

**INTERNATIONAL
HYDROGRAPHIC
ORGANIZATION**



国际水道测量组织

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL
OCEANOGRAPHIC
COMMISSION**



政府间海洋学委员会

**STANDARDIZATION
OF UNDERSEA
FEATURE NAMES**

海底地名命名标准

**GUIDELINES
PROPOSAL FORM
TERMINOLOGY**

指导原则
命名提案表
术语

**Bathymetric Publication No. 6
4th Edition, November 2008**

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IHO-IOC B-6 出版物第 4 版中文版是由其英文版翻译而成，IHO 未对其核实，故对其翻译是否准确不承担责任，如有疑问可参照英文原版。

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FOREWORD

The Guidelines, the Name Proposal Form and the List of Terms and Definitions contained in this publication have been developed through collaboration between the "GEBCO Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names", appointed by the "Joint IOC-IHO Guiding Committee for GEBCO", and the Working Group on Maritime and Undersea Features of the "United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN)", in accordance with provisions of appropriate resolutions of United Nations Conferences on Geographical Names.

This fourth edition of the English/Chinese version of B-6, Supersedes the previous edition published by the IHB in 2001. Other versions of this edition are also available in English/French, English/Spanish, English/Russian, English/ Korean and English/Japanese .

At the request of the "Joint IOC/IHO Guiding Committee for GEBCO" , in order to obtain the largest distribution of these Guidelines and to bring the Geographical Names of Undersea Features to a better Standardization, the B-6 is available gratis from the IHB and IOC. (See page 2-6 for addresses). It is also available in digital form from the IHO website (www.iho.int) and GEBCO website (www.gebco.net).

前言

本出版物刊登的海底地名命名指导原则、命名提案表、术语和定义是由政府间海洋学委员会—国际水道测量组织（IOC—IHO）GEBCO联合指导委员会任命的“GEBCO海底地名分委会”和“联合国地名专家组(UNGEGN)”之海事和海底地理实体工作组依据联合国地理名称会议相关决议条款共同协商制定。

该B-6出版物第4版英/中对照版本将取代原先由国际水道测量局出版的2001年版本。另外本版本还有英/法、英/西、英/俄、英/韩、英/日对照版本。

根据政府间海洋学委员会—国际水道测量组织（IOC—IHO）GEBCO联合指导委员会的要求，为了使这些指导原则得到广泛的传播与应用，进而促进海底地理实体的地理名称更加标准化，IHB和IOC向用户免费提供B-6出版物（获取地址见2-6页）。也可从IHO网站(www.iho.int)和GEBCO网站(www.gebco.net)直接获取该出版物的电子版。

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(*)The "Undersea Feature Name Proposal Form" is also available -- from the IHB -- in the French, Spanish, Russian, Korean and Japanese version.

(*)国际水道测量局还备有“海底地名命名提案表”的法文版、西班牙文版、俄文版、韩文版和日文版供用户索取。

LIST OF ACRONYMS

缩写一览表

GEBCO: General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans	GEBCO: 通用大洋水深图
IBC: International Bathymetric Chart	IBC: 国际海底地形图
IHB: International Hydrographic Bureau (IHO)	IHB: 国际水道测量局 (IHO)
IHO : International Hydrographic Organization	IHO: 国际水道测量组织
IOC: Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO)	IOC: 政府间海洋学委员会 (UNESCO)
NGA: National Geo-Intelligence Agency (USA)	NGA: 国家地球空间情报局 (美国)
PA: Position Approximate	PA: 大概位置
SCUFN: Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (GEBCO)	SCUFN: 海底地名分委员会 (GEBCO)
UN: United Nations	UN: 联合国
UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	UNESCO: 联合国教科文组织

STANDARDIZATION OF UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES

INTRODUCTION

1. In recent years, considerable concern has been expressed at the indiscriminate and unregulated naming of undersea features which often get into print in articles submitted to professional journals, or on ocean maps and charts, without any close scrutiny being made concerning their suitability, or even whether the feature has already been discovered and named.

In order to remedy this situation and to bring the geographical names of undersea features to a better standardization, the IHO, at its XIIIth I.H. Conference (May 1987) and the IOC, at its 14th Assembly (March 1987) adopted similar motions on this subject, the substance of which is recalled below.

i) Marine scientists and other persons in their country wishing to name undersea features, are strongly encouraged to check their proposals with published Gazetteers of Undersea Feature Names, taking into account the guidelines contained in this document (IHO-IOC publication B-6 "Standardization of Undersea Feature Names"), including the use of the "Undersea Feature Name Proposal Form" contained herein, and to submit all proposed new names for clearance, either to their appropriate national authority, or, where no such national authority exists, to the IHB or IOC, for consideration by the "GEBCO Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names", which may advise on any potentially confusing duplication of names.

ii) Publishers of ocean maps, and editors of scientific journals, in their country, are invited to require compilers and authors to provide written evidence of such clearance before accepting for publication any maps or scientific articles containing new names for undersea features.

2. In 2008, new Terms of Reference for the GEBCO Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN) were adopted by IHO and IOC,

海底地名命名标准

引言

1. 近年来,混乱无章的海底地理实体名称常出现在某些已出版的学术刊物或者地图与海图上,有些名称未经推敲或者根本就不知道这些实体是否已被发现或命名就使用。这种现象已经引起了人们的相当关注。

为了纠正这种现状,使海底地理实体的地理名称更趋标准化,国际水道测量组织(IHO)第13届国际水道测量大会(1987年5月)和政府间海洋学委员会(IOC)第14届大会(1987年3月)分别就这一问题通过了相似的提议,其主要内容复述如下。

i) 强烈鼓励海洋科学家和其他人员在对自己国家的海底地理实体进行命名时,应将其拟命名称先与已出版的海底地名词典进行核对,并考虑本文件(IHO-IOC B-6出版物:“海底地名命名标准”)中阐述的指导原则,包括使用“海底地名命名提案表”,然后将其新名称提案提交给本国有关机构认可。如果本国没有相关机构,则将其命名提案提交给国际水道测量局(IHB)或政府间海洋学委员会(IOC),由“GEBCO海底地名分委会”经过考虑研究后,提出拟命名称是否存在混乱和重复问题等咨询意见。

ii) 各个国家的海图出版者、科学杂志编辑,在同意出版含有新的海底地名的图件和科学文章之前,要求编辑和作者提供所用新名称已获得有关机构认可的书面证明。

2. 2008年IHO和IOC通过了GEBCO海底地名分委会(SCUFN)新的职责,内容包括:

including the following:

i. It is the function of the Sub-Committee to select those names of undersea features in the world ocean appropriate for use on GEBCO graphical and digital products, on the IHO small-scale International chart series, and on the regional International Bathymetric Chart (IBC) series.

