

UNDERSEA FEATURE NAME PROPOSAL
(Sea NOTE overleaf)

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

Name Proposed:	Niemegk Hill	Ocean or Sea:	West Indian Ocean
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Geometry that best defines the feature (Yes/No) :						
Point	Line	Polygon	Multiple points	Multiple lines*	Multiple polygons*	Combination of geometries*
Yes	No	No	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) 26.090278° S	(summit) 34.8° E
	26.090278° S	34.805278° E
	26.093889° S	34.802778° E
	26.090278° S	34.798056° E
	26.086111° S	34.795278° E
	26.086111° S	34.798333° E
	26.086111° S	34.802778° E

Feature Description:	Maximum Depth:	970 m	Steepness :	30°
	Minimum Depth :	764 m	Shape :	conic
	Total Relief :	208	Dimension/Size :	1.5 km x 1.5 km

Associated Features:	
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Chart/Map References:	Shown Named on Map/Chart:	
	Shown Unnamed on Map/Chart:	
	Within Area of Map/Chart:	IBCWIO sheet 1.13

Reason for Choice of Name (if a person, state how associated with the feature to be named):	<p>"Niemegk" is the name of a small city, located 60 kilometres west of Potsdam hosting one of the world famous geomagnetic observatories. The "Magnetic Observatory Adolf Schmidt" was installed in 1930 replacing the observatory in Potsdam because the expansion of subway lines there led to bad influences. Looking for a new location the destined regional government had to agree with a contract that forces no large industry must be installed in the future within 50 kilometre distance to minimize magnetic disturbances. The city fathers of Niemegk signed this treaty even if this means a confinement for the cities development. But for the science this decision was as success and since that, international competitions repeatedly show that the quality of magnetic measurements is worldwide one of the three best.</p> <p>To remember the perspicacious decision for the science by the city fathers, the hill with the strong magnetic amplitude could be named after the city as "Niemegk Hill".</p>
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Discovery Facts:	Discovery Date:	12.05.2009
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	Discoverer (Individual, Ship):	R. Krocker R/V Pelagia Expedition 64PE306
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Supporting Survey Data, including Track Controls:	Date of Survey:	12.05.2009
	Survey Ship:	R/V Pelagia
	Sounding Equipment:	Kongsberg Simrad EM 302
	Type of Navigation:	GPS
	Estimated Horizontal Accuracy (nm):	0.01 nm = 20 meter
	Survey Track Spacing:	30 km
Supporting material can be submitted as Annex in analog or digital form.		

Proposer(s):	Name(s):	Conrad Kopsch
	Date:	May 2009
	E-mail:	Conrad.Kopsch@awi.de
	Organization and Address:	Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research Telegrafenberg A43 D-14473 Potsdam Germany
	Concurrer (name, e-mail, organization and address):	

Remarks:	
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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 <u>France</u> Fax: +33 1 45 68 58 12 E-mail: info@unesco.org
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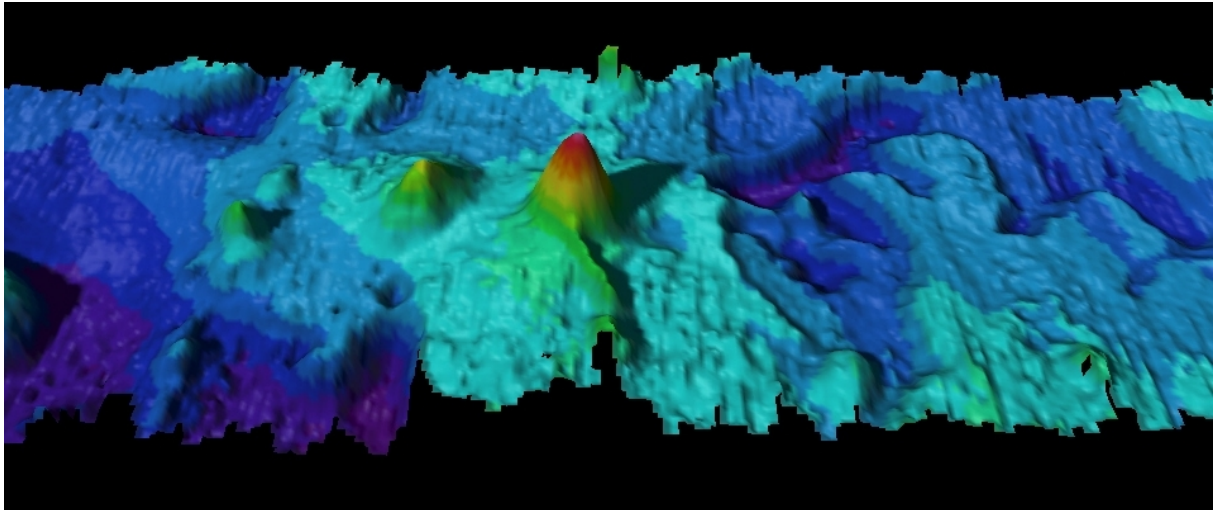


Figure 1: Unnamed undersea feature shown in “Fledermaus” with factor for vertical exaggeration of 4.

