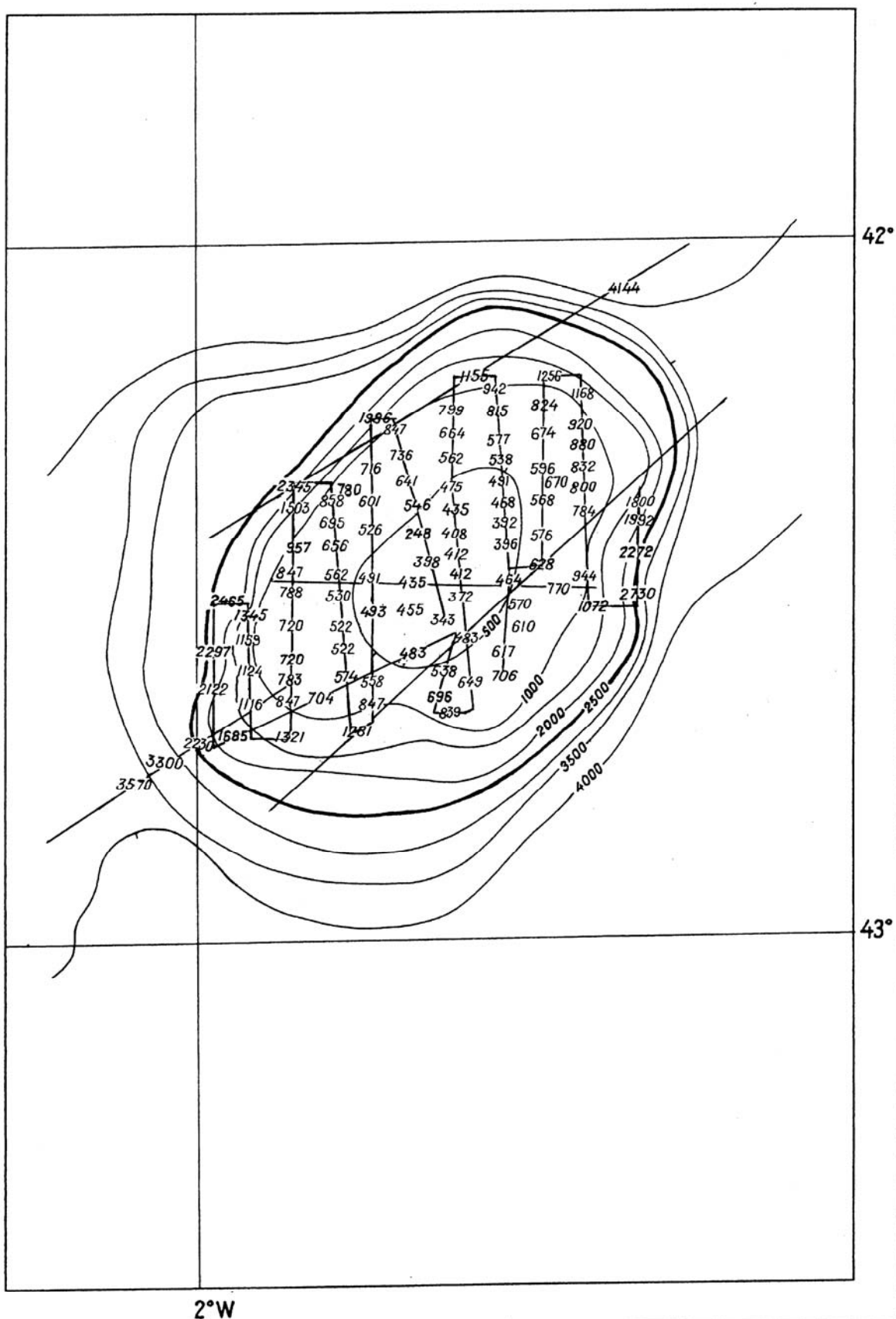
