

## Notice of Adopted Undersea Feature Names

Pursuant to sections 26 and 21(2) of the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008, the New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa ("Board") hereby gives notice of 58 adopted undersea features names.

These are now official geographic names and are specified in the first column of the Schedule below ("the Schedule").

The generic feature type that they relate to is set out in the second column of the Schedule.

The description for each name is set out in the third column of the Schedule.

The Board's final determination on these adopted undersea features names take effect on **19 July 2012**.

### Schedule

#### *Adopted Undersea Feature Names (58)*

First Column	Second Column	Third Column
<i>Official Undersea Feature Name</i>	<i>Undersea Generic Feature Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
Aotea Seamount	Seamount	37°30.62'S Latitude, 172°10.79'E Longitude. An irregular-topped, isolated seamount rising to 900m from a depth of 2150m, located in New Caledonia Trough. Depicted on Cook Chart©, Baldwin & Lewis, 1991.
Balleny Seamount	Seamount	65°30'S Latitude, 161°00'E Longitude. Located north-west of Balleny Islands, Ross Dependency. Depicted on NZ 14912, NZ 14900, NZ 14065.
Bellona Gap	Gap	37°15'S Latitude, 166°30'E Longitude to 36°20'S Latitude, 167°12'E Longitude. A gap on the seafloor, falling to a depth of 1500m and separating Challenger Plateau from Lord Howe Rise. Located approximately 480km west of New Zealand. Depicted on NZ 14600; NZ 14601; Tectonic map of the Southwest Pacific©, Cullen 1970; Bellona Bathymetry©, Carter & Eade, 1979.
Bellona Trough	Trough	40°20'S Latitude, 165°45'E Longitude. A north-south trending trough, descending to a depth of 4250m at the southern end, located on the western edge of the Challenger Plateau that runs south from Bellona Gap. Depicted on Bellona Chart©, Eade & van der Linden 1977; NZ 24.
Bounty Channel	Channel	45°15'S Latitude, 172°00'E Longitude; 46°15'S Latitude, 179°00'W Longitude. A narrow and steep-sided channel that cuts into the axis of Bounty Trough with numerous tributaries rising on the outer continental shelf off of Otago, on Campbell Plateau and on Chatham Rise. Depicted on Bounty Chart©, Krause & Cullen, 1970; NZ Region Bathymetry©, CANZ 2008.
Bounty Fan	Fan	47°00'S Latitude, 175°00'W Longitude. A trough-head fan connected to Bounty Trough by the deep sea Bounty Channel. Depicted on Carter & Carter, 1987; Carter 1989.
Bounty Trough	Trough	44°30'S Latitude, 172°00'E Longitude; 48°00'S Latitude, 177°00'W Longitude. A broad depression 800km long by 250km wide between the Chatham Rise and the Bounty Islands, and extending from the continental shelf, east of the South Island, to the deep ocean south of the Chatham Islands. Depicted on NZ 14065, 1997; NZ 224, 1999; NZ 14600; NZ 14601; Bounty Chart©, Krause & Cullen, 1970; and NZ Region Bathymetry©, CANZ 2008.
Brodie Canyon	Canyon	46°20.37'S Latitude, 170°36.44'E Longitude. A canyon extending from a depth of 300m to about 780m, located on the Otago shelf. Depicted on Otago Chart©, Carter, 1986.
Burt Bank	Bank	34°19'S Latitude, 172°19'E Longitude. A bank with shoals to 82m in the Johnson Trough, between Three Kings Islands and Cape Reinga. Depicted on INT41.
Clark Seamount	Seamount	36°28.12'S Latitude, 177°51.49'E Longitude. A volcanic seamount with an area of 56.30 sq kms, rising to 860m from a depth of 2500m, located in the Southern Havre Trough. Depicted on Gamble et al., 1993; Gamble et al., 1996; Wright et al., 1996; Gamble et al., 1997; Wright et al., 2002.
Devonport Seamount	Seamount	31°33.58'S Latitude, 175°22.84'E Longitude. A seamount with an area of 222.10 sq kms, rising to 1201m from a depth of 3750m, located in the South Fiji Basin, west of Three Kings Ridge. Depicted on NZ 14060, NZ 14061, NZ 14605 and NZ 223F.
Dusky Ridge	Ridge	45°50'S Latitude, 165°47'E Longitude. A north-east-south-west trending ridge, rising from more than 3000m to crest at 2600m, located at the southern end of the Fiordland Basin, offshore south-west of New Zealand. Depicted on Dusky Chart©, Mitchell & Garlick, 2001.
East Cape Ridge	Ridge	37°13'S Latitude, 179°37'E Longitude. A ridge extending 150km north-north-east from the mid-continental slope off East Cape and separating the 2400m deep Raukumara Plain from the 4000–5000m deep Hikurangi Trench. The crest is generally 1000–1500m deep. Depicted on Brodie, 1964; Cook Chart©, van der

