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ORGANIZATION



*Twenty Third Meeting of the GEBCO
Sub-Committee on
Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN)*

Lima, Peru
11-14 September 2010

REPORT

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23rd SCUFN MEETING
Lima, Peru, 11-14 September 2010

REPORT

- Notes:** 1) Paragraph numbering is the same as in the agenda (Annex C)
 2) All documents referred to in these minutes are available from the SCUFN page of the IHO website (http://www.iho-ohi.net/mtg_docs/com_wg/SCUFN/SCUFN23/SCUFN23Docs.htm)

Annexes:

- A List of Documents
- B List of Participants
- C Agenda
- D List of Actions arising from SCUFN-23
- E List of Acronyms used in this Report
- F Alphabetic Index of Undersea Feature Names considered at SCUFN-23

1 OPENING AND ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

- Docs: SCUFN23-01A rev5 [List of Documents](#) (also Annex A)
 SCUFN23-01B rev5 [List of Participants](#) (also Annex B)
 SCUFN23-01C [SCUFN Membership and Observers List](#)
 SCUFN23-01D [Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure for SCUFN](#)

The twenty third meeting of the GEBCO Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN) began at 10.00 a.m. on Saturday 11 September at the Centro Naval del Peru (Navy Club), Av. San Luis Cuadra 24, San Borja, in Lima, Peru. The meeting was hosted by the *Dirección de Hidrografía y Navegación (DHN)*, of the Peruvian Navy. The meeting was chaired by Dr. Hans Werner SCHENKE, AWI, Germany.

Cdr. Hugo MONTORO opened the meeting and welcomed all participants on behalf of Rear Admiral Javier GAVIOLA TEJADA, Director of DHN. The Chairman thanked Cdr. MONTORO and Lt. Luz CANO for their hard work in preparing for the meeting. He welcomed SCUFN members and observers, and reported that Muhammad BASHIR (Pakistan) would arrive later in the meeting.

Attendees included SCUFN Chairman, Dr. Hans-Werner SCHENKE (AWI, Germany), SCUFN Secretary, Mr. Michel HUET (IHB, Monaco), and Sub-Committee members:

- Cdr. Ana Angelica ALBERONI (DHN, Brazil),
- Cdr. Muhammad BASHIR (Hydrographic Department, Pakistan, arrived 12 Sep 2010),
- Dr. Ksenia DOBROLYUBOVA (GINRAS, Russia),
- Dr. Hyun-Chul HAN (KIGAM, Rep. of Korea),
- Dr. Yasuhiko OHARA (JHOD, Japan),
- Lic. Walter REYNOSO-PERALTA (SHN, Argentina),
- Dr. Vaughan STAGPOOLE (IGNS, New Zealand)
- Ms. Lisa A. TAYLOR (NOAA, USA),

Apologies were received from Cdr. Harvinder AVTAR (NHO, India) and Mr. Norman Z. CHERKIS (Five Oceans Consultants, USA), both SCUFN members. Cdr AVTAR (India) could not attend due to health reasons. Cdr Rajesh BARGOTI (NHO, India) reported that Cdr. AVTAR has not officially resigned, but may do so if his health does not improve.

Additionally, Lic. José Luis FRIAS Salazar (INEGI, Mexico), also a SCUFN member, was not in attendance. It was noted that Lic. FRIAS had not attended 2 meetings in a row which, according to the SCUFN terms of reference, meant that he was considered as resigned. It was also reported that he has now moved to another non marine department at INEGI. As a result of the vacancy of his position at SCUFN, to be formally acknowledged by the GEBCO Guiding Committee, there will be a need to identify a replacement for him on the IOC side.

The Chairman expressed his warm thanks and gratitude to Lic. FRIAS for his very useful contributions to SCUFN in his capacity as physical geographer. He has been very active as chief editor of the IBCCA bathymetric mapping project in the Caribbean region. He hosted GEBCO in 2005 in Aguascalientes, Mexico. It was considered very unfortunate that Lic. FRIAS could not continue as SCUFN member.

Mr. Trent Palmer (NGA, USA) reported that he was moving to a new position in NGA and had been replaced as ACUF Secretary by Mr. Jimmy NERANTZIS (NGA, USA). Mr. NERANTZIS would therefore also act as observer to SCUFN, for ACUF, during this meeting. The Chairman welcomed Mr. NERANTZIS and thanked Mr. PALMER for his valuable contribution to SCUFN work and meetings over the last 13 years.

The Chairman reported that Dr. Dimitriy TRAVIN (Russia) stepped down from his position as person responsible for the Ocean Mapping Programmes at the IOC and had been replaced by Dr. Luciano FONSECA (Brazil) to deal with GEBCO matters at the IOC Secretariat in Paris, France. However, Dr. FONSECA could not get funding to attend SCUFN23. The Sub-Committee acknowledged with thanks the significant contribution that Dr. TRAVIN has made to the efficient functioning of SCUFN.

The secretary noted that the term for SCUFN members is 5 years and renewable for a further 5 years. He observed that all members of SCUFN had several years of participation from now, before they would have to step down, and that membership was therefore quite stable at present.

Observers included

Mr. Trent PALMER (NGA, USA);
Mr. Jimmy NERANTZIS (NGA & BGN/ACUF, USA);
Dr. Kunio YASHIMA, GEBCO Guiding Committee (JHA, Japan);
Capt. Paolo LUSIANI, GEBCO Guiding Committee (IIM, Italy) - 11 and 12 Sept 2010;
Dr. Natalia TURKO, GEBCO Guiding Committee (GINRAS, Russia) - 11 and 12 Sept 2010;
Dr. Chris FOX, Vice Chair GEBCO (NGDC, USA) – 11 Sept 2010;
Cdr. Hugo MONTORO, Host (DHN, Peru) - 11 and 12 Sept 2010;
Mr. Chang-sub CHOI (KHOA, Rep. of Korea);
Ms. Inyoung PARK (KHOA, Rep. of Korea);
Prof. LIN Shaohua (NMDIS, China);
Dr. GAO Jinyao (China);
Mr. JIN Jiye (China);
Mr. LIU Lianan (China);
Cdr. Rajesh BARGOTI (NHO, India);
Dr. Bruce GOLBY (GA, Australia) – 11 Sept 2010;
Ms. Paola TRAVAGLINI (CHS, Canada) - 12 Sept 2010;
Mr. Priyantha JINADASA (Sri Lanka, GEBCO-Alumni) - 12 Sept 2010.

Outcome:

- The Sub-Committee noted the documents introduced.

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Docs: SCUFN23-02A rev5 [Agenda](#) (also Annex C)

The Chairman noted that the document from Dr. STAGPOOLE *Report to SCUFN on the Undersea Names Committee of the New Zealand Geographic Board* would be considered as Doc. SCUFN23-09.1A under new Agenda Item 9.1. Also, revised proposals received from INOCAR, Ecuador, on 11 September 2010 would be considered as Doc. SCUFN23-09.2A under new Agenda Item 9.2, time permitting. No other Items were added to the agenda

Outcome:

- The Sub-Committee approved the agenda, as amended (see Annex C).

3. MATTERS REMAINING FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS

- Notes: 1) Numbers in the 1st left column in the table below refer to corresponding paragraphs in SCUFN-22 Report.
 2) The status of actions arising from previous meetings are classified as follows:
- DONE
 - PENDING (Additional work is needed to complete the action.)

3.1 REVIEW OF ACTIONS FROM SCUFN-22

Docs:	SCUFN23-03.1A rev2	List of Actions from SCUFN22 and Status
	SCUFN23-03.1B	Proposal for redefining “Caldera” in Publication B-6
	SCUFN23-03.1C	Proposal on adoption of new Generic Terms for Publication B-6
	SCUFN23-03.1D	Letter to INOCAR, Ecuador, dated 9 March 2010
	SCUFN23-03.1E	Letter to DHN, Peru, dated 10 March 2010
	SCUFN23-03.1F	Letter to J. Osborne dated 15 March 2010
	SCUFN23-03.1G	GEBCO Gazetteer – Japanese spelling rules
	SCUFN23-03.1H rev1	Actions from SCUFN22 – T. Palmer

The secretary reviewed the list of actions from SCUFN-22 and reported on the status of each action. The outcome of the review is summarized in the table below:

SCUFN-22 Action	Agenda Item	Details	Responsible	Status
SCUFN22/1	5.1	Submit appropriate graphics depicting clear examples of generic feature types (e.g., color shaded relief images and feature profiles) to the secretary for inclusion via links in B-6.	All members	Pending. No graphics were submitted. On suggestion from the Chair, it was agreed to set up a Graphics Group (H-C HAN, lead) to collect pictures of typical underwater features described in B-6, to help with naming of features.
SCUFN22/2	5.1	Establish links to approved graphics in B-6.	Secretary	Pending. Need for SCUFN22/1 to be completed first.
SCUFN22/3	5.2	Review B-6 in detail to check for consistency in reference to 'Naming Authorities' and make recommendations to the next meeting.	Y. OHARA and V. STAGPOOLE	Done. See Doc. SCUFN23-06A . All proposed changes to B-6 for consistency, as shown in yellow in Doc. SCUFN23-06A, were reviewed by the meeting and approved. It was agreed that those responsible for the various language versions of B-6 would update their version accordingly. China (LIN S.) offered to produce an English-Chinese version of B-6, which was gratefully accepted.
SCUFN22/4	5.2	Compose an improved definition for caldera for submission to the next SCUFN meeting.	Y. OHARA and H-C. HAN	Done. See Doc. SCUFN23-03.1B . The proposed new definition for caldera was accepted, with slight revision, i.e. <i>A roughly circular, cauldron-like depression generally characterised by steep sides and formed by collapse, or partial collapse, during or following a volcanic eruption.</i>

SCUFN-22 Action	Agenda Item	Details	Responsible	Status
SCUFN22/5	6.1	Complete the English/Spanish version of the 4 th edition of B-6 as soon as possible.	W. REYNOSO-PERALTA / J.L. FRIAS Salazar	Done ¹ . The Sub-Committee thanked W. REYNOSO-PERALTA and J.L. FRIAS for this achievement.
SCUFN22/6	6.1	Consider the definition proposed by H.H. SUNG for 'Sand Ridge', i.e. "A <i>submerged, permanent, group of shallow, low ridges comprised of sand or sediment, formed in parallel appearance. May constitute a hazard to navigation.</i> ", and provide their comments to H.H. SUNG (hhsung@ewha.ac.kr) in advance of the next meeting. H.H. SUNG to report on the results at SCUFN-23.	All members and observers H.H. SUNG	Done . See Doc. SCUFN23-03.1C . See discussion below on <u>Mud Volcano - Sand Ridge – Rift - Salt Dome</u> .
SCUFN22/7	6.1	Define the extent of the Joban Seamount Chain and provide the secretary with the coordinates and a shape file.	Y. OHARA	Pending . Y. OHARA has yet to provide data to define geometry of seamounts to the Secretary.
SCUFN22/8	6.1	Prepare a proposal relating to the grouping of seamounts / guyots in the Japanese Guyots area, for discussion at SCUFN-23.	K. DOBROLYU-BOVA	Done . See Doc. SCUFN-03.1I . See discussion below on <u>Japanese Guyots area</u> .
SCUFN22/9	6.1	Ask the New Zealand Geographical Board if it would be possible to rename Hayes Bank and Houtz Bank, as it is now the international practice not to name features after living persons.	V. STAGPOOLE	Done . V. STAGPOOLE reported that Hayes Bank and Houtz Bank were confirmed by the NZ Geographical Board and were not going to be withdrawn.
SCUFN22/10	6.1	Review the questions/issues in Annex E to SCUFN22 report, on how to facilitate the transfer of bathymetric data to the IHO DCDB, and provide their comments to L. TAYLOR (Lisa.A.Taylor@noaa.gov) in advance of the next meeting. L. TAYLOR to report on the results at SCUFN-23.	All members and observers L. TAYLOR	L. TAYLOR reported that she had received no comments. NGDC/IHO DCDB were planning to deliver a wider range of data via the web; this would include a link to the data holder plus a geospatial footprint. She invited countries to submit data to the IHO DCDB database. The Chair asked that metadata, at least, be made available for all surveys and submitted to the IHO DCDB. There was general support for open access to data.
SCUFN22/11	7.1.2.a	Write to the proposer of Lucky Star Ridge, recommending that he contact Y. OHARA to collaborate about the feature located from <i>Lat. 22°46.0'N, Long. 126°56.5'E</i> to <i>Lat. 21°40.0'N, Long. 126°47.8'E</i> , in view of submitting a new proposal to SCUFN23.	Secretary	Done (SCUFN letter of 15 March 2010 to T. Osborne). Secretary reported that no reply had been received. Y. OHARA reported that JHOD have complete coverage over this feature and offered to prepare a proposal to SCUFN for an alternative name, which was agreed.
SCUFN22/12	7.1.3.a	Provide the Secretary with information on Dowd Guyot (Lat. 13°27'N, Long. 119°39'W).	T. PALMER	Done . T. PALMER reported that Dowd was a graduate student who lost his life on an expedition in the area. Dowd Guyot was approved by ACUF 133 (Jan 1972). See also Doc. SCUFN23-03.1H . The Sub-Committee agreed to adopt this name.

¹ See http://www.iho-ohi.net/iho_pubs/bathy/B-6_e4_ES_Nov08.pdf.

SCUFN-22 Action	Agenda Item	Details	Responsible	Status
SCUFN22/13	7.1.3.a	Provide the Secretary with a polygon defining the base of Acapulco Seamounts.	L. TAYLOR	Done. L. TAYLOR provided the requested polygon .
SCUFN22/14	7.2.a	Identify in the Gazetteer all specific terms for which spelling needs to be amended to comply with Japanese transliteration rules in force, e.g. from Daiiti to Daiichi, or Kasima to Kashima; list to be provided to the Secretary for updating of the Gazetteer.	Y. OHARA	Done. See Doc. SCUFN23-03.1G . Secretary reported that the GEBCO Gazetteer has been updated accordingly.
SCUFN22/15	7.2.g	Correct spelling of Futaba Seamount to Futaba Seamount in the Gazetteer.	Secretary	Done
SCUFN22/16	7.2.h	Note in the Remarks section of the Gazetteer for Iwaki Guyot "Named Iwaki Seamount by the Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names and in the ACUF Gazetteer".	Secretary	Done
SCUFN22/17	7.3.b	Provide additional bathymetric (multibeam) data to SCUFN-23 in support of the proposed Rio Grande Fan.	A.A. ALBERONI	Done. A.A. ALBERONI mentioned that provision of the requested data would be part of her presentation on Rio Grande Fan, later in the meeting (see § 4.6).
SCUFN22/18	7.3.f	Provide the Secretary with track control for São Tomé Seamount.	A.A. ALBERONI	Done ²
SCUFN22/19	7.3.g	Provide the Secretary with track control for Columbia Bank.	A.A. ALBERONI	Done ³
SCUFN22/20	7.3.g	Research the origins of the name Columbia Seamount (<i>Lat 20°45'S, Long 32°00'W</i>).	T. PALMER	Done. T. PALMER reported that he could find no definitive origins for that name. He presumed that the feature was named after Columbia University (USA) and that the name was adopted from existing chart.
SCUFN22/21	7.3.h	Provide the Secretary with track control for Congress Bank.	A.A. ALBERONI	Done ⁴
SCUFN22/22	7.3.i	Review the polygon defining Rio Grande Terrace to only include the flat area, and provide the Secretary with the results.	A.A. ALBERONI	Done ⁵ .
SCUFN22/23	7.4.a	Verify that Ita Mai Tai Guyot in the ACUF Gazetteer (<i>Lat 12°30'N, Long 157°10'E</i>) is not the same feature as the proposed Gaori Guyot (<i>Lat 12°50'N, Long 156°50'E</i>).	T. PALMER	Done. T. PALMER reported that he could find no definitive origins for the name Ita Mai Tai Guyot. K. DOBROLYUBOVA presented an old Russian map showing that the coordinates for Ita Mai Tai Guyot are incorrect in the GEBCO gazetteer. The correct position for Ita Mai Tai Guyot is that proposed for Gaori Guyot at SCUFN22, i.e. <i>Lat 12°50'N, Long 156°50'E</i> . It was agreed that the GEBCO Gazetteer should be corrected

² See http://www.iho-ohi.net/mtg_docs/com_wg/SCUFN/SCUFN22/Proposals/BNHC_Brazil/6_Sao_Tome_Seamount.pdf

³ See http://www.iho-ohi.net/mtg_docs/com_wg/SCUFN/SCUFN22/Proposals/BNHC_Brazil/7_Columbia_Bank.pdf

⁴ See http://www.iho-ohi.net/mtg_docs/com_wg/SCUFN/SCUFN22/Proposals/BNHC_Brazil/8_Congress_Bank.pdf

⁵ See http://www.iho-ohi.net/mtg_docs/com_wg/SCUFN/SCUFN22/Proposals/BNHC_Brazil/9_Rio_Grande_Terrace.pdf

SCUFN-22 Action	Agenda Item	Details	Responsible	Status
				accordingly and that Gaori Guyot be removed from the Reserve Section.
SCUFN22/24	7.4.d	Provide the Secretary with a polygon defining the base of Changpogo Seamount.	H.H. SUNG	Done. H.H. SUNG provided the requested polygon . Secretary reported that the GEBSCO Gazetteer has been updated accordingly.
SCUFN22/25	7.5.1.a	Add the following two positions to Peru Trench in the Gazetteer, extending this feature further north: <i>Lat 5°21'S, Long 82°00'W</i> and <i>Lat. 3°10'S, Long 81°38.0'W</i> .	Secretary	Done
SCUFN22/26	7.5.1.a	Replace the existing position in the Gazetteer for Colombian Trench with the following three positions: <i>Lat 6°57'N, Long 78°57'W</i> ; <i>Lat 5°16'N, Long 78°12'W</i> ; and <i>Lat 2°36'N, Long 79°44'W</i> .	Secretary	Done
SCUFN22/27	7.5.1.b	Ask the proposer to provide bathymetric data in support of the proposed Megaprint Seamount.	Secretary	Done (SCUFN letter of 09 March 2010 to INOCAR). Reply received 11 September. See SCUFN23-09.2A . To be discussed under § 9.2.
SCUFN22/28	7.5.1.c, d, e	Ask the proposer to provide bathymetric data in support of the proposed Paganini 1, 2, 3 seamounts; to also ask the proposer to submit alternative names for these three features, as there is already a Paganini Seamount as part of the Musicians Seamounts in North Central Pacific and that numbered specific terms, e.g. Paganini 1, are not accepted.	Secretary	Done (SCUFN letter of 09 March 2010 to INOCAR). Reply received 11 September. See SCUFN23-09.2A . To be discussed under § 9.2.
SCUFN22/29	7.5.1.f	Ask the proposer to provide bathymetric data in support of the proposed Sonne Seamount; to also ask the proposer to submit an alternative name for this feature, as there is already a Sonne Seamount in North Central Pacific, south of Hawaii.	Secretary	Done (SCUFN letter of 09 March 2010 to INOCAR). Reply received 11 September. See SCUFN23-09.2A . To be discussed under § 9.2.
SCUFN22/30	7.5.1.g	Ask the proposer to provide bathymetric data in support of the proposed Werner Seamount; to also ask the proposer to submit an alternative name for this feature, as names of living persons, like Dr. Werner, are not generally accepted.	Secretary	Done (SCUFN letter of 09 March 2010 to INOCAR). Reply received 11 September. See SCUFN23-09.2A . To be discussed under § 9.2.
SCUFN22/31	7.5.1.h	Ask the proposer to provide bathymetric data in support of the proposed Orion Seamount; to also ask the proposer to provide the reason for naming this feature after 'Orion'.	Secretary	Done (SCUFN letter of 09 March 2010 to INOCAR). Reply received 11 September. See SCUFN23-09.2A . To be discussed under § 9.2.
SCUFN22/32	7.5.1.i	Ask the proposer to provide bathymetric data in support of the proposed Pillow Seamount; to also ask the proposer to provide the reason for naming this feature after 'Pillow'.	Secretary	Done (SCUFN letter of 09 March 2010 to INOCAR). Reply received 11 September. See SCUFN23-09.2A . To be discussed under § 9.2.
SCUFN22/33	7.5.1.j, k, l	Ask the proposer to provide bathymetric data in support of the proposed Galera 1, 2, 3 seamounts; to also ask the proposer to submit alternative names for Galera 2 and Galera 3, as numbered specific terms, e.g. Galera 2, are	Secretary	Done (SCUFN letter of 09 March 2010 to INOCAR). Reply received 11 September. See SCUFN23-09.2A . To be discussed under § 9.2.

