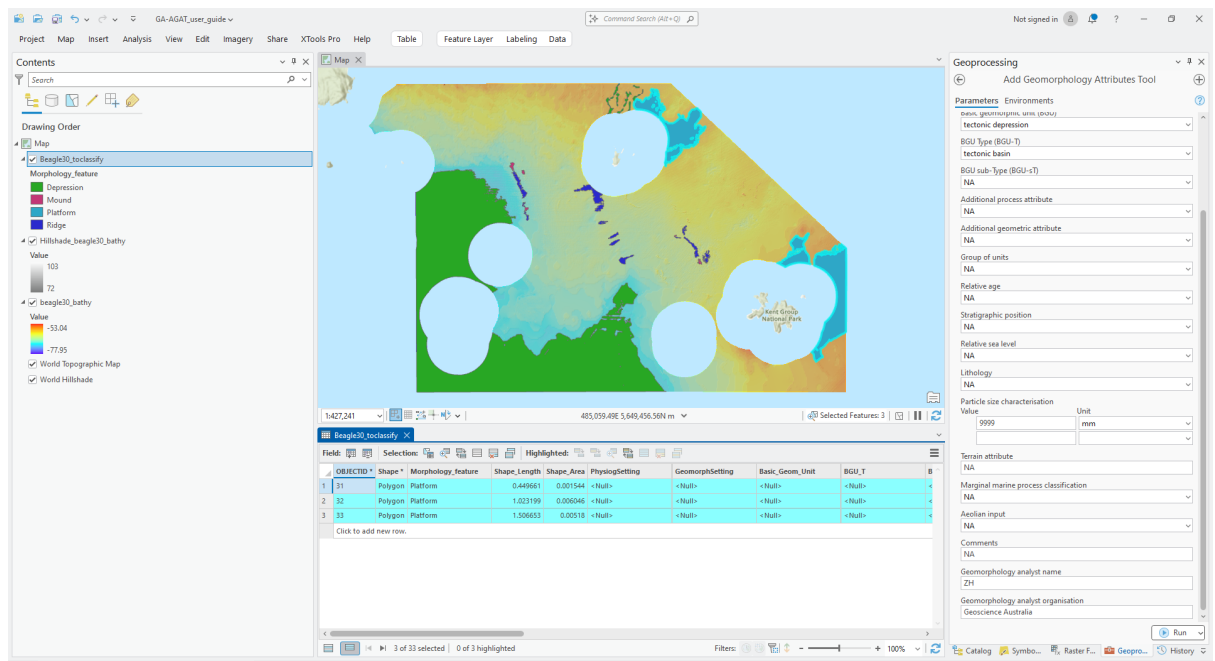
Where Morphology\_f▼ is equa▼ Platform▼ ✖

+ Add Clause

☐ Invert Where Clause

Apply

OK



11. Update the tool inputs as follows:

Tool Parameter	Drop-down selection
Input Features	Beagle30_toclassify
Physiography Setting	Continental Shelf
Geomorphology Setting or Process	Marine
Basic Geomorphic Unit (BGU)	Marine barform
BGU Type (BGU-T)	Sediment drift
Geomorphology analyst name	Your name
Geomorphology analyst organisation	Your organisation name

Click the Run button to execute the tool.

12. For the selected Platform features, check that the values of the geomorphology attributes have been correctly added.

Beagle30\_USYD\_toclassify

Field: Selection: Highlighted:

OBJECTID *	Shape *	Morphology_feature	Shape_Length	Shape_Area	PhysiogSetting	GeomorphSetting	Basic_Geom_Unit	BGU_T	BGU_sT
31	Polygon	Platform	0.449661	0.001544	Continental Shelf	Marine	marine barform	sediment drift	NA
32	Polygon	Platform	1.023199	0.006046	Continental Shelf	Marine	marine barform	sediment drift	NA
33	Polygon	Platform	1.506653	0.00518	Continental Shelf	Marine	marine barform	sediment drift	NA

Click to add new row.

