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:	Maury Seamount	Ocean or Sea:	South East Pacific

Geometry that best defines the feature (Yes/No) :						
Point	Line	Polygon	Multiple points	Multiple lines*	Multiple polygons*	Combination of geometries*
No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

** 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:	(summit) 40° 52.159' S 40.87287851° S 40.85136986° S 40.84832118° S 40.84820514° S 40.85802371° S 40.87918771° S 40.89196863° S 40.87854553° S	(summit) 090° 31.320' W 90.44828447° W 90.46041943° W 90.50681170° W 90.52573994° W 90.54201505° W 90.56204109° W 90.52798550° W 90.47674639° W

Feature Description:	Maximum Depth:	3337 m	Steepness :	18,00%
	Minimum Depth :	1822 m	Shape :	Steep circular shape
	Total Relief :	1515 m	Dimension/Size :	12 x 10 km^2

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):	Matthew Fontaine Maury Born near Fredericksburg, Virginia, 14 January 1806; died Lexington, Virginia, 1 February 1873). Maury is considered as one of the fathers of global ocean mapping. From 1868 he was professor of physics at Virginia Military Institute United States, until his death. Maury's scientific career began with two articles and a textbook on navigation. These made him an obvious choice for the U.S. Navy exploring expedition,his main interest lay in improving the technology of navigation, for which the science of the earth was more relevant than the science of the heavens. Maury's insight that the data on winds and currents in these logs could be brought together to chart the general circulation of atmosphere and ocean was the basis for his chief contribution to science. Maury began to publish his *Wind and Current Charts*—beginning with the North Atlantic in 1847— and to issue them free to mariners in exchange for abstract logs of the winds and currents of their voyages. The result was a series of charts and (after 1850) accompanying sailing directions that presented a climatic picture of the surface winds and

	currents for all the oceans. Inspired by the example of Alexander von Humboldt, many men of science in the second quarter of the nineteenth century were devoting their efforts to collecting on a large scale the data of physical phenomena on earth. Maury's scientific achievements were organizational and empirical like those from Humboldt; they earned him the praise of European leaders of science, including Humboldt. Beginning with an article on the Gulf Stream in 1844, Maury developed theories of the general circulation of atmosphere and ocean, first in articles and in *Explanation and Sailing Directions to Accompany the Wind and Current Charts* (1850 *et seq.*) and then in his best-known work, *Physical Geography of the Sea* (1855).

Discovery Facts:	Discovery Date:	January 5, 2011
	Discoverer (Individual, Ship):	T. Dufek German RV Sonne Expedition SO213/1

Supporting Survey Data, including Track Controls:	Date of Survey:	January 5, 2011
	Survey Ship:	German RV Sonne Expedition SO213/1
	Sounding Equipement:	SIMRAD EM120
	Type of Navigation:	GPS
	Estimated Horizontal Accuracy (nm):	0.05
	Survey Track Spacing:	Single multibeam profile
	Supporting material can be submitted as Annex in analog or digital form.	

Proposer(s):	Name(s):	Prof. Dr. Hans Werner Schenke
	Date:	5 July 2011
	E-mail:	Hans-Werner.Schenke@AWI.de
	Organization and Address:	Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Reasearch POB 120161 27515 Bremerhaven Germany
	Concurrer (name, e-mail, organization and address):	

Remarks:	

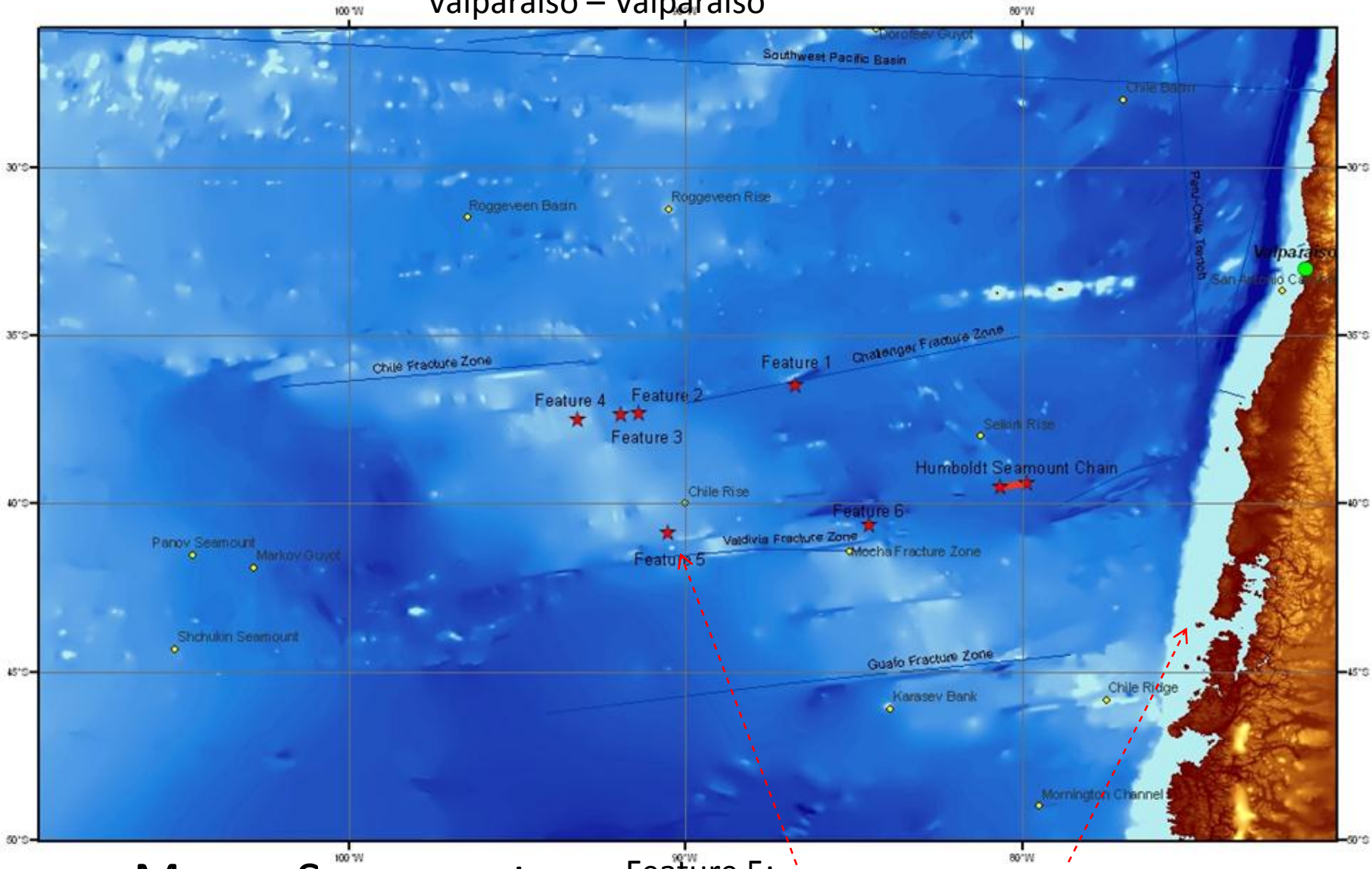
NOTE : This form should be forwarded, when completed :

