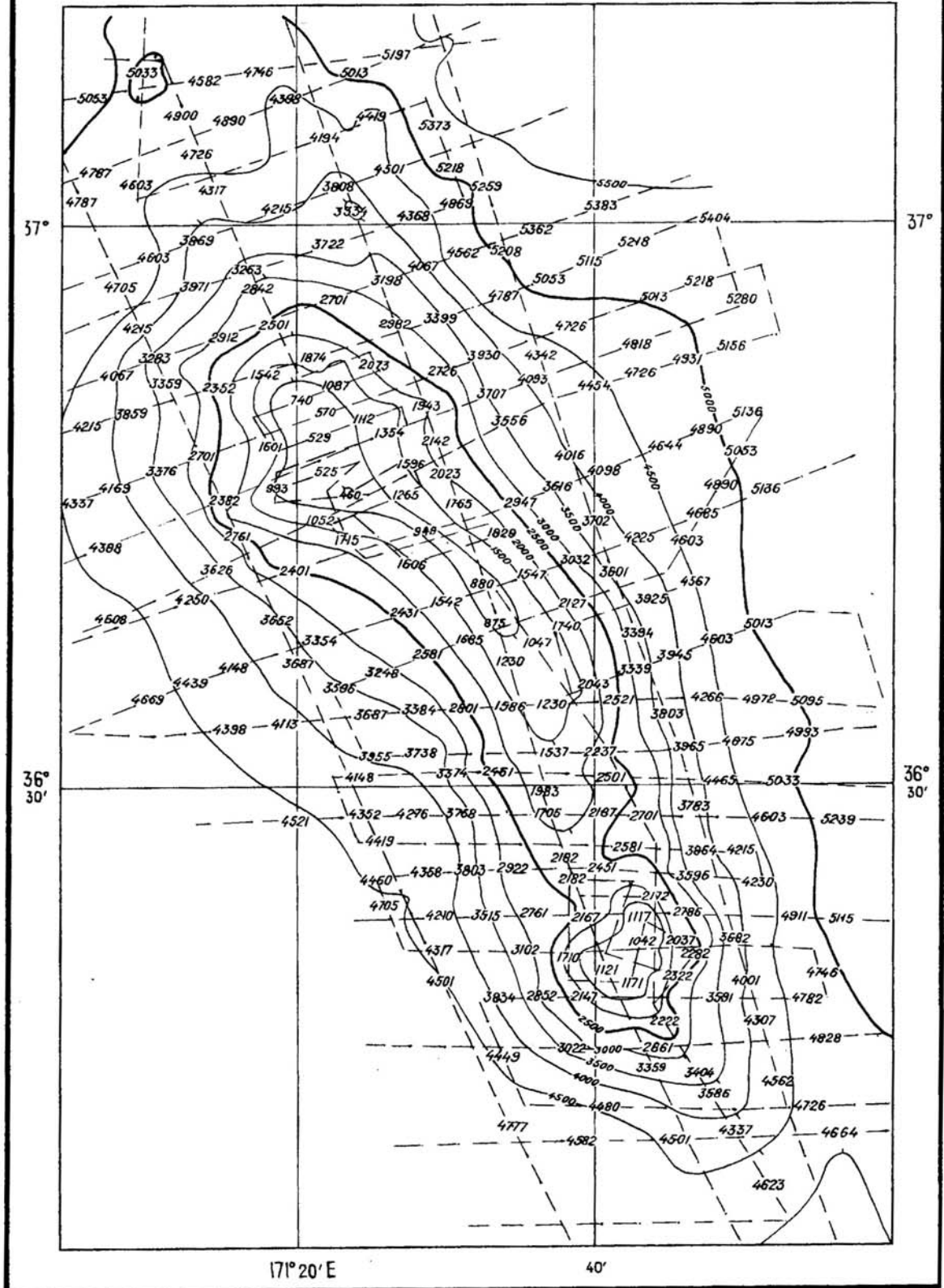
