国际水道测量组织

政府间海洋学委员会

STANDARDIZATION OF UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES

海底地名命名标准

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政府间海洋学委员会 编

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《海底地名命名标准》

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毛　彬　审译

译者的话

国际海底地理实体命名分委会（SCUFN）是联合国教科文组织政府间海洋学委员会（UNESCO/IOC）和国际水道测量组织（IHO）的全球通用大洋水深图（GEBCO）联合技术指导委员会（GGC）下属的国际合作组织。该分委会成立于1993年，其职责是负责国际海底地名命名合作，主要关注的是全部或者主体（50%以上）位于领海以外的海底地理实体命名。

SCUFN分委会分别由IOC和IHO各选派6名成员国专家组成。该组织每年召开会议，审议所收到的各国提交的海底地理实体命名提案。

为了有效地组织指导海底地名命名工作，SCUFN于2008年由国际水道测量局（IHB）发布了《海底地名命名标准》（B-6 出版物4.0.0）版本。此后历经修改，于2013年9月重新发布了《海底地名命名标准》（B-6 出版物 4.1.0）版本。截至目前，该标准已先后发布了英文、英文/法文、英文/西班牙文、英文/韩文、英文/日文、英文/俄文和英文/中文等版本。

为了更方便用户对上述标准的了解和推广应用，国家海洋信息中心组织完成了上述标准两个版本的翻译工作，并于2011年在中国召开的SCUFN第24次会议上，正式提交了2008年第四版的英文/中文版，并已在国际水道测量组织（IHO）的官方网站上发布。在同一次会议上，我国首次遵循该标准规则提交的7个海底地名命名提案获得SCUFN审议通过。自2011年以来，中国连续四年都向该分委会提交提案，已经获得审议通过的提案达43个，它们分别位于太平洋、印度洋和大西洋。上述工作体现了我国对国际海底地名命名合作的参与和贡献。

通过与国际水道测量局（IHB）沟通，其同意授权该标准的英文/中文版在中国出版发行。这次翻译出版的《海底地名命名标准》是2013年9月发布的《海底地名命名标准》新版本（B-6出版物4.1.0版）。

希望SCUFN的《海底地名命名标准》在中国的出版发行，有益于我国相关标准的研究应用，推动我国海底地名命名工作的规范化快速发展。

由于译者水平有限，文中不妥之处，欢迎指正，不胜感谢！

译者

2014年7月

INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC ORGANIZATION

国际水道测量组织

INTERGOVERNMENTAL OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION

政府间海洋学委员会

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GUIDELINES
PROPOSAL FORM
TERMINOLOGY

指导原则
命名提案表
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MONACO
（摩纳哥）

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FOREWORD

The Guidelines, the Name Proposal Form and the List of Terms and Definitions contained in the IHO-IOC publication B-6"Standardization of Undersea Feature Names"were originally developed through collaboration between the "GEBCO Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names"appointed by the "Joint IHO-IOC Guiding Committee for GEBCO (GGC) ", and the Working Group on Undersea and Maritime Features of the "United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) " in accordance with provisions of appropriate resolutions of United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names (UNCSGN). The UNGEGN Working Group on Undersea and Maritime Features was disbanded in 1984 but a liaison has been maintained between IHO and UNGEGN to facilitate communication and cooperation.

This edition 4.1.0 of the English/ Chinese version of B-6 supersedes the previous edition published by the IHB in 2008. Other versions of this edition are, or will be also available in English/French， English/Spanish,English/Russian,English/Japanese and English/Korean.

At the request of the "Joint IHO-IOC Guiding Committee for GEBCO", in order to obtain the largest distribution of these Guidelines and to bring the Geographical Names of Undersea Features to a better Standardization, the B-6 is available **gratis** in digital form from the IHO website (www.iho.int) and GEBCO website (www.gebco.net).

前言

国际水道测量组织—政府间海洋学委员会（IHO-IOC）B-6 出版物“海底地名命名标准”刊登的海底地名命名指导原则、命名提案表、术语和定义是由国际水道测量组织—政府间海洋学委员会全球通用大洋水深图（GEBCO）联合指导委员会(GGC)任命的“GEBCO 海底地名分委会（SCUFN）”和“联合国地名专家组（UNGEGN）”之海底和海域地理实体工作组依据联合国地理名称标准化会议(UNCSGN)相关决议条款共同协商制定。UNGEGN 海底和海域地名工作组于 1984 年解散，但为了便于沟通与合作，国际水道测量组织和联合国地名专家组一直保持着联系。

B-6 出版物 4.1.0 英/中对照版本取代了先前由国际水道测量局出版的 2008 年版本。另外，本出版物还有或即将有英/法、英/西、英/俄、英/日和英/韩对照版本。

根据国际水道测量组织—政府间海洋学委员会GEBCO联合指导委员会的要求，为了使这些指导原则得到广泛的传播与应用，促进海底地理实体（Undersea Features）的命名更加标准化，用户可从国际水道测量组织网站(www.iho.int)和GEBCO网站（www.gebco.net）直接免费获取B-6出版物电子版文件。

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

GEBCO: General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans
IBC: International Bathymetric Chart
IHB: International Hydrographic Bureau (IHO)
IHO: International Hydrographic Organization
IOC: Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO)

NGA: National Geospatial Intelligence Agency (USA)
SCUFN: Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (GEBCO)
UN: United Nations
UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNCSGN: United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names
UNGEGN: United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

缩写一览表

GEBCO: 全球通用大洋水深图

IBC：国际海底测深图
IHB: 国际水道测量局（IHO）
IHO: 国际水道测量组织
IOC: 政府间海洋学委员会（UNESCO）
NGA: 国家地理空间情报局（美国）

SCUFN: 海底地名分委会（全球海洋通用水深图）

UN: 联合国
UNESCO: 联合国教科文组织

UNCSGN: 联合国地名标准化会议

UNGEGN: 联合国地名专家组

STANDARDIZATION OF UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES

INTRODUCTION

1. In recent years, considerable concern has been expressed at the indiscriminate and unregulated naming of undersea features which often get into print in articles submitted to scientific publications, or on maps and charts, without any close scrutiny being made concerning their suitability, or even whether the feature has already been discovered and named.

In order to remedy this situation and to bring the geographical names of undersea features to a better standardization, the IHO, at its XIIIth I.H. Conference (May 1987) and the IOC, at its 14th Assembly (March 1987) adopted similar motions on this subject, the substance of which is recalled below.

i) Marine scientists and others wishing to name undersea features, are strongly encouraged to check their proposals with the IHO-IOC GEBCO Gazetteer of Undersea Feature Names (Publication B-8), taking into account the guidelines contained in this publication (B-6), including the use of the "Undersea Feature Name Proposal Form" contained herein, and to submit all proposed new names for clearance, either to their appropriate national authority, or, where no such national authority exists, to the IHB or IOC, for consideration by the "GEBCO Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN)", which may advise on any potentially confusing duplication of names.

ii) Publishers of maps, and editors of scientific publications, in their country, are invited to require compilers and authors to provide written evidence of such clearance before accepting for publication any maps or articles containing new names for undersea features.

2. In 2008, new Terms of Reference for the GEBCO Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names were adopted by IHO and IOC, including the following:

i) It is the function of the Sub-Committee to select those names of undersea features in the world ocean appropriate for use on GEBCO graphical and digital products, on the IHO small-scale INTernational chart series, and on the regional International Bathymetric Chart (IBC) series.

海底地名命名标准

引言

1. 近年来，混乱无章的海底地理实体名称常常出现在某些已出版的学术刊物的文章中或者地图与海图上，有些名称未经仔细推敲或者根本就不知道这些实体是否已被发现或命名就使用。这种现象已经引起了人们的广泛关注。

为了纠正这种现状，使海底地理实体的地理名称更趋标准化，国际水道测量组织（IHO）第 13 届国际水道测量大会（1987 年 5 月）和政府间海洋学委员会（IOC）第 14 届大会（1987 年 3 月）分别就这一问题通过了相似的提议，其主要内容如下。

i) 强烈鼓励有意对海底地理实体提出命名的海洋科学家和其他人员，命名时应先将其拟命名称与已出版的国际水道测量组织—政府间海洋学委员会 GEBCO 海底地名词典（B-8 出版物）进行核对，并考虑本文件（B-6 出版物）中阐述的指导原则，包括使用《海底地名命名提案表》，然后将其新命名提案提交给本国有关机构认可。如果本国没有相关机构，则将其命名提案提交给国际水道测量局（IHB）或政府间海洋学委员会（IOC），由 GEBCO 海底地名分委会(SCUFN)经过考虑研究后，提出拟命名是否存在混乱和重复问题等意见。

ii) 各个国家的地图出版者和科学出版物编辑，在同意出版含有新的海底地名的图件和文章之前，应要求编者和作者提供所用新名称已获得有关机构认可的书面证明。

2. 2008 年国际水道测量组织和政府间海洋学委员会通过了 GEBCO 海底地名分委会新的职责，包括如下内容：

i) 分委会的职责是：所选定的世界大洋海底地名应适用于 GEBCO 的图件和数字产品、IHO 小比例尺国际海图系列（INT）和区域性国际海底测深图(IBC)系列。

ii) The Sub-Committee shall:

- select undersea feature names from:
  - names provided by national authorities and international organizations concerned with nomenclature;
  - names submitted to the Sub-Committee by individuals (with the exception of SCUFN members), agencies and organizations involved in marine research, hydrography, etc.;
  - names appearing in scientific publications or on appropriate charts and maps;
  - names submitted to the Sub-Committee by the Chairpersons or Chief Editors of International Bathymetric Chart projects, in relation to the work on these projects.

