INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC ORGANIZATION

INTERGOVERNMENTAL OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION (of UNESCO)

UNDERSEA FEATURE NAME PROPOSAL

(Sea **NOTE** overleaf)

Note: The boxes will expand as you fill the form.

Name Proposed:	Mikawa Seamount	**Ocean or Sea:**	Philippine Sea, Northwestern Pacific

Geometry that best defines the feature (Yes/No) :

Point	Line	Polygon	Multiple points	Multiple lines*	Multiple polygons*	Combination of geometries*
		Yes				

** Geometry should be clearly distinguished when providing the coordinates below.*

	Lat. (e.g. 63°32.6'N)	Long. (e.g. 046°21.3'W)
Coordinates:	31°33.3'N	137°35.6'E
	31°37.7'N	137°29.6'E
	31°43.0'N	137°30.5'E
	31°45.4'N	137°35.7'E
	31°43.2'N	137°37.8'E
	31°42.9'N	137°41.4'E
	31°37.1'N	137°43.3'E
	31°34.2'N	137°39.7'E
	31°33.3'N	137°35.6'E

Feature Description:	Maximum Depth :	4200 m	Steepness :	
	Minimum Depth :	1610 m	Shape :	Conical shape
	Total Relief :	2590 m	Dimension/Size :	

Associated Features:	Shikoku Basin, Komahasi-Daisan Seamount

Chart/Map References:	Shown Named on Map/Chart:	Japanese bathymetric chart 6313
	Shown Unnamed on Map/Chart:	
	Within Area of Map/Chart:	

Reason for Choice of Name (if a person, state how associated with the feature to be named)**:**	Named after the nearby Mikawa district in the Honshu Island

Discovery Facts:	Discovery Date:	Unknown
	Discoverer (Individual, Ship):	Unknown

Supporting Survey Data, including Track Controls:	Date of Survey:	May, June, August, September 2005
	Survey Ship:	S/V Shoyo
	Sounding Equipment:	SeaBeam 2112
	Type of Navigation:	GPS without Selective Availability
	Estimated Horizontal Accuracy (nm):	0.014 nm
	Survey Track Spacing:	See Fig. 4
	Supporting material can be submitted as Annex in analog or digital form.	

Proposer(s):	Name(s):	JCUFN
	Date:	Sep. 21, 2012

	E-mail:	ohara@jodc.go.jp
	Organization and Address:	Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department of Japan 2-5-18 Aomi, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0064, Japan
	Concurrer (name, e-mail, organization and address):	

