IOC-IHO/GEBCO SCUFN-20
English Only

INTERGOVERNMENTAL
OCEANOGRAPHIC
COMMISSION (of UNESCO)

INTERNATIONAL
HYDROGRAPHIC
ORGANIZATION

Twentieth Meeting of the GEBCO Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN)

International Hydrographic Bureau
Monaco
9-12 July 2007

FINAL REPORT

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Notes: *A list of acronyms, used in this report, is in Annex 6.*
An alphabetical index of all undersea feature names appearing in this report is in Annex 7.

1. OPENING AND ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

Docs: *SCUFN20-01A* *List of Documents (also Annex 1)*
SCUFN20-01B *List of Participants (also Annex 2)*
SCUFN20-01C *SCUFN Membership and Observers List*

The twentieth meeting of the GEBCO Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN) met at the International Hydrographic Bureau in Monaco under the Chairmanship of Dr. Hans Werner SCHENKE, AWI, Germany. The director of the IHB, Captain Hugo GORZIGLIA, opened the meeting by welcoming the members of SCUFN and the many observers to Monaco. He said that the fact that 10 out of 12 Sub-Committee members were present indicated that the group had captured the attention within GEBCO and the outside world. He stressed the importance of the work the committee is doing to improve the Terms of Reference for SCUFN. During the IHO conference in May, the new draft SCUFN Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure (ToR/RoP) prepared by SCUFN members during the SCUFN-19 meeting were reviewed. The document was sent back to GEBCO with recommendations from the IHO. Captain GORZIGLIA stressed the importance of considering the new IHO recommendations during SCUFN-20, so that the GEBCO Guiding Committee can review the document at their upcoming meeting in November. It is the IHB's hope that the document can then be sent to the IHO member states for approval by the end of November 2007. The revised ToR/RoP should be finally approved by the IOC during their General Assembly in June 2008.

Captain GORZIGLIA expressed his admiration for the technical work carried out by SCUFN. He invited all members to communicate their needs in order to best continue their critical work, including financial requests. He said it was very beneficial that SCUFN collaborates with other international groups such the UN Group of Experts on Geographic Names (UNGEGN) and the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR). Finally the director stressed the importance of improving the Guidelines on the Standardization of Undersea Feature Names, IHO-IOC Publication B-6. He wished the committee a productive meeting.

The chairman thanked Captain GORZIGLIA for his kind welcome and said that SCUFN was lucky that the IHB hosts the meeting every two years. He expects many new proposals during the International Polar Year (IPY). He explained that one immediate problem that SCUFN was facing was lack of funds to cover travel and per diem for IOC participants. The chairman said he was looking forward to attending the SCAR Standing Committee on Antarctic Geographic Information (SC-AGI) meeting in a few months, where he should benefit from the experience of SCAR in managing their gazetteer of over 16,000 Antarctic place names, including undersea feature names. He said he also looks forward to continuing to collaborate with UNGEGN. After a round-table of introductions of the members and observers, Dr. SCHENKE discussed logistical issues. The secretary, Michel HUET, introduced Mr. Daniel MENINI and Mr. CHOI Shin-Ho as the people at the IHB who maintain the gazetteer database at IHB.

Attendees included SCUFN chairman, Dr. Hans-Werner SCHENKE (AWI, Germany), SCUFN secretary, Mr. Michel HUET (IHB, Monaco), and Sub-Committee members Dr. Galina AGAPOVA (GINRAS, Russia), LCdr. Harvinder AVTAR (NHO, India), Mr. Norman Z. CHERKIS (Five Oceans Consultants, USA), Lic. José Luis FRIAS Salazar (INEGI, Mexico), Dr. Hyun-Chul HAN (KIGAM, Republic of Korea), Dr. Yasuhiko OHARA (JHOD, Japan), Lt. Walter REYNOSO Peralta (SHN, Argentina), Ms. Lisa A. TAYLOR (NOAA, USA) and Capt. Albert E. THEBERGE (NOAA, USA).

Observers included LCdr. Ana Angelica ALBERONI (DHN, Brazil), Prof. Sungjae CHOO (KHU, Republic of Korea), Dr. Ksenia DOBROLYUBOVA (GINRAS, Russia), Mr. Shigeru KASUGA (JHOD, Japan), Mr. Junghyun KIM (NORI, Republic of Korea), Mr. Shigetoshi NAGAO (JHOD, Japan), Prof. Hyo Hyun SUNG (EWU, Republic of Korea), Dr. Kunio YASHIMA (JHA, Japan), and Dr. Yeongjin YEON (NORI, Republic of Korea).

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Docs: SCUFN20-02A rev. 3 Agenda (also Annex 3)

The chairman suggested that, as there were a large number of issues remaining from the previous meeting, the relevant agenda item 5, be addressed after items 6 and 7. As there was a need to revise the SCUFN ToR/RoP in light of the comments resulting from the 17th IH Conference in May 2007 and contained in the IHB letter dated 18 June 2007 to the chairman of the GEBCO Guiding Committee (Doc SCUFN20-03A), the chairman proposed that the small working group formed during SCUFN-19 be re-established to carry out this revision. Members of this working group included H.W. SCHENKE, N. CHERKIS, A. THEBERGe, and M. HUET. In order to provide sufficient time for this group to complete its task, agenda items 3 and 4 would be addressed after 6 and 7. This was agreed. He further asked the SCUFN members to review the SCUFN-19 report and propose any comments. This report would be considered for final approval before the end of the meeting.

The agenda was approved without change.

2.1 SCUFN Reports' Approval Process

Doc: Report of SCUFN-19

The report of SCUFN-19 was approved by the Meeting after the incorporation of minor editorial changes suggested by members. The report would be made available on the GEBCO and IHO websites for public access.

ACTION: Secretary (M. HUET) to make the SCUFN-19 report available on the GEBCO and IHO websites for public access.

3 SCUFN TERMS OF REFERENCE AND RULES OF PROCEDURES

Doc: SCUFN20-03A Current status of the new Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedures - Letter to Chairman of GEBCO, post-IHC17

The ToR/RoP working group met and provided a report to the Sub-Committee. The revised ToR/RoP were presented and discussed at length. As a result, most of the proposed changes were agreed upon. The chairman decided to set up an ad hoc working group to deal specifically with the only unresolved section of the document (clause 2.10). Participants included N. CHERKIS, S. CHOO, H-C. HAN, S. KASUGA, J. KIM, S. NAGAO, Y. OHARA, H.H. SUNG, L. TAYLOR, A. THEBERGE, K. YASHIMA, and Y. YEON. This group met and reported to the Sub-Committee on the following day. After further lengthy discussion, revised ToR/RoP were agreed upon and are included as Annex 5.

H-C. HAN felt that RoP 2.10 in its final form may result in restricting SCUFN's ability to approve undersea feature names for features that are important to the scientific community.

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

4.1 Improvements to Publication B-6 and subsequent implementation

Docs: *Report of SCUFN-19, Para. 4.1*
SCUFN20-05C *Action Items from Y. OHARA*

The secretary reviewed the changes to B-6 that were agreed upon at SCUFN-19 (Sections I.A, I.D, II.A.5, III.G, and page 2-9) and suggested that they be incorporated in a new edition of the publication. He indicated that any new edition must be endorsed by the GEBCO Guiding Committee and approved by the parent organizations.

Y. OHARA felt that the Terminology section of B-6 also needed revision. He presented specific recommendations for changes to generic terms and their definitions (Doc. SCUFN20-05C). The chairman decided to set up a working group to examine the terminology section of B-6, which includes generic terms and definitions, and the current GEBCO policy of only considering geomorphological expression of features in the naming process. Working group participants included J.L. FRIAS, H-C. HAN, Y. OHARA (Chair), W. REYNOSO Peralta and A. THEBERGE. The working group met and provided a report of its recommendations to the Sub-Committee (see Annex 8). It was agreed that the working group would continue its review and revision work by correspondence intersessionally and would present a revised Terminology section of B-6 to SCUFN-21.

Following the secretary's suggestion, SCUFN members were invited to take the opportunity of the B-6 revision process to thoroughly review this document and suggest further improvements as needed before the new edition draft is generated.

ACTION: Y. OHARA, as chairman of the B-6 Terminology Working Group, to provide the SCUFN chairman and secretary with a report on the proposed revision regarding B-6 nomenclature matters by 1 March, 2008.
ACTION: All SCUFN members to review the draft edition of B-6 as prepared during SCUFN-20 and provide the secretary with any suggested improvements before 1 March, 2008.

4.2 Publication of B-6 in additional languages.

Docs: *Report of SCUFN-19, Para. 4.2*
SCUFN20-04.2A *Japanese/English Version of B-6, 3rd Edition*

The secretary emphasized that all additional language versions, e.g. English/Japanese or English/Russian, must be based on the original English/French version which was published in 2001. However, citations included in the non-English column within the terminology section should ideally refer to papers authored by native language speaking scientists.

S. CHOO inquired about the procedure for submitting an English/ Korean version of B-6 to SCUFN. The secretary explained that, providing that this version is based on the current edition of B-6 (E/F), a draft can be submitted to the next meeting of SCUFN for consideration and approval. The chairman added that SCUFN would welcome an English/Korean version of B-6.

4.2.1 English/Japanese Version of B-6

Y. OHARA presented a draft of the English/Japanese version of B-6, based on the English/French version of the 3rd edition of B-6, dated April 2001, which was prepared by the Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN). The secretary indicated that this document was available on the SCUFN page of the IHO website. He further suggested some improvements to the English text. It was agreed that these changes would be included and

translated into Japanese. This was completed during the meeting, and the final draft was presented to and approved by the Sub-Committee. The secretary indicated that this new edition would be posted on the IHO website as an official IHO publication, and that IHO member states would be informed of the availability of this document by circular letter. He will also inform the IOC secretariat.

The chairman thanked the JCUFN members for their hard work in producing this English/Japanese version.

4.2.2 **English Russian version of B-6**

An English/Russian version of B-6 was submitted and approved by the Sub-Committee. The secretary indicated that this new edition would be posted on the IHO website as an official IHO publication, and that IHO member states would be informed of the availability of this document by circular letter. He will also inform the IOC secretariat.

ACTION: Secretary (M. HUET) to make available the English/Japanese and English / Russian versions of B-6 on the IHO and GEBCO websites, and make arrangements to inform IHO member states and the IOC secretariat.

5 MATTERS REMAINING FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS

Docs:

SCUFN20-05A	*List of Actions from SCUFN-19 and Status*
SCUFN20-05B	*Undersea Feature Names in the Ross Sea*
SCUFN20-05C	*Action Items from Y. OHARA*
SCUFN20-05D	*List of Articles referring to Ogasawara Plateau (Y. OHARA)*
SCUFN20-05E	*Names Transliteration (G. AGAPOVA)*
SCUFN20-05F	*Notes on several SCUFN-20 agenda items (T. PALMER)*

Notes:
1) Numbers in parentheses refer to corresponding paragraphs in SCUFN-19 Report.
2) It was agreed that the status of actions arising from previous meetings would be classified as follows:
   - DONE
   - PENDING (Additional work is needed to complete the action.)

5.1 Review of Actions from SCUFN-19 (Bremerhaven, Germany, June 2006)

5.1.1 Action by Secretary, Michel HUET

5.1.1.1 Change coordinates of Kinmei Guyot to 33°43'N, 171°30'E in GEBCO Gazetteer. (§5.1.4)
DONE.

5.1.1.2 Add the name Erdman to the reserve section of the GEBCO Gazetteer. (§5.1.20)
DONE.

The secretary stressed that every feature in the gazetteer, including in the reserve section, must have geographic coordinates and a generic term. As this was not the case, he recommended that the proposal be referred back to Russian Hydrographic Office (DNO), asking that they propose another feature for the name 'Erdman'. This was agreed.

ACTION: Secretary (M. HUET) to invite DNO to propose an appropriate feature for the name 'Erdman'.

5.1.1.3 Change the seamount names currently included in the GEBCO Gazetteer as "Usuki, Minasuki, Fumisuki, Hasuki, and Kannasuki" Seamounts to "Uzuki, Minazuki, Fumizuki, Hazuki, and Kannazuki" Seamounts. (§5.1.24)

DONE.

5.1.1.4 Inform SOEST that the name, Kashino Knoll, has been changed to Kashino-zaki Knoll. (§5.1.25)
PENDING.

ACTION: Secretary (M. HUET) to inform SOEST that the name, 'Kashino Knoll', has been changed to 'Kashino-zaki Knoll'.

5.1.1.5 Set up a vehicle to transfer data submitted to SCUFN to the GEBCO Sub-Committee on Digital Bathymetry as a matter of procedure. (§6.1)
PENDING.

This action followed a request by Dr. John HALL to obtain the data used in support of the undersea feature name proposals. It was agreed that the secretary would provide the GEBCO Bathymetric Editor (GBE: Mr. Colin JACOBS, clj@noc.soton.ac.uk) with all new name proposals submitted to SCUFN, along with the supporting bathymetric documentation. It will then be up to the GBE to contact the proposer's organization in order to obtain the associated bathymetric data and to provide it to the NGDC co-located IHO Data Center for Digital Bathymetry (DCDB).

ACTION: Secretary (M. HUET) to provide the GBE with any new UFN proposal along with the supporting documentation, as a matter of procedure.

5.1.1.6 Inform the Technical Sub-Committee on Ocean Mapping (TSCOM), formerly known as SCDB, that the coordinates are incorrect for Daiyon-Kashima Seamount in the GEBCO Digital Atlas. The coordinates are correct in the GEBCO Gazetteer. (§6.3.2)
DONE.

The secretary reported that he provided this information to the GEBCO Digital Atlas (GDA) manager (Ms. Pauline WEATHERALL, paw@bodc.ac.uk), and thought that this was the correct way to proceed when corresponding with TSCOM. The chairman confirmed that this procedure was appropriate.

5.1.1.7 Discuss the use of the apostrophe in the GEBCO Gazetteer at SCUFN-20. (§6.4.5)
DONE.

This relates to William's Seamount. The source of this name is not known. See section 5.1.4.2.

