

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL
OCEANOGRAPHIC
COMMISSION (of UNESCO)**



**INTERNATIONAL
HYDROGRAPHIC
ORGANIZATION**



Wellington, New Zealand

23-27 October 2012

REPORT (rev 1)

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25th SCUFN MEETING

Wellington New Zealand, 23-27 October 2012

REPORT

- Notes:** 1) Paragraph numbering is the same as in the agenda (Annex C)
- 2) All documents referred to in these minutes are available from the SCUFN page of the IHO website
(http://www.iho.int/mtg_docs/com_wg/SCUFN/SCUFN25/SCUFN25Docs.htm)

Annexes:

- A List of Documents
- B List of Participants
- C Agenda
- D List of Actions arising from SCUFN-25
- E List of Acronyms used in this Report
- F Alphabetic Index of Undersea Feature Names considered at SCUFN-25

1 OPENING AND ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

- Docs: SCUFN25-01A [List of Documents](#) (also Annex A)
 SCUFN25-01B rev2 [List of Participants](#) (also Annex B)
 SCUFN25-01C [SCUFN Membership and Observers List](#)
 SCUFN25-01D [Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure for SCUFN](#)

The twenty fifth meeting of the GEBCO Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN) began at 9.00 a.m. on Monday 23 October 2012 at the offices of Land Information New Zealand (LINZ), Wellington, New Zealand. The meeting was jointly hosted by LINZ and GNS Science. It opened with a traditional Maori welcome (mihi whakatau) from the LINZ whanau group. Dr. Robin Falconer (Chair, GEBCO Chair) replied on behalf of the delegates. Mr. Peter Mersi (Chief Executive of LINZ) welcomed all participants to the meeting and to New Zealand. Dr. Hans Werner SCHENKE, AWI, Germany (Chair, SCUFN) expressed his warm thanks and gratitude to Mr. Mersi, LINZ and GNS Science for organising the meeting.

Attendees included SCUFN Chair, Dr. Hans-Werner SCHENKE (AWI, Germany), SCUFN Vice-Chair, Ms. Lisa A. TAYLOR (NOAA, USA), SCUFN Secretary, Mr. Michel HUET (IHB, Monaco), and Sub-Committee members:

Prof. LIN Shaohua (NMDIS, China);
 Cdr. Ana Angelica ALBERONI (DHN, Brazil);
 Dr. Ksenia DOBROLYUBOVA (GINRAS, Russia);
 Dr. Hyun-Chul HAN (KIGAM, Rep. of Korea);
 Dr. Yasuhiko OHARA (JHOD, Japan);
 Dr. Vaughan STAGPOOLE (GNS, New Zealand);
 LCdr. Felipe BARRIOS (SHOA, Chile)
 Lic. Walter REYNOSO-PERALTA (SHN, Argentina)

Apologies were received from Mr. Norman Z. CHERKIS (Five Oceans Consultants, USA) and Cdr. Muhammad BASHIR (Hydrographic Department, Pakistan).

On behalf of all SCUFN members, the Chair welcomed LCdr. Felipe BARRIOS (SHOA, Chile) as new elected member of SCUFN (IHO side). He replaced Cdr. Harvinder AVTAR (NHO, India) who had resigned.

Observers included:

Dr. Robin FALCONER (Chair, GEBCO);
Dr. Kunio YASHIMA, GEBCO Guiding Committee (JHA, Japan);
Mr. LI Sihai (NMDIS, China);
Mr. ZHE Xing (NMDIS, China);
Mr. HU Wei (NMDIS, China);
Dr. GAO Jinyao (SIO, China);
Mr. Vladimir BOGINSKIY (YANDEX, Russia);
Ms. Mariana MOROZOVA (ROSREESTR, Russia);
Mr. Vladimir PANKIN (ROSREESTR, Russia);
Dr. Moon Bo SHIM (KHOA, Korea)
Ms. Kwang Nam HAN (KHOA, Korea)
Mr Kevin MACKAY (NIWA, New Zealand)

Dr. STAGPOOLE kindly accepted to serve as rapporteur.

Outcome:

- The sub-committee noted the documents introduced.

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Docs: SCUFN25-02A rev3 [Agenda](#)
 SCUFN25-02B rev1 [Programme and General Information](#)
 SCUFN25-02C [Opening Ceremony](#)

The Chair noted that there were more than 50 new name proposals to approve as well as other business and that the committee had much work to do in the next 5 days. No other items were added to the agenda.

The Chair reported he had a letter from Heinrich Hinze on incorporating new generic terms for minor features. It was agreed this would be considered under Agenda Item 8.2.

Outcome:

- The sub-committee approved the agenda (see Annex C).

3. MATTERS REMAINING FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS

- Notes: 1) Numbers in the 1st left column in the table below refer to corresponding paragraphs in SCUFN-24 Report.
- 2) The status of actions arising from previous meetings are classified as follows:
- DONE
 - PENDING (Additional work is needed to complete the action.)

3.1 REVIEW OF ACTIONS FROM SCUFN-24

3.1.1 The secretary referred to the [SCUFN-24 report](#) and asked the Sub-Committee if there were any proposed changes. They were none.

Outcome:
The Sub-Committee agreed the report of SCUFN-24 as a true record.

3.1.2 The secretary reviewed the list of actions from SCUFN-24 and reported on the status of each action. The outcome of the review is summarized in the table below:

Doc: SCUFN25-03.1A rev2 [List of Actions from SCUFN-24 and Status](#)

Action	Agenda Item	Details	Status (Oct 2012)
SCUFN24/1	3.1	Secretary to amend the coordinates for Jeonbok Knoll in the GEBSCO Gazetteer as follows: 17°00.20'N - 135°49.40'W to 17°02.30'N - 135°50.50'W to 17°00.00'N - 135°51.40'W to 16°58.10'N - 135°50.30'W to 16°58.20'N - 135°48.60'W to 17°00.40'N - 135°46.70'W to 17°01.90'N - 135°48.40'W.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/2	4.1.1	Secretary to ask Ecuador for the bathymetric data to the east and the polygon showing the extent of the proposed Flamingo Seamount; also to submit a completed form with track control, estimated horizontal accuracy and other details.	Pending. Data/info awaited from Ecuador. Action carried over.
SCUFN24/3	4.1.2	Secretary to ask Ecuador for the bathymetric data to the north and the polygon showing the extent of the proposed Galera Seamount; also to submit a completed form with track control, estimated horizontal accuracy and other details.	Pending. Data/info awaited from Ecuador. Action carried over.
SCUFN24/4	4.1.3	Secretary to ask Ecuador for the polygon showing the extent of Aromo Hill; also to submit a completed form with track control, estimated horizontal accuracy and other details.	Pending. Data/info awaited from Ecuador. Action carried over.
SCUFN24/5	4.1.4	Secretary to ask Ecuador for the polygon showing the extent of Amadeus Seamount; also to submit a completed form with track control, estimated horizontal accuracy and other details.	Pending. Data/info awaited from Ecuador. Action carried over.

Action	Agenda Item	Details	Status (Oct 2012)
SCUFN24/6	4.1.5	Secretary to ask Ecuador for the polygon showing the extent of INOCAR Seamount; also to submit a completed form with track control, estimated horizontal accuracy and other details.	Pending. Data/info awaited from Ecuador. Action carried over.
SCUFN24/7	4.1.6	Secretary to ask Ecuador for the polygon showing the extent of Libertad Seamount; also to submit a completed form with track control, estimated horizontal accuracy and other details.	Pending. Data/info awaited from Ecuador. Action carried over.
SCUFN24/8	4.1.7	Secretary to ask Ecuador for the polygon showing the extent of Megaprint Knoll; also to submit a completed form with track control, estimated horizontal accuracy and other details.	Pending. Data/info awaited from Ecuador. Action carried over.
SCUFN24/9	4.1.8	Secretary to ask Ecuador why they propose Orion Seamount for such a minor feature and/or if there is more information about the bathymetry for naming the feature.	Pending. Data/info awaited from Ecuador. Action carried over.
SCUFN24/10	4.1.9	Secretary to ask Ecuador to provide more information about the bathymetry of the proposed Guayas Seamount and the surrounding area, and a polygon that encloses the feature.	Pending. Data/info awaited from Ecuador. Action carried over.
SCUFN24/11	4.2.4	H.W. Schenke to send revised polygon and summit coordinates to the secretary for both Forster Seamount and Forster Knoll.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/12	4.2.6	H.W. Schenke to send revised line coordinates for the full length of Mapuche Ridge to the secretary.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/13	4.2.8	H.W. Schenke to send revised outermost coordinates for Gierloff-Emden Seamount to the secretary when the October 2011 survey is completed.	Pending. Action carried over.
SCUFN24/14	4.2.9	H.W. Schenke to send revised coordinates for Paul Melchior Seamount to the secretary.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/15	4.2.9	Secretary to remove Krarup Knoll from the Reserve Section.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/16	4.3.1	Secretary to ask proposer for coordinates of Lodewijk Bank. Also to suggest that other names for banks in the region may be submitted to SCUFN.	Done. Action complete for Lodewijk Bank.
SCUFN24/17	4.4.1	A. A. Alberoni to ask proposer for further information on Watu Norte Canyon regarding depths, data accuracy and a location map.	Done. See doc. SCUFN25-03.1B. Action complete.
SCUFN24/18	4.4.2	A. A. Alberoni to ask proposer for further information on Watu Sul Canyon regarding depths, data accuracy and a location map.	Done. See doc. SCUFN25-03.1B. Action complete.
SCUFN24/19	4.4.3	A. A. Alberoni to ask proposer for further information on Doce Canyon regarding depths, data accuracy and a location map.	Done. See doc. SCUFN25-03.1B. Action complete.
SCUFN24/20	4.4.4	Secretary to change Rio Grande Plateau in the GEBICO Gazetteer to Rio Grande Rise.	Done. Action complete.

Action	Agenda Item	Details	Status (Oct 2012)
SCUFN24/21	4.4.6	A. A. Alberoni to provide revised coordinates for Cruzeiro do Sul Rift.	Done. See doc. SCUFN25-03.1B. Action complete
SCUFN24/22	4.4.7	Secretary to update the GEBSCO Gazetteer with the agreed new coordinates for Champlain Seamount, Rodgers Seamount and Pernambuco Seachannel.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/23	4.5.2	N. Cherkis to research the origins of the names Louis Agassiz Guyot and Alexander Agassiz Guyot, which appear in the ACUF Gazetteer.	Pending. Action carried over.
SCUFN24/24	4.5.3	Secretary to correct the coordinates for Pallada Guyot in the GEBSCO gazetteer, as provided in SOA's proposal for Caiwei Guyot.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/25	4.6.1	K. Dobrolyubova to complete details in proposal for Danil'chuk Seamount including graphics used in the presentation, and provide these and a polygon describing the extent of Danil'chuk Seamount to the Secretary.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/26	4.6.1	L. Taylor to remove the specific term Danil'chuk from the list of "un-commemorated prominent figures of marine science and history".	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/27	4.6.2	K. Dobrolyubova to complete and correct details in proposal for Korotaev Seamount including graphics used in the presentation, and provide these and a polygon describing the extent of Korotaev Seamount to the Secretary.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/28	4.6.2	L. Taylor to remove the specific term Korotaev from the list of "un-commemorated prominent figures of marine science and history".	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/29	4.6.3	K. Dobrolyubova to complete and correct details in proposal for Evrika Seamount (name of discovery ship, proposing organization, reason for name), including graphics used in the presentation, and provide these and bathymetry that describes the base of the feature to the Secretary.	Pending. Action carried over.
SCUFN24/30	4.6.4	K. Dobrolyubova to complete and correct details in proposal for Altair Guyot (name of discovery ship, proposing organization, navigation accuracy), including graphics used in the presentation, and provide these and bathymetry that describes the base of the feature to the Secretary.	Pending. Action carried over.
SCUFN24/31	4.6.5	K. Dobrolyubova to complete and correct details in proposal for Argus Guyot (generic term, proposing organization, navigation accuracy, reason for name, sounding value on contour line chart), including a copy of the Pacific Ocean Atlas graphics in presentation, and provide these and bathymetry that describes the base of the feature to the Secretary.	Pending. Action carried over.

Action	Agenda Item	Details	Status (Oct 2012)
SCUFN24/32	4.6.6	K. Dobrolyubova to complete details on the proposal for Muksun Seamount, including graphics used in the presentation, and provide these and bathymetry (soundings) to the north and southeast of the feature to the Secretary.	Pending. Action carried over.
SCUFN24/33	4.7.1	Y. Ohara to provide new coordinates to the secretary for a polygon that covers the deepest part of Shinkai Deep at about the 6000 m contour.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/34	4.7.6.1	Y. Ohara to provide revised coordinates to the secretary for Urahara Seamount, at about the 3100m contour.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/35	4.7.6.5	Secretary to remove Kita-Amami Seamounts from the GEBCO Gazetteer and replace with Kikai Seamount Chain, with details provided.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/36	4.7.7	Secretary to delete Oki-Daito (North) Ridge, Oki-Daito (South) Ridge and Oki-Daito Trough from the GEBCO Gazetteer, as they have been subsumed into Oki-Daito Ridge.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/37	4.7.7.2	Y. Ohara to provide revised coordinates for Oki-Daito Plateau.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/38	4.7.7.3	Y. Ohara to provide revised coordinates for Oki-Daito Ridge.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/39	4.7.8	Secretary to include the following comment in the remark section in the GEBCO Gazetteer for Ogasawara Rise, Ogasawara Plateau, and Michelson Ridge: "The entire feature encompassing Ogasawara Rise, Ogasawara Plateau, and Michelson Ridge is generally called Ogasawara Plateau in the science literature".	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/40	4.7.8	Secretary to include the following comment in the remark section in the GEBCO Gazetteer for Michelson Ridge, Smoot Guyot, Castor Guyot and Pollux Guyot: "Name adopted from the ACUF Gazetteer".	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/41	4.7.8.2	Y. Ohara to provide revised coordinates for Ogasawara Plateau to the secretary.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/42	4.7.8.3	Secretary to remove Suda Ridge, now replaced with Michelson Ridge, from the Reserve Section.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/43	4.7.8.3	N. Cherkis to provide details about the origin of Michelson Ridge in the ACUF Gazetteer.	Pending. Action carried over.
SCUFN24/44	4.7.8.4	Y. Ohara to provide new coordinates to the secretary for a polygon that encircles Smoot Guyot but does not include the ridge extending to the east.	Done. Action complete.

Action	Agenda Item	Details	Status (Oct 2012)
SCUFN24/45	4.7.8.4	Secretary to remove Yabe Plateau, now replaced with Smoot Guyot, from the Reserve Section. Also, to add to the remark section in the GEBSCO Gazetteer for Smoot Guyot: "JCUFN domestically calls this feature Yabe Seamount".	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/46	4.7.8.5	Y. Ohara to provide new coordinates to the secretary for a polygon that encircles Castor Guyot but does not include the ridge extending to the west.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/47	4.7.8.5	Secretary to delete Hanzawa Seamount now replaced with Castor Guyot, from the GEBSCO gazetteer. Also, to add to the remark section in the GEBSCO Gazetteer for Castor Guyot: "JCUFN domestically calls this feature Hanzawa Seamount".	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/48	4.7.8.5	N. Cherkis to provide details about the origin of Castor Guyot in the ACUF gazetteer.	Pending. Action carried over.
SCUFN24/49	4.7.8.6	Y. Ohara to provide new coordinates to the secretary for a polygon that encircles Castor Guyot but does not include the spur extending to the north.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/50	4.7.8.6	Secretary to delete Katayama Seamount now replaced with Pollux Guyot, from the GEBSCO gazetteer. Also, to add to the remark section in the GEBSCO Gazetteer for Pollux Guyot: "JCUFN domestically calls this feature Katayama Seamount".	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/51	4.7.8.6	N. Cherkis to provide details about the origin of Pollux Guyot in the ACUF gazetteer.	Pending. Action carried over.
SCUFN24/52	4.7.10	Secretary to replace the name West Mariana Basin with Parece Vela Basin in the GEBSCO Gazetteer, with a note in the remark section that "Also known as West Mariana Basin".	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/53	4.7.10	Secretary to remove the comment "Shown as Parece Vela Ridge on GEBSCO Sheet 5.06" in the remark section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer for West Mariana Ridge, as this feature was actually named West Mariana Ridge on GEBSCO Sheet 5.06.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/54	4.7.10	Secretary to remove Oki-Daito Terrace from the GEBSCO Gazetteer.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/55	4.7.10	Secretary to further investigate the issue of Vitória-Trindade Seamounts vs Vitória-Trindade Seamount Chain and report back to SCUFN-25.	Done. See Report of SCUFN24 and para. 7.3. Action complete.
SCUFN24/56	4.7.11.1	Secretary to remove Kita-Tennosei Knoll from the GEBSCO Gazetteer.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/57	4.7.11.2	Secretary to remove Hangetsu Trough and Hangetsu Seamount from the GEBSCO Gazetteer.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/58	4.7.11.3	Secretary to add coordinates for Sotsuju Seamount and Sanju Seamount to the GEBSCO Gazetteer.	Done. Action complete.

Action	Agenda Item	Details	Status (Oct 2012)
SCUFN24/59	4.7.11.4	Y. Ohara to provide revised coordinates for Yoro Hole, Isen Hole and Sakibaru Hole to the Secretary.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/60	4.7.11.4	Secretary to remove Miyajima Hole, Amanohashidate Hole and Matsushima Hole from the GEBSCO Gazetteer and replace with Yoro Hole, Isen Hole and Sakibaru Hole, respectively, with details provided. Also correct spelling of Sakibara Seamount to Sakibaru Seamount.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/61	4.7.11.5	Y. Ohara to provide revised coordinates for Koho Hole to the Secretary.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/62	4.7.11.5	Secretary to add coordinates for Koho Ridge and Koho Hole to the GEBSCO Gazetteer.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/63	4.7.11.6	Secretary to add coordinates for Susami Seamount to the GEBSCO Gazetteer.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/64	4.7.11.7	Secretary to remove Shingetsu Hole from the GEBSCO gazetteer.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/65	4.8.3	H-C. Han to provide the secretary with revised coordinates that encompasses the fourth hill in the Gungpa Hills group.	Pending. Action carried over.
SCUFN24/66	4.8.5	Secretary to include Songpyeon Ridge in the Reserve Section, with details provided.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/67	4.8.6	Secretary to include Songpyeon Escarpment in the Reserve Section, with details provided.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/68	5.1.1.2	Secretary to include Donnell Seamount in the Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer, with details provided and a note on the remarks section that SCUFN declined naming the feature because of its “living persons” policy.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/69	5.1.1.3	Secretary to include Woolsey Mound in the Reserve Section, with details provided and a note on the remarks section that SCUFN may include the generic term “Mound” in a future edition of B-6.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/70	5.1.1.5	J. Nerantzis to provide information on ACUF decisions to the secretary at least one month before the next SCUFN meeting so that these papers can be put on a password protected section of the IHO web site.	Not done. Action carried over.
SCUFN24/71	5.2.1	Secretary to change of name from Balleny Seamounts to Balleny Seamount in the GEBSCO Gazetteer.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/72	5.2.1	Secretary to change of name from Bellona Valley to Bellona Trough in the GEBSCO Gazetteer and include revise coordinates as sent by V. Stagpoole (Action SCUFN24/73).	Done. Action complete.

Action	Agenda Item	Details	Status (Oct 2012)
SCUFN24/73	5.2.1	V. Stagpoole to send revised coordinates for Bellona Trough to the secretary and prepare a new proposal for Bellona Gap.	Done. See para. 5.2.1. Action complete.
SCUFN24/74	5.2.1	V. Stagpoole to prepare a new proposal for Bounty Trough and provide revised coordinates for Bounty Seachannel to the secretary.	Done. See para. 5.2.1. Action complete.
SCUFN24/75	5.2.1	Secretary to change of name from Hikurangi Terrace to Hikurangi Plateau in the GEBSCO Gazetteer and include revise coordinates as sent by V. Stagpoole (as a result of Action SCUFN24/76).	Done for the change of name. Pending for the coordinates (see Action SCUFN24/76). Action carried over.
SCUFN24/76	5.2.1	V. Stagpoole to provide revised coordinates for Hikurangi Plateau to the secretary.	Pending. Action carried over.
SCUFN24/77	5.2.1	Secretary to change of name from Devonport Seamount Chain to Devonport Seamount in the GEBSCO Gazetteer.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/78	5.2.1	V. Stagpoole to provide information showing height of Lee Hill/Seamount is over 1000m at SCUFN-25.	Done at SCUFN25. Lee Seamount confirmed. Action complete.
SCUFN24/79	5.2.1	Secretary to remove North Chatham Escarpment, Pukaki Seamount and Taranui Valley from the GEBSCO Gazetteer.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/80	5.2.1	V. Stagpoole to provide a map showing Rennick Basin at SCUFN-25.	Pending. Map shown at SCUFN25 but Rennick Basin not confirmed. Action carried over.
SCUFN24/81	5.2.2	V. Stagpoole to send the current information on NZ names/features to the "NZ Names Group" and discuss a procedure for recommending adoption of names.	Done. See doc. SCUFN25-05.2A. Action complete.
SCUFN24/82	6.	L. Taylor to coordinate final revision of the list of generic terms and definitions to be included in the next edition of B-6, for submission to the GEBSCO Guiding Committee for endorsement.	Done. See Annex E to SCUFN24 Report. Action complete.
SCUFN24/83	6.	Secretary to prepare a new edition of B-6, including revised generic terms and definitions (resulting from Action SCUFN24/82).	Done. Draft presented at SCUFN25. See para. 6.2. Action complete.
SCUFN24/84	7.1.1	Secretary to remove Amadeus Seamount, Megaprint Seamount, Bellingshausen Basin, Cruzeiro do Sul Northwest Escarpment, Cruzeiro do Sul Southeast Escarpment, Donaldson Seamount, Krarup Knoll, Nishi-Sitito Trough, San Benedicto Fracture Zone, Tomaszeski Seamount, Unnammed2 Seamount and Unnammed6 Plateau from the Reserve Section.	Done. Action complete.

Action	Agenda Item	Details	Status (Oct 2012)
SCUFN24/85	7.1.1	K. Dobrolyubova to provide coordinates for Bellingshausen Basin, Bellingshausen Abyssal Plain and Amundsen Abyssal Plain to the secretary for confirmation at SCUFN-25.	Done at SCUFN25. See below. Action complete.
SCUFN24/86	7.1.1	K. Dobrolyubova to progress the following names: Akopov Seamounts, Kalyuzhnyy Hill, Naletov Ridge, Nasyr' Seamount, Petrov Seamount and Zvezda Guyot, and report at SCUFN-25.	Done at SCUFN25. See para. 7.1. Action complete.
SCUFN24/87	7.1.1	H.W. Schenke to progress the following names: Amundsen Basin, Beiersdorf Peak, Moana Wave Ridge and NP-28 Seachannel, and report at SCUFN-25.	Pending. Action carried over.
SCUFN24/88	7.1.1	Secretary to move Erebus Fracture Zone and Terror Fracture Zone from the Reserve Section to the GEBSCO Gazetteer (but see Action SCUFN24/93).	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/89	7.1.1	V. Stagpoole to confirm coordinates of Terror Fracture Zone from Dr. Steve Cande and report at SCUFN-25.	Pending. Action carried over.
SCUFN24/90	7.1.1	N. Cherkis to progress the following names: Moana Wave Ridge and Treitel Ridge, and report at SCUFN-25.	Pending. Action carried over.
SCUFN24/91	7.1.1	V. Stagpoole to progress the name: Nella Dan Trough, and report at SCUFN-25.	Pending. Action carried over.
SCUFN24/92	7.1.1	H.W. Schenke to check GEBSCO Digital Atlas to see what type of feature Guadalupe Arrugado is and report at SCUFN-25 or to the secretary before removal from the Reserve Section.	Done. Name to be deleted from Reserve Section. Action complete.
SCUFN24/93	7.1.1	A.A. Alberoni to progress the following name: São Paolo Seamount, and report at SCUFN-25.	Pending. See doc. SCUFN25-03.1B. Action carried over.
SCUFN24/94	7.1.2.1	Secretary to move Saint-Exupéry Fracture Zone from the Reserve Section to the GEBSCO Gazetteer.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/95	7.1.2.2	Secretary to move Le Petit Prince Fracture Zone from the Reserve Section to the GEBSCO Gazetteer.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/96	7.1.2.3	Secretary to move Le Géographe Fracture Zone from the Reserve Section to the GEBSCO Gazetteer.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/97	7.1.2.4	Secretary to move L'Astronome Fracture Zone from the Reserve Section to the GEBSCO Gazetteer.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/98	7.1.2.5	Secretary to move Le Renard Fracture Zone from the Reserve Section to the GEBSCO Gazetteer.	Done. Action complete.
SCUFN24/99	7.1.2.6	Secretary to move La Rose Fracture Zone from the Reserve Section to the GEBSCO Gazetteer.	Done. Action complete.

Action	Agenda Item	Details	Status (Oct 2012)
SCUFN24/100	7.1.2.6	V. Stagpoole to confirm the coordinates of Saint-Exupéry Fracture Zone, Le Petit Prince Fracture Zone, Le Géographe Fracture Zone, L'Astronome Fracture Zone, Le Renard Fracture Zone and La Rose Fracture Zone, and report to secretary before adding to the GEBSCO Gazetteer.	Pending. Action carried over.
SCUFN24/101	7.2	L. Taylor to provide a status report on the project for a web-based map interface and on-line database for the GEBSCO gazetteer, at SCUFN-25.	Done. See doc. SCUFN25-07.2A. Action complete.
SCUFN24/102	8.1	A.A. Alberoni to provide new instructions on how to prepare a proposal to the secretary for approval at SCUFN-25.	Done. See doc. SCUFN-03.1E. Action complete.
SCUFN24/103	8.2	Y. Ohara to send the current information on the Japanese names pending since SCUFN-14 to the group and discuss a procedure for recommending adoption of names.	Done. See doc. SCUFN25-03.1D. Action complete.
SCUFN24/104	9.	Secretary and V. Stagpoole to coordinate the organization of the 25th SCUFN Meeting, to take place in Wellington, New Zealand, from 23-27 October 2012.	Done. Action complete.