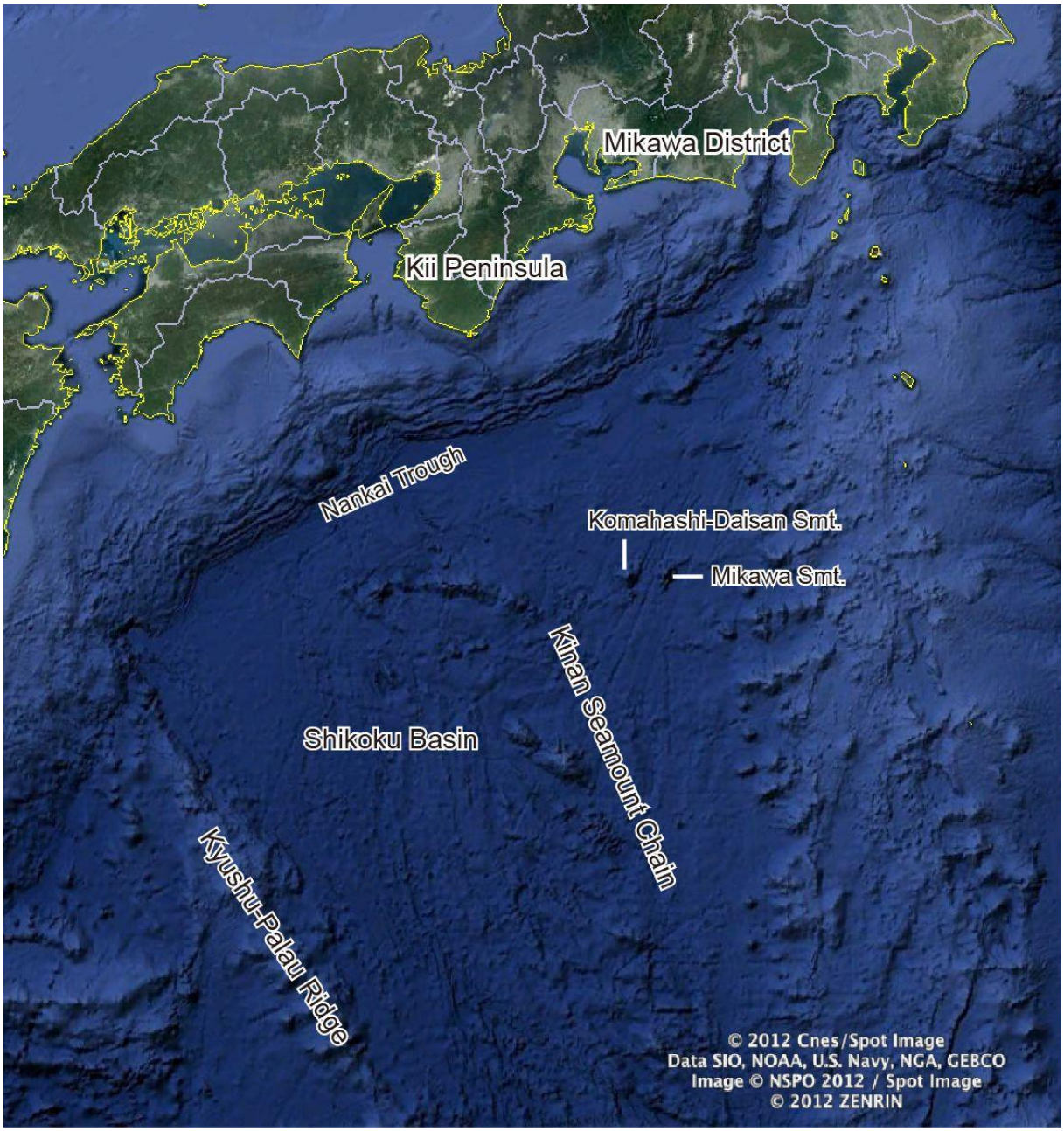
Remarks:	• Komahashi-Daisan Seamount is already included in the GEBCO Gazetteer. • Geochemical results are reported in the following paper: ✧ Ishizuka et al., 2009, Two contrasting magmatic types coexist after the cessation of back-arc spreading, Chemical Geology, 266, 283-305.

NOTE : This form should be forwarded, when completed :