5.1.1.8 Request that Dr. Heinrich HINZE suggest another name for the feature proposed as 'Vaughan Williams Seamount'. (§6.4.5)
PENDING.

ACTION: Secretary (M. HUET) to request that Dr. Heinrich HINZE suggest another name for the feature proposed as 'Vaughan Williams Seamount'.

5.1.1.9 Investigate the possibility of transferring the GEBCO Gazetteer to a geospatially enabled data base. (§9.1)
DONE.
See also section 9.1.

5.1.1.10 Distribute a digital map, with numbers annotating positions of features in the Ross Sea, to all members for review. (§10.2)

DONE.

The map has been created although it was not distributed, as the secretary thought it was best to review this map during a SCUFN meeting. The Sub-Committee reviewed the following seven name proposals from New Zealand, which were received too late to be considered during SCUFN-19 (see also Note (a) at the beginning of Section 6):

5.1.1.10.a **Adare Basin**

ACCEPTED.

Position:	*Lat.* 71°S, *Long*. 175°E, Southern Ocean, Ross Sea
Proposer:	F.J. DAVEY, Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences, P.O. Box 30368, Lower Hutt, New Zealand (F.Davey@gns.cri.nz)
Date of Proposal:	May 2006
Discoverer:	Not provided
Date of Discovery:	Before 2000
Minimum Depth:	2000 m
Maximum Depth:	2200 m
Total Relief:	200 m

Named by Steve Cande after the adjacent feature on land, Cape Adare.

5.1.1.10.b **Davey Bank**

ACCEPTED as an exception to SCUFN naming criteria, as the Sub-Committee considered that Davey has made an outstanding contribution to ocean science.

Position:	*Lat.* 76°11'S, *Long*. 166°18'E, Southern Ocean, Ross Sea
Proposer:	Professor P. BARRETT, Antarctic Research Centre, Victoria University of Wellington, PO Box 600, Wellington, New Zealand (Peter.Barrett@vuw.ac.nz)
Date of Proposal:	June 2006
Discoverer:	R/V OGS Explora, then R/V Polar Duke
Date of Discovery:	February 1990
Minimum Depth:	130 m
Maximum Depth:	680 m
Total Relief:	550 m

The feature is on the continental shelf, approximately 15 km long in north-south direction and 2 km wide.

Dr Fred J. Davey has carried out marine geophysical research in Antarctica since 1965 and prepared several published bathymetric charts of the Ross Sea. The bank was first mapped in 1995 on one of his bathymetry compilations. He was Secretary/Vice-President of SCAR (Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research) for four years.

5.1.1.10.c **Julia Seamount**

NOT ACCEPTED. The name proposed does not conform to SCUFN naming criteria. The feature is however accepted and will be put into the reserve section of the gazetteer.

Position:	*Lat.* 69°25'S, *Long*. 178°40'W, Southern Ocean, Ross Sea
Proposer:	F.J. DAVEY, Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences, P.O. Box 30368, Lower Hutt, New Zealand (F.Davey@gns.cri.nz)
Date of Proposal:	May 2006
Discoverer:	Not provided
Date of Discovery:	Before 2000
Minimum Depth:	1610 m
Maximum Depth:	3910 m
Total Relief:	2300 m

The seamount is about 40 km in diameter.

5.1.1.10.d **Marion Seamount**

NOT ACCEPTED. The name proposed does not conform to SCUFN naming criteria. The feature is however accepted and will be put into the reserve section of the gazetteer.

Position: *Lat.* 69°55'S, *Long*. 176°10'E, Southern Ocean, Ross Sea
Proposer: F.J. DAVEY, Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences, P.O. Box 30368, Lower Hutt, New Zealand (F.Davey@gns.cri.nz)
Date of Proposal: May 2006
Discoverer: Not provided
Date of Discovery: Before 2000
Minimum Depth: 595 m
Maximum Depth: 3395 m
Total Relief: 2800 m
The seamount is about 30 km in diameter.

5.1.1.10.e **Central Basin**

ACCEPTED.

Position: *Lat.* 72°18'S, *Long*. 178°00'E, Southern Ocean, Ross Sea
Proposer: F.J. DAVEY, Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences, P.O. Box 30368, Lower Hutt, New Zealand (F.Davey@gns.cri.nz)
Date of Proposal: May 2006
Discoverer: Not provided
Date of Discovery: Before 1975
Minimum Depth: 2000 m
Maximum Depth: 2200 m
Total Relief: 200 m
The basin is about 120 km x 120 km.

The feature is located midway between Adare Basin and Iselin Bank, and approximately in the center of the Ross Sea margin. It also lies approximately on the northern extension of a geological rift under the continental shelf referred to as Central Trough.

ACTION: Secretary (M. HUET) to provide two more coordinates for Central Basin.

5.1.1.10.f **Hayes Bank**

NOT ACCEPTED. The name proposed does not conform to SCUFN naming criteria. The feature is however accepted and will be put into the reserve section of the gazetteer.

Position: *Lat.* 75°30'S, *Long*. 172°00'E, Southern Ocean, Ross Sea
Lat. 79°00'S, *Long*. 173°00'E
Proposer: F.J. DAVEY, Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences, P.O. Box 30368, Lower Hutt, New Zealand (F.Davey@gns.cri.nz)
Date of Proposal: May 2006
Discoverer: Not provided
Date of Discovery: 1972
Minimum Depth: 420 m
Maximum Depth: 520 m
Total Relief: 100 m
The bank is linear and about 400 km by 50 km.

5.1.1.10.g **Houtz Bank**

NOT ACCEPTED. The name proposed does not conform to SCUFN naming criteria. The feature is however accepted and will be put into the reserve section of the gazetteer.

Position: *Lat.* 75°30'S, *Long*. 167°00'W, Southern Ocean, Ross Sea
Lat. 78°30'S, *Long*. 166°00'W
Proposer: F.J. DAVEY, Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences, P.O. Box 30368, Lower Hutt, New Zealand (F.Davey@gns.cri.nz)

Date of Proposal:	May 2006
Discoverer:	Not provided
Date of Discovery:	1972
Minimum Depth:	395 m
Maximum Depth:	545 m
Total Relief:	150 m

The bank is linear and about 350 km by 70 km.

5.1.1.11 Request Dr. DAVEY to submit a formal name proposal for the ridge located at 69°20'S, 172°15'E; 70°42'S, 173°20'. (§10.2)
PENDING.

ACTION: Secretary (M. HUET) to request Dr. DAVEY to submit a formal name proposal for the ridge located at 69°20'S, 172°15'E; 70°42'S, 173°20' (see Doc. SCUFN19-10.2A, item 1).

5.1.1.12 Set up passwords for each member to access pre-meeting documents from the IHO website. (§10.5)
DONE.

The secretary provided a user name and password to each committee member to allow access to all meeting documents on the IHB website (http://www.iho.int/).

Mr. Choo inquired as to whether the names in the reserve section of the gazetteer database could be made available. It was agreed that the secretary would produce an Excel file of the names in the reserve section, which will be put in a password protected area of the IHO website.

ACTION: Secretary (M. HUET) to put on a password protected area of the IHO website, as an Excel file, all names which are in the reserve section of the Gazetteer.

5.1.2 Action by the Chairman, Hans Werner SCHENKE

5.1.2.1 Look into having a student check the list of unnamed seamounts (SCUFN19-10.1A) using the GDA, ETOPO2, and other sources to make sure there is sufficient evidence that each one exists. (§5.1.29)
PENDING.

W. REYNOSO Peralta reported that he was currently working on this matter and that the task was 75% complete. He indicated he would complete the work and provide a status report at SCUFN-21.

ACTION: W. REYNOSO Peralta to report at SCUFN-21 on his work on verifying the existence of unnamed seamounts in the Central Pacific.

5.1.3 Action by Galina AGAPOVA

5.1.3.1 Inquire into whether the digital data used to support the SCUFN-19 proposals submitted by Yuzhmorgeologiya for the area of the Magellan Seamounts are available from the Russian Ministry of Natural Resources. (§6.2)
DONE.

G. AGAPOVA checked with the appropriate Russian minister and the request was denied for the time being.

5.1.3.2 Provide coordinates for the western most Kocebu Guyot. (§6.1.4)
DONE.

G. AGAPOVA provided the following coordinates:
- ✓ Western summit: *Lat.* 17°25.9'N, *Long.* 152°41.3'E, Minimum Depth: 1298 m
- ✓ Eastern summit: *Lat.* 17°26.0'N, *Long.* 153°10.5'E, Minimum Depth: 1174 m

(The latter coordinates replace those provided for the Eastern summit at SCUFN-19, i.e. *Lat.* 17°25'N, *Long.* 152°55'E)

5.1.3.3 Provide coordinates for the northern most Nazimov Guyot. (§6.1.5)
DONE.

G. AGAPOVA provided the following coordinates:
- ✓ Northern summit: *Lat.* 16°06.4'N, *Long.* 162°59.8'E, Minimum Depth: 1334 m
- ✓ Southern summit: *Lat.* 15°10.4'N, *Long.* 162°52.2'E, Minimum Depth: 1278 m

(The latter coordinates replace those provided for the Southern summit at SCUFN-19, i.e. *Lat.* 15°10'N, *Long.* 162°52'E)

5.1.3.4 Submit a detailed written proposal to the secretary to address questions and issues regarding transliteration included in GEBCO products. (§10.3)
DONE.

See Doc. SCUFN20-05E. The chairman emphasized that all proposed Russian names should be submitted in accordance with the UN transliteration system approved in 2002, available on the GEBCO website (www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/gebco/underseafeatures.html).

5.1.4 Action by Norman CHERKIS

5.1.4.1 Look for additional multibeam bathymetric and magnetic data to further define the proposed Saimei Seamount (or Guyot), and to determine whether it is part of the Jimmu Guyot. (§5.1.20)
DONE.

N. Cherkis reported that he was not successful in locating additional multibeam bathymetric and magnetic data for this feature. See also section 5.1.5.1.

5.1.4.2 Find out the source of the name, William's Seamount, listed in the GEBCO Gazetteer (53°09'S, 81°15'E) by searching the literature and asking Dr. Robert FISHER. (§6.4.5)
DONE.

Response from Dr. FISHER was: "The source is unknown, but I suspect that they were named for a child of someone working at Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory. This is, however, unconfirmed." As a result, the existing wording in the History of Name section of the GEBCO Gazetteer for William's Seamount remains unchanged, i.e. *The source of existing name William's Seamounts on GEBCO 5.13 is not known to the senior coordinator of that sheet. This name was placed on a cluster of "Seamounts" that now appear to be ridges/spurs.*

5.1.5 Action by Yasuhiko OHARA (see Doc. SCUFN20-05C)

5.1.5.1 Look for additional multibeam bathymetric and magnetic data to further define the proposed Saimei Seamount (or Guyot), and to determine whether it is part of the Jimmu Guyot. (§5.1.20)
DONE.

It was agreed that the name, Saimei Seamount (or Guyot), would be kept in the reserve section of the gazetteer until additional data becomes available, which according to Y. OHARA may occur within 8 years.

5.1.5.2 Request that JCUFN submit an alternative name for 'Japanese Guyots'. (§5.1.24)
PENDING.

ACTION: In liaison with JCUFN, Y. OHARA to submit an alternative name for 'Japanese Guyots'.

5.1.5.3 Provide historical information about the 'Ogasawara Plateau' and polygonal coordinates defining the 'Ogasawara Rise' to the secretary (M. HUET). (§5.1.24)
DONE.

The following new coordinates for Ogasawara Plateau were accepted:
- ✓ *Lat.* 26°00'N, *Long.* 143°45'E
- ✓ *Lat.* 24°55'N, *Long.* 144°17'E
- ✓ *Lat.* 24°58'N, *Long.* 147°12'E
- ✓ *Lat.* 25°45'N, *Long.* 148°38'E

Suda Ridge, located in the Ogasawara Plateau area, was included in the reserve section of the GEBCO gazetteer following SCUFN-14 in 2001. Y. OHARA asked ACUF to change Michelson Ridge to Suda Ridge on the grounds that the latter name appeared first in the scientific literature. It was agreed that this matter would be re-addressed at SCUFN-21, after discussions within ACUF to consider renaming this feature.

5.1.5.4 Ask the proposer of 'Suruga Seamount' how the least depth of 40 m was determined. (§6.3.4)
DONE.

The depth was determined with a fishfinder installed on R/V Hakuho during a 1996 survey.

5.1.6 Action by Trent PALMER

5.1.6.1 Report at the next SCUFN meeting on the historical basis for the name 'Suda Ridge'. (§5.1.24)
DONE.

Mr. PALMER reported by letter prior to the meeting (Doc. SCUFN20-05F) that Suda Ridge was considered by ACUF because it was approved by SCUFN in 2001. The feature is found on Japan Chart 6726. The SCUFN-14 Summary Report states that the feature was named for Japanese hydrographer Kanji Suda. ACUF did not approve the name Suda Ridge because the name Michelson Ridge was approved for the feature in 1982. See also section 5.1.5.3.

5.1.7 Action by José Luis FRIAS Salazar

5.1.7.1 Consult with the Spanish speaking SCUFN members before submitting the revised Spanish/English version of Publication B-6 to the full Sub-Committee. (§5.1.22)
PENDING.

W. REYNOSO Peralta reported that the document is under review by the Spanish speaking SCUFN members. A draft will be submitted to the secretary as soon as possible.

ACTION: W. REYNOSO Peralta to submit a revised Spanish/English version of Publication B-6 to the secretary.

5.1.8 Action by Lisa TAYLOR

5.1.8.1 Investigate the possibility of transferring the GEBCO Gazetteer to a geospatially enabled data base. (§9.1)
DONE.

The BODC is collaborating with NGDC to transfer the GEBCO Gazetteer to a geospatially enabled database and to enhance and host an on-line interface developed by NGDC. See section 9.1.

