

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL
OCEANOGRAPHIC
COMMISSION (of UNESCO)**

**INTERNATIONAL
HYDROGRAPHIC
ORGANIZATION**



**Twenty Fourth Meeting of the GEBCO
Sub-Committee on
Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN)**

**Beijing, China
12-16 September 2011**

REPORT

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24th SCUFN MEETING
Beijing, China, 12-16 September 2011

REPORT

- Notes:** 1) Paragraph numbering is the same as in the agenda (Annex C)
- 2) All documents referred to in these minutes are available from the SCUFN page of the IHO website (http://www.iho.int/mtg_docs/com_wg/SCUFN/SCUFN24/SCUFN24Docs.htm)

Annexes:

- A List of Documents
- B List of Participants
- C Agenda
- D List of Actions arising from SCUFN-24
- E SCUFN recommended changes to the Terminology Part of IHO-IOC Publication B-6 "Standardization of Undersea Feature Names"
- F List of Acronyms used in this Report
- G Alphabetic Index of Undersea Feature Names considered at SCUFN-24

1 OPENING AND ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

- Docs: SCUFN24-01A rev3 [List of Documents](#) (also Annex A)
- SCUFN24-01B rev2 [List of Participants](#) (also Annex B)
- SCUFN24-01C [SCUFN Membership and Observers List](#)
- SCUFN24-01D [Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure for SCUFN](#)

The twenty fourth meeting of the GEBSCO Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN) began at 9.00 a.m. on Monday 12 September 2011 at the China People's Palace, Beijing, China. The meeting was hosted by the State Oceanic Administration People's Republic of China (SOA). The meeting was chaired by Dr. Hans Werner SCHENKE, AWI, Germany.

Mr Zhang Zhanhai of SOA welcomed all participants to the meeting and to China. The Chairman expressed his warm thanks and gratitude to Mr Zhang Zhanhai and SOA for organising the meeting.

Attendees included SCUFN Chairman, Dr. Hans-Werner SCHENKE (AWI, Germany), SCUFN Vice-Chairman Ms. Lisa A. TAYLOR (NOAA, USA), SCUFN Secretary, Mr. Michel HUET (IHB, Monaco), and Sub-Committee members:

Prof. LIN Shaohua (NMDIS, China);
Cdr. Ana Angelica ALBERONI (DHN, Brazil);
Cdr. Muhammad BASHIR (Hydrographic Department, Pakistan, arrived 12 Sep 2010);
Dr. Ksenia DOBROLYUBOVA (GINRAS, Russia);
Dr. Hyun-Chul HAN (KIGAM, Rep. of Korea);
Dr. Yasuhiko OHARA (JHOD, Japan);
Dr. Vaughan STAGPOOLE (IGNS, New Zealand);
Mr. Norman Z. CHERKIS (Five Oceans Consultants, USA).

Apologies were received from Lic. Walter REYNOSO-PERALTA (SHN, Argentina). Also, Cdr Harvinder AVTAR (NHO, India) could not attend. He had not attended 2 meetings in a row which, according to the SCUFN terms of reference, meant that he was considered as having resigned. As a result, the IHB would seek a replacement IHO member.

On behalf of all SCUFN members, the Chair welcomed Prof. LIN Shaohua (NMDIS, China) as new elected member of SCUFN (IOC side). She replaced Lic. José Luis FRIAS Salazar (INEGI, Mexico) who had resigned.

Observers included:

Mr. Jimmy NERANTZIS (NGA & BGN/ACUF, USA);
Dr. Kunio YASHIMA, GEBCO Guiding Committee (JHA, Japan);
Ms. I Ji KIM (KHOA, Rep. of Korea);
Mr. LI Sihai (NMDIS, China);
Mr. JIN Jiye (NMDIS, China);
Dr. GAO Jinyao (SIO, China);
Dr. LI Shoujun (SIO, China);
Dr. YANG Chunguo (SIO, China)
Mr. RUAN Wenbin (CIT, China)
Cdr. Rajesh BARGOTI (NHO, India);
Mr. Vladimir BOGINSKIY (YANDEX, Russia);
Ms. Mariana MOROZOVA (ROSREESTR, Russia);
Mr. Vladimir PANKIN (ROSREESTR, Russia);
Ms DU Qiongwei (NMDIS, China);
Ms MA Qian (NMDIS, China);
Mr XING Zhe (NMDIS, China);
Ms FAN Miao (NMDIS, China);
Ms LI Yanwen (NMDIS, China); and
Ms WANG Yiting (NMDIS, China).

Dr. STAGPOOLE kindly accepted to serve as rapporteur.

Outcome:

- The Sub-Committee noted the documents introduced.

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Docs: SCUFN24-02A rev7 [Agenda](#)
SCUFN24-02B rev2 [Timetable](#)

The Chairman noted that there were more than 70 new names to approve as well as other business and that the committee had much work to do in the next 5 days. No other Items were added to the agenda.

Outcome:

- The Sub-Committee approved the agenda (see Annex C).

3. MATTERS REMAINING FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS

- Notes:
- 1) Numbers in the 1st left column in the table below refer to corresponding paragraphs in SCUFN-23 Report.
 - 2) The status of actions arising from previous meetings are classified as follows:
 - DONE
 - PENDING (Additional work is needed to complete the action.)

3.1 REVIEW OF ACTIONS FROM SCUFN-23

Docs:	SCUFN24-03.1A rev4	List of Actions from SCUFN-23 and Status
	SCUFN24-03.1B	Letter to AWI, Germany, on Beiersdorf Peak
	SCUFN24-03.1C	Letter to SHOA, Chile, on Arauco Basin, Chiloé Basin, Valdivia Basin and Valparaiso Basin
	SCUFN24-03.1D	Letter to CIOH, Colombia, on Alice / Alicia Shoal – Alice / Alicia Gap and Calarca Reef
	SCUFN24-03.1E rev1	Shape files for Joban Seamount Chain (.zip)
	SCUFN24-03.1F	Polygons describing the extend of Hegemann Hill, Varenius Hill and Koldewey Seamount
	SCUFN24-03.1G	Polygons defining the flat portion of Maceió Norte Terrace and Maceió Sul Terrace
	SCUFN24-03.1H	Map showing the proposed Nathaniel Palmer Trough
	SCUFN24-03.1I	Polygons describing the extend of Kurentsova Seamount, Pirie Province and Polarstern Basin
	SCUFN24-03.1J	Proposal for Vaughan Guyots (Action SCUFN23/11)
	SCUFN24-03.1K	Proposed new extension for Japanese Guyots (in connection with SCUFN24-03.1J)

The secretary reviewed the list of actions from SCUFN-23 and reported on the status of each action. The outcome of the review is summarized in the table below:

Action	Agenda Item	Details	Status / Outcome
SCUFN23/1	3.1	H-C HAN to coordinate the Graphics Group of SCUFN (V. STAGPOOLE, W. REYNOSO-PERALTA, Y. OHARA, A.A. ALBERONI) with a view to collecting graphics of typical underwater features described in B-6, for presentation at the next meeting.	In progress. Considered under § 6.
SCUFN23/2	3.1	SCUFN Members responsible for the various language versions of B-6 to update their version from SCUFN23-06A and include the revised definition for ‘Caldera’ as well as the new generic terms ‘Mud Volcano’ and ‘Rift’ with their respective definitions (see outcomes from section 3.1), then provide the resulting edition to the Secretary. Secretary to take care of the English/French version of B-6. Note: this action to be undertaken after Action SCUFN23/5 has been completed.	Done. See SCUFN24-06B “Draft New Edition 4.1.0 of B-6”. Considered under § 6.

Action	Agenda Item	Details	Status / Outcome
SCUFN23/3	3.1	LIN S. to coordinate the production of an English/Chinese version of B-6 for the next meeting.	Done. See E/Chinese version of B-6 4th ed. Action complete.
SCUFN23/4	3.1	Secretary to post all languages versions of the revised edition of B-6, resulting from Action SCUFN23/2, on the IHO and GEBSCO websites.	Need for the Draft New Edition 4.1.0 of B-6 (SCUFN24-06B) to be agreed first. Considered under § 6.
SCUFN23/5	3.1	Generic Terms Group of SCUFN (Y. OHARA lead) to create a subsection of the Terminology section of B-6, incorporating description of generic terms with genetic implications.	Done. See SCUFN24-06B "Draft New Edition 4.1.0 of B-6". Considered under § 6.
SCUFN23/6	3.1	J. NERANTZIS to report to ACUF that SCUFN will use new generic terms that have genetic implications and report back to SCUFN at the next meeting on how ACUF regards this approach.	Done. ACUF will stick to current policy of not including new generic terms that have genetic implications. Noted. Action complete.
SCUFN23/7	3.1	Generic Terms Group of SCUFN (Y. OHARA lead) to consider the term 'Sand Ridge' further and make recommendations to the next meeting.	Done. See SCUFN24-06D . Considered under § 6.
SCUFN23/8	3.1	Generic Terms Group of SCUFN (Y. OHARA lead) to consider the term 'Salt Dome' further and make recommendations to the next meeting.	Done. See SCUFN24-06D . Considered under § 6.
SCUFN23/9	3.1	Y. OHARA to define the extent of the Joban Seamount Chain and provide the secretary with the coordinates and a shape file.	Done. See SCUFN24-03.1E . Gazetteer updated. Action complete.
SCUFN23/10	3.1	Y. OHARA to confer with JCUFN on the proposed alternate extent of Japanese Guyots, as in Doc. SCUFN23-03.1I, and report to the next meeting.	Done. See SCUFN24-04.7A (Japanese Guyots) . Considered under § 4.7.
SCUFN23/11	3.1	K. DOBROLYUBOVA to prepare a proposal for Vaughan Guyots in anticipation of approval by JCUF of the new extent of Japanese Guyots.	Done. See SCUFN24-03.1J and SCUFN24-03.1K . Considered under § 4.7.
SCUFN23/12	3.1	Y. OHARA to prepare a proposal to SCUFN for an alternative name to Lucky Star Ridge for the feature located from <i>Lat.</i> 22°46.0'N, <i>Long.</i> 126°56.5'E to <i>Lat.</i> 21°40.0'N, <i>Long.</i> 126°47.8'E.	Y. OHARA proposed to defer this issue. See SCUFN24-04.7A (Lucky Star) . This was accepted. Deferred to SCUFN-25.
SCUFN23/13	3.1	Secretary to include Dowd Guyot (<i>Lat.</i> 13°27'N, <i>Long.</i> 119°39'W) in the GEBSCO gazetteer.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN23/14	3.1	Secretary to include in the GEBSCO gazetteer the coordinates of the polygon defining the base of Acapulco Seamounts.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN23/15	3.1	Secretary to include the following text in the Remarks section of the GEBSCO gazetteer for Columbia Seamount (<i>Lat</i> 20°45'S, <i>Long</i> 32°00'W): "Presumably named after Columbia University (USA) and adopted from existing chart".	Done. Action complete.

Action	Agenda Item	Details	Status / Outcome
SCUFN23/16	3.1	Secretary to correct the coordinates for Ita Mai Tai Guyot in the GEBCO gazetteer, to read <i>Lat 12°50'N, Long 156°50'E</i> ; also to remove Gaori Guyot from the reserved section.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN23/17	3.1	Secretary to comment on the comparative review of GEBCO and ACUF gazetteers, as in Docs. SCUFN22-08.1A and SCUFN23-05.1B, and propose any necessary actions to the Sub-Committee.	In progress. Deferred to SCUFN-25.
SCUFN23/18	3.1	Secretary to report on the transition to the web-based GEBCO gazetteer at the next meeting.	Done. See SCUFN24-07.2A . Considered under § 7.2.
SCUFN23/19	3.1	W. REYNOSO-PERALTA to report on his review of the unnamed seamounts in the Pacific Ocean, and make proposals to the next meeting.	Not known. Deferred to SCUFN-25.
SCUFN23/20	3.1	K. DOBROLYUBOVA to provide information to W. REYNOSO-PERALTA and prepare proposals for the next meeting on 15 unnamed seamounts in the Pacific Ocean from Russian data.	Four UFN proposals sent to W. REYNOSO-PERALTA. See SCUFN24-04.6A (GINRAS). Considered under § 4.6.
SCUFN23/21	3.1	Secretary to report back to CIOH, Colombia that SCUFN cannot change the name 'Alice', as in Alice Shoal and Alice Gap in the Caribbean, until more information is provided, and that the term 'Alice' will therefore be kept as it is in the GEBCO gazetteer.	Done. See SCUFN24-03.1D . Action complete.
SCUFN23/22	3.2	Secretary to produce a revision of the report of SCUFN-22, with the addition of an alphabetical list of all names considered at the meeting.	Done. See Rev2 of SCUFN-22 Report . Action complete.
SCUFN23/23	4.1.A	Secretary to include an item on "languages used in naming of features" to the agenda of SCUFN-24.	Done. Agenda Item 7.4 of SCUFN-24. Action complete.
SCUFN23/24	4.2.F	Secretary to add Beiersdorf Peak to the Reserve Section of the GEBCO gazetteer and ask Dr. R. GERSONDE to provide additional bathymetric information covering the highest point of this feature.	Done. Name added to Reserve Section and letter sent to AWI. See SCUFN24-03.1B . Chair: no new data expected in near future. Deferred to SCUFN-25.
SCUFN23/25	4.2.G	H.W. SCHENKE to provide the Secretary with a polygon describing the extent of Koldewey seamount.	Done. See SCUFN24-03.1F . Gazetteer updated. Action complete.
SCUFN23/26	4.2.H	H.W. SCHENKE to provide the Secretary with a polygon describing the extent of Varenius Hill.	Done. See SCUFN24-03.1F . Gazetteer updated. Action complete.
SCUFN23/27	4.2.H	Secretary to remove Varenius Hill from the Reserve Section of the GEBCO gazetteer.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN23/28	4.2.I	H.W. SCHENKE to provide the Secretary with a polygon describing the extent of Hegemann Hill.	Done. See SCUFN24-03.1F . Gazetteer updated. Action complete.
SCUFN23/29	4.2.I	Secretary to remove Hegemann Hill from the Reserve Section of the GEBCO gazetteer.	Done. Action complete.

Action	Agenda Item	Details	Status / Outcome
SCUFN23/30	4.2.J	H.W. SCHENKE to provide the Secretary with a polygon describing the extent of Kurentsova Seamount.	Done. See SCUFN24-03.1I . Gazetteer updated. Action complete.
SCUFN23/31	4.2.J	Secretary to remove Seeber Seamount from the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO gazetteer (now replaced by, and accepted as Kurentsova Seamount).	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN23/32	4.2.K	H.W. SCHENKE to provide the Secretary with a polygon describing the extent of Pirie Province extending down to about the 3000 m isobath.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN23/33	4.2.K	Generic Terms Group of SCUFN (Y. OHARA, lead) to clarify the definition of "Province" for use with or without an additional generic term in B-6.	Done. See SCUFN24-06C . Considered under § 6.
SCUFN23/34	4.2.K	Secretary to remove Göttingen Province from the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO gazetteer (now replaced by, and accepted as Pirie Province).	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN23/35	4.2.M	H.W. SCHENKE to provide the Secretary with a polygon describing the extent of Polarstern Basin.	Done. See SCUFN24-03.1I . Gazetteer updated. Action complete.
SCUFN23/36	4.2.M	H.W. SCHENKE to propose a name for the trough-like feature located between Morelli Ridge and Eötvös Escarpment, at the next meeting.	Done. Chair has proposed Nathaniel Palmer Trough. See SCUFN24-03.1H . Support from Dr. Ian Dalziel awaited. Deferred to SCUFN-25.
SCUFN23/37	4.5.A	H-C. HAN to request the data and metadata used in the proposal for Cheonghaejin Seamount, for provision to the IHO Data Centre for Digital Bathymetry.	Done. H-C HAN brought the data to SCUFN-24. Passed on to L. TAYLOR as Director DCDB. Action complete.
SCUFN23/38	4.5.C	L. TAYLOR to begin compiling a list of un-commemorated prominent figures of marine science and history.	In progress. Deferred to SCUFN-25.
SCUFN23/39	4.5.E	H-C. HAN to provide slightly amended coordinates for Jeonbok Knoll.	Done. H-C HAN brought the corrected coordinates to SCUFN-24. Passed on to the Secretary for action.
SCUFN23/40	4.5.I	H-C. HAN to request data from KORDI for the east Pacific survey.	Done. H-C HAN brought the data to SCUFN-24. Passed on to L. TAYLOR as Director DCDB. Action complete.
SCUFN23/41	4.6.B	A.A. ALBERONI to provide the Secretary with revised coordinates of the polygon defining only the flat portion of Maceió Norte Terrace.	Done. See SCUFN24-03.1G . Gazetteer updated. Action complete.
SCUFN23/42	4.6.C	A.A. ALBERONI to provide the Secretary with revised coordinates of the polygon defining only the flat portion of Maceió Sul Terrace.	Done. See SCUFN24-03.1G . Gazetteer updated. Action complete.

Action	Agenda Item	Details	Status / Outcome
SCUFN23/43	4.6.F	A.A. ALBERONI to inform the proposer that the generic term "Plateau" is more appropriate for the feature proposed as São Paulo Seamount, and that SCUFN suggests using the specific term "Santos" for that feature, after the nearby Brazilian city.	Done. Rio Grande Oeste Plateau was proposed. See SCUFN24-04.4A . Considered under § 4.4.
SCUFN23/44	4.6.F	Secretary to alter the name "São Paulo (Santos) Plateau" in the GEBCO gazetteer to "São Paulo Plateau" and remove the text "Wrongly shown as São Paulo Plateau on INT Charts" from the remarks section; to also add São Paulo Seamount to the Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN23/45	4.6.G	Secretary to add Cruzeiro do Sul Northwest Escarpment to the Reserve Section of the GEBCO gazetteer.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN23/46	4.6.H	Secretary to add Cruzeiro do Sul Southeast Escarpment to the Reserve Section of the GEBCO gazetteer.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN23/47	4.6.J	Secretary to remove Rio Grande Fan from the Reserve Section of the GEBCO gazetteer.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN23/48	4.6.K	Secretary to remove Santa Catarina Plateau from the Reserve Section of the GEBCO gazetteer.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN23/49	4.7.A	Y. Ohara to provide the Secretary with new coordinates for the polygon describing the extent of Urahara Seamount and revised coordinates for Somachi Seamount.	Done. See SCUFN24-04.7A (Urahara and Somachi) . Considered under § 4.7.
SCUFN23/50	4.7.A	Secretary to remove "Unnamed3 Seamount" from the Reserve Section of the GEBCO gazetteer, now replaced with Urahara Seamount.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN23/51	4.7.B	Secretary to remove "Unnamed4 Seamount" from the Reserve Section of the GEBCO gazetteer, now replaced with Kametoku Seamount.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN23/52	4.7.C	Secretary to remove "Unnamed5 Seamount" from the Reserve Section of the GEBCO gazetteer, as this feature is already named Satsuma Seamount.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN23/53	4.7.D	Y. OHARA to discuss with JCUFN re-submission of proposals for Oki-Daito Rise, Oki-Daito Ridge and Oki-Daito Plateau, at the next meeting.	Done. See SCUFN24-04.7A (Oki-Daito) . Considered under § 4.7.
SCUFN23/54	4.7.E	Secretary to remove from the Reserve Section of the GEBCO gazetteer: 1) "Unnamed13 Hill", now replaced with Suesaki Hill; 2) "Unnamed12 Hill", already named Kashino-zaki Knoll; and 3) "Unnamed7 Hill", "Unnamed8 Hill", "Unnamed9 Hill", "Unnamed10 Seamount" and "Unnamed11 Seamount", which do not require naming.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN23/55	4.7.F	Secretary to remove "Unnamed14 Knoll" from the Reserve Section of the GEBCO gazetteer, now replaced with Irago Knoll.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN23/56	4.7.G	Y. OHARA to discuss with JCUFN re-submission of proposals for Ogasawara Plateau versus Rise and Suda Ridge versus Michelson Ridge, at the next meeting.	Done. See SCUFN24-04.7A (Ogasawara) . Considered under § 4.7.

Action	Agenda Item	Details	Status / Outcome
SCUFN23/57	4.7.G	Secretary to include the following text in the remarks section of the GEBCO gazetteer for Ogasawara Plateau and Ogasawara Rise: "All three associated features in the region, i.e. 'Plateau', 'Rise' and 'Ridge', have been named Ogasawara Plateau in scientific literature".	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN23/58	4.7.H	Y. OHARA to discuss with JCUFN re-submission of proposal for Yabe Seamount versus Smoot Guyot, at the next meeting.	Done. See SCUFN24-04.7A (Ogasawara) . Considered under § 4.7.
SCUFN23/59	4.7.I	Secretary to remove Uda Spur from the Reserve Section of the GEBCO gazetteer.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN23/60	4.8.A	L. TAYLOR to add the specific term "Korotaeв" to the list of un-commemorated prominent figures of marine science and history.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN23/61	4.8.D	K. DOBROLYUBOVA to provide additional bathymetric data to the Secretary that covers a greater extent of the proposed Zvezda Guyot, including maxima depths at the foot of the feature.	Considered under § 7.1.
SCUFN23/62	4.8.D	Secretary to add Zvezda Guyot to the Reserve Section of the GEBCO gazetteer.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN23/63	7.1	L. TAYLOR to add the specific term "Danil'chuk" to the list of un-commemorated prominent figures of marine science and history.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN23/64	7.1	Secretary to remove Constantine Bank from the Reserve Section of the GEBCO gazetteer.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN23/65	7.1	K. DOBROLYUBOVA to progress the following names in the Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer: Akopov Seamounts, Kalyuzhny Hill and Naletov Ridge.	In progress. Considered under § 7.1.
SCUFN23/66	7.1	H.W. SCHENKE to progress the following names in the Reserve Section of the GEBCO gazetteer: Amundsen Basin and Moana Wave Ridge.	Amundsen Basin data being compiled. Deferred to SCUFN-25.
SCUFN23/67	7.1	Secretary to progress the following names in the Reserve Section of the GEBCO gazetteer: Arauco Basin, Chiloé Basin, Valdivia Basin and Valparaiso Basin.	Done. Letter sent to SHOA. See SCUFN24-03.1C . Considered under § 7.1.
SCUFN23/68	7.1	V. STAGPOOLE, H.W SCHENKE and K. DOBROLYUBOVA to progress the following name in the Reserve Section of the GEBCO gazetteer: Bellingshausen Basin.	In progress. Info provided by K. DOBROLYUBOVA & V. STAGPOOLE. See SCUFN24-07.1C and SCUFN24-07.1D . Considered under § 7.1.
SCUFN23/69	7.1	V. STAGPOOLE to enquire about data availability for Erebus Fracture Zone and Terror Fracture Zone (included in the Reserve section of the GEBCO gazetteer) from the proposer, Dr. Steven C. Cande, SIO, USA.	Done. See SCUFN24-07.1E . Considered under § 7.1.
SCUFN23/70	7.1	H.W. SCHENKE to propose a new name for the feature currently listed as Krarup Seamount in the Reserve Section of the GEBCO gazetteer, at the next meeting.	Done. Paul Melchior Seamount proposed. See SCUFN24-04.2A . Considered under § 4.2.

Outcomes:

- The Sub-Committee noted the list of actions reviewed and their outcomes.
- The Sub-Committee agreed that the following actions would be reconsidered at SCUFN-25:
 - SCUFN23/12 (Lucky Star Ridge). Action: Y. OHARA
 - SCUFN23/17 (comparative review of GEBCO & ACUF gazetteers). Action: M. HUET
 - SCUFN23/19 (unnamed seamounts in Pacific Ocean). Action W. REYNOSO-PERALTA
 - SCUFN23/24 (Beiersdorf Peak). Action: H.W. SCHENKE
 - SCUFN23/36 (Nathaniel Palmer Trough). Action: H.W. SCHENKE
 - SCUFN23/38 (un-commemorated prominent figures). Action: L. TAYLOR
 - SCUFN23/66 (Amundsen Basin & Moana Wave Ridge). Action H.W. SCHENKE
- **Action SCUFN24/01: Secretary** to amend the coordinates for **Jeonbok Knoll** in the GEBCO Gazetteer as follows:

Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	17°00.20'N	<i>Long.</i>	135°49.40'W	E. Pacific Ocean
	<i>Lat.</i>	17°02.30'N	<i>Long.</i>	135°50.50'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	17°00.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	135°51.40'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	16°58.10'N	<i>Long.</i>	135°50.30'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	16°58.20'N	<i>Long.</i>	135°48.60'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	17°00.40'N	<i>Long.</i>	135°46.70'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	17°01.90'N	<i>Long.</i>	135°48.40'W	

3.2 REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF SCUFN-23 REPORT

Doc: [Report of SCUFN-23](#)

The secretary referred to the SCUFN-23 report and asked the Sub-Committee if there were any proposed changes. Y. OHARA noted that he did not remember that the following sentence was agreed under § 4.7.G2 (Ogasawara Rise): “... it was recognised that the use of generic terms 'Plateau' and 'Rise' were interchangeable and that there could be confusion in having both Ogasawara Plateau and Ogasawara Rise names for the features.” After discussion, it was agreed to keep this sentence as it is in the SCUFN-23 report and that its meaning would be clarified as appropriate in this report (SCUFN-24) when dealing with Ogasawara Rise.

Outcome:

The Sub-Committee agreed the report of SCUFN-23 as a true record.

4 PROPOSALS SUBMITTED DURING INTERSESSIONAL PERIOD

Note: The status of proposed undersea feature names is classified as follows:

- a. **ACCEPTED** (The proposed name, as approved, will be included in the GEBCO gazetteer)
- b. **ADOPTED** (The proposed name is mainly located in a territorial sea and has been approved by the relevant national naming authority. It is adopted for inclusion in the GEBCO gazetteer due to its significance for GEBCO).
- c. **NOT ACCEPTED** (Both specific and generic terms are considered unsuitable. The proposed name will not be put in the reserve section of the GEBCO gazetteer. The proposer may however be invited to re-formulate his/her proposal.)
- d. **PENDING** (Either the specific term or the generic term is considered unsuitable, or further clarification is needed. The proposed name will be put in the reserve section of the GEBCO gazetteer pending the provision of additional information, e.g. supporting bathymetry or biographic information)

4.1 PROPOSALS BY INSTITUTO OCEANOGRAFICO DE LA ARMADA (INOCAR), ECUADOR

Docs: SCUFN24-04.1A [Proposals from INOCAR, Ecuador, August 2010](#)

4.1.1 Flamingo Seamount

Docs: [Proposal for Flamingo Seamount](#), by INOCAR

Position:	Lat.	01°19.44'N	Long.	090°36.90'W	Central East Pacific
Proposer:	Andrés Pazmiño M, Instituto Oceanografico de la Armada (INOCAR), Avenida 25 de Julio, Via a Pto. Maritimo (Base Naval Sur) Casilla de Correos 5940 Guayaquil, Ecuador (apazmino@inocar.mil.ec)				
Date of Proposal:	31 August 2010				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	Not provided				
Minimum Depth:	1121 m				
Maximum Depth:	2417 m				
Total Relief:	1296 m				
Dimension/Size:	512 km ²				

Outcome:

- **Flamingo Seamount is PENDING.** The specific term **Flamingo is accepted**, but more detail is needed to define the extent of this feature before accepting the generic term.

- **Action SCUFN24/02: Secretary** to ask Ecuador for the bathymetric data to the east and the polygon showing the extent of the proposed Flamingo Seamount; also to submit a completed form with track control, estimated horizontal accuracy and other details. Meanwhile, to keep in the Reserve Section.

Name proposed after the FLAMINGO cruise which took place in May 2010, conducted by PhD. Karen Harpp, during which bathymetric, dredging and magnetometric data were collected

4.1.2 Galera Seamount

Docs: [Proposal for Galera Seamount](#), by INOCAR

Position:	Lat.	00°36.23'N	Long.	080°51.24'W	Central East Pacific
Proposer:	Andrés Pazmiño M, Instituto Oceanografico de la Armada (INOCAR), Avenida 25 de Julio, Via a Pto. Maritimo (Base Naval Sur) Casilla de Correos 5940 Guayaquil, Ecuador (apazmino@inocar.mil.ec)				
Date of Proposal:	31 August 2010				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	February and March 2005				
Minimum Depth:	2269 m				
Maximum Depth:	3400 m				

Total Relief:	1131 m
Dimension/Size:	419 km ²

Outcome:

- **Galera Seamount is PENDING.** The specific term Galera is **accepted**, but more detail is needed to define the extent of this feature before accepting the generic term.

- **Action SCUFN24/03: Secretary** to ask Ecuador for the bathymetric data to the north and the polygon showing the extent of the proposed Galera Seamount; also to submit a completed form with track control, estimated horizontal accuracy and other details. Meanwhile, to keep in the Reserve Section.

Name proposed from the nearby geographic feature known as Punta Galera in the Continental Ecuador. Considered with the same name on the charts generated during the Amadeus Campaign.

4.1.3 Aromo Seamount

Docs: [Proposal for Aromo Seamount](#), by INOCAR

Position:	Lat.	01°08.58'S	Long.	082°14.29'W	Central East Pacific
Proposer:	Andrés Pazmiño M, Instituto Oceanografico de la Armada (INOCAR), Avenida 25 de Julio, Via a Pto. Maritimo (Base Naval Sur) Casilla de Correos 5940 Guayaquil, Ecuador (apazmino@inocar.mil.ec)				
Date of Proposal:	31 August 2010				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	February and March 2005				
Minimum Depth:	957 m				
Maximum Depth:	1472 m				
Total Relief:	515 m				
Dimension/Size:	38 km ²				

Outcome:

- **Name ACCEPTED as Aromo Hill**, with details as above. The generic term Hill is adopted because this feature is not high enough for a seamount as proposed.

- **Action SCUFN24/04: Secretary** to ask Ecuador for the polygon showing the extent of Aromo Hill; also to submit a completed form with track control, estimated horizontal accuracy and other details.

Named from the nearby continental elevation Aromo, where the Refinery of the Pacific is being built. For this reason it is a very important site for Ecuador.

4.1.4 Amadeus Seamount

Docs: [Proposal for Amadeus Seamount](#), by INOCAR

Position:	Lat.	02°15.57'S	Long.	082° 37.82'W	Central East Pacific
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Proposer:	Andrés Pazmiño M, Instituto Oceanografico de la Armada (INOCAR), Avenida 25 de Julio, Via a Pto. Maritimo (Base Naval Sur) Casilla de Correos 5940 Guayaquil, Ecuador (apazmino@inocar.mil.ec)
Date of Proposal:	31 August 2010
Discoverer:	Not provided
Date of Discovery:	February and March 2005
Minimum Depth:	1661 m
Maximum Depth:	2694 m
Total Relief:	1033 m
Dimension/Size:	348 km ²

Outcome:

- **Amedeus Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN24/05: Secretary** to ask Ecuador for the polygon showing the extent of Amadeus Seamount; also to submit a completed form with track control, estimated horizontal accuracy and other details.

Named from the geological cruise Amadeus which took place in 2005, where bathymetric surveying, reflexion seismic and refraction seismic were carried out, in the area of North of Ecuador and South of Colombia. From this campaign and from sismogenetic sources, there have been explanations on the process of subduction in Ecuador.

4.1.5 INOCAR Seamount

Docs: [Proposal for INOCAR Seamount](#), by INOCAR

Position:	<i>Lat.</i>	02°12.48'S	<i>Long.</i>	083°45.40'W	Central East Pacific
Proposer:	Andrés Pazmiño M, Instituto Oceanografico de la Armada (INOCAR), Avenida 25 de Julio, Via a Pto. Maritimo (Base Naval Sur) Casilla de Correos 5940 Guayaquil, Ecuador (apazmino@inocar.mil.ec)				
Date of Proposal:	31 August 2010				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	Not provided				
Minimum Depth:	1119 m				
Maximum Depth:	2745 m				
Total Relief:	1626 m				
Dimension/Size:	Not provided				

Outcome:

- **INOCAR Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN24/06: Secretary** to ask Ecuador for the polygon showing the extent of INOCAR Seamount; also to submit a completed form with track control, estimated horizontal accuracy and other details. NOTE in

remarks section of the Gazetteer that the specific term is an acronym and should be displayed on maps in capitals.

Named after INOCAR, the Oceanographic Institute of the Navy, which is the Ecuadorian institution in charge of conducting oceanographic and scientific researches, as well as those of the sea bed in the maritime areas of Ecuador.

4.1.6 Libertad Seamount

Docs: [Proposal for Libertad Seamount](#), by INOCAR

Position:	Lat.	02°14.56'S	Long.	084°28.67'W	Central East Pacific
Proposer:	Andrés Pazmiño M, Instituto Oceanografico de la Armada (INOCAR), Avenida 25 de Julio, Via a Pto. Maritimo (Base Naval Sur) Casilla de Correos 5940 Guayaquil, Ecuador (apazmino@inocar.mil.ec)				
Date of Proposal:	31 August 2010				
Discoverer:	German RV Sonne, Expedition 144-3				
Date of Discovery:	November and December 1999				
Minimum Depth:	1447 m				
Maximum Depth:	2936 m				
Total Relief:	1489 m				
Dimension/Size:	544 km ²				

Outcome:

- **Libertad Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN24/07: Secretary** to ask Ecuador for the polygon showing the extent of Libertad Seamount; also to submit a completed form with track control, estimated horizontal accuracy and other details.

Name after the nearby coastal town of Libertad, in Ecuador, known for its important fishing activity and touristic development.

4.1.7 Megaprint Seamount

Docs: [Proposal for Megaprint Seamount](#), by INOCAR

Position:	Lat.	02°02.47'S	Long.	085°55.48'W	Central East Pacific
Proposer:	Andrés Pazmiño M, Instituto Oceanografico de la Armada (INOCAR), Avenida 25 de Julio, Via a Pto. Maritimo (Base Naval Sur) Casilla de Correos 5940 Guayaquil, Ecuador (apazmino@inocar.mil.ec)				
Date of Proposal:	31 August 2010				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	Not provided				
Minimum Depth:	2122 m				

Maximum Depth:	2946 m
Total Relief:	824 m
Dimension/Size:	188 km ²

Outcome:

- Name **ACCEPTED** as **Megaprint Knoll**, with details as above. The generic term Knoll is adopted because it is not high enough for a seamount as proposed.

