

**UNDERSEA FEATURE NAME PROPOSAL**

(Sea NOTE overleaf)

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

<b>Name Proposed:</b>	Bigarella Hill	<b>Ocean or Sea:</b>	Atlantic Ocean
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<b>Geometry that best defines the feature (Yes/No) :</b>						
Point	Line	Polygon	Multiple points	Multiple lines*	Multiple polygons*	Combination of geometries*
Yes		Yes				

\* Geometry should be clearly distinguished when providing the coordinates below.

<b>Coordinates:</b>	Lat. (e.g. 63°32.6'N)	Long. (e.g. 046°21.3'W)
	Central point 28° 50.18745' S	Central point 36° 39.24995' W
	28° 48.72289' S	36° 38.53207' W
	28° 48.51287' S	36° 39.63494' W
	28° 49.07729' S	36° 40.39503' W
	28° 50.21911' S	36° 40.46955' W
	28° 51.11141' S	36° 39.82869' W
	28° 51.34759' S	36° 38.81524' W
	28° 51.04581' S	36° 37.89121' W
	28° 50.45532' S	36° 37.30997' W
	28° 50.21911' S	36° 37.26526' W
	28° 50.02226' S	36° 37.62294' W
	28° 49.77291' S	36° 38.14457' W
	28° 49.22167' S	36° 38.54697' W
	28° 48.72289' S	36° 38.53207' W
28° 48.72289' S	36° 38.53207' W	

<b>Feature Description:</b>	<b>Maximum Depth:</b>	4150 m	<b>Steepness :</b>	7°-11°
	<b>Minimum Depth :</b>	3500 m	<b>Shape :</b>	Conical
	<b>Total Relief :</b>	650 m	<b>Dimension/Size :</b>	6 km x 4.5 km (approximately)

<b>Associated Features:</b>	
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<b>Chart/Map References:</b>	<b>Shown Named on Map/Chart:</b>	
	<b>Shown Unnamed on Map/Chart:</b>	
	<b>Within Area of Map/Chart:</b>	Nautical Chart 2

<b>Reason for Choice of Name</b> (if a person, state how associated with the feature to be named):	<p>João José Bigarella (1923–2016) is an icon of geology in Brazil. He was born on 23 september 1923 and graduated as a chemical engineer, a course that completed his technical training in chemistry (1943) and industrial chemistry (1945). In 1944, he began to exercise his exceptional ability as a researcher and a year later entered the Institute of Biology and Technological Research (IBTP). He was an acute observer of natural reality, which led him to try to understand why the indigenous Inhabitant's rubbish dumps, composed mainly of shells (and called sambaquis), were located far from the coastline. His attempt to explain indigenous customs marked the beginning of his study of beach dynamics. He was a pioneer in the explanation of the sedimentation of the immense Brazilian coast and of sea-level variation during the Quaternary in Brazil. Bigarella was invited to occupy chair 22</p>
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of the Academy of Letters of the Paraná State. Bigarella established his vocation as a researcher when he joined the teaching body of the Federal University of Paraná (UFPR) in 1949, as professor of mineralogy and petrology. As recognition for the excellence of his scientific contributions he was twice decorated by the Presidency of the Federative Republic of Brazil. In 1995, he was awarded the title of Commander of the National Order of Scientific Merit (Comendador da Ordem Nacional do Mérito Científico) and, in 2000, that of Commander of the Great-Cross of the National Order of Scientific Merit (Grã-Cruz da Ordem Nacional do Mérito Científico). Bigarella, who had received, from the Brazilian Society of Geology in 1966, the Jose Bonifácio de Andrade e Silva gold medal, the major decoration of the entity, also received prizes from the Institute of Engineering of Paraná (1969), from the National Research Council CNPq (1992), and from the Heleno Fragoso Center for Human Rights. He was also honored with the titles of Honorary Citizen of the State of Parana' (1997), of Emeritus Outstanding Figure of the municipality of Curitiba (1998), and Honorary Citizen of the municipality of Matinhos (1999).

This feature is located 40 Km southeast from the Bigarella Seamount.



<b>Discovery Facts:</b>	Discovery Date:	unknown
	Discoverer (Individual, Ship):	unknown
<b>Supporting Survey Data, including Track Controls:</b>	Date of Survey:	2017
	Survey Ship:	NPqHo Vital de Oliveira
	Sounding Equipment:	Multibeam – EM122 / EM710
	Type of Navigation:	GPS
	Estimated Horizontal Accuracy (nm):	
	Survey Track Spacing:	Full bottom covered
	Supporting material can be submitted as Annex in analog or digital form.	

