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:	Japaratuba Canyon	**Ocean or Sea:**	Atlantic Ocean

Geometry that best defines the feature (Yes/No) :

Point	Line	Polygon	Multiple points	Multiple lines*	Multiple polygons*	Combination of geometries*
Yes	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:	Central point 011°57.88546'S	Central point 036°9.30204'W
	10° 54.93050' S	36° 55.28801' W
	10° 53.91236' S	36° 53.25173' W
	10° 54.08205' S	36° 49.85793' W
	10° 55.10019' S	36° 47.65196' W
	10° 56.45771' S	36° 46.63382' W
	10° 57.47585' S	36° 45.61568' W
	10° 58.66368' S	36° 43.57940' W
	10° 59.85151' S	36° 42.90064' W
	11° 3.07562' S	36° 42.39157' W
	11° 9.01476' S	36° 41.71281' W
	11° 15.63267' S	36° 41.20375' W
	11° 17.15988' S	36° 40.69468' W
	11° 19.87492' S	36° 40.01592' W
	11° 23.60810' S	36° 37.64026' W
	11° 26.15344' S	36° 35.94336' W
	11° 28.86848' S	36° 32.88894' W
	11° 30.73507' S	36° 30.51328' W
	11° 32.77135' S	36° 28.47700' W
	11° 35.48639' S	36° 26.44072' W
	11° 37.69236' S	36° 23.38631' W
	11° 39.72864' S	36° 22.19848' W
	11° 42.27399' S	36° 21.01065' W
	11° 45.32840' S	36° 19.31375' W
	11° 47.53437' S	36° 16.76840' W
	11° 49.23127' S	36° 14.39274' W
	11° 49.91003' S	36° 12.35646' W
	11° 53.13414' S	36° 10.65956' W
	11° 55.17042' S	36° 10.65956' W
	11° 57.03701' S	36° 10.15049' W
	11° 57.88546' S	36° 9.30204' W
	11° 58.22484' S	36° 7.09607' W
	11° 59.41267' S	36° 5.05980' W
	12° 0.93988' S	36° 3.02352' W
	12° 2.46708' S	36° 1.15693' W
	12° 3.48522' S	35° 59.46003' W
	12° 4.84274' S	35° 58.44189' W
	12° 5.86088' S	35° 56.57530' W
	12° 6.87902' S	35° 55.38747' W
	12° 7.72747' S	35° 53.01181' W
	12° 7.72747' S	35° 51.31491' W
	12° 7.38809' S	35° 49.78770' W

	12° 7.72747' S 12° 9.25468' S 12° 10.78189' S 12° 14.64705' S 12° 15.70290' S 12° 15.70290' S 12° 14.85445' S 12° 12.98786' S 12° 9.76375' S 12° 8.40623' S 12° 7.55778' S 12° 7.38809' S 12° 8.40623' S 12° 8.74561' S 12° 9.08499' S 12° 9.59406' S 12° 8.91530' S 12° 7.72747' S 12° 6.03057' S 12° 3.82460' S	35° 48.59987' W 35° 47.75142' W 35° 46.90297' W 35° 45.65858' W 35° 43.01896' W 35° 40.45476' W 35° 38.24879' W 35° 38.07910' W 35° 37.23065' W 35° 36.04282' W 35° 34.51561' W 35° 31.80057' W 35° 28.06740' W 35° 26.37050' W 35° 25.18267' W 35° 22.46763' W 35° 18.73445' W 35° 16.18910' W 35° 13.81344' W 35° 12.11654' W

Feature Description:	Maximum Depth:	4422 m	Steepness :	5º-8º
	Minimum Depth :	50 m	Shape :	Elongated and meandered
	Total Relief :	4372 m	Dimension/Size :	290 km (approximately)

Associated Features:	

Chart/Map References:	Shown Named on Map/Chart:	
	Shown Unnamed on Map/Chart:	
	Within Area of Map/Chart:	Nautical Chart 1

Reason for Choice of Name (if a person, state how associated with the feature to be named)**:**	Japaratuba Canyon is the continuity on the seafloor of Japaratuba river, at the continent. The canyon is known since 70's and it has been mentioned in many scientific papers and publications, for instance, Summerhayes et al (1976), REMAC Project – Geomorphology of the Brazilian Continental Margin and adjacent oceanic areas; Junior et al (2017). The name is due to the Japaratuba city, located in the north of Sergipe State, Brazil.