With reference to Actions SCUFN24/73 and 74, V. Stagpoole showed the sub-committee proposed coordinates for Bellona Trough, Bellona Gap and Bounty Trough and noted that adoption of the features by SCUFN would be dealt with under Agenda Item 5.2.1 (Doc. SCUFN25-5.2A). He further showed proposed coordinates for Hikurangi Plateau (Action SCUFN24/76) and reported that these had yet to be reviewed by the NZGB. He gave new evidence that Lee Seamount/Hill is over 1000 m high and is therefore a seamount (Action SCUFN24/78). He showed a map with the name Rennick Basin indicated (Action SCUFN24/80) but this did not have sufficient data coverage to confirm the feature is a basin rather than a trough as listed in the SCUFN gazetteer.

With reference to Action SCUFN24/85, K. Dobrolyubova provided coordinates for Bellingshausen Basin, Bellingshausen Abyssal Plain and Amundsen Abyssal Plain, as follows:

Bellingshausen Basin					
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	69°00'S	<i>Long.</i>	167°00'W	Southern Ocean
	<i>Lat.</i>	66°00'S	<i>Long.</i>	147°00'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	61°00'S	<i>Long.</i>	129°00'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	58°00'S	<i>Long.</i>	115°00'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	50°00'S	<i>Long.</i>	105°00'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	41°00'S	<i>Long.</i>	094°00'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	47°00'S	<i>Long.</i>	085°00'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	55°00'S	<i>Long.</i>	078°00'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	63°00'S	<i>Long.</i>	077°00'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	68°00'S	<i>Long.</i>	095°00'W	

	<i>Lat.</i>	66°00'S	<i>Long.</i>	120°00'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	73°00'S	<i>Long.</i>	157°00'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	72°00'S	<i>Long.</i>	166°00'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	69°00'S	<i>Long.</i>	167°00'W	
Bellingshausen Abyssal Plain					
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	60°00'S	<i>Long.</i>	109°00'W	Southern Ocean
	<i>Lat.</i>	60°00'S	<i>Long.</i>	097°00'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	62°30'S	<i>Long.</i>	094°00'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	64°30'S	<i>Long.</i>	096°00'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	64°00'S	<i>Long.</i>	105°00'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	62°30'S	<i>Long.</i>	109°00'W	
Amundsen Abyssal Plain					
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	61°00'S	<i>Long.</i>	128°00'W	Southern Ocean
	<i>Lat.</i>	60°00'S	<i>Long.</i>	121°00'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	61°30'S	<i>Long.</i>	118°00'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	65°00'S	<i>Long.</i>	119°00'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	64°00'S	<i>Long.</i>	124°00'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	64°00'S	<i>Long.</i>	129°00'W	

Outcomes:

- The Sub-Committee noted the list of actions reviewed and their outcomes.
- The Sub-Committee agreed that the following actions would be reconsidered at SCUFN-26:
 - SCUFN24/2 to 9 (Ecuador's proposals). Action: M. Huet
 - SCUFN24/13 (Gierloff-Emden Seamount). Action: H.W. Schenke
 - SCUFN24/23 (Louis Agassiz Guyot & Alexander Agassiz Guyot). Action: N. Cherkis
 - SCUFN24/29 (Evrika Seamount). Action: K. Dobrolyubova
 - SCUFN24/30 (Altair Guyot). Action: K. Dobrolyubova
 - SCUFN24/31 (Argus Guyot). Action: K. Dobrolyubova
 - SCUFN24/32 (Muksun Seamount). Action: K. Dobrolyubova
 - SCUFN24/43 (Michelson Ridge). Action: N. Cherkis
 - SCUFN24/48 (Castor Guyot). Action: N. Cherkis
 - SCUFN24/51 (Pollux Guyot). Action: N. Cherkis
 - SCUFN24/65 (Gungpa Hills). Action: H-C. Han
 - SCUFN24/76 (Hikurangi Plateau). Action: V. Stagpoole
 - SCUFN24/80 (Rennick Basin). Action: V. Stagpoole
 - SCUFN24/87 (Amundsen Basin, Beiersdorf Peak, Moana Wave Ridge and NP-28)

Sea Channel). Action: H.W. Schenke

- SCUFN24/89 (Terror Fracture Zone). Action: V. Stagpoole
- SCUFN24/90 (Moana Wave Ridge and Treitel Ridge). Action: N. Cherkis
- SCUFN24/91 (Nella Dan Trough). Action: V. Stagpoole
- SCUFN24/93 (São Paulo Seamount). Action: A.A. Alberoni
- SCUFN24/100 (Saint-Exupéry FZ, Le Petit Prince FZ, Le Géographe FZ, L'Astronome FZ, Le Renard FZ and La Rose FZ). Action: V. Stagpoole

- Proposed change of generic term from Lee Hill to Lee Seamount is **ACCEPTED**.

- **Action SCUFN25/01: Secretary** to change Lee Hill to Lee Seamount in the SCUFN Gazetteer.

- **Action SCUFN25/02: Secretary** to amend the coordinates for Bellingshausen Basin, Bellingshausen Abyssal Plain and Amundsen Abyssal Plain in the GEBSCO Gazetteer, as in the table at section 3.1.2 of SCUFN-25 Report.

3.1.3 Actions for A.A. Alberoni

Doc: SCUFN25-03.1B [SCUFN24 Actions for A.A. Alberoni](#)

Referring to Doc. SCUFN25/03.1B, A. A. Alberoni reported details on surveys for Watu Norte Canyon, Watu Sul Canyon, Doce Canyon (Actions SCUFN24/17, 18 and 19). She suggested retaining the existing coordinates for Cruzeiro do Sul Rift, as in the GEBSCO Gazetteer, which was agreed.

Outcomes:

- The sub-committee noted the paper and agreed with recommendations of A. A. Alberoni.

3.1.4 Report on the Review of Unnamed Seamount in Central Pacific Ocean

Doc: SCUFN25-03.1C [Report on the Review of the Unnamed Seamount in the Central Pacific Ocean](#) (W. Reynoso Peralta)

W. Reynoso Peralta presented Doc. SCUFN25/03.1C providing tables of features with names from SeamountsOnline (<http://seamounts.sdsc.edu/>), Scripps Seamount Catalogue (<http://earthref.org/SC/>) and the GEBSCO Gazetteer, from his research. Crosschecking of catalogues continues and K. Dobrolyubova confirmed none were in the ACUF database. It was noted that some features have names in the Seamount Catalogue that are different to those in the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

Outcomes:

- The sub-committee noted the paper.

- **Action SCUFN25/03: Secretary** to notify Scripps Seamount Catalogue group of the names approved by SCUFN and included in the GEBSCO Gazetteer, and invite them to submit proposals to SCUFN for those names in their catalogue that are not in the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

3.1.5 Review of Undersea Feature Names proposed at SCUFN-14

Doc: SCUFN25-03.1D [Review of Undersea Feature Names proposed at SCUFN14 \(2001\) - Action SCUFN24/103 \(Y. Ohara\)](#)

Referring to Doc. SCUFN25-03.1D, Y. Ohara reported on JCUFN's review of a number of names that were accepted by SCUFN-14 in 2001 and subsequently endorsed by the GEBSCO Guiding Committee. They are therefore included in the current GEBSCO Gazetteer. Changes to some of those names were requested by JCUFN as described below.

Hokusei-Ryusei Seamount

This seamount is located to the northwest of Ryusei Seamount ("Ryusei" is the Japanese term for a shooting star). Based on a new map, Ryusei Seamount turns out to consist of at least 5 individual seamounts. The "accepted" Hokusei-Ryusei Seamount is located to the northwest of this cluster of seamounts ("Hokusei" means northwest in Japanese). Because of this clustering, JCUFN considers that "Hokusei-Ryusei" is not an appropriate specific name for that seamount and decided to reject this name. This was agreed.

Outcome:

- The sub-committee agreed that Hokusei-Ryusei Seamount be removed from the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
- **Action SCUFN25/04: Secretary** to remove Hokusei-Ryusei Seamount from the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

Amanogawa Seamounts

This name was proposed to designate a group of seamounts including Kita-Ryusei Seamount, Ryusei Seamount, Kita-Rensei Seamount, Rensei Seamount, Minami-Rensei Seamount, Suisei Seamount, Higashi-Suisei Seamount, Kosei Seamount and Nishi-Kosei Seamount. "Amanogawa" is the Japanese term for the Milky Way; however none of the above seamounts has any connection to the Milky Way. JCUFN therefore requests that the name Amanogawa Seamounts be removed from the GEBSCO Gazetteer. This was agreed.

Y. Ohara further mentioned that the name Kosei Seamount was accredited by JCUFN in 1988. However, for some reason, it was omitted at SCUFN-14. Y. Ohara conveyed JCUFN's request that Kosei Seamount be included in the Gazetteer. This was agreed, subject to Y. Ohara preparing a proposal for Kosei Seamount, for consideration by SCUFN.

Outcome:

- The sub-committee agreed that Amanogawa Seamounts be removed from the GEBSCO Gazetteer and, noting that JCUFN had already accepted Kosei Seamount, agreed that this name should be included in the GEBSCO Gazetteer, subject to an appropriate proposal being submitted to SCUFN.
- **Action SCUFN25/05: Secretary** to remove Amanogawa Seamounts from the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
- **Action SCUFN25/06: Y. Ohara** to prepare a proposal for Kosei Seamount, for consideration by SCUFN.

Black Hole

Ohara et al. named this feature "Sui-shin Depression" in 1997, i.e. before it was considered by SCUFN-14 in 2001. As a result, JCUFN decided to employ "Sui-shin" as specific name for the feature. As there is no generic term "depression" in B-6, JCUFN has now agreed to name this feature "Sui-shin Hole", as the bathymetric feature closely fits in the definition of "Hole". JCUFN therefore requests that Black Hole be replaced with Sui-shin Hole in the GEBSCO Gazetteer. This was agreed.

Reference: Ohara Y., T. Ishii, K. Fujioka, Y. Kato, S. Haraguchi, S. Kasuga, T. Sasaki, T. Kanamatsu, and I. Sakamoto, 1997, Report of multi-channel seismic reflection and submersible Shinkai 6500

studies at Kyushu-Palau Ridge, Report of Hydrographic Researches, 33, 85-93.

Outcome:

- The sub-committee agreed that Black Hole be replaced with Sui-shin Hole in the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
- **Action SCUFN25/07: Secretary** to replace Black Hole with Sui-shin Hole in the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
- **Action SCUFN25/08: Y. Ohara** to submit a shape file to L. Taylor and a list of coordinates to the secretary, for a polygon that encircles Sui-shin Hole.

This feature is located between Suisei Seamount and Shinsei Seamount. The specific name “Sui-shin” is formed by the association of “Sui” coming from “Suisei Seamount” and “shin” coming from “Shinsei Seamount”, both of them being located to the northwest and southwest of the feature, respectively.

Tanabata Seamounts

This name was proposed for a group of seamounts which include Kaguyahime Seamount, Hokuto Seamount, Yusei Seamount, Nishi-Yusei Seamount, Shokujo Seamount, and Kengyu Seamount (however the longitude of Nishi-Yusei Seamount has wrongly been registered as 136°03.6'E; it should be 136°23.6'E). “Tanabata” means Festival of Weaver in Japanese, however only two of the names above (Shokujo Seamount and Kengyu Seamount) are relevant to this festival. As a result, JCUFN considers that “Tanabata” is not an appropriate specific term for this group of seamounts and requests that the name Tanabata Seamounts be removed from the GEBSCO Gazetteer. This was agreed.

Outcome:

- The sub-committee agreed that Tanabata Seamounts be removed from the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
- **Action SCUFN25/09: Secretary** to remove Tanabata Seamounts from the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
- The sub-committee noted Doc. SCUFN25-03.1D.

3.1.6 Guidelines for the Preparation of Undersea Feature Proposals

Doc: SCUFN25-03.1E [Guidelines for the preparation of Undersea Feature Proposals - Action SCUFN24/102](#) (A.A. Alberoni)

A.A. Alberoni presented a draft new guideline document “*User’s guide for preparation of undersea feature name proposals to the GEBSCO Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN)*”. The draft had been prepared by the SCUFN Proposal Guidance Group composed of A.A. Alberoni (lead), Lin S., M. Bashir and K. Dobrolyubova. The Chair thanked A.A. Alberoni and her group for this achievement.

There was general support for these draft guidelines. Some changes / improvements were suggested during the meeting and the following was agreed:

1. A.A. Alberoni to prepare a revision of the draft guidelines, taking into consideration the changes suggested at SCUFN-25 and to circulate it to SCUFN members for final review.
2. A.A. Alberoni to provide the secretary with a final draft of the guidelines.
3. The secretary to include the guidelines as an appendix to publication B-6 “*Standardization of Undersea Feature Names*” (see section 6.2).

Outcome:

- The sub-committee noted the paper.

- The sub-committee generally supported the draft guidelines and agreed that they be finalized, taking into consideration the changes suggested at this meeting, then included as an appendix in publication B-6.

- **Action SCUFN25/10: A.A. Alberoni** to monitor finalizing the “*User’s guide for preparation of undersea feature name proposals*”, taking into consideration the changes suggested at SCUFN-25, and provide a final draft to the secretary for inclusion as an appendix in publication B-6.

- The sub-committee expressed its appreciation for the work accomplished by the Proposal Guidance Group and agreed that it be disbanded following completion of Action SCUFN25/10.

4 PROPOSALS SUBMITTED DURING INTERSESSIONAL PERIOD

Note: The status of proposed undersea feature names is classified as follows:

- a. **ACCEPTED** (The proposed name, as approved, will be included in the GEBCO gazetteer)
- b. **ADOPTED** (The proposed name is mainly located in a territorial sea and has been approved by the relevant national naming authority. It is adopted for inclusion in the GEBCO gazetteer due to its significance for GEBCO).
- c. **NOT ACCEPTED** (Both specific and generic terms are considered unsuitable. The proposed name will not be put in the reserve section of the GEBCO gazetteer. The proposer may however be invited to re-formulate his/her proposal.)
- d. **PENDING** (Either the specific term or the generic term is considered unsuitable, or further clarification is needed. The proposed name will be put in the reserve section of the GEBCO gazetteer pending the provision of additional information, e.g. supporting bathymetry or biographic information)

4.1 PROPOSALS BY W. REYNOSO PERALTA, ARGENTINA

Doc: SCUFN25-04.1A [Proposals from W. Reynoso Peralta, SHN, Argentina](#)

4.1.1 South Orkney Plateau

Doc: Proposal for [South Orkney Plateau](#) [Annex](#)

Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	60°28.40'S	<i>Long.</i>	047°37.80'W	Weddell Sea - Southern Ocean
	<i>Lat.</i>	60°25.90'S	<i>Long.</i>	045°08.10'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	60°37.60'S	<i>Long.</i>	042°37.80'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	61°13.60'S	<i>Long.</i>	041°14.00'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	62°05.00'S	<i>Long.</i>	042°29.40'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	62°25.20'S	<i>Long.</i>	043°52.00'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	62°05.10'S	<i>Long.</i>	046°32.90'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	61°18.80'S	<i>Long.</i>	046°54.50'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	60°28.40'S	<i>Long.</i>	047°37.80'W	
Proposer:	W. Reynoso-Peralta, Ministerio de Defensa, Servicio de Hidrografía Naval, Av. Montes de Oca 2124, Buenos Aires (1271), Argentina (wreyper@yahoo.com.ar)				
Date of Proposal:	June 2012				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	Not provided				
Minimum Depth:	170 m				
Maximum Depth:	2500 m				
Total Relief:	2330 m				
Dimension/Size:	Trapezoidal shape; On the base: N-S: 220 km; E-W: 340 km. On the top: N-S: 160 km; E-W: 310 km.				

This name is included in the “Nomenclador Antártico Argentino” and the SCAR Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica, Ref. No 13730.

Outcome:

- **South Orkney Plateau is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN25/11: W. Reynoso Peralta** to submit a shape file to L. Taylor and an improved list of coordinates to the secretary, for a polygon that encircles South Orkney Plateau.

Named from the nearby South Orkney Islands.

4.1.2 Jane Basin

Docs: Proposal for [Jane Basin](#) [Annex 1](#) [Annex 2](#)

Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	61°11.80'S	<i>Long.</i>	040°26.30'W	Weddell Sea -
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					Southern Ocean
	<i>Lat.</i>	61°39.50'S	<i>Long.</i>	039°07.90'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	62°43.70'S	<i>Long.</i>	040°58.80'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	63°30.40'S	<i>Long.</i>	044°02.20'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	62°52.40'S	<i>Long.</i>	044°45.20'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	62°17.70'S	<i>Long.</i>	042°00.30'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	61°11.80'S	<i>Long.</i>	040°26.30'W	
Proposer:	W. Reynoso-Peralta, Ministerio de Defensa, Servicio de Hidrografía Naval, Av. Montes de Oca 2124, Buenos Aires (1271), Argentina (wreyper@yahoo.com.ar)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	Not provided				
Minimum Depth:	3000 m				
Maximum Depth:	3800 m				
Total Relief:	800 m				
Dimension/Size:	Curved shape / circular; trapezoid segment-shaped; ~430 km long and ~90 km wide.				

Outcome:

- **Jane Basin is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN25/12: W. Reynoso Peralta** to submit a shape file to L. Taylor and an improved list of coordinates to the secretary, for a polygon that encircles Jane Basin.

Name historically established, and widely published and used in Antarctic scientific bibliography. However, the source for the name is unknown.

4.1.3 Quequén Abyssal Hill

Docs: Proposal for [Quequén Abyssal Hill](#) [Annex](#)

Position:	<i>Lat.</i>	38°24.50'S	<i>Long.</i>	037°23.20'W	South Atlantic Ocean
Proposer:	W. Reynoso-Peralta, Ministerio de Defensa, Servicio de Hidrografía Naval, Av. Montes de Oca 2124, Buenos Aires (1271), Argentina (wreyper@yahoo.com.ar)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	Not provided				
Minimum Depth:	4300 m (predicted bathymetry)				
Maximum Depth:	5200 m (predicted bathymetry)				
Total Relief:	900 m				
Dimension/Size:	Elongated shape; 85 km long and 30 km wide on average.				

Outcome:

- **Quequén Abyssal Hill is NOT ACCEPTED.** There are insufficient ship data available to properly define the feature.

Name proposed after the city of Quequén, located on the coast of the Buenos Aires province, Argentina.

4.1.4 Viedma Abyssal Hills

Docs: Proposal for [Viedma Abyssal Hills](#) [Annex](#)

Positions (line):	<i>Lat.</i>	41°25.90'S	<i>Long.</i>	050°57.10'W	South West Atlantic Ocean
	<i>Lat.</i>	41°27.70'S	<i>Long.</i>	050°37.50'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	41°50.60'S	<i>Long.</i>	049°52.80'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	42°03.40'S	<i>Long.</i>	049°41.20'W	
Proposer:	W. Reynoso-Peralta, Ministerio de Defensa, Servicio de Hidrografía Naval, Av. Montes de Oca 2124, Buenos Aires (1271), Argentina (wreyper@yahoo.com.ar)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	Not provided				
Minimum Depth:	4940 m (predicted bathymetry)				
Maximum Depth:	5790 m (predicted bathymetry)				
Total Relief:	850 m				
Dimension/Size:	Round-shaped; 35 km diameter on average at the base.				

Outcome:

- **Viedma Abyssal Hills is NOT ACCEPTED.** There are insufficient ship data available to properly define the feature.

Name proposed after the city of Viedma, located along the mouth of the Negro river and capital of Rio Negro province, Argentina.

4.1.5 Cánepa Seamount

Docs: Proposal for [Cánepa Seamount](#) [Annex 1](#) [Annex 2](#)

Position:	<i>Lat.</i>	45° 18.6'S	<i>Long.</i>	055° 17.6'W	South Atlantic Ocean
Proposer:	W. Reynoso-Peralta, Ministerio de Defensa, Servicio de Hidrografía Naval, Av. Montes de Oca 2124, Buenos Aires (1271), Argentina (wreyper@yahoo.com.ar)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				

Discoverer:	Not provided
Date of Discovery:	Not provided
Minimum Depth:	4190 m (predicted bathymetry)
Maximum Depth:	5586 m (predicted bathymetry)
Total Relief:	1396 m
Dimension/Size:	Elongated shape with E-W orientation. E-W: 25 km long, N-S: 11 km maximum wide.

W. Reynoso Peralta mentioned that CÁNEPA Seamount is shown on Argentinean marine geological maps and in UNCLOS Argentinean submission.

Outcome:

- **Cánepa Seamount is PENDING.** There are insufficient ship data available to properly define the feature.

- **Action SCUFN25/13: W. Reynoso Peralta** to review any new data in support of Cánepa Seamount and present it at SCUFN-26.

Name proposed after the Argentinean oceanographic research vessel CÁNEPA, which carried out 35 scientific cruises since 1954 to 1972 in the South Atlantic area, between Drake Passage and Río de Janeiro. Many of those cruises were done jointly with R/V VEMA from Lamont Doherty Earth Observatory. R/V CÁNEPA also carried out expeditions during the International Geophysical Year (1957-58).

4.1.6 El Austral Seamount

Docs: Proposal for [El Austral Seamount](#) [Annex 1](#)

Position:	<i>Lat.</i>	45°36.04'S	<i>Long.</i>	055°51.69'W	South Atlantic Ocean
Proposer:	W. Reynoso-Peralta, Ministerio de Defensa, Servicio de Hidrografía Naval, Av. Montes de Oca 2124, Buenos Aires (1271), Argentina (wreyper@yahoo.com.ar)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Cap. Ing. Sergio Ossirof, BIO Hespérides				
Date of Discovery:	March 2008				
Minimum Depth:	3947 m				
Maximum Depth:	5300 m				
Total Relief:	1353 m				
Dimension/Size:	Elongated shape with E-W orientation; 24 km long and 8 km wide.				

Outcome:

- **El Austral Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN25/14: W. Reynoso Peralta** to submit a shape file to L. Taylor and an improved list of coordinates to the secretary, for a polygon that encircles El Austral Seamount.

Named after the historical oceanographic sailing vessel EL AUSTRAL. Built in Copenhagen in 1935. she originally was the "ATLANTIS I" of Wood Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI). She was bought by the National Council of Scientific and Technical Research of Argentina in 1966. "El AUSTRAL" was also the name of a whaling ship, former polar explorer ship LE FRANÇAIS which belonged to the Argentinean Navy from 1905. The sailing vessel El AUSTRAL served with the Navy Hydrographic Service and carried out many scientific cruises in the Southwest Atlantic Ocean during the 1970's. In 2012, she was owned by the Argentinean Naval Prefecture and used for fluvial and coastal environmental monitoring tasks.

4.1.7 Michelangelo Guyot

Docs: Proposal for [Michelangelo Guyot](#) [Annex 1](#)

Position:	<i>Lat.</i>	25°35.76'S	<i>Long.</i>	099°03.78'W	South Pacific Ocean
Proposer:	W. Reynoso-Peralta, Ministerio de Defensa, Servicio de Hidrografía Naval, Av. Montes de Oca 2124, Buenos Aires (1271), Argentina (wreyper@yahoo.com.ar)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	Not provided				
Minimum Depth:	41 m				
Maximum Depth:	3300 m (predicted bathymetry)				
Total Relief:	3259 m (predicted bathymetry)				
Dimension/Size:	Elongated.top, partially flat; 58 km long and 33 km wide.				

Outcome:

- Michelangelo Guyot is NOT ACCEPTED. There are insufficient ship data available to properly define the feature.

Name proposed after Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni (1475–1564), commonly known as Michelangelo, an Italian Renaissance sculptor, painter, architect, poet, and engineer who exerted an unparalleled influence on the development of Western art. Despite making few forays beyond the arts, his versatility in the disciplines he took up was of such a high order that he is often considered a contender for the title of the archetypal Renaissance man.

4.1.8 Raffaello Seamount

Docs: Proposal for [Raffaello Seamount](#) [Annex 1](#)

Position:	<i>Lat.</i>	25°08.40'S	<i>Long.</i>	098°38.90'W	South Pacific Ocean
Proposer:	W. Reynoso-Peralta, Ministerio de Defensa, Servicio de Hidrografía Naval, Av. Montes de Oca 2124, Buenos Aires (1271), Argentina (wreyper@yahoo.com.ar)				
Date of Proposal:	21 September 2012				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	Not provided				

Minimum Depth:	44 m
Maximum Depth:	3500 m (predicted bathymetry)
Total Relief:	3456 m (predicted bathymetry)
Dimension/Size:	Elongated, rounded top; 80 km long and 30 km wide.

Outcome:

- Raffaello Seamount is NOT ACCEPTED. There are insufficient ship data available to properly define the feature.

Name proposed after Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino (1483–1520), better known simply as Raffaello, an Italian painter and architect of the High Renaissance. His work is admired for its clarity of form and ease of composition and for its visual achievement of the Neo-Platonic ideal of human grandeur. Together with Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci, he forms the traditional trinity of great masters of that period.

4.1.9 Da Vinci Seamount

Docs: Proposal for [Da Vinci Seamount](#) [Annex 1](#)

Position:	<i>Lat.</i>	26°53.40'S	<i>Long.</i>	100°43.10'W	South Pacific Ocean
Proposer:	W. Reynoso-Peralta, Ministerio de Defensa, Servicio de Hidrografía Naval, Av. Montes de Oca 2124, Buenos Aires (1271), Argentina (wreyper@yahoo.com.ar)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	Not provided				
Minimum Depth:	319 m				
Maximum Depth:	2500 m (predicted bathymetry)				
Total Relief:	2181 m (predicted bathymetry)				
Dimension/Size:	Rounded top; 50 km diameter.				

Outcome:

- Da Vinci Seamount is NOT ACCEPTED. There are insufficient ship data available to properly define the feature.

Name proposed after Leonardo di ser Piero da Vinci (1452–1519), an Italian Renaissance polymath: painter, sculptor, architect, musician, scientist, mathematician, engineer, inventor, anatomist, geologist, cartographer, botanist, and writer. His genius, perhaps more than that of any other figure, epitomized the Renaissance humanist ideal. Leonardo has often been described as the archetype of the Renaissance Man, a man of "unquenchable curiosity" and "feverishly inventive imagination".