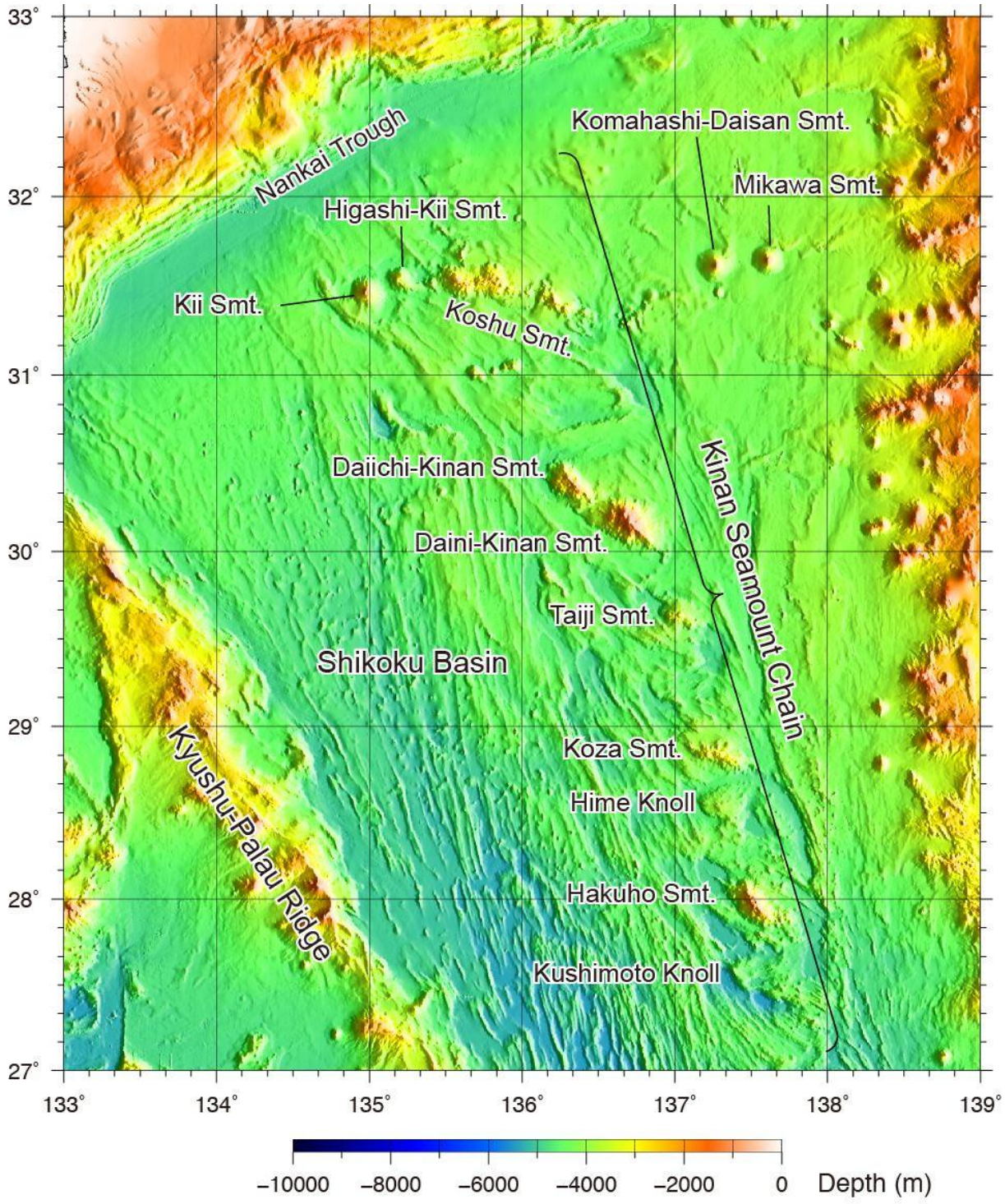
a) **If the undersea feature is located inside the external limit of the territorial sea** :-
to your "National Authority for Approval of Undersea Feature Names" (see page 2-9) or, if this does not exist or is not known, either to the IHB or to the IOC (see addresses below);

b) **If at least 50 % of the undersea feature is located outside the external limits of the territorial sea** :-
to the IHB or to the IOC, at the following addresses :

