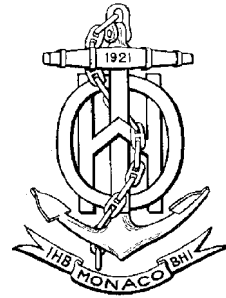


**INTERGOVERNMENTAL
OCEANOGRAPHIC
COMMISSION (of UNESCO)**

**INTERNATIONAL
HYDROGRAPHIC
ORGANIZATION**



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

**International Hydrographic Bureau
Monaco, 3-6 October 2005**

FINAL REPORT

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Notes: *A list of acronyms, used in this report, is in Annex 5.
An alphabetical index of all undersea feature names appearing in this report is in Annex 6.*

1. INTRODUCTION – APPROVAL OF AGENDA

<i>Docs:</i>	<i>SCUFN18-1A</i>	<i>List of Documents (also Annex 1)</i>
	<i>SCUFN18-1B rev.1</i>	<i>List of Participants (also Annex 2)</i>
	<i>SCUFN18-1C rev.3</i>	<i>Agenda (also Annex 3)</i>

The eighteenth meeting of the GEBSCO Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN) met at the International Hydrographic Bureau (IHB) in Monaco under the Chairmanship of Dr. Hans Werner Schenke, Alfred Wegener Institute (AWI), Germany. Dr. Schenke opened the meeting by thanking the IHB for hosting the meeting and expressing his appreciation for their hospitality. Admiral Maratov, president of the IHB, offered opening remarks and welcomed the participants to Monaco. Mr. Michel Huet (IHB), secretary of SCUFN, reviewed the logistics of the meeting and presented the documentation to be addressed by the meeting.

A list of documents is included in Annex 1.

Attendees included SCUFN members Dr. Hans-Werner Schenke (AWI, Germany), Dr. Galina V. Agapova (Geological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences), LCdr. Harvinder AVTAR (NHO, India), Mr. Norman Z. Cherkis (Five Oceans Consultants, USA), Lic. José Luis Frias Salazar (INEGI, Mexico), Mr. Michel Huet (IHB, Monaco), Dr. Yasuhiko Ohara (Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department of Japan), Captain Vadim Sobolev (HDNO, Russian Federation), Ms. Lisa A. Taylor (NGDC, USA) and Capt. Albert E. Theberge (NOAA, USA). Invited guests and advisors included Mr. Marcus Allsup (NGA, USA), Prof. Jinyong Choi (Korean Hydrographic Service, ROK), Mr. Trent Palmer (USBGN, USA), Dr. Dimitri Travin (IOC Secretariat), and Mr. Serguei Travin (HDNO, Russian Federation).

A list of participants is included in Annex 2.

Mr. Norman Z. Cherkis and Ms. Lisa A. Taylor agreed to serve as rapporteurs for the meeting. The agenda was approved with changes (*Annex 3*).

2. SCUFN MEMBERSHIP AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

<i>Docs:</i>	<i>SCUFN18-2A</i>	<i>SCUFN Membership and Observers List</i>
	<i>SCUFN18-2B</i>	<i>Terms of Reference for SCUFN</i>
	<i>SCUFN18-2C</i>	<i>Revised Terms of Reference for SCUFN, proposed by IHB and IOC Secretariat</i>

2.1 MEMBERSHIP

The chairman reported that LCdr. Harvinder Avtar, Lic. José Luis Frias Salazar, Dr. Yasuhiko Ohara, Capt. Albert E. Theberge, and LCdr. Rafael Ponce Urbina (Dirección General Adj. de Hidrografía y Cartografía, Mexico) were approved as official members of SCUFN by the GEBSCO Guiding Committee in Aguascalientes, Mexico, in July 2005.

SCUFN currently includes seven IHO members and four IOC members. The chairman proposed the nomination of one more member from IOC, to more evenly represent the two organizations. Mr. Huet suggested that the sub-committee seek to broaden the geographic scope of SCUFN membership by inviting marine scientific institutions in underrepresented areas to provide IOC representatives.

Dr. Travin discussed current IOC funding difficulties. It was agreed that a letter addressed to the Secretary General of IOC would be drafted and signed by the chairman, seeking IOC support for the sub-committee in the hopes that appropriate funding would be provided. Capt. Theberge volunteered to investigate the possibility of NOAA sending a letter to IOC, stressing the importance of SCUFN. Letters of support, outlining the importance of the historical and scientific/technical contributions of SCUFN should be sent before the IOC Executive Council meets in 2006.

ACTIONS: H.W. Schenke. Send a letter of support for SCUFN to IOC requesting funding.
A. Theberge. Investigate the possibility of NOAA sending a letter of support to IOC, stressing the importance of SCUFN.

2.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE

Mr. Huet reported that the existing terms of reference were drafted in 1993 and approved by the 10th GEBCO Guiding committee meeting in La Jolla, California. The document does not include any reference to membership, voting process or meeting rules of procedure (see SCUFN18-2B). In 2004, new draft terms of reference were prepared by the IHB and IOC secretariat for all GEBCO components including SCUFN, addressing these issues (See SCUFN18-2C).

An ad hoc group was formed to prepare a new revision of the terms of reference (N. Cherkis, M. Huet, H. Schenke and A. Theberge). This group was unable to meet during the meeting, so it was agreed to accomplish the revision by correspondence after the meeting. The new terms of reference should address procedures for intersessional work by email and length and occurrence of formal meetings.

There was a suggestion to meet only every two years. The chairman felt strongly that the sub-committee should continue to meet every year in order to keep up with the increasing number of proposals to consider.

ACTION: H. Schenke, M. Huet, N. Cherkis, and A. Theberge. Prepare a draft revised 'Terms of Reference' document and circulate to all SCUFN members for review.

3. MATTERS REMAINING FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS

3.1 From SCUFN-XVII (St. Petersburg, April 2004)

3.1.1 Review of Actions from SCUFN-XVII

Docs: SCUFN18-3.1.1A *List of Action Items from SCUFN-XVII*
SCUFN18-3.1.1B *ACUF Action Items from SCUFN-XVII*
SCUFN18-3.1.1C *Name Proposal for Gramberg Seamount, by HDNO, Russia*
SCUFN18-3.1.1D *G. Agapova correspondence regarding transliteration of Russian names*
SCUFN18-3.1.1E *Bathymetric information on Man Trough from G. Agapova*
SCUFN18-3.1.1F *L. Taylor correspondence regarding Chorreras Canyon and Tehuantepec Ridge/F.Z.*
SCUFN18-3.1.1G *Dr. J.R. Vanney correspondence providing historical information on eleven names in the Mozambique Channel*

Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to corresponding paragraphs in SCUFN-XVII Minutes

3.1.1.1 Action by Secretary Michel Huet

3.1.1.1a Seek a replacement within IHO for the withdrawn membership of Mr. Jesus Dias, Colombia (2.).

COMPLETE.

The IHB issued a circular letter to IHO member states asking for candidates for SCUFN (CL 90/2004). As a result, three candidates were proposed (LCdr. Harvinder Avtar, India; Capt. Albert E. Theberge, USA-NOAA and LCdr. Rafael Ponce Urbina, Mexico), who have subsequently been formally approved by the GEBICO Guiding Committee (see § 2.1 above).

3.1.1.1b Correct spelling in gazetteer of Aconcagua Canyon, currently included as ‘Acongagua Canyon’ (3.1.2).

COMPLETE.

3.1.1.1c Contact SHOA (Chile) for:

- two additional positions for Guafó Fracture Zone (3.1.3.5).
- two additional positions for Mocha Fracture Zone (3.1.3.7).
- additional bathymetry for Valdivia Basin (3.1.3.8).
- two additional positions for Valdivia Fracture Zone (3.1.3.9).
- additional bathymetry for Valparaíso Basin (3.1.3.10).

PENDING.

SHOA is expected to provide the requested information soon.

3.1.1.1d Contact Dr. J.R. Vanney for name origin for Antandroy Seamount, Conducia Canyon, Grandidier Seamount, Macua Seamount, Memba Canyon, Mocalengia Canyon, Mocambo Canyon, Nacala Canyon, Pemba Canyon, Sakalave Seamount and Sangage Canyon (3.1.4).

COMPLETE.

The requested information has been provided by Dr. J.R. Vanney as follows:

- **Pemba Canyon:** Named after the island of Pemba (Tanzania), located north of Zanzibar Island.
- **Memba Canyon:** Named after Memba (14°11'S - 40°30'E), the nearest locality on the Mozambican coast.
- **Nacala Canyon:** Named after Nacala (14°34'S - 40°41'E), the nearest locality on the Mozambican coast.
- **Conducia Canyon:** Named after Conducia, the nearest locality on the Mozambican coast.
- **Mocambo Canyon:** Named after Mocambo, the nearest locality on the Mozambican coast.
- **Mocalengia Canyon:** Named after Mocalengia, the nearest locality on the Mozambican coast.
- **Sangage Canyon:** Named after Sangage, the nearest locality on the Mozambican coast.
- **Grandidier Seamount.** Named for Alfred Grandidier (1836-1921) and his son Guillaume Grandidier (1873-1957), natural scientists, ethnographers and travelers, who both lived in Madagascar and explored, between other Malagasy regions, the Southern coast. Their numerous publications include: Alfred G. “Histoire physique, naturelle et politique de Madagascar” (1876), and Guillaume G. “Bibliographie de Madagascar” (in collaboration with his father, 1905-1906).
- **Macua Seamount:** Named after the Macua, one of the main ethnic groups of the Mozambican coast.
- **Sakalave Seamount:** Named after the Sakalave, the African-origin population who live on the western coast of Madagascar.
- **Antandroy Seamount:** *Named after the Malagasy ancient kingdom (modern times) and tribe, established in the coastal region of the SW of Madagascar.*

- 3.1.1.1e Ask M. Klenke for two additional positions for Greenland-Spitsbergen Sill and change chart reference in gazetteer to GEBCO 5-17 from 5-18 (3.1.8).

COMPLETE.

The chairman reported that Dr. Klenke has departed AWI and said that he would provide the two additional positions for the feature.

Post Meeting Note: Following the meeting, Dr. Schenke provide full boundary coordinates for **Greenland-Spitsbergen Sill**, as follows:

Position: *Lat. 78° 45'.0 N, Long. 5° 00'.0 E*
Lat. 79° 20'.0 N, Long. 0° 00'.0
Lat. 78° 55'.0 N, Long. 1° 00'.0 E
Lat. 78° 20'.0 N, Long. 4° 00'.0 E

The existing two coordinates in the GEBCO Gazetteer, which describe the beginning and end point of the mid-axis of the sill, must be removed.

- 3.1.1.1f Examine evidence for Currituck Seamount (30°10'S, 173°13'W), Hatherton Seamounts (33°08'S, 175°52'W), Kaiwhata Bank (41°29'S, 176°12'E), Lee Seamount (41°06'S, 179°31'E), Scholl Deep (32°00'S, 177°18'W) and Pukaki Seachannel (47°30'S, 176°05'E) on NIWA 1:1 million charts (3.1.9).

COMPLETE.

Post meeting note: Following SCUFN-XVIII, NIWA charts were provided to the IHB, as well as a "Gazetteer of Seafloor Features in the New Zealand Region", which allowed examination by the Secretary of the above features. It resulted that bathymetric evidence of these features is clearly shown on the relevant charts. All six names are therefore **accepted**. Details as follows:

- **Currituck Seamount**

Shown on NIWA 1:1 million *Esperance* sheet. The most northern in a group of three seamounts at the northern end of the Louisville Seamount Chain east of the Kermadec Islands, in the South Pacific Basin.

Position: *Lat. 30°12'.0 S, Long. 173°14'.0 W*
 Minimum Depth: 1750 m.
 Total Relief: 1750 m.

- **Hatherton Seamounts**

Shown on NIWA 1:1 million *Esperance* sheet. A group of six seamounts, separated from each other by the deep flat ocean floor between the Kermadec Trench to the west and the Louisville Seamount Chain to the east.

