

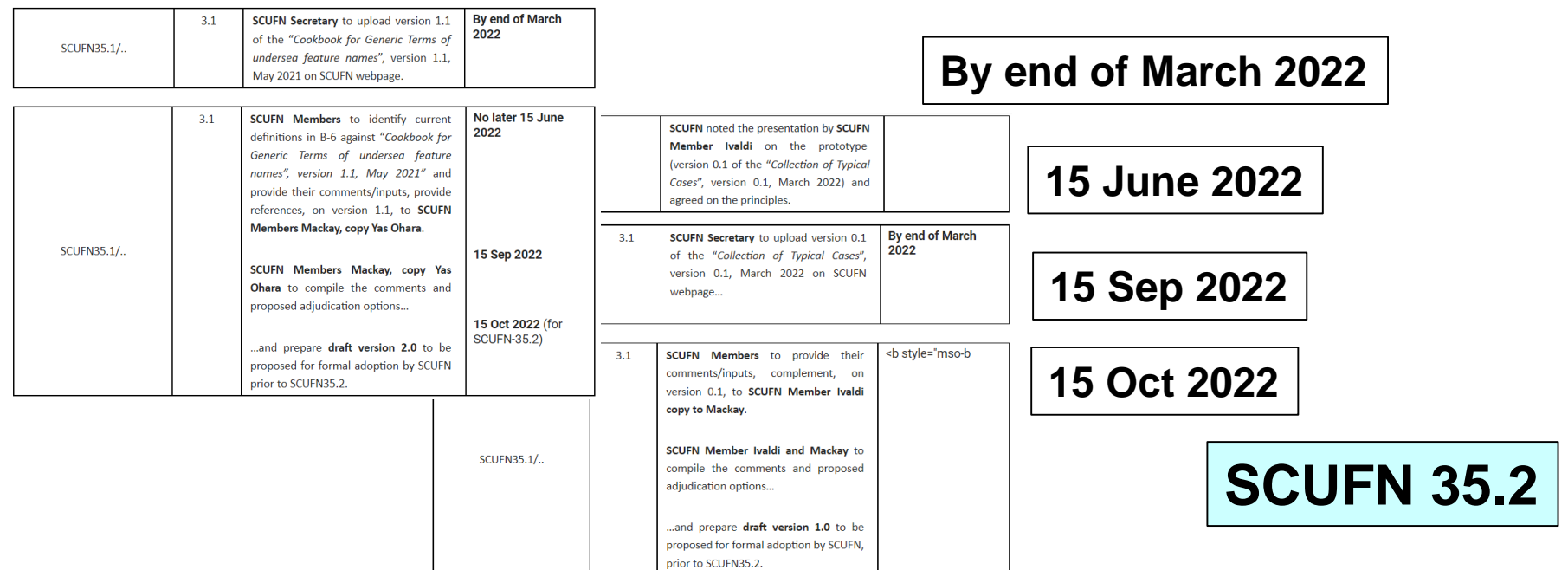
**SCUFN35.1-03.2A** *Update on the Status of the Cook Book –  
Repository of Typical Cases and its Annex – “Cookbook for Generic Terms of undersea feature”  
(Lead: Mackay, Ivaldi)*

- This document is intended to supplement the SCUFN B-6 publication “Standardization of Undersea Feature Names” and the Generic Terms website: <http://scufnterm.org>.
- The Repository of Typical Cases is a useful proposals collection in terms of examples to consider in the submission proposal process.
- It contains Typical Cases for assigning the Generic Terms, Specific Terms, considering the difficulties to compile the undersea feature name proposal in order to follow a green line review.
- The Annex provides guidelines on Generic Terms for undersea feature name proposals and is intended to assist proposers with the selecting the most appropriate Generic Terms.
- It describes basic concepts for assigning Generic Terms with respect to dimensions, morphology and water depth, and provides useful suggestions for distinguishing the characteristics of undersea features that can be quite subtle. It also gives detailed information for each Generic Term in the B-6 publication.