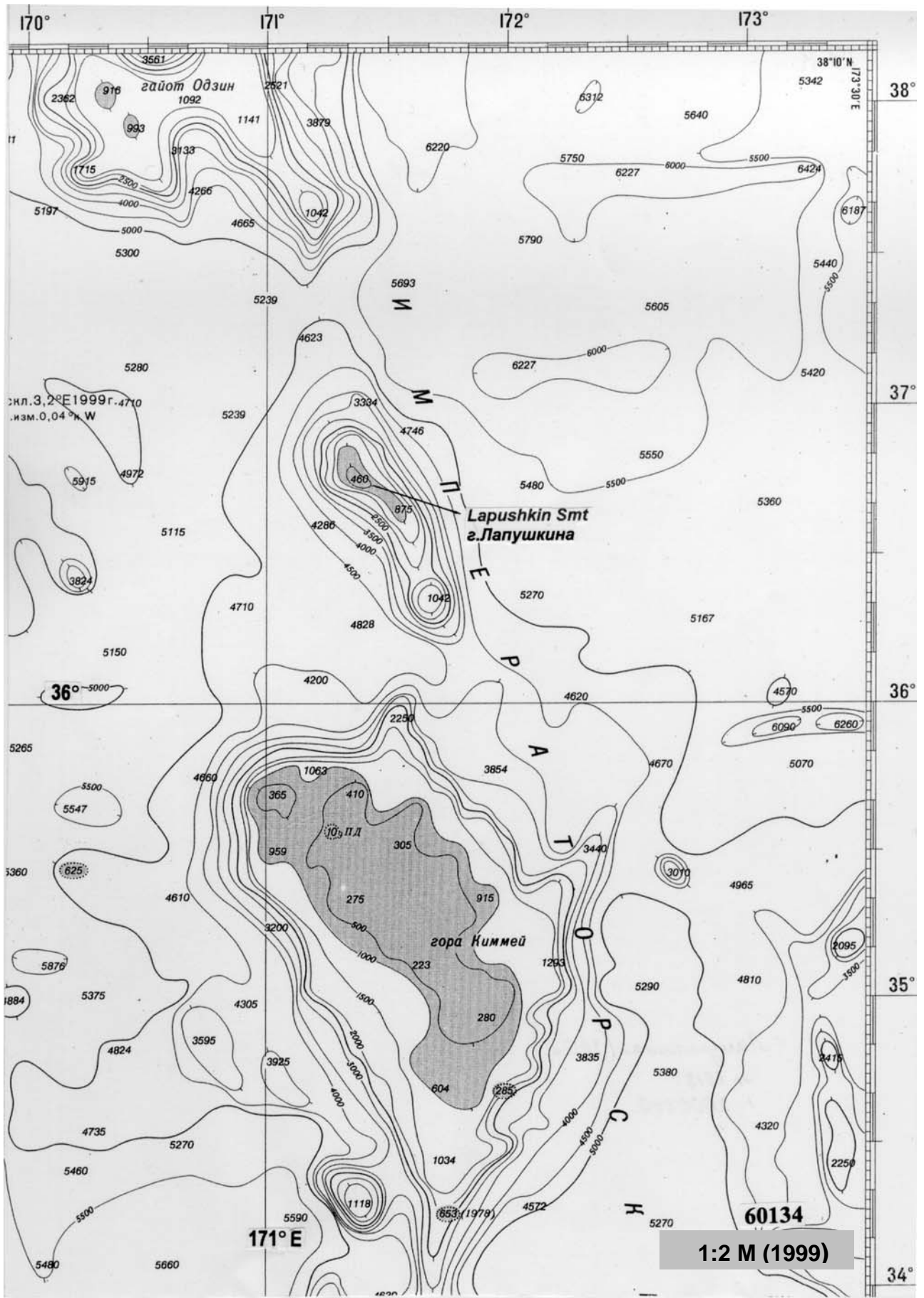