3 of 33 selected

Filters: 100%

13. Use the table below to add geomorphology attributes to the Ridge features. Feel free to select other geomorphology attributes as you see fit, using your own expert knowledge.

Morphology feature	Physiography Setting	Geomorphology Setting or Process	BGU	BGU-T	BGU-sT
Ridge	Continental Shelf	Coastal	bedform	dune	coastal dune
Ridge	Continental Shelf	Coastal	bedform	dune	barchan
Ridge	Continental Shelf	Coastal	bedform	NA	NA

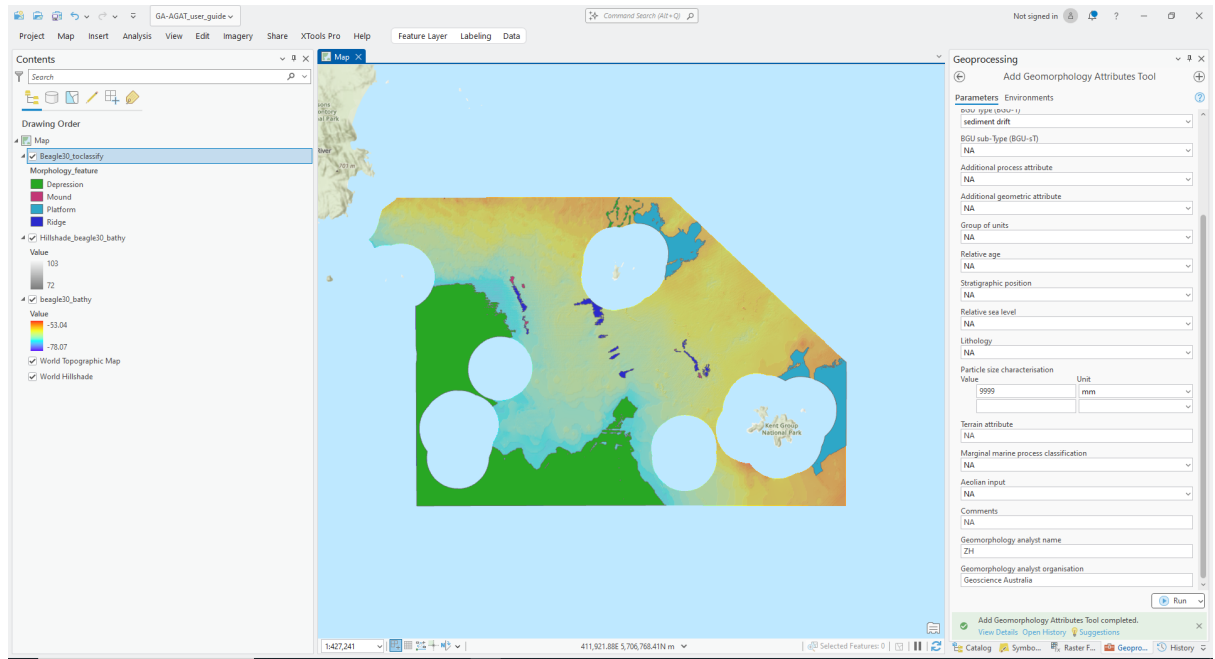
14. Use the below table to add geomorphology attributes to the Mound features.

Tool Parameter	Drop-down selection
Input Features	Beagle30_toclassify
Physiography Setting	Continental Shelf
Geomorphology Setting or Process	Coastal
Basic Geomorphic Unit (BGU)	bedform
BGU Type (BGU-T)	dune
BGU Sub-Type (BGU_sT)	Coastal dune
Geomorphology analyst name	Your name
Geomorphology analyst organisation	Your organisation name