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 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

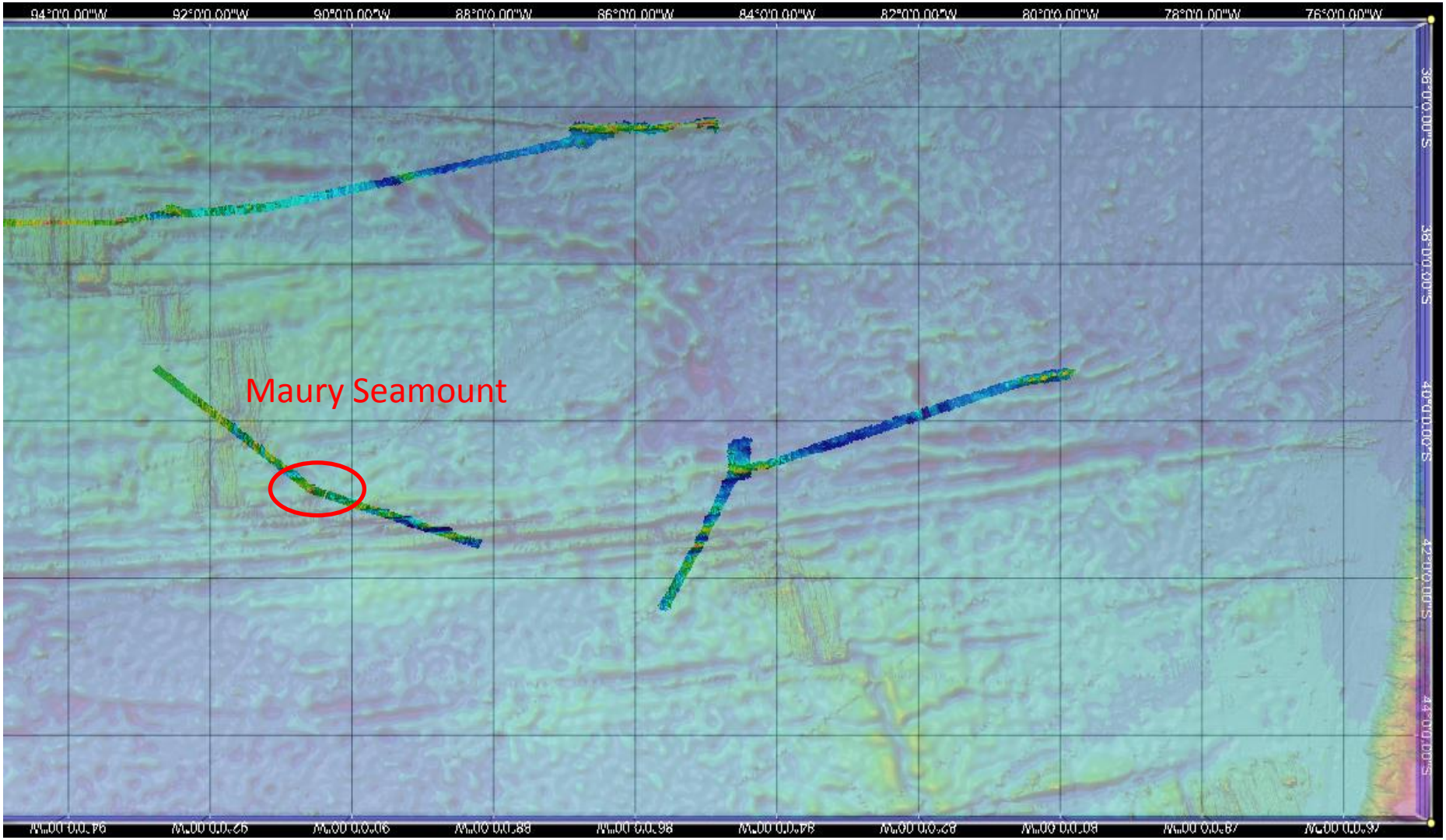
SO213-1
27.12.2010 – 13.1.2011
Valparaiso – Valparaiso



