INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC ORGANIZATION

INTERGOVERNMENTAL OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION (of UNESCO)

UNDERSEA FEATURE NAME PROPOSAL

(See IHO-IOC Publication B-6 and NOTE overleaf)

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

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Geometry that best defines the feature (Yes/No) :						
Point	Line	Polygon	Multiple points	Multiple lines*	Multiple	Combination of
					polygons*	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)
	16°23.12'N	133°39.68'E
	16°25.08'N	133°42.06'E
	16°23.36'N	133°44.67'E
	16°20.02'N	133°44.71'E
	16°19.97'N	133°45.89'E
	16°23.62'N	133°50.53'E
	16°23.88'N	133°52.57'E
	16°22.37'N	133°54.17'E
	16°19.94'N	133°49.91'E
	16°18.17'N	133°49.96'E
	16°16.76'N	133°47.90'E
Coordinates:	16°16.69'N	133°45.86'E
	16°14.69'N	133°44.88'E
	16°16.22'N	133°37.59'E
	16°18.08'N	133°36.95'E
	16°22.20'N	133°29.33'E
	16°24.14'N	133°28.73'E
	16°25.62'N	133°29.16'E
	16°25.76'N	133°31.97'E
	16°24.22'N	133°34.38'E
	16°25.31'N	133°35.24'E
	16°25.28'N	133°37.05'E
	16°23.12'N	133°39.68'E

Faatura	Maximum Depth:	5,856 m	Steepness :	N/A
reature Description	Minimum Depth :	4,521 m	Shape :	Irregular
Description:	Total Relief :	1,335 m	Dimension/Size :	45 km × 20 km

Associated Features:

	Shown Named on Map/Chart:	6728
Chart/Map References:	Shown Unnamed on Map/Chart:	
	Within Area of Map/Chart:	

Reason for Choice of Name (if a person, state how associated with the	This feature is interpreted to be an Oceanic Core Complex (OCC) (see Remarks), and is located on the Philippine Basin, to the west of Kyushu-
feature to be named):	Palau Ridge and to the north of CBF Rise. The OCC is typically
	characterized with corrugated surface, which is almost normal to the

regional bathymetric trend defined by the abyssal hills. The OCCs in this
region are named after 12 ecliptical constellations. "Futagoza" is the
Japanese that means the Gemini. The undersea features on/around the
Kyushu-Palau Ridge at around this region are named after stars and
planets.

Diagovany Easta	Discovery Date:	Jun. 1997
Discovery Facts:	Discoverer (Individual, Ship):	Japanese survey vessel "Takuyo"

	Date of Survey:	Jun. 1997 Apr May 2007	
	Survey Ship:	Japanese survey vessel "Shoyo" and "Takuyo"	
Supporting Survey Data, including Track Controls:	Sounding Equipement:	Multibeam echo sounder Seabeam 2112 (2007) Seabeam 210A (1997)	
	Type of Navigation:	GPS without Selective Availability (2007) GPS with Selective Availability (1997)	
	Estimated Horizontal Accuracy, in nautical miles (M):	0.014 nm (26 m) (2007) 0.054 nm (100 m) (1997)	
	Survey Track Spacing:	3 nm	
	Supporting material can be submitted as Annex in analog or digital form.		

	Name(s):	JCUFN
	Date:	May 20, 2019
	E-mail:	ico@jodc.go.jp
	Organization and Address:	Hydrographic and Oceanographic
Proposer(s):		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 (16°17.78'N, 133°41.10'E).
	 This feature is interpreted to be an Oceanic Core Complex (OCC). OCCs are domal bathymetric highs with axis-normal corrugations, interpreted as exhumed footwalls of low-angle detachment faults. Recently, many OCCs are identified in the Philippine Sea. Some of the relevant papers are: Blackman, D.K. J.P. Canales, and A. Harding, Geophysical signatures of oceanic core complexes, Geophysical Journal International, 178, 593-613, 2009. Escartin, J., and J. P. Canales, Detachments in oceanic lithosphere: deformation, magmatism, fluid flow, and ecosystems, EOS Transactions, AGU, 92, 31, DOI: 10.1029/2011EO040003., 2011. Ohara, Y., K. Okino, and J. Kasahara, Seismic study on oceanic core complexes in the Parece Vela back-arc basin, Island Arc, 16, 348-360, 2007. Ohara, Y., The Godzilla Megamullion, the largest oceanic core complex on the earth: a historical review, Island Arc, 25, 193-208, 2016.