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- **WHY?** To improve the ocean knowledge and an accessible ocean
- **WHAT?** Standardization of Undersea Feature Name – B-6 Ed. 4.2.0

• **WHEN?**



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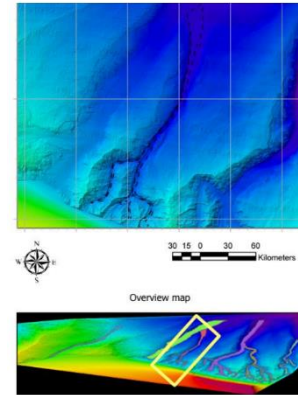
## 1. Canyons vs Canyon

Title: Canyons vs Canyon

Criteria: Existence of tributary

Decision Made: If a tributary canyon exists, the whole undersea features is named canyons

Example: Jeffrey Canyons (SCUFN33/15)



**Canyon:** An elongated, narrow, steep-sided depression that generally deepens down-slope. **B-6 Ed 4.2.0**

Cookbook for Generic Terms of undersea feature names Version 1.1 2021 by Stagpoole V. and Mackay K.

**Definition:** An elongated, narrow, steep-sided depression that generally deepens down-slope.

**Dimensions:** Usually greater than one kilometre across, some are more than 100 kilometres across. CANYONS are rarely less than 10 kilometres in length and can be more than 100 kilometres.

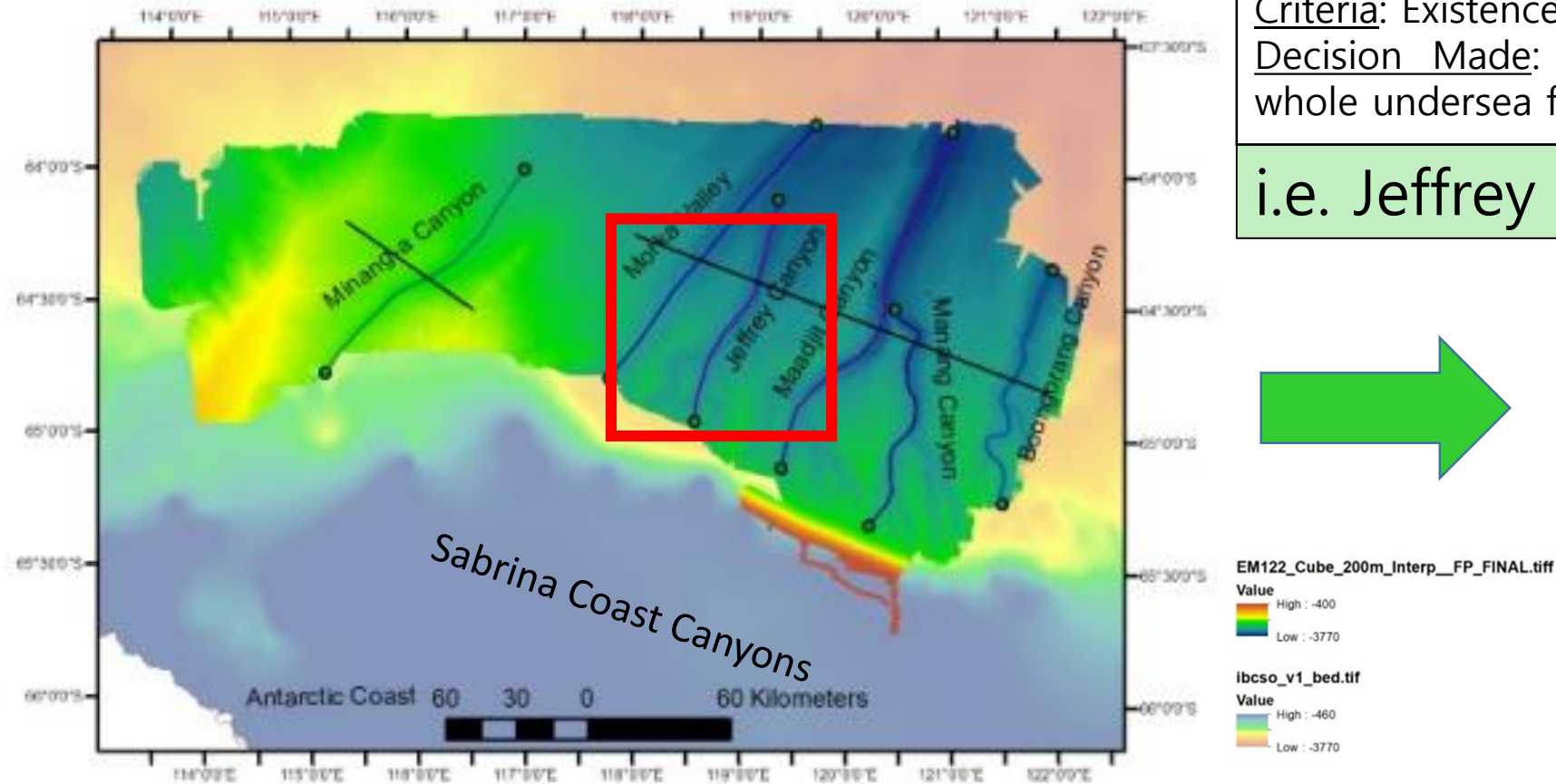
**Length to width ratio:** Greater than 3:1, usually greater than 10:1.