  All selected names shall adhere to the principles contained in this publication and be supported by valid evidence. Such names shall be reviewed before they are added to the Gazetteer.
- define when appropriate the extent of named features;
- provide advice to individuals and appropriate authorities on the selection of undersea feature names located outside the external limits of the territorial sea and, on request, inside the external limit of the territorial sea;
- encourage the establishment of national authorities concerned with the naming of undersea features when such authorities do not exist;
- prepare and maintain the GEBCO Gazetteer;
- encourage the use of undersea feature names included in the GEBCO Gazetteer, on any maps, charts, scientific publications, and documents by promulgating these names widely;
- prepare and maintain this publication and encourage its use;

ii) 分委会应：

- 从下列渠道选定海底地名：
  - 与命名有关的国家机构和国际组织提供的名称；
  - 与海洋研究和水道测量等有关的个人（SCUFN 成员除外）、机构和组织提交给分委会的名称；
  - 在科学出版物或者适当的海图和地图上出现的名称；
  - 由国际海底水深图项目负责人或主编，因项目工作的开展而提交给分委会的名称。

  所有选定的名称都应与本出版物中阐述的指导原则相一致，并附有有效的证据支持。这些名称在增补入地名词典之前要进行审查。
- 适当时要对命名的地理实体范围进行定义；
- 就领海外部界限以外海底地名的选择，或应要求对领海外部界限以内海底地名的选择，向个人和有关机构提供咨询意见；
- 鼓励那些没有设立相关机构的国家建立海底地名命名国家机构；
- 编制和维护 GEBCO 海底地名词典；
- 鼓励在各种地图、海图、科学出版物以及文献中使用 GEBCO 地名词典中的海底地名，使它们得以广泛的传播；
- 编制和维护本出版物并鼓励其得到推广使用；

- review and address the need for revised or additional terms and definitions for undersea features;

- maintain close liaison with the UNGEGN, the focal point of which shall be invitations to attend meetings of the Sub-Committee, and with international or national authorities concerned with the naming of undersea features;

- provide, where feasible, historical information regarding the origin of pre-existing published names and historical variant names. This research will include discovery ship and/or organization, information regarding the individual or vessel being commemorated or geographic feature with which the name is associated, origin of variant names if required and source material regarding naming information.

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- 根据需要，对修改或增添海底地理实体通名及其定义进行审议和提出建议；

- 与联合国地名专家组（UNGEGN）、被邀请参加分委会会议的联系人以及与海底地理实体命名有关的国际或国家机构保持密切联系；

- 在可能的情况下，提供先前已出版过名称和历史上相异名称起因的历史信息。这种信息包括发现船只和/或组织，被纪念个人或船只的信息，或者与名称相关的地理实体信息，相异名称的起因，必要时提供命名信息的原始资料。

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GUIDELINES FOR THE STANDARDIZATION OF UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES

I. GENERAL

A. International concern for naming undersea features is limited to those features entirely or mainly (more than 50%) outside the external limits of the territorial sea, not exceeding 12 nautical miles from the baselines, in agreement with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

B. "Undersea feature" is a part of the ocean floor or seabed that has measurable relief or is delimited by relief.

C. Names used for many years may be accepted even through they do not conform to normal principles of nomenclature. Existing names may be altered to avoid confusion, remove ambiguity or to correct spelling.

D. Names approved by national authorities in waters beyond the territorial sea should be accepted by other States if the names have been applied in conformance with internationally accepted principles. Names applied within the territorial sea of a State should be recognized by other States.

E. In the event of a conflict, the persons and/or authorities involved should resolve the matter. Where two names have been applied to the same feature, the older name generally should be accepted. Where a single name has been applied to two different features, the feature named first generally should retain the name.

F. Names not in the writing system of the country applying the names on maps or other documents should be transliterated according to the system adopted by the appropriate national authority applying the names.

G. In international programmes, it should be the policy to use forms of names applied by national authorities having responsibility for the pertinent area.

H. States may utilize their preferred versions of exonyms.

海底地名命名标准指导原则

Ⅰ.总则

A. 国际上关注的海底地理实体命名主要限于其全部或主体（ > 50%）位于领海外部界限以外的海底地理实体。根据《联合国海洋法公约》规定，领海外部界限应从本国领海基线算起不超过 12 海里。

B. “海底地理实体”是洋底或海床的一部分，其地势起伏轮廓鲜明可测或范围明确。

C. 已使用多年的名称虽不符合通常的命名原则但也可接受。为了避免混乱，对有些现有名称需要做些更改，或去掉模糊不清的成分，或改正其拼写方式。

D. 由国家机构认可的位于领海以外水域的名称，如果与国际上可接受的命名原则相符，其他国家应该接受。一个国家在其领海以内采用的名称，其他国家应予以认可。

E. 当名称发生冲突时，相关个人和/或组织机构应解决矛盾。如果两个名称用于同一个地理实体，一般应该保留使用较早的那个名称。如果一个名称用于两个不同的实体，先使用该名称的实体应该保留该名称。

F. 不是以本国的书写方式出现的名称，在图件或其他文献使用这些名称时，应根据本国地名机构采用的书写方式进行音译。

G. 作为一种政策来规定，在国际计划中，有关区域的地名应使用负责该区域的国家机构使用的名称。

H. 一个国家可以使用其选择的外来语版本。

II. PRINCIPLES FOR NAMING FEATURES

Note: a specific term followed by a generic term make up a feature name.

A. Specific terms

1. Short and simple specific terms are preferable.

2. The principal concern in naming is to provide effective, conveniently usable, and appropriate reference; commemoration of persons or ships is a secondary consideration.

3. The first choice of a specific term, where feasible, should be one associated with a geographical feature; e.g.: Aleutian Ridge, Mariana Trench, Barrow Canyon.

4. Other choices for specific terms can commemorate ships or other vehicles, expeditions or scientific institutes involved in the discovering and/or delineation of the feature, or to honour the memory of famous persons. Where a ship name is used, it should be that of the discovering ship, or if that has been previously used for a similar feature, it should be the name of the ship verifying the feature, e.g.: San Pablo Seamount, Atlantis II Seamounts.

5. Names of living persons will normally not be accepted, in accordance with the recommendation in the UNCSGN Resolution VIII/2. In the rare cases where names of living persons are used (surnames are preferable), they will be limited to those who have made an outstanding or fundamental contribution to ocean sciences.

6. Groups of like features may be named collectively for specific categories of historical persons, mythical features, stars, constellations, fish, birds, animals, etc. Examples are as follows:

Ⅱ.海底地名命名原则

说明：海底地名由专名和通名组成，专名在前，通名在后。

A. 专名

1. 专名应尽量简短。

2. 命名时首先要考虑的原则是名称效用，使用方便和具有适当的参照性，其次才考虑纪念名人或船只。

3. 在可能情况下，专名的选择应首先考虑与地理特征有关，例如阿留申海脊、马里亚纳海沟、巴罗海底峡谷。

4. 专名的其他选择也可以用来纪念发现和/或确定该地理实体范围的船只或其他运载工具、考察探险或科学研究机构，或者纪念某位名人。采用船名命名时，该船应是发现该地理实体的船只，如果该船名先前已用于命名类似的地理实体，那么该船必须是调查确定该地理实体的船只。例如圣·巴勃罗海山、阿特兰蒂斯Ⅱ海山就是以船名命名。

5. 根据联合国地名标准化会议Ⅷ/2 决议的建议，一般不用在世人的名字进行命名。特殊情况下，需要采用在世人的名字（最好用姓氏）命名时，此人必须是对海洋科学做出过杰出或重要贡献的人。

6. 相类似的地理实体群组可以采用某类集合名称命名，如使用历史人物、神话、星体、星座、鱼类、鸟类、动物等，例如下列名称：

Musicians Seamounts （音乐家海山群）	Bach Seamount (巴赫海山) Brahms Seamount（勃拉姆斯海山） Schubert Seamount（舒伯特海山）
Electricians Seamounts （电气学家海山群）	Volta Seamount（沃尔特海山） Ampere Seamount（安培海山） Galvani Seamount（加尔瓦尼海山）
Ursa Minor Ridge and Trough Province （小熊座海脊和海槽区）	Suhail Ridge（狮子座海脊） Kochab Ridge(帝星海脊) Polaris Trough（北极星海槽）

7. Descriptive names are acceptable, particularly when they refer to distinguishing characteristics (i.e. Hook Ridge, Horseshoe Seamount). However, this is only advised when a characteristic shape has been established by definitive topographic exploration.

7. 可采用形象化词语命名，尤其是形象特征明显的实体（如钩状海脊、马蹄型海山）。但要小心谨慎，除非其形状特征通过地形调查已确认无疑。

8. Names of well-known or large features that are applied to other features should have the same spelling.

8. 将著名的或者大型实体名称应用到其他实体时应该保持拼写一致。

9. A specific term should not be translated from the language of the nation providing the accepted name.

9. 已经被接受的专名不应再进行翻译，可保留该地名提供国的语言形式。

B. Generic terms

1. Generic terms should be selected from the following list of definitions to reflect physiographic descriptions of features.

2. Generic terms applied to features appearing on charts or other products should be in the language of the nation issuing the products. In those cases where terms have achieved international usage in a national form, that form should be retained.

3. It should be recognized that as ocean mapping continues, features will be discovered for which existing terminology is not adequate. New terms required to describe those features should conform to this publication.

B. 通名

1. 通名应从后面提供的反映实体自然地理特征描述的定义表（2-10～2-16 页）中选取。

2. 海图上和其他产品上的地理实体用到通名时，应该采用出版该产品的国家的语言。当某一国家的命名形式已经在国际上流行使用时，应予以保留。

3. 应该指出的是，随着海洋制图工作的不断发展，新的实体不断被发现，现有的通名将不再满足命名需求。当需要用新的通名来描述这些实体时，应与本出版物保持一致。

III. PROCEDURES FOR NAMING FEATURES

A. Individuals and agencies applying names to unnamed features located outside the external limit of the territorial sea should adhere to internationally accepted principles and procedures, as detailed in this publication.