6 PROPOSALS ON RECORD OR SUBMITTED DURING INTERSESSIONAL PERIOD

Notes:

a) It was agreed that the status of proposed undersea feature names would be classified as follows:
   - ACCEPTED
   - NOT ACCEPTED
   - PENDING (The proposed feature name/feature will be put in the reserve section of the GEBCO gazetteer database pending the provision of additional information, e.g. supporting bathymetry or biographic information)

b) The chairman recommended that all proposals be analyzed by SCUFN members before the meetings, and that a committee member be assigned to analyze and present proposals when a proposer cannot attend the meeting to present in person.

c) In order to support the ability to properly display features geospatially within the GEBCO Digital Atlas (GDA) and other interfaces that utilize geospatially enabled databases, additional geographic coordinates were requested for each feature proposed, sufficient to define the feature geometry.

d) The chairman stated that it is the policy of SCUFN to require full bathymetric documentation to support proposed features. This includes providing contour lines and track control or a high resolution digital terrain model. It was recommended that supporting maps include a scale or at least two latitude and longitude pairs.

6.1 Proposal by DHN, Peru

Doc: SCUFN20-6.1A Proposal by DHN, Peru, May 2006

6.1.a Peru Trench

ACCEPTED with adjustment to coordinates as below.

Positions:	*Lat.* 07°41'S, *Long.* 81°22'W, S.E. Pacific Ocean *Lat.* 14°39'S, *Long.* 76°40'W
Proposer:	Rear Admiral Oleg KRILJENKO Arnillas, Direccion de Hidrografia y Navegacion, Av. Gamarra 500-Chucuito, Callao, Peru (dihidronav@dhn.mil.pe)
Date of Proposal:	May 2006
Discoverer:	R.L. Fisher and L. Schwigger
Date of Discovery:	1947 - 1958
Minimum Depth:	4000 m
Maximum Depth:	6100 m
Total Relief:	2100 m

New bathymetric data reveals that the feature referred to in the literature as Peru-Chile Trench actually consists of two trench segments separated by the Nazca Ridge (minimum depth = 4000 m) which intersects the South American continent. It is agreed that the newly identified northern trench be named Peru Trench and the southern trench be named Peru-Chile Trench.

Named from the nearby country of Peru.

The gazetteer will list two separate features with unique coordinates for Peru-Chile Trench and Peru Trench. The coordinates of Peru-Chile Trench will be changed to:

Lat. 15°50'S, *Long.* 76°13'W
Lat. 19°14'S, *Long.* 71°45'W
Lat. 27°00'S, *Long.* 71°54'W
Lat. 37°37'S, *Long.* 74°39'W

NOTE: Chile Trench is located off the south western tip of South America (51°45'S to 56°50'S and 70°00'W to 76°30'W) and is a separate feature from Peru-Chile Trench.

ACTION: Secretary (M. HUET) to remove the comment 'Southern segment of the very major Peru Chile Trench' in the remarks section for Chile Trench in the gazetteer.
ACTION: Secretary (M. HUET) to change the coordinates of Peru-Chile Trench to *Lat.* 15°50'S, *Long.* 76°13'W to *Lat.* 19°14'S, *Long.* 71°45'W to *Lat.* 27°00'S, *Long.* 71°54'W to *Lat.* 37°37'S, *Long.* 74°39'W.

6.2 Proposals by DNO, Russia

Doc: SCUFN20-6.2A Proposals by DNO, Russia, April 2007

The chairman stated that all of the DNO proposals have very similar bios for hydrographers, the majority of whom appeared to have done their jobs very well, but did not rise to the international standard for individuals who had made an outstanding contribution to ocean science. As stated in the B-6 guidelines, the chairman stressed the importance of considering names with geographic significance first, followed by the name of the discovering ship and then names of persons who have made a significant contribution to ocean science. In addition, the track control supplied in the proposals was not sufficient to define most of the proposed features. After considering the following eight proposals, the chairman decided that the Sub-Committee would not consider the remaining DNO proposals for **Kovrigin Seamount**, **Kuzin Seamount**, **Moroz Seamount**, **Osokin Seamount**, **Shapovalov Seamount** and **Naletov Ridge** due to lack of comprehensive supporting data and information; these proposals were not accepted. The chairman invited DNO to resubmit revised and improved proposals for consideration during SCUFN-21 in 2008.

ACTION: Secretary (M. HUET) to ask DNO to resubmit proposals for the features for which names were proposed after Kovrigin, Kuzin, Moroz, Osokin, Shapovalov and Naletov, suggesting more appropriate names and providing comprehensive supporting data and information.

6.2.a Afanasenkov Seamount

PENDING. The feature will be put in the reserve section of the gazetteer pending additional track control and comparison with available multibeam data from IBCAO. The spacing of soundings submitted is too large to accurately define the feature. The specific name, Afanasenkov, is accepted.

Position:	*Lat.* 86°18.5′ N, *Long*. 30°00.0′ E, Arctic Ocean
Proposer:	DNO, Ministry of Defense, Russia, 11 liniya, B-34, 199034, St. Petersburg, Russia (gunio@homepage.ru)
Date of Proposal:	April 2007
Discoverer:	Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition
Date of Discovery:	1972
Minimum Depth:	1964 m

Maximum Depth: 3400-4400m
Total Relief: ~1436 m
The seamount has a gently sloping summit of irregular shape located on the west part of Gakkel Ridge. The south east slope is dissected and steep; the west slope is gentle.

Named after Fyodor Prokop'yevich Afanasenkov (1912-1988), a Russian hydrographer who participated in 38 expeditions in the northern seas of the Arctic Ocean region. He participated in complex oceanographic research conducted by air expeditions in high latitudes.

ACTION: Secretary (M. HUET) to ask DNO to submit additional track control to support Afanasenkov Seamount and to obtain multibeam data from IBCAO to better define the feature.

6.2.b Agafonov Seamount

PENDING. The feature will be put in the reserve section of the gazetteer pending additional track control and comparison with available multibeam data from IBCAO. The specific name, Agafonov, is accepted.

Position: *Lat.* 85°10.5'N, *Long*. 17°43.0'E, Arctic Ocean
Proposer: DNO, Ministry of Defense, Russia, 11 liniya, B-34, 199034, St. Petersburg, Russia (gunio@homepage.ru)
Date of Proposal: April 2007
Discoverer: Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition
Date of Discovery: 1978
Minimum Depth: 1376 m
Maximum Depth: > 3000 m
Total Relief: ~1624 m
The seamount has an oval summit. The west slope is steep and slightly indented. It is located on the west part of Gakkel Ridge.

Named after Leonid Petrovich Agafonov (1914-1996), a Russian hydrographer, who for more than 35 years led and personally participated in hydrographic works in the northern seas of the Novaya Zemlya, Barents and White Seas.

ACTION: Secretary (M. HUET) to ask DNO to submit additional track control to support Agafonov Seamount and to obtain multibeam data from IBCAO to better define the feature.

6.2.c Aref'yev Seamount

PENDING. The feature will be put in the reserve section of the gazetteer pending additional track control. The specific name, Aref'yev, is accepted.

Position: *Lat.* 85°02.5'N, *Long*. 14°23.0'E**,** Arctic Ocean
Proposer: DNO, Ministry of Defense, Russia, 11 liniya, B-34, 199034, St. Petersburg, Russia (gunio@homepage.ru)
Date of Proposal: April 2007
Discoverer: Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition
Date of Discovery: 1978
Minimum Depth: 2111 m
Maximum Depth: 3600 to 4000 m
Total Relief: ~1489 m
The seamount has an oval shape and is stretched to the north. The west slope is steep; the north slope is gentle. It is located on the west part of Gakkel Ridge.

Named after Sergey Alekseyevich Aref'yev (1902-1970), a Russian hydrographer and astronomer. For more than 40 years he served in the hydrographic units of the Northern Fleet, participated in oceanographic research of the Arctic seas. He was in charge and personally participated in work to determine the state triangulation base networks, and participated in single shot point surveys in high latitudes.

ACTION: Secretary (M. HUET) to ask DNO to submit additional track control to support Aref'yev Seamount.

6.2.d Boytsov Seamount

ACCEPTED, provided that the feature is within international waters.

Position:	*Lat.* 74°27′N, *Long*. 06°32′E, Norwegian Sea
Proposer:	DNO, Ministry of Defense, Russia, 11 liniya, B-34, 199034, St. Petersburg, Russia (gunio@homepage.ru)
Date of Proposal:	April 2007
Discoverer:	Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition
Date of Discovery:	1972
Minimum Depth:	965 m
Maximum Depth:	2400 m
Total Relief:	~1435 m

The seamount has a summit with an oval shape. It is located on the south part of Knipovich Ridge.

Named from Semyon Fyodorovich Boytsov (1929-2004), a Russian hydrographer who was involved in research of the northern seas and associated with the Northern Hydrographic Expedition of the Northern Fleet. He participated in the study of the coasts of the islands in the Arctic Ocean, and devoted much effort and knowledge to oceanographic research of the Norwegian and Greenland Seas.

ACTION: Secretary (M. HUET) to determine if Boytsov Seamount (*Lat.* 74°27′N, *Long*. 6°32′E) is within international waters.

6.2.e Bukhmeyer Seamount

PENDING. The feature will be put in the reserve section of the gazetteer pending additional track control. The specific name, Bukhmeyer, is accepted.

Position:	*Lat.* 85°12′ N, *Long*. 16°18′ E, Arctic Ocean
Proposer:	DNO, Ministry of Defense, Russia, 11 liniya, B-34, 199034, St. Petersburg, Russia (gunio@homepage.ru)
Date of Proposal:	April 2007
Discoverer:	Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition
Date of Discovery:	1978
Minimum Depth:	1816 m
Maximum Depth:	3500 to 3800 m
Total Relief:	~1684 m

The seamount is oval in shape. The east slope is the steepest, and slightly indented. It is located on the west part of Gakkel Ridge.

Named after Vsevolod Vasil'yevich Bukhmeyer (1905-1988), a Russian hydrographer who for more than 25 years led the Northern Hydrographic Expedition. He participated in hydrographic works in the northern seas and in air expeditions at high latitudes, and was engaged in complex oceanographic work in the Arctic Ocean.

ACTION: Secretary (M. HUET) to ask DNO to submit additional track control to support Bukhmeyer Seamount.

6.2.f Danil'chuk Seamount

PENDING. The feature and specific name will be put in the reserve section of the gazetteer pending a resubmitted contour map with scale to determine if the feature is a seamount or a ridge.

Position:	*Lat.* 74°15.5'N, *Long*. 07°20.0'E, Norwegian Sea
Proposer:	DNO, Ministry of Defense, Russia, 11 liniya, B-34, 199034, St. Petersburg, Russia (gunio@homepage.ru)
Date of Proposal:	April 2007
Discoverer:	Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition
Date of Discovery:	1972
Minimum Depth:	975 m
Maximum Depth:	>2000 m
Total Relief:	~1025 m

The seamount is oval in shape and is stretched in a south west direction. It is located on the south part of Knipovich Ridge.

Named after Vasiliy Danilovich Danil'chuk (1928-2004), a Russian hydrographer who for more than 25 years served in units of the Northern and Baltic Sea Fleets of the Hydrographic Service. He was engaged in hydrographic research in the northern seas, including the Norwegian Sea.

ACTION: Secretary (M. HUET) to ask DNO to provide a more detailed contour map including a scale to support Danil'chuk Seamount in order to determine if the feature is a seamount or a ridge.

6.2.g Karusev Seamount

PENDING. The feature will be put in the reserve section of the gazetteer pending additional track control. The specific name, Karusev, is accepted.

Position:	*Lat.* 80°48.0′ N, *Long*. 171°25.0′ W, Arctic Ocean
Proposer:	DNO, Ministry of Defense, Russia, 11 liniya, B-34, 199034, St. Petersburg, Russia (gunio@homepage.ru)
Date of Proposal:	April 2007
Discoverer:	Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition
Date of Discovery:	1974
Minimum Depth:	2240 m
Maximum Depth:	>3200 m
Total Relief:	~960 m

The seamount is rounded at the summit and is stretched in the northwest direction. The seamount is located on the west part of Mendeleyev Abyssal Plain.

Named after Yevgeniy Nikolayevich Karusev (1925-1982) a Russian hydrographer who for more than 25 years was engaged in oceanographic research in the northern and Arctic seas, and participated in air expeditions in high latitudes. He was engaged in topogeodetic and hydrographic works in the archipelagos of the Arctic Ocean.

ACTION: Secretary (M. HUET) to ask DNO to submit additional track control to support Karusev Seamount.

6.2.h Knizhnik Seamounts

NOT ACCEPTED. The specific name Knizhnik is not considered appropriate.

Position:	*Lat.* 31°39.5'N, *Long.* 149°00.0'E, N. Pacific Ocean *Lat.* 32°01.0'N, *Long.* 149°13.0'E
Proposer:	DNO, Ministry of Defense, Russia, 11 liniya, B-34, 199034, St. Petersburg, Russia (gunio@homepage.ru)
Date of Proposal:	April 2007
Discoverer:	Vessels "Ul'yana Gromova" and "Balkhash"
Date of Discovery:	1963, 1968
Minimum Depth:	1426 m
Maximum Depth:	5500 m
Total Relief:	4074 m

The feature to the southwest (*Lat.* 31°39.5'N, *Long.* 149°00.0'E) is, however, accepted as a seamount. It will be placed in the reserve section of the gazetteer pending the proposal of another name.

The group of seamounts that includes the proposed Knizhnik Seamounts is referred to in the ACUF gazetteer as Japanese Seamounts (also included as Japanese Guyots in the reserve section of the GEBCO Gazetteer) and in the GEBCO gazetteer as Geisha Guyots. G. AGAPOVA stated that in her opinion the group of seamounts referred to as Japanese Seamounts are unrelated morphologically and do not share a common origin. She further stated that since the Maiko Seamount was discovered by the Japanese and the remaining seamounts were discovered by the Russians and Americans (Naval Oceanographic Office and the Scripps Institute of Oceanography), each seamount should be named individually, without the use of a group name. The chairman stated that a formal proposal to remove the name Japanese Guyots from the gazetteer had to be received by the Sub-Committee before this action could be considered. It was noted that the smaller proposed seamount to the north east is already named Thomas Washington Guyot in the ACUF gazetteer.