4.1.10 Donatello Seamount

Docs: Proposal for [Donatello Seamount](#) [Annex 1](#)

Position:	<i>Lat.</i>	24°59.05'S	<i>Long.</i>	098°13.53'W	South Pacific Ocean
Proposer:	W. Reynoso-Peralta, Ministerio de Defensa, Servicio de Hidrografía Naval, Av. Montes de Oca 2124, Buenos Aires (1271), Argentina (wreyper@yahoo.com.ar)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	Not provided				
Minimum Depth:	443 m				
Maximum Depth:	3500 m (predicted bathymetry)				
Total Relief:	3057 m (predicted bathymetry)				
Dimension/Size:	Rounded shape; 40 km long and 28 km wide.				

Outcome:

- Donatello Seamount is NOT ACCEPTED. There are insufficient ship data available to properly define the feature.

Name proposed after Donato di Niccolò di Betto Bardi (Circa 1386–1466), also known as Donatello, an early Renaissance Italian painter and sculptor from Florence. He is, in part, known for his work in bas-relief, a form of shallow relief sculpture that, in Donatello's case, incorporated significant 15th-century developments in perspectival illusionism.

4.2 PROPOSALS BY UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AND BRITISH ANTARCTIC SURVEY

Doc: SCUFN25-04.2A [Proposal from L.A. Lawver and I.W. Dalziel, U. of Texas, USA and R. Larter, BAS, UK](#)

4.2.1 Barker Bank

Doc: Proposal for [Barker Bank](#) [Biography of Peter Barker](#)

Positions (polygon):	Lat.	52°45'S	Long.	047°30'W	Scotia Sea, Southern Ocean
	Lat.	52°52'S	Long.	046°07'W	
	Lat.	53°05'S	Long.	045°40'W	
	Lat.	53°34'S	Long.	045°47'W	
	Lat.	53°40'S	Long.	045°57'W	
	Lat.	53°17'S	Long.	047°40'W	
	Lat.	53°03'S	Long.	047°45'W	
	Lat.	52°45'S	Long.	047°30'W	
Proposer:	Lawrence Lawver (lawver@ig.utexas.edu) and Ian W.D. Dalziel (ian@ig.utexas.edu), University of Texas at Austin, USA; and Rob Larter (rdla@BAS.ac.uk), British Antarctic Survey, UK				
Date of Proposal:	August 2012				
Discoverer:	Not provided (first discussed in Cunningham et al.)				
Date of Discovery:	Not provided (Multibeam mapped by RRS James C.Ross, 2001-2010)				
Minimum Depth:	~<1000 m				
Maximum Depth:	~3000 m				
Total Relief:	~2100 m				
Dimension/Size:	Rectangular shape; about 60 km x 140 km.				

This feature is a component of the North Scotia Ridge.

References:

Barker, P.F., 2001. Scotia Sea regional tectonic evolution; implications for mantle flow and paleo circulation. *Earth-Science Reviews* 55, 1-39.

Cunningham, A.P., Barker, P.F. & Tomlinson, J.S., 1998. Tectonics and sedimentary environment of the North Scotia Ridge region revealed by side-scan sonar. *Journal of the Geological Society* 155, 941–956. doi: 10.1144/gsjgs.155.6.0941.

Outcome:

- The sub-committee was informed that the feature is located in a politically sensitive area for Argentina and, in accordance with SCUFN rule of procedure 2.10, agreed not to consider this proposal.
- The sub-committee agreed that the proposal should be deferred and invited W. Reynoso Peralta, as SCUFN member from Argentina, to seek support for a joint proposal from appropriate Argentinian authorities.

- **Barker Bank is PENDING.** The specific term Barker is considered appropriate and the name Peter F. Barker is reserved for uncommemorated personalities.
- **Action SCUFN25/15: W. Reynoso Peralta** to seek support for a joint proposal for Barker Bank from appropriate Argentinian authorities.
- **Action SCUFN25/16: L. Taylor** to add Peter F. Barker to the list of uncommemorated personalities.
- **Action SCUFN25/17: H.W. Schenke** to discuss with the proposers of Barker Bank about identifying an alternative, larger feature that would be more suitable to honour Peter Barker.

Name proposed after Peter F. Barker (deceased July 2012) who wrote extensively on the tectonics of the Scotia Sea and mapped this feature; see Cunningham et al., 1996; Barker, 2001.

4.3 PROPOSALS BY OGS ITALY

Doc: SCUFN25-04.3A [Proposal from M. Busetti, OGS, Italy](#) [Supporting material](#)

4.3.1 OGS Explora Mounds

Doc: Proposal for [OGS-Explora Mound](#)

Positions (multipoints):	<i>Lat.</i>	75°46.00'S	<i>Long.</i>	165°13.00'E	Southern Ocean, Ross Sea
	<i>Lat.</i>	76°02.50'S	<i>Long.</i>	166°42.50'E	
Proposer:	Martina Busetti, Istituto Nazionale di Oceanografia e di Geofisica Sperimentale (OGS), Borgo Grotta Gigante 42/c, 34010 Sgonico (TS), Italy. (mbusetti@inogs.it)				
Date of Proposal:	June 2012				
Discoverer:	Martina Busetti and Riccardo Geletti, Italian Research Vessel OGS Explora				
Date of Discovery:	January 2006				
Minimum Depth:	418 m				
Maximum Depth:	860 m				
Total Relief:	442 m				
Dimension/Size:	Group of circular / elliptical features, with maximum axis of 700 to 2500 m.				

The initial identification of these features originates from multichannel data collected in 1990 by OGS EXPLORA for the Italian National Antarctic Program (PNRA). When reprocessing the data in 2005, the occurrence of the mounds was hypothesized. Their existence was confirmed during the XXI Antarctic Italian Expedition in 2006, as part of PNRA, on the basis of swath bathymetric data.

The name OGS Explora Mounds was submitted to, and accepted by the Italian Committee for Antarctic Names in 2007. It is included in the SCAR Gazetteer since 2008 and has been used in scientific papers.

Reference:

Geletti, R., and Busetti M., 2011. A double bottom simulating reflector in the western Ross Sea, Antarctica, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 116, B04101, doi:10.1029/2010JB007864.

Noting that the vessel is actually named “OGS Explora”, the sub-Committee agreed that the full name be used for the feature, despite its reluctance to accept acronyms.

Outcome:

- **OGS Explora Mounds is ACCEPTED**, with details as above. However, a new polygon that closely encircles the mounds that have been surveyed, and coordinates at the centre of each mound, will need to be provided.

- **Action SCUFN25/18: Secretary** to request from the proposer a new polygon that closely encircles the OGS Explora mounds, and with coordinates at the centre of each mound.

Named after the research vessel OGS EXPLORA, owned by the Istituto Nazionale di Oceanografia e di Geofisica Sperimentale (OGS). She went 10 times in the Antarctic seas and 6 times in the Ross Sea.

The data collected during these cruises allowed to identify the mounds. This ship discovered similar features in the North Sea (Belgica Mounds, Logachev Mounds, Viking Mounds, etc.).

4.3.2 Iulia Mud Volcano

Doc: Proposal for [Iulia Mud Volcano](#)

Note: The name proposed was “Vulcano di fango Iulia”. “Vulcano di Fango” means Mud Volcano in Italian.

Position (point):	Lat.	75°57.17'S	Long.	165°21.17'E	Southern Ocean, Ross Sea
Proposer:	Martina Busetti, Istituto Nazionale di Oceanografia e di Geofisica Sperimentale (OGS), Borgo Grotta Gigante 42/c, 34010 Sgonico (TS), Italy. (mbusetti@inogs.it)				
Date of Proposal:	June 2012				
Discoverer:	Martina Busetti and Riccardo Geletti, Italian Research Vessel OGS Explora				
Date of Discovery:	January 2006				
Minimum Depth:	634 m				
Maximum Depth:	710 m				
Total Relief:	76 m				
Dimension/Size:	Elliptical shape; 2500 m x 1500 m.				

The initial identification of these features originates from multichannel data collected in 1990 by OGS EXPLORA for the Italian National Antarctic Program (PNRA). Its existence was confirmed during the XXI Antarctic Italian Expedition in 2006, as part of PNRA, on the basis of swath bathymetric data.

The name “Vulcano di fango Iulia” was submitted to, and accepted by the Italian Committee for Antarctic Names in 2007. It is included in the SCAR Gazetteer since 2008 and has been used in scientific papers.

This feature is close to Tergeste Mud Volcano and is part of the OGS Explora Mounds.

Outcome:

- **Iulia Mud Volcano is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN25/19: Secretary** to request from the proposer a polygon that closely encircles Iulia Mud Volcano.

Named after the “gens” (family) Iulia, derived from Julius Caesar. During the first century, he encouraged the development of urban centres, like Tergeste (the ancient Trieste). “Iulia” is also reflected in the names of the region Friuli Venezia Giulia and of the Iulian Alps. Trieste is the city where the Istituto Nazionale di Oceanografia e di Geofisica Sperimentale (OGS) is located. The R/V OGS EXPLORA, used during the Ross Sea cruises and that allowed discovering the feature, belongs to OGS.

4.3.3 Tergeste Mud Volcano

Docs: Proposal for [Tergeste Mud Volcano](#)

Note: The name proposed was “Vulcano di fango Tergeste”. “Vulcano di Fango” means Mud Volcano in Italian.

Position (point):	<i>Lat.</i>	75°56.83'S	<i>Long.</i>	165°24.97'E	Southern Ocean, Ross Sea
Proposer:	Martina Busetti, Istituto Nazionale di Oceanografia e di Geofisica Sperimentale (OGS), Borgo Grotta Gigante 42/c, 34010 Sgonico (TS), Italy. (mbusetti@inogs.it)				
Date of Proposal:	June 2012				
Discoverer:	Martina Busetti and Riccardo Geletti, Italian Research Vessel OGS Explora				
Date of Discovery:	January 2006				
Minimum Depth:	641 m				
Maximum Depth:	700 m				
Total Relief:	59 m				
Dimension/Size:	Elliptical shape; 2000 m x 750 m				

The initial identification of this feature originates from multichannel data collected in 1990 by OGS EXPLORA for the Italian National Antarctic Program (PNRA). Its existence was confirmed during the XXI Antarctic Italian Expedition in 2006, as part of PNRA, on the basis of swath bathymetric data.

The name “Vulcano di fango Tergeste” was submitted to, and accepted by the Italian Committee for Antarctic Names in 2007. It is included in the SCAR Gazetteer since 2008 and has been used in scientific papers.

This feature is close to Iulia Mud Volcano and is part of the OGS Explora Mounds.

Outcome:

- **Tergeste Mud Volcano is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN25/20: Secretary** to request from the proposer a polygon that closely encircles Tergeste Mud Volcano.

Tergeste is the Latin name for the city of Trieste (Italy), where the Istituto Nazionale di Oceanografia e di Geofisica Sperimentale (OGS) is located. The R/V OGS EXPLORA, used during the Ross Sea cruises and that allowed discovering the feature, belongs to OGS.

4.3.4 Comments from the New Zealand Undersea Feature Naming Committee

Doc: SCUFN25-04.3B [Initial Response from the Chair of the ‘NZ Undersea Feature Naming Committee’ on three Italian undersea feature name proposals located in the Ross Sea, Antarctica](#)

The Sub-committee noted the comments from the Chair of the Undersea Feature Naming Committee of the New Zealand Geographic Board on the three undersea feature name proposals above, from OGS, Italy. The sub-committee further noted that this was in relation to the proposed New Zealand protocol for undersea feature naming in the area of interest of NZGB, and which is dealt with in section 5.2.4 of this report.

4.4 PROPOSALS BY DIRECTORATE OF HYDROGRAPHY AND NAVIGATION, BRAZIL

Docs: SCUFN25-04.4A [Proposals from A.A. Alberoni, DHN, Brazil](#)

4.4.1 Bahía Plateau

Docs: Proposal for [Bahía Plateau](#)

Position (Central point):	<i>Lat.</i>	16°52.96'S	<i>Long.</i>	038°16.63'W	Atlantic Ocean
Proposer:	A.A. Alberoni, Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation, Barão de Jaceguay Street, Ponta da Armação, Niterói, 24.048-900 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (ana.angelica@chm.mar.mil.br)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2012				
Discoverer:	Brazilian Survey Vessel Almirante Camara; Brazilian Survey Vessel Sea Surveyor (Brazilian Continental Shelf Project)				
Date of Discovery:	August-November 1996; July 2009				
Minimum Depth:	1200 m				
Maximum Depth:	3660 m				
Total Relief:	2460 m				
Dimension/Size:	Horseshoe shape; ~20000 km ²				

Outcome:

- **Bahía Plateau is NOT ACCEPTED.** Although the specific term is appropriate, the sub-committee considered that the generic term Plateau is not suitable for the feature; further that there is no suitable generic term available at this time.

- **Action SCUFN25/21: Generic Term Group (Y. Ohara, V. Stagpoole, H-C. Han)** to discuss suitable generic term for features such as the proposed Bahía Plateau.

Name proposed after the nearby Bahia State.

4.4.2 Natal Canyon

Docs: Proposal for [Natal Canyon](#)

Position (Central point):	<i>Lat.</i>	05°42.73'S	<i>Long.</i>	034°38.25'W	Atlantic Ocean
Positions (line)	<i>Lat.</i>	05°58.78'S	<i>Long.</i>	034°52.12'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	05°58.20'S	<i>Long.</i>	034°50.96'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	05°57.32'S	<i>Long.</i>	034°51.23'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	05°55.92'S	<i>Long.</i>	034°50.50'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	05°54.60'S	<i>Long.</i>	034°50.98'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	05°52.60'S	<i>Long.</i>	034°50.32'W	

	<i>Lat.</i>	05°51.62'S	<i>Long.</i>	034°50.35'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	05°49.23'S	<i>Long.</i>	034°48.65'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	05°45.03'S	<i>Long.</i>	034°45.35'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	05°43.33'S	<i>Long.</i>	034°40.85'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	05°42.88'S	<i>Long.</i>	034°37.45'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	05°41.57'S	<i>Long.</i>	034°34.15'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	05°39.92'S	<i>Long.</i>	034°31.17'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	05°37.23'S	<i>Long.</i>	034°28.50'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	05°35.47'S	<i>Long.</i>	034°25.67'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	05°32.95'S	<i>Long.</i>	034°21.15'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	05°42.75'S	<i>Long.</i>	034°39.18'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	05°41.15'S	<i>Long.</i>	034°43.32'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	05°36.47'S	<i>Long.</i>	034°47.38'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	05°34.00'S	<i>Long.</i>	034°48.60'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	05°42.02'S	<i>Long.</i>	034°47.12'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	05°42.02'S	<i>Long.</i>	034°49.13'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	05°42.45'S	<i>Long.</i>	034°52.33'W	
Proposer:	A.A. Alberoni, Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation, Barão de Jaceguay Street, Ponta da Armação, Niterói, 24.048-900 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (ana.angelica@chm.mar.mil.br)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2012				
Discoverer:	Brazilian Survey Vessel Sea Surveyor (Brazilian Continental Shelf Project)				
Date of Discovery:	August 2009				
Minimum Depth:	300 m				
Maximum Depth:	3960 m				
Total Relief:	3660 m				
Dimension/Size:	Channel with V and asymmetrical shapes; 100 km long, from 2 to 6.5 km wide and from 250 to 600 m height.				

Outcome:

- **Natal Canyon is ACCEPTED**, with details as above. Three channels are seen on multibeam data. The southern channel is identified as the main channel, which is named Natal Canyon.

- **Action SCUFN25/22: A. A. Alberoni** to submit a shape file to L. Taylor and an improved list of coordinates to the secretary for Natal Canyon.

Named after the nearby city of Natal, Brazil. The feature is located on the northeastern Brazilian continental margin.

4.4.3 Natal Terrace

Docs: Proposal for [Natal Terrace](#)

Position (Central Pont)	<i>Lat.</i>	06°00.03'S	<i>Long.</i>	039°02.86'W	Atlantic Ocean
Proposer:	A.A. Alberoni, Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation, Barão de Jaceguay Street, Ponta da Armação, Niterói, 24.048-900 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (ana.angelica@chm.mar.mil.br)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2012				
Discoverer:	Brazilian Survey Vessel Almirante Camara; Brazilian Survey Vessel Sea Surveyor (Brazilian Continental Shelf Project)				
Date of Discovery:	July-September 1992; August 2009				
Minimum Depth:	600 m				
Maximum Depth:	2600 m				
Total Relief:	2000 m				
Dimension/Size:	Triangle shape; ~37 km x 39 km				

Outcome:

- **Natal Terrace is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN25/23: A. A. Alberoni** to submit a shape file to L. Taylor and an improved list of coordinates to the secretary for a polygon that encircles Natal Terrace.

Named after the nearby city of Natal, Brazil.

4.4.4 Tagore Seamount

Docs: Proposal for [Tagore Seamount](#)

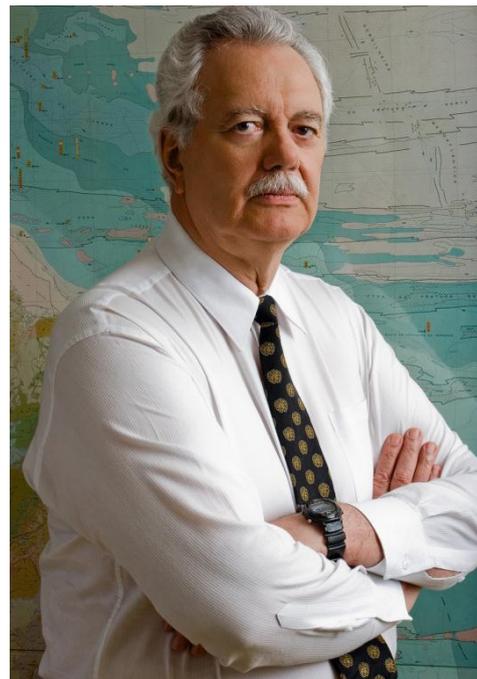
Position (central point):	<i>Lat.</i>	01°20.05'N	<i>Long.</i>	040°48.32'W	Atlantic Ocean
Positions (polygon)	<i>Lat.</i>	01°19.67'N	<i>Long.</i>	040°56.97'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	01°15.85'N	<i>Long.</i>	040°55.65'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	01°13.08'N	<i>Long.</i>	040°52.90'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	01°15.08'N	<i>Long.</i>	040°49.47'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	01°14.72'N	<i>Long.</i>	040°44.53'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	01°13.40'N	<i>Long.</i>	040°43.45'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	01°15.08'N	<i>Long.</i>	040°40.88'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	01°16.72'N	<i>Long.</i>	040°40.78'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	01°19.03'N	<i>Long.</i>	040°39.35'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	01°21.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	040°37.72'W	

	<i>Lat.</i>	01°24.90'N	<i>Long.</i>	040°38.22'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	01°24.32'N	<i>Long.</i>	040°42.85'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	01°25.90'N	<i>Long.</i>	040°45.95'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	01°24.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	040°52.18'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	01°24.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	040°52.40'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	01°19.67'N	<i>Long.</i>	040°56.97'W	
Proposer:	A.A. Alberoni, Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation, Barão de Jaceguay Street, Ponta da Armação, Niterói, 24.048-900 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (ana.angelica@chm.mar.mil.br)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2012				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	Not provided				
Minimum Depth:	2251 m				
Maximum Depth:	4200 m				
Total Relief:	1949 m				
Dimension/Size:	Conical; 37 km x 29 km.				

Outcome:

- Tagore Seamount is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

Named after Alexandre Tagore Medeiros de Albuquerque, born in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (1940-2012). He graduated in Marine Science in 1964 at the Brazilian Naval School and, from 1975, he worked on technical activities at the Brazilian Hydrographic Service (Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation). From 1986-1989 he was Under-Secretary of the Brazilian Inter-Ministerial Commission for Marine Resources. From 1991-1997 he participated in many groups of experts invited by the United Nations on the implementation of Article 76 of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). From 1997 he participated, as member of the UN Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS), in many work groups to elaborate the CLCS Scientific and Technical Guidelines. He was involved in the examination of submissions from the Russian Federation, Australia, New Zealand, Norway, Barbados, Mauritius and Seychelles. He chaired the CLCS from 2007-2012. He served in the Brazilian Continental Shelf Project as coordinator of the Executive Committee from 1988-2012.



4.5 PROPOSALS BY JCUFN AND KUMAMOTO UNIVERSITY, JAPAN

Doc: SCUFN25-04.5A

[Proposals from Y. Ohara, JCUFN and H. Yokose, Kumamoto U., Japan](#)

4.5.1 Kii Seamount

Doc: Proposal for [Kii Seamount](#)

Positions (polygon)	Lat.	31°30.2'N	Long.	134°52.1'E	Philippine Sea, NW Pacific
	Lat.	31°33.6'N	Long.	134°54.2'E	
	Lat.	31°34.2'N	Long.	135°00.4'E	
	Lat.	31°33.1'N	Long.	135°04.7'E	
	Lat.	31°26.6'N	Long.	135°07.8'E	
	Lat.	31°21.8'N	Long.	135°04.7'E	
	Lat.	31°22.7'N	Long.	134°56.3'E	
	Lat.	31°26.4'N	Long.	134°53.3'E	
	Lat.	31°30.2'N	Long.	134°52.1'E	
Proposer:	Y. Ohara, Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department of Japan 2-5-18 Aomi, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0064, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	Not provided				
Minimum Depth:	1670 m				
Maximum Depth:	4500 m				
Total Relief:	2830 m				
Dimension/Size:	Conical shape; ~ 20 km x 20 km.				

References:

Sato et al., 2002, Geochemical and isotopic characteristics of the Kinan Seamount Chain in the Shikoku Basin, *Geochemical Journal*, 36, 519-526.

Ishizuka et al., 2009, Two contrasting magmatic types coexist after the cessation of back-arc spreading, *Chemical Geology*, 266, 283-305.

Outcome:

- Kii Seamount is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

Named after the nearby Kii Peninsula.

4.5.2 Mikawa Seamount

Doc: Proposal for [Mikawa Seamount](#)

Positions (polygon)	<i>Lat.</i>	31°33.3'N	<i>Long.</i>	137°35.6'E	Philippine Sea, NW Pacific
	<i>Lat.</i>	31°37.7'N	<i>Long.</i>	137°29.6'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	31°43.0'N	<i>Long.</i>	137°30.5'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	31°45.4'N	<i>Long.</i>	137°35.7'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	31°43.2'N	<i>Long.</i>	137°37.8'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	31°42.9'N	<i>Long.</i>	137°41.4'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	31°37.1'N	<i>Long.</i>	137°43.3'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	31°34.2'N	<i>Long.</i>	137°39.7'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	31°33.3'N	<i>Long.</i>	137°35.6'E	
Proposer:	Y. Ohara, Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department of Japan 2-5-18 Aomi, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0064, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	Not provided				
Minimum Depth:	1610 m				
Maximum Depth:	4200 m				
Total Relief:	2590 m				
Dimension/Size:	Conical shape; ~18 km x 18 km.				

Reference:

Ishizuka et al., 2009, Two contrasting magmatic types coexist after the cessation of back-arc spreading, *Chemical Geology*, 266, 283-305.

Outcome:

- Mikawa Seamount is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

Named after the nearby Mikawa district in the Honshu Island.

4.5.3 Inuwashi Fracture Zone

Doc: Proposal for [Inuwashi Fracture Zone](#)

Positions (line)	<i>Lat.</i>	18°42.7'N	<i>Long.</i>	139°33.8'E	Philippine Sea, NW Pacific
	<i>Lat.</i>	18°04.5'N	<i>Long.</i>	139°22.0'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	17°33.4'N	<i>Long.</i>	139°04.6'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	16°47.8'N	<i>Long.</i>	138°33.5'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	16°30.8'N	<i>Long.</i>	138°24.1'E	

Proposer:	Y. Ohara, Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department of Japan 2-5-18 Aomi, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0064, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)
Date of Proposal:	September 2012
Discoverer:	Japanese Survey Vessels Takuyo and Shoyo
Date of Discovery:	Various surveys from October 1993 to July 2004
Minimum Depth:	Not provided
Maximum Depth:	Not provided
Total Relief:	Not provided
Dimension/Size:	Not provided

Reference:

Ohara et al., 2011, Tectonics of unusual crustal accretion in the Parece Vela Basin, in Y. Ogawa et al. (eds), Accretionary prisms and convergent margin tectonics in the Northwest Pacific Basin, Modern Approaches in Solid Earth Sciences, 8, Springer, doi: 10.1007/978-90-481-8885-7_7.

Outcome:

- **Inuwashi Fracture Zone is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN25/24: Y. Ohara** to complete feature description in the proposal form for Inuwashi Fracture Zone and submit to the secretary.

“Inuwashi is the Japanese for golden eagle. A bird is relevant to the name of the nearby Oki-no-Tori Shima Island, which includes a “bird” (= “tori”) within its name.

4.5.4 Ojirowashi Fracture Zone

Docs: Proposal for [Ojirowashi Fracture Zone](#)

Positions (Line)	<i>Lat.</i>	18°57.2’N	<i>Long.</i>	140°06.8’E	Philippine Sea, NW Pacific
	<i>Lat.</i>	17°59.8’N	<i>Long.</i>	139°32.4’E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	17°06.6’N	<i>Long.</i>	139°08.8’E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	16°33.2’N	<i>Long.</i>	138°52.4’E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	15°43.3’N	<i>Long.</i>	138°09.1’E	
Proposer:	Y. Ohara, Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department of Japan 2-5-18 Aomi, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0064, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Japanese Survey Vessels Takuyo and Shoyo				
Date of Discovery:	Various surveys from October 1993 to July 2004				
Minimum Depth:	Not provided				
Maximum Depth:	Not provided				

Total Relief:	Not provided
Dimension/Size:	Not provided

Reference:

Ohara et al., 2011, Tectonics of unusual crustal accretion in the Parece Vela Basin, in Y. Ogawa et al. (eds), *Accretionary prisms and convergent margin tectonics in the Northwest Pacific Basin, Modern Approaches in Solid Earth Sciences*, 8, Springer, doi: 10.1007/978-90-481-8885-7_7.

Outcome:

- **Ojirowashi Fracture Zone is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN25/25: Y. Ohara** to complete feature description in the proposal form for Ojirowashi Fracture Zone and submit to the secretary.

Ojirowashi is the Japanese for white-tailed eagle. A bird is relevant to the name of the nearby Oki-no-Tori Shima Island, which includes a “bird” (= “tori”) within its name.