B. It is recommended that new proposals should be submitted on an"Undersea Feature Name Proposal" as at pages 2-5/2-6.

C. Prior to the naming of a feature, its character, extent, and position should be established sufficiently for identification. Positions should be given as geographic coordinates.

D. There is significant benefit to be gained from mutual consultation by all interested parties in preparing and submitting proposals to SCUFN. National naming authorities are encouraged to consult on undersea features names in their mutual areas of interest prior to submitting proposals to SCUFN.

E. Where no appropriate national authority exists, clearance should be sought through either IHB or the IOC Secretariat, as indicated on the "Proposal Form". See also page 2-6.

F. If a national authority decides to change either the specific or generic term of a feature it named originally, information explaining the reason for the change should be circulated to other authorities. If there is opposition to a name change, the involved authorities should communicate with each other to agree on a solution.

G. National authorities approving names of features should regularly publicize their decisions.

H. National authorities naming features within their territorial sea should conform to the principles and procedures stated above.

Ⅲ. 海底地名命名程序

A. 个人或机构为尚未命名的位于领海外部界限以外的地理实体申请命名时，应遵循国际上可接受的原则和程序。

B. 建议提出新的命名提案时，应填写和提交《海底地名命名提案表》，提案表英文版见 2-5/2-6 页。

C. 命名之前，应先充分明确该实体的特征、范围和位置，以便于识别。位置采用地理坐标表示。

D. 在编制和向 SCUFN 提交命名提案时，经过有关各方协商则非常有益。提倡各国家地名命名机构就相互关心区域的海底地理实体命名提案，通过协商后再向 SCUFN 提交。

E. 当一个国家没有设置相应的机构时，命名提案应按"命名提案表"所示，通过国际水道测量局或者政府间海洋学委员会秘书处来获得认可。参见 2-6 页。

F. 当一个国家地名机构决定改变原来已命名的地名专名或通名时，应该通报其他有关部门，解释改变名称的原因。如果就名称改变出现意见分歧时，有关部门应该通过相互沟通的方式以达成一致的解决办法。

G. 国家地名机构批准新的地名后，应该定期将其决定公布于众。

H. 国家地名机构在为本国领海以内的海底地名进行命名时也应遵循上述的原则和程序。

UNDERSEA FEATURE NAME PROPOSAL

海底地名命名提案表

(See **NOTE** overleaf /参见本表后面**注释**)

Notes:

说明： a) Translation in Chinese is provided for convenience. However, the form should be filled in English.
表中添加的中文翻译只是为了方便起见。正式填表时应用英文填写。

b) The boxes will expand as you fill the form.
填写本表时表格单元可以扩展。

Name Proposed: **拟命名称**:		**Ocean or Sea:** **大洋或海**:	

Geometry that best defines the feature (Yes/No):
最佳定界实体范围的**几何图形** （是/否）:

Point 点	Line 线	Polygon 多边形	Multiple points 多点	Multiple lines* 多线*	Multiple polygons* 多个多边形*	Combination of geometries* 几何图形组合*

* *Geometry should be clearly distinguished when providing the coordinates below.*
* 提供下列坐标时，应能清楚地体现几何图形。

	Lat. (e.g. 63°32.60′ N) 纬度（例如：63° 32.60′ N）	Long. (e.g. 046°21.30′ W) 经度（例如：046° 21.30′ W）
Coordinates: **坐标：**		

Feature Description: **实体描述：**	Maximum Depth: 最大水深:		Steepness: 坡度：	
	Minimum Depth: 最小水深:		Shape: 形状：	
	Total Relief: 总起伏:		Dimension / Size: 尺度/大小范围：	

Associated Features: **相关实体：**	

Chart / Map References: **参照海图/地图：**	Shown Named on Map / Chart: 标有该地理实体及名称的地图/海图：	
	Shown Unnamed on Map / Chart: 只标有该地理实体但未标出其名称的地图/海图：	
	Within Area of Map / Chart: 标明该地理实体所在区域的地图/海图：	

Reason for Choice of Name (if a person, state how associated with the feature to be named): **选择名称的理由**（如果是人名，应说明与要命名实体的关系）：	

Discovery Facts: **发现事实：**	Discovery Date: 发现日期：	
	Discoverer (Individual, Ship): 发现者（个人、船只）：	

Supporting Survey Data, including Track Controls: **支持调查资料，包括测线控制：**	Date of Survey: 调查日期:	
	Survey Ship: 调查船:	
	Sounding Equipment: 测深设备:	
	Type of Navigation: 导航类型:	
	Estimated Horizontal Accuracy (nm): 估计水平精度（海里）:	
	Survey Track Spacing: 测线间隔:	
	Supporting material can be submitted as Annex in analog or digital form. 支持调查资料可作为附件以模拟或数字形式提交。	

Proposer(s): **名称提案人：**	Name(s): 姓名:	
	Date: 日期:	
	E-mail: 电子信箱:	
	Organization and Address: 单位和地址:	
	Concurrer (name, e-mail, organization and address): 共同发起人（姓名、电子信箱、单位和地址）:	

Remarks: **备注：**	

NOTE: This form should be forwarded, when completed:
注释：本表格填好后应交送：

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 2-7 and 2-8) or, if this does not exist or is not known, either to the IHB or to the IOC (see addresses below);

如果海底地理实体位于领海外部界限以内时：
-请提交给本国海底地名国家审批部门（见 2-7 页和 2-8 页）；如果本国没有相应机构或者不清楚，则可以提交给国际水道测量局（IHB）或政府间海洋学委员会（IOC）（具体地址如下）；

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 :

如果海底地理实体至少有 50%位于领海外部界限以外时：
-则提交给国际水道测量局（IHB）或者政府间海洋学委员会（IOC），具体地址如下：

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

NATIONAL AUTHORITIES TO WHICH THE "UNDERSEA FEATURE NAME PROPOSAL FORM" SHOULD BE SENT FOR CLEARANCE, FOR ANY FEATURE LOCATED IN A TERRITORIAL SEA

Notes:
1) Proposal forms for features located inside the external limit of a territorial sea should be submitted to the relevant Hydrographic Office (see references on the IHO website: www.iho.int →IHO Membership) and/or national authority. Some national authorities that deal with the naming of undersea features located inside the external limit of a territorial sea in addition to or instead of the national HO are listed below.

2) Proposal forms for features located inside the external limit of the territorial sea of a country not appearing on the IHO website should be submitted to the IHB or to the IOC (See addresses on Page 2-6).

Canada – 加拿大

Geographical Names Board of Canada
Secretariat
615 Booth Street, Room 634
OTTAWA, Ontario, K1A OE9
E-mail: geonames@nrcan.gc.ca
Web: www.nrcan.gc.ca

China – 中国

Sub Committee on Undersea
Feature Names of China Committee
on Geographical Names
1 Fuxingmenwai Avenue
BEIJING – 100860
E-mail: ccufn@sina.cn

Finland – 芬兰

Onamastic Division
Centre of Domestic languages
Liisankatu 16A
SF-00170 HELSINKI
Fax: + 358 204 48 4555

Germany – 德国

Staendiger Ausschuss für Geographische Namen (STAGN) – Geschaeftsstelle im Bundesamt für Kartographie und Geodaesie (BKG)
Richard-Strauss-Allee 11

受理领海内
"海底地名命名提案表"的
各国国家管理机构

说明：
1) 位于领海外部界限以内的海底地名命名提案表应提交给本国相关的水道测量部门（参见国际水道测量组织网站：www.iho.int→IHO 成员）和/或国家管理机构。下面列出了一些受理本国领海内海底地名命名的国家地名管理机构或国家水道测量部门代理机构。

2) 如果国际水道测量组织网站上尚未列出本国地名管理机构，其位于领海外部界限以内的地名命名提案表应提交给国际水道测量局（IHB）或政府间海洋学委员会（IOC）（地址见 2-6 页）。

Mexico – 墨西哥

Dirección General de Geografía
Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI)
Av. Héroe de Nacozari Sur Nº2301,
puerta 8, 2ºnivel
Col. Jardines del Parque
C.P. 20270, AGUASCALIENTES
Fax: 449 442 41 76
Web: www.inegi.org.mx/

New Zealand – 新西兰

New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa
Private Box 5501
WELLINGTON 6145
E-mail: customersupport@linz;govt.nz
Web: www.linz.govt.nz/placenames/propose-a-name/undersea-features

Poland – 波兰

Urzad Rady Ministrow
Komisja Ustalania Nazw Miejscowosci i Obiektow Fizjograficznych
(Bureau of the Cabinet, Board for determining of the Names of Places and Physiographical Objects)
Aleje Ujazdowskie 1/3
00-583 WARSZAWA

D-60598 FRANKFURT/MAIN
E-Mail: stagn@bkg.bund.de
Web: www.stagn.de

Israel –以色列

The Marine Geology Section
Geological Survey of Israel
30 Malchei Israel Street
JERUSALEM 95 501
E-mail: ora.shaping@gsi.gov.il
Web: www.gsi.gov.il/

Kenya –肯尼亚

Direction of Surveys
Survey of Kenya
P.O. Box 30046
NAIROBI
E-mail: bnowino@yahoo.com

Libya – 利比亚

Survey Department of Libya
P.O. Box 600
TRIPOLI

Russian Federation – 俄罗斯

Geographical Features' Names Division
The Federal Service for State Registration,
Cadastre and Cartography
Vorontsovo pole, 4a
109028 Moscow
E-mail: otdel-geoname@mail.ru
Web: www.rosreestr.ru/wps/portal

Sweden – 瑞典

The Swedish IOC Committee
P.O. Box 6711
S-113 85 STOCKHOLM

United States of America – 美国

U.S. Board on Geographic Names
U. S. Geological Survey
523 National Center
RESTON, VA 20192-0523
E-mail: BGNEXEC@usgs.gov

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TERMINOLOGY

NOTES (See "FOREWORD", page 1-i)

The List which follows is comprised of terms that are defined as closely as possible to correspond to their usage in references appearing in the literature of ocean science, hydrography and exploration. In developing the definitions, it was realized that modern investigations at sea have the advantage of using very advanced instrumentation and technology that enables a more precise description of certain features than was previously possible. This has sometimes lead to finding that historically named features, do not physically exist. There has also been an attempt to limit the usage of precise physical dimensions in the definition of features. In preference, words that indicate relative sizes such as extensive, large, limited and small have been used. The definitions are based almost exclusively on a geomorphological description of the features themselves, although some terms with implications on the origin or composition of features are also included. The terms in this list must not be construed as having any legal or political connotation whatsoever. Nor do they necessarily conform to the hydrographic/navigation usage as appearing in the Hydrographic Dictionary (IHO Publication S-32).