To clarify the spatial extent of the Geisha Guyots, Y. OHARA presented a PowerPoint slide showing the features. He stated his opinion that the features are morphologically connected. The eastern most feature in the group is the Makarov Seamount and the western most feature is the Takuyo-Daini Guyot. L. Taylor recommended that more coordinates be required to define the polygonal extent of proposed 'seamounts/guyots' in the future to avoid confusion.

Y. OHARA stated that Japanese Guyots was proposed to SCUFN in 1989. In 2001, the Sub-Committee decided to ask the JCUFN to propose a new name for the Japanese Guyots, as the name was considered too broad. He stated that he would request that the JCUFN provide a formal statement to SCUFN approving the use of the name Geisha.

The seamounts have steep slopes, one has an oval shape with a least depth of 1426m, the other has a rounded shape with a least depth of 1426m. The seamounts are located on one foot which is stretched from south west to north east for 50 miles along the 5500m depth contour. The seamounts are located in the southern part of the Cipangu Basin.

Roman Mikhaylovich Knizhnik (1915 – 2001), was a Russian hydrographer, who for many years served in the hydrographic subdivisions of the Pacific and Baltic Fleets. An explorer of the Far East seas, Baltic Sea, Pacific, Atlantic and Antarctic Oceans, he made considerable contributions to new techniques for nautical cartography.

ACTION: T. PALMER to submit formal proposals for Thomas Washington and Winterer Seamounts.

ACTION: Y. OHARA to look into submitting a proposal for Seiko Seamounts.
ACTION: Y. OHARA to provide a formal statement to SCUFN indicating whether Geisha Guyots is an acceptable name to be maintained by GEBCO.
ACTION: Secretary (M. HUET) to ask DNO to select an appropriate name for the feature located at *Lat.* 31°39.5'N, *Long.* 149°00.0'E included in the proposal for Knizhnik Seamounts.

6.2.i Kovrigin Seamount

PENDING. The feature will be put in the reserve section of the gazetteer pending additional track control. The specific name, Kovrigin, is accepted.

Position:	*Lat.* 82°55.0′N, *Long*. 177°57.0′W, Arctic Ocean
Proposer:	DNO, Ministry of Defense, Russia, 11 liniya, B-34, 199034, St. Petersburg, Russia (gunio@homepage.ru)
Date of Proposal:	April 2007
Discoverer:	Northern Fleet Hydrographic Expedition
Date of Discovery:	1971
Minimum Depth:	1706 m
Maximum Depth	2500 - 2700m
Total Relief:	~794 m

The seamount is oval in shape and the summit is stretched in a north east direction. It is located on the north part of Mendeleyev Rise.

Named after Ivan Petrovich Kovrigin (1921-1992), a Russian hydrographer-sea surveyor, who for about 20 years served at the hydrographic units of the Northern Fleet, was engaged in the research of the northern seas, hydrographic and topogeodetic work in the White, Barents and Kara Seas and in the Arctic Ocean. For 15 years he worked in the Navy Charts Division.

ACTION: Secretary (M. HUET) to ask DNO to submit additional track control to support Kovrigin Seamount.

6.3 Proposals by AWI, Germany

Doc: SCUFN20-6.3A Proposals by AWI, Germany, May 2007

6.3.a Graf-Wilczek-Knoll

ACCEPTED.

Position:	*Lat.* 49°09.0′S, *Long*. 61°05.0′E, S. Indian Ocean
Proposer:	Hannes GROBE, Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, Am Alten Hafen 26, 27568 Bremerhaven, Germany (hannes.grobe@awi.de)
Date of Proposal:	June 2007
Discoverer:	RV Polarstern
Date of Discovery:	March 2007
Minimum Depth:	3300 m
Maximum Depth:	4000 m
Total Relief:	700 m

Named after Graf Hans Johannes Wilczek (1837-1922), an Austrian explorer who made a significant contribution to establishing the first International Polar Year in the 19th century.

6.3.b IPY Seamount

ACCEPTED.

Position: *Lat.* 42°33.0'S, *Long*. 43°38.4'E, S. Indian Ocean
Proposer: Hannes GROBE, Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, Am Alten Hafen 26, 27568 Bremerhaven, Germany (hannes.grobe@awi.de)
Date of Proposal: May 2007
Discoverer: RV Polarstern
Date of Discovery: April 2007
Minimum Depth: 1730 m
Maximum Depth: 3100 m
Total Relief: 1370 m
The feature is a volcano with a crater depth of 135 m. The seamount is located close to the Southwest Indian Ridge.

The feature was discovered one month after the start of the International Polar Year (IPY). It was investigated by the German polar research vessel POLARSTERN during Leg ANT-XXIII/9 on its way back from a 10 week cruise to Prydz Bay along the Antarctic coast.

A. Theberg suggested that it might be more appropriate to use the name, 'IPY' for a feature in a polar region. The chairman stated that the name was appropriate for this feature, as the IPY was concerned with highlighting the interconnectiveness of the polar regions and the oceans in between.

6.4 Proposals by Yuzhmorgeologiya, Russia, May 2007

Doc: SCUFN20-6.4A Proposals by Yuzhmorgeologiya, Russia, May 2007

6.4.a Gordin Guyot

ACCEPTED.

Position: *Lat.* 16°58.3' N, *Long.* 150°43.9' E, N. Pacific Ocean
Proposer: State Scientific Centre "Yuzhmorgeologiya", 20, Krymskaya St., Gelendzik 353461 Russia (marine@ginras.ru)
Date of Proposal: May 2007
Discoverer: RV "Gelendhzik"
Date of Discovery: 2006
Minimum Depth: 1274 m
Maximum Depth: 4274 m
Total Relief: 3000 m
The feature is located in the northwest part of the Magellan Seamounts, and shares a common base with Skornyakova Guyot. Slope steepness ranges from 4° to 20°.

Named after Gordin V.M. (1942 –2002), a Russian marine geophysicist, doctor of sciences, and participant in Pacific and Indian Ocean expeditions. He was a specialist in marine surveying, the theory and practice of geomagnetic data interpretation, and the author of "Marine Magnetometry" and more than 130 additional scientific publications.

6.4.b Skornyakova Guyot

ACCEPTED.

Position: *Lat.* 16°52.0'N, *Long.* 149°53.3'E, N. Pacific Ocean
Proposer: State Scientific Centre "Yuzhmorgeologiya", 20, Krymskaya St., Gelendzik 353461 Russia (marine@ginras.ru)
Date of Proposal: May 2007

Discoverer: RV "Gelendhzik"
Date of Discovery: 2006
Minimum Depth: 1230 m
Maximum Depth: 3730 m
Total Relief: 2500 m
The feature is located in the north-west part of the Magellan Seamounts, and shares a common base with Gordin Guyot.

Named after Skornyakova N.S. (1924 –1995), a Russian marine geologist, doctor of geological sciences, and participant in Pacific and Indian Ocean expeditions. He was a specialist in the study of iron-manganese nodules, and author of more than 150 scientific publications.

6.4.c Vulkanolog Guyot
ACCEPTED.

Position: *Lat.* 17°59.2'N, *Long.* 152°00.0'E, N. Pacific Ocean
Proposer: State Scientific Centre "Yuzhmorgeologiya", 20, Krymskaya St., Gelendzik 353461 Russia (marine@ginras.ru)
Date of Proposal: May 2007
Discoverer: RV "Vulkanolog"
Date of Discovery: 1986
Minimum Depth: 1192 m
Maximum Depth: 5192 m
Total Relief: >4000 m
The feature is located in the north-west part of the Magellan Seamounts. Slope steepness ranges from 7° to more than 20°. The flat summit has a diameter of nearly 5 miles.

Named after R/V "Vulkanolog", which first investigated this guyot in 1986.

6.4.d Zatonsky Guyot
ACCEPTED.

Position: *Lat.* 12°46'N, *Long.* 157°50'E, N. Pacific Ocean
Proposer: State Scientific Centre "Yuzhmorgeologiya", 20, Krymskaya St., Gelendzik 353461 Russia (marine@ginras.ru)
Date of Proposal: May 2007
Discoverer: RV "Gelendhzik"
Date of Discovery: 2006
Minimum Depth: 1273 m
Maximum Depth: 5273 m
Total Relief: >4000 m
The feature is located in the southeast part of the Magellan Seamounts. Slope steepness ranges from 7° to more than 20°. The guyot has a classic form, with a flat summit of nearly 10 miles in diameter.

Named after Leonid Konstantinovich Zatonsky (1925 –2002), a Russian marine cartographer and participant in Pacific and Indian Ocean expeditions. He was the author of many bathymetric maps and more than 100 publications on marine cartography. He developed new cartographic projections.

ACTION: Secretary (M. HUET) to ask the proposer to provide track control for Gordin Guyot, Skornyakova Guyot, Vulkanolog Guyot, and Zatonsky Guyot.

6.5 Proposals by KCMGN, Republic of Korea

Doc: SCUFN20-6.5A Proposals by KCMGN, Rep of Korea, June 2007

Dr. Yeongjin YEON, director of the National Oceanographic Research Institute (NORI) and chairman of the Korean Committee on Marine Geographical Names (KCMGN), introduced 10 proposals by providing an overview of recent Korean activities related to naming undersea features. He described the comprehensive hydrographic surveys conducted around the Korean Peninsula since the 1990s and the efforts of NORI and the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries to organize information on undersea features. After KCMGN was established in July 2002, it created provisions on the standardization of marine geographical names and approved new names for 74 undersea features located within the waters around Korea.

The chairman inquired as to whether it would be possible for KCMGN to provide the data and track control used to identify the proposed Korean undersea feature names to GEBCO, stating that data at 1 km resolution would serve GEBCO's needs. H-C. HAN said that KCMGN and NORI would like to make an international contribution to the scientific community, and agreed to respond formally to the secretary regarding this request.

ACTION: H-C. HAN to provide the IHO Data Centre for Digital Bathymetry with data and track control used to identify the proposed Korean undersea feature names, upon Secretary's request.

6.5.a Gangwon Plateau

ACCEPTED.

Position:	*Lat.* 38˚00.0´N, *Long.* 130˚00.0´E, N. Pacific Ocean
Proposer:	Korea Committee on Marine Geographical Names, 1-17, 7-ga Hang-dong, Jung-gu, Incheon, 400-800, Republic of Korea (info@nori.go.kr)
Date of Proposal:	June 2007
Discoverer:	Korean ship "Haeyang"
Date of Discovery:	April to June 1997
Minimum Depth:	900 m
Maximum Depth:	~2400 m
Total Relief:	~1500 m

The feature is the western most of two plateaus that constitute the Korea Plateau. It is about 140 km from south to north, and about 100 km from east to west. It contains major seamounts and basins.

Named after the nearby Korean inland province of 'Gangwon'. This feature is located about 100 km from the coast of Gangwon Province.

6.5.b Ulleung Plateau

ACCEPTED.

Position:	*Lat.* 38˚ 12´N, *Long.* 131˚ 26´E, N. Pacific Ocean
Proposer:	Korea Committee on Marine Geographical Names, 1-17, 7-ga Hang-dong, Jung-gu, Incheon, 400-800, Republic of Korea (info@nori.go.kr)
Date of Proposal:	June 8, 2007
Discoverer:	Korean ship "Haeyang"
Date of Discovery:	April to June 1997
Minimum Depth:	800 m
Maximum Depth:	2300 m
Total Relief:	1500 m

The feature makes up the eastern part of the Korea Plateau. It is about 95 km from south to north, and about 115 km from east to west.

Named after the nearby Ulleung Do (Ulleung Island).

6.5.c Usan Trough
ACCEPTED.

Positions:	*Lat.* 37˚39.0´N, *Long.* 130˚51.0´E, N. Pacific Ocean *Lat.* 38˚10.5´N, *Long.* 130˚30.5´E *Lat.* 38˚35.0´N, *Long.* 130˚34.0´E
Proposer:	Korea Committee on Marine Geographical Names, 1-17, 7-ga Hang-dong, Jung-gu, Incheon, 400-800, Republic of Korea (info@nori.go.kr)
Date of Proposal:	June 2007
Discoverer:	Korean ship "Haeyang"
Date of Discovery:	April to June 1997
Minimum Depth:	2000 m
Maximum Depth:	2900 m
Total Relief:	900 m

The feature is an elongated depression characterized by a flat bottom with steep sides. It divides the Korea Plateau into two areas: Gangwon Plateau and Ulleung Plateau. The trough varies in width from 10 to 20 km.

'Usan' was the name of the nearby Ulleung Do (Ulleung Island) before the 5th century.

6.5.d Usan Escarpment
ACCEPTED.

Position:	*Lat.* 37˚41´N, *Long.* 131˚00´E, N. Pacific Ocean *Lat.* 38˚08´N, *Long.* 130˚51´E *Lat.* 38˚30´N, *Long.* 130˚45´E
Proposer:	Korea Committee on Marine Geographical Names, 1-17, 7-ga Hang-dong, Jung-gu, Incheon, 400-800, Republic of Korea (info@nori.go.kr)
Date of Proposal:	June 2007
Discoverer:	Korean ship "Haeyang"
Date of Discovery:	April to June 1997
Minimum Depth:	1500 m
Maximum Depth:	2000 m
Total Relief:	500 m

The feature is located on the western edge of the Ulleung Plateau. It is about 95 km in length with a steep slope.

'Usan' was the name of the nearby Ulleung Do (Ulleung Island) before the 5th century.

6.5.e Onnuri Basin
ACCEPTED.

Position:	*Lat.* 37˚45´N, *Long.* 129˚51´E, N. Pacific Ocean
Proposer:	Korea Committee on Marine Geographical Names, 1-17, 7-ga Hang-dong, Jung-gu, Incheon, 400-800, Republic of Korea (info@nori.go.kr)
Date of Proposal:	June 2007

Discoverer: Korean ship "Haeyang"
Date of Discovery: April to June 1997
Minimum Depth: 600 m
Maximum Depth: 1600 m
Total Relief: 1000 m
The feature lies in the southern part of Gangwon Plateau. It has an oval shape with a diameter of about 20 km in the E-W direction, and 40 km in the N-S direction.