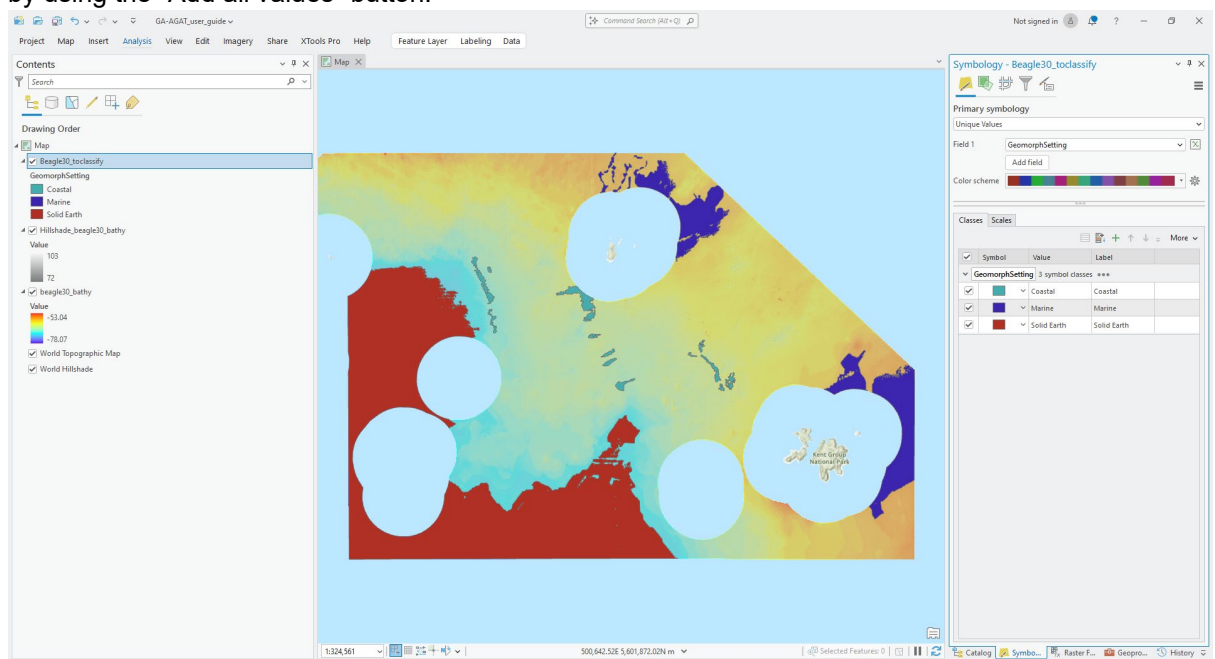
# 5 Display the seabed features using the geomorphology attributes

Now that you have added geomorphology attributes to all or selected Morphology Features, we will visualise them on maps.