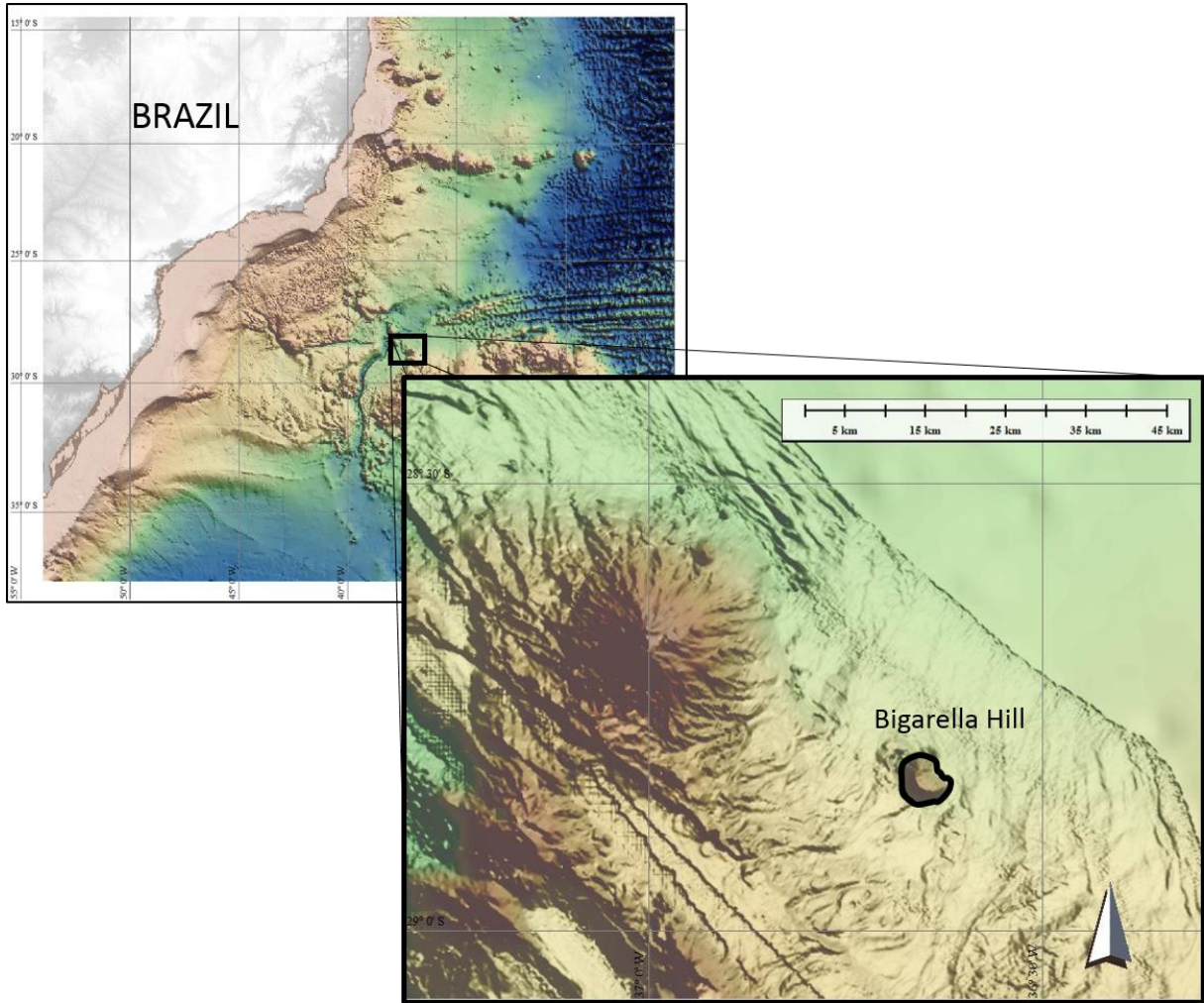


Fig. 1 – Bigarella Hill Location.