- **Action SCUFN24/08: Secretary** to ask Ecuador for the polygon showing the extent of Megaprint Knoll; also to submit a completed form with track control, estimated horizontal accuracy and other details.

Named from the marine campaign MEGAPRINT (Multidisciplinary Examination of Galápagos Plume Ridge Interaction), Pascua Island-Guayaquil, 15th July to 20th August 2001.

4.1.8 Orion Seamount

Docs: [Proposal for Orion Seamount](#), by INOCAR

Position:	Lat.	00°06.57'N	Long.	082°52.63'W	Central East Pacific
Proposer:	Andrés Pazmiño M, Instituto Oceanografico de la Armada (INOCAR), Avenida 25 de Julio, Via a Pto. Maritimo (Base Naval Sur) Casilla de Correos 5940 Guayaquil, Ecuador (apazmino@inocar.mil.ec)				
Date of Proposal:	31 August 2010				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	November and December 1999				
Minimum Depth:	2356 m				
Maximum Depth:	3245 m				
Total Relief:	889 m				
Dimension/Size:	511 km ²				

Outcome:

- **Orion Seamount is PENDING**. The specific term **Orion is accepted**. However, the feature, as shown in the proposal, is not large enough to be called a seamount as proposed.

- **Action SCUFN24/09: Secretary** to ask Ecuador why they propose Orion Seamount for such a minor feature and/or if there is more information about the bathymetry for naming the feature. Meanwhile, to keep in the Reserve Section.

Name proposed after the RV Orion, of the Ecuador Navy, used in oceanographic cruises in the Galapagos Islands and in the marine campaign SISTEUR (IRD-INOCAR). She will be used for seabed investigation in the future.

4.1.9 Guayas Seamount

Docs: [Proposal for Guayas Seamount](#), by INOCAR

Position:	<i>Lat.</i>	00°00.86'N	<i>Long.</i>	083°43.85'W	Central East Pacific
Proposer:	Andrés Pazmiño M, Instituto Oceanografico de la Armada (INOCAR), Avenida 25 de Julio, Via a Pto. Maritimo (Base Naval Sur) Casilla de Correos 5940 Guayaquil, Ecuador (apazmino@inocar.mil.ec)				
Date of Proposal:	31 August 2010				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	November and December 1999				
Minimum Depth:	2483 m				
Maximum Depth:	3631 m				
Total Relief:	1148 m				
Dimension/Size:	872 km ²				

Outcome:

- **Guayas Seamount is PENDING.** The specific term **Guayas is accepted.** However, the feature is not clearly defined by the data provided by Ecuador and more information, including regional bathymetry, needs to be provided.

- **Action SCUFN24/10: Secretary** to ask Ecuador to provide more information about the bathymetry of the proposed Guayas Seamount and the surrounding area, and a polygon that encloses the feature. Meanwhile, to keep in the Reserve Section.

Name proposed after the Guayas, one of the most important provinces of the Ecuadorian Coast, where a big part of the economic activity of the country is being developed.

4.2 PROPOSALS BY ALFRED-WEGENER-INSTITUTE FOR POLAR AND MARINE RESEARCH (AWI), GERMANY

Docs: SCUFN24-04.2A [Proposals from AWI, Germany](#), July 2011

4.2.1 Dove Knoll

Docs: [Proposal for Dove Knoll](#), by AWI

Position (summit):	Lat.	37°20.48'S	Long.	091°55.78'W	South East Pacific
Positions (polygon):	Lat.	37°20.68'S	Long.	091°53.31'W	
	Lat.	37°21.83'S	Long.	091°55.01'W	
	Lat.	37°21.52'S	Long.	091°56.65'W	
	Lat.	37°20.13'S	Long.	091°57.13'W	
	Lat.	37°19.14'S	Long.	091°56.11'W	
	Lat.	37°19.44'S	Long.	091°54.27'W	
Proposer:	Prof. Dr. Hans Werner Schenke, Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, POB 120161, 27515 Bremerhaven, Germany (Hans-Werner.Schenke@AWI.de)				
Date of Proposal:	5 July 2011				
Discoverer:	German RV Sonne, T. Dufek, Expedition SO213/1				
Date of Discovery:	2 January 2011				
Minimum Depth:	2756 m				
Maximum Depth:	3494 m				
Total Relief:	737 m				
Dimension/Size:	7 × 5.5 km ²				

Outcome:

- Dove Knoll is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

Named after Heinrich Wilhelm Dove, born on October 6 1803 in Liegnitz, Prussia. He attended the University of Breslau for 3 years where he studied history, philosophy and natural sciences. He then pursued further education at the University of Berlin from 1824 to 1826, and in 1838, Dove became an associate professor at the University of Königsberg. One year later, he assumed an associate professor position at the world renowned University of Berlin.

Heinrich Wilhelm Dove's influence on the scientific world was such that there is a crater on the moon, the Dove crater, named after him. He was also presented with the Copley Medal in 1853 because of his many achievements. Under the chair of Alexander von Humboldt in 1828, a Conference of German Naturalists took place in Berlin. Humboldt, the senior scientist and accepted meteorologist, developed special relation and friendship to Heinrich Dove, which lasts over 30 years. Many experiments conducted by Dove, were based on the methods developed by Alexander von Humboldt. Heinrich Wilhelm Dove regarded Humboldt as fundamental scientist and founder of modern research.

4.2.2 Bonpland Seamount

Docs: [Proposal for Bonpland Seamount](#), by AWI

Position (summit):	Lat.	36°28.95'S	Long.	086°45.87'W	South East Pacific
Positions (polygon):	Lat.	36°31.05'S	Long.	086°42.95'W	
	Lat.	36°28.31'S	Long.	086°42.37'W	
	Lat.	36°26.80'S	Long.	086°45.02'W	
	Lat.	36°28.59'S	Long.	086°47.40'W	
	Lat.	36°30.92'S	Long.	086°46.02'W	
Proposer:	Prof. Dr. Hans Werner Schenke, Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, POB 120161, 27515 Bremerhaven, Germany (Hans-Werner.Schenke@AWI.de)				
Date of Proposal:	5 July 2011				
Discoverer:	German RV Sonne, T. Dufek, Expedition SO213/1				
Date of Discovery:	1 January 2011				
Minimum Depth:	2767 m				
Maximum Depth:	3880 m				
Total Relief:	1115 m				
Dimension/Size:	12 × 10 km ²				

Outcome:

- Bonpland Seamount is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

Named after Aimé Jacques Alexandre Bonpland (29 August 1773 – 4 May 1858), a French explorer and botanist. Bonpland's real name was Goujaud, and he was born in La Rochelle, a coastal city in France. After serving as a Surgeon in the French army, and studying in Paris, he accompanied Alexander von Humboldt during five years of travel in Mexico, Colombia and the districts bordering on the Orinoco and Amazon rivers. In these explorations he collected and classified about 60 000 plants that were, until then, mostly unknown in Europe. He later described his findings in "Plantas equinoxiales" (Paris, 1808-1816).

Many animals and plants are also named in his honour, including the squid Grimalditeuthis bonplandi and the orchid Ornithocephalus bonplandi.

4.2.3 Ehrenberg Seamount

Docs: [Proposal for Ehrenberg Seamount](#), by AWI

Position (summit):	Lat.	37°18.34'S	Long.	091°22.44'W	South East Pacific
Positions (polygon):	Lat.	37°17.91'S	Long.	091°19.86'W	
	Lat.	37°16.68'S	Long.	091°20.85'W	
	Lat.	37°16.67'S	Long.	091°22.45'W	

	Lat.	37°18.61'S	Long.	091°23.84'W	
	Lat.	37°20.12'S	Long.	091°22.83'W	
	Lat.	37°19.63'S	Long.	091°19.86'W	
Proposer:	Prof. Dr. Hans Werner Schenke, Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, POB 120161, 27515 Bremerhaven, Germany (Hans-Werner.Schenke@AWI.de)				
Date of Proposal:	5 July 2011				
Discoverer:	German RV Sonne, T. Dufek, Expedition SO213/1				
Date of Discovery:	2 January 2011				
Minimum Depth:	2781 m				
Maximum Depth:	3489 m				
Total Relief:	711 m				
Dimension/Size:	7 × 6 km ²				

Outcome:

- Ehrenberg Seamount is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

Named after Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg (April 19, 1795 – June 27, 1876), German Naturalist, Zoologist, comparative Anatomist, Geologist, and Microscopic, one of the most famous and productive scientists of his time. Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg was born in Delitzsch, near Leipzig. He first studied theology at the University of Leipzig, then medicine and natural sciences in Berlin and became a friend of the famous explorer Alexander von Humboldt. In 1818, he completed his doctoral dissertation on fungi. Ehrenberg was appointed professor of medicine at Berlin University in 1827. In 1829 he accompanied Humboldt through eastern Russia to the Chinese frontier. After his return he began to concentrate his studies on microscopic organisms, which until then had not been systematically studied. For nearly 30 years Ehrenberg examined samples of water, soil, sediment, blowing dust and rock and described thousands of new species, among them well-known flagellates such as Euglena, ciliates such as Paramecium aurelia and Paramecium caudatum, and many fossils, in nearly 400 scientific publications. He was particularly interested in a unicellular group of protists called diatoms, but he also studied, and named, many species of radiolaria and forminifera.

These researches had an important bearing on some of the infusorial earths used for polishing and other economic purposes; they added, moreover, largely to our knowledge of the microorganisms of certain geological formations, especially of the chalk, and of the marine and freshwater accumulations. Until Ehrenberg took up the study it was not known that considerable masses of rock were composed of minute forms of animals or plants. He also demonstrated that the phosphorescence of the sea was due to organisms.

4.2.4 Forster Seamounts

Docs: [Proposal for Forster Seamounts](#), by AWI

Position (summit):	Lat.	37°29.08'S	Long.	093°13.10'W	South East Pacific
Positions (polygon):	Lat.	37°29.19'S	Long.	093°15.42'W	
	Lat.	37°27.94'S	Long.	093°14.14'W	
	Lat.	37°27.23'S	Long.	093°14.14'W	

	Lat.	37°27.11'S	Long.	093°06.02'W	
	Lat.	37°28.05'S	Long.	093°04.27'W	
	Lat.	37°29.31'S	Long.	093°04.69'W	
	Lat.	37°29.64'S	Long.	093°06.61'W	
	Lat.	37°30.86'S	Long.	093°12.47'W	
	Lat.	37°30.56'S	Long.	093°14.26'W	
Proposer:	Prof. Dr. Hans Werner Schenke, Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, POB 120161, 27515 Bremerhaven, Germany (Hans-Werner.Schenke@AWI.de)				
Date of Proposal:	5 July 2011				
Discoverer:	German RV Sonne, T. Dufek, Expedition SO213/1				
Date of Discovery:	2 January 2011				
Minimum Depth:	1863 m				
Maximum Depth:	3163 m				
Total Relief:	1300 m				
Dimension/Size:	20 × 6 km ²				

Outcome:

- **Forster Seamount is ACCEPTED** for the larger of the two features. **Forster Knoll is ACCEPTED** for the smaller of the two features.

- **Action SCUFN24/11: H.W. Schenke** to send revised polygon and summit coordinates to the secretary for both Forster Seamount and Forster Knoll.

Named after Johann Georg Adam Forster (November 27, 1754 – January 10, 1794), a German Naturalist, ethnologist, Travel writer, Journalist, and revolutionary. At an early age, he accompanied his father on several scientific expeditions, including James Cook's second voyage to the Pacific. His report from that journey, A Voyage Round the World, contributed significantly to the ethnology of the people of Polynesia and remains a respected work. As a result of the report, Forster was admitted to the Royal Society at the early age of twenty-two and came to be considered one of the founders of modern scientific travel literature.

After returning to continental Europe, Forster turned toward academia. He traveled to Paris to seek out a discussion with the American revolutionary Benjamin Franklin in 1777. He taught natural history at the Collegium Carolinum in Kassel (1778–1784), and later at Academy of Vilna (Vilnius University) (1784–1787). He then (1788) became head Librarian at the University of Mainz. Most of his scientific work during this time consisted of essays on botany and ethnology, but he also prefaced and translated many books about travels and explorations, including a German translation of Cook's diaries. In the spring of 1790, Forster and the young Alexander von Humboldt started from Mainz on a long journey through the Southern Netherlands, the United Provinces, and England, which eventually finished in Paris. The impressions from the journey were described in a three volume publication (Views of the Lower Rhine, from Brabant, Flanders, Holland, England, and France in April, May and June 1790), published 1791–1794.

4.2.5 Humboldt Seamount Chain

Docs: [Proposal for Humboldt Seamount Chain](#), by AWI

Position (highest smt.):	Lat.	39°23.49'S	Long.	079°59.57'W	South East Pacific
Positions (polygon):	Lat.	39°22.50'S	Long.	079°50.80'W	
	Lat.	39°18.57'S	Long.	079°50.70'W	
	Lat.	39°21.49'S	Long.	080°00.42'W	
	Lat.	39°23.11'S	Long.	080°09.02'W	
	Lat.	39°24.81'S	Long.	080°17.75'W	
	Lat.	39°26.43'S	Long.	080°27.36'W	
	Lat.	39°27.06'S	Long.	080°35.04'W	
	Lat.	39°29.00'S	Long.	080°38.86'W	
	Lat.	39°30.69'S	Long.	080°37.08'W	
	Lat.	39°32.28'S	Long.	080°31.20'W	
	Lat.	39°30.33'S	Long.	080°16.35'W	
	Lat.	39°27.32'S	Long.	080°07.80'W	
	Lat.	39°27.32'S	Long.	080°00.37'W	
	Lat.	39°24.44'S	Long.	079°54.36'W	
Proposer:	Prof. Dr. Hans Werner Schenke, Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, POB 120161, 27515 Bremerhaven, Germany (Hans-Werner.Schenke@AWI.de)				
Date of Proposal:	5 July 2011				
Discoverer:	German RV Sonne, T. Dufek, Expedition SO213/1				
Date of Discovery:	9 January 2011				
Minimum Depth:	2590 m				
Maximum Depth:	4150 m				
Total Relief:	1560 m				
Dimension/Size:	70 × 13 km ²				

Outcome:

- Humboldt Seamount Chain is ACCEPTED, with details as above, and with NOTE in the remarks section of the GEBICO gazetteer that this feature may extend further to the east.

Named after Alexander von Humboldt, born September 14, 1769 in Berlin; died May 6, 1859 in Berlin. He was a natural scientist and explorer. Between 1799 and 1804 he travelled in Latin America, exploring and describing it for the first time in a manner generally considered to be a modern scientific point of view.

In Latin American expedition, he had important result about Casiquiare canal and determined the exact position for bifurcation. Mainly, these Latin American expeditions greatly affected physical geography and meteorology. Humboldt explained interrelations of all physical sciences and that was helped to determine the places where

specific plants grew. Most modern and sophisticated scientific instruments were used to get the truth from the nature. He explained the rate of decrease in mean temperature with the increase in altitude, origin of tropical storms and Earth's magnetic fields variation from the poles to the equator.

Humboldt's studies were extended to social researches which were conducted in Cuban Spanish colony. As a result of the expeditions and researches he wrote a work consisting of 36 volumes which took him 30 years to complete. His works created the new branches of science like plant geography as basis of agricultural science, climatology, volcanology and the model of Earth's magnetic field.

4.2.6 Mapuche Ridge

Docs: [Proposal for Mapuche Ridge](#), by AWI

Position (summit):	Lat.	40°38.95'S	Long.	084°31.30'W	South East Pacific
Positions (polygon)	Lat.	40°38.60'S	Long.	084°22.48'W	
	Lat.	40°34.83'S	Long.	084°26.98'W	
	Lat.	40°37.61'S	Long.	084°42.05'W	
	Lat.	40°40.76'S	Long.	084°36.21'W	
	Lat.	40°40.75'S	Long.	084°27.92'W	
Proposer:	Prof. Dr. Hans Werner Schenke, Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, POB 120161, 27515 Bremerhaven, Germany (Hans-Werner.Schenke@AWI.de)				
Date of Proposal:	5 July 2011				
Discoverer:	German RV Sonne, T. Dufek, Expedition SO213/1				
Date of Discovery:	1 January 2011				
Minimum Depth:	2104 m				
Maximum Depth:	4300 m				
Total Relief:	2200 m				
Dimension/Size:	35 × 18 km ²				

Note: This feature is part of Valdivia Fracture Zone and located on its northern flank. Satellite predicted bathymetry shows that it may extend further northeast and southwest.

Outcome:

- **Mapuche Ridge is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN24/12: H.W. Schenke** to send revised line coordinates for the full length of Mapuche Ridge to the secretary.

Named after the Mapuches, a group of indigenous inhabitants of south-central Chile and southwestern Argentina. They constitute a wide-ranging ethnicity composed of various groups who shared a common social, religious and economic structure, as well as a common linguistic heritage. Their influence extended between the Aconcagua River and Chiloé Archipelago and later eastward to the Argentine pampa. Historically, Mapuches were known as Araucanians (araucanos). They resisted heavily the conquest attempts by the Spanish and the Incas. The Mapuches make up about 4% of the Chilean population, and are particularly concentrated in

Araucanía Region, which is located 600 km south of Santiago de Chile and north of the city Valdivia. Mapuche Ridge is located approx. 1000 km off the Araucanian Region of Chile coast.

4.2.7 Maury Seamount

Docs: [Proposal for Maury Seamount](#), by AWI

Position (summit):	Lat.	40°52.16'S	Long.	090°31.32'W	South East Pacific
Positions (polygon):	Lat.	40°52.37'S	Long.	090°26.90'W	
	Lat.	40°51.08'S	Long.	090°27.63'W	
	Lat.	40°50.90'S	Long.	090°30.41'W	
	Lat.	40°50.89'S	Long.	090°31.54'W	
	Lat.	40°51.48'S	Long.	090°32.52'W	
	Lat.	40°52.75'S	Long.	090°33.72'W	
	Lat.	40°53.52'S	Long.	090°31.68'W	
	Lat.	40°52.71'S	Long.	090°28.60'W	
Proposer:	Prof. Dr. Hans Werner Schenke, Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, POB 120161, 27515 Bremerhaven, Germany (Hans-Werner.Schenke@AWI.de)				
Date of Proposal:	5 July 2011				
Discoverer:	German RV Sonne, T. Dufek, Expedition SO213/1				
Date of Discovery:	5 January 2011				
Minimum Depth:	1822 m				
Maximum Depth:	3337 m				
Total Relief:	1515 m				
Dimension/Size:	12 × 10 km ²				

Outcome:

- Maury Seamount is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

Named after Matthew Fontaine Maury, born near Fredericksburg, Virginia, 14 January 1806; died Lexington, Virginia, 1 February 1873. Maury is considered as one of the fathers of global ocean mapping. From 1868 he was professor of physics at Virginia Military Institute United States, until his death. Maury's scientific career began with two articles and a textbook on navigation. These made him an obvious choice for the U.S. Navy exploring expedition, his main interest lay in improving the technology of navigation, for which the science of the earth was more relevant than the science of the heavens. Maury's insight that the data on winds and currents in these logs could be brought together to chart the general circulation of atmosphere and ocean was the basis for his chief contribution to science. Maury began to publish his Wind and Current Charts—beginning with the North Atlantic in 1847—and to issue them free to mariners in exchange for abstract logs of the winds and currents of their voyages. The result was a series of charts and (after 1850) accompanying sailing directions that presented a climatic picture of the surface winds and currents for all the oceans. Inspired by the example of Alexander von Humboldt, many men of science in the second quarter of the nineteenth century were devoting their efforts to collecting on a large scale the data of physical phenomena on earth.

*Maury's scientific achievements were organizational and empirical like those from Humboldt; they earned him the praise of European leaders of science, including Humboldt. Beginning with an article on the Gulf Stream in 1844, Maury developed theories of the general circulation of atmosphere and ocean, first in articles and in *Explanation and Sailing Directions to Accompany the Wind and Current Charts (1850 et seq.)* and then in his best-known work, *Physical Geography of the Sea (1855)*.*

4.2.8 Gerloff-Emden Seamount

Docs: [Proposal for Gerloff-Emden Seamount](#), by AWI

Position (summit):	Lat.	01°18.10'S	Long.	011°26.90'W	South East Pacific
Positions (polygon):	Lat.	01°25.69'S	Long.	011°35.10'W	
	Lat.	01°24.37'S	Long.	011°23.58'W	
	Lat.	01°18.11'S	Long.	011°19.34'W	
	Lat.	01°11.27'S	Long.	011°23.90'W	
	Lat.	01°12.59'S	Long.	011°34.06'W	
	Lat.	01°21.39'S	Long.	011°38.56'W	
Proposer:	Prof. Dr. Hans Werner Schenke, Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, POB 120161, 27515 Bremerhaven, Germany (Hans-Werner.Schenke@AWI.de)				
Date of Proposal:	5 July 2011				
Discoverer:	German RV Polarstern, Expedition ANT XVII/1				
Date of Discovery:	17 October 2000				
Minimum Depth:	680 m				
Maximum Depth:	5000 m				
Total Relief:	4320 m				
Dimension/Size:	40 km diameter				

It is expected that further bathymetry data planned for acquisition in October 2011 will define the feature in more detail.

Outcome:

- **Gerloff-Emden Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN24/13: H.W. Schenke** to send revised outermost coordinates for Gerloff-Emden Seamount to the secretary when the October 2011 survey is completed.

Named after Hans-Günter Gierloff-Emden (born 22. Mai 1923 in Wilhelmshaven – died 1 July 2011 in Hamburg), an emeritus Professor for Geography and Geographic Remote Sensing at the Ludwig-Maximilians University in Munich. During the Second World War he was Captain of the German Submarine U-88. He discovered his relatedness to the ocean environment during that time. Thus he studied later Oceanography and Geography at the University of Hamburg. He spent several years in the United States and in South America doing marine researches. He is the author of 19 monographs and educational books of highest quality. His contribution "The

topography of the ocean floor” in the Landolt-Boernstein New Series, Volume 3, Oceanography, is an outstanding publication and of high scientific importance.

4.2.9 Paul Melchior Seamount

Docs: [Proposal for Paul Melchior Seamount](#), by AWI

Replacement for the name proposal “Krarup Knoll” (SCUFN-23).

Position (summit):	Lat.	55°51.90’S	Long.	042°43.43’W	Scotia Sea
Positions (polygon):	Lat.	55°53.13’S	Long.	042°25.70’W	
	Lat.	55°50.84’S	Long.	042°25.27’W	
	Lat.	55°50.02’S	Long.	042°20.46’W	
	Lat.	55°53.61’S	Long.	042°18.63’W	
	Lat.	55°53.44’S	Long.	042°22.74’W	
Proposer:	Prof. Dr. Hans Werner Schenke, Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research POB 120161 27515 Bremerhaven Germany (Hans-Werner.Schenke@AWI.de)				
Date of Proposal:	25 August 2011				
Discoverer:	German RV Polarstern, Dr. Hans Werner Schenke, Expedition ANT XXII/4				
Date of Discovery:	14 April 2005 - 17 May 2005				
Minimum Depth:	2860 m				
Maximum Depth:	3985 m				
Total Relief:	1515 m				
Dimension/Size:	10 - 12 km				

The sub-committee considered that the coordinates provided do not enclose the feature correctly and that the feature does not quite fit the definition of B-6.

Outcome:

- Paul Melchior Seamount is **ACCEPTED**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN24/14: H.W. Schenke** to send revised coordinates for Paul Melchior Seamount to the secretary.
- **Action SCUFN24/15: Secretary** to remove Krarup Knoll from the Reserve Section.

Named after Baron Paul Melchior (1926 - 2004), who was born in Belgium and was an exceptional person. He contributed immensely to the development of geophysics not only as an outstanding scientist but also as a great leader. From 1973 to 1991, he served as Secretary General of International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG), and was the Honorary Secretary General of IUGG until his death. His tenure lasted so long because he had an extraordinary ability to meet the expectations of his colleagues. One of his successes as Secretary General was the adhesion of China as member of IUGG, for which he showed all his skill in diplomatic matters. During his long and fruitful scientific career, Paul Melchior had been Director of the International Center for Earth Tides (1958-995), President of the Commission of Earth Rotation of the International Astronomical Union (1967-1970), and President of CODATA (1974-1978).

Paul Melchior studied mathematics at the Free University of Brussels. His professional career started as assistant at the Royal Observatory of Belgium in 1949. He became the Director in 1981 and served in that capacity until his retirement in 1990. Paul Melchior had a profound attachment to the Observatory. His contributions to the development of geophysics and geodesy at the Observatory are countless and brought great renown to his grateful Institute. For his dedication for science and his international reputation, in 1993 King Baudouin bestowed upon him the title of Baron. Paul Melchior began his career as an astronomer. From 1950 to 1957, he spent long nights observing at the Askania Great Meridian Circle in Uccle. After compiling the data, he published the most precise star catalogue of that time. Soon, he was interested in the Earth's rotation. He then developed the complete theory of the motions of the Earth's rotational axis and its link to Earth's tides. This became his main subject of research. He began measuring Earth tides in 1957 with the Verbaandert-Melchior quartz tiltmeters.

In 1958, he was the first to analyze Earth tide observations using an electronic computer, the famous IBM 650. In 1968, Paul Melchior founded, with Johnny Flick, the Underground Laboratory of Walferdange in Luxembourg. In 1969, with Prof. Manfred Bonatz, they installed tiltmeters, gravimeters and a satellite camera in Spitzbergen (Norway). Thanks to his growing scientific reputation, the US Navy supported him to set up the first permanent Transit Satellite Doppler recording station in Europe, which operated until 1993. In 1973, his skillful and accurate interpretation of Earth tide gravity observations led the US Air Force to entrust his team to carry out Trans World Tidal Gravity Profiles. A total of 127 stations were observed worldwide for at least 6 months. This exceptional data set was used to assess the precision of the oceanic tidal models derived from Topex-Poseidon a few years ago. Always looking for more precise observations in gravimetry, Paul Melchior succeeded in raising funds to install the first superconducting gravimeter in Europe in Uccle. In his last years, he was deeply involved in the development of the European Center for Geodynamics and Seismology (ECGS) in Luxembourg. Paul Melchior, one of the founders of the ECGS, was the most active member of the scientific committee.

4.2.10 Niemeck Hill

Docs: [Proposal for Niemeck Hill](#), by AWI

Position (summit):	Lat.	26°05.42'S	Long.	034°48.00'E	West Indian Ocean
Positions (polygon):	Lat.	26°05.42'S	Long.	034°48.32'E	
	Lat.	26°05.63'S	Long.	034°48.17'E	
	Lat.	26°05.63'S	Long.	034°47.88'E	
	Lat.	26°05.42'S	Long.	034°47.72'E	
	Lat.	26°05.17'S	Long.	034°47.90'E	
	Lat.	26°05.17'S	Long.	034°48.17'E	
Proposer:	Conrad Kopsch, Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, Telegrafenberg A43, D-14473 Potsdam, Germany (Conrad.Kopsch@awi.de)				
Date of Proposal:	May 2009				
Discoverer:	R/V Pelagia, R. Krockner, Expedition 64PE306				
Date of Discovery:	12 May 2009				
Minimum Depth:	764 m				
Maximum Depth:	970 m				
Total Relief:	208 m				
Dimension/Size:	1.5 km × 1.5 km				

Outcome:

- Niemegek Hill is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

Named from "Niemegek", a small city located 60 kilometres west of Potsdam and hosting one of the world famous geomagnetic observatories. The "Magnetic Observatory Adolf Schmidt" was installed in 1930 replacing the observatory in Potsdam because the expansion of subway lines there led to bad influences. Looking for a new location, the regional government had to agree on a contract imposing that no large industry be installed in the future within 50 kilometre distance to minimize magnetic disturbances. The city fathers of Niemegek signed this treaty even if this meant a limitation for the city's development. However, this decision was a success for the science and since then, international competitions repeatedly show that the quality of magnetic measurements is one of the three best worldwide.

4.3 PROPOSALS BY BELGIAN HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE AND NETHERLANDS HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE

Docs: SCUFN24-04.3A [Proposal from BEHO, Belgium and NLHO, Netherlands](#), July 2011

4.3.1 Lodewijk Bank

Docs: [Proposal for Lodewijk Bank](#), by BEHO & NLHO

Positions (polygon):	Lat.	51°43.77'N	Long.	003°05.19'E	North Sea
	Lat.	51°43.53'N	Long.	003°05.64'E	
	Lat.	51°39.91'N	Long.	003°00.07'E	
	Lat.	51°39.08'N	Long.	002°58.07'E	
	Lat.	51°37.92'N	Long.	002°56.22'E	
	Lat.	51°34.07'N	Long.	002°49.69'E	
	Lat.	51°36.23'N	Long.	002°50.94'E	
	Lat.	51°38.83'N	Long.	002°57.22'E	
	Lat.	51°40.82'N	Long.	002°59.00'E	
Proposer:	Belgian Hydrographic Office and Netherlands Hydrographic Office, MDK – Flemish Hydrography, Vrijhavenstraat 3, B 8400 Oostende, Belgium - Hydrographic Service Royal Netherlands Navy, Van der Burchlaan 31, P.O. Box 90701, 2509 LS The Hague, The Netherlands (kust@vlaanderen.be , guido.dumon@mow.vlaanderen.be (direct), info@hydro.nl (secretary), e.wormgoor@mindef.nl (direct))				
Date of Proposal:	7 July 2011				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	Not provided				
Minimum Depth:	13.7 m				
Maximum Depth:	20 m				
Total Relief:	Not provided				
Dimension/Size:	Not provided				

Outcome:

- **Lodewijk Bank is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN24/16: Secretary** to ask proposer for coordinates of Lodewijk Bank¹. Also to suggest that other names for banks in the region may be submitted to SCUFN.

The sand bank situated between the Bligh Bank and Thornton Bank in the southern North Sea, is charted as Lodewijkbank on a Fishery Map of Blankenberge (Belgium) ("Zeekaart der Visscherij van Blankenberghe"), edited between 1889 en 1900, by G. Carlier. G. Carlier was priest in the parish "Sint-Rochus" in Blankenberge; he was the first director of the fishery school in Blankenberge.

¹ The above coordinates were provided by the proposer shortly after the meeting.

Lodewijk is, in Dutch or Flamish, the christian name of a person. A team of specialists at the "VLIZ" (Flanders Marine Institute) has in 2010 looked for a possible explanation; they proposed different possibilities of persons with the name 'Lodewijk', as follows, but couldn't identify the source with certainty:

- *the patron saint of the fishers : Lodewijk IX, the holy;*
- *Lodewijk de Nevers, count of Flanders (he granted in 1334 the people of Blankenberge a territory for building a cemetery)*
- *Lodewijk Napoleon: the younger brother of Napoleon Bonaparte I, Lodewijk Bonaparte was assigned as monarch of the kingdom of Holland; he obtained a lot of sympathy by the Dutch people;*
- *Lodewijk Pincoffs: he was an important person for the port of Rotterdam and involved in the establishment of the line Holland-America; his company owned a big ship that was called to him "Lodewijk".*

4.4 PROPOSALS BY PETROBRAS S.A. AND DIRECTORATE OF HYDROGRAPHY AND NAVIGATION, BRAZIL

Docs: SCUFN24-04.4A [Proposals from DHN and PETROBRAS, Brazil, August 2011](#)

4.4.1 Watu Norte Canyon

Docs: [Proposal for Watu Norte Canyon](#), by PETROBRAS

Positions (line):	Lat.	19°49.26'S	Long.	039° 35.96'W	South West Atlantic
	Lat.	19°51.01'S	Long.	039° 35.26'W	
	Lat.	19°53.00'S	Long.	039° 33.70'W	
	Lat.	19°54.00'S	Long.	039° 32.35'W	
	Lat.	19°55.08'S	Long.	039° 32.50'W	
	Lat.	19°55.71'S	Long.	039° 31.70'W	
	Lat.	19°56.81'S	Long.	039° 30.72'W	
	Lat.	19°58.35'S	Long.	039° 31.71'W	
	Lat.	20°00.51'S	Long.	039° 32.02'W	
Proposer:	PETROBRAS - Edifício Lagoa de Imboassica, prédio 534, 2º andar, Parque de Tubos, Petrobras, Rodovia Amaral Peixoto, 11000, km 163, CEP 27925-290, Macaé, RJ, Brazil (cizia@petrobras.com.br)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	Year 2006				
Minimum Depth:	80 m				
Maximum Depth:	1400 m				
Total Relief:	1320 m				
Dimension/Size:	26.5 km long, from 800 m to 2600 m large, from 80 m to 170 m depth				

After discussion on whether the feature was a canyon or seachannel it was decided to accept the feature as a canyon.

Outcome:

- **Watu Norte Canyon is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN24/17: A. A. Alberoni** to ask proposer for further information on Watu Norte Canyon regarding depths, data accuracy and a location map.

Discovered during geohazards studies in continental slope of Brazilian margin. Named to point out its likely association with the Doce River fluvial system during sea level falls. The specific term "Watu" means "wide river or sweet river" in the language of the Botocudos. The Botocudos belong to a great Indian nation who lived along the rivers Piracicaba and Doce. They descended from the Aimóres Indian Tribe.

4.4.2 Watu Sul Canyon

Docs: [Proposal for Watu Sul Canyon](#), by PETROBRAS

Positions (line):	Lat.	19°52.46'S	Long.	039°39.57'W	South West Atlantic
	Lat.	19°53.32'S	Long.	039°38.51'W	
	Lat.	19°54.57'S	Long.	039°37.22'W	
	Lat.	19°55.74'S	Long.	039°36.13'W	
	Lat.	19°57.55'S	Long.	039°35.65'W	
	Lat.	19°58.33'S	Long.	039°33.27'W	
	Lat.	19°59.29'S	Long.	039°32.19'W	
Proposer:	PETROBRAS - Edifício Lagoa de Imboassica, prédio 534, 2º andar, Parque de Tubos, Petrobras, Rodovia Amaral Peixoto, 11000, km 163, CEP 27925-290, Macaé, RJ, Brazil (cizia@petrobras.com.br)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	Year 2006				
Minimum Depth:	55 m				
Maximum Depth:	1320 m				
Total Relief:	1265 m				
Dimension/Size:	19 km long, from 600 m to 1800 m wide, from 50 m to 230 m depth				

Outcome:

- **Watu Sul Canyon is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN24/18: A. A. Alberoni** to ask proposer for further information on Watu Sul Canyon regarding depths, data accuracy and a location map.