4.5.5 Owashi Fracture Zone

Doc: Proposal for [Owashi Fracture Zone](#)

Positions (Line)	<i>Lat.</i>	18°09.7'N	<i>Long.</i>	140°03.0'E	Philippine Sea, NW Pacific
	<i>Lat.</i>	17°37.2'N	<i>Long.</i>	139°36.6'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	17°06.1'N	<i>Long.</i>	139°22.5'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	16°53.0'N	<i>Long.</i>	139°16.9'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	16°36.0'N	<i>Long.</i>	139°10.3'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	16°13.4'N	<i>Long.</i>	139°02.7'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	15°29.6'N	<i>Long.</i>	138°35.9'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	15°14.1'N	<i>Long.</i>	138°23.6'E	
Proposer:	Y. Ohara, Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department of Japan 2-5-18 Aomi, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0064, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Japanese Survey Vessels Takuyo and Shoyo				
Date of Discovery:	Various surveys from October 1993 to July 2004				
Minimum Depth:	Not provided				
Maximum Depth:	Not provided				
Total Relief:	Not provided				
Dimension/Size:	Not provided				

Reference:

Ohara et al., 2011, Tectonics of unusual crustal accretion in the Parece Vela Basin, in Y. Ogawa et al. (eds), *Accretionary prisms and convergent margin tectonics in the Northwest Pacific Basin, Modern*

Approaches in Solid Earth Sciences, 8, Springer, doi: 10.1007/978-90-481-8885-7_7.

Outcome:

- **Owashi Fracture Zone is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN25/26: Y. Ohara** to complete feature description in the proposal form for Owashi Fracture Zone and submit to the secretary.

Owashi is the Japanese for Steller's sea eagle. A bird is relevant to the name of the nearby Oki-no-Tori Shima Island, which includes a "bird" (= "tori") within its name.

4.5.6 Kokugan Fracture Zone

Doc: Proposal for [Kokugan Fracture Zone](#)

Positions (Line)	<i>Lat.</i>	16°51.1'N	<i>Long.</i>	140°03.0'E	Philippine Sea, NW Pacific
	<i>Lat.</i>	16°12.0'N	<i>Long.</i>	139°56.4'E	
Proposer:	Y. Ohara, Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department of Japan 2-5-18 Aomi, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0064, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Japanese Survey Vessels Takuyo and Shoyo				
Date of Discovery:	Various surveys from October 1993 to July 2004				
Minimum Depth:	Not provided				
Maximum Depth:	Not provided				
Total Relief:	Not provided				
Dimension/Size:	Not provided				

Reference:

Ohara et al., 2011, Tectonics of unusual crustal accretion in the Parece Vela Basin, in Y. Ogawa et al. (eds), Accretionary prisms and convergent margin tectonics in the Northwest Pacific Basin, Modern Approaches in Solid Earth Sciences, 8, Springer, doi: 10.1007/978-90-481-8885-7_7.

Outcome:

- **Kokugan Fracture Zone is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN25/27: Y. Ohara** to complete feature description in the proposal form for Kokugan Fracture Zone and submit to the secretary.

Kokugan is the Japanese for the Brant goose. A bird is relevant to the name of the nearby Oki-no-Tori Shima Island, which includes a "bird" (= "tori") within its name.

4.5.7 Okushiri Ridge

Doc: Proposal for [Okushiri Ridge](#)

Positions (Line)	Lat.	40°55.8'N	Long.	139°35.0'E	NW Pacific
	Lat.	41°19.7'N	Long.	139°40.8'E	
	Lat.	42°08.9'N	Long.	139°26.9'E	
	Lat.	42°16.5'N	Long.	139°33.7'E	
	Lat.	43°03.7'N	Long.	139°20.5'E	
	Lat.	43°09.2'N	Long.	139°14.5'E	
	Lat.	43°13.7'N	Long.	139°13.9'E	
	Lat.	43°27.7'N	Long.	139°17.4'E	
	Lat.	43°30.2'N	Long.	139°15.7'E	
	Lat.	43°58.1'N	Long.	139°14.7'E	
	Lat.	44°09.3'N	Long.	139°10.5'E	
Proposer:	Y. Ohara, Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department of Japan 2-5-18 Aomi, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0064, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	Not provided				
Minimum Depth:	Above sea level (Okushiri Island)				
Maximum Depth:	3300 m				
Total Relief:	>3300 m				
Dimension/Size:	~400 km long				

References:

Okamura et al., 2002, Tectonic, geochemical and biological studies in the eastern margin of the Japan Sea: preliminary results of Yokosuka/Shinkai 6500 YK01-06 cruise, JAMSTEC Deep Sea Res, 20, 77-114.

Okamura et al., 2005, Paleoseismology of deep-sea faults based on marine surveys of northern Okushiri Ridge in the Japan Sea, Journal of Geophysical Research, 110, B09105, doi: 10.1029/2004JB003135.

Outcome:

- **Okushiri Ridge is ACCEPTED** with details as above.

Named after the Okushiri Island, which is the emerged portion of the ridge.

4.5.8 Kaiyo Seamount

Doc: Proposal for [Kaiyo Seamount](#)

Positions (polygon)	<i>Lat.</i>	44°11.8'N	<i>Long.</i>	139°13.8'E	NW Pacific
	<i>Lat.</i>	44°01.9'N	<i>Long.</i>	139°22.4'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	43°52.9'N	<i>Long.</i>	139°22.1'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	43°43.9'N	<i>Long.</i>	139°19.5'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	43°38.0'N	<i>Long.</i>	139°09.4'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	43°41.3'N	<i>Long.</i>	139°00.5'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	43°54.7'N	<i>Long.</i>	138°56.5'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	43°57.4'N	<i>Long.</i>	139°03.8'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	44°02.6'N	<i>Long.</i>	139°05.8'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	44°05.6'N	<i>Long.</i>	139°04.4'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	44°11.3'N	<i>Long.</i>	139°05.8'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	44°11.8'N	<i>Long.</i>	139°13.8'E	
Proposer:	Y. Ohara, Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department of Japan 2-5-18 Aomi, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0064, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Japanese Survey Vessel Dai-yon Kaiyo				
Date of Discovery:	1952				
Minimum Depth:	924 m				
Maximum Depth:	3300 m				
Total Relief:	2376 m				
Dimension/Size:	Elongated shape; 50 km x 15 km				

References:

Okamura et al., 2002, Tectonic, geochemical and biological studies in the eastern margin of the Japan Sea: preliminary results of Yokosuka/Shinkai 6500 YK01-06 cruise, JAMSTEC Deep Sea Res, 20, 77-114.

Okamura et al., 2005, Paleoseismology of deep-sea faults based on marine surveys of northern Okushiri Ridge in the Japan Sea, Journal of Geophysical Research, 110, B09105, doi: 10.1029/2004JB003135.

Y. Ohara remarked that the position currently provided in the GEBSCO Gazetteer for Shiribeshi Seamount, a feature associated with Kaiyo Seamount, is wrong. Instead of 43°33.00'N, 139°44.00'E, as at present, it should be 43°35.00'N, 139°32.00'E.

Outcome:

- **Kaiyo Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **SCUFN25/28 – Secretary** to change the position of Shiribeshi Seamount in the GEBSCO Gazetteer to 43°35.00'N, 139°32.00'E.

Named after the discovering ship, Japanese survey vessel Dai-yon Kaiyo.

4.5.9 Honza Seamount

Doc: Proposal for [Honza Seamount](#)

Positions (polygon)	Lat.	24°22.3'N	Long.	142°52.0'E	Philippine Sea, NW Pacific
	Lat.	24°21.1'N	Long.	142°56.5'E	
	Lat.	24°17.1'N	Long.	142°59.5'E	
	Lat.	24°12.8'N	Long.	142°59.6'E	
	Lat.	24°02.6'N	Long.	142°47.6'E	
	Lat.	24°04.2'N	Long.	142°43.7'E	
	Lat.	24°15.6'N	Long.	142°44.4'E	
	Lat.	24°22.3'N	Long.	142°52.0'E	
Proposer:	Ken Ikehara, Geological Survey of Japan/AIST Central 7 1-1-1 Higashi, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8567, Japan (k-ikehara@aist.go.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Japanese Survey Vessel Shoyo				
Date of Discovery:	October 2004				
Minimum Depth:	2260 m				
Maximum Depth:	4300 m				
Total Relief:	2040 m				
Dimension/Size:	Rhombic shape; dimension not provided.				

Outcome:

- Honza Seamount is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

Named after Prof. Eiichi Honza, who passed away on June 2012. His most prominent and pioneering works were achieved through his engagement in extensive field work and scientific cruises and exemplified as a series of marine geology maps around Japan. His investigative approach was based on geologic and tectonic interpretation and analysis of seabed geological samples and geophysical and seismic seafloor mapping. He conducted many domestic and international scientific projects and research cruises in the western and central Pacific Ocean, which greatly contributed to the understanding of the tectonics of subduction zones and the formation of marginal basins through back-arc spreading in the western Pacific, including the Izu-Ogasawara Arc System.

4.5.10 Amami Calderas

Doc: Proposal for [Amami Caldera](#)

Positions	Lat.	Caldera 1	Long.	Caldera 1	East China Sea
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(multiple polygons)					
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°36.36'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°46.63'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°33.71'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°47.82'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°33.26'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°48.70'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°34.68'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°50.37'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°35.71'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°51.46'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°37.94'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°50.54'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°38.95'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°49.57'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°38.81'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°47.41'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°37.52'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°46.45'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°36.36'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°46.63'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	Caldera 2	<i>Long.</i>	Caldera 2	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°29.72'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°41.90'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°29.88'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°44.79'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°31.09'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°47.08'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°33.60'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°47.17'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°35.58'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°45.90'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°36.59'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°44.73'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°35.45'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°41.72'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°34.41'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°40.10'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°32.54'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°40.15'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°30.59'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°41.03'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°29.72'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°41.90'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	Caldera 3	<i>Long.</i>	Caldera 3	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°28.07'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°40.07'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°28.51'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°41.18'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°29.18'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°41.92'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°30.17'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°41.22'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°30.06'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°39.85'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°29.53'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°39.19'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°28.61'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°39.63'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	28°28.07'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°40.07'E	
Proposer:	Hisayoshi Yokose, Faculty of Science, Kumamoto University 2-39-1 Kurakami Chuoku, Kumamoto 860-8555, Japan (yokose@sci.kumamoto-u.ac.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	April 2012				

Discoverer:	H. Yokose, Kumamoto Univ., Japan
Date of Discovery:	2007
Minimum Depth:	72 m
Maximum Depth:	790 m
Total Relief:	718 m
Dimension/Size:	Oval shape; Caldera 1: 53 km ² ; Caldera 2: 112 km ² ; Caldera3: 13 km ² .

References:

Sato and Yokose (2007) Geochemical characteristics of the volcanic rocks from the Tokara islands, Ryukyu volcanic arc, Japan. AGU Fall Meeting V41D-0825.

Yokose et al. (2009) Regularly spaced submarine rhyolitic-calderas on the Tokara volcanic ridge, northern Ryukyu arc, Japan. EGU Meeting XY541, Geophysical Research Abstracts.vol. 11, EGU2009-2283-5.

Yokose et al. (2010) Mid-Pleistocene submarine acidic volcanism of the Tokara Islands, Japan. Jour. Geogr. 119, 46-68.

Yokose et al. (2010) Submarine volcanic front on the central Ryukyu arc. JpGU Meetng, SVC063-32.

Yokose et al. (2010) Evidence of recent hydrothermal activity in the Amami submarine caldera: discovery of Fe-Mn crusts enriched in As and Mo. JpGU Meeting, R219-008.

Ishibashi (2011) Natsushima cruise report NT11-15, Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology, Yokosuka, Japan (http://www.godac.jamstec.go.jp/catalog/data/doc_catalog/media/NT11-15_all.pdf).

Outcome:

- **Amami Calderas is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

Named after the adjacent Amami Oshima Island.

4.5.11 Okinoerabu Knoll

Doc: Proposal for [Okinoerabu Knoll](#)

Positions (polygon)	<i>Lat.</i>	27°39.38'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°37.65'E	East China Sea
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°39.57'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°38.35'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°39.70'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°39.22'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°39.62'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°40.42'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°39.26'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°41.07'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°38.76'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°41.77'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°37.88'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°42.38'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°37.12'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°42.61'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°36.20'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°42.59'E	

	<i>Lat.</i>	27°35.62'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°42.17'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°34.83'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°40.78'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°34.56'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°39.43'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°34.72'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°38.15'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°35.20'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°37.26'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°35.65'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°36.52'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°36.48'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°36.03'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°37.43'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°35.98'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°38.33'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°36.29'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°39.01'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°36.81'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°39.38'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°37.65'E	
Proposer:	Hisayoshi Yokose, Faculty of Science, Kumamoto University 2-39-1 Kurakami Chuoku, Kumamoto 860-8555, Japan (yokose@sci.kumamoto-u.ac.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	April 2012				
Discoverer:	Japanese Survey Vessel Natsushima; NT11-15 cruise.				
Date of Discovery:	August 2011				
Minimum Depth:	274 m				
Maximum Depth:	1105 m				
Total Relief:	831 m				
Dimension/Size:	Conical shape; 8.8 km ³ ; 85 km ² ; ~ 5 km diameter at base.				

References:

- Sato and Yokose (2007) Geochemical characteristics of the volcanic rocks from the Tokara islands, Ryukyu volcanic arc, Japan. AGU Fall Meeting V41D-0825.
- Yokose et al. (2009) Regularly spaced submarine rhyolitic-calderas on the Tokara volcanic ridge, northern Ryukyu arc, Japan. EGU Meeting XY541, Geophysical Research Abstracts.vol. 11, EGU2009-2283-5.
- Yokose et al. (2010) Mid-Pleistocene submarine acidic volcanism of the Tokara Islands, Japan. Jour. Geogr. 119, 46-68.
- Yokose et al. (2010) Submarine volcanic front on the central Ryukyu arc. JpGU Meetng, SVC063-32.
- Yokose et al. (2010) Evidence of recent hydrothermal activity in the Amami submarine caldera: discovery of Fe-Mn crusts enriched in As and Mo. JpGU Meeting, R219-008.
- Ishibashi (2011) Natsushima cruise report NT11-15, Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology, Yokosuka, Japan
(http://www.godac.jamstec.go.jp/catalog/data/doc_catalog/media/NT11-15_all.pdf).

Outcome:

- **Okinoerabu Knoll is ACCEPTED**, with details as above. The feature has a caldera/crater on the south side of the summit.

Named after the adjacent Okinoerabu Shima Island.

4.5.12 Yanbaru Hole

Doc: Proposal for [Yanbaru Hole](#)

Positions (polygon)	<i>Lat.</i>	27°17.94'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°16.02'E	East China Sea
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°18.45'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°14.87'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°19.28'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°14.75'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°19.47'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°15.37'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°19.35'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°16.11'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°18.78'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°16.83'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°18.17'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°17.21'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°17.92'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°17.29'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°17.52'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°17.17'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°17.53'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°16.58'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°17.94'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°16.02'E	
Proposer:	Hisayoshi Yokose, Faculty of Science, Kumamoto University 2-39-1 Kurakami Chuoku, Kumamoto 860-8555, Japan (yokose@sci.kumamoto-u.ac.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	April 2012				
Discoverer:	Japanese Survey Vessel Natsushima; NT11-15 cruise.				
Date of Discovery:	August 2011				
Minimum Depth:	1204 m				
Maximum Depth:	1308 m				
Total Relief:	104 m				
Dimension/Size:	Oval shape; 5.5 km x 2.3 km; 9 km ² .				

References:

- Sato and Yokose (2007) Geochemical characteristics of the volcanic rocks from the Tokara islands, Ryukyu volcanic arc, Japan. AGU Fall Meeting V41D-0825.
- Yokose et al. (2009) Regularly spaced submarine rhyolitic-calderas on the Tokara volcanic ridge, northern Ryukyu arc, Japan. EGU Meeting XY541, Geophysical Research Abstracts.vol. 11, EGU2009-2283-5.
- Yokose et al. (2010) Mid-Pleistocene submarine acidic volcanism of the Tokara Islands, Japan. Jour. Geogr. 119, 46-68.
- Yokose et al. (2010) Submarine volcanic front on the central Ryukyu arc. JpGU Meetng, SVC063-32.
- Yokose et al. (2010) Evidence of recent hydrothermal activity in the Amami submarine caldera: discovery of Fe-Mn crusts enriched in As and Mo. JpGU Meeting, R219-008.

Ishibashi (2011) Natsushima cruise report NT11-15, Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology, Yokosuka, Japan
http://www.godac.jamstec.go.jp/catalog/data/doc_catalog/media/NT11-15_all.pdf

Outcome:

- **Yanbaru Hole is ACCEPTED** with details as above.

Named after Yanbaru, the name of the adjacent northern part of Okinawa Island.

4.5.13 Yanbaru Knoll

Doc: Proposal for [Yanbaru Knoll](#)

Positions (polygon)	<i>Lat.</i>	27°19.14'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°16.80'E	East China Sea
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°18.36'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°17.16'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°18.06'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°18.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°18.12'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°18.48'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°18.72'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°18.66'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°19.32'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°18.72'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°19.80'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°18.18'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°19.74'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°16.92'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	27°19.14'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°16.80'E	
Proposer:	Hisayoshi Yokose, Faculty of Science, Kumamoto University 2-39-1 Kurakami Chuoku, Kumamoto 860-8555, Japan (yokose@sci.kumamoto-u.ac.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	April 2012				
Discoverer:	Japanese Survey Vessel Nagasakimaru; 288th cruise.				
Date of Discovery:	September 2009				
Minimum Depth:	533 m				
Maximum Depth:	1285 m				
Total Relief:	752 m				
Dimension/Size:	Conical shape; 2 km ³ ; 8.4 km ² ; ~ 3 km diameter at base.				

References:

- Sato and Yokose (2007) Geochemical characteristics of the volcanic rocks from the Tokara islands, Ryukyu volcanic arc, Japan. AGU Fall Meeting V41D-0825.
- Yokose et al. (2009) Regularly spaced submarine rhyolitic-calderas on the Tokara volcanic ridge, northern Ryukyu arc, Japan. EGU Meeting XY541, Geophysical Research Abstracts.vol. 11, EGU2009-2283-5.
- Yokose et al. (2010) Mid-Pleistocene submarine acidic volcanism of the Tokara Islands, Japan. Jour. Geogr. 119, 46-68.

Yokose et al. (2010) Submarine volcanic front on the central Ryukyu arc. JpGU Meetng, SVC063-32.

Yokose et al. (2010) Evidence of recent hydrothermal activity in the Amami submarine caldera: discovery of Fe-Mn crusts enriched in As and Mo. JpGU Meeting, R219-008.

Ishibashi (2011) Natsushima cruise report NT11-15, Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology, Yokosuka, Japan

(http://www.godac.jamstec.go.jp/catalog/data/doc_catalog/media/NT11-15_all.pdf)

Outcome:

- Yanbaru Knoll is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

Named after Yanbaru, the name of the adjacent northern part of Okinawa Island.

4.5.14 Yoron Hole

Doc: Proposal for [Yoron Hole](#)

Positions (polygon)	Lat.	27°29.10'N	Long.	127°31.16'E	East China Sea
	Lat.	27°28.99'N	Long.	127°31.19'E	
	Lat.	27°28.95'N	Long.	127°31.36'E	
	Lat.	27°28.76'N	Long.	127°31.42'E	
	Lat.	27°28.67'N	Long.	127°31.64'E	
	Lat.	27°28.70'N	Long.	127°32.04'E	
	Lat.	27°28.89'N	Long.	127°32.33'E	
	Lat.	27°29.17'N	Long.	127°32.43'E	
	Lat.	27°29.41'N	Long.	127°32.36'E	
	Lat.	27°29.56'N	Long.	127°32.00'E	
	Lat.	27°29.63'N	Long.	127°31.70'E	
	Lat.	27°29.66'N	Long.	127°31.36'E	
	Lat.	27°29.69'N	Long.	127°30.91'E	
	Lat.	27°29.62'N	Long.	127°30.80'E	
	Lat.	27°29.38'N	Long.	127°30.82'E	
	Lat.	27°29.21'N	Long.	127°30.85'E	
	Lat.	27°29.12'N	Long.	127°30.96'E	
	Lat.	27°29.10'N	Long.	127°31.16'E	
Proposer:	Hisayoshi Yokose, Faculty of Science, Kumamoto University 2-39-1 Kurakami Chuoku, Kumamoto 860-8555, Japan (yokose@sci.kumamoto-u.ac.jp)				
Date of Proposal:	April 2012				
Discoverer:	Japanese Survey Vessels Takuyo and Shoyo				
Date of Discovery:	May 2008				

Minimum Depth:	347 m
Maximum Depth:	675 m
Total Relief:	328 m
Dimension/Size:	Funnel shaped crater; 2.6 km x 1.7 km; 3.5 km ² .

References:

Sato and Yokose (2007) Geochemical characteristics of the volcanic rocks from the Tokara islands, Ryukyu volcanic arc, Japan. AGU Fall Meeting V41D-0825.

Yokose et al. (2009) Regularly spaced submarine rhyolitic-calderas on the Tokara volcanic ridge, northern Ryukyu arc, Japan. EGU Meeting XY541, Geophysical Research Abstracts, vol.11 EGU2009-2283-5.

Yokose et al. (2010) Mid-Pleistocene submarine acidic volcanism of the Tokara Islands, Japan. Jour. Geogr. 119, 46-68.

Yokose et al. (2010) Submarine volcanic front on the central Ryukyu arc. JpGU Meeting abstract, SVC063-32.

Fukuba (2010) Natsushima cruise report NT10-16, Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology, Yokosuka, Japan
(http://www.godac.jamstec.go.jp/catalog/data/doc_catalog/media/NT10-16_all.pdf)

Ishibashi (2011) Natsushima cruise report NT11-15, Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology, Yokosuka, Japan.

Outcome:

- **Yoron Hole is ACCEPTED**, with details as above. The feature has the appearance of a volcanic crater.

Named after the adjacent Yoron Island.

4.6 PROPOSALS BY THE STATE OCEANIC ADMINISTRATION, CHINA

Docs: SCUFN24-04.6A [Proposals from Z. Zhang, SOA, China](#)

4.6.1 Weihan Seamount

Docs: Proposal for [Weihan Seamount](#)

Position (Summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	00°05.20'S	<i>Long.</i>	101°24.20'W	Central East Pacific Ocean
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	00°03.10'S	<i>Long.</i>	101°25.00'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	00°03.30'S	<i>Long.</i>	101°23.70'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	00°04.20'S	<i>Long.</i>	101°22.60'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	00°05.20'S	<i>Long.</i>	101°22.20'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	00°06.00'S	<i>Long.</i>	101°22.40'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	00°06.70'S	<i>Long.</i>	101°23.10'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	00°07.20'S	<i>Long.</i>	101°24.10'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	00°07.10'S	<i>Long.</i>	101°25.40'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	00°06.40'S	<i>Long.</i>	101°26.00'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	00°05.60'S	<i>Long.</i>	101°26.60'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	00°04.60'S	<i>Long.</i>	101°26.50'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	00°03.60'S	<i>Long.</i>	101°25.80'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	00°03.10'S	<i>Long.</i>	101°25.00'W	
Proposer:	Zhanhai ZHANG, State Oceanic Administration, No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave., Beijing, China (heyunxu@hotmail.com)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Chinese Research Vessel Dayang Yihao				
Date of Discovery:	October 2009				
Minimum Depth:	2200 m				
Maximum Depth:	3200 m				
Total Relief:	1000 m				
Dimension/Size:	8 km × 8 km				

It was noted that the feature is located in the Central East Pacific (not NW Pacific as in the proposal) and Lin S. remarked that the sounding instrument used for the survey was a SeaBeam 2112.360 (not EM 120 as in the proposal). The proposal for Weihan Seamount was corrected accordingly.

Outcome:

- Weihan Seamount is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

The term "Weihan" is quoted from a poem in the Book of Songs (a collection of poems in ancient Chinese literature). It means backbone of the country.

4.6.2 Weiyuan Seamount

Docs: Proposal for [Weiyuan Seamount](#)

Position (Summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	09°48.30'N	<i>Long.</i>	154°31.80'W	Central East Pacific Ocean
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	09°49.30'N	<i>Long.</i>	154°36.70'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	09°51.90'N	<i>Long.</i>	154°36.30'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	09°54.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	154°34.30'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	09°54.90'N	<i>Long.</i>	154°32.10'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	09°53.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	154°30.00'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	09°51.60'N	<i>Long.</i>	154°28.10'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	09°50.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	154°27.20'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	09°49.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	154°26.30'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	09°47.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	154°26.30'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	09°45.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	154°27.40'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	09°44.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	154°28.00'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	09°43.40'N	<i>Long.</i>	154°30.10'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	09°42.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	154°31.70'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	09°42.90'N	<i>Long.</i>	154°34.30'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	09°45.20'N	<i>Long.</i>	154°35.90'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	09°47.30'N	<i>Long.</i>	154°36.60'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	09°49.30'N	<i>Long.</i>	154°36.70'W	
Proposer:	Zhanhai ZHANG, State Oceanic Administration, No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave., Beijing, China (heyunxu@hotmail.com)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Chinese Research Vessel Dayang Yihao				
Date of Discovery:	August 1995				
Minimum Depth:	2950 m				
Maximum Depth:	5000 m				
Total Relief:	2050 m				
Dimension/Size:	22 km × 19 km				

It was noted that the feature is located in the Central East Pacific (not NW Pacific as in the proposal). The proposal for Weiyuan Seamount was corrected accordingly.

Outcome:

- **Weiyuan Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above but with a revised polygon that encircles

the feature more closely.

- **Action SCUFN25/29: Lin S.** to provide a shape file to L. Taylor and coordinates to the secretary, for a revised polygon that encircles Weiyan Seamount more closely.

Named from Wei Yuan (1794-1857), a Chinese thinker, politician and litterateur during the Qing Dynasty in China. He wrote a book named "Map Journal of the Oceanic Nations", which is a geographical and historical monumental work in the late Qing Dynasty.