ii. The Sub-Committee shall:

- select undersea feature names from:

- names provided by national and international organizations concerned with nomenclature;

- names submitted to the Sub-Committee by individuals, agencies and organizations involved in marine research, hydrography, etc.;

- names appearing in scientific journals or on appropriate charts and maps;

- names submitted to the Sub-Committee by the Chairpersons or Chief Editors of International Bathymetric Chart projects, in relation to the work on these projects.

All selected names shall adhere to the principles contained in this document (IHO-IOC Publication B-6 “Standardization of Undersea Feature Names”) and be supported by valid evidence. Such names shall be reviewed before they are added to the Gazetteer.

- define when appropriate the extent of named features;

- provide advice to individuals and appropriate authorities on the selection of undersea feature names located outside the external limits of the territorial sea and, on request, inside the external limit of the territorial sea;

i. 分委会的职责是：从全球海洋范围考虑，选定的世界大洋海底地名应适用于 GEBCO 的图件和数字产品、IHO 小比例尺国际海底地形图和区域国际海底地形图系列。

ii. 分委会应：

- 从下列渠道选定海底地名：

- 与命名有关的国家和国际组织提供的名称；

- 与海洋研究和水道测量等有关的个人、机构和组织提交给分委会的名称；

- 在科学杂志上或者相应地图和海图上出现的名称；

- 由国际海底地形制图项目负责人或主编，因项目工作的开展而提交给分委会的名称。

所有选定的名称都应与本文件（IHO—IOC B-6 出版物“海底地名命名标准”）中阐述的指导原则相一致，并附有有效的证据支持。这些名称在增补入地名词典之前要进行审查。

- 适当时要对命名的地理实体范围进行定义；

- 就领海外部界限以外海底地名的选择，或应要求对领海外部界限以内海底地名的选择，向个人和有关机构提供咨询意见；

- encourage the establishment of national boards of geographical names and undersea features when such boards do not exist;
- prepare and maintain an international and worldwide IHO-IOC GEBCO Gazetteer of Undersea Feature Names;
- encourage the use of undersea feature names included in the IHO-IOC GEBCO Gazetteer, on any maps, charts, scientific publications, and documents by promulgating these names widely;
- prepare and maintain internationally agreed guidelines for the standardization of undersea feature names and encourage their use;
- review and address the need for revised or additional terms and definitions for submarine topographic features;
- Maintain close liaison with the UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names, the focal point of which shall be invitations to attend meetings of the Sub-Committee, and with international or national authorities concerned with the naming of undersea features;
- Provide, where feasible, historical information regarding the origin of pre-existing published names and historical variant names. This research will include discovery ship and/or organization, information regarding the individual or vessel being commemorated or geographic feature with which the name is associated, origin of variant names if required and source material regarding naming information.
- 鼓励那些没有设立国家地名和海底地名委员会的国家设立这类委员会；
- 编制和维护一个适用于国际和全球范围的 IHO—IOC GEBCO 海底地名词典；
- 鼓励在各种地图、海图、科学出版物以及广泛转载这些名称的文献中使用 IHO—IOC GEBCO 地名词典中收录的海底地名；
- 制定和维护国际统一的海底地名命名标准指导原则并鼓励使用这些准则；
- 审议和解决修订或增添海底地形特征术语和定义的需求；
- 与联合国地名专家组、被邀请参加分委会会议的联系入以及与海底地理实体命名有关的国际和国家机构保持密切联系；
- 在可能的情况下，提供先前已出版的名称和历史上相异名称起因的历史信息。这种信息包括发现船只和/或者组织，被纪念个人或船只的信息，或者与名称相关的地理实体信息，相异名称的起因，必要时提供命名信息的原始资料。

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**GUIDELINES FOR THE
STANDARDIZATION OF UNDERSEA
FEATURE NAMES**

I. GENERAL

A. International concern for naming undersea features is limited to those features entirely or mainly (more than 50%) outside the external limits of the territorial sea, not exceeding 12 nautical miles from the baselines, in agreement with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

B. "Undersea feature" is a part of the ocean floor or seabed that has measurable relief or is delimited by relief.

C. Names used for many years may be accepted even through they do not conform to normal principles of nomenclature. Existing names may be altered to avoid confusion, remove ambiguity or to correct spelling.

D. Names approved by national names authorities in waters beyond the territorial sea should be accepted by other States if the names have been applied in conformance with internationally accepted principles. Names applied within the territorial sea of a State should be recognized by other States.

E. In the event of a conflict, the persons and/or agencies involved should resolve the matter. Where two names have been applied to the same feature, the older name generally should be accepted. Where a single name has been applied to two different features, the feature named first generally should retain the name.

F. Names not in the writing system of the country applying the names on maps or other documents should be transliterated according to the system adopted by the national authority applying the names.

G. In international programmes, it should be the policy to use forms of names applied by national authorities having responsibility for the pertinent area.