**NOTICE NO: 4353**

		Linden, 1968 and Baldwin & Lewis, 1991.
Gable Trough	Trough	38°36'S Latitude, 178°43'E Longitude. A trough aligned north-north-east–south-south-west approximately 15km long and 950m deep, located between the continental slope to the west and Gable Ridge to the east, Poverty Bay Slope, North Island. Depicted on Mahia Chart©, Arron & Lewis, 1991.
George Ridge	Ridge	44°42'S Latitude, 166°56'E Longitude. An almost north-south aligned ridge, appearing to rise from 3550m in the west with two crests at 2150m and 2250m, located west of Bligh Basin offshore from Fiordland. Depicted on Milford Chart©, Garlick et al., 2001.
Gilbert Seamount	Seamount	42°52.30'S Latitude, 164°04'E Longitude. A large seamount with an area of 12,434.20 sq kms, rising to 2322m from a depth of 4396m, located at the southern edge of the Lord Howe Rise continental slope. Depicted on CANZ 2007.
Glendhu Ridge	Ridge	41°42.00'S Latitude, 176°15.00'E Longitude. A north-east-south-west trending ridge with crest at depths of 1800m rising from 2250m above the Glendhu Trough to landward, located on the lower continental slope off the Wairarapa coast. Depicted on Palliser Chart©, Mitchell, 1988.
Glendhu Trough	Trough	41°40'S Latitude, 176°10'E Longitude. A trough with a broad floor at a depth of 3100m trending north-east-south-west, located on the lower continental slope off the Wairarapa coast. Depicted on Palliser Chart©, Mitchell, 1988.
Hauturu Ridge	Ridge	36°31'S Latitude, 177°18'E Longitude. A north-east-south-west aligned ridge rising from a depth of 2650m to crest at 2300m, located on the southern side of the Ngātoro Basin, outer eastern Hauraki Gulf. Depicted on Cuvier Chart©, Wright, 1989.
Hikunui Ridge	Ridge	36°35.00'S Latitude, 177°00.00'E Longitude. A north-east-south-west aligned ridge with a crest at its northern end of 2150m and at its southern end of 1300m. Located between Hikunui Seavalley to the north and Ngātoro Basin to the south, in the outer Hauraki Gulf/Bay of Plenty region. Depicted on Cuvier Chart©, Wright, 1989.
Hikurangi Channel	Channel	39°29.39'S Latitude, 179°01.25'W Longitude. A flat-floored channel extending eastward from offshore Mahia Peninsula, at least 1500km long and up to 10km wide, with levees 250m deep. Incised at the southern end of the Hikurangi Plateau. Depicted on Lewis 1994; Lachlan Chart©, Carter 1995; CANZ 1997 (NZ Region Chart).
Hokitika Canyon	Canyon	42°08.20'S Latitude, 169°19.30'E Longitude. A canyon complex originating off the Hokitika River, West Coast, South Island, and wandering across the continental shelf and slope until merging with the Cook Canyon to form the Cook Channel. Depicted on Brodie, 1964a; Bounty Chart©, Krause & Cullen, 1970; Hokitika Chart©, Eade, 1972.
Honeycomb Trough	Trough	41°44'S Latitude, 176°15'E Longitude. A trough descending to a depth of 2500m, located between two ridges, Glendhu to the north and Honeycomb to the south, Wairarapa slope, North Island. Depicted on Palliser Chart©, Mitchell, 1988.
Huia Terraces	Terraces	32°48'S Latitude, 173°48'E Longitude; 31°54'S Latitude, 173°30'E Longitude; 32°00'S Latitude, 173°00'E Longitude; 32°48'S Latitude, 173°12'E Longitude. A terrace between 2000m and 2750m, located on the south-west corner of the South Fiji Basin between Northland Plateau and Three Kings Ridge. Depicted on CANZ 1997; Herzer et al., 2009.
Hurunui Canyon	Canyon	42°55.84'S Latitude, 173°43.82'E Longitude. A canyon extending from a depth of approximately 200m–1000m, incised into the continental slope off northern Canterbury, it extends north-eastwards to the southern end of the Hikurangi Trough. Depicted on Pegasus Chart©, Herzer & Carter, 1983.
Koruenga Knoll	Knoll	36°26.33'S Latitude, 176°52.07'E Longitude. An isolated conical seamount with an area of 5.50 sq kms, rising to 1150m from a depth of 1800m, one of a group of knolls at the northern end of the Alderman Trough in the outer Bay of Plenty region, 113km east of Coromandel Peninsula. Depicted on Cuvier Chart©, Wright, 1989.
Lachlan Banks	Banks	39°39'S Latitude, 177°34'E Longitude. A series of banks rising from a depth of approximately 150m to a minimum recorded depth of 90m, located on the outer continental shelf off Hawke's Bay, 40km east of Cape Kidnappers. Depicted on NZ 23; NZ 26; NZ 56; Pantin, 1963, 1966; Mahia Chart©, Pantin, 1966; Turnagain Chart©, Lewis, 1976.
Lachlan Ridge	Ridge	39°33'S Latitude, 177°45'E Longitude. A ridge with a relief of approximately 30m above a 100–140m deep seabed, trending south-west from a point approximately 15km south of Mahia Peninsula, for a distance of about 25km, on the outer continental shelf off Hawke's Bay. Depicted on NZ 23; NZ 26; NZ 56; Pantin, 1963, 1966; Mahia Chart©, Pantin, 1966; Turnagain Chart©, Lewis, 1976; Cook Chart©, Baldwin & Lewis, 1991.
L'Atalante Seamount	Seamount	31°52.60'S Latitude, 176°44.47'W Longitude. An isolated conical seamount with an area of 500.40 sq kms, rising to 3750m from a depth of 5750m, located 781km north-east of Tauranga, Bay of Plenty, between the Kermadec and Louisville Ridges. Depicted on Esperance Chart©, Wright et al., 1997.

