

**Re: Actions SCUFN 23/57 & 23/58 (on the Ogasawara Plateau and its associated features)**

**Yasuhiko Ohara**

**August 11, 2011**

The confusion of the naming of this region begun at SCUFN-14 (2001, Tokyo). At SCUFN-14, JCUFN proposed the Hanzawa and Katayama Seamounts, while Dr. Fisher proposed the Ogasawara Rise, Yabe Plateau, Suda Ridge and Uda Spur. Then, SCUFN-14 accredited the Hanzawa and Katayama Seamounts. The four features proposed by Dr. Fisher were put as “pending Japanese national approval”. As the reserve section review work for SCUFN-23 (2010, Lima), JCUFN approved the Ogasawara Rise, Yabe Seamount (instead of plateau), Suda Ridge, and Uda Spur, and then formally proposed these four names to SCUFN-23. However, SCUFN-23 only accredited the Uda Spur. SCUFN-23 considered, as actions 23/56 & 23/58, that the coordinates for the Ogasawara Rise needed to be redefined, while the names Yabe Seamount and Suda Ridge needed to be reconsidered.

Following the SCUFN-23’s suggestion, JCFUN examined the bathymetry of the region around the Ogasawara Plateau and its associated features, and redefined the coordinates of the Ogasawara Plateau and its associated features. JCUFN also made a review on the naming history of the concerned area.

The name “Ogasawara Plateau” first appeared in the literature in Tayama (1952). Then it was accredited by JCUFN in 1974 (Ishino, 1975). However, JCUFN recognized that the works by Christian N. Smoot (Smoot, 1983a, b) on the first detailed bathymetry of the region are the landmarks that have to be acknowledged. Based on the first detailed multibeam bathymetry, Smoot (1983a, b) gave the names Michelson Ridge, Smoot Guyot, Castor Guyot and Pollux Guyot to the features in the region.

Tayama, R., 1952, On depth curve chart of adjacent seas of Japan, Hydrographic Bulletin, 32, 160-167. (in Japanese)

Ishino, N., 1975, On the names agreed upon by the 5th and 6th Conferences on Names of Ocean Bottom Features, Hydrographic Bulletin, 96, 71-75. (in Japanese)

Smoot, N.C., 1983a, Ogasawa Plateau: multibeam sonar bathymetry and possible tectonic implications, Journal of Geology, 91, 591-598.

Smoot, N.C., 1983b, Multi-beam surveys of the Michelson guyots: subduction or obduction, Tectonophysics, 99, 363-380.

Following these review works, JCUFN has reached a conclusion that the region be given the following six names:

- (1) Ogasawara Plateau → the northwestern part of the region
- (2) Ogasawara Rise → the southwestern part of the region
- (3) Michelson Ridge → the middle to the eastern part of the region, replacing the Suda Ridge
- (4) Smoot Guyot → replacing the Yabe Plateau
- (5) Castor Guyot → replacing the Hanzawa Seamount
- (6) Pollux Guyot → replacing the Katayama Seamount

