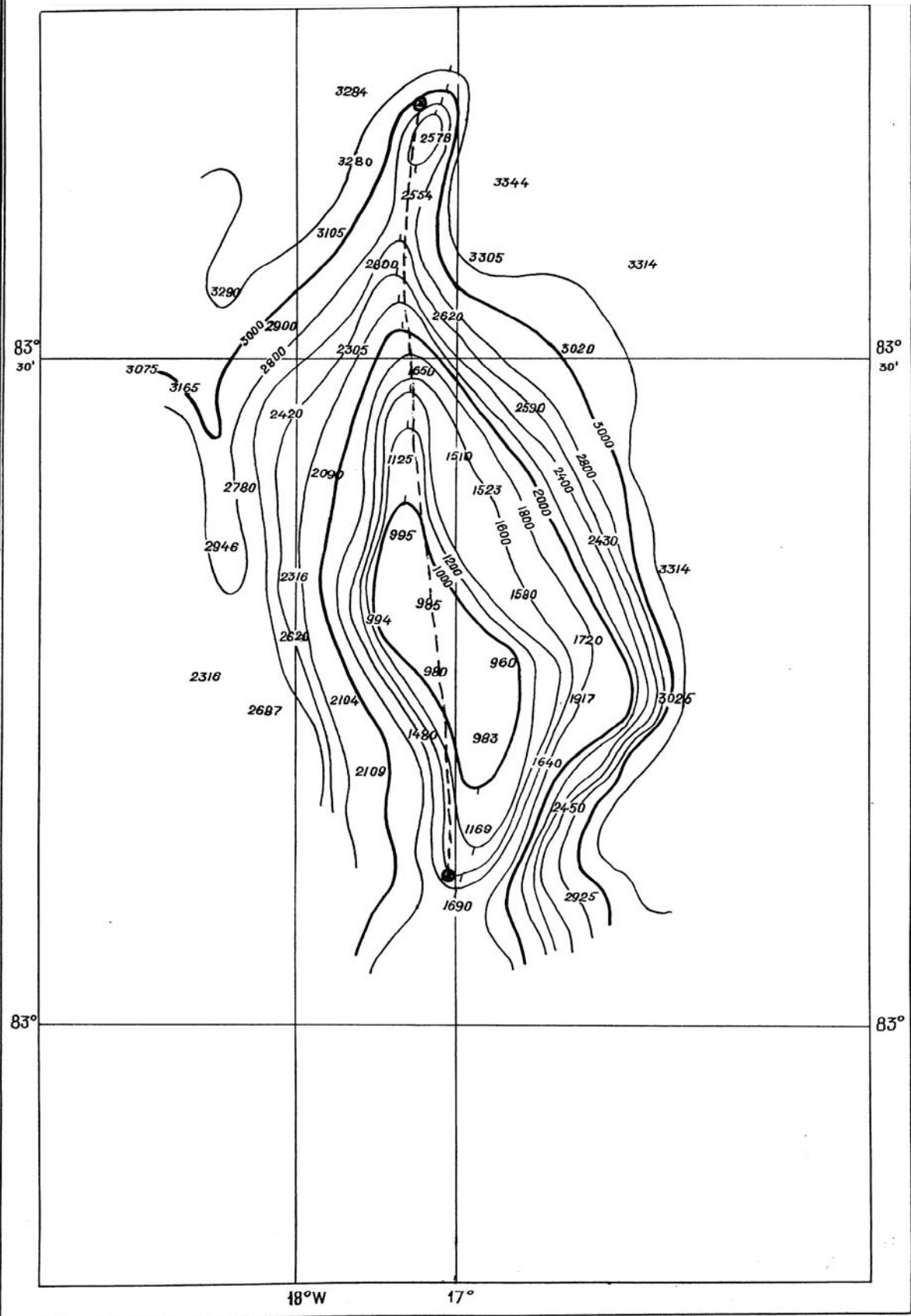


Zhilinskiy Rise

Discovered and surveyed by the Russian Arctic Hydrographic Expedition



B

Undersea feature name proposal

IHO/IOC Form No. 1

Ocean or Sea: **Arctic Ocean**
Name proposed: **Zhilinskiy Rise**

Coordinates of extremities: Lat. **83°07.0' N** Lat. **83°42.0' N**
 Long. **17°02.0' W** to Long. **17°08.0' W**

