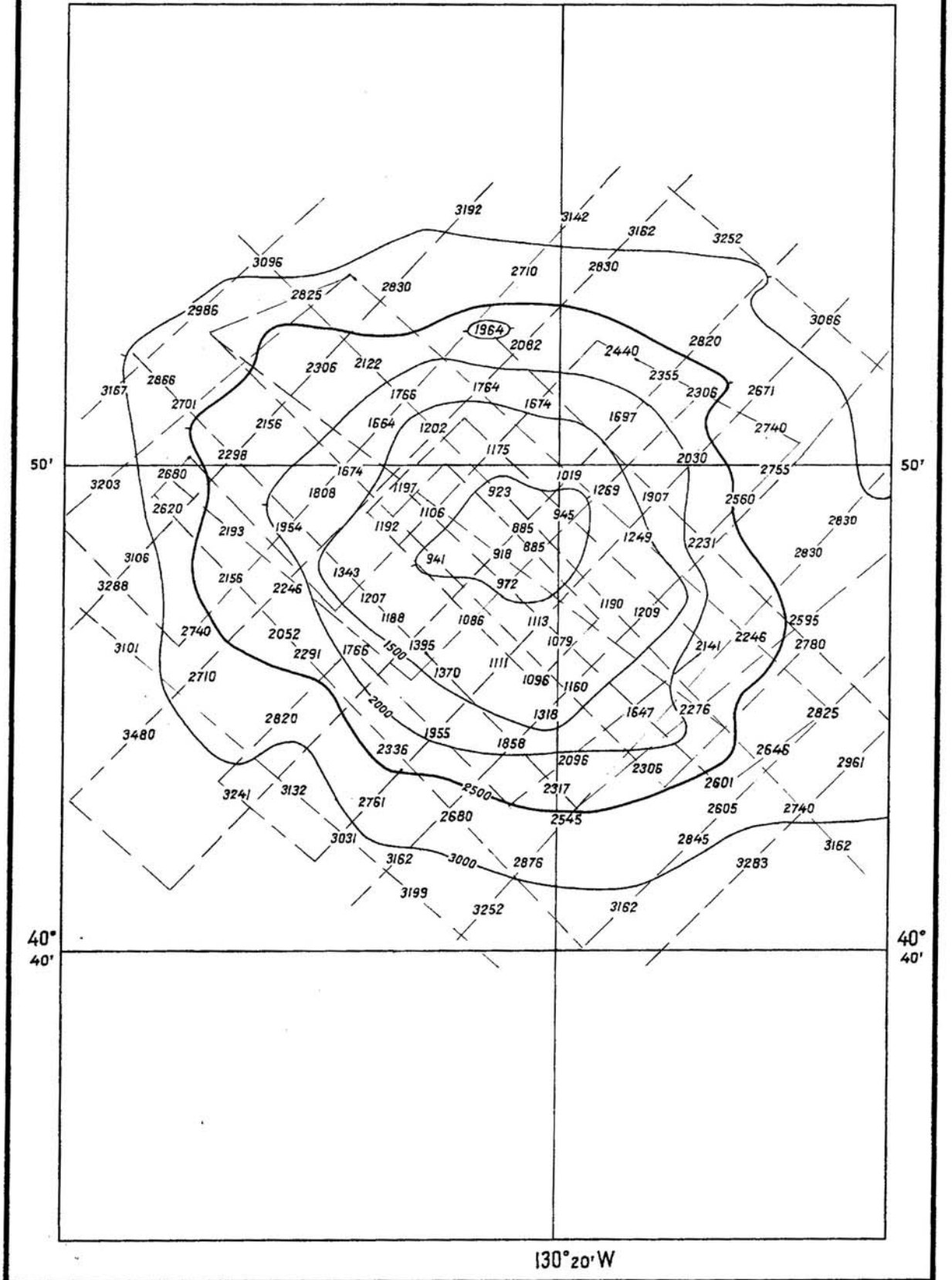
