

UNDERSEA FEATURE NAME PROPOSAL
(Sea NOTE overleaf)

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

Name Proposed:	Honza Seamount	Ocean or Sea:	Philippine Sea, Northwestern Pacific
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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.

Coordinates:	Lat. (e.g. 63°32.6'N)	Long. (e.g. 046°21.3'W)
	24°22.3'N	142°52.0'E
	24°21.1'N	142°56.5'E
	24°17.1'N	142°59.5'E
	24°12.8'N	142°59.6'E
	24°02.6'N	142°47.6'E
	24°04.2'N	142°43.7'E
	24°15.6'N	142°44.4'E
24°22.3'N	142°52.0'E	

Feature Description:	Maximum Depth :	4300 m	Steepness :	
	Minimum Depth :	2260 m	Shape :	Rhombic
	Total Relief :	2040 m	Dimension/Size :	

Associated Features:	Fujin Seamount, Rajjin Seamount, Mariana Trench
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Chart/Map References:	Shown Named on Map/Chart:	
	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):	This is to commemorate the late Prof. Eiichi Honza, who passed away on June 2012. The late Prof. Honza had worked on the tectonics of the Western Pacific backarc basins. For more information of his professional career, see the attached document.
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Discovery Facts:	Discovery Date:	October 2004
	Discoverer (Individual, Ship):	S/V Shoyo

Supporting Survey Data, including Track Controls:	Date of Survey:	October 2004
	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. 3
	Supporting material can be submitted as Annex in analog or digital form.	

Proposer(s):	Name(s):	Ken Ikehara
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	Date:	Sep. 21, 2012
	E-mail:	k-ikehara@aist.go.jp
	Organization and Address:	Geological Survey of Japan/AIST Central 7 1-1-1 Higashi, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8567, Japan
	Concurrer (name, e-mail, organization and address):	Akira Nishimura (Geological Survey of Japan/AIST, akira-nishimura@aist.go.jp), Kiyoyuki Kisimoto (Geological Survey of Japan/AIST, kiyo.kisimoto@aist.go.jp), Makoto Yuasa (Geological Survey of Japan/AIST, yuasa-m@aist.go.jp), Hidekazu Tokuyama (Kochi University, tokuyama@kochi-u.ac.jp), Hisayoshi Yokose (Kumamoto University, yokose@sci.kumamoto-u.ac.jp), and Yasuhiko Ohara (JHOD, ohara@jodc.go.jp)

Remarks:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fujin and Raijin Seamounts were accredited by SCUFN-22 at Bresst, both of these are serpentinite diapiric seamounts. • Honza Seamount is also likely a serpentinite diapiric seamount. • Serpentinite diapiric seamount is a key element for understanding the tectonics of arc-backarc basin evolution.
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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 <u>Principality of MONACO</u> 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
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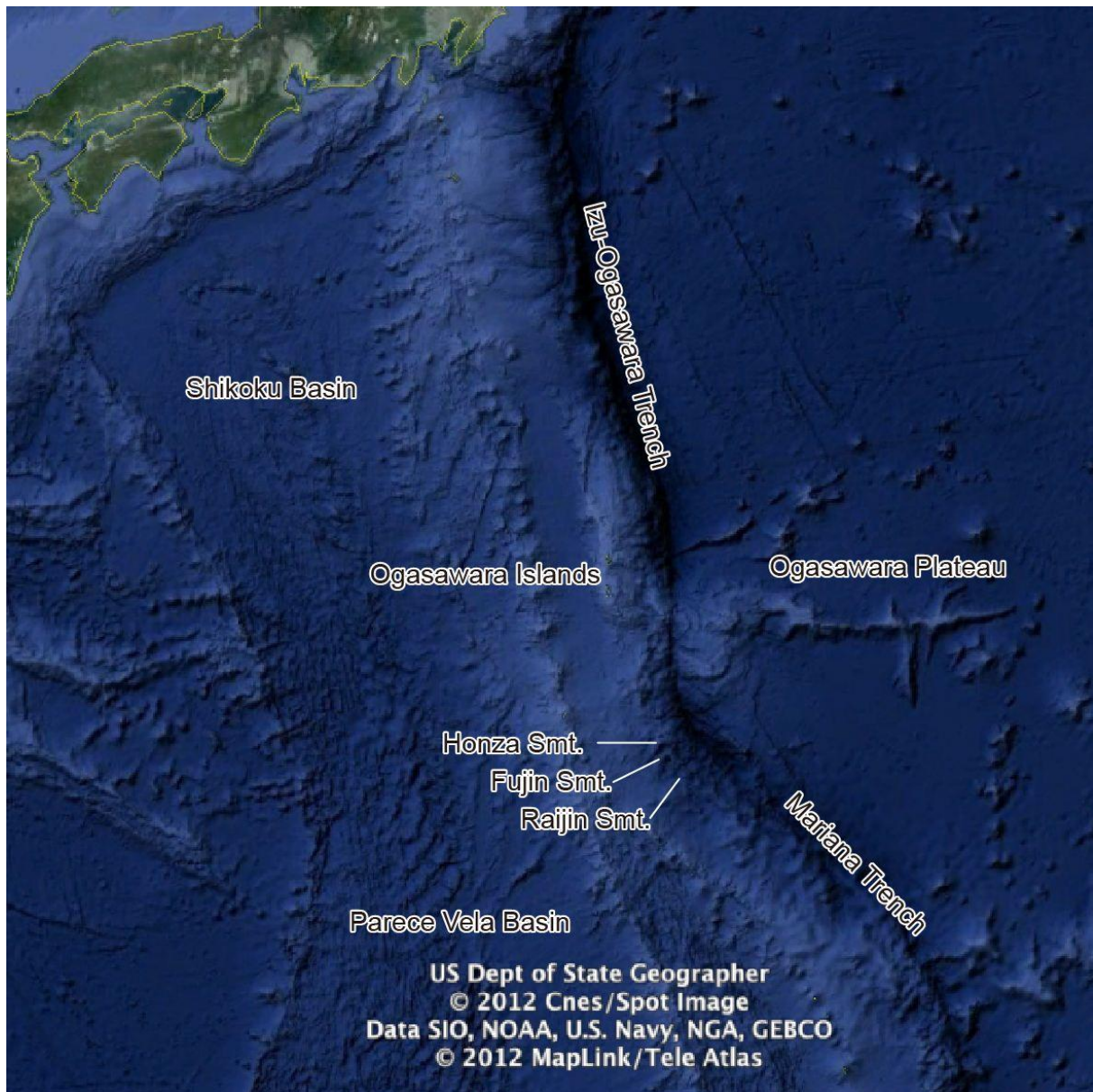


