## INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC ORGANIZATION

## INTERGOVERNMENTAL OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION (of UNESCO)

## UNDERSEA FEATURE NAME PROPOSAL (Sea NOTE overleaf)

Note: The boxes will expand as you fill the form.

Name Proposed:	ed: Herrmann Canyon		Ocean	or Sea: Southern Ocean		
Geometry that best	defines the featu	re (Yes/No) :				
Point	Line	Polygon	Multiple points	Multiple lines'		Combination of geometries*
	Yes				1 50	5
* Geometry should b	be clearly distingu	ished when pr	oviding the coordina	ates below.		
			Lat. (e.g. 63°32.6'N	1)	Long. (e.g. 046	S°21 3'W/)
			69°48.6' S	•)	2°06.9'	,
			69°46.35' S		2°08.6	- 'E
			69°43.75' S		2°14.6	Έ
<b>0</b>			69°40.3' S		2°11.3	Έ
Coordinates:			69°35.65' S		1°57.2	Έ
			69°23.3' S		1°44.2	Έ
			69°15.6' S		1°28.0	Έ
			69°06.0' S		1°18.7	Έ

Feature	Maximum Depth:	3750 m	Steepness :	steep sides, >25°
Description:	Minimum Depth :	1500 m	Shape :	continuous trough
Description.	Total Relief :	> 1000 m	Dimension/Size :	length ~ 90 km

## Baeyer Canyon; Fimbul Canyon, Kraul Canyon Associated Features:

	Shown Named on Map/Chart:	Nautical Chart INT 905
	Shown Unnamed on Map/Chart:	Canyon System Bathymetry off
Chart/Map References:		Fimbulisen; 1:250 000
		Lazarev Sea, Antarctica
	Within Area of Map/Chart:	GEBCO 5.18 and 5.16, IBCSO

Reason for Choice of Name (if a person, state how associated with the feature to be named):	Dr. Ernst Herrmann (1895-1970) was the geologist and geographer for the 3rd German Antarctic Expedition aboard the M.V. Schwabenland (December 1938- April 1939). He obtained a PhD in Geology from the university in Berlin, then became a voluntary teaching assistant at the Mineralogical and Petrographic Institute in Berlin. He had strong polar interests and organised geological and glaciological expeditions to Sweden, Norway and Iceland between 1924 and 1934. In summer 1938 he used the new slow-flying Fieseler Storch aircraft to undertake a photographic exploration of the geography of Svalbard, publishing a travel report as a popular book, and making the first coloured aerial movie in the Arctic. Herrmann also had a special interest in volcanoes, and was appointed a member of the Santorin-Expedition to investigate the eruption of one the volcanoes of the Mediterranean island of Santorini, in 1925-26. He later participated in expeditions to volcanoes in Iceland and Italy (in 1932, 1936, 1937, and 1939). Herrmann described himself as a teacher and polar researcher. Having been wounded during the first World War, he was exempt from military service in the second. As a member of the Freemasons he was not a member of
	the National Socialist Party and as a consequence was never promoted as teacher. In addition to teaching, he published books and papers and gave

lectures and radio broadcasts on geology and geography. His later books included "Die Pole der Erde" (The Poles of the Earth; 1950) and "Die Werkstatt Vulkane" (The Volcano Workshop; 1963). In 1947 he became docent of geography in Bederkesa and at the teacher training college in Celle, and later in Osnabrück.
Hermann was responsible for the echo-sounding on the Schwabenland, which was only the second ship after the Meteor to carry out echo-sounding in the South Atlantic (Discovery-II was doing so at about the same time). From these novel soundings Hermann was able to draw a bathymetric map of the Antarctic continental margin seawards of the ice shelf between longitudes 17°E and 5°W and from 68°S to 71°S, showing prominent channels >3000m deep at 8-9°E and >4000m deep at 2-3°W. This was the first ever mapping of what were probably submarine canyons off the Antarctic coast. The map was published in 3 reports:-
<ol> <li>Herrmann, E., 1939, Die geographischen Arbeiten. Annalen der Hydrographie und Maritimen Meteorologie, VIII Beiheft 23-26.</li> <li>Herrmann, E., 1940, Zeitschrift für Erdkunde zu Berlin 8 (17/18), p. 431.</li> <li>Herrmann, E., 1941, Deutsche Forscher im Südpolarmeer. Safari Verlag, Berlin, 184 pp.</li> </ol>
Herrmann (1941) also was the first to realise that the mid-Atlantic Ridge was of volcanic origin, and published extensively on the bathymetry and geology of the South Atlantic in a work little recognised today: Herrmann, E., 1948, Tektonik und Vulkanismus in der Antarktis und den Benachbarten Meersteilen. Petermanns Geographischen Mitteilungen, 1. Quartalsheft, 1-11 (note – manuscript submitted April 1943).
Note that there is one Antarctic Canyon named after the ship (Schwabenland Canyon), and another after the expedition leader (Ritscher Canyon), but so far no acknowledgement of Herrmann's major scientific role on the expedition, nor of his contribution to Antarctic marine geology.

Dia a success Frankas	Discovery Date:	1991, 1992, 2002	
Discovery Facis:	Discoverer (Individual, Ship):	Polarstern: ANT IX/3, X/2, XIX/2	

	Date of Survey:	div.		
	Survey Ship:	Polarstern		
	Sounding Equipement:	Multibeam Hydrosweep DS-2		
Our and the Our and Data in shading	Type of Navigation:	GPS		
Supporting Survey Data, including	Estimated Horizontal Accuracy (nm):	0.2		
Track Controls:	Survey Track Spacing:	variable		
	Supporting material can be submitted as Annex in analog or digital form.			
	Bathymetric Chart: Canyon System Bathymetry off Fimbulisen 1:250 000			
	AWI			

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	Organization and Address:	Emeritus Associate,
	, i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	Scott Polar Research Institute
Proposer(s):		Cambridge University
		Lensfield Road
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	Concurrer (name, e-mail, organization and address):	none

Damaalaa			
Remarks:			

NOTE : This form should be forwarded, when completed :

- a) If the undersea feature is located <u>inside the external limit</u> of the territorial sea :to your "National Authority for Approval of Undersea Feature Names" (see page 2-9) or, if this does not exist or is not known, either to the IHB or to the IOC (see addresses below);
- b) If at least 50 % of the undersea feature is located <u>outside the external limits</u> of the territorial sea :-

to the IHB or to the IOC, at the following addresses :

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ail: <u>info@ihb.mc</u> E-mail: <u>info@unesco.org</u>	