Matakaoa Ridge	Ridge	37°23.50'S Latitude, 178°37'E Longitude. A ridge located north from East Cape peninsula. Depicted on East Cape Chart©, Blackmore and Wright, 1996.
Matatara Knoll	Knoll	37°12'S Latitude, 176°58.02'E Longitude. An isolated conical knoll with an area of 13.70 sq kms, rising to 750m from a depth of 1200m. Located in the outer Bay of Plenty region 83km north-east of Tauranga, Bay of Plenty. Depicted on Bay of Plenty Chart©, Pantin, et al., 1973; Bay of Plenty Chart©, Wright, 1989.
Moeraki Channel	Channel	43°36.70'S Latitude, 167°25.80'E Longitude. A channel that forms a 5km wide 500–800m incised flat-bottomed canyon running across the continental shelf and slope until merging with the Haast Channel on the deep ocean floor. Located on the outer reaches of the Moeraki canyon complex, originating off the Moeraki River, West Coast. Depicted on West Coast Canyons Chart©, Neil 2009; Beggs et al., 2006; Neil et al., 2008.
North Maria Ridge	Ridge	33°48'S Latitude, 172°08'E Longitude. A ridge, which is one of the northern components of the Maria Ridge, trending north-west offshore from northern New Zealand on the continental shelf. Depicted on NZ 21; NZ 23; NZ 41; Three Kings Chart©, van der Linden, 1968; Three Kings Chart©, Mitchell & Eade, 1990.
Nukuhou Knoll	Knoll	37°13.37'S Latitude, 177°14.15'E Longitude. An isolated conical seamount with an area of 31.50 sq kms, rising to 690m from a depth of 1000m, located at the southern end and on the south eastern side of Ngātoro Ridge, Bay of Plenty. Depicted on Bay of Plenty Chart©, Wright, 1989.
Okains Canyon	Canyon	43°22'S Latitude, 173°57'E Longitude. A canyon with depths from 200m to approximately 800m, incised into the continental slope, east of Pegasus Bay, North Canterbury. Depicted on Pegasus Chart©, Herzer & Carter, 1983.
Pegasus Canyon	Canyon	43°15.44'S Latitude, 173°37.67'E Longitude. A major canyon extending from a depth of 200m to a depth of 2000m, incised into the outer continental shelf and upper continental slope off northern Canterbury. Extends from 40km north-east of Banks Peninsula, north eastward to the southern end of the Hikurangi Trough, almost parallel with the northern Canterbury coast and about 50km offshore. Depicted on Krause, 1966; Pegasus Chart©, Cullen & Brodie, 1966; Bounty Chart©, Krause & Cullen, 1970; Pegasus Chart©, Herzer & Carter, 1983.
Puysegur Bank	Bank	46°30'S Latitude, 166°00'E Longitude. A flat-topped bank with a crest at 100m, extending south-west from the edge of the continental shelf off Fiordland, south western New Zealand, and lying at the northern limit of the Macquarie Ridge. Depicted on Brodie, 1964a; Resolution Chart©, van der Linden & Hayes, 1972; Lamarche & Lebrun, 2000; Dusky Chart©, Mitchell & Garlick, 2001.