Discovered during geohazards studies in continental slope of Brazilian margin. Named to point out its likely association with the Doce River fluvial system during sea level falls. The specific term "Watu" means "wide river or sweet river" in the language of the Botocudos. The Botocudos belong to a great Indian nation who lived along the rivers Piracicaba and Doce. They descended from the Aimóres Indian Tribe.

4.4.3 Doce Canyon

Docs: [Proposal for Doce Canyon](#), by PETROBRAS

Positions (line):	Lat.	19°31.94'S	Long.	039°02.86'W	South West Atlantic
	Lat.	19°44.29'S	Long.	039°07.68'W	
	Lat.	19°56.98'S	Long.	039°08.74'W	
	Lat.	19°34.28'S	Long.	039°01.21'W	

	<i>Lat.</i>	19°37.29'S	<i>Long.</i>	039°03.28'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°41.70'S	<i>Long.</i>	039°04.82'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°48.68'S	<i>Long.</i>	039°08.14'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°51.89'S	<i>Long.</i>	039°08.16'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°02.15'S	<i>Long.</i>	039°06.78'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°04.02'S	<i>Long.</i>	039°01.31'W	
Proposer:	PETROBRAS - Edifício Lagoa de Imboassica, prédio 534, 2º andar, Parque de Tubos, Petrobras, Rodovia Amaral Peixoto, 11000, km 163, CEP 27925-290, Macaé, RJ, Brazil (cizia@petrobras.com.br)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	Year 2001				
Minimum Depth:	70 m				
Maximum Depth:	1955 m				
Total Relief:	1885 m				
Dimension/Size:	60 km long, from 700 m to 2800 m wide, from 100 m to 280 m depth				

Outcome:

- **Doce Canyon is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN24/19: A. A. Alberoni** to ask proposer for further information on Doce Canyon regarding depths, data accuracy and a location map.

Discovered during well drilling studies in continental slope of Brazilian margin. Named to point out its likely association with the Doce River fluvial system during sea level falls.

4.4.4 Rio Grande Oeste Plateau

Docs: [Proposal for Rio Grande Oeste Plateau](#), by DHN

Position (central point):	<i>Lat.</i>	30°03.78'S	<i>Long.</i>	040°34.73'W	South West Atlantic
Positions (polygon)	<i>Lat.</i>	28°24.33'S	<i>Long.</i>	038°40.10'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	29°17.03'S	<i>Long.</i>	039°26.30'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	30°28.40'S	<i>Long.</i>	039°48.30'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	31°29.35'S	<i>Long.</i>	039°38.03'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	32°08.28'S	<i>Long.</i>	040°10.08'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	32°07.23'S	<i>Long.</i>	040°54.45'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°46.08'S	<i>Long.</i>	041°41.30'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°28.68'S	<i>Long.</i>	040°17.48'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	29°26.98'S	<i>Long.</i>	041°42.96'W	

	<i>Lat.</i>	30°13.63'S	<i>Long.</i>	041°42.10'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	30°56.18'S	<i>Long.</i>	041°34.33'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	31°43.60'S	<i>Long.</i>	041°17.95'W	
Proposer:	Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation, Barão de Jaceguay Street, Ponta da Armação, Niterói, 24.048-900 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (ana.angelica@chm.mar.mil.br)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	Not provided				
Minimum Depth:	2900 m				
Maximum Depth:	4866 m				
Total Relief:	1966 m				
Dimension/Size:	460 x 300 km (approximately)				

After discussion on whether the feature was a Plateau, Rise or Terrace, it was decided that it was a Rise. It was also agreed that the existing Rio Grande Plateau in the GEBCO gazetteer was actually a Rise, and that the Gazetteer should therefore be corrected accordingly.

Outcome:

- **Name ACCEPTED as Rio Grande Oeste Rise**, with details as above and a note in the remark section of the GEBCO Gazetteer that it is also known as Rio Grande Oeste Plateau ("Oeste" means "West" in Portuguese).

- **Action SCUFN24/20: Secretary** to change Rio Grande Plateau in the GEBCO Gazetteer to Rio Grande Rise.

Named from its proximity to Rio Grande Rise. This feature is well known since 70's and has been mentioned in many scientific papers and publications, for instance in the REMAC Project – Geomorphology of the Brazilian Continental Margin and adjacent oceanic areas.

4.4.5 Rio Grande Leste Plateau

Docs: [Proposal for Rio Grande Leste Plateau](#), by DHN

Position (central point):	<i>Lat.</i>	30°19.85'S	<i>Long.</i>	029°37.77'W	South West Atlantic
Positions (polygon)	<i>Lat.</i>	27°56.05'S	<i>Long.</i>	033°12.15'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°26.52'S	<i>Long.</i>	034°00.32'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°38.40'S	<i>Long.</i>	031°27.47'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°53.75'S	<i>Long.</i>	031°34.87'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°16.70'S	<i>Long.</i>	032°18.00'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°58.12'S	<i>Long.</i>	030°28.30'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°43.92'S	<i>Long.</i>	028°32.45'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	29°45.53'S	<i>Long.</i>	028°17.65'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	31°21.40'S	<i>Long.</i>	028°36.17'W	

	<i>Lat.</i>	33°08.37'S	<i>Long.</i>	028°13.96'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	33°00.38'S	<i>Long.</i>	029°25.96'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	32°22.62'S	<i>Long.</i>	031°09.17'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	30°29.47'S	<i>Long.</i>	030°38.17'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	29°11.02'S	<i>Long.</i>	031°53.35'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	29°31.53'S	<i>Long.</i>	033°24.57'W	
Proposer:	Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation, Barão de Jaceguay Street, Ponta da Armação, Niterói, 24.048-900 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (ana.angelica@chm.mar.mil.br)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	Not provided				
Minimum Depth:	1696 m				
Maximum Depth:	5305 m				
Total Relief:	Not provided				
Dimension/Size:	630 x 701 km (approximately)				

After discussion on whether the feature was a Plateau, Rise or Terrace, it was decided that it was a Rise.

Outcome:

- Name ACCEPTED as Rio Grande Leste Rise, with details as above and a note in the remarks section of the GEBICO Gazetteer that it is also known as Rio Grande Leste Plateau ("Leste" means "East" in Portuguese).

Named from its proximity to Rio Grande Rise. This feature is well known since 70's and has been mentioned in many scientific papers and publications, for instance in the REMAC Project – Geomorphology of the Brazilian Continental Margin and adjacent oceanic areas.

4.4.6 Cruzeiro do Sul Rift

Docs: [Proposal for Cruzeiro do Sul Rift](#), by DHN

Position (central point):	<i>Lat.</i>	31°59.48'S	<i>Long.</i>	033°15.95'W	South West Atlantic
Positions (polygon)	<i>Lat.</i>	29°45.53'S	<i>Long.</i>	037°03.58'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	30°31.60'S	<i>Long.</i>	036°02.33'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	30°59.27'S	<i>Long.</i>	035°05.63'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	31°36.32'S	<i>Long.</i>	033°50.45'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	32°48.63'S	<i>Long.</i>	032°30.33'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	33°43.50'S	<i>Long.</i>	031°16.38'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	34°18.40'S	<i>Long.</i>	030°14.75'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	34°37.80'S	<i>Long.</i>	028°52.17'W	

Proposer:	Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation, Barão de Jaceguay Street, Ponta da Armação, Niterói, 24.048-900 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (ana.angelica@chm.mar.mil.br)
Date of Proposal:	August 2011
Discoverer:	Not provided
Date of Discovery:	Not provided
Minimum Depth:	630 m
Maximum Depth:	5300 m
Total Relief:	Not provided
Dimension/Size:	1200 km (approximately)

After discussion on the feature it was decided that the name be accepted for the northwestern rift, but there is insufficient bathymetric data to prove the feature extends to the southeast, and so the southeastern part remains unnamed.

Outcome:

- **Cruzeiro do Sul Rift is ACCEPTED**, with details as above and revised coordinates to be provided (see Action SCUFN24/21). Note in the remarks section of the GEBEO Gazetteer that the geological supporting evidence is from:

Mohriak W. U., Nóbrega M., Odegard M. E., Gomes B. S. and Dickson W. G. 2010. Geological and geophysical interpretation of the Rio Grande Rise, south-eastern Brazilian margin: extensional tectonics and rifting of continental and oceanic crusts. *Petroleum Geoscience*, v. 16, 231-245; DOI: 10.1144/1354-079309-910

- **Action SCUFN24/21: A. A. Alberoni** to provide revised coordinates for Cruzeiro do Sul Rift.

Cruzeiro do Sul is the name of a five star constellation that indicates the South Pole (in English: South Cross). It is used as a national symbol by several southern nations and also appear in the Brazilian flag. The feature proposed is located in the Cruzeiro do Sul deformation zone, already described in scientific works.

4.4.7 Proposed Changes to coordinates of features on Brazilian continental margin

Docs: [Proposed changes to coordinates](#), by DHN

Based on recent surveys, changes to coordinates of names in the GEBEO Gazetteer were proposed by A.A. ALBERONI, DHN, Brazil, as follows:

- **Champlain Seamount** (20°15'S, 37°20'W in the GEBEO Gazetteer)

A multibeam survey in 2010 revealed that the correct location of this feature is 20°07.00'S, 37°30.00'W.

- **Rodgers Seamount** (17°00'S, 37°00'W in the GEBEO Gazetteer)

A multibeam survey in 2010 revealed that the correct location of this feature is 17°06.24'S, 36°51.00'W.

- **Pernambuco Seachannel** (12°00'S, 33°15'W in the GEBEO Gazetteer)

The position of this seachannel, as listed in the GEBEO Gazetteer, is one point only. However, it is a huge feature, approximately 500 km long and 10-20 km wide. Therefore, a polygon will better define the seachannel, as in the table below.

Position (central point):	Lat.	11°53.33'S	Long.	033°20.98'W	South West Atlantic
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Positions (polygon)	<i>Lat.</i>	10°08.45'S	<i>Long.</i>	032°03.50'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	10°40.92'S	<i>Long.</i>	032°42.03'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	11°14.13'S	<i>Long.</i>	033°27.96'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	11°41.22'S	<i>Long.</i>	033°30.00'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	11°53.33'S	<i>Long.</i>	033°20.98'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	12°52.57'S	<i>Long.</i>	033°23.43'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	13°16.68'S	<i>Long.</i>	033°39.02'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	13°40.75'S	<i>Long.</i>	033°49.27'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	14°06.78'S	<i>Long.</i>	034°22.47'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	14°14.78'S	<i>Long.</i>	034°55.67'W	
Proposer:	Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation, Barão de Jaceguay Street, Ponta da Armação, Niterói, 24.048-900 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (ana.angelica@chm.mar.mil.br)				
Date of Proposal:	Not provided				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	Not provided				
Minimum Depth:	Not provided				
Maximum Depth:	Not provided				
Total Relief:	Not provided				
Dimension/Size:	Not provided				

Outcome:

- Revised coordinates for Champlain Seamount, Rodgers Seamount and Pernambuco Seachannel are **ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN24/22: Secretary** to update the GEBICO Gazetteer with the agreed new coordinates for Champlain Seamount, Rodgers Seamount and Pernambuco Seachannel.

4.5 PROPOSALS BY STATE OCEANIC ADMINISTRATION, CHINA

Docs: SCUFN24-04.5A [Proposals from SOA, China](#), August 2011

4.5.1 Niaochao Caldera

Docs: [Proposal for Niaochao Caldera](#), by SOA

Position (central point):	Lat.	1°22.00'S	Long.	102°27.50'W	East Pacific Ocean
Positions (polygon)	Lat.	1°21.70'S	Long.	102°28.30'W	
	Lat.	1°21.40'S	Long.	102°28.00'W	
	Lat.	1°21.30'S	Long.	102°27.80'W	
	Lat.	1°21.20'S	Long.	102°27.40'W	
	Lat.	1°21.20'S	Long.	102°27.00'W	
	Lat.	1°21.30'S	Long.	102°26.80'W	
	Lat.	1°21.50'S	Long.	102°26.60'W	
	Lat.	1°21.90'S	Long.	102°26.60'W	
	Lat.	1°22.20'S	Long.	102°26.60'W	
	Lat.	1°22.50'S	Long.	102°26.70'W	
	Lat.	1°22.70'S	Long.	102°27.00'W	
	Lat.	1°22.80'S	Long.	102°27.30'W	
	Lat.	1°22.80'S	Long.	102°27.70'W	
	Lat.	1°22.60'S	Long.	102°27.90'W	
	Lat.	1°22.40'S	Long.	102°28.10'W	
	Lat.	1°22.10'S	Long.	102°28.30'W	
	Lat.	1°21.90'S	Long.	102°28.40'W	
	Lat.	1°21.70'S	Long.	102°28.40'W	
Proposer:	Mr. Zhanhai ZHANG, State Oceanic Administration, No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave, Beijing, China (heyunxu@hotmail.com)				
Date of Proposal:	12 August 2011				
Discoverer:	R/V Dayang Yihao				
Date of Discovery:	22-23 August 2008				
Minimum Depth:	2625 m				
Maximum Depth:	2875 m				
Total Relief:	250 m				
Dimension/Size:	3.5 × 3.5 km				

The sub-committee decided that the feature was a hill with a crater near the summit.

Outcome:

- Name ACCEPTED as Niaochao Hill, with details as above and a note in the remark section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer that there is a small caldera on the top.

The feature was discovered during the 20th Cruise conducted by the China Ocean Mineral Resources R&D Association on board the R/V Dayang Yihao in August 2008 when the 28th Olympic Games was going on in Beijing, China. The feature looks like the building of the Beijing National Stadium known as the “Bird’s nest” for its architecture. Bird’s nest is Niaochao in Romanized Chinese.

4.5.2 Baiju Guyots

Docs: [Proposal for Baiju Guyots](#), by SOA

Position (1 st summit):	Lat.	17°59.70'N	Long.	178°10.90'E	NW Pacific Ocean
Position (2 nd summit):	Lat.	17°59.70'N	Long.	178°30.40'E	
Position (bottom):	Lat.	18°16.60'N	Long.	178°02.40'E	
Positions (polygon)	Lat.	18°11.90'N	Long.	177°52.90'E	
	Lat.	18°16.30'N	Long.	178°14.80'E	
	Lat.	18°13.30'N	Long.	178°48.10'E	
	Lat.	18°03.40'N	Long.	178°56.40'E	
	Lat.	17°52.30'N	Long.	179°07.70'E	
	Lat.	17°36.10'N	Long.	178°51.70'E	
	Lat.	17°42.40'N	Long.	178°23.20'E	
	Lat.	17°50.20'N	Long.	178°01.20'E	
	Lat.	18°02.90'N	Long.	177°49.70'E	
	Lat.	17°48.70'N	Long.	179°05.60'E	
Proposer:	Mr. Zhanhai ZHANG, State Oceanic Administration, No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave, Beijing, China (heyunxu@hotmail.com)				
Date of Proposal:	12 August 2011				
Discoverer:	R/V Dayang Yihao				
Date of Discovery:	November 1998				
Minimum Depth:	1600 m				
Maximum Depth:	5000 m				
Total Relief:	3400 m				
Dimension/Size:	140 km × 80 km				

The Sub-Committee noted that these two guyots were already named in the ACUF gazetteer as:

1. Louis Agassiz Guyot: 17°52'N – 178°12'E
2. Alexander Agassiz Guyot: 17°54' – 178°33'E

After discussion it was agreed that, although the above two names did not appear in the GEBCO Gazetteer, it would be confusing to accept new names for these guyots. It was agreed to adopt both names for inclusion in the GEBCO Gazetteer, i.e. Louis Agassiz Guyot and Alexander Agassiz Guyot, but with revised positions as in SOA's proposal, as follows:

1. Louis Agassiz Guyot: 17°59.70'N - 178°10.90'E
2. Alexander Agassiz Guyot: 17°59.70'N - 178°30.40'E

The Sub-Committee acknowledged that there is still more work to be done in harmonising the GEBCO gazetteer with other gazetteers such as the ACUF Gazetteer.

Noting that the easternmost feature of this group had not been named, the sub-committee suggested that it be named either "Baiju" or another name that SOA may wish to propose. The matter was deferred for reconsideration later in the meeting and SOA subsequently made the following revised proposal relating to this feature.

4.5.2.1 Baiju Guyot

Docs: [Proposal for Baiju Guyot](#), by SOA

Position (summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	17°53.90'N	<i>Long.</i>	178°58.70'E	NW Pacific Ocean
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	18°00.10'N	<i>Long.</i>	178°52.80'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	17°56.10'N	<i>Long.</i>	178°53.10'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	17°53.10'N	<i>Long.</i>	178°54.30'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	17°48.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	178°55.40'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	17°50.70'N	<i>Long.</i>	178°59.30'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	17°50.10'N	<i>Long.</i>	179°04.40'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	17°55.10'N	<i>Long.</i>	179°04.60'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	17°57.90'N	<i>Long.</i>	179°02.10'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	18°00.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	178°59.40'E	
Proposer:	Mr. Zhanhai ZHANG, State Oceanic Administration, No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave, Beijing, China (heyunxu@hotmail.com)				
Date of Proposal:	12 August 2011				
Discoverer:	R/V Dayang Yihao				
Date of Discovery:	November 1998				
Minimum Depth:	2520 m				
Maximum Depth:	3700 m				
Total Relief:	1180 m				
Dimension/Size:	19 km × 17 km				

Outcome:

- **Baiju Guyot is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Louis Agassiz Guyot is ADOPTED from the ACUF Gazetteer**, with position: 17°59.70'N - 178°10.90'E.

- Alexander Agassiz Guyot is **ADOPTED** from the ACUF Gazetteer, with position: 17°59.70'N - 178°30.40'E.
- Action SCUFN24/23: N. Cherkis to research the origins of the names Louis Agassiz Guyot and Alexander Agassiz Guyot, which appear in the ACUF Gazetteer.

Baiju means white horse in Chinese language. Baiju is the title of a poem in “Shijing-Xiao Ya” (an ancient book of poems) describing the reluctant parting among friends. This poem described that the host tried to tie down the white horse Baiju of the guest. Tying down the horse is for keeping the guest to stay. The poem is outpouring the warm and sincere hospitality of the host. Baiju Guyot is named for its shape similar to the horse Baiju.

4.5.3 Caiwei Guyot

Docs: [Proposal for Caiwei Guyot](#), by SOA

Position (1 st summit):	Lat.	15°42.00'N	Long.	155°12.00'E	NW Pacific Ocean
Position (2 nd summit):	Lat.	15°18.00'N	Long.	155°00.00'E	
Position (bottom):	Lat.	16°08.40'N	Long.	155°03.60'E	
Positions (polygon)	Lat.	16°10.80'N	Long.	155°32.40'E	
	Lat.	15°57.00'N	Long.	155°48.00'E	
	Lat.	15°42.00'N	Long.	155°45.20'E	
	Lat.	15°10.20'N	Long.	155°19.20'E	
	Lat.	15°03.00'N	Long.	154°57.00'E	
	Lat.	15°13.70'N	Long.	154°43.80'E	
	Lat.	15°43.80'N	Long.	154°40.80'E	
Proposer:	Mr. Zhanhai ZHANG, State Oceanic Administration, No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave, Beijing, China (heyunxu@hotmail.com)				
Date of Proposal:	12 August 2011				
Discoverer:	R/V Haiyang Sihao				
Date of Discovery:	May 1997				
Minimum Depth:	1335 m				
Maximum Depth:	5895 m				
Total Relief:	4560 m				
Dimension/Size:	136 km × 95 km				

The Sub-Committee noted that this feature is already named Pallada Guyot in the GEBSCO Gazetteer. It was approved by SCUFN-17 in 2004. It was further noted that the coordinates are incorrectly listed in the GEBSCO Gazetteer (East incorrectly transcribed as West). The Sub-Committee agreed that the coordinates are listed correctly in SOA's proposal and should replace the existing coordinates in the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

Outcome:

- Caiwei Guyot is **NOT ACCEPTED**, as the feature has already been named Pallada Guyot.
- The specific term **Caiwei** is **ACCEPTED** for another feature with similar morphology that SOA may propose.

- Action SCUFN24/24: Secretary to correct the coordinates for Pallada Guyot in the GEBSCO gazetteer, as provided in SOA's proposal for Caiwei Guyot.

Caiwei is the title of one of the best poems in "Shi Jing·Xiao Ya" (an ancient book of poems), written by the soldiers of Zhou Dynasty around 1000 years BC. This poem described the hardships of life and homesickness feelings of soldiers. The poem lively described the natural scenery of the crop Wei (Osmund) from growth to harvest year after year. The description of pure and simple thoughts of the soldiers allowed this poetry full of vitality and appeal. Caiwei Guyot was proposed after the shape of pits scattered on the hill just like girls collecting food up the mountain.

4.5.4 Tonggong Seamounts

Docs: [Proposal for Tonggong Seamounts](#), by SOA

Position (1 st summit):	Lat.	14°13.80'N	Long.	165°51.60'W	NW Pacific Ocean
Position (2 nd summit):	Lat.	14°05.90'N	Long.	165°37.50'W	
Position (3 rd summit):	Lat.	14°00.00'N	Long.	165°45.60'W	
Position (4 th summit):	Lat.	13°46.60'N	Long.	165°40.20'W	
Position (5 th summit):	Lat.	13°42.60'N	Long.	165°27.00'W	
Position (6 th summit):	Lat.	13°16.20'N	Long.	165°28.20'W	
Position (bottom):	Lat.	14°24.60'N	Long.	166°12.60'W	
Positions (polygon)	Lat.	14°28.80'N	Long.	166°08.40'W	
	Lat.	14°28.80'N	Long.	166°02.40'W	
	Lat.	14°13.80'N	Long.	165°36.00'W	
	Lat.	13°51.00'N	Long.	165°17.40'W	
	Lat.	13°12.00'N	Long.	165°17.40'W	
	Lat.	13°02.20'N	Long.	165°27.10'W	
	Lat.	13°07.20'N	Long.	165°34.20'W	
	Lat.	13°36.60'N	Long.	165°43.20'W	
	Lat.	13°46.80'N	Long.	165°53.40'W	
	Lat.	13°58.20'N	Long.	165°54.60'W	
	Lat.	14°15.00'N	Long.	166°13.20'W	
	Lat.	14°19.80'N	Long.	166°14.40'W	
Proposer:	Mr. Zhanhai ZHANG, State Oceanic Administration, No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave, Beijing, China (heyunxu@hotmail.com)				
Date of Proposal:	12 August 2011				
Discoverer:	R/V Haiyang Sihao				
Date of Discovery:	May-July 2003				
Minimum Depth:	1290 m				
Maximum Depth:	5410 m				

Total Relief:	4120 m
Dimension/Size:	180 km × 63 km

Note: Satellite predicted bathymetry shows this feature may extend further northwest and the northern seamount may be part of a ridge and may have to be renamed when more data is available

Outcome:

- Tonggong Seamounts is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

Tong Gong is one kind of popular ancient weapons of China. Tong Gong is also the title of one of the poems in “Shi Jing·Xiao Ya” (an ancient book of poems). According to the record, the Emperor of Zhou Dynasty usually rewarded meritorious subordinates with bows, which showed the ritual system from Western Zhou Dynasty to the Spring and Autumn Period. This poem is the actual reflection of this ritual system. Tong Gong Seamounts is named based on the distribution of seamounts shaping like the bow described in the poem of “Tong Gong”.

4.5.5 Xufu Seamounts

Docs: [Proposal for Xufu Seamounts](#), by SOA

Position (1 st summit):	Lat.	20°00.60'N	Long.	157°26.40'E	NW Pacific Ocean
Position (2 nd summit):	Lat.	19°57.80'N	Long.	157°27.30'E	
Position (3 rd summit):	Lat.	19°46.30'N	Long.	157°22.80'E	
Position (4 th summit):	Lat.	19°41.50'N	Long.	157°43.00'E	
Position (5 th summit):	Lat.	19°32.30'N	Long.	157°56.00'E	
Position (6 th summit):	Lat.	19°12.30'N	Long.	158°14.00'E	
Position (7 th summit):	Lat.	19°10.80'N	Long.	158°15.30'E	
Position (bottom):	Lat.	19°50.30'N	Long.	157°13.80'E	
Positions (polygon)	Lat.	20°01.00'N	Long.	157°15.00'E	
	Lat.	20°11.30'N	Long.	157°21.40'E	
	Lat.	20°15.80'N	Long.	157°27.40'E	
	Lat.	20°01.50'N	Long.	157°35.10'E	
	Lat.	19°53.70'N	Long.	157°34.40'E	
	Lat.	19°46.60'N	Long.	158°03.90'E	
	Lat.	19°27.60'N	Long.	158°13.60'E	
	Lat.	19°17.60'N	Long.	158°25.70'E	
	Lat.	19°06.10'N	Long.	158°25.10'E	
	Lat.	19°28.60'N	Long.	157°32.80'E	
	Lat.	19°35.30'N	Long.	157°18.00'E	
	Lat.	19°12.40'N	Long.	158°00.90'E	

	<i>Lat.</i>	19°01.40'N	<i>Long.</i>	158°14.10'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°49.20'N	<i>Long.</i>	157°50.70'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°38.60'N	<i>Long.</i>	158°07.30'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°33.60'N	<i>Long.</i>	157°30.80'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°12.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	157°31.50'E	
Proposer:	Mr. Zhanhai ZHANG, State Oceanic Administration, No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave, Beijing, China (heyunxu@hotmail.com)				
Date of Proposal:	12 August 2011				
Discoverer:	R/V Dayang Yihao				
Date of Discovery:	August 2004				
Minimum Depth:	1200 m				
Maximum Depth:	5500 m				
Total Relief:	4300 m				
Dimension/Size:	180 km × 70 km				

The Sub-Committee did not see the seamounts as a distinctive group and suggested that the seamounts (other than Xu Fu Guyot) be put in the reserve section of the GEBICO Gazetteer until names are individually proposed by SOA. However, SOA made separate proposals for individual features in the area later in the meeting, as follows:

4.5.5.1 Xufu Guyot

Docs: [Proposal for Xufu Guyot](#), by SOA

Position (summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	19°32.30'N	<i>Long.</i>	157°56.00'E	NW Pacific Ocean
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	19°46.90'N	<i>Long.</i>	157°43.70'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°43.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	157°55.10'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°41.90'N	<i>Long.</i>	157°03.30'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°34.90'N	<i>Long.</i>	157°08.70'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°27.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	157°07.80'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°21.90'N	<i>Long.</i>	157°04.40'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°21.40'N	<i>Long.</i>	157°59.10'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°20.30'N	<i>Long.</i>	157°50.60'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°25.30'N	<i>Long.</i>	157°40.60'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°28.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	157°36.70'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°36.30'N	<i>Long.</i>	157°41.90'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°38.70'N	<i>Long.</i>	157°37.70'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°44.90'N	<i>Long.</i>	157°38.20'E	

Proposer:	Mr. Zhanhai ZHANG, State Oceanic Administration, No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave, Beijing, China (heyunxu@hotmail.com)
Date of Proposal:	12 August 2011
Discoverer:	R/V Dayang Yihao
Date of Discovery:	August 2004
Minimum Depth:	1200 m
Maximum Depth:	4000 m
Total Relief:	2800 m
Dimension/Size:	62 km × 50 km

Outcome:

- Xufu Guyot is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

Xufu is a famous Taoist in the Qin Dynasty of 210 years BC. He was very erudite and had good knowledge of medicine, astronomy, navigation, etc. It is said that Xufu was sent by the first Emperor of Qin to lead thousands of people out to sea, looking for the elixir of life for the Emperor, and never returned. Meanwhile, his reputation was fairly high as a doctor among the people in coastal areas of ancient China. In memory of this famous person, people named their villages and temples after him. Xufu Guyot is named after this famous person, indicating that as early as 210 years BC, the Chinese people began to launch navigation activities in an organized manner. Xufu was an outstanding representative of them.

4.5.5.2 Yingzhou Seamount

Docs: [Proposal for Yingzhou Seamount](#), by SOA

Position (summit):	Lat.	19°57.80'N	Long.	157°27.30'E	NW Pacific Ocean
Positions (polygon):	Lat.	20°11.30'N	Long.	157°28.30'E	
	Lat.	20°03.00'N	Long.	157°30.20'E	
	Lat.	19°53.00'N	Long.	157°31.20'E	
	Lat.	19°53.40'N	Long.	157°19.90'E	
	Lat.	19°59.90'N	Long.	157°20.60'E	
	Lat.	20°06.40'N	Long.	157°22.80'E	
	Lat.	19°50.90'N	Long.	157°22.90'E	
	Lat.	19°51.40'N	Long.	157°26.70'E	
Proposer:	Mr. Zhanhai ZHANG, State Oceanic Administration, No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave, Beijing, China (heyunxu@hotmail.com)				
Date of Proposal:	12 August 2011				
Discoverer:	R/V Dayang Yihao				
Date of Discovery:	August 2004				
Minimum Depth:	1400 m				

Maximum Depth:	4000 m
Total Relief:	2600 m
Dimension/Size:	40 km × 18 km

Outcome:

- **Yingzhou Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

In the Chinese legend, Yingzhou is one of the mount in the ocean where the gods live, and it is said people could get magical medicine from gods. Xufu was sent by the first Emperor of Qin to look for the elixir of life from the ocean. Yingzhou Seamount was one of his destinations. As this feature is nearby Xufu Guyot, it is named Yingzhou Seamount to memorize the whole history event.

4.5.5.3 Fangzhang Seamount

Docs: [Proposal for Fangzhang Seamount](#), by SOA

Position (summit):	Lat.	19°46.30'N	Long.	157°22.80'E	NW Pacific Ocean
Positions (polygon):	Lat.	19°44.90'N	Long.	157°30.80'E	
	Lat.	19°41.00'N	Long.	157°27.00'E	
	Lat.	19°41.10'N	Long.	157°21.70'E	
	Lat.	19°43.10'N	Long.	157°16.70'E	
	Lat.	19°48.50'N	Long.	157°16.20'E	
	Lat.	19°53.40'N	Long.	157°19.90'E	
	Lat.	19°51.00'N	Long.	157°25.10'E	
	Lat.	19°47.80'N	Long.	157°26.90'E	
Proposer:	Mr. Zhanhai ZHANG, State Oceanic Administration, No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave, Beijing, China (heyunxu@hotmail.com)				
Date of Proposal:	12 August 2011				
Discoverer:	R/V Dayang Yihao				
Date of Discovery:	August 2004				
Minimum Depth:	1600 m				
Maximum Depth:	4000 m				
Total Relief:	2400 m				
Dimension/Size:	28 km × 20 km				

The Committee considered that the feature is a Guyot rather than a Seamount, as proposed, because it has a flat top about 6 km across.

Outcome:

- **Name ACCEPTED as Fangzhang Guyot**, with details as above.

In the Chinese legend, Fangzhang is one of the seamounts in the ocean where the gods live, and it is said people could get magical medicine from gods. Xufu was sent by the first Emperor of Qin to look for the elixir of life from the ocean. Fangzhang seamount was one of his destinations. As this feature is nearby Xufu Guyot, it is named Fangzhang Seamount to memorize the whole history event.

4.5.5.4 Penglai Seamount

Docs: [Proposal for Penglai Seamount](#), by SOA

Position (summit):	Lat.	19°12.30'N	Long.	158°14.00'E	Northwest Pacific Ocean
Positions (polygon):	Lat.	19°19.00'N	Long.	158°12.30'E	
	Lat.	19°17.70'N	Long.	158°17.60'E	
	Lat.	19°15.50'N	Long.	158°20.60'E	
	Lat.	19°11.70'N	Long.	158°22.30'E	
	Lat.	19°07.20'N	Long.	158°20.60'E	
	Lat.	19°04.50'N	Long.	158°16.50'E	
	Lat.	19°04.70'N	Long.	158°11.90'E	
	Lat.	19°08.10'N	Long.	158°07.60'E	
	Lat.	19°12.00'N	Long.	158°06.80'E	
	Lat.	19°16.90'N	Long.	158°07.90'E	
Proposer:	Mr. Zhanhai ZHANG, State Oceanic Administration, No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave, Beijing, China (heyunxu@hotmail.com)				
Date of Proposal:	12 August 2011				
Discoverer:	R/V Dayang Yihao				
Date of Discovery:	August 2004				
Minimum Depth:	1200 m				
Maximum Depth:	4000 m				
Total Relief:	2800 m				
Dimension/Size:	28 km × 26 km				

Outcome:

- Penglai Seamount is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

In the Chinese legend, Penglai is one of the seamount in the ocean where the gods live, and it is said people could get magical medicine from gods. Xufu was sent by the first Emperor of Qin to look for the elixir of life from the ocean. Penglai seamount was one of his destinations. As this feature is nearby Xufu Guyot, it is named Penglai Seamount to memorize the whole history event.

4.6 PROPOSALS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEANOGRAPHY OF THE RF MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, BY GINRAS, AND BY THE STATE SCIENTIFIC CENTRE YUZHMOREGEOLOGIYA, RUSSIA

Docs: SCUFN24-04.6A [Proposals from DNO, YUZHMOREGEOLOGIYA and GINRAS, Russia, August 2011](#)

4.6.1 Danil'chuk Seamount

Docs: [Proposal for Danil'chuk Seamount](#), by DNO

Position:	Lat.	81°12.00'N	Long.	002°48.00'W	Arctic Ocean
Proposer:	The Department of Navigation and Oceanography of the RF Ministry of Defence. 11 liniya, B-34, 199034, St. Petersburg (main@gunio.ru)				
Date of Proposal:	2 August 2011				
Discoverer:	Submarine "K-496"				
Date of Discovery:	1997				
Minimum Depth:	2106 m				
Maximum Depth:	3800 m				
Total Relief:	1700 m				
Dimension/Size:	30 km				

Outcome:

- **Danil'chuk Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above, further noting the additional swath data from the Chair.