Fig 1. Index map showing the locations of Honza, Fujin and Raijin Seamounts based on captured Google Earth image. Honza, Fujin and Raijin Seamounts are located on the northernmost Mariana forearc.

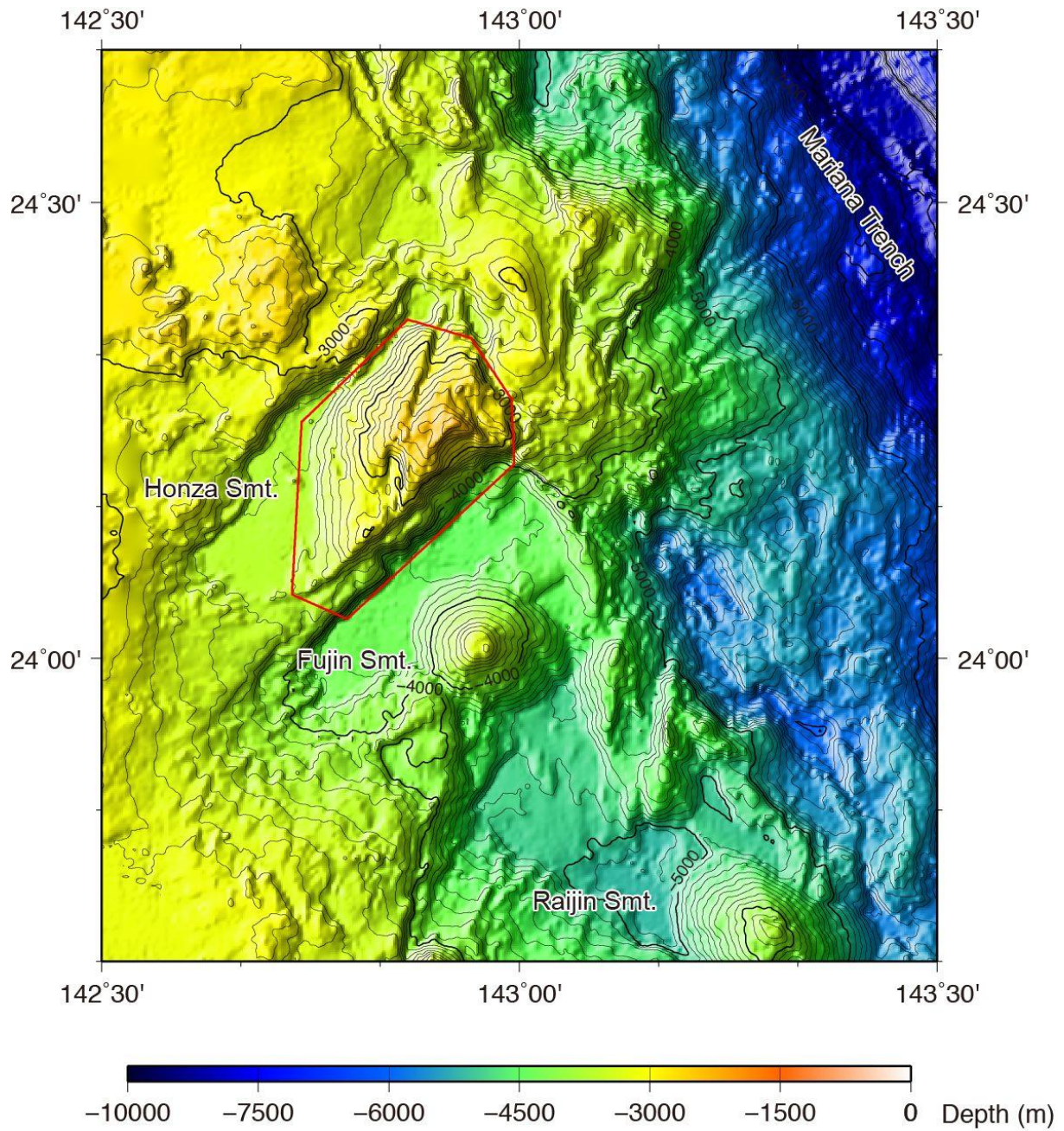


Fig 2. Color shaded bathymetric map of Honza Seamount. Contours are in 100 m. The polygon delineating the feature is shown in red.