Maury Seamount

Feature 5:
Maury Seamount

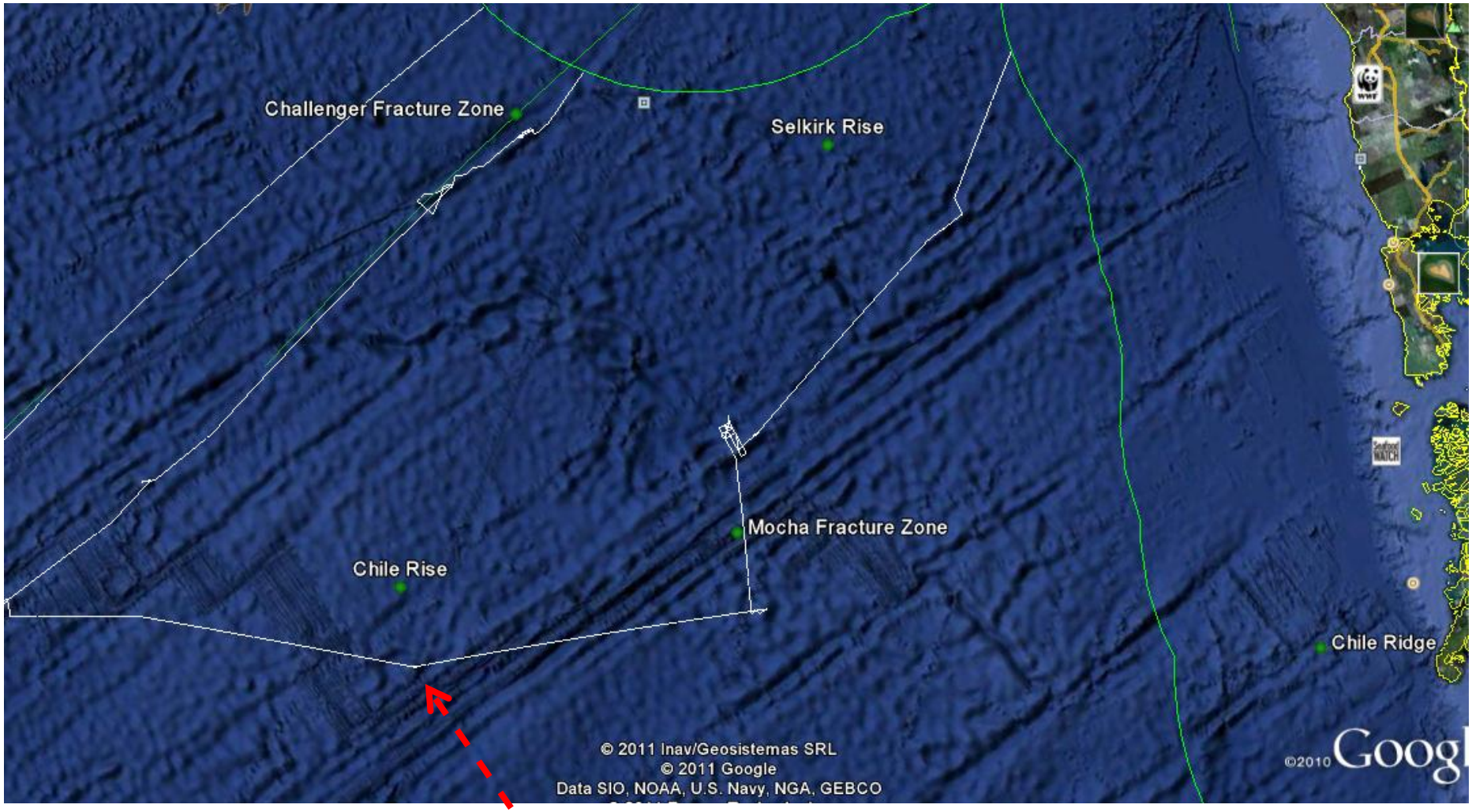
RV „Sonne“ Expedition SO213-1



MB tracks over GDA raster