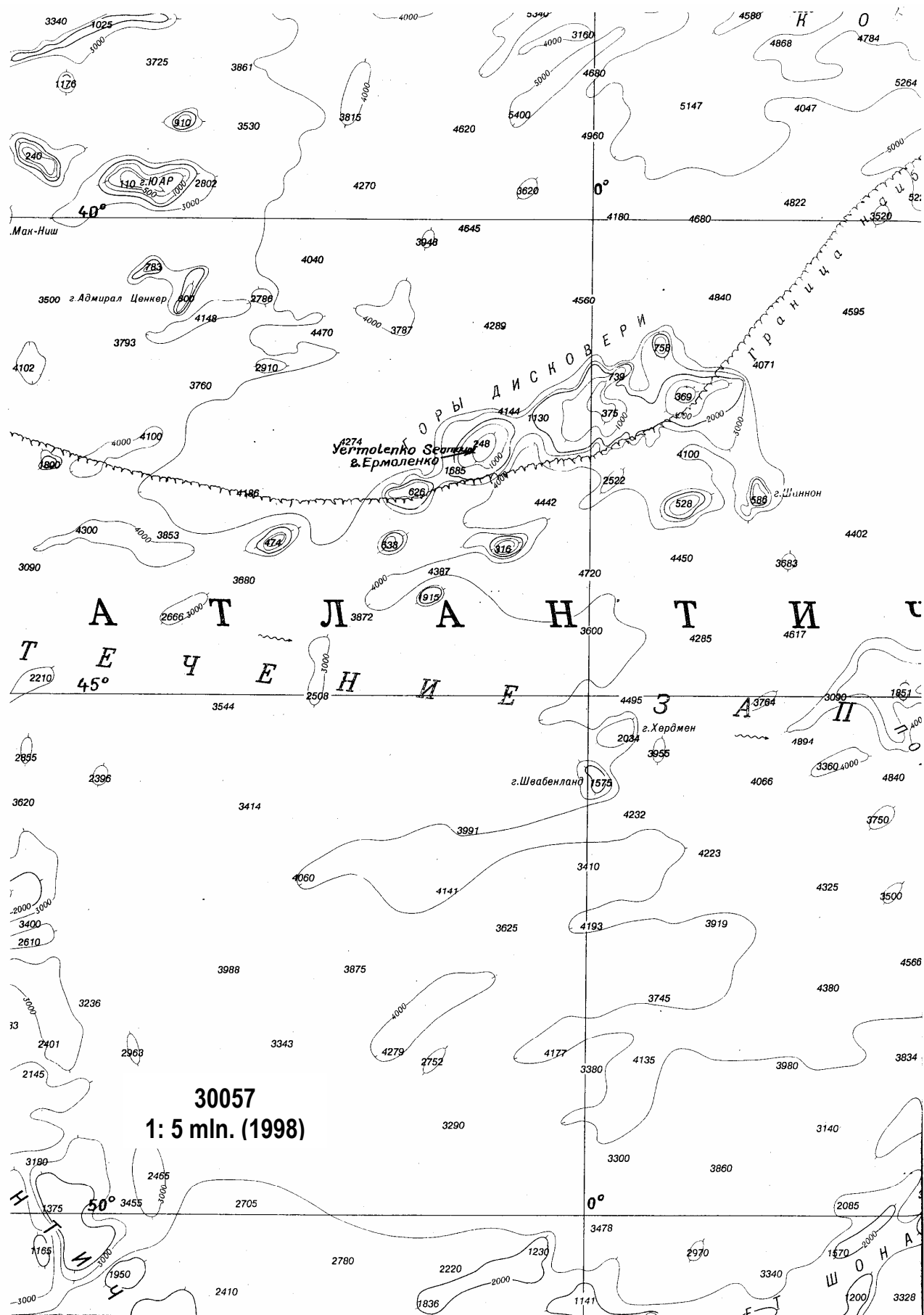