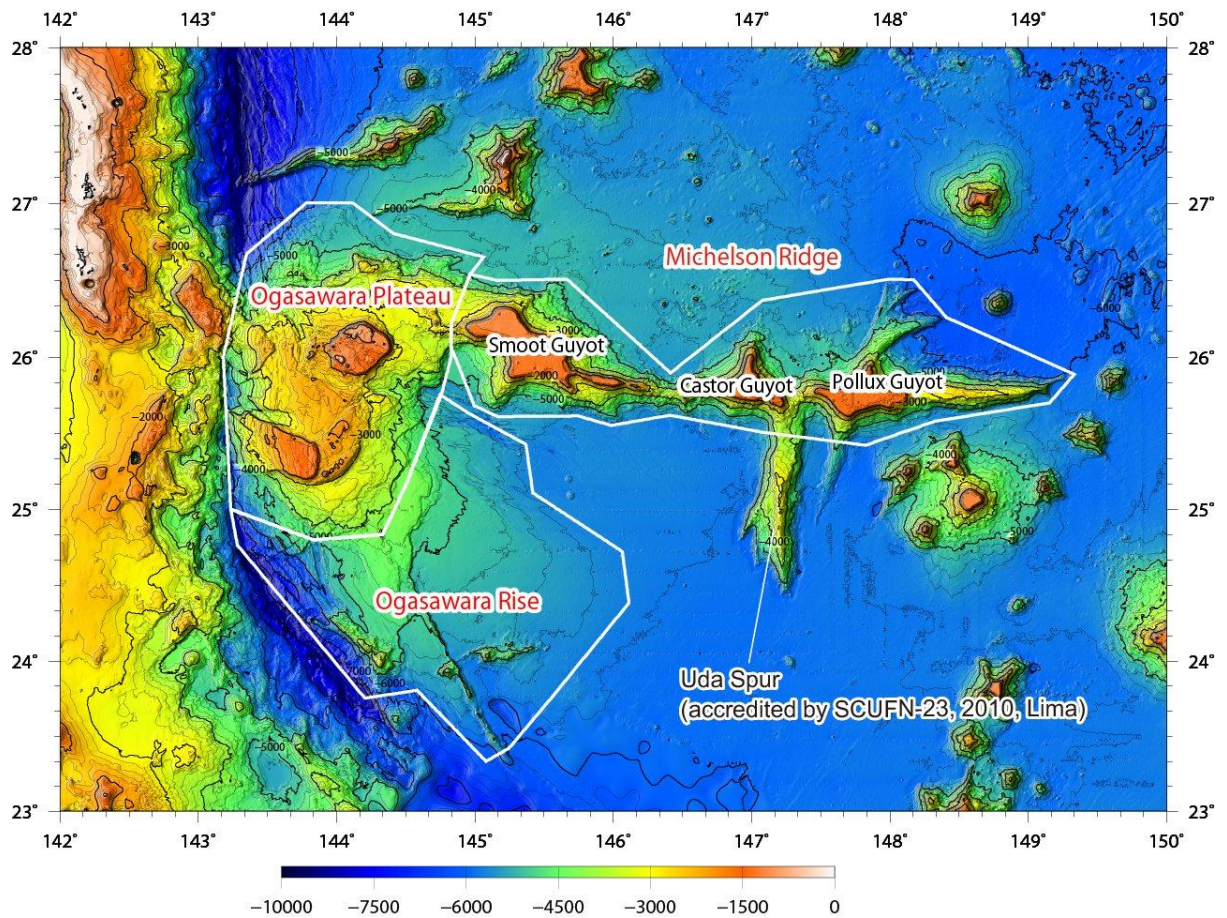
Proposals for each feature are presented on the separate documents.

It should be however noted that the remark that reads “the entire feature encompassing the Ogasawara Plateau, Ogasawara Rise, and Michelson Ridge is called the Ogasawara Plateau in the many science literatures” be put for these three names. Furthermore, the following remarks should be put for the three features:

Smoot Guyot: JCUFN domestically calls the “Yabe Seamount”.

Castor Guyot: JCUFN domestically calls the “Hanzawa Seamount”.

Pollux Guyot: JCUFN domestically calls the “Katayama Seamount”.



33	SUDA Ridge	26°10'N 144°50'E	25°47'N 149°10'E		GEBCO 5.06
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Named "Ogasawara Plateau" (East Sector) in the GEBCO Gazetteer. **Accepted** as "Suda Ridge", pending Japanese national approval.

**Action:** Japanese Committee on U.F.N. to consider accepting this name.

*Named after the former Japanese Hydrographer Kanji Suda, who led Hydrography in Japan in the 1950's.*

**Note:** Called "Michelson Ridge" on Mammerickx 1985 chart and in ACUF 1990 Gazetteer.

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34	HANZAWA Seamount	25°45'.3N 147°09'.0E			GEBCO 5.06
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**Accepted.** Relief: 2500m. Least depth: 306m.

*Named after the famous Japanese geologist Shoshiro Hanzawa.*

**Note:** Called "Castor Guyot" in ACUF Gazetteer and on 1985 Mammerickx chart.

35	KATAYAMA Seamount	25°45'.0N 147°53'.0E			GEBCO 5.06
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**Accepted.** Relief: 1500m. Least depth: 1330m.

*Named after the late Japanese geologist T. Katayama, who died at a young age.*

**Note:** Called "Pollux Guyot" in ACUF Gazetteer and on 1985 Mammerickx chart.

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36	YABE Plateau	26°08'N – 145°22'E (nominal)		GEBCO 5.06
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**Accepted**, pending Japanese national approval. Relief: 2000-5000m. Least depth: 1030m. Extensive flattish summit.