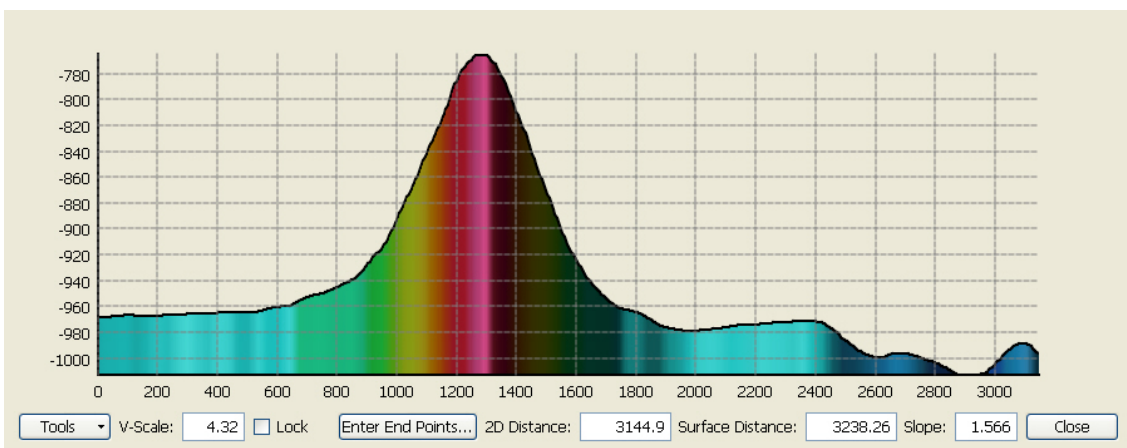
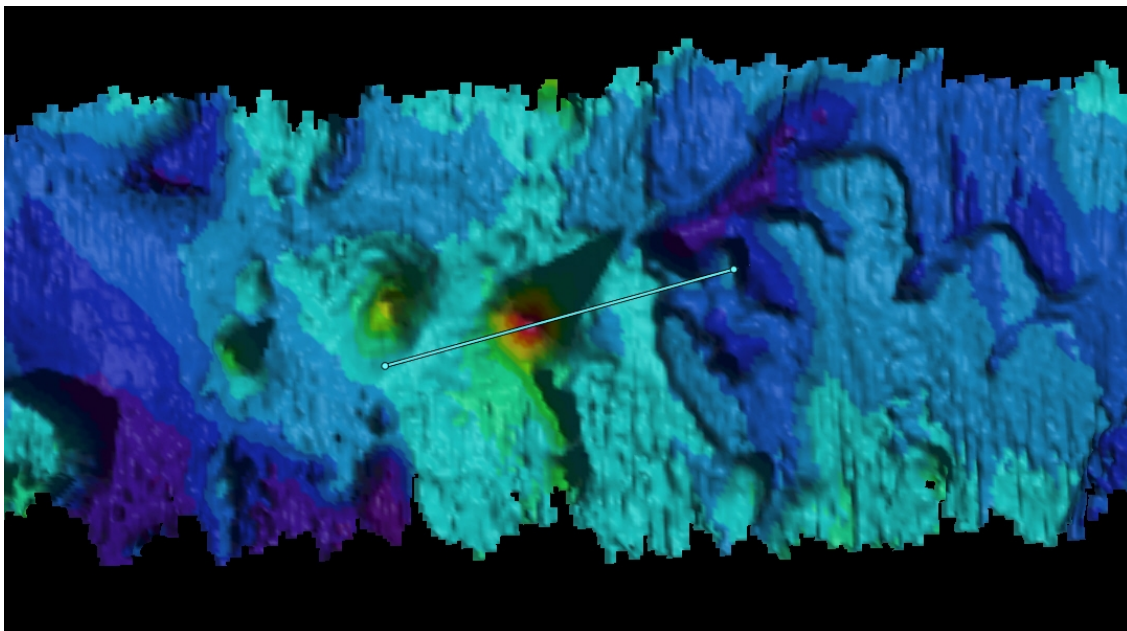


