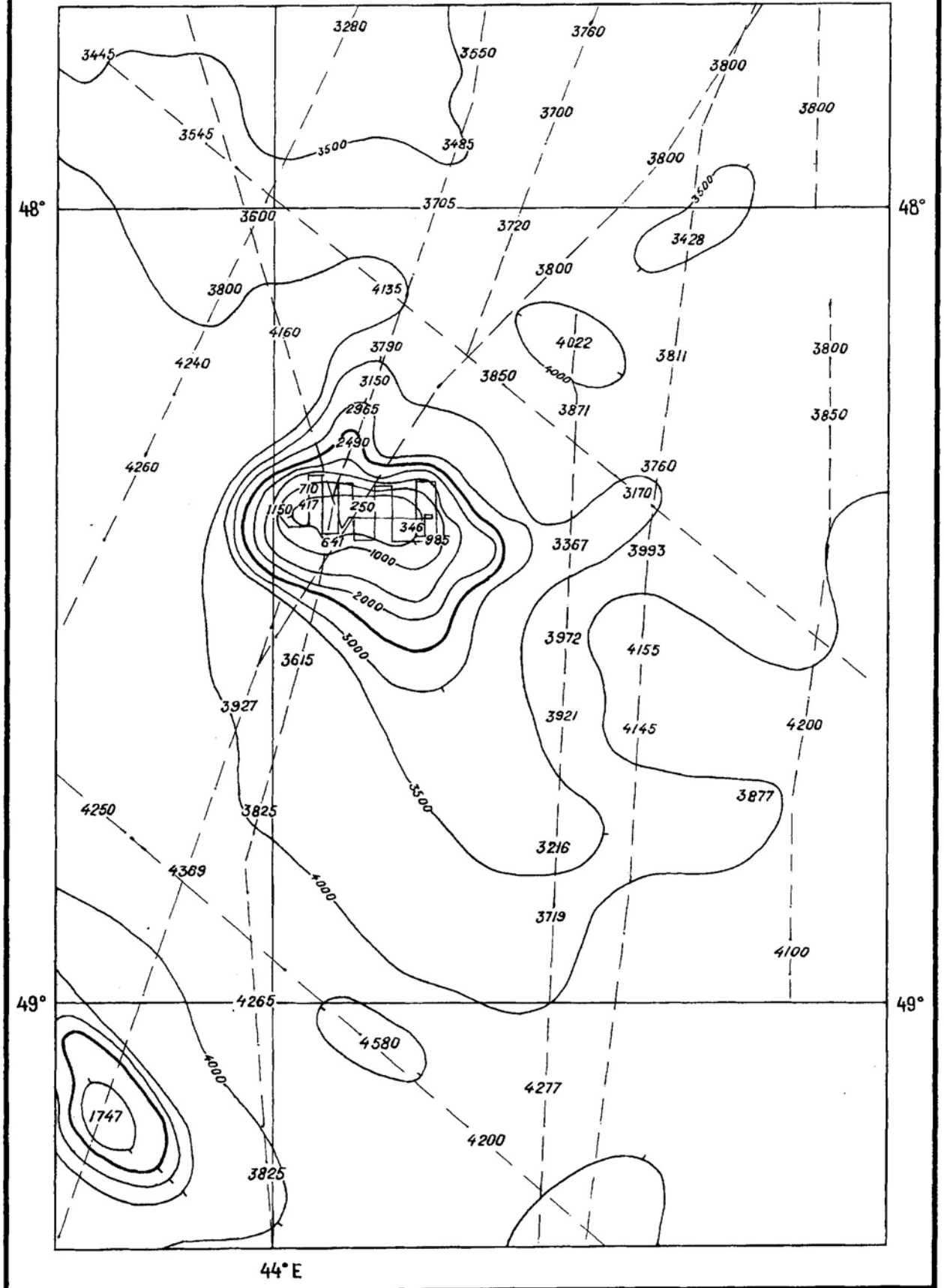