## Yermolenko Seamount

Discovered and surveyed by the Russian scientific search vessel "Kara-Dag"

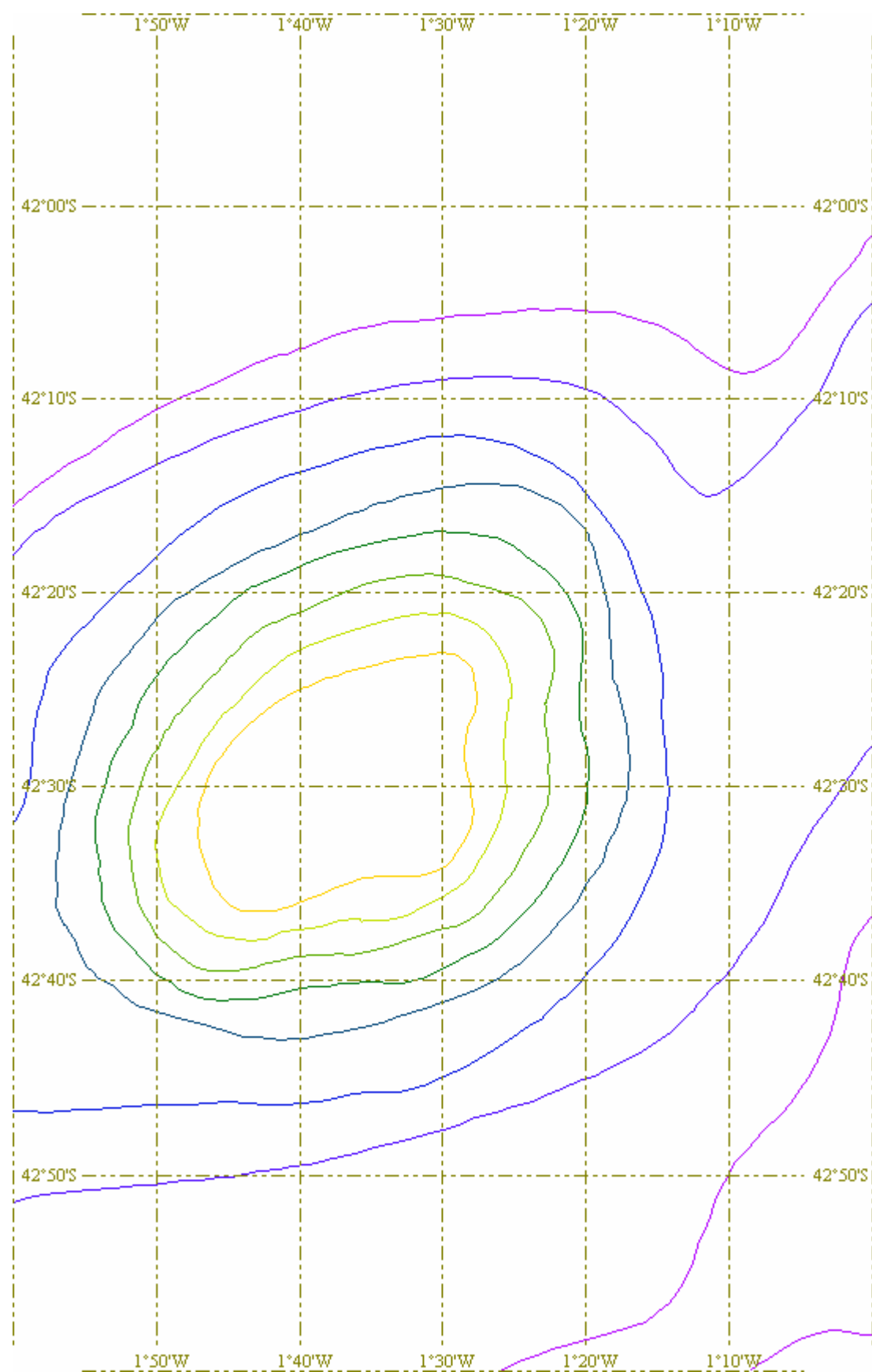




## Yermolenko Smt

42°24.7' S 1°33.3' W

GEBCO 5-16



## Undersea feature name proposal

IHO/IOC Form No.1

*Ocean or Sea:* **Atlantic Ocean**

*Name proposed:* **Yermolenko Seamount**

*Coordinates of midpoint or summit:* **Lat. 42°24'.7 S, Long. 1°33'.3 W,**  
*kilometres in      direction from*

*Description (kind of feature):* **Seamount**

*Identifying or categorizing characteristics:* **The seamount has an oval shape, the steepness of the slopes attains 12°-14°. Min. depth 248 m, the depth of base more then 3500 m.**

*Associated features:* **The seamount is located among Discovery Seamounts.**

*Chart reference:*

*Shown with name on chart No.*

*Shown but not named on chart No.* **GUNIO 1:2 M (2000), 1:5 M (1998), GEBCO 5-16.**

*Not shown but within area covered by chart No.*

*Reason for choice of name:* **To perpetuate the memory of Konstantin Vasil'yevich Yermolenko (1925 – 2001), a hydrometeorologist. An active explorer of the Atlantic Ocean. He was the leader of 11 complex oceanographic expeditions. Made considerable contribution into the hydrometeorological and hydrographic study of the Atlantic Ocean.**

*Discovery facts:*

*Date:* **1981** *by* **Surveyed by the scientific search vessel “Kara-Dag”.**

*By means:* **by echo sounder “KHAG-412”.**

*Navigation used:* **Space-based navigation system.**

*Estimated positional accuracy in nautical miles:* **0.3**

*Description of survey:* **Sounding by parallel sounding lines with the interval 3-8 km.**

*Nature and repository of other survey activities:*

*Supporting material:*

*Submitted by:* **GUNIO**

*Date:*

*Address:* **8, 11 liniya, B-34, 199034, St. Petersburg**

*Concurred in by:*

*Address:*

## **Yermolenko Konstantin Vasil'yevich**

(1925 – 2001)

He was born in Khar'kov in a family of office workers. In 1947 – 1952, having graduated from the Air Force Academy, he worked as hydrologist in Amur and then Dunay flotillas.

In 1952 – 1959 he worked at the Baltic Fleet as the head of the hydrological forecasts service, head of a section of the Hydrometeorological Observatory. He participated in the voyages of the sail training vessel “Sedov” to the Atlantic Ocean, where he conducted oceanographic and hydrometeorological research.

In 1959 – 1972 he occupied the post of the detachment commander, head of the office analysis section and the Deputy Chief of the Atlantic Oceanographic Expedition. He guided the oceanographic research in the Atlantic Ocean and made more than 11 long-range voyages in the World Ocean.

In 1972 – 1985 he was the Deputy Chief of the Oceanographic Division of the Head Department of Navigation and Oceanography, one of the designers of the Navy oceanographic research plans and state programmes of the World Ocean exploration and exploitation.

The main scientific works: “Some Features of the Gulf Stream Hydrology”, “Determination of the Oceanographic Works Efficiency”.