Discovery Facts:	Discovery Date:	Unknown
	Discoverer (Individual, Ship):	Unknown

Supporting Survey Data, including Track Controls:	Date of Survey:	1988, 1996, 2000; 2009/2010,
	Survey Ship:	My New Venture, Sea Surveyor, MV Discover, NOc Almirante Camara, NOc Almirante Álvaro Alberto
	Sounding Equipement:	Multibeam - EM710 / EM122 Singlebeam - EA500, Krupp Atlas Deso-25,
	Type of Navigation:	GPS
	Estimated Horizontal Accuracy (nm):	
	Survey Track Spacing:	5 km – 50 km / full bottom covered
	Supporting material can be submitted as Annex in analog or digital form.	

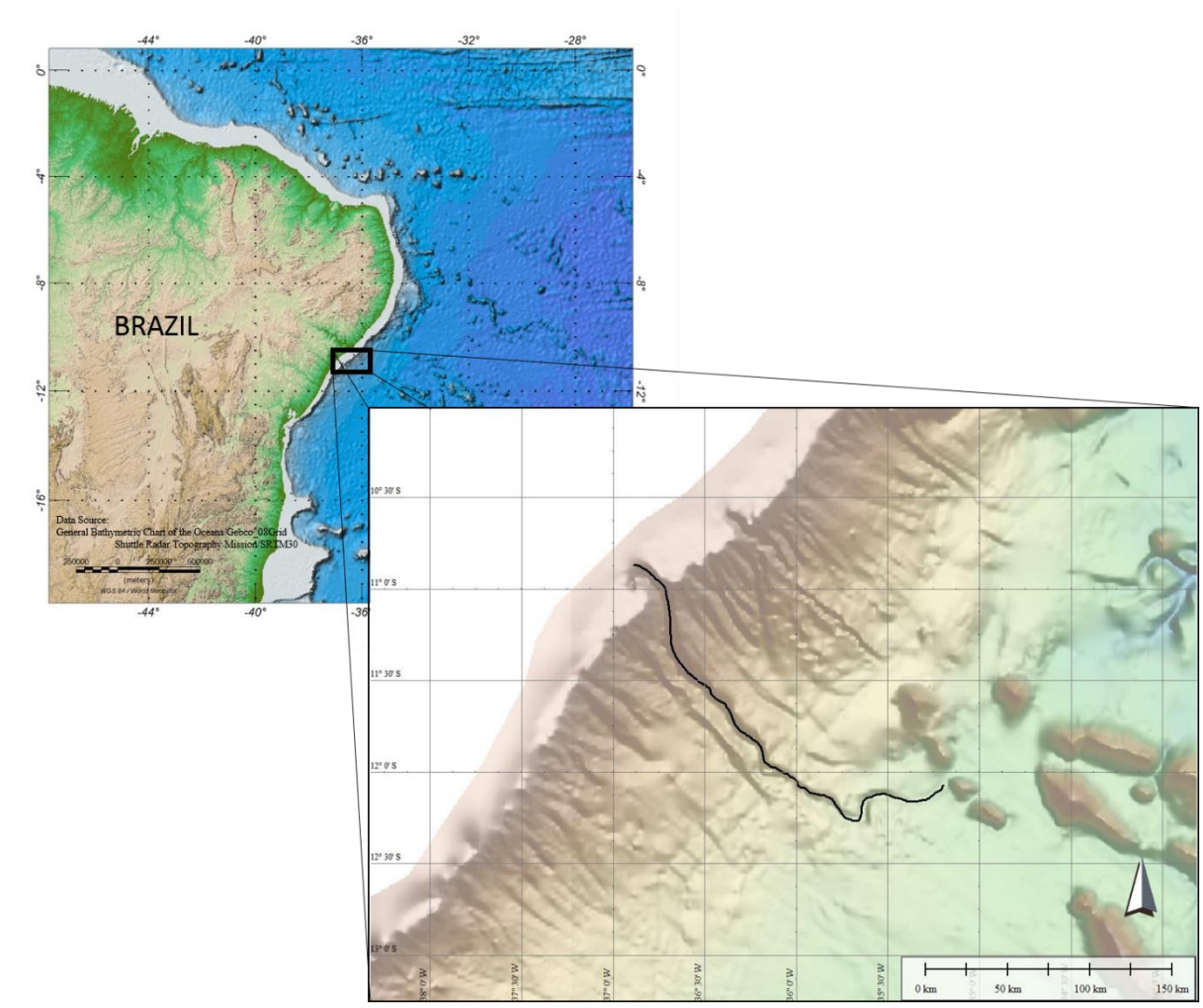

Fig. 1 - Japaratuba Canyon Location.

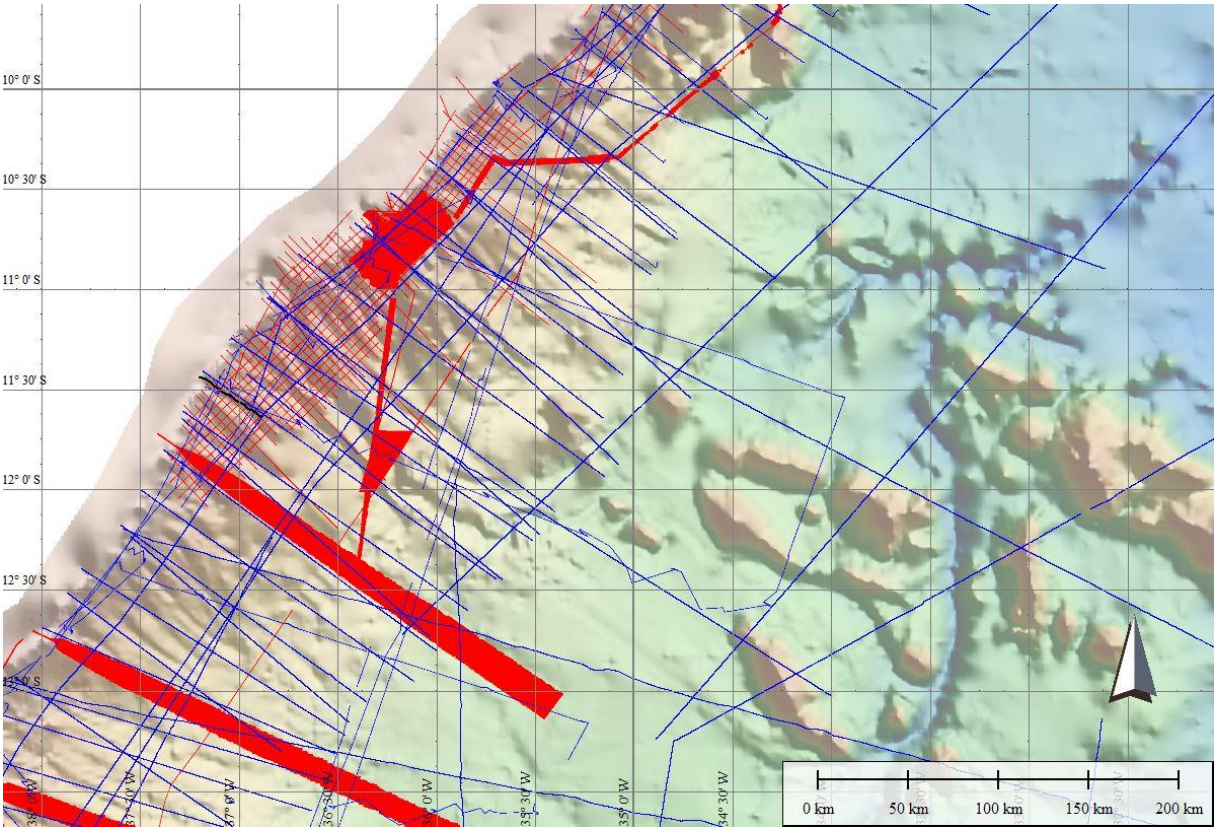

Fig. 2 - Track line: Red thin lines: bathymetry extracted from seismic 3D; Red strips: multibeam data; blue lines: singlebeam data.