4.6.3 Qianyu Guyot

Docs: Proposal for [Qianyu Guyot](#)

Position (Summit):	Lat.	22°58.40'N	Long.	175°38.50'E	Northwest Pacific Ocean
Positions (polygon):	Lat.	22°52.70'N	Long.	175°27.20'E	
	Lat.	22°47.40'N	Long.	175°29.60'E	
	Lat.	22°45.90'N	Long.	175°32.80'E	
	Lat.	22°45.40'N	Long.	175°34.10'E	
	Lat.	22°45.50'N	Long.	175°38.20'E	
	Lat.	22°48.50'N	Long.	175°41.20'E	
	Lat.	22°50.20'N	Long.	175°44.00'E	
	Lat.	22°52.30'N	Long.	175°45.70'E	
	Lat.	22°57.40'N	Long.	175°45.80'E	
	Lat.	22°59.50'N	Long.	175°47.10'E	
	Lat.	23°00.80'N	Long.	175°52.40'E	
	Lat.	23°02.80'N	Long.	175°54.50'E	
	Lat.	23°06.80'N	Long.	175°55.30'E	
	Lat.	23°10.70'N	Long.	175°52.60'E	
	Lat.	23°13.10'N	Long.	175°47.90'E	
	Lat.	23°14.20'N	Long.	175°43.70'E	
	Lat.	23°14.00'N	Long.	175°40.40'E	
	Lat.	23°11.90'N	Long.	175°38.70'E	
	Lat.	23°07.70'N	Long.	175°37.50'E	
	Lat.	23°04.90'N	Long.	175°35.80'E	
	Lat.	23°02.40'N	Long.	175°33.30'E	
	Lat.	22°58.20'N	Long.	175°28.90'E	
	Lat.	22°52.70'N	Long.	175°27.20'E	
Proposer:	Zhanhai ZHANG, State Oceanic Administration, No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave., Beijing, China (heyunxu@hotmail.com)				

Date of Proposal:	September 2012
Discoverer:	Chinese Research Vessel Hayang Liuhaio
Date of Discovery:	August 2011
Minimum Depth:	1200 m
Maximum Depth:	5200 m
Total Relief:	4000 m
Dimension/Size:	50 km × 32 km

Outcome:

- **Qianyu Guyot is ACCEPTED**, with details as above but with a revised polygon that does not extend so far to the northeast.

- **Action SCUFN25/30: Lin S.** to provide a shape file for Qianyu Guyot to L. Taylor and coordinates to the secretary, for a revised polygon that does not extend so far to the northeast.

The term “Qianyu” means fish diving in deep water and is quoted from a poem in the Book of Songs (a collection of poems in ancient Chinese Literature). The fish may make a leap, or remain in the deep. The name has been proposed from the shape of the feature, which looks like a diving fish.

4.6.4 Zhinyu Guyot

Docs: Proposal for [Zhinyu Guyot](#)

Position (Summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	19°39.20'N	<i>Long.</i>	160°09.40'E	Northwest Pacific Ocean
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	20°00.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	160°02.60'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°03.10'N	<i>Long.</i>	160°12.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°02.30'N	<i>Long.</i>	160°22.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°55.70'N	<i>Long.</i>	160°28.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°51.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	160°35.50'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°46.60'N	<i>Long.</i>	160°45.20'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°33.70'N	<i>Long.</i>	160°50.40'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°23.60'N	<i>Long.</i>	160°49.10'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°12.80'N	<i>Long.</i>	160°43.10'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°09.10'N	<i>Long.</i>	160°36.10'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°08.10'N	<i>Long.</i>	160°23.60'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°08.20'N	<i>Long.</i>	160°12.80'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°12.10'N	<i>Long.</i>	160°02.80'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°18.10'N	<i>Long.</i>	159°54.90'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°27.90'N	<i>Long.</i>	159°46.60'E	

	<i>Lat.</i>	19°36.70'N	<i>Long.</i>	159°45.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°46.90'N	<i>Long.</i>	159°46.30'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°54.30'N	<i>Long.</i>	159°51.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°00.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	160°02.60'E	
Proposer:	Zhanhai ZHANG, State Oceanic Administration, No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave., Beijing, China (heyunxu@hotmail.com)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Chinese Research Vessel Dayang Yihao				
Date of Discovery:	April 2003				
Minimum Depth:	1200 m				
Maximum Depth:	5200 m				
Total Relief:	4000 m				
Dimension/Size:	90 km × 75 km				

Outcome:

- **Zhinyu Guyot is ACCEPTED**, with details as above but with a revised polygon that encircles the feature more closely.

- **Action SCUFN25/31: Lin S.** to provide a shape file to L. Taylor and coordinates to the secretary, for a revised polygon that encircles Zhinyu Guyot more closely.

“Zhinyu” is the name of a girl in a poem in the Book of Songs (a collection of poems in ancient Chinese Literature). The poem is about a love story between a couple named Niulang and Zhinyu. In the story, Niulang is transformed into a star called “Niulang Star”, while Zhinyu is transformed into a star called “Zhinyu Star”, and they are separated by the Milky Way. Similarly, Zhinyu Guyot and Niulang Guyot are separated by a submarine valley.

4.6.5 Niulang Guyot

Docs: Proposal for [Niulang Guyot](#)

Position (Summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	20°44.30'N	<i>Long.</i>	161°11.60'E	Northwest Pacific Ocean
Position (Summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	20°36.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	161°01.70'E	
Position (Summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	20°22.80'N	<i>Long.</i>	160°45.40'E	
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	20°09.80'N	<i>Long.</i>	160°16.50'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°58.70'N	<i>Long.</i>	160°25.50'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°53.20'N	<i>Long.</i>	160°32.70'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°50.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	160°39.80'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°52.10'N	<i>Long.</i>	160°51.90'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	19°57.30'N	<i>Long.</i>	161°03.10'E	

	<i>Lat.</i>	20°08.30'N	<i>Long.</i>	161°17.30'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°28.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	161°22.70'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°39.40'N	<i>Long.</i>	161°28.80'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°46.20'N	<i>Long.</i>	161°29.90'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°53.70'N	<i>Long.</i>	161°18.50'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°56.20'N	<i>Long.</i>	161°06.20'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°51.60'N	<i>Long.</i>	160°53.50'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°45.40'N	<i>Long.</i>	160°41.40'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°36.40'N	<i>Long.</i>	160°32.50'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°27.20'N	<i>Long.</i>	160°23.90'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°17.80'N	<i>Long.</i>	160°18.90'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°09.80'N	<i>Long.</i>	160°16.50'E	
Proposer:	Zhanhai ZHANG, State Oceanic Administration, No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave., Beijing, China (heyunxu@hotmail.com)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Chinese Research Vessel Dayang Yihao				
Date of Discovery:	April 2003				
Minimum Depth:	1600 m				
Maximum Depth:	5200 m				
Total Relief:	3600 m				
Dimension/Size:	135 km × 85 km				

Outcome:

- **Niulang Guyot is ACCEPTED**, with details as above but with a revised polygon that encircles the feature more closely.

- **Action SCUFN25/32: Lin S.** to provide a shape file to L. Taylor and coordinates to the secretary, for a revised polygon that encircles Niulang Guyot more closely.

“Niulang” is the name of a boy in a poem in the Book of Songs (a collection of poems in ancient Chinese Literature). The poem is about a love story between a couple named Niulang and Zhinyu. In the story, Niulang is transformed into a star called “Niulang Star”, while Zhinyu is transformed into a star called “Zhinyu Star”, and they are separated by the Milky Way. Similarly, Zhinyu Guyot and Niulang Guyot are separated by a submarine valley.

4.6.6 Qiaoyue Seamount

Docs: Proposal for [Qiaoyue Seamount](#)

Position (Summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	37°20.00'S	<i>Long.</i>	052°07.00'E	South Indian Ocean
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	37°12.20'S	<i>Long.</i>	052°12.20'E	

	<i>Lat.</i>	37°13.60'S	<i>Long.</i>	052°06.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°16.00'S	<i>Long.</i>	052°00.50'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°16.00'S	<i>Long.</i>	051°54.30'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°16.50'S	<i>Long.</i>	051°51.70'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°18.80'S	<i>Long.</i>	051°51.40'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°21.40'S	<i>Long.</i>	051°54.40'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°24.30'S	<i>Long.</i>	052°00.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°24.30'S	<i>Long.</i>	052°07.20'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°25.10'S	<i>Long.</i>	052°13.60'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°23.10'S	<i>Long.</i>	052°17.10'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°20.60'S	<i>Long.</i>	052°18.50'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°17.10'S	<i>Long.</i>	052°18.40'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°14.20'S	<i>Long.</i>	052°17.20'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°12.20'S	<i>Long.</i>	052°12.20'E	
Proposer:	Zhanhai ZHANG, State Oceanic Administration, No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave., Beijing, China (heyunxu@hotmail.com)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Chinese Research Vessel Dayang Yihao				
Date of Discovery:	February 2009				
Minimum Depth:	1400 m				
Maximum Depth:	4200 m				
Total Relief:	2800 m				
Dimension/Size:	43 km × 24 km				

Outcome:

- **Qiaoyue Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

The term “Qiaoyue” is taken from a poem in “the Book of Songs” (a collection of poems in ancient Chinese Literature) and means high mountains.

4.6.7 Lufei Seamount

Docs: Proposal for [Lufei Seamount](#)

Position (Summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	37°56.90'S	<i>Long.</i>	049°16.00'E	South Indian Ocean
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	38°01.60'S	<i>Long.</i>	049°01.80'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	38°01.10'S	<i>Long.</i>	049°01.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°58.50'S	<i>Long.</i>	049°01.70'E	

	<i>Lat.</i>	37°57.10'S	<i>Long.</i>	049°05.60'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°55.50'S	<i>Long.</i>	049°09.70'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°54.20'S	<i>Long.</i>	049°13.20'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°53.80'S	<i>Long.</i>	049°18.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°54.60'S	<i>Long.</i>	049°21.40'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°54.60'S	<i>Long.</i>	049°24.70'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°55.30'S	<i>Long.</i>	049°26.30'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°56.20'S	<i>Long.</i>	049°26.30'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°57.20'S	<i>Long.</i>	049°22.30'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°58.10'S	<i>Long.</i>	049°18.30'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°58.90'S	<i>Long.</i>	049°14.50'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°59.90'S	<i>Long.</i>	049°11.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	38°00.80'S	<i>Long.</i>	049°07.40'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	38°01.40'S	<i>Long.</i>	049°03.80'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	38°01.60'S	<i>Long.</i>	049°01.80'E	
Proposer:	Zhanhai ZHANG, State Oceanic Administration, No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave., Beijing, China (heyunxu@hotmail.com)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Chinese Research Vessel Dayang Yihao				
Date of Discovery:	February 2007				
Minimum Depth:	1300 m				
Maximum Depth:	3800 m				
Total Relief:	2500 m				
Dimension/Size:	38 km × 8 km				

Outcome:

- **Lufei Seamount is PENDING**, with details as above. The sub-committee requires more bathymetric data to clearly distinguish the feature as a seamount and not being part of SE Indian Ridge.

- **Action SCUFN25/33: Lin S.** to provide more bathymetric data from the region in support of Lufei Seamount to SCUFN-26, and provide the secretary with a revised proposal, with correct location map shown on Fig. 1 of the proposal.

The term “Lufei” means a flying egret in Chinese language and is quoted from The Book of Songs (a collection of poems in ancient Chinese Literature): “A flock of egrets fly to the western marsh nearby”. The name has been proposed from the shape of the feature, which looks like a flying egret.

4.6.8 Xiaozheng Seamount

Docs: Proposal for [Xiaozheng Seamount](#)

Position (Summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	16°12.90'S	<i>Long.</i>	013°06.50'W	South Atlantic Ocean
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	16°09.80'S	<i>Long.</i>	013°07.40'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	16°10.20'S	<i>Long.</i>	013°10.00'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	16°11.40'S	<i>Long.</i>	013°10.60'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	16°13.50'S	<i>Long.</i>	013°10.80'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	16°15.30'S	<i>Long.</i>	013°10.00'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	16°15.90'S	<i>Long.</i>	013°08.40'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	16°16.20'S	<i>Long.</i>	013°06.50'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	16°15.50'S	<i>Long.</i>	013°04.50'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	16°13.40'S	<i>Long.</i>	013°03.60'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	16°12.40'S	<i>Long.</i>	013°03.20'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	16°10.70'S	<i>Long.</i>	013°04.20'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	16°10.20'S	<i>Long.</i>	013°04.60'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	16°09.80'S	<i>Long.</i>	013°07.40'W	
Proposer:	Zhanhai ZHANG, State Oceanic Administration, No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave., Beijing, China (heyunxu@hotmail.com)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Chinese Research Vessel Dayang Yihao				
Date of Discovery:	April 2011				
Minimum Depth:	2150 m				
Maximum Depth:	3600 m				
Total Relief:	1450 m				
Dimension/Size:	15 km × 12 km				

Outcome:

- **Xiaozheng Seamount is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN25/34: Lin S.** to provide the secretary with a revised proposal for Xiaozheng Seamount, with correct location map shown on Fig. 1 of the proposal.

The term “Xiaozheng” is taken from a poem in “the Book of Songs” (a collection of poems in ancient Chinese Literature) and means marching in the midnight. The feature was discovered during a survey in the midnight, hence the name Xiaozheng Seamount.

4.6.9 Kaifeng Seamount

Docs: Proposal for [Kaifeng Seamount](#)

Position (Summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	22°56.60'S	<i>Long.</i>	013°25.90'W	South Atlantic Ocean
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Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	23°02.20'S	<i>Long.</i>	013°33.40'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	23°04.10'S	<i>Long.</i>	013°31.30'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	23°04.50'S	<i>Long.</i>	013°27.50'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	23°05.50'S	<i>Long.</i>	013°24.50'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	23°05.70'S	<i>Long.</i>	013°22.90'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	23°02.90'S	<i>Long.</i>	013°22.10'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	23°00.30'S	<i>Long.</i>	013°22.80'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	22°57.10'S	<i>Long.</i>	013°23.00'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	22°53.60'S	<i>Long.</i>	013°23.10'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	22°51.90'S	<i>Long.</i>	013°25.00'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	22°52.80'S	<i>Long.</i>	013°26.50'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	22°53.50'S	<i>Long.</i>	013°28.70'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	22°54.30'S	<i>Long.</i>	013°32.40'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	22°55.00'S	<i>Long.</i>	013°35.20'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	22°57.00'S	<i>Long.</i>	013°35.50'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	23°00.20'S	<i>Long.</i>	013°34.70'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	23°02.20'S	<i>Long.</i>	013°33.40'W	
Proposer:	Zhanhai ZHANG, State Oceanic Administration, No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave., Beijing, China (heyunxu@hotmail.com)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Chinese Research Vessel Dayang Yihao				
Date of Discovery:	May 2011				
Minimum Depth:	1700 m				
Maximum Depth:	4200 m				
Total Relief:	2500 m				
Dimension/Size:	27 km × 21 km				

Outcome:

- Kaifeng Seamount is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

The term “Kaifeng” means breeze and is quoted from The Book of Songs (a collection of poems in ancient Chinese Literature): “From the south comes the breeze, caressing tender jujube trees”.

4.6.10 Caifan Seamount

Docs: Proposal for [Caifan Seamount](#)

Position (Summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	14° 03.10'S	<i>Long.</i>	014° 21.10'W	South Atlantic Ocean
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Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	13° 57.30'S	<i>Long.</i>	014° 23.70'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	13° 58.00'S	<i>Long.</i>	014° 22.40'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	13° 59.90'S	<i>Long.</i>	014° 21.50'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	14° 00.80'S	<i>Long.</i>	014° 20.50'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	14° 01.90'S	<i>Long.</i>	014° 19.30'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	14° 03.60'S	<i>Long.</i>	014° 17.90'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	14° 05.30'S	<i>Long.</i>	014° 16.40'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	14° 06.00'S	<i>Long.</i>	014° 17.00'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	14° 05.90'S	<i>Long.</i>	014° 18.90'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	14° 05.70'S	<i>Long.</i>	014° 20.10'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	14° 05.30'S	<i>Long.</i>	014° 22.10'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	14° 04.00'S	<i>Long.</i>	014° 24.00'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	14° 00.70'S	<i>Long.</i>	014° 23.90'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	13° 57.30'S	<i>Long.</i>	014° 23.70'W	
Proposer:	Zhanhai ZHANG, State Oceanic Administration, No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave., Beijing, China (heyunxu@hotmail.com)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Chinese Research Vessel Dayang Yihao				
Date of Discovery:	December 2009				
Minimum Depth:	1600 m				
Maximum Depth:	3800 m				
Total Relief:	2200 m				
Dimension/Size:	18 km × 10 km				

Outcome:

- Caifan Seamount is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

The term "Caifan" is taken from a poem in the Book of Songs (a collection of poems in ancient Chinese Literature), which means aquatic weed.

4.6.11 Qingyuan Seamounts

Docs: Proposal for [Qingyuan Seamounts](#)

Position (Summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	21°26.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°30.20'E	Northwest Pacific Ocean
Position (Summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	21°22.90'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°38.10'E	
Position (Summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	21°26.90'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°23.60'E	
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	21°31.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°16.10'E	

	<i>Lat.</i>	21°30.80'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°19.40'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°32.90'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°21.90'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°33.60'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°26.70'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°33.80'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°31.70'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°31.60'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°36.80'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°28.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°39.90'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°25.40'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°42.80'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°22.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°42.10'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°19.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°38.20'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°21.40'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°20.10'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°26.60'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°17.90'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°17.60'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°24.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°18.40'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°30.40'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°31.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°16.10'E	
Proposer:	Zhanhai ZHANG, State Oceanic Administration, No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave., Beijing, China (heyunxu@hotmail.com)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Chinese Research Vessel Dayang Yihao				
Date of Discovery:	October 2004				
Minimum Depth:	1652 m				
Maximum Depth:	4650 m				
Total Relief:	2998 m				
Dimension/Size:	49 km × 32 km				

Y. Ohara pointed out that Japanese scientists have referred to this feature as Hakushu Seamount in international journal publications. He referred in particular to an article published in 2007 in a scientific journal and where Hakushu Seamount was cited as name for this feature. He drew attention to clause 1.3.1 (c) of the SCUFN terms of reference (also B-6, page 1-vi, para. 2 (ii), 3rd bullet) stating “The Sub-Committee shall select undersea feature names from names appearing in scientific journals or on appropriate charts and maps”. It was agreed that more investigation was needed to determine the earliest naming of the feature.

Outcome:

- **Qingyuan Seamounts is PENDING**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN25/35: Y. Ohara and Lin S.** to provide additional information in relation to the proposed Qingyuan Seamounts for consideration at SCUFN-26, in order to determine the earliest naming of the feature.

The term “Qingyuan” means purity in Chinese. Name proposed after Mount Qingyuan, a famous scenic area located in the central Fujian Province of China.

4.6.12 Ruiyun Seamount

Docs: Proposal for [Ruiyun Seamount](#)

Position (Summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	21°28.60'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°01.60'E	Northwest Pacific Ocean
Position (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	21°29.60'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°54.10'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°33.10'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°54.40'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°33.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°59.60'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°32.30'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°03.40'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°30.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°07.30'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°28.60'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°11.50'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°25.20'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°11.70'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°23.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°07.30'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°23.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°01.70'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°26.60'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°56.90'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°29.60'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°54.10'E	
Proposer:	Zhanhai ZHANG, State Oceanic Administration, No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave., Beijing, China (heyunxu@hotmail.com)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Chinese Research Vessel Dayang Yihao				
Date of Discovery:	October 2004				
Minimum Depth:	1838 m				
Maximum Depth:	4500 m				
Total Relief:	2662 m				
Dimension/Size:	33 km × 17 km				

Y. Ohara pointed out that Japanese scientists have referred to this feature as Yasunari Seamount in international journal publications. He referred in particular to an article published in 2007 in a scientific journal and where Yasunari Seamount was cited as name for this feature. He drew attention to clause 1.3.1 (c) of the SCUFN terms of reference (also B-6, page 1-vi, para. 2 (ii), 3rd bullet) stating “The Sub-Committee shall select undersea feature names from names appearing in scientific journals or on appropriate charts and maps”. It was agreed that more investigation was needed to determine the earliest naming of the feature.

Outcome:

- **Ruiyun Seamount is PENDING**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN25/36: Y. Ohara and Lin S.** to provide additional information in relation to the proposed Ruiyun Seamount for consideration at SCUFN-26, in order to determine the earliest naming of the feature.

Name proposed after Mount Ruiyun, a famous scenic area located in the west of Mount Qingyuan, in the central Fujian Province of China. The term “Ruiyun” means auspicious clouds in Chinese

traditional culture implying luck and peace.

4.6.13 Risheng Guyot

Docs: Proposal for [Risheng Guyot](#)

Position (Summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	20°42.60'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°44.10'E	Northwest Pacific Ocean
Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	20°48.60'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°40.80'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°47.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°38.10'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°43.10'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°37.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°39.40'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°38.30'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°37.80'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°42.50'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°38.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°47.80'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°43.10'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°49.30'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°47.90'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°44.90'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°45.30'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°48.40'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°48.60'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°40.80'E	
Proposer:	Zhanhai ZHANG, State Oceanic Administration, No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave., Beijing, China (heyunxu@hotmail.com)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Chinese Research Vessel Dayang Yihao				
Date of Discovery:	April 2003				
Minimum Depth:	3147 m				
Maximum Depth:	5200 m				
Total Relief:	2053 m				
Dimension/Size:	23 km × 21 km				

Outcome:

- Risheng Guyot is ACCEPTED, with details as above

“Risheng” is the name of a traditional building - Tulou in the Fujian Province of China. The feature has a similar shape to the Risheng Tulou. “Risheng” means sunrise in Chinese language.

4.6.14 Ritan Knoll

Docs: Proposal for [Ritan Knoll](#)

Position (Summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	21°09.40'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°45.20'E	Northwest Pacific Ocean
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Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	21°14.30'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°46.70'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°12.30'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°48.80'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°09.20'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°47.50'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°07.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°48.70'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°04.40'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°50.20'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°00.20'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°51.80'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°02.10'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°48.50'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°02.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°45.50'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°02.80'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°42.40'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°05.80'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°43.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°08.70'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°42.80'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°09.40'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°40.20'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°10.90'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°38.10'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°12.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°39.70'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°12.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°42.40'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°13.40'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°45.10'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°14.30'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°46.70'E	
Proposer:	Zhanhai ZHANG, State Oceanic Administration, No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave., Beijing, China (heyunxu@hotmail.com)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Chinese Research Vessel Dayang Yihao				
Date of Discovery:	October 2004				
Minimum Depth:	3808 m				
Maximum Depth:	4500 m				
Total Relief:	692 m				
Dimension/Size:	13 km × 15 km				

Outcome:

- **ACCEPTED as Ritan Hill**, with details as above but with a revised polygon more or less following the 4,250 m isobath.

- **Action SCUFN25/37: Lin S.** to provide a shape file to L. Taylor and coordinates to the secretary, for a revised polygon more or less following the 4,250 m isobath around Ritan Hill.

“Ritan”, which means Sun Lake in Chinese, is the name of the northern lake of a famous scenic area in Taiwan, China, known as Ri Yue Lake. This northern lake shapes like sun, as is the case of the main part of the undersea feature, hence the name Ritan Hill. There is also a southern lake shaping like a half-moon and called “Yuetan”, which means Moon Lake in Chinese.

4.6.15 Yuetan Knoll

Docs: Proposal for [Yuetan Knoll](#)

Positions (polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	21°11.70'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°55.70'E	Northwest Pacific Ocean
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°05.30'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°57.30'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°00.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°60.00'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°56.40'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°03.70'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°53.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°07.30'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°49.50'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°12.40'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°46.30'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°18.50'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°43.00'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°24.90'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°41.10'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°32.30'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°38.60'N	<i>Long.</i>	128°39.30'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	21°11.70'N	<i>Long.</i>	127°55.70'E	
Proposer:	Zhanhai ZHANG, State Oceanic Administration, No.1 Fuxingmenwai Ave., Beijing, China (heyunxu@hotmail.com)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Chinese Research Vessel Dayang Yihao				
Date of Discovery:	October 2004				
Minimum Depth:	4050 m				
Maximum Depth:	4850 m				
Total Relief:	800 m				
Dimension/Size:	112 km × 30 km				

Outcome:

- **ACCEPTED as Yuetan Ridge**, with details as above but with an additional coordinate position to the east. Comments in the GEBCO gazetteer will include that the feature is part of the Urdaneta propagating ridge system.

- **Action SCUFN25/38: Lin S.** to provide a shape file to L. Taylor and coordinates to the secretary, for a revised polygon encircling Yuetan Ridge.

“Yuetan”, which means Moon Lake in Chinese, is the name of the southern lake of a famous scenic area in Taiwan, China, known as Ri Yue Lake. This southern lake shapes like a half-moon, as is the case of the main part of the undersea feature, hence the name Yuetan Ridge. There is also a northern lake shaping like sun and called “Ritan”, which means Sun Lake in Chinese.

4.7 PROPOSALS BY THE STATE SCIENTIFIC CENTRE YUZHMOREGEOLOGIYA, RUSSIA

Docs: SCUFN25-04.7A [Proposals from M.E. Melnikov, Yuzhmorgeologiya, Russia](#)

4.7.1 Avos Hill

Docs: Proposal for [Avos Hill](#)

Position (centre):	<i>Lat.</i>	13°29.60'N	<i>Long.</i>	134°03.48'W	North East Pacific Ocean
Proposer:	Melnikov M. E., State Scientific Centre "Yuzhmorgeologiya" 20, Krymskaya St., Gelendzhik 353461, Russia (melnikov@ymg.ru)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Russian Research Vessel Gelendzhik				
Date of Discovery:	1999				
Minimum Depth:	4100 m				
Maximum Depth:	4800 m				
Total Relief:	700 m				
Dimension/Size:	Asymmetrical cone; 4.8 km x 5.1 km				

Outcome:

- **ACCEPTED as Avos Knoll**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN25/39: K. Dobrolyubova** to provide a shape file to L. Taylor and coordinates to the secretary, for a polygon that encircles Avos Knoll.

Named after the ship "Avos" (Commander: Lt. G. I. Davidov). She was part of the fleet of the Russian-American company in 1804-1806 that carried out voyages along the coast of California, Alaska and Sakhalin.