Figure 2a and 2b: Cross section above the feature in NNW to SSE direction

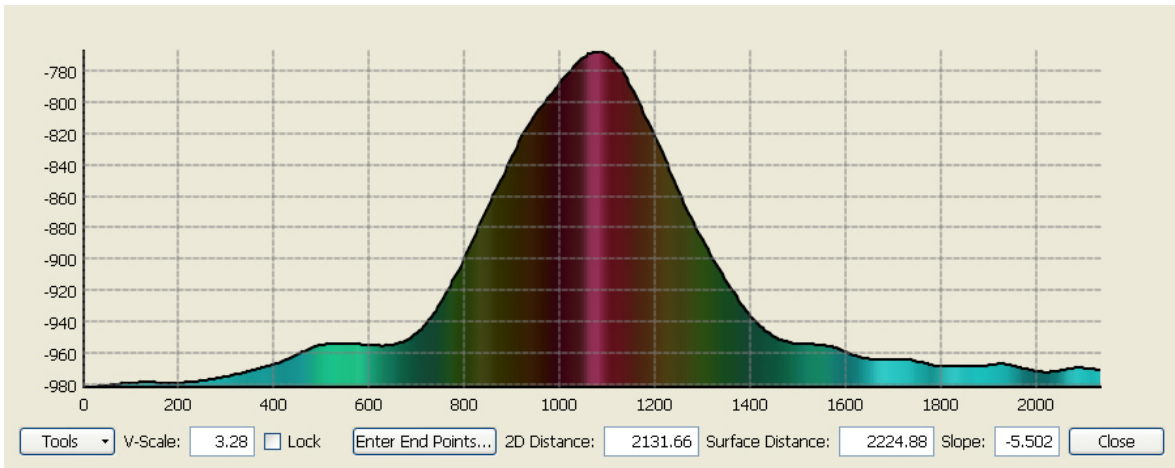
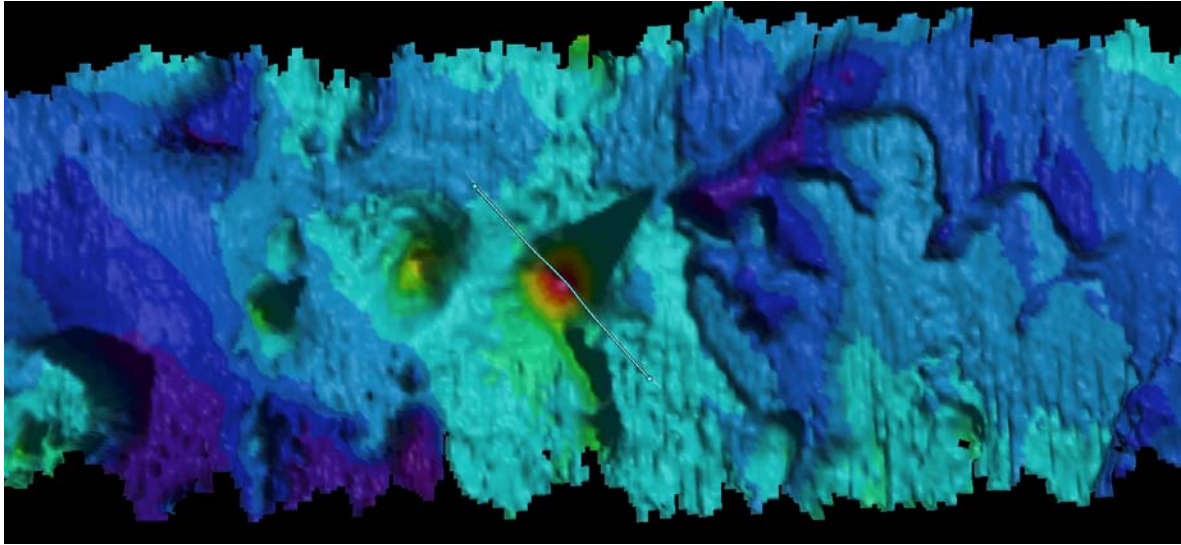