- (1) Position: *Lat. 33°08'.0 S, Long. 175°52'.0 W*
 Minimum Depth: 3000 m.
 Relief: 2500 m.
- (2) Position: *Lat. 33°06'.0 S, Long. 176°27'.0 W*
 Minimum Depth: 4000 m.
 Relief: 1500 m.
- (3) Position: *Lat. 33°22'.0 S, Long. 175°04'.0 W*
 Minimum Depth: 4250 m.
 Relief: 750 m.

(4) Position: *Lat. 33°13'.0 S, Long. 174°54'.0 W*
 Minimum Depth: 4250 m.
 Relief: 750 m.

(5) Position: *Lat. 32°53'.0 S, Long. 175°00'.0 W*
 Minimum Depth: 4000 m.
 Relief: 1500 m.

Named for Dr. Trevor Hatherton, former Director of Geophysics Division, DSIR (subsequently became part the NZ Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences), Wellington, New Zealand.

- **Scholl Deep**

Shown on NIWA 1:1 million *Esperance* sheet. A N-S aligned approx.2 km long narrow depression in the central Kermadec Trench. The bottom of the feature is at 10,000 m and rises to 8000 m before the sides broaden and flatten out.

Position: *Lat. 31°58'.0 S, Long. 177°18'.0 W*
 Maximum Depth: > 10,000 m.

Named for David W. Scholl, geologist at U.S. Geological Survey, Menlo Park, USA.

- **Kaiwhata Bank**

Shown on NIWA 1:1 million *Cook* sheet. On the upper continental slope, 20 km off the Wairarapa coast, New Zealand.

Position: *Lat. 41°28'.0 S, Long. 175°53'.0 W*
Lat. 41°19'.0 S, Long. 176°16'.0 W
 Minimum Depth: 430 m, from a surrounding seafloor of about 1000 m deep.

Named after the nearby Kaiwhata River.

- **Lee Hill**

Shown as Lee Seamount on NIWA 1:1 million *Cook* sheet. Qualifies as a Hill, according to SCUFN rules, i.e. relief less than 1000 m..

Position: *Lat. 41°07'.0 S, Long. 179°32'.0 W*
 Minimum Depth: 2000 m.
 Relief: 750 m.

- **Pukaki Seachannel**

Shown on NIWA 1:1 million *Bounty* sheet. Incised into the northern margin of the Campbell Plateau.

Position: *Lat. 47°37'.0 S, Long. 175°41'.0 W*
Lat. 47°23'.0 S, Long. 176°04'.0 W
Lat. 47°06'.0 S, Long. 176°16'.0 W

Named after the nearby Pukaki Bank (49°15' S, 171°45' W), itself named after HMNZS Pukaki that surveyed the Bank in 1950.

3.1.1.1g Contact Dr. Lyle to request bathymetric evidence for Mahi Mahi Fracture Zone (3.2.1).
COMPLETE.

The information was obtained by Mr. Trent Palmer as ACUF secretary, but was unavailable at the meeting. It was agreed that this item would be completed by correspondence.

Post meeting note: Following SCUFN-XVIII, Mr. Palmer and Dr. Schenke provided the Secretary with printouts and files showing evidence of this feature.

Name **Mahi Mahi Fracture Zone** is therefore **accepted**.

3.1.1.1h Add position of Fedorov Guyot (14°07'N, 156°11'E) to the Magellan Seamounts (4.5.5).
COMPLETE.

3.1.1.1i Add note to gazetteer that additional Russian submarine data with tracklines used in the interpretation could not be shown for Teplov Seamount (4.6.6).
COMPLETE.

HDNO (Sobolev) indicated that they would provide additional information within 6 months.

ACTION: V. Sobolev. Provide the secretary (Huet) with additional information for Teplov Seamount.

3.1.1.1j Add three positions to Researcher Ridge (15°23'N, 51°05'W; 14°56'N; 49°44'W; 14°45'N; 47°57'W) (4.7.7).
COMPLETE.

3.1.1.1k See whether the viewing software can be renamed 'IHO-IOC Gazetteer Viewing Software' (6.2).
COMPLETE.

The software is now named "IHO-IOC GEBSCO Gazetteer – Viewing Program"

3.1.1.1l Confirm next meeting dates and notify sub-committee members (9.0).
COMPLETE.

3.1.1.2 Action by Chairman Hans Werner Schenke

3.1.1.2a Seek GEBSCO Guiding Committee's approval of Dr. Ohara as SCUFN Member (2.)
COMPLETE. (See § 2.1 above)

3.1.1.2b Contact Australian scientists, e.g. at the SCOR meeting in July 04, about proposing names for six fracture zones on the southeast Indian Ridge, west of southwest Australia (3.1.2).
PENDING.

The discoverer of the six fracture zones, Dr. Jim Cochran (LDEO, USA), said he preferred that the Australians provide the names because of their geographic proximity to Australia. Dr. Peter Hill (CSIRO, Australia) has no proposals at this time, but may provide some next year.

ACTION: HW Schenke. Keep in contact with Dr. P. Hill (CSIRO, Australia) in view of possibly submitting name proposals for the six fracture zones identified by Dr. J. Cochran on the southeast Indian Ridge.

3.1.1.2c Contact W. Bettac for additional feature coordinates for Conducia Canyon, Memba Canyon, Mocalengia Canyon, Mocambo Canyon, Nacala Canyon, Pemba Canyon, Sakalave Seamount and Sangage Canyon (3.1.4).
PENDING.

Dr. Schenke indicated that Dr. Bettac does not have the original data, so will ask the relevant countries to supply him with the information.

ACTION: HW Schenke. Keep in contact with Dr. W. Bettac, in view of hopefully obtaining additional coordinates for 8 names in the Mozambique Channel.

- 3.1.1.2d Send Joern Thiede new data compilation for Karasik Seamount with grid, track control and depths provided by Dr. Galina Agapova (3.1.8).

PENDING.

Dr. Schenke mentioned that he had not received from Dr. Agapova any information or statement about Karasik Seamount.

ACTION: G. Agapova. Provide Prof. Thiede, via Dr. Schenke, with new data compilation for Karasik Seamount with grid, track control and depths.

Post Meeting Note: Following the meeting, Dr. Schenke contacted Prof. Thiede who has indicated that he would accept to withdraw his name proposal for Karasik Seamount, under the condition that Dr. Agapova would present the requested documentation.

(See also § 3.1.1.4a)

- 3.1.1.2e Contact Dr. Lyle to request bathymetric evidence for Mahi Mahi Fracture Zone (3.2.1).
(See § 3.1.1.1g)

3.1.1.3 Action by Lisa Taylor

- 3.1.1.3a Provide name origin for Chorreras Canyon (3.1.5.1).

COMPLETE.

Name origin was provided (See SCUFN18-3.1.1F). The canyon was named after Arroyo Chorreas, a stream along the coast of Mexico in Tamaulipas, adjacent to the feature. GEBCO Gazetteer to be amended accordingly.

- 3.1.1.3b Check for magnetic data, Smith and Sandwell predicted topography and ETOPO2 data for evidence of the Tehuantepec Ridge / Fracture Zone (3.1.5.5).

COMPLETE.

The feature is clearly a fracture zone. It was agreed that the feature would be confirmed as Tehuantepec Fracture Zone with an additional center position at 12° 36'N, 97° 30W, and that Tehuantepec Ridge should be removed from the gazetteer and "Formerly known as Tehuantepec Ridge" placed in the Remarks section for Tehuantepec Fracture Zone. GEBCO Gazetteer to be amended accordingly.

- 3.1.1.3c Set up list serve for the sub-committee (8.2).

COMPLETE.

Members were reminded that an email list serve (scufn@mailman.ngdc.noaa.gov) was set up by NGDC and were encouraged to use this address to enhance intersessional communication.

3.1.1.4 Action by Galina Agapova

- 3.1.1.4a Provide new compilation of Karasik Seamount to the secretary with grid, track control and depths (3.1.8).

PENDING.

Karasik Seamount will remain in the reserve section of the gazetteer pending the submission of additional bathymetry by Dr. Agapova (see § 3.1.1.2d).

Dr. Agapova proposed that the adjacent feature, Langseth Ridge be renamed Papanin Fracture Zone. Mr. Cherkis stated that there is no direct evidence that Langseth Ridge cuts across the Gakkel Ridge. It was further noted that Langseth Ridge was accepted in 2003 and that SCUFN must abide by its policy that the first organization to discover and provide information to the community be given preference to name the feature. It was noted by Dr. Agapova and Capt. Sobolev that the USSR submarine, Leninsky Komsomol, surveyed the feature in 1965; however no evidence has been provided to SCUFN to date. The chairman noted that the compromise reached at SCUFN-XVII was that the Langseth Ridge name would be retained and that Leninsky Komsomol Seamount would be used for the highest point on the ridge. Mr. Huet noted that the matter was reserved in 2002 and settled in 2003, and he suggested that, unless compelling evidence in the data is presented to SCUFN, no changes could be made. Langseth Ridge has been used in the literature and the name is now widely accepted.

- 3.1.1.4b Provide additional bathymetric evidence for Zhilinsky Rise (3.1.8).

PENDING.

Dr. Agapova and Cpt. Sobolev indicated that the requested bathymetry would be provided before the 2006 meeting.

ACTION: G. Agapova and V. Sobolev. Provide additional bathymetric evidence for Zhilinsky Rise.

- 3.1.1.4c Provide secretary with Russian / English version of Publication B-6 (7.2).

PENDING.

Dr. Agapova agreed to provide the Russian / English version before the 2006 meeting. It was noted that the English version should remain unaltered regardless of the language version.

ACTION: G. Agapova. Provide secretary with Russian / English version of Publication B-6.

3.1.1.5 Action by José Luis Frias Salazar

- 3.1.1.5a Provide name origin for Chorreras Canyon (3.1.5.1).
(See § 3.1.1.3a)

- 3.1.1.5b Provide name origin for Tehuantepec Fracture Zone (3.1.5.5).

COMPLETE.

Named after the Tehuantepec Gulf and the city of Tehuantepec. This pre-Colombian name designated the place where the Tepehuanos people lived.

- 3.1.1.5c Provide secretary with comments and corrections to the Spanish / English version of Publication B-6.

PENDING.

J.L. Frias indicated that the revision of the Spanish portion of B-6 was well underway and would soon be completed.

ACTION: J.L. Frias. Provide secretary with comments and corrections to the Spanish / English version of Publication B-6.

3.1.1.6 Action by Norman Cherkis

3.1.1.6a Contact James Cochran and Peter Hill of CSIO about proposing names for six fracture zones on the southeast Indian Ridge, west of southwest Australia (3.1.2).
(See § 3.1.1.2b)

3.1.1.6b Check for magnetic data, altimetry data and ETOPO2 data for Tehuantepec Fracture Zone (3.1.5.5).
(See § 3.1.1.3b)

3.1.1.7 Action by Gleb Udintsev

3.1.1.7a Supply secretary with more information for Man Trough (4.4.1).
COMPLETE.

Dr. Agapova provided additional bathymetric information showing evidence for Man Trough (See SCUFN18-3.1.1E). As a result of the additional bathymetric evidence, **Man Trough** was **accepted**.

3.1.1.7b Provide secretary with more data to support Pallada Guyot (4.5.5).
COMPLETE.

3.1.1.8 Action by Trent Palmer

3.1.1.8a Provide ACUF approval date for Greenland-Spitsbergen Sill (3.1.8).
COMPLETE.

Mr. Palmer indicated that Greenland-Spitsbergen Sill has not (yet) been approved by ACUF.

3.1.1.8b Check to see if ACUF has bathymetric evidence for the Mahi Mahi Fracture Zone in order to identify additional coordinates (3.2.1).
(See § 3.1.1.1g)

3.1.1.8c Provide secretary with new bathymetric data for Moana Wave Ridge collected by the NOAA Ship Ron Brown (3.2.1).
PENDING.

Mr. Palmer provided the additional bathymetry, but it could not be viewed during the meeting.

Post meeting note: Following SCUFN-XVIII, Mr. Palmer and Dr. Schenke provided the Secretary with printouts and files which, regrettably, did not show evidence of this feature.

Name **Moana Wave Ridge** is therefore kept in the reserve section of the Gazetteer.