Lapushkin Seamount

Discovered and surveyed by the Russian Pacific Oceanographic Expedition



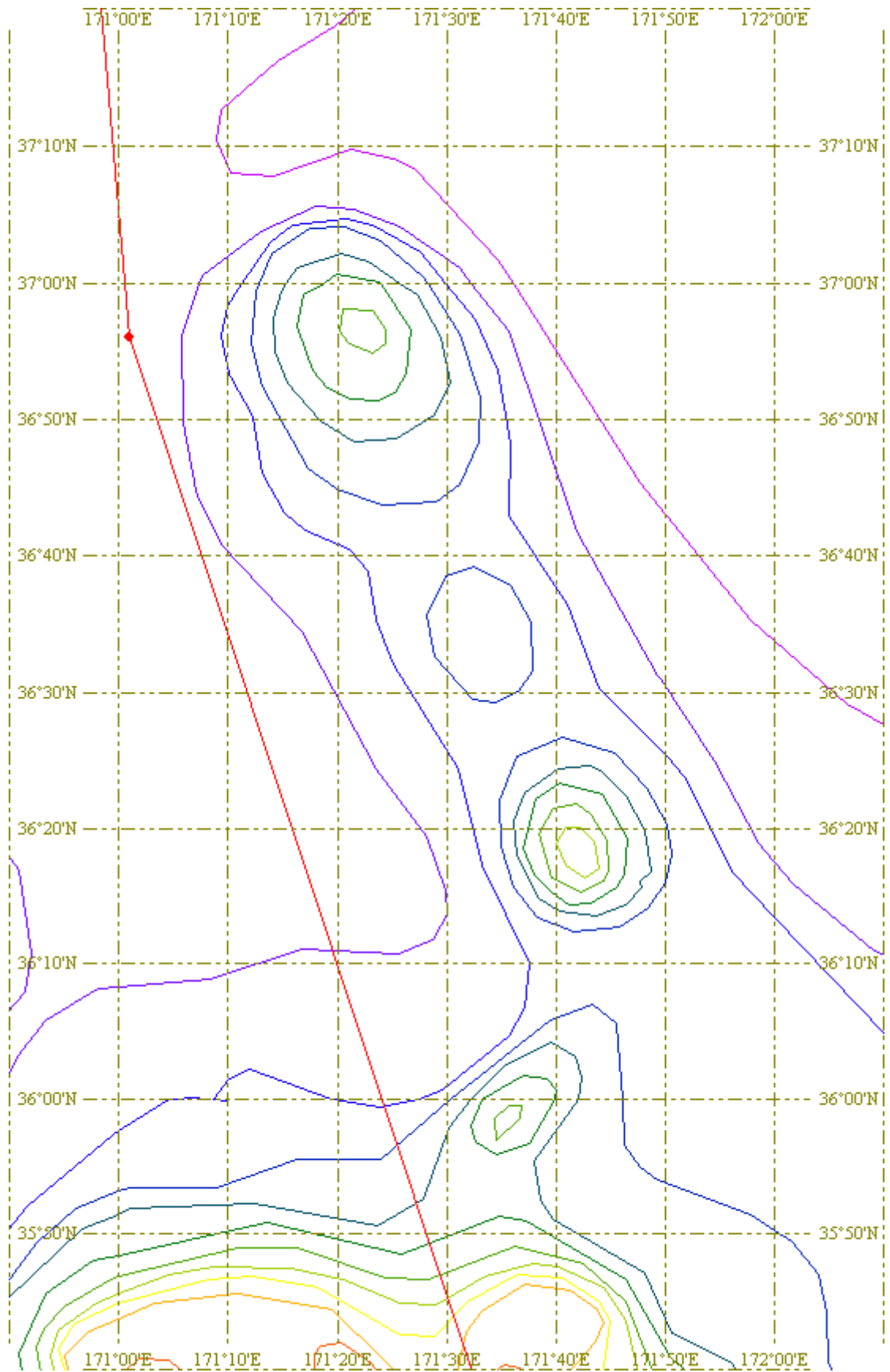


1:2 M (1999)

Lapushkin Smt

36°45.6' N 171°23.4' E

GEBCO 5-06



A

Undersea feature name proposal

IHO/IOC Form No.1

Ocean or Sea: **Pacific Ocean**

Name proposed: **Lapushkin Seamount**

Coordinates of midpoint or summit: **Lat. 36°45'.6 N, Long. 171°23'.4 E,**
kilometres in direction from

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

Identifying or categorizing characteristics: **The seamount has an oval shape, slopes steepness is 10°-15°. The least depth is 460 m, depths at the foot are 4600-5000 m.**

Associated features: **The seamount is located within the Emperor Seamount Chain.**

Chart reference:

Shown with name on chart No.

Shown but not named on chart No. **HDNO 1:500 000 (1992), 1:2 M (1999), GEBCO 5-06.**

Not shown but within area covered by chart No.

Reason for choice of name: **To perpetuate the memory of Yakov Yakovlevich Lapushkin (1904 – 1968), a navigation officer and hydrographer. For many years served at the Baltic and Pacific Fleets as navigation officer. For several years was the Chief of the Navy Hydrographic Service. Made considerable contribution into the sea bottom relief study, for more than 10 years had guided the publication of the Nautical Atlas.**

Discovery facts:

Date: **1989** by **Surveyed by the Pacific Oceanographic Expedition.**

By means: **Echo sounder GEL-3.**

Navigation used: **Space-based navigation system.**

Estimated positional accuracy in nautical miles: **0.07-0.11**

Description of survey: **Sounding by parallel sounding lines with the interval 1-2 km and mutually intersecting sounding lines.**

Nature and repository of other survey activities:

Supporting material:

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

Date:

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

Concurred in by:

Address:

Lapushkin Yakov Yakovlevich

(1904 – 1968)

He was born in St. Petersburg in a family of worker. Graduated from the Higher Naval School, Naval Academy and Leningrad State University.

Since 1925 had been a navigation officer aboard ships and vessels of the Baltic Fleet. In 1932 he was appointed a fleet navigation officer of the Pacific Fleet and in 1938 led the hydrographic vessels “Polyarnyy” and “Partizan” from Leningrad to Vladivostok, carrying out complex hydrographic works.

In 1939 – 1947 was at the head of the Navy Hydrographic Department.

In 1947 was subject to repression groundlessly. Being exonerated in 1953, he returned to the Hydrographic Department and guided the works on compilation and publication of the Nautical Atlas and “Course of Ship Navigation” in many volumes.

The main scientific works: “Course of Ship Navigation” (chief editor), “Navigational and Hydrographic Terminology. Symbols and Abbreviations”.