Named after the Korean research vessel 'Onnuri' that worked in the area. This name has been widely used by ocean scientists since the early 1990s.

6.5.f Saenal Basin
ACCEPTED.

Position: *Lat.* 38˚14´N, *Long.* 130˚25´E, N. Pacific Ocean
Proposer: Korea Committee on Marine Geographical Names, 1-17, 7-ga Hang-dong, Jung-gu, Incheon, 400-800, Republic of Korea (info@nori.go.kr)
Date of Proposal: June 2007
Discoverer: Korean ship "Haeyang"
Date of Discovery: April to June 1997
Minimum Depth: 2000 m
Maximum Depth: 2200 m
Total Relief: 200 m
The feature lies in the northeastern part of the Gangwon Plateau. It has an irregular oval shape with a diameter of about 17 km in the E-W direction, and 35 km in the N-S direction.

Named after the Korean word 'Saenal' which means a 'new day' or 'new generation'; it represents the new participation of the Koreans in SCUFN.

6.5.g Hupo Bank
ACCEPTED.
Position: *Lat.* 36˚40´N, *Long.* 129˚45´E, N. Pacific Ocean
Proposer: Korea Committee on Marine Geographical Names, 1-17, 7-ga Hang-dong, Jung-gu, Incheon, 400-800, Republic of Korea (info@nori.go.kr)
Date of Proposal: June 2007
Discoverer: Korean ship "Haeyang"
Date of Discovery: April to June 199
Minimum Depth: 100 m (summit = 5.3 m)
Maximum Depth: 200 m
Total Relief: ~100 m
Hupo Bank is a narrow feature elongated in an N-S direction with a slope of about 4˚ to 8˚. The feature has a length of about 85 km, and a width in the range of 2.5 to 16.5 km. The water depth averages less than 150m. The top of Hupo Bank, which is located at 36˚40´09"N, 129˚43´55"E, is called 'Wangdolcho' ('cho' means reef). Wangdolcho is 5.3 m deep and represents a hazard to surface navigation.

The KCMGN will submit a proposal next year for the shoal (or pinnacle) located in the southern most part of the Hupo Bank. H-C. HAN stated that he would like to determine the most appropriate generic term and specific name for the pinnacle. Y. OHARA stated his intention to discuss the origin of the feature with the newly formed B-6 Terminology Working Group.

Named after the nearby harbour called Hupo Hang, located on the east coast of Gyeongsangbuk Province in Korea. The name 'Hupo Bank' has been used in many research papers since the early 1970s.

6.5.h Kiminu Seamount
ACCEPTED.

Position:	*Lat.* 37˚24´N, *Long*. 130˚08´E, N. Pacific Ocean
Proposer:	Korea Committee on Marine Geographical Names, 1-17, 7-ga Hang-dong, Jung-gu, Incheon, 400-800, Republic of Korea (info@nori.go.kr)
Date of Proposal:	June 2007
Discoverer:	Korean ship "Haeyang"
Date of Discovery:	April to June 199
Minimum Depth:	868 m
Maximum Depth:	1600 to 2000 m
Total Relief:	~1100 m

The feature is elongated in an N-S direction with an irregular, oval shape in the plane view and a cone shape in the vertical view. The summit of the seamount has irregular topographic relief.

Named after the Korean navy general, Kim In-U, who contributed to the safety of residents of Ulleung Do (Ulleung Island) in the late 14th and early 15th centuries during the 'Chosun Dynasty'.

6.5.i Igyuwon Seamount
ACCEPTED as Igyuwon Ridge with revised coordinates as below.

Position:	*Lat.* 37˚25.0´N, *Long.* 130˚25.0´E, N. Pacific Ocean *Lat.* 37˚33.0´N, *Long.* 130˚27.0´E *Lat.* 37˚47.0´N, *Long.* 130˚36.0´E
Proposer:	Korea Committee on Marine Geographical Names, 1-17, 7-ga Hang-dong, Jung-gu, Incheon, 400-800, Republic of Korea (info@nori.go.kr)
Date of Proposal:	June 2007
Discoverer:	Korean ship "Haeyang"
Date of Discovery:	April to June 1997
Minimum Depth:	892 m
Maximum Depth:	1600 to 2000 m
Total Relief:	~1000 m

The feature has an elongated shape in the SSW-NNE direction. It is 45 km long and 12 km wide with irregular topographic relief at the summit, and therefore qualifies as a ridge rather than a seamount. It may have been formed by volcanic eruptions at different intervals.

Nnamed after the Korean governor, I Gyu-Won (1833~1901), who supported navigation and commerce for the fishermen of Ulleung Do (Ulleung Island).

6.5.j Anyongbok Seamount
ACCEPTED.

Position:	*Lat.* 37˚30.5´N, *Long.* 131˚21.5´E, N. Pacific Ocean
Proposer:	Korea Committee on Marine Geographical Names, 1-17, 7-ga Hang-dong, Jung-gu, Incheon, 400-800, Republic of Korea (info@nori.go.kr)

Date of Proposal: June 2007
Discoverer: Korean ship "Haeyang"
Date of Discovery: May to June 1997
Minimum Depth: 457 m
Maximum Depth: 2100 m
Total Relief: ~1600 m
The feature has a circular shape in the plane view and a conical shape in the vertical view.

Named after the Korean navigator, An Yong-Bok, who explored Ulleung Do (Ulleung Island) in the 17th century. He also served as a civilian diplomat and dedicated his life to developing fishing industries.

6.6 Proposals by JCUFN, Japan

Doc: SCUFN20-6.6A Proposals by JCUFN, Japan, June 2007

The chairman requested that the data used to support these proposed features be provided to GEBCO.

ACTION: Y.OHARA to provide the IHO Data Centre for Digital Bathymetry with data and track control used to identify the proposed Japanese undersea feature names, upon Secretary's request.

6.6.a Amami Sankaku Basin
ACCEPTED.

Position: *Lat.* 26°40'N, *Long.* 134°00'E, N. Pacific Ocean
Lat. 29°00'N, *Long.* 134°00'E
Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)
Date of Proposal: June 2007
Discoverer: Japanese survey vessels "Takuyo" and "Meiyo"
Date of Discovery: July-August 1987, July 1994, May-June 2001, April-May 2003
Minimum Depth: 3000 m
Maximum Depth: 5000 m
Total Relief: 2000 m
The feature is a right-triangular shaped basin, with the right angle corner located at the southwest end. The basin is characterized by flat seafloor bordered by seamounts and ridges.

Named after the nearby Amami Oshima Island. "Sankaku" means "triangle" in Japanese.

6.6.b Minami-Amami Escarpment
ACCEPTED.

Position: *Lat.* 27°00'N, *Long.* 133°24'E, N. Pacific Ocean
Lat. 27°30'N, *Long.* 133°24'E
Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)
Date of Proposal: June 8, 2007
Discoverer: Japanese survey vessel "Takuyo"
Date of Discovery: May to June 2001
Minimum Depth: ~4600 m
Maximum Depth: ~5200 m
Total Relief: ~600 m

The feature is a linear west-dipping escarpment, defining the western boarder of the Amami Sankaku Basin. To the north of this escarpment, Amami Plateau (or Amami Rise) is located at ~ 28°N. Further north, Kita-Amami Escarpment defines the northern part of the western boarder of Amami Sankaku Basin.

Named after the nearby Amami Oshima Island. "Minami" means "south" in Japanese.

6.6.c Oki-Daito Escarpment
ACCEPTED.

Position:	*Lat.* 22°00'N, *Long.* 130°30'E, N. Pacific Ocean *Lat.* 21°20'N, *Long.* 133°00'E
Proposer:	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)
Date of Proposal:	June 2007
Discoverer:	Japanese survey vessel "Takuyo"
Date of Discovery:	April-May 1990, June 1990, April-May 1996
Minimum Depth:	5400 m
Maximum Depth:	~6400 m
Total Relief:	~1000 m

This escarpment is an elongated, linear, steep south-dipping feature located in the northern part of the Philippine Basin.

Named after the nearby Oki-Daito Island. Oki-Daito Ridge is also named after the island.

ACTION: Secretary (M. HUET) to request seismic profiles from the JCUNF for Oki-Daito Escarpment.

6.6.d Minami-Okinawa Escarpment
ACCEPTED.

Position:	*Lat.* 21°00'N, *Long.* 129°50'E, N. Pacific Ocean *Lat.* 24°00'N, *Long.* 129°00'E
Proposer:	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)
Date of Proposal:	June 2007
Discoverer:	Japanese survey vessels "Takuyo" and "Shoyo"
Date of Discovery:	April-May 1997, May-June 2001, July-August 2006
Minimum Depth:	5000 m
Maximum Depth:	6200 m
Total Relief:	1200 m

The feature is located south of Okinawa Island. This escarpment is an elongated, curved, steep, west-dipping feature, defining the western boarder of the Oki-Daito Rise.

Named after the nearby Okinawa Island. "Minami" means "south" in Japanese.

6.6.e CBF Rift
PENDING. The feature and name will be placed in the reserve section of the gazetteer. Rift is not included in the list of approved generic terms. The newly created B-6 Terminology Working Group will discuss this matter.

Position:	*Lat.* 19°00'N, *Long.* 126°30'E, N. Pacific Ocean *Lat.* 15°00'N, *Long.* 133°30'E

Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)
Date of Proposal: June 2007
Discoverer: R/V Yokosuka and R/V Kairei
Date of Discovery: 1998, 1999, 2000
Minimum Depth: 3900 m
Maximum Depth: 7900 m
Total Relief: 4000 m

This prominent linear bathymetric feature is approximately 1000 km long, and was first described by Hess (1948) as a NW-SE-trending transcurrent fault. Hess named this feature "Central Basin Fault". Data from a recently completed Japanese survey of the continental shelf confirms that the feature is in fact an extinct back-arc spreading ridge. It is characterized by deep rift valleys and local small basins (i.e., "nodal basin" in terms of tectonic context).

The term "Central Basin Fault", and its abbreviated version "CBF", are widely accepted names for this feature in the scientific community.

6.6.f CBF Rise

PENDING. The feature and name will be placed in the reserve section of the gazetteer. This proposal is closely related to the proposal for CBF Rift which is also deferred to allow the newly created B-6 Terminology Working Group to discuss this matter.

Position: *Lat.* 14°00'N, *Long.* 133°50'E, N. Pacific Ocean
Lat. 16°00'N, *Long.* 133°50'E
Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)
Date of Proposal: June 2007
Discoverer: Japanese survey vessels "Takuyo" and "Shoyo"
Date of Discovery: October-November 1995, December 1995, March 1997, June-July 1997, December 2006
Minimum Depth: 3500 m
Maximum Depth: ~5500 m
Total Relief: ~2000 m

The feature is located at the junction of the proposed CBF Rift and the Kyushu-Palau Ridge. It consists of two distorted rectangular-shaped bathymetric highs.

The term "Central Basin Fault", and its abbreviated version "CBF", are widely accepted names for this feature in the scientific community.

6.6.g Toyama Deep Seachannel

ACCEPTED as Toyama Seachannel.

Position: *Lat.* 37°15'N, *Long.* 137°35'E, N. Pacific Ocean
Lat. 40°50'N, *Long.* 137°00'E
Proposer: Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)
Date of Proposal: June 2007
Discoverer: Japanese survey vessel "Meiyo"
Date of Discovery: September 1998
Minimum Depth: 1060 m
Maximum Depth: 3200 m
Total Relief: ~2000 m

This seachannel is a prominent bathymetric feature that extends from Toyama Bay for 750 km through Toyama Trough to Yamato Basin and Japan Basin. It is fed with sediment from the

3000 meter high Japan Alps. The gradient of the seachannel changes at 38°40'N where it flows gently further north and feeds the terminal Toyama Fan at 38°40'N.

Named after the nearby large Japanese city of Toyama, on the central west coast of Honshu Island, Japan.

6.6.h **Toyama Deep Sea Fan**
ACCEPTED as Toyama Fan.

Position:	*Lat.* 39°10'N, *Long.* 137°20'E, N. Pacific Ocean
Proposer:	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)
Date of Proposal:	June 2007
Discoverer:	Japanese survey vessel "Meiyo"
Date of Discovery:	September 1998
Minimum Depth:	2000 m
Maximum Depth:	2500 m
Total Relief: 500 m	

This fan is located where the gradient of the Toyama Seachannel changes at 38°40'N within the Yamato Basin.

Named after the nearby large Japanese city of Toyama, on the central west coast of Honshu Island, Japan.

6.6.i **Medée Hakuho Mud Volcano**
PENDING. The feature and name will be placed in the reserve section of the gazetteer. Mud Volcano is not included in the list of approved generic terms. The newly created B-6 Terminology Working Group will discuss this matter.

Position:	*Lat.* 34°24'N, *Long.* 22°10.5'E, E. Mediterranean Sea
Proposer:	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names, 5-3-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0045, Japan (ohara@jodc.go.jp)
Date of Proposal:	June 2007
Discoverer:	Research Vessel "Hakuho-Maru" of JAMSTEC
Date of Discovery:	January 2007
Minimum Depth:	2120 m
Maximum Depth:	2270 m
Total Relief: 150 m	

The feature is a conical shaped knoll from a topographic point of view. It is one of the largest mud volcanoes in the Mediterranean Sea. Piston core sampling and deep-sea video surveying have verified that the feature is truly a mud volcano.

NOTE: A proposal for adding the generic term "mud volcano" was rejected during SCUFN-19; to be re-considered by the newly formed B-6 Terminology Working Group.

Hakuho is the name of the Japanese research vessel which first conducted a comprehensive bathymetric survey of the feature. Medée means "Mediterranean".

6.7 **Proposals by Dobrolubova, Russia**
Doc: SCUFN20-6.7A Proposals by Dobrolubova, Russia, May 2007

6.7.a **Gorynych Hills**
ACCEPTED.