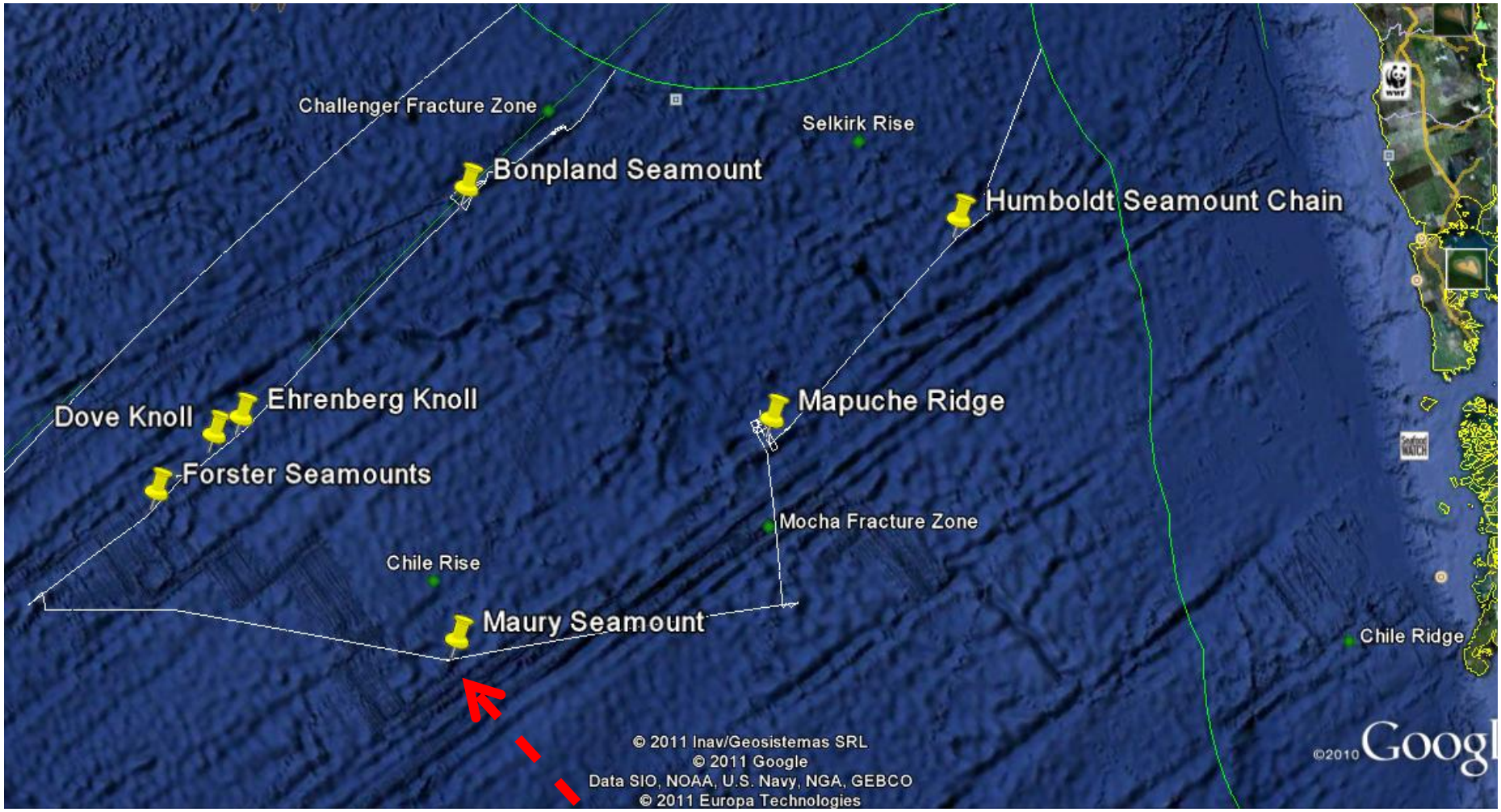
Maury Seamount

RV „Sonne“ Expedition SO213-1

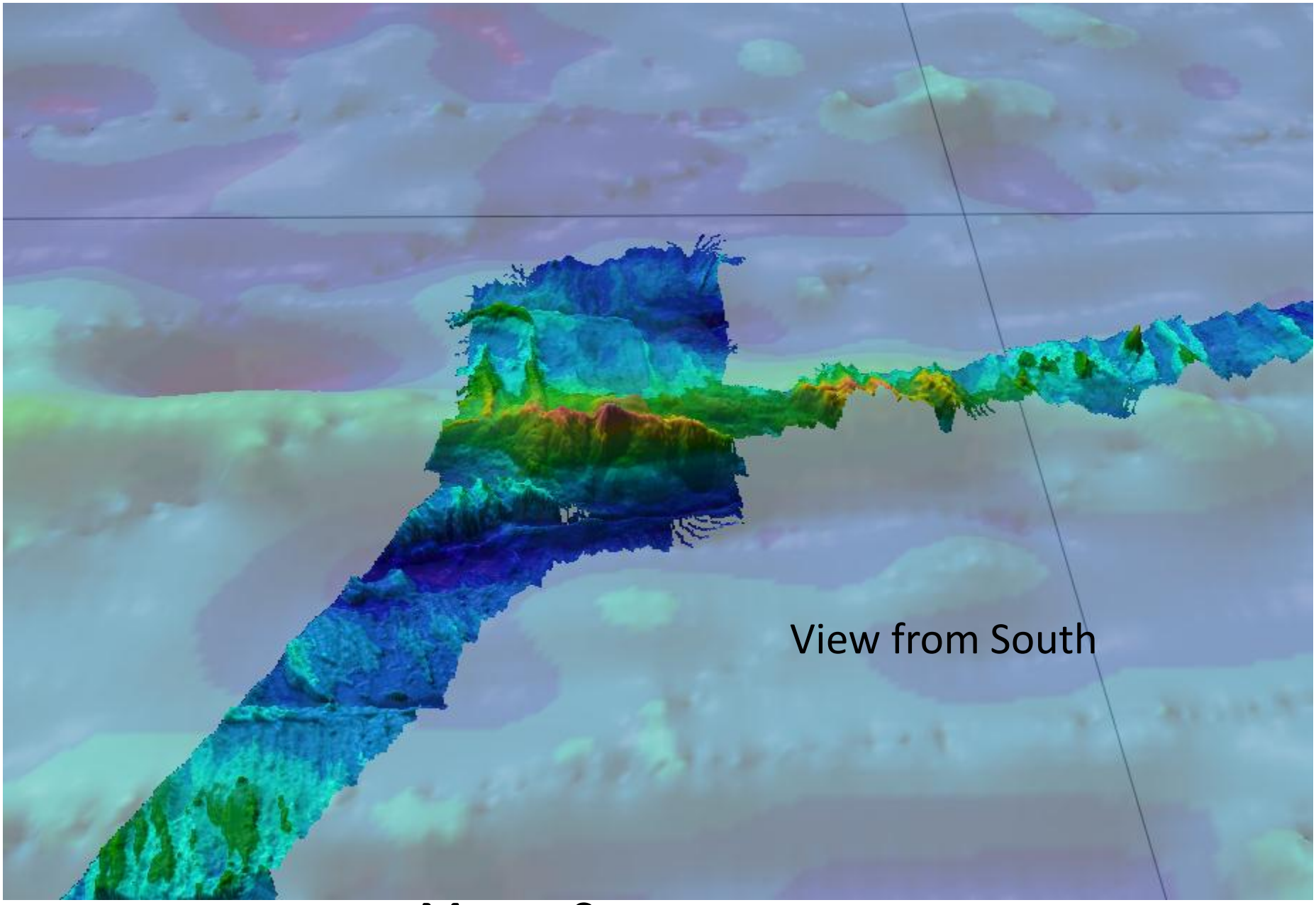