Figure 3a and 3b: Cross section above the feature in NE to SW direction

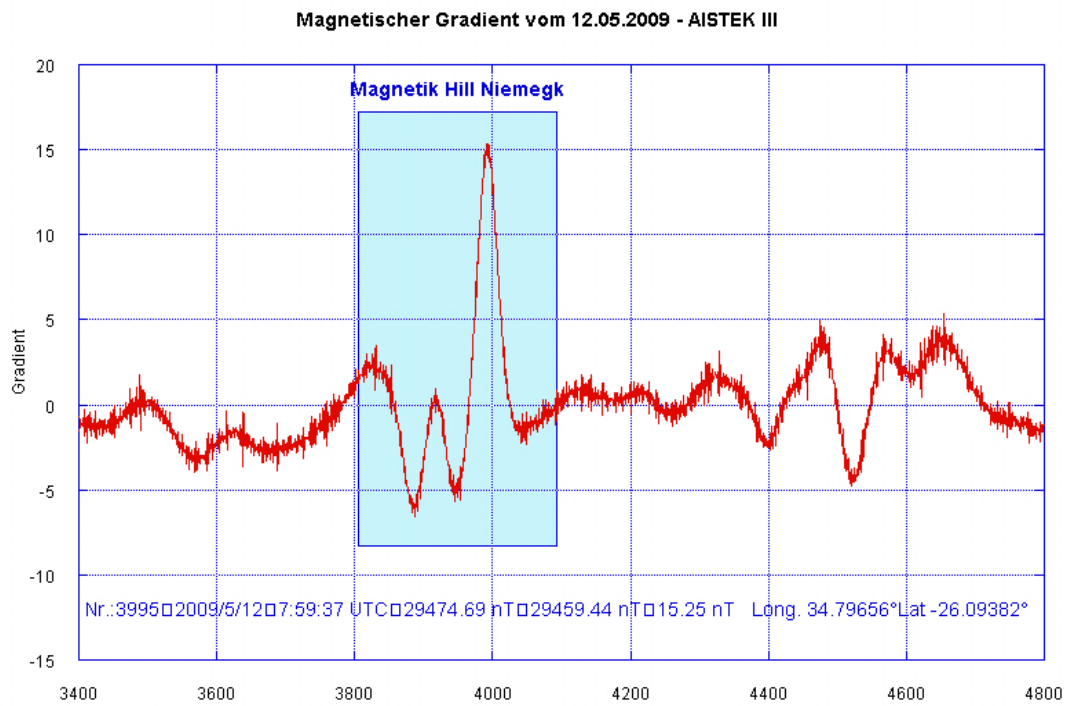


Figure 4: Magnetic gradient of the observed undersea feature

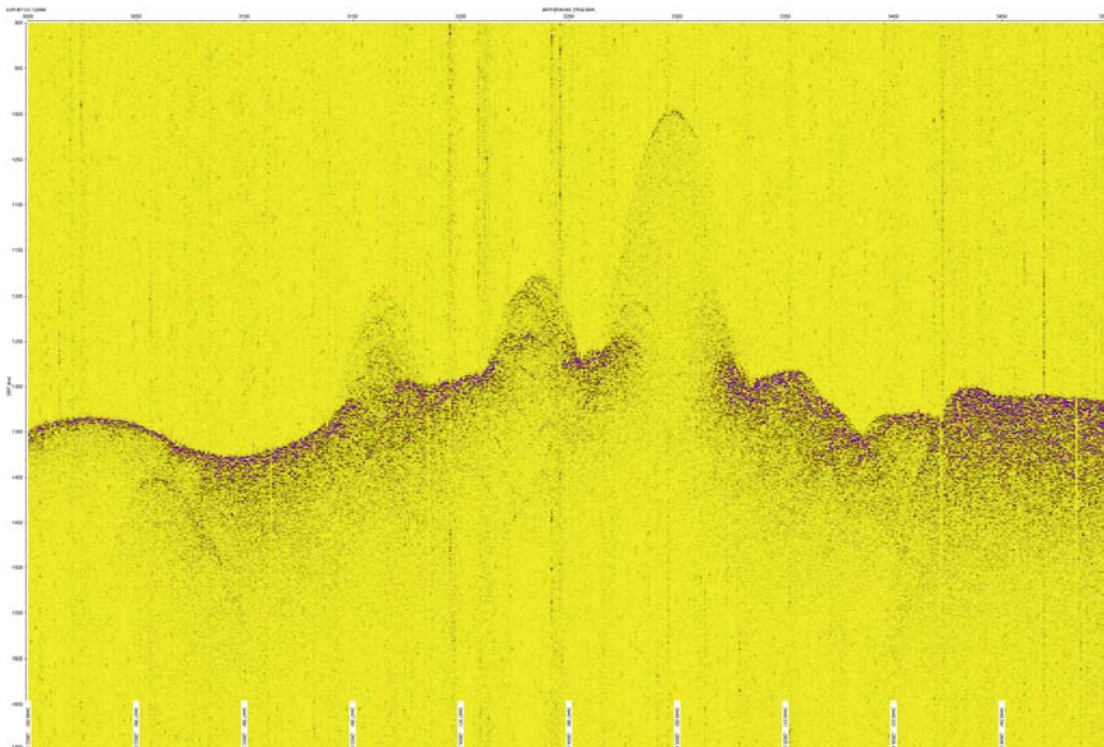


Figure 5: Situation as displayed in subbottom profiler.