4.7.2 Filippenko Hill

Docs: Proposal for [Filippenko Hill](#)

Position (centre):	<i>Lat.</i>	13°32.17'N	<i>Long.</i>	132°31.03'W	North East Pacific Ocean
Proposer:	Melnikov M. E., State Scientific Centre "Yuzhmorgeologiya" 20, Krymskaya St., Gelendzhik 353461, Russia (melnikov@ymg.ru)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Russian Research Vessel Gelendzhik				
Date of Discovery:	1999				
Minimum Depth:	4175 m				
Maximum Depth:	5000 m				
Total Relief:	825 m				

Dimension/Size:	Conical shape; 9.1 km x 9.4 km.
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Outcome:

- **ACCEPTED as Filippenko Knoll**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN25/40: K. Dobrolyubova** to provide a shape file to L. Taylor and coordinates to the secretary, for a polygon that encircles Filippenko Knoll.

Named after I. I. Filippenko (1930-1999), a Russian expert in exploration, investigation and resource assessment, in particular iron-manganese nodules in the area of the Clarion and Clipperton fraction zones. He published more than 20 scientific papers on a geological and industrial assessment of ZhMK, for an area of the above fracture zones.

4.7.3 Gals Hill

Docs: Proposal for [Gals Hill](#)

Position (centre):	<i>Lat.</i>	13°36.04'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°10.98'W	North East Pacific Ocean
Proposer:	Melnikov M. E., State Scientific Centre "Yuzhmorgeologiya" 20, Krymskaya St., Gelendzhik 353461, Russia (melnikov@ymg.ru)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Russian Research Vessel Gelendzhik				
Date of Discovery:	1999				
Minimum Depth:	4450 m				
Maximum Depth:	5075 m				
Total Relief:	625 m				
Dimension/Size:	Asymmetrical cone; 5.0 km x 8.2 km				

Outcome:

- **ACCEPTED as Gals Knoll**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN25/41: K. Dobrolyubova** to provide a shape file to L. Taylor and coordinates to the secretary, for a polygon that encircles Gals Knoll.

Named after the Russian survey research vessel "Gals" that worked in the area of the Clarion and Clipperton fraction zones in 1981-1983.

4.7.4 Shilov Hill

Docs: Proposal for [Shilov Hill](#)

Position (centre):	<i>Lat.</i>	13°51.96'N	<i>Long.</i>	131°15.62'W	North East Pacific Ocean
Proposer:	Melnikov M. E., State Scientific Centre "Yuzhmorgeologiya" 20, Krymskaya St., Gelendzhik 353461, Russia (melnikov@ymg.ru)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				

Discoverer:	Russian Research Vessel Gelendzhik
Date of Discovery:	1999
Minimum Depth:	4250 m
Maximum Depth:	5150 m
Total Relief:	900 m
Dimension/Size:	Conical shape; 6.1 km x 7.7 km.

Outcome:

- **ACCEPTED as Shilov Knoll**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN25/42: K. Dobrolyubova** to provide a shape file to L. Taylor and coordinates to the secretary, for a polygon that encircles Shilov Knoll.

Named after V. V. Shilov (1960-2011), a Russian expert in the study of geological structure and ocean minerals. He participated in the ODP program through 13 ocean expeditions, including 5 in the area of the Clarion and Clipperton fracture zones. He is the author of more than 120 scientific publications on the above area and on the Mid-Atlantic Ridge.

4.7.5 Yunona Hill

Docs: Proposal for [Yunona Hill](#)

Position (summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	13°27.79'N	<i>Long.</i>	134°14.05'W	North East Pacific Ocean
Position (summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	13°27.23'N	<i>Long.</i>	134°12.22'W	
Proposer:	Melnikov M. E., State Scientific Centre "Yuzhmorgeologiya" 20, Krymskaya St., Gelendzhik 353461, Russia (melnikov@ymg.ru)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Russian Research Vessel Gelendzhik				
Date of Discovery:	1999				
Minimum Depth:	4275 m				
Maximum Depth:	4850 m				
Total Relief:	575 m				
Dimension/Size:	Two summits separated with a saddle of 200 m deep; 6.8 km x 9.7 km.				

Outcome:

- **Yunona Hill is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.

- **Action SCUFN25/43: K. Dobrolyubova** to provide a shape file to L. Taylor and coordinates to the secretary, for a polygon that encircles Yunona Hill.

Named after the ship "Yunona" (Commander: Lt. G. I. Davidov). She was part of the fleet of the

Russian-American company in 1803-1806 that carried out voyages along the coast of California, Alaska and Sakhalin.

4.7.6 Zadornov Hill

Docs: Proposal for [Zadornov Hill](#)

Position (Summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	13°27.79'N	<i>Long.</i>	134°14.05'W	North East Pacific Ocean
Position (Summit):	<i>Lat.</i>	13°27.23'N	<i>Long.</i>	134°12.22'W	
Proposer:	Melnikov M. E., State Scientific Centre “Yuzhmorgeologiya” 20, Krymskaya St., Gelendzhik 353461, Russia (melnikov@ymg.ru)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Russian Research Vessel Gelendzhik				
Date of Discovery:	1999				
Minimum Depth:	4475 m				
Maximum Depth:	5050 m				
Total Relief:	575 m				
Dimension/Size:	Conical shape; 6.2 km x 6.2 km.				

Outcome:

- **ACCEPTED as Zadornov Knoll**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN25/44: K. Dobrolyubova** to provide a shape file to L. Taylor and coordinates to the secretary, for a polygon that encircles Zadornov Knoll.

Named after M. M. Zadornov (1940-2012), a Russian expert in the field of economic geology assessment of minerals in the oceans and the organizer of sea prospecting works. He participated, as leader, in six research voyages in the area of the Clarion and Clipperton fracture zones and on the Magellans Seamounts. He was the author of more than 30 scientific publications.

4.8 PROPOSALS BY KOREA COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES (KCGN)

Docs: SCUFN25-04.8A [Proposals from KCGN, Rep. of Korea](#)

4.8.1 Bongsudae Knoll

Docs: Proposal for [Bongsudae Knoll](#)

Position (centre):	Lat.	16°10.20'N	Long.	126°31.80'W	Eastern Pacific Ocean
Positions (polygon):	Lat.	16°12.20'N	Long.	126°32.60'W	
	Lat.	16°12.20'N	Long.	126°31.70'W	
	Lat.	16°11.70'N	Long.	126°30.60' W	
	Lat.	16°10.40'N	Long.	126°30.20' W	
	Lat.	16°09.50'N	Long.	126°30.30' W	
	Lat.	16°09.10'N	Long.	126°30.90' W	
	Lat.	16°08.90'N	Long.	126°31.70' W	
	Lat.	16°09.00'N	Long.	126°32.50' W	
	Lat.	16°09.40'N	Long.	126°33.30' W	
	Lat.	16°10.20'N	Long.	126°33.70' W	
	Lat.	16°11.00'N	Long.	126°33.60' W	
	Lat.	16°11.70'N	Long.	126°33.30' W	
	Lat.	16°12.20'N	Long.	126°32.60' W	
	Proposer:	Korea Committee on Geographical Names (KCGN), 365 Seohae-Daero, Jung-gu, Incheon 400-800, Republic of Korea. (infokhoa@korea.kr)			
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Korean Research Vessel Onnuri				
Date of Discovery:	1996				
Minimum Depth:	3450 m				
Maximum Depth:	4350 m				
Total Relief:	900 m				
Dimension/Size:	Dome-shaped; 6.5 km x 6.5 km				

Outcome:

- Bongsudae Knoll is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

“Bongsudae” is the Korean term for beacon. A “bongsudae” was a light or a fire, usually erected on a hill or tower, which acted as a signal or a warning light in times of emergency in the past. The shape of the feature is similar to that of a “bongsudae”.

4.8.2 Byeongpung Escarpment

Docs: Proposal for [Byeongpung Escarpment](#)

Position (centre):	Lat.	37°21.00'N	Long.	124°33.40'E	Yellow Sea
Positions (Line):	Lat.	37°21.50'N	Long.	124°32.30'E	
	Lat.	37°21.50'N	Long.	124°32.40'E	
	Lat.	37°21.30'N	Long.	124°32.40'E	
	Lat.	37°21.30'N	Long.	124°32.50'E	
	Lat.	37°21.20'N	Long.	124°32.60'E	
	Lat.	37°21.10'N	Long.	124°32.80'E	
	Lat.	37°21.10'N	Long.	124°33.00'E	
	Lat.	37°21.10'N	Long.	124°33.10'E	
	Lat.	37°21.00'N	Long.	124°33.30'E	
	Lat.	37°20.90'N	Long.	124°33.70'E	
	Lat.	37°20.90'N	Long.	124°33.90'E	
	Lat.	37°20.70'N	Long.	124°34.10'E	
	Lat.	37°20.50'N	Long.	124°34.20'E	
	Lat.	37°20.40'N	Long.	124°34.40'E	
	Proposer:	Korea Committee on Geographical Names (KCGN), 365 Seohae-Daero, Jung-gu, Incheon 400-800, Republic of Korea. (infokhoa@korea.kr)			
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Korean Research Vessel Badaro 1				
Date of Discovery:	2009				
Minimum Depth:	68 m				
Maximum Depth:	84 m				
Total Relief:	16 m				
Dimension/Size:	4.8 km				

Outcome:

- **Byeongpung Escarpment is ACCEPTED**, but with new details to be provided by H-C. Han. The sub-committee noted that this is a small feature, which should be reflected in the Gazetteer.

- **Action SCUFN25/45: H-C. Han** to provide the secretary with an updated proposal for Byeongpung Escarpment, with new coordinates that include only the steepest part of the feature.

- **Action SCUFN25/46: Secretary** to note in the remarks section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer, for Byeongpung Escarpment, that this is a small feature.

“Byeongpung” is the Korean term for folding screen. A byeongpung is set up inside a home to deflect a wind or merely to decorate a room. The shape of the feature is similar to that of a “byeongpung”.

4.8.3 Maetdol Knoll

Docs: Proposal for [Maetdol Knoll](#)

Position (centre):	Lat.	10°27.80'N	Long.	135°36.60'W	Eastern Pacific Ocean
Positions (Polygon):	Lat.	10°29.40'N	Long.	135°37.80'W	
	Lat.	10°29.60'N	Long.	135°36.80'W	
	Lat.	10°29.60'N	Long.	135°36.00'W	
	Lat.	10°29.20'N	Long.	135°35.40'W	
	Lat.	10°28.30'N	Long.	135°35.10'W	
	Lat.	10°27.80'N	Long.	135°35.10'W	
	Lat.	10°27.50'N	Long.	135°35.50'W	
	Lat.	10°26.80'N	Long.	135°36.00'W	
	Lat.	10°26.40'N	Long.	135°36.90'W	
	Lat.	10°26.50'N	Long.	135°37.50'W	
	Lat.	10°27.00'N	Long.	135°38.10'W	
	Lat.	10°27.70'N	Long.	135°38.30'W	
	Lat.	10°28.90'N	Long.	135°38.10'W	
	Lat.	10°29.40'N	Long.	135°37.80'W	
	Proposer:	Korea Committee on Geographical Names (KCGN), 365 Seohae-Daero, Jung-gu, Incheon 400-800, Republic of Korea. (infokhoa@korea.kr)			
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Korean Research Vessel Onnuri				
Date of Discovery:	July 2006				
Minimum Depth:	4450 m				
Maximum Depth:	4800 m				
Total Relief:	350 m				
Dimension/Size:	Dome-shaped; 5.4 km x 5.4 km				

Outcome:

- **Maetdol Knoll is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN25/47: H-C. Han** to provide the secretary with a revised proposal for Maetdol Knoll, with correct feature heights and coordinates on maps.

“Maetdol” is the Korean term for millstone. The shape of the feature is similar to that of a “maetdol”, i.e. a large, flat, round stone which is one of a pair that are used to grind grain into flour.

4.8.4 Ongjin Basin

Docs: Proposal for [Ongjin Basin](#)

Position (centre):	<i>Lat.</i>	37°21.7'N	<i>Long.</i>	124°36.6'E	Yellow Sea
Positions (Polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	37°22.3'N	<i>Long.</i>	124°35.5'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°22.3'N	<i>Long.</i>	124°35.6'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°22.4'N	<i>Long.</i>	124°35.9'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°22.6'N	<i>Long.</i>	124°36.2'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°22.6'N	<i>Long.</i>	124°36.4'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°22.5'N	<i>Long.</i>	124°36.5'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°21.5'N	<i>Long.</i>	124°37.3'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°21.3'N	<i>Long.</i>	124°37.3'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°20.9'N	<i>Long.</i>	124°37.1'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°20.9'N	<i>Long.</i>	124°36.7'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°21.0'N	<i>Long.</i>	124°36.6'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°21.3'N	<i>Long.</i>	124°36.2'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°21.8'N	<i>Long.</i>	124°36.0'E	
	<i>Lat.</i>	37°22.3'N	<i>Long.</i>	124°35.5'E	
Proposer:	Korea Committee on Geographical Names (KCGN), 365 Seohae-Daero, Jung-gu, Incheon 400-800, Republic of Korea. (infokhoa@korea.kr)				
Date of Proposal:	September 2012				
Discoverer:	Korean Research Vessel Badaro 1				
Date of Discovery:	2009				
Minimum Depth:	77 m				
Maximum Depth:	85 m				
Total Relief:	8 m				
Dimension/Size:	1.65 km x 3.5.km				

This feature is a very shallow depression in the Yellow Sea shelf area, west of the Korean Peninsula. Irregular slope interruptions, especially in the southern sector, are indicative of downslope drainage from the shelf. It was probably formed during the last Pleistocene sealevel low-stand.

Outcome:

- **Ongjin Basin is ACCEPTED**, with details as above. The sub-committee noted that this is a small feature, which should be reflected in the Gazetteer.

- **Action SCUFN25/48: H-C. Han** to provide the secretary with a revised proposal for Ongjin Basin, with correct feature heights and coordinates on maps.

- **Action SCUFN25/49: Secretary** to note in the remarks section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer, for Ongjin

Basin, that this is a small feature.

Named from the nearby Ongjin County (Ongjin-gun in Korean). “Ongjin-gun” is an administrative district which belongs to the Incheon metropolitan area. The feature lies in the south of Baengnyeong-do, in the west of Incheon metropolitan area.

4.9 PROPOSAL FROM GNS SCIENCE, NEW ZEALAND

Docs: SCUFN25-04.9A [Proposal from R. Herzer, GNS Science, New Zealand](#)

4.9.1 Ballance Seamount

Docs: Proposal for [Ballance Seamount](#) [Ballance Seamount Images](#)

Position (Polygon):	Lat.	34°02.47'S	Long.	174°37.68'E	South Pacific Ocean
	Lat.	33°58.28'S	Long.	174°48.14'E	
	Lat.	33°58.37'S	Long.	174°54.39'E	
	Lat.	34°03.55'S	Long.	174°59.91'E	
	Lat.	34°10.81'S	Long.	174°58.45'E	
	Lat.	34°08.96'S	Long.	174°49.71'E	
	Lat.	34°02.82'S	Long.	174°44.97'E	
	Lat.	34°03.63'S	Long.	174°37.95'E	
	Lat.	34°02.47'S	Long.	174°37.68'E	
Proposer:	Richard Herzer, GNS Science, 1 Fairway Drive Avalon, Lower Hutt, New Zealand (r.herzer@gns.cri.nz)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2012				
Discoverer:	Not provided				
Date of Discovery:	Not provided				
Minimum Depth:	800 m				
Maximum Depth:	2000 m				
Total Relief:	1200 m				
Dimension/Size:	Irregular shape; 24 km x 19 km				

Outcome:

- Balance Seamount is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

Named after Prof. Peter Ballance (-2009) of Auckland University. He was an eminent scientist and a leading authority on the tectonics of the northern New Zealand margin, the Northland volcanic arc and the volcanic arcs of the SW Pacific. Recent research has shown that the seamount chain, of which the feature is a part, is related to the nearby Northland arc. The feature is part of the Northland Plateau which contains the Northland Allochthon, one of Prof. Ballance's pioneering areas of research.



4.10 PROPOSAL FROM LAMONT-DOHERTY EARTH OBSERVATORY OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, USA

Doc: SCUFN25-04.10A [Proposals from F. Nitsche, LDEO, USA](#)

Note: The following two proposals were inadvertently missing from the list of name proposals that were submitted to the consideration of SCUFN members at SCUFN-25. They were dealt with by correspondence after the meeting and it was agreed that the relevant details and outcomes would be included in this report, as described below.

4.10.1 Dotson-Getz Trough

Doc: Proposal for [Dotson-Getz Trough](#) [Plot](#)

Position (Polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	73°41.69'S	<i>Long.</i>	114°30.56'W	Southern Ocean
	<i>Lat.</i>	73°23.48'S	<i>Long.</i>	115°39.28'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	73°13.27'S	<i>Long.</i>	116°01.97'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	73°08.96'S	<i>Long.</i>	116°24.43'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	73°00.09'S	<i>Long.</i>	117°04.36'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	72°50.23'S	<i>Long.</i>	117°21.59'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	72°41.43'S	<i>Long.</i>	117°40.14'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	72°29.05'S	<i>Long.</i>	118°07.17'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	72°15.72'S	<i>Long.</i>	118°56.24'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	72°04.01'S	<i>Long.</i>	118°43.79'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	71°56.87'S	<i>Long.</i>	118°20.44'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	71°50.01'S	<i>Long.</i>	117°47.86'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	72°34.51'S	<i>Long.</i>	116°08.47'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	72°45.47'S	<i>Long.</i>	115°40.23'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	73°08.37'S	<i>Long.</i>	114°45.85'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	73°19.81'S	<i>Long.</i>	114°09.39'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	73°41.69'S	<i>Long.</i>	114°30.56'W	
Proposer:	Frank O. Nitsche, Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University Rte. 9W, Palisades NY 10964, U.S.A (fnitsche@ldeo.columbia.edu)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2012				
Discoverer:	Thomas B. Kellogg, USCGC Glacier				
Date of Discovery:	1965				
Minimum Depth:	103 m				
Maximum Depth:	1581 m				
Total Relief:	1478 m				
Dimension/Size:	17373 km ²				

It was noted that the upper part of the proposed Dotson-Getz Trough was formed of three single branches. It was agreed that the name Dotson-Getz Trough should be given to the main feature, with coordinated as above, and that the three branches be given separate names.

Outcome:

- **Dotson-Getz Trough is ACCEPTED**, with details as above.
- **Action SCUFN25/50: Secretary** to invite Frank O. Nitsche to propose new names for the three separate branches of the initially proposed Dotson-Getz Trough.
- The sub-committee agreed that the definition for Trough should be reviewed at SCUFN-26, as well as consideration of new generic term(s) for undersea features formed by glacial or other processes.

4.10.2 Pine Island Trough

Doc: Proposal for [Pine Island Trough](#)

Position (Polygon):	<i>Lat.</i>	74°43.71'S	<i>Long.</i>	101°04.38'W	Southern Ocean
	<i>Lat.</i>	75°07.57'S	<i>Long.</i>	101°40.55'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	75°05.94'S	<i>Long.</i>	102°04.24'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	75°05.45'S	<i>Long.</i>	102°32.68'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	75°01.47'S	<i>Long.</i>	103°29.20'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	74°55.73'S	<i>Long.</i>	104°08.46'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	74°46.30'S	<i>Long.</i>	104°32.61'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	74°37.71'S	<i>Long.</i>	105°21.20'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	74°29.69'S	<i>Long.</i>	105°57.21'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	74°21.96'S	<i>Long.</i>	106°49.27'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	74°09.50'S	<i>Long.</i>	106°58.31'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	74°06.69'S	<i>Long.</i>	106°46.45'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	73°57.31'S	<i>Long.</i>	106°44.17'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	73°50.30'S	<i>Long.</i>	106°54.75'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	73°31.45'S	<i>Long.</i>	107°22.79'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	73°23.41'S	<i>Long.</i>	107°27.30'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	73°13.99'S	<i>Long.</i>	107°30.67'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	73°00.53'S	<i>Long.</i>	107°31.96'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	72°48.09'S	<i>Long.</i>	107°36.40'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	72°38.94'S	<i>Long.</i>	107°33.86'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	72°30.82'S	<i>Long.</i>	107°23.64'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	72°18.55'S	<i>Long.</i>	107°06.44'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	72°03.54'S	<i>Long.</i>	106°46.47'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	71°45.91'S	<i>Long.</i>	106°25.61'W	

	<i>Lat.</i>	71°50.44'S	<i>Long.</i>	105°48.97'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	72°04.13'S	<i>Long.</i>	106°07.13'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	72°18.18'S	<i>Long.</i>	106°31.12'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	72°25.83'S	<i>Long.</i>	106°38.14'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	72°32.70'S	<i>Long.</i>	106°43.03'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	72°39.24'S	<i>Long.</i>	106°55.58'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	72°46.23'S	<i>Long.</i>	106°53.67'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	73°08.75'S	<i>Long.</i>	106°44.21'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	73°20.43'S	<i>Long.</i>	106°37.48'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	73°31.27'S	<i>Long.</i>	106°09.17'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	73°49.02'S	<i>Long.</i>	105°39.67'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	73°56.93'S	<i>Long.</i>	105°35.82'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	74°06.58'S	<i>Long.</i>	105°24.08'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	74°17.08'S	<i>Long.</i>	104°36.54'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	74°25.37'S	<i>Long.</i>	104°02.60'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	74°28.52'S	<i>Long.</i>	103°30.76'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	74°29.73'S	<i>Long.</i>	103°12.24'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	74°36.04'S	<i>Long.</i>	102°57.99'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	74°38.80'S	<i>Long.</i>	102°47.60'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	74°39.00'S	<i>Long.</i>	102°17.07'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	74°41.61'S	<i>Long.</i>	101°46.18'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	74°42.45'S	<i>Long.</i>	101°31.25'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	74°43.71'S	<i>Long.</i>	101°04.38'W	
Proposer:	Frank O. Nitsche, Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University Rte. 9W, Palisades NY 10964, U.S.A (fnitsche@ldeo.columbia.edu)				
Date of Proposal:	August 2012				
Discoverer:	Thomas B. Kellogg, USCGC Glacier				
Date of Discovery:	1965				
Minimum Depth:	157 m				
Maximum Depth:	1653 m				
Total Relief:	1496 m				
Dimension/Size:	15000 km ²				

Outcome:

- Pine Island Trough is ACCEPTED, with details as above.

5. LIAISON WITH OTHER GEOGRAPHICAL NAME BODIES

5.1 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON UNDERSEA FEATURES (ACUF) OF THE US BOARD ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Mr J. Nerantzis, ACUF Secretary, could not attend the meeting and there was no ACUF report.

5.2 UNDERSEA NAMES COMMITTEE OF THE NEW ZEALAND GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

5.2.1 Undersea Feature Names beyond New Zealand’s 12NM territorial seas

Doc: SCUFN25-05.2A [Undersea Feature Names beyond New Zealand’s 12NM territorial seas](#)

V. Stagpoole reported on the work of the New Zealand Geographic Board (NZGB) for harmonising gazetteers and adopting names on existing maps and products in the area of interest of NZGB. The 78 names listed in Doc SCUFN25-05.2A were sent to the group of four SCUFN sub-committee members (Lin S., K. Dobrolyubova, N. Cherkis and M. Bashir) established to undertake the process of consideration for adopting the New Zealand undersea feature names that commonly appear on charts, maps and in scientific literature (Action SCUFN24/81 refers). Although only two of this group (Lin S. and K. Dobrolyubova) were present at SCUFN-25, they managed to review all features in the list. The names were discussed by the full sub-committee and it was decided to adopt 75 new names from NZGB (see table below), further noting that three names had already been accepted at SCUFN-24, provided shape files and coordinates of polygons/lines were provided for each feature.

In addition it was agreed to keep the generic term “channel” in the new B-6 section reserved for harmonising gazetteers (see section 6.1), because this term is in common usage on maps.

V. Stagpoole also noted that there are over 350 more undersea names in the area of interest of NZGB, that the NZGB was currently reviewing. Both Lin S. and K. Dobrolyubova suggested that they would like lines and polygons for each feature. Lin S. also suggested that more time should be made available for review of the names and a more streamlined system of using a spreadsheet with hot-links to maps, charts and diagrams would be more efficient way in the future.