- **Action SCUFN24/25: K. Dobrolyubova** to complete details in proposal for Danil'chuk Seamount including graphics used in the presentation, and provide these and a polygon describing the extent of Danil'chuk Seamount to the Secretary.

- **Action SCUFN24/26: L. Taylor** to remove the specific term Danil'chuk from the list of "un-commemorated prominent figures of marine science and history".

Named after Vasily Danilovich Danil'chuk (1928-2004), a Russian hydrographer who for more than 25 years served in units of the Northern and Baltic Sea Fleets of the Hydrographic Service. He was engaged in hydrographic research in the northern seas, including the Norwegian Sea.

4.6.2 Korotaev Seamount

Docs: [Proposal for Korotaev Seamount](#), by DNO

Position:	Lat.	81°05.50'N	Long.	001°42.00'W	Arctic Ocean
Proposer:	The Department of Navigation and Oceanography of the RF Ministry of Defence. 11 liniya, B-34, 199034, St. Petersburg (main@gunio.ru)				
Date of Proposal:	2 August 2011				
Discoverer:	Submarine "K-496"				

Date of Discovery:	1997
Minimum Depth:	1986 m
Maximum Depth:	3000 m
Total Relief:	1000 m
Dimension/Size:	40 miles

Outcome:

- **Korotaev Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above, further noting the additional swath data from the Chair.

- **Action SCUFN24/27: K. Dobrolyubova** to complete and correct details in proposal for Korotaev Seamount including graphics used in the presentation, and provide these and a polygon describing the extent of Korotaev Seamount to the Secretary.

- **Action SCUFN24/28: L. Taylor** to remove the specific term Korotaev from the list of “un-commemorated prominent figures of marine science and history”.

Named after Rear Admiral K.M. Korotaev (1930–2009), a Russian hydrographer. From 1952 to 1961 he conducted surveys in the Japanese and Okhotsk seas, as part of the Hydrographic Service of the Pacific Fleet. From 1962 to 1974 he led the Oceans and Seas Research and Development Department of the Ministry of Defence’s Main Direction of Navigation and Oceanography. From 1974 to 1990 he led the Hydrographic Service of the USSR Northern Fleet. He made a valuable contribution to complex oceanographic studies in the Arctic Ocean, and led air high latitudes expeditions. He developed new methods of ocean research and mapping. He was awarded a State Prize for his contribution to Arctic Ocean research.

4.6.3 Evrika Seamount

Docs: [Proposal for Evrika Seamount](#), by GINRAS

Position:	Lat.	23°57.00'S	Long.	084°43.00'W	Pacific Ocean
Proposer:	Dobrolyubova Ksenia O., Geological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (GINRAS) (marine@ginras.ru)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				
Discoverer:	RV “Argus”				
Date of Discovery:	1984				
Minimum Depth:	266 m				
Maximum Depth:	4300 m				
Total Relief:	4000 m				
Dimension/Size:	20 × 10 miles				

The sub-committee noted that more bathymetric data was required to accept the feature as a seamount.

Outcome:

- **Evrika Seamount is PENDING**. The specific term Evrika is **ACCEPTED**; however more information is required

on the relief of the feature.

- Action SCUFN24/29: K. Dobrolyubova to complete and correct details in proposal for Evrika Seamount (name of discovery ship, proposing organization, reason for name), including graphics used in the presentation, and provide these and bathymetry that describes the base of the feature to the Secretary.

Name proposed after the RV "Evrika".

4.6.4 Altair Guyot

Docs: [Proposal for Altair Guyot](#), by GINRAS

Position:	<i>Lat.</i>	24°37.00'S	<i>Long.</i>	085°29.00'W	Pacific Ocean
Proposer:	Dobrolyubova Ksenia O., Geological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (GINRAS) (marine@ginras.ru)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				
Discoverer:	RV "Argus"				
Date of Discovery:	1984				
Minimum Depth:	252 m				
Maximum Depth:	3000 m				
Total Relief:	2700 m				
Dimension/Size:	7 × 10 miles				

The sub-committee accepted the proposed name, but noted that more bathymetric data was required to define the base of the feature.

Outcome:

- Altair Guyot is ACCEPTED with details as above.

- Action SCUFN24/30: K. Dobrolyubova to complete and correct details in proposal for Altair Guyot (name of discovery ship, proposing organization, navigation accuracy), including graphics used in the presentation, and provide these and bathymetry that describes the base of the feature to the Secretary.

Named after RV "Altair" of the Russian Fishing Ministry that worked in the area of this feature.

4.6.5 Argus Seamount

Docs: [Proposal for Argus Seamount](#), by GINRAS

Position:	<i>Lat.</i>	43°20.00'S	<i>Long.</i>	097°57.00'W	Pacific Ocean
Proposer:	Dobrolyubova Ksenia O., Geological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (GINRAS) (marine@ginras.ru)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				
Discoverer:	RV "Argus"				

Date of Discovery:	1984
Minimum Depth:	154 m
Maximum Depth:	4000 m
Total Relief:	3800 m
Dimension/Size:	10 × 12 miles

The sub-committee accepted the proposed name, but as a Guyot and noted that more bathymetric data was required to define the base of the feature.

Outcome:

- Name **ACCEPTED** as **Argus Guyot**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN24/31: K. Dobrolyubova** to complete and correct details in proposal for Argus Guyot (generic term, proposing organization, navigation accuracy, reason for name, sounding value on contour line chart), including a copy of the Pacific Ocean Atlas graphics in presentation, and provide these and bathymetry that describes the base of the feature to the Secretary.

Named after RV "Argus" that discovered this feature in 1984.

4.6.6 Muksun Seamount

Docs: [Proposal for Muksun Seamount](#), by GINRAS

Position:	<i>Lat.</i>	36°09.00'S	<i>Long.</i>	125°16.00'W	Pacific Ocean
Proposer:	Dobrolyubova Ksenia O. Geological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (GINRAS) (marine@ginras.ru)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				
Discoverer:	RV "Argus"				
Date of Discovery:	1984				
Minimum Depth:	339 m				
Maximum Depth:	4000 m				
Total Relief:	3660 m				
Dimension/Size:	20 × 10 miles				

The sub-committee noted that more bathymetric data was required to accept the feature as a seamount.

Outcome:

- **Muksun Seamount is PENDING.** The specific term Muksun is **ACCEPTED** and the feature is recognized as a guyot; however more information is required on the relief of the feature.

- **Action SCUFN24/32: K. Dobrolyubova** to complete details on the proposal for Muksun Seamount, including graphics used in the presentation, and provide these and bathymetry (soundings) to the north and southeast of the feature to the Secretary.

Name proposed after RV “Muksun” of the Russian Fishing Ministry that worked in the area of this feature.

4.6.7 Anikeeva Hill

Docs: [Proposal for Anikeeva Hill](#), by YUZHMOREGEOLOGIYA

Position:	Lat.	13°02.52'N	Long.	134°42.08'W	Pacific Ocean
Proposer:	V.V. Kruglyakov, M.E. Melnikov, State Scientific Centre YUZHMOREGEOLOGIYA, Russia (ocean@ymg.ru)				
Date of Proposal:	2011				
Discoverer:	RV “Gelendzhik”				
Date of Discovery:	1999				
Minimum Depth:	4175 m				
Maximum Depth:	4800 – 4850 m				
Total Relief:	675 m				
Dimension/Size:	3.5 × 7 miles				

The feature was recognized as a knoll because it has a rounded shape.

Outcome:

- Name ACCEPTED as Anikeeva Knoll, with details as above.

Named after L.I. Anikeeva (1930 – 2009), a leading expert in studying ocean ferromanganese ore genesis. L.I. Anikeeva worked in VNIIOkeangeologia (St.-Petersburg) and participated in six ocean expeditions, some of them being conducted in the Clarion-Clipperton zone. She developed the system approach to study ferromanganese nodules and ocean crust. L.I. Anikeeva published more than 100 scientific papers (including 5 monographies), many of them being devoted to geological structure and mineralization in the area of the Clarion and Clipperton fracture zones.

4.6.8 Issledovatel Hill

Docs: [Proposal for Issledovatel Hill](#), by YUZHMOREGEOLOGIYA

Position:	Lat.	12°48.52'N	Long.	133°11.32'W	Pacific Ocean
Proposer:	V.V. Kruglyakov, M.E. Melnikov, State Scientific Centre YUZHMOREGEOLOGIYA, Russia (ocean@ymg.ru)				
Date of Proposal:	2011				
Discoverer:	RV “Gelendzhik”				
Date of Discovery:	1999				
Minimum Depth:	4400 m				
Maximum Depth:	4950 – 4975 m				

Total Relief:	550 m
Dimension/Size:	5.1 × 4.9 miles

Outcome:

- Issledovatel Hill is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

Named after RV "Issledovatel" ('Researcher' in English), a specialized scientific vessel for complex geophysical researches. In 1970–1980s, RV "Issledovatel" carried out seismic, gravimetric and magnetometric researches and depth measure in a tropical zone of the Atlantic and Indian oceans. Throughout several expeditions, many geophysical researches were conducted on RV "Issledovatel" in the North-Western Basin of the Pacific Ocean in an ore province of the Clarion and Clipperton fracture zones.

4.6.9 Golovnin Seamount

Docs: [Proposal for Golovnin Seamount](#), by YUZHMOREGEOLOGIYA

Position:	Lat.	14°26.41'N	Long.	131°52.11'W	Pacific Ocean
Proposer:	V.V. Kruglyakov, M.E. Melnikov, State Scientific Centre YUZHMOREGEOLOGIYA, Russia (ocean@ymg.ru)				
Date of Proposal:	2011				
Discoverer:	RV "Gelendzhik"				
Date of Discovery:	1999				
Minimum Depth:	4175 m				
Maximum Depth:	5075 – 5175 m				
Total Relief:	1000 m				
Dimension/Size:	5 × 7 miles				

Note: The given coordinate is for the eastern and higher of the features 2 peaks.

Outcome:

- Golovnin Seamount is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

Named after V.M. Golovnin (1776-1831), a Russian navigator, traveller, vice-admiral and corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg. He made a trans-oceanic navigation in 1808–1811 on the boat "Diana" and a global cruise on the vessel "Kamchatka" in 1817–1819. The Pacific Ocean was crossed near the Clarion and Clipperton fracture zones where this seamount was detected. He published the results of his expeditions, including a detailed description of the seamount.

4.6.10 Kamchatka Hill

Docs: [Proposal for Kamchatka Hill](#), by YUZHMOREGEOLOGIYA

Position:	Lat.	14°26.41'N	Long.	131°48.07'W	Pacific Ocean
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Proposer:	V.V. Kruglyakov, M.E. Melnikov, State Scientific Centre YUZHMOREGEOLOGIYA, Russia (ocean@ymg.ru)
Date of Proposal:	2011
Discoverer:	RV "Gelendzhik"
Date of Discovery:	1999
Minimum Depth:	4275 m
Maximum Depth:	5250 m
Total Relief:	975 m
Dimension/Size:	3.5 × 6.5 miles

After discussion it was decided that "Kamchatka", being a ship's name, is an appropriate specific term to name this feature. The feature was recognized as a knoll because it has a rounded shape.

Note: The given coordinate is for the western and higher of the features 2 peaks.

Outcome:

- Name **ACCEPTED** as **Kamchatka Knoll**, with details as above.

Named after RV "Kamchatka". The Russian navigator and traveller V.M. Golovnin made a global cruise on this vessel in 1817–1819. The Pacific Ocean was crossed near the Clarion and Clipperton fracture zones where this feature is located.

4.6.11 Feodosiya Hill

Docs: [Proposal for Feodosiya Hill](#), by YUZHMOREGEOLOGIYA

Position:	<i>Lat.</i>	13°32.42'N	<i>Long.</i>	132°21.79'W	Pacific Ocean
Proposer:	V.V. Kruglyakov, M.E. Melnikov, State Scientific Centre YUZHMOREGEOLOGIYA, Russia (ocean@ymg.ru)				
Date of Proposal:	2011				
Discoverer:	RV "Gelendzhik"				
Date of Discovery:	1999				
Minimum Depth:	4300 m				
Maximum Depth:	5050 m				
Total Relief:	750 m				
Dimension/Size:	4.3 × 7.3 miles				

The feature was recognized as a knoll because it has a rounded shape.

Outcome:

- Name **ACCEPTED** as **Feodosiya Knoll**, with details as above.

Named after RV “Feodosiya”. She made two global cruises conducting geological and geophysical researches in tropical zones of the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans. Most of the works were executed during reconnaissance, regional and basic researches of oceanic polymetallic ores (ferromanganese nodules) in the North-East basin of the Pacific Ocean in a region located between the Clarion and Clipperton fracture zones.

4.6.12 Kretov Hill

Docs: [Proposal for Kretov Hill](#), by YUZHMOREGEOLOGIYA

Position:	Lat.	14°03.88'N	Long.	131°56.94'W	Pacific Ocean
Proposer:	V.V. Kruglyakov, M.E. Melnikov, State Scientific Centre YUZHMOREGEOLOGIYA, Russia (ocean@ymg.ru)				
Date of Proposal:	2011				
Discoverer:	RV “Gelendzhik”				
Date of Discovery:	1999				
Minimum Depth:	4275 m				
Maximum Depth:	5100 m				
Total Relief:	825 m				
Dimension/Size:	3.9 × 5.1 miles				

The feature was recognized as a knoll because it has a rounded shape.

Outcome:

- Name ACCEPTED as Kretov Knoll, with details as above.

Named after A.V. Kretov (1959–1988), a Russian researcher of geological structure and minerals (polymetallic nodules) who worked in an ore province of the area of the Clarion and Clipperton fracture zones. He was the leading geologist of YuTGRE, in Nakhodka. He participated in four expeditions in the area of Clarion and Clipperton fracture zones, and wrote geological reports on the results of these expeditions. He published a number of scientific works about sediments and ferromanganese nodules in the region.

4.7 PROPOSALS BY JAPAN COMMITTEE ON UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES (JCUFN)

Docs: SCUFN24-04.7A [Proposals from JCUFN, Japan, August 2011](#)

4.7.1 Shinkai Deep

Docs: [Proposal for Shinkai Deep](#), by JCUFN

Positions (polygon):	Lat.	12°38.00'N	Long.	138°49.00'E	Philippine Sea, NW Pacific Ocean
	Lat.	12°50.00'N	Long.	138°52.00'E	
	Lat.	13°06.00'N	Long.	139°02.00'E	
	Lat.	13°06.00'N	Long.	139°06.00'E	
	Lat.	12°48.00'N	Long.	139°04.00'E	
	Lat.	12°26.00'N	Long.	138°50.00'E	
	Lat.	12°38.00'N	Long.	138°49.00'E	
Proposer:	Y. Ohara and K. Fujioka, Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (ohara@jodc.go.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	June 2011				
Discoverer:	Submersible Shinkai 6500 & R/V Yokosuka (Y. Ohara & J.E. Snow)				
Date of Discovery:	7 and 8 November 2003				
Minimum Depth:	6000 m				
Maximum Depth:	7150 m				
Total Relief:	1150 m				
Dimension/Size:	Rhombic shape				

The sub-committee agreed that the deep should include only those parts greater than about 6000 m depth.

Outcome:

- **Shinkai Deep is ACCEPTED**, with details as above (but see Action SCUFN24/33).
- **Action SCUFN24/33: Y. Ohara** to provide new coordinates to the secretary for a polygon that covers the deepest part of Shinkai Deep at about the 6000 m contour.

This deep was discovered during the YK03-09-Leg 2 cruise of R/V Yokosuka. During the cruise, two dives of the submersible Shinkai 6500 (dives #799 & #800) investigated the feature for the first time. The dives recovered mantle peridotites and gabbros, indicating that the feature is geologically a rift basin within the Parece Vela Basin. Geologically, this feature also represents a “tectonic window”, an important setting to study Earth’s lithosphere. Because of this important discovery by Shinkai 6500, the feature is named after that submersible.

4.7.2 Tamaki Seamount

Docs: [Proposal for Tamaki Seamount](#), by JCUFN

Positions (polygon):	Lat.	43°17.00'N	Long.	138°06.00'E	Japan Sea
	Lat.	43°23.00'N	Long.	138°07.00'E	
	Lat.	43°39.00'N	Long.	138°20.00'E	
	Lat.	43°32.00'N	Long.	138°30.00'E	
	Lat.	43°17.00'N	Long.	138°30.00'E	
	Lat.	43°10.00'N	Long.	138°21.00'E	
	Lat.	43°07.00'N	Long.	138°13.00'E	
	Lat.	43°17.00'N	Long.	138°06.00'E	
Proposer:	H. Tokuyama & K. Okino, Atmosphere and Ocean Research Institute, University of Tokyo, Japan (tokuyama@aori.u-tokyo.ac.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	June 2011				
Discoverer:	R/V Yokosuka				
Date of Discovery:	June 1999				
Minimum Depth:	2100 m				
Maximum Depth:	3600 m				
Total Relief:	1500 m				
Dimension/Size:	45 km x 28 km, with a steep oval shape				

Outcome:

- Tamaki Seamount is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

Named after Prof. Kensaku Tamaki (University of Tokyo, Japan), born in 1948 and who passed away on April 5, 2011 in New York City, USA. He worked on the tectonics of the Japan Sea. He was a pioneering researcher of ocean floor dynamics, especially mid-ocean ridge processes and hydrothermal activity in Japan and has led the Japanese ridge research community for many years.

4.7.3 Japanese Guyots (Action SCUFN23/10) - Proposed alternate extent

Docs: [Re: Action SCUFN 23/10 \(on the Japanese Guyots\)](#), by Y. Ohara

SCUFN24-03.1J [Proposal for Vaughan Guyots](#) (Action SCUFN23/11), by K. Dobrolyubova

SCUFN24-03.1K [Proposed new extension for Japanese Guyots](#) (in connection with SCUFN24-03.1J), by K. Dobrolyubova

Y. Ohara indicated that JCUFN was willing to accept the Russian proposal for revising the extent of the Japanese Guyots, as in SCUFN24-03.1K, i.e. that all seamounts within the following coordinates be named Japanese Guyots:

Positions (polygon):	Lat.	32°41.00'N	Long.	143°28.00'E	Northwest Pacific Ocean
	Lat.	33°22.00'N	Long.	144°01.00'E	
	Lat.	34°02.00'N	Long.	144°38.00'E	
	Lat.	34°31.00'N	Long.	144°32.00'E	

	<i>Lat.</i>	34°40.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	143°43.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	34°19.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	143°16.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	33°19.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	142°57.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	32°44.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	142°46.00'E	
Proposer:	Dobrolyubova Ksenia O., Geological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (GINRAS) (marine@ginras.ru)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				
Discoverer:	Not applicable				
Date of Discovery:	Not applicable				
Minimum Depth:	Not applicable				
Maximum Depth:	Not applicable				
Total Relief:	Not applicable				
Dimension/Size:	Not applicable				

Note: There are currently no features with generic term Guyot lying within the polygon; however, considering the protracted naming history for the seamounts/guyots, the Sub-Committee decided to keep the name Japanese Guyots for this feature.

Outcome:

- Revised coordinates for Japanese Guyots are ACCEPTED, with details as above.

4.7.4 Vaughan Guyots (Action SCUFN23/11)

Docs: SCUFN24-03.1J [Proposal for Vaughan Guyots](#), by K. Dobrolyubova, GINRAS, Russia

In accordance with Action SCUFN23/11, a proposal for Vaughan Guyots was prepared by K. Dobrolyubova, GINRAS, Russia, as follows:

Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	31°12.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	148°51.00'E	NW Pacific Ocean
	<i>Lat.</i>	31°32.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	149°22.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	32°10.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	149°29.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	32°55.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	148°45.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	33°13.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	147°59.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	33°01.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	147°34.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	32°16.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	147°43.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	31°43.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	148°01.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	31°26.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	148°27.00'E	
Proposer:	Dobrolyubova Ksenia O., Geological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (GINRAS) (marine@ginras.ru)				

Date of Proposal:	August 2011
Discoverer:	Not provided
Date of Discovery:	Not provided
Minimum Depth:	768 m
Maximum Depth:	3200 m
Total Relief:	2400 m
Dimension/Size:	Not provided

Outcome:

- Vaughan Guyots is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

Named after Vaughan, Thomas Wayland (1870–1952) geologist, paleontologist, oceanographer; born in Jonesville, Texas. Educated at Harvard (A.B., A.M., Ph.D.), he was an authority on marine sediments, fossils and recent corals, and American Tertiary stratigraphy. He was a researcher with the U.S. Geological Survey (1894–1939) and custodian of madreporian corals (1903–23) at the U.S. National Museum. Under his directorship (1924–36), Scripps Institute, La Jolla, CA, became a leading oceanographical research center.

4.7.5 Lucky Star Ridge (Action SCUFN23/12)

Docs: [Re: Action SCUFN 23/12 \(on the Lucky Star Ridge\)](#), by Y. Ohara

See also table at section 3.1, line SCUFN23/12. This feature is located within the Japanese EEZ where Japan has full data coverage. JCUFN would like to propose another name in the future for this feature and have declined to propose an alternative name to Lucky Star Ridge at this stage. It was agreed to defer this matter to SCUFN-25.

4.7.6 Urahara Seamount and Somachi Seamount (Action SCUFN23/49)

Docs: [Re: Action SCUFN 23/49 \(on the Urahara and Somachi Seamounts\)](#), by Y. Ohara

In accordance with Action SCUFN23/49, JCFUN examined the bathymetry of the region around Urahara Seamount and re-defined the coordinates and relief of Urahara Seamount and Somachi Seamount (both already included in the GEBCO Gazetteer). This examination also resulted in proposals for three new names:

- (1) Shito-oke Seamount
- (2) Onotsu Seamount
- (3) Kikai Seamount Chain (in replacement of the existing Kita-Amami Seamounts)

4.7.6.1 Urahara Seamount

Docs: [Proposal for Urahara Seamount](#), by JCUFN

Position (summit):	Lat.	28°37.60'N	Long.	131°49.70'E	Philippine Sea, NW Pacific Ocean
Positions (polygon):	Lat.	28°38.00'N	Long.	131°47.00'E	
	Lat.	28°40.00'N	Long.	131°48.50'E	
	Lat.	28°40.00'N	Long.	131°51.50'E	

	<i>Lat.</i>	28°39.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°54.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°37.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°55.50'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°34.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°55.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°33.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°48.50'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°35.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°47.50'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°38.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°47.00'E	
Proposer:	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), c/o JHOD, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				
Discoverer:	Japanese S/V Takuyo				
Date of Discovery:	June 2005				
Minimum Depth:	2100 m				
Maximum Depth:	3100 m				
Total Relief:	1000 m				
Dimension/Size:	Conical shape with diameter of 10 km				

After discussion it was decided that the encircling polygon should be at about the 3100m contour, and that the coordinates for Urahara Seamount therefore require further revision.

Outcome:

- **Revised coordinates and relief for Urahara Seamount are ACCEPTED**, with details as above (but see action below).
- **Action SCUFN24/34: Y. Ohara** to provide revised coordinates to the secretary for Urahara Seamount, at about the 3100m contour.

Named after the town of Urahara on nearby Kikai Island.

4.7.6.2 Somachi Seamount

Docs: [Proposal for Somachi Seamount](#), by JCUFN

Position (summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	28°42.60'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°47.70'E	Philippine Sea, NW Pacific Ocean
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	28°43.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°44.50'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°45.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°46.50'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°44.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°50.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°43.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°51.50'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°40.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°51.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°40.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°48.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°41.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°45.00'E	

	<i>Lat.</i>	28°43.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°44.50'E	
Proposer:	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), c/o JHOD, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				
Discoverer:	Japanese S/V Takuyo				
Date of Discovery:	June 2005				
Minimum Depth:	1950 m				
Maximum Depth:	3850 m				
Total Relief:	1900 m				
Dimension/Size:	Conical shape with diameter of 11 km				

Outcome:

- Revised coordinates and relief for Somachi Seamount are **ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

Named after the town of Somachi on nearby Kikai Island.

4.7.6.3 Shito-oke Seamount

Docs: [Proposal for Shito-oke Seamount](#), by JCUFN

Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	28°43.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°37.00'E	Philippine Sea, NW Pacific Ocean
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°45.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°37.50'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°45.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°39.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°44.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°41.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°43.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°42.50'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°41.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°42.50'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°40.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°40.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°42.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°38.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°43.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°37.00'E	
Proposer:	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), c/o JHOD, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				
Discoverer:	Japanese S/V Takuyo				
Date of Discovery:	June 2005				
Minimum Depth:	2600 m				
Maximum Depth:	4600 m				
Total Relief:	2000 m				
Dimension/Size:	Conical shape with diameter of 10 km				

Outcome:

- Shito-Oke Seamount is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

Named after the town of Shito-oke on nearby Kikai Island.

4.7.6.4 Onotsu Seamount

Docs: [Proposal for Onotsu Seamount](#), by JCUFN

Position (summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	28°36.90'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°28.30'E	Philippine Sea, NW Pacific Ocean
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	28°37.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°22.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°40.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°25.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°41.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°27.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°41.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°29.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°39.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°31.50'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°37.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°32.50'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°32.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°29.50'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°32.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°26.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°34.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°23.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°37.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°22.00'E	
	Proposer:	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), c/o JHOD, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)			
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				
Discoverer:	Japanese S/V Takuyo				
Date of Discovery:	June 2005				
Minimum Depth:	2200 m				
Maximum Depth:	4850 m				
Total Relief:	2650 m				
Dimension/Size:	Conical shape with diameter of 15 km				

Outcome:

- Onotsu Seamount is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

Named after the town of Onotsu on nearby Kikai Island.

4.7.6.5 Kikai Seamount Chain

Docs: [Proposal for Kikai Seamount Chain](#), by JCUFN

This is to replace the name Kita-Amami Seamounts which was accepted at SCUFN-14 (Tokyo, 2001). JCUFN proposed instead the name Kikai Seamount Chain, which is in the JCUFN gazetteer.

Positions (polygon):	Lat.	28°30.00'N	Long.	130°59.00'E	Philippine Sea, NW Pacific Ocean
	Lat.	28°35.00'N	Long.	131°04.00'E	
	Lat.	28°37.00'N	Long.	131°14.00'E	
	Lat.	28°38.00'N	Long.	131°21.00'E	
	Lat.	28°44.00'N	Long.	131°33.00'E	
	Lat.	28°53.00'N	Long.	131°42.00'E	
	Lat.	28°53.00'N	Long.	131°52.00'E	
	Lat.	28°51.00'N	Long.	132°13.00'E	
	Lat.	28°35.00'N	Long.	132°26.00'E	
	Lat.	28°25.00'N	Long.	132°18.00'E	
	Lat.	28°33.00'N	Long.	131°54.00'E	
	Lat.	28°32.00'N	Long.	131°26.00'E	
	Lat.	28°26.00'N	Long.	131°16.00'E	
	Lat.	28°23.00'N	Long.	131°01.00'E	
	Lat.	28°30.00'N	Long.	130°59.00'E	
Proposer:	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), c/o JHOD, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				
Discoverer:	Japanese S/V Takuyo and Meiyo				
Date of Discovery:	Various surveys from October 1995 to May 2005				
Minimum Depth:	2100 m				
Maximum Depth:	5500 m				
Total Relief:	2400 m				
Dimension/Size:	150 x 40 km				

The Sub-Committee agreed with the proposed replacement to harmonise SCUFN and JCUFN gazetteers.

Outcome:

- **Kikai Seamount Chain is ACCEPTED**, with details as above, in replacement of the existing Kita-Amami Seamounts in the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

- **Action SCUFN24/35: Secretary** to remove Kita-Amami Seamounts from the GEBSCO Gazetteer and replace with Kikai Seamount Chain, with details provided.

Named after the nearby Kikai Island.

4.7.7 Oki-Daito Rise, Oki-Daito Ridge and Oki-Daito Plateau (Action SCUFN23/53)

Docs: [Re: Action SCUFN 23/53 \(on the Oki-Daito Ridge and its associated features\)](#), by Y. Ohara

SCUFN-23 agreed that the existing Oki-Daito (North) Ridge and Oki-Daito (South) Ridge be removed from the GEBSCO gazetteer after acceptance of the “revised” Oki-Daito Ridge. The existing “North” and “South” ridges

were named and accredited during SCUFN-14 (2001, Tokyo) but do not reflect the science community's practice. Removal of both "North" and "South" Ridges will result in removal of the existing Oki-Daito Trough, which was also named and accredited during SCUFN-14.

JCFUN examined the bathymetry of the region around the Oki-Daito Ridge and its associated features, and re-defined the coordinates of the following features:

- (1) Oki-Daito Ridge;
- (2) Oki-Daito Plateau; and
- (3) Oki-Daito Rise.

Proposals for each feature were presented to the meeting. After considerable discussion it was decided that there would be two main features, i.e. Oki-Daito Rise, as proposed below, and Oki-Daito Ridge. Oki-Daito Plateau will lie within Oki-Daito Ridge. As a consequence and in accordance with the first paragraph above, the Sub-Committee agreed that the existing Oki-Daito (North) Ridge, Oki-Daito (South) Ridge and Oki-Daito Trough be removed from the GEBCO Gazetteer.

Outcome:

- There will be two main features in this area: Oki-Daito Rise and Oki-Daito Ridge. Oki-Daito Plateau will lie within Oki-Daito Ridge.

- **Action SCUFN/36: Secretary** to delete Oki-Daito (North) Ridge, Oki-Daito (South) Ridge and Oki-Daito Trough from the GEBCO Gazetteer, as they have been subsumed into Oki-Daito Ridge.

4.7.7.1 Oki-Daito Rise

Docs: [Proposal for Oki-Daito Rise](#), by JCUFN

The subcommittee decided to accept JCUFN's proposal for Oki-Daito Rise.

Positions (polygon):	Lat.	24°48.00'N	Long.	128°15.00'E	Philippine Sea, NW Pacific Ocean
	Lat.	25°32.00'N	Long.	128°50.00'E	
	Lat.	25°40.00'N	Long.	129°30.00'E	
	Lat.	25°20.00'N	Long.	129°52.00'E	
	Lat.	24°45.00'N	Long.	130°25.00'E	
	Lat.	24°05.00'N	Long.	130°30.00'E	
	Lat.	23°40.00'N	Long.	130°42.00'E	
	Lat.	23°13.00'N	Long.	131°12.00'E	
	Lat.	23°00.00'N	Long.	131°00.00'E	
	Lat.	22°50.00'N	Long.	130°35.00'E	
	Lat.	22°40.00'N	Long.	130°20.00'E	
	Lat.	22°13.00'N	Long.	130°05.00'E	
	Lat.	22°10.00'N	Long.	129°53.00'E	
	Lat.	23°04.00'N	Long.	129°30.00'E	
	Lat.	24°30.00'N	Long.	128°15.00'E	

	<i>Lat.</i>	24°48.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°15.00'E	
Proposer:	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), c/o JHOD, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				
Discoverer:	Japanese S/V Takuyo and Shoyo				
Date of Discovery:	Various surveys from December 1986 to July 2006				
Minimum Depth:	2600 m				
Maximum Depth:	7400 m				
Total Relief:	4800 m				
Dimension/Size:	330 km x 100 km, with a distorted oval shape				

Outcome:

- **Oki-Daito Rise is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

Named after the nearby Oki-Daito Island.

4.7.7.2 Oki-Daito Plateau

Docs: [Proposal for Oki-Daito Plateau](#), by JCUFN

Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	25°20.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	129°52.00'E	Philippine Sea, NW Pacific Ocean
	<i>Lat.</i>	25°50.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	129°55.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	26°05.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	130°05.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	25°37.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°10.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	25°23.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°57.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	25°05.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	132°15.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	24°30.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	132°25.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	23°35.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	132°05.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	23°30.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°00.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	23°40.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	130°42.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	24°05.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	130°30.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	24°45.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	130°25.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	25°20.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	129°52.00'E	
Proposer:	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), c/o JHOD, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	11 August 2011				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	Not provided				

Minimum Depth:	- 30 m (above sea level)
Maximum Depth:	4000 m
Total Relief:	4030 m
Dimension/Size:	150 km x 60 km, with a distorted oval shape

The subcommittee decided to accept JCUFN's proposal for Oki-Daito Plateau, but that the coordinates for this feature require further revision.

Outcome:

- **Oki-Daito Plateau is ACCEPTED**, with details as above (but see action below).

- **Action SCUFN24/37: Y. Ohara** to provide revised coordinates for Oki-Daito Plateau.

Named after the nearby Oki-Daito Island.

4.7.7.3 Oki-Daito Ridge

Docs: [Proposal for Oki-Daito Ridge](#), by JCUFN

Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	23°35.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	132°05.00'E	Philippine Sea, NW Pacific Ocean
	<i>Lat.</i>	24°30.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	132°25.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	24°25.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	132°45.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	24°15.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	133°00.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	24°00.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	133°18.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	23°48.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	133°18.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	23°25.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	134°10.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	23°10.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	135°15.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	22°40.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	135°50.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°52.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	135°47.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	22°45.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	133°35.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	23°35.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	132°05.00'E	
Proposer:	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), c/o JHOD, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@iodc.go.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				
Discoverer:	Japanese S/V Takuyo and Shoyo				
Date of Discovery:	Various surveys from December 1986 to July 2006				
Minimum Depth:	- 30 m (above sea level)				
Maximum Depth:	5800 m				
Total Relief:	5830 m				

Dimension/Size:	750 km x 220 km, with an elongated shape
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The Sub-Committee agreed that revised coordinates are needed for this feature, so that it will encompass Oki-Daito Plateau.

Outcome:

- **Oki-Daito Ridge is ACCEPTED**, with details as above (but see action below).
- **Action SCUFN24/38: Y. Ohara** to provide revised coordinates for Oki-Daito Ridge.