Maury Seamount

RV „Sonne“ Expedition SO213-1

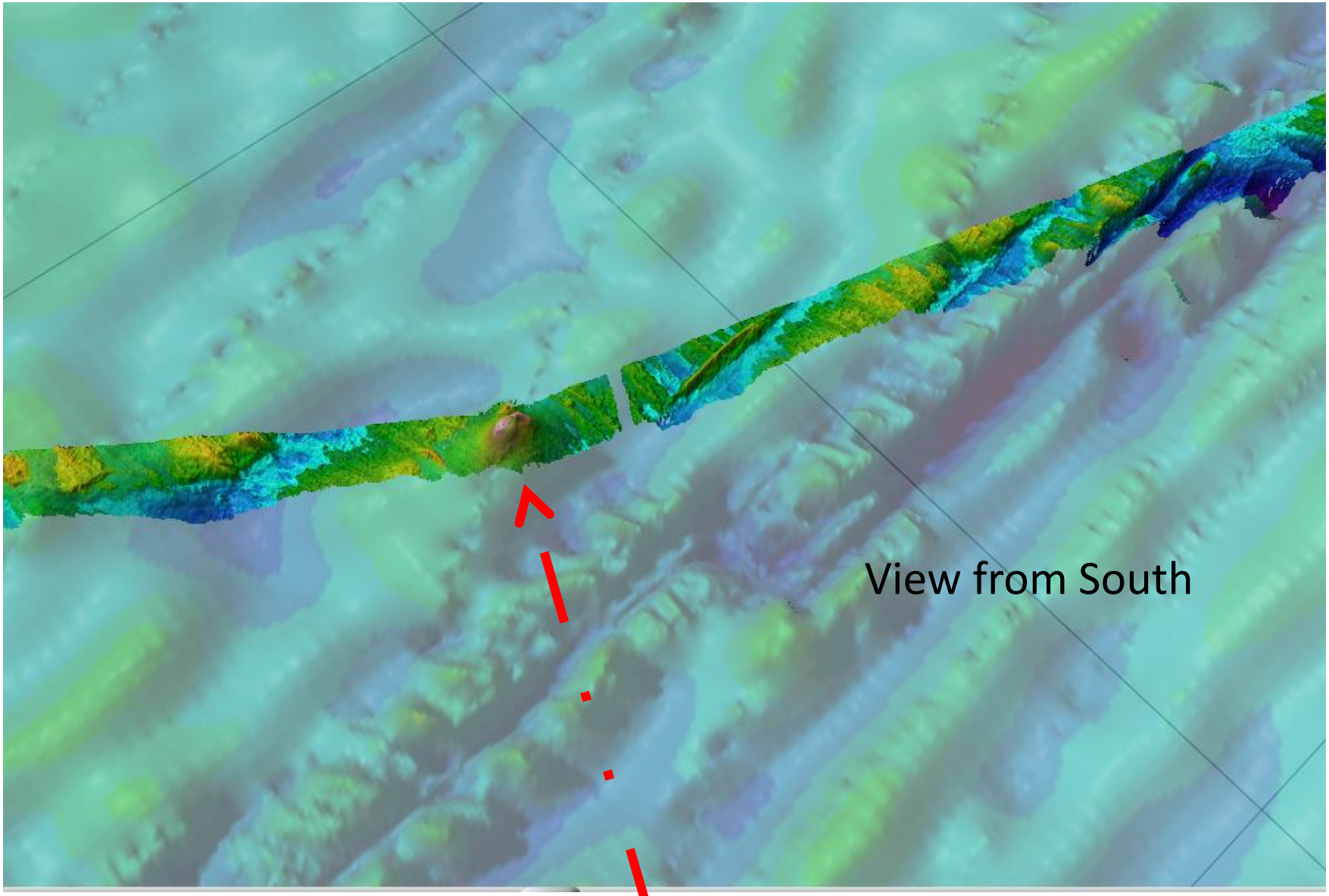


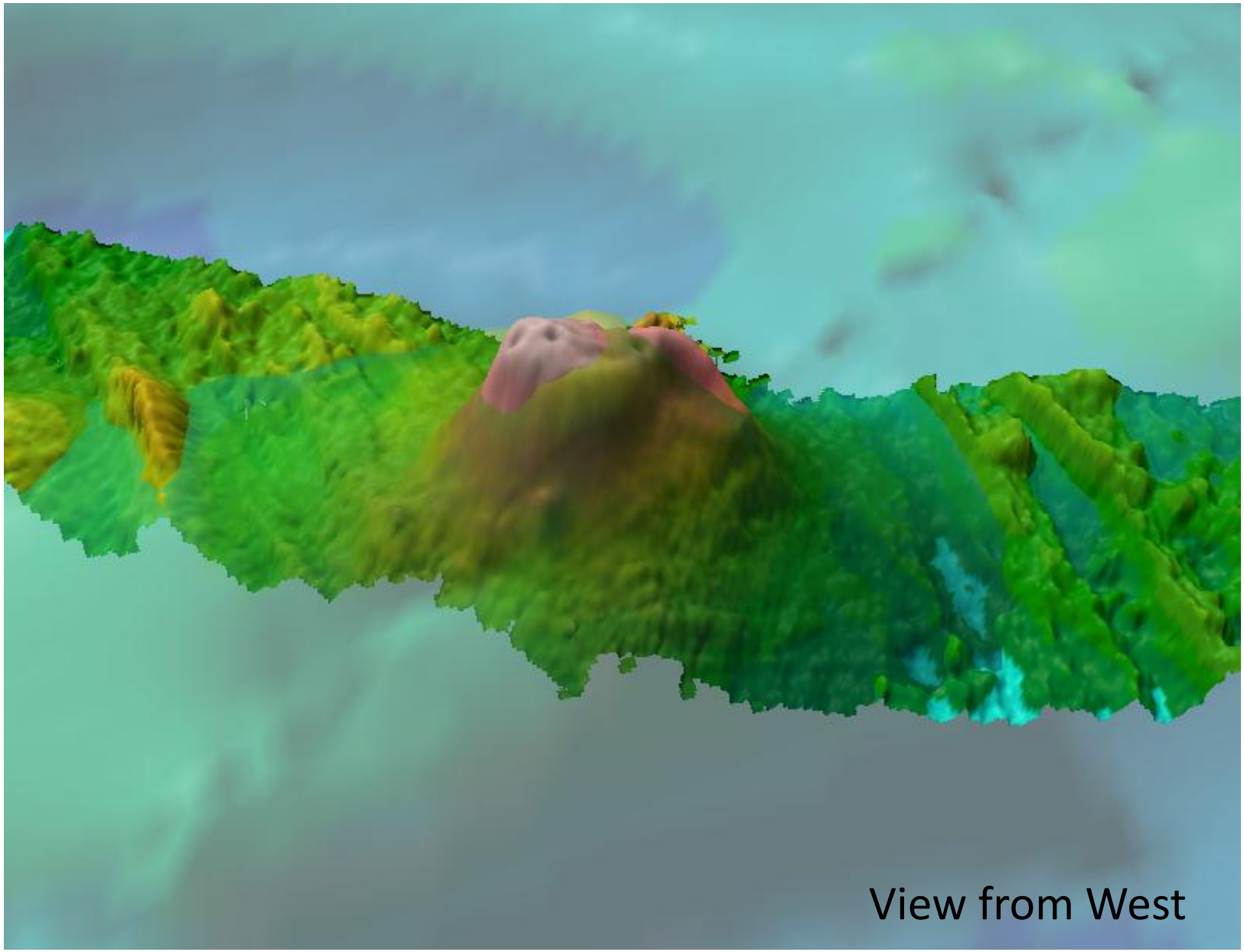