H. States may utilize their preferred versions of exonyms.

海底地名命名标准指导原则

I. 总则

A. 国际上关注的海底地理实体命名主要限于其全部或主体 (> 50%) 位于领海外部界限以外的海底地理实体。根据联合国海洋法公约规定, 领海外部界限应从本国领海基线算起不超过 12 海里。

B. “海底地理实体”是洋底或海底的一部分, 其地形起伏可测或由这种起伏界定的区域。

C. 已使用多年的名称虽不符合通常的命名原则但也可接受。为了避免混乱, 对有些现有名称需要作些更改, 去掉那些模糊不清的成分或者对其拼写进行改正。

D. 由国家地名机构认可的位于领海以外水域的名称, 如果与国际上可接受的命名原则相符, 其他国家应该接受。一个国家在其领海以内采用的名称, 其他国家应该予以承认。

E. 名称发生冲突时, 相关的人和/或机构应该对问题给予解决。如果两个名称用于同一个地理实体, 一般应该保留使用较早那个名称。如果一个名称用于两个不同的实体, 先使用该名称的实体应该保留该名称。

F. 不是以本国的书写方式出现的名称, 在图件或其他文献使用这些名称时, 应根据本国地名机构采用的书写方式进行音译。

G. 应该作为一种政策来规定, 在国际计划中, 有关区域的地名应使用负责该区域的国家机构使用的名称。

H. 一个国家可以使用其选择的外来语版本。

II. PRINCIPLES FOR NAMING FEATURES

A. Specific terms

1. Short and simple terms (or names) are preferable.
2. The principal concern in naming is to provide effective, conveniently usable, and appropriate reference; commemoration of persons or ships is a secondary consideration.
3. The first choice of a specific term, where feasible, should be one associated with a geographical feature; e.g.: Aleutian Ridge, Aleutian Trench, Peru-Chile Trench, Barrow Canyon.
4. Specific terms for other features can be used to commemorate ships or other vehicles, expeditions or scientific institutes involved in the discovering and/or delineation of the feature, or to honour the memory of famous persons. Where a ship name is used, it should be that of the discovering ship, or if that has been previously used for a similar feature, it should be the name of the ship verifying the feature, e.g.: San Pablo Seamount, Atlantis II Seamounts.
5. Names of living persons will normally not be accepted, in accordance with the recommendation in UNCSGN Resolution VIII/2. In the rare cases where names of living persons are used (surnames are preferable), they will be limited to those who have made an outstanding or fundamental contribution to ocean sciences.
6. Groups of like features may be named collectively for specific categories of historical persons, mythical features, stars, constellations, fish, birds, animals, etc. Examples are as follows:

II. 海底地名命名原则

A. 专用术语

1. 专用术语（或名称）应尽量简短。
2. 命名时首先要考虑的原则是名称要实用，使用方便和具有适当的参照性，其次才考虑纪念名人或船只。
3. 在可能情况下，专用术语的选择应首先考虑与地理特征有关，例如阿留申海脊、阿留申海沟、秘鲁—智利海沟、巴罗海底峡谷。
4. 其次，其他实体专用术语也可以用来纪念发现和/或确定该地理实体范围的船只或其它运载工具、考察探险或科学研究机构，或者纪念某位名人。采用船名命名时，该船应是发现该地理实体的船只，如果该船名先前已用于命名类似的地理实体，那么该船必须是调查确定该地理实体的船只。以船名命名的专用术语如圣巴勃罗海山、阿特兰蒂斯 II 海山。
5. 根据联合国地名标准化会议 VIII/2 决议的建议，一般不用在世人的名字进行命名，特殊情况下，需要采用在世人的名字（最好用姓氏）命名时，此人必须是对海洋科学做出过杰出贡献的人。
6. 相类似的地理实体群组可以采用某类集合名称命名，如使用历史人物、神话、星体、星座、鱼类、鸟类、动物等，例如下列名称：

Musicians Seamounts (音乐家海山群)	}	Bach Seamount (巴赫海山)
Electricians Seamounts (电气学家海山群)		Brahms Seamount (勃拉姆斯海山)
Ursa Minor Ridge and Trough Province (小熊星座海脊和海槽区)		Schubert Seamount (舒伯特海山)
	}	Volta Seamount (沃尔特海山)
		Ampere Seamount (安培海山)
		Galvani Seamount (加尔瓦尼海山)
	}	Suhail Ridge (狮子座海脊)
		Kochab Ridge (小熊星座β海脊)
		Polaris Trough (北极星海槽)

7. Descriptive names are acceptable, particularly when they refer to distinguishing characteristics (i.e. Hook Ridge, Horseshoe Seamount). However, caution is prudent unless a characteristic shape has been established by definitive topographic exploration.

8. Names of well-known or large features that are applied to other features should have the same spelling.

9. Specific elements of names should not be translated from the language of the nation providing the accepted name.

B. Generic terms

1. Generic terms should be selected from the following list of definitions to reflect physiographic descriptions of features.

2. Generic terms applied to features appearing on charts or other products should be in the language of the nation issuing the products. In those cases where terms have achieved international usage in a national form, that form should be retained.

3. It should be recognized that as ocean mapping continues, features will be discovered for which existing terminology is not adequate. New terms required to describe those features should conform to these Guidelines.