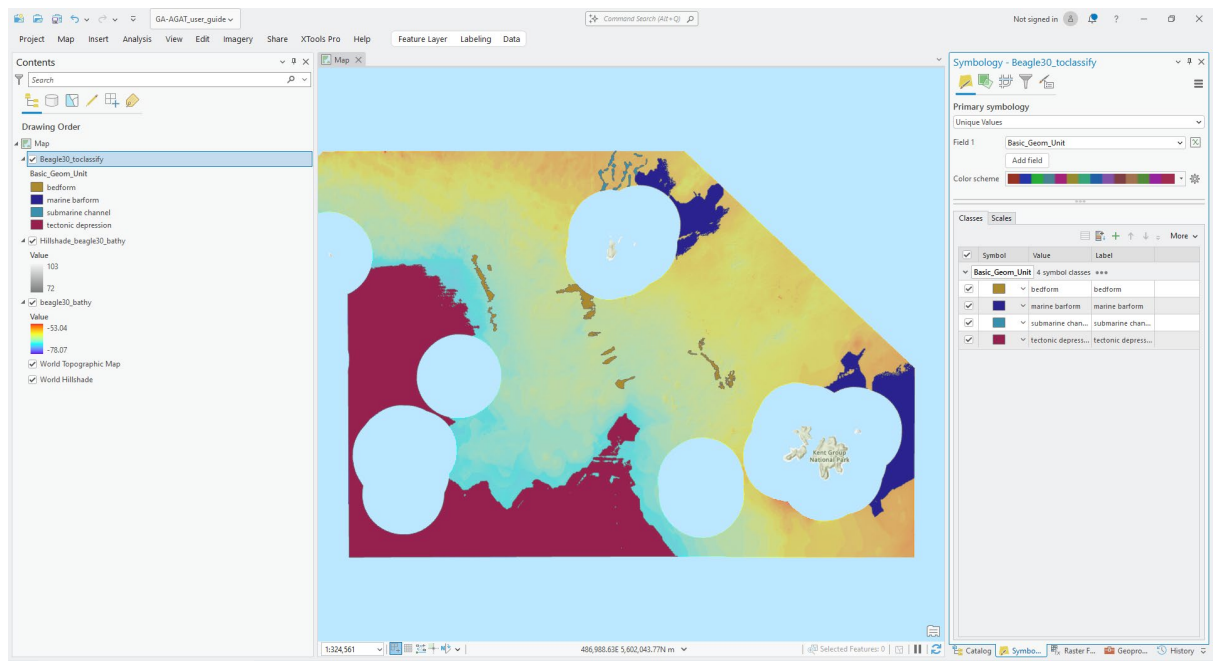
1. On the top menu bar, Activate the Map menu bar, and on the Selection part select the “Clear” button to clear all selection. Close the attribute table. Zoom to the full extent of the data.



2. Select the Beagle30\_toclassify dataset on the Contents pane; Activate the Symbology pane for this dataset. Select the “Unique Values” option for the Primary symbology, Select the “GeomorphSetting” under Field 1, Select a suitable colour scheme from the list, and Add all Geomorphic Setting types by using the “Add all values” button.



3. Follow the same procedure to display the Basic Geomorphic Unit (“Basic\_Geom\_Unit” field) types.



4. Congratulations! You have successfully completed the tutorial.

# Appendix 1 – glossary

All vocabulary terms in the following tables were derived from the Part 1 (Dove et al., 2020) and Part 2 (Nanson et al., 2023) reports and are published as digital vocabularies (Wells et al., 2025a, b, c, d). References in these tables are not reproduced here but are provided in full in the source documents.

## 1. Method terms (relevant to this tutorial)

Method vocabulary	NB: The full suite of <b>method</b> terms are defined here (Wells et al., 2025): <a href="https://vocabs.ga.gov.au/object?uri=https://pid.geoscience.gov.au/def/voc/ga/SeabedGeomorphologyGeneral">https://vocabs.ga.gov.au/object?uri=https://pid.geoscience.gov.au/def/voc/ga/SeabedGeomorphologyGeneral</a>
Physiography	Terms that are used to describe the macroscale physical expression of the seafloor (e.g. CONTINENTAL SHELF). Physiographic terms were primarily derived from Harris et al (2014) global seafloor geomorphology map, however, their complete list of terms have been split between PHYSIOGRAPHIC, Part 1 (MORPHOLOGY) and Part 2 (GEOMORPHOLOGY) vocabularies.
Morphology	The shape of the seafloor surface. Where capitalised, “Morphology” is used in specific reference to Part 1 MORPHOLOGY (Dove et al., 2020) and the FEATURES defined therein.
Geomorphology	The study of the shape of the Earth's surface and its formative processes (modified from Harris and Baker, 2011). This may include, but is distinct from, geomorphometry - the science of quantitative terrain characterisation, which encompasses acquisition and processing of topographic data as well as analyses and applications related to geomorphology (see Lecours et al., 2016). “Marine Geomorphology” is used in specific reference to Part 2 GEOMORPHOLOGY (Nanson et al., 2023) and the UNITS defined therein. Cf. MORPHOMETRICS.
Process	The term PROCESS is used herein to group geomorphic units formed by similar processes and are the broadest (alongside SETTING) Part 2 terms for classifying Part 1 Morphology FEATURES
Setting	Used herein, the term SETTING is used to group geomorphic units formed in specific environments and are the broadest (alongside PROCESS) Part 2 terms for classifying Part 1 Morphology FEATURES.
Feature	A list of terms that are used to define seafloor MORPHOLOGY; these were primarily sourced from the list of terms and definitions provided in the International Hydrographic Organization (2019) list of undersea Feature Names which were subsequently updated and illustrated in Dove et al., (2020: Part 1). MORPHOLOGY FEATURE terms (e.g. Ridge, Canyon) are capitalised as proper nouns to help distinguish them from more general morphological descriptors (e.g. upper canyon, canyon wall, crests; Dove et al., 2020).