3.1.1.8d Provide secretary with bathymetric evidence for Svendsen Ridge (3.2.1).
COMPLETE.

Mr. Palmer provided the additional bathymetry, but it could not be viewed during the meeting.

Post meeting note: Following SCUFN-XVIII, Mr. Palmer and Dr. Schenke provided the Secretary with printouts and files showing evidence of this feature.
Name **Svendsen Ridge** is therefore **accepted**.

Position: *Lat. 32°27'.5 S, Long. 176°13'.0 W, Pacific Ocean*
Lat. 32°22'.3 S, Long. 176°05'.2 W
Lat. 32°17'.0 S, Long. 176°02'.0 W

- 3.1.1.8e Check position of Gagarin Seamount in ACUF gazetteer, taking into account the new supporting data (4.5.2).

COMPLETE.

Following addition is to be made to the remarks section of the GEBSCO Gazetteer, for **Gagarin Seamount**: '*ACUF approved this feature in 1966, which was shown on 1963 USSR map of the Pacific Ocean and appeared on Prof. G. Udintsev's 1968 list of undersea features*'.

- 3.1.1.8f Mr. Palmer reported on additional ACUF Action Items from SCUFN-XVII (See SCUFN18-3.1.1b) as follows:

- Echo Bank/Seamount: ACUF has no historical information on record as to the origin of the name.

ACTION: H. Schenke and A. Theberge. Check for information regarding the origin of Echo Bank and Seamount.

- Fram Basin (not in SCUFN gazetteer; not an Action Item from SCUFN-XVII): Fram Basin was approved by ACUF at Meeting 53 (17 February 1966). At ACUF Meeting 85 (20 February 1968), it was decided that Fram Basin was between Lomonosov Ridge and Nansen Cordillera and the name Nansen Basin refers to the area between Nansen Cordillera and the continental shelf. The following sources were identified as using the name Fram Basin: 1) The Sea (1963); 2) Encyclopedia of Oceanography (1966); and 3) Deep-Sea Research (1967). This feature appears as Amundsen Basin in the GEBSCO gazetteer and in IBCAO database and Russian maps. The name Amundsen Basin was taken from GEBSCO 5.17, compiled by G. Leonard Johnson who perhaps did not consult ACUF.
- Mahi Mahi Fracture Zone: (See § 3.1.1.1g)
- Moana Wave Ridge and Svendsen Ridge: (See § 3.1.1.8c)
- Romanization System for Russian Cyrillic: Mr. Palmer provided a document describing the UN System for transliteration of Russian names (See SCUFN18-8.4B). The UN has approved the GOST 1983 System for Russian Cyrillic Romanization, which SCUFN has adopted as policy. ACUF follows the BGN / PCGN 1947 System. The differences in the two systems may be found in "Report on the Current Status of the United Nations Romanization Systems for Geographical Names", Eighth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, 18 June 2002.
- Median Valley: This generic name is available for use by ACUF and SCUFN; however there are no entries in either gazetteer using this designation. Dr. Agapova suggested that each segment of the Gakkel Ridge be designated separately as a median valley, e.g., Sedov Median Valley, Hydrographers Median Valley. This issue was deferred pending publication in 2006 of a paper on the matter by Dr. Jonathan E. Snow, et al.

- Kotzebue Seamount (not in SCUFN gazetteer; not an Action Item from SCUFN-XVII): Named after the nearby Alaskan town of Kotzebue. The Russian spelling for this name is Kotsebu. Dr. Agapova indicated that she would provide bathymetric evidence for Kotsebu Trough before the next SCUFN meeting, as it was not accepted by SCUFN-XVII.
- Litke Canyon (not in SCUFN gazetteer; not an Action Item from SCUFN-XVII): The feature (57° 55'.0 N, 163° 55'.0 E) was approved at ACUF Meeting 100 (30 April 1969). It is located off the east coast of Poluostrov Kamchatka and is named in association with Proliv Litke (sound).
- Gagarin Seamount: (See § 3.1.1.8e)
- Snezhinskiy Seamount: This feature (38°30'N, 63°12'W) was provisionally accepted by SCUFN-XVII pending analysis of additional data. Mr. Palmer discovered that this feature is located within the Atlantis II Seamounts (not in GEBCO Gazetteer). After discussion, it was decided **to reject Snezhinskiy Seamount**, as the proposed name has no connection to the feature. It was further decided **to accept Atlantis II Seamounts** (38° 27'.0 N, 63° 07'.0 W).

ACTION: T Palmer. Provide the secretary (Huet) with two additional coordinates for Atlantis II Seamounts.

Post meeting note : Following SCUFN-XVIII, Mr. Palmer provided the Secretary with two additional positions, as follows: 38° 19'.0 N, 63° 00'.0 W and 38° 24'.0 N, 62° 48'.0 W. Action complete.

- Lukin-Lebedev Seamount, Makorta Seamount, and Rybin Seamount: These names were approved at SCUFN-XVII. Mr. Palmer confirmed that there were no conflicts with other approved features in the ACUF Gazetteer.
- Yermolenko Seamount: This feature, which was accepted at SCUFN-XVII, is the highest seamount among the Discovery Seamounts (shown as Discovery Tablemount in the ACUF Gazetteer). The sub-committee decided to accept as **Discovery Guyot** the feature that is identified by ACUF as 'Discovery Tablemount' at position 42° 00'.0 S, 10° 00'.0 E.

3.1.1.9 Action by Vadim Sobolev

- 3.1.1.9a Provide secretary with coordinates and minimum depths for the three Gnitsevich Seamounts (4.7.2).

COMPLETE.

Minimum depths and positions were provided during the meetings as follows:

1010 meters: 44° 40.7N, 24° 24.8W

540 meters: 44° 32.0N, 25° 17.0W

1180 meters: 44° 32.0N, 25° 02.8W

Name **Gnitsevich Seamounts** is **accepted**, with positions as above.

- 3.1.1.9b Provide supporting data for Lukin-Lebedev Seamount to NGDC (4.7.6).

PENDING.

Capt. Sobolev indicated that he would provide the information during the intersessional period.

ACTION: V. Sobolev. Provide supporting data for Lukin-Lebedev Seamount to NGDC.

- 3.1.1.9c Provide multibeam data used in the supporting compilation for Gramberg Seamount to NGDC (4.7.7).

PENDING.

Capt. Sobolev indicated that he would provide the information during the intersessional period.

ACTION: V. Sobolev. Provide multibeam data used in the supporting compilation for Gramberg Seamount to NGDC.

Note: Capt. Sobolev provided a revised proposal form for Gramberg Seamount for the record (see SCUFN18-3.1.1C). The least depth was revised to 731 meters.

- 3.1.1.9d Provide supporting data for Kazanskiy Seamount to NGDC (4.7.8).

PENDING.

Capt. Sobolev indicated that he would provide the information during the intersessional period.

ACTION: V. Sobolev. Provide supporting data for Kazanskiy Seamount to NGDC.

- 3.1.1.9e Provide the data used to identify Yermolenko Seamount to NGDC (4.7.10).

PENDING.

Capt. Sobolev indicated that he would provide the information during the intersessional period.

ACTION: V. Sobolev. Provide the data used to identify Yermolenko Seamount to NGDC.

- 3.1.1.9f Provide secretary with biographical information for Somov Hill (4.7.11).

PENDING.

Dr. Agapova and / or Capt. Sobolev indicated that they would provide the information during the intersessional period.

ACTION: A. Agapova / V. Sobolev. Provide secretary with biographical information for Somov Hill.

3.1.1.10 Action by Yasuhiko Ohara

- 3.1.1.10a Notify secretary regarding creation of Japanese/English version of Publication B6 (7.2).

PENDING.

Dr. Ohara agreed to update an early edition of the Japanese / English Publication B6 based on the 2001 English / French edition of the document. It was agreed that no Romanized terms would appear in the Japanese portion of the text.

ACTION: Y. Ohara. Update an early edition of the Japanese / English Publication B6 based on the 2001 English/French edition of the document.

3.1.1.11 Action by All Sub-Committee Members

- 3.1.1.11a Review the prototype of the web-based map gazetteer interface and send L. Taylor comments via email or list serve.
PENDING.

ACTION: All sub-committee members. Review the prototype of the web-based map gazetteer interface and send L. Taylor comments via email or list serve.

- 3.1.1.11b Review Publication B-6 “Standardization of Undersea Feature Names”, in preparation for making recommendations for changes to the document at the next meeting (7.1).
(See also § 3.1.1.5c)
PENDING.

ACTION: All sub-committee members. Review Publication B-6, in preparation for making recommendations for changes to the document at the next meeting, and send comments to the secretary (Huet).

3.1.2 HDNO proposals, not considered at SCUFN-XVII and which have been re-submitted to SCUFN-XVIII

See Section 4.1 below.

3.1.3 Other HDNO proposals, not considered at SCUFN-XVII: Bochkovskiy Seamount; Erdman Seamount; Gordeyev Seamount; Knizhnik Seamount; Kuz'min Seamount

<i>Docs:</i>	<i>SCUFN18-3.1.3A</i>	<i>Proposal and documentation for Bochkovskiy Seamount</i>
	<i>SCUFN18-3.1.3B</i>	<i>Proposal and documentation for Erdman Seamount</i>
	<i>SCUFN18-3.1.3C</i>	<i>Proposal and documentation for Gordeyev Seamount</i>
	<i>SCUFN18-3.1.3D</i>	<i>Proposal and documentation for Knizhnik Seamount</i>
	<i>SCUFN18-3.1.3E</i>	<i>Proposal and documentation for Kuz'min Seamount</i>

**3.1.3a Bochkovskiy Seamount
REJECTED.**

The feature is already named at this position as **Izhevskiy Seamount**, proposed by VNIRO in 1993.

Position: *Lat. 35°11'.0 S, Long. 54°18'.5 E, Indian Ocean*
Minimum Depth: 357 m.
Total Relief: 1143 m.

The seamount is located in the north part of the Southwest Indian Ridge among depths of 2000-2300 m. It has a nearly oval shape. The summit trends in the N-S direction up to 500 m. The size of the seamount foot within the depth contour of 1500 m is 21x11 km. The steepness of the seamount slopes attains 14°-18°. Geroyevka Bank is located south of the seamount on the same bottom rise.

**3.1.3b Erdman Seamount
REJECTED.**

The feature is located in the middle of the Emperor Seamount Chain and so should be named after a Japanese emperor. The submitted bathymetry indicates that the feature has a total relief of 900 meters at most. More bathymetric evidence, including more for the surrounding area, is needed to verify that the feature is a seamount. The sub-committee recommends that HDNO

reserve 'Erdman' for a different feature.

Position: *Lat.* 45°39'.8 N, *Long.* 170°00' E, Pacific Ocean
 Minimum Depth: 1296 m.
 Total Relief: 900 m.

The feature summit is cupola-shaped, sloping and oval. Within the depth contour of 1600 m the steepness of the slopes increases abruptly up to 20°-25°. The foot trends towards the Emperor Seamount Chain. Its size within the depth contour of 2000 m is 55x25 km.

ACTION: Y. Ohara, G. Agapova and V. Sobolev. Research an appropriate Japanese emperor name for the feature located at 45° 39'.8 N – 170° 00'.0 E, taking into account the chronological order of the existing Emperor Seamount Chain names.

**3.1.3c Gordeyev Seamount
 REJECTED.**

More precise navigation and bathymetric evidence, such as multibeam, is required to define the feature and to determine if it represents the highest point along the ridge. The sub-committee noted that Leonid Ivanovich Gordeyev (1916 – 1974) did not work in the Indian Ocean and considered that he did not make an outstanding contribution to ocean science, so the name was rejected.

Position: *Lat.* 42°39'.0 S, *Long.* 42°17'.0 E, Indian Ocean
 Minimum Depth: 365 m.
 Total Relief: 2435 m.