**Depth:** Usually originate on the SHELF (less than 200m). Can extend to ABYSSAL PLAIN depth.

**Steepness:** Side usually steeper than 10 degrees - 175 m change in elevation over one kilometre.

**Comments:** Sometime confused with a VALLEY or SEA CHANNEL. CANYONS are steep sided and do not widen by more than 3 times down-slope. They do not usually occur on gently sloping seafloor such as within BASINS or on FANS and APRONS.

# 1. Canyons vs Canyon

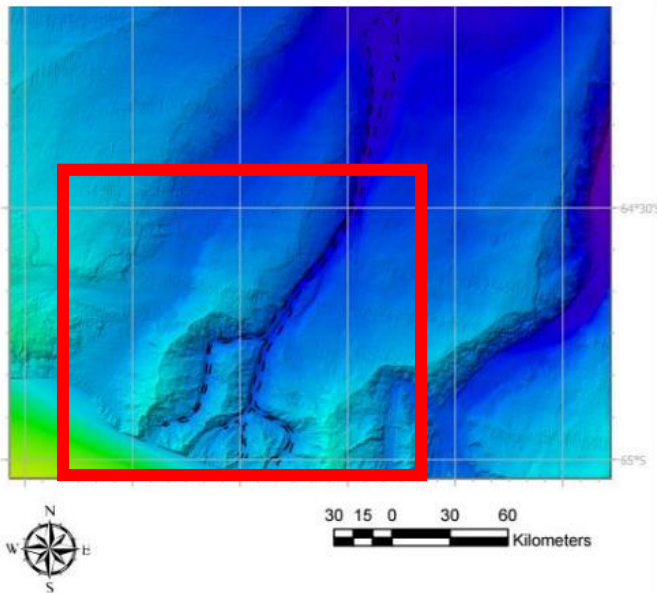
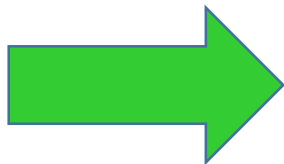