Description (kind of feature): **The rise is located in the NW part of the Greenland Sea on the Greenland insular slope among the depths of 1600-3000 m. Relative height of the rise above 1600 m depth contour is 640 m.**

Identifying or categorizing characteristics: **The rise has a diamond shape stretched in the N direction. The top surface of the rise within the limits of 1000 m depth contour is a gently sloping plain with a slightly hummock topography. In the area of 1000 m depth contour the character of topography changes and distinct slopes which steepness attains 7°-9° appear. The size of the rise is 30 x 67 km. The least detected depth – 960 m.**

Associated features:

Chart reference:

Shown with name on chart No.

Shown but not named on chart No. **GUNIO 1:500 000 (1986)**

Not shown but within area covered by chart No.

Reason for choice of name: **To perpetuate the memory of Anatoliy Kazimirovich Zhilinskiy (1912-1993), a famous hydrographer, Chief of the North Hydrographic Expedition from 1953 till 1958, chief of a division of the Navy Hydrographic Department from 1958 till 1961, Chief of the Hydrographic Enterprise of the Maritime Fleet Ministry from 1961 till 1983. He personally participated and then was at the head of the hydrographic works in the Barents Sea. He organized the preparation for the deployment of complex oceanographic works in the Arctic, ensured the safety of navigation along the seaways of the Northern Sea Route.**

Discovery facts:

Date: **1980 by the Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition when carrying out general bottom relief survey from a submarine.**

By means of: **Soundings were taken by means of echo sounder NEL-6.**

Navigation used: **Submarine position was fixed by radio navigation system “Marshrut” before diving and after surfacing.**

Estimated positional accuracy in nautical miles: **Mean square error of submarine position fixing – 1.4 miles, mean square error of depth position fixing – 3.2-5.3 miles.**

Description of survey: **Survey was carried out by sounding technique at scale 1:500 000.**

Nature and repository of other survey activities: **Parallel sounding lines with interval 13-22 km.**

Supporting material:

Submitted by: **The State Hydrographic Enterprise of the Ministry of Transport.**

Date: **11.03.2001**

Address: **12, Moskovskiy pr., St. Petersburg 199031**

Concurred in by:

Address:

Zhilinskiy Anatoliy Kazimirovich

(1912-1993)

In 1938 he graduated from M.V. Frunze Higher Naval School and was appointed a deputy chief of a division of the Navy Hydrographic Department.

In 1939 he was transferred to the Hydrographic Division of the Northern Fleet. Many years of his service he were connected with the North Hydrographic Expedition, where he occupied the posts of a superintendent of works, chief of a party, and in 1953, having graduated from the Naval Academy, he became the Chief of the Expedition. Under his guidance and with his personal participation the Expedition carried out a large amount of hydrographic works in the Barents Sea and along the coast of Novaya Zemlya and provided new important materials for fleet operations support.

In 1958-1961, during the period of time when he occupied the post of the chief of the 3rd division of the Head Department of Navigation and Oceanography of the Ministry of Defence, he carried out the preparation for the deployment of complex oceanographic works in the Arctic.

In 1961 he retired from the Navy and was appointed the Chief of the Hydrographic Enterprise of the Maritime Fleet Ministry, he occupied this post for more than 22 years. He was engaged in ensuring the safety of navigation on the seaways of the Northern Sea Route, paid much attention to the further development of the hydrographic service of the Arctic seas. In 1977 he was at the head of the work on navigational and hydrographic support of the icebreaker “Arktika” cruise to the North Pole.