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:	Kanaya Seamount	**Ocean or Sea:**	Northwest Pacific Ocean

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

** 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:	27°07.15'N	151°23.70'E
	27°09.08'N	151°27.52'E
	27°03.79'N	151°33.06'E
	26°59.61'N	151°35.83'E
	26°57.20'N	151°37.98'E
	26°55.06'N	151°36.87'E
	26°53.17'N	151°31.04'E
	26°52.88'N	151°24.08'E
	26°54.07'N	151°22.09'E
	26°57.49'N	151°18.44'E
	27°02.44'N	151°23.19'E
	27°07.15'N	151°23.70'E

Feature Description:	Maximum Depth :	6,000 m	Steepness :	
	Minimum Depth :	2,543 m	Shape :	Distorted conical
	Total Relief :	3,457 m	Dimension/Size :	35 km× 25 km

Associated Features:	Asano Seamount, MIT Guyot

Chart/Map References:	Shown Named on Map/Chart:	6727
	Shown Unnamed on Map/Chart:	
	Within Area of Map/Chart:	W48

Reason for Choice of Name (if a person, state how associated with the feature to be named)**:**	Named after a paleontologist/paleo-oceanographer the late Dr. Kiyoshi Asano.

Discovery Facts:	Discovery Date:	Feb. 1998
	Discoverer (Individual, Ship):	The Japanese survey vessel "Takuyo"

Supporting Survey Data, including Track Controls:	Date of Survey:	Feb. – May 1998 Oct. 1999
	Survey Ship:	The Japanese survey vessel "Takuyo"
	Sounding Equipement:	Multibeam echo sounder Seabeam 210A (1998) Seabeam 2112 (1999)
	Type of Navigation:	GPS with Selective Availability

	Estimated Horizontal Accuracy (nm):	0.054 nm (100 m)
	Survey Track Spacing:	Less than 7 nm
	Supporting material can be submitted as Annex in analog or digital form.	

Proposer(s):	Name(s):	JCUFN
	Date:	Mmm. dd, 2016
	E-mail:	ico@jodc.go.jp
	Organization and Address:	Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard Kasumigaseki 3-1-1,Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8932, Japan
	Concurrer (name, e-mail, organization and address):	

Remarks:	The position of the summit is located in (27°00.76'N, 151°28.77'E).

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

Personal history of the late Dr. Taro Kanaya

Given name: Taro
Family name: Kanaya

1926 Born
August 2011 Diseased

Education
1948 B.S., Tohoku University
1955 M.S., Stanford Unviersity
1959 PhD, Tohoku University

Professional carrier:
1955 Graduate Research Geologist, Scripps Institution of Oceanography
1957 Visiting Lecturer, Tohoku University
1959 Assistant Research Geologist, Scripps Institution of Oceanography
1962 Associate Professor, Tohoku University
1971 Retired from Tohoku University
1971 President, the Kanaya Hotel (a historical and prestigious hotel in Nikko, Japan)

Remarks:
He was a paleontologist/paleo-oceanographer majoring diatoms. He established the "diatom stratigraphy" by completing his PhD thesis (Kanaya, 1959; Simonsen and Kanaya, 1961). The fist ocean drilling program, known as Project Mohole, was conducted off Guadalupe Island, Mexico. He exmained the core for diatom, making stratigraphic correlation with onland California strata (Kanaya, 1971). In late 1950's, he recognized that it would be critical to describe and understand diatoms in deep-sea sediments and cores as an important tool for determining ages. So, he encouraged his students to participate in oceanographic cruises, thus establishing a way for Japanese young scientists to become paleo-oceanographer.

List of selected publications:
Kanaya, T., Miocene diatom assemblages from the Onnnagawara Formation and their distribution in the correlative formations in northeast Japan, Science Reports of the Tohoku University, 2nd Ser. (Geology), 30, 1-130, 1959.

Kanaya, T., Some aspects of pre-Quaternary diatoms in the cores, in Riede, W.R. and B.M. Funnel eds., The Micropaleontology of Oceans, 545-565, Cambrige University Press, Cambridge, 1971.