Ranfurlly Bank	Bank	37°35'S Latitude, 178°53'E Longitude. A bank rising from depths of approximately 130m to a minimum recorded depth of 25m, located on the outer continental shelf 17km east-north-east of East Cape. Depicted on NZ 22; NZ 23; NZ 26; NZ 54; NZ 55; NZ 223F; British Admiralty Chart, 1905; East Cape Chart©, Cullen, 1977; Cook Chart©, Baldwin & Lewis, 1991.
Rangatira Knoll	Knoll	37°16.53'S Latitude, 176°52.57'E Longitude. An isolated, conical, oval-shaped knoll with an area of 42.40 sq kms, rising from a depth of 500m to 150m, located in the outer Bay of Plenty region. Depicted on Bay of Plenty Chart©, Pantin, et al., 1973; Bay of Plenty Chart©, Wright, 1989.
Resolution Ridge	Ridge	46°10'S Latitude, 164°55'E Longitude. A large ridge trending north-east-south-west, rising from 4000–4500m deep to crest at 2500m deep, located at the foot of the continental slope, 100km west of Puysegur Point, Fiordland, and partly separated from the continental slope by the northern end of the Puysegur Trench. Depicted on NZ 24; Resolution Chart©, van der Linden & Hayes, 1972.
Ritchie Banks	Banks	39°37'S Latitude, 178°25'E Longitude. A group of banks, rising from depths greater than 900m to a minimum recorded depth of 247m, located on the middle part of the continental slope off Hawke's Bay, and centred about 80km southeast of Mahia Peninsula. Depicted on Pantin, 1963; NZ 23; NZ 26; NZ 56; Mahia Chart©, Pantin, 1963; Cook Chart©, Baldwin & Lewis, 1991; Mahia Chart©, Arron & Lewis, 1991.
Ritchie Ridge	Ridge	39°30.50'S Latitude, 178°24.51'E Longitude. A ridge lying east of the North and South Ritchie Troughs with a crest of 840m, and an almost direct north-south alignment extending from a knoll-like crest in the north to Ritchie Banks in the south on the Hawke's Bay slope, North Island. Depicted on Mahia Chart©, Arron & Lewis, 1992.
South Madden Bank	Bank	40°38.40'S Latitude, 177°01'E Longitude. A bank rising from depths of 700m– 2000m to a minimum recorded depth of 161m, separated from the North Madden Bank by the Madden Canyon. Located on the upper continental slope 38km offshore from southern Hawke's Bay Land District. Depicted on NZ 23; NZ 26; NZ 56; Pantin, 1963; Turnagain Chart©, Pantin, 1963; Turnagain Chart©, Lewis, 1976; Turnagain Chart©, Garlick and Mitchell, 2002.
Star of Bengal Bank	Bank	32°30'S Latitude, 180°00'E Longitude. A bank rising from 2700m to 200m depth, located on the crest of the Kermadec Ridge about 103km south-south-west of l'Esperance Rock, the southernmost islet of the Kermadec Islands. Depicted on