Title: Canyons vs Canyon

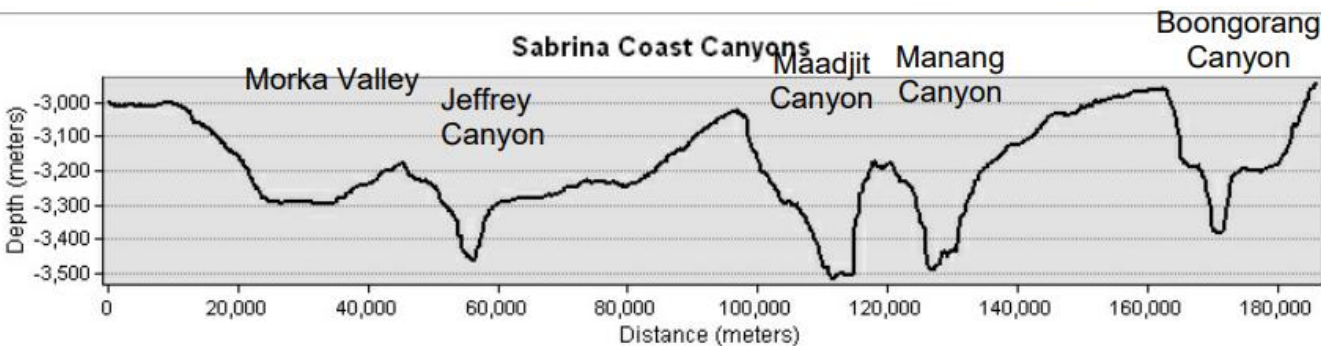
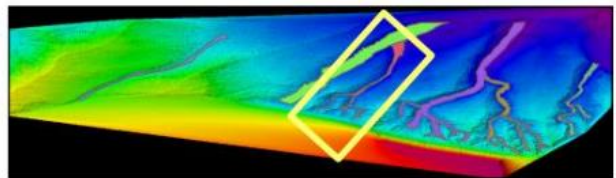
Criteria: Existence of tributary

Decision Made: If a tributary canyon exists, the whole undersea features is named canyons