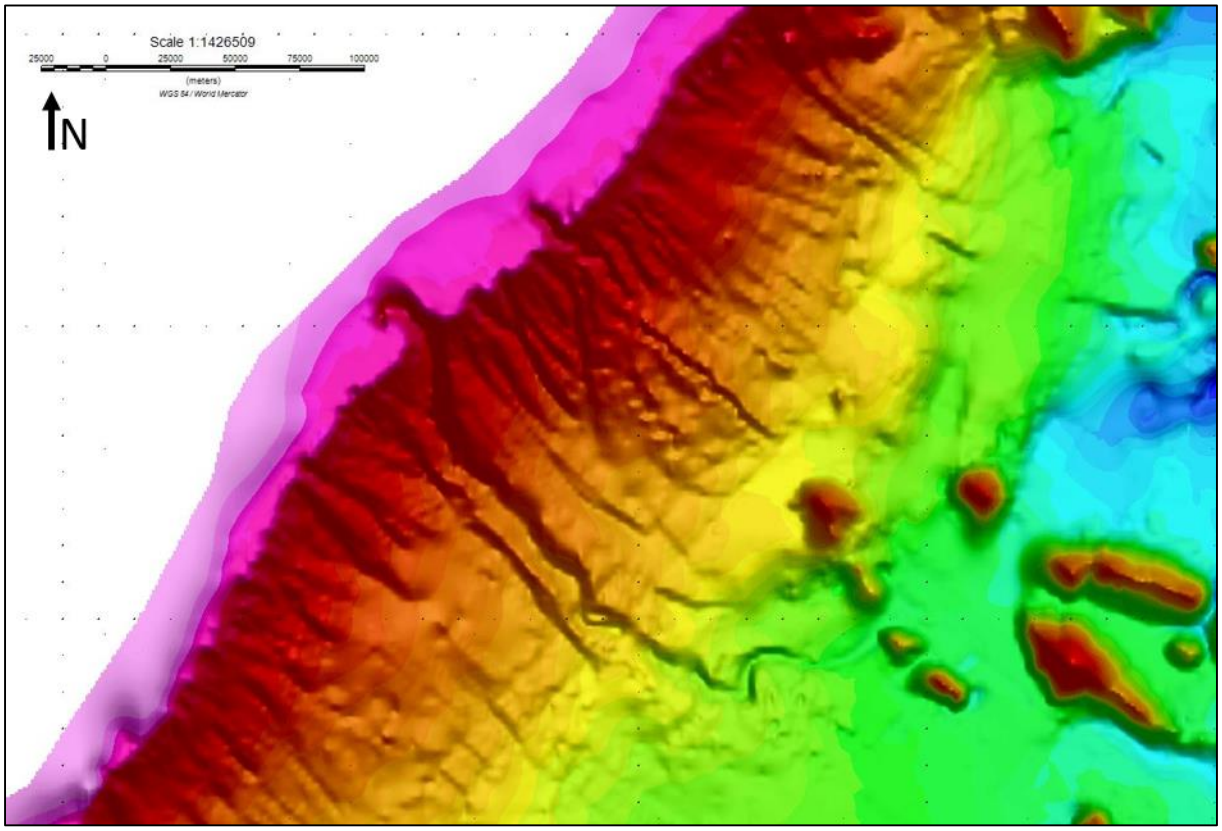

Fig. 3 - Bathymetric Grid.