It is recognized that generic terms in some named features, such as "cap" and "pass"have widely accepted longtime usage. No attempt has been made to define these terms since they are no longer used in modern physiographic terminology. Where such a generic term appears in the Gazetteer, an alternative and recognized generic term is provided in the "remarks" area.

术语

说明（见 1-i 页"前言"）

在随后提供的术语表中所列的术语在定义上尽量与出现在海洋科学、水道测量学和海洋调查文献中的用法保持一致。在定义不断发展的过程中，人们已经认识到由于现代海洋调查拥有非常先进的仪器和技术等优越性，能够比过去更精确地描述某些海底实体。这样一来，就会发现一些历史上已命名的实体实际上并不存在。这也与一直以来尽量限制采用精确的实际尺度来界定实体有关。人们偏向于使用表示相对大小范围的词语，如广泛的、大的、有限的、小的等词语来界定实体。所述定义主要基于专门对实体本身的形态描述，但有些术语定义也包括了其起因和组成方面的含义。但无论如何，表中所列术语（通名）不能有任何法律上和政治上的内涵，也无需与水道测量词典（IHO S-32 出版物）中出现的水道测量/航行用语完全一致。

需要指出的是，一些已用于实体命名的通名，如"海角"和"山口"，由于长期使用，已被广泛接受。这次没有再对它们进行定义，因为它们在现代自然地理术语中已不再使用。凡在 GEBCO 地名词典中出现类似通名时，则在其备注栏给出一个可替代的和可认知的通名。

UNDERSEA FEATURE GENERIC TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Notes :

1) Terms written in capitals in the definitions are themselves defined elsewhere in the list.

2) 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).

3) Generic terms for features that have a genetic implication are marked with an asterisk (*). Name proposals that contain a generic term with genetic implications must include geological and/or geophysical evidence as well as bathymetric data.

4) Examples of images illustrating the generic terms listed below can be found on the following website:
www.gebco.net/data_and_products/undersea_feature_names/#terms_search

海底地名通名及其定义

说明：

1) 凡定义中出现的粗体字术语其本身定义在本术语表别处列出。

2) 通名的复数形式常用于表示一组密切相关的同类地理实体群(如：海山群)。

3) 具有新含意的实体通名标注了星号(*)。命名提案中如包括新含意的通名，应提供地质和/或地球物理方面的证据以及水深资料。

4) 下面列出的通名其图解示例可从下列网址查到：
www.gebco.net/data_and_products/undersea_feature_names/#terms_search

I. GENERIC TERMS

ABYSSAL 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.

I. 通名

深海平原

范围广阔、地势平坦或坡度平缓的海底区，一般见于水深大于 4000 m 的区域。

冲积裙

平缓倾斜、表面平滑的海底**斜坡**，一般见于岛群和**海山**群周围。

滩

海底高地，上覆水深一般小于 200 m，但可以满足海面安全航行，常见于大陆架或海岛附近。

海盆

海底洼地，平面大体呈等维展布，范围大小不一。

CALDERA*

A roughly circular, cauldron-like depression generally characterized by steep sides and formed by collapse, or partial collapse, during or following a volcanic eruption.

塌陷火山口*

大体呈环形的锅状凹地，一般边坡陡，在火山喷发时或喷发后发生塌陷或部分塌陷而形成。

CANYON

An elongated, narrow, steep-sided depression that generally deepens down-slope.

海底峡谷

伸长、狭窄且边坡陡峭的海底洼地，一般顺陆坡而下谷底不断变深。

DEEP

A localized depression within the confines of a larger feature, such as a TROUGH, BASIN or TRENCH.

海渊

在较大实体区域内，如**海槽**、**海盆**或**海沟**中出现的局部深水区域。

ESCARPMENT

An elongated, characteristically linear, steep slope separating horizontal or gently sloping areas of the seafloor.

海底崖

伸长并呈线状展布，将水平或平缓倾斜海底区域隔断的陡坡。

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.

海扇

比较平坦的沉积体，离开沉积物源连续不断加深，通常位于**海底峡谷**或海底峡谷系统底端。

FRACTURE ZONE*

A long narrow zone of irregular topography formed by the movement of tectonic plates associated with an offset of a spreading ridge axis, characterized by steep-sided and/or asymmetrical RIDGES, TROUGHS or ESCARPMENTS.

断裂带*

因板块构造运动、伴随着海底扩张脊轴的位移而形成的狭长不规则地形区，区内常见有两翼陡峭和/或不对称的**海脊**、**海槽**或**海底崖**。

GAP

A narrow break in a RIDGE, RISE or other elevation. Also called PASSAGE.

裂谷

海脊或**海隆**或其他海底高地中呈现的狭窄断裂，也叫**山口**。

GUYOT

A SEAMOUNT with a comparatively smooth flat top.

平顶山

顶部比较平坦的**海山**。

HILL

A distinct elevation generally of irregular shape, less than 1000 m above the surrounding relief as measured from the deepest isobath that surrounds most of the feature.

海丘

清晰可辨的海底隆起区，形状一般不规则，从环绕其主体周围的最深等深线算起，顶部与周围地势起伏高差（相对高度）小于 1000 m。

HOLE

A depression of limited extent with all sides rising steeply from a relatively flat bottom.

海穴

海底上出现的局部洼地，四周边坡从较平坦的底部急剧上升。

KNOLL

A distinct elevation with a rounded profile less than 1000 m above the surrounding relief as measured from the deepest isobath that surrounds most of the feature.

圆丘

清晰可辨的海底隆起区，外轮廓呈圆形，从环绕其主体的最深等深线算起，顶部与周围地势起伏高差（相对高度）小于 1000 m。

LEVEE

A depositional embankment bordering a CANYON, VALLEY or SEA CHANNEL.

海堤

自然沉积而成的坝体，一般位于**海底峡谷**、**海谷**或**海底水道**的边缘。

MOAT

An annular or partially annular depression commonly located at the base of SEAMOUNTS, islands and other isolated elevations.

环形洼地

环形或部分呈环形的海底洼地，通常位于海山、岛屿和其他孤立的海底隆起地形的基底处。

MOUND*

A distinct elevation with a rounded profile generally less than 500 m above the surrounding relief as measured from the deepest isobath that surrounds most of the feature, commonly formed by the expulsion of fluids or by coral reef development, sedimentation and (bio)erosion.

矮丘*

清晰可辨的海底隆起区，外轮廓呈圆形，从环绕其主体的最深等深线算起，顶部与周围地势起伏高差（相对高度）一般小于 500 m，通常由于流体的喷发或珊瑚礁的成长，以及沉积和（生物）侵蚀作用而成。

MUD VOLCANO*

A MOUND or cone-shaped elevation formed by the expulsion of non-magmatic liquids and gasses.

泥火山*

由非岩浆流体或气体喷发而形成的**矮丘**或圆锥状隆起。

PASSAGE
(see GAP)

山口
（见**裂谷** GAP）

PEAK

A conical or pointed elevation at the summit of a larger feature.

海底峰

位于较大型地理实体顶部的圆锥状或尖顶状隆起。

PINNACLE

A spire-shaped pillar either isolated or at the summit of a larger feature.

尖礁

尖顶状岩柱，或孤立出现，或位于较大型地理实体顶部。

PLATEAU

A large, relatively flat elevation that is higher than the surrounding relief with one or more relatively steep sides.

海底高原

范围大、相对平坦、高出周围地势的海底高地，一侧或多侧地势较陡。

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, e.g. “Seamount” in “Baja California Seamount Province”.

特征区

具有某些共同自然地理特征且清晰可辨的地理区域，其特征与周围区域截然不同。此术语应依据最能反映该区域主要实体特征的通名进行相应调整，如：“下加利福尼亚海山区”中的海山。

REEF

A shallow elevation composed of consolidated material that may constitute a hazard to surface navigation.

礁

由固结物质组成的浅水隆起区，会危及海面航行。

RIDGE

An elongated elevation of varying complexity, size and gradient.

海脊

大小范围和坡度变化复杂的狭长隆起区。

RIFT*

An elongated depression bounded by two or more faults formed as a breach or split between two bodies that were once joined.

断裂谷*

受两个或更多断层限定的伸长洼地，在两个曾经连在一起的地形实体之间形成裂口或裂谷。

RISE

A broad elevation that generally rises gently and smoothly from the surrounding relief.

海隆

相对于周围海底地势而言，平缓抬升而平滑的宽阔隆起区。

SADDLE

A broad pass or col in a RIDGE, RISE or other elevation.

