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Activities relating to the Working Group on Toponymic Data Files and Gazetteers

New Marine Geographical Names and the SCUFN Online Systems Developed by the Republic of Korea

Submitted by Republic of Korea*

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New Marine Geographical Names and the SCUFN Online Systems Developed by the Republic of Korea[†]

SUMMARY

In 2014 and 2015, the Republic of Korea (ROK) has been promoting the discovery and use of marine geographical names in three ways. Firstly, 61 marine geographical names were discovered and registered with the Korean Government Gazette and five undersea feature names were registered with the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO) Gazetteer of Undersea Feature Names. Secondly, 39 new marine geographical names were added to the Korean Government Gazette. Therefore, the second edition of 'Oceans and Marine Geographical Names' was published with a total of 919 marine geographical names. Thirdly, in order to promote international cooperation and to serve the convenience of the Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN) members, the ROK developed three websites under the SCUFN for introducing definitions of generic terms, and administering submissions of SCUFN proposals and their review. The ROK has made significant contribution to expanding the use of undersea feature names and to advancing undersea feature naming at the international level.

In 2014 and 2015, the ROK registered new marine geographical names domestically and internationally, and developed online systems to promote the wider use of undersea feature names in three ways.

1. New Marine Geographical Names since 2014

There are 61 marine geographical names registered since 2014. Among them are 47 sea surface names which include 8 Channels, 2 Bays, 16 Creeks and 21 Rocks, and 14 undersea feature names, which include 9 Reefs, 2 Hills, and 3 Knolls (Table 1). There are five new undersea feature names approved by the Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN) under the IHO-IOC GEBCO Guiding Committee, and they are Paeraengi Knoll, Hangari Knoll, Dalpaengi Knoll, Gokkal Hill, and Maisan Hills (Table 2).

[†] This working paper pertains to the UNCSGN resolutions I/4 E (National gazetteers), and VI/8 (Information from countries regarding changes in geographical names).

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Table 1. Marine Geographical Names approved by the Korea Committee on Geographical Names (KCGN)

Marine Geographical Names		2014	2015	Total
Sea Surface Names	Bay	2	-	2
	Creek(Inlet)	5	11	16
	Channel	7	1	8
	Rock	20	1	21
Undersea Feature Names	Hill(s)	-	2	2
	Knoll	2	1	3
	Reef	3	6	9
Total		39	22	61

Table 2. Undersea Features Names Approved by SCUFN (2014-2015)

Year	Undersea feature names approved by SCUFN	Total
2014	Paeraengi Knoll, Hangari Knoll	2
2015	Dalpaengi Knoll, Gokkal Hill, Maisan Hills	3
	5	

2. Publication of the Second Edition 'Ocean and Marine Geographical Names'

(1) Addition of New Marine Geographical Names

Thirty nine new marine geographical names were added to the Korean Government Gazette in 2014. The second edition of 'Oceans and Marine Geographical Names' was, therefore, published with a total of 919 marine geographical names categorized by region and generic terms (Figure 1).

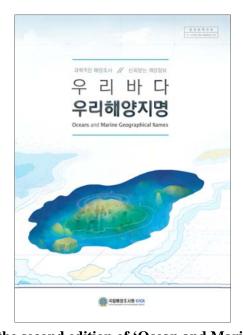


Figure 1. Front page of the second edition of 'Ocean and Marine Geographical Names'

(2) Amendments to the Index Map and the Table of Contents as a result of the New Marine Geographical Names

The 39 new marine geographical names are from Gyeongsangbuk-do (1 name), Jeollanam-do (25 names), Chungcheongnam-do (10 names), Incheon Metropolitan City (1 name), and the East Pacific (2 names) (Figure 2).

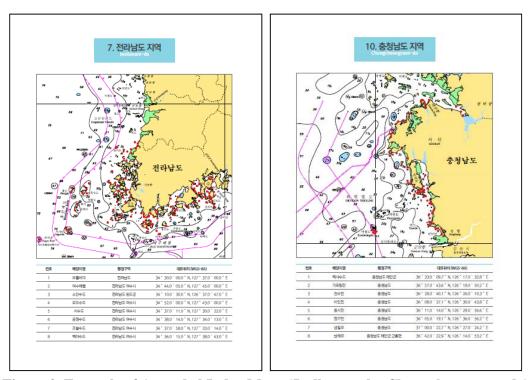


Figure 2. Example of Amended Index Maps (Jeollanam-do, Chungcheongnam-do)

3. Development of the GEBCO-SCUFN Online Systems for Undersea Feature Naming

To help the SCUFN with reviewing proposals on undersea feature names, the ROK government developed three online systems. One of them is a system that allows users to search using generic terms of Undersea Feature Names, and it is designed to provide support for users when preparing a proposal on undersea feature naming. It shows generic terms, definitions, and images of various generic terms. The system provide open access to the public (Figure 3).

Another online system was developed to allow online submissions using a web interface. Previously, when submitting a proposal on undersea feature names, one had to prepare the proposal it in a DOC or PDF format and send it to the International Hydrographic Bureau (IHB). The new system has brought convenience to the users. Access to the system is also open to everyone (Figure 4).

The other online system is for the SCUFN members to review submitted proposals, exchange opinions, and make decisions on them from the website (Figure 5 and 6).

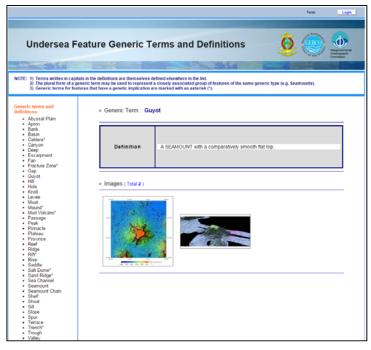


Figure 3. Screenshot of the Generic Term Search System (www.scufnterm.org)

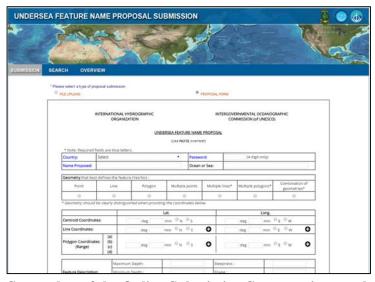


Figure 4. Screenshot of the Online Submission System using a web interface (www.scufnsubmission.org)



Figure 5. Screenshot of the Online Review System for Undersea Feature Name Proposal (www.scufnreview.org)

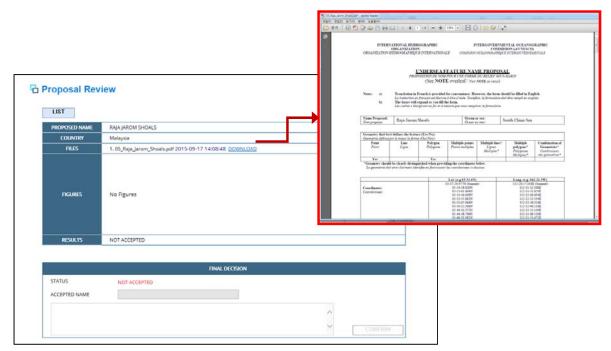


Figure 6. Example for the Review of a Proposal on Undersea Feature Name

4. Future Plans

The ROK government plans to continue to discover new domestic and international undersea feature names and register them with the Korean Government Gazette and the GEBCO Gazetteer. Furthermore, in order to promote the use of marine geographical names, the government will keep the online systems updated and develop additional user-friendly websites where necessary.