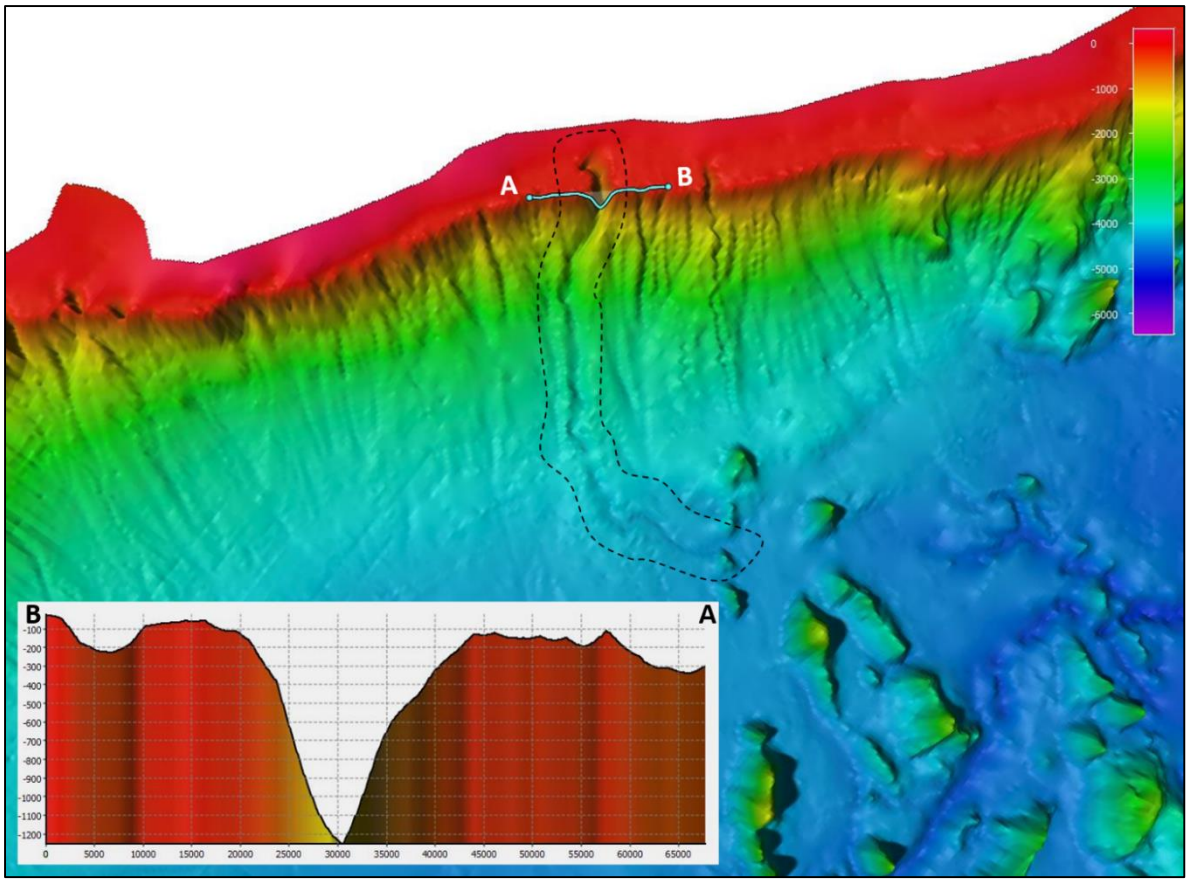

Fig. 4 - Bathymetric Grid - Profile 1.