鞍部

海脊、海隆或其他隆起区中出现的宽阔通道或隘口。

SALT DOME*

A distinct elevation, often with a rounded profile, one km or more in diameter that is the geomorphologic expression of a diapir formed by vertical intrusion of salt. Commonly found in a PROVINCE of similar features.

盐丘*

清晰可辨、外轮廓一般呈圆形的隆起区，直径等于或大于 1km，盐丘属地貌学术语，由垂直侵入的盐岩体构成。通常见于由类似实体构成的**特征区**中。

SAND RIDGE*

An elongated feature of unconsolidated sediment of limited vertical relief and sometimes crescent shaped. Commonly found in a PROVINCE of similar features.

沙脊*

由非固结沉积物构成的垂直起伏不大的狭长地形区，有时呈新月形。常见于由类似实体构成的**特征区**中。

SEA CHANNEL

An elongated, meandering depression, usually occurring on a gently sloping plain or FAN.

海底水道

细长而蜿蜒曲折的海底洼地，通常出现在平缓倾斜的平原或**海扇**中。

SEAMOUNT

A distinct generally equidimensional elevation greater than 1000 m above the surrounding relief as measured from the deepest isobath that surrounds most of the feature.

海山

清晰可辨的、大体呈等维展布的海底高地，从环绕其主体的最深等深线算起，顶部与周围地势起伏高差（相对高度）大于 1000 m。

SEAMOUNT CHAIN

A linear or arcuate alignment of discrete SEAMOUNTS.

海山链

由线状或弧线状排列的离散型**海山**群组成。

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 about 200 m, where there is a marked increase in downward slope.

陆架

毗邻大陆或围绕岛屿、地势平坦或平缓倾斜的海底区域，其范围从低潮线开始，一般延伸到水深 200 m 附近，海底坡度向下明显变大的地方。

SHOAL

A shallow elevation composed of unconsolidated material that may constitute a hazard to surface navigation.

浅滩

会危及海面航行、由未固结物质构成的浅水高地。

SILL

A relatively shallow barrier between BASINS that may inhibit water movement.

海槛

相邻海盆之间、水深相对浅的隔挡地形，往往阻碍水体运移。

SLOPE

The sloping region that deepens from a SHELF to the point where there is a general decrease in gradient.

陆坡

水深不断加大的海底斜坡区，其范围从**陆架**外缘开始一直延伸到坡度总体变小的地方为止。

SPUR

A subordinate RIDGE protruding from a larger feature.

山嘴

从较大地形特征区伸出的从属**海脊**。

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.

阶地

表面平坦或平缓倾斜的长而狭窄的海底区，通常一侧以陡峭的下降斜坡为界，另一侧则以陡峭的上升斜坡为界。

TRENCH*

A long, deep, asymmetrical depression with relatively steep sides, that is associated with subduction.

海沟*

长而深邃的非对称的海底洼地，两侧边坡较陡，与俯冲作用有关。

TROUGH

A long depression generally wide and flat bottomed with symmetrical and parallel sides.

海槽

通常宽缓、底部较平坦的长形的海底洼地，两侧边坡对称和平行。

VALLEY

An elongated depression that generally widens and deepens down-slope.

海谷

顺坡而下，深度和宽度不断加大的伸长洼地。

II. GENERIC TERMS USED FOR HARMONIZATION WITH OTHER GAZETTEERS AND DEFINITIONS

Note: The generic terms below are used for some features in the GEBCO Gazetteer and in other gazetteers. However, they are considered obsolete and their use is not recommended for new feature names. They are kept in this publication to facilitate harmonization between gazetteers.

II.与其他辞典和定义保持一致的通名

说明:下列通名用于某些地理实体命名，也出现在 GEBCO 地名辞典和其他辞典中，但现已考虑停止使用，建议不再使用它们对新地理实体命名。为便于各辞典之间保持一致，本出版物对它们仍予以保留。

ABYSSAL HILL

An isolated small elevation on the deep seafloor.

深海丘

位于深海底的孤立小型高地。

ARCHIPELAGIC APRON

A gentle SLOPE with a generally smooth surface of the seafloor, characteristically found around groups of islands or SEAMOUNTS.

群岛裙

表面通常比较平坦、平缓倾斜的海底斜坡，一般出现在岛群或海山群周围。

BORDERLAND

A region adjacent to a continent, normally occupied by or bordering a SHELF and sometimes emerging as islands, that is irregular or blocky in plan or profile, with depths well in excess of those typical of a SHELF.

边缘地

邻近大陆的区域，通常为**陆架**所占据或为陆架的边缘，有时以岛屿形式露出水面，平面或外形轮廓呈不规则状或块状，水深远远超过典型**陆架**的水深。

CHANNEL
(See **SEA CHANNEL)**

水道
（见**海底水道**）

CONE
(See **FAN)**

海锥
（参见**海扇**）

CONTINENTAL MARGIN

The zone, generally consisting of SHELF, SLOPE and CONTINENTAL RISE, separating the continent from the deep seafloor or ABYSSAL PLAIN. Occasionally a TRENCH may be present in place of a CONTINENTAL RISE.

大陆边缘

分隔大陆和深海洋底或深海平原的地带，通常由**陆架、陆坡**和**大陆隆**组成，偶尔大陆隆部分为出现的海沟所代替。

CONTINENTAL RISE

A gentle slope rising from the oceanic depths towards the foot of a continental SLOPE.

大陆隆

从大洋深处向**大陆坡**坡脚方向逐渐上升的缓坡区。

CONTINENTAL SHELF
(See **SHELF**)

大陆架
（见**陆架**）

MEDIAN VALLEY

The axial depression of the MID-OCEANIC RIDGE system.

中央裂谷

沿**洋中脊**系统呈现的轴部洼陷。

MID-OCEANIC RIDGE

The linked major mid-oceanic mountain systems of global extent.

洋中脊

全球范围、彼此关联的主要洋中山脉系统。

PROMONTORY

A major SPUR-like protrusion of the continental SLOPE extending to the deep seafloor. Characteristically, the crest deepens seaward.

海岬

伸出**大陆坡**并一直延伸到深海洋底的、以**山嘴**状为主的突出地形，顶部水深向深海方向加大。

SCARP
(See **ESCARPMENT**)

陡崖
（见**海底崖**）

SEA VALLEY
(See **VALLEY**)

海谷
（见**海谷**）

SHELF BREAK
(See **SHELF-EDGE**)

陆架坡折
（见**陆架外缘**）

SHELF-EDGE

The line along which there is marked increase of slope at the seaward margin of a CONTINENTAL (or island) SHELF. Also called SHELF BREAK.

陆架外缘

陆架外部边界带，沿此带**大陆架**（或岛架）向海一侧边缘坡度明显增大。又叫**陆架坡折**。

SUBMARINE VALLEY
(See **VALLEY**)

海底谷
（见**海谷**）

TABLEMOUNT
(See **GUYOT**)

桌状海山
（见平顶山）

按汉语拼音字母排序的出现在前述“海底地名通名及其定义”中的中文通名索引表

– 中文/英文参照

CHINESE ALPHABETCAL INDEX of the Chinese terms shown in the foregoing list of‘UNDERSEA FEATURE TERMS AND DEFINITIONS”, with cross-references to the English terms.

Ⅰ. 通名	**Ⅰ. GENERIC TERMS**
矮丘*	MOUND*
鞍部	SADDLE
冲积裙	APRON
冲积堤	LEVEE
断裂带	FRACTURE ZONE
断裂谷*	RIFT*
海槽	TROUGH
海底峰	PEAK
海底高原	PLATEAU
海底水道	SEACHANNEL
海底峡谷	CANYON
海底崖	ESCARPMENT
海沟	TRENCH
海谷	VALLEY
海脊	RIDGE
海槛	SILL
海隆	RISE
海盆	BASIN
海丘	HILL
海山	SEAMOUNT
海山链	SEAMOUNT CHAIN
海扇	FAN
海穴	HOLE
海渊	DEEP
环形洼地	MOAT
尖礁	PINNACLE
礁	REEF(S)
阶地	TERRACE
裂谷	GAP
陆架	SHELF

陆坡	SLOPE
泥火山*	MUDVOLCANO*
平顶山	GUYOT(S)
浅滩	SHOAL(S)
沙脊*	SANDRIDGE*
山口	PASSAGE
山嘴	SPUR
深海平原	ABYSSAL PLAIN
塌陷火山口	CALDERA
滩	BANK
特征区	PROVINCE
盐丘*	SALTDOME*
圆丘	KNOLL

II.与其他辞典和定义用法保持一致的通名

II.GENERIC TERMS USED FOR HARMONIZATION WITH OTHER GAZETTEERS AND DEFINITIONS

边缘地	BORDERLAND
大陆边缘	CONTINENTAL MARGIN
大陆架	CONTINENTAL SHELF
大陆隆	CONTINENTAL RISE
陡崖	SCARP
海底谷	SUBMARINE VALLEY
海谷	SEA VALLEY
海岬	PROMONTORY
海锥	CONE
陆架坡折	SHELF BREAK
陆架外缘	SHELF—EDGE
群岛裙	ARCHIPELAGIC APRON
深海丘	ABYSSAL HILL
水道	CHANNEL
洋中脊	MID-OCEANIC RIDGE
中央裂谷	MEDIAN VALLEY
桌状海山	TABLEMOUNT

Appendix

USER'S GUIDE FOR PREPARATION OF UNDERSEA FEATURE NAME PROPOSALS TO THE GEBCO SUB-COMMITTEE ON UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES (SCUFN)

1. INTRODUCTION

The preparation of undersea feature name proposals should follow the guidelines contained in this publication (B-6). An Undersea Feature Name Proposal Form should be completed in English in accordance with the requirements specified in this publication and forwarded to IHO or IOC, no later than two months before an annual SCUFN meeting, if in a printed form, and no later than one month before the meeting, if in a digital form, in order to be considered by SCUFN members in advance of the meeting. The address and e-mail are given at the end of the Proposal Form (pages 2-6).