Maury Seamount



MB-track over GDA

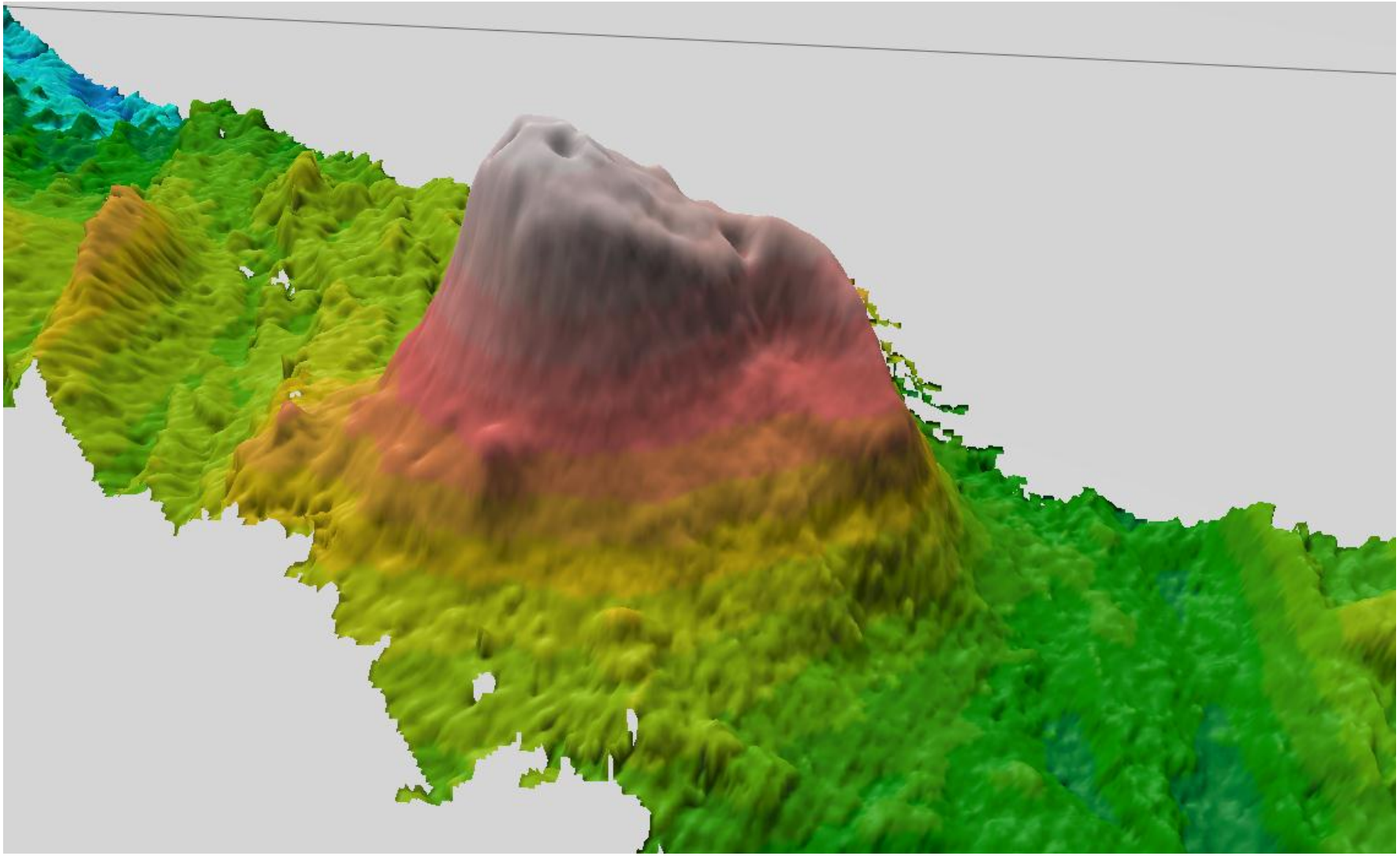
Maury Seamount


View from South
MB-track over GDA
Maury Seamount