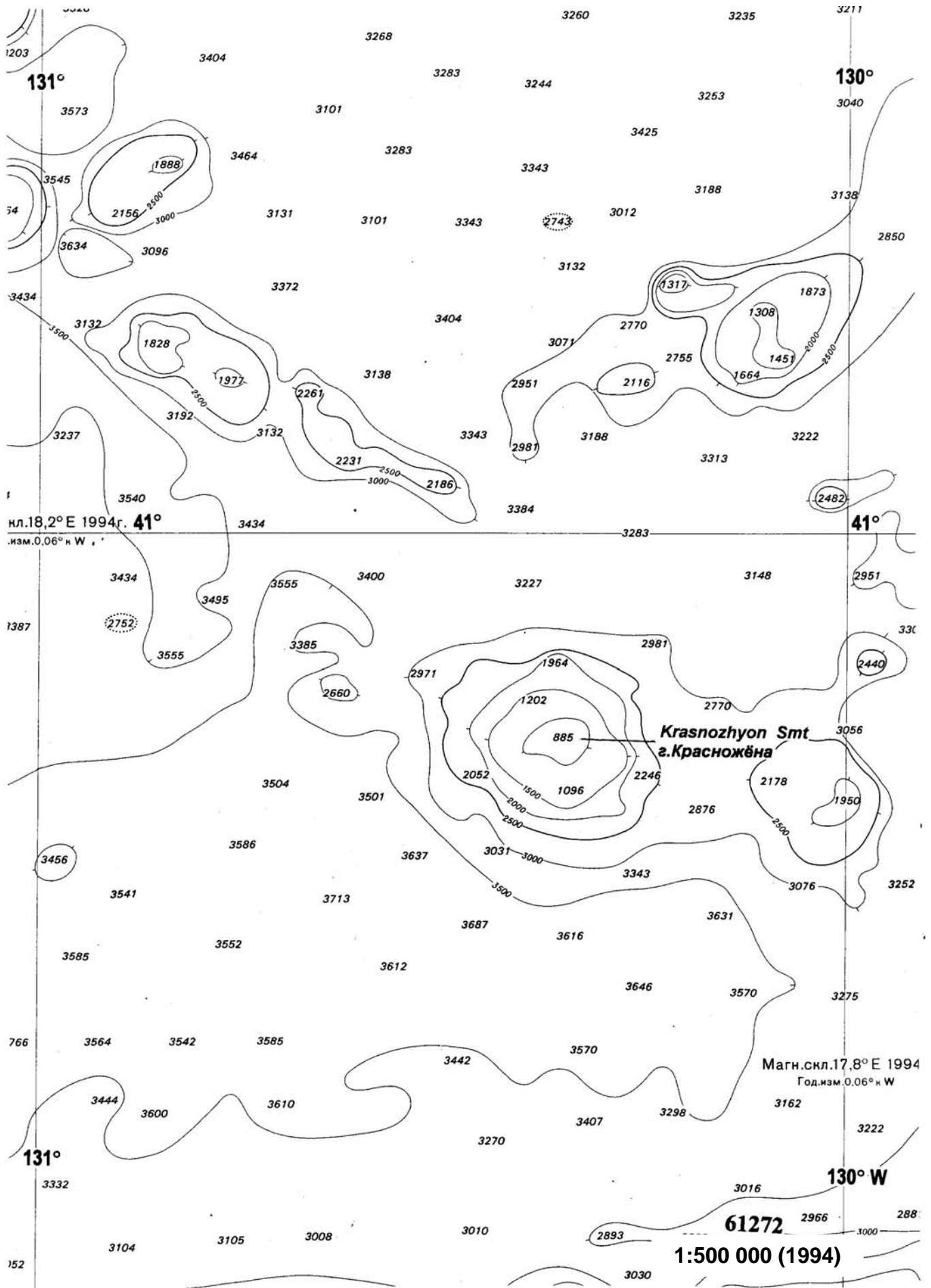