2. PROCEDURE

2.1. Proposal Selection

- Identify unnamed features:first identify the position, extent and morphology of the feature and then certify that the selected feature has not already been named in the GEBCO Gazetteer (B-8) (see www.gebco.net/data_and_products/undersea_feature_names/#feature_links4) .

- Identify supporting data: single and multibeam bathymetric data, geophysical data, present and historical nautical charts, and other acquired data which can reflect the morphology of the undersea feature. This information should be based on reliable source data.

- Identify the metadata: check and verify the metadata information regarding the supporting data, including the survey dates, name or program, vessels, entities or persons involved, type and accuracy of the instruments, and so on.

2.2. Completing the Undersea Feature Name Proposal Form

- **Names Proposed**: composed of specific and generic terms. The specific terms are

附录

SCUFN 海底地名命名提案编制用户指南

1. 引言

海底地名命名提案的编制应遵循国际海底地名命名标准（B-6 文件）中规定的指导原则。海底地名命名提案表应按本出版物中的具体要求用英文填写好后，提交给国际水道测量局（IHB）或政府间海洋学委员会（IOC）。为了使 SCUFN 成员能在会议开始之前有充分时间考虑，规定纸质提案应在不晚于当年 SCUFN 会议召开之前 2 个月提交，电子版提案应在不晚于当年 SCUFN 会议开始之前 1 个月提交。具体提交地址和电子信箱见 2-6 页命名提案表最后所附地址。

2. 编制程序

2.1 提案选定

- 确定尚未命名的地理实体：先明确地理实体的位置、范围和形态，然后确认所选定的地理实体在 GEBCO 词典 (B-8)中尚未命名（查看网址：www.gebco.net/data_and_products/undersea_feature_names/#feature_links4）。

- 确定支撑数据：包括单波束和多波束水深地形数据、地球物理数据、现今和历史海图资料，以及能反映该实体形态特征的其他可获取资料。数据来源要可靠。

- 确定元数据：核定提案支持数据元数据信息，包括调查时间、调查计划或名称、调查船只、调查机构或人员、调查仪器类型和精度等。

2.2 填写海底地名命名提案表

- **拟命名称**：一般由专名和通名组成，专名在前通名在后。专名的选择应符合2-

chosen by the proposer according to the relevant provisions in item II, "Principles for Naming Features", sub-item A "Specific terms" , page 2-2. The "Generic terms" (page 2-3) reflect the physiography of the feature and it should be selected from the list "Undersea Feature Terms and Definitions", page 2-10.

2页"海底地名命名原则"第II款A项中"专名"的选择规定。通名的选择（见2-3页B项中规定）要反映实体自然地理特征，应从"海底地名术语和定义"表中选取，见2-10页。

- **Ocean or Sea:** name of the ocean or sea where the feature is located.

- **大洋或海：**填写该地理实体所在海域名称。

- **Geometry that best defines the feature:** geometry will be used to display and describe the undersea feature in the GEBCO database and Gazetteer. It should be a point, line, polygon, multiple points, multiple lines, multiple polygons or a combination of geometries. A primary geometry is assigned to a given generic term and, when appropriate, a secondary and tertiary geometry. See details in "SCUFN Generic terms - List of Allowed Geometries", (see www.iho.int/mtg_docs/com_wg/SCUFN/SCUFN_Misc/Feature_Geometries.xls).The coordinate of a feature whose geometry is a point should be located in the centre of the feature; for a feature whose geometry is a line, the coordinates should reflect the trend of the feature and; for a feature whose geometry is a polygon, the coordinate points should show the outline of the feature and the last coordinate point must be the same as the first one.

- **定界地理实体的几何图形：**几何图形将用于显示和描绘GEBCO数据库和地名词典中的地理实体。几何形状可为点、线、多边形、多点、多线、多个多边形或几何形状组合。通常依据主要几何形状定界通名，适当时，也可使用次要形状和第三种形状。具体参考"SCUFN通名-允许使用的几何形状表"（见网址www.iho.int/mtg_docs/com_wg/SCUFN/SCUFN_Misc/Feature_Geometries.xls）。对于几何形状为点的地理实体，坐标点应为实体顶点中心坐标；几何形状为线状的地理实体，坐标点的选取应能反映该实体的走向趋势；几何形状为多边形的地理实体，坐标点的选取应能反映实体的轮廓，而且最后一个坐标点要与第一个坐标点相同。

- **Coordinates:** geographic coordinates in Latitude S/N and Longitude E/W (degree, minute and decimal minute), Datum: WGS84. Example: Lat. 34º37.80'S - Long. 28º 52.17'W.

- 坐标：地理坐标用纬度S/N和经度E/W表示（以度、分表示，精确到0.01分），基准面：WGS84，例如：纬度34º 37.80′ S；经度28º 52.17′ W。

- **Feature Description:** specify maximum and minimum water depths over the feature, which should be extracted from a trackline sounding or a bathymetric terrain model derived from in situ soundings rather than from a predicted bathymetric grid developed with satellite altimetry data; the total relief, which is the difference between the maximum and minimum depths; the steepness which is the ratio of the vertical height and the horizontal distance, expressed in degrees; the shape as round, square, triangle, elliptical, or U/V in the case of a canyon; and the dimension of the feature specifying its length and width. The unit of size and depths should be meters.

- **实体特征描述：**填写拟命名实体所在范围内的最大水深、最小水深，其值应从走航式测深数据或依据实测水深数据建立的水深地形模型中提取，而不是从由卫星测高资料推算的水深网格化数据中提取；总起伏：指最大水深和最小水深的差值；陡度指地理实体坡面的垂直高度和水平距离的比值，用度表示；形状：如圆形、方形、三角形、椭圆形，或用U/V形描述海底峡谷；实体尺度：指海底地理实体的长度和宽度。尺度和深度用米表示。

- **Associated Features:** name of recognized features which are in close proximity or associated with the proposed feature.

- **Chart/Map References:** the number of a map or nautical chart where the proposed feature is shown and named, or only shown, should be identified in this item. If not shown or named on any existing chart or map, an International (INT) and/or national chart in which the feature falls, may be indicated (see Catalogue of INT charts: www.iho.int/iho_pubs/IHO_ Download.htm#S-11).

- **Reason for Choice of Name:** this item must contain a detailed description as to the reason for having chosen the specific term, following the rules which appear in item II, sub-item A, page 2-2. Historical information regarding the origin of the chosen name should be provided. Names should preferably be associated with a geographical feature. When a ship name is proposed, it should preferably be the name of the discovering ship or the one that surveyed and verified the feature. In the case of a name proposed after a living person, that person should have made a recognized outstanding or fundamental contribution to ocean sciences ; accordingly, his/her biography should be attached.

- **Discovery Facts:** the discovery date and discoverer ship or individual, if known.

- **Supporting Survey Data, including Track Controls:** information regarding the survey and data. Date(s) of survey(s); survey ship; sounding equipment (brand and model of the singlebeam or multi-beam or both); type of navigation (astronomical, Transit, GPS, etc); estimated horizontal accuracy; survey trackline spacing.

- **Proposer(s):** name of the proposer(s) or the institution who prepared and submitted the feature name; date of forwarded proposal, e-mail, organization and address.

- **Remarks:** any other information considered important and supporting information such as maps, bathymetric grids, 3D models, charts, scientific publications, information on pre-existing published name(s) for the feature - if

- **相关地理实体：**与拟命名实体邻近或与其相关的已知地理实体名称。

  图件参考：填写显示拟命名地理实体位置和名称的图或海图编号，或只有显示而未标出实体名称的图件编号。如果没有显示该实体位置或名称的现存海图或地图，可指出该实体所在的国际通用海图(INT)或国家出版的海图图幅。(国际通用海图编目查询网址: www.iho.int/iho_pubs/ IHO_Download.htm#S-11)。

- **名称选择理由：**详细描述专名选词原因。专名的选择应遵循2-2页“海底地名命名原则”第II款A项中“专名”的相关规定。应提供与名称选择缘由有关的历史信息。专名选择应优先考虑与其相关的地理实体。如果采用船名命名时，该船应是发现该地理实体的船只，或者是调查并确认该地理实体的船只。如果采用在世人的名字命名时，此人必须是对海洋科学做出过杰出贡献的人，并附其个人履历。

- **发现事实：**如果信息确凿，填写发现该地理实体的时间及发现船只或个人。

- **支撑调查资料，包括测线控制：**地形调查和数据获取的相关信息，包括调查日期、调查船只、测深设备（单波束、多波束或两种都使用的设备品牌及型号）、导航类型（天体导航、无线电导航、GPS等）、估计水平精度、测线间隔等。

- **提案人：**编制并提交该地名提案的提案人名称和单位、提交日期、电子信箱、所在机构和地址。

- **备注：**可填写其他重要和支撑信息，例如图件、水深网格化数据、三维模型、海图、学术出版物，该实体以前公开发表过的名称信息-如果有的话，以及其他类似信息。如果提案采用具有新含意的通名，则须提供地质

known - and so on. When a generic term with genetic implications is proposed, geological and/or geophysical evidence as well as bathymetric data must be provided.

和地球物理方面的证据以及测深资料。

3. SUPPORTING MAPS

Additional background documents should be provided in order to better support the proposal submitted to SCUFN. Maps with specific information should be included in the proposal as in the examples listed below.