The seamount is located in the southern part of the Southwest Indian Ridge and has two summits. The summit with the least detected depth of 365 m over it is located in the above stated position. The second summit with a depth of 430 m is located in position: *Lat*= 42°37' S, *Long* = 42°12'.5 E. The seamount is irregular in shape, trending in the SW direction. The size of the seamount foot within the depth contour of 2500 m is 43x14 km. The slopes are of variable steepness: the east slope is the steepest. In places, its steepness attains 43°. The S and N slopes are gentle where steepness attains 1°-2°. The summits are cupola-shaped, with steep slopes.

**3.1.3d Knizhnik Seamount
 REJECTED.**

The feature is already named **King Seamount**, SCUFN 2001. Also, the sub-committee noted that Roman Mikhaylovich Knizhnik (1915 – 2001) did not work in the Indian Ocean and considered that he did not make an outstanding contribution to ocean science, so the name was rejected. The sub-committee recommends that proposers identify features within territorial waters to commemorate lesser known scientists.

Position: *Lat.* 39°06'.9 S, *Long.* 26°09'.3 E, Indian Ocean
 Minimum Depth: 640 m.
 Total Relief: 1910 m.

The seamount is located in the northern part of Agulhas Plateau. It has a nearly oval shape and trends in the N-S direction. The size of the seamount foot within the depth contour of 2000 m is 25x18 km. The summit is cupola-shaped and sloping. Within the depth contour of 800 m the steepness of the slopes increases to 26°-28°.

**3.1.3e Kuz'min Seamount
REJECTED.**

The feature is already named at this position as **Sapmer Seamount**, after the discovering ship.

Position: *Lat.* 36°49'.6 S, *Long.* 52°07'.5 E, Indian Ocean
 Minimum Depth: 200 m.
 Total Relief: 1600 m.

The seamount is located in the central part of the Southwest Indian Ridge near the Gallieni Fracture Zone among depths of 1600-2000 m. It is irregular in shape, with dissected slopes and an oval shape within the depth contour of 250 m. The size of the seamount foot within the depth contour of 1500 m is 30x16 km. The steepness of the slopes varies from 45° to 6°. The east slope descends abruptly to 5980 m.

ACTION: M. Huet. Add least depth of 200 meters and total relief of 1600 meters to the GEBCO gazetteer (remarks section) for Sapmer Seamount. Also, adjust the position to 36°49'.6 S - 52°07'.5 E.

3.1.4 Other proposals not considered at SCUFN-XVII: NP-28 Channel; Hegemann Hill; Varenius Hill; Kant Seamount; Supan Seamount

<i>Docs:</i>	<i>SCUFN18-3.1.4A</i>	<i>Proposal and documentation for NP-28 Channel</i>
	<i>SCUFN18-3.1.4B</i>	<i>Proposal and documentation for Hegemann Hill</i>
	<i>SCUFN18-3.1.4C</i>	<i>Proposal and documentation for Varenius Hill</i>
	<i>SCUFN18-3.1.4D</i>	<i>Proposal and documentation for Kant Seamount</i>
	<i>SCUFN18-3.1.4E</i>	<i>Proposal and documentation for Supan Seamount</i>

**3.1.4a NP-28 Channel
RESERVE.**

More data is needed to better define the feature between seismic lines. The feature is not evident on the IBCAO chart. The feature should be named as a sea channel.

Position: *Lat.* 85°30'N, *Long.* 50°W, Arctic Ocean
Lat. 88°00'N, *Long.* 45°W
Lat. 89°30'N, *Long.* 20°W

Minimum Depth: 200 m.

Three crossings exist and show a width up to 20 km and a higher channel levee on the east side, see figure 1 and 2 of: *A submarine fan in the Amundsen Basin, Arctic Ocean*, Yngve Kristoffersen, Mikhail Y. Sorokin, Wilfried Jokat and Oddny Svendsen, *Marine Geology*, Vol. 204, Issues 3-4, 30 March 2004, Pages 317-324.

Russian ice drift station North Pole 28 drifted across the feature in the summer of 1988 and recorded the seismic data that most clearly expresses the existence of the channel. The name, NP-28 Channel, is a tribute to the contribution of Russian ice stations to the exploration of the Arctic Ocean.

ACTIONS: N. Cherkis. Determine whether Scicex data is available to better define the proposed 'NP-28 Channel', especially between profile lines.

G. Agapova. Check to see if there are any cross sections available for the proposed 'NP-28 Channel' from Russia.

**3.1.4b Hegemann Hill
RESERVE.**

The feature is well defined by multibeam data. The sub-committee will continue discussions regarding this feature at SCUFN-XIX.

Position: *Lat. 79°33'49"N, Long. 2°53'55"W, Fram Strait*
 Minimum Depth: 1977 m.
 Total Relief: 500 m.

Paul Friedrich August Hegemann was the Captain of the ship 'HANSA' that got lost during the 2nd German North Polar Expedition near East Greenland in 1869.

**3.1.4c Varenius Hill
RESERVE.**

The feature is well defined by multibeam data. The sub-committee will continue discussions regarding this feature at SCUFN-XIX.

Position: *Lat. 79°06'05"N, Long. 0°53'35"W, Fram Strait*
Lat. 79°09'30"N, Long. 1°00'38"W
Lat. 79°11'55"N, Long. 1°04'58"W
 Minimum Depth: 2073 m.
 Total Relief: 2500 m.

The hill is located on the northwest base of Knipovich Ridge and is ~20 km long and ~5 km wide.

Bernhard Varenius (1622-1650) wrote the first book of modern oceanography, "Geographica Generalis". The book was reviewed and translated from Latin by Isaac Newton.

**3.1.4d Kant Seamount
ACCEPTED.**

The feature is well defined by multibeam data.

Position: *Lat. 86°32'50"N, Long. 68°32'W, Arctic Ocean*
 Minimum Depth: 2450 m.
 Total Relief: 1600 m.

The seamount is located in the rift valley of the central Gakkel Ridge. The diameter of the seamount is approximately 41 km in the NW direction and 22 km in the NE direction. The conic form of the seamount starts at 4000 m water depth.

Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) was born and died in Königsberg. He was a philosopher and a natural scientist, and besides conducting important philosophical research (e.g. "Kritik der reinen Vernunft") was engaged in geography and marine sciences.

**3.1.4e Supan Seamount
ACCEPTED.**

Position: *Lat. 83°34'40"N, Long. 3°20'W, Arctic Ocean*
Lat. 83°37'05"N, Long. 3°00'W
Lat. 83°39'N, Long. 2°56'W
 Minimum Depth: 2450 m.
 Total Relief: 1350 m.

The seamount is situated in the rift valley of the western Gakkel Ridge. The longitudinal axis of the seamount (NE direction) has a length of approximately 10 km, and the lateral axis (NW direction) is approximately 5 km long. The stretched conic form of the seamount starts at 3800 meters and ends at 2450 meters at the peak.

Alexander Supan (1847-1920), was a marine cartographer and longtime publisher of the scientific journal “Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen”. He was involved in the foundation of GEBCO and was the first to introduce the naming convention currently in use for generic terms.

3.2 From SCUFN-XVI (Monaco, April 2003)

All items have been or are being addressed (See § 3.1).

3.3 From SCUFN-XV (Monaco, October 2002)

All items are completed, except for a number of features / names in the Western Pacific, referred to in paragraph 2.2.1 of the Summary Report of SCUFN-XV.

ACTION: Y. Ohara. Clarify the status of all features / names in the Western Pacific, which have been marked ‘Reserve Section’ in paragraph 2.2.1 of the Summary Report of SCUFN-XV.

4. PROPOSALS ON RECORD OR SUBMITTED DURING INTERSESSIONAL PERIOD

4.1 HDNO proposals, not considered at SCUFN-XVII and which have been re-submitted to SCUFN-XVIII: Akopov Seamounts; Klyuzhnyy Seamount; Kort Seamount; Krasnozhyon Seamount; Lapushkin Seamount; Maksyuta Seamount; Mitin Seamount; Nasyr’ Seamount; Petrov Seamount; Shandabylov Seamount; Shaposhnikov Seamount; Yukhov Seamount; Zhukov Seamount.

<i>Docs:</i>	<i>SCUFN18-4.1A</i>	<i>Name proposal and documentation for Akaopov Seamounts</i>
	<i>SCUFN18-4.1B</i>	<i>Name proposal and documentation for Klyuzhnyy Seamount</i>
	<i>SCUFN18-4.1C</i>	<i>Name proposal and documentation for Kort Seamount</i>
	<i>SCUFN18-4.1D</i>	<i>Name proposal and documentation for Krasnozhyon Seamount</i>
	<i>SCUFN18-4.1E</i>	<i>Name proposal and documentation for Lapushkin Seamount</i>
	<i>SCUFN18-4.1F</i>	<i>Name proposal and documentation for Maksyuta Seamount</i>
	<i>SCUFN18-4.1G</i>	<i>Name proposal and documentation for Mitin Seamount</i>
	<i>SCUFN18-4.1H</i>	<i>Name proposal and documentation for Nasyr’ Seamount</i>
	<i>SCUFN18-4.1I</i>	<i>Name proposal and documentation for Petrov Seamount</i>
	<i>SCUFN18-4.1J</i>	<i>Name proposal and documentation for Shandabylov Seamount</i>
	<i>SCUFN18-4.1K</i>	<i>Name proposal and documentation for Shaposhnikov Seamount</i>
	<i>SCUFN18-4.1L</i>	<i>Name proposal and documentation for Yukhov Seamount</i>
	<i>SCUFN18-4.1M</i>	<i>Name proposal and documentation for Zhukov Seamount</i>

4.1.a Akopov Seamounts RESERVE.

The sub-committee will continue discussions regarding this feature at SCUFN-XIX.

Position: *Lat.* 66°55'S, *Long.* 170°45'E, Pacific Ocean
Lat. 67°55'S, *Long.* 172°40'W
 Minimum Depth: 476 m, 726 m, 1303 m with dissection over 1900 m.
 Total Relief: 1350 m.

The seamounts are located east of Balleny Islands on a common foot stretching in the NW-SE direction for 70 miles.

Eduard Nikolayevich Akopov (1926 – 1991) was a hydrographer who served in the Pacific Fleet. He conducted hydrographic research in the Sea of Japan, Sea of Okhotsk and Bering Sea.

**4.1b Klyuzhnyy Seamount
 REJECTED.**

The feature was accepted as a hill. However, the sub-committee considered that Mikhail Kirillovich Kalyuzhnyy (1921 – 1983) did not make an outstanding contribution to ocean science, so the name was rejected.

Position: *Lat.* 67°17.8'S, *Long.* 168°16.2'E, Pacific Ocean
 Minimum Depth: 1492 m.
 Total Relief: 768 to 968 m.

The seamount is located east of Balleny Islands with an oval shape and steepness of 1°-7°.

**4.1c Kort Seamount
 ACCEPTED.**

Position: *Lat.* 62°03'.8 S, *Long.* 15°13'.7 E, Atlantic Ocean
 Minimum Depth: 761 m.
 Total Relief: 3739 m.

The seamount is located in the central part of the African-Antarctic Basin. It has an oval shape and slope steepness of 17°-20°.

Vladimir Grigor'yevich Kort (1913 – 1994) was an oceanographer and led scientific expeditions to the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans. He conducted marine research in Antarctica and was one of the organizers of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission.

**4.1d Krasnozhyon Seamount
 ACCEPTED as Yukhov Seamount.**

The sub-committee considered that Ivan Georgiyevich Krasnozhyon (1907 – 1988) did not make an outstanding contribution to ocean science, so the name was rejected.

Position: *Lat.* 40°48'.7 N, *Long.* 130°21'W, Pacific Ocean
 Minimum Depth: 885 m.
 Total Relief: 2315 m.

The seamount is located north of the Mendocino Fracture Zone. It has an oval shape and a slope steepness of 20°-23°.

Ivan Vasil'yevich Yukhov (1920 – 1978) was a navigation officer for the Baltic Fleet. He contributed to Baltic Sea bottom relief studies and standardization of hydrographic efforts. He was engaged in teaching and scientific activities.

**4.1c Lapushkin Seamount
REJECTED.**

The feature was accepted. However, the sub-committee considered that Yakov Yakovlevich Lapushkin (1904 – 1968) did not make an outstanding contribution to ocean science, so the name was rejected.