Name proposed after the nearby Oki-Daito Island.

4.7.8 Ogasawara Rise vs Plateau, Michelson vs Suda Ridge and Yabe Seamount vs Smoot Guyot (Actions SCUFN23/56 and SCUFN23/58)

Docs: [Re: Actions SCUFN 23/57 & 23/58 \(on the Ogasawara Plateau and its associated features\)](#), by Y. Ohara

In accordance with Actions SCUFN23/56 and SCUFN23/58, JCUFN examined the bathymetry of the region around the Ogasawara Plateau and its associated features, and redefined the coordinates of all these features. JCUFN also made a review on the naming history of the concerned area. As a result, JCUFN proposed the following six names in the region:

- (1) Ogasawara Plateau, for the northwestern part of the region;
- (2) Ogasawara Rise, for the southwestern part of the region;
- (3) Michelson Ridge – taken from the ACUF Gazetteer - for the middle to the eastern part of the region, replacing the previously proposed Suda Ridge (included in the Reserve Section);
- (4) Smoot Guyot – taken from the ACUF Gazetteer - to replace the previously proposed Yabe Plateau (included in the Reserve Section);
- (5) Castor Guyot – taken from the ACUF Gazetteer - to replace the existing Hanzawa Seamount in the GEBCO Gazetteer; and
- (6) Pollux Guyot – taken from the ACUF Gazetteer - to replace the Katayama Seamount in the GEBCO Gazetteer.

The Sub-Committee generally agreed with the above proposed names, but decided that Ogasawara Rise should encompass Ogasawara Plateau, with limits as proposed by JCUFN to SCUFN-23 in 2010 (see Section 4.7.G2 in SCUFN-23 report). In other words, there will be two main features in the region, i.e. Ogasawara Rise (within which Ogasawara Plateau will lie) and Michelson Ridge.

JCUFN further suggested that the remark section in the GEBCO Gazetteer for Ogasawara Rise, Ogasawara Plateau and Michelson Ridge includes the following comment “The entire feature encompassing Ogasawara Rise, Ogasawara Plateau, and Michelson Ridge is generally called Ogasawara Plateau in the science literature”. This was agreed by the Sub-Committee.

Outcome:

- The six names proposed by JCUFN in the Ogasawara Rise/Plateau region are accepted. The limits of Ogasawara Rise will be those proposed by JCUFN to SCUFN-23 in 2010.
- **Action SCUFN24/39: Secretary** to include the following comment in the remark section in the GEBCO Gazetteer for Ogasawara Rise, Ogasawara Plateau, and Michelson Ridge: “The entire feature encompassing Ogasawara Rise, Ogasawara Plateau, and Michelson Ridge is generally called Ogasawara Plateau in the

science literature”.

- **Action SCUFN24/40: Secretary** to include the following comment in the remark section in the GEBSCO Gazetteer for Michelson Ridge, Smoot Guyot, Castor Guyot and Pollux Guyot: “Name adopted from the ACUF Gazetteer”.

4.7.8.1 Ogasawara Rise

[Proposal for Ogasawara Rise](#), by JCUFN (2012)

[Proposal for Ogasawara Rise](#), by JCUFN (2010)

As said above, the coordinates below are those proposed by JCUFN to SCUFN-23 in 2010, for Ogasawara Rise.

Position (summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	26°09.20'N	<i>Long.</i>	144°08.40'E	NW Pacific Ocean
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	26°00.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	143°11.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	26°40.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	143°21.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°00.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	143°47.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°00.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	144°07.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	26°48.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	144°25.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	26°39.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	145°04.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	26°13.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	144°50.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	25°38.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	144°57.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	25°25.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	145°22.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	25°06.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	145°25.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	24°43.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	146°04.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	24°23.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	146°07.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	23°46.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	145°34.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	23°40.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	145°20.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	23°55.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	145°00.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	23°25.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	145°15.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	23°20.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	145°05.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	23°48.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	144°35.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	23°45.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	144°12.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	24°46.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	143°17.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	25°00.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	143°14.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	26°00.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	143°11.00'E	
Proposer:	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), c/o JHOD, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2010				

Discoverer:	Japanese S/V Takuyo and Shoyo
Date of Discovery:	Various surveys from April 2001 to December 2002
Minimum Depth:	590 m
Maximum Depth:	8500 m
Total Relief:	7910 m
Dimension/Size:	300 km x 375 km, with a distorted oval shape

Outcome:

- Revised coordinates for Ogasawara Rise are ACCEPTED, with details as above.

Named after the nearby Ogasawara Gunto Islands.

4.7.8.2 Ogasawara Plateau

Docs: [Proposal for Ogasawara Plateau](#), by JCUFN

Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	26°00.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	143°11.00'E	NW Pacific Ocean
	<i>Lat.</i>	26°40.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	143°21.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°00.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	143°47.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°00.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	144°07.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	26°48.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	144°25.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	26°39.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	145°04.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	26°00.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	144°50.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	25°10.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	144°30.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	24°50.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	144°20.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	24°48.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	143°50.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	25°00.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	143°14.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	26°00.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	143°11.00'E	
Proposer:	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), c/o JHOD, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@iodc.go.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	11 August 2011				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	Not provided				
Minimum Depth:	600 m				
Maximum Depth:	7000 m				
Total Relief:	6400 m				
Dimension/Size:	Not provided				

The Sub-Committee decided that Ogasawara Plateau should be limited to the smaller area atop the rise, and that revised coordinates were therefore needed.

Outcome:

- Revised coordinates for Ogasawara Plateau are **ACCEPTED**, with details as above (but see action below).

- Action SCUFN24/41: Y. Ohara to provide revised coordinates for Ogasawara Plateau to the secretary.

Named after the nearby Ogasawara Gunto Islands.

4.7.8.3 Michelson Ridge

Docs: [Proposal for Michelson Ridge](#), by JCUFN

As said earlier, the Sub Committee agreed with JCUFN's proposal to accept Michelson Ridge - taken from the ACUF Gazetteer - in replacement of Suda Ridge included in the Reserve Section and which had been proposed at SCUFN-14 (2001).

Positions (polygon):	Lat.	26°39.00'N	Long.	145°04.00'E	NW Pacific Ocean
	Lat.	26°30.00'N	Long.	145°40.00'E	
	Lat.	25°54.00'N	Long.	146°25.00'E	
	Lat.	26°22.00'N	Long.	147°05.00'E	
	Lat.	26°30.00'N	Long.	148°00.00'E	
	Lat.	26°30.00'N	Long.	148°10.00'E	
	Lat.	26°15.00'N	Long.	148°25.00'E	
	Lat.	25°53.00'N	Long.	149°20.00'E	
	Lat.	25°42.00'N	Long.	149°10.00'E	
	Lat.	25°35.00'N	Long.	148°20.00'E	
	Lat.	25°25.00'N	Long.	147°50.00'E	
	Lat.	25°30.00'N	Long.	147°05.00'E	
	Lat.	25°33.00'N	Long.	145°59.00'E	
	Lat.	25°25.00'N	Long.	145°22.00'E	
	Lat.	25°38.00'N	Long.	144°57.00'E	
	Lat.	26°05.00'N	Long.	144°50.00'E	
	Lat.	26°39.00'N	Long.	145°04.00'E	
Proposer:	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), c/o JHOD, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				
Discoverer:	Japanese S/V Takuyo and Shoyo				
Date of Discovery:	Various surveys from September 2002 to April 2006				
Minimum Depth:	400 m				

Maximum Depth:	6000 m
Total Relief:	5600 m
Dimension/Size:	400 km x 100 km, elongated in east-west direction

Outcome:

- **Michelson Ridge is ADOPTED from the ACUF Gazetteer**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN24/42: Secretary** to remove Suda Ridge, now replaced with Michelson Ridge, from the Reserve Section.
- **Action SCUFN24/43: N. Cherkis** to provide details about the origin of Michelson Ridge in the ACUF Gazetteer.

Name taken from the ACUF gazetteer.

4.7.8.4 Smoot Guyot

Docs: [Proposal for Smoot Guyot](#), by JCUFN

As said earlier, the Sub-Committee agreed with JCUFN's proposal to accept Smoot Guyot – taken from the ACUF Gazetteer - in replacement of Yabe Plateau included in the Reserve Section and which had been proposed at SCUFN-14 (2001). Smoot Guyot has been in ACUF gazetteer based on a 1983 publication.

The Sub-Committee decided that Smoot Guyot should not include the ridge extending to the east, and that revised coordinates were therefore needed for this feature.

The Sub-Committee, acknowledging the outstanding and fundamental contribution to marine science made by N. Christian Smoot, agreed to accept this name, as an exception to standard SCUFN practice to refrain from naming undersea features after living persons, for Gazetteer harmonization purposes.

Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	26°13.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	144°50.00'E	NW Pacific Ocean
	<i>Lat.</i>	26°32.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	144°58.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	26°30.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	145°10.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	26°30.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	145°40.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	25°54.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	146°25.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	25°37.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	146°25.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	25°33.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	145°59.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	25°37.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	145°45.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	25°37.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	145°10.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	25°41.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	145°00.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	26°05.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	144°50.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	26°13.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	144°50.00'E	
Proposer:	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), c/o JHOD, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				

Discoverer:	Japanese S/V Takuyo and Shoyo
Date of Discovery:	Various surveys from September 2002 to April 2006
Minimum Depth:	1060 m
Maximum Depth:	4000 m
Total Relief:	2940 m
Dimension/Size:	110 km x 45 km, with a distorted oval shape

Outcome:

- **Smoot Guyot is ADOPTED from the ACUF Gazetteer**, with details as above (but see action below).
- **Action SCUFN24/44: Y. Ohara** to provide new coordinates to the secretary for a polygon that encircles Smoot Guyot but does not include the ridge extending to the east.
- **Action SCUFN24/45: Secretary** to remove Yabe Plateau, now replaced with Smoot Guyot, from the Reserve Section. Also, to add to the remark section in the GEBCO Gazetteer for Smoot Guyot: "JCUFN domestically calls this feature Yabe Seamount".

Named after N. Christian Smoot, senior scientist with the Ocean Survey Program (OSP; 1966-1993) and the World Bathymetry Division (1993-1998) of the US Naval Oceanographic Office (NAVOCEANO). He compiled over 200 PS-8 and PS-16 scale charts in addition to thousands of point data charts for the submarine community. He logged over 1300 at-sea days on NAVOCEANO vessels, most as compilation supervisor or senior scientist, amassing over 600,000 nautical miles including 10 Med cruises, 35 Atlantic cruises, and 22 in the Pacific.

4.7.8.5 Castor Guyot

Docs: [Proposal for Castor Guyot](#), by JCUFN

As said earlier, the Sub-Committee agreed with JCUFN's proposal to accept Castor Guyot – taken from the ACUF Gazetteer - in replacement of Hanzawa Seamount included in the GEBCO Gazetteer and which had been accredited at SCUFN-15 (2002).

Positions (polygon):	Lat.	26°22.00'N	Long.	147°05.00'E	Northwestern Pacific
	Lat.	25°53.00'N	Long.	147°17.00'E	
	Lat.	25°43.00'N	Long.	147°19.00'E	
	Lat.	25°35.00'N	Long.	147°26.00'E	
	Lat.	25°30.00'N	Long.	147°05.00'E	
	Lat.	25°28.00'N	Long.	146°49.00'E	
	Lat.	25°37.00'N	Long.	146°25.00'E	
	Lat.	25°54.00'N	Long.	146°25.00'E	
	Lat.	26°22.00'N	Long.	147°05.00'E	
Proposer:	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), c/o JHOD, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				

Discoverer:	Japanese S/V Takuyo and Shoyo
Date of Discovery:	Various surveys from December 2002 to March 2006
Minimum Depth:	380 m
Maximum Depth:	5400 m
Total Relief:	5020 m
Dimension/Size:	70 km x 60 km, with a distorted triangular shape

Outcome:

- **Castor Guyot is ADOPTED from the ACUF Gazetteer**, with details as above (but see action below).
- **Action SCUFN24/46: Y. Ohara** to provide new coordinates to the secretary for a polygon that encircles Castor Guyot but does not include the ridge extending to the west.
- **Action SCUFN24/47: Secretary** to delete Hanzawa Seamount now replaced with Castor Guyot, from the GEBCO gazetteer. Also, to add to the remark section in the GEBCO Gazetteer for Castor Guyot: "JCUFN domestically calls this feature Hanzawa Seamount".
- **Action SCUFN24/48: N. Cherkis** to provide details about the origin of Castor Guyot in the ACUF gazetteer.

Name taken from the ACUF gazetteer.

4.7.8.6 Pollux Guyot

Docs: [Proposal for Pollux Guyot](#), by JCUFN

As said above, the Sub-Committee agreed with JCUFN's proposal to accept Pollux Guyot – taken from the ACUF Gazetteer - in replacement of Katayama Seamount included in the GEBCO Gazetteer and which had been accredited at SCUFN-15 (2002).

Positions (polygon):	Lat.	25°53.00'N	Long.	147°17.00'E	NW Pacific Ocean
	Lat.	25°58.00'N	Long.	147°24.00'E	
	Lat.	25°57.00'N	Long.	147°37.00'E	
	Lat.	26°29.00'N	Long.	147°58.00'E	
	Lat.	26°30.00'N	Long.	148°10.00'E	
	Lat.	26°15.00'N	Long.	148°25.00'E	
	Lat.	26°01.00'N	Long.	148°09.00'E	
	Lat.	25°35.00'N	Long.	148°14.00'E	
	Lat.	25°26.00'N	Long.	147°41.00'E	
	Lat.	25°34.00'N	Long.	147°27.00'E	
	Lat.	25°43.00'N	Long.	147°19.00'E	
	Lat.	25°53.00'N	Long.	147°17.00'E	
Proposer:	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), c/o JHOD, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				

Discoverer:	Japanese S/V Takuyo
Date of Discovery:	Various surveys from October 2003 to March 2006
Minimum Depth:	1200 m
Maximum Depth:	5200 m
Total Relief:	4000 m
Dimension/Size:	90 km x 60 km, with a distorted oval shape

Outcome:

- **Pollux Guyot is ADOPTED from the ACUF Gazetteer**, with details as above (but see action below).
- **Action SCUFN24/49: Y. Ohara** to provide new coordinates to the secretary for a polygon that encircles Castor Guyot but does not include the spur extending to the north.
- **Action SCUFN24/50: Secretary** to delete Katayama Seamount now replaced with Pollux Guyot, from the GEBSCO gazetteer. Also, to add to the remark section in the GEBSCO Gazetteer for Pollux Guyot: "JCUFN domestically calls this feature Katayama Seamount".
- **Action SCUFN24/51: N. Cherkis** to provide details about the origin of Pollux Guyot in the ACUF gazetteer.

Name taken from the ACUF gazetteer.

4.7.9 Raicho Escarpment, Tancho Escarpment and Toki Escarpment (SCUFN-15, items 46-48)

Docs: [Re: Action SCUFN 15 Items 46 & 47 \(on the Raicho, Tancho & Toki Escarpments\)](#), by Y. Ohara

Y. Ohara reported on the matter. These features, located in the Parece Vela Basin, were proposed by JCUFN to SCUFN-14 (Tokyo, 2001), but deferred because "not topographically obvious". The issue was revisited at SCUFN-15 (Monaco, 2002) and SCUFN-19 (Bremerhaven, 2006) but did not result in any action. Further, these names failed to appear in the Reserve Section, where they should have been included.

With modern mapping JCUFN has now reconsidered these features and concluded that these should be named as Fracture Zones instead of Escarpments. Since these features are associated with what is known in the scientific literature as the Parece Vela Rift (not in the GEBSCO Gazetteer), JCUFN also submitted a proposal for Parece Vela Rift (see 4.7.9.4). Furthermore, since the Parece Vela Rift accompanies numerous fracture zones, JCUFN also defined the region as the Parece Vela Rift Fracture Zone Province and submitted a proposal accordingly (see 4.7.9.5).

In summary, new proposals were presented for:

- (1) Raicho, Tancho and Toki Fracture Zones (not Escarpments);
- (2) Parece Vela Rift; and
- (3) Parece Vela Fracture Zone Province.

4.7.9.1 Raicho Fracture Zone

Docs : [Proposal for Raicho Fracture Zone](#), by JCUFN

Positions (line):	Lat.	22°09.00'N	Long.	140°20.00'E	Philippine Sea, NW Pacific Ocean
	Lat.	21°34.00'N	Long.	139°56.00'E	

	<i>Lat.</i>	21°12.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	139°47.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°30.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	139°29.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°01.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	139°11.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°19.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	138°26.00'E	
Proposer:	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), c/o JHOD, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				
Discoverer:	Japanese S/V Takuyo and Shoyo				
Date of Discovery:	Various surveys from October 1993 to December 2005				
Minimum Depth:	4000 m				
Maximum Depth:	6200 m				
Total Relief:	2200 m				
Dimension/Size:	370 km long				

Outcome:

- Raicho Fracture Zone is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

Raicho is the Japanese for snow grouse (Ptarmigan). A bird is relevant to the name of the nearby Oki-no-Tori Shima Island, which includes a "bird" (= "tori") within its name.

4.7.9.2 Tancho Fracture Zone

Docs : [Proposal for Tancho Fracture Zone](#), by JCUFN

Positions (line):	<i>Lat.</i>	18°32.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	138°35.00'E	Philippine Sea, NW Pacific Ocean
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°44.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	139°20.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°09.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	139°33.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°37.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	139°45.00'E	
Proposer:	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), c/o JHOD, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				
Discoverer:	Japanese S/V Takuyo and Shoyo				
Date of Discovery:	Various surveys from October 1993 to December 2005				
Minimum Depth:	4000 m				
Maximum Depth:	6350 m				
Total Relief:	2350 m				
Dimension/Size:	250 km long				

Outcome:

- Tancho Fracture Zone is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

Tancho is the Japanese for crane. A bird is relevant to the name of the nearby Oki-no-Tori Shima Island, which includes a “bird” (= “tori”) within its name.

4.7.9.3 Toki Fracture Zone

Docs : [Proposal for Toki Fracture Zone](#), by JCUFN

Positions (line):	Lat.	20°29.00'N	Long.	140°05.00'E	Philippine Sea, NW Pacific Ocean
	Lat.	20°10.00'N	Long.	139°49.00'E	
	Lat.	19°45.00'N	Long.	139°35.00'E	
	Lat.	18°52.00'N	Long.	139°14.00'E	
	Lat.	18°07.00'N	Long.	138°46.00'E	
Proposer:	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), c/o JHOD, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				
Discoverer:	Japanese S/V Takuyo and Shoyo				
Date of Discovery:	Various surveys from October 1993 to December 2005				
Minimum Depth:	4000 m				
Maximum Depth:	6200 m				
Total Relief:	2200 m				
Dimension/Size:	300 km long				

Outcome:

- Toki Fracture Zone is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

Toki is the Japanese for crested ibis. A bird is relevant to the name of the nearby Oki-no-Tori Shima Island, which includes a “bird” (= “tori”) within its name.

4.7.9.4 Parece Vela Rift

Docs : [Proposal for Parece Vela Rift](#), by JCUFN

Positions (line):	Lat.	20°50.00'N	Long.	139°38.00'E	Philippine Sea, NW Pacific Ocean
	Lat.	19°50.00'N	Long.	139°27.00'E	
	Lat.	19°40.00'N	Long.	139°33.00'E	
	Lat.	19°07.00'N	Long.	139°20.00'E	
	Lat.	18°48.00'N	Long.	139°40.00'E	
	Lat.	18°03.00'N	Long.	139°21.00'E	
	Lat.	17°53.00'N	Long.	139°28.00'E	

	<i>Lat.</i>	17°36.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	139°21.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	17°24.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	139°30.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	16°50.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	139°16.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	16°29.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	139°43.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	16°00.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	139°30.00'E	
Proposer:	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), c/o JHOD, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				
Discoverer:	Japanese S/V Takuyo and Shoyo				
Date of Discovery:	Various surveys from October 1993 to December 2005				
Minimum Depth:	3500 m				
Maximum Depth:	7200 m				
Total Relief:	3700 m				
Dimension/Size:	780 km long, showing a zig-zag alignment				

Note: This is the extinct spreading axis of the Parece Vela Basin. The name "Parece Vela Rift" first appeared in Mrozowski et al. (1979), then the feature was described in detail by Okino et al. (1998) and Ohara et al. (2001, 2003, 2011).

Outcome:

- Parece Vela Rift is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

The nearby island of Oki-no-Tori Shima was called "Parece Vela" by the Spanish navigators who discovered this island in the 1500's.

4.7.9.5 Parece Vela Rift Fracture Zone Province

Docs : Proposal for [Parece Vela Rift Fracture Zone Province](#), by JCUFN

Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	17°27.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	140°28.00'E	Philippine Sea, NW Pacific Ocean
	<i>Lat.</i>	14°56.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	139°03.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	15°19.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	137°55.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°30.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	138°35.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°15.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	139°50.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°45.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	140°24.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	17°27.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	140°28.00'E	
Proposer:	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), c/o JHOD, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				

Discoverer:	Japanese S/V Takuyo and Shoyo
Date of Discovery:	Various surveys from October 1993 to December 2005
Minimum Depth:	2300 m
Maximum Depth:	7200 m
Total Relief:	4900 m
Dimension/Size:	650 km x 250 km

The committee decided that the word "Rift" was not necessary in the specific term. There was discussion on the use of the generic term system that would be appropriate in connection with "Province". It was felt that such a generic term system has structural implications and should be considered by the genetic terms group.

Outcome:

- Name ACCEPTED as Parece Vela Fracture Zone Province, with details as above.

Named from the closely related Parece Vela Rift. The nearby island of Oki-no-Tori Shima was called "Parece Vela" by the Spanish navigators who discovered this island in the 1500's.

4.7.10 Issues identified by JCUFN during its review of SCUFN-23 actions

Docs: [A proposal to check the accuracy of the GEBSCO Gazetteer](#), by Y. Ohara

During review work relevant to SCUFN-23 action items, JCUFN found several flaws in the GEBSCO gazetteer that affect its reliability over time. Y. Ohara noted that several names in the GEBSCO gazetteer had disappeared and reappeared or changed generic terms over time. These include (there may be more):

- (1) Raicho, Tancho, and Toki Escarpments. These names should have been included in the Reserve Section, as agreed at SCUFN-15 (Monaco, 2002) and SCUFN-19 (Bremerhaven, 2006). See also § 4.7.9.
- (2) Parece Vela Basin. This name was included in the GEBSCO Gazetteer from its first edition (1988), but disappeared from around 2006. It has however been mentioned in the remark section for West Mariana Basin as "Shown as Parece Vela Basin on GEBSCO Sheet 5.06", since the first edition of the Gazetteer.
- (3) Oki-Daito Terrace. This name was accredited by SCUFN-15 (Monaco, 2002) and included in the GEBSCO Gazetteer, but disappeared from the Gazetteer from 2008. It was re-included in 2011. Also, JCUFN questions that it endorsed this name in 2002.
- (4) Vitória-Trindade Seamounts. This name was accredited as Vitória-Trindade Seamount Chain at SCGN-6 (Monaco, 1985) (SCGN was the predecessor of SCUFN) and included as such in the GEBSCO Gazetteer. However, the generic term was changed to "Seamounts" from 2004. It can be noted that Vitória-Trindade Seamount Chain is listed in the report of SCUFN-16 (Monaco, 2003) with the mention "Shown as VITÓRIA-TRINDADE Seamounts in ACUF Gazetteer".

Y. Ohara proposed that the issue of the accuracy of the SCUFN needs a thorough investigation by SCUFN members. The Secretary (M. Huet) explained that the IHB had some problems with the software used to manage the Gazetteer database (no longer used) around 2005-2006 and this may have been the cause of some of the issues raised by JCUFN.

There was discussion on the respective merits of the names Parece Vela Basin and West Mariana Basin, which relate to same feature. It was noted that Parece Vela Basin is in more common usage (and used on GEBSCO sheet 5.06). Accordingly, the Sub-Committee agreed that Parece Vela Basin should be the preferred name. It was also noted that West Mariana Ridge is sometimes changed into Mariana Ridge.

Outcome:

- **Parece Vela Basin is ACCEPTED** for the GEBSCO Gazetteer, in replacement of the existing West Mariana Basin and with details as shown for the latter name.
- **Action SCUFN24/52: Secretary** to replace the name West Mariana Basin with Parece Vela Basin in the GEBSCO Gazetteer, with a note in the remark section that “Also known as West Mariana Basin”.
- **Action SCUFN24/53: Secretary** to remove the comment “Shown as Parece Vela Ridge on GEBSCO Sheet 5.06” in the remark section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer for West Mariana Ridge, as this feature was actually named West Mariana Ridge on GEBSCO Sheet 5.06.
- **Oki-Daito Terrace** is no longer appropriate now that it has been replaced with Oki-Daito Plateau (See paragraphs 4.7.7.2 and 4.7.7.3).
- **Action SCUFN24/54: Secretary** to remove Oki-Daito Terrace from the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
- **Action SCUFN24/55: Secretary** to further investigate the issue of Vitória-Trindade Seamounts vs Vitória-Trindade Seamount Chain and report back to SCUFN-25.

4.7.11 Issues pending since SCUFN-14 (Tokyo, 2001)

Docs: [Re: Action SCUFN 14 pending items](#), by Y. Ohara

Y. Ohara reported that more than 50 features were “tentatively” named during SCUFN-14 (Tokyo, 2001) and noted as “pending Japanese national approval” or similar wording. These names were re-considered at SCUFN-15 (Monaco, 2002) and they are listed in the SCUFN-15 report with the following comment: “Acceptance by SCUFN-14 of the following names has been endorsed by the Japanese Committee on U.F.N. They are therefore definitively accepted”. Accordingly, they were included in the GEBSCO Gazetteer. However, JCUFN has no official records that it approved these names.

JCUFN has started reviewing these “tentatively” named features. Below are the results of JCUFN’s initial review of 12 features.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Kita-Tennosei Knoll: | approved as Tennosei Knoll |
| (2) Hangetsu Trough and Hangetsu Seamount: | rejected |
| (3) Sotsuju and Sanju Seamounts: | approved |
| (4) Matsushima, Hashidate and Miyajima Holes: | approved as Yoro, Isen and Sakibaru Holes |
| (5) Koho Hole and Koho Ridge: | approved |
| (6) Susami Seamount: | approved |
| (7) Shingetsu Hole: | rejected |

4.7.11.1 Tennosei Knoll

Docs: [Proposal for Tennosei Knoll](#), by JCUFN

JCUFN proposed to replace the existing Kita-Tennosei Knoll in the GEBSCO Gazetteer with Tennosei Knoll, as JCUFN found no reasoning to place “Kita” (= “north” in Japanese) ahead of the specific name.

Positions (polygon):	Lat.	19°54.00'N	Long.	136°05.00'E	Philippine Sea, NW Pacific Ocean
	Lat.	19°58.00'N	Long.	136°05.00'E	
	Lat.	20°02.00'N	Long.	136°07.00'E	
	Lat.	20°10.00'N	Long.	136°22.00'E	
	Lat.	19°53.00'N	Long.	136°22.00'E	
	Lat.	19°48.00'N	Long.	136°12.00'E	

	<i>Lat.</i>	19°54.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	136°05.00'E	
Proposer:	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), c/o JHOD, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				
Discoverer:	Japanese S/V Takuyo				
Date of Discovery:	January 2003				
Minimum Depth:	3000 m				
Maximum Depth:	4400 m				
Total Relief:	1400 m				
Dimension/Size:	90 km x 70 km, with an elongated ridge-like appearance				

The Sub-Committee was of the view that the feature does not appear to be a Knoll. As a result, Y. Ohara withdrew this proposal.

Outcome:

- Proposal for **Tennosei Knoll** is **WITHDRAWN** and **DELETION of Kita-Tennosei Knoll** from the GEBSCO Gazetteer is agreed.
- **Action SCUFN24/56: Secretary** to remove Kita-Tennosei Knoll from the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

"Tennosei" designates, in Japanese, the planet Uranus.

4.7.11.2 Hangetsu Trough, Hangetsu Seamount

Docs: [Proposal to remove Hangetsu Trough and Hangetsu Seamount](#), by JCUFN

JCUFN proposed to remove Hangetsu Trough (23°19.0'N - 137°34.2'E to 22°25.0'N - 137°07.0'E) and Hangetsu Seamount (22°35.6'N - 137°07.5'E) from the GEBSCO Gazetteer, as being very minor / not topographically obvious features.

After examination of the bathymetry available for the relevant area, the Sub-Committee agreed with this proposal.

Outcome:

- **DELETION of Hangetsu Trough and Hangetsu Seamount** from the GEBSCO Gazetteer is agreed.
- **Action SCUFN24/57: Secretary** to remove Hangetsu Trough and Hangetsu Seamount from the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

4.7.11.3 Sotsuju Seamount and Sanju Seamount

Docs: [Proposal for Sotsuju Seamount and Sanju Seamount](#), by JCUFN

JCUFN proposed to confirm the existing Sotsuju Seamount and Sanju Seamount in the GEBSCO Gazetteer, with revised coordinates and relief as below.

	Sotsuju Seamount	Philippine Sea, NW Pacific Ocean
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Positions (polygon):	Lat.	25°02.00'N	Long.	134°23.00'E	
	Lat.	24°59.00'N	Long.	134°19.00'E	
	Lat.	25°03.00'N	Long.	134°11.00'E	
	Lat.	25°08.00'N	Long.	134°10.00'E	
	Lat.	25°11.00'N	Long.	134°20.00'E	
	Lat.	25°08.00'N	Long.	134°23.00'E	
	Lat.	25°02.00'N	Long.	134°23.00'E	
	Sanju Seamount				Philippine Sea, NW Pacific Ocean
Positions (polygon):	Lat.	24°55.00'N	Long.	134°06.00'E	
	Lat.	24°58.00'N	Long.	134°00.00'E	
	Lat.	25°02.00'N	Long.	134°00.00'E	
	Lat.	25°06.00'N	Long.	134°04.00'E	
	Lat.	25°03.00'N	Long.	134°09.00'E	
	Lat.	24°58.00'N	Long.	134°09.00'E	
	Lat.	24°55.00'N	Long.	134°06.00'E	
Proposer:	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), c/o JHOD, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@iodc.go.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				
Discoverer:	Japanese S/V Takuyo				
Date of Discovery:	June 2001				
	Sotsuju Seamount		Sanju Seamount		
Minimum Depth:	2200 m		Minimum Depth:	2300 m	
Maximum Depth:	5200 m		Maximum Depth:	5200 m	
Total Relief:	3000 m		Total Relief:	2900 m	
Dimension/Size:	Conical shape with diameter of 18 km		Dimension/Size:	Conical shape with diameter of 18 km	

The Sub-Committee supported the proposal.

Outcome:

- **Sotsuju Seamount and Sanju Seamount are CONFIRMED** for the GEBSCO Gazetteer, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN24/58: Secretary** to add coordinates for Sotsuju Seamount and Sanju Seamount to the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

These names are relevant to Japan's traditional paraphrase for commemorative old ages. Sotsuju is the Japanese term for "90th birthday". Sanju is the Japanese term for "80th birthday".

4.7.11.4 Yoro Hole, Isen Hole and Sakibaru Hole

Docs: [Proposal for Yoro Hole, Isen Hole and Sakibaru Hole](#), by JCUFN

During its review work, JCUFN rejected the “tentative” names Matsushima Hole, Hashidate² Hole and Miyajima Hole that were agreed at SCUFN-14 (Tokyo, 2001). These three specific names are known as the “Japan’s top three must-see scenery”. SCUFN-14 gave these names to the three holes in an *ad hoc* way. JCUFN considered these three specific names are not appropriate and has chosen three new specific names taken from the name of towns on the nearby Tokuno Shima Island.

Y. Ohara remarked that Sakibaru Seamount is wrongly spelled “Sakibara” in the SCUFN-14 report and in the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

JCUFN therefore proposed to replace the existing names Matsushima Hole, Amanohashidate Hole and Miyajima Hole in the GEBSCO Gazetteer, with Yoro Hole, Isen Hole and Sakibaru Hole, respectively, with revised coordinates and relief as below.

		Yoro Hole			Philippine Sea, NW Pacific Ocean
Positions (polygon):	Lat.	27°50.00'N	Long.	130°24.00'E	
	Lat.	27°57.00'N	Long.	130°27.00'E	
	Lat.	28°00.00'N	Long.	130°34.00'E	
	Lat.	27°53.00'N	Long.	130°48.00'E	
	Lat.	27°44.00'N	Long.	130°54.00'E	
	Lat.	27°42.00'N	Long.	130°52.00'E	
	Lat.	27°42.00'N	Long.	130°41.00'E	
	Lat.	27°45.00'N	Long.	130°36.00'E	
	Lat.	27°45.00'N	Long.	130°30.00'E	
	Lat.	27°50.00'N	Long.	130°24.00'E	
		Isen Hole			Philippine Sea, NW Pacific Ocean
Positions (polygon):	Lat.	27°16.00'N	Long.	130°47.00'E	
	Lat.	27°16.00'N	Long.	130°42.00'E	
	Lat.	27°19.00'N	Long.	130°38.00'E	
	Lat.	27°22.00'N	Long.	130°37.00'E	
	Lat.	27°28.00'N	Long.	130°41.00'E	
	Lat.	27°27.00'N	Long.	130°45.00'E	
	Lat.	27°23.00'N	Long.	130°50.00'E	
	Lat.	27°21.00'N	Long.	130°50.00'E	
	Lat.	27°16.00'N	Long.	130°47.00'E	
		Sakibaru Hole			Philippine Sea, NW Pacific Ocean
Positions (polygon):	Lat.	27°14.00'N	Long.	130°48.00'E	
	Lat.	27°14.00'N	Long.	130°53.00'E	
	Lat.	27°16.00'N	Long.	131°08.00'E	

² Hashidate Hole was corrected to Amanohashidate Hole at SCUFN-15 (Monaco, 2002)

	<i>Lat.</i>	27°14.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°10.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°08.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°06.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°02.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	130°54.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°00.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	130°43.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°04.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	130°40.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°14.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	130°48.00'E	
Proposer:	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), c/o JHOD, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				
Discoverer:	Japanese S/V Takuyo				
Date of Discovery:	January 2003				
	Yoro Hole		Isen Hole		Sakibaru Hole
Minimum Depth:	5000 m		6500 m		5500 m
Maximum Depth:	6700 m		6700 m		6550 m
Total Relief:	1700 m		200 m		1050 m
Dimension/Size:	40 km x 25 km		a circular shaped hole with diameter of 13 km		40 km x 18 km, with an elongated basin-like shape

The Sub-Committee supported these proposed changes, but decided that revised coordinates were needed for the three features.