Note: All graphics shown as examples are based on multibeam bathymetric data. However name proposals can be submitted to SCUFN, which are based on single beam bathymetry only, as long as there is sufficient data coverage.

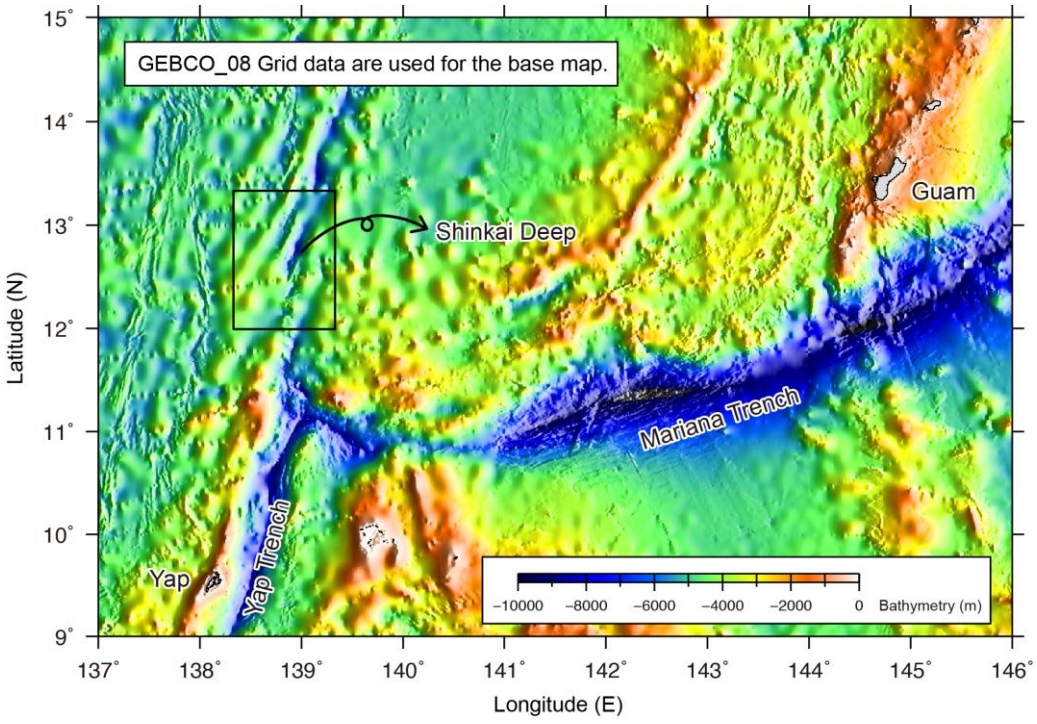
3. 支撑图件

为了更好地支持提交给 SCUFN 的命名提案，提案人应提供附加背景文件。提案中应包括展示具体信息的图件，示例如下。

说明：这里所给出的图件示例全部基于多波束数据，但提交给 SCUFN 的命名提案中的图件也可以只基于单波束数据，前提是单波束数据覆盖区域要足够充分。

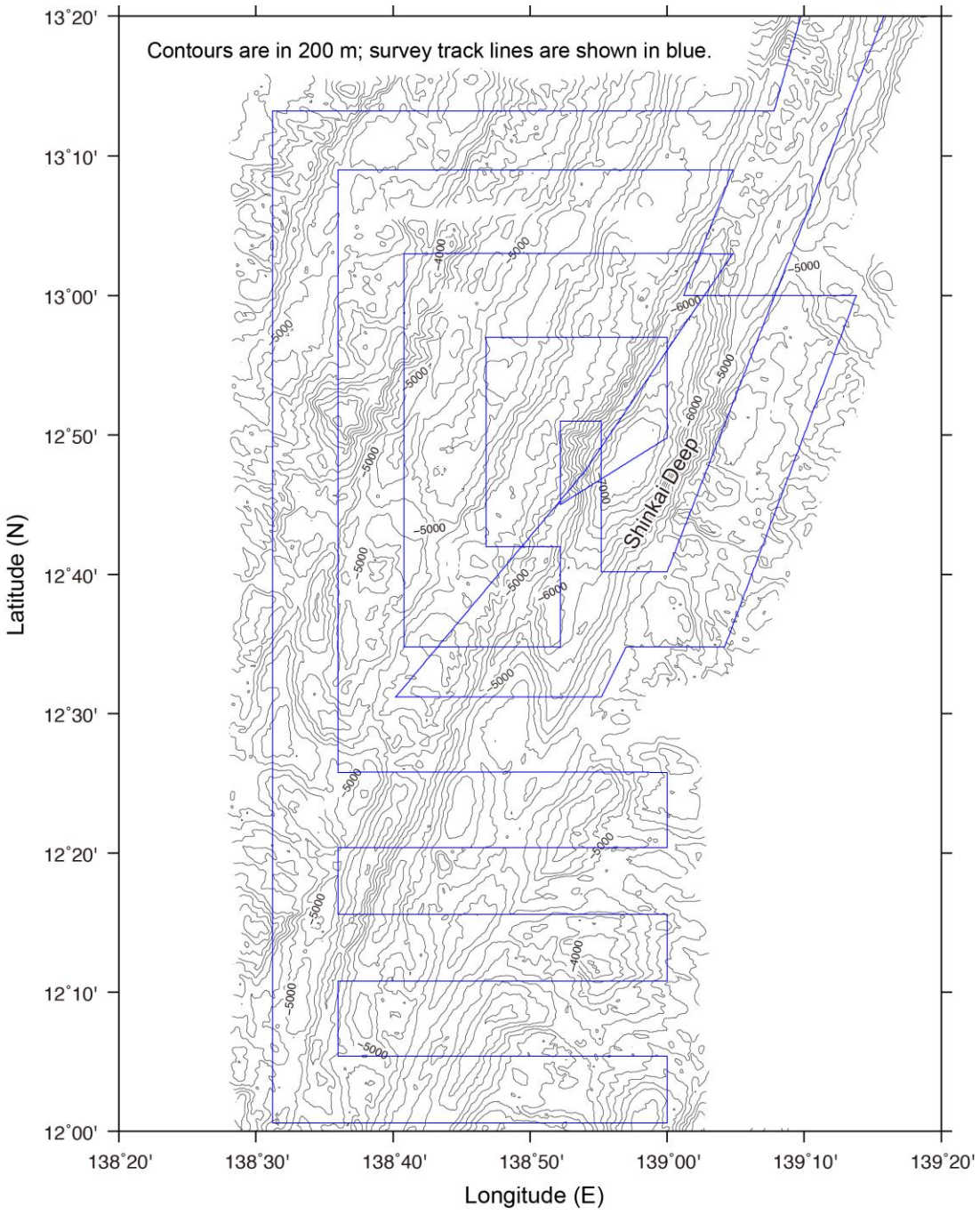
3.1. Index map showing the location of the proposed feature on a regional scale.

3.1 表明拟命名实体所在的区域位置示图。



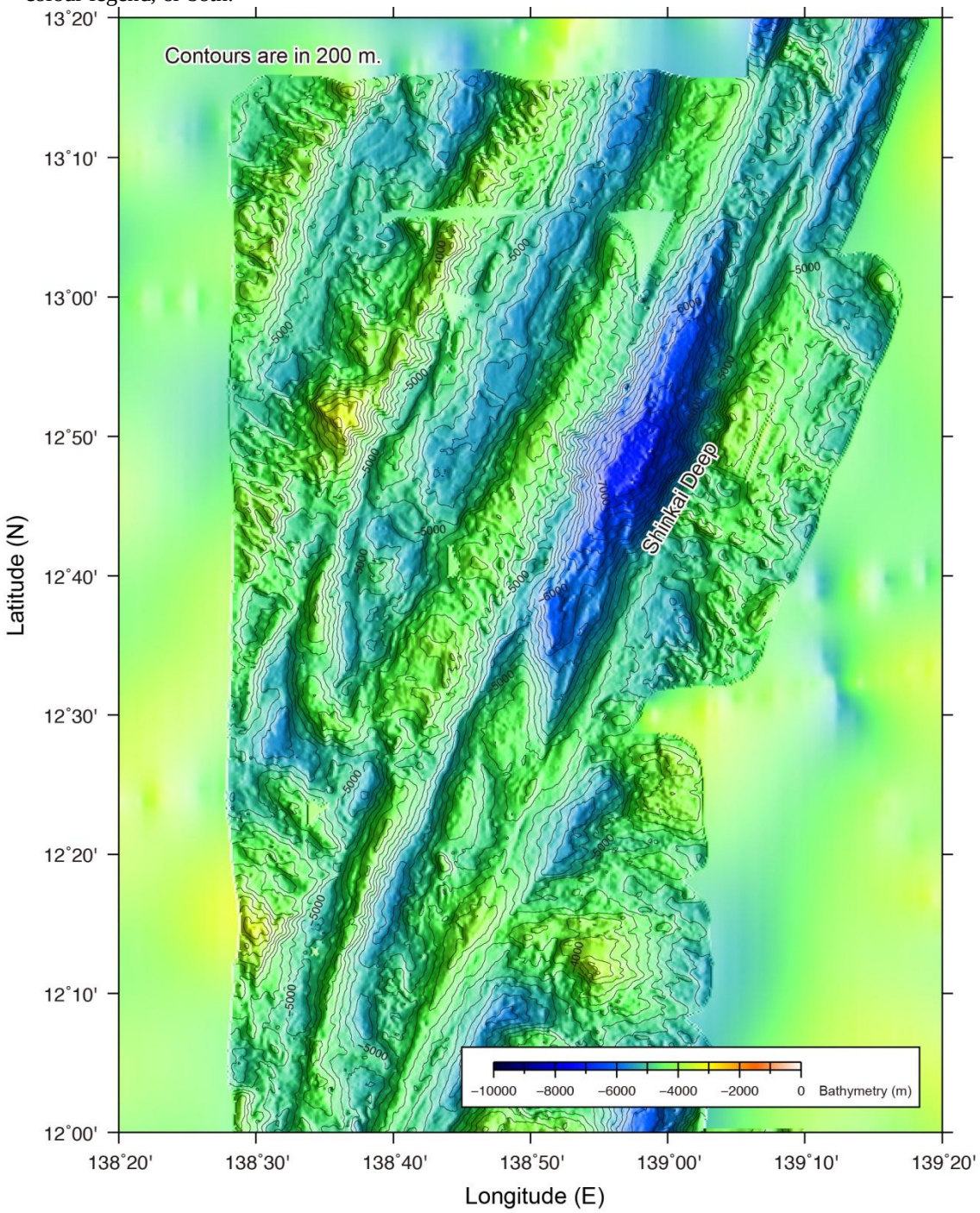
3.2. Track line map showing all existing information in the feature proposal area.