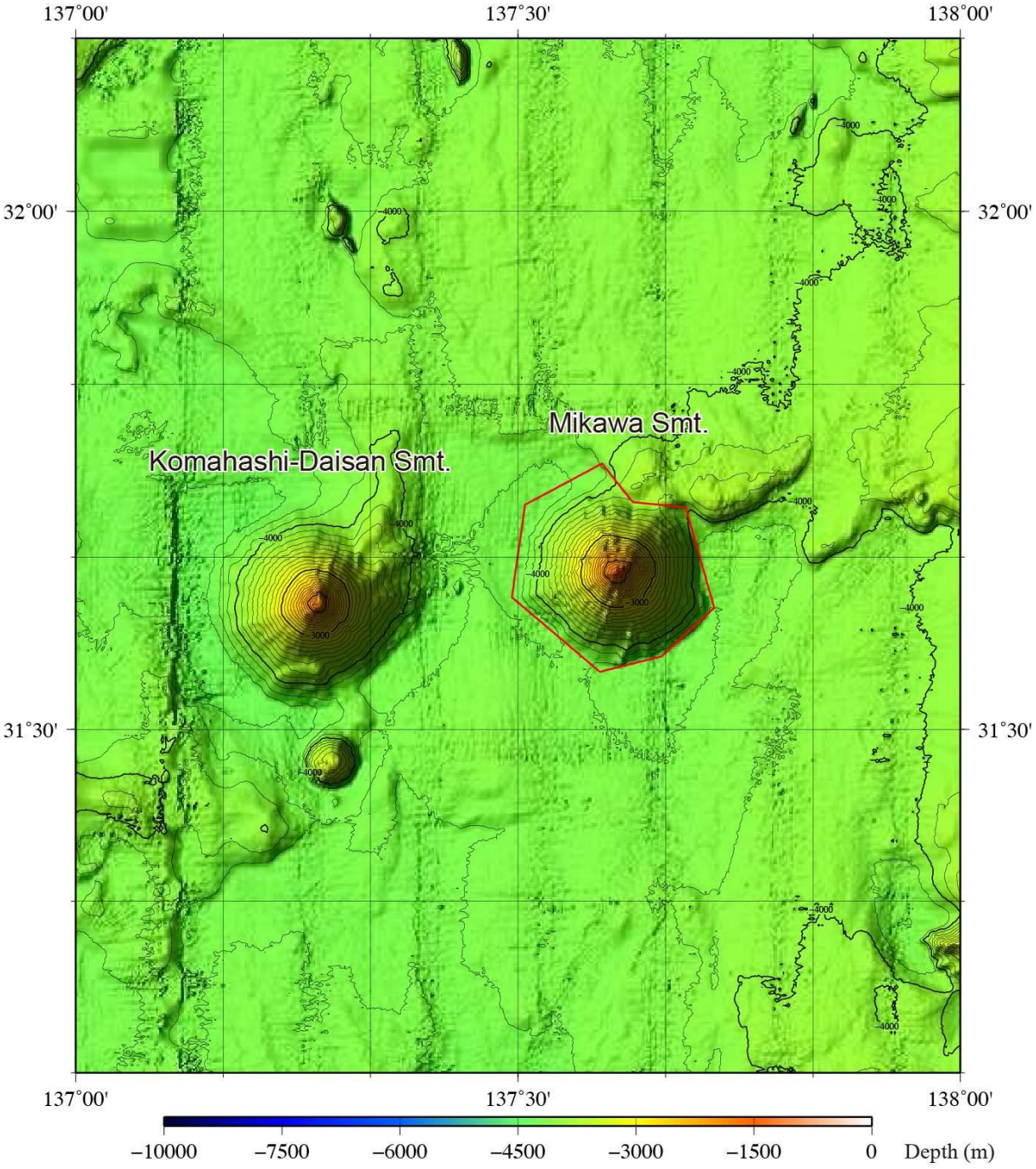
International Hydrographic Bureau (IHB) 4, Quai Antoine 1er B.P. 445 MC 98011 MONACO CEDEX Principality of MONACO Fax: +377 93 10 81 40 E-mail: info@ihb.mc	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) UNESCO Place de Fontenoy 75700 PARIS France Fax: +33 1 45 68 58 12 E-mail: info@unesco.org