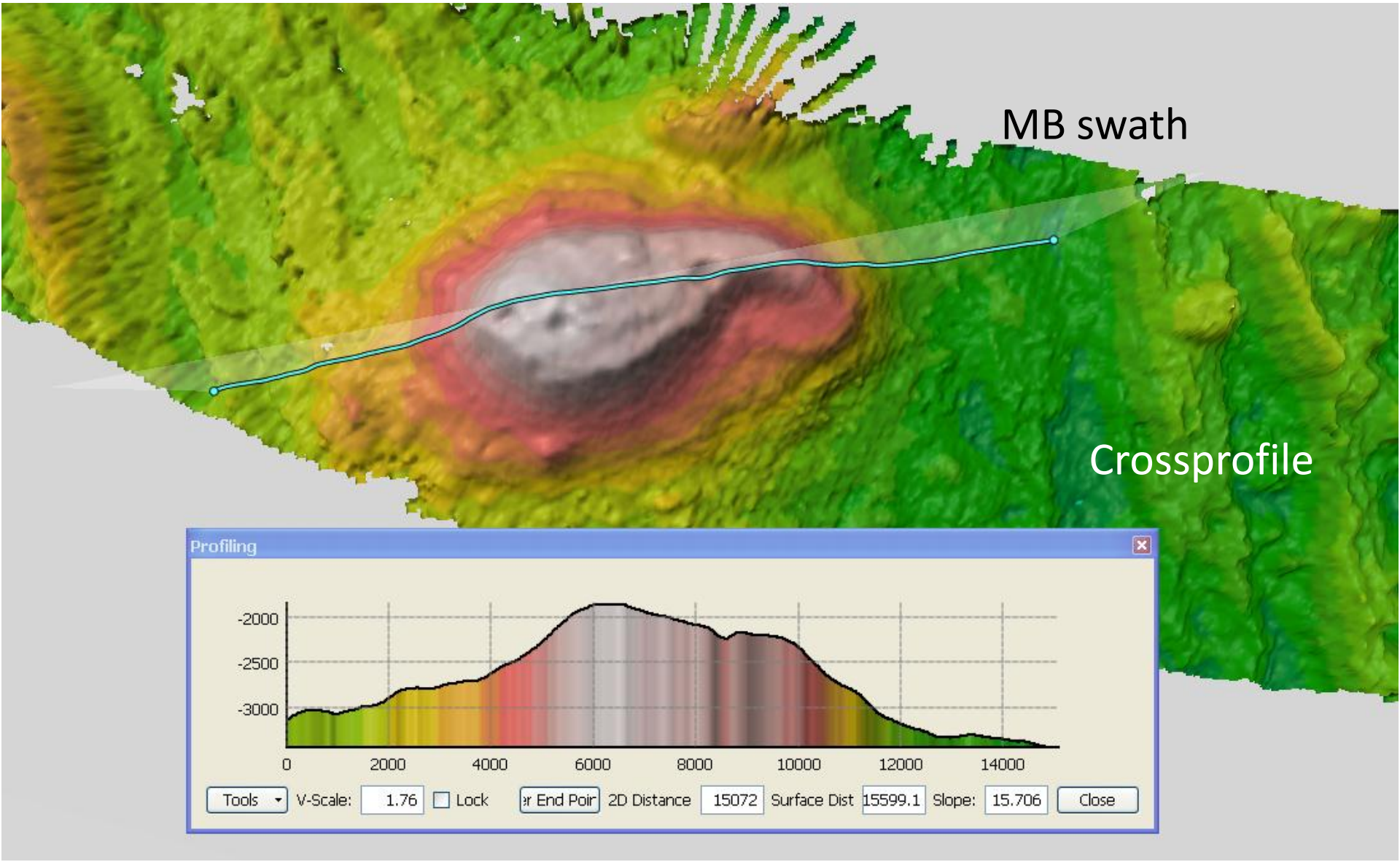


MB-track over GDA

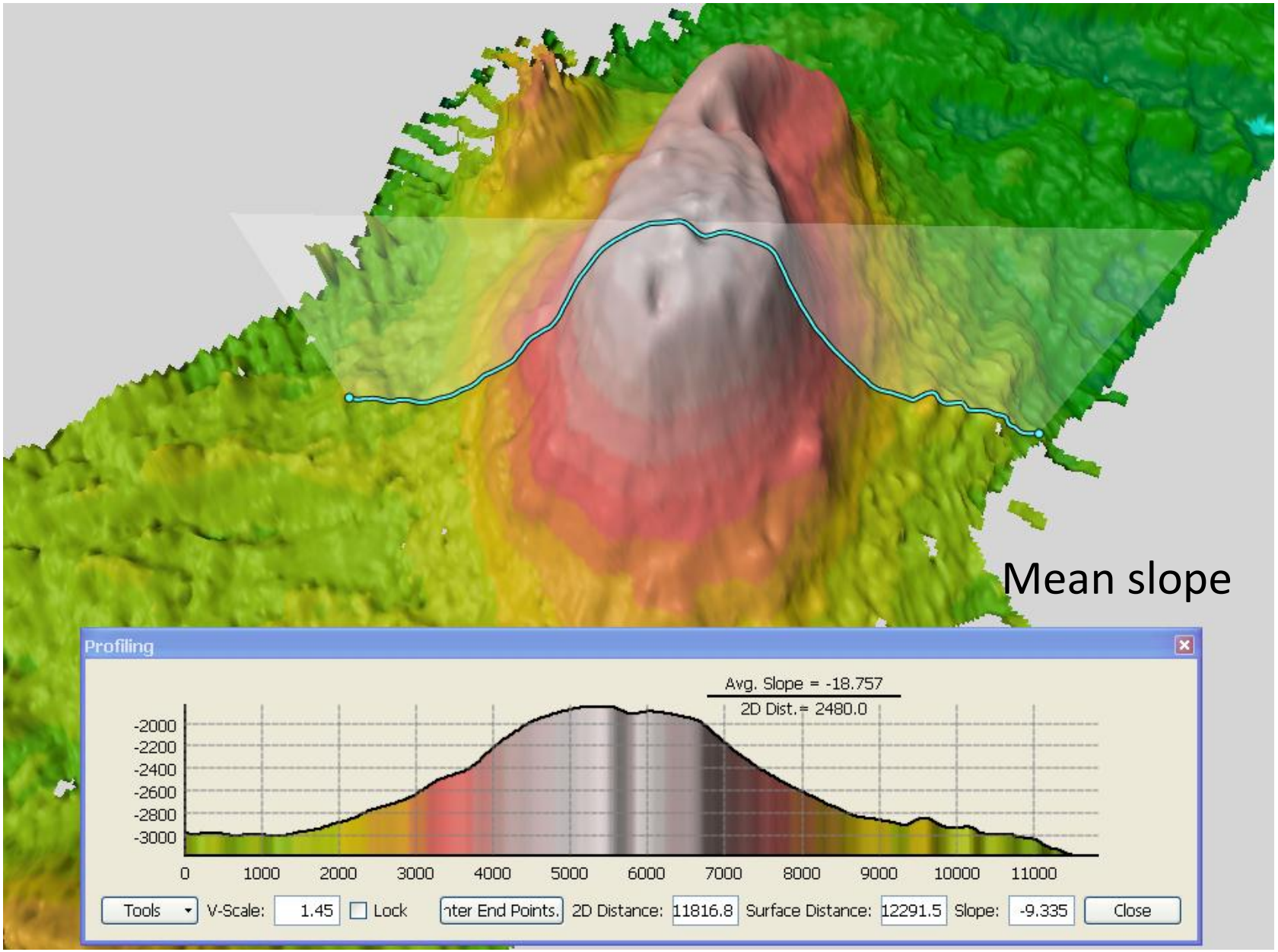
Maury Seamount