3.2 表现提案区所有航线信息的航迹图。



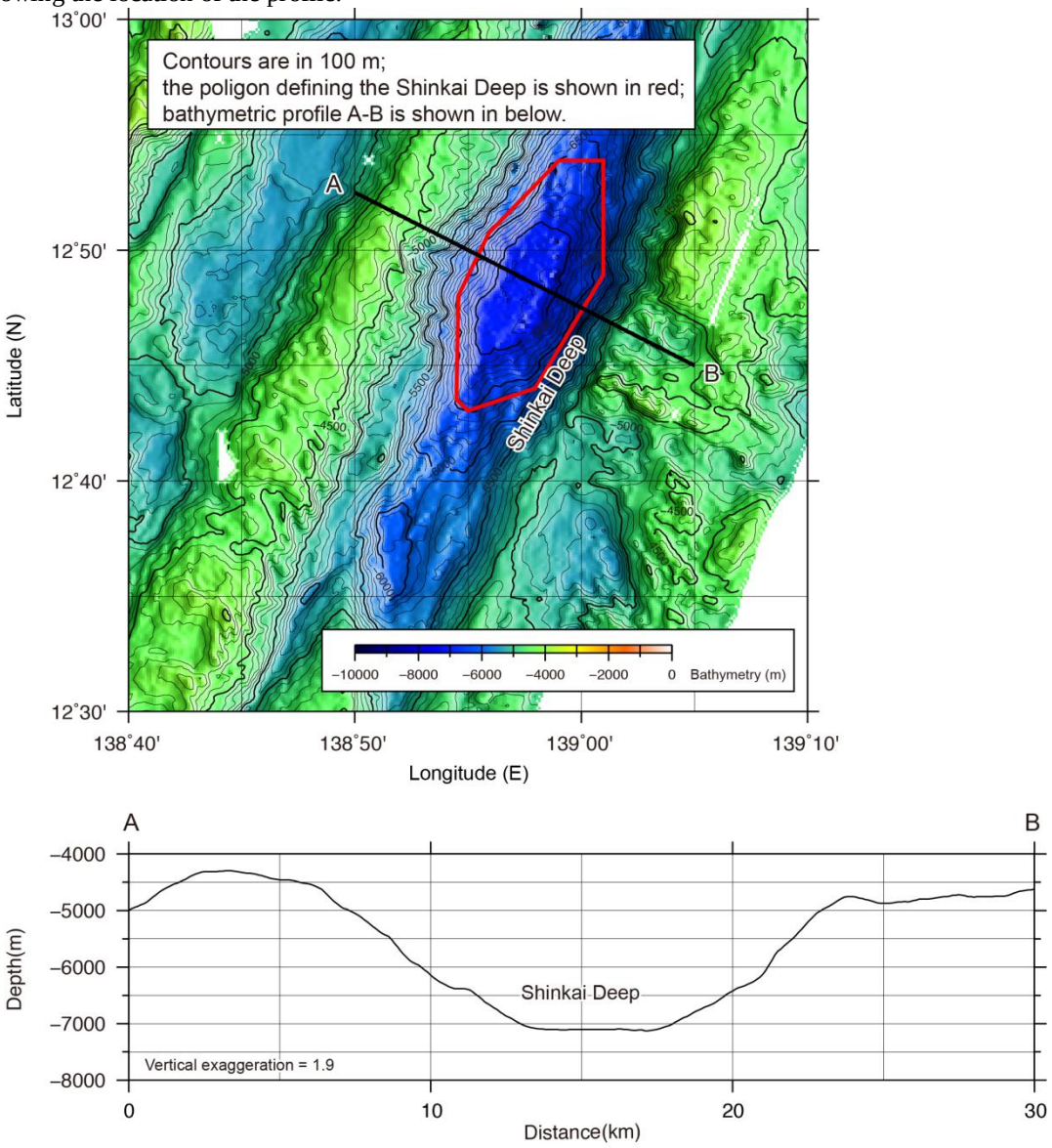
3.3. Bathymetric map showing depth contours specifying the interval contour value, or a bathymetric shaded image with a depth colour legend, or both.

3.3 标有等深线的水深图，按一定间隔加注等深线值，或带有深浅彩色图例的水深地形阴影图，或两者兼备的图。



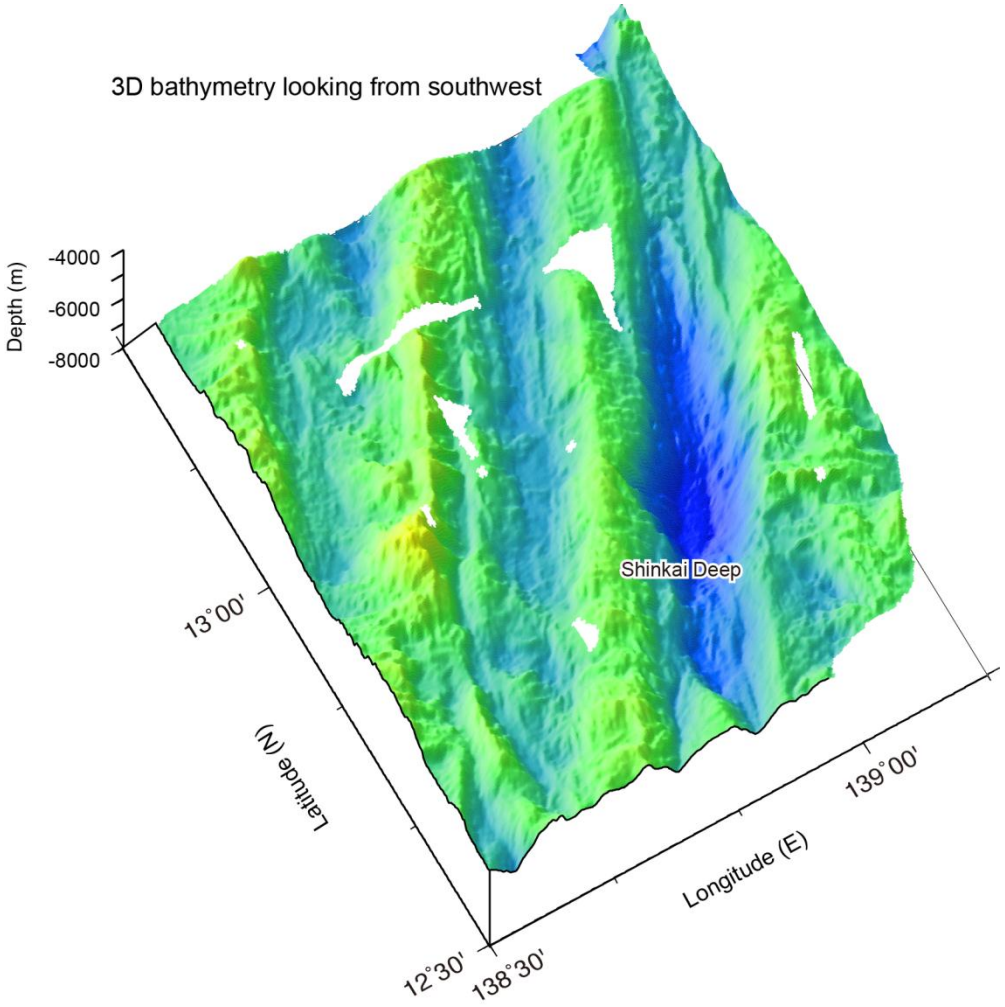
3.4. 2D bathymetric oriented profile of the proposed feature with an index map showing the location of the profile.

3.4 拟命名实体二维定向测深剖面图，并附剖面选取位置指示图。



3.5. 3D Terrain Model.

3.5. 三维地形模型。



4. CONCLUSION

The undersea feature name proposal form should be completed with all available and reliable information in order to better define the submarine feature. As the number of undersea feature name proposals submitted to SCUFN has been increasing over the years, the more complete the proposal, the more consistent and rapid will be the response of SCUFN, thus avoiding having to make additional requests to the proposer. Once the proposal is approved, the feature name will be inserted in the publication IHO-IOC B-8 "GEBCO Gazetteer of Undersea Feature Names"and in the associated GEBCO database.

4. 结论

为更好地定界海底地理实体，海底地名命名提案表中所填写的信息要真实可靠。鉴于近年来提交给 SCUFN 的海底地名命名提案的数量每年都在增加，因此命名提案越完整就越容易符合要求，海底地名分委会（SCUFN）的答复也就越快，这样可以避免 SCUFN 向提案者提出增补要求。一旦命名提案获得批准，该海底地名就会被增补进 IHO-IOC B-8 出版物"GEBCO 海底地名辞典"中和 GEBCO 相关数据库中。

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