NZGB Undersea Feature Name					
	Specific Term	Generic Term	Latitude	Longitude	Outcome
1.	Aotea	Seamount	37°30.62'S	172°10.79'E	Adopted
2.	Balleny	Seamount	65°30.00'S	161°00.00'E	Accepted at SCUFN-24
3.	Bellona	Gap	37°15.00'S	166°30.00'E	Adopted
4.	Bellona	Trough	40°20.00'S	165°45.00'E	Accepted at SCUFN-24
5.	Bounty	Channel	45°15.00'S	172°00.00'E	Adopted as Sea Channel
6.	Bounty	Fan	47°00.00'S	175°00.00'W	Adopted
7.	Bounty	Trough	44°30.00'S	172°00.00'E	Adopted
8.	Brodie	Canyon	46°20.37'S	170°36.44'E	Adopted
9.	Burt	Bank	34°19.00'S	172°19.00'E	Adopted
10.	Clark	Seamount	36°28.12'S	177°51.49'E	Adopted
11.	Devonport	Seamount	31°33.58'S	175°22.84'E	Accepted at SCUFN-24
12.	Dusky	Ridge	45°50.00'S	165°47.00'E	Adopted

13.	East Cape	Ridge	37°13.00'S	179°37.00'E	Adopted
14.	East Ngātoro	Knoll	37°02.99'S	177°05.99'E	Adopted
15.	Gable	Trough	38°36.00'S	178°43.00'E	Adopted
16.	George	Ridge	44°42.00'S	166°56.00'E	Adopted
17.	Gilbert	Seamount	42°52.30'S	164°04.00'E	Adopted
18.	Glendhu	Ridge	41°42.00'S	176°15.00'E	Adopted
19.	Glendhu	Trough	41°40.00'S	176°10.00'E	Adopted
20.	Hauturu	Ridge	36°31.00'S	177°18.00'E	Adopted
21.	Hikunui	Ridge	36°35.00'S	177°00.00'E	Adopted
22.	Hikurangi	Channel	39°29.39'S	179°01.25'W	Adopted as Sea Channel
23.	Hokitika	Canyon	42°08.20'S	169°19.30'E	Adopted
24.	Honeycomb	Trough	41°44.00'S	176°15.00'E	Adopted
25.	Huia	Terrace	32°48.00'S 31°54.00'S 32°00.00'S 32°48.00'S	173°48.00'E 173°30.00'E 173°00.00'E 173°12.00'E	Adopted
26.	Hurunui	Canyon	42°55.84'S	173°43.82'E	Adopted
27.	Karitāne	Canyon	45°38.00'S	171°10.94'E	Adopted
28.	Karitāne	Channel	45°45.00'S	171°45.00'E	Adopted as Sea Channel
29.	Kekerengū	Bank	42°13.90'S	174°24.13'E	Adopted
30.	Koruenga	Knoll	36°26.33'S	176°52.07'E	Adopted
31.	Lachlan	Banks	39°39.00'S	177°34.00'E	Adopted
32.	Lachlan	Ridge	39°33.00'S	177°45.00'E	Adopted
33.	L'Atalante	Seamount	31°52.60'S	176°44.47'W	Adopted
34.	Matakaoa	Ridge	37°23.50'S	178°37.00'E	Adopted
35.	Matatara	Knoll	37°12.00'S	176°58.02'E	Adopted
36.	Moeraki	Channel	43°36.70'S	167°25.80'E	Adopted as Sea Channel
37.	Mokohīnau	Knoll	35°43.26'S	176°13.09'E	Adopted
38.	Ngātoro	Basin	36°30.00'S	177°15.00'E	Adopted
39.	Ngātoro	Canyon	36°50.00'S	176°50.00'E	Adopted
40.	Ngātoro	Ridge	37°03.89'S	177°20.24'E	Adopted
41.	North Maria	Ridge	33°48.00'S	172°08.00'E	Adopted
42.	North Paritū	Ridge	38°57.45'S	178°43.23'E	Adopted
43.	Nukuhou	Knoll	37°13.37'S	177°14.15'E	Adopted
44.	Okains	Canyon	43°22.00'S	173°57.00'E	Adopted
45.	Ōmakere	Trough	40°00.00'S	177°40.00'E	Adopted
46.	Ōtara	Knoll	36°57.00'S	177°20.99'E	Adopted
47.	Pegasus	Canyon	43°15.44'S	173°37.67'E	Adopted
48.	Pūkākī	Bank	49°15.00'S	171°45.00'E	Adopted
49.	Pūkākī	Rise	49°30.00'S	171°40.00'E	Adopted
50.	Puysegur	Bank	46°30.00'S	166°00.00'E	Adopted
51.	Rakitū	Canyon	35°55.94'S	176°30.00'E	Adopted
52.	Ranfurly	Bank	37°35.00'S	178°53.00'E	Adopted
53.	Rangatira	Knoll	37°16.53'S	176°52.57'E	Adopted
54.	Resolution	Ridge	46°10.00'S	164°55.00'E	Adopted
55.	Ritchie	Banks	39°37.00'S	178°25.00'E	Adopted
56.	Ritchie	Ridge	39°30.50'S	178°24.51'E	Adopted
57.	Ruatōria	Knoll	38°21.00'S	179°35.00'E	Adopted
58.	South Madden	Bank	40°38.40'S	177°01.00'E	Adopted

59.	South Paritū	Ridge	39°06.61'S	178°36.02'E	Adopted
60.	Star of Bengal	Bank	32°30.00'S	180°00.00'E	Adopted
61.	Subantarctic	Slope	52°30.00'S	175°00.00'E	Adopted
62.	Tasman	Basin	40°48.00'S	160°00.00'E	Adopted
63.	Tataweka	Canyon	35°28.00'S	175°54.00'E	Adopted
64.	Tauranga	Canyon	37°24.00'S	176°53.00'E	Adopted
65.	Tauranga	Sea Valley	37°27.00'S	176°47.00'E	Adopted as Valley
66.	Tauroa	Knoll	34°48.00'S	171°40.00'E	Adopted
67.	Tūi	Seamount	30°23.15'S	172°56.55'E	Adopted
68.	Tunanui	Bank	37°41.75'S	179°22.00'E	Adopted
69.	Turnagain	Sea Valley	40°50.00'S	176°47.00'E	Adopted as Valley
70.	Turnagain	Terrace	40°45.00'S	176°40.00'E	Adopted
71.	Visscher	Sea Valley	39° 57.60'S	171°48.00' E	Adopted as Valley
72.	Waiatoto	Canyon	44°00.00'S	167°58.00'E	Adopted
73.	Wanganella	Bank	33°45.00'S	167°15.00'E	Adopted
74.	Whakatāne	Sea Valleys	37°33.00'S	176°49.00'E	Adopted as Valleys
75.	Whakatāne	Seamount	36°48.67'S	177°27.94'E	Adopted
76.	Whangapē	Bank	35°27.00'S	172°30.00'E	Adopted
77.	Whangaroa	Basin	33°20.00'S	173°00.00'E	Adopted
78.	Whangaroa	Seamount	33°48.47'S	174°01.17'E	Adopted

Outcome:

- The sub-committee noted the paper.
- 75 new names gazetted by the NZGB are **ADOPTED**, with details as above and in Doc. SCUFN25-05.2A.
- **Action SCUFN25/51: V. Stagpoole** to provide shape files of each feature in Doc SCUFN25-05.2A to L. Taylor and coordinates of polygons/lines to the secretary.
- **Action SCUFN25/52: V. Stagpoole** to communicate feedback from sub-committee on more efficient ways of providing feature names from the NZGB to SCUFN for consideration of adoption.

5.2.2 NZGB - Notice of Decisions to assign, alter and discontinue Undersea Feature Names

Doc: SCUFN25-05.2B [NZGB Notice of Decisions to assign, alter and discontinue Undersea Feature Names](#)

V. Stagpoole reported on the decision by NZGB to alter or discontinue a number of undersea feature names in the area of interest of NZGB. Some of these changes were accepted at SCUFN-24 (para. 5.2.1 refers); the others have been incorporated in the list of names adopted under para. 5.2.1 above. He also reported that new surveys around Balleny Seamount had shown that the feature listed as Ellsworth Bank in the GEBSCO Gazetteer did not exist and should therefore be removed from the gazetteer.

Outcome:

- The sub-committee noted the paper.
- **Action SCUFN25/53: Secretary** to delete Ellsworth Bank from the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

5.2.3 NZGB - Notice of Adopted Undersea Feature Names

Doc: SCUFN25-05.2C [NZGB Notice of Adopted Undersea Feature Names](#)

V. Stagpoole reported on the decision by NZGB to adopt a number of undersea feature names in the area of interest of NZGB that commonly appear on charts, maps and in scientific literature. These feature names have been incorporated in the list of names adopted under para. 5.2.1 above.

Outcome:

- The sub-committee noted the paper.

5.2.4 Protocol for Undersea Feature Naming in the Area of Interest of NZGB

Doc: SCUFN25-05.2D [Protocol for Undersea Feature Naming in the Area of Interest of NZGB](#)

Mr. A. Greenland from the NZGB presented a paper outlining New Zealand's desire that other nations consult with the NZGB before naming undersea feature within NZGB's area of interest and before submitting to SCUFN.

After much discussion it was generally agreed that there would be significant benefit to be gained from mutual consultation by all interested parties in preparing and submitting proposals to SCUFN. The sub-committee encourages all national naming authorities to consult on undersea features names in their mutual areas of interest prior to submitting proposals to SCUFN.

Outcome:

- The sub-committee noted the paper.

- **Action SCUFN25/54: Secretary** to incorporate the following text in the revised B-6 document: "There is significant benefit to be gained from mutual consultation by all interested parties in preparing and submitting proposals to SCUFN. The SCUFN encourages all national naming authorities to consult on undersea features names in their mutual areas of interest prior to submitting proposals to SCUFN."

5.3 UN GROUP OF EXPERTS ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES (UNGEGN)

Doc: SCUFN25-05.3A [Report of UNGEGN 27 and 10th UNSCGN; Notice of UNGEGN-28 \(T. Palmer, UNGEGN Liaison to IHO\)](#)

The sub-committee reviewed the document and look forward to a formal proposal from Prof. Sung (Republic of Korea), Ms. Shaw (New Zealand) and Mr. Palmer (USA) on improving information in the GEBCO Gazetteer.

Outcome:

- The sub-committee noted the paper and that UNGEGN-28 will take place in 2014 in Bangkok, Thailand.

6. STANDARDIZATION OF UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES: IHO-IOC PUBLICATION B-6

6.1 REVIEW OF THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE GENERIC TERMS GROUP

Doc: <http://www.scufnterm.org:8080/recommend/>

A web page, as above, with new generic terms and images was set up by H-C. Han. The Generic Terms Group (Y. Ohara, V. Stagpoole, and H-C. Han) had discussed the definitions and these were approved by the sub-committee. The group also contributed images for most generic terms.

Outcome:

- The sub-committee agreed the new generic terms and images, as at <http://www.scufnterm.org:8080/recommend/>.
- **Action SCUFN25/55: Secretary and H-C. Han** to add generic term channel in the new B-6 section reserved for harmonising gazetteers.

6.2 NEW EDITION OF B-6

Doc: SCUFN25-06.2A [Draft new edition of B-6](#) (Secretary)

The secretary presented a draft new edition of B-6 “Standardization of Undersea Feature Names” that incorporated all changes agreed by SCUFN since the previous edition (2008). The draft was endorsed by the sub-committee, subject to the following:

- The Terminology section will include a link to the generic terms and images web page, i.e. <http://www.scufnterm.org:8080/recommend/>;
- All generic terms and generic terms with genetic implications will be combined in one single list of the Terminology section. An asterisk (with reference to a note) will be put beside generic terms with genetic implications.
- A list of those generic terms no longer recommended for new feature names will however be kept, with their existing definitions, in a sub-section of the Terminology section, for harmonization with other gazetteers.
- The agreed Guidelines for Preparation of Undersea Feature Name Proposals (see para. 3.1.6) will be incorporated as an appendix of B-6.

It was agreed that the secretary would prepare a revised draft new B-6, based on the above, and circulate it to SCUFN Members for comments and approval.

Outcome:

- The sub-committee noted Doc. SCUFN25-06.2A.
- The sub-committee endorsed the proposed draft new edition of B-6, subject to the changes described above.
- **Action SCUFN25/56: Secretary** to finalise the draft new edition of B-6 and circulate it to SCUFN Members for comments and approval.

6.3 NEW PRESENTATION OF THE SCUFN UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES PROPOSAL FORM

Doc: SCUFN25-06.3A [English/Spanish UFN proposal form – New](#) (W. Reynoso-Peralta)

W. Reynoso-Peralta reported on a proposed new bilingual English/Spanish Undersea Feature Name proposal form. The Chair thanked the members involved in the preparation of the form for their efforts. It was agreed that such bilingual proposal forms, i.e. English / other language, would be incorporated in the various language versions of the new edition of B-6, currently under preparation. These bilingual forms will replace the existing monolingual forms. While the new bilingual presentation of a proposal form should assist proposers whose English is not the native language to better understand the form, they will be asked to fill the form in English so that the proposal can be processed quickly.

Outcome:

- The sub-committee noted Doc. SCUFN25-06.3A and endorsed the new bilingual presentation of name proposal forms, i.e. English / other language.
- **Action SCUFN25/57: Secretary** to arrange for the production of an English/French version of the new name proposal form, based on that in Doc. SCUFN25-06.3A, for incorporation in the new edition of B-6 (English/French) under preparation. To also include a note on the bilingual form that it should be filled in English.

7. GAZETTEER OF UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES

7.1 REVIEW OF RESERVE SECTION

Doc: SCUFN25-07.1A rev3 [Reserve Section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer and actions taken since SCUFN24 \(Secretary\)](#)

K. Dobrolyubova provided further information on Akopov Seamounts, Kalyuzhnyy Hill, Naletov Ridge, Nasyr' Seamount, Petrov Seamount and Zvezda Guyot. She provided updated details for Zvezda Guyot, as follows:

Zvezda Guyot					
Position (submit):	<i>Lat.</i>	36°06.0'S	<i>Long.</i>	125°14.5'W	S. Pacific Ocean
Positions (polygon)	<i>Lat.</i>	36°25.0'S	<i>Long.</i>	125°00.0'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	36°15.0'S	<i>Long.</i>	125°17.0'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	35°59.0'S	<i>Long.</i>	125°23.0'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	36°03.0'S	<i>Long.</i>	125°05.0'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	36°19.0'S	<i>Long.</i>	124°56.0'W	
Proposer:	Kotenev B.N., VNIRO, 17 V.Krasnoselskaya St., Moscow 107140, Russian Federation (vniro@vniro.ru)				
Date of Proposal:	July 2010				
Discoverer:	Russian Fishery Research Vessel Zvezda				
Date of Discovery:	1980				
Minimum Depth:	372 m				
Maximum Depth:	6000-4000 m				
Total Relief:	5628-3628 m				
Dimension/Size:	26 km x 14 km, with an oval shape and steepness up to 45°.				

There was general support for moving these names from the Reserve Section to the GEBSCO Gazetteer,

with the additional information from K. Dobrolyubova, with the exception of Naletov Ridge for which further investigation was needed on the history of the name, i.e. Naletov vs Brass. Also, revised geometry was required for Akopov Seamounts.

Outcome:

- The sub-committee noted the paper.

- **Nasyr' Seamount, Kalyuzhnyy Hill, Petrov Seamount, Akopov Seamounts and Zvezda Guyot** are **ACCEPTED**, with new information from K. Dobrolyubova and details as above for Zvezda Guyot.

- **Naletov Ridge remains PENDING** and is kept in the Reserve Section. The Sub-committee needs an investigation on the history of the name, i.e. Brass Ridge vs Naletov Ridge.

- **Action SCUFN25/58: K. Dobrolyubova** to provide the secretary with updated information on Nasyr' Seamount, Kalyuzhnyy Hill, Petrov Seamount and Akopov Seamounts, and with polygons defining Akopov Seamounts and position of their summits.

- **Action SCUFN25/59: Secretary** to move Nasyr' Seamount, Kalyuzhnyy Hill, Petrov Seamount, Akopov Seamounts and Zvezda Guyot from the Reserve Section to the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

7.2 WEB-BASED MAP INTERFACE AND ON-LINE DATABASE FOR THE GEBSCO GAZETTEER

Doc: SCUFN25-07.2A [Proposed geometry changes for review by SCUFN](#) (J. Varner, L. Taylor, M. Huet)

L. Taylor made a presentation on the on-line GEBSCO Gazetteer database. The IHO Data Centre for Digital Bathymetry (DCDB), co-located with the US National Geophysical Data Center (NGDC) in Boulder, Colorado, undertook migrating the GEBSCO Undersea Feature Names Gazetteer to a geospatially enabled relational Oracle database. With the resulting new ability to view the undersea features and associated metadata graphically, many discrepancies and errors became apparent in the Gazetteer, particularly in the location of features. Sub-committee members used a web interface to conduct independent intercessional reviews of proposed corrections and enhancements to a number of feature geometries. Most of these geometries were approved prior to the meeting and those features that needed further discussion were reviewed during the meeting with the following resulting decisions and actions:

1. Australian-Antarctic Basin – V. Stagpoole to provide larger polygon.
2. Axthelm Seamount – H.W. Schenke to ask IBCSO to supply polygon.
3. Bruce Ridge – H.W. Schenke to provide updated line and polygon.
4. Charcot Fan - H.W. Schenke to ask IBCSO to supply polygon.
5. Chile Ridge – F. Barrios to update line in more detail.
6. Crary Fan - H.W. Schenke to ask IBCSO to supply polygon.
7. Deutschland Canyon - H.W. Schenke to ask IBCSO to supply polygon.
8. Ellsworth Bank – Name to be deleted from Gazetteer (See 5.2.2 above).
9. Eltanin Fracture Zone System – V. Stagpoole to provide updated polygon.
10. Hillary Canyon – V. Stagpoole to provide updated line.
11. Kainan Maru Seamounts – H.W. Schenke to ask IBCSO to supply polygon. Secretary to change generic term to Seamount in the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
12. Loper Sea Channel – Does not appear to be an undersea feature. This may be an ocean feature name. Secretary to delete this name from the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

13. Pennell Bank – V. Stagpoole to provide larger polygon.
14. Polarstern Canyon – H.W. Schenke to ask IBCSO to supply polygon.
15. Rennick Trough - Location is fine: however, V. Stagpoole to investigate for more data.
16. Sanae Canyon – H.W. Schenke to ask IBCSO to supply line.
17. Wegener Canyon - H.W. Schenke to ask IBCSO to supply line.
18. Udintsev Fracture Zone – V. Stagpoole to provide updated line.
19. Agulhas Ridge – Approved as is.
20. Akademik Federov Canyon - H.W. Schenke to ask IBCSO to supply line.
21. Andaman-Nicobar Ridge – Approved as is at this stage; Secretary to check with India on dimensions of feature.
22. Antipodes Fracture Zone - Approved as is.
23. Ascension Fracture Zone – Approved as is.
24. Astrid Ridge - H.W. Schenke to ask IBCSO to supply line.
25. Berkner Bank - H.W. Schenke to ask IBCSO to supply line.
26. Bode Verde Fracture Zone – Secretary to check that this is correct.
27. Charlie-Gibbs Fracture Zone – Approved as is.
28. Congo Fan - Approved as is.
29. Dawson-Lambton Trough - H.W. Schenke to ask IBCSO to supply line.
30. Endurance Canyon - H.W. Schenke to ask IBCSO to supply line.
31. Falkland Escarpment - Approved but the sub-committee noted that the GEBCO Guiding Committee is undertaking discussion on this feature.
32. Galapagos Fracture Zone – Approve as is.
33. Jelbart Basin - H.W. Schenke to ask IBCSO to supply line.
34. Kosminskaya Fracture Zone - H.W. Schenke to ask IBCSO to supply line.
35. Kvitkuven Bank - H.W. Schenke to ask IBCSO to supply polygon.
36. McDonald Bank - H.W. Schenke to ask IBCSO to supply polygon.
37. Quar Basin - H.W. Schenke to ask IBCSO to supply polygon.
38. Sever Spur - Southeast part of red line only to be used; H.W. Schenke to provide a polygon.
39. Suhm Abyssal Plain – L. Taylor to arrange a polygon.
40. Chirikov Knoll – Approved as is.
41. Davey Bank – V. Stagpoole to provide polygon.
42. Endeavour Seamount – Approved as is.
43. Champlain Seamount – A.A. Alberoni has provided correct position (see 7.3.2).
44. Okina Seamount – Approved, with new position to be provided by Y. Ohara.
45. Shoyo Seamount – Approved, with new position to be provided by Y. Ohara.

It was agreed that the Sub-committee would review the third tab on web page spreadsheet no later than 15 December 2012 for changes to be made before the end of 2012.

Outcome:

- **Action SCUFN25/60: H.W. Schenke, L. Taylor, V. Stagpoole, Y. Ohara, F. Barrios and Secretary** to provide information and/or act as described in section 7.2 of SCUFN-25 report.

- **Action SCUFN25/61: SCUFN Members** to review the third tab on [web page spreadsheet](#) no later than 15 December 2012 for changes to be made before the end of 2012.

7.3 PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE GAZETTEER

Docs: SCUFN25-07.3A [Proposed changes to the Gazetteer](#) (A.A. Alberoni, DHN, Brazil)

Following recent surveys conducted by the Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation of Brazil, A.A Alberoni provided updated information on undersea features on the Brazilian continental margin listed in the GEBCO Gazetteer with incorrect coordinates. The following corrections were noted by the sub-committee.

7.3.1 Montague Seamount

Revised position agreed for Montague Seamount: 20°22'S, 36°40'W (instead of 20°15'S, 36°45'W, as in the GEBCO Gazetteer)

7.3.2 Champlain Seamount

Revised position agreed for Champlain Seamount: 20°07'S, 37°29'W (instead of 20°15'S, 37°20'W, as in the GEBCO Gazetteer) and inclusion in remarks section of "Shown as Eclairer Bank in INT 2007 Nautical Chart".

7.3.3 Vitória – Trindade Seamounts:

Change agreed from Vitória-Trindade Seamounts to Vitória-Trindade Ridge, extending along summits to Dogaressa Bank, with positions as listed below.

Vitória-Trindade Ridge					
Positions (line):	<i>Lat.</i>	19°45'S	<i>Long.</i>	38°08'W	S.W. Atlantic Ocean
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°31'S	<i>Long.</i>	38°06'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°43'S	<i>Long.</i>	37°47'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°31'S	<i>Long.</i>	37°13'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°20'S	<i>Long.</i>	36°58'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°21'S	<i>Long.</i>	36°27'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°28'S	<i>Long.</i>	35°58'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°42'S	<i>Long.</i>	35°27'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°40'S	<i>Long.</i>	34°45'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°56'S	<i>Long.</i>	34°02'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°53'S	<i>Long.</i>	33°29'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°42'S	<i>Long.</i>	31°49'W	
	<i>Lat.</i>	20°28'S	<i>Long.</i>	28°50'W	

7.3.4 Recife Plateau

A.A. Alberoni proposed changing this name to Pernambuco Plateau, based on Brazilian and international literature. It was agreed to defer consideration of changing this name to allow discussion with N. Cherkis, who was the reviewer for the relevant GEBSCO sheet (5.12).

Outcome:

- The sub-committee noted the paper.
- The sub-committee agreed the change of name from Vitória-Trindade Seamounts to Vitória-Trindade Ridge.
- The sub-committee agreed revised positions for Montague Seamount, Champlain Seamount and Vitória-Trindade Ridge, as detailed above.
- **Action SCUFN25/62 - Secretary** to change in the GEBSCO Gazetteer the name Vitória-Trindade Seamounts to Vitória-Trindade Ridge; position of Montague Seamount to 20°22'S, 36°40'W; position of Champlain Seamount to 20°07'S, 37°29'W; and positions of Vitória-Trindade Ridge as listed in section 7.3.3 of the SCUFN-25 report.

7.4 NAMES TRANSLITERATION

- Doc: SCUFN25-07.4A [Names Transliteration](#) (G. Agapova and N. Turko, GINRAS, Russia)
- SCUFN25-07.4B [Names Transliteration: A Response from the UNGEGN Liaison to IHO](#) (T. Palmer, NGA, USA)

K. Dobrolyubova presented a paper discussing the use of accents and diacritical marks on feature names. The sub-committee agreed that these were important for correct pronunciation of names. It was agreed that it would be useful if some explanation of accents and diacritical marks could be provided to help pronounce names. It was suggested that an additional field could be used in the gazetteer database that has the country of origin and phonetic pronunciation. The secretary noted that this is a large task which could be part of a general programme on improving the gazetteer.

Outcome:

- The sub-committee noted the two papers and agreed that, for the time being, no further action was needed on this matter.

8. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

8.1 MINOR UNDERSEA FEATURES

- Docs: SCUFN25-08.1A [How should SCUFN deal with micro undersea features?: A question raised for the "high-resolution bathymetry" era](#) (Y. Ohara)

Y. Ohara gave a presentation noting that the world is entering the "AUV" (Autonomous Underwater Vehicle) era. Scientists are now dealing with "micro" undersea features that are tens to hundreds of meters in size. SCUFN should start the discussion on how to cope with these micro undersea features, resulting from AUV surveys.

The Chair noted that the new GEBSCO grid will be produced with a grid cell size of 500 m. Micro features of several 100 metres will be distinguished on this product.

R. Falconer (GEBSCO Chair) noted that seafloor mining is becoming more common and companies that are involved in these activities in international waters are naming micro features identified with high resolution mapping techniques. Many of these names will be used in legal documentation and will have international importance. There is a rapid increase in the number of names that are being used and incorporated into the literature and GEBSCO needs a method for cataloguing these names.

L. Taylor agreed that SCUFN needs to improve its efficiency in processing names, such as via an online approval system.

K. Dobrolyubova suggested setting up working groups to review names in specific regions of the oceans and Lin S. suggested that SCUFN should set up a database of features for approval.

F. Barrios agreed that micro features should be included, but that the sub-committee might need to establish a lower size limit. He also commented that micro feature names submitted to SCUFN should include full data coverage and suggested that national naming authorities, when they are known, could review proposals first if the features are located in areas under national jurisdiction.

V. Stagpoole proposed that SCUFN establish a catalogue of names for micro features that appear in the literature, which have informal names and have not been approved by SCUFN. These would therefore not be part of the GEBSCO Gazetteer, although some of them could be adopted by SCUFN if appropriate. This catalogue would provide a useful reference for ocean explorers and help prevent propagation of multiple names for features. It would also keep SCUFN relevant during this era of the rapid increase in the number of undersea feature names that are being used and incorporated into the literature.

Outcome:

- The sub-committee noted the paper and agreed that names for micro features be reviewed by SCUFN.
- **Action SCUFN25/63: F. Barrios, Lin S., Y. Ohara and L. Taylor** to form a small working group to develop a strategy on micro feature names.
- **Action SCUFN25/64: L. Taylor** to investigate the possibility to set up a catalogue of names for micro features that appear in the literature with informal names.

8.2 PROPOSALS FROM DR H. HINZE, GERMANY

- Doc: SCUFN25-08.2A [*Corrections to the GEBSCO Gazetteer*](#), proposed by Dr. Heinrich Hinze, Germany
- SCUFN25-08.2B [*New undersea generic terms*](#), proposed by Dr. Heinrich Hinze, Germany

The above papers from Dr. H. Hinze, Germany, proposed corrections to the GEBSCO Gazetteer and suggested incorporating new generic terms for minor features in B-6. The proposed corrections were agreed. From the list of suggested new generic terms, it was noted that Mud Volcano, Reef and Valley are included in the draft new edition of B-6. The other terms would require further study by the SCUFN Generic Terms Group.

Outcome:

- **Action SCUFN25/65 - Secretary** to make corrections to the Remarks section in the GEBSCO Gazetteer for McCall Seamount, Quar Basin and Weiken Basin, as in Doc. SCUFN25-08.2A.
- **Action SCUFN25/66 - Generic Terms Group** (Y. Ohara, V. Stagpoole, H-C. Han) to consider the new generic terms proposals, as in Doc. SCUFN25-08.2B, and report to SCUFN-26.