Positions: *Lat.* 77°57.0'N, *Long.* 05°04.3'E, N. Atlantic Ocean
Lat. 77°50.7'N, *Long.* 05°20.6'E
Lat. 77°48.1'N, *Long.* 05°39.8'E
Proposer: G.V. AGAPOVA, K.O. DOBROLUBOVA Geological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia (marine@ginras.ru)
Date of Proposal: May 2007
Discoverer: R/V "N. Strachov"
Date of Discovery: 2006
Minimum Depth: 1754 m
Maximum Depth: 2504 m
Total Relief: 750 m
The chain of 3 hills is located in the northern part of Knipovich Ridge and has dimensions of about 30 x 10 km.

Named for the similarity of its shape to the well-known mythological three-headed character of Russian fairy tales.

6.7.b Litvin Seamount
ACCEPTED.

Position: *Lat.* 77°42.1'N, *Long.* 6°43.5'E, N. Atlantic Ocean
Proposer: G.V. AGAPOVA, K.O. DOBROLUBOVA Geological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia (marine@ginras.ru)
Date of Proposal: May 2007
Discoverer: R/V "N. Strachov"
Date of Discovery: 2006
Minimum Depth: 840 m
Maximum Depth: 3340 m
Total Relief: 1600 (east slope) to 2500 (west slope) m
This large elongated feature is located on the western slope of the northern segment of Knipovich Valley, with dimensions of about 30 x 16 km.

Named after V.M. Litvin (1942 –2002), a marine geomorphologist, doctor of sciences, professor, and polar researcher. He worked at the Murmansk Polar Oceanographic Institute and the Atlantic Branch of Moscow Institute of Oceanography before heading the Geographic Department of Kaliningrad State University. He was the author of more than 300 scientific publications and many bathymetric and geomorphologic maps and educational textbooks.

6.7.c Svyatogor Rise
ACCEPTED.

Position: *Lat.* 78°14.4'N, *Long.* 5°47.2'E, N. Atlantic Ocean
Proposer: G.V. AGAPOVA, K.O. DOBROLUBOVA Geological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia (marine@ginras.ru)
Date of Proposal: May 2007
Discoverer: R/V "N. Strachov"
Date of Discovery: 2006
Minimum Depth: 1498 m
Maximum Depth: ~4000 m
Total Relief: >1600 m
The feature is located in the north part of Knipovich Ridge. It has a flat summit with dimensions of about 60 x 38 km.

Named after the ice-breaker "Svyatogor, which supported the work of hydrographic vessels in the Arctic region from 1912 to 1918. The "Svyatogor" sank in the North Dvina River; it was

then salvaged, reconstructed and renamed "Krasin". In 1928, "Krasin" participated in the rescue operation of the Italian Expedition headed by A. Nobile. The "Krasin" is currently at the Russian World Ocean Museum in S.-Petersburg.

6.7.d Pogrebitsky Seamount
ACCEPTED.

Position:	*Lat.* 77°22.9'N, *Long.* 8°28.2'E, N. Atlantic Ocean
Proposer:	G.V. AGAPOVA, K.O. DOBROLUBOVA Geological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia (marine@ginras.ru)
Date of Proposal:	May 2007
Discoverer:	R/V "N. Strachov"
Date of Discovery:	2006
Minimum Depth:	991 m
Maximum Depth:	~2100 m
Total Relief:	~ 1100 m

The feature is located in the north part of Knipovich Ridge, with dimensions of approximately 17 x 12 km.

Named after J.E. Pogrebitsky (1930 – 2005), a specialist in the geology and tectonics of polar areas, a member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, and an author and editor of several maps.

7 LIAISON WITH THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON UNDERSEA FEATURES (ACUF) [of the US Board on Geographic Names]

7.1 Harmonization of GEBCO and ACUF Gazetteers

Doc: SCUFN20-7.1A ACUF Comments on June 2007 GEBCO SCUFN Gazetteer (T. Palmer)

The secretary reported that T. PALMER, ACUF secretary, has carried out a detailed review of the June 2007 GEBCO Gazetteer, comparing with the ACUF Gazetteer, and he has provided numerous comments / suggestions for changes to the GEBCO Gazetteer, mainly of editorial nature. It was considered that reviewing Doc. SCUFN20-7.1A should be a housekeeping task for the secretary, who offered to provide a brief report on what actions are recommended based on T. PALMER's document. The chairman further suggested that all committee members review the document and provide their comments to the secretary, if any. This was agreed.

ACTION: The secretary (M. HUET) to review and comment on the list from ACUF, as in Doc. SCUFN20-7.1A.

7.2 Review of Reports of ACUF Meetings since June 2006

Doc: SCUFN20-7.2A Reports of ACUF Meetings and Proposals

N. CHERKIS reported that ACUF members had requested a change of policy from their parent body, i.e. BGN, not to require approval of names commemorating living people.

7.2.a ACUF Meeting 317, 9 May 2006

No new names were considered for inclusion in the GEBCO Gazetteer.

7.2.b **ACUF Meeting 318, 9 August 2006**

7.2.b.i **Bōsō Canyon**

PENDING. The name will be put in the reserve section of the Gazetteer, pending receipt of formal proposal package.

Position: *Lat.* 34°32'N, *Long.* 140°50'E, N. Pacific Ocean

Name taken from "Topography and Structure of the Trenches around Japan", 1986; also found in Excel spreadsheet of undersea feature names provided to ACUF by JCUFN.

The feature has been accepted by JCUFN and ACUF. It is accepted by SCUFN, but a formal proposal is necessary. Meanwhile, it will be put in the reserve section of the Gazetteer. Y. Ohara agreed to provide a formal proposal for the feature with at least three coordinates.

ACTION: Y. OHARA to provide the secretary (M. HUET) with a formal proposal for Bōsō Canyon with at least three coordinates.

7.2.b.ii **Cooper Seamount**

ACCEPTED

Position:	*Lat.* 10°06'S, *Long.* 169°45'W, S. Pacific Ocean
Proposer:	RADM Timothy MCGEE, Commander, Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command, USA
Date of Proposal:	13 July 2006
Discoverer:	R/V Thomas Washington, Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO), USA
Date of Discovery:	October 1974
Minimum Depth:	3769 m
Maximum Depth:	5120 m
Total Relief:	1351 m

The feature is a sub-marine volcano, elongated E-W with dimensions of about 15 x 8 nm. It is located approximately 600 nm east of Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands.

Named for Mr. Ken David COOPER (1952 – 2006) who worked as a hydrographer for the US Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command. He provided expertise and support for the charting and data management of hydrographic, bathymetric and ocean data.

7.2.c **ACUF Meeting 319, 2 October 2006**

7.2.c.i **Dill Hills**

NOT ACCEPTED. The feature is a very minor sedimentary feature.

Position:	*Lat.* 37°05'N, *Long.* 123°35'W, N. Pacific Ocean
Proposer:	Capt. Albert (Skip) THEBERGE, NOAA, USA
Date of Proposal:	October 2006
Discoverer:	NOAA Ship Discoverer
Date of Discovery:	1986
Depth:	3000 to 3500 m
Total Relief:	50 to 100 m

Series of dunes stepping down to the ocean plain discovered by the NOAA Ship Discoverer with a multibeam system. They are 50 to 100 meters high and are located south of Pioneer Seamount, with an extension of 20 to 30 miles in length. A. THEBERGE noted this was the first time that this kind of feature was identified.

Dr. Robert F. Dill (1927-2004), marine geologist, was a pioneer investigator of submarine canyon processes, submersibles, scuba diving for scientific purposes, and sea level history. He was co-author of the book "Submarine Canyons" with Dr. Francis P. Shepard of SIO, USA.

7.2.d **ACUF Meeting 320, 9 November 2006**

7.2.d.i **Lefavor Knoll**

This feature is incorrectly spelled as Lefacor Knoll in the GEBCO Gazetteer. It should be changed to Lefavor Knoll.

7.2.d.ii **Sengteller Seamount**

This feature is incorrectly spelled as Sengfeller Seamount in the GEBCO Gazetteer. It should be changed to Sengteller Seamount**.**

7.2.d.iii **Tittmann Seamount**

This feature is incorrectly spelled as Tittman Seamount in the SCUFN gazetteer. It should be changed to Tittmann Seamount.

ACTION: Secretary (M. HUET) to amend the GEBCO Gazetteer to read Lefavor, Sengteller and Tittmann, instead of Lefacor, Sengfeller and Tittman, respectively.

7.2.d.iv **Coast and Geodetic Survey Seamount Province**
ACCEPTED as C&GS Seamount Province.

Positions (areal feature):	Lat. 53°15'N	Long. 161°00'W, N. Pacific Ocean
	Lat. 52°00'N	Long. 157°00'W
	Lat. 49°00'N	Long. 155°00'W
	Lat. 45°00'N	Long. 156°00'W
	Lat. 45°00'N	Long. 162°00'W
	Lat. 53°00'N	Long. 162°00'W
Proposer:	Capt. Albert E. THEBERGE, Jr., NOAA	
Date of Proposal:	November 2006	
Discoverer:	US C&GS Ship Pioneer	
Date of Discovery:	1961	
Minimum Depth:	3300 m	
Maximum Depth:	5120 m	
Relief:	Largest seamounts have relief in vicinity of 1280 m	

There was discussion as to whether the area should be named seamounts or seamount province, given that there are other feature types besides seamounts in the area, e.g. knolls. Seamount province was considered more appropriate for this feature, because this group of seamounts / knolls appears to have significantly different character than the seamount groups to the east which are distinctly lineal in character and the relatively flat smooth area to the west. Furthermore it appears to be constrained in the area between the Surveyor Fracture Zone and the Aleutian Trench. The seamounts and knolls in this province all seem to be significantly smaller than the seamounts in the Gulf of Alaska as well.

The feature is located southwest of Kodiak Island, Alaska. It consists in a number of moderate sized seamounts of apparently normal seamount configuration concerning steepness and slopes. The size and shape of the seamount province is a rectangular area having a number of seamounts and knolls extending through 8 degrees of latitude and 7 degrees of longitude.

The name commemorates the U.S. NOAA Coast and Geodetic Survey (C&GS). From 1925 through 1971, the C&GS systematically surveyed the Gulf of Alaska and North Pacific Ocean discovering numerous seamounts, delineating the Aleutian Trench, and discovering many

other features. The majority of named seamounts and knolls within this province are named for Nineteenth Century C&GS personnel, including Harris, Gerdes, Derickson, Putnam, Pritchett, Taussig, Dorsey, Schott, Stevens, Saxton, Tittmann, Alden, Bryant, Sengteller, Bolles, Burdick, Lefavor, Cutts, and Mendell.

7.2.e **ACUF Meeting 321, 31 January 2007**

7.2.e.i **Jeon Jaegyu Knoll**
ACCEPTED as Jeonjaegyu Knoll.

Position:		*Lat.* 63°30' S, *Long.* 56°26.5' W, Southern Ocean
Proposer:		Prof. Eugene DOMACK, Geosciences, Hamilton College, NY, USA (edomack@hamilton.edu)
Date of Proposal:		June 2006
Discoverer:		NB Palmer (USAP cruises NBP01-07, LMG04-03 and NBO06-03)
Date of Discovery:		December 2001
Minimum Depth:		280 m
Maximum Depth:		900 m
Total Relief:	620 m	

The feature, a submarine volcano, is elongated with a NW to SE orientation. Its symmetric form is that of an elliptic cone, rather than a circular cone, and the contours reach 200 m below sea level. The volcanic feature stands about 700 m above the seafloor of Antarctic Sound. Its long dimension is 6 km with a width of 4 km. Based upon its form, thermal anomalies, and bottom video footage, this volcano is believed to be active. It is thus a significant geographic feature and represents the first active volcanism reported from the region.

Named for Mr. Jeon Jaegyu, a young Korean Antarctic Program scientist who died in Antarctica in 2003. Mr. Jeon Jaegyu was serving at King Sejong Station with the Korean Antarctic Programme during the 2003 field season. He participated in a rescue attempt for an overturned boat in Maxwell Bay, was himself thrown into the sea by heavy seas, and succumbed to hypothermia while making his way along the shore toward Marsh Base.

H. Han expressed his sincere gratitude to the Sub-Committee members for allowing Korea to commemorate this esteemed scientist.

7.2.e.ii **Palmer Deep**
ACCEPTED as Palmer Basin.

Positions (areal feature):		*Lat.* 64°52' S, *Long.* 64°11' W
		Lat. 64°53' S, *Long.* 64°11' W
		Lat. 65°02' S, *Long.* 64°38' W
		Lat. 64°55' S, *Long.* 64°49' W
Proposer:		Dr. Margaret KNUTH, NSF, Office of Polar Programs, Arlington, VA, USA
Date of Proposal:		2006
Discoverer:		USCGC Glacier
Date of Discovery:		1983-1987
Minimum Depth:		100 m
Maximum Depth:		1400 m
Total Relief:	1300 m	

The feature is located south-west of Anvers Island. It is an inner shelf depression at an intersection of three ice drainage systems. It extends approximately 30 km EW at widest and 12 km NS.

Named after the American seaman Nathaniel Brown Palmer (1799 –1877), a seal hunter, explorer, sailing captain, and ship designer. He was one of the discoverers of Palmer Peninsula. The feature is in close proximity to the US research base Palmer Station.

7.2.f **ACUF Meeting 322, 16 March 2007**

7.2.f.i **McGee Seamount**

NOT ACCEPTED. The name proposed does not meet the SCUFN naming criteria. The feature is however accepted and will be put into the reserve section of the gazetteer.

Position:	*Lat.* 24°07'S, *Long.* 156°27'W, S. Pacific Ocean
Proposer:	Not known
Date of proposal:	October 2006
Discoverer:	R/V Jean Charcot
Date of discovery:	January 1986
Minimum depth:	1450 m
Maximum depth:	4800 m
Total Relief:	3350 m

ACTION: Secretary (M. HUET) to invite the proposer for McGee Seamount to submit another proposal with a more appropriate name.