Position: *Lat.* 36°45'.6 N, *Long.* 171°23'.4 E, Pacific Ocean
Minimum Depth: 460 m.
Total Relief: 4140 m.

The seamount is located within the Emperor Seamount Chain. It has an oval shape with a slope steepness of 10°-15°.

Note: Status of the following feature names in the vicinity may need clarification:

- Kinmey Guyot (35° 00' N, 171° 40' E) [ACUF: Kinmey Seamount (33° 43' N, 171° 30' E)]
- Koko Guyot (35° 15' N, 171° 35' E) [ACUF: Koko Seamount (35° 00' N, 171° 40' E)]

ACTION: M. Huet. Include in the agenda for SCUFN-XIX the review of Kinmei Guyot/ Seamount and Koko Guyot/ Seamount.

**4.1d Maksyuta Seamount
REJECTED.**

The feature was accepted. However, the sub-committee considered that Yuriy Ivanovich Maksyuta (1918 – 1990) did not make an outstanding contribution to ocean science, so the name was rejected.

Position: *Lat.* 47°26'.3 N, *Long.* 169°02'.2 E, Pacific Ocean
Minimum Depth: 1586 m.
Total Relief: 1114 m.

The seamount is within the Emperor Seamount Chain. It has an oval shape.

ACTION: Y. Ohara, G. Agapova and V. Sobolev. Research an appropriate Japanese emperor name for the feature located at 47° 26' .3 N – 169° 02' .2 E, taking into account the chronological order of the existing Emperor Seamount Chain names.

**4.1e Mitin Seamount
ACCEPTED as Mitin Ridge.**

The proposal was rejected. However, the sub-committee agreed to name the ridge upon which this feature is located after Mitin.

Position: *Lat.* 42°14'.0 S, *Long.* 42°43'.8 E, Indian Ocean
Minimum Depth: 309 m.
Total Relief: 2191 m.

The ridge is located on the east slope of the Discovery II Fracture Zone. Its main seamount has an oval shape with a slope steepness of 6°-28°.

Lev Ivanovich Mitin (1925 – 1998) was a navigation officer for the Northern and Black Sea Fleets and chief of the Black Sea Fleet Hydrographic Service. He participated in oceanographic research of the southern seas. He contributed to fields of ocean bottom relief and marine geophysics.

**4.1f Nasyr' Seamount
REJECTED.**

The feature was accepted. However, the sub-committee considered that Leonid Petrovich Nasyr' (1924 – 2003) did not make an outstanding contribution to ocean science, so the name was rejected.

Position: *Lat.* 66°48'.0 S, *Long.* 173°05'.0 E, Pacific Ocean
Minimum Depth: 1460 m.
Total Relief: 1540 m.

The seamount is located east of the Balleny Islands. It has an oval shape with a slope steepness of 28°.

**4.1g Petrov Seamount
REJECTED.**

The feature was accepted. However, the sub-committee considered that Andrey Vasil'yevich Petrov (1927 – 1974) did not make an outstanding contribution to ocean science, so the name was rejected.

Position: *Lat.* 66°09'.0 S, *Long.* 165°56'.0 E, Pacific Ocean
Minimum Depth: 1670 m.
Total Relief: 1130 m.

The seamount is located east of the Balleny Islands. It has an irregular shape with a slope steepness of 14°-18°.

**4.1h Shandabylov Seamount
ACCEPTED.**

Position: *Lat.* 41°18'.0 N, *Long.* 131°02'.8 W, Pacific Ocean
Minimum Depth: 1664 m.
Total Relief: 1436 m.

The seamount is located north of the Mendocino Fracture Zone. It has an oval shape with a slope steepness of 10°-17°.

Vladimir Dem'yanovich Shandabylov (1913 – 1995) was a navigation officer for the Baltic and Pacific Fleets. He was the Deputy Chief of the Navy Hydrographic Service and contributed to standardizing hydrographic efforts.

**4.1i Shaposhnikov Seamount
Provisionally ACCEPTED as Skif Seamount.**

The feature was accepted. However, the sub-committee considered that Aleksey Ivanovich Shaposhnikov (1928 – 1995) did not make an outstanding contribution to ocean science, so the name was rejected. The sub-committee suggested that this feature be named **Skif Seamount**, after the vessel which discovered this feature, upon acceptance by HDNO.

Position: *Lat.* 48°22'.4 S, *Long.* 44°10'E, Indian Ocean
Minimum Depth: 250 m.

Total Relief: 3550 m.
The seamount is located south of the Crozet Plateau. It has an oval shape.

ACTION: V. Sobolev/G. Agapova. Check acceptance of HDNO for the name Skif Seamount and provide the secretary (M. Huet) with an appropriate proposal form.

**4.1j Yukhov Seamount
REJECTED.**

However, the name was used for the feature at 4.1d.
Position: *Lat.* 43°08'.8 S, *Long.* 41°54' E, Indian Ocean
Minimum Depth: 350 m.
Total Relief: 2250 m.

The seamount is located on the central ridge of the Discovery II Fracture Zone. The seamount has a stretched oval shape.

**4.1k Zhukov Seamount
ACCEPTED.**

Position: *Lat.* 41°10'.7 N, *Long.* 130°51'.6 W, Pacific Ocean
Minimum Depth: 1828 m.
Total Relief: 1372 m.

The seamount is located north of the Mendocino Fracture Zone. It has an oval shape with a slope steepness of 3°-20°.

Boris Mikhaylovich Zhukov (1900 – 1961) was a hydrographer for the Navy Hydrographic Service. He was an active explorer of the Far East seas, Black Sea and the seas of the Arctic Ocean.

4.2 New HDNO proposals: Anashkin Seamount; Mikhaylov Seamount; Musatov Seamount; Vartan'yan Seamount.

<i>Docs:</i>	<i>SCUFN18-4.2A</i>	<i>Proposal and documentation for Anashkin Seamount</i>
	<i>SCUFN18-4.2B</i>	<i>Proposal and documentation for Mikhaylov Seamount</i>
	<i>SCUFN18-4.2C</i>	<i>Proposal and documentation for Musatov Seamount</i>
	<i>SCUFN18-4.2D</i>	<i>Proposal and documentation for Vartan'yan Seamount</i>

NOTE: It was stressed that, per IHO-IOC Publication B-6 “Standardization of Undersea Feature Names”, approval of feature names proposed for persons should be restricted to those who have made an outstanding contribution to ocean science and have been deceased for at least five years. If the person is not internationally known, the person should at least be associated with the area or feature.

**4.2a Anashkin Seamount
ACCEPTED.**

Position: *Lat.* 68°19'N, *Long.* 177°34'W, Pacific Ocean
Minimum Depth: 1060 m.
Total Relief: 2340 m.

The seamount is located west of Scott Seamounts. It has an oval shape, with a steepness of 20°.

Aleksey Alekseyevich Anashkin (1914 – 1987) was a hydrographer for the Pacific Fleet, at HDNO. He conducted hydrographic research in the Far East seas.

**4.2b Mikhaylov Seamount
ACCEPTED.**

Position: *Lat. 85°23'N, Long. 99°35'W, Pacific Ocean*
 Minimum Depth: 2320 m.
 Total Relief: 1480 m.

The seamount is located in the SE part of Gakkel' Ridge. It has an oval shape. Depths at the foot are 3800-4000 m.

Boris Nikolayevich Mikhaylov (1931-1984) was a hydrographer for the Northern Fleet. He was an active explorer of the Arctic Ocean and North Atlantic as commander of the oceanographic research vessel "Boris Davydov".

**4.2c Musatov Seamount
ACCEPTED.**

Although Konstantin Konstantinovich Musatov is not internationally known, the proposal was accepted as an exception to the SCUFN naming guidelines.

Position: *Lat. 41°43.4'N, Long. 131°22.6'W, Pacific Ocean*
 Minimum Depth: 1486 m.
 Total Relief: 2014 m.

The seamount is located north of Mendocino Fracture Zone and has an oval shape with a slope steepness of 10°-13°. Depths at the foot exceed 3500 m.

Konstantin Konstantinovich Musatov (1917 – 1991) was a hydrographer for the Pacific Fleet Hydrographic Service and was the Deputy Chief of the Navy Hydrographic Service. He was an active explorer of the Far East seas and guided oceanographic research in the Pacific Ocean. He contributed to bottom relief research of the World Ocean bottom and published an educational book for hydrographers.

**4.2d Vartan'yan Seamount
RESERVE.**

The seamount is evident on ETOPO2, but is not well surveyed. Sergey Il'ich Vartan'yan is not internationally known. The sub-committee suggests using the proposed name for a feature on the Cuban continental shelf where Vartan'yan worked for several years. The feature is reserved pending a different name to be supplied by V. Sobolev next year.

Position: *Lat. 59°00.8'N, Long. 65°45'W, Pacific Ocean*
 Minimum Depth: 605 m.
 Total Relief: 2195 m.

The seamount is located in Drake Passage. It is irregular in shape with two peaks. Depths at the foot are 2800-3200 m.

4.3 SOEST proposal: Kashino Knoll

Docs: SCUFN18-4.3A Proposal and documentation for Kashino Knoll

**4.3a Kashino Knoll
RESERVE.**

The feature is well defined and was accepted. However, it is located within the Japanese EEZ, so the proposal should be submitted through the Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names (JCUFN). The feature may be an extension of the Zenisu Ridge, so the sub-committee discussed extending the coordinates of this ridge further southwest to incorporate the knoll. It was agreed that the feature be put in reserve pending a resolution.

Position: *Lat. 32°44'N, Long. 136°55'E, Philippine Sea*
Minimum Depth: 3050 m.
Total Relief: 900 m.

The knoll is located approximately 15 km seaward of the Zenisu Ridge axis. It is approximately 20 km wide and 50 km long.

The name "Kashino" refers to a region in a small island on the southern edge of the Kii Peninsula in south west Japan. It is famous for the "Kashino-zaki Lighthouse" which is the oldest stone construction in Japan.

ACTION: V. Ohara. Check with JCUFN and SOEST to consider a name for the feature at position 32°44'N - 136°55'E.

4.4 GIRAS proposal: Brekhovskih Seamount

Docs: SCUFN18-4.4A Proposal and documentation for Brekhovskih Seamount

**4.4a Brekhovskih Seamount
ACCEPTED.**

Position: *Lat. 14°51'.2 N, Long. 48°44' W, Atlantic Ocean*
Minimum Depth: 1000 m.
Total Relief: 2500 m.

The seamount is a volcanic cone located along the Researcher Ridge.

Leonid Brekhovskih (1917-2005) was the first director of the Acoustic Institute and academician-secretary of the Department of Oceanography, Physics of the Atmosphere and Geography, USSR Academy of Sciences. He contributed to the study of physical oceanography and acoustics of the oceans. He was at the head of a hydrophysical experiment in 1970, when synoptical eddies in the ocean were discovered, and fifteen expeditions on board R/V "Petr Lebedev", "Akademik Kurchatov", "Dmitry Mendeleev", "Akademik Sergey Vavilov", "Akademik Mstislav Keldysh", and "Akademik Ioffe" in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

4.5 Zaprybpromrasvedka proposals: Akademik Keldysh Seamount; Molodezhnaya Seamount; Vayda Seamount

Docs: SCUFN18-4.5A Proposal and documentation for Akademik Keldysh Seamount

<i>SCUFN18-4.5B</i>	<i>Proposal and documentation for Molodezhnaya Seamount</i>
<i>SCUFN18-4.5C</i>	<i>Proposal and documentation for Vayda Seamount</i>

4.5a Akademik Keldysh Seamount
ACCEPTED as Keldysh Seamount.

Position: *Lat. 15°14.8' N, Long. 50°24.2' W*, Atlantic Ocean
 Minimum Depth: 812 m.
 Total Relief: 2688 m.

The seamount is a volcanic cone with a maximum steepness on the SW slope of 24°, and on the E and W slope of 5-6°. The dimensions at the 1500 m isobath are 26 x 6.5 km.

Named in memory of the president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, academician M. Keldysh.

4.5b Molodezhnaya Seamount
ACCEPTED with change to name origin.