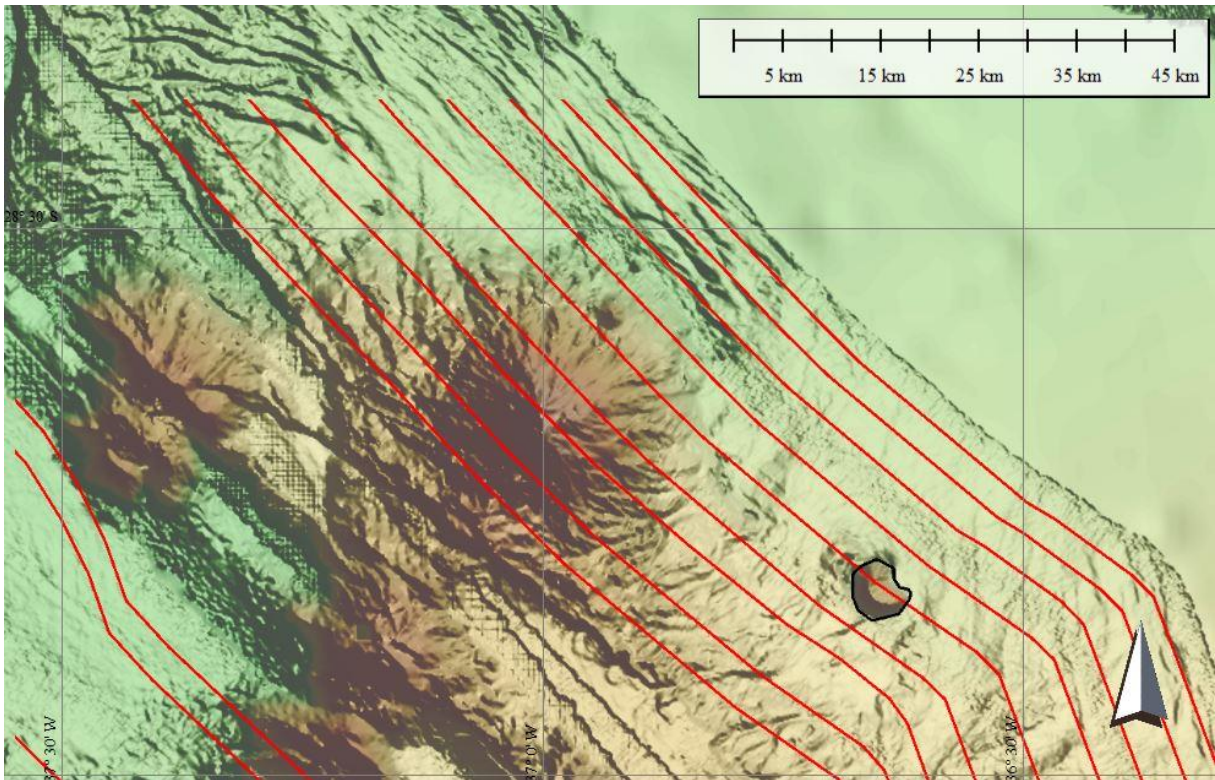


Fig. 2 - Track line: red lines: multibeam data.

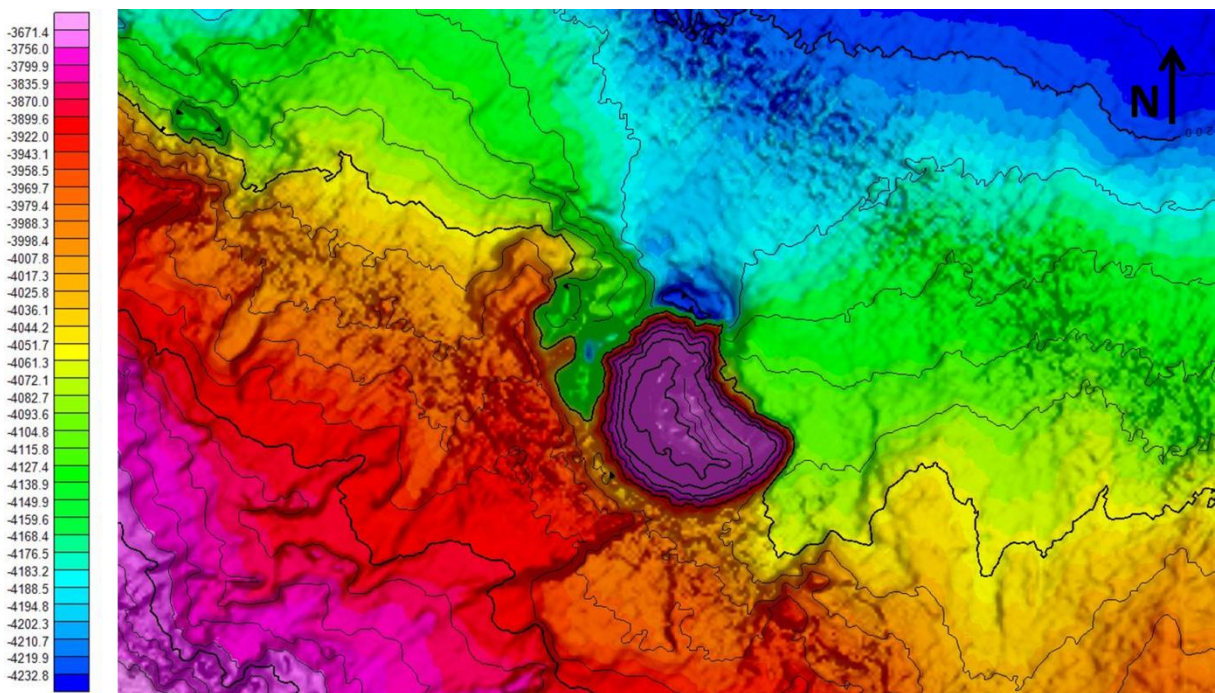


Fig. 3 - Bathymetric Grid.