7.2.f.ii **Byus Seamount**

NOT ACCEPTED. The name proposed does not meet the SCUFN naming criteria. The feature is however accepted and will be put into the reserve section of the gazetteer.

Position:	*Lat.* 21°04.7'S, *Long.* 152°19.5'W, S. Pacific Ocean
Proposer:	Not known
Date of proposal:	March 2007
Discoverer:	R/V Jean Charcot
Date of discovery:	January 1986
Minimum depth:	943 m
Maximum depth:	4300 m
Total Relief:	3350 m

ACTION: Secretary (M. HUET) to invite the proposer for Byus Seamount to submit another proposal with a more appropriate name.

8 LIAISON WITH THE UN GROUP OF EXPERTS ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES (UNGEGN)

The chairman noted that SCUFN enjoys a good relationship with UNGEGN and reported that he had invited the chairperson of UNGEGN, Ms. Helen KERFOOT, to attend SCUFN-20. Regretfully, she was not able to attend the meeting. However, she expressed her support and encouragement for its success. The secretary reminded the Sub-Committee that Mr. Randall FLYNN (USA-NGA) was acting as IHO liaison to UNGEGN. He reported that Mr. FLYNN had agreed to present an IHO report, including SCUFN issues, to the 24th session of UNGEGN (New York, USA, August 2007), and to report on the outcome of this meeting[1].

ACTION: Secretary (M. HUET) to convey to Sub-Committee members the part of R. FLYNN / T. PALMER's report on UNGEGN-24 which relates to SCUFN.

[1] The IHO report to UNGEGN-24 was actually presented by Mr. Trent PALMER.

9. GAZETTEER OF UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES

9.1 Web-based Map Interface for Undersea Feature Name Gazetteer

L. TAYLOR gave a presentation on *Efforts to Reformat the GEBCO Gazetteer into a Geospatially Enabled Data Base*. She reported on BODC-NGDC collaboration to reformat the GEBCO Gazetteer into a geospatially enabled data base. The advantages of the latter data base would include:

- ✓ Enhanced display and search options in various products, e.g. GDA, GIS systems, Web-based interactive maps, and KML files (Google Earth).
- ✓ Enhanced data base management capability.

L. TAYLOR described the preliminary work done at NGDC to transfer the GEBCO Gazetteer to an Oracle data base table with expanded fields (name origin, variant names, etc.), and to develop on-line interfaces for feature name search, display and submittal, and data base management (http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/gebco/gazetteer/access.html). Current BODC efforts include transferring the GEBCO gazetteer to an Access data base table via custom software, checking for missing data and typing errors, expanding software to enable easy database updates, identifying features that require additional coordinates, and reordering coordinates to display the features accurately. Future work at BODC and NGDC will consist of expanding on-line interfaces for Access, Display, Search, Name submittal, and Data base management.

9.2 New Version of the IHO-IOC GEBCO Gazetteer Viewing Software

The secretary presented the new version of the IHO-IOC GEBCO Gazetteer Viewing Program, which is used at the IHB to maintain the GEBCO Gazetteer database. Functionalities of the new version include selecting all feature names included in a given area, searching for a specific feature name, and printing / creating an Excel file of the names or a portion of names that are in the database. He further explained that the database comprises an "accredited" section containing all names which have been approved by SCUFN and a "reserve" section containing those names which are pending the provision of additional information, e.g. supporting bathymetry or biographic information. There are currently 53 pending names in the reserve section.

ACTION: Secretary (M. HUET) to provide each Sub-Committee member with the new version of the GEBCO Gazetteer Viewing Program and its associated database, including the reserve section of the gazetteer.

10. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

10.1 Unnamed seamounts in the Central Pacific Ocean

Docs: SCUFN20-10.1A *Unnamed Seamounts in the Central Pacific Ocean*

See section 5.1.2.1.

11. SITE AND DATES FOR THE NEXT MEETING

On behalf of the Rep. of Korea's delegation, Dr. Hyun-Chul HAN, SCUFN member, conveyed NORI's offer to host the next meeting of SCUFN in Korea in 2008. This offer was gratefully and unanimously accepted. Prof. Sungjae CHOO then presented several options for the venue for SCUFN-21 and the Sub-Committee agreed that Jeju Island would be the next meeting place. He further proposed to have the meeting during the end of May – early June 2008,

which was supported. Final meeting dates would be determined after consultation with NORI[2]. The chairman thanked Dr. Yeongjin YEON, Director of NORI, for his offer to host SCUFN-21.

12. CONCLUSION

In his concluding remarks, the chairman stressed the importance of continuing to work hard both during the meetings and intersessionally. He thanked the Sub-Committee members and observers for the productive discussions and their willingness to consider all points of view. He expressed his satisfaction that agreement had been reached on the SCUFN ToR/RoP, which could then be submitted to the GEBCO Guiding Committee. He also thanked the SCUFN secretary, M. HUET, for his continued commitment to the work of the Sub-Committee and L. Taylor for her efforts as rapporteur. He acknowledged the IHB for their hospitality and for hosting the meeting. On behalf of all meeting participants, M. HUET congratulated and thanked the chairman for conducting a successful meeting.

The chairman, noting that IOC, as parent organization, has continuously supported the SCUFN work by funding members' participation in SCUFN meetings, announced that, regretfully, the longest serving member of the Sub-Committee (33 years), Galina AGAPOVA, would be retiring from SCUFN (IOC side) following this meeting. He warmly thanked her for her huge contribution to the Sub-Committee work.

There being no further items to discuss, the chairman closed the meeting at 17:00 on 12 July 2007.

[2] The following dates were subsequently agreed: 19-23 May 2008.

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Annex 1 to SCUFN-20 Report

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

	Report of SCUFN-19
SCUFN20-01A rev.5	List of Documents
SCUFN20-01B rev.6	List of Participants
SCUFN20-01C	SCUFN Membership and Observers List
SCUFN20-02A rev.3	Agenda
SCUFN20-03A	Current status of the new Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedures – Letter to Chairman of GEBCO, post-IHC17
SCUFN20-04.2A	Japanese/English Version of B-6, 3rd Edition (Draft)
SCUFN20-05A	List of Actions from SCUFN-19 and Status
SCUFN20-05B	Undersea Feature Names in the Ross Sea
SCUFN20-05C	Action Items from Y. Ohara
SCUFN20-05D	List of Articles referring to Ogasawara Plateau (Y. Ohara)
SCUFN20-05E	Names Transliteration (G. Agapova)
SCUFN20-05F	Notes on several SCUFN-20 agenda items (T. Palmer)
SCUFN20-06.1A	Proposal by DHN, Peru, May 2006
SCUFN20-06.2A	Proposals by HDNO, Russia, April 2007
SCUFN20-06.3A	Proposals by AWI, Germany, May 2007
SCUFN20-06.4A	Proposals by Yuzhmorgeologiya, Russia, May 2007
SCUFN20-06.5A	Proposals by NORI, Rep of Korea , June 2007
SCUFN20-06.6A	Proposals by JCUFN, Japan, June 2007
SCUFN20-06.7A	Proposals by Dobrolubova Geological Institute, Russia, June 2007
SCUFN20-07.1A	ACUF Comments on June 2007 GEBCO SCUFN Gazetteer (T. Palmer)
SCUFN20-07.2A	Reports of ACUF Meetings and Proposals
SCUFN20-09.1A	Current Development for on-line Database Management
SCUFN20-10.1A	Unnamed Seamounts in the Central Pacific Ocean

Annex 2 to SCUFN-20 Report

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Annex 3 to SCUFN-20 Report

AGENDA

1. OPENING AND ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

Docs: *SCUFN20-1A* *List of Documents*
SCUFN20-1B *List of Participants*
SCUFN20-1C *SCUFN Membership and Observers List*

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Doc: *SCUFN20-2A* *Agenda*

2.1 SCUFN Reports' Approval Process

Doc: *Report of SCUFN-19*

3. SCUFN TERMS OF REFERENCE AND RULES OF PROCEDURES

Docs: *SCUFN20-3A* *Current status of the new Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedures - Letter to Chairman of GEBCO, post-IHC17*

4. STANARDIZATION OF UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES: IHO-IOC Publication B-6

4.1 Improvements to Publication B-6 and subsequent implementation.

Doc: *Report of SCUFN-19, Para. 4.1*

4.2 Publication B-6 in additional languages.

Doc: *Report of SCUFN-19, Para. 4.2*
SCUFN20-4.2A *Japanese/English Version of B-6, 3rd Edition*

5. MATTERS REMAINING FROM PREVIOUS MEETING

Docs: *SCUFN20-5A* *List of Actions from SCUFN-19 and Status*
SCUFN20-5B *Undersea Feature Names in the Ross Sea*
SCUFN20-5C *Action Items from Y. Ohara*
SCUFN20-5D *List of Articles referring to Ogasawara Plateau (Y. Ohara)*
SCUFN20-5E *Names Transliteration (G. Agapova)*
SCUFN20-5F *Notes on several SCUFN-20 agenda items (T. Palmer)*

6. PROPOSALS SUBMITTED DURING INTERSESSIONAL PERIOD

6.1 Proposal by DHN, Peru

Doc: *SCUFN20-06.1A* *Proposal by DHN, Peru, May 2006*

6.2 Proposals by HDNO, Russia

Doc: *SCUFN20-06.2A* *Proposals by HDNO, Russia, April 2007*

6.3 Proposals by AWI, Germany

Doc: *SCUFN20-06.3A* *Proposals by AWI, Germany, May 2007*

6.4 Proposals by Yuzhmorgeologiya, Russia, May 2007

Doc: *SCUFN20-06.4A* *Proposals by Yuzhmorgeologiya, Russia, May 2007*

6.5 Proposals by NORI, Rep of Korea

Doc: *SCUFN20-06.5A* *Proposals by NORI, Rep of Korea, June 2007*

6.6 Proposals by JCUFN, Japan

Doc: *SCUFN20-06.6A* *Proposals by JCUFN, Japan, June 2007*

6.7 Proposals by Dobrolubova, Russia

Doc: *SCUFN20-06.7A* *Proposals by Dobrolubova Geological Institute, Russia, June 2007*

7. LIAISON WITH THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON UNDERSEA FEATURES (ACUF) Liaison [of the US board on geographical Names]

7.1 Harmonization of GEBCO and ACUF Gazetteers

Doc: SCUFN20-7.1A ACUF Comments on June 2007 GEBCO SCUFN Gazetteer
(T. Palmer)

7.2 Review of Reports of ACUF Meetings since June 2006
Doc: SCUFN20-7.2A Reports of ACUF Meetings and Proposals

8. LIAISON WITH THE UN GROUP OF EXPERTS ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES (UNGEGN)

9. GAZETTEER OF UNDERSEA FEATURES

9.1 Web-based Map Interface for Undersea Feature Name Gazetteer
Docs: SCUFN20-9.1A Current Development for on-line Database Management

9.2 New Version of the IHO-IOC GEBCO Gazetteer Viewing Software

10. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

10.1 Unnamed seamounts in the Central Pacific Ocean
Docs: SCUFN20-10.1A Unnamed Seamounts in the Central Pacific Ocean

11. SITE AND DATES FOR THE NEXT MEETING

12. CONCLUSION

Annex 4 to SCUFN-20 Report

ACTION ITEMS ARISING FROM SCUFN-20

Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to corresponding paragraphs in this report

1. Action by the Secretary, Michel HUET

1.1. To make the SCUFN-19 report available on the GEBCO and IHO websites for public access. (§2.1)

1.2 To make available the English/Japanese and English / Russian versions of B-6 on the IHO and GEBCO websites, and make arrangements to inform IHO member states and the IOC secretariat. (§4.2)

1.3 To invite DNO to propose an appropriate feature for the name 'Erdman'. (§5.1.1.2)

1.4 To inform SOEST that the name, 'Kashino Knoll', has been changed to 'Kashino-zaki Knoll'. (§5.1.1.4)

1.5 To provide the GBE with any new UFN proposal along with the supporting documentation, as a matter of procedure. (§5.1.1.5)

1.6 To request that Dr. Heinrich Hinze suggest another name for the feature proposed as 'Vaughan Williams Seamount'. (§5.1.1.8)

1.7 To provide two more coordinates for Central Basin. (§5.1.1.10e)

1.8 To request Dr. Davey to submit a formal name proposal for the ridge located at 69°20'S, 172°15'E; 70°42'S, 173°20' (see Doc. SCUFN19-10.2A, item 1). (§5.1.1.11)

1.9 To put on a password protected area of the IHO website, as an Excel file, all names which are in the reserve section of the Gazetteer. (§5.1.1.12)

1.10 To remove the comment 'Southern segment of the very major Peru Chile Trench' in the remarks section for Chile Trench in the gazetteer. (§6.1.a)

1.11 To change the coordinates of Peru-Chile Trench to *Lat.* 15°50'S, *Long.* 76°13'W to *Lat.* 19°14'S, *Long.* 71°45'W to *Lat.* 27°00'S, *Long.* 71°54'W to *Lat.* 37°37'S, *Long.* 74°39'W. (§6.1.a)

1.12 To ask DNO to resubmit proposals for the features for which names were proposed after Kovrigin, Kuzin, Moroz, Osokin, Shapovalov and Naletov, suggesting more appropriate names and providing comprehensive supporting data and information. (§6.2)

1.13 To ask DNO to submit additional track control to support Afanasenkov Seamount and to obtain multibeam data from IBCAO to better define the feature. (§6.2.a)

1.14 To ask DNO to submit additional track control to support Agafonov Seamount and to obtain multibeam data from IBCAO to better define the feature. (§6.2.b)

1.15 To ask DNO to submit additional track control to support Aref'yev Seamount. (§6.2.c)

1.16 To determine if Boytsov Seamount (*Lat.* 74°27′N, *Long*. 6°32′E) is within international waters. (§6.2.d)

1.17 To ask DNO to submit additional track control to support Bukhmeyer Seamount. (§6.2.e)

1.18 To ask DNO to provide a more detailed contour map including a scale to support Danil'chuk Seamount in order to determine if the feature is a seamount or a ridge. (§6.2.f)