SCUFN-22 Action	Agenda Item	Details	Responsible	Status
		not accepted.		
SCUFN22/34	7.5.1.m	Ask the proposer to provide bathymetric data in support of the proposed Amadeus seamount.	Secretary	Done (SCUFN letter of 09 March 2010 to INOCAR). Reply received 11 September. See SCUFN23-09.2A . To be discussed under § 9.2.
SCUFN22/35	7.5.2.a, b	Ask the proposer to provide bathymetric data in support of the proposed Chimbote Bank and Peru Bank.	Secretary	Done (SCUFN letter of 10 March 2010 to DHN). Response received 6 August. See SCUFN23-04.3A . To be discussed under § 4.3.
SCUFN22/36	7.6.b	Provide the Secretary with a polygon defining the base of Rykachev Guyot.	K. DOBROLYUBOVA	Done. K. DOBROLYUBOVA provided the requested polygons for Rykachev Guyot and Marova Guyot. Secretary reported that the GEBCO Gazetteer has been updated accordingly.
SCUFN22/37	7.7	Ask the proposer for Beiersdorf Peak, Billings Seamount, Krauss Seamount, Krümmel Seamount, Svarichevskiy Seamount and Vancouver Knolls, to provide additional bathymetric data in support of these proposals.	Secretary	Done (SCUFN letter of 10 March 2010 to AWI). It was subsequently found that there was no need for additional bathymetry. To be discussed under § 4.2.
SCUFN22/38	8.1	Review and comment on the comparative review of GEBCO and ACUF gazetteers, as in Doc. SCUFN22-08.1A, and propose any necessary actions to the Sub-Committee.	Secretary	Pending. Secretary indicated that he would study this comparative review before the next meeting.
SCUFN22/39	10.1	Coordinate the transition to the web-based GEBCO Gazetteer, in liaison with NGDC (L. Taylor and J. Cartwright).	Secretary	Pending. Secretary indicated that he would report on the transition to the web-based GEBCO Gazetteer at the next meeting. To be discussed under § 7.2.
SCUFN22/40	10.2	Post the generic terms geometry list (Annex F of SCUFN22 report) on the SCUFN page of the IHO website.	Secretary	Done ⁶ . To be further discussed under § 7.3.
SCUFN22/41	11.1	Continue and complete his review of the unnamed seamounts in the Pacific Ocean, and make proposals to SCUFN-23.	W. REYNOSO-PERALTA	Pending. W. REYNOSO-PERALTA reported that he had a student working on a review of those unnamed seamounts in the Pacific Ocean. He will report the results of this investigation at the next meeting. K. DOBROLYUBOVA reported that old Russian fishing data revealed 15 unnamed seamounts in the Pacific Ocean that are a subset of the c. 70 seamounts that W. REYNOSO-PERALTA is investigating. She will prepare proposals for the next meeting.
SCUFN22/42	11.2.a	Check in ACUF if there is origin information for the specific term 'Alice', as in Alice Shoal and Alice Gap.	T. PALMER	Done. T. PALMER reported that ACUF has no information for the specific term 'Alice', as in Alice Shoal and Alice Gap in the Caribbean.
SCUFN22/43	11.2.b	Delete Calarca Reef from the Gazetteer.	Secretary	Done
SCUFN22/44	11.3	Post the reserve section on the SCUFN page of the IHO website.	Secretary	Done ⁷

⁶ See http://www.iho-ohi.net/mtg_docs/com_wg/SCUFN/SCUFN_Misc/Feature_Geometries.xls

⁷ See http://www.iho-ohi.net/mtg_docs/com_wg/SCUFN/SCUFN_Misc/Gazetteer_Reserve_Section_Jan10.xls

SCUFN-22 Action	Agenda Item	Details	Responsible	Status
SCUFN22/45	11.3	Review the reserve section and provide comments to the Secretary <u>by end February 2010</u> in view of resolving the pending issues.	All members and observers	Done. Comments received from L. TAYLOR, Y. OHARA and K. DOBROLYUBOVA. See SCUFN23-07.1D and SCUFN23-07.1E . To be discussed under § 7.1.
SCUFN22/46	11.3	To consider, in liaison with JCUFN, proposing suitable specific terms to all unnamed features close to Japan.	Y. OHARA	Done. See SCUFN23-04.7A . To be discussed under § 4.7.

Mud Volcano - Sand Ridge – Rift - Salt Dome (re: Action SCUFN22/6)

Doc. SCUFN23-03.1C, prepared by Y. OHARA, H-C. HAN and V. STAGPOOLE, proposed that SCUFN consider new generic terms, on a case by case basis, that describe features in terms of their genetic origins and current scientific and hydrographic usage, based on better data and scientific understanding, and after due consideration, add these terms to B-6. There was general support for this proposal which was **accepted** by the Sub-Committee. Doc. SCUFN23-03.1C further proposed the following new terms and definitions for immediate consideration by SCUFN:

- i. MUD VOLCANO(ES) - A mound or cone-shaped feature formed by expulsion of non-magmatic liquids and gasses.

M. BASHIR noted that there are large mud volcanoes in Pakistani waters and Y. OHARA presented a recent paper describing large mud volcanoes in the Mariana region of the Pacific.

After discussion, there was general support for the inclusion of Mud Volcano with the proposed definition in B-6. It was noted however that, as it is not SCUFN’s practice to name minor features, small mud volcanoes would not be considered unless they were grouped together in a province, i.e. Mud Volcano Province.

The secretary suggested that a sub-section be created under the Terminology Section of B-6 for “generic terms that describe features in terms of their genetic origins” with an explanation that a proposal using these terms would need to be accompanied with evidence additional to water depth to allow acceptance by SCUFN. This was agreed by the Sub-Committee.

- ii. SAND RIDGE(S) - A low ridge, or series of long, wide, low, parallel ridges of sand, sometimes crescent shaped.

The Sub-Committee noted that a sand ridge on its own is not a large enough feature for this term to be included in B-6. However, ‘Sand Ridge’ could possibly be used in terms of a province, i.e. Sand Ridge Province. The SCUFN members could not reach agreement on this term, so it was decided to further discuss this issue intersessionally and postpone any decision until the next meeting.

- iii. RIFT – An elongate depression bounded by two or more faults formed as a breach or split between two bodies that were once joined

There was general agreement that there should be a term to describe these types of features. The Sub-Committee agreed that the term ‘Rift’, as defined, was appropriate.

- iv. SALT DOME

It was noted that ‘Salt Dome’ was a similar term to ‘Sand Ridge’ in that it contains a term (salt) that has implications for province. The SCUFN members could not reach agreement on this term, so it was decided to further discuss this issue intersessionally and postpone any decision until the next meeting.

Japanese Guyots area (re: Action SCUFN22/8)

K. DOBROLYUBOVA gave a [presentation](#) showing two sets of guyots that have different orientation and lie on the ocean floor with different seafloor magnetic anomalies, thus inferring that they have different origin. She proposed naming Japanese Guyots the western group and Vaughan Guyots the eastern group. The Sub-Committee accepted in principle the proposed alternate extent of Japanese Guyots, pending Japanese approval of this new extent, and will consider a proposal for Vaughan Guyots by K. DOBROLYUBOVA at the next meeting.

Outcomes:

- The Sub-Committee noted the list of actions reviewed.
- The Sub-Committee **accepted** the following revised definition for 'Caldera':
CALDERA – A roughly circular, cauldron-like depression generally characterised by steep sides and formed by collapse, or partial collapse, during or following a volcanic eruption.
- The Sub-Committee **accepted** that SCUFN consider new generic terms, on a case by case basis, that describe features in terms of their genetic origins.
- The Sub-Committee **accepted** the new generic term 'Mud Volcano' with definition as follows:
MUD VOLCANO - A mound or cone-shaped feature formed by expulsion of non-magmatic liquids and gasses.
- The Sub-Committee **accepted** the new generic term 'Rift' with definition as follows:
RIFT – An elongate depression bounded by two or more faults formed as a breach or split between two bodies that were once joined.
- The Sub-Committee **accepted** the name Dowd Guyot (*Lat 13°27'N, Long 119°39'W*) for inclusion in the GEBCO Gazetteer.
- **Action SCUFN23/1: H-C HAN** to coordinate the Graphics Group of SCUFN (V. STAGPOOLE, W. REYNOSO-PERALTA, Y. OHARA, A.A. ALBERONI) with a view to collecting graphics of typical underwater features described in B-6, for presentation at the next meeting.
- **Action SCUFN23/2: SCUFN Members** responsible for the various language versions of B-6 to update their version from SCUFN23-06A and include the revised definition for 'Caldera' as well as the new generic terms 'Mud Volcano' and 'Rift' with their respective definitions (see outcomes from section 3.1), then provide the resulting edition to the Secretary. **Secretary** to take care of the English/French version of B-6. Note: this action to be undertaken after Action SCUFN23/5 has been completed.
- **Action SCUFN23/3: LIN S.** to coordinate the production of an English/Chinese version of B-6 for the next meeting.
- **Action SCUFN23/4: Secretary** to post all languages versions of the revised edition of B-6, resulting from Action SCUFN23/2, on the IHO and GEBCO websites.
- **Action SCUFN23/5: Generic Terms Group** of SCUFN (Y. OHARA lead) to create a sub-section of the Terminology section of B-6, incorporating description of generic terms with genetic implications.
- **Action SCUFN23/6: J. NERANTZIS** to report to ACUF that SCUFN will use new generic terms that have genetic implications and report back to SCUFN at the next meeting on how ACUF regards this approach.
- **Action SCUFN23/7: Generic Terms Group** of SCUFN (Y. OHARA lead) to consider the term 'Sand Ridge' further and make recommendations to the next meeting.
- **Action SCUFN23/8: Generic Terms Group** of SCUFN (Y. OHARA lead) to consider the term 'Salt Dome' further and make recommendations to the next meeting.
- **Action SCUFN23/9: Y. OHARA** to define the extent of the Joban Seamount Chain and provide the secretary with the coordinates and a shape file.
- **Action SCUFN23/10: Y. OHARA** to confer with JCUFN on the proposed alternate extent of Japanese Guyots,

as in Doc. SCUFN23-03.11, and report to the next meeting.

- **Action SCUFN23/11: K. DOBROLYUBOVA** to prepare a proposal for Vaughan Guyots in anticipation of approval by JCUFN of the new extent of Japanese Guyots.
- **Action SCUFN23/12: Y. OHARA** to prepare a proposal to SCUFN for an alternative name to Lucky Star Ridge for the feature located from *Lat. 22°46.0'N, Long. 126°56.5'E* to *Lat. 21°40.0'N, Long. 126°47.8'E*.
- **Action SCUFN23/13: Secretary** to include Dowd Guyot (*Lat. 13°27'N, Long. 119°39'W*), accredited by ACUF 133 (Jan 1972), in the GEBCO Gazetteer, with following text in the History section “Dowd was a graduate student who lost his life on an expedition in the area” and “Adopted from ACUF Gazetteer” in the Remarks section.
- **Action SCUFN23/14: Secretary** to include in the GEBCO Gazetteer the coordinates of the [polygon defining the base of Acapulco Seamounts](#).
- **ACTION SCUFN23/15: Secretary** to include the following text in the History section of the GEBCO Gazetteer for Columbia Seamount (*Lat 20°45'S, Long 32°00'W*): “Presumably named after Columbia University (USA) and adopted from existing chart”.
- **Action SCUFN23/16: Secretary** to include Ita Mai Tai Guyot in the GEBCO gazetteer, with position *Lat 12°50'N, Long 156°50'E* and details (minimum depth, maximum depth, total relief and dimension/size) as in SCUFN22 report for Gaori Guyot; also to add “Adopted from ACUF Gazetteer” to the Remarks section and remove Gaori Guyot from the Reserved Section.
- **Action SCUFN23/17: Secretary** to comment on the comparative review of GEBCO and ACUF gazetteers, as in Docs. SCUFN22-08.1A and SCUFN23-05.1B, and propose any necessary actions to the Sub-Committee.
- **Action SCUFN23/18: Secretary** to report on the transition to the web-based GEBCO Gazetteer at the next meeting.
- **Action SCUFN23/19: W. REYNOSO-PERALTA** to report on his review of the unnamed seamounts in the Pacific Ocean, and make proposals to the next meeting.
- **Action SCUFN23/20: K. DOBROLYUBOVA** to provide information to W. REYNOSO-PERALTA and prepare proposals for the next meeting on 15 unnamed seamounts in the Pacific Ocean from Russian data.
- **Action SCUFN23/21: Secretary** to report back to CIOH, Colombia that SCUFN cannot change the name ‘Alice’, as in Alice Shoal and Alice Gap in the Caribbean, until more information is provided, and that the term ‘Alice’ will therefore be kept as it is in the GEBCO Gazetteer.

3.2 REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF SCUFN-22 REPORT

The secretary referred to the [SCUFN-22 report](#) and asked the Sub-Committee if there were any proposed changes. The chairman suggested that a list of all names considered at SCUFN-22 be included in the report, which was agreed.

Outcome:

- The Sub-Committee agreed the report of SCUFN-22, with the addition of an alphabetical list of all names considered at the meeting, as a true record.
- **Action SCUFN23/22: Secretary** to produce a revision of the report of SCUFN-22, with the addition of an alphabetical list of all names considered at the meeting.

4 PROPOSALS SUBMITTED DURING INTERSESSIONAL PERIOD

Note: The status of proposed undersea feature names is classified as follows:

- a. ACCEPTED (The proposed name, as approved, will be included in the GEBCO Gazetteer)

- b. ADOPTED (The proposed name is mainly located in a territorial sea and has been approved by the relevant national naming authority. It is adopted for inclusion in the GEBCO Gazetteer due to its significance for GEBCO).
- c. NOT ACCEPTED (Both specific and generic terms are considered unsuitable. The proposed name will not be put in the reserve section of the GEBCO Gazetteer. The proposer may however be invited to re-formulate his/her proposal.)
- d. PENDING (Either the specific term or the generic term is considered unsuitable, or further clarification is needed. The proposed name will be put in the reserve section of the GEBCO Gazetteer pending the provision of additional information, e.g. supporting bathymetry or biographic information)

4.1 PROPOSAL BY SERVICIO DE HIDROGRAFÍA NAVAL (SHN), ARGENTINA

Doc: SCUFN23-04.1A [Proposal by SHN, Argentina](#), August 2010

4.1.A Tierra del Fuego Spur

Positions (polygon): *Lat. 57°02.50'S, Long. 67°33.45'W, S. Atlantic Ocean*

Lat. 57°04.59'S, Long. 67°23.60'W

Lat. 57°12.76'S, Long. 67°16.50'W

Lat. 57°18.44'S, Long. 66°43.90'W

Lat. 57°25.70'S, Long. 66°39.97'W

Lat. 57°29.33'S, Long. 66°29.50'W

Lat. 57°34.15'S, Long. 66°17.76'W

Proposer: Mr. Walter REYNOSO-PERALTA, Ministerio de Defensa, Servicio de Hidrografía Naval, Av. Montes de Oca 2124, (1271) Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, República Argentina (wreynoso@hidro.gov.ar)

Date of Proposal: August 2010

Discoverer: Argentinian R/V Puerto Deseado

Date of Discovery: Dec. 2007 – Apr. 2010

Minimum Depth: 406 m

Maximum Depth: 1517 m

Total Relief: ~ 1100 m

Dimension/Size: 135 km x 50 to 25 km. Feature protruding from the continental shelf with general orientation NW-SE and steepness of approx. 65° on the western side and of 45° on the eastern side.

It was noted that this proposal was presented in Spanish, a language that not all SCUFN members understand. As the working language for SCUFN is English, the Chair asked that future proposals be drafted in English. The Secretary remarked that SCUFN uses the English generic terms as in B-6. The specific term, if in a non-roman alphabet e.g. Greek or Chinese, is included in the GEBCO Gazetteer as a Romanized English version of the proposers' language in accordance with the UNGEGN rules. N. TURKO, referring to Doc. SCUFN20-05E *Names Transliteration*, suggested this matter be discussed at the next meeting, which was agreed.

Outcome:

- **Tierra del Fuego Spur ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN23/23: Secretary** to include an item on "languages used in naming of features" to the agenda of SCUFN-24.

Named from the nearby Isla Grande de Tierra del Fuego, on the southernmost extremity of the American continent.

4.2 PROPOSALS BY ALFRED-WEGENER-INSTITUTE FOR POLAR AND MARINE RESEARCH (AWI), GERMANY

Doc: SCUFN23-04.2A [Proposals by AWI, Germany](#), September 2009 / July & August 2010

4.2.A Svarichevskiy Seamount

Position (summit): Lat 46°47.6'N, Long 156°44.8'E. N.E. Pacific Ocean
 Proposer: Dr. Rainer GERSONDE, Alfred-Wegener-Institute for Polar and Marine Research, Postfach 12 01 61, 27515 Bremerhaven, Germany (Rainer.Gersonde@awi.de)
 Date of Proposal: September 2009
 Discoverer: German RV Sonne (V. KARNAUKH)
 Date of Discovery: July 2009
 Minimum Depth: 3361 m
 Maximum Depth: 5060 m
 Total Relief: 1699 m
 Dimension/Size: 16 km x 10 km, with a steep circular shape.

Outcome:

- **Svarichevskiy Seamount ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

Named after Dr. Alexander Svarichevskiy (1943–2006) who worked for the Far Eastern Institutes of the Russian Academy of Sciences and participated in numerous marine cruises on Russian and international projects. He studied the structure origin and evolution of the bottom relief of the Pacific Ocean and its marginal seas, the analysis of present day exogenic relief-forming processes. He was co-head of works on the "Geological and geomorphological mapping of the bottom of the Pacific Ocean and its marginal seas" programme from 1992 to 2003.

4.2.B Billings Seamount

Position (summit): Lat 47°36.7'N, Long 157°50.5'E. N.E. Pacific Ocean
 Proposer: Dr. Rainer GERSONDE, Alfred-Wegener-Institute for Polar and Marine Research, Postfach 12 01 61, 27515 Bremerhaven, Germany (Rainer.Gersonde@awi.de)
 Date of Proposal: September 2009
 Discoverer: German RV Sonne (T. DUFEK, A.-K. ROHARDT and C. HEINZL)
 Date of Discovery: July 2009
 Minimum Depth: 3862 m
 Maximum Depth: 5201 m
 Total Relief: 1339 m
 Dimension/Size: 13 km x 9 km, with a steep circular shape.

Outcome:

- **Billings Seamount ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

Named after Joseph Billings (1758–1806), a British navigator and explorer who led an expedition in search of the Northeast Passage from 1785 to 1794. He then stayed with the Imperial Russian Navy and was transferred to the Black Sea fleet in 1796, where he conducted coastal surveys. In 1799, he published his surveys in an atlas with an accuracy and a completeness that did not exist before. Cape Billings in the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug was named after him.

4.2.C Krauss Seamount

Position (summit): Lat 49°01.8'N, Long 153°24.5'W. N. Pacific Ocean
 Proposer: Dr. Rainer GERSONDE, Alfred-Wegener-Institute for Polar and Marine Research, Postfach 12 01 61, 27515 Bremerhaven, Germany (Rainer.Gersonde@awi.de)
 Date of Proposal: September 2009
 Discoverer: German RV Sonne (T. DUFEK, A.-K. ROHARDT and C. HEINZL)
 Date of Discovery: August 2009
 Minimum Depth: 3513 m

Maximum Depth: 4900 m
 Total Relief: 1387 m
 Dimension/Size: 24 km x 18 km, with a steep elongated shape.

Outcome:

- **Krauss Seamount ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

Named after Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Krauss (1931-2009), one of the leading scientists in theoretical oceanography. He worked as a professor at the Christian-Albrecht-University (CAU) in Kiel, where he became Dean of the School of Mathematics and Science at CAU in 1970/71 and Director of the Institute for Marine Research (IfM) from 1982 to 1988. Until his retirement he had a great influence on the development of the theoretical oceanography and the establishment of the CAU as an internationally recognized academic institution in marine research.

4.2.D Vancouver Knolls

Position (eastern hill summit): *Lat 49°22.2'N, Long 152°44.3'W. N. Pacific Ocean*
 Position (central hill summit): *Lat 49°20.5'N, Long 152°48.9'W*
 Position (western hill summit): *Lat 49°22.5'N, Long 152°54.6'W*
 Proposer: Dr. Rainer GERSONDE, Alfred-Wegener-Institute for Polar and Marine Research, Postfach 12 01 61, 27515 Bremerhaven, Germany (Rainer.Gersonde@awi.de)
 Date of Proposal: September 2009
 Discoverer: German RV Sonne (T. DUFEK, A.-K. ROHARDT and C. HEINZL)
 Date of Discovery: August 2009
 Minimum Depth: 4087 m (eastern); 4106 m (central); 4450 m (western)
 Maximum Depth: 5000 m
 Total Relief: 913 m (eastern); 894 m (central); 550 m (western)
 Dimension/Size: 20 km x 11 km, with a rounded profile.