**Action:** Japan Committee on U.F.N. to consider accepting this feature name.

*Named after the prominent pioneer Japanese geologist Hisakatsu Yabe (19<sup>th</sup> Century).*

**Note:** Called “Smoot Guyot” in 1990 ACUF Gazetteer and on 1985 Mammerickx chart.

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37	UDA Spur	25°34'.0N 147°13'.0E	24°30'N 147°15'E		GEBCO 5.06
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**Accepted**, pending Japanese national approval. Relief: 3100m. Least depth: 2660m. It contains three hills, which need not be named.

**Action:** Japanese Committee on U.F.N. to consider accepting this feature name.

*Named after Prof. Michitaka Uda, Japanese Physical Oceanographer in the 1940's-50's.*

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38	OGASAWARA Rise	26°00'N – 144°00'E (nominal position)		GEBCO 5.06
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**Already in the GEBCO Gazetteer**, as “Ogasawara Plateau” (West sector). **Accepted** as Ogasawara Rise, pending Japanese national approval. Irregular feature, with four seamounts.

**Action:** Japanese Committee on U.F.N. to consider accepting this name.

*Named after the nearby island of Ogasawara.*

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**Paragraph 4.2.5bis (Nos 33, 36 & 37).** Confirmation of the acceptance of the names **Suda Ridge, Yabe Plateau** and **Uda Spur** on Japanese chart 6726 was still awaited from the Japanese H.D. / JCUFN Shin TANI stated that this was linked to 2.2.1 above. Action : Shin TANI / Kunikazu NISHIZAWA to follow-up.

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**§ 2.2.4. Suda Ridge, Yabe Plateau, and Uda Spur**  
**PENDING**

These three feature names were proposed by the former SCUFN chairman, Dr. Robert Fisher, during SCUFN/14. The Japanese Continental Shelf Survey Project has completed mapping the concerned region.

The name, 'Ogasawara Plateau', is used in the scientific literature to refer to the larger feature encompassing Ogasawara Rise, Yabe Plateau, Suda Ridge and Uda Spur. JCUFN requests that SCUFN change the position coordinates of the Ogasawara Plateau (current position in the GEBCO Gazetteer is 26°05'N, 145°20'E) in the GEBCO Gazetteer to encompass this larger area. JCUFN will approve Suda Ridge, Yabe Plateau, and Uda Spur after confirmation of the position of the Ogasawara Plateau.

The chairman stated that the polygonal boundary of the Ogasawara Rise needs to be defined with additional coordinates. The ACUF gazetteer contains 'Michelson Ridge' defined as the feature to the east of Ogasawara Rise. The chairman suggested that discussion regarding the ridge be deferred until the next meeting, to give JCUFN time to determine whether the name, 'Michelson Ridge' is acceptable. Y.Ohara stated that he appreciates the scientific precedent of the name, 'Michelson Ridge', but predicted that JCUFN would not accept the name.

**ACTION:** Y.Ohara to provide historical information about the 'Ogasawara Plateau' and polygonal coordinates defining the 'Ogasawara Rise' to the secretary (M. Huet).

**ACTION:** T. Palmer to report at SCUFN/20 on the historical basis for the name 'Suda Ridge'.

Page 14 of SCUFN-19 Report (2006), AWI

- 5.1.5.3 Provide historical information about the 'Ogasawara Plateau' and polygonal coordinates defining the 'Ogasawara Rise' to the secretary (M. HUET). (§5.1.24)  
**DONE.**

The following new coordinates for Ogasawara Plateau were accepted:

- ✓ *Lat. 26°00'N, Long. 143°45'E*
- ✓ *Lat. 24°55'N, Long. 144°17'E*
- ✓ *Lat. 24°58'N, Long. 147°12'E*
- ✓ *Lat. 25°45'N, Long. 148°38'E*

Suda Ridge, located in the Ogasawara Plateau area, was included in the reserve section of the GEBCO gazetteer following SCUFN-14 in 2001. Y. OHARA asked ACUF to change Michelson Ridge to Suda Ridge on the grounds that the latter name appeared first in the scientific literature. It was agreed that this matter would be re-addressed at SCUFN-21, after discussions within ACUF to consider renaming this feature.

Page 12 of SCUFN-20 Report (2007), Monaco