1.19 To ask DNO to submit additional track control to support Karusev Seamount. (§6.2.g)

1.20 To ask DNO to select an appropriate name for the feature located at *Lat.* 31°39.5'N, *Long.* 149°00.0'E included in the proposal for Knizhnik Seamounts. (§6.2.h)

1.21 To ask DNO to submit additional track control to support Kovrigin Seamount. (§6.2.i)

1.22 To ask the proposer to provide track control for Gordin Guyot, Skornyakova Guyot, Vulkanolog Guyot, and Zatonsky Guyot. (§6.4.a to 6.4.d)

1.23 To request seismic profiles from the JCUNF for Oki-Daito Escarpment. (§6.6.c)

1.24 To review and comment on the list from ACUF, as in Doc. SCUFN20-7.1A. (§7.1)

1.25 To amend the GEBCO Gazetteer to read Lefavor, Sengteller and Tittmann, instead of Lefacor, Sengfeller and Tittman, respectively. (§7.2.d.i to 7.2.d.iii)

1.26 To invite the proposer for McGee Seamount to submit another proposal with a more appropriate name. (§7.2.f.i)

1.27 To invite the proposer for Byus Seamount to submit another proposal with a more appropriate name. (§7.2.f.ii)
1.28 To convey to Sub-Committee members the part of R. Flynn / T. Palmer's report on UNGEGN-24 which relates to SCUFN. (§8)
1.29 To provide each Sub-Committee member with the new version of the GEBCO Gazetteer Viewing Program and its associated database, including the reserve section of the gazetteer. (§9.2)

2. Action by Yasuhiko OHARA
2.1 As chairman of the B-6 Terminology Working Group, to provide the SCUFN chairman and secretary with a report on the proposed revision regarding B-6 nomenclature matters by 1 March, 2008. (§4.1)
2.2 In liaison with JCUFN, to submit an alternative name for 'Japanese Guyots' (§5.1.5.2)
2.3 To look into submitting a proposal for Seiko Seamounts. (§6.2.h)
2.4 To provide a formal statement to SCUFN indicating whether Geisha Guyots is an acceptable name to be maintained by GEBCO. (§6.2.h)
2.5 To provide the IHO Data Centre for Digital Bathymetry with data and track control used to identify the proposed Japanese undersea feature names, upon Secretary's request. (§6.6)
2.6 To provide the secretary (M. Huet) with a formal proposal for Bōsō Canyon with at least three coordinates. (§7.2.b.ii)

3. Action by Hyun-Chul HAN
3.1 To provide the IHO Data Centre for Digital Bathymetry with data and track control used to identify the proposed Korean undersea feature names, upon Secretary's request. (§6.5)

4. Action by Walter REYNOSO Peralta
4.1 To report at SCUFN-21 on his work on verifying the existence of unnamed seamounts in the Central Pacific. (§5.1.2.1)
4.2 To submit a revised Spanish/English version of Publication B-6 to the secretary. (§5.1.7.1)

5. Action by Trent PALMER
5.1 To submit formal proposals for Thomas Washington and Winterer Seamounts. (§6.2.h)

6. Action by all SCUFN Members
6.1 To review the draft edition of B-6 as prepared during SCUFN-20 and provide the secretary with any suggested improvements before 1 March, 2008. (§4.1)

Annex 5 to SCUFN-20 Report

GEBCO SUB-COMMITTEE ON UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES (SCUFN)

TERMS OF REFERENCE AND RULES OF PROCEDURE

Revised at SCUFN-21, 9-12 July 07[3]

1. Terms of Reference

1.1 The Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names reports to the Joint IOC-IHO GEBCO Guiding Committee (GGC) as its designated authority for all matters concerning undersea feature names.

1.2 It is the function of the Sub-Committee to select those names of undersea features in the world ocean appropriate for use on GEBCO graphical and digital products, on the IHO small-scale International chart series, and on the regional IBC series.

1.3 The Sub-Committee shall:

1.3.1 Select undersea feature names from:

a) names provided by national and international organizations concerned with nomenclature,
b) names submitted to the Sub-Committee by individuals, agencies and organizations involved in marine research, hydrography, etc.,
c) names appearing in scientific journals or on appropriate charts and maps,
d) names submitted to the Sub-Committee by the Chairpersons or Chief Editors of IBC projects, in relation to the work on these projects.

All selected names shall adhere to the principles contained in IHO-IOC Publication B-6 "Standardization of Undersea Feature Names" and be supported by valid evidence. Such names shall be reviewed before they are added to the Gazetteer.

1.3.2 Define, where appropriate, the extent of named features,

1.3.3 Provide advice to individuals and appropriate authorities on the selection of undersea feature names in international waters and, on request, in waters under national jurisdiction.

1.3.4 Encourage the establishment of national boards on undersea feature names where such boards do not exist.

1.3.5 Prepare and maintain an international and worldwide IHO-IOC GEBCO Gazetteer of undersea feature names.

1.3.6 Encourage the use of undersea feature names included in the IHO-IOC GEBCO Gazetteer, on any maps, charts, scientific publications and documents by promulgating these names widely.

1.3.7 Prepare and maintain internationally agreed guidelines for the standardization of undersea feature names and encourage their use.

1.3.8 Review and address the need for revised or additional terms and definitions for submarine topographic features.

1.3.9 Maintain close liaison with the UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names, the focal point of

3 Subsequent changes were made by the GGC in November 2007, which are shown in a different colour.

which shall be invitations to attend meetings of the Sub-Committee, and with international or national authorities concerned with the naming of undersea features.

1.3.10 Provide, where feasible, historical information regarding the origin of pre-existing published names and historical variant names. This research will include discovery ship and/or organization, information regarding the individual or vessel being commemorated or geographic feature with which the name is associated, origin of variant names if required and source material regarding naming information.

2. Rules of Procedure

2.1 Membership of the Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names is covered by the following rules:

2.1.1 The Sub-Committee shall normally consist of 12 members, preferably 6 members being appointed by IHO and 6 by IOC acting in close consultation.

2.1.2 Appointed Members of the Sub-Committee represent their parent organization as experts[4] and no substitution shall be allowed.

2.1.3 Members of the Sub-Committee shall be appointed for a five-year period, renewable for one additional five-year term by the corresponding parent organization if so recommended by the Sub-Committee through the GGC. The Sub-Committee Chairperson shall inform the relevant parent organization of any foreseeable vacancy in a timely manner.

2.2 The Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson shall be elected by the Sub-Committee subject to endorsement by the GGC. They should normally come from different Parent Organizations.

2.3 The Chairperson and the Vice-Chairperson are elected for a five-year period but not exceeding their current membership of the Sub-Committee. The Chairperson will normally be succeeded by the Vice-Chairperson. The Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson may be re-elected for one additional five-year period. Should the Chairperson step down before the end of his/her term, the Vice-Chairperson shall take over as Chair till the end of the current term.

2.4 The Chairperson, or in his/her absence the Vice-Chairperson, shall conduct the business of the Sub-Committee. Meetings will usually be held every year, ideally before the GGC meeting. In the intervening period the Sub-Committee shall conduct its business by correspondence (preferably electronic mail).

2.5 Members are expected to attend every meeting of the Sub-Committee. Sub-Committee Members who are absent from meetings over two consecutive years will normally be considered to have resigned and new nominations shall be sought from the relevant parent organization.

2.6 Representatives of non-governmental entities / organisations, or individuals, that can provide a relevant and constructive contribution to the work of the Sub-Committee may attend meetings with observer status. In the event that a large number of observers seeks to attend a meeting, the Chairperson may restrict attendance by inviting them to act through one or more collective representatives.

2.7 Observers from IHO and/or IOC Member States may attend meetings. Attendance shall normally be limited to one observer per Member State.

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[4] *So far as IOC is concerned, the Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names is classed as a Joint Group of Experts under the IOC guidelines for subsidiary bodies.*

2.8 Proposals which are to be considered at SCUFN meetings must be submitted 30 days before meetings if in electronic form, or 60 days if in analog form.

2.9 The quorum necessary to hold a meeting shall be 7 Committee members. The Sub-Committee should strive to decide by consensus. If a vote is necessary, the majority required for acceptance is a simple majority of the total number of members. Only members present may cast a vote. This option will be used exceptionally if no consensus can be reached and a decision has to be made.

2.10 The Sub-Committee will not consider undersea feature name proposals that are politically sensitive.

2.11 Recommendations of the Sub-Committee shall be submitted to the GGC for consideration and decision.

2.12 The Chairperson is to submit an annual report to the Chairperson of the GGC.

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Annex 6 to SCUFN-20 Report

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACUF	Advisory Committee on Undersea Features (to the US BGN)
AWI	Alfred-Wegener-Institut für Polar und Meeresforshung (Germany)
B-6	IHO-IOC Publication "Standardization of Undersea Feature Names"
BGN	Board on Geographic Names (USA)
BODC	British Oceanographic Data Centre
CBF	Central Basin Fault
C&GS	Coast & Geodetic Survey (NOAA)
DCDB	Data Centre for Digital Bathymetry (IHO)
DHN	Diretoria de Hidrografia e Navegação (Brazil)
DHN	Dirección de Hidrografía y Navegación (Peru)
DNO	Department of Navigation and Oceanography (Russia)
ETOPO2	Earth Topography on a 2-minute grid (NGDC)
EWU	EWHA Womans University (Rep. of Korea)
GBE	GEBCO Bathymetric Editor
GDA	GEBO Digital Atlas
GEBCO	General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (IOC/IHO)
GINRAS	Geological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences
GIS	Geographic Information System
HO	Hydrographic Office
HTML	HyperText Markup Language
IBCAO	International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IOC-IHO-IASC)
IHB	International Hydrographic Bureau (IHO)
IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
INEGI	Instituto Nacional de Estadística Geografía e Informática
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (of UNESCO)

IPY	International Polar Year
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
KCMGN	Korean Committee on Marine Geographical Names
KHU	Kyunghee University (Rep. of Korea)
KIGAM	Korea Institute of Geoscience & Mineral Resources
KML	Keyhole Markup Language
NGA	National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (USA)
NGDC	National Geophysical Data Center (USA)
NHO	National Hydrographic Office (India)
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (USA)
NORI	National Oceanographic Research Institute (Rep. of Korea)
NSF	National Sciences Foundation (USA)
RoP	Rules of Procedure
R/V	Research Vessel
SC-AGI	Standing Committee on Antarctic Geographic Information (SCAR)
SCAR	Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research
SCDB	Sub-Committee on Digital Bathymetry (of GEBCO; now TSCOM)
SCUFN	Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (of GEBCO)
SHN	Servicio de Hidrografía Naval (Argentina)
SOEST	School of Ocean and Earth Science and Technology (USA)
ToR	Terms of Reference
TSCOM	Technical Sub-Committee on Ocean Mapping (of GEBCO)
UN	United Nations
UNGEGN	UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names

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Annex 8 to SCUFN-20 Report

REPORT FROM SUB-GROUP ON REVISION OF B-6 (TERMINOLOGY SECTION)

Meeting date: July 10, 2007; 16:50-18:30
WG member: Y. OHARA (Chair), A. THEBERGE, H-C. HAN, J.L. FRIAS, and W. REYNOSO Peralta

1. Introduction

Y. OHARA presented his concern about GEBCO's influence on outreach / education of non-professionals. For example, Nankai Trough and Okinawa Trough, both of which are located in the southern waters of Japan, are in the SCUFN gazetteer. However, the single generic term "trough" has totally different implications for these two particular examples. In terms of a tectonics context, Nankai Trough is a subduction zone, whereas Okinawa Trough is an active rift zone (i.e., a place of asthenospheric upwelling). It is well known that Nankai Trough is a notorious seismogenic zone, which has caused several disastrous earthquakes in the history of Japan, and will potentially cause others in the future. In this context, Nankai Trough should have the generic term "trench", instead of "trough". The bottom line is that the generic term "trough" just implies "flat bottomed depression of seafloor", whereas "trench" implies "subduction zone". This point was the driving force of this working group.

2. Recommendation

The working group reached a consensus to give the following two recommendations:

- Recognizing that technology has evolved as well as our ability to understand the genesis of features, this working group recommends the adoption of genetic terms where adequate data exists to support a genetic interpretation. It is further recognized that there are certain classes of features that are not adequately defined by a generic term.

  Example (other than *Trough vs. Trench*):
  (1) *Guyot vs. Tablemount*
  Guyot implies genetic history, whereas Tablemount implies just flat top.

  (2) *Mud volcano vs. Hill*
  Mud volcano implies mode of formation and environment of the features, whereas Hill implies only a localized topographic high which is smaller than a knoll.

- This working group believes that one of SCUFN's responsibilities includes educating the citizenry of our respective nations and the world community. Accordingly, we recommend the adoption of genetic terms where warranted by adequate data and scientific interpretations.

It was noted that the following 5 terms currently included in the terminology section of B-6 have never been used as "generic terms" among the SCUFN-registered names. It was thus suggested that these terms should be deleted from the terminology section of B-6. However, the working group agreed that, since these terms have "genetic implications", they should probably be retained.

- Abyssal Hills
- Continental Margin
- Continental Rise
- Median Valley
- Mid-Oceanic Ridge

Please note that the working group does not want to replace the already-registered names' generic terms.

For example, the working group does not want to have "Nankai Trench", since "Nankai Trough" is a well-accepted name among the science community and non-professional citizenry. The already-registered names should stay as they are in the gazetteer. The working group's recommendations should only be applicable to new name proposals.

3. The working group's task

Following these recommendations, it is proposed that the working group will continue its efforts on the revision of the terminology section of B-6 by e-mail correspondence. This revision work should be completed before the next SCUFN meeting in Korea (SCUFN-21). The revised B-6 is to be reviewed during SCUFN-21, and to be sent to the GEBCO Guiding Committee for endorsement. The principal objective of this revision work is to update the terminology section of B-6 to reflect the current knowledge of the geoscience community, and to provide important information to the geoscience community, the citizenry of our respective nations and world community. The revision work will include the adoption of new genetic terms, such as "rift" and "mud volcano", and update of references cited in the terminology section of B-6.

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