Position: *Lat. 15°07.9' N, Long. 50°11.3' W*, Atlantic Ocean
 Minimum Depth: 700 m.
 Total Relief: 1400 m.

The seamount has slopes of 20-23° with more than one peak. The dimensions are approximately 20 x 8.5 km at the 2000 m isobath.

Named to commemorate the young scientists aboard the vessel 'Vayda' during the expedition that discovered the feature.

4.5c Vayda Seamount
ACCEPTED.

Position: *Lat. 14°49' N, Long. 48°07' W*, Atlantic Ocean
 Minimum Depth: 400 m.
 Total Relief: 2300 m.

The seamount is part of the Researcher Ridge. It has slopes of 17-25° on the north and south sides and 5-6° on the east and west sides. Dimensions at the 1500 m isobath are 26 x 6.5 km.

Named after the vessel Vayda that discovered the feature.

Note: In the future, names should be submitted in their original language so the transliteration will be consistent.

ACTIONS: M. Huet. Check all Russian names submitted for proper UN spelling and send the digital version of the UN rules to L. Taylor for posting on the GEBCO website.

G. Agapova. Check all Russian names submitted for proper UN spelling and check the international shipping lists for the spelling of the ship *Vayda*.

T. Palmer. Check all Russian names submitted for proper UN spelling.

4.6 Names proposed by Dr. Jonathan E. Snow and Max-Planck-Institut für Chemie, Abt. Geochemie, Germany: Umberto Cagni Seamount and Hjalmar Johannsen Seamount.

Docs: *SCUFN18-4.6A* *Proposal and documentation for Umberto Cagni Seamount*
 SCUFN18-4.6B *Proposal and documentation for Hjalmar Johannsen Seamount*

**4.6a Umberto Cagni Seamount
ACCEPTED as Cagni Seamount.**

Position: *Lat. 82°59'N, Long. 5°07' W, Arctic Ocean*
 Minimum Depth: 1200 m.
 Total Relief: ~3500 m.

The seamount is located at the intersection of Gakkel Ridge and Lena Trough in the Nansen Basin. The entire mountain is 25 km long and 10 km wide and rises above the basin of Lena Trough at a depth of 4800 m.

Umberto Cagni (1863-1932) was an Italian marine officer who in 1990 commanded the first Arctic expedition to sail farther north than Nansen.

Note: The maximum and minimum depths may need to be altered after further study of the supporting bathymetry.

**4.6b Hjalmar Johannsen Seamount
ACCEPTED as Johannsen Seamount.**

Position: *Lat. 82°57'N, Long. 3°40' W, Arctic Ocean*
 Minimum Depth: 1075 m.
 Total Relief: ~3500 m.

This is an elongated seamount and not a ridge since there is no continuation of the feature to the north. The seamount is located at the intersection of Gakkel Ridge and Lena Trough in the Nansen Basin. The entire mountain is 25 km long and 10 km wide and rises above the basin of Lena Trough at a depth of 4800 m.

Hjalmar Johannsen was a Fram Expedition member under Fridtjof Nansen, and accompanied him on his attempt to reach the North Pole in 1894.

4.7 University of Bremen proposal from Dr. Hans-Joachim Wallrabe-Adams: Catalonia Seamount.

Docs: *SCUFN18-4.7A* *Proposal and documentation for Catalonia Seamount*

**4.7a Catalonia Seamount
REJECTED.**

There is insufficient bathymetric evidence for this feature. The name is not appropriate for this region and the total relief is only 700 to 800 meters. The Sub-committee suggested **Logachev Knoll** for the feature. The vessel, *Logachev*, is used for the IOC floating university program.

Position: *Lat. 58°53'30"N, Long. 30°19'W, North Atlantic Ocean*
 Minimum Depth: 874.5 m.
 Total Relief: ~800 m.

ACTION: H.W. Schenke. Ask the proposer of ‘Catalonia Seamount’ to propose a different name, e.g. Logachev, and provide more bathymetric evidence for the feature.

5. LIAISON WITH THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON UNDERSEA FEATURES (ACUF) [of the US Board on Geographical Names]

5.1 Harmonization of GEBSCO and ACUF Gazetteers

Docs: SCUFN18-5.1A ACUF Comments on August 2005 GEBSCO SCUFN Gazetteer

It was agreed that this agenda item would be completed after the meeting by correspondence.

5.2 Review of Reports of ACUF Meetings since April 2003

Docs: SCUFN18-5.2A Review of ACUF Activities

5.2.1 ACUF 296, May 2003

Docs: SCUFN18-5.2B ACUF 296 meeting minutes

No new name considered for inclusion in the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

5.2.2 ACUF 297, June 2003

Docs: SCUFN18-5.2C ACUF 297 meeting minutes

No new name considered for inclusion in the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

5.2.3 ACUF 298, August 2003 : Fleming Ridge; Martino Seamount

Docs: SCUFN18-5.2D ACUF 298 meeting minutes

5.2.3a Fleming Ridge, proposed by Mr. Norman Z. Cherkis, Five Oceans Consultants, USA ACCEPTED as an exception to the SCUFN naming guidelines requiring a person be deceased for at least five years, due to Henry Fleming’s outstanding contribution to ocean science.

Position: *Lat. 8°26’N, Long. 32°05’W, South Atlantic Ocean*

Lat. 8°44’30’’S, Long. 31°11’W

Lat. 9°38’S, Long. 31°00’W

Minimum Depth: 2176 m.

Total Relief: 2124 m.

The ridge is located in the Brazil Basin within the Pernambuco Seamount Group.

Henry Stanton Fleming is a retired research oceanographer at the Naval Research Laboratory.

5.2.3b Martino Seamount, proposed by Mr. Norman Z. Cherkis, Five Oceans Consultants, USA REJECTED.

The sub-committee considered that Richard Martino did not meet SCUFN naming criteria, so the name was rejected.

Position: *Lat. 07°31’S, Long. 33°13’W, South Atlantic Ocean*

Minimum Depth: 1671 m.
Total Relief: 2729 m.

The elongated seamount is located in the Brazil Basin within the Pernambuco Seamount Group. Size and shape: ~29nm (SSE) x 18nm (SSW).

ACTION: M. Huet. Add coordinates to Pernambuco Seamount Group to include the seamount at position 07°31'S - 33°13'W.

5.2.4 ACUF 299, September 2003 : Donaldson Seamount

Docs: SCUFN18-5.2E ACUF 299 meeting minutes

**5.2.4a Donaldson Seamount, proposed by Capt. Frank Grandau, NMOC, USA
REJECTED.**

The feature was accepted. However, the sub-committee considered that RADM Thomas Q. Donaldson did not meet SCUFN naming criteria, so the name was rejected.

Position:

center point-	<i>Lat. 35° 12'00" S, Long. 160° 33'W, Pacific Ocean</i>
northeast corner-	<i>Lat. 35° 07'S Long. 160° 33'W</i>
southeast corner-	<i>Lat. 35° 18'S Long. 160° 33'W</i>
southwest corner-	<i>Lat. 35° 18'S Long. 160° 43'W</i>
northwest corner-	<i>Lat. 35° 07'S Long. 160° 43'W</i>
Minimum Depth:	4295 m.
Total Relief:	1325 m.

The seamount is a volcanic cone with a moat to the west. It is circular with a large adjacent seamount coalescing on the eastern flank.

5.2.5 ACUF 300, December 2003 : Healy Seamount

Docs: SCUFN18-5.2F ACUF 300 meeting minutes

**5.2.5a Healy Seamount, proposed by Dr. Larry Mayer, Univ. of NH, USA
ACCEPTED.**

Position:	<i>Lat. 78°40'N, Long. 158° 00'W, Arctic Ocean</i>
Minimum Depth:	940 m.
Total Relief:	2860 m.

The seamount is located in the Arctic Ocean, seaward of the Chukchi Plateau. It is approximately 40 km long and 4.5 km wide.

The USCGC Healy was the discovering vessel.

5.2.6 ACUF 301, February 2004

Docs: SCUFN18-5.2G ACUF 301 meeting minutes

No new name considered for inclusion in the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

5.2.7 ACUF 302, March 2004

Docs: SCUFN18-5.2H ACUF 302 meeting minutes

No new name considered for inclusion in the GEBCO Gazetteer.

5.2.8 ACUF 303, April 2004: Smith Canyon; Wildcat Canyon

Docs: SCUFN18-5.2I ACUF 303 meeting minutes

**5.2.8a Smith Canyon, proposed by ACUF, USA
ACCEPTED.**

Position:

center point- *Lat. 58°52'N, Long. 146°11.5'W, Pacific Ocean*

Lat. 58°56.5'N, Long. 146°18'W

Lat. 58° 54'N, Long. 146°30'W

Minimum Depth: 2900 m.

Total Relief: 1000 m.

The Canyon is located in the northern Gulf of Alaska. It has an average steepness of 4%.

Rear Admiral Paul A. Smith of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey was a pioneer bathymetrist, being the first to contour the slopes of Bogoslof Island. He published 'Atlantic Submarine Valleys' with A.C. Veatch in 1939, and was a pioneer in the installation of electromechanical sounding devices on C&GS ships in the 1920's. As a lieutenant, Rear Admiral Smith commanded the Launch Wildcat in the 1920's and surveyed on the Kenai Peninsula just to the north of this feature.

**5.2.8b Wildcat Canyon, proposed by ACUF, USA
ACCEPTED.**

Position:

center point- *Lat. 58°34'N, Long. 146°32'W, Pacific Ocean*

Lat. 58°38'N, Long. 146°52'W

Lat. 58°39'N, Long. 146°24'W

Minimum Depth: 2900 m.

Total Relief: 1000 m.

The canyon is located in the northern Gulf of Alaska. It has an average steepness of 4%.

Named for the Coast and Geodetic Survey Launch Wildcat, commanded by Rear Admiral Paul A. Smith, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey during surveys of the Kenai Peninsula and other parts of southern Alaska in the 1920's.

5.2.9 ACUF 304, May 2004: Smith Escarpment

Docs: SCUFN18-5.2J ACUF 304 meeting minutes (May 2004)

**5.2.9a Smith Escarpment, proposed by ACUF, USA
ACCEPTED.**

Position: *Lat. 58°30'N, Long. 146°48'W, Pacific Ocean*
Lat. 58°45'N, Long. 146°24'W
Lat. 59°00'N, Long. 146°00'W
Minimum Depth: 3000 m.
Total Relief: 1200 m.

The escarpment is located in the northern Gulf of Alaska. Steepness ranges from 25% to 50%.

Rear Admiral Paul A. Smith of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey was a pioneer bathymetrist, being the first to contour the slopes of Bogoslof Island. He published 'Atlantic Submarine Valleys' with A.C. Veatch in 1939, and was a pioneer in the installation of electromechanical sounding devices on C&GS ships in the 1920's. As a lieutenant, Rear Admiral Smith commanded the Launch Wildcat in the 1920's and surveyed on the Kenai Peninsula just to the north of this feature.

5.2.10 ACUF 305, July 2004: Mikura Seamount

Docs: SCUFN18-5.2K ACUF 305 meeting minutes

**5.2.10a Mikura Seamount, proposed by Mr. Norman Z. Cherkis, Five Oceans Consultants, USA, for JMSA – Japan Coast Guard
ACCEPTED.**

Position: *Lat. 33°43'N, Long. 139°24.5'E, Pacific Ocean*
Minimum Depth: 480 m.
Total Relief: 1220 m.

Named for the adjacent Mikura Island. The name was published by the Japanese (UJNR Report UJNR/SBS/20-JT3).

ACTION: T. Palmer. Provide the secretary (Huet) with coordinates for the accompanying map for Mikura Seamount.

Post meeting note: Following SCUFN-XVIII, Mr. Palmer provided the Secretary with coordinates for the accompanying map, as follows: SW corner: 33° 30'.0 N, 139° 10'.0 E and NE corner: 33° 50'.0 N, 139° 30'.0 E. Action complete.

5.2.11 ACUF 306, August 2004: Emery Canyon; McMaster Canyon; Ryan Canyon; Uchupi Canyon proposed by James Robb of the US Geological Survey. All four features are within the US EEZ.