Maury Seamount

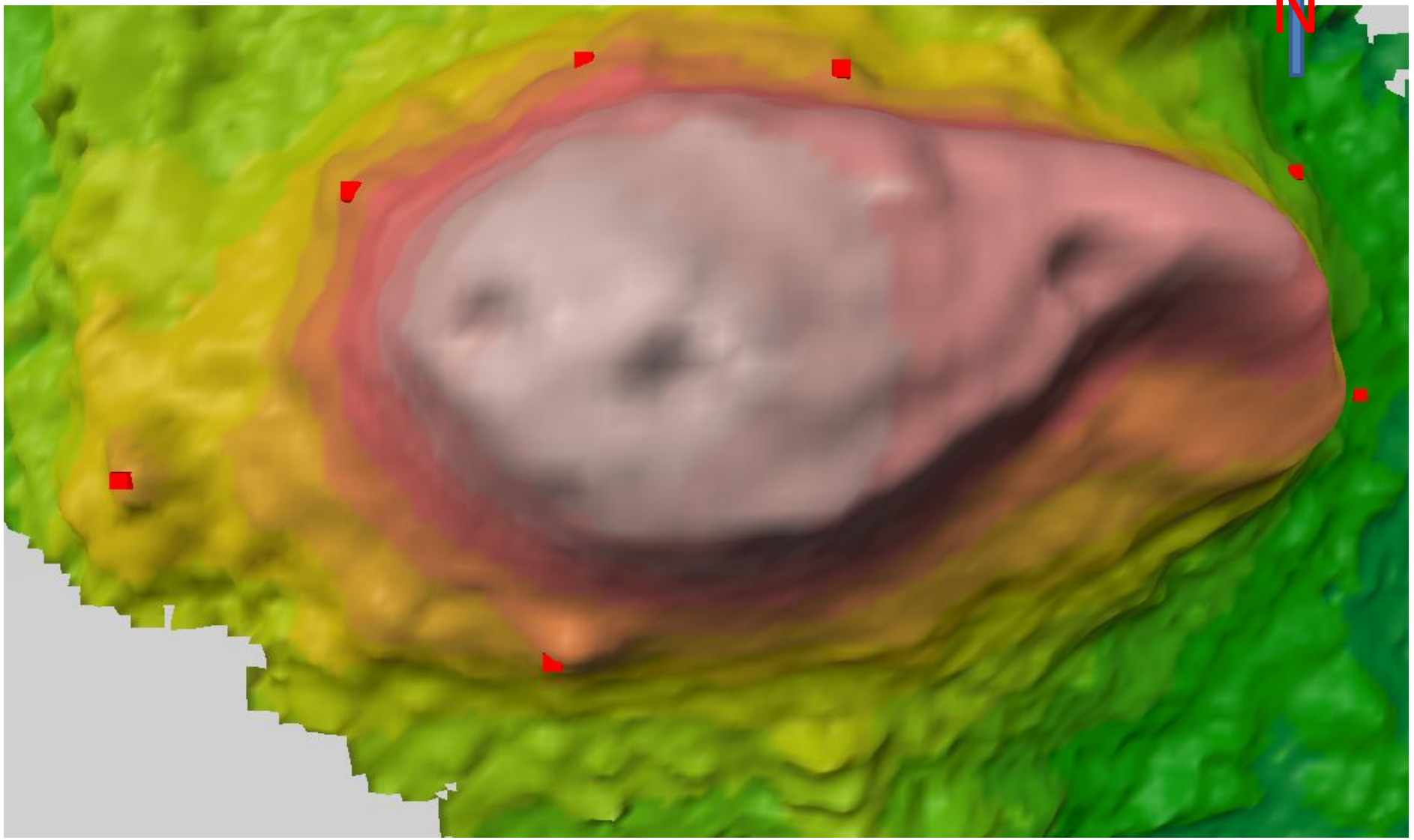


Maury Seamount



Maury Seamount

Feature Geometry: Polygon



Polygon Maury Seamount