Outcome:

- **Vancouver Knolls ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

Named after George Vancouver (1757-1798), an officer in the British Royal Navy and explorer who became famous when he explored the Pacific coast of North America from California up to Alaska. He also explored the west coast of Australia. The cities of Vancouver (B.C., Canada and WA, USA) as well as Vancouver Island (B.C., Canada) where named after him.

4.2.E Krümmel Seamount

Position (summit): *Lat 49°41.2'N, Long 152°34.7'W. N. Pacific Ocean*
 Proposer: Dr. Rainer GERSONDE, Alfred-Wegener-Institute for Polar and Marine Research, Postfach 12 01 61, 27515 Bremerhaven, Germany (Rainer.Gersonde@awi.de)
 Date of Proposal: September 2009
 Discoverer: German RV Sonne (T. DUFEK, A.-K. ROHARDT and C. HEINZL)
 Date of Discovery: August 2009
 Minimum Depth: 3655 m
 Maximum Depth: 5000 m
 Total Relief: 1345 m
 Dimension/Size: 19 km x 14 km, with a steep oval shape.

Outcome:

- **Krümmel Seamount ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

Named after Prof. Otto Krümmel (1854-1912), a German geographer and oceanographer who worked as a professor in Kiel and Marburg. He was involved in the foundation of GEBCO, as member of the international commission on nomenclature and submarine topography which met from 14 to 15 April 1903 in Wiesbaden. He is known as a pioneer of modern oceanography.

4.2.F Beiersdorf Peak

Position (summit): Lat 52°09.0'N, Long 148°44.4'W. N Atlantic Ocean
 Proposer: Dr. Rainer GERSONDE, Alfred-Wegener-Institute for Polar and Marine Research, Postfach 12 01 61, 27515 Bremerhaven, Germany (Rainer.Gersonde@awi.de)
 Date of Proposal: September 2009
 Discoverer: German RV Sonne (T. DUFEK, A.-K. ROHARDT and C. HEINZL)
 Date of Discovery: August 2009
 Minimum Depth: 1766 m
 Maximum Depth: 4531 m
 Total Relief: 2765 m
 Dimension/Size: 13 km x 8 km, isolated peak.

Outcome:

- **Beiersdorf Peak PENDING** provision of additional bathymetric information covering the highest point of the peak. Specific term **accepted**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN23/24: Secretary** to add Beiersdorf Peak to the Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer and ask Dr. R. GERSONDE to provide additional bathymetric information covering the highest point of this feature.

Name proposed after Prof. Dr. Helmut Beiersdorf (1938-2004). After his geology studies in Göttingen he joined the Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe (Federal Institute for Geosciences and Resources, BGR) in Hannover, where he later became head of geological research. He represented the German ODP community on the JOIDES executive committee and coordinated the priority programme "ODP/DSDP" of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Community, DFG) from 1976 to 2000. He was a member of the International Seabed Authority and honorary professor at the University of Hannover where he lectured Marine Geology.

4.2.G Koldewey Seamount

Position (summit): Lat 80°12.0'N, Long 1°01.0'W. Arctic Ocean
 Proposer: Dr. Hans Werner SCHENKE, Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, POB 120161, Bremerhaven, Germany (Hans-Werner.Schenke@awi.de)
 Date of Proposal: August 2010
 Discoverer: German RV "Polarstern" (T. Hartmann) - Expeditions ARK-XIII/3 1997, ARK-XV/2 1999 and ARK-XVIII/2 2002.
 Date of Discovery: May 2004
 Minimum Depth: 2079 m
 Maximum Depth: 3600 m
 Total Relief: ~ 1500 m
 Dimension/Size: 20 km x 40 km, with an oval shape and conical form, oriented NW to SE.

Feature located at the NE end of the Spitsbergen Fracture Zone, South of the Lena Trough.

Outcome:

- **Koldewey Seamount ACCEPTED**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN23/25: H.W. SCHENKE** to provide the Secretary with a polygon describing the extent of Koldewey seamount.

Named after Carl Christian Koldewey, born October 26, 1837 in Bücken near Hoya, Germany; died May 17, 1908 in Hamburg. He enrolled as a sailor in 1853, before he attended the naval school in Bremen. After becoming a captain, Koldewey studied mathematics, physics, and astronomy at the universities of Hannover and Göttingen between 1866 and 1867. Carl Koldewey was given the leadership of the first German Arctic expedition as captain of ship Grönland in the summer of 1868. He had the choice of either advancing northwards as far as possible along Greenland's east coast or to reach so-called Gillis-Land by travelling around Spitsbergen. But adverse conditions and strong ice floes prevented him from reaching both destinations. Finally he reached his northmost latitude of 81°5' near Spitsbergen and returned. The second expedition consisted of a two-vessel convoy: Germania and Hansa- under the command of Carl Koldewey. The Germania made it through the pack ice during late summer, explored the region around Sabine Island, Little Pendulum Island and Shannon. On September 13, 1869, the ship wintered near the south coast of Sabine Island. In late July 1870, Germania was able to raise anchor and continue the expedition, until it returned to Bremerhaven, most of the way by sail, on September 11, 1870.

4.2.H Varenius Hill

Position (summit):	Lat 79°08'N, Long 0°57'W. Arctic Ocean
Proposer:	Dr. Hans Werner SCHENKE, Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, POB 120161, Bremerhaven, Germany (Hans-Werner.Schenke@awi.de)
Date of Proposal:	July 2010
Discoverer:	German RV "Polarstern" (T. Hartmann) - Expeditions ARK-IV/3 1987, ARK-XVIII/2 2002
Date of Discovery:	May 2004
Minimum Depth:	2029 m / 2134 m
Maximum Depth:	2600 m
Total Relief:	~ 500 m
Dimension/Size:	20 km x 5 km, with an oval shape and conical form, and steepness of 10°.

Feature located 15 naut. miles NW of the Greenland-Spitsbergen Sill; could be part of Hovegaard Ridge.

K. DOBROLYUBOVA noted that there is not an adequate generic term for a feature such as this, i.e. a small ridge with several summits, although there is one among the Russian generic terms in use. She suggested that, in the future, the Sub-Committee should consider including a new generic term for this type of feature.

Outcome:

- **Varenius Hill ACCEPTED**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN23/26: H.W. SCHENKE** to provide the Secretary with a polygon describing the extent of Varenius Hill.
- **Action SCUFN23/27: Secretary** to remove Varenius Hill from the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

Named after Bernhard Varenius (1622-1650) who wrote the first book of modern oceanography "Geographica Generalis".

4.2.I Hegemann Hill

Position (summit):	Lat 79°33.8'N, Long 2°53.9'W. Arctic Ocean
Proposer:	Dr. Hans Werner SCHENKE, Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, POB 120161, Bremerhaven, Germany (Hans-Werner.Schenke@awi.de)
Date of Proposal:	July 2010
Discoverer:	German RV "Polarstern" (T. Hartmann) – Expeditions ARK-XI/2 1994, ARK-XIII/3 1997 and ARK-XVIII/2 2002.
Date of Discovery:	May 2004
Minimum Depth:	1976 m

Maximum Depth: 2500 m
 Total Relief: ~ 500 m
 Dimension/Size: 8 km x 4 km, with an oval shape and conical form, and steepness of approx. 8°.

Feature located approx. 35 naut. miles W of Molloy Ridge.

Outcome:

- **Hegemann Hill ACCEPTED**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN23/28: H.W. SCHENKE** to provide the Secretary with a polygon describing the extent of Hegemann Hill.
- **Action SCUFN23/29: Secretary** to remove Hegemann Hill from the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

Named after Paul Friedrich August Hegemann, born in Hooksiel, Oldenburg, and who was the Captain of the 30 m long German supply ship "HANSA" that got lost at the second German North-Polar-Expedition in the year 1869 near East Greenland. The crew of the Hansa consisted of 13 men. In October 1869, the ship was milled by the ice and finally sank on October 22 at a position 70°32'N, 21°W approximately 10 km from the East Greenland coast. The crew managed to survive the winter in a shelter, while drifting on the sea ice southward along the eastern coast of Greenland. In June 1870, the crew got to the coast by boat and reached the Moravian Herrnhut mission at Frederiksdal/Friedrichsthal near Cape Farewell, from where they got back to Germany.

4.2.J Kurentsova Seamount

Position (summit): Lat 55°06.2'S, Long 42°35.4'W. S. Atlantic Ocean, Central Scotia Sea
 Proposer: Dr. Hans Werner SCHENKE, Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, POB 120161, Bremerhaven, Germany
Hans-Werner.Schenke@awi.de
 Date of Proposal: August 2010
 Discoverer: German RV "Polarstern" (H.W. SCHENKE) - Expedition ANT-XXII/4.
 Date of Discovery: April 2005
 Minimum Depth: 2330 m
 Maximum Depth: 3550 m
 Total Relief: 1220 m
 Dimension/Size: 12 km x 12 km; nearly circular volcano with 200 m deep crater and steepness of max. 31°.

This feature is part of Pirie Province, 350 km WSW of South Georgia.

Outcome:

- **Kurentsova Seamount ACCEPTED**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN23/30: H.W. SCHENKE** to provide the Secretary with a polygon describing the extent of Kurentsova Seamount.
- **Action SCUFN23/31: Secretary** to remove Seeber Seamount from the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer (now replaced by, and accepted as Kurentsova Seamount).

Named after Natasha Kurentsova, former Senior scientist at the Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry (GEOCHI), who was born on 22.07.1938 in Vladivostok. She obtained geological education at the Far Eastern Polytechnic Institute, Vladivostok, and finished her academic training in 1960. She worked later at the Pacific division of the Shirshov Institute of Oceanology (since 1968, the Pacific Oceanology Institute), in Vladivostok, and participated in a number of seagoing expeditions as marine geologist. In 1964-1965 Natasha attended the 36th cruise of "Vityaz" as petrologist, and contributed to the first discovery of the upper mantle rocks outcrops, dredged in the rift zone of the Karlsberg Ridge (NW-branch of the Mid-Ocean Ridge system in the Indian Ocean). She actively collaborated in studies of the mid-oceanic ridges of the Atlantic, Indian Ocean and Pacific. In 1971 she moved to the

laboratory of Geomorphology and Tectonics at the Shirshov Institute of Oceanology, Moscow. She joined the 49th cruise of "Vityaz" in the West Pacific, led the dredging program in the newly discovered Vityaz Trench (north of the North Fiji Basin) and made first discoveries of upper mantle rocks outcrops. From 1992 until her decease in Moscow on 25.01.2010, Natasha Kurentsova worked in the laboratory for Geomorphology and Tectonics of the Ocean Floor at GEOCHI. She attended the 21st and 29th cruises of r/v "Akademik Boris Petrov" and on several Antarctic expeditions of the German RV "Polarstern" in the Atlantic and Pacific Sectors of the Southern Ocean where she collected rock samples from 300 sites, followed by intensive petrological and geochemical analyses at the GEOCHI. Based on the results, she published a series of articles in scientific magazines of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

4.2.K Pirie Province

Positions (polygon): Lat 55°01.7'S, Long 42°31.5'W. S. Atlantic Ocean, Central Scotia Sea
 Lat 55°51.0'S, Long 42°17.5'W
 Lat 56°14.2'S, Long 42°33.6'W
 Lat 56°23.3'S, Long 42°47.9'W
 Lat 56°25.3'S, Long 43°05.5'W
 Lat 56°19.1'S, Long 43°49.6'W
 Lat 56°07.2'S, Long 43°57.8'W
 Lat 55°27.3'S, Long 43°37.1'W

Proposer: Dr. Hans Werner SCHENKE, Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, POB 120161, Bremerhaven, Germany
Hans-Werner.Schenke@awi.de

Date of Proposal: August 2010
 Discoverer: German RV "Polarstern" (H.W. SCHENKE) - Expedition ANT-XXII/4.
 Date of Discovery: April 2005
 Minimum Depth: 1900 m
 Maximum Depth: 3600 m
 Total Relief: 1700 m
 Dimension/Size: 100 km x 140 km; undulating landscape, hilly area covered with knolls and hills; steepness of 1° to 3°.

The southern border of this feature is formed by the Eötvös Escarpment and the Polarstern Trough.

The Sub-Committee noted that the generic term "Province" is normally used in connection with other generic terms, e.g. Gulf of Alaska Seamount Province or Campeche Salt Dome Province. The secretary warned that SCUFN would be creating a precedent if "Province" is accepted without a second defining generic term. After discussion, it was however agreed that both options should be allowed and, on suggestion from the Chair, to retain the generic term "Province" for this feature. Further, the Chair asked Y. OHARA and the Generic Terms Group of SCUFN to clarify the definition of "Province" for use with or without an additional generic term in B-6.

Outcome:

- **Pirie Province ACCEPTED**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN23/32: H.W. SCHENKE** to provide the Secretary with a polygon describing the extent of Pirie Province extending down to about the 3000 m isobath.
- **Action SCUFN23/33: Generic Terms Group** of SCUFN (Y. OHARA, lead) to clarify the definition of "Province" for use with or without an additional generic term in B-6.
- **Action SCUFN23/34: Secretary** to remove Göttingen Province from the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer (now replaced by, and accepted as Pirie Province).

The area is located 350 North of the so-called (but not yet named) Pirie Rise. Dr J. H. Harvey Pirie was a versatile man of science and pioneer explorer of the Sub-Antarctic. Shortly after receiving a science and medical degree at Edinburgh, Dr Harvey Pirie joined the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition (1902-4) on "S.Y. Scotia" under William S. Bruce. The naturalist team explored East Falkland, Laurie Island in the South Orkneys, and made the first

oceanographic investigation of the Weddell Sea. After sighting Antarctica and naming the coast seen Coats Land, they returned to the Clyde via Gough Island and Cape Town. Dr. Pirie was the author of the expedition report "Zoological Log of Omond House, Scotia Bay". After a period in Scottish private practice, Pirie became a bacteriologist; he joined the Colonial Medical Service in 1913 and served in Kenya. In 1918 he organized the bacteriological services at the South African Institute for Medical Research in Johannesburg, and became deputy-director, 1926-41. Large submarine features northern of South Scotia Ridge are named after members of the Scotia Expedition (Bruce, Herdman, Pirie).

4.2.L Morelli Ridge

Positions (line): Lat 56°31.1'S, Long 43°18.1'W. S. Atlantic Ocean, Central Scotia Sea
 Lat 56°40.1'S, Long 42°42.4'W
 Lat 56°39.8'S, Long 42°21.0'W

Proposer: Dr. Hans Werner SCHENKE, Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, POB 120161, Bremerhaven, Germany
Hans-Werner.Schenke@awi.de

Date of Proposal: August 2010

Discoverer: German RV "Polarstern" (H.W. SCHENKE) - Expedition ANT-XXII/4.

Date of Discovery: April 2005

Minimum Depth: 1855 m

Maximum Depth: 4000 m

Total Relief: 2145 m

Dimension/Size: 63 km x 18 km; elongated ridge in E-W direction, with steepness > 27°.

Feature located in the area of Polarstern Trough, Wenzel Seamount and Eötvös Escarpment.

Outcome:

- **Morelli Ridge ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

Named after Prof. Carlo Morelli (1917–2007), an outstanding Earth Scientist and an enthusiastic supporter of GEBCO and Ocean Mapping. He studied in Pisa at the Regia Scuola Normale Superiore where he obtained a degree in Mathematics and in Physics in 1940 and got a University teaching qualification in Earth Physics in 1948. In 1949 he founded in Trieste the Osservatorio Geofisico Sperimentale (OGS) and was its Director until 1963 and its President until 1975. From 1971 to his death he was member of the Editorial Board for the International Bathymetric Chart of the Mediterranean (IBCM) and Vice-Chairman of the Consultation Group for Ocean Mapping (CGOM) of IOC. He led also to the compilation (for the IOC of UNESCO) first of the IBCM 1:1.000.000, published in 10 sheets in 1981, and later on (1985-99) of the Overlay Sheets with the gravity and magnetic anomalies, the seismicity and other geological and geophysical parameters. Carlo Morelli has achieved many scientific goals. The largest part of his experimental research is pertinent to Gravimetry. He proposed and led an endeavor which lasted for 20 years: the global gravity net and its standardization, which was officially adopted by the International Association of Geodesy at the Moscow 1971 General Assembly. This reference system (IGSN 71: International Gravity Standardization Net) represents also nowadays a basic instrument for the international cooperation and is universally adopted. Carlo Morelli is the author of 327 scientific papers (215 of which as the only author), mostly in international journals.

4.2.M Polarstern Basin

Positions (polygon): Lat 57°15.4'S, Long 42°38.5'W. S. Atlantic Ocean, Central Scotia Sea
 Lat 56°43.5'S, Long 44°13.0'W
 Lat 56°10.5'S, Long 44°11.5'W
 Lat 56°17.2'S, Long 43°48.4'W
 Lat 56°21.3'S, Long 43°09.8'W
 Lat 56°23.2'S, Long 42°57.3'W
 Lat 56°14.1'S, Long 42°34.9'W
 Lat 56°02.6'S, Long 42°19.6'W
 Lat 56°40.6'S, Long 42°15.6'W

Proposer: Dr. Hans Werner SCHENKE, Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, POB 120161, Bremerhaven, Germany
Hans-Werner.Schenke@awi.de

Date of Proposal: August 2010

Discoverer: German RV "Polarstern" (H.W. SCHENKE) - Expedition ANT-XXII/4.

Date of Discovery: April 2005

Minimum Depth: 1905 m

Maximum Depth: 4605 m

Total Relief: 2700 m

Dimension/Size: 100 km x 70 km; wide and long depression in E-W direction with steepness of 38°.

Feature located 450 km SW of South Georgia.

Originally proposed as Polarstern Trough. Lengthy discussion took place on whether the feature should be classified as "Trough", "Basin" or "Plateau"; also on whether a given specific term, e.g. "Polarstern", should apply to various features with different generic terms or if there should be specific terms for a greater number of features. The Sub-Committee decided to accept the term "Basin" for the larger depression below approximately 3500 m depth. A name for the trough-like feature located north of Morelli Ridge, within the Polarstern Basin, should be proposed by H.W. SCHENKE at the next meeting.

Outcome:

- **Polarstern Basin ACCEPTED**, with details as above and extension of the area to the east.
- **Action SCUFN23/35: H.W. SCHENKE** to provide the Secretary with a polygon describing the extent of Polarstern Basin.
- **Action SCUFN23/36: H.W. SCHENKE** to propose a name for the trough-like feature located between Morelli Ridge and Eötvös Escarpment, at the next meeting.

Named after the German ice-breaking RV Polarstern which, during the Antarctic Expedition ANT XXII/4, conducted a complete areal survey of this area in order to study the potential field (magnetics, gravity, bathymetry) in the Central Scotia Sea.

4.3 PROPOSALS BY DIRECCIÓN DE HIDROGRAFÍA Y NAVEGACIÓN (DHN), PERU

Docs: SCUFN23-04.3A [Proposals by DHN, Peru](#), March 2008 / August 2010

4.5.A Chimbote Bank

Positions (polygon): Lat 9°03.49'S, Long 79°55.97'W - Eastern Pacific Ocean
 Lat 9°04.51'S, Long 79°53.57'W
 Lat 9°06.54'S, Long 79°54.25'W
 Lat 9°06.44'S, Long 79°56.15'W
 Lat 9°04.88'S, Long 79°57.06'W

Proposer: Direccion de Hidrografia y Navegacion, Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation Avda. Gamarra No. 500 Chucuito Callao 1, Peru
dihidronav@dhn.mil.pe

Date of Proposal: April 2008

Discoverer: Peruvian vessel "Carrasco"

Date of Discovery: 2000

Minimum Depth: 66 m

Maximum Depth: 200 m

Total Relief: ~ 134 m

Dimension/Size: ~ 5.482 nm²; irregular polygon with moderate steepness.

Outcome:

- **Chimbote Bank ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

Named from the nearby port of Chimbote, in Peru, located about 74 nm east of this feature.