Krasnozhyon Seamount

Discovered and surveyed by the Russian Pacific Oceanographic Expedition





131°

130°

кл.18,2° Е 1994г. 41°
изм.0,06°к W

41°

Krasnozhyon Smt
г. Красножённа

Магн.скл.17,8° Е 1994
Год.изм.0,06°к W

131°

130° W

61272
1:500 000 (1994)

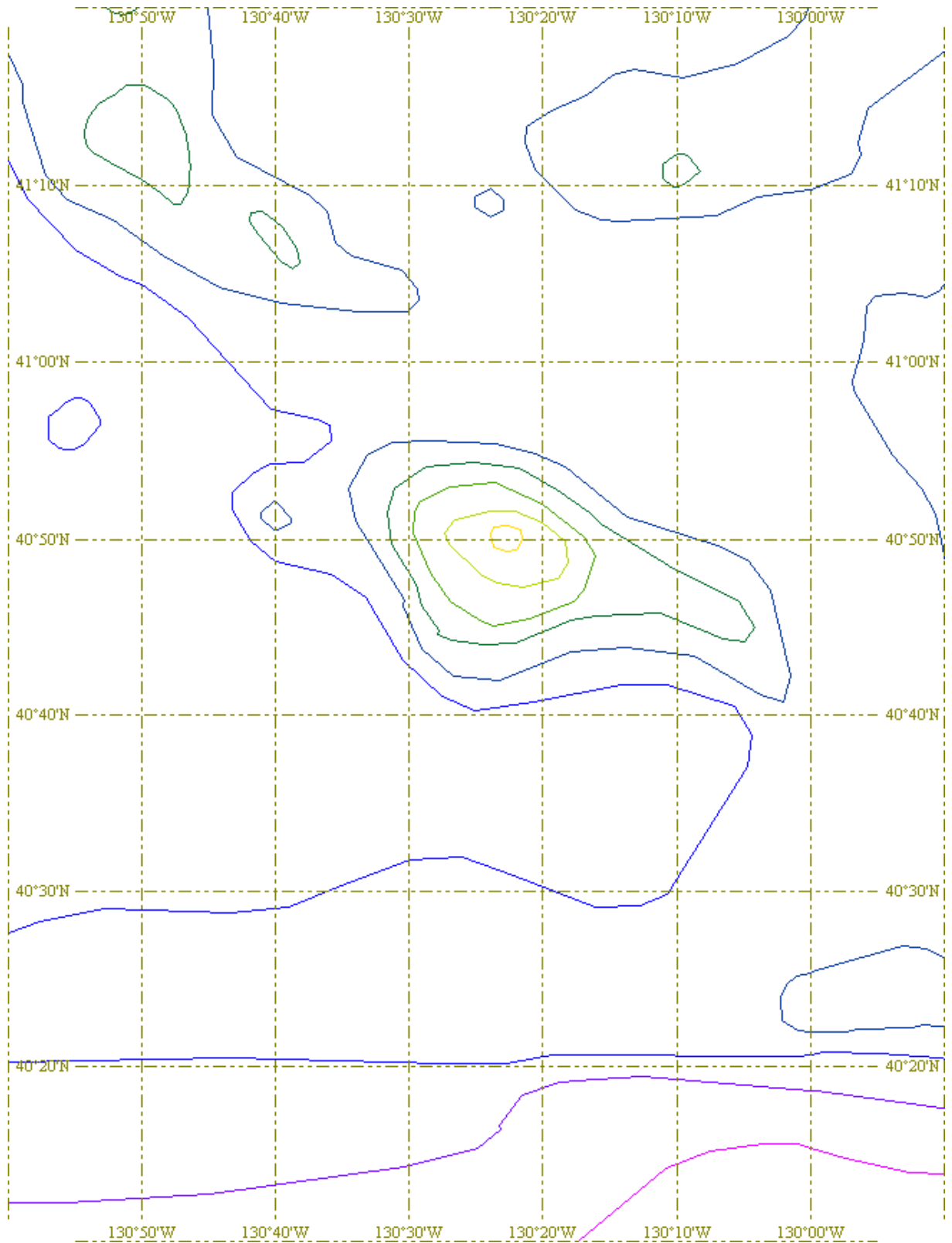
152

288

Krasnozhyon Smt

40°48.7' N 130°21.0' W

GEBCO 5-07



A

Undersea feature name proposal

IHO/IOC Form No.1

Ocean or Sea: **Pacific Ocean**

Name proposed: **Krasnozhyon Seamount**

Coordinates of midpoint or summit: **Lat.40°48'.7 N, Long. 130°21'.0 W,**
kilometres in direction from

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

Identifying or categorizing characteristics: **The seamount has an oval shape, slopes steepness is 20°-23°.
The least depth is 885 m, depths at the foot are 3200-3600 m.**

Associated features: **The seamount is located N of Mendocino Fracture Zone.**

Chart reference:

Shown with name on chart No.

Shown but not named on chart No. **HDNO 1:500 000 (1994), 1:2 M (1993), 1:5 M (1994),
GEBCO 5-07.**

Not shown but within area covered by chart No.

Reason for choice of name: **To perpetuate the memory of Ivan Georgiyevich Krasnozhyon (1907 – 1988), a hydrographer. Served in Hydrographic Service subdivisions for many years, was the Chief of the Baltic Fleet Hydrographic Service. An active explorer of the Baltic Sea and the seas of the Far East.**

Discovery facts:

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

By means: **Echo sounders NEL-6, GEL-3.**

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

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

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

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:

Krasnozhyon Ivan Georgiyevich

(1907 – 1988)

In 1937 graduated from the Hydrographic Department of the Naval Academy, then worked in the Hydrographic Service subdivisions of the Baltic Fleet, conducted bottom relief survey in the Baltic Sea coastal areas and in the open sea. In 1940 was appointed the Chief of the Baltic Fleet Hydrographic Service.

In the middle of 1940s he worked in the Pacific Hydrographic Expedition, was engaged in the hydrographic research of the Far East seas and the navigational/hydro-graphic support of the safety of navigation.

In 1948 – 1960 he worked in the Navy Hydrographic Department, was engaged in the planning and provision of the hydrographic works at sea and oceanographic research in the open parts of the World Ocean.