Outcome:

- **Yoro Hole, Isen Hole and Sakibaru Hole are ACCEPTED**, with details as above (but see action below), in replacement of the existing names Matsushima Hole, Amanohashidate Hole and Miyajima Hole in the GEBCO Gazetteer, respectively.

- **Action SCUFN24/59: Y. Ohara** to provide revised coordinates for Yoro Hole, Isen Hole and Sakibaru Hole to the Secretary.

- **Action SCUFN24/60: Secretary** to remove Matsushima Hole, Amanohashidate Hole and Miyajima Hole from the GEBCO Gazetteer and replace with Yoro Hole, Isen Hole and Sakibaru Hole, respectively, with details provided. Also correct spelling of Sakibara Seamount to Sakibaru Seamount.

Named from the towns of Yoro, Isen and Sakibaru in the nearby Tokuno Shima Island.

4.7.11.5 Koho Ridge and Koho Hole

Docs: [Proposal for Koho Ridge and Koho Hole](#), by JCUFN

JCUFN proposed to confirm the existing Koho Ridge and Koho Hole in the GEBCO Gazetteer, with revised coordinates and relief as below.

	Koho Ridge				Philippine Sea, NW Pacific Ocean
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	26°40.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	134°23.00'E	

	<i>Lat.</i>	26°47.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	134°29.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°00.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	135°17.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	26°54.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	135°41.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	26°42.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	135°47.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	26°37.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	135°45.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	26°30.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	134°53.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	26°29.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	134°33.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	26°33.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	134°24.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	26°40.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	134°23.00'E	
	Koho Hole				Philippine Sea, NW Pacific Ocean
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	26°32.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	135°23.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	26°41.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	135°23.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	26°44.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	135°25.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	26°44.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	135°36.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	26°21.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	135°44.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	26°16.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	135°44.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	26°20.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	135°28.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	26°32.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	135°23.00'E	
Proposer:	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), c/o JHOD, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@iodc.go.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				
Discoverer:	Japanese S/V Takuyo and Meiyo				
Date of Discovery:	Various surveys from October 1984 to May 2003				
	Koho Ridge			Koho Hole	
Minimum Depth:	270 m			Minimum Depth:	4500 m
Maximum Depth:	5200 m			Maximum Depth:	5150 m
Total Relief:	4930 m			Total Relief:	650 m
Dimension/Size:	140 km x 30 km			Dimension/Size:	40 km x 15 km, with an elongated basin-like shape

The Sub-Committee supported the proposal, but decided that revised coordinates are needed for Koho Hole.

Outcome:

- Koho Ridge and Koho Hole are **CONFIRMED** for the GEBSCO Gazetteer, with details as above (but see action below).

- **Action SCUFN24/61: Y. Ohara** to provide revised coordinates for Koho Hole to the Secretary.

- **Action SCUFN24/62: Secretary** to add coordinates for Koho Ridge and Koho Hole to the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

Named after Japan's survey vessel "Koho".

4.7.11.6 Susami Seamount

Docs: [Proposal for Susami Seamount](#), by JCUFN

JCUFN proposed to confirm the existing Susami Seamount in the GEBSCO Gazetteer, with revised coordinates and relief as below.

Positions (polygon):	Lat.	26°38.00'N	Long.	137°59.00'E	Philippine Sea, Northwestern Pacific
	Lat.	26°41.00'N	Long.	137°57.00'E	
	Lat.	26°46.00'N	Long.	137°57.00'E	
	Lat.	26°46.00'N	Long.	138°00.00'E	
	Lat.	26°37.00'N	Long.	138°11.00'E	
	Lat.	26°30.00'N	Long.	138°11.00'E	
	Lat.	26°31.00'N	Long.	138°07.00'E	
	Lat.	26°35.00'N	Long.	137°59.00'E	
	Lat.	26°38.00'N	Long.	137°59.00'E	
Proposer:	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN), c/o JHOD, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				
Discoverer:	Japanese S/V Takuyo				
Date of Discovery:	Various surveys from May 2002 to May 2003				
Minimum Depth:	2700 m				
Maximum Depth:	5100 m				
Total Relief:	2400 m				
Dimension/Size:	40 km x 20 km				

The Sub-Committee supported the proposal.

Outcome:

- **Susami Seamount is CONFIRMED** for the GEBSCO Gazetteer, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN24/63: Secretary** to add coordinates for Susami Seamount to the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

Named from the nearby town of Susami on the Shikoku Island, Japan.

4.7.11.7 Shingetsu Hole

Docs: [Proposal to remove Shingetsu Hole](#), by JCUFN

JCUFN proposed to remove Shingetsu Hole (21°55.0'N - 135°50.0'E) from the GEBSCO Gazetteer, as this feature does not exist.

After examination of the bathymetry available for the relevant area, the Sub-Committee agreed with this proposal.

Outcome:

- **DELETION of Shingetsu Hole** from the GEBICO Gazetteer is agreed.
- **Action SCUFN24/64: Secretary** to remove Shingetsu Hole from the GEBICO gazetteer.

4.8 PROPOSALS BY KOREAN COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES (KCGN), REP. OF KOREA

Docs: SCUFN24-04.8A [Proposals from KCGN, Rep. of Korea, August 2011](#)

4.8.1 Gangneung Canyon

Docs: [Proposal for Gangneung Canyon](#), by KCGN

Position (summit):	Lat.	37°47.20'N	Long.	129°08.40'E	East Sea
Positions (line):	Lat.	37°48.90'N	Long.	129°11.20'E	
	Lat.	37°48.30'N	Long.	129°09.80'E	
	Lat.	37°48.00'N	Long.	129°09.60'E	
	Lat.	37°47.90'N	Long.	129°09.40'E	
	Lat.	37°47.40'N	Long.	129°09.00'E	
	Lat.	37°47.20'N	Long.	129°08.40'E	
	Lat.	37°46.30'N	Long.	129°07.20'E	
	Lat.	37°46.00'N	Long.	129°07.20'E	
	Lat.	37°45.70'N	Long.	129°06.90'E	
	Lat.	37°45.40'N	Long.	129°06.50'E	
	Lat.	37°44.60'N	Long.	129°06.10'E	
Positions (polygon):	Lat.	37°44.70'N	Long.	129°04.80'E	
	Lat.	37°49.90'N	Long.	129°12.70'E	
	Lat.	37°48.20'N	Long.	129°13.70'E	
	Lat.	37°43.20'N	Long.	129°06.00'E	
Proposer:	Korean Committee on Geographical Names Republic of Korea, 365 Seohaе-Daero, Jung-gu, Incheon 400-800, Republic of Korea (infokhoa@korea.kr)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				
Discoverer:	Korean R/V Tamhae 2				
Date of Discovery:	May 2010				
Minimum Depth:	275 m				
Maximum Depth:	850 m				
Total Relief:	575 m				
Dimension/Size:	Total Length: 14.1 km				

Outcome:

- Gangneung Canyon is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

The name is derived from the canyon's proximity to the nearby city of Gangneung, South Korea. It extends from the shelf downslope to the floor of the East. Some expression of the canyon extends onto the seafloor, eastward of the base of the slope.

4.8.2 Donghae Seachannel

Docs: [Proposal for Donghae Seachannel](#), by KCGN

Position (summit):	Lat.	37°39.10'N	Long.	129°16.10'E	East Sea
Positions (line):	Lat.	37°41.60'N	Long.	129°21.60'E	
	Lat.	37°40.80'N	Long.	129°20.80'E	
	Lat.	37°40.70'N	Long.	129°20.40'E	
	Lat.	37°40.40'N	Long.	129°20.40'E	
	Lat.	37°40.20'N	Long.	129°19.90'E	
	Lat.	37°40.30'N	Long.	129°19.40'E	
	Lat.	37°39.80'N	Long.	129°19.10'E	
	Lat.	37°39.50'N	Long.	129°18.60'E	
	Lat.	37°39.30'N	Long.	129°18.20'E	
	Lat.	37°39.10'N	Long.	129°18.00'E	
	Lat.	37°38.90'N	Long.	129°17.80'E	
	Lat.	37°38.70'N	Long.	129°17.70'E	
	Lat.	37°38.70'N	Long.	129°17.70'E	
	Lat.	37°38.50'N	Long.	129°17.50'E	
	Lat.	37°38.50'N	Long.	129°17.40'E	
	Lat.	37°38.50'N	Long.	129°17.00'E	
	Lat.	37°38.70'N	Long.	129°16.80'E	
	Lat.	37°38.70'N	Long.	129°16.50'E	
	Lat.	37°38.80'N	Long.	129°16.50'E	
	Lat.	37°39.00'N	Long.	129°16.70'E	
	Lat.	37°39.20'N	Long.	129°16.40'E	
	Lat.	37°39.10'N	Long.	129°16.10'E	
	Lat.	37°39.10'N	Long.	129°15.70'E	
	Lat.	37°38.80'N	Long.	129°15.70'E	
	Lat.	37°38.60'N	Long.	129°16.10'E	
	Lat.	37°38.50'N	Long.	129°16.30'E	
	Lat.	37°38.40'N	Long.	129°16.60'E	
	Lat.	37°38.30'N	Long.	129°16.60'E	
	Lat.	37°38.10'N	Long.	129°16.50'E	
	Lat.	37°38.00'N	Long.	129°16.10'E	
	Lat.	37°37.90'N	Long.	129°16.00'E	
	Lat.	37°38.00'N	Long.	129°15.60'E	
	Lat.	37°37.90'N	Long.	129°15.40'E	
	Lat.	37°37.70'N	Long.	129°15.50'E	
	Lat.	37°37.60'N	Long.	129°15.50'E	
	Lat.	37°37.50'N	Long.	129°15.10'E	

	Lat.	37°37.50'N	Long.	129°15.00'E	
	Lat.	37°37.60'N	Long.	129°14.70'E	
	Lat.	37°37.70'N	Long.	129°14.60'E	
	Lat.	37°37.50'N	Long.	129°14.30'E	
	Lat.	37°37.50'N	Long.	129°14.20'E	
	Lat.	37°37.50'N	Long.	129°13.60'E	
	Lat.	37°37.50'N	Long.	129°13.30'E	
	Lat.	37°37.50'N	Long.	129°13.20'E	
	Lat.	37°37.30'N	Long.	129°12.70'E	
	Lat.	37°37.20'N	Long.	129°12.50'E	
	Lat.	37°37.00'N	Long.	129°12.10'E	
	Lat.	37°36.80'N	Long.	129°11.70'E	
	Lat.	37°36.80'N	Long.	129°11.00'E	
	Lat.	37°36.90'N	Long.	129°10.60'E	
Positions (polygon):	Lat.	37°37.90'N	Long.	129°10.10'E	
	Lat.	37°39.30'N	Long.	129°15.80'E	
	Lat.	37°42.40'N	Long.	129°21.40'E	
	Lat.	37°40.50'N	Long.	129°22.10'E	
	Lat.	37°37.50'N	Long.	129°16.40'E	
	Lat.	37°36.20'N	Long.	129°10.60'E	
Proposer:	Korean Committee on Geographical Names Republic of Korea, 365 Seohae-Daero, Jung-gu, Incheon 400-800, Republic of Korea (infokhoa@korea.kr)				
Date of Proposal:	11 August 2011				
Discoverer:	Korean R/V Tamhae 2				
Date of Discovery:	May 2010				
Minimum Depth:	155 m				
Maximum Depth:	805 m				
Total Relief:	650 m				
Dimension/Size:	Total Length: 24.3 km				

After discussion, the Sub-Committee decided the feature was a Canyon.

Outcome:

- Name **ACCEPTED** as **Donghae Canyon**, with details as above.

The name of Donghae Canyon is derived from the nearby city with the same name.

4.8.3 Gungpa Hills

Docs: [Proposal for Gungpa Hills](#), by KCGN

Position (summit): A	Lat.	76°28.80'S	Long.	168°20.80'E	Ross Sea, Southern Ocean
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Position (summit): B	Lat.	76°27.50'S	Long.	168°22.20'E	
Position (summit): C	Lat.	76°26.30'S	Long.	168°21.00'E	
Proposer:	Korean Committee on Geographical Names Republic of Korea, 365 Seohae-Daero, Jung-gu, Incheon 400-800, Republic of Korea (infokhoa@korea.kr)				
Date of Proposal:	11 August 2011				
Discoverer:	R/V Araon				
Date of Discovery:	8 February 2011				
	A		B		C
Minimum Depth:	620 m		580 m		602 m
Maximum Depth:	680 m		680 m		680 m
Total Relief:	60 m		100 m		78 m
Dimension/Size:	1.4 × 2.4 km		2.0 × 3.2 km		1.2 × 1.8 km

It was noted that a fourth hill surveyed by R/V Nathaniel B Palmer in 1996 (NBP9602) is located close to the three hills identified by the 2010 R/V Araon survey and that this should be included as part of the Gungpa Hills.

Outcome:

- **GUNGPA HILLS is ACCEPTED**, with details as above plus the addition of the fourth hill surveyed by R/V Nathaniel B Palmer in 1996.

- **Action SCUFN24/65: H-C. Han** to provide the secretary with revised coordinates that encompasses the fourth hill in the Gungpa Hills group.

This is a group of three hills discovered on the seafloor near the Jangbogo Research Station, now under construction in the Antarctic region. Gungpa is an alternate name of Jangbogo, who was a leading figure in establishing North Asian maritime trade during the Korean Shilla Dynasty.

4.8.4 Gungbok Hills

Docs: [Proposal for Gungbok Hills](#), by KCGN

These hills are part of a group of hills named OGS Explora Mounds in the SCAR Composite Gazetteer on Antarctica (CGA). Discussions are proceeding at a high level between Korean and Italian polar research organisations for reaching a solution.

Position (summit): A	Lat.	75°59.40'S	Long.	165°47.20'E	Ross Sea, Southern Ocean
Position (summit): B	Lat.	75°58.20'S	Long.	165°47.30'E	
Position (summit): C	Lat.	75°56.80'S	Long.	165°45.10'E	
Position (summit): D	Lat.	75°55.80'S	Long.	165°40.50'E	
Position (summit): E	Lat.	75°54.80'S	Long.	165°39.00'E	
Position (summit): F	Lat.	75°53.10'S	Long.	165°36.50'E	
Proposer:	Korean Committee on Geographical Names Republic of Korea, 365 Seohae-Daero, Jung-gu, Incheon 400-800, Republic of Korea (infokhoa@korea.kr)				

Date of Proposal:	August 2011					
Discoverer:	Korean R/V Araon					
Date of Discovery:	9 February 2011					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
Minimum Depth:	428 m	438 m	440 m	450 m	415 m	515 m
Maximum Depth:	507 m	520 m	513 m	510 m	515 m	567 m
Total Relief:	79 m	82 m	73 m	60 m	100 m	52 m
Dimension/Size:	2.8 × 3.4 km	1.8 × 1.3 km	2.2 × 2.2 km	1.5 × 1.8 km	1.8 × 2.0 km	1.5 × 1.9 km

Outcome:

- The proposal for Gungbok Hills is WITHDRAWN

This is a group of at least 6 hills discovered on the seafloor near the Jangbogo Research Station, now under construction in the Antarctic region. Gungbok is an alternate name of Jangbogo, who was a leading figure in establishing North Asian maritime trade during the Korean Shilla Dynasty.

4.8.5 Songpyeon Ridge

Docs: [Proposal for Songpyeon Ridge](#), by KCGN

Position (central):	Lat.	67°20.90'S	Long.	179°02.70'W	Southern Ocean
Positions (line):	Lat.	67°20.10'S	Long.	178°59.60'W	
	Lat.	67°20.30'S	Long.	179°00.10'W	
	Lat.	67°20.40'S	Long.	179°00.50'W	
	Lat.	67°20.40'S	Long.	179°01.00'W	
	Lat.	67°20.60'S	Long.	179°01.40'W	
	Lat.	67°20.70'S	Long.	179°01.60'W	
	Lat.	67°20.60'S	Long.	179°01.90'W	
	Lat.	67°20.80'S	Long.	179°02.30'W	
	Lat.	67°20.80'S	Long.	179°02.60'W	
	Lat.	67°21.00'S	Long.	179°03.00'W	
	Lat.	67°21.10'S	Long.	179°03.40'W	
Proposer:	Korean Committee on Geographical Names Republic of Korea, 365 Seohae-Daero, Jung-gu, Incheon 400-800, Republic of Korea (infokhoa@korea.kr)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				
Discoverer:	Korean R/V Araon				
Date of Discovery:	31 January 2011				
Minimum Depth:	3390 m				
Maximum Depth:	3650 m				

Total Relief:	260 m
Dimension/Size:	3 × 4.5 km; elongated ridge with asymmetric slopes

Outcome:

- **Songpyeon Ridge is PENDING.** The specific term Songpyeon is **ACCEPTED**, but there is currently insufficient information to define the feature. It is put in the Reserve Section of the GEBICO Gazetteer until more information is provided.

- **Action SCUFN24/66: Secretary** to include Songpyeon Ridge in the Reserve Section, with details provided.

The shape of Songpyeon Ridge is similar to that of “songpyeon,” a traditional Korean food. It is a variation of tteok, consisting of small rice cakes, traditionally eaten during the Korean autumn harvest festival, Chuseok. They have become a popular symbol of traditional Korean culture.

Songpyeon are half-moon-shaped rice cakes that contain different kinds of sweet or semi-sweet fillings, steamed over a layer of pine needles, which gives them the fragrant smell of fresh pine. They are made into various shapes and are often exchanged between neighbors and friends. Songpyeon dates from the Goryeo period (918~1392, A.D.).

4.8.6 Songpyeon Escarpment

Docs: [Proposal for Songpyeon Escarpment](#), by KCGN

Position (central):	Lat.	67°20.90'S	Long.	179°02.70'W	Southern Ocean
Positions (line):	Lat.	67°20.10'S	Long.	178°59.60'W	
	Lat.	67°20.30'S	Long.	179°00.10'W	
	Lat.	67°20.40'S	Long.	179°00.50'W	
	Lat.	67°20.40'S	Long.	179°01.00'W	
	Lat.	67°20.60'S	Long.	179°01.40'W	
	Lat.	67°20.70'S	Long.	179°01.60'W	
	Lat.	67°20.60'S	Long.	179°01.90'W	
	Lat.	67°20.80'S	Long.	179°02.30'W	
	Lat.	67°20.80'S	Long.	179°02.60'W	
	Lat.	67°21.00'S	Long.	179°03.00'W	
	Lat.	67°21.10'S	Long.	179°03.40'W	
Proposer:	Korean Committee on Geographical Names Republic of Korea, 365 Seohae-Daero, Jung-gu, Incheon 400-800, Republic of Korea (infokhoa@korea.kr)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				
Discoverer:	Korean R/V Araon				
Date of Discovery:	31 January 2011				
Minimum Depth:	3390 m				
Maximum Depth:	3650 m				
Total Relief:	260 m				

Dimension/Size:	3 × 4.5 km; steep slope
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Outcome:

- **Songpyeon Escarpment is PENDING.** The specific term Songpyeon is **ACCEPTED**, but there is currently insufficient information to define the feature. It is put in the reserve section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer until more information is provided.

- **Action SCUFN24/67: Secretary** to include Songpyeon Escarpment in the Reserve Section, with details provided.

Songpyeon Escarpment is adjacent to Songpyeon Ridge. Songpyeon is a traditional Korean food; a variation of tteok, consisting of small rice cakes traditionally eaten during the Korean autumn harvest festival, Chuseok. The earliest records of songpyeon date from the Goryeo period (918~1392, A.D.).

4.8.7 Ssangdunggi Hills

Docs: [Proposal for Ssangdunggi Hills](#), by KCGN

Position (summit): A	Lat.	67°16.10'S	Long.	179°03.10'E	Southern Ocean
Position (summit): B	Lat.	67°16.10'S	Long.	179°04.20'E	
Proposer:	Korean Committee on Geographical Names Republic of Korea, 365 Seohae-Daero, Jung-gu, Incheon 400-800, Republic of Korea (infokhoa@korea.kr)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2011				
Discoverer:	Korean R/V Araon				
Date of Discovery:	31 January 2011				
	A			B	
Minimum Depth:	3402 m			3385 m	
Maximum Depth:	3655 m			3575 m	
Total Relief:	253 m			190 m	
Dimension/Size:	0.6 × 2.0 km			0.7 × 2.0 km	

Outcome:

- **Ssangdunggi Hills is ACCEPTED**, with details as provided.

Ssangdunggi is a Korean word for "twin." The name of Ssangdunggi Hills is derived from the shapes of two newly discovered seafloor peaks on a single platform, which were formed nearly identically.

5. LIAISON WITH OTHER GEOGRAPHICAL NAME BODIES

5.1 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON UNDERSEA FEATURES (ACUF) OF THE US BOARD ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

5.1.1 ACUF Activities since SCUFN-23

Doc: SCUFN24-05.1A [Reports of ACUF Activities since SCUFN-23](#) (J. Nerantzis)

5.1.1.1 Diebold Seamount

Docs: [Proposal for Diebold Seamount](#), by Dr. A.M. Trehu, COAS, Oregon State University

Position:	Lat.	43°53.00'N	Long.	126°10.00'W	NE Pacific Ocean
Proposer:	Executive Secretary, US Board on Geographic Names, National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, 4600 Sangamore Road, Mail Stop D-61, Bethesda MD 20816-5003, USA				
Date of Proposal:	September 2011				
Discoverer:	R/V Melville cruise M9907				
Date of Discovery:	July 1999				
Minimum Depth:	2250 m				
Maximum Depth:	3000 m				
Total Relief:	750 m				
Dimension/Size:	8 × 12 km; top roughly flat with two peaks; sides with slope ~ 12°				

The Sub-Committee agreed that, due to its size, the feature was a Knoll and not a Seamount as proposed.

Outcome:

- ADOPTED from the ACUF Gazetteer as Diebold Knoll, with details as above.

Named after marine geophysicist John Diebold, who died of a heart attack on July 1, 2010 at age 66. Through his development of techniques to explore the ocean basins and his selfless efforts to manage ships operated by the Lamont Doherty Earth Observatory, Dr. Diebold had a profound effect on our knowledge of the structure of Earth's crust beneath the ocean basins.

5.1.1.2 Donnell Seamount

Docs: [Proposal for Donnell Seamount](#), by H.J. Cohen, NGA

Position:	Lat.	50°05.13'N	Long.	045°21.58'W	Atlantic Ocean
Proposer:	Howard J. Cowen, NGA, 4600 Sangamore Road, Bethesda, Maryland, USA				
Date of Proposal:	September 2011				
Discoverer:	USCGC Healy, Cruise ID HLY0004 (NGA No. 401277)				
Date of Discovery:	2000				

Minimum Depth:	1900 m
Maximum Depth:	4030 m
Total Relief:	2130 m
Dimension/Size:	10 x 12 km; slope from 12.8° to 15.7°

It was noted that Mr. Dan Donnell is living. After much discussion and hand wringing the Sub-Committee decided to decline naming the feature because of SCUFN's "living persons" policy. This name will however be reconsidered at SCUFN-25.

Outcome:

- **Donnell Seamount is NOT ADOPTED from the ACUF Gazetteer** in accordance with SCUFN's policy to normally not accept names proposed after living persons. Name to be reconsidered at SCUFN-25.

- **Action SCUFN24/68: Secretary** to include Donnell Seamount in the Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer, with details provided and a note on the remarks section that SCUFN declined naming the feature because of its "living persons" policy.

Name proposed after Mr. Daniel P. Donnell, physical scientist, who has spent a career devoted to the advancement of the bathymetry tradecraft and digital data processing to the international community. Since 1969 Mr. Donnell has been involved with and represented the Naval Hydrographic Office, NGA and its legacy organizations to GEBCO which operates under the auspices of the IHO and the IOC of the UNESCO. From 2000-2004 he served on the GEBCO's SCDB and his experience in creating a digital database at NGA was instrumental in helping as they addressed technical issues surrounding the digital atlas. Mr. Donnell provided outstanding support to NGA's GeoNames office personnel active on the BGN's ACUF which advises GEBCO's SCUFN. Mr. Donnell served as a primary point of contact for bathymetry at NGA providing subject matter expertise for the international community and also briefed bathymetry production activities to foreign VIPs. Mr. Donnell participated in international user forums for MapInfo, CARIS Bathy DataBASE, MB System, and provided invaluable technical expertise. He was instrumental in the CARIS BATHY database working group UK/NAVO/NOAA/NGA, addressing variable resolution and cataloging trackline datasets vice polygons. Mr. Donnell's dedicated service and contributions spanning 40 years brought his expertise to bear and helped fellow bathymetrists to address and help solve key technical issues to better map the seafloor.

5.1.1.3 Woolsey Mound

Docs: [Proposal for Woolsey Mound](#), by J.L. Hunt, Jr.

Positions (polygon):	Lat.	28°52.67'S	Long.	088°28.33'W	Gulf of Mexico
	Lat.	28°50.67'S	Long.	088°28.33'W	
	Lat.	28°50.67'S	Long.	088°30.17'W	
	Lat.	28°52.67'S	Long.	088°30.17'W	
Proposer:	Executive Secretary, US Board on Geographic Names National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, 4600 Sangamore Road Mail Stop D-61, Bethesda, MD 20816-5003, USA				
Date of Proposal:	September 2011				
Discoverer:	Jesse L. Hunt, Jr.				
Date of Discovery:	June 1999				

Minimum Depth:	832 m
Maximum Depth:	975 m
Total Relief:	143 m
Dimension/Size:	2.9 km, round

It was noted that the generic term “Mound” is not included in the current edition of Publication B-6 “Standardization of Undersea Feature Names”. However, it is proposed for the new edition currently under preparation. The Sub-Committee agreed that this name be reconsidered after the new edition of B-6 is published.

Outcome:

- **Woolsey Mound is PENDING**, because the generic term “Mound” does not exist in B-6. Name to be reconsidered at a later stage.

- **Action SCUFN24/69: Secretary** to include Woolsey Mound in the Reserve Section, with details provided and a note on the remarks section that SCUFN may include the generic term “Mound” in a future edition of B-6.

Name proposed after Dr. James Robert (Bob) Woolsey, former Director of the Center for Marine Resources and Environmental Technology (CMRET) and Mississippi Mineral Resources Institute (MMRI) at University of Mississippi. Dr. Woolsey was tragically killed in an automobile accident in July of 2008. His personal efforts and management skills made the Gulf of Mexico Gas Hydrates Research Consortium and its seafloor observatory happen.

5.1.1.4 Kalk Seamount

Docs: [Proposal for Kalk Seamount](#), by Dr. C. Goldfinger, COAS, Oregon State University

Position:	Lat.	37°52.32'N	Long.	125°12.21'W	NE Pacific Ocean
Proposer:	Executive Secretary, US Board on Geographic Names, National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, 4600 Sangamore Road, Mail Stop D-61, Bethesda MD 20816-5003, USA				
Date of Proposal:	September 2011				
Discoverer:	Dr. Chris Goldfinger and others on the R/V Roger Revelle				
Date of Discovery:	July 2002				
Minimum Depth:	3385 m				
Maximum Depth:	3760 m at bottom of caldera				
Total Relief:	Not provided				
Dimension/Size:	4.6 km diameter; circular with caldera				

It was noted that Mr. Peter Kalk is living. Accordingly, the Sub-Committee declined naming the feature because of SCUFN’s “living persons” policy. After discussion Mr. N. Cherkis decided, as ACUF member, to withdraw and reconsider the proposal.

Outcome:

- Kalk Seamount is WITHDRAWN.

Name proposed after Mr. Peter Kalk, a coring technician on a research cruise.

5.1.1.5 It was noted that Sub-Committee Members did not have copies of all papers for consideration at the meeting and that it would be useful if the secretary could put these on a password protected section of the IHO web site at least one month before the next SCUFN meeting.

Outcome:

- Action SCUFN24/70: J. Nerantzis to provide information on ACUF decisions to the secretary at least one month before the next SCUFN meeting so that these papers can be put on a password protected section of the IHO web site.

5.1.2 Issue of Names accepted by ACUF that do not adhere to SCUFN's Naming Policy

Doc: SCUFN24-05.1B [Undersea Feature Names Accepted by ACUF which do not adhere to GEBSCO Undersea Feature Naming Criteria](#) (T. Palmer)

The Sub-Committee noted the list of 11 undersea feature names adopted by ACUF and therefore included in the ACUF gazetteer, which were considered by SCUFN and not adopted because these names do not adhere to GEBSCO Undersea Feature Naming Criteria. The Sub-Committee decided that no action would be taken on this matter for the time being.

Outcome:

- No action needed.

5.2 UNDERSEA NAMES COMMITTEE OF THE NEW ZEALAND GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

Docs: SCUFN24-05.2A [Report to SCUFN on meeting of the Undersea Names Committee of the New Zealand Geographic Board](#) (V. Stagpoole)

V. Stagpoole presented information on the Undersea Names Committee of the New Zealand Geographic Board (NZGB). The Undersea Names Committee of the NZGB has three tasks:

- 1) Harmonising names in the GEBSCO Gazetteer with those commonly used on New Zealand charts and maps.
- 2) Delivering names commonly used on New Zealand charts and maps but not in the GEBSCO gazetteer to SCUFN for consideration.
- 3) Reviewing new name proposals for undersea features in New Zealand waters, Extended Continental Shelf and Ross Dependency.

5.2.1 Task (1) – Harmonizing names in the GEBSCO and NZGB Gazetteers

The following undersea features were discussed by NZGB under task (1) above.

Names in GEBSCO Gazetteer	NZGB Findings
Balleny Seamounts	Single feature
Bellona Valley	Bellona Trough on NZ charts
Bounty Seachannel	Bounty Channel and Trough are separate features
Hikurangi Terrace	Hikurangi Plateau on NZ charts
Devonport Seamount Chain	Single feature
Lee Hill	Lee Seamount (> 1000m)
North Chatham Escarpment	Does not exist
Pukaki Seamount	Does not exist
Rennick Trough	Rennick Basin
Tangaroa Seamount	Two Tangaroa features named after different vessels (discussion only)
Taranui Valley	Does not exist

The Sub-Committee examined each of these names and concluded as follows:

Outcome:

- Proposed change of name from Balleny Seamounts to **Balleny Seamount is ACCEPTED.**
- Proposed change of name from Bellona Valley to **Bellona Trough is ACCEPTED.**
- Proposed change of name from Hikurangi Terrace to **Hikurangi Plateau is ACCEPTED.**
- Proposed change of name from Devonport Seamount Chain to **Devonport Seamount is ACCEPTED.**
- Proposed change of generic term from Lee Hill to **Lee Seamount is PENDING.**
- Proposed **removal of North Chatham Escarpment** from the GEBSCO Gazetteer **is ACCEPTED.**
- Proposed **removal of Pukaki Seamount** from the GEBSCO Gazetteer **is ACCEPTED.**
- Proposed change of name from Rennick Trough to **Rennick Basin is PENDING.**

- Proposed **removal of Taranui Valley** from the GEBSCO Gazetteer is **ACCEPTED**.
- **Action SCUFN24/71: Secretary** to change of name from Balleny Seamounts to Balleny Seamount in the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
- **Action SCUFN24/72: Secretary** to change of name from Bellona Valley to Bellona Trough in the GEBSCO Gazetteer and include revise coordinates as sent by V. Stagpoole (Action SCUFN24/73).
- **Action SCUFN24/73: V. Stagpoole** to send revised coordinates for Bellona Trough to the secretary and prepare a new proposal for Bellona Gap.
- **Action SCUFN24/74: V. Stagpoole** to prepare a new proposal for Bounty Trough and provide revised coordinates for Bounty Seachannel to the secretary.
- **Action SCUFN24/75: Secretary** to change of name from Hikurangi Terrace to Hikurangi Plateau in the GEBSCO Gazetteer and include revise coordinates as sent by V. Stagpoole (as a result of Action SCUFN24/76).
- **Action SCUFN24/76: V. Stagpoole** to provide revised coordinates for Hikurangi Plateau to the secretary.
- **Action SCUFN24/77: Secretary** to change of name from Devonport Seamount Chain to Devonport Seamount in the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
- **Action SCUFN24/78: V. Stagpoole** to provide information showing height of Lee Hill/Seamount is over 1000m at SCUFN-25.
- **Action SCUFN24/79: Secretary** to remove North Chatham Escarpment, Pukaki Seamount and Taranui Valley from the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
- **Action SCUFN24/80: V. Stagpoole** to provide a map showing Rennick Basin at SCUFN-25.

5.2.2 Task (2) – Consideration of the c.470 names in New Zealand charts, maps and literature.

It was noted that at the current rate, it would take SCUFN a very long time to consider all the New Zealand names, using the usual process of individual names submitted via undersea feature name proposal forms. Many of the c.470 names have been in use for a long time, and appear on NZ published charts and maps. Therefore it was proposed that a streamlined process should be used to consider the names, particularly as New Zealand uses similar guidelines to SCUFN for the naming of undersea features.

A process for consideration of names might be an initial review by Dr STAGPOOLE, followed by his recommendation to a small group of SCUFN members and the provision of brief and adequate information on each feature. The committee would then make a recommendation to SCUFN for up to 100 or more names at a time.