NOTE: This form should be forwarded, when completed:

a)

If the undersea feature is located <u>inside the external limit</u> of the territorial sea: - to your "National Authority for Approval of Undersea Feature Names" (see Publication B-6) or, if this does not exist or is not known, either to the IHO or to the IOC (see addresses below);

b) If at least 50 % of the undersea feature is located <u>outside the external limits</u> of the territorial sea:

- to the IHO or to the IOC, at the following addresses :

International Hydrographic Organization (IHO)	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)
4b, Quai Antoine 1er	UNESCO
B.P. 445	Place de Fontenoy
MC 98011 MONACO CEDEX	75700 PARIS
Principality of MONACO	France
Fax: +377 93 10 81 40	Fax: +33 1 45 68 58 12
E-mail: <u>info@iho.int</u>	E-mail: info@unesco.org
Web: <u>www.iho.int</u>	Web: <u>http://ioc-unesco.org/</u>

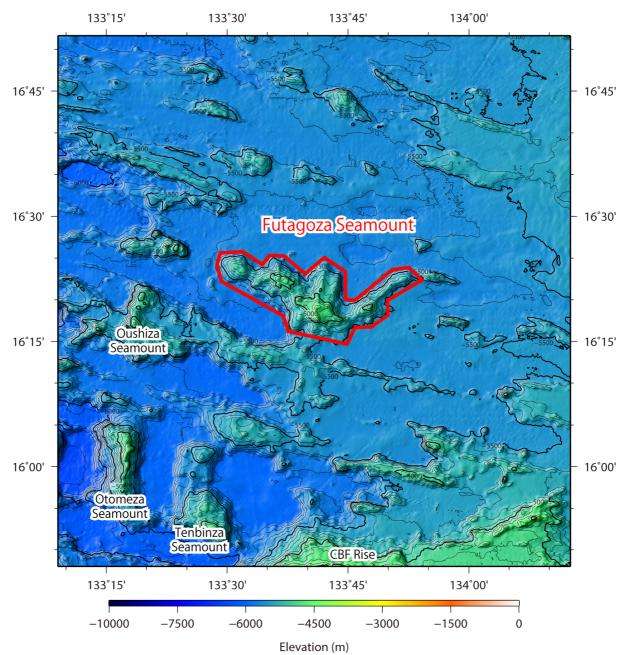


Fig. 1. Bathymetric map of the Futagoza Seamounts. Contours are in 100 m.

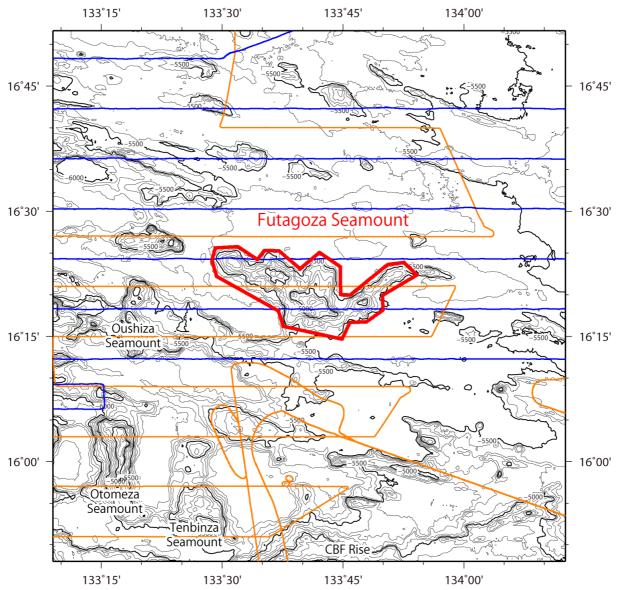


Fig. 2. Bathymetric map of the Futagoza Seamounts, shown with track lines. Contours are in 100 m.

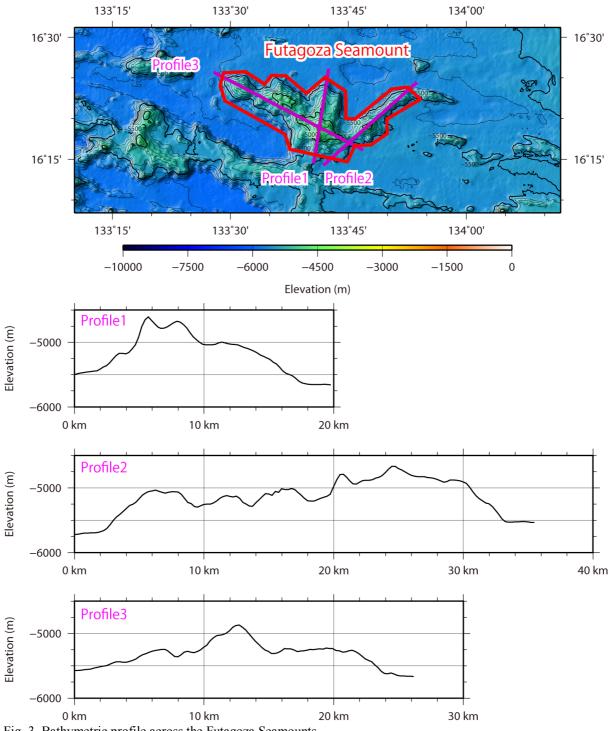


Fig. 3. Bathymetric profile across the Futagoza Seamounts.