Unit	Used herein, the term UNIT refers to a three-dimensional geomorphic interpretation of (Part 1: MORPHOLOGY) FEATURES, and usually incorporate both sub-surface (stratigraphic) and formative process interpretations.
BGU	Basin Geomorphic Unit (BGU) are the broadest geomorphic terms used to classify Part 1 (MORPHOLOGY) FEATURE shapes and can always be simplified up to their SETTING/PROCESS categories (PART 2 - GEOMORPHOLOGY vocabulary).
BGU-T	BGU-T are defined for commonly used sub-categories of BGU, and can always be simplified up to their BGU and SETTING/PROCESS categories (PART 2 - GEOMORPHOLOGY vocabulary).
BGU-sT	BGU-sT provide more granular classification of BGU-T, but can always be simplified up to their BGU-T, BGU and SETTING/PROCESS categories (PART 2 - GEOMORPHOLOGY vocabulary). BGU-sT definitions are not included in this glossary.

## 2. Physiography Terms (relevant to this tutorial)

Physiography vocabulary	<i>NB: The full suite of <b>Physiographic</b> terms are defined here (Wells et al., 2025):</i> <a href="https://vocabs.ga.gov.au/object?uri=https://pid.geoscience.gov.au/def/voc/ga/SeabedGeomorphologyPhysiography">https://vocabs.ga.gov.au/object?uri=https://pid.geoscience.gov.au/def/voc/ga/SeabedGeomorphologyPhysiography</a>
Continental shelf	The seabed region adjacent to a continent (or around an island), composed of continental crust, and extending from the low-water line to a depth at which there is usually a marked increase of slope towards oceanic depths (modified after Harris et al., 2014). Cf. "shelf" in Harris et al., (2014).
Continental slope	The seabed region adjacent to a continent (or around an island), composed of continental crust, and extending from the low-water line to a depth at which there is usually a marked increase of slope towards oceanic depths (modified after Harris et al., 2014). Cf. "shelf" in Harris et al., (2014).

## 3. Part 1 Morphology terms (relevant to this tutorial)

Morphology vocabulary	<i>NB: The full suite of <b>morphology</b> terms are defined here (Wells et al., 2025):</i> <a href="https://vocabs.ga.gov.au/object?uri=https://pid.geoscience.gov.au/def/voc/ga/SeabedGeomorphologyMorphology">https://vocabs.ga.gov.au/object?uri=https://pid.geoscience.gov.au/def/voc/ga/SeabedGeomorphologyMorphology</a>
Ridge	An elongated elevation of varying complexity, size and gradient (length > width) (modified from IHO, 2019). Cf. "bridge" and "ridge" in Harris et al., (2014).
Mound	A distinct elevation with a variable, sometimes rounded profile which is generally less than 500 m above the surrounding seafloor (modified from IHO, 2019).



Depression	A general term for a closed-contour bathymetric low. DEPRESSIONS vary in scale from small local features to larger basins. They generally have lower gradient sides than HOLES.
Platform	A generally broad, planar surface that is at least partially elevated, and lower gradient, than the surrounding areas (adapted from Goudie, 2014).