Simonsen, R. and **T. Kanaya**, Note on the marine species of the diatom geuns Denticula Kütz, Internationale Revue der gesamten Hydrobiologie, 46, 498-513, 1961.

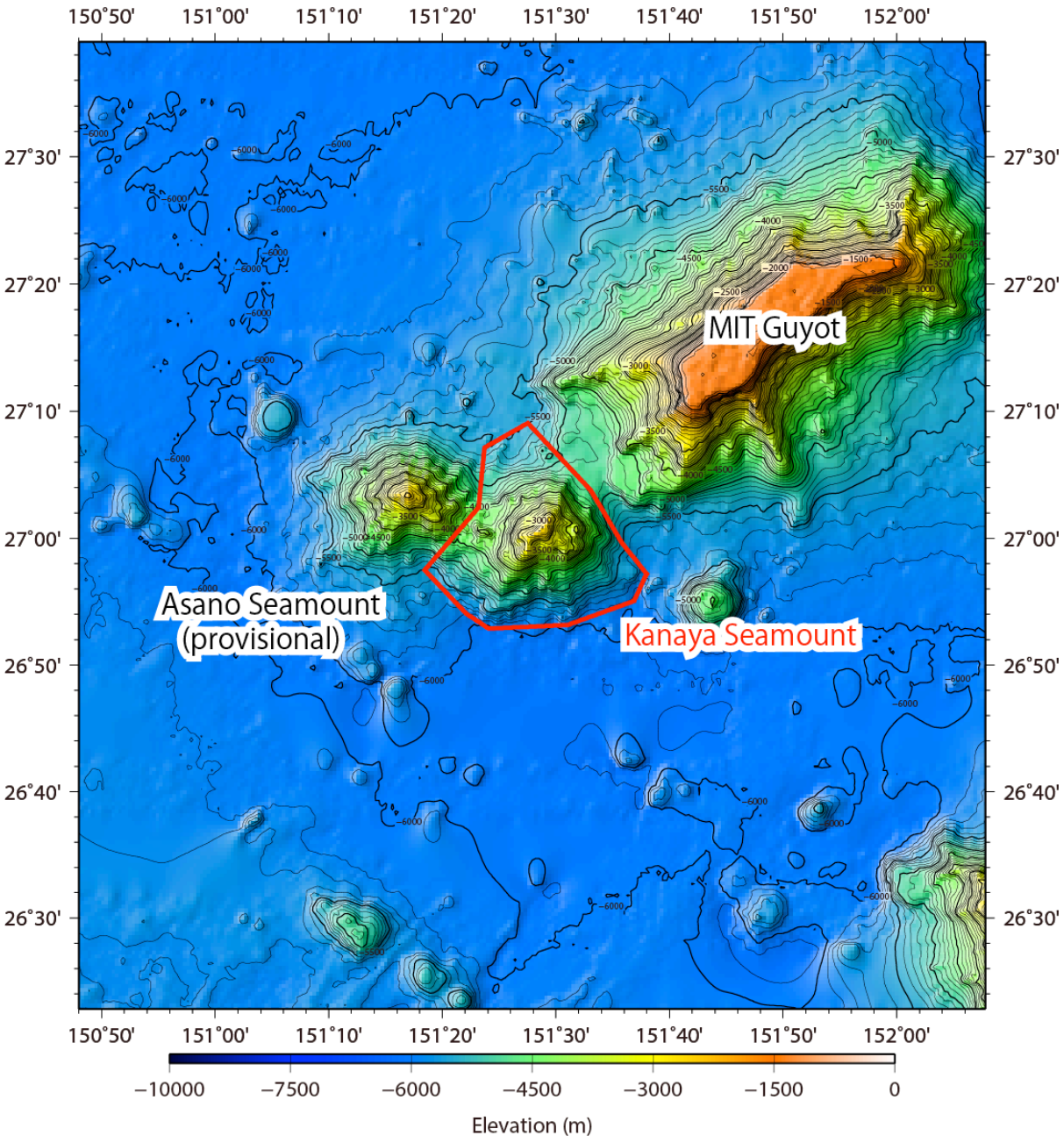

Fig. 1. Bathymetric map of the Kanaya Seamount. Contours are in 100 m.