8.3 UNNAMED SEAMOUNTS IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN

F. Barrios remarked that some of the features listed in the catalogue of unnamed seamounts in the

Pacific (Doc. SCUFN25-03.1C) are located in the claimed EEZ and ECS of Chile, and that proposals were being prepared to name those features after Russian names. He suggested that SCUFN encourage the concerned national naming bodies to work jointly in naming features that are in this area, before submissions be made to SCUFN. It was noted that this was the subject of Action SCUFN25/49 under section 5.2.4.

8.4 INDEPENDENCE OF SCUFN MEMBERS

The Chair reminded the sub-committee that proposals that are password-protected should remain confidential until after the meeting. Any paper commenting on the proposals, including explanations, remarks, etc. should be provided to the secretary at least one week before the meeting, for posting in same password-protected section that the proposals.

He drew attention to SCUFN Rule of Procedure 2.1.2 which says “Appointed Members of the Sub-Committee represent their parent organization as experts and no substitution shall be allowed”. This means that SCUFN members are representing either IHO or IOC and not their respective countries.

9. SITE AND DATES FOR THE NEXT MEETING

An offer was received from Japan Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department (JHOD) to host the next meeting in Tokyo, which was gratefully accepted by the sub-committee. Y. Ohara would send out a notice in due course confirming dates in June or September, and other details for SCUFN-26.

Post-Meeting Note: JHOD subsequently indicated that SCUFN-26 would take place in Tokyo from 23-27 September 2013.

Outcome:

- **Action SCUFN25/62: Secretary and Y. Ohara** to coordinate the organization of the 26th SCUFN Meeting, to take place in Tokyo, Japan, from 23-27 September 2013.

10. CONCLUSION

In his concluding remarks, the Chair expressed his warm thanks to LINZ and GNS Science for hosting and organizing the meeting, as well as for their hospitality. He thanked the sub-committee members and observers for their contributions to the meeting. He also thanked the secretary for his efforts in maintaining the web site and the vice chair and rapporteur for their efforts.

The Chair closed the meeting at 14:20 on Saturday 27 October 2012.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

	Report of SCUFN-24 rev1
	SCUFN Letter 01/2012 Registration Form
	SCUFN-25 1 st Circular (visas, hotels) SCUFN-25 2 nd Circular
	GEBICO Gazetteer October 2012
SCUFN25-01A rev1	List of Meeting Documents
SCUFN25-01B rev2	List of Participants
SCUFN25-01C	Members and Observers of SCUFN
SCUFN25-01D	Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedures for SCUFN
SCUFN25-02A rev3	Agenda
SCUFN25-02B rev1	Programme and General Information
SCUFN25-03.1A rev2	List of Actions from SCUFN24 and Status
SCUFN25-03.1B	SCUFN24 Actions for A.A. Alberoni
SCUFN25-03.1C	Report on the Review of the Unnamed Seamount in the Central Pacific Ocean, by W. Reynoso Peralta
SCUFN25-03.1D	Review of Undersea Feature Names proposed at SCUFN14 (2001) - Action SCUFN24/103, by Y. Ohara
SCUFN25-03.1E rev1	Guidelines for the preparation of Undersea Feature Proposals - Action SCUFN24/102, by A.A. Alberoni
SCUFN25-04.1A	Proposals from W. Reynoso Peralta, SHN, Argentina
SCUFN25-04.2A	Proposal from L.A. Lawver and I.W. Dalziel, U. of Texas, USA and R. Larter, BAS, UK
SCUFN25-04.3A	Proposal from M. Buseti, OGS, Italy
SCUFN25-04.3B	Initial Response from the Chair of the 'NZ Undersea Feature Naming Committee' on three Italian undersea feature name proposals located in the Ross Sea, Antarctica
SCUFN25-04.4A	Proposals from A.A. Alberoni, DHN, Brazil

SCUFN25-04.5A	Proposals from Y. Ohara, JCUFN and H. Yokose, Kumamoto U., Japan
SCUFN25-04.6A	Proposals from Z. Zhang, SOA, China
SCUFN25-04.7A	Proposals from M.E. Melnikov, Yuzhmorgeologiya, Russia
SCUFN25-04.8A	Proposals from KCGN, Rep. of Korea
SCUFN25-04.9A	Proposal from R. Herzer, GNS Science, New Zealand
SCUFN25-04.10A	Proposals from F. Nitsche, Lamont U., USA
SCUFN25-05.1A	Report of ACUF Activities since SCUFN-23 (J. Nerantzis)
SCUFN25-05.1B	Undersea Feature Names Accepted by ACUF which do not adhere to GEBICO Undersea Feature Naming Criteria (T. Palmer)
SCUFN25-05.2A	Undersea Feature Names beyond New Zealand's 12NM territorial seas
SCUFN25-05.2B	NZGB Notice of Decisions to assign, alter and discontinue Undersea Feature Names
SCUFN25-05.2C	NZGB Notice of Adopted Undersea Feature Names
SCUFN25-05.2D	Protocol for Undersea Feature Naming in the Area of Interest of NZGB
SCUFN25-05.3A	Report of UNGEGN 27 and 10th UNSCGN; Notice of UNGEGN-28, by T. Palmer, UNGEGN Liaison to IHO
SCUFN25-06.2A	Draft new edition of B-6
SCUFN25-06.3A	English/Spanish UFN proposal form - New
SCUFN25-07.1A rev3	Reserve Section of the GEBICO Gazetteer and actions taken since SCUFN24 (.xls)
SCUFN25-07.2A	Proposed geometry changes for review by SCUFN
SCUFN25-07.3A	Proposed changes to the Gazetteer, by A.A. Alberoni, DHN, Brazil
SCUFN25-07.4A	Names Transliteration, by G. Agapova and N. Turko, GINRAS, Russia
SCUFN25-07.4B	Names Transliteration: A Response from the UNGEGN Liaison to IHO, by T. Palmer, NGA, USA
SCUFN25-08.1A	How should SCUFN deal with micro undersea features?: A question raised for the "high-resolution bathymetry" era, by Y. Ohara
SCUFN25-08.2A	Corrections to the GEBICO Gazetteer proposed by Dr. Heinrich Hinze, Germany
SCUFN25-08.2B	New undersea generic terms proposed by Dr. Heinrich Hinze, Germany

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Annex C to SCUFN-25 Report

AGENDA

1. Opening and Administrative Arrangements

- Doc:* SCUFN25-01A *List of Documents (Secretary)*
 SCUFN25-01B *List of Participants (Secretary)*
 SCUFN25-01C *SCUFN Membership and Observers List (Secretary)*
 SCUFN25-01D *Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedures for SCUFN (Secretary)*

2. Approval of Agenda

- Doc:* SCUFN25-02A *Agenda (Secretary)*
 SCUFN25-02B *Programme and General Information (Host)*
 SCUFN25-02C *Opening Ceremony (Host)*

3. Matters remaining from Previous Meetings

- 3.1 Review of Actions from SCUFN-24
Doc: SCUFN25-03.1A *List of Actions from SCUFN-24 and Status (Secretary)*
 SCUFN25-03.1B *Actions for A.A. Alberoni*
 SCUFN25-03.1C *Report on the Review of the Unnamed Seamount in the Central Pacific Ocean (W. Reynoso Peralta)*
 SCUFN25-03.1D *Review of Undersea Feature Names proposed at SCUFN14 (2001) - Action SCUFN24/103 (Y. Ohara)*
 SCUFN25-03.1E *Guidelines for the preparation of Undersea Feature Proposals - Action SCUFN24/102 (A.A. Alberoni)*
- 3.2 Review and Approval of SCUFN-24 Report
Doc: *Report of SCUFN-24*

4. Proposals Submitted during Intersessional Period

- 4.1 SHN, Argentina
Doc: SCUFN25-04.1A *Proposals from W. Reynoso Peralta, SHN, Argentina*
- 4.2 U. of Texas, United States, and BAS, United Kingdom
Doc: SCUFN25-04.2A *Proposal from L.A. Lawver and I.W. Dalziel, U. of Texas, USA and R. Larter, BAS, UK*
- 4.3 OGS, Italy
Doc: SCUFN25-04.3A *Proposal from M. Buseti, OGS, Italy*
 SCUFN25-04.3B *Comments from NZGB on SCUFN25-04.3A*
- 4.4 DHN, Brazil
Doc: SCUFN25-04.4A *Proposals from A.A. Alberoni, DHN, Brazil*
- 4.5 JCUFN and Kumamoto U., Japan
Doc: SCUFN25-04.5A *Proposals from Y. Ohara, JCUFN and H. Yokose, Kumamoto U., Japan*
- 4.6 SOA, China
Doc: SCUFN25-04.6A *Proposals from Z. Zhang, SOA, China*
- 4.7 Yuzhmorgeologiya, Russia
Doc: SCUFN25-04.7A *Proposals from M.E. Melnikov, Yuzhmorgeologiya, Russia*
- 4.8 KCGN, Rep. of Korea
Doc: SCUFN25-04.8A *Proposals from KCGN, Rep. of Korea*
- 4.9 GNS Science, New Zealand
Doc: SCUFN25-04.9A *Proposal from R. Herzer, GNS Science, New Zealand*
- 4.10 Lamont University, USA
Doc: SCUFN25-04.10A *Proposals from F. Nitsche, Lamont U., USA*

5. Liaison with Other Geographical Name Bodies

- 5.1 Advisory Committee on Undersea Features (ACUF) of the US Board on Geographical Names
- 5.2 Undersea Names Committee of the New Zealand Geographic Board
- Doc: SCUFN25-05.2A *Undersea Feature Names beyond New Zealand's 12NM territorial seas*
- SCUFN25-05.2B *NZGB - Notice of Decisions to assign, alter and discontinue Undersea Feature Names*
- SCUFN25-05.2C *NZGB - Notice of Adopted Undersea Feature Names*
- SCUFN25-05.2D *Protocol for Undersea Feature Naming in the Area of Interest of NZGB*
- 5.3 UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN)
- Doc: SCUFN25-05.3A *Report on the 27th UNGEGN Meeting and Notice of UNGEGN-28 (T. Palmer)*

6. Standardization of Undersea Feature Names: IHO-IOC Publication B-6

- 6.1 Review of the work accomplished by the Generic Terms and Images WG
- Doc: See <http://www.scufnterm.org:8080/recommend/>
- 6.2 New edition of B-6
- Doc: SCUFN25-06.2A *Draft new edition of B-6 (Secretary)*
- 6.3 New presentation of the SCUFN Undersea Feature Names Proposal Form
- Doc: SCUFN25-06.3A *English/Spanish UFN proposal form – New (W. Reynoso-Peralta)*

7. Gazetteer of Undersea Feature Names

- 7.1 Review of Reserve Section
- Doc: SCUFN25-07.1A *Reserve Section of the GEBCO Gazetteer and actions taken since SCUFN24 (Secretary)*
- 7.2 Web-based Map Interface and On-line Database for the GEBCO Gazetteer
- Doc: SCUFN25-07.2A *Proposed geometry changes for review by SCUFN (J. Varner, L. Taylor, M. Huet)*
- 7.3 Proposed changes to the Gazetteer
- Doc: SCUFN25-07.3A *Proposed changes to the Gazetteer (A.A. Alberoni)*
- 7.4 Languages used in naming of features
- Doc: SCUFN25-07.4A *Names Transliteration (G. Agapova / N. Turko)*
- SCUFN25-07.4B *Names Transliteration: A Response from the UNGEGN Liaison to IHO (T. Palmer)*

8. Any Other Business

- 8.1 Minor Undersea Features
- Doc: SCUFN25-08.1A *How should SCUFN deal with micro undersea features?: A question raised for the "high-resolution bathymetry" era (Y. Ohara)*
- 8.2 Proposals from Dr H. Hinze, Germany
- Doc: SCUFN25-08.1A *Corrections to the GEBCO Gazetteer, proposed by Dr. H. Hinze, Germany*
- SCUFN25-08.2B *New undersea generic terms, proposed by Dr. H. Hinze, Germany*
- 8.3 Unnamed Seamounts in the Pacific Ocean
- 8.4 Independence of SCUFN Members

9. Site and Dates for the Next Meeting

10. Conclusion

ACTION ITEMS ARISING FROM SCUFN-25

Action	Agenda Item	Details
SCUFN25/01	3.1.2	Secretary to change Lee Hill to Lee Seamount in the SCUFN Gazetteer.
SCUFN25/02	3.1.2	Secretary to amend the coordinates for Bellingshausen Basin, Bellingshausen Abyssal Plain and Amundsen Abyssal Plain in the GEBCO Gazetteer, as in the table at section 3.1.2 of SCUFN-25 Report.
SCUFN25/03	3.1.4	Secretary to notify Scripps Seamount Catalogue group of the names approved by SCUFN and included in the GEBCO Gazetteer, and invite them to submit proposals to SCUFN for those names in their catalogue that are not in the GEBCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN25/04	3.1.5	Secretary to remove Hokusei-Ryusei Seamount from the GEBCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN25/05	3.1.5	Secretary to remove Amanogawa Seamounts from the GEBCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN25/06	3.1.5	Y. Ohara to prepare a proposal for Kosei Seamount, for consideration by SCUFN.
SCUFN25/07	3.1.5	Secretary to replace Black Hole with Sui-shin Hole in the GEBCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN25/08	3.1.5	Y. Ohara to submit a shape file to L. Taylor and a list of coordinates to the secretary, for a polygon that encircles Sui-shin Hole.
SCUFN25/09	3.1.5	Secretary to remove Tanabata Seamounts from the GEBCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN25/10	3.1.6	A.A. Alberoni to monitor finalizing the “ <i>User’s guide for preparation of undersea feature name proposals</i> ”, taking into consideration the changes suggested at SCUFN-25, and provide a final draft to the secretary for inclusion as an appendix in publication B-6.
SCUFN25/11	4.1.1	W. Reynoso Peralta to submit a shape file to L. Taylor and an improved list of coordinates to the secretary, for a polygon that encircles South Orkney Plateau.
SCUFN25/12	4.1.2	W. Reynoso Peralta to submit a shape file to L. Taylor and an improved list of coordinates to the secretary, for a polygon that encircles Jane Basin.
SCUFN25/13	4.1.5	W. Reynoso Peralta to review any new data in support of Cánepa Seamount and present it at SCUFN-26.
SCUFN25/14	4.1.6	W. Reynoso Peralta to submit a shape file to L. Taylor and an improved list of coordinates to the secretary, for a polygon that encircles El Austral Seamount.
SCUFN25/15	4.2.1	W. Reynoso Peralta to seek support for a joint proposal for Barker Bank from appropriate Argentinian authorities.
SCUFN25/16	4.2.1	L. Taylor to add Peter F. Barker to the list of uncommemorated personalities.

Action	Agenda Item	Details
SCUFN25/17	4.2.1	H.W. Schenke to discuss with the proposers of Barker Bank about identifying an alternative, larger feature that would be more suitable to honour Peter Barker.
SCUFN25/18	4.3.1	Secretary to request from the proposer a new polygon that closely encircles the OGS Explora mounds, and with coordinates at the centre of each mound.
SCUFN25/19	4.3.2	Secretary to request from the proposer a polygon that closely encircles Iulia Mud Volcano.
SCUFN25/20	4.3.3	Secretary to request from the proposer a polygon that closely encircles Tergeste Mud Volcano.
SCUFN25/21	4.4.1	Generic Term Group (Y. Ohara, V. Stagpoole, H-C. Han) to discuss suitable generic term for features such as the proposed Bahía Plateau.
SCUFN25/22	4.4.2	A. A. Alberoni to submit a shape file to L. Taylor and an improved list of coordinates to the secretary for Natal Canyon.
SCUFN25/23	4.4.3	A. A. Alberoni to submit a shape file to L. Taylor and an improved list of coordinates to the secretary for a polygon that encircles Natal Terrace.
SCUFN25/24	4.5.3	Y. Ohara to complete feature description in the proposal form for Inuwashi Fracture Zone and submit to the secretary.
SCUFN25/25	4.5.4	Y. Ohara to complete feature description in the proposal form for Ojirowashi Fracture Zone and submit to the secretary.
SCUFN25/26	4.5.5	Y. Ohara to complete feature description in the proposal form for Owashi Fracture Zone and submit to the secretary.
SCUFN25/27	4.5.6	Y. Ohara to complete feature description in the proposal form for Kokugan Fracture Zone and submit to the secretary.
SCUFN25/28	4.5.7	Secretary to change the position of Shiribeshi Seamount in the GEBSCO Gazetteer to 43°35.00'N, 139°32.00'E.
SCUFN25/29	4.6.2	Lin S. to provide a shape file to L. Taylor and coordinates to the secretary, for a revised polygon that encircles Weiyuan Seamount more closely.
SCUFN25/30	4.6.3	Lin S. to provide a shape file for Qianyu Guyot to L. Taylor and coordinates to the secretary, for a revised polygon that does not extend so far to the northeast.
SCUFN25/31	4.6.4	Lin S. to provide a shape file to L. Taylor and coordinates to the secretary, for a revised polygon that encircles Zhinyu Guyot more closely.
SCUFN25/32	4.6.5	Lin S. to provide a shape file to L. Taylor and coordinates to the secretary, for a revised polygon that encircles Niulang Guyot more closely.
SCUFN25/33	4.6.7	Lin S. to provide more bathymetric data from the region in support of Lufei Seamount to SCUFN-26, and provide the secretary with a revised proposal, with correct location map shown on Fig. 1 of the proposal.
SCUFN25/34	4.6.8	Lin S. to provide the secretary with a revised proposal for Xiaozheng Seamount, with correct location map shown on Fig. 1 of the proposal.

Action	Agenda Item	Details
SCUFN25/35	4.6.11	Y. Ohara and Lin S. to provide additional information in relation to the proposed Qingyuan Seamounts for consideration at SCUFN-26, in order to determine the earliest naming of the feature.
SCUFN25/36	4.6.12	Y. Ohara and Lin S. to provide additional information in relation to the proposed Ruiyun Seamount for consideration at SCUFN-26, in order to determine the earliest naming of the feature.
SCUFN25/37	4.6.14	Lin S. to provide a shape file to L. Taylor and coordinates to the secretary, for a revised polygon more or less following the 4,250 m isobath around Ritan Hill.
SCUFN25/38	4.6.15	Lin S. to provide a shape file to L. Taylor and coordinates to the secretary, for a revised polygon encircling Yuetan Ridge.
SCUFN25/39	4.7.1	K. Dobrolyubova to provide a shape file to L. Taylor and coordinates to the secretary, for a polygon that encircles Avos Knoll.
SCUFN25/40	4.7.2	K. Dobrolyubova to provide a shape file to L. Taylor and coordinates to the secretary, for a polygon that encircles Filippenko Knoll.
SCUFN25/41	4.7.3	K. Dobrolyubova to provide a shape file to L. Taylor and coordinates to the secretary, for a polygon that encircles Gals Knoll.
SCUFN25/42	4.7.4	K. Dobrolyubova to provide a shape file to L. Taylor and coordinates to the secretary, for a polygon that encircles Shilov Knoll.
SCUFN25/43	4.7.5	K. Dobrolyubova to provide a shape file to L. Taylor and coordinates to the secretary, for a polygon that encircles Yunona Hill.
SCUFN25/44	4.7.6	K. Dobrolyubova to provide a shape file to L. Taylor and coordinates to the secretary, for a polygon that encircles Zadornov Knoll.
SCUFN25/45	4.8.2	H-C. Han to provide the secretary with an updated proposal for Byeongpung Escarpment, with new coordinates that include only the steepest part of the feature.
SCUFN25/46	4.8.2	Secretary to note in the remarks section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer, for Byeongpung Escarpment, that this is a small feature.
SCUFN25/47	4.8.3	H-C. Han to provide the secretary with a revised proposal for Maetdol Knoll, with correct feature heights and coordinates on maps.
SCUFN25/48	4.8.4	H-C. Han to provide the secretary with a revised proposal for Ongjin Basin, with correct feature heights and coordinates on maps.
SCUFN25/49	4.8.4	Secretary to note in the remarks section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer, for Ongjin Basin, that this is a small feature.
SCUFN25/50	4.10.1	Secretary to invite Frank O. Nitsche to propose new names for the three separate branches of the initially proposed Dotson-Getz Trough.
SCUFN25/51	5.2.1	V. Stagpoole to provide shape files of each feature in Doc SCUFN25-05.2A to L. Taylor and coordinates of polygons/lines to the secretary.
SCUFN25/52	5.2.1	V. Stagpoole to communicate feedback from sub-committee on more efficient ways of providing feature names from the NZGB to SCUFN for consideration of adoption.
SCUFN25/53	5.2.2	Secretary to delete Ellsworth Bank from the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

Action	Agenda Item	Details
SCUFN25/54	5.2.4	Secretary to incorporate the following text in the revised B-6 document: “There is significant benefit to be gained from mutual consultation by all interested parties in preparing and submitting proposals to SCUFN. The SCUFN encourages all national naming authorities to consult on undersea features names in their mutual areas of interest prior to submitting proposals to SCUFN.”
SCUFN25/55	6.1	Secretary and H-C. Han to add generic term channel in the new B-6 section reserved for harmonising gazetteers.
SCUFN25/56	6.2	Secretary to finalise the draft new edition of B-6 and circulate it to SCUFN Members for comments and approval.
SCUFN25/57	6.3	Secretary to arrange for the production of an English/French version of the new name proposal form, based on that in Doc. SCUFN25-06.3A, for incorporation in the new edition of B-6 (English/French) under preparation. To also include a note on the bilingual form that it should be filled in English.
SCUFN25/58	7.1	K. Dobrolyubova to provide the secretary with updated information on Nasyr’ Seamount, Kalyuzhnyy Hill, Petrov Seamount and Akopov Seamounts, and with polygons defining Akopov Seamounts and position of their summits.
SCUFN25/59	7.1	Secretary to move Nasyr’ Seamount, Kalyuzhnyy Hill, Petrov Seamount, Akopov Seamounts and Zvezda Guyot from the Reserve Section to the GEBSCO Gazetteer.
SCUFN25/60	7.2	H.W. Schenke, L. Taylor, V. Stagpoole, Y. Ohara, F. Barrios and Secretary to provide information and/or act as described in section 7.2 of SCUFN-25 report.
SCUFN25/61	7.2	SCUFN Members to review the third tab on web page spreadsheet no later than 15 December 2012 for changes to be made before the end of 2012.
SCUFN25/62	7.3	Secretary to change in the GEBSCO Gazetteer the name Vitória–Trindade Seamounts to Vitória-Trindade Ridge; position of Montague Seamount to 20°22’S, 36°40’W; position of Champlain Seamount to 20°07’S, 37°29’W; and positions of Vitória-Trindade Ridge as listed in section 7.3.3 of the SCUFN-25 report.
SCUFN25/63	8.1	F. Barrios, Lin S., Y. Ohara and L. Taylor to form a small working group to develop a strategy on micro feature names.
SCUFN25/64	8.1	L. Taylor to investigate the possibility to set up a catalogue of names for micro features that appear in the literature with informal names.
SCUFN25/65	8.2	Secretary to make corrections to the Remarks section in the GEBSCO Gazetteer for McCall Seamount, Quar Basin and Weiken Basin, as in Doc. SCUFN25-08.2A.
SCUFN25/66	8.2	Generic Terms Group (Y. Ohara, V. Stagpoole, H-C. Han) to consider the new generic terms proposals, as in Doc. SCUFN25-08.2B, and report to SCUFN-26.
SCUFN25/67	9.	Secretary and Y. Ohara to coordinate the organization of the 26th SCUFN Meeting, to take place in Tokyo, Japan, from 23-27 September 2013.

LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN THIS REPORT

ACUF	Advisory Committee on Undersea Features (to the US BGN)
AGU	American Geophysical Union
AUV	Autonomous Underwater Vehicle
AWI	Alfred-Wegener-Institut für Polar- und Meeresforschung (Germany)
B-6	IHO-IOC Publication “Standardization of Undersea Feature Names”
BGN	Board on Geographical Names (USA)
CIT	China Institute of Toponymy
DCDB	Data Centre for Digital Bathymetry (IHO)
DHN	Diretoria de Hidrografia e Navegação (Brazil)
ECS	Extended Continental Shelf
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EGU	European Geosciences Union
GEBCO	General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (IOC-IHO)
GINRAS	Geological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences
GNS	Geological Nuclear Sciences (New Zealand)
IBCSO	International Bathymetric Chart of the Southern Ocean (IHO-IOC-SCAR)
IHB	International Hydrographic Bureau (IHO)
IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
INOCAR	Instituto Oceanografico de la Armada (Ecuador)
INT	INTernational (Charts – IHO)
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (of UNESCO)
JAMSTEC	Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology
JCUFN	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names
JHA	Japan Hydrographic Association
JHOD	Japan Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department
JpGU	Japan Geoscience Union
KCGN	Korean Committee on Geographical Names
KHOA	Korean Hydrographic and Oceanographic Administration
KIGAM	Korea Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources
LINZ	Land Information New Zealand
NGA	National Geospatial-intelligence Agency (USA)
NGDC	National Geophysical Data Center (USA)
NHO	National Hydrographic Office (India)

NIWA	National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (New Zealand)
NMDIS	National Marine Data and Information Service (China)
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (USA)
NZGB	New Zealand Geographic Board
OGS	Istituto Nazionale di Oceanografia e di Geofisica Sperimentale (Italy)
PNRA	Programma Nazionale di Ricerche in Antartide (Italy)
ROSREESTR:	Federal Agency for State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography (Russia)
R/V	Research Vessel
SCAR	Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research
SCUFN	Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (of GEBSCO)
SHN	Servicio de Hidrografía Naval (Argentina)
SHOA	Servicio Hidrográfico y Oceanográfico de la Armada (Chile)
SIO	Second Institute of Oceanography (China)
SOA	State Oceanic Administration (China)
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law Of the Sea
UNGEGN	United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names
UNSCGN	United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names
VNIRO	Russian Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography
YANDEX:	State Central Scientific and Research Institute of Geodesy, Air Survey and Cartography (Russia)

**ALPHABETIC INDEX OF UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES CONSIDERED AT
SCUFN-25 OR REFERRED TO IN THIS REPORT**

- Names in **bold characters** = 'accepted/adopted at SCUFN-25'
- Names in *italics* = 'pending from SCUFN-25 or from earlier meetings'
- Names ~~crossed out~~ = 'removed from the GEBSCO Gazetteer or the Reserve Section'

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