Docs: SCUFN18-5.2L ACUF 306 meeting minutes

**5.2.11a Emery Canyon, proposed by Mr. Jim Robb, USGS, USA
ACCEPTED.**

Position: *Lat. 39°40'N, Long. 71°54'W, North Atlantic Ocean*
Lat. 39°34'N, Long. 71°48'W
Lat. 39°25'N, Long. 71°31'W
Minimum Depth: 400 m.
Total Relief: 1850 m.

K.O. Emery, 1914-1998, was a geophysicist and marine geologist who studied submarine canyons worldwide at the University of Southern California and the Woods Hole Institution of Oceanography. He led major geological explorations and mapped the U.S. east-coast continental margin sediments and structure in the 1960's.

Note: The chairman proposed using ‘McMaster Canyons’ to define the entire canyon system.

**5.2.11b McMaster Canyon, proposed by Mr. Jim Robb, USGS, USA
ACCEPTED.**

Position: *Lat. 39°51'N, Long. 71°41'W, North Atlantic Ocean*
Lat. 39°44'N, Long. 71°37'W
Lat. 39°35'N, Long. 71°31'W
 Minimum Depth: 400 m.
 Total Relief: 1700 m.

Robert L. McMaster, (1920-1993) was a marine geologist at the University of Rhode Island. He studied continental margin sediments and structure and submarine canyons. He guided many graduate students who have pursued these interests world wide.

**5.2.11c Ryan Canyon, proposed by Mr. Jim Robb, USGS, USA
ACCEPTED** as an exception to the SCUFN naming guidelines requiring a person be deceased for at least five years, due to William Ryan’s outstanding contribution to ocean science.

Position: *Lat. 39°48'N, Long. 71°45'W, North Atlantic Ocean*
Lat. 39°42'N, Long. 71°39'W
Lat. 39°30'N, Long. 71°27'W
 Minimum Depth: 400 m.
 Total Relief: 1850 m.

William B. F. Ryan, (1939-), is a marine geologist and senior research geologist at the Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory and adjunct professor of earth and environmental sciences at Columbia University. He is an authority on mid-ocean ridges, continental margins and submarine-canyon processes. He has studied U.S. east coast submarine canyons, Mediterranean Sea Desiccation and reflooding and pre-historic flooding of the Black Sea.

**5.2.11d Uchupi Canyon, proposed by Mr. Jim Robb, USGS, USA
ACCEPTED** as an exception to the SCUFN naming guidelines requiring a person be deceased for at least five years, due to Elazar Uchupi’s outstanding contribution to ocean science.

Position: *Lat. 39°41'N, Long. 71°51'W, North Atlantic Ocean*
Lat. 39°37'N, Long. 71°45'W
Lat. 39°27'N, Long. 71°34'W
 Minimum Depth: 800 m.
 Total Relief: 1450 m.

Elazar Uchupi, (1928-) is a geologist at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. He created the first comprehensive bathymetric contour map of the US Atlantic continental margin in 1965 and has conducted extensive marine geological research world wide.

5.2.12 ACUF 307, October 2004

Docs: SCUFN18-5.2M ACUF 307 meeting minutes

No new name considered for inclusion in the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

5.2.13 ACUF 308, November 2004

Docs: SCUFN18-5.2N ACUF 308 meeting minutes

No new name considered for inclusion in the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

5.2.14 ACUF 309, February 2005

Docs: SCUFN18-5.2O ACUF 309 meeting minutes

No new name considered for inclusion in the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

5.2.15 ACUF 310, April 2005

Docs: SCUFN18-5.2P ACUF 310 meeting minutes

No new name considered for inclusion in the GEBSCO Gazetteer.

5.2.16 ACUF 311, June 2005 : McArthur Canyon; McArthur Escarpment; Tomaszeski Seamount

Docs: SCUFN18-5.2Q ACUF 311 meeting minutes

5.2.16a McArthur Canyon, proposed by Capt. Albert E. Theberge, NOAA, USA ACCEPTED.

Position: *Lat. 45°53'N, Long. 124°49'W, Pacific Ocean*
Lat. 45°48'N, Long. 124°53'W
Lat. 45°46'N, Long. 124°56'W

Min depth: 750m

Total relief: 800m

The McArthur family has been active in Oregon mapping, surveying and feature nomenclature and terminology since 1850.

5.2.16b McArthur Escarpment, proposed by Capt. Albert E. Theberge, NOAA, USA ACCEPTED.

Position: *Lat. 46°01'N, Long. 124°58'W, Pacific Ocean*
Lat. 45°54'N, Long. 124°57'W
Lat. 45°50'N, Long. 124°56'W

Minimum Depth: 600 m.

The escarpment is 12 nautical miles long. Associated features include Astoria Canyon, Luce Ridge and Nehalem Bank.

The McArthur family has been active in Oregon mapping, surveying and feature nomenclature and terminology since 1850.

**5.2.16c Tomaszeski Seamount, proposed by Radm Tim McGee, NMOC, USA
REJECTED.**

The feature, which is not in the U.S. EEZ, was accepted. However, the sub-committee considered that Radm Steven J. Tomaszeski did not meet SCUFN naming criteria, so the name was rejected.

Position: *Lat. 23°56'S, Long. 164°30'W, Pacific Ocean*
Lat. 24°25'S, Long. 164°35'W
Lat. 24°40'S, Long. 164°10'W
 Minimum Depth: 2337 m.
 Total Relief: 3063 m.

The seamount is linear trending north south with three summits.

6. GAZETTEER OF UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES

6.1 Web-based Map Interface and On-line Name Proposal Form for Undersea Feature Names Gazetteer

L. Taylor presented on the status of the Web-based Map Interface for the Undersea Feature Names Gazetteer. Highlights included the addition of layers for GEBSCO digital contours, IBC and GEBSCO sheet boundaries, U.S. EEZ boundaries and an on-line submittal form. The sub-committee discussed the requirements for adopting the interface which would include maintaining the gazetteer in a geospatial data base such as Oracle. The chairman suggested looking into the possibility of adding name labels on the interactive map similar to those in the GEBSCO Digital Atlas software. Discussions regarding the adoption of the interface will continue intersessionally. The chairman gave L. Taylor three HTML names submittal forms in English, French and Spanish developed at AWI, Germany, to post on the GEBSCO website.

ACTION: L. Taylor. Post HTML names submittal forms on the GEBSCO website.

6.2 New Version of the IHO-IOC GEBSCO Gazetteer Viewing Software

Mr. Huet presented on the new version of the IHO-IOC GEBSCO Gazetteer Viewing Software. Highlights included increased selection and search capabilities. The user is now able to select any area and can choose between accredited and reserved records. A discussion followed regarding the necessity of compatibility between the on-line interface and the IHO software.

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

7.1 Improvements to Publication B-6.

There have been no comments from Sub-committee members, so this action will be extended until next year.

ACTION: All sub-committee members. See § 3.1.1.11b.

7.2 Publication B-6 in additional languages.

J. Frias reported that he was reviewing the Spanish language version of Publication B-6. Y. Ohara accepted to prepare a Japanese version of Publication B-6. G. Agapova agreed to provide the secretary with a Russian translation of Publication B-6 with no modifications to the content, as in the English version.

ACTIONS: M. Huet. Provide G. Agapova with current English version of B-6.
G. Agapova. See § 3.1.1.4c.
J. Frias. See § 3.1.1.5c.
Y. Ohara. See § 3.1.1.10a.

8. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

8.1 Unnamed Seamounts in the Central Pacific Ocean

Docs: SCUFN18-8.1A Unnamed Seamounts in the Central Pacific Ocean

The secretary reported that a student identified 73 unnamed seamounts visible in the GEBSCO Digital Atlas within a small area of the central Pacific. The secretary suggested asking all 75 member states of the IHO to consult with their respective scientific institutions and to propose names for the seamounts. He invited comments about this idea from the sub-committee members. A. Theberge suggested that identifying unnamed seamounts discovered using inferior navigation or instrumentation would encourage people to survey the area more extensively to corroborate the existence of the features. The chairman stated that the sub-committee should continue to develop this list for the whole ocean. He recommended including seamounts featured in an on-line seamount catalog compiled by Debbie Smith at Scripps Institution of Oceanography (<http://earthref.org/databases/SC/>). The seamounts were identified using satellite altimetry and multibeam data. A link to the Scripps site could be included on the GEBSCO website.

The sub-committee will continue discussions regarding this issue at SCUFN-XIX.

ACTION: T. Palmer. Compare the 73 unnamed seamounts in the Central Pacific Ocean with ACUF's database.

8.2 Undersea feature names in the Ross Sea

*Docs: SCUFN18-8.2A Undersea Feature Names in the Ross Sea – IHB
Comments*

Docs: SCUFN18-8.2B Ross Sea List of names on maps not in Gazetteer

*Docs: SCUFN18-8.2C Ross Sea List of names appearing in Gazetteer and
not shown on the maps.*

The secretary reported that a student identified feature names in the GEBSCO gazetteer, i.e. approved by SCUFN, but not shown on the bathymetric map compiled by Dr. F.J. Davey, New Zealand, at scale of 1:2 million. She also identified feature names shown on this map but not included in the GEBSCO Gazetteer. The secretary asked Dr. Davey to propose the latter names to SCUFN, in view of their possible inclusion in the GEBSCO Gazetteer, but he has not replied. The chairman suggested contacting Dr. V. M. Stagpoole, New Zealand, who has also compiled bathymetric maps of the same area. These maps were presented at SCOR and contained many undersea feature names. The chairman stressed the necessity of encouraging the map compilers to formally propose feature names and to use only the SCUFN accepted names on their maps, in international waters. He stated that only those names that are

officially proposed and accepted by SCUFN will be included in the International Bathymetric Chart of the Southern Ocean (IBCSO) maps. This should be an incentive for the proposals to be made in a timely manner.

ACTIONS: H. Schenke. Encourage IBCSO members to use approved names from the SCUFN gazetteer for future compilation of bathymetric maps.

M. Huet. Ask Dr. Davey and Dr. Stagpoole to propose feature names included on their maps. Circulate proposals to sub-committee members for comments.

8.3 Extra co-ordinates for some features in the GEBCO Gazetteer

Docs: SCUFN18-8.3A Extra Coordinates for Features in the GEBCO Gazetteer

The secretary reported that a student identified extra coordinates for features included in the Gazetteer and contained in the Davey and Stagpoole maps. The sub-committee agreed that these extra coordinates be included in the GEBCO Gazetteer.

8.4 Linguistic Particularities of Transferring Russian Geographical Names

Docs: SCUFN18-8.4A Linguistic particularities of transferring Russian Geographical names

Dr. Agapova proposed that each member review her paper, 'Linguistic Particularities of Transferring Russian Geographic Names' and send their comments to her. The system of transliteration currently used by Russia is no longer appropriate for modern times. It is necessary to use the nominative case and not the genitive case. The chairman requested that Dr. Agapova discuss the issue with the Russian national committee and present the position of SCUFN.

ACTIONS: All. Review 'Linguistic Particularities of Transferring Russian Geographic Names' and provide comments to G. Agapova.

G. Agapova. Report to SCUFN-XIX on her discussions with the Russian national committee.

8.5 Name placement on the GDA CE Version 1.01

The chairman demonstrated the improvements to the newest version of the GEBCO Digital Atlas software, which includes the display and position of each undersea feature name. He stressed the convenience of having the software available at sea on laptops. M. Huet suggested conducting a training session on the various software packages including Fledermaus.

The sub-committee will further consider this issue at SCUFN-XIX.

8.6 Geographic Names and UNCLOS

Docs: SCUFN18-8.6A Geographic Names and UNCLOS

T. Palmer gave a presentation on geographic names and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), prepared for the fourth Biennial Advisory Board on the Law of the Sea (ABLOS) conference held the following week in Monaco. The presentation prompted a discussion on transliteration of names. The chairman commented that participating in the ABLOS conference was a good way to foster cooperation between all groups concerned with naming features. He wished Mr. Palmer success and requested that he report on the conference

at the next SCUFN meeting.