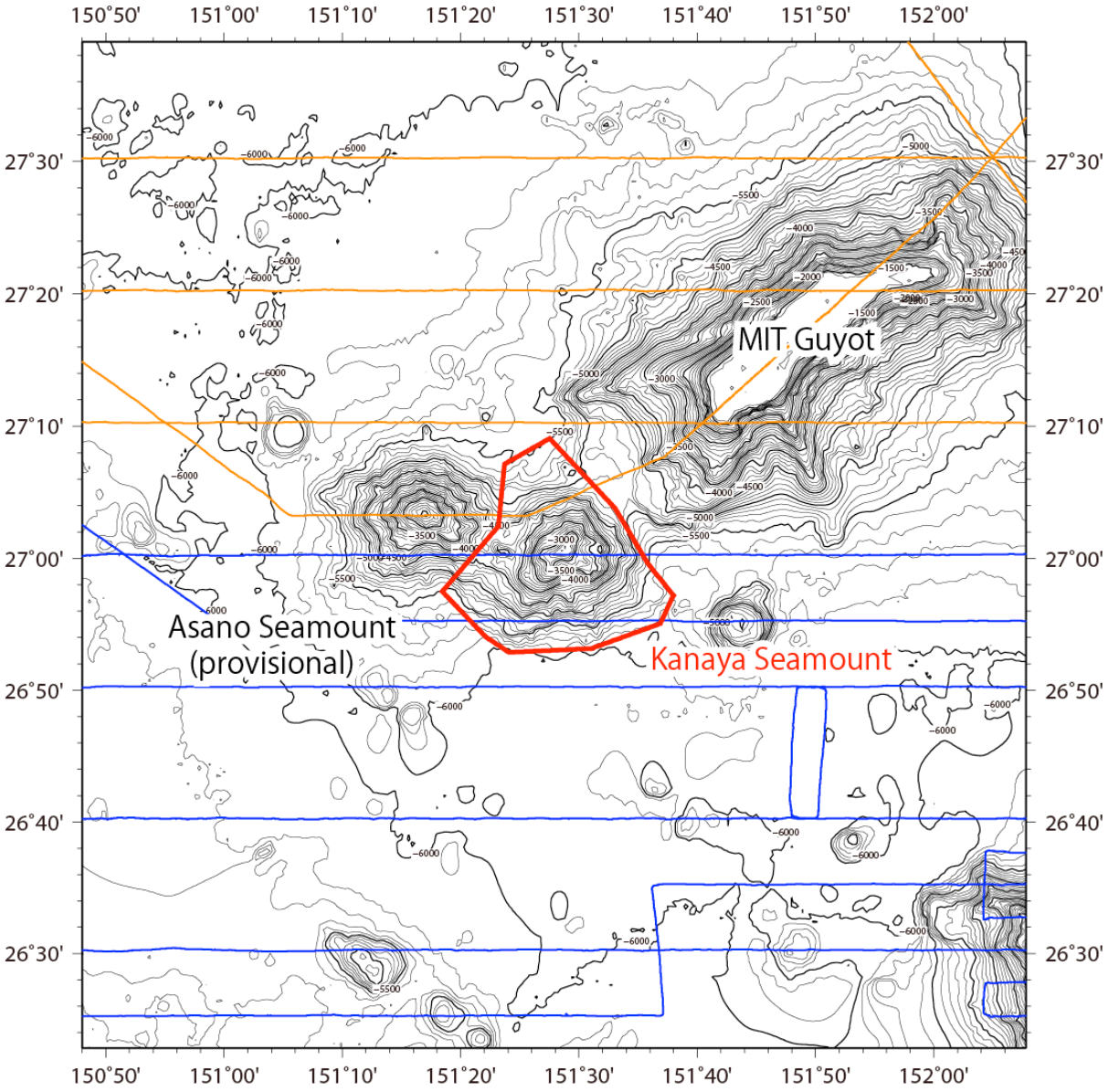

Fig. 2. Bathymetric map of the Kanaya Seamount, shown with track lines. Contours are in 100 m. Blue is the survey with the Seabeam210A, and orange is the survey with the Seabeam2112.