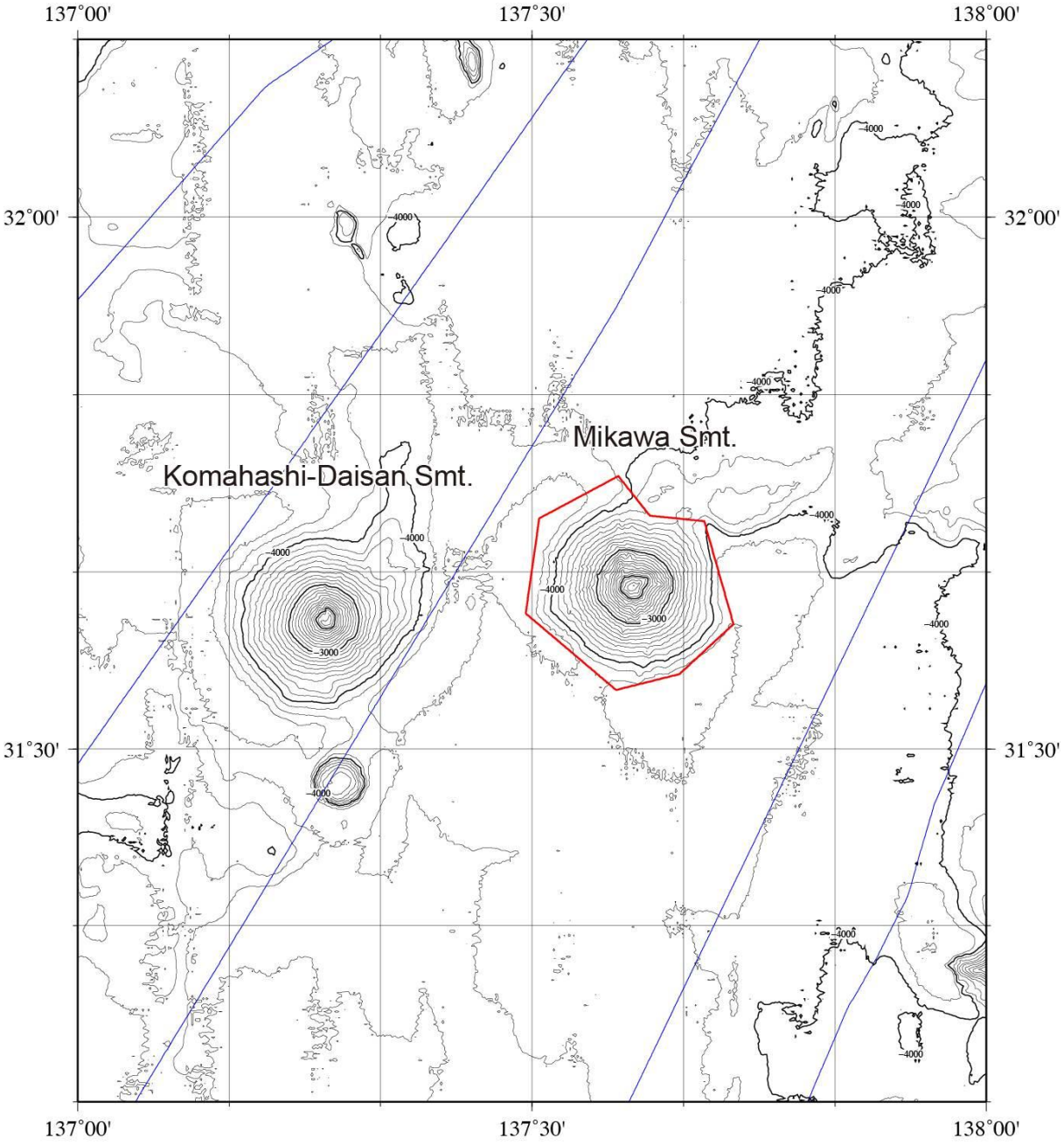
Fi.g 1. Index map showing the locations of the Kinan Seamount Chain, Komahashi-Daisan Seamount, Mikawa Seamount based on captured Google Earth image. Two geographical names on Japan, Kii Peninshula and Mikawa District, are shown.



Fi.g 2. Color shaded index map showing the individual seamounts in the Kinan Seamount Chain, shaded from east. Komahashi-Daisan and Mikawa Seamounts are also shown.



Fi.g 3. Bathymetric map of Mikawa Seamount. Contours are in 100 m. The poligon delineating the feature is shown in red. Ship tracks are aslo shown.



Fi.g 4. Bathymetric map of Mikawa Seamount. Contours are in 100 m. The poligon delineating the feature is shown in red. Ship tracks are aslo shown in blue.