ACTION: T. Palmer. Report on the 2005 ABLOS Conference at SCUFN-XIX

9. SITE AND DATES FOR THE NEXT MEETING

The next meeting will be held June 21st to 23rd in Bremerhaven, Germany at the Alfred Wegener Institute of Polar and Marine Research. The meeting will coincide with the next GEBCO meetings, which will be held from June 14th to the 24th. The chairman will send out meeting information to all sub-committee members. All members of SCUFN are invited to attend the other GEBCO meetings.

10. CONCLUSION

On behalf of the sub-committee, the chairman thanked Mr. Huet for hosting the meeting and for his valuable contribution as secretary. He thanked the sub-committee for their sustained effort and patience which resulted in making the meeting a success. He expressed a special gratitude to the new committee members and was optimistic that much work could be accomplished by corresponding via email until the next meeting.

The chairman and secretary also expressed special thanks to both rapporteurs of this meeting: Ms. Lisa A. Taylor and Mr. Norman Z. Cherkis.

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Annex 1

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

SCUFN18-1A	List of Documents
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 - 3.1.1 Review of Actions from SCUFN-XVII
 - 3.1.2 HDNO proposals, not considered at SCUFN-XVII and which have been re-submitted to SCUFN-XVIII: See § 4.1
 - 3.1.3 Other HDNO proposals, not considered at SCUFN-XVII: Bochkovskiy Seamount; Erdman Seamount; Gordeyev Seamount; Knizhnik Seamount; Kuz'min Seamount
 - 3.1.4 Other proposals not considered at SCUFN-XVII: NP-28 Channel; Hegemann Hill; Varenus Hill; Kant Seamount; Supan Seamount
 - 3.2 From SCUFN-XVI (Monaco, April 2003)
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 - 4.2 New HDNO proposals: Anashkin Seamount; Mikhaylov Seamount; Musatov Seamount; Vartan'yan Seamount
 - 4.3 SOEST proposal: Kashino Knoll
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 - 4.5 Zaprybpromrasvedka proposals: Akademik Keldysh Seamount; Molodezhnaya Seamount; Vayda Seamount
 - 4.6 MPI proposals: Umberto Cagni Seamount; Hjalmar Johannsen Seamount
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6. GAZETTEER OF UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES

6.1 Web-based Map Interface and On-line Name Submittal Form for Undersea Feature Name Gazetteer

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

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

7.1 Improvements to Publication B-6.

7.2 Publication B-6 in additional languages.

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8.1 Unnamed seamounts in the Central Pacific Ocean

8.2 Undersea feature names in the Ross Sea

8.3 Extra co-ordinates for some features in the GEBCO Gazetteer

8.4 Linguistic particularities of transferring Russian geographical names

8.5 Name placement on the GDA CE ver1.01

8.6 Geographic Names and UNCLOS

9. SITE AND DATES FOR THE NEXT MEETING

10. CONCLUSION

ACTION ITEMS LISTED BY SUB-COMMITTEE MEMBER**1. Michel Huet**

- 1.1 Prepare a draft revised 'Terms of Reference' document with H. Schenke, N. Cherkis, and A. Theberge and circulate to all SCUFN members for review (2.2).
- 1.2 Add to the remarks section for Gagarin Seamount: 'ACUF approved this feature in 1966, which was shown on 1963 USSR map of the Pacific Ocean and appeared on Prof. G. Udintsev's 1968 list of undersea features' (3.1.1.8e).
- 1.3 Add least depth of 200 meters and total relief of 1600 meters to the GEBSCO gazetteer (remarks section) for Sapmer Seamount. Also, adjust the position to 36°49'.6 S - 52°07'.5 E (3.1.3e).
- 1.4 Include in the agenda for SCUFN-XIX the review of Kinmei Guyot/ Seamount and Koko Guyot/ Seamount (4.1c).
- 1.5 Check all Russian names submitted for proper UN spelling and send the digital version of the UN rules to L. Taylor for posting on the GEBSCO website (4.5c).
- 1.6 Add coordinates to Pernambuco Seamount Group to include the seamount at position 07°31'S - 33°13'W (5.2.3b).
- 1.7 Provide G. Agapova with current English version of Publication B-6 (7.2).
- 1.8 Ask Dr. Davey and Dr. Stagpoole to propose feature names included on their maps. Circulate proposals to sub-committee members for comments (8.2)

2. Hans Werner Schenke

- 2.1 Send a letter of support for SCUFN to IOC requesting funding (2.1).
- 2.2 Prepare a draft revised 'Terms of Reference' document with M. Huet, N. Cherkis, and A. Theberge (2.2).
- 2.3 Keep in contact with Dr. P. Hill (CSIRO, Australia) in view of possibly submitting name proposals for the six fracture zones identified by Dr. J. Cochran on the southeast Indian Ridge (3.1.1.2b).
- 2.4 Keep in contact with Dr. W. Bettac, in view of hopefully obtaining additional coordinates for 8 names in the Mozambique Channel (3.1.1.2c).
- 2.5 Check for information regarding the origin of Echo Bank and Seamount (3.1.1.8f).
- 2.6 Ask the proposer of 'Catalonia Seamount' to propose a different name and provide more bathymetric evidence for the feature (4.7a).
- 2.7 Encourage IBCSO members to use approved names from the SCUFN gazetteer for future compilation of bathymetric maps (8.2).

3. Galina Agapova

- 3.1 Provide Prof. Thiede, via Dr. Schenke, with new data compilation for Karasik Seamount with grid, track control and depths (3.1.1.2d).
- 3.2 Provide the secretary (Huet) with additional bathymetric evidence for Zhilinsky Rise (3.1.1.4b).
- 3.3 Provide the secretary (Huet) with Russian/English version of Publication B-6 (3.1.1.4c and 7.2).
- 3.4 Provide the secretary (Huet) with biographical information for Somov Hill (3.1.1.9f).
- 3.5 Research, in liaison with Y. Ohara and V. Sobolev, an appropriate Japanese emperor name for the features located at 45° 39'.8 N – 170° 00'.0 E and at 47° 26'.3 N – 169° 02'.2 E, taking into account the chronological order of the existing Emperor Seamount Chain names (3.1.3b and 4.1d).
- 3.6 Check to see if there are any cross sections available for the proposed 'NP-28 Channel' from Russia (3.1.4a).
- 3.7 Check acceptance of HDNO for the name Skif Seamount and provide the secretary (M. Huet) with an appropriate proposal form (4.1i).
- 3.8 Check all Russian names submitted for proper UN spelling and check the international shipping lists for the spelling of the ship *Vayda* (4.5c).
- 3.9 Report to SCUFN-XIX on her discussions with the Russian national committee (8.4).

4. Norman Cherkis

- 4.1 Prepare a draft revised 'Terms of Reference' document with M. Huet, H. Schenke, and A. Theberge (2.2).
- 4.2 Determine whether Scicex data is available to better define the proposed 'NP-28 Channel', especially between profile lines (3.1.4a).

5. José Luis Frias Salazar

- 5.1 Provide the secretary (Huet) with comments and corrections to the Spanish/English version of Publication B-6 (3.1.1.5c and 7.2).

6. Yasuhiko Ohara

- 6.1 Update an early edition of the Japanese/English Publication B6 based on the 2001 English/French edition of the document (3.1.1.10a and 7.2).
- 6.2 Research, in liaison with G. Agapova and V. Sobolev, an appropriate Japanese emperor name for the features located at 45° 39'.8 N – 170° 00'.0 E and at 47° 26'.3 N – 169° 02'.2 E, taking into account the chronological order of the existing Emperor Seamount Chain names (3.1.3b and 4.1d).
- 6.3 Clarify the status of all features / names in the Western Pacific, which have been marked 'Reserve Section' in paragraph 2.2.1 of the Summary Report of SCUFN-XV (3.3).

6.4 Check with JCUFN and SOEST to consider a name for the feature at position 32°44'N - 136°55'E (4.3a).

7. Trent Palmer

7.1 Provide the secretary (Huet) with two additional coordinates for Atlantis II Seamounts (3.1.1.8f).
Post meeting note: Action complete.

7.2 Check all Russian names submitted for proper UN spelling (4.5c).

7.3 Provide the secretary (Huet) with coordinates for the accompanying map for Mikura Seamount (5.2.10a). Post meeting note: Action complete.

7.4 Report on the 2005 ABLOS Conference at SCUFN-XIX (8.6).

7.5 Compare the 73 unnamed seamounts in the Central Pacific Ocean with ACUF's database (8.1).

8. Vadim Sobolev

8.1 Provide the secretary (Huet) with additional information for Teplov Seamount (3.1.1.1i).

8.2 Provide the secretary (Huet) with additional bathymetric evidence for Zhilinsky Rise (3.1.1.4b).

8.3 Provide supporting data for Lukin-Lebedev Seamount to NGDC (3.1.1.9b).

8.4 Provide multibeam data used in the supporting compilation for Gramberg Seamount to NGDC (3.1.1.9c).

8.5 Provide supporting data for Kazanskiy Seamount to NGDC (3.1.1.9d).

8.6 Provide the data used to identify Yermolenko Seamount to NGDC (3.1.1.9e).

8.7 Provide the secretary (Huet) with biographical information for Somov Hill (3.1.1.9f).

8.8 Research, in liaison with Y. Ohara and G. Agapova, an appropriate Japanese emperor name for the features located at 45° 39'.8 N – 170° 00'.0 E and at 47° 26'.3 N – 169° 02'.2 E, taking into account the chronological order of the existing Emperor Seamount Chain names (3.1.3b and 4.1d).

8.9 Check acceptance of HDNO for the name Skif Seamount and provide the secretary (M. Huet) with an appropriate proposal form (4.1i).

9. Albert Theberge

9.1 Investigate the possibility of NOAA sending a letter of support to IOC, stressing the importance of SCUFN (2.1).

9.2 Prepare a draft revised 'Terms of Reference' document with M. Huet, N. Cherkis, and H. Schenke (2.2).

9.3 Check for information regarding the origin of Echo Bank and Seamount (3.1.1.8f).

10. Lisa Taylor

10.1 Post HTML names submittal forms on the GEBICO website (6.1).

11. All Sub-committee Members

11.1 Review the prototype of the web-based map gazetteer interface and send L. Taylor comments via email or list serve (3.1.1.11a).

11.2 Review Publication B-6, in preparation for making recommendations for changes to the document at the next meeting, and send comments to the secretary (Huet) (3.1.1.11b and 7.1).

11.3 Review 'Linguistic Particularities of Transferring Russian Geographic Names' and provide comments to G. Agapova (8.4).

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABLOS	Advisory Board on the Law of the Sea
ACUF	Advisory Committee on Undersea Features (to the US BGN)
AWI	Alfred-Wegener-Institut für Polar - und Meeresforschung (Germany)
BGN	Board on Geographical Names (USA)
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Research Organization (Australia)
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
ETOPO2	Earth Topography on a 2-minute grid (NGDC)
GEBCO	General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (IOC/IHO)
GIRAS	Geological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences
HDNO	Head Department of Navigation and Oceanography (Russia)
HO	Hydrographic Office
HTML	HyperText Markup Language
IBC	International Bathymetric Chart
IBCAO	International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IOC-IHO-IASC)
IBCSO	International Bathymetric Chart of the Southern Ocean (IOC-IHO-SCAR)
IHB	International Hydrographic Bureau (IHO)
IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
INEGI	Instituto Nacional de Estadística Geografía e Informática
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (of UNESCO)
JCUFN	Japanese Committee on Undersea Feature Names
JHD	Japan Hydrographic Department
LDEO	Lamont Doherty Earth Observatory (USA)
NGA	National Geospatial-intelligence Agency (USA)
NGDC	National Geophysical Data Center (USA)
NH	New Hampshire (USA)

NHO	National Hydrographic Office (India)
NIWA	National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research Ltd (New Zealand)
NMOC	Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command (USA)
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (USA)
R/V	Research Vessel
SCOR	Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research
SCUFN	Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (of GEBICO)
SOEST	School of Ocean and Earth Science and Technology (USA)
UN	United Nations
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
USGS	United States Geological Survey (USGS)

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