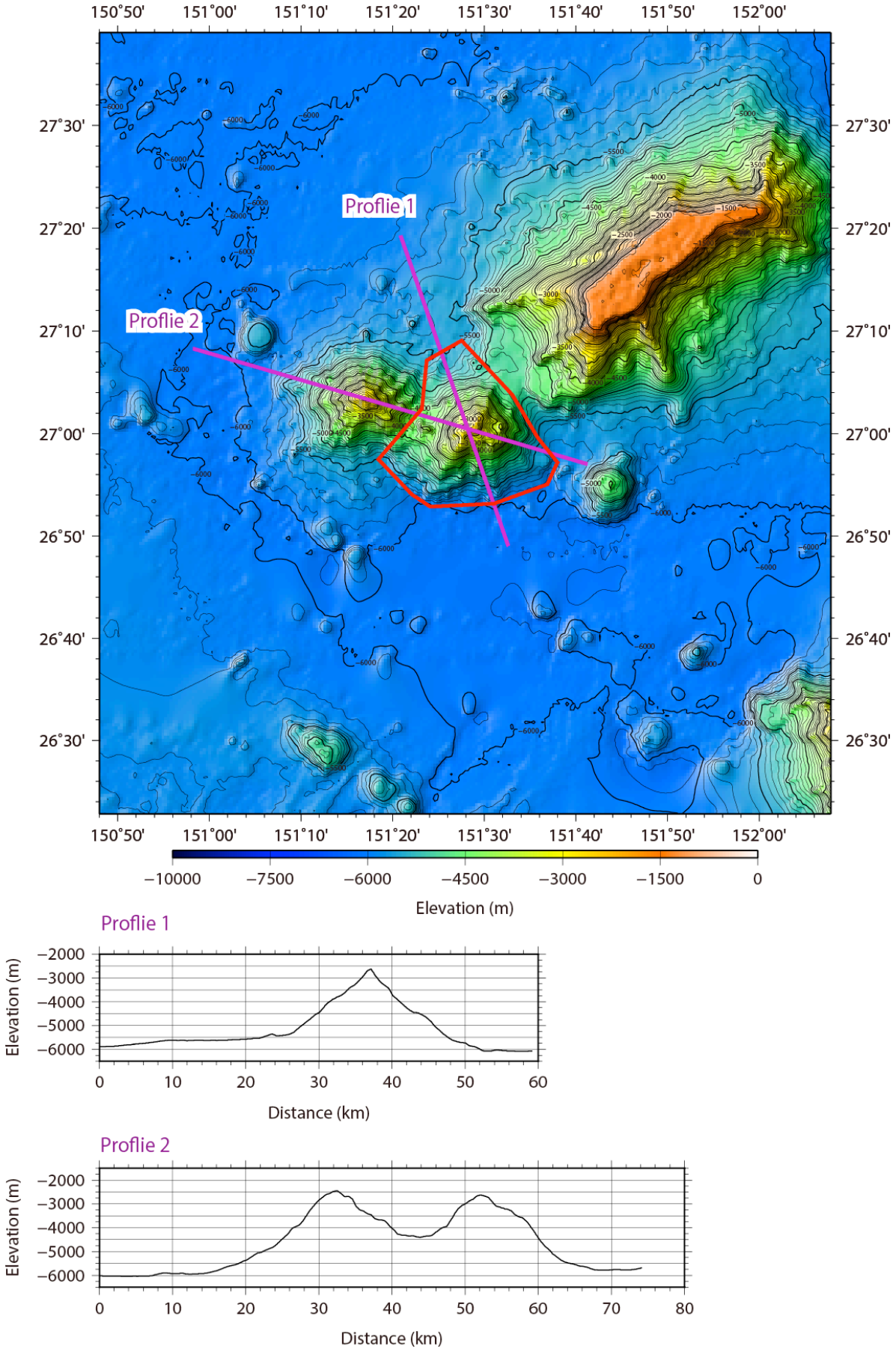

Fig. 3. Bathymetric profile across the Kanaya Seamount.