This proposed procedure was agreed by the Sub-Committee and a group of four SCUFN members was established to undertake the process of considering the New Zealand undersea feature names that commonly appear on charts, maps and in scientific literature. The “NZ Names Group”, led by Dr. Vaughan Stagpoole (GNS Science, New Zealand), comprises:

- Prof. Lin Shaohua (NMDIS, China);
- Cdr. Muhammad Bashir (Hydrographic Department, Pakistan),
- Dr. Ksenia Dobrolyubova (GINRAS, Russia),
- Mr. Norman Z. Cherkis (Five Oceans Consultants, USA)

Outcome:

- **Action SCUFN24/81: V. Stagpoole** to send the current information on NZ names/features to the “NZ Names Group” and discuss a procedure for recommending adoption of names.

5.3 UN GROUP OF EXPERTS ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES (UNGEGN)

Doc: SCUFN24-05.3A [Report on the 26th UNGEGN Meeting and Notice of UNGEGN-27](#) (T. Palmer)

Outcome:

- The Sub-Committee noted the report.

6. STANDARDIZATION OF UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES: IHO-IOC PUBLICATION B-6

Docs: SCUFN24-06A [English/Chinese version of B-6, ed. 4, Nov. 2008](#) (NMDIS – Lin S.)

SCUFN24-06B [Draft New Edition 4.1.0 of B-6](#) (Generic Terms Group – Y. Ohara)

SCUFN24-06C [Proposed revised definition for “Province”](#) (Generic Terms Group – Y. Ohara)

SCUFN24-06D [Sand Ridge and Salt Dome](#) (Generic Terms Group – Y. Ohara)

SCUFN24-06E [Letter from Bob Fisher, former Chairman of SCUFN, on “Province”](#)

The Sub-Committee took note of the English/Chinese version of B-6, 4th edition, 2008 (SCUFN24/06A) that was prepared by NMDIS China (Action SCUFN23/3) and published earlier in 2011 on the IHO and GEBCO websites.

The secretary referred to a draft new edition of B-6 that was prepared by the Generic Terms Group (SCUFN24/06B). It included a number of editorial changes and the terms and definitions agreed at SCUFN-23, i.e. Caldera, Mud Volcano and Rift. Also, it included a separate section under TERMINOLOGY for “generic terms with genetic implications” in accordance with Action SCUFN23/5, with two terms: Mud Volcano and Rift.

L. Taylor made a presentation on progress of standardisation of definitions for generic terms in B-6 (Actions SCUFN23/1, SCUFN23/7 and SCUFN23/8). Information had been available on a specific website and feedback was sort from members on the current definitions and proposed new definitions. The Generic Terms Group met during the meeting to discuss the definitions, taking account member’s comments on each term. The group comprised:

Cdr. A.A ALBERONI (DHN, Brazil),

Dr. Hyun-Chul HAN (KIGAM, Rep. of Korea),

Dr. Y. OHARA (JHOD, Japan),

Dr. V. STAGPOOLE (GNS Science, New Zealand)

Ms. L. A. TAYLOR (NOAA, USA)

Mr. N. Z. CHERKIS (Five Oceans Consultants, USA) also contributed to discussions.

As a result, the group recommended that 16 generic terms be moved to another separate section under TERMINOLOGY of B-6 and entitled “Generic Terms Reserved for Harmonization with other Gazetteers”, for the following reasons:

- 1) there are no examples in the GEBCO Gazetteer;
- 2) there are few examples in the GEBCO Gazetteer and these were accepted many years ago;
- 3) there is another term in the GEBCO Gazetteer with same definition.

The group further recommended that the definition for 33 generic terms be revised and that a new generic term “Mound”, and its definition, be included in the main section “Generic Terms and Definitions” under TERMINOLOGY of B-6. The Sub-Committee tasked the Generic Terms Group to finalize the revision by correspondence, taking into consideration SCUFN24/06C (Sand Ridge and Salt Dome) and SCUFN24/06D (Province). The final revised list of generic terms and definitions would then have to be submitted to the GEBCO Guiding Committee for endorsement.

Outcome:

- **Action SCUFN24/82: L. Taylor** to coordinate final revision of the list of generic terms and definitions to be included in the next edition of B-6, for submission to the GEBSCO Guiding Committee for endorsement.

- **Action SCUFN24/83: Secretary** to prepare a new edition of B-6, including revised generic terms and definitions (resulting from Action SCUFN24/82).

Post-meeting note: A final list of SCUFN recommended generic terms and definitions for B-6 was subsequently agreed and is provided at Annex E.

7. GAZETTEER OF UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES

7.1 REVIEW OF RESERVE SECTION

Docs: SCUFN24-07.1A	<u>Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer and actions taken since SCUFN-23 (Secretary)</u>
SCUFN24-07.1B	<u>L. Géli's Proposals after Saint-Exupéry and his Characters</u>
SCUFN24-07.1C	<u>Bellingshausen Basin – Information supplied by K. Dobrolyubova</u>
SCUFN24-07.1D	<u>Bellingshausen Basin – Information supplied by V. Stagpoole</u>
SCUFN24-07.1E	<u>Terror and Erebus Fracture Zones - Information supplied by V. Stagpoole</u>

The Sub-Committee undertook a thorough review of the SCUFN “Reserve Section” document, associated with the GEBSCO Gazetteer and containing those names/features which have been marked as PENDING at past SCUFN meetings for various reasons, e.g. insufficient bathymetric evidence of the feature, lack of biographic/supporting documentation on the name proposed, etc... The results of this review are summarized below (names taken by alphabetical order).

7.1.1 General

Outcome:

- Akopov Seamounts (66°55'S - 170°45'E to 67°55'S - 172°40'W): In progress by K. Dobrolyubova; meanwhile, to keep in the Reserve Section.

- Amadeus Seamount (0°25.7'N - 080°48.0'W): Accepted as part of Ecuador’s proposals to SCUFN-24 (see section 4.1.4). Amadeus Seamount should therefore be removed from the Reserve Section.

- Amundsen Basin (81°45'N - 125°00' E to 86°30' N - 010°00" E): In progress by H.W. Schenke; meanwhile, to keep in the Reserve Section.

- Arauco Basin (37°25'S - 073°30'W): No response yet from SHOA; meanwhile, to keep in the Reserve Section.

- Beiersdorf Peak (52°09'N - 148°44.4'W): In progress by H.W. Schenke; meanwhile, to keep in the Reserve Section.

- Bellingshausen Basin (63°00'S - 135°00' W to 50°00'S - 085°00' W): SCUFN24-07.1C and SCUFN24-07.1D were presented by K. Dobrolyubova and V. Stagpoole, respectively. After discussion, the following was agreed:

• **Bellingshausen Basin is ACCEPTED**, with coordinates to be provided by K. Dobrolyubova (see Action SCUFN24/85);

• **Bellingshausen Abyssal Plain is CONFIRMED**, with coordinates to be provided by K. Dobrolyubova (see Action SCUFN24/85);

• **Amundsen Abyssal Plain is CONFIRMED**, with coordinates to be provided by K. Dobrolyubova (see Action SCUFN24/85).

- Chiloe Basin (43°20'S - 74°40'W): No response yet from SHOA; meanwhile, to keep in the Reserve Section.
- Cruzeiro do Sul Northwest Escarpment (30°01.79'S - 036°38.26'W to 30°47.41'S - 035°49.93'W to 31°00.48'S - 035°17.64'W to 31°03.88'S - 034°41.41'W to 31°52.45'S - 033°19.71'W): A.A. Alberoni suggested it be removed from the Reserve Section, which was agreed.
- Cruzeiro do Sul Southeast Escarpment (33°10.00'S - 032°21.17'W to 33°55.24'S - 030°54.59'W to 34°35.49'S - 029°06.55'W): A.A. Alberoni suggested it be removed from the Reserve Section, which was agreed.
- Donaldson Seamount (35°12'S - 160°36'W): N. Cherkis suggested this name be removed from the Reserve Section, which was agreed.
- Erebus Fracture Zone (63°33'S - 178°45'E to 66°15'S - 174°00'W to 67°30'S - 170°00'W) and Terror Fracture Zone (64°42'S - 180°00'E to 65°00'S - 177°30'E to 66°30'S - 177°18' W): V. Stagpoole presented information on his correspondence with Dr. Steve Cande (see SCUFN24-07.1E). As a result,
 - **Erebus Fracture Zone is CONFIRMED;**
 - **Terror Fracture Zone is CONFIRMED**, with coordinates to be provided by V. Stagpoole (Action SCUFN24/89).
- Galera Seamount (0°50.2'N - 080°45.7'W): Pending as part of Ecuador's proposals to SCUFN-24 (see section 4.1.2); to keep in the Reserve Section.
- Guadalupe Arrugado (28°50'N - 117°35'W): H.W. Schenke to progress this issue; meanwhile, to keep in the Reserve Section.
- Kalyuzhnyy Hill (67°17.8'S - 168°16.2'E): In progress by K. Dobrolyubova; meanwhile, to keep in the Reserve Section.
- Krarup Knoll (55°51.9'S - 42°23.4'W): Replaced by Paul Melchior Seamount (see section 4.2.9). Krarup Knoll will therefore be removed from the Reserve Section (see Action SCUFN24/15).
- Megaprint Seamount (02°01.2'S - 085°56.8'W): Accepted as Megaprint Knoll as part of Ecuador's proposals to SCUFN-24 (see section 4.1.7). Megaprint Seamount should therefore be removed from the Reserve Section.
- Moana Wave Ridge (32°12'S - 176°06'W): In progress by N. Cherkis and H.W. Schenke who will bring the result of their investigation to SCUFN-25; meanwhile, to keep in the Reserve Section.
- Naletov Ridge (84°56.2'N - 025°02.5'E to 86°30.5'N - 014°55.0'E): K. Dobrolyubova to progress / investigate and report at SCUFN-25; meanwhile, to keep in the Reserve Section.
- Nasyr' Seamount (66°48.0'S - 173°05.0'E): K. Dobrolyubova to progress and provide additional information, or propose another name, and report at SCUFN-25; meanwhile, to keep in the Reserve Section.
- Nella Dan Trough (49°10'S - 152°00'E to 48°00'S - 154°00'E): In progress by V. Stagpoole who will check if S. Cande has more data and report at SCUFN-25; meanwhile, to keep in the Reserve Section.
- Nishi-Sittito Trough (33°30'N - 139°00'E to 32°55'N - 138°55'E to 32°30'N - 138°50'E): Y. Ohara recommended removing this name from the Reserve Section, as it is a too minor feature. This was agreed.
- NP-28 Seachannel (85°30'N - 050°00'W to 88°00'N - 020°00'W to 89°30'N - 045°00'W): H.W. Schenke to progress through undertaking literature search and finding more data to define the feature, and report at SCUFN-25; meanwhile, to keep in the Reserve Section.
- Petrov Seamount (66°09.0'S - 165°56.0'E): K. Dobrolyubova to progress and provide additional information through undertaking literature search and finding more data to define the feature name, or propose another name, and report at SCUFN-25; meanwhile, to keep in the Reserve Section.
- Saimei Seamount (47°26.3'N - 169°02.2'E): Y. Ohara reported that no further data have yet been acquired; meanwhile, to keep in the Reserve Section.
- San Benedicto Fracture Zone (18°35'N - 107°20'W to 19°45'N - 110°50'W): N. Cherkis reported that the "proposer" (Dr. Jacqueline Mammerickx, SIO, USA - 1989) could not remember proposing this name. Further it is not in the ACUF Gazetteer. The Sub-Committee agreed that it be removed from the Reserve Section.

- São Paulo Seamount (30°00.08'S - 039°55.71'W): A.A. Alberoni reported that more data were expected in 2012. She will progress this issue and report back at SCUFN-25; meanwhile, to keep in the Reserve Section.
- Suda Ridge (25°47'N - 149°10'E to 26°10'N - 144°50'E): Now accepted as Michelson Ridge (see section 4.7.8.3). Suda Ridge will therefore be removed from the Reserve Section (see Action SCUFN24/44).
- Tomaszeski Seamount (23°56'S - 164°30'W to 24°25'S - 164°35' W to 24°40'S - 164°10'W): N. Cherkis suggested this name be removed from the Reserve Section, which was agreed.
- Treitel Ridge (65°15'N - 006°40'W): N. Cherkis provided Information on the name and the feature, and recommended keeping it in the Reserve Section, which was agreed. He will provide additional bathymetric data to complete the proposal for discussion at SCUFN-25.
- Unnamed2 Seamount (28°37.4' N - 131°28.0' E): Now named Onotsu Seamount (see section 4.7.6.4). Unnamed2 Seamount should therefore be removed from the Reserve Section.
- Unnamed6 Plateau (24°37.0'N - 129°35.0'E): Now named Oki-Daito Rise (see section 4.7.7.1). Unnamed6 Plateau should therefore be removed from the Reserve Section.
- Valdivia Basin (39°03'S - 73°29'W): No response yet from SHOA; meanwhile, to keep in the Reserve Section.
- Valparaiso Basin (32°43'S - 72°09'W): No response yet from SHOA; meanwhile, to keep in the Reserve Section.
- Yabe Plateau (26°08'N - 145°22'E): Now named Smoot Guyot (see section 4.7.8.4). Yabe Plateau will therefore be removed from the Reserve Section (see Action SCUFN24/47).
- Zvezda Guyot (35°58.0'S - 125°05'W and 36°15.8'S - 125°23'W): It was decided that the feature name would be approved and stay in the Reserve Section until additional data are provided by K. Dobrolyubova to show the extent of the feature.
- **Action SCUFN24/84: Secretary** to remove Amadeus Seamount, Megaprint Seamount, Bellingshausen Basin, Cruzeiro do Sul Northwest Escarpment, Cruzeiro do Sul Southeast Escarpment, Donaldson Seamount, Krarup Knoll, Nishi-Sitito Trough, San Benedicto Fracture Zone, Tomaszeski Seamount, Unnamed2 Seamount and Unnamed6 Plateau from the Reserve Section.
- **Action SCUFN24/85: K. Dobrolyubova** to provide coordinates for Bellingshausen Basin, Bellingshausen Abyssal Plain and Amundsen Abyssal Plain to the secretary for confirmation at SCUFN-25.
- **Action SCUFN24/86: K. Dobrolyubova** to progress the following names: Akopov Seamounts, Kalyuzhnyy Hill, Naletov Ridge, Nasyr' Seamount, Petrov Seamount and Zvezda Guyot, and report at SCUFN-25.
- **Action SCUFN24/87: H.W. Schenke** to progress the following names: Amundsen Basin, Beiersdorf Peak, Moana Wave Ridge and NP-28 Seachannel, and report at SCUFN-25.
- **Action SCUFN24/88: Secretary** to move Erebus Fracture Zone and Terror Fracture Zone from the Reserve Section to the GEBSCO Gazetteer (but see Action SCUFN24/89).
- **Action SCUFN24/89: V. Stagpoole** to confirm coordinates of Terror Fracture Zone from Dr. Steve Cande and report at SCUFN-25.
- **Action SCUFN24/90: N. Cherkis** to progress the following names: Moana Wave Ridge and Treitel Ridge, and report at SCUFN-25.
- **Action SCUFN24/91: V. Stagpoole** to progress the following name: Nella Dan Trough, and report at SCUFN-25.
- **Action SCUFN24/92: H.W. Schenke** to check GEBSCO Digital Atlas to see what type of feature Guadalupe Arrugado is and report at SCUFN-25 or to the secretary before removal from the Reserve Section.
- **Action SCUFN24/93: A.A. Alberoni** to progress the following name: São Paulo Seamount, and report at SCUFN-25.

7.1.2 Names proposed by Dr. L. Géli, IFREMER, France

The Sub-Committee examined the bathymetry provided in support of the following six names, which had been proposed in 1997 by Dr. L. Géli, IFREMER, France, all connected to the French writer Antoine de Saint-Exupéry (see SCUFN24-07.1B), and decided to accept all six names, with details as provided.

7.1.2.1 Saint-Exupéry Fracture Zone

Docs : [Proposal for Saint-Exupéry Fracture Zone](#)

Position:	<i>Lat.</i>	62°15.00'S	<i>Long.</i>	155°25.00'W	Pacific Ocean / Southern Ocean
Proposer:	Dr. L. Géli, IFREMER, Marine Geosciences Department, B.P. 70, 29280 Plouzané Cedex, France (Louis.Geli@ifremer.fr)				
Date of Proposal:	July 1997				
Discoverer:	R.V. L'Atalante				
Date of Discovery:	27 January 1996				
Minimum Depth:	Not provided				
Maximum Depth:	Not provided				
Total Relief:	Not provided				
Dimension/Size:	Not provided				

Note: Linear valley offsetting two segments of the Pacific Antarctic Ridge. Average depth near the central point is about 3000 m.

Outcome:

- **Saint-Exupéry Fracture Zone is ACCEPTED**, with details as above (but see Action SCUFN24/100).
- **Action SCUFN24/94: Secretary** to move Saint-Exupéry Fracture Zone from the Reserve Section to the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

Named after Antoine de Saint-Exupéry (1900-1944), French writer and aviator. His life was a permanent search for the human soul and his writings, mostly related to his experience as an aircraft pilot, influenced and inspired many young people, not only in France. He died in an air fight in World War II.

7.1.2.2 Le Petit Prince Fracture Zone

Docs : [Proposal for Le Petit Prince Fracture Zone](#)

Position:	<i>Lat.</i>	62°50.00'S	<i>Long.</i>	151°00.00'W	Pacific Ocean / Southern Ocean
Proposer:	Dr. L. Géli, IFREMER, Marine Geosciences Department, B.P. 70, 29280 Plouzané Cedex, France (Louis.Geli@ifremer.fr)				
Date of Proposal:	July 1997				
Discoverer:	R.V. L'Atalante				
Date of Discovery:	28 January 1996				
Minimum Depth:	Not provided				
Maximum Depth:	Not provided				

Total Relief:	Not provided
Dimension/Size:	Not provided

Note: The trace of this fossil fracture zone is visible on a swath profile on crust older than 3 Ma near 62°50'S, 151°00'W. It is a linear valley that used to offset the axis of the Pacific Antarctic Ridge. The fracture zone disappeared 3 Ma ago, after a clockwise rotation of the Pacific-Antarctic spreading center.

Outcome:

- **Le Petit Prince Fracture Zone is ACCEPTED**, with details as above (but see Action SCUFN24/100).
- **Action SCUFN24/95: Secretary** to move Le Petit Prince Fracture Zone from the Reserve Section to the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

Named after "Le Petit Prince", one of Antoine de Saint-Exupéry most famous books, a wonderful travel in a world of poetry, innocence and spirit, a source of dream for every child in France.

7.1.2.3 Le Géographe Fracture Zone

Docs : [Proposal for Le Géographe Fracture Zone](#)

Position:	Lat.	57°30.00'S	Long.	147°35.00'W	Pacific Ocean / Southern Ocean
Proposer:	Dr. L. Géli, IFREMER, Marine Geosciences Department, B.P. 70, 29280 Plouzané Cedex, France (Louis.Geli@ifremer.fr)				
Date of Proposal:	July 1997				
Discoverer:	R.V. L'Atalante				
Date of Discovery:	2 February 1996				
Minimum Depth:	Not provided				
Maximum Depth:	Not provided				
Total Relief:	Not provided				
Dimension/Size:	Not provided				

Note: Linear valley offsetting two segments of the Pacific Antarctic Ridge. Average depth near the central point is about 3000 m.

Outcome:

- **Le Géographe Fracture Zone is ACCEPTED**, with details as above (but see Action SCUFN24/100).
- **Action SCUFN24/96: Secretary** to move Le Géographe Fracture Zone from the Reserve Section to the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

Named after a character of "Le Petit Prince", one of Antoine de Saint-Exupéry most famous books. The parable with "Le Géographe" symbolizes the imperious necessity of being closed to human concerns when exploring the earth.

7.1.2.4 L'Astronome Fracture Zone

Docs : [Proposal for L'Astronome Fracture Zone](#)

Position:	Lat.	59°35.00'S	Long.	150°51.00'W	Pacific Ocean / Southern Ocean
Proposer:	Dr. L. Géli, IFREMER, Marine Geosciences Department, B.P. 70, 29280 Plouzané Cedex, France (Louis.Geli@ifremer.fr)				
Date of Proposal:	July 1997				
Discoverer:	R.V. L'Atalante				
Date of Discovery:	1 February 1996				
Minimum Depth:	Not provided				
Maximum Depth:	Not provided				
Total Relief:	Not provided				
Dimension/Size:	Not provided				

Note: Linear valley offsetting two segments of the Pacific Antarctic Ridge. Average depth near the central point is about 3000 m.

Outcome:

- **L'Astronome Fracture Zone is ACCEPTED**, with details as above (but see Action SCUFN24/100).

- **Action SCUFN24/97: Secretary** to move L'Astronome Fracture Zone from the Reserve Section to the GEBCO Gazetteer.

Named after a character of "Le Petit Prince", one of Antoine de Saint-Exupéry most famous books. The parable with "L'Astronome" expresses the fact that science without wisdom and human concern lead to the ruin of the soul.

7.1.2.5 Le Renard Fracture Zone

Docs : [Proposal for Le Renard Fracture Zone](#)

Position:	Lat.	62°42.00'S	Long.	158°30.00'W	Pacific Ocean / Southern Ocean
Proposer:	Dr. L. Géli, IFREMER, Marine Geosciences Department, B.P. 70, 29280 Plouzané Cedex, France (Louis.Geli@ifremer.fr)				
Date of Proposal:	July 1997				
Discoverer:	R.V. L'Atalante				
Date of Discovery:	26 January 1996				
Minimum Depth:	Not provided				
Maximum Depth:	Not provided				
Total Relief:	Not provided				
Dimension/Size:	Not provided				

Note: Linear valley offsetting two segments of the Pacific Antarctic Ridge. Depths near the central point range between 3000 and 3500 m.

Outcome:

- **Le Renard Fracture Zone is ACCEPTED**, with details as above (but see Action SCUFN24/100).
- **Action SCUFN24/98: Secretary** to move Le Renard Fracture Zone from the Reserve Section to the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

Named after a character of “Le Petit Prince”, one of Antoine de Saint-Exupéry most famous books. Le Renard (the fox in French) is the companion of “Le Petit Prince” (the Small Prince in French). It symbolizes friendship.

7.1.2.6 La Rose Fracture Zone

Docs : [Proposal for La Rose Fracture Zone](#)

Position:	Lat.	62°32.00'S	Long.	161°45.00'W	Pacific Ocean / Southern Ocean
Proposer:	Dr. L. Géli, IFREMER, Marine Geosciences Department, B.P. 70, 29280 Plouzané Cedex, France (Louis.Geli@ifremer.fr)				
Date of Proposal:	July 1997				
Discoverer:	R.V. L'Atalante				
Date of Discovery:	25 January 1996				
Minimum Depth:	Not provided				
Maximum Depth:	Not provided				
Total Relief:	Not provided				
Dimension/Size:	Not provided				

Note: Linear valley offsetting two segments of the Pacific Antarctic Ridge. Depths near the central point range between 3000 and 3500 m.

Outcome:

- **La Rose Fracture Zone is ACCEPTED**, with details as above (but see Action SCUFN24/100).
- **Action SCUFN24/99: Secretary** to move La Rose Fracture Zone from the Reserve Section to the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
- **Action SCUFN24/100: V. Stagpoole** to confirm the coordinates of Saint-Exupéry Fracture Zone, Le Petit Prince Fracture Zone, Le Géographe Fracture Zone, L'Astronome Fracture Zone, Le Renard Fracture Zone and La Rose Fracture Zone, and report to secretary before adding to the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

Named after a character of “Le Petit Prince”, one of Antoine de Saint-Exupéry most famous books. La Rose (the rose) symbolizes the gracious fragility of women. The parable with La Rose represents the necessity of taking care of your love in order to keep it alive.

7.2 WEB-BASED MAP INTERFACE AND ON-LINE DATABASE FOR THE GEBSCO GAZETTEER

Docs: SCUFN24-07.2A [Web-based Map Interface and On-line Database for the GEBSCO Gazetteer – Progress Report](#) (M. LeVoir / L. Taylor / M. Huet)

L. Taylor made a presentation on progress on the on-line SCUFN database. The US National Geophysical Data Center (NGDC) undertook migrating the GEBSCO Undersea Feature Names Gazetteer to a geospatially enabled relational Oracle data base. With the resulting new ability to view the undersea features and associated metadata graphically, many discrepancies and errors became apparent in the Gazetteer. Building on the previous valuable efforts of the British Oceanographic Data Center (BODC) and the Alfred Wegner Institute (AWI) to identify Gazetteer issues and propose solutions, NGDC undertook Part I of a comprehensive and

detailed review of the Gazetteer to identify issues and correct major errors. Interest from organizations such as Google and ESRI to geospatially display the feature names fueled the timely completion of Part I of this project.

The objectives of Part I of this project included identifying and correcting errors present in the 2011 version of the Excel Gazetteer spreadsheet and updating a limited number of feature geometries. Part II of this project, contingent on adequate resources, will focus on correcting remaining errors and further enhancing and adding additional feature geometries. This will result in a web service based on the new database with an interface allowing search and display of the undersea features and available through the GEBCO website.

The chairman thanked NGDC and Ms. Taylor for the effort put into this project. The secretary noted that there is need to complete the work as soon as possible because of the increasing demand for this information. The Sub-Committee agreed that the Chairman approach the GEBCO guiding committee for funds to complete Part II of the project. The funding would be for student or contract employee to work at NGDC for an estimated 6 months to complete the project.

Post-meeting note: NGDC was subsequently successful in obtaining funds from Google to complete Part II of this project for a web-based map interface and on-line database for the GEBCO gazetteer.

Outcome:

- **Action SCUFN24/101: L. Taylor** to provide a status report on the project for a web-based map interface and on-line database for the GEBCO gazetteer, at SCUFN-25.

7.3 UNDERSEA FEATURE TOPOLOGY

There was no document submitted on this topic which was therefore not discussed.

7.4 LANGUAGES USED IN NAMING OF FEATURES

Docs: SCUFN24-07.4A [Names Transliteration](#) (G. Agapova / N. Turko)

SCUFN24-07.4B [Names Transliteration: A Response from the UNGEGN Liaison to IHO](#) (T. Palmer)

This item was deferred until SCUFN-25, due to lack of time.

8. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

8.1 GUIDANCE FOR PREPARATION OF UNDERSEA FEATURE NAME PROPOSALS

Noting that important information was lacking in a number of proposals submitted to SCUFN, the Sub-Committee decided that a guidance paper to assist in the preparation of proposals was needed. A sub-group of SCUFN members was formed to prepare instructions on how to prepare a proposal. The Proposal Guidance Group (PGG) is led by Cdr. Ana Angelica ALBERONI (DHN, Brazil), and include:

Prof. LIN Shaohua (NMDIS, China);

Cdr. Muhammad BASHIR (Hydrographic Department, Pakistan);

Dr. Ksenia DOBROLYUBOVA (GINRAS, Russia).

Outcome:

- **Action SCUFN24/102: A.A. Alberoni** to provide new instructions on how to prepare a proposal to the secretary for approval at SCUFN-25.

8.2 JAPANESE NAMES PENDING SINCE SCUFN-14

A sub-group of four SCUFN members was established to undertake the process of considering the undersea feature names that were proposed *ad hoc* at SCUFN-14 (Tokyo, 2001). Many of these names are not yet approved. The SCUFN-14 Group is led by Dr. Yasuhiko OHARA (JHOD, Japan) and comprises:

Prof. LIN Shaohua (NMDIS, China);

Dr. Ksenia DOBROLYUBOVA (GINRAS, Russia);

Mr. Michel HUET (IHB, Monaco).

Outcome:

- **Action SCUFN24/103: Y. Ohara** to send the current information on the Japanese names pending since SCUFN-14 to the group and discuss a procedure for recommending adoption of names.

9. SITE AND DATES FOR THE NEXT MEETING

An offer was received from New Zealand to host the next meeting, which was gratefully accepted by the Sub-Committee. The meeting would be held separately from the other GEBSCO meetings. V. Stagpoole would send out a notice in due course confirming dates, preferably in late October 2012, and other details for SCUFN-25.

Post-meeting note: V. Stagpoole subsequently indicated that SCUFN-25 would take place in Wellington, NZ, from 23-27 October 2012.

Outcome:

- **Action SCUFN24/104: Secretary and V. Stagpoole** to coordinate the organization of the 25th SCUFN Meeting, to take place in Wellington, New Zealand, from 23-27 October 2012.

10. CONCLUSION

In his concluding remarks, the Chair expressed his warm thanks to SOA of China for organizing the meeting, as well as for their hospitality. He thanked the Sub-Committee members and observers for their contributions to the meeting. He also thanked the Secretary, Vice Chair and Rapporteur for their efforts.

The Chair closed the meeting at 18:00 on 16 September 2011.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

	Report of SCUFN-23
	GEBCO Gazetteer May 2011 Reserve Section May 2011
SCUFN24-01A rev3	List of Meeting Documents
SCUFN24-01B rev2	List of Participants
SCUFN24-01C	Members and Observers of SCUFN
SCUFN24-01D	Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedures for SCUFN
SCUFN24-02A rev7	Agenda
SCUFN24-02B rev2	Timetable
SCUFN24-03.1A rev4	List of Actions from SCUFN-23 and Status
SCUFN24-03.1B	Letter to AWI, Germany, on Beiersdorf Peak (Secretary)
SCUFN24-03.1C	Letter to SHOA, Chile, on Arauco Basin, Chiloé Basin, Valdivia Basin and Valparaiso Basin (Secretary)
SCUFN24-03.1D	Letter to CIOH, Colombia, on Alice / Alicia Shoal – Alice / Alicia Gap and Calarca Reef (Secretary)
SCUFN24-03.1E rev1	Shape files for Joban Seamount Chain (Y. Ohara)
SCUFN24-03.1F	Polygons describing the extend of Hegemann Hill, Varenius Hill and Koldewey Seamount (H.W. Schenke)
SCUFN24-03.1G	Polygons defining the flat portion of Maceió Norte Terrace and Maceió Sul Terrace (A.A. Alberoni)
SCUFN24-03.1H	Map showing the proposed Nathaniel Palmer Trough (H.W. Schenke)
SCUFN24-03.1I	Polygons describing the extend of Kurentsova Seamount, Pirie Province and Polarstern Basin (H.W. Schenke)
SCUFN24-03.1J	Proposal for Vaughan Guyots – Action SCUFN23/11 (K. Dobrolyubova)
SCUFN24-03.1K	Proposed new extension for Japanese Guyots - in connection with SCUFN24-03.1J (K. Dobrolyubova)
SCUFN24-04.1A	Proposals from INOCAR, Ecuador, August 2010

SCUFN24-04.2A	Proposals from AWI, Germany, July 2011
SCUFN24-04.3A	Proposal from BEHO, Belgium and NLHO, Netherlands, July 2011
SCUFN24-04.4A	Proposals from DHN and PETROBRAS, Brazil, August 2011
SCUFN24-04.5A	Proposals from SOA, China, August 2011
SCUFN24-04.6A	Proposals from DNO, YUZHMOREGEOLOGIYA and GINRAS, Russia, August 2011
SCUFN24-04.7A	Proposals from JCUFN, Japan, August 2011
SCUFN24-04.8A	Proposals from KCGN, Rep. of Korea, August 2011
SCUFN24-05.1A	Report of ACUF Activities since SCUFN-23 (J. Nerantzis)
SCUFN24-05.1B	Undersea Feature Names Accepted by ACUF which do not adhere to GEBCO Undersea Feature Naming Criteria (T. Palmer)
SCUFN24-05.2A	Report to SCUFN on the Undersea Names Committee of the New Zealand Geographic Board (V. Stagpoole)
SCUFN24-05.3A	Report on the 26th UNGEGN Meeting and Notice of UNGEGN-27 (T. Palmer)
SCUFN24-06A	English/Chinese version (2011) of B-6, ed. 4, Nov. 2008 (NMDIS - Lin S.)
SCUFN24-06B	Draft New Edition 4.1.0 of B-6 (Generic Terms Group – Y. Ohara)
SCUFN24-06C	Proposed revised definition for "Province" (Generic Terms Group – Y. Ohara)
SCUFN24-06D	Sand Ridge and Salt Dome (Generic Terms Group – Y. Ohara)
SCUFN24-06E	Letter from Bob Fisher, former Chairman of SCUFN, on the issue of "Province"
SCUFN24-07.1A	Reserve Section of the Gazetteer and actions taken since SCUFN-23 (Secretary)
SCUFN24-07.1B	L. Géli's Proposals after Saint-Exupéry and his Characters
SCUFN24-07.1C	Bellingshausen Basin – Information supplied by K. Dobrolyubova
SCUFN24-07.1D	Bellingshausen Basin - Information supplied by V. Stagpoole
SCUFN24-07.1E	Terror and Erebus Fracture Zones - Information supplied by V. Stagpoole
SCUFN24-07.2A rev1	Web-based Map Interface and On-line Database for the GEBCO Gazetteer – Progress Report
SCUFN24-07.4A	Names Transliteration (G. Agapova / N. Turko)
SCUFN24-07.4B	Names Transliteration: A Response from the UNGEGN Liaison to IHO (T. Palmer)

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Acronyms:

- ACUF: Advisory Committee on Undersea Features (of BGN, USA)
- AWI: Alfred Wegener Institute für Polar und Meeresforschung (Germany)
- BGN: Board on Geographic Names (USA)
- CIT: China Institute of Toponymy
- DHN: Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation (Brazil)
- GINRAS: Geological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences
- IGNS: Institute of Geological & Nuclear Sciences (New Zealand)
- IHB: International Hydrographic Bureau
- JHA: Japan Hydrographic Association
- JHOD: Japan Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department
- KIGAM: Korea Institute of Geoscience & Mineral Resources
- NGA: National Geospatial-intelligence Agency (USA)
- NGDC: National Geophysical Data Center (USA)
- NHO: National Hydrographic Office (India)
- NMDIS: National Marine Data & Information Service (China)
- ROSREESTR: Federal Agency for State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography (Russia)
- SIO : Second Institute of Oceanography (China)
- YANDEX: State Central Scientific and Research Institute of Geodesy, Air Survey and Cartography (Russia)