4.5.B Perú-Máncora Bank

Positions (polygon): *Lat 3°25.97'S, Long 81°14.07'W - Eastern Pacific Ocean*
Lat 3°27.35'S, Long 81°07.52'W
Lat 3°21.38'S, Long 81°05.91'W
Lat 3°36.05'S, Long 81°07.48'W
Lat 3°39.47'S, Long 81°14.58'W
Lat 3°35.39'S, Long 81°18.39'W

Proposer: Direccion de Hidrografia y Navegacion, Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation Avda. Gamarra No. 500 Chucuito Callao 1, Peru
dihidronav@dhn.mil.pe

Date of Proposal: April 2008
 Discoverer: Peruvian vessel "Carrasco"
 Date of Discovery: 1999
 Minimum Depth: 111 m
 Maximum Depth: 200 m
 Total Relief: ~ 89 m
 Dimensions/Size: ~ 113.19 nm²; irregular polygon with smooth steepness.

Outcome:

- **Perú-Máncora Bank ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

This feature is located in Peruvian waters, at 35 nm NW of Máncora Cove, in Peru.

4.4 PROPOSALS BY SCOTT POLAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE (SPRI), UK

Docs: SCUFN23-04.4A [Proposals by SPRI, UK](#), June 2010

4.4.A Herrmann Canyon

Positions (line): *Lat 69°48.60'S, Long 2°06.90'E - Southern Ocean*
Lat 69°46.35'S, Long 2°08.60'E
Lat 69°43.75'S, Long 2°14.60'E
Lat 69°40.30'S, Long 2°11.30'E
Lat 69°35.65'S, Long 1°57.20'E
Lat 69°23.30'S, Long 1°44.20'E
Lat 69°15.60'S, Long 1°28.00'E
Lat 69°06.00'S, Long 1°18.70'E

Proposer: Dr. Colin SUMMERHAYES, Emeritus Associate, Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge University, Lensfield Road, Cambridge CB2 1ER, UK
cps32@cam.ac.uk

Date of Proposal: June 2010
 Discoverer: German RV "Polarstern" - Expeditions ANT IX/3, X/2 and XIX/2.
 Date of Discovery: 1991, 1992 and 2002
 Minimum Depth: 1500 m
 Maximum Depth: 3750 m
 Total Relief: 2250 m
 Dimension/Size: length ~ 90 km; continuous trough with steep sides, > 25°.

There was discussion on the difference in definitions between seachannel and canyon, and it was suggested that

these generic terms be discussed by the GEBCO Guiding Committee.

Outcome:

- **Herrmann Canyon ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

Named after Dr. Ernst Herrmann (1895-1970), 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.

4.4.B Kraul Canyon

Positions (line):	Lat 69°43.0'S, Long 2°30.0'E - Southern Ocean Lat 69°57.0'S, Long 2°28.5'E Lat 69°31.0'S, Long 2°19.5'E Lat 69°27.3'S, Long 2°08.7'E Lat 69°21.8'S, Long 2°09.3'E Lat 69°12.8'S, Long 2°06.8'E Lat 69°04.0'S, Long 1°58.6'E
Proposer:	Dr. Colin SUMMERHAYES, Emeritus Associate, Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge University, Lensfield Road, Cambridge CB2 1ER, UK (cps32@cam.ac.uk)
Date of Proposal:	June 2010
Discoverer:	German RV "Polarstern" - Expeditions ANT IX/3, X/2 and XIX/2.
Date of Discovery:	1991, 1992 and 2002
Minimum Depth:	2200 m
Maximum Depth:	3700 m
Total Relief:	1500 m
Dimension/Size:	length ~ 80 km; continuous trough with steep sides, > 20°.

Outcome:

- **Kraul Canyon ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

Named after Captain Otto Kraul, the ice pilot on the MV Schwabenland during the 3rd German Antarctic Expedition (December 1938-April 1939). He was a seasoned polar whaler – 47-years old - who had sailed most of the seven seas. The season before (1937/38) he had been Fangleiter (whaling manager) on the German whaling ship Jan Wellem in the Antarctic. Kraul started his career in whaling as a worker at the whaling station of the Compania Argentina de Pesca in Grytviken during World War I. Then he became seaman on a whale catcher, was promoted pilot, and later in the 1920s sometimes held the well-paid position of whale shooter. In 1928 he earned his captain's ticket. Theoretical learning was not his strong point, and in his final examination he failed in physics, meteorology and oceanography, passing the other subjects with the lowest possible grades. Kraul's strengths were practical, and he could tell the most exciting stories about his experiences. His life story up to and including his experiences on the

Schwabenland was published as:- Kraul, O., 1939, *Käpt'n Kraul Erzählt*. F.A.Herbig, Berlin, 240 pp. Kraul's experience of sailing steel hulled ships unprotected against ice in icy seas was invaluable to Ritscher, the leader of the expedition, and got the ship out of some difficult situations when the ship was manoeuvring among sea ice close to the coast. Avoiding ice was imperative as the main task of the expedition was to launch aerial survey aircraft (seaplanes) to map Dronning Maud Land for the first time (the major achievement of the expedition). The *Schwabenland* was a catapult ship borrowed from Lufthansa who used it for the South America mail run. But the returning seaplanes had to land on water – hence the need to avoid sea ice at all costs. On one occasion *Schwabenland* was nearly crushed by sea ice, until Kraul found the leads that would enable her to escape. *Schwabenland* made major bathymetric discoveries including undertaking the first N-S echo-sounding transect down the mid-Atlantic Ridge in the S Atlantic, and one of the first echo-sounding crossings of the ridge, complementing the set made by *Meteor* in the 1920s. It also unwittingly discovered the Enderby and Weddell Abyssal Plains. The echo-sounding profiles were published in 1958 as a contribution to the IGY.

4.5 PROPOSALS BY KOREAN COMMITTEE ON MARINE GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES (KCMGN), REP. OF KOREA

Docs: SCUFN23-04.5A [Proposals by KCMGN, Rep. of Korea, August 2010](#)

4.5.A Cheonghaejin Seamount

Position (summit): Lat 15°04.0'N, Long 158°53.1'E - W. Pacific Ocean

Positions (polygon): Lat 15°09.7'N, Long 158°48.7'E

Lat 15°02.4'N, Long 158°48.6'E

Lat 14°58.3'N, Long 158°52.9'E

Lat 15°00.4'N, Long 158°56.8'E

Lat 15°06.0'N, Long 158°57.0'E

Proposer: Korea Committee on Marine Geographical Names, 195 Seohaero, Jung-gu, Incheon, 400-800, Republic of Korea (info@khoa.go.kr)

Date of Proposal: August 2010

Discoverer: Korean R/V Onnuri

Date of Discovery: June 1997

Minimum Depth: 2345 m

Maximum Depth: 5000 m

Total Relief: 2655 m

Dimension/Size: ~ 15 km x 15 km, with a cone shape and steepness of 19°.

Feature immediately adjacent to Changpogo Seamount.

Outcome:

- **Cheonghaejin Seamount ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN23/37: H-C. HAN** to request the data and metadata used in the proposal for Cheonghaejin Seamount, for provision to the IHO Data Centre for Digital Bathymetry.

Named after the ancient Korean city of Cheonghaejin, from which Changpogo, a person of great importance during the Shilla dynasty (8th and 9th centuries CE), conducted his duties and provided his guidance. Changpogo established a long-standing East-West maritime trade route which was the first maritime trading enterprise to Northeast Asia, encompassing Korea, China and Japan.

4.5.B Haemirae Knoll

Position (summit): Lat 10°39.9'N, Long 135°48.1'W - E. Pacific Ocean

Positions (polygon): Lat 10°42.9'N, Long 135°48.7'W

Lat 10°41.6'N, Long 135°50.6'W

Lat 10°38.4'N, Long 135°50.8'W

Lat 10°35.2'N, Long 135°45.0'W

Lat 10°39.4'N, Long 135°45.6'W

Proposer: Korea Committee on Marine Geographical Names, 195 Seohaero, Jung-gu, Incheon, 400-800, Republic of Korea (info@khoa.go.kr)
 Date of Proposal: August 2010
 Discoverer: Korean R/V Onnuri
 Date of Discovery: July 2006
 Minimum Depth: 4170 m
 Maximum Depth: 4800 m
 Total Relief: 630 m
 Dimension/Size: ~ 11 km x 9 km, with a dome shape and steepness of 8°.

Outcome:

- **Haemirae Knoll ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

Haemirae, which means “future of the ocean”, is the name of a remotely-operated underwater vehicle (ROV), which was invented at the Korea Ocean Research & Development Institute (KORDI) in 2006 to closely examine deep sea areas and is deployed aboard the R/V Onnuri. The Haemirae ROV has been utilized to explore an area of the central Pacific Ocean that is deeper than 6000 m.

4.5.C Geupsuseon Knoll

Position (summit): Lat 16°31.3'N, Long 132°57.0'W - E. Pacific Ocean
 Positions (polygon): Lat 16°33.2'N, Long 132°59.4'W
 Lat 16°29.9'N, Long 132°58.8'W
 Lat 16°28.6'N, Long 132°57.2'W
 Lat 16°29.9'N, Long 132°51.7'W
 Lat 16°32.8'N, Long 132°57.0'W

Proposer: Korea Committee on Marine Geographical Names, 195 Seohaero, Jung-gu, Incheon, 400-800, Republic of Korea (info@khoa.go.kr)
 Date of Proposal: August 2010
 Discoverer: Korean R/V Onnuri
 Date of Discovery: June 1996
 Minimum Depth: 4112 m
 Maximum Depth: 4900 m
 Total Relief: 788 m
 Dimension/Size: 15 km x 8 km, with a rectangular shape and steepness of 20°.

M. BASHIR suggested that, where possible, names of researchers should be used in preference to types of ships. This was generally supported. The secretary noted that a SCUFN list of un-commemorated prominent figures of marine science and history should be compiled. L. TAYLOR accepted to compile an initial list.

Outcome:

- **Geupsuseon Knoll ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN23/38: L. TAYLOR** to begin compiling a list of un-commemorated prominent figures of marine science and history.

Shape of this feature resembles a Geupsuseon, which was an important fresh water supply ship, assigned to each naval base during the Joseon Dynasty. Geupsuseons have been referred to in the historical accounts of marine activities in Korea.

4.5.D Yeon Guyot

Position (summit): Lat 16°21.8'N, Long 133°37.2'W - E. Pacific Ocean
 Proposer: Korea Committee on Marine Geographical Names, 195 Seohaero, Jung-gu, Incheon, 400-800, Republic of Korea (info@khoa.go.kr)

Date of Proposal: August 2010
 Discoverer: Korean R/V Onnuri
 Date of Discovery: June 1996
 Minimum Depth: 3650 m
 Maximum Depth: 4700 m
 Total Relief: 1050 m
 Dimension/Size: ~ 20 km x 14 km, with a rectangular shape and steepness of 23°.

Outcome:

- **Yeon Guyot ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

Shape of this feature resembles a kite, which is called “Yeon” in the Korean language.

4.6.E Jeonbok Knoll

Position (summit): *Lat 17°00.2’N, Long 135°49.4’W* - E. Pacific Ocean
 Positions (polygon): *Lat 17°02.3’N, Long 135°50.0’W*
Lat 16°59.7’N, Long 135°52.7’W
Lat 16°58.1’N, Long 135°50.3’W
Lat 16°58.2’N, Long 135°48.6’W
Lat 17°00.4’N, Long 135°46.7’W
Lat 17°01.9’N, Long 135°48.4’W
 Proposer: Korea Committee on Marine Geographical Names, 195 Seohaero,
 Jung-gu, Incheon, 400-800, Republic of Korea (info@khoa.go.kr)
 Date of Proposal: August 2010
 Discoverer: Korean R/V Onnuri
 Date of Discovery: June 1996
 Minimum Depth: 4276 m
 Maximum Depth: 5000 m
 Total Relief: 724 m
 Dimension/Size: 8 km x 8 km, with a dome shape and steepness of 20°.

Originally proposed as Pojakseon Knoll, after a civilian coastal fisheries vessel during the Jeoseon Dynasty, supporting abalone divers and with similar shape to this feature. However, as the feature shape also resembles an abalone (“Jeonbok” in Korean language), the Sub-Committee expressed preference for the latter name.

Outcome:

- **Jeonbok Knoll ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN23/39: H-C. HAN** to provide slightly amended coordinates for Jeonbok Knoll.

Shape of this feature resembles an abalone, which is called “Jeonbok” in the Korean language.

4.6.F Olchaengi Knolls

Positions (summits): *Lat 16°59.7’N, Long 135°59.5’W* - E. Pacific Ocean
Lat 17°00.5’N, Long 135°56.5’W
 Positions (polygon): *Lat 17°01.2’N, Long 135°58.1’W*
Lat 17°01.7’N, Long 135°59.1’W
Lat 17°01.5’N, Long 136°00.7’W
Lat 17°00.4’N, Long 136°01.4’W
Lat 16°58.5’N, Long 136°01.3’W
Lat 16°57.5’N, Long 136°00.1’W
Lat 16°57.9’N, Long 135°58.3’W
Lat 16°59.3’N, Long 135°57.2’W

Lat 16°59.3'N, Long 135°55.8'W
 Lat 17°00.7'N, Long 135°54.9'W
 Lat 17°01.8'N, Long 135°56.6'W
 Proposer: Korea Committee on Marine Geographical Names, 195 Seohaero,
 Jung-gu, Incheon, 400-800, Republic of Korea (info@khoa.go.kr)
 Date of Proposal: August 2010
 Discoverer: Korean R/V Onnuri
 Date of Discovery: June 1996
 Minimum Depth: 4244 m
 Maximum Depth: 5100 m
 Total Relief: 856 m
 Dimension/Size: 14 km x 8 km. Two dome -shaped knolls on a common platform, with steepness
 of 22°.

Y. OHARA commented that the features are so close together that they could be termed as 'Knoll' rather than 'Knolls'. The Sub-Committee considered that they appear to be separate features that have merged together rather than a single feature with two peaks. K. DOBROLYUBOVA noted that additional surveys to the west may reveal more knolls and that the coordinates could be altered without the name being changed.

Outcome:

- **Olchaengi Knolls ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

This feature has a shape similar to that of "tadpole", which is called "Olchaengi" in Korean language.

4.6.G Boreumdal Guyot

Position (summit): Lat 16°09.2'N, Long 126°25.8'W - E. Pacific Ocean
 Positions (polygon): Lat 16°11.6'N, Long 126°26.0'W
 Lat 16°10.3'N, Long 126°28.7'W
 Lat 16°07.8'N, Long 126°28.3'W
 Lat 16°06.4'N, Long 126°26.2'W
 Lat 16°07.5'N, Long 126°22.7'W
 Lat 16°10.6'N, Long 126°23.1'W
 Proposer: Korea Committee on Marine Geographical Names, 195 Seohaero,
 Jung-gu, Incheon, 400-800, Republic of Korea (info@khoa.go.kr)
 Date of Proposal: August 2010
 Discoverer: Korean R/V Onnuri
 Date of Discovery: June 1996
 Minimum Depth: 3050 m
 Maximum Depth: 4400 m
 Total Relief: 1350 m
 Dimension/Size: 12 km x 12 km, with a typical dome shape and steepness of 23°.

Originally proposed as Heohwanghu Guyot (after a legendary Korean figure). The proposer suggested the alternative name Boreumdal (full moon) during the meeting, which was accepted.

Outcome:

- **Boreumdal Guyot ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

Shape of this feature resemble a full moon, which is called "Boreumdal" in Korean language.

4.6.H Pungdengi Knoll

Position (summit): Lat 16°53.6'N, Long 125°35.9'W - E. Pacific Ocean
 Positions (polygon): Lat 16°56.2'N, Long 125°36.5'W

Lat 16°54.3'N, Long 125°39.0'W
 Lat 16°52.0'N, Long 125°38.4'W
 Lat 16°50.7'N, Long 125°36.8'W
 Lat 16°51.0'N, Long 125°34.3'W
 Lat 16°53.4'N, Long 125°33.0'W
 Lat 16°55.5'N, Long 125°34.4'W
 Proposer: Korea Committee on Marine Geographical Names, 195 Seohaero, Jung-gu, Incheon, 400-800, Republic of Korea (info@khoa.go.kr)
 Date of Proposal: August 2010
 Discoverer: Korean R/V Onnuri
 Date of Discovery: July 1996
 Minimum Depth: 3705 m
 Maximum Depth: 4300m
 Total Relief: 595 m
 Dimension/Size: 10 km x 10 km, with a dome shape and steepness of 10°.

Outcome:

- **Pungdengi Knoll ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

The feature has a shape similar to that of a “beetle”, which is called “Pungdengi” in the Korean language.

4.6.1 Garakji Knoll

Position (summit): Lat 17°00.2'N, Long 125°45.4'W - E. Pacific Ocean
 Positions (polygon): Lat 17°03.0'N, Long 125°45.2'W
 Lat 17°00.8'N, Long 125°48.3'W
 Lat 16°57.1'N, Long 125°46.4'W
 Lat 16°56.8'N, Long 125°44.1'W
 Lat 16°58.2'N, Long 125°42.7'W
 Lat 17°00.3'N, Long 125°42.5'W
 Lat 17°02.6'N, Long 125°43.8'W
 Proposer: Korea Committee on Marine Geographical Names, 195 Seohaero, Jung-gu, Incheon, 400-800, Republic of Korea (info@khoa.go.kr)
 Date of Proposal: August 2010
 Discoverer: Korean R/V Onnuri
 Date of Discovery: July 1996
 Minimum Depth: 3310 m
 Maximum Depth: 4100 m
 Total Relief: 790 m
 Dimension/Size: 14 km x 8 km, with a dome shape having a small caldera at the centre and steepness of 12°.

Outcome:

- **Garakji Knoll ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN23/40: H-C. HAN** to request data from KORDI for the east Pacific survey.

This feature has a shape similar to that of a “finger ring”, which is called “Garakji” in the Korean language.

4.6 PROPOSALS BY BRAZILIAN NAVY HYDROGRAPHIC CENTER (OF DIRECTORATE OF HYDROGRAPHY AND NAVIGATION, BRAZIL)

Docs: SCUFN23-04.6A [Proposals by BNHC-DHN, Brazil, August 2010](#)

4.6.A Othon Leonardos Seamount

Position (summit): *Lat* 05°34.80'S, *Long* 034°13.83'W, SW. Atlantic Ocean
 Positions (polygon): *Lat* 05°33.36'S, *Long* 034°17.94'W
Lat 05°38.17'S, *Long* 034°17.82'W
Lat 05°40.99'S, *Long* 034°14.07'W
Lat 05°39.09'S, *Long* 034°08.76'W
Lat 05°34.17'S, *Long* 034°07.47'W
Lat 05°29.89'S, *Long* 034°09.81'W
Lat 05°30.34'S, *Long* 034°14.48'W
 Proposer: Brazilian Navy Hydrographic Center, Barao de Jaceguay street, Ponta da Armacao, Niteroi, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, CEP 24.048-900 (ana.angelica@chm.mar.mil.br)
 Date of Proposal: July 2010
 Discoverer: Brazilian S/V Sea Surveyor
 Date of Discovery: August 2009
 Minimum Depth: 2170 m
 Maximum Depth: 4080 m
 Total Relief: 1910 m
 Dimension/Size: ~ 16 km x 21 km, with a conical shape.

Outcome:
 - **Othon Leonardos Seamount ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

Named after Othon Leonardos (1899-1977), a Brazilian geologist who dedicated his professional life teaching and studying the geology of Brazil. He also published many papers and was one of the founder and director of the Rio de Janeiro National Geology School in 1958.

4.6.B Maceió Norte Terrace

Position (central point): *Lat* 09°16.94'S, *Long* 034°45.97'W, SW. Atlantic Ocean
 Positions (polygon): *Lat* 08°59.49'S, *Long* 034°49.37'W
Lat 09°01.28'S, *Long* 034°45.41'W
Lat 09°02.53'S, *Long* 034°39.91'W
Lat 09°01.85'S, *Long* 034°36.39'W
Lat 09°04.01'S, *Long* 034°33.95'W
Lat 09°05.49'S, *Long* 034°31.43'W
Lat 09°09.02'S, *Long* 034°33.38'W
Lat 09°11.41'S, *Long* 034°36.82'W
Lat 09°20.86'S, *Long* 034°40.71'W
Lat 09°34.10'S, *Long* 034°29.65'W
Lat 09°35.46'S, *Long* 034°30.80'W
Lat 09°34.51'S, *Long* 034°40.37'W
Lat 09°32.58'S, *Long* 034°44.84'W
Lat 09°34.28'S, *Long* 034°48.62'W
Lat 09°33.15'S, *Long* 034°50.79'W
Lat 09°21.77'S, *Long* 034°52.40'W
Lat 09°21.88'S, *Long* 034°56.98'W
Lat 09°24.73'S, *Long* 034°59.62'W
Lat 09°24.22'S, *Long* 035°01.40'W
 Proposer: Brazilian Navy Hydrographic Center, Barao de Jaceguay street, Ponta da Armacao, Niteroi, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, CEP 24.048-900 (ana.angelica@chm.mar.mil.br)
 Date of Proposal: July 2010
 Discoverer: Brazilian S/V Sirius

Date of Discovery: March 1994
 Minimum Depth: 3800 m
 Maximum Depth: 500 m
 Total Relief: 3300 m
 Dimension/Size: ~ 60 km x 45 km, with an irregular triangle shape.