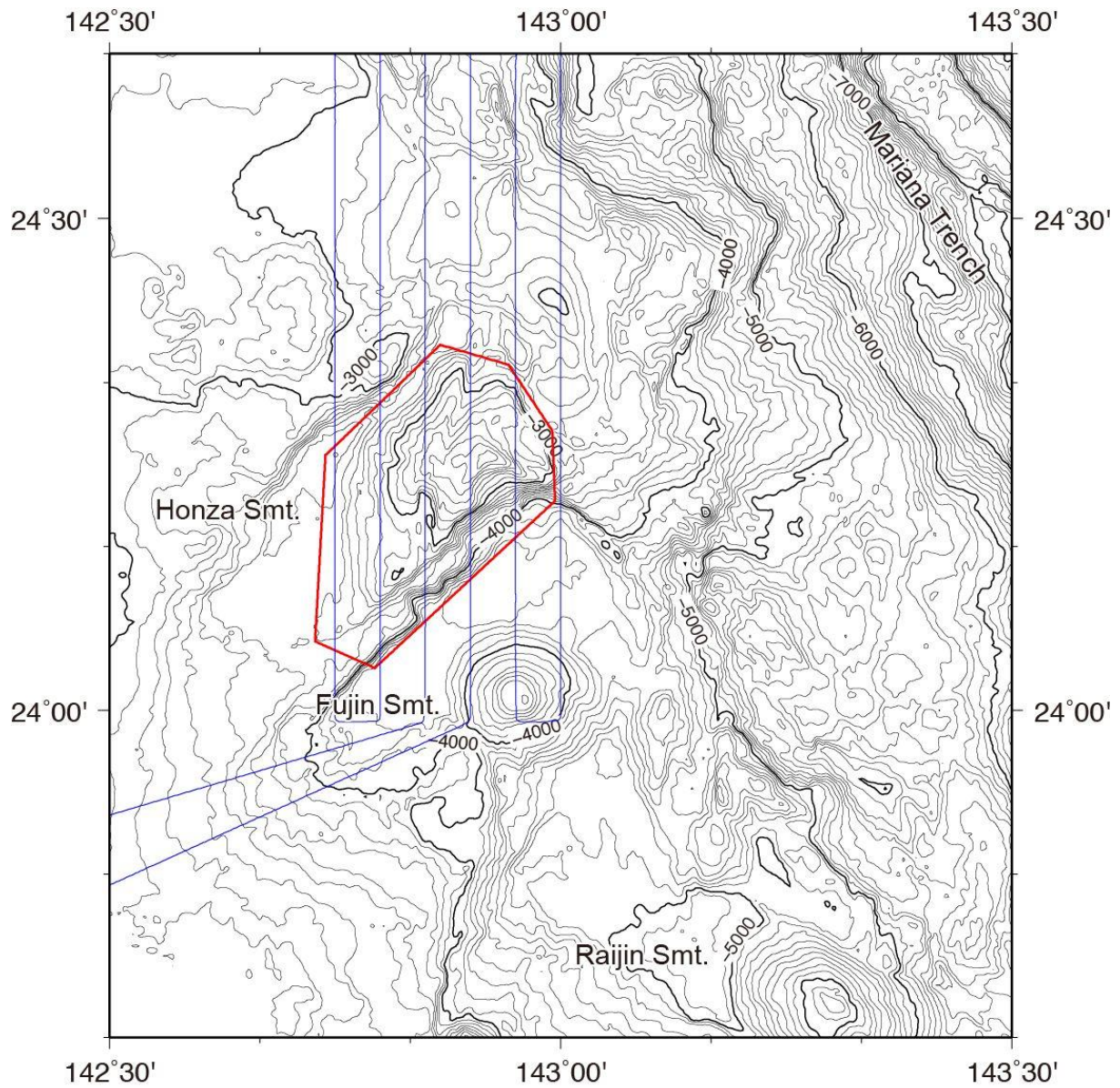


Fig 3. Bathymetric map of Honza Seamount. Contours are in 100 m. The polygon delineating the feature is shown in red. Ship tracks are also shown in blue.

Personal history of the late Prof. Dr. Eiichi Honza

Given name: Eiichi

Family name: Honza

June 2, 1938, Born in Tokyo, Japan

June 23, 2012, Deceased

Education:

1962 B.S. in Geology, University of Tokyo

1964 M.S. in Mining Geology, University of Tokyo

1982 Ph.D. in Science, University of Tokyo

Professional career:

1964 Assistant Professor, Ocean Research Institute, University of Tokyo

1974 Senior Researcher, Marine Geology Department, Geological Survey of Japan

1989 Director, Geophysics Department, Geological Survey of Japan

1997 Professor, Kumamoto University

2004 Retired

Remarks:

Dr. Honza's career started as a marine geologist at the Ocean Research Institute of University of Tokyo, then he was invited and recruited by the Geological Survey of Japan at the time of its inception of the Marine Geology Department. His most prominent and pioneering works had been achieved through his engagement in extensive field works or cruises and exemplified as a series of marine geology maps around Japan. His investigative approach was based on both geological sampling from seabed and geophysical and seismic seafloor mappings, which were integrated to geological development and tectonics of the research regions through his analysis and interpretation. He had conducted many both domestic and international scientific projects and research cruises in the western and central Pacific Ocean, which greatly contributed to understandings of the tectonics of the subduction zones