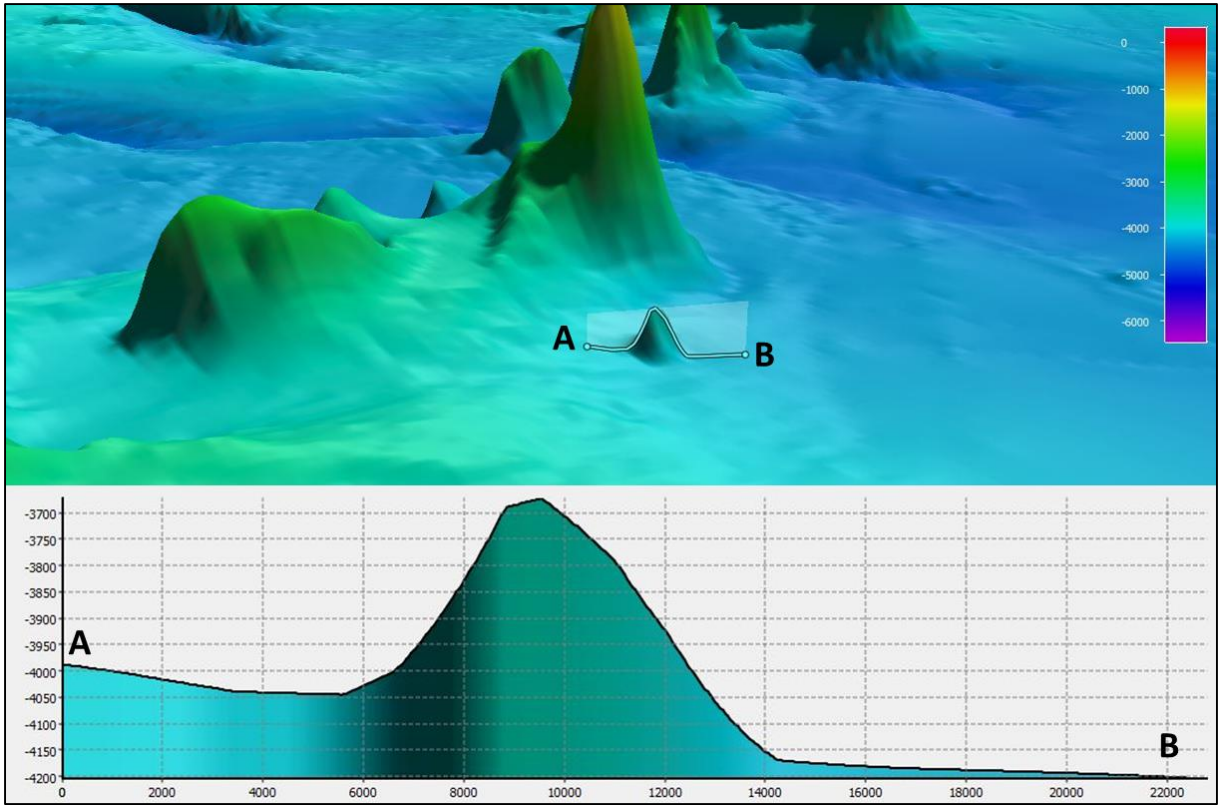


Fig. 4 - Bathymetric Grid - Profile 1.