i.e. Jeffrey Canyons SCUFN33/15



Overview map

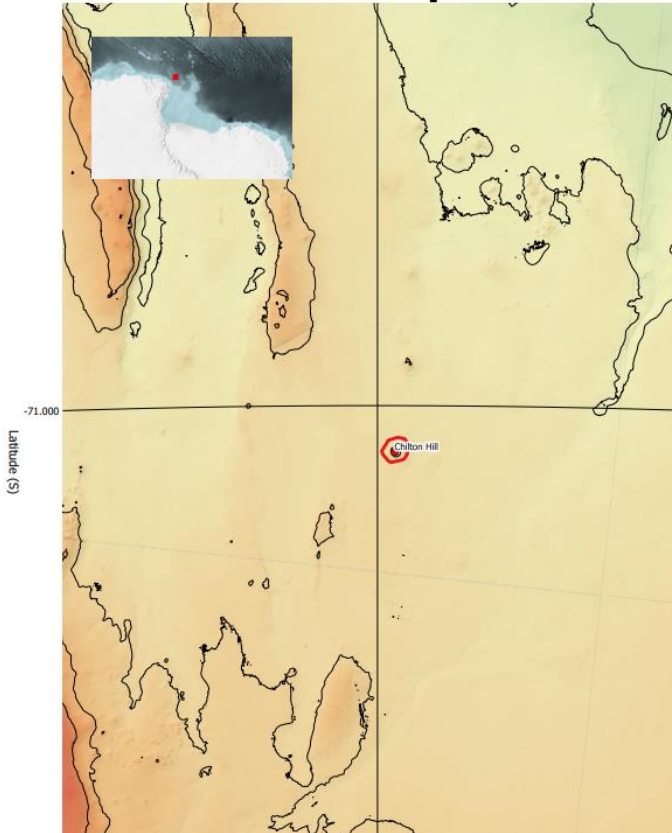




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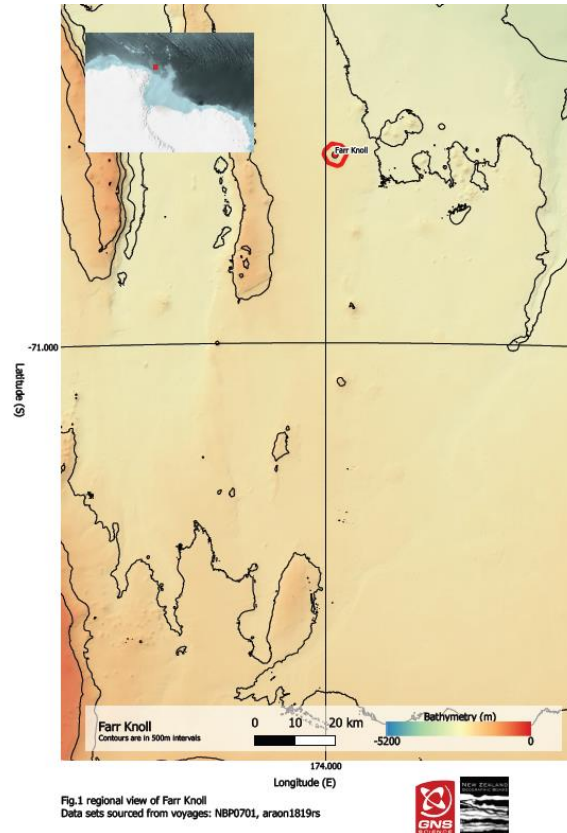
## 9. Knoll vs Hill

Chilton Hill **Accepted**



Green

Farr Knoll **Pending** (SCUFN34/VTC01/33)



Yellow

Title: Knoll vs Hill

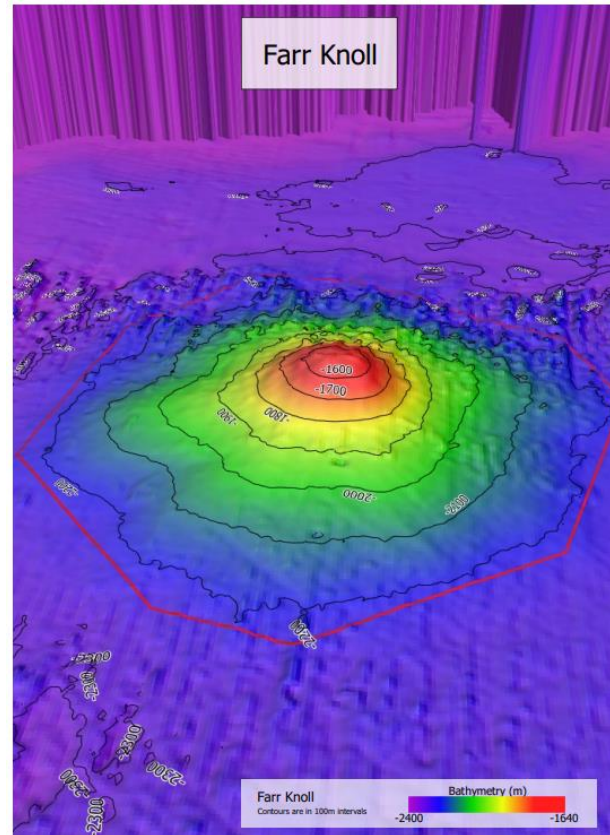
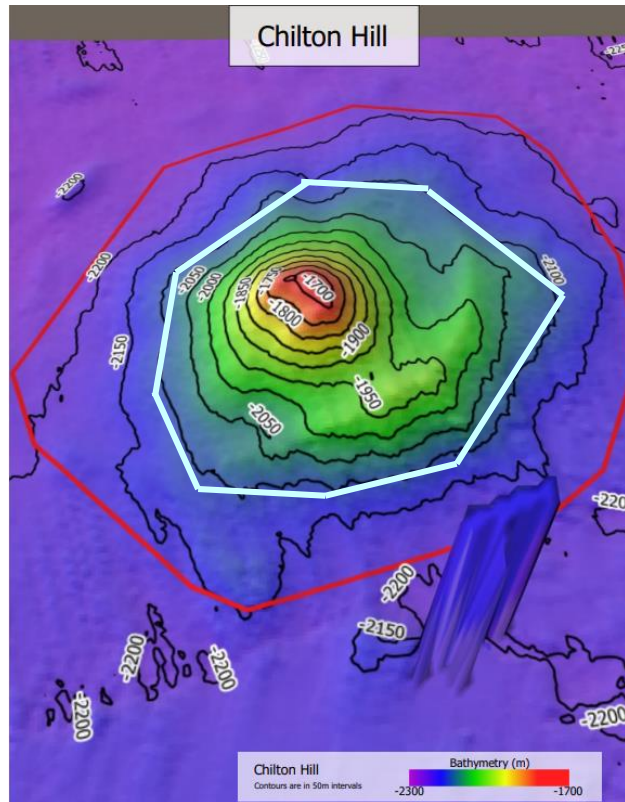
Criteria: Existence of a distinct elevation less than 1000 m above the surrounding relief as measured from the deepest isobath that surrounds most of the feature.