AGENDA

1. Opening and Administrative Arrangements

Docs: SCUFN24-01A *List of Documents (Secretary)*
 SCUFN24-01B *List of Participants (Secretary)*
 SCUFN24-01C *SCUFN Membership and Observers List (Secretary)*
 SCUFN24-01D *Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedures for SCUFN (Secretary)*

2. Approval of Agenda

Docs: SCUFN24-02A *Agenda (Secretary)*

3. Matters remaining from Previous Meetings

3.1 Review of Actions from SCUFN-23

Docs: SCUFN24-03.1A *List of Actions from SCUFN-23 and Status (Secretary)*
 SCUFN24-03.1B *Letter to AWI, Germany, on Beiersdorf Peak (Secretary)*
 SCUFN24-03.1C *Letter to SHOA, Chile, on Arauco Basin, Chiloé Basin, Valdivia Basin and Valparaíso Basin (Secretary)*
 SCUFN24-03.1D *Letter to CIOH, Colombia, on Alice / Alicia Shoal – Alice / Alicia Gap and Calarca Reef (Secretary)*
 SCUFN24-03.1E *Shape files for Joban Seamount Chain (Y. Ohara)*
 SCUFN24-03.1F *Polygons describing the extend of Hegemann Hill, Varenius Hill and Koldewey Seamount (HW. Schenke)*
 SCUFN24-03.1G *Polygons defining the flat portion of Maceió Norte Terrace and Maceió Sul Terrace (A.A. Alberoni)*
 SCUFN24-03.1H *Map showing the proposed Nathaniel Palmer Trough (H.W. Schenke)*
 SCUFN24-03.1I *Polygons describing the extend of Kurentsova Seamount, Pirie Province and Polarstern Basin (H.W. Schenke)*
 SCUFN24-03.1J *Proposal for Vaughan Guyots – Action SCUFN23/11 (K. Dobrolyubova)*
 SCUFN24-03.1K *Proposed new extension for Japanese Guyots - in connection with SCUFN24-03.1J (K. Dobrolyubova)*

3.2 Review and Approval of SCUFN-23 Report

Docs: *Report of SCUFN-23*

4. Proposals Submitted during Intersessional Period

4.1 INOCAR, Ecuador
 Docs: SCUFN24-04.1A *Proposals from INOCAR, Ecuador, August 2010*
 4.2 AWI, Germany
 Docs: SCUFN24-04.2A *Proposals from AWI, Germany, July 2011*
 4.3 BEHO, Belgium and NLHO, Netherlands
 Docs: SCUFN24-04.3A *Proposal from BEHO, Belgium and NLHO, Netherlands, July 2011*
 4.4 DHN and PETROBRAS, Brazil
 Docs: SCUFN24-04.4A *Proposals from DHN and PETROBRAS, Brazil, August 2011*
 4.5 SOA, China
 Docs: SCUFN24-04.5A *Proposals from SOA, China, August 2011*
 4.6 DNO, YUZHMOREGEOLOGIYA and GINRAS, Russia
 Docs: SCUFN24-04.6A *Proposals from DNO, YUZHMOREGEOLOGIYA and GINRAS, Russia, August 2011*

- 4.7 JCUFN, Japan
Docs: SCUFN24-04.7A *Proposals from JCUFN, Japan, August 2011*
- 4.8 KCGN, Rep. of Korea
Docs: SCUFN24-04.8A *Proposals from KCGN, Rep. of Korea, August 2011*

5. Liaison with Other Geographical Name Bodies

- 5.1 Advisory Committee on Undersea Features (ACUF) of the US Board on Geographical Names
Docs: SCUFN24-05.1A *Reports of ACUF Activities since SCUFN-23 (J. Nerantzis)*
SCUFN24-05.1B *Undersea Feature Names Accepted by ACUF which do not adhere to GEBCO Undersea Feature Naming Criteria (T. Palmer)*
- 5.2 Undersea Names Committee of the New Zealand Geographic Board
Docs: SCUFN24-05.2A *Report to SCUFN on meeting of the Undersea Names Committee of the New Zealand Geographic Board (V. Stagpoole)*
- 5.3 UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN)
Docs: SCUFN24-05.3A *Report on the 26th UNGEGN Meeting and Notice of UNGEGN-27 (T. Palmer)*

6. Standardization of Undersea Feature Names: IHO-IOC Publication B-6

- Docs: SCUFN24-06A *English/Chinese version of B-6, ed. 4, Nov. 2008 (NMDIS – Lin S.)*
SCUFN24-06B *Draft New Edition 4.1.0 of B-6 (Generic Terms Group – Y. Ohara)*
SCUFN24-06C *Proposed revised definition for “Province” (Generic Terms Group – Y. Ohara)*
SCUFN24-06D *Sand Ridge and Salt Dome (Generic Terms Group – Y. Ohara)*
SCUFN24-06E *Letter from Bob Fisher, former Chairman of SCUFN, on the issue of “Province”*

7. Gazetteer of Undersea Feature Names

- 7.1 Review of Reserve Section
Docs: SCUFN24-07.1A *Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer and actions taken since SCUFN-23 (Secretary)*
SCUFN24-07.1B *L. Géli’s Proposals after Saint-Exupéry and his Characters*
SCUFN24-07.1C *Bellingshausen Basin – Information supplied by K. Dobrolyubova*
SCUFN24-07.1D *Bellingshausen Basin – Information supplied by V. Stagpoole*
SCUFN24-07.1E *Terror and Erebus Fracture Zones - Information supplied by V. Stagpoole*
- 7.2 Web-based Map Interface and On-line Database for the GEBCO Gazetteer
Docs: SCUFN24-07.2A *Web-based Map Interface and On-line Database for the GEBCO Gazetteer – Progress Report (M. LeVoir / L. Taylor / M. Huet)*
- 7.3 Undersea Feature Topology
Docs: SCUFN24-07.3A *Names Transliteration (G. Agapova / N. Turko)*
SCUFN24-07.4B *Names Transliteration: A Response from the UNGEGN Liaison to IHO (T. Palmer)*

8. Any Other Business

9. Site and Dates for the Next Meeting

10. Conclusion

Annex D to SCUFN-24 Report

ACTION ITEMS ARISING FROM SCUFN-24

Action	Agenda Item	Details
SCUFN24/1	3.1	Secretary to amend the coordinates for Jeonbok Knoll in the GEBSCO Gazetteer as follows: 17°00.20'N - 135°49.40'W to 17°02.30'N - 135°50.50'W to 17°00.00'N - 135°51.40'W to 16°58.10'N - 135°50.30'W to 16°58.20'N - 135°48.60'W to 17°00.40'N - 135°46.70'W to 17°01.90'N - 135°48.40'W.
SCUFN24/2	4.1.1	Secretary to ask Ecuador for the bathymetric data to the east and the polygon showing the extent of the proposed Flamingo Seamount; also to submit a completed form with track control, estimated horizontal accuracy and other details. Meanwhile, to keep in the Reserve Section.
SCUFN24/3	4.1.2	Secretary to ask Ecuador for the bathymetric data to the north and the polygon showing the extent of the proposed Galera Seamount; also to submit a completed form with track control, estimated horizontal accuracy and other details. Meanwhile, to keep in the Reserve Section.
SCUFN24/4	4.1.3	Secretary to ask Ecuador for the polygon showing the extent of Aromo Hill; also to submit a completed form with track control, estimated horizontal accuracy and other details.
SCUFN24/5	4.1.4	Secretary to ask Ecuador for the polygon showing the extent of Amadeus Seamount; also to submit a completed form with track control, estimated horizontal accuracy and other details.
SCUFN24/6	4.1.5	Secretary to ask Ecuador for the polygon showing the extent of INOCAR Seamount; also to submit a completed form with track control, estimated horizontal accuracy and other details. NOTE in remarks section of the Gazetteer that the specific term is an acronym and should be displayed on maps in capitals.
SCUFN24/7	4.1.6	Secretary to ask Ecuador for the polygon showing the extent of Libertad Seamount; also to submit a completed form with track control, estimated horizontal accuracy and other details.
SCUFN24/8	4.1.7	Secretary to ask Ecuador for the polygon showing the extent of Megaprint Knoll; also to submit a completed form with track control, estimated horizontal accuracy and other details.
SCUFN24/9	4.1.8	Secretary to ask Ecuador why they propose Orion Seamount for such a minor feature and/or if there is more information about the bathymetry for naming the feature. Meanwhile, to keep in the Reserve Section.
SCUFN24/10	4.1.9	Secretary to ask Ecuador to provide more information about the bathymetry of the proposed Guayas Seamount and the surrounding area, and a polygon that encloses the feature. Meanwhile, to keep in the Reserve Section.
SCUFN24/11	4.2.4	H.W. Schenke to send revised polygon and summit coordinates to the secretary for both Forster Seamount and Forster Knoll.
SCUFN24/12	4.2.6	H.W. Schenke to send revised line coordinates for the full length of Mapuche Ridge to the secretary.
SCUFN24/13	4.2.8	H.W. Schenke to send revised outermost coordinates for Gerloff-Emden Seamount to the secretary when the October 2011 survey is completed.
SCUFN24/14	4.2.9	H.W. Schenke to send revised coordinates for Paul Melchior Seamount to the secretary.
SCUFN24/15	4.2.9	Secretary to remove Krarup Knoll from the Reserve Section.
SCUFN24/16	4.3.1	Secretary to ask proposer for coordinates of Lodewijk Bank. Also to suggest that other names for banks in the region may be submitted to SCUFN.

Action	Agenda Item	Details
SCUFN24/17	4.4.1	A. A. Alberoni to ask proposer for further information on Watu Norte Canyon regarding depths, data accuracy and a location map.
SCUFN24/18	4.4.2	A. A. Alberoni to ask proposer for further information on Watu Sul Canyon regarding depths, data accuracy and a location map.
SCUFN24/19	4.4.3	A. A. Alberoni to ask proposer for further information on Doce Canyon regarding depths, data accuracy and a location map.
SCUFN24/20	4.4.4	Secretary to change Rio Grande Plateau in the GEBSCO Gazetteer to Rio Grande Rise.
SCUFN24/21	4.4.6	A. A. Alberoni to provide revised coordinates for Cruzeiro do Sul Rift.
SCUFN24/22	4.4.7	Secretary to update the GEBSCO Gazetteer with the agreed new coordinates for Champlain Seamount, Rodgers Seamount and Pernambuco Seachannel.
SCUFN24/23	4.5.2	N. Cherkis to research the origins of the names Louis Agassiz Guyot and Alexander Agassiz Guyot, which appear in the ACUF Gazetteer.
SCUFN24/24	4.5.3	Secretary to correct the coordinates for Pallada Guyot in the GEBSCO gazetteer, as provided in SOA's proposal for Caiwei Guyot.
SCUFN24/25	4.6.1	K. Dobrolyubova to complete details in proposal for Danil'chuk Seamount including graphics used in the presentation, and provide these and a polygon describing the extent of Danil'chuk Seamount to the Secretary.
SCUFN24/26	4.6.1	L. Taylor to remove the specific term Danil'chuk from the list of "un-commemorated prominent figures of marine science and history".
SCUFN24/27	4.6.2	K. Dobrolyubova to complete and correct details in proposal for Korotaev Seamount including graphics used in the presentation, and provide these and a polygon describing the extent of Korotaev Seamount to the Secretary.
SCUFN24/28	4.6.2	L. Taylor to remove the specific term Korotaev from the list of "un-commemorated prominent figures of marine science and history".
SCUFN24/29	4.6.3	K. Dobrolyubova to complete and correct details in proposal for Evrika Seamount (name of discovery ship, proposing organization, reason for name), including graphics used in the presentation, and provide these and bathymetry that describes the base of the feature to the Secretary.
SCUFN24/30	4.6.4	K. Dobrolyubova to complete and correct details in proposal for Altair Guyot (name of discovery ship, proposing organization, navigation accuracy), including graphics used in the presentation, and provide these and bathymetry that describes the base of the feature to the Secretary.
SCUFN24/31	4.6.5	K. Dobrolyubova to complete and correct details in proposal for Argus Guyot (generic term, proposing organization, navigation accuracy, reason for name, sounding value on contour line chart), including a copy of the Pacific Ocean Atlas graphics in presentation, and provide these and bathymetry that describes the base of the feature to the Secretary.
SCUFN24/32	4.6.6	K. Dobrolyubova to complete details on the proposal for Muksun Seamount, including graphics used in the presentation, and provide these and bathymetry (soundings) to the north and southeast of the feature to the Secretary.
SCUFN24/33	4.7.1	Y. Ohara to provide new coordinates to the secretary for a polygon that covers the deepest part of Shinkai Deep at about the 6000 m contour.
SCUFN24/34	4.7.6.1	Y. Ohara to provide revised coordinates to the secretary for Urahara Seamount, at about the 3100m contour.
SCUFN24/35	4.7.6.5	Secretary to remove Kita-Amami Seamounts from the GEBSCO Gazetteer and replace with Kikai Seamount Chain, with details provided.
SCUFN24/36	4.7.7	Secretary to delete Oki-Daito (North) Ridge, Oki-Daito (South) Ridge and Oki-Daito Trough from the GEBSCO Gazetteer, as they have been subsumed into Oki-Daito Ridge.

Action	Agenda Item	Details
SCUFN24/37	4.7.7.2	Y. Ohara to provide revised coordinates for Oki-Daito Plateau.
SCUFN24/38	4.7.7.3	Y. Ohara to provide revised coordinates for Oki-Daito Ridge.
SCUFN24/39	4.7.8	Secretary to include the following comment in the remark section in the GEBCO Gazetteer for Ogasawara Rise, Ogasawara Plateau, and Michelson Ridge: "The entire feature encompassing Ogasawara Rise, Ogasawara Plateau, and Michelson Ridge is generally called Ogasawara Plateau in the science literature".
SCUFN24/40	4.7.8	Secretary to include the following comment in the remark section in the GEBCO Gazetteer for Michelson Ridge, Smoot Guyot, Castor Guyot and Pollux Guyot: "Name adopted from the ACUF Gazetteer".
SCUFN24/41	4.7.8.2	Y. Ohara to provide revised coordinates for Ogasawara Plateau to the secretary.
SCUFN24/42	4.7.8.3	Secretary to remove Suda Ridge, now replaced with Michelson Ridge, from the Reserve Section.
SCUFN24/43	4.7.8.3	N. Cherkis to provide details about the origin of Michelson Ridge in the ACUF Gazetteer.
SCUFN24/44	4.7.8.4	Y. Ohara to provide new coordinates to the secretary for a polygon that encircles Smoot Guyot but does not include the ridge extending to the east.
SCUFN24/45	4.7.8.4	Secretary to remove Yabe Plateau, now replaced with Smoot Guyot, from the Reserve Section. Also, to add to the remark section in the GEBCO Gazetteer for Smoot Guyot: "JCUFN domestically calls this feature Yabe Seamount".
SCUFN24/46	4.7.8.5	Y. Ohara to provide new coordinates to the secretary for a polygon that encircles Castor Guyot but does not include the ridge extending to the west.
SCUFN24/47	4.7.8.5	Secretary to delete Hanzawa Seamount now replaced with Castor Guyot, from the GEBCO gazetteer. Also, to add to the remark section in the GEBCO Gazetteer for Castor Guyot: "JCUFN domestically calls this feature Hanzawa Seamount".
SCUFN24/48	4.7.8.5	N. Cherkis to provide details about the origin of Castor Guyot in the ACUF gazetteer.
SCUFN24/49	4.7.8.6	Y. Ohara to provide new coordinates to the secretary for a polygon that encircles Castor Guyot but does not include the spur extending to the north.
SCUFN24/50	4.7.8.6	Secretary to delete Katayama Seamount now replaced with Pollux Guyot, from the GEBCO gazetteer. Also, to add to the remark section in the GEBCO Gazetteer for Pollux Guyot: "JCUFN domestically calls this feature Katayama Seamount".
SCUFN24/51	4.7.8.6	N. Cherkis to provide details about the origin of Pollux Guyot in the ACUF gazetteer.
SCUFN24/52	4.7.10	Secretary to replace the name West Mariana Basin with Parece Vela Basin in the GEBCO Gazetteer, with a note in the remark section that "Also known as West Mariana Basin".
SCUFN24/53	4.7.10	Secretary to remove the comment "Shown as Parece Vela Ridge on GEBCO Sheet 5.06" in the remark section of the GEBCO Gazetteer for West Mariana Ridge, as this feature was actually named West Mariana Ridge on GEBCO Sheet 5.06.
SCUFN24/54	4.7.10	SCUFN24/54: Secretary to remove Oki-Daito Terrace from the GEBCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN24/55	4.7.10	Secretary to further investigate the issue of Vitória-Trindade Seamounts vs Vitória-Trindade Seamount Chain and report back to SCUFN-25.
SCUFN24/56	4.7.11.1	Secretary to remove Kita-Tennosei Knoll from the GEBCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN24/57	4.7.11.2	Secretary to remove Hangetsu Trough and Hangetsu Seamount from the GEBCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN24/58	4.7.11.3	Secretary to add coordinates for Sotsuju Seamount and Sanju Seamount to the GEBCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN24/59	4.7.11.4	Y. Ohara to provide revised coordinates for Yoro Hole, Isen Hole and Sakibaru Hole to the Secretary.

Action	Agenda Item	Details
SCUFN24/60	4.7.11.4	Secretary to remove Miyajima Hole, Amanohashidate Hole and Matsushima Hole from the GEBSCO Gazetteer and replace with Yoro Hole, Isen Hole and Sakibaru Hole, respectively, with details provided. Also correct spelling of Sakibaru Seamount to Sakibaru Seamount.
SCUFN24/61	4.7.11.5	Y. Ohara to provide revised coordinates for Koho Hole to the Secretary.
SCUFN24/62	4.7.11.5	Secretary to add coordinates for Koho Ridge and Koho Hole to the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN24/63	4.7.11.6	Secretary to add coordinates for Susami Seamount to the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN24/64	4.7.11.7	Secretary to remove Shingetsu Hole from the GEBSCO gazetteer.
SCUFN24/65	4.8.3	H-C. Han to provide the secretary with revised coordinates that encompasses the fourth hill in the Gungpa Hills group.
SCUFN24/66	4.8.5	Secretary to include Songpyeon Ridge in the Reserve Section, with details provided.
SCUFN24/67	4.8.6	Secretary to include Songpyeon Escarpment in the Reserve Section, with details provided.
SCUFN24/68	5.1.1.2	Secretary to include Donnell Seamount in the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer, with details provided and a note on the remarks section that SCUFN declined naming the feature because of its "living persons" policy.
SCUFN24/69	5.1.1.3	Secretary to include Woolsey Mound in the Reserve Section, with details provided and a note on the remarks section that SCUFN may include the generic term "Mound" in a future edition of B-6.
SCUFN24/70	5.1.1.5	J. Nerantzis to provide information on ACUF decisions to the secretary at least one month before the next SCUFN meeting so that these papers can be put on a password protected section of the IHO web site.
SCUFN24/71	5.2.1	Secretary to change of name from Balleny Seamounts to Balleny Seamount in the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN24/72	5.2.1	Secretary to change of name from Bellona Valley to Bellona Trough in the GEBSCO Gazetteer and include revise coordinates as sent by V. Stagpoole (Action SCUFN24/73).
SCUFN24/73	5.2.1	V. Stagpoole to send revised coordinates for Bellona Trough to the secretary and prepare a new proposal for Bellona Gap.
SCUFN24/74	5.2.1	V. Stagpoole to prepare a new proposal for Bounty Trough and provide revised coordinates for Bounty Seachannel to the secretary.
SCUFN24/75	5.2.1	Secretary to change of name from Hikurangi Terrace to Hikurangi Plateau in the GEBSCO Gazetteer and include revise coordinates as sent by V. Stagpoole (as a result of Action SCUFN24/76).
SCUFN24/76	5.2.1	V. Stagpoole to provide revised coordinates for Hikurangi Plateau to the secretary.
SCUFN24/77	5.2.1	Secretary to change of name from Devonport Seamount Chain to Devonport Seamount in the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN24/78	5.2.1	V. Stagpoole to provide information showing height of Lee Hill/Seamount is over 1000m at SCUFN-25.
SCUFN24/79	5.2.1	Secretary to remove North Chatham Escarpment, Pukaki Seamount and Taranui Valley from the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN24/80	5.2.1	V. Stagpoole to provide a map showing Rennick Basin at SCUFN-25.
SCUFN24/81	5.2.2	V. Stagpoole to send the current information on NZ names/features to the "NZ Names Group" and discuss a procedure for recommending adoption of names.
SCUFN24/82	6.	L. Taylor to coordinate final revision of the list of generic terms and definitions to be included in the next edition of B-6, for submission to the GEBSCO Guiding Committee for endorsement.

Action	Agenda Item	Details
SCUFN24/83	6.	Secretary to prepare a new edition of B-6, including revised generic terms and definitions (resulting from Action SCUFN24/82).
SCUFN24/84	7.1.1	Secretary to remove Amadeus Seamount, Megaprint Seamount, Bellingshausen Basin, Cruzeiro do Sul Northwest Escarpment, Cruzeiro do Sul Southeast Escarpment, Donaldson Seamount, Krarup Knoll, Nishi-Sitito Trough, San Benedicto Fracture Zone, Tomaszewski Seamount, Unnammed2 Seamount and Unnammed6 Plateau from the Reserve Section.
SCUFN24/85	7.1.1	K. Dobrolyubova to provide coordinates for Bellingshausen Basin, Bellingshausen Abyssal Plain and Amundsen Abyssal Plain to the secretary for confirmation at SCUFN-25.
SCUFN24/86	7.1.1	K. Dobrolyubova to progress the following names: Akopov Seamounts, Kalyuzhnyy Hill, Naletov Ridge, Nasyr' Seamount, Petrov Seamount and Zvezda Guyot, and report at SCUFN-25.
SCUFN24/87	7.1.1	H.W. Schenke to progress the following names: Amundsen Basin, Beiersdorf Peak, Moana Wave Ridge and NP-28 Seachannel, and report at SCUFN-25.
SCUFN24/88	7.1.1	Secretary to move Erebus Fracture Zone and Terror Fracture Zone from the Reserve Section to the GEBSCO Gazetteer (but see Action SCUFN24/93).
SCUFN24/89	7.1.1	V. Stagpoole to confirm coordinates of Terror Fracture Zone from Dr. Steve Cande and report at SCUFN-25.
SCUFN24/90	7.1.1	N. Cherkis to progress the following names: Moana Wave Ridge and Treitel Ridge, and report at SCUFN-25.
SCUFN24/91	7.1.1	V. Stagpoole to progress the name: Nella Dan Trough, and report at SCUFN-25.
SCUFN24/92	7.1.1	H.W. Schenke to check GEBSCO Digital Atlas to see what type of feature Guadalupe Arrugado is and report at SCUFN-25 or to the secretary before removal from the Reserve Section.
SCUFN24/93	7.1.1	A.A. Alberoni to progress the following name: São Paulo Seamount, and report at SCUFN-25.
SCUFN24/94	7.1.2.1	Secretary to move Saint-Exupéry Fracture Zone from the Reserve Section to the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN24/95	7.1.2.2	Secretary to move Le Petit Prince Fracture Zone from the Reserve Section to the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN24/96	7.1.2.3	Secretary to move Le Géographe Fracture Zone from the Reserve Section to the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN24/97	7.1.2.4	Secretary to move L'Astronome Fracture Zone from the Reserve Section to the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN24/98	7.1.2.5	Secretary to move Le Renard Fracture Zone from the Reserve Section to the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN24/99	7.1.2.6	Secretary to move La Rose Fracture Zone from the Reserve Section to the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN24/100	7.1.2.6	V. Stagpoole to confirm the coordinates of Saint-Exupéry Fracture Zone, Le Petit Prince Fracture Zone, Le Géographe Fracture Zone, L'Astronome Fracture Zone, Le Renard Fracture Zone and La Rose Fracture Zone, and report to secretary before adding to the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN24/101	7.2	L. Taylor to provide a status report on the project for a web-based map interface and on-line database for the GEBSCO gazetteer, at SCUFN-25.
SCUFN24/102	8.1	A.A. Alberoni to provide new instructions on how to prepare a proposal to the secretary for approval at SCUFN-25.

Action	Agenda Item	Details
SCUFN24/103	8.2	Y. Ohara to send the current information on the Japanese names pending since SCUFN-14 to the group and discuss a procedure for recommending adoption of names.
SCUFN24/104	9.	Secretary and V. Stagpoole to coordinate the organization of the 25th SCUFN Meeting, to take place in Wellington, New Zealand, from 23-27 October 2012.

Annex E to SCUFN-24 Report

**SCUFN RECOMMENDED CHANGES TO THE TERMINOLOGY PART OF IHO-IOC PUBLICATION B-6
STANDARDIZATION OF UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES**

- 1) 41 Generic Terms to be listed in the section entitled, '**UNDERSEA FEATURE TERMS AND DEFINITIONS**':

NOTE: Add the following sentence to the beginning of this section of B-6:

The plural form of a generic term may be used to represent a closely associated group of features of the same generic type (e.g. Seamounts).

Generic Term	Revised Definition ³
Abysal Plain	An extensive, flat or gently sloping region, usually found at depths greater than 4000 m.
Apron	A gently dipping slope, with a smooth surface, commonly found around groups of islands and seamounts.
Bank	An elevation of the seafloor at depths generally less than 200 m, but sufficient for safe surface navigation commonly found on the continental shelf or near an island.
Basin	A depression more or less equidimensional in plan and of variable extent.
Caldera	No modification: A roughly circular, cauldron-like depression generally characterized by steep sides and formed by collapse, or partial collapse, during or following a volcanic eruption.
Canyon	An elongated, narrow, steep-sided depression that generally deepens downslope.
Deep	No modification: A localized deep area within the confines of a larger feature, such as a trough, basin or trench.
Escarpment	An elongated, characteristically linear, steep slope separating horizontal or gently sloping sectors of the sea floor.
Fan	A relatively smooth depositional feature continuously deepening away from a sediment source commonly located at the lower termination of a canyon or canyon system.
Fracture zone	A long narrow zone of irregular topography of the sea floor, characterized by steep-sided or asymmetrical ridges, troughs, or escarpments.
Gap	A narrow break in a ridge, rise or other elevation. Also called Passage.
Guyot	A seamount having a comparatively smooth flat top.
Hill	A distinct elevation generally of irregular shape, less than 1000m above the surrounding relief as measured from the deepest isobath that surrounds most of the feature.
Hole	A depression of limited extent with all sides rising steeply from a relatively flat bottom.
Knoll	A distinct elevation with a rounded profile generally greater than 500m and less than 1000m above the surrounding relief as measured from the deepest isobath that surrounds most of the feature.
Levee	A depositional embankment bordering a canyon, valley or sea channel.

³ Based on Publication B-6, 4th Edition, 2008 and/or SCUFN-23 Report

Generic Term	Revised Definition ³
Moat	An annular or partially annular depression commonly located at the base of seamounts, islands and other isolated elevations.
Mound	New term: A distinct elevation with a rounded profile generally less than 500m above the surrounding relief as measured from the deepest isobath that surrounds most of the feature.
Passage	A narrow break in a ridge, rise or other elevation. Also called Gap.
Peak	A conical or pointed elevation at the summit of a larger feature.
Pinnacle	A spire-shaped pillar either isolated or at the summit of a larger feature.
Plateau	A large, relatively flat elevation that is higher than the surrounding relief with one or more relatively steep sides.
Province	A geographically distinct region with a number of shared physiographic characteristics that contrast with those in the surrounding areas. This term should be modified with the generic term that best describes the majority of features in the region.
Reef	A shallow elevation composed of consolidated material that may constitute a hazard to surface navigation.
Ridge	An elongated, elevated structure of varying complexity and size.
Rise	A broad elevation that generally rises gently and smoothly from the surrounding relief.
Saddle	A broad pass or col in a ridge, rise or other elevation.
Salt Dome	A distinct elevation, often with a rounded profile, 1 or more km in diameter that is the geomorphologic expression of a diapir formed by vertical intrusion of salt. Commonly found in a province of similar features.
Sand Ridge	A ridge of unconsolidated sediment of limited vertical relief and sometimes crescent shaped. Commonly found in a province of similar features.
Sea Channel	An elongated, meandering depression, usually occurring on a gently sloping plain or fan.
Seamount	A distinct generally equidimensional elevation greater than 1000m above the surrounding relief as measured from the deepest isobath that surrounds most of the feature.
Seamount Chain	A linear or arcuate alignment of discrete seamounts.
Shelf	The flat or gently sloping region adjacent to a continent or around an island that extends from the low water line to a depth, generally at about 200m, where there is a marked increase in downward slope.
Shoal	A shallow elevation composed of unconsolidated material that may constitute a hazard to surface navigation.
Sill	A relatively shallow barrier between basins that may inhibit water movement.
Slope	The sloping region that deepens from a shelf to the point where there is a general decrease in gradient.
Spur	A subordinate ridge protruding from a larger feature.
Terrace	A flat or gently sloping region, generally long and narrow, bounded along one edge by a steeper descending slope and along the other by a steeper ascending slope.
Trench	A long, deep, asymmetrical depression with relatively steep sides, that is associated with subduction.
Trough	A long depression generally wide and flat bottomed with symmetrical and parallel sides.

Generic Term	Revised Definition ³
Valley	An elongated depression that generally widens and deepens down slope.

- 2) Two Generic Terms to be listed in a new section entitled, '**GENERIC TERMS THAT HAVE GENETIC IMPLICATIONS, AND DEFINITIONS**':

Generic Term	Revised Definition ⁴
Mud Volcano	A mound or cone-shaped elevation formed by expulsion of non-magmatic liquids and gasses.
Rift	No modification: An elongate depression bounded by two or more faults formed as a breach or split between two bodies that were once joined.

- 3) 16 Generic Terms to be included in a new category reserved exclusively to harmonize the GEBCO Gazetteer with other gazetteers:

Generic term	Reason for reserving term for harmonization with other gazetteers
Abyssal Hill	There are no features in the Gazetteer with this generic term.
Archipelagic Apron	There are no features in the Gazetteer with this generic term.
Borderland	There are only three features in the Gazetteer with this generic term, and it is no longer in common use.
Cone	There is only one feature in the Gazetteer with this generic term, and it has the same definition as that for 'fan'.
Continental Margin	There are no features in the Gazetteer with this generic term.
Continental Rise	There are no features in the Gazetteer with this generic term.
Continental Shelf	There are no features in the Gazetteer with this generic term.
Median Valley	There are no features in the Gazetteer with this generic term.
Mid-Ocean Ridge	There are no features in the Gazetteer with this generic term.
Promontory	There are only three features with this generic term in the Gazetteer, and the definition is not substantially different from that for 'spur'.
Scarp	There no features in the Gazetteer with this generic term.
Sea Valley	This generic term has the same definition as that for 'valley'.
Shelf Break	There are no features in the Gazetteer with this generic term.
Shelf Edge	There are no features in the Gazetteer with this generic term.
Submarine Valley	This generic term has the same definition as that for 'valley'.
Tablemount	This generic term has the same definition as that for 'guyot'.

⁴ Based on Publication B-6, 4th Edition, 2008 and/or SCUFN-23 Report

LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN THIS REPORT

ACUF	Advisory Committee on Undersea Features (to the US BGN)
AWI	Alfred-Wegener-Institut für Polar und Meeresforschung (Germany)
B-6	IHO-IOC Publication “Standardization of Undersea Feature Names”
BGN	Board on Geographic Names (USA)
BODC	British Oceanographic Data Centre
CIOH	Centro de Investigaciones Oceanográficas e Hidrográficas (Colombia)
CIT	China Institute of Toponymy
COAS	College of Oceanic and Atmospheric Sciences (Oregon State University, USA)
DCDB	Data Centre for Digital Bathymetry (IHO)
DHN	Diretoria de Hidrografia e Navegação (Brazil)
DNO	Department of Navigation and Oceanography (Russian Federation)
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
GEBSCO	General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (IOC/IHO)
GINRAS	Geological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences
IFREMER	Institut français de recherche pour l'exploitation de la mer (France)
IGNS	Institute of Geological & Nuclear Sciences (New Zealand)
IHB	International Hydrographic Bureau (IHO)
IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
INEGI	Instituto Nacional de Estadística Geografía e Informática (Mexico)
INOCAR	Instituto Oceanográfico de la Armada (Ecuador)
INT	INTernational (Charts – IHO)
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (of UNESCO)
JCUFN	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names
JHA	Japan Hydrographic Association
JHOD	Japan Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department
KCGN	Korean Committee on Geographical Names
KHOA	Korean Hydrographic and Oceanographic Administration
KIGAM	Korea Institute of Geoscience & Mineral Resources
KORDI	Korea Ocean Research & Development Institute
NHO	National Hydrographic Office (India)
NGA	National Geospatial-intelligence Agency (USA)
NGDC	National Geophysical Data Center (USA)
NHO	National Hydrographic Office (India)

NMDIS	National Marine Data & Information Service (China)
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (USA)
NZGB	New Zealand Geographic Board
PETROBRAS	Petróleo Brasileiro (Brazil)
ROSREESTR:	Federal Agency for State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography (Russia)
R/V	Research Vessel
SCUFN	Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (of GEBICO)
SHN	Servicio de Hidrografía Naval (Argentina)
SHOA	Servicio Hidrográfico y Oceanográfico de la Armada (Chile)
SIO	Scripps Institution of Oceanography (of UCSD, USA)
SIO	Second Institute of Oceanography (China)
SOA	State Oceanic Administration (China)
S/V	Survey Vessel
UCSD	University of California, San Diego (USA)
UNGEEN	United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names
YANDEX:	State Central Scientific and Research Institute of Geodesy, Air Survey and Cartography (Russia)

ALPHABETIC INDEX OF UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES CONSIDERED AT
SCUFN-24 OR REFERRED TO IN THIS REPORT

Note: - Names in **bold characters** = 'accepted/adopted at SCUFN-24'
- Names in *italics* = 'pending from SCUFN-24 or from earlier meetings'
- Names ~~crossed-out~~ = 'removed from the GEBSCO Gazetteer or the Reserve Section'

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