and the formation process of the marginal basins through back-arc spreading in the western Pacific, including the Izu-Ogasawara Arc System. Just before his retirement from the Geological Survey of Japan, he moved to the Kumamoto University as a professor, envisioning to foster young marine researchers.

Selected publications:

Honza, E. (1983) Evolution of arc volcanism related to marginal sea spreading and subduction at trench, in D. Shimozuru, I. Yokoyama (Eds.), *Arc Volcanism and Tectonics*, Terra Sci. Publishing Company, Tokyo, pp. 177–189.

Honza, E. and Tamaki, K. (1985) The Bonin Arc, in A.E.M. Nairn, F.G. Stehli, S. Uyeda (Eds.), *The Ocean Basins and Margins*, Vol. 7A, Plenum, N.Y., p. 459–502.

Inoue, E. and Honza, E. (1988) Marine Geological Map around Japanese Islands, *Marine Geological Map series*, No. 23, Geological Survey of Japan.

Honza, E., Miyazaki, T. and Lock, J. (1989) Subduction erosion and accretion in the Solomon Sea region, *Tectonophysics*, 160, 49-62.

Honza, E. (1991) The Tertiary Arc Chain in the Western Pacific, *Tectonophysics*, 187, 285-303.

Honza, E. (1995) Spreading mode of backarc basins in the Western Pacific, *Tectonophysics*, 251, 139-152.

- Honza, E., John, J., and Banda, R.M. (2000) An imbrication mode for the Rajang Accretionary Complex in Sarawak, Borneo, *Journal of Asian Earth Science*, 18, 751-759.
- Honza, E. and Fujioka, K. (2004) Formation of arcs and backarc basins inferred from the tectonic evolution of Southeast Asia since the Late Cretaceous, *Tectonophysics*, 384, 23-53.
- Tamaki K. and Honza, E. (1985) Incipient subduction and deduction along the eastern margin of the Japan Sea, *Tectonophysics*, 119, 381-406.