7. 可采用形象化词语命名，尤其是形象特征明显的实体（如钩状海脊、马蹄型海山）。但要小心谨慎，除非其形状特征通过地形调查已确认无疑。

8. 将著名的或者大型实体名称应用到其它实体时应该保持拼写一致。

9. 名称中的专用成分不应再进行翻译，可保留提供该名称的国家语言形式。

B. 普通术语

1. 普通术语应从后面提供的反映实体自然地理特征描述的定义表中选取。

2. 海图上和其它产品上的地理实体用到普通术语时，应该采用出版该产品的国家语言。当某一国家的命名形式已经在国际上流行使用时，应予以保留。

3. 应该指出的是，随着海洋制图工作的继续发展、新的实体不断被发现，现有的术语将不再满足命名需求。当需要用新的术语来描述这些实体时应符合上述命名指导原则。

III. PROCEDURES FOR NAMING FEATURES III. 海底地名命名程序

- A.** Individuals and agencies applying names to unnamed features located outside the external limit of the territorial sea should adhere to internationally accepted principles and procedures.
- A.** 个人或机构为尚未命名的位于领海外部界限以外的地理实体申请命名时应遵循国际上可接受的原则和程序。
- B.** It is recommended that new proposals should be submitted on an "Undersea Feature Name Proposal" as at pages 2-5/2-6 for English version, or at pages 2-7/2-8 for Chinese version.
- B.** 建议对新的海底地名提出命名时，应填写和提交《海底地名命名提案表》，提案表英文版见 2-5/2-6 页，中文版见 2-7/2-8 页。
- C.** Prior to the naming of a feature, its character, extent, and position shall have been established sufficiently for identification. Positions should be given in terms of geographic co-ordinates. If it is necessary to refer to a feature before such identification has been established, it is suggested that the reference be by geographic co-ordinates and generic terms with the addition of (PA) -- position approximate -- after the co-ordinates if the position is not adequately established and after the generic term if the nature of the feature is in some doubt.
- C.** 对海底地理实体进行命名之前，应先明确该实体的特征、范围、位置，以便于标识。位置要用地理坐标表示。如果一个实体尚未确立上述标识信息，建议先采用地理坐标、通用术语外加大概位置 (PA) 相结合的方式来做参考。如果位置不准确，采用坐标后加大概位置表示，如果实体特征不明确，则在通用名称后加大概位置来表示。
- D.** Where no national authority exists, clearance should be sought through either IHB or the IOC Secretariat, as indicated on the "Proposal Form". See also page 2-9.
- D.** 当一个国家没有设置地名机构时，地名命名应按“命名提案表”要求，通过 IHB 或者 IOC 秘书处得到认可。受理机构参见 2-9 页。
- E.** If a national authority decides to change the name of a feature it named originally, information explaining the reason for the change should be circulated to other authorities. If there is opposition to a name change, the involved authorities should communicate with each other to agree on a solution.
- E.** 当一个国家地名机构决定改变原来已命名的地名时，应该通报其他有关部门，解释改变名称的原因。如果就名称改变出现意见分歧时，有关部门应该通过相互沟通以达成一致的解决办法。
- F.** National authorities approving names of features should regularly publicize their decisions.
- F.** 国家地名机构批准新的地名后，应该定期将其决定公布于众。
- G.** National authorities naming features within their territorial sea should conform to the principles and procedures stated above.
- G.** 国家地名机构为本国领海以内的地名进行命名也应遵循上述的原则和程序。

INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC
ORGANIZATION

INTERGOVERNMENTAL OCEANOGRAPHIC
COMMISSION (of UNESCO)

UNDERSEA FEATURE NAME PROPOSAL

(Sea NOTE overleaf)

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

Name Proposed:

Ocean or Sea:

Geometry that best defines the feature (Yes/No) :

Point

Line

Polygon

Multiple points

Multiple lines*

Multiple
polygons*

Combination of
geometries*

* Geometry should be clearly distinguished when providing the coordinates below.

Lat. (e.g. 63°32.6'N)

Long. (e.g. 046°21.3'W)

Coordinates:

Feature Description:

Maximum Depth:

Steepness :

Minimum Depth :

Shape :

Total Relief :

Dimension/Size :

Associated Features:

Chart/Map References:

Shown Named on Map/Chart:

Shown Unnamed on Map/Chart:

Within Area of Map/Chart:

Reason for Choice of Name (if a person, state how associated with the feature to be named):

Discovery Facts:

Discovery Date:

Discoverer (Individual, Ship):

**Supporting Survey Data, including
Track Controls:**

Date of Survey:

Survey Ship:

Sounding Equipment:

	Type of Navigation: Estimated Horizontal Accuracy (nm): Survey Track Spacing: Supporting material can be submitted as Annex in analog or digital form.
--	---

Proposer(s):	Name(s): Date: E-mail: Organization and Address: Concurrer (name, e-mail, organization and address):
---------------------	--

Remarks:	
-----------------	--

NOTE : This form should be forwarded, when completed :

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

International Hydrographic Bureau (IHB) 4, Quai Antoine 1er B.P. 445 MC 98011 MONACO CEDEX <u>Principality of MONACO</u> Fax: +377 93 10 81 40 E-mail: info@ihb.mc	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) UNESCO Place de Fontenoy 75700 PARIS France Fax: +33 1 45 68 58 12 E-mail: info@unesco.org
---	--

国际水道测量组织

政府间海洋学委员会

海底地名命名提案表

(参见本表背页注释)

说明：填写本表时表格单元可以扩展。

拟命名称：**大洋或海：**能最佳定界海底地理实体的**几何图形**（是/否）

点 线 多边形 多点 多线* 多个多边形* 多边形组合*

* 提供下列坐标时，应能清楚地体现几何图形。

坐标：

纬度（例如63°32.6'N）

经度（例如046°21.3'W）

海底地理实体**描述：**

最大水深

坡度

最小水深

形状

总起伏

尺度/大小范围

相关海底地理实体**描述：****参照海图/地图：**

标有已命名的该海底地理实体的地图/海图

标有尚未命名的该海底地理实体的地图/海图

标有该海底地理实体区域的地图/海图

选择名称的理由（如果是人名，应说明与要命名实体的关系）：**发现事实：**

发现日期：

发现者（个人、船只）：

**获得本次发现的调查资料，
包括测线控制：**

调查日期：

调查船：

测深设备：

导航类型：

估计水平精度（nm—海里）：

测线间隔：

调查资料可作为附件以模拟或数字形式提交

名称提案人：

姓名：

日期：

E-mail：

单位和地址：

共同发起人（姓名、单位和地址）：

备注:

注释: 本表格填好后应发送:

- a) 如果海底地理实体位于领海外部界限以内时, 请提交给本国海底地名国家审批部门(见 2-9 页), 如果本国没有相应机构或者不清楚, 则可以提交给国际水道测量局(IHB)或者政府间海洋学委员会(IOC)(具体地址如下);
- b) 如果海底地理实体至少有 50%位于领海外部界限以外, 则提交给国际水道测量局(IHB)或者政府间海洋学委员会(IOC)(具体地址如下):

International Hydrographic Bureau (IHB)

4 Quai Antoine 1er

B.P. 445

MC 98011 MONACO CEDEX

Principality of MONACO

Fax: +377 93 10 81 40

E-mail: info@ihb.mc

Intergovernmental Oceanographic

Commission (IOC)

UNESCO

Place de Fontenoy

75700 PARIS

France

Fax: +33 1 45 68 58 12

E-mail: info@unesco.org

**AUTHORITIES TO WHICH
THE "UNDERSEA FEATURE
NAME PROPOSAL FORM"
SHOULD BE SENT FOR CLEARANCE,
FOR ANY FEATURE LOCATED IN A
TERRITORIAL SEA**

**受理领海内
“海底地名命名提案表”
的各国地名机构**

Notes:

1) Proposal forms for features located inside the external limit of a territorial sea should be submitted to the relevant Hydrographic Office (see references on the IHO website; www.iho.int > Home > About IHO > About IHO Member States) and/or the national naming authority. Some national institutions are listed below.