Originally proposed as Maceió North Terrace. It was agreed to use instead the Portuguese specific term 'Maceió Norte'. It was also noted that new coordinates should be provided, better defining the extent of the feature.

Outcome:

- **Maceio Norte Terrace ACCEPTED**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN23/41: A.A. ALBERONI** to provide the Secretary with revised coordinates of the polygon defining only the flat portion of Maceió Norte Terrace.

Named after the nearby city of Maceió, the capital of Alagoas State, Brazil. This name has been used by the Brazilian scientific community since 1970's.

4.6.C Maceió Sul Terrace

Position (central point): Lat 09°57.84'S, Long 035°21.72'W, SW. Atlantic Ocean
 Positions (polygon): Lat 09°46.68'S Long 035°20.18'W
 Lat 09°49.96'S Long 035°19.00'W
 Lat 09°52.13'S Long 035°16.59'W
 Lat 09°52.30'S Long 035°13.34'W
 Lat 09°54.36'S Long 035°12.27'W
 Lat 09°56.14'S Long 035°14.12'W
 Lat 09°58.32'S Long 035°10.35'W
 Lat 09°59.53'S Long 035°07.39'W
 Lat 10°03.78'S Long 035°10.14'W
 Lat 10°04.19'S Long 035°20.42'W
 Lat 10°06.84'S Long 035°23.22'W
 Lat 10°07.38'S Long 035°28.90'W
 Lat 09°56.12'S Long 035°36.85'W

Proposer: Brazilian Navy Hydrographic Center, Barao de Jaceguay street, Ponta da Armacao, Niteroi, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, CEP 24.048-900 (ana.angelica@chm.mar.mil.br)

Date of Proposal: July 2010
 Discoverer: Brazilian S/V Sirius
 Date of Discovery: March 1994
 Minimum Depth: 500 m
 Maximum Depth: 3200 m
 Total Relief: 2700 m
 Dimension/Size: ~ 38 km x 40 km, with an irregular triangle shape.

Originally proposed as Maceió South Terrace. It was agreed to use instead the Portuguese specific term 'Maceió Sul'. It was also noted that new coordinates should be provided, better defining the extent of the feature.

Outcome:

- **Maceió Sul Terrace ACCEPTED**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN23/42: A.A. ALBERONI** to provide the Secretary with revised coordinates of the polygon defining only the flat portion of Maceió Sul Terrace.

Named after the nearby city of Maceió, the capital of Alagoas State, Brazil. This name has been used by the Brazilian

scientific community since 1970's.

4.6.D Caravelas Seamount

Position (summit): Lat 16°01.91'S, Long 035°21.72'W, SW. Atlantic Ocean
 Proposer: Brazilian Navy Hydrographic Center, Barao de Jaceguay street, Ponta da Armacao, Niteroi, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, CEP 24.048-900 (ana.angelica@chm.mar.mil.br)
 Date of Proposal: July 2010
 Discoverer: US R/V Robert Conrad
 Date of Discovery: 1973
 Minimum Depth: 3130 m
 Maximum Depth: 4150 m
 Total Relief: 1020 m
 Dimension/Size: ~ 43 km x 28 km, with an irregular conical shape.

The highest point of this seamount may be shallower than indicated.

Outcome:
 - **Caravelas Seamount ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

Named after the nearby city of Caravelas in Bahia State, Brazil. Caravelas is the departure city to reach Abrolhos Marine National Park. Caravelas also means caravels, a kind of small, highly manoeuvrable sailing ships with three masts, developed for use in the Atlantic Ocean in the 15th century by the Portuguese. They were used by the ancient Portuguese navigators during the discovery period, in the 15th and 16th centuries, to reach the Brazilian coast.

4.6.E Luiz Martins Seamount

Position (summit): Lat 16°35.27'S, Long 036°36.48'W, SW. Atlantic Ocean
 Positions (polygon): Lat 16°41.14'S Long 036°41.30'W
 Lat 16°43.28'S Long 036°33.35'W
 Lat 16°38.30'S Long 036°29.40'W
 Lat 16°30.15'S Long 036°24.96'W
 Lat 16°23.88'S Long 036°30.40'W
 Lat 16°26.08'S Long 036°38.79'W
 Lat 16°32.51'S Long 036°43.74'W
 Proposer: Brazilian Navy Hydrographic Center, Barao de Jaceguay street, Ponta da Armacao, Niteroi, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, CEP 24.048-900 (ana.angelica@chm.mar.mil.br)
 Date of Proposal: July 2010
 Discoverer: US R/V Robert Conrad
 Date of Discovery: 1973
 Minimum Depth: 2100 m
 Maximum Depth: 4100 m
 Total Relief: 2000 m
 Dimension/Size: ~ 32 km x 28 km, with a conical shape.

Outcome:
 - **Luiz Martins Seamount ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

Named after Luiz Roberto Silva Martins (1933-2010), an expert in marine sciences. He was the representative of Brazil to the Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR) and an adviser to the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC, of UNESCO), the American States Organization and the UNESCO regional office for Latin America and Caribbean, for science and technology. He worked on marine geology projects, as technical coordinator for the Brazilian Continental Margin Project (REMAC) in the 1970's. He was also the regional coordinator

of the sedimentological research group for the Atlantic southwest (Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina).

4.6.F São Paulo Seamount

Position (summit): Lat 30°00.08'S, Long 039°55.71'W, SW. Atlantic Ocean
 Positions (polygon): Lat 29°18.95'S Long 039°44.88'W
 Lat 29°58.67'S Long 039°30.67'W
 Lat 30°28.75'S Long 039°47.45'W
 Lat 30°28.98'S Long 040°18.71'W
 Lat 30°21.12'S Long 040°31.30'W
 Lat 29°58.31'S Long 040°15.06'W
 Lat 29°33.87'S Long 040°14.65'W
 Lat 29°23.81'S Long 039°58.01'W
 Proposer: Brazilian Navy Hydrographic Center, Barao de Jaceguay street, Ponta da Armacao, Niteroi, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, CEP 24.048-900 (ana.angelica@chm.mar.mil.br)
 Date of Proposal: July 2010
 Discoverer: US R/V Chain (1974) and US R/V Robert Conrad (1987)
 Date of Discovery: April 1974 and February 1987
 Minimum Depth: 2900 m
 Maximum Depth: 4000 m
 Total Relief: 1100 m
 Dimension/Size: ~ 170 km x 100 km, with an elongated (N-S) and elliptical shape, and three peaks on a single base.

The Sub-Committee agreed that this feature has the characteristics of a plateau, in terms of B-6, although it is traditionally called a seamount by the local scientific community. The Sub-Committee further noted that there exists a São Paulo (Santos) Plateau in the GEBCO Gazetteer. It was considered that the specific term 'Santos', after the nearby Brazilian city, would be suitable for this feature.

Outcome:

- **São Paulo Seamount PENDING**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN23/43: A.A. ALBERONI** to inform the proposer that the generic term "Plateau" is more appropriate for the feature proposed as São Paulo Seamount, and that SCUFN suggests using the specific term "Santos" for that feature, after the nearby Brazilian city.
- **Action SCUFN23/44: Secretary** to alter the name "São Paulo (Santos) Plateau" in the GEBCO Gazetteer to "São Paulo Plateau" and remove the text "Wrongly shown as São Paulo Plateau on INT Charts" from the remarks section; to also add São Paulo Seamount to the Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer.

Name proposed as the São Paulo Seamount is well known since 1970's and has been mentioned in many scientific papers and publications, e.g. "REMAC Project – Geomorphology of the Brazilian Continental Margin and adjacent oceanic areas". The feature is located close to São Paulo Abyssal Gap and São Paulo (Santos) Plateau.

4.6.G Cruzeiro do Sul Northwest Escarpment

Position (central point): Lat 30°57.64'S, Long 035°14.35'W, SW. Atlantic Ocean
 Positions (polygon): Lat 30°01.79'S Long 036°38.26'W
 Lat 30°47.41'S Long 035°49.93'W
 Lat 31°00.48'S Long 035°17.64'W
 Lat 31°03.88'S Long 034°41.41'W
 Lat 31°52.45'S Long 033°19.71'W
 Proposer: Brazilian Navy Hydrographic Center, Barao de Jaceguay street, Ponta da Armacao, Niteroi, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, CEP 24.048-900 (ana.angelica@chm.mar.mil.br)
 Date of Proposal: July 2010

Discoverer: Brazilian S/V Sirius
 Date of Discovery: April 2010
 Minimum Depth: 583 m
 Maximum Depth: 2586 m
 Total Relief: ~ 2000 m
 Dimension/Size: ~ 500 km, with an elongated shape.

The Sub-Committee agreed that this feature is not an 'escarpment'; rather, it is a kind of 'rift' which could be treated as a single feature. Consideration of this proposal was deferred to later in the meeting but, due to lack of time, this was not possible. The Proposal will be considered at SCUFN-24.

Outcome:
 - **Cruzeiro do Sul Northwest Escarpment PENDING**, with details as above.
 - **Action SCUFN23/45: Secretary** to add Cruzeiro do Sul Northwest Escarpment to the Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer.

Name proposed after the five star constellations 'Cruzeiro do Sul' (Southern Cross), which arrangement allows indicating the South Pole. They are used as national symbol by several southern nations and appear on the Brazilian flag. The Southern Cross is easily visible in the southern hemisphere. This feature is also located in the Cruzeiro do Sul deformation zone, already known and described in scientific works.

4.6.H Cruzeiro do Sul Southeast Escarpment

Position (central point): Lat 33°57.55'S, Long 030°45.59'W, SW. Atlantic Ocean
 Positions (polygon): Lat 33°10.00'S Long 032°21.17'W
 Lat 33°55.24'S Long 030°54.59'W
 Lat 34°35.49'S Long 029°06.55'W
 Proposer: Brazilian Navy Hydrographic Center, Barao de Jaceguay street, Ponta da Armacao, Niteroi, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, CEP 24.048-900 (ana.angelica@chm.mar.mil.br)
 Date of Proposal: July 2010
 Discoverer: German R/V Meteor
 Date of Discovery: 1992
 Minimum Depth: 1624 m
 Maximum Depth: 5161 m
 Total Relief: 2984 m
 Dimension/Size: ~ 400 km, with an elongated shape.

The Sub-Committee agreed that this feature is not an escarpment; rather, it is a kind of 'rift' which could be treated as a single feature. Consideration of this proposal was deferred to later in the meeting but, due to lack of time, this was not possible. The Proposal will be considered at SCUFN-24.

Outcome:
 - **Cruzeiro do Sul Southeast Escarpment PENDING**, with details as above.
 - **Action SCUFN23/46: Secretary** to add Cruzeiro do Sul Southeast Escarpment to the Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer.

Name proposed after the five star constellations 'Cruzeiro do Sul' (Southern Cross), which arrangement allows indicating the South Pole. They are used as national symbol by several southern nations and appear on the Brazilian flag. The Southern Cross is easily visible in the southern hemisphere. This feature is also located in the Cruzeiro do Sul deformation zone, already known and described in scientific works.

4.6.I Sirius Guyot

Position (summit): *Lat* 32°03.10'S, *Long* 032°46.52'W, SW. Atlantic Ocean
 Positions (polygon): *Lat* 32°00.42'S *Long* 032°51.42'W
Lat 31°58.83'S *Long* 032°47.52'W
Lat 32°01.10'S *Long* 032°43.67'W
Lat 32°03.00'S *Long* 032°40.73'W
Lat 32°06.15'S *Long* 032°40.85'W
Lat 32°06.28'S *Long* 032°44.42'W
Lat 32°06.70'S *Long* 032°47.96'W
Lat 32°03.32'S *Long* 032°49.63'W
Lat 32°02.40'S *Long* 032°52.07'W

Proposer: Brazilian Navy Hydrographic Center, Barao de Jaceguay street, Ponta da Armacao, Niteroi, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, CEP 24.048-900 (ana.angelica@chm.mar.mil.br)

Date of Proposal: July 2010
 Discoverer: US R/V Vema
 Date of Discovery: 1974
 Minimum Depth: 740 m
 Maximum Depth: 4000 m
 Total Relief: 3260 m
 Dimension/Size: ~ 22 km x 13 km, with a conical shape and a flat top.

It was noted that that there exist a Sirius Bank and a Sirius Seamount in the GEBCO Gazetteer.

Outcome:
 - **Sirius Guyot ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

Named after the Brazilian survey vessel 'Sirius', the first Brazilian Navy ship especially designed and built for hydrography. She carried out many surveys on the Brazilian continental margin since 1960. She was the Brazilian ship that acquired the multibeam data used in this proposal. Sirius is also the name of the brightest star from the Canis Major Constellation and an important star for navigation.

4.6.J Rio Grande Fan

Position (central point): *Lat* 33°14.74'S, *Long* 049°33.50'W, SW. Atlantic Ocean
 Proposer: Brazilian Navy Hydrographic Center, Barao de Jaceguay street, Ponta da Armacao, Niteroi, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, CEP 24.048-900 (ana.angelica@chm.mar.mil.br)

Date of Proposal: July 2010
 Discoverer: US R/V Vema
 Date of Discovery: June 1961
 Minimum Depth: 100 m
 Maximum Depth: 4500 m
 Total Relief: 4400 m
 Dimension/Size: ~ 75000 km², with an elongated and triangle shape.

This feature is close to paleocanyons and ancient drainages and appears to be related to deposition of sediment from these rivers.

Originally proposed as Rio Grande Cone. The secretary commented that although there is no difference between the generic terms 'Cone' and 'Fan', 'Fan' is the preferred term by SCUFN as reflected in B-6. It was also noted that because of insufficient data available, only one coordinate was provided for this feature.

Outcome:

- Rio Grande Fan **ACCEPTED**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN23/47: Secretary** to remove Rio Grande Fan from the Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer.

Name proposed from the nearby Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul, the city of Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Terrace.

4.6.K Santa Catarina Plateau

Position (central point): *Lat 30°40.57'S, Long 044°22.01'W*, SW. Atlantic Ocean
 Proposer: Brazilian Navy Hydrographic Center, Barao de Jaceguay street, Ponta da Armacao, Niteroi, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, CEP 24.048-900 (ana.angelica@chm.mar.mil.br)
 Date of Proposal: July 2010
 Discoverer: Brazilian Oceanographic Vessel Almirante Câmara
 Date of Discovery: 1989
 Minimum Depth: 3250 m
 Maximum Depth: 3950 m
 Total Relief: 700 m
 Dimension/Size: ~ 340 km x 150 km, with an Elliptical shape.

Outcome:

- Santa Catarina Plateau **ACCEPTED**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN23/48: Secretary** to remove Santa Catarina Plateau from the Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer.

Named from the nearby Brazilian State of Santa Catarina.

4.7 PROPOSALS BY JAPAN COMMITTEE ON UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES (JCUFN)

Docs: SCUFN23-04.7A [Proposals by JCUFN, Japan](#), August 2010

4.7.A Urahara Seamount

Position (summit): *Lat 28°37.6'N, Long 131°49.7'E* - NW Pacific Ocean
 Positions (polygon): *Lat 28°36.0'N Long 131°40.0'E*
Lat 28°40.5'N Long 131°43.0'E
Lat 28°40.0'N Long 131°48.0'E
Lat 28°40.0'N Long 131°49.0'E
Lat 28°40.5'N Long 131°52.0'E
Lat 28°40.0'N Long 131°55.0'E
Lat 28°36.0'N Long 131°55.5'E
Lat 28°34.0'N Long 131°55.0'E
Lat 28°33.0'N Long 131°50.0'E
Lat 28°32.5'N Long 131°43.5'E
Lat 28°33.0'N Long 131°40.0'E
 Proposer: Japan Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)
 Date of Proposal: August 2010
 Discoverer: Japanese S/V Takuyo
 Date of Discovery: November 1987
 Minimum Depth: 2100 m
 Maximum Depth: 4200 m

Total Relief: 2100 m
 Dimension/Size: 25 km x 15 km

This feature, listed as “Unnamed3 Seamount” in the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer, is located on the northern portion of the Amami Rise (or Amami Plateau in the scientific literatures). Urahara Seamount is part of a group of seamounts that include Somachi Seamount. Y. OHARA noted that position of Somachi Seamount in the GEBSCO Gazetteer needs to be corrected to agree with JCUFN Gazetteer position.

JCUFN defined a polygon for the seamount that extends west of the peak. The Sub-Committee requested the proposer to modify the geographic extent of the polygon defining the extent of the feature to agree with the peak only.

Outcome:

- **Urahara Seamount ACCEPTED**, with details as above and changes to the polygon describing the extent of the feature.
- **Action SCUFN23/49: Y. Ohara** to provide the Secretary with new coordinates for the polygon describing the extent of Urahara Seamount and revised coordinates for Somachi Seamount.
- **Action SCUFN23/50: Secretary** to remove “Unnamed3 Seamount” from the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer, now replaced with Urahara Seamount.

Named after the town of Urahara on the nearby Kikai-jima Island.

4.7.B Kametoku Seamount

Position (summit):	Lat 26°55.9'N,	Long 134°00.8'E - NW Pacific Ocean
Positions (polygon):	Lat 26°56.0'N	Long 133°52.5'E
	Lat 26°59.0'N	Long 133°56.0'E
	Lat 27°00.5'N	Long 133°59.0'E
	Lat 26°59.0'N	Long 134°04.0'E
	Lat 26°57.0'N	Long 134°05.0'E
	Lat 26°53.0'N	Long 134°03.5'E
	Lat 26°52.0'N	Long 134°00.0'E
	Lat 26°52.0'N	Long 133°54.0'E
	Lat 26°53.0'N	Long 133°52.5'E
	Proposer:	Japan Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)
Date of Proposal:	August 2010	
Discoverer:	Japanese S/V Takuyo	
Date of Discovery:	December 1983 – January 1984	
Minimum Depth:	3285 m	
Maximum Depth:	4800 m	
Total Relief:	1515 m	
Dimension/Size:	20 km x 15 km	

The Satsuma and Inokawa Seamounts are located nearby this feature, listed as “Unnamed4 Seamount” in the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

Outcome:

- **Kametoku Seamount ACCEPTED**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN23/51: Secretary** to remove “Unnamed4 Seamount” from the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer, now replaced with Kametoku Seamount.

Named after the town of Kametoku on the nearby Tokuno-shima Island.

4.7.C. Satsuma Seamount

Position (SW peak):	Lat 27°04.3'N,	Long 134°10.0'E - NW Pacific Ocean
Position (NE peak):	Lat 27°07.6'N,	Long 134°14.5'E
Positions (polygon):	Lat 27°04.0'N	Long 134°06.0'E
	Lat 27°11.0'N	Long 134°10.0'E
	Lat 27°14.0'N	Long 134°14.0'E
	Lat 27°13.0'N	Long 134°19.0'E
	Lat 27°11.0'N	Long 134°21.0'E
	Lat 27°05.0'N	Long 134°18.0'E
	Lat 27°02.0'N	Long 134°14.0'E
	Lat 27°02.5'N	Long 134°12.0'E
	Lat 27°00.5'N	Long 134°09.0'E
	Lat 27°01.0'N	Long 134°07.0'E
	Proposer:	Japan Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)
Date of Proposal:	August 2010	
Discoverer:	Japanese S/V Takuyo	
Date of Discovery:	December 1983 – January 1984	
Minimum Depth:	3350 m	
Maximum Depth:	4750 m	
Total Relief:	1400 m	
Dimension/Size:	25 km x 25 km	

This feature consists in two peaks, the SW peak with least depth of 3350 m and the NE peak with least depth of 3560 m. It was noted that Satsuma Seamount was accredited by SCUFN14 (Apr. 2001) and is included in the GEBCO Gazetteer. JCUFN is therefore proposing redefinition of the coordinates, rather than proposing a new name. Y. Ohara further remarked that the “Unnamed5 Seamount” in the Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer is in fact the same feature that the already-accredited Satsuma Seamount.