Subantarctic Slope	Slope	NZ 22; NZ 223F; NZ 14060; NZ 14061; NZ 605; Brodie & Hatherton, 1958. 52°30'S Latitude, 175°00'E Longitude. The continental slope that extends from the eastern end of the Chatham Rise, south-westwards for 1200km to the southern end of the Campbell Plateau. The south-eastern boundary of the New Zealand Plateau and part of the western boundary of the Southwest Pacific Basin. Depicted on NZ 28; NZ 29; NZ 224F; NZ 14600; Brodie, 1964a; Lawrence, 1967; NZ Region Chart©, Carter, 1980; NZ Region Chart©, CANZ, 1997.
Tasman Basin	Basin	40°48'S Latitude, 160°00'E Longitude. Located in the Tasman Sea. Depicted on NZ Region Chart©, CANZ, 1997.
Tataweka Canyon	Canyon	35°28'S Latitude, 175°54'E Longitude. Incised into the outer continental shelf approximately 90km north-west of Great Barrier Island, it reaches depths of 1500m at its northernmost end. Depicted on Cuvier Chart©, Wright, 1999.
Tauranga Canyon	Canyon	37°24'S Latitude, 176°53'E Longitude. A narrow north-east trending feature 950m deep at its southern end and 1200m at its northern end, located in the outer Bay of Plenty area. Depicted on Bay of Plenty Chart©, Pantin et al., 1973; Bay of Plenty Chart©, Wright, 1989.
Tauranga Sea Valley	Sea Valley	37°27'S Latitude, 176°47'E Longitude. A north trending feature at a depth of 850m, forming an extension further to the south-west of the Tauranga Canyon, Bay of Plenty. Depicted on Bay of Plenty Chart©, Pantin et al., 1973; Bay of Plenty Chart©, Wright, 1989.
Tauroa Knoll	Knoll	34°48'S Latitude, 171°40'E Longitude. A flat-topped circular knoll with an area of 49 sq kms, rising to 950m from a depth of 1350m, located in the Tasman Sea offshore from northern New Zealand. Depicted on Hokianga Chart©, Irwin & Eade, 1984.
Tunanui Bank	Bank	37°41.75'S Latitude, 179°22'E Longitude. Located on the East Cape shelf, North Island. Depicted on East Cape Chart©, Blackmore, 1996.
Turnagain Sea Valley	Sea Valley	40°50'S Latitude, 176°47'E Longitude. A sea valley extending from a depth of 350m to 1000m deep, and trending generally obliquely to the regional slope. Located on the upper continental slope from 25km to 30km south-south-east of Cape Turnagain, southern Hawke's Bay Land District. Depicted on Pantin, 1963; Turnagain Chart©, Pantin, 1963; Turnagain Chart©, Lewis, 1976.
Turnagain Terrace	Terrace	40°45'S Latitude, 176°40'E Longitude. A gently sloping terrace 200m deep at the shelf edge extending to 400m, where it drops suddenly to form the Turnagain Sea Valley. Located on the upper continental slope south of Cape Turnagain. Depicted on Turnagain Chart©, Lewis, 1976.
Vijscher Sea Valley	Sea Valley	39°57.60'S Latitude, 171°48'E Longitude. A sea valley ranging in depth from 250m deep at its south-eastern extremity to approximately 600m deep at its north-western limit. Located on the continental slope from 60km to 120km off north-western Nelson Land District. Depicted on Egmont Chart©, van der Linden, 1966; Cook Chart©, Baldwin & Lewis, 1991.
Waiatoto Canyon	Canyon	44°00'S Latitude, 167°58'E Longitude. A canyon originating off the Waiatoto River, West Coast, wandering along the Westland shelf until it merges into Milford Basin and then onto Haast Channel. Depicted on NIWA Chart Misc. Series No. 91; Beggs et al., 2006; Neil 2008.
Wanganella Bank	Bank	33°45'S Latitude, 167°15'E Longitude. A flat topped bank trending north-south at a depth of approximately 130m but with an isolated pinnacle rising to 82m, the flat top is 7km wide and 20km long. Located on the crest of the Norfolk Ridge, 580km north-west of North Cape and 360km south of Norfolk Island. Depicted on NZ 223F; NZ 14600; NZ 14602; Fleming, 1951; Lord Howe Chart©, van der Linden, 1968; Wanganella Bank Chart©, Eade, 1972.
Whangaroa Basin	Basin	33°20'S Latitude, 173°00'E Longitude. An enclosed basin with the floor at approximately 2100m deep, trending north-west-south-east, parallel with the adjacent Maria Ridge and with the regional slope off North Cape, on the lower continental slope about 100km north of North Cape, and limited in the west by the Three Kings Rise and on the north-east by a 1400–1900m deep sill. Depicted on Three Kings Chart©, van der Linden, 1968; Terrill & Packham, 1974; North Cape Chart©, Mitchell & Eade, 1990.
Whangaroa Seamount	Seamount	33°48.47'S Latitude, 174°01.17'E Longitude. A broad irregular seamount with an area of 43.50 sq kms, rising to 850m from a depth of 1400m, lying 95km north-east of North Cape. The larger of 2 peaks in the Whangaroa Seamount complex. Depicted on North Cape Chart©, Mitchell & Eade, 1990.

Dated at Wellington this 19th day of July 2012.

W. K. SHAW, Secretary, New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa.

ln4353