



43°08.8′ S 41°54.0′ E GEBCO 5.09 ---41°30'E/ 42°50'S -43°00'S -43°10'\$ 43°20'S - 543°30'S 43,40'5 - 43°40'S

41°50'E

42°20'E

## A Undersea feature name proposal

IHO/IOC Form No.1

Ocean or Sea: Indian Ocean

Name proposed: Yukhov Seamount

Coordinates of midpoint or summit: Lat.43°08'.8 S, Long. 41°54'.0 E,

kilometres in direction from

Description (kind of feature): Seamount

Identifying or categorizing characteristics: The seamount has a stretched oval shape. The least depth is 350 m, depths at the foot are 2600-2900 m.

Associated features: The seamount is located on the central fracture ridge of Discovery II Fracture Zone, where it presents the minimum depth.

Chart reference:

Shown with name on chart No.

Shown but not named on chart No. HDNO 1:500 000 (2000), 1:2 M (2001), GEBCO 5:09.

Not shown but within area covered by chart No.

Reason for choice of name: To perpetuate the memory of Ivan Vasil'yevich Yukhov (1920 – 1978), a navigation officer. For many years served in hydrographic subdivisions of the Baltic Fleet. He personally participated in hydrographic works. Made considerable contribution into the Baltic Sea bottom relief study. For many years was engaged in teaching and scientific activities. Made considerable contribution into the hydrographic works standardization.

Discovery facts:

Date: 1979-1982, 1983 by Surveyed by the vessel "Fiolent".

By means: Echo sounder "KHAG-432".

Navigation used: Space-based navigation system.

Estimated positional accuracy in nautical miles: 1.0-1.2

Description of survey: Sounding by mutually intersecting sounding lines.

Nature and repository of other survey activities:

Supporting material: Sounding along track by the vessels of the Ministry of Fishery. Soundings were taken by echo sounders "KHAG-432", "Paltus-M", "Priboy-101". Space-based navigation system with accuracy 0.2-0.3 miles.

Submitted by: HDNO of the RF MD

Date:

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Concurred in by:

Address:

## Yukhov Ivan Vasil'yevich

(1920 - 1978)

He graduated from the Higher Naval School in 1942 and was appointed to Marine Corps subdivisions of the Stalingrad Front. After the Great Patriotic War he served in subdivisions of the Baltic Fleet Hydrographic Service. He participated in many hydrographic works and was engaged in navigational/hydrographic support of the fleet combat training. Under his guidance the hydrographic survey of the Baltic Sea coast was organized.

Due to ability for mathematics he became an excellent specialist in short time. Having graduated from the Naval Academy, he became a teacher. Since 1968 he had been the Chief of the Department of Military Hydrography and Oceanography of the Academy.

He is known as an excellent teacher to many generations of hydrographers. He was a scientist and a teacher, he created the theoretical foundations of the Earth satellites application to sea navigation. He was the Candidate of Technical Sciences, Assistant Professor, author of more than 70 scientific papers, monograph including.