Decision Made: If the relief less than 1000 exists with a rounded profile, the undersea feature is named Knoll **Pending to be discussed at SCUFN-35.1 NZGB response to SCUFN**

Example: Farr Knoll (SCUFN34/VTC01/33)

**Pending (SCUFN34/VTC01/33) to be discussed at SCUFN-35.1 NZGB response to SCUFN**

## 9. Knoll vs Hill



Green

Pass

Yellow

Minor  
Correction

Red

Fail

- The profile of Chilton Hill and Farr Knoll are different.
- Chilton Hill has different shape SCUFN34/VTC01/32

Complete data coverage and polygon encompassing the whole undersea feature

**Hill:** A distinct elevation generally of irregular shape, less than 1000 m above the surrounding relief as measured from the deepest isobath that surrounds most of the feature. **B-6 Ed 4.2.0**

**Knoll:** A distinct elevation with a rounded profile less than 1000 m above the surrounding relief as measured from the deepest isobath that surrounds most of the feature. **B-6 Ed 4.2.0**

Cookbook for Generic Terms of undersea feature names Version 1.1 2021 by Stagpoole V. and Mackay K.

#### Knolls and Hills

The difference between a HILL and a KNOLL is quite subtle. Both features are less than 1000 m high and have sides that are steeper than 5 degrees. The difference between the features is the smoothness of form. KNOLLS tend to be almost symmetrical and have a rounded or conical profile with a smooth top, whereas HILLS are generally of irregular shape. Some examples that show these differences are shown in Figure 3.