Outcome:

- **Satsuma Seamount ACCEPTED**, with details as above including the revised coordinates provided.
- **Action SCUFN23/52: Secretary** to remove “Unnamed5 Seamount” from the Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer, as this feature is already named Satsuma Seamount.

In the ancient times, “Satsuma” was the name of a district in Kyushu Island, one of the mainlands of Japan.

4.7.D Oki-Daito Rise, Oki-Daito Ridge

4.7.D1 Oki-Daito Rise

Positions (polygon):	Lat 24°48.0'N	Long 128°15.0'E
	Lat 25°32.0'N	Long 128°50.0'E
	Lat 25°32.0'N	Long 129°10.0'E
	Lat 26°09.0'N	Long 129°32.0'E
	Lat 26°10.0'N	Long 130°13.0'E
	Lat 25°37.0'N	Long 131°10.0'E
	Lat 25°23.0'N	Long 131°57.0'E
	Lat 25°05.0'N	Long 132°15.0'E
	Lat 24°55.0'N	Long 132°05.0'E
	Lat 24°30.0'N	Long 132°25.0'E
	Lat 23°35.0'N	Long 132°05.0'E
	Lat 23°30.0'N	Long 131°00.0'E
	Lat 23°40.0'N	Long 130°43.0'E
	Lat 23°33.0'N	Long 130°35.0'E

<i>Lat 23°13.0'N</i>	<i>Long 131°12.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 23°00.0'N</i>	<i>Long 131°00.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 23°07.0'N</i>	<i>Long 130°40.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 22°50.0'N</i>	<i>Long 130°35.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 23°00.0'N</i>	<i>Long 130°20.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 22°50.0'N</i>	<i>Long 130°12.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 22°40.0'N</i>	<i>Long 130°20.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 22°13.0'N</i>	<i>Long 130°05.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 22°10.0'N</i>	<i>Long 129°53.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 23°04.0'N</i>	<i>Long 129°30.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 24°30.0'N</i>	<i>Long 128°15.0'E</i>

Proposer: Japan Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)

Date of Proposal: August 2010

Discoverer: Japanese S/V Takuyo and Shoyo

Date of Discovery: Various surveys from December 1986 to July 2006

Minimum Depth: -30 m, i.e. height of 30 m

Maximum Depth: 6100 m

Total Relief: 6130 m

Dimension/Size: 430 km x 450 km

Oki-Daito Island is located on this feature, which is part of the proposed Oki-Daito Ridge (see below). It was noted that Oki-Daito Rise is already included in the GEBSCO Gazetteer (SCUFN14 - Apr. 2001). Y. OHARA remarked that the "Unnamed6 Plateau" in the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer is located to the north of the area covered by the existing Oki-Daito Rise. However, that "Unnamed6 Plateau" should be part of Oki-Daito Rise, considering its tectono-magmatic origin. JCUFN is therefore proposing redefinition of the coordinates, rather than proposing a new name.

4.7.D2 Oki-Daito Ridge

Positions (polygon):

<i>Lat 24°48.0'N</i>	<i>Long 128°15.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 25°32.0'N</i>	<i>Long 128°50.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 25°32.0'N</i>	<i>Long 129°10.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 26°09.0'N</i>	<i>Long 129°32.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 26°10.0'N</i>	<i>Long 130°13.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 25°37.0'N</i>	<i>Long 131°10.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 25°23.0'N</i>	<i>Long 131°57.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 25°05.0'N</i>	<i>Long 132°15.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 24°55.0'N</i>	<i>Long 132°05.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 24°30.0'N</i>	<i>Long 132°25.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 24°25.0'N</i>	<i>Long 132°45.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 24°15.0'N</i>	<i>Long 133°00.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 24°00.0'N</i>	<i>Long 133°18.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 23°48.0'N</i>	<i>Long 133°18.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 23°25.0'N</i>	<i>Long 134°10.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 23°10.0'N</i>	<i>Long 135°15.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 22°40.0'N</i>	<i>Long 135°50.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 21°52.0'N</i>	<i>Long 135°47.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 22°45.0'N</i>	<i>Long 133°35.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 23°35.0'N</i>	<i>Long 132°05.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 23°30.0'N</i>	<i>Long 131°00.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 23°40.0'N</i>	<i>Long 130°43.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 23°33.0'N</i>	<i>Long 130°35.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 23°13.0'N</i>	<i>Long 131°12.0'E</i>
<i>Lat 23°00.0'N</i>	<i>Long 131°00.0'E</i>

	Lat 23°07.0'N	Long 130°40.0'E
	Lat 22°50.0'N	Long 130°35.0'E
	Lat 23°00.0'N	Long 130°20.0'E
	Lat 22°50.0'N	Long 130°12.0'E
	Lat 22°40.0'N	Long 130°20.0'E
	Lat 22°13.0'N	Long 130°05.0'E
	Lat 22°10.0'N	Long 129°53.0'E
	Lat 23°04.0'N	Long 129°30.0'E
	Lat 24°30.0'N	Long 128°15.0'E
Proposer:	Japan Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)	
Date of Proposal:	August 2010	
Discoverer:	Japanese S/V Takuyo and Shoyo	
Date of Discovery:	Various surveys from December 1986 to July 2006	
Minimum Depth:	-30 m, i.e. height of 30 m	
Maximum Depth:	6100 m	
Total Relief:	6130 m	
Dimension/Size:	770 km x 450 km	

This feature encompasses the proposed Oki-Daito Rise (see above), and the existing Oki-Daito (North) Ridge and Oki-Daito (South) Ridge, in accordance with the usage in the scientific literature. The Choju Seamounts and Tai-Inreki Seamounts (e.g. Mutsuki Seamount) are located between this feature and Daito Ridge.

After discussion, the Sub-Committee agreed that there appear to be three distinct features in the region, i.e. a rise, a ridge and a plateau. Y. OHARA agreed to discuss with JCUFN re-submission of proposals for Oki-Daito Rise, Oki-Daito Ridge and Oki-Daito Plateau. The Sub-Committee further agreed that the existing Oki-Daito (North) Ridge and Oki-Daito (South) Ridge be both removed from the GEBSCO Gazetteer, should a "revised" Oki-Daito Ridge be agreed at SCUFN-24.

Outcome:

- **Oki-Daito Rise and Oki-Daito Ridge PENDING** new proposals for a 'Rise', a 'Ridge' and a 'Plateau' from JCUFN.
- **Action SCUFN23/53: Y. OHARA** to discuss with JCUFN re-submission of proposals for Oki-Daito Rise, Oki-Daito Ridge and Oki-Daito Plateau, at the next meeting.

All three features proposed to be named after the nearby Oki-Daito Island.

4.7.E Suesaki Hill

Position (summit):	Lat 32°09.3'N,	Long 136°24.1'E - NW Pacific Ocean
Positions (polygon):	Lat 32°10.5'N	Long 136°07.0'E
	Lat 32°19.0'N	Long 136°13.0'E
	Lat 32°24.0'N	Long 136°35.0'E
	Lat 32°24.0'N	Long 136°39.0'E
	Lat 32°18.0'N	Long 136°41.0'E
	Lat 32°02.0'N	Long 136°38.0'E
	Lat 32°01.0'N	Long 136°32.0'E
	Lat 31°44.0'N	Long 136°36.0'E
	Lat 31°42.5'N	Long 136°35.5'E
	Lat 31°49.0'N	Long 136°22.5'E
	Lat 31°55.0'N	Long 136°19.0'E
	Lat 32°00.0'N	Long 136°20.0'E
	Lat 32°03.0'N	Long 136°16.0'E
	Lat 32°03.0'N	Long 136°11.0'E

Proposer: Japan Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)
 Date of Proposal: August 2010
 Discoverer: Japanese S/V Takuyo
 Date of Discovery: September to November 1989
 Minimum Depth: 3750 m
 Maximum Depth: 4350 m
 Total Relief: 600 m
 Dimension/Size: 50 km x 75 km

Originally proposed as Suesaki Knoll. The Sub-Committee agreed that this feature is actually a hill. Y. Ohara remarked this is the "Unnamed13 Hill" in the Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer. He noted that the "Unnamed12 Seamount" of the RS is the same feature as the existing Kashino-zaki Knoll in the GEBCO Gazetteer. He conveyed JCUFN' suggestion that the "Unnamed Hills/Seamounts 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11" of the RS are minor features of Zenisu Ridge and do not require naming, which was agreed.

Outcome:

- **Suesaki Hill ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN23/54: Secretary** to remove from the Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer: 1) "Unnamed13 Hill", now replaced with Suesaki Hill; 2) "Unnamed12 Hill", already named Kashino-zaki Knoll; and 3) "Unnamed7 Hill", "Unnamed8 Hill", "Unnamed9 Hill", "Unnamed10 Seamount" and "Unnamed11 Seamount", which do not require naming.

Named after Suesaki Cape, located in a small island on the southern tip of Honshu Island, one of the mainlands of Japan.

4.7.F Irago Knoll

Position (summit): *Lat 32°59.7'N, Long 137°23.6'E - NW Pacific Ocean*
 Positions (polygon): *Lat 33°03.0'N Long 137°17.5'E*
Lat 33°05.0'N Long 137°22.0'E
Lat 33°07.0'N Long 137°23.0'E
Lat 33°08.0'N Long 137°28.0'E
Lat 33°07.0'N Long 137°30.0'E
Lat 33°04.0'N Long 137°32.0'E
Lat 33°01.0'N Long 137°33.5'E
Lat 32°59.0'N Long 137°33.0'E
Lat 32°58.5'N Long 137°31.0'E
Lat 32°59.0'N Long 137°28.0'E
Lat 32°56.0'N Long 137°26.0'E
Lat 32°56.0'N Long 137°21.0'E
Lat 33°00.0'N Long 137°17.5'E

Proposer: Japan Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)
 Date of Proposal: August 2010
 Discoverer: Japanese S/V Takuyo
 Date of Discovery: April 1987
 Minimum Depth: 3350 m
 Maximum Depth: 4250 m
 Total Relief: 900 m
 Dimension/Size: 25 km x 25 km

This feature is part of Zenisu Ridge and located to the west of Enshunada-oki Seamount. Y. Ohara mentioned that this is the "Unnamed14 Knoll" in the reserve section of the gazetteer.

Outcome:

- Irago Knoll **ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN23/55: Secretary** to remove “Unnamed14 Knoll” from the Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer, now replaced with Irago Knoll.

Named after Irago Cape, located to the west of Enshunada Sea, Japan.

4.7.G Ogasawara Plateau, Ogasawara Rise

4.7.G1 Ogasawara Plateau

Positions (polygon):	Lat 26°00.0'N	Long 143°11.0'E
	Lat 26°40.0'N	Long 143°21.0'E
	Lat 27°00.0'N	Long 143°47.0'E
	Lat 27°00.0'N	Long 144°07.0'E
	Lat 26°48.0'N	Long 144°25.0'E
	Lat 26°39.0'N	Long 145°04.0'E
	Lat 26°30.0'N	Long 145°40.0'E
	Lat 26°15.0'N	Long 145°45.0'E
	Lat 26°07.0'N	Long 146°00.0'E
	Lat 25°54.0'N	Long 146°25.0'E
	Lat 26°22.0'N	Long 147°05.0'E
	Lat 26°30.0'N	Long 148°00.0'E
	Lat 26°30.0'N	Long 148°10.0'E
	Lat 26°15.0'N	Long 148°25.0'E
	Lat 26°05.0'N	Long 148°20.0'E
	Lat 25°53.0'N	Long 149°20.0'E
	Lat 25°42.0'N	Long 149°10.0'E
	Lat 25°35.0'N	Long 148°20.0'E
	Lat 25°25.0'N	Long 147°50.0'E
	Lat 24°25.0'N	Long 147°17.0'E
	Lat 24°25.0'N	Long 147°13.0'E
	Lat 24°37.0'N	Long 147°07.0'E
	Lat 24°38.0'N	Long 147°00.0'E
	Lat 24°50.0'N	Long 146°53.0'E
	Lat 25°15.0'N	Long 147°02.0'E
	Lat 25°30.0'N	Long 147°05.0'E
	Lat 25°37.0'N	Long 146°25.0'E
	Lat 25°33.0'N	Long 145°59.0'E
	Lat 25°25.0'N	Long 145°22.0'E
	Lat 25°06.0'N	Long 145°25.0'E
	Lat 24°43.0'N	Long 146°04.0'E
	Lat 24°23.0'N	Long 146°07.0'E
	Lat 23°46.0'N	Long 145°34.0'E
	Lat 23°40.0'N	Long 145°20.0'E
	Lat 23°55.0'N	Long 145°00.0'E
	Lat 23°25.0'N	Long 145°15.0'E
	Lat 23°20.0'N	Long 145°05.0'E
	Lat 23°48.0'N	Long 144°35.0'E
	Lat 23°45.0'N	Long 144°12.0'E
	Lat 24°46.0'N	Long 143°17.0'E
	Lat 25°00.0'N	Long 143°14.0'E

Proposer: Japan Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)

Date of Proposal: August 2010
 Discoverer: Japanese S/V Takuyo and Shoyo
 Date of Discovery: Various surveys from April 2001 to April 2006
 Minimum Depth: 380 m
 Maximum Depth: 8500 m
 Total Relief: 8120 m
 Dimension/Size: 620 km x 375 km

This feature consists of Ogasawara Rise, Yabe Seamount ('Plateau' in the GEBCO Gazetteer), Hanzawa Seamount, Katayama Seamount and Uda Spur. In the GEBCO Gazetteer, these five feature names are used to designate distinct bathymetric features in the region. However, a single name, Ogasawara Plateau, is commonly used in the scientific literature to designate the features all together, although this conflicts with Michelson Ridge in the ACUF Gazetteer. Ogasawara Plateau was accredited by SCUFN-15 (2002) and is therefore included in the GEBCO Gazetteer. This issue was further discussed at SCUFN-19 (2006) and SCUFN-20 (2007). As part of the reviewing work on the reserve section, JCUFN is proposing re-definition of the coordinates of Ogasawara Plateau, not proposing a new name.

4.7.G2 Ogasawara Rise

Position (summit): *Lat 26°09.2'N, Long 144°08.4'E - NW Pacific Ocean*
 Positions (polygon): *Lat 26°00.0'N Long 143°11.0'E*
Lat 26°40.0'N Long 143°21.0'E
Lat 27°00.0'N Long 143°47.0'E
Lat 27°00.0'N Long 144°07.0'E
Lat 26°48.0'N Long 144°25.0'E
Lat 26°39.0'N Long 145°04.0'E
Lat 26°13.0'N Long 144°50.0'E
Lat 25°38.0'N Long 144°57.0'E
Lat 25°25.0'N Long 145°22.0'E
Lat 25°06.0'N Long 145°25.0'E
Lat 24°43.0'N Long 146°04.0'E
Lat 24°23.0'N Long 146°07.0'E
Lat 23°46.0'N Long 145°34.0'E
Lat 23°40.0'N Long 145°20.0'E
Lat 23°55.0'N Long 145°00.0'E
Lat 23°25.0'N Long 145°15.0'E
Lat 23°20.0'N Long 145°05.0'E
Lat 23°48.0'N Long 144°35.0'E
Lat 23°45.0'N Long 144°12.0'E
Lat 24°46.0'N Long 143°17.0'E
Lat 25°00.0'N Long 143°14.0'E

Proposer: Japan Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)

Date of Proposal: August 2010
 Discoverer: Japanese S/V Takuyo and Shoyo
 Date of Discovery: Various surveys from April 2001 to December 2002
 Minimum Depth: 590 m
 Maximum Depth: 8500 m
 Total Relief: 7910 m
 Dimension/Size: 300 km x 375 km

This feature is part of Ogasawara Plateau, and is connected to Yabe Seamount by a saddle of 2700 m in depth. Ogasawara Rise was accredited by SCUFN-14 (2001) and is therefore included in the GEBCO Gazetteer. As part of the reviewing work on the Reserve Section, JCUFN is proposing re-definition of the coordinates of Ogasawara Rise, not proposing a new name.

After discussion, it was recognised that the use of generic terms 'Plateau' and 'Rise' were interchangeable and that there could be confusion in having both Ogasawara Plateau and Ogasawara Rise names for the features. It might be more sensible to have a single name, either 'Rise' or 'Plateau', for the two features. Y. OHARA agreed to withdraw both proposals and prepare new proposals for the SCUFN-24 meeting. He will give a presentation on Suda Ridge and Michelson Ridge naming history so that SCUFN can make a final decision on the specific term of this 'Ridge'. He also suggested that a comment be made in the remarks section of the GEBCO Gazetteer for Ogasawara Plateau and Ogasawara Rise, noting that all three associated features in the region, i.e. 'Plateau', 'Rise' and 'Ridge', have been named Ogasawara Plateau in scientific literature. This was agreed.

Outcome:

- **Ogasawara Plateau and Ogasawara Rise PENDING** new proposals for 'Rise' and/or 'Plateau', and 'Ridge' from JCUFN at the next meeting.
- **Action SCUFN23/56: Y. OHARA** to discuss with JCUFN re-submission of proposals for Ogasawara Plateau versus Rise and Suda Ridge versus Michelson Ridge, at the next meeting.
- **Action SCUFN23/57: Secretary** to include the following text in the remarks section of the GEBCO Gazetteer for Ogasawara Plateau and Ogasawara Rise: "All three associated features in the region, i.e. 'Plateau', 'Rise' and 'Ridge', have been named Ogasawara Plateau in scientific literature".

Both features proposed to be named after the nearby archipelago of Ogasawara Islands.

4.7.H Yabe Seamount

Position (summit):	Lat 26°14.7'N,	Long 145°07.8'E - NW Pacific Ocean
Positions (polygon):	Lat 26°13.0'N	Long 144°50.0'E
	Lat 26°32.0'N	Long 144°58.0'E
	Lat 26°30.0'N	Long 145°10.0'E
	Lat 26°30.0'N	Long 145°40.0'E
	Lat 26°15.0'N	Long 145°45.0'E
	Lat 26°07.0'N	Long 146°00.0'E
	Lat 25°54.0'N	Long 146°25.0'E
	Lat 25°37.0'N	Long 146°25.0'E
	Lat 25°33.0'N	Long 145°59.0'E
	Lat 25°37.0'N	Long 145°45.0'E
	Lat 25°42.0'N	Long 145°20.0'E
	Lat 25°37.0'N	Long 145°10.0'E
	Lat 25°41.0'N	Long 145°00.0'E
	Lat 25°54.0'N	Long 145°00.0'E
	Lat 26°05.0'N	Long 144°50.0'E
Proposer:	Japan Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)	
Date of Proposal:	August 2010	
Discoverer:	Japanese S/V Shoyo and Takuyo	
Date of Discovery:	Various surveys from September 2002 to April 2006	
Minimum Depth:	1060 m	
Maximum Depth:	5700 m	
Total Relief:	4640 m	
Dimension/Size:	160 km x 110 km	

Yabe Plateau at Lat 26°08'N - Long 145°22'E, was "accepted" by SCUFN-14 (2001) but placed in the Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer "pending Japanese national approval". It was also noted, at SCUFN-14, that this feature was called Smoot Guyot in the ACUF Gazetteer and on a 1985 Mammerickx chart. Y. OHARA reported that JCUFN had approved this feature at its 2010 meeting and was proposing redefinition of the coordinates, not

proposing a new name. However, the Sub-Committee agreed that the issue of Yabe Seamount versus Smoot Guyot needed to be re-addressed by JCUFN. Meanwhile Yabe Plateau would remain in the Reserve Section.

Outcome:

- **Yabe Seamount PENDING** new proposal for this feature (possibly Smoot Guyot) from JCUFN at the next meeting.

- **Action SCUFN23/58: Y. OHARA** to discuss with JCUFN re-submission of proposal for Yabe Seamount versus Smoot Guyot, at the next meeting.

Name proposed after Prof. Hisakatsu Yabe of Tohoku University (1878-1969), a prominent pioneer Japanese geologist.