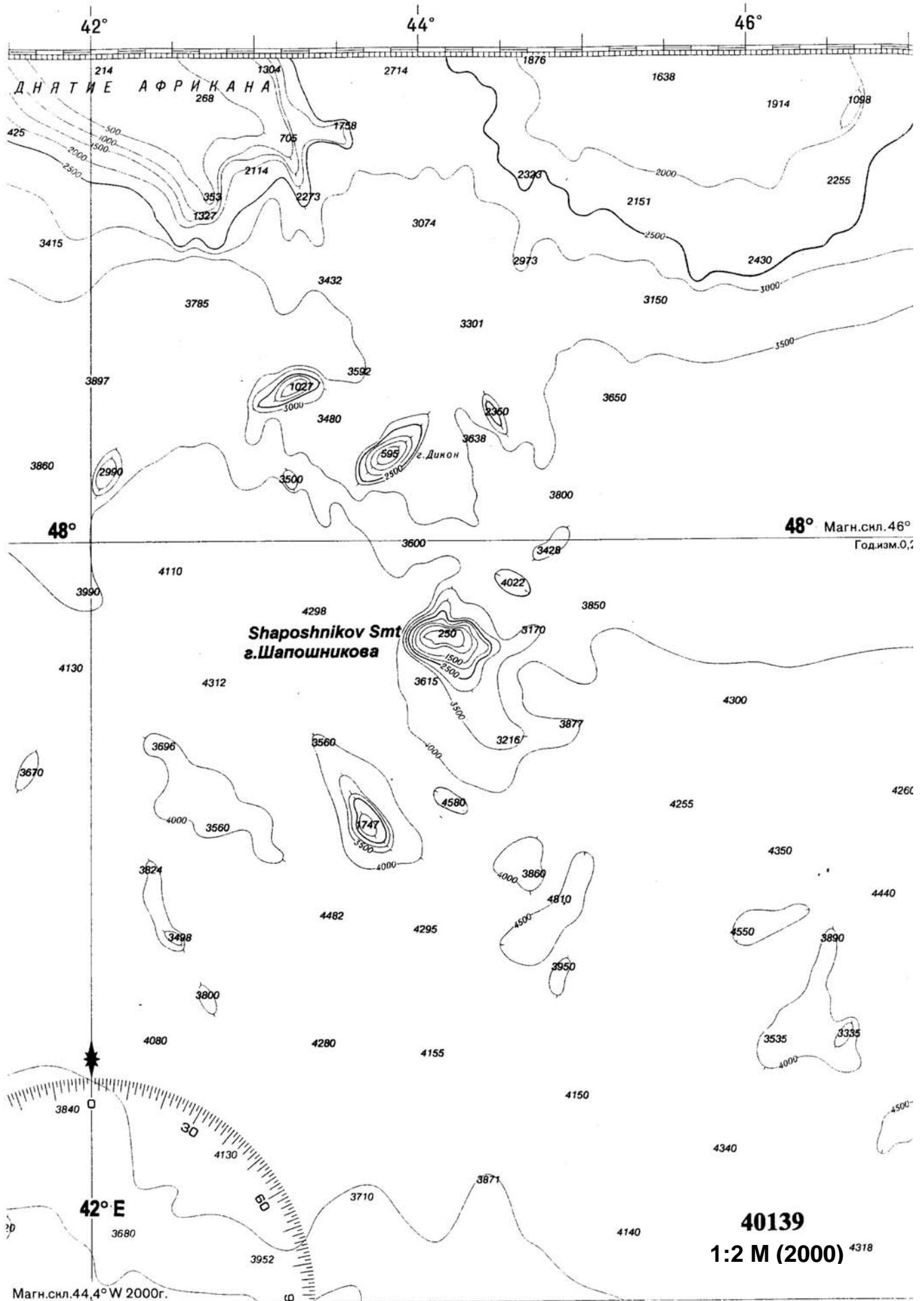