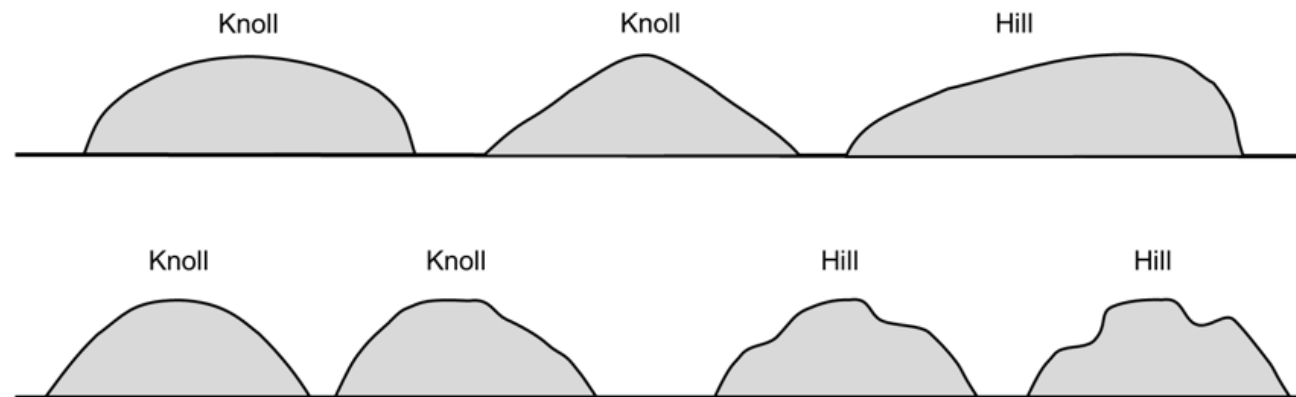
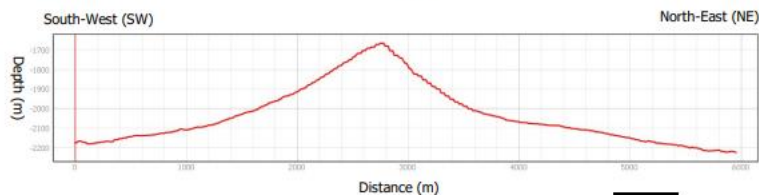
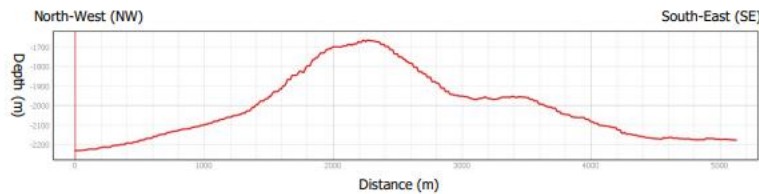
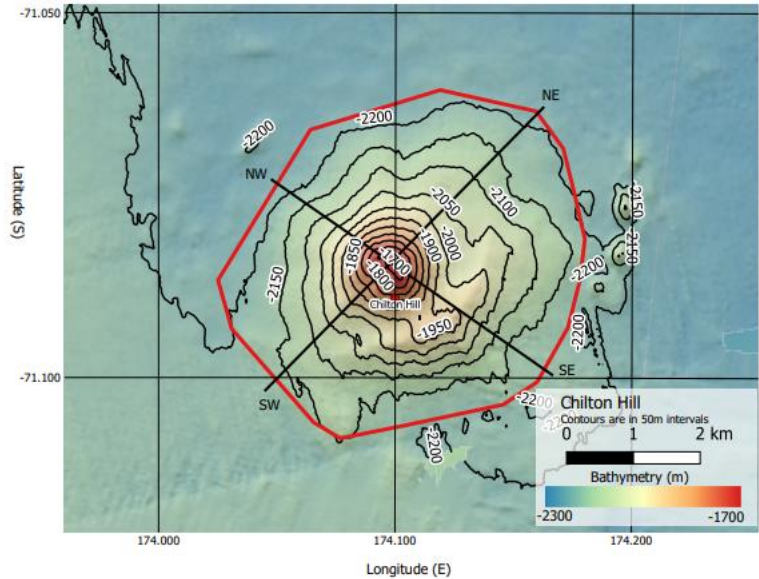


Figure 3: Profiles that show the difference between HILLS and KNOLLS.



## 9. Knoll vs Hill

### Chilton Hill Accepted



### Farr Knoll Pending (SCUFN34/VTC01/33)

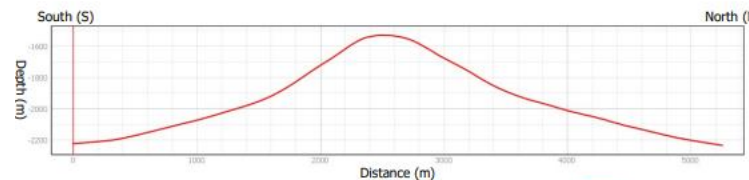
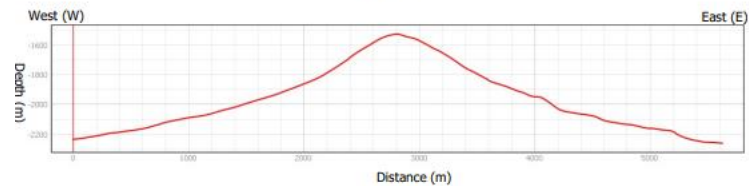
