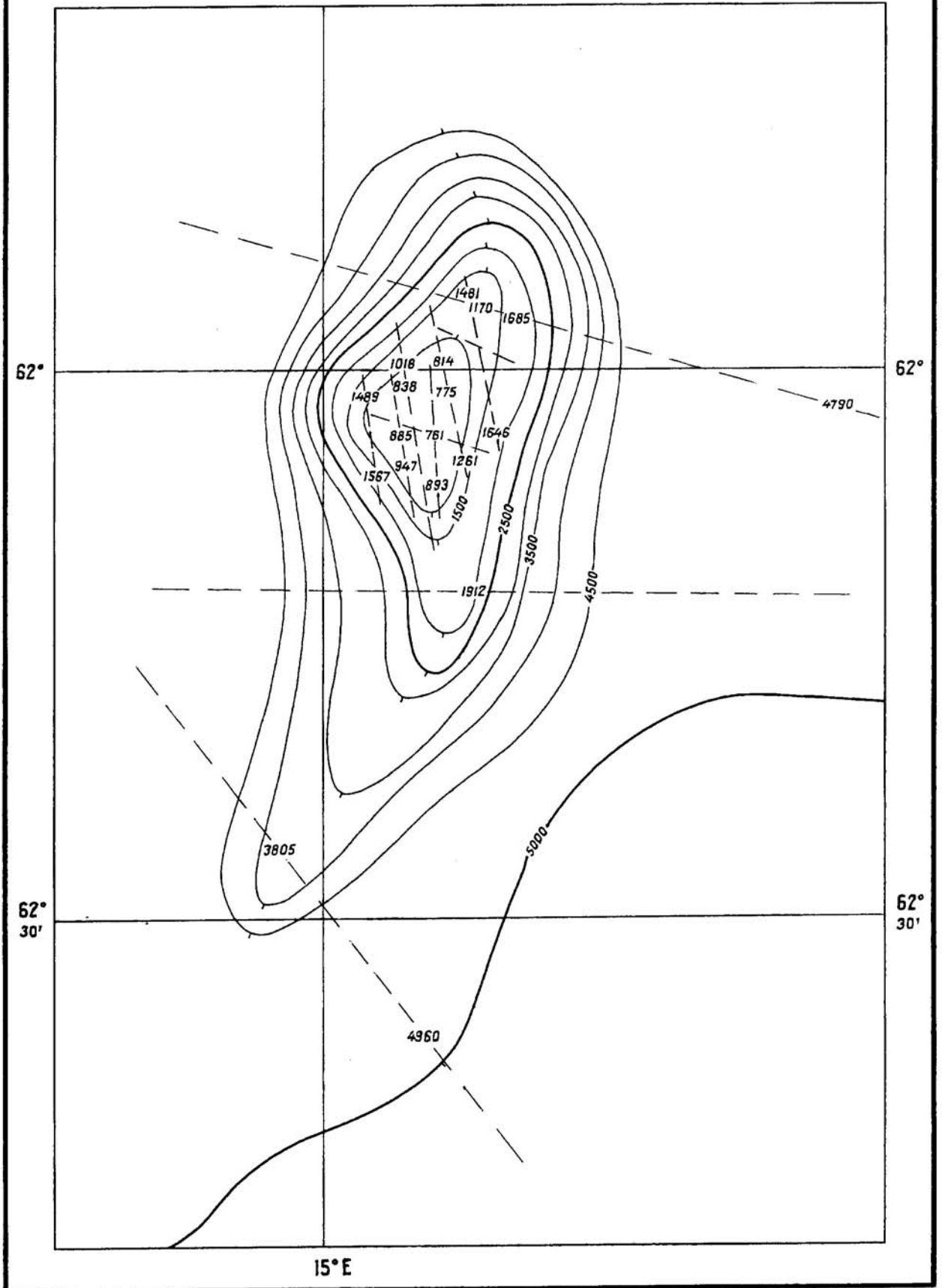


Kort Seamount

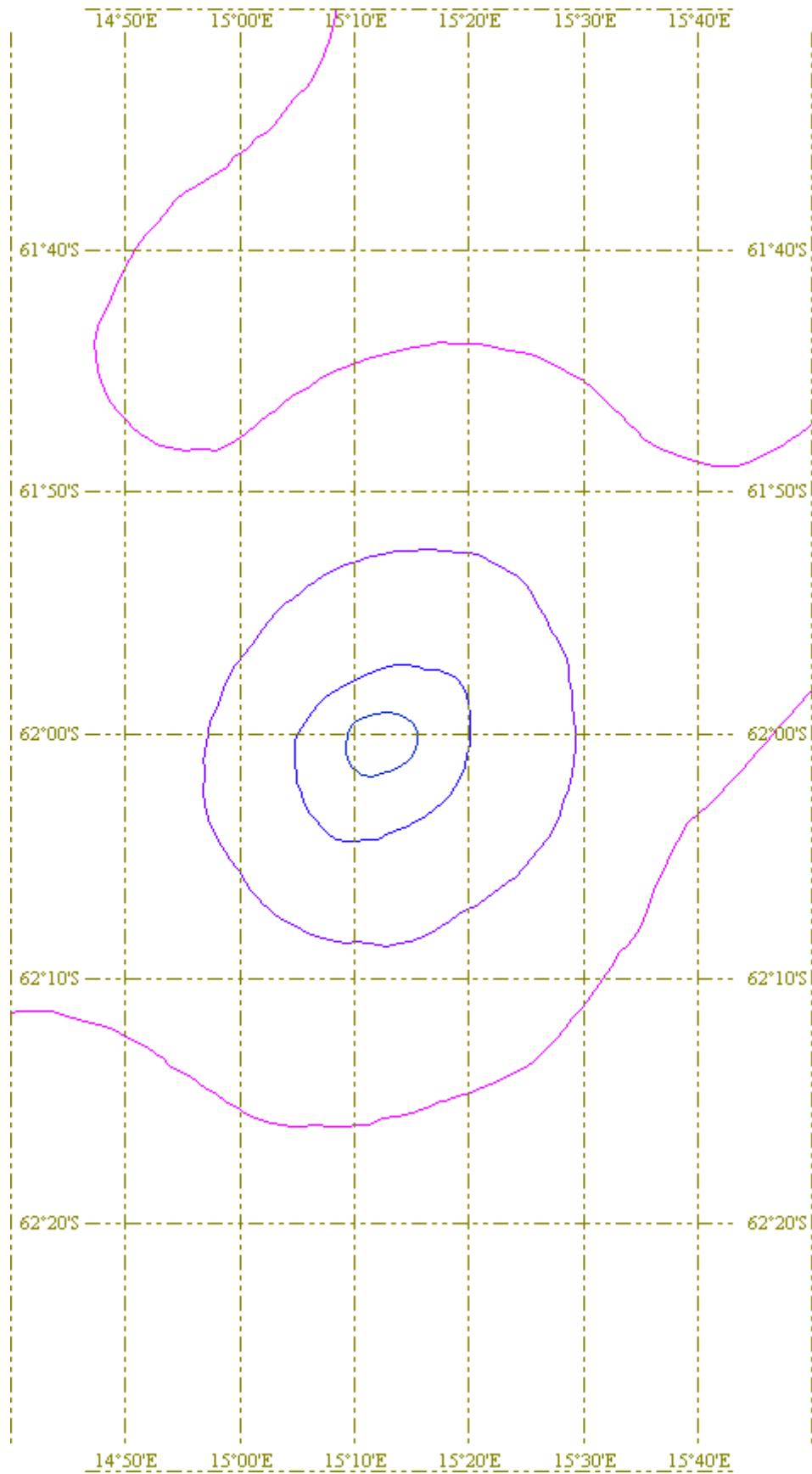
Discovered and surveyed by the Russian scientific search vessel "Kara-Dag"



Kort Smt

62°03.8' S 15°13.7' E

GEBCO 5-16



A

Undersea feature name proposal

IHO/IOC Form No.1

Ocean or Sea: **Atlantic Ocean**

Name proposed: **Kort Seamount**

Coordinates of midpoint or summit: **Lat. 62°03'.8 S, Long. 15°13'.7 E,**
kilometres in direction from

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

Identifying or categorizing characteristics: **The seamount has an oval shape, slopes steepness is 17°-20°. The least depth is 761 m, depths at the foot exceed 4500 m.**

Associated features: **The seamount is located in the central part of the African-Antarctic Basin.**

Chart reference:

Shown with name on chart No.

Shown but not named on chart No. **HDNO 1:2 M (2000), GEBCO 5-16.**

Not shown but within area covered by chart No.

Reason for choice of name: **To perpetuate the memory of Vladimir Grigor'yevich Kort (1913 – 1994), an oceanographer. For many years was the organizer and leader of the scientific expeditions to the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans, of the first marine research in Antarctica. One of the organizers of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission.**

Discovery facts:

Date: **1968** by **Discovered by RV "Professor Zubov".**

Date: **1981** by **Surveyed in detail by the vessel "Kara-Dag".**

By means: **Echo sounder "KHAG-432".**

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

Estimated positional accuracy in nautical miles: **0.3**

Description of survey: **Sounding by parallel sounding lines with the interval 1,5-4,0 km and sounding lines crossing them.**

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:

Kort Vladimir Grigor'yevich

(1913 – 1994)

In 1938 – 1941, having graduated from the Geographic Department of the Leningrad State University, he worked in the Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute.

In 1941 – 1945 he worked in subdivisions of the Baltic Fleet Hydrographic Service.

In 1946 – 1951 he was at the head of the Main Naval Observatory, and in 1951 – 1953 was the Deputy Chief of the Naval Institute.

In 1953 – 1994 he worked at the Institute of Oceanology of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He was the organizer and leader of 23 scientific expeditions into the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans. In 1956 – 1959 he guided and personally participated in the first marine research of the Antarctic.

In 1961 he was one of the organizers of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission.

He published 150 scientific works, including 4 monographs. For many years he had been guiding the preparation of the monograph “Pacific Ocean” in 10 volumes and participated in the publication of a number of atlases and nautical publications.

In 1953 – 1965 – Director of the Institute Oceanology of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

In 1965 – 1994 – an adviser of the management of the Institute of Oceanology of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.