Shaposhnikov Seamount

Discovered and surveyed by the Russian scientific search vessel "Skif"

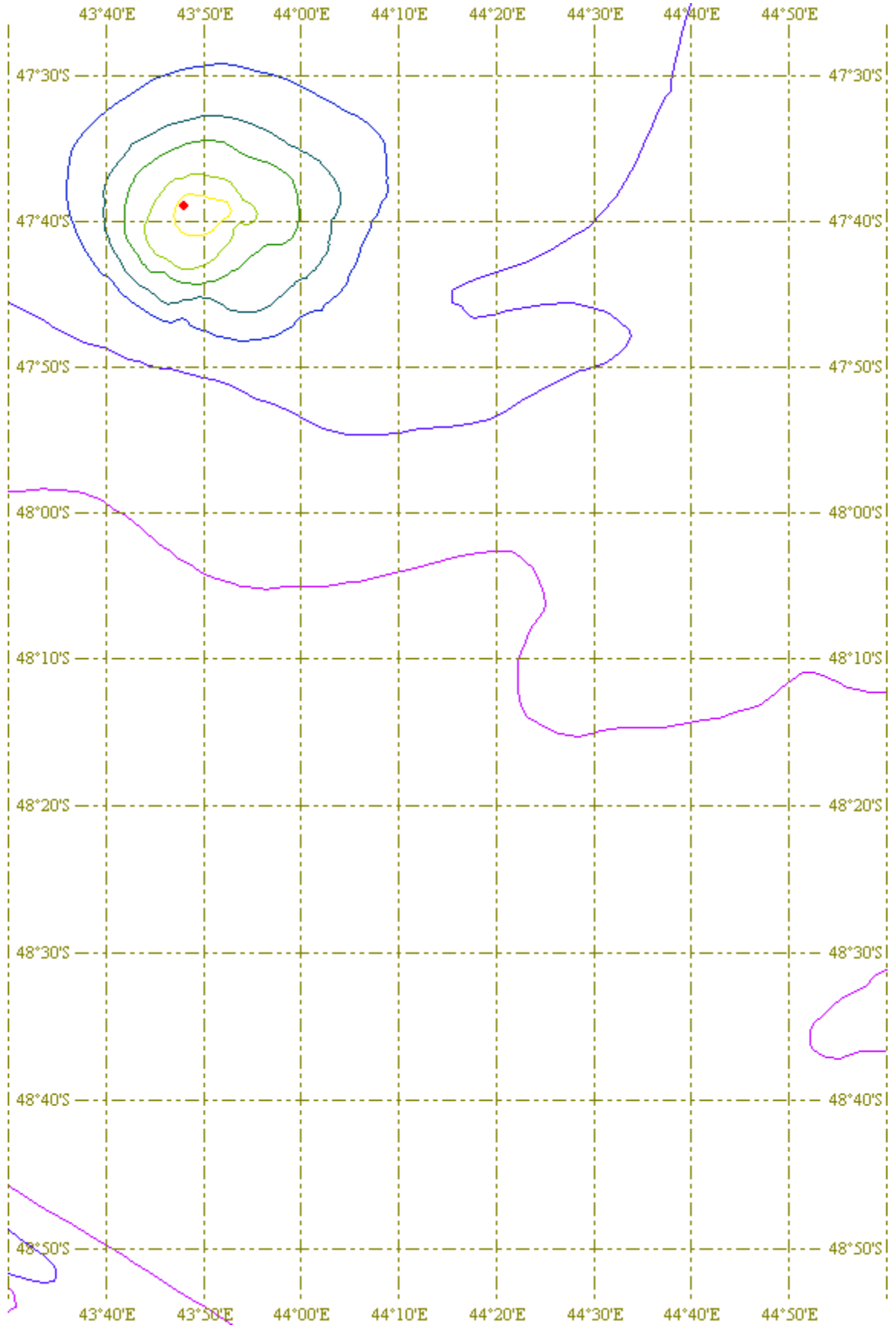




Shaposhnikov Smt

48°22.4' S 44°10.0' E

GEBCO 5-13



A Undersea feature name proposal

IHO/IOC Form No.1

Ocean or Sea: **Indian Ocean**

Name proposed: **Shaposhnikov Seamount**

Coordinates of midpoint or summit: **Lat. 48°22'.4 S, Long. 44°10'.0 E,**
kilometres in direction from

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

Identifying or categorizing characteristics: **The seamount has an oval shape. The least depth is 250 m, depths at the foot are 3800-4000 m.**

Associated features: **The seamount is located S of Crozet Plateau.**

Chart reference:

Shown with name on chart No.

Shown but not named on chart No. **HDNO 1:2 M (2000), 1:5 M (1984).**

Not shown but within area covered by chart No. **GEBCO 5-13.**

Reason for choice of name: **To perpetuate the memory of Aleksey Ivanovich Shaposhnikov (1928 – 1995), a hydrographer. For many years served in hydrographic subdivisions of the Northern Fleet, participated in the Arctic Ocean study. He was the pioneer of putting into practice of the oceanographic research from deep submersibles.**

Discovery facts:

Date: **1975, 1978 by the vessel “Skif”.**

By means: **Echo sounders NEL-6, GEL-2.**

Navigation used: **Astronomical fixing.**

Estimated positional accuracy in nautical miles: **1.9-2.7**

Description of survey: **Sounding along track.**

Nature and repository of other survey activities:

Supporting material: **The seamount was surveyed by parallel sounding lines with the interval 3.5-4.3 km from the vessel “Chatyr-Dag”. Soundings were taken by echo sounder “KHAG-432”. Astronomical fixing with accuracy 1.1-2.1 miles.**

Submitted by: **HDNO of the RF MD**

Date:

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

Concurred in by:

Address:

Shaposhnikov Aleksey Ivanovich

(1928 – 1995)

He was born in Kuybyshev Region in Alekseyevka Settlement.

Having graduated from the Hydrographic Department of the Higher Naval School (1951), he worked in subdivisions of the North Hydrographic Expedition. He carried out bottom relief survey in the White, Kara, Barents Seas and oceanographic research in the Central Arctic Basin and North Atlantic.

He was at the head of a division of the State Research Navigational and Hydrographic Institute and navigational/cartographic information division of the Navy Charts Division. He was the pioneer of putting the deep-water devices into practice of oceanographic research.

He published 52 scientific works. Author of 9 inventions.