4.7.1 Uda Spur

Positions (polygon):	Lat 24°50.0'N	Long 146°53.0'E
	Lat 25°15.0'N	Long 147°02.0'E
	Lat 25°38.0'N	Long 147°07.0'E
	Lat 25°40.0'N	Long 147°25.0'E
	Lat 25°30.0'N	Long 147°27.0'E
	Lat 24°58.0'N	Long 147°23.0'E
	Lat 24°53.0'N	Long 147°20.0'E
	Lat 24°38.0'N	Long 147°22.0'E
	Lat 24°25.0'N	Long 147°17.0'E
	Lat 24°25.0'N	Long 147°13.0'E
	Lat 24°37.0'N	Long 147°07.0'E
	Lat 24°38.0'N	Long 147°00.0'E
	Lat 24°50.0'N	Long 146°59.0'E
	Lat 24°46.0'N	Long 146°55.0'E

Proposer: Japan Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)

Date of Proposal: August 2010

Discoverer: Japanese S/V Shoyo and Takuyo

Date of Discovery: Various surveys from September 2002 to March 2006

Minimum Depth: 2900 m

Maximum Depth: 5950 m

Total Relief: 3050 m

Dimension/Size: 60 km x 140 km

Uda Spur at Lat 25°34'.0N - Long 147°13'.0E to Lat 24°30'N - Long 147°15'E, was "accepted" by SCUFN-14 (2001) but placed in the Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer "pending Japanese national approval". Y. OHARA reported that JCUFN had approved this feature at its 2010 meeting and was proposing redefinition of the coordinates, not proposing a new name.

Outcome:

- **Uda Spur ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN23/59: Secretary** to remove Uda Spur from the Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer.

Named after Prof. Michitaka Uda, a prominent pioneer Japanese Physical Oceanographer.

4.8 PROPOSALS BY DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND OCEANOGRAPHY (DNO) AND FEDERAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF FISHERY AND OCEANOGRAPHY (VNIRO), RUSSIA

Docs: SCUFN23-04.8A [Proposals by DNO and VNIRO, Russia](#), August 2010

4.8.A Korotaev Seamount

Position (summit):	Lat 86°37.0'N, Long 40°18.0'E - Arctic Ocean
Proposer:	Department of Navigation and Oceanography (DNO) of the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence. 11 liniya, B-34, 199034, St. Petersburg (main@gunio.ru)
Date of Proposal:	August 2010
Discoverer:	Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition
Date of Discovery:	1965
Minimum Depth:	2200 m
Maximum Depth:	3200 m
Total Relief:	1000 m
Dimension/Size:	14 km x 19 km, with an irregular shape and steepness of 6° to 13°.

This feature is located on the eastern part of Gakkel Ridge. T. Palmer noted that the ACUF and GEBSCO Gazetteers include a feature name (Pyle Seamount) very close to the proposed Korotaev Seamount and that is most likely the same feature. Pyle Seamount was mapped by USS Hawkbill in 1998 and accredited by SCUFN-16 (2003). The feature was named after Dr. Thomas Pyle, senior scientist at the US Office of Polar Programs and who played a key role in the development of the SCICEX program. The Sub-Committee agreed that this feature had already been named Pyle Seamount. K. DOBROLYUBOVA suggested that the name "Korotaev" be used for another feature – yet to be defined. It was agreed that the name "Korotaev" would be included in the list of un-commemorated prominent figures of marine science and history (see Action SCUFN23/38).

Outcome:

- **Korotaev Seamount NOT ACCEPTED.**

- **Action SCUFN23/60: L. TAYLOR** to add the specific term "Korotaev" to the list of un-commemorated prominent figures of marine science and history.

Name proposed after Rear Admiral K.M. Korotaev (1930–2009), a Russian hydrographer. From 1952 to 1961 he conducted surveys in the Japanese and Okhotsk seas, as part of the Hydrographic Service of the Pacific Fleet. From 1962 to 1974 he led the Oceans and Seas Research and Development Department of the Ministry of Defence's Main Direction of Navigation and Oceanography. From 1974 to 1990 he led the Hydrographic Service of the USSR Northern Fleet. He made a valuable contribution to complex oceanographic studies in the Arctic Ocean, and led air high latitudes expeditions. He developed new methods of ocean research and mapping. He was awarded a State Prize for his contribution to Arctic Ocean research.

4.8.B Nemilov Valley

Positions (line):	Lat 84°38'N, Long 152°12'E - Arctic Ocean Lat 83°50'N, Long 151°00'E
Proposer:	Department of Navigation and Oceanography (DNO) of the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence. 11 liniya, B-34, 199034, St. Petersburg (main@gunio.ru)
Date of Proposal:	August 2010
Discoverer:	Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition
Date of Discovery:	1961-1962
Minimum Depth:	2000 m
Maximum Depth:	2400 m
Total Relief:	400 m
Dimension/Size:	20 km x 90 km

This feature is located on the eastern part of Lomonosov Ridge.

Outcome:

- **Nemilov Valley ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

Named after Captain 1st rank Sergey Konstantinovich Nemilov (1922-2008), an Arctic researcher and hydrographer. From 1944 to 1969 he conducted surveys in the White and Barents seas. For many years he led high latitude air expeditions for the USSR Northern Fleet Hydrographic Service, at which occasion complex researches were carried out in the central part of the Arctic Ocean, used as basis for new maps of the region. He was awarded a State Prize for implementation of geophysics methods in complex ocean research.

4.8.C Senchura Spur

Positions (line):	Lat 84°42.5'N,	Long 154°52.0'E - Arctic Ocean
	Lat 83°20.0'N,	Long 150°45.0'E
Proposer:	Department of Navigation and Oceanography (DNO) of the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence. 11 liniya, B-34, 199034, St. Petersburg (main@gunio.ru)	
Date of Proposal:	August 2010	
Discoverer:	Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition	
Date of Discovery:	1971	
Minimum Depth:	1082 m	
Maximum Depth:	2000 m	
Total Relief:	~ 1000 m	
Dimension/Size:	18 km x 100 km	

This feature is located on the eastern part of Lomonosov Ridge.

Outcome:

- **Senchura Spur ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

Named after Captain 1st rank Leonid Ivanovich Senchura (1919-2008), a Russian hydrographer. From 1941 to 1966 he was involved in planning researches in the Arctic ocean by the Northern hydrographic expedition; he developed new methods of research and led the expeditions that explored in detail Lomonosov Ridge and Gakkel Ridge. In 1966 the USSR Hydrographic Society awarded the Gold Medal and Prize of F.P. Litke to L.I. Senchura for his development of new methods of research and mapping. He was elected honourable member of the USSR Geographic Society and worked there for many years as academic secretary.

4.8.D Zvezda Guyot

Position (summit 1):	Lat 35°58.0'S,	Long 125°05'W – S. Pacific Ocean
Position (summit 2):	Lat 36°15.8'S,	Long 125°23'W
Proposer:	Kotenev B.N., VNIRO, 17 V.Krasnoselskaya St., Moscow 107140, Russian Federation (vniro@vniro.ru)	
Date of Proposal:	August 2010	
Discoverer:	Russian Fishery R/V Zvezda	
Date of Discovery:	1980	
Minimum Depth:	372 m	
Maximum Depth:	6000 m	
Total Relief:	5628 m	
Dimension/Size:	26 km x 14 km, with an oval shape and steepness up to 45°.	

It was noted that this feature is one of the unnamed seamounts in the Pacific Ocean that are being investigated by W. REYNOSO-PERALTA (see Action SCUFN23/19).

Outcome:

- **Zvezda Guyot PENDING** submission of additional data that covers a greater geographic extent.
- **Action SCUFN23/61: K. DOBROLYUBOVA** to provide additional bathymetric data to the Secretary that covers a greater extent of the proposed Zvezda Guyot, including maximum depths at the foot of the feature.
- **Action SCUFN23/62: Secretary** to add Zvezda Guyot to the Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer.

Name proposed after the Russian fishing research vessel Zvezda (Zaprybpromrazvedka).

5. LIAISON WITH THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON UNDERSEA FEATURES (ACUF) [OF THE US BOARD ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES]

5.1 REVIEW OF REPORT OF ACUF ACTIVITIES SINCE SEPTEMBER 2009

Docs: SCUFN23-05.1A [Report of ACUF Activities since SCUFN-22](#) (T. Palmer)
 SCUFN23-05.1B [ACUF Comments on GEBCO Gazetteer, B-8 \(July 2010\)](#) (T. Palmer)

Due to lack of time, this agenda item could not be considered and was deferred to the next meeting. See also Action SCUFN23/17.

5.2 UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES ACCEPTED BY ACUF - OR OTHER NATIONAL UFN BODIES - WHICH DO NOT ADHERE TO GEBCO UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMING CRITERIA

Docs: SCUFN23-05.2A [Undersea Feature Names Accepted by ACUF which do not adhere to GEBCO Undersea Feature Naming Criteria](#)

Due to lack of time, this agenda item could not be considered and was deferred to the next meeting.

6. STANDARDIZATION OF UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES: IHO-IOC PUBLICATION B-6

Docs: SCUFN23-06A [Review of B-6, 4th Edition \(2008\) - checking for consistency](#)

This topic was addressed under section 3.1 (Review of actions from SCUFN-22, Action SCUFN22/3). See Actions SCUFN23/2 and SCUFN23/3.

7. GAZETTEER OF UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES

7.1 REVIEW OF RESERVE SECTION

Docs: [Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer, August 2010](#)
 SCUFN23-07.1A [Reserve Section with actions taken since SCUFN-22](#)
 SCUFN23-07.1B [Letter to SHOA, Chile, dated 15 March 2010 and response of 30 July 2010](#)
 SCUFN23-07.1C [L. Géli's Proposals after Saint-Exupéry and his Characters](#)
 SCUFN23-07.1D [Japan comments on the Gazetteer Reserve Section – March 2010](#)
 SCUFN23-07.1E [Russian comments on the Gazetteer Reserve Section - March 2010](#)

The Secretary referred to Doc. SCUFN23-07.1A providing current status of all feature names listed in the Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer. He noted that pending issues had been resolved earlier in the meeting for the following names in the Reserve Section: Göttingen Province (see Action SCUFN23/34), Hegemann Hill (see Action SCUFN23/29), Rio Grande Fan (see Action SCUFN23/47), Santa Catarina Plateau (see Action SCUFN23/48), Seeber Seamount (see Action SCUFN23/31), Uda Spur (see Action SCUFN23/59), Unnamed3 Seamount (see Action SCUFN23/50), Unnamed4 Seamount (see Action SCUFN23/51), Unnamed5 Seamount (see Action SCUFN23/52), Unnamed7 Hill (see Action SCUFN23/54), Unnamed8 Hill (see Action SCUFN23/54), Unnamed9 Hill

(see Action SCUFN23/54), Unnamed10 Seamount (see Action SCUFN23/54), Unnamed11 Seamount (see Action SCUFN23/54), Unnamed12 Hill (see Action SCUFN23/54), Unnamed13 Hill (see Action SCUFN23/54), Unnamed14 Knoll (see Action SCUFN23/55) and Varenius Hill (see Action SCUFN23/27).

Secretary reported that the requested information had been provided by K. DOBROLYUBOVA (Doc. SCUFN23/07.1E refers) and the Chilean Hydrographic Office (SHOA – Doc. SCUFN23/07.1B refers) for the following feature names which, after consultation with the SCUFN Chair and Vice-Chair, have been moved from the Reserve Section to the GEBSCO Gazetteer: Afanasev Seamount, Agafonov Seamount, Arefyev Seamount, Bukhmeyer Seamount, Guafo Fracture Zone, Karusev Seamount, Kiselev Seamount, Kovrigin Seamount, Skif Seamount, Stout Guyot, Thomas Washington Guyot, Valdivia Fracture Zone and Winterer Guyot. Further, “Unnamed1 Seamount” has been removed from the Reserve Section as it relates to the same feature that Stout Guyot. Same for Danil’chuk Seamount, as this feature is already named Dibner Seamount.

The Sub-Committee undertook a review of the remaining feature names in the Reserve Section, with comments and outcomes as follows:

7.1.A Akopov Seamounts, Kalyuzhny Hill and Naletov Ridge

K. DOBROLYUBOVA agreed to progress these names.

7.1.B Amundsen Basin and Moana Wave Ridge

H.W. SCHENKE agreed to progress these names.

7.1.C Arauco Basin, Chiloé Basin, Valdivia Basin and Valparaiso Basin

Secretary agreed to progress these names, in liaison with SHOA.

7.1.D Bellingshausen Basin

It was noted that the names Amundsen Abyssal Plain and Bellingshausen Abyssal Plain, both in the GEBSCO Gazetteer, are used for this area. K. DOBROLYUBOVA mentioned that Bellingshausen Basin is shown on a 1945 Russian map and that the name Bellingshausen Basin was given by the famous German geographer G. Schott in 1935. T. PALMER noted that ACUF approved Southwest Pacific Basin for this feature in 1963. The Chair proposed that a literature search be conducted to identify the first name used for this feature, which would then be retained in the GEBSCO Gazetteer. V. STAGPOOLE, H.W SCHENKE and K. DOBROLYUBOVA agreed to progress this issue.

7.1.E CBF Rift and CBF Rise

CBF Rise is in the Reserve Section because CBF Rift was put there. The Chair noted that the generic term 'Rift', newly accepted by the Sub-Committee (see outcomes of section 3.1) needs to be adopted by the GEBSCO Guiding Committee before it can be used in the GEBSCO Gazetteer. Providing this condition is satisfied, the Sub-Committee agreed to accept both names, although the use of acronyms for specific terms is not encouraged by SCUFN.

7.1.F Constantine Bank

The Sub-Committee agreed that this name be removed from the Reserve Section.

7.1.G Erebus Fracture Zone and Terror Fracture Zone

V. STAGPOOLE agreed to enquire about data availability for these features from the proposer, Dr. Steven C. Cande, SIO, USA.

7.1.H Hayes Bank and Houtz Bank

The Sub-Committee, acknowledging the outstanding contributions to Antarctic and Ocean science made by Dr. Hayes and Dr. Houtz, agreed to accept both names, with a note to the New Zealand Board of Geographical Names (NZGB) that this is an exception to standard SCUFN practice to refrain from naming undersea features after living persons, and that these names have been accepted by SCUFN for Gazetteer harmonization purposes.

7.1.I Krarup Knoll

H.W. SCHENKE indicated that he will propose a new name for this feature at the next meeting.

7.1.J Malahoff Seamount

The Sub-Committee, acknowledging the outstanding and fundamental contribution to marine science made by Dr. Malahoff, agreed to accept this name, as an exception to standard SCUFN practice to refrain from naming undersea features after living persons, for Gazetteer harmonization purposes.

7.1.K Medée Hakuho Mud Volcano

The Sub-Committee agreed to accept this name, provided there is no objection with the generic term 'Mud Volcano' by the GEBCO Guiding Committee.

Due to lack of time, the remaining names in the Reserve Section could not be reviewed. They will be progressed by correspondence.

Outcome:

- **CBF Rift and CBF Rise ACCEPTED**, with details as in the Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer, provided there is no objection with the generic term 'Rift' by the GEBCO Guiding Committee.
- **Hayes Bank and Houtz Bank ACCEPTED**, with details as in the Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer.
- **Malahoff Seamount ACCEPTED**, with details as in the Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer.
- **Medée Hakuho Mud Volcano ACCEPTED**, with details as in the Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer, provided there is no objection with the generic term 'Mud Volcano' by the GEBCO Guiding Committee.
- **Action SCUFN23/63: L. TAYLOR** to add the specific term "Danil'chuk" to the list of un-commemorated prominent figures of marine science and history.
- **Action SCUFN23/64: Secretary** to remove Constantine Bank from the Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer.
- **Action SCUFN23/65: K. DOBROLYUBOVA** to progress the following names in the Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer: Akopov Seamounts, Kalyuzhny Hill and Naletov Ridge.
- **Action SCUFN23/66: H.W. SCHENKE** to progress the following names in the Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer: Amundsen Basin and Moana Wave Ridge.
- **Action SCUFN23/67: Secretary** to progress the following names in the Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer: Arauco Basin, Chiloé Basin, Valdivia Basin and Valparaiso Basin.
- **Action SCUFN23/68: V. STAGPOOLE, H.W. SCHENKE and K. DOBROLYUBOVA** to progress the following name in the Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer: Bellingshausen Basin.
- **Action SCUFN23/69: V. STAGPOOLE** to enquire about data availability for Erebus Fracture Zone and Terror Fracture Zone (included in the Reserve section of the GEBCO Gazetteer) from the proposer, Dr. Steven C. Cande, SIO, USA.
- **Action SCUFN23/70: H.W. SCHENKE** to propose a new name for the feature currently listed as Krarup Knoll in the Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer, at the next meeting.

7.2 WEB-BASED MAP INTERFACE AND ON-LINE DATABASE FOR THE GEBCO GAZETTEER

Due to lack of time, this issue could not be discussed. See also Action SCUFN23/18.

7.3 UNDERSEA FEATURE TOPOLOGY

Due to lack of time, this issue could not be discussed.

8. LIAISON WITH THE UN GROUP OF EXPERTS ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES (UNGEGN)

Doc: SCUFN23-08A [Notice of UNGEGN-26](#)

Due to lack of time, this issue could not be discussed.

9. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

9.1 UFN COMMITTEE OF THE NZ GEOGRAPHICAL BOARD

Doc: SCUFN23-09.1A [Report to SCUFN of the Undersea Feature Names Committee of the New Zealand Geographical Board](#)

Due to lack of time, this issue could not be discussed.

9.2 REVISED PROPOSALS BY INOCAR, ECUADOR

Doc: SCUFN23-09.2A [Revised proposals by INOCAR, Ecuador](#)

Due to lack of time, this issue could not be discussed.

10. SITE AND DATES FOR THE NEXT MEETING

Potential offers from China and possibly New Zealand to host the next meeting were mentioned. The Chair felt that SCUFN meetings should be held separately from the other GEBCO meetings and, as a result, could take place at a different time.⁸

11. CONCLUSION

In his concluding remarks, the Chair expressed his warm thanks to DHN of support for such a great job of organizing the meeting, as well as for their hospitality. He thanked the Sub-Committee members and observers for their contributions to the meeting. He also thanked the Secretary, Vice Chair and Rapporteur for their efforts.

The chair closed the meeting at 18:30 on 14 September 2010.