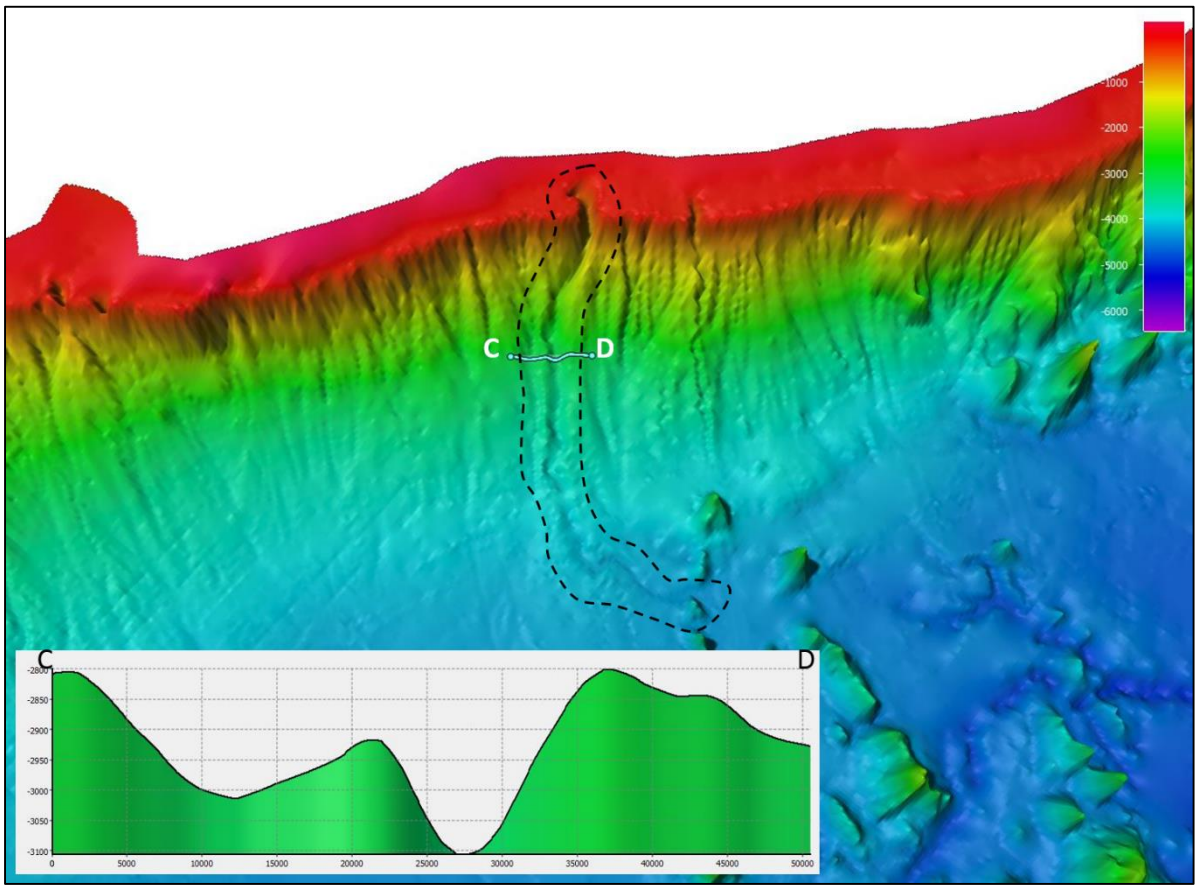

Fig. 5 - Bathymetric Grid - Profile 2.