2) Proposal forms for features located inside the external limit of the territorial sea of a country not appearing on the IHO website should be submitted to the IHB or to the IOC (See addresses on Pages 2-6).

Canada – 加拿大

Geographical Names Board of Canada
Advisory Committee on Names for
Undersea and Maritime Features
615 Booth Street, Room 209
OTTAWA, Ontario, K1A 0E6
Fax: + 1 (613) 947-4369

Finland – 芬兰

Onomastic Division
Centre of Domestic languages
Liisankatu 16A
SF-00170 HELSINKI
Fax: + 358 204 48 4555

Israel – 以色列

The Marine Geology Section
Geological Survey of Israel
30 Malchei Israel Street
JERUSALEM 95 501

Libya – 利比亚

Survey Department of Libya
P.O. Box 600
TRIPOLI

说明:

1) 位于领海外部界限以内的海底地名命名提案表应提交给本国相关的水道测量部门（参见国际水道测量组织(IHO)网站 www.iho.int > Home > About IHO > About IHO Member States）和/或者国家命名机构。下面列出了一些国家的地名管理部门。

2) 如果IHO网站上尚未列出本国地名管理部门，其位于领海外部界限以内的地名命名提案表应提交给国际水道测量局（IHB）或政府间海洋学委员会（IOC）（地址见2-6页）。

China – 中国

The China Committee on Geographical
Names
Bai Wan Zhuang
11 Jianguomennei Avenue
BEIJING – 100736
Fax: + 86 10 652 92245

Germany – 德国

Ständiger Ausschuss für Geographische Namen
(STAGN) – Geschäftsstelle im Institut für
Angewandte Geodäsie
Richard-Strauss-Allee 11
D-6000 FRANKFURT/MAIN

Kenya – 肯尼亚

Direction of Surveys
Survey of Kenya
P.O. Box 30046
NAIROBI

Mexico – 墨西哥

Dirección General de Geografía
Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e
Informática (INEGI)
Av. Héroe de Nacozari Sur N° 2301, puerta 8, 2° nivel
Col. Jardines del Parque
C.P. 20270, Aguascalientes
MEXICO
Fax: 449 442 41 76

New Zealand – 新西兰

New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o
Aotearoa
Private Box 5501
Wellington 6145
NEW ZEALAND

Sweden – 瑞典

The Swedish IOC Committee
P.O. Box 6711
S-113 85 STOCKHOLM

Poland – 波兰

Urząd Rady Ministrów
Komisja Ustalania Nazw Miejscowości
i Obiektów Fizjograficznych
(Bureau of the Cabinet, Board for
determining of the Names of Places and
Physiographical Objects)
Aleje Ujazdowskie 1/3
00-583 WARSZAWA

United States of America – 美国

U.S. Board on Geographic Names
National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA)
Department of Defense
Mail Stop D-61
Bethesda, Maryland 20816-5003
Fax: +1 (301) 227 5515

TERMINOLOGY

NOTES (See "FOREWORD", page 1-i)

The List which follows is comprised of terms that are defined as closely as possible to correspond to their usage in references appearing in the literature of ocean science, hydrography and exploration. In developing the definitions, it was realized that modern investigations at sea have the advantage of using very advanced instrumentation and technology that enables a more precise description of certain features than was previously possible. This has sometimes lead to finding that historically named features, do not physically exist. There has also been an attempt to limit the usage of precise physical dimensions in the definition of features. In preference, words that indicate relative sizes such as extensive, large, limited and small have been used. The definitions are based almost exclusively on a geomorphological description of the features themselves; implications as to origin and composition have been avoided. They must not be construed as having any legal or political connotation whatsoever. Nor do they necessarily conform to the hydrographic/navigation usage as appearing in the Hydrographic Dictionary (IHO Special Publication No. 32).

It is realized that some named features, such as "cap" and "pass" have widely accepted longtime usage. No attempt has been made to refine or define them since they are no longer used in modern physiographic terminology. Where those features are noted in the GEBCO gazetteer of Undersea Feature Names (Publication B-8), an alternative terminology is provided in the "remarks" area.

术语

说明：（见 1-i 页“引言”）

在随后提供的术语表中所列的术语在定义上尽量与出现在海洋科学、水道测量学和海洋调查文献中的用法保持一致。在定义不断发展过程中，人们已经认识到由于现代海洋调查拥有非常先进的仪器和技术等优越性，要比过去更精确地描述某些海底实体。这样一来，就会发现一些历史上已命名的实体实际上并不存在。因此尽量限制采用精确的实际尺度来定界实体，而偏向于使用表示相对大小范围的词语，如广泛的、大的、有限的、小的等词语来定界实体。定义主要基于专门对实体本身的形态描述，避免涉及其起源和组成方面的含义，更不能有任何法律上的和政治上的内涵，也无需与水道测量词典（IHO 特别出版物 NO. 32）中出现的水道测量/航行用语一致。

需要指出的是，一些已命名的实体，如“海角”和“山口”等，长期以来已被广泛接受，这次没有对它们进行修订或定义，因为它们在现代自然地理术语中已不再使用。凡是在 GEBCO 海底地名词典（出版物 B-8）中有注释的实体，在备注里则给出一个可替代的术语。

UNDERSEA FEATURE TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

海底地名术语和定义

Note : Terms written in capitals in the definitions, are themselves defined elsewhere in the list.