#### 4. Part 2 geomorphology terms (relevant to this tutorial)

Geomorphology vocabulary	NB: The full suite of <b>morphology</b> terms are defined here (Wells et al., 2025): <a href="https://vocab.ga.gov.au/object?uri=https%3A//pid.geoscience.gov.au/def/voc/ga/SeabedGeomorphologySettings">https://vocab.ga.gov.au/object?uri=https%3A//pid.geoscience.gov.au/def/voc/ga/SeabedGeomorphologySettings</a>
Settings and Processes	
Marine	A SETTING in which geomorphic UNITS are primarily formed below lowest astronomical tide by marine processes (waves, tides, oceanic and density currents, cumulative MASS MOVEMENT PROCESSES – e.g. SUBMARINE CANYONS).
Coastal	A SETTING in which geomorphic UNITS are primarily formed by coastal processes (waves, tides, rivers and winds) on modern or former CONTINENTAL SHELVES (PHYSIOGRAPHY).
Solid Earth	A SETTING in which bedrock UNITS are related to the configuration of the bedrock geology itself; these UNITS represent a broad range of scales and lithologies and can be the product of tectonic deformation and volcanic activity. The SOLID EARTH SETTING excludes UNITS formed by other processes (e.g. FLUVIAL - SUBAERIAL CHANNELS incised into bedrock) and is not intended to span the spectrum of geological terminology that is traditionally applied during terrestrial geology mapping.
Current-induced	A PROCESS grouping that includes a broad suite of geomorphic UNITS that are primarily formed by air and water currents by modern or former processes. Where the formative process is known (e.g. MARINE, ANTHROPOGENIC) these units can be reclassified into their formative SETTING or PROCESS (e.g. a CURRENT-INDUCED DUNE that is submerged on the continental shelf can be reclassified as a COASTAL DUNE).
Basic Geomorphic Units (BGU)	
Marine barform	Tend to be larger than CURRENT-INDUCED BEDFORMS (e.g. Venditti, 2013), are often forced by macro-scale topography (e.g. channels – point bar; headlands - banner), and develop over longer periods of time (e.g. Dury, 1970).
Bedform (Current-Induced)	Quasi-rhythmic, erosional or depositional units formed at the interface between sediment and a lower-density medium (e.g. water, air, ice or pyroclastic flows). BEDFORMS constitute the bulk of sediment transport (Robert, 2014) and scale to changing flow properties (e.g. Simons and Richardson, 1966). BEDFORMS often develop over BARFORMS in response to changing flow conditions (Simons and Richardson, 1966).

Barform (Current-induced)	Tend to be larger than BEDFORMS (e.g. Venditti, 2013), are often forced by macro-scale topography (e.g. CHANNELS - POINTBAR; HEADLANDS - BANNER), and develop over longer periods of time (e.g. Dury, 1970).
Submarine channel (Marine)	Formed by sediment-laden turbidity currents and other sediment-rich gravity currents (Klaucke and Hesse, 1996; Peakall et al., 2000; Peakall and Sumner, 2015).
tectonic depression (Solid Earth)	A depression generated by an unspecified tectonic/structural process.
Basic Geomorphic Unit – Types (BGU-T)	
Dune (Current-induced)	Dunes have a broad range of morphologies and represent larger transverse bedforms (wavelength 0.6–10 m, height 0.1–1 m) than RIPPLES (modified from: Stow et al., 2009). Used herein, DUNES include typically large sand waves and megaripples, as well as coastal foredunes (BGU-sT).
Sediment drift (Marine)	Typically longitudinal unit (i.e., aligned with dominant current flow) of variable sediment thickness, sometimes observed in the lee of another large unit (Belderson et al., 1982).
Tectonic basin (Solid Earth)	A depression or basin of variable size and shape formed by tectonic processes.
Basic Geomorphic Unit sub-Types (BGU-sT)	
Coastal dune	A type of dune that develops at the coast (uncited source).
Barchan dune	A crescent shaped dune (uncited source).

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