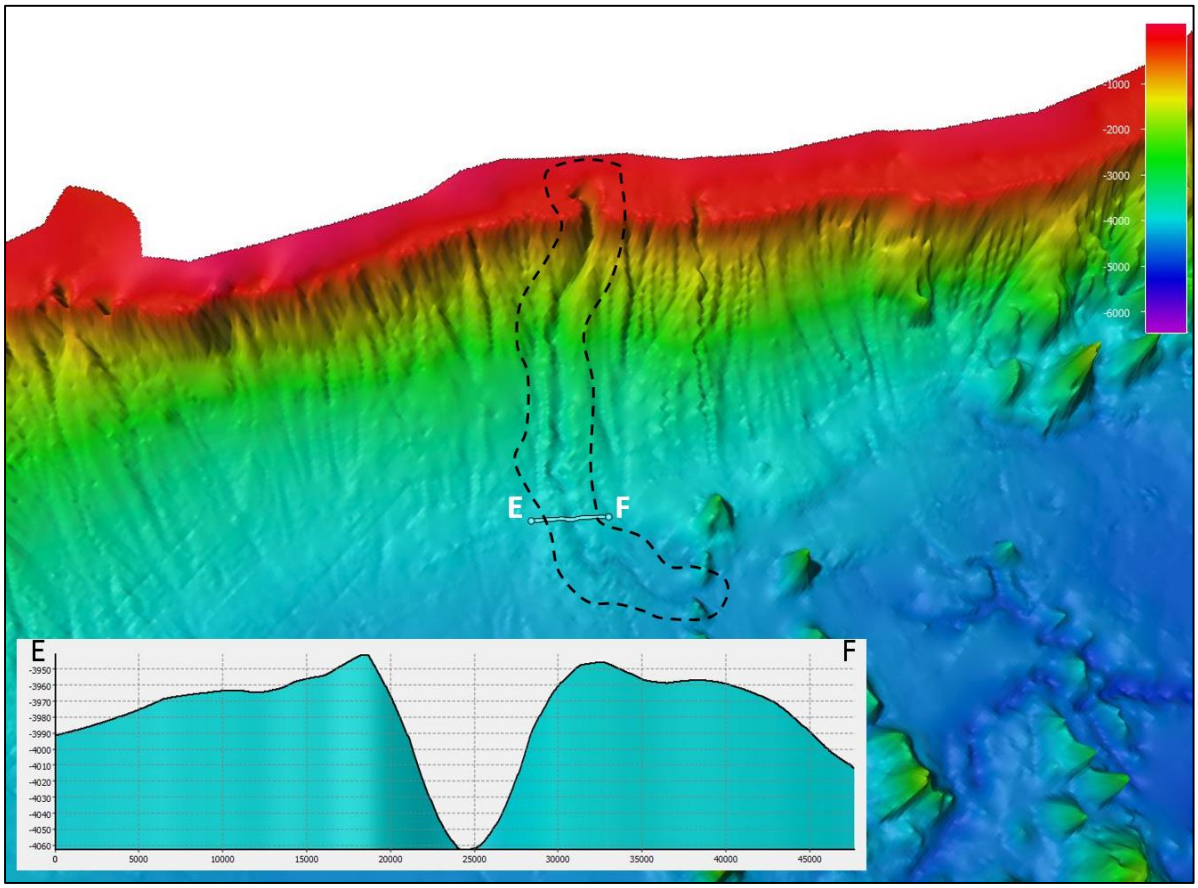

Fig. 6 - Bathymetric Grid - Profile 3.

Marine Geology, 20 (1976) 345—361

CONTINENTAL MARGIN OFF SERGIPE AND ALAGOAS, NORTHEASTERN BRAZIL: A RECONNAISSANCE GEOPHYSICAL STUDY OF MORPHOLOGY AND STRUCTURE*

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(Received July 2, 1975; revised and accepted September 3, 1975)

ABSTRACT

Summerhays, C. P., Fainstein, R. and Ellis, J. P., 1976. Continental margin off Sergipe and Alagoas, northeastern Brazil: a reconnaissance geophysical study of morphology and structure. Mar. Geol., 20: 345—361.

The stable continental margin of northeastern Brazil is unusually narrow, probably because of the small size and tropical character of the drainage basins of the hinterland, and correspondingly low rates of land erosion and marine sedimentation. The continental shelf, which is mainly a marine erosion surface, is also remarkably shallow, either because of upwarping or, more probably, because of the ineffectiveness of Pleistocene marine erosional processes on steeply sloping continental margins. Sediment accumulation is confined to the São Francisco delta, seaward of which are fossil (?) lagoonal deposits, and to a poorly developed nearshore sand prism.

The margin formed by seaward progradation of sediment on a subsiding basement, but the present morphology of the continental slope reflects chiefly Pleistocene canyon cutting and mass gravitational movements of sediment, which have exposed older strata in the upper slope. Beneath the continental slope is a magnetic anomaly (like the slope

Fig. 7 – Print os scientific paper.