说明: 凡定义中出现的粗体字术语其本身定义在本术语表别处列出。

ABYSSAL HILL(S)

An isolated (or tract of) small elevation(s) on the deep seafloor.

深海丘

位于深海底的孤立（或成群的）小型高地。

ABYSSAL PLAIN

An extensive, flat, gently sloping or nearly level region at abyssal depths.

e.g.: Biscay Abyssal Plain.

深海平原

范围广阔、地势平坦、坡度平缓或近于水平的深海区域。

例如：比斯开深海平原

APRON

A gently dipping surface, underlain primarily by sediment, at the base of any steeper SLOPE.

e.g.: West Aves Apron.

冲积裙

位于较陡**陆坡**的基底处，表面平缓倾斜，主要由沉积物堆积而成。

例如：西阿维斯冲积裙

ARCHIPELAGIC APRON

A gentle SLOPE with a generally smooth surface of the sea floor, characteristically found around groups of islands or SEAMOUNTS.

e.g.: Marquesas Archipelagic Apron

群岛裙

坡度平缓的**陆坡**，其海底表面总体上比较平坦，一般出现在岛群或**海山**周围。

例如：马克萨斯群岛裙

BANK(S)

An isolated (or group of) elevation(s) of the sea floor, over which the depth of water is relatively shallow, but sufficient for safe surface navigation.

e.g.: Georges Bank.

滩

孤立（或成群）出现的海底高地，上覆水深较浅，但可以满足海面安全航行。

例如：乔治滩

BASIN

A depression, in the sea floor, more or less equidimensional in plan and of variable extent.

e.g.: Brazil Basin.

海盆

海底洼地，平面看大体呈等维展布，范围大小不等。

例如：巴西海盆。

BORDERLAND

A region adjacent to a continent, normally occupied by or bordering a SHELF and sometimes emerging as islands, that is irregular or blocky in plan or profile, with depths well in excess of those typical of a SHELF.

e.g.: California Borderland.

CALDERA

A collapsed or partially-collapsed SEAMOUNT, commonly of annular shape.

e.g.: Albacora Caldera (off Portugal) .

CANYON(S)

An isolated (or group of) relatively narrow, deep depression(s) with steep sides, the bottom of which generally deepens continuously, developed characteristically on some continental SLOPES.

e.g.: Hudson Canyon.

CONE

(See FAN)

CONTINENTAL MARGIN

The zone, generally consisting of SHELF, SLOPE and CONTINENTAL RISE, separating the continent from the deep sea floor or ABYSSAL PLAIN. Occasionally a TRENCH may be present in place of a CONTINENTAL RISE.

CONTINENTAL RISE

A gentle slope rising from the oceanic depths towards the foot of a continental SLOPE.

CONTINENTAL SHELF

(See SHELF)

DEEP(S)

An isolated (or group of) localized deep area(s) within the confines of a larger feature, such as a TROUGH, BASIN or TRENCH.

e.g.: Challenger Deep.

边缘地

邻近大陆的区域,通常为**陆架**所占据或为陆架的外缘边界,有时以岛屿形式露出水面,平面或外形轮廓呈不规则状或块状,水深远远超过典型**陆架**的水深。

例如: 加利福尼亚边缘地

火山口

塌陷的或部分塌陷的**海山**,通常呈环状。

例如: Albacora 塌陷火山口(葡萄牙外海)

海底峡谷

孤立(或成群)出现的比较狭窄而纵深的海底洼地,两侧陡峭,峡谷底部一般连续不断变深,主要特征是形成于某些**大陆坡**上。

例如: 哈得逊海底峡谷

冲积锥

(参见FAN—冲击扇)

大陆边缘

分隔大陆和深海洋底或**深海平原**的地带,通常由**陆架**、**陆坡**和**大陆隆**组成,偶尔大陆隆为出现的海沟所代替。

大陆隆(或称大陆基)

从大洋深处向**大陆坡**坡脚方向逐渐上升的缓坡区。

大陆架

(见陆架)

海渊

在较大实体区中,如**海槽**、**海盆**或**海沟**中局部出现的孤立(或成群)的深水区域。

例如: 挑战者海渊

ESCARPMENT

An elongated, characteristically linear, steep slope separating horizontal or gently sloping sectors of the sea floor in non-SHELF areas. Also abbreviated to SCARP.

e.g.: Mendocino Escarpment.

FAN

A relatively smooth, fan-like, depositional feature normally sloping away from the outer termination of a CANYON or canyon system. Also called CONE.

e.g.: Delgada Fan.

FRACTURE ZONE

An extensive linear zone of irregular topography, mountainous or faulted, characterized by steep-sided or asymmetrical RIDGES, clefts, TROUGHS or ESCARPMENTS.

e.g.: Murray Fracture Zone.

GAP

(See **PASSAGE**)

GUYOT(S)

An isolated (or group of) SEAMOUNT(S) having a comparatively smooth flat top. Also called TABLEMOUNT(S). See also SEAMOUNT(S).

e.g.: Welker Guyot.

HILL(S)

An isolated (or group of) elevation(s), smaller than a SEAMOUNT. See also ABYSSAL HILL(S) and KNOLL(S).

e.g.: Nukak Hill (Caribbean Sea).

HOLE

A small local depression, often steep sided, in the sea floor.

海底崖

伸长的陡坡，呈线形展布，在非陆架区，将水平的或平缓倾斜的海底区域隔断。也可以缩写为 SCARP（陡崖）

例如：门多西诺海底崖

冲积扇

比较平坦的扇形沉积实体，通常从海底峡谷外端或海底峡谷系统向外倾斜。也叫做冲积锥。

例如：德尔加达冲积扇

断裂带

地形不规则且分布范围较广的条带状区域，多山或多断裂，常伴有侧面陡峭或不对称的海脊、断裂、海槽或海底崖。

例如：默里断裂带

裂谷

（见 **PASSAGE**——山口）

平顶山（平顶山群）

顶部比较平坦的孤立（或成群的）海山。也叫做桌状海山。参见海山。

例如：Welker 平顶山

海底丘陵

孤立（或成群）出现的海底高地，规模小于海山。见深海丘陵和海丘。

例如：Nukak 海底丘陵（加勒比海）

海穴

海底上出现的小型局部洼地，边坡一般较陡。

e.g.: Tenza Hole (Caribbean Sea) .