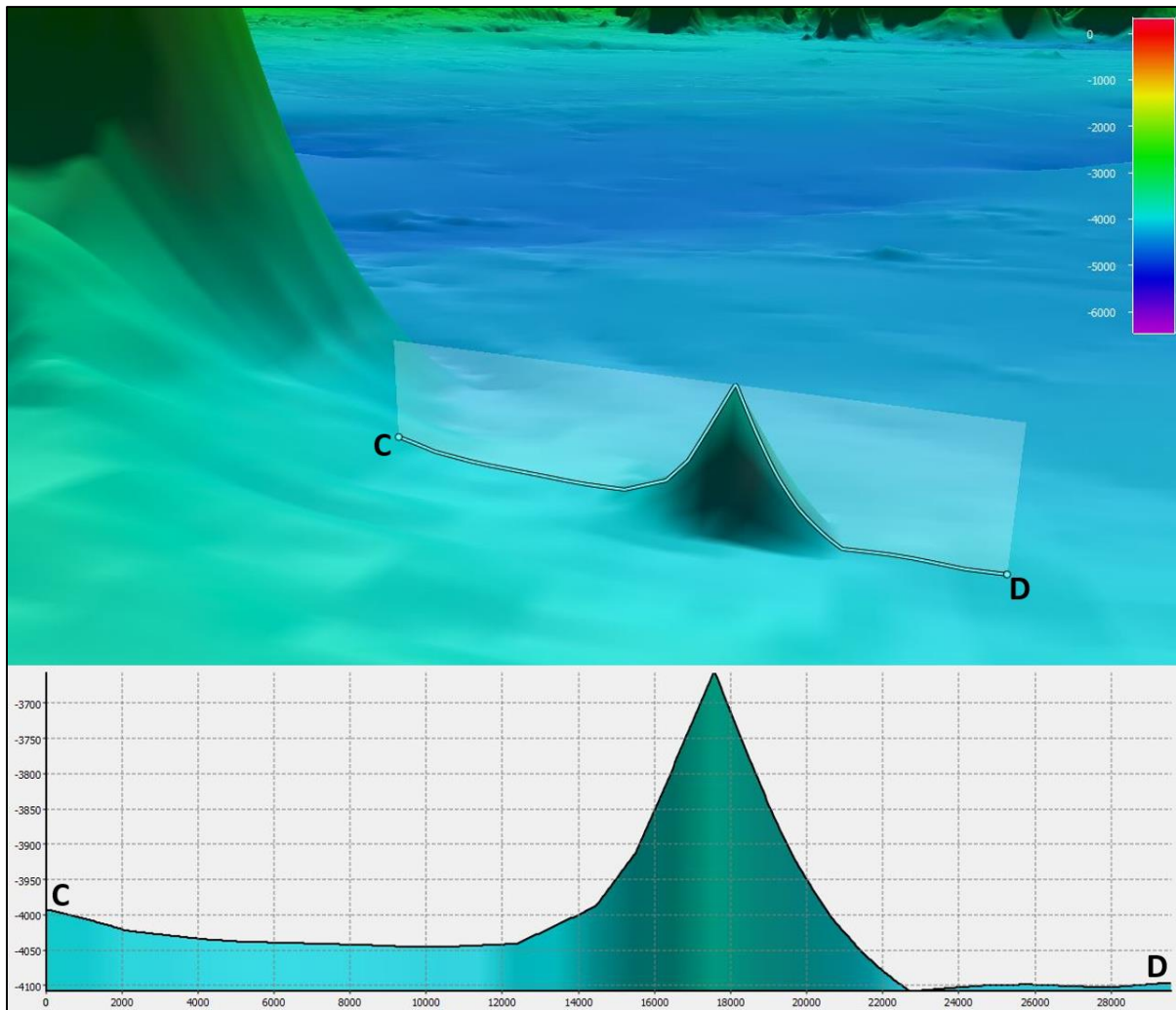


Fig. 5 - Bathymetric Grid - Profile 2.

<b>Proposer(s):</b>	<b>Name(s):</b>	Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation
	<b>Date:</b>	August 2018
	<b>E-mail:</b>	lorena.sampaio@marinha.mil.br
	<b>Organization and Address:</b>	Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation Barão de Jaceguay Street – Ponta da Armação – Niterói – Rio de Janeiro – Brazil - ZIP code: 24.048-900
	<b>Concurrer (name, e-mail, organization and address):</b>	
<b>Remarks:</b>		

**NOTE :** This form should be forwarded, when completed :

- a) **If the undersea feature is located inside the external limit of the territorial sea :-**

to your "National Authority for Approval of Undersea Feature Names" (see page 2-9) or, if this does not exist or is not known, either to the IHB or to the IOC (see addresses below);

- b) **If at least 50 % of the undersea feature is located outside the external limits of the territorial sea :-**  
to the IHB or to the IOC, at the following addresses :

International Hydrographic Bureau (IHB) 4, Quai Antoine 1er B.P. 445 MC 98011 MONACO CEDEX <u>Principality of MONACO</u> Fax: +377 93 10 81 40 E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@ihb.mc">info@ihb.mc</a>	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) UNESCO Place de Fontenoy 75700 PARIS <u>France</u> Fax: +33 1 45 68 58 12 E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@unesco.org">info@unesco.org</a>
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