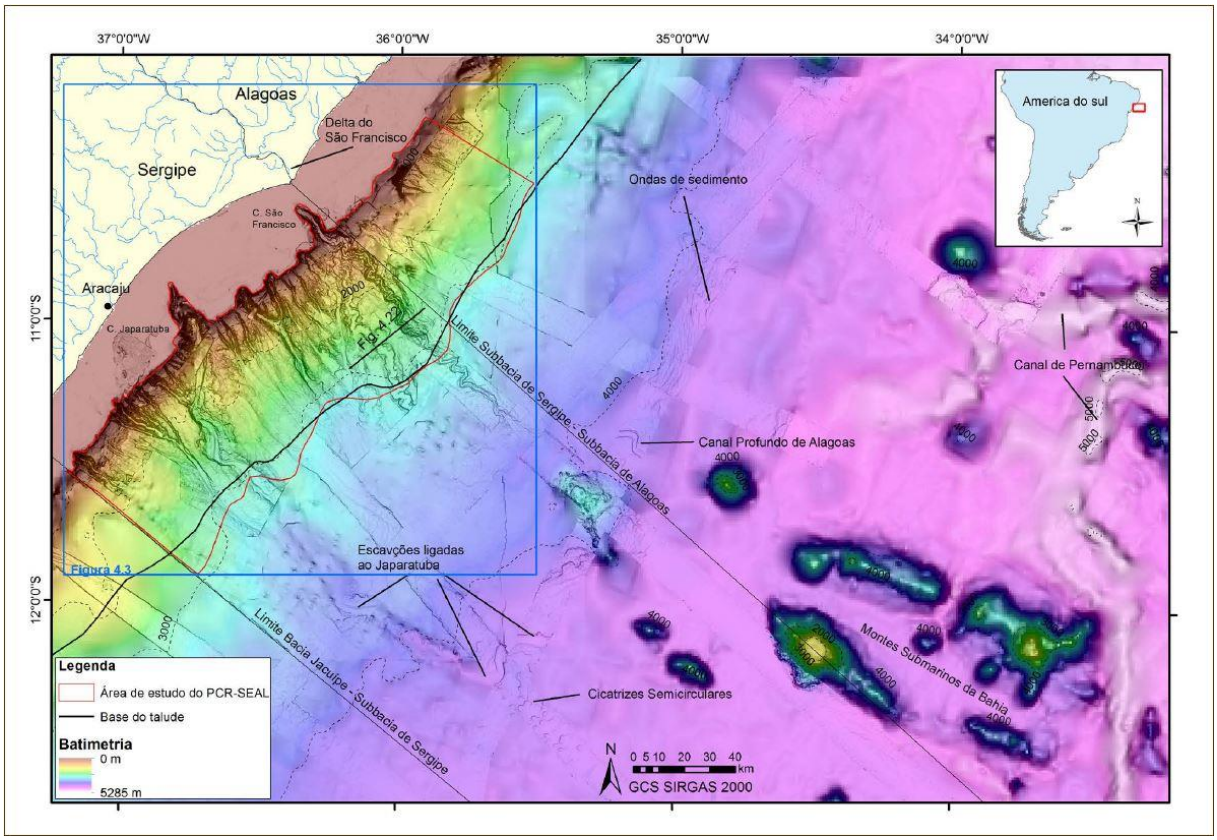

Fig. 8 – Print of publication (Junior, E. A. O. et al. (2017)).

Proposer(s):	Name(s):	Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation
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	Concurrer (name, e-mail, organization and address):	

Remarks:	References: Junior, E. A. O. et al. Geomorfologia do Talude da Bacia de Sergipe-Alagoa. In: FONTES, L. C. S.; KOWSMANN, R. O.; PUGA-BERNABÉU, Á. (Ed.). Geologia e Geomorfologia da Bacia de Sergipe-Alagoas. São Cristóvão: Ed. UFS, 2017. cap. 4, p. 97-136. (Coleção Marseal, 1). Reconhecimento global da margem continental brasileira: Projeto REMAC: coletânea de trabalhos técnicos, 1971 a 1975. Rio de Janeiro: PETROBRAS/CENPES/DINTEP, 1977. 162 p. (Projeto REMAC, 1). Summerhayes, C. P.; Fainstein, R.; Ellis, J. P. Continental margin off Sergipe and Alagoas, northeastern Brazil: A reconnaissance geophysical study of morphology and structure. Marine Geology, Amsterdam, v. 20, n. 4, p. 345-361, Apr. 1976.

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 :

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