⁸ China subsequently confirmed their offer to host the meeting and SCUFN-24 will be held in Tianjin or Beijing from 12-16 September 2011.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

	Report of SCUFN22
	GEBICO Gazetteer Jul. 10 Reserve Section Jul. 10
SCUFN23-01A rev5	List of Meeting Documents
SCUFN23-01B rev5	List of Participants
SCUFN23-01C	Members and Observers of SCUFN
SCUFN23-01D	Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedures for SCUFN
SCUFN23-02A rev5	Agenda
SCUFN23-03.1A rev2	List of Actions from SCUFN22 and Status
SCUFN23-03.1B	Proposal for redefining “Caldera” in Publication B-6
SCUFN23-03.1C	Proposal on adoption of new Generic Terms for Publication B-6
SCUFN23-03.1D	Letter to INOCAR, Ecuador, dated 9 March 2010
SCUFN23-03.1E	Letter to DHN, Peru, dated 10 March 2010
SCUFN23-03.1F	Letter to J. Osborne dated 15 March 2010
SCUFN23-03.1G	GEBICO Gazetteer – Japanese spelling rules
SCUFN23-03.1H rev1	Actions from SCUFN22 – T. Palmer
SCUFN23-04.1A	Proposal by SHN, Argentina, August 2010
SCUFN23-04.2A	Proposals by AWI, Germany, September 2009 and July 2010
SCUFN23-04.3A	Proposals by DHN, Peru, March 2008
SCUFN23-04.4A	Proposals by SPRI, UK, June 2010
SCUFN23-04.5A	Proposals by KCMGN, Rep. of Korea, August 2010
SCUFN23-04.6A	Proposals by DHN, Brazil, August 2010
SCUFN23-04.7A	Proposals by JCUFN, Japan, August 2010
SCUFN23-04.8A	Proposals by DNO and VNIRO, Russia, August 2010
SCUFN23-05.1A	Report of ACUF Activities since SCUFN22

SCUFN23-05.1B	ACUF Comments on GEBCO Gazetteer, B-8 (July 2010)
SCUFN23-05.2A	Undersea Feature Names Accepted by ACUF which do not adhere to GEBCO Undersea Feature Naming Criteria
SCUFN23-06A	Review of B-6, 4 th Edition (2008) - checking for consistency
SCUFN23-07.1A	Reserve Section with actions taken since SCUFN22
SCUFN23-07.1B	Letter to SHOA, Chile, dated 15 March 2010 and response of 30 July 2010
SCUFN23-07.1C	L. Géli's Proposals after Saint-Exupéry and his Characters
SCUFN23-07.1D	Japan comments on the Gazetteer Reserve Section – March 2010
SCUFN23-07.1E rev1	Russian comments on the Gazetteer Reserve Section - March 2010
SCUFN23-08A	Notice of UNGEGN-26
SCUFN23-09.1A	Report to SCUFN on the Undersea Names Committee of the New Zealand Geographic Board
SCUFN23-09.2A	Revised proposals by INOCAR, Ecuador

Annex B to SCUFN-23 Report

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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Acronyms:

- ACUF: Advisory Committee on Undersea Features (of BGN, USA)
- AWI: Alfred Wegener Institute für Polar und Meeresforschung (Germany)
- BGN: Board on Geographic Names (USA)
- CHS: Canadian Hydrographic Service
- CIT: China Institute of Toponymy
- DHN: Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation (Brazil)
- DHN: Dirección de Hidrografía y Navegación (Peru)
- EWU: EWHA Womans University (Rep. of Korea)
- GA: Geosciences Australia
- GINRAS: Geological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences
- IGNS: Institute of Geological & Nuclear Sciences (New Zealand)
- IHB: International Hydrographic Bureau
- IIM: Istituto Idrografico della Marina (Italy)
- JHA: Japan Hydrographic Association
- JHOD: Japan Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department
- KHU: Kyunghee University (Rep. of Korea)
- KIGAM: Korea Institute of Geoscience & Mineral Resources
- NARA: National Aquatic Resources Agency (Sri Lanka)
- NGA: National Geospatial-intelligence Agency (USA)
- NGDC: National Geophysical Data Center (USA)
- NHO: National Hydrographic Office (India)
- NMDIS: National Marine Data & Information Service (China)
- SHN: Servicio de Hidrografía Naval (Argentina)
- SIO : Second Institute of Oceanography (China)

Annex C to SCUFN-23 Report

AGENDA

1. Opening and Administrative Arrangements

Docs:	SCUFN23-01A	List of Documents
	SCUFN23-01B	List of Participants
	SCUFN23-01C	SCUFN Membership and Observers List
	SCUFN23-01D	Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedures for SCUFN

2. Approval of Agenda

Doc:	SCUFN23-02A	Agenda
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3. Matters remaining from Previous Meetings

3.1 Review of Actions from SCUFN22

Docs:	SCUFN23-03.1A	List of Actions from SCUFN22 and Status
	SCUFN23-03.1B	Proposal for redefining "Caldera" in Publication B-6
	SCUFN23-03.1C	Proposal on adoption of new Generic Terms for Publication B-6
	SCUFN23-03.1D	Letter to INOCAR, Ecuador, dated 9 March 2010
	SCUFN23-03.1E	Letter to DHN, Peru, dated 10 March 2010
	SCUFN23-03.1F	Letter to J. Osborne dated 15 March 2010
	SCUFN23-03.1G	GEBCO Gazetteer – Japanese spelling rules
	SCUFN23-03.1H	Actions from SCUFN22 – T. Palmer

3.2 Review and Approval of SCUFN22 Report

Doc:		Report of SCUFN22
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4. Proposals Submitted during Intersessional Period

4.1 Various Proposals

Doc:	SCUFN23-04.1A	Proposal by SHN, Argentina, August 2010
4.2	AWI, Germany	
Doc:	SCUFN23-04.2A	Proposals by AWI, Germany, September 2009 / July & August 2010
4.3	DHN, Peru	
Doc:	SCUFN23-04.3A	Proposals by DHN, Peru, March 2008 / August 2010
4.4	SPRI, UK	
Doc:	SCUFN23-04.4A	Proposals by SPRI, UK, June 2010
4.5	KCMGN, Rep. of Korea	
Doc:	SCUFN23-04.5A	Proposals by KCMGN, Rep. of Korea, August 2010
4.6	BNHC, Brazil	
Doc:	SCUFN23-04.6A	Proposals by DHN, Brazil, August 2010
4.7	JCUFN, Japan	
Doc:	SCUFN23-04.7A	Proposals by JCUFN, Japan, August 2010
4.8	DNO and VNIRO, Russia	
Doc:	SCUFN23-04.8A	Proposals by DNO and VNIRO, Russia, August 2010

5. Liaison with the Advisory Committee on Undersea Features (ACUF) [of the US Board on Geographical Names]

6.1 Review of Report of ACUF Activities since September 2009

Docs:	SCUFN23-05.1A	Report of ACUF Activities since SCUFN22
	SCUFN22-05.1B	ACUF Comments on GEBCO Gazetteer, B-8 (July 2010)

5.2 Undersea feature names accepted by ACUF - or other national UFN bodies - which do not adhere to GEBCO undersea feature naming criteria

Doc:	SCUFN23-05.2A	Undersea Feature Names Accepted by ACUF which do not adhere to GEBCO Undersea Feature Naming Criteria
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- 6. Standardization of Undersea Feature Names: IHO-IOC Publication B-6**
Doc: SCUFN23-06A Review of B-6, 4th Edition (2008) - checking for consistency

- 7. Gazetteer of Undersea Feature Names**
 - 7.1 Review of Reserve Section
Docs: Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer, latest version
SCUFN23-07.1A Reserve Section with actions taken since SCUFN22
SCUFN23-07.1B Letter to SHOA, Chile, dated 15 March 2010 and response of 30 July 2010
SCUFN23-07.1C L. Géli's Proposals after Saint-Exupéry and his Characters
SCUFN23-07.1D Japan comments on the Gazetteer Reserve Section – March 2010
SCUFN23-07.1E Russian comments on the Gazetteer Reserve Section - March 2010
 - 7.2 Web-based Map Interface and On-line Database for the GEBCO Gazetteer

 - 7.3 Undersea Feature Topology

- 8. Liaison with the UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN)**
Doc: SCUFN23-08A Notice of UNGEGN-26

- 9. Any Other Business**
 - 9.1 UFN Committee of the NZ Geographical Board
Doc. SCUFN23-09.1A Report to SCUFN of the Undersea Feature Names Committee of the New Zealand Geographical Board
 - 9.2 Revised proposals by INOCAR, Ecuador
Doc. SCUFN23-09.2A Revised proposals by INOCAR, Ecuador

- 10. Site and Dates for the Next Meeting**

- 11. Conclusion**

Annex D to SCUFN-23 Report

ACTION ITEMS ARISING FROM SCUFN-23

Action	Agenda Item	Details
SCUFN23/1	3.1	H-C HAN to coordinate the Graphics Group of SCUFN (V. STAGPOOLE, W. REYNOSO-PERALTA, Y. OHARA, A.A. ALBERONI) with a view to collecting graphics of typical underwater features described in B-6, for presentation at the next meeting.
SCUFN23/2	3.1	SCUFN Members responsible for the various language versions of B-6 to update their version from SCUFN23-06A and include the revised definition for 'Caldera' as well as the new generic terms 'Mud Volcano' and 'Rift' with their respective definitions (see outcomes from section 3.1), then provide the resulting edition to the Secretary. Secretary to take care of the English/French version of B-6. Note: this action to be undertaken after Action SCUFN23/5 has been completed.
SCUFN23/3	3.1	LIN S. to coordinate the production of an English/Chinese version of B-6 for the next meeting.
SCUFN23/4	3.1	Secretary to post all languages versions of the revised edition of B-6, resulting from Action SCUFN23/2, on the IHO and GEBSCO websites.
SCUFN23/5	3.1	Generic Terms Group of SCUFN (Y. OHARA lead) to create a sub-section of the Terminology section of B-6, incorporating description of generic terms with genetic implications.
SCUFN23/6	3.1	J. NERANTZIS to report to ACUF that SCUFN will use new generic terms that have genetic implications and report back to SCUFN at the next meeting on how ACUF regards this approach.
SCUFN23/7	3.1	Generic Terms Group of SCUFN (Y. OHARA lead) to consider the term 'Sand Ridge' further and make recommendations to the next meeting.
SCUFN23/8	3.1	Generic Terms Group of SCUFN (Y. OHARA lead) to consider the term 'Salt Dome' further and make recommendations to the next meeting.
SCUFN23/9	3.1	Y. OHARA to define the extent of the Joban Seamount Chain and provide the secretary with the coordinates and a shape file.
SCUFN23/10	3.1	Y. OHARA to confer with JCUFN on the proposed alternate extent of Japanese Guyots, as in Doc. SCUFN23-03.11, and report to the next meeting.
SCUFN23/11	3.1	K. DOBROLYUBOVA to prepare a proposal for Vaughan Guyots in anticipation of approval by JCUFN of the new extent of Japanese Guyots.
SCUFN23/12	3.1	Y. OHARA to prepare a proposal to SCUFN for an alternative name to Lucky Star Ridge for the feature located from <i>Lat.</i> 22°46.0'N, <i>Long.</i> 126°56.5'E to <i>Lat.</i> 21°40.0'N, <i>Long.</i> 126°47.8'E.
SCUFN23/13	3.1	Secretary to include Dowd Guyot (<i>Lat.</i> 13°27'N, <i>Long.</i> 119°39'W) in the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN23/14	3.1	Secretary to include in the GEBSCO Gazetteer the coordinates of the polygon defining the base of Acapulco Seamounts.
SCUFN23/15	3.1	Secretary to include the following text in the Remarks section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer for Columbia Seamount (<i>Lat</i> 20°45'S, <i>Long</i> 32°00'W): "Presumably named after Columbia University (USA) and adopted from existing chart".
SCUFN23/16	3.1	Secretary to correct the coordinates for Ita Mai Tai Guyot in the GEBSCO gazetteer, to read <i>Lat</i> 12°50'N, <i>Long</i> 156°50'E; also to remove Gaori Guyot from the reserved section.

Action	Agenda Item	Details
SCUFN23/17	3.1	Secretary to comment on the comparative review of GEBSCO and ACUF gazetteers, as in Docs. SCUFN22-08.1A and SCUFN23-05.1B, and propose any necessary actions to the Sub-Committee.
SCUFN23/18	3.1	Secretary to report on the transition to the web-based GEBSCO Gazetteer at the next meeting.
SCUFN23/19	3.1	W. REYNOSO-PERALTA to report on his review of the unnamed seamounts in the Pacific Ocean, and make proposals to the next meeting.
SCUFN23/20	3.1	K. DOBROLYUBOVA to provide information to W. REYNOSO-PERALTA and prepare proposals for the next meeting on 15 unnamed seamounts in the Pacific Ocean from Russian data.
SCUFN23/21	3.1	Secretary to report back to CIOH, Colombia that SCUFN cannot change the name 'Alice', as in Alice Shoal and Alice Gap in the Caribbean, until more information is provided, and that the term 'Alice' will therefore be kept as it is in the GEBSCO gazetteer.
SCUFN23/22	3.2	Secretary to produce a revision of the report of SCUFN-22, with the addition of an alphabetical list of all names considered at the meeting.
SCUFN23/23	4.1.A	Secretary to include an item on "languages used in naming of features" to the agenda of SCUFN-24.
SCUFN23/24	4.2.F	Secretary to add Beiersdorf Peak to the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer and ask Dr. R. GERSONDE to provide additional bathymetric information covering the highest point of this feature.
SCUFN23/25	4.2.G	H.W. SCHENKE to provide the Secretary with a polygon describing the extent of Koldewey seamount.
SCUFN23/26	4.2.H	H.W. SCHENKE to provide the Secretary with a polygon describing the extent of Varenius Hill.
SCUFN23/27	4.2.H	Secretary to remove Varenius Hill from the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN23/28	4.2.I	H.W. SCHENKE to provide the Secretary with a polygon describing the extent of Hegemann Hill.
SCUFN23/29	4.2.I	Secretary to remove Hegemann Hill from the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN23/30	4.2.J	H.W. SCHENKE to provide the Secretary with a polygon describing the extent of Kurentsova Seamount.
SCUFN23/31	4.2.J	Secretary to remove Seeber Seamount from the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer (now replaced by, and accepted as Kurentsova Seamount).
SCUFN23/32	4.2.K	H.W. SCHENKE to provide the Secretary with a polygon describing the extent of Pirie Province extending down to about the 3000 m isobath.
SCUFN23/33	4.2.K	Generic Terms Group of SCUFN (Y. OHARA, lead) to clarify the definition of "Province" for use with or without an additional generic term in B-6.
SCUFN23/34	4.2.K	Secretary to remove Göttingen Province from the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer (now replaced by, and accepted as Pirie Province).
SCUFN23/35	4.2.M	H.W. SCHENKE to provide the Secretary with a polygon describing the extent of Polarstern Basin.
SCUFN23/36	4.2.M	H.W. SCHENKE to propose a name for the trough-like feature located between Morelli Ridge and Eötvös Escarpment, at the next meeting.

Action	Agenda Item	Details
SCUFN23/37	4.5.A	H-C. HAN to request the data and metadata used in the proposal for Cheonghaejin Seamount, for provision to the IHO Data Centre for Digital Bathymetry.
SCUFN23/38	4.5.C	L. TAYLOR to begin compiling a list of un-commemorated prominent figures of marine science and history.
SCUFN23/39	4.5.E	H-C. HAN to provide slightly amended coordinates for Jeonbok Knoll.
SCUFN23/40	4.5.I	H-C. HAN to request data from KORDI for the east Pacific survey.
SCUFN23/41	4.6.B	A.A. ALBERONI to provide the Secretary with revised coordinates of the polygon defining only the flat portion of Maceió Norte Terrace.
SCUFN23/42	4.6.C	A.A. ALBERONI to provide the Secretary with revised coordinates of the polygon defining only the flat portion of Maceió Sul Terrace.
SCUFN23/43	4.6.F	A.A. ALBERONI to inform the proposer that the generic term “Plateau” is more appropriate for the feature proposed as São Paulo Seamount, and that SCUFN suggests using the specific term “Santos” for that feature, after the nearby Brazilian city.
SCUFN23/44	4.6.F	Secretary to alter the name “São Paulo (Santos) Plateau” in the GEBSCO Gazetteer to “São Paulo Plateau” and remove the text “Wrongly shown as São Paulo Plateau on INT Charts” from the remarks section; to also add São Paulo Seamount to the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN23/45	4.6.G	Secretary to add Cruzeiro do Sul Northwest Escarpment to the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN23/46	4.6.H	Secretary to add Cruzeiro do Sul Southeast Escarpment to the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN23/47	4.6.J	Secretary to remove Rio Grande Fan from the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN23/48	4.6.K	Secretary to remove Santa Catarina Plateau from the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN23/49	4.7.A	Y. Ohara to provide the Secretary with new coordinates for the polygon describing the extent of Urahara Seamount and revised coordinates for Somachi Seamount.
SCUFN23/50	4.7.A	Secretary to remove “Unnamed3 Seamount” from the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer, now replaced with Urahara Seamount.
SCUFN23/51	4.7.B	Secretary to remove “Unnamed4 Seamount” from the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer, now replaced with Kametoku Seamount.
SCUFN23/52	4.7.C	Secretary to remove “Unnamed5 Seamount” from the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer, as this feature is already named Satsuma Seamount.
SCUFN23/53	4.7.D	Y. OHARA to discuss with JCUFN re-submission of proposals for Oki-Daito Rise, Oki-Daito Ridge and Oki-Daito Plateau, at the next meeting.
SCUFN23/54	4.7.E	Secretary to remove from the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer: 1) “Unnamed13 Hill”, now replaced with Suesaki Hill; 2) “Unnamed12 Hill”, already named Kashino-zaki Knoll; and 3) “Unnamed7 Hill”, “Unnamed8 Hill”, “Unnamed9 Hill”, “Unnamed10 Seamount” and “Unnamed11 Seamount”, which do not require naming.
SCUFN23/55	4.7.F	Secretary to remove “Unnamed14 Knoll” from the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer, now replaced with Irago Knoll.
SCUFN23/56	4.7.G	Y. OHARA to discuss with JCUFN re-submission of proposals for Ogasawara Plateau versus Rise and Suda Ridge versus Michelson Ridge, at the next meeting.

Action	Agenda Item	Details
SCUFN23/57	4.7.G	Secretary to include the following text in the remarks section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer for Ogasawara Plateau and Ogasawara Rise: "All three associated features in the region, i.e. 'Plateau', 'Rise' and 'Ridge', have been named Ogasawara Plateau in scientific literature".
SCUFN23/58	4.7.H	Y. OHARA to discuss with JCUFN re-submission of proposal for Yabe Seamount versus Smoot Guyot, at the next meeting.
SCUFN23/59	4.7.I	Secretary to remove Uda Spur from the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN23/60	4.8.A	L. TAYLOR to add the specific term "Korotaev" to the list of un-commemorated prominent figures of marine science and history.
SCUFN23/61	4.8.D	K. DOBROLYUBOVA to provide additional bathymetric data to the Secretary that covers a greater extent of the proposed Zvezda Guyot, including maxima depths at the foot of the feature.
SCUFN23/62	4.8.D	Secretary to add Zvezda Guyot to the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN23/63	7.1	L. TAYLOR to add the specific term "Danil'chuk" to the list of un-commemorated prominent figures of marine science and history.
SCUFN23/64	7.1	Secretary to remove Constantine Bank from the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN23/65	7.1	K. DOBROLYUBOVA to progress the following names in the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer: Akopov Seamounts, Kalyuzhny Hill and Naletov Ridge.
SCUFN23/66	7.1	H.W. SCHENKE to progress the following names in the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer: Amundsen Basin and Moana Wave Ridge.
SCUFN23/67	7.1	Secretary to progress the following names in the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer: Arauco Basin, Chiloé Basin, Valdivia Basin and Valparaiso Basin.
SCUFN23/68	7.1	V. STAGPOOLE, H.W SCHENKE and K. DOBROLYUBOVA to progress the following names in the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer: Bellingshausen Basin.
SCUFN23/69	7.1	V. STAGPOOLE to enquire about data availability for Erebus Fracture Zone and Terror Fracture Zone (included in the Reserve section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer) from the proposer, Dr. Steven C. Cande, SIO, USA.
SCUFN23/70	7.1	H.W. SCHENKE to propose a new name for the feature currently listed as Krarup Seamount in the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer, at the next meeting.

LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN THIS REPORT

ACUF	Advisory Committee on Undersea Features (to the US BGN)
AWI	Alfred-Wegener-Institut für Polar und Meeresforschung (Germany)
B-6	IHO-IOC Publication “Standardization of Undersea Feature Names”
BGN	Board on Geographic Names (USA)
BODC	British Oceanographic Data Centre
BNHC	Brazilian Navy Hydrographic Center (of DHN)
CHS	Canadian Hydrographic Service
CIOH	Centro de Investigaciones Oceanográficas e Hidrográficas (Colombia)
CIT	China Institute of Toponymy
DCDB	Data Centre for Digital Bathymetry (IHO)
DHN	Diretoria de Hidrografia e Navegação (Brazil)
DHN	Dirección de Hidrografía y Navegación (Peru)
EWU	EWHA Womans University (Rep. of Korea)
GA	Geosciences Australia
GEBCO	General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (IOC/IHO)
GGC	GEBCO Guiding Committee
GINRAS	Geological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences
GIS	Geographic Information System
HO	Hydrographic Office
IGNS	Institute of Geological & Nuclear Sciences (New Zealand)
IHB	International Hydrographic Bureau (IHO)
IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
IIM	Istituto Idrografico della Marina (Italy)
INOCAR	Instituto Oceanografico de la Armada (Ecuador)
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (of UNESCO)
JCUFN	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names
JHA	Japan Hydrographic Association
JHOD	Japan Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department
KCMGN	Korean Committee on Marine Geographical Names
KHOA	Korean Hydrographic and Oceanographic Administration (Rep. of Korea)
KHU	Kyunghee University (Rep. of Korea)
KIGAM	Korea Institute of Geoscience & Mineral Resources
KORDI	Korea Ocean Research & Development Institute (Rep. of Korea)
NARA	National Aquatic Resources Agency (Sri Lanka)
NHS	Norwegian Hydrographic Service
NGA	National Geospatial-intelligence Agency (USA)
NGDC	National Geophysical Data Center (USA)
NHO	National Hydrographic Office (India)
NMDIS	National Marine Data & Information Service (China)
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (USA)
R/V	Research Vessel

SBN	Seamount Biogeosciences Network
SCUFN	Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (of GEBCO)
SHN	Servicio de Hidrografía Naval (Argentina)
SIO	Scripps Institution of Oceanography (of UCSD, USA)
SIO	Second Institute of Oceanography (China)
S/V	Survey Vessel
TSCOM	Technical Sub-Committee on Ocean Mapping (of GEBCO)
UCSD	University of California, San Diego (USA)
UNGEEN	United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names
UNCSGN	United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names

**ALPHABETIC INDEX OF UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES CONSIDERED AT
SCUFN-23 OR REFERRED TO IN THIS REPORT**

Note: Names in **bold characters** = 'accepted at SCUFN-23' – Names in *italics* = 'pending from SCUFN-23'

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