例如：Tenza 海穴（加勒比海）

KNOLL(S)

海丘

An elevation somewhat smaller than a SEAMOUNT and of rounded profile, characteristically isolated or as a cluster on the sea floor. See also HILL(S).

规模一般小于海山的海底高地，外轮廓呈圆形，以孤立或成群方式呈现于海底。见**海底丘陵**。

e.g.: Cantabria Knoll.

例如：坎塔布里亚海丘

LEVEE

冲积堤

A depositional natural embankment bordering a CANYON, VALLEY or SEACHANNEL on the ocean floor.

自然冲积而成的海底堤坝，一般位于**海底峡谷、海谷或海底狭谷**的边缘。

MEDIAN VALLEY

中央裂谷

The axial depression of the MID-OCEANIC RIDGE system.

洋中脊系统呈现的轴向洼陷区。

MID-OCEANIC RIDGE

洋中脊

(See RIDGE (c) and RISE (b))

（见海脊（c）和海隆（b））

MOAT

环形洼地

An annular depression that may not be continuous, located at the base of many SEAMOUNTS, oceanic islands and other isolated elevations.

海底环形洼地，但不一定完全连续，一般位于许多**海山**、海洋岛和其它孤立海底高地的基底处。

e.g.: Hawaiian Moat.

例如：夏威夷环形洼地

PASSAGE

山口

A narrow break in a RIDGE or a RISE. Also called GAP.

海脊或海隆中呈现的狭窄断裂。也叫做 GAP（裂谷）。

e.g.: Theta Gap.

例如：Theta 裂谷

PEAK(S)

海底峰

An isolated (or group of) prominent elevation(s) either pointed or of a very limited extent across the summit.

孤立（或成群）出现的、海底上明显突起的高地，峰顶横断面为一点或范围很小。

e.g. Confederation Peak.

例如：Confederation 海底峰

PINNACLE(S)

A discrete (or group of) high tower or spire-shaped pillar(s) of rock, or coral, isolated or cresting a summit.

e.g.: Gardner Pinnacles.

PLATEAU

A flat or nearly flat elevation of considerable areal extent, dropping off abruptly on one or more sides.

e.g.: Blake Plateau.

PROMONTORY

A major SPUR-like protrusion of the continental SLOPE extending to the deep seafloor. Characteristically, the crest deepens seaward.

e.g.: Estremadura Promontory (off Portugal).

PROVINCE

A region identifiable by a number of shared physiographic characteristics that are markedly in contrast with those in the surrounding areas.

e.g.: Gulf of Alaska Seamount Province.

REEF(S)

A mass (or group) of rock(s) or other indurated material lying at or near the sea surface that may constitute a hazard to surface navigation.

e.g.: Great Barrier Reef.

RIDGE(S) (Several meanings)

(a) An isolated (or group of) elongated narrow elevation(s) of varying complexity having steep sides.

e.g.: Wyville- Thomson Ridge

(b) An isolated (or group of) elongated narrow

尖礁

离散（或成群）出现的高塔状或尖顶状岩柱，或珊瑚礁，孤立出现或为海底峰峰顶。

例如：加德纳尔尖礁

海底高原

区域范围广阔的、平坦或近于平坦的海底高地，一侧或多侧地势突然下降。

例如：布莱克海底高原

海岬

由大陆坡伸出一一直延伸到深海底的以山嘴状为主的凸起地形实体，向深海方向顶部水深加大。

例如：埃什特雷马杜拉海岬（葡萄牙外海）

特征区

具有某些共同自然地理特征的海底区域，其特征与周围区域有着明显不同。

例如：阿拉斯加湾海山区

礁

大量（或成群）出现的岩石体或其他固结物质体，一般位于海面或接近海面，此类区域不利于海面航行。

例如：大堡礁

海脊（有以下几种含义）

(a) 孤立（或成群）出现的狭长而变化复杂的高地，具有陡峭的侧翼。

例如：怀维利—汤姆森海脊

(b) 孤立（或成群）出现的狭长高地，往往

elevation(s), often separating ocean BASINS.	分隔海盆。
e.g.: Walvis Ridge.	例如：沃尔维斯海脊
(c) The linked major mid-oceanic mountain systems of global extent. Also called MID-OCEANIC RIDGE.	(c) 贯穿全球范围的相互连接的主要大洋中央山脉系统。又叫 洋中脊 。
e.g.: Mid-Atlantic Ridge.	例如：中大西洋海脊（岭）
RISE (Several meanings)	海隆 （以下几种含义）
(a) A broad elevation that rises gently and generally smoothly from the sea floor.	(a) 从海底逐渐隆起的宽阔高地，一般比较平坦。
e.g.: Argentine Rise.	例如：阿根廷海隆
(b) The linked major mid-oceanic mountain systems of global extent. Also called MID-OCEANIC RIDGE.	(b) 全球范围内相互连接的主要洋中海山系统，又叫 洋中脊 。
e.g.: East Pacific Rise.	例如：东太平洋海隆
SADDLE	鞍形山
A broad pass or col, resembling in shape a riding saddle, in a RIDGE or between contiguous elevations.	宽阔的马鞍状通道或隘口，见于 海脊 或毗邻高地间。
e.g.: Montebello Saddle.	例如：蒙特贝罗鞍形山
SCARP (See ESCARPMENT)	陡崖 (见 ESCARPMENT— 海底崖)
SEA VALLEY(S) (See VALLEY(S))	海谷 (见 VALLEY(S)—海谷)
SEACHANNEL(S)	海底狭谷
A continuously sloping elongated discrete (or group of) depression(s) found in FANS or ABYSSAL PLAINS and customarily bordered by LEVEES on one or both sides.	连续不断倾斜的狭长洼地，以离散（或成群）形式出现在 冲击扇 或 深海平原 中，其一侧或两侧常以 冲积堤 为界。
e.g.: Moresby Seachannel.	例如：莫尔兹比海底狭谷

SEAMOUNT(S)

A discrete (or group of) large isolated elevation(s), greater than 1,000m in relief above the sea floor, characteristically of conical form. See also GUYOT.

e.g.: New England Seamounts, Emperor Seamounts.

海山

以离散（或成群）形式呈现的大型孤立的海底高地，起伏一般高出海底 1000 米以上，形态呈圆锥形。见**平顶山**。

例如：新英格兰海山，帝王海山

SEAMOUNT CHAIN

A linear or arcuate alignment of discrete SEAMOUNTS, with their bases clearly separated. See also SEAMOUNT(S).

海山链

由线状或弧线状排列的离散型**海山**组成，各自基底之间明显相互分离。见**海山**。

SHELF

A zone adjacent to a continent (or around an island) and extending from the low water line to a depth at which there is usually a marked increase of slope towards oceanic depths.

e.g.: Scotian Shelf.

陆架

毗邻大陆的（或围绕岛屿）区域，其范围从低潮线开始，一直延伸到海底坡度向外海明显变大的水深处。

例如：斯科舍陆架

SHELF BREAK

(See SHELF-EDGE)

陆架坡折

（见**陆架外缘**）

SHELF-EDGE

The line along which there is marked increase of slope at the seaward margin of a CONTINENTAL (or island) SHELF. Also called SHELF BREAK.

陆架外缘

陆架外部边界带，沿此带**大陆架**（或**岛架**）向海一侧边缘坡度海明显增大。又叫**陆架坡折**。

SHOAL(S)

An isolated (or group of) offshore hazard(s) to surface navigation with substantially less clearance than the surrounding area and composed of unconsolidated material.

e.g.: Georges Shoal.

浅滩

孤立（或成群）出现的不利于海上航行的浅海区域，与周围区域相比其可航行空间小，海底由未固结物质构成。

例如：乔治浅滩

SILL

A sea floor barrier of relatively shallow depth

海槛

限制海盆之间水体运移、水深较浅的海底沙

restricting water movement between BASINS.

坝。

SLOPE

陆坡

The deepening sea floor out from the SHELF-EDGE to the upper limit of the CONTINENTAL RISE, or the point where there is a general decrease in steepness.

水深不断加大的海底斜坡区,其范围从**陆架外缘**以外开始一直到大**陆隆**上部界限为止,或到坡度陡度总体变小的地方为止。

SPUR

山嘴

A subordinate elevation or RIDGE protruding from a larger feature, such as a PLATEAU or island foundation.

从较大地理实体,如**海底高原**或岛屿基底伸出的从属高地或**海脊**。

SUBMARINE VALLEY(S)

(See VALLEY(S))

海底谷

(另见 VALLEY(S)—**海谷**)

TABLEMOUNT(S)

(See GUYOT(S))

桌状海山

(见 GUYOT(S)—**平顶山**)

TERRACE(S)

海台

An isolated (or group of) relatively flat horizontal or gently inclined surface(s), sometimes long and narrow, which is(are) bounded by a steeper ascending slope on one side and by a steeper descending slope on the opposite side.

孤立(或成群)出现的具有较平坦或平缓倾斜表面的海底区域,有时呈狭长状,一侧以陡峭的上升坡为界,另一侧则以陡峭的下降坡为邻。

e.g.: Meriadzek Terrace.

例如:梅里亚代克海台

TRENCH

海沟

A long narrow, characteristically very deep and asymmetrical depression of the sea floor, with relatively steep sides.

水深很大的狭长而非对称的海底洼地,两侧边坡陡峭。

TROUGH

海槽

A long depression of the sea floor characteristically flat bottomed and steep sided and normally shallower than a TRENCH.

狭长的海底洼地,其特征是底部平坦,边坡陡峭,水深一般小于**海沟**。

e.g.: Rockall Trough, Langseth Trough.

例如:罗卡尔海槽,朗塞特海槽

VALLEY(S)

An isolated (or group of) relatively shallow, wide depression(s), the bottom of which usually has a continuous gradient. This term is generally not used for features that have CANYON-like characteristics for a significant portion of their extent. Also called SUBMARINE VALLEY(S) or SEA VALLEY(S).

海谷

孤立(或成群)出现的比较浅而宽的海底洼地,通常谷底坡度变化连续。就其区域范围而言,此术语一般不适用于具有**海底峡谷**特征的实体。也叫做海底谷或海谷。

CHINESE ALPHABETCAL INDEX IN of the
Chinese terms shown in the foregoing list of
"TERMS AND DEFINITIONS", with
cross-references to the English terms.

按汉语拼音排序的术语和定义
中文/英文参照索引

鞍形山	SADDLE
边缘地	BORDERLAND
冲积裙	APRON
冲积扇	FAN
冲积堤	LEVEE
冲积锥	CONE
大陆边缘	CONTINENTAL MARGIN
大陆架	CONTINENTAL SHELF
大陆隆	CONTINENTAL RISE
陡崖	SCARP
断裂带	FRACTURE ZONE
海槽	TROUGH
海底峰	PEAK(S)
海底高原	PLATEAU
海谷	SEA VALLEY(S)
海谷	VALLEY(S)
海底丘陵	HILL(S)
海底谷	SUBMARINE VALLEY(S)
海底峡谷	CANYON(S)
海底狭谷	SEACHANNEL(S)
海底崖	ESCARPMENT
海沟	TRENCH
海脊	RIDGE(S)
海岬	PROMONTORY
海槛	SILL
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海盆	BASIN
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海山链	SEAMOUNT CHAIN
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海穴	HOLE
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裂谷	GAP
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陆架坡折	SHELF BREAK
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陆坡	SLOPE
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特征地形区	PROVINCE
洋中脊	MID-OCEANIC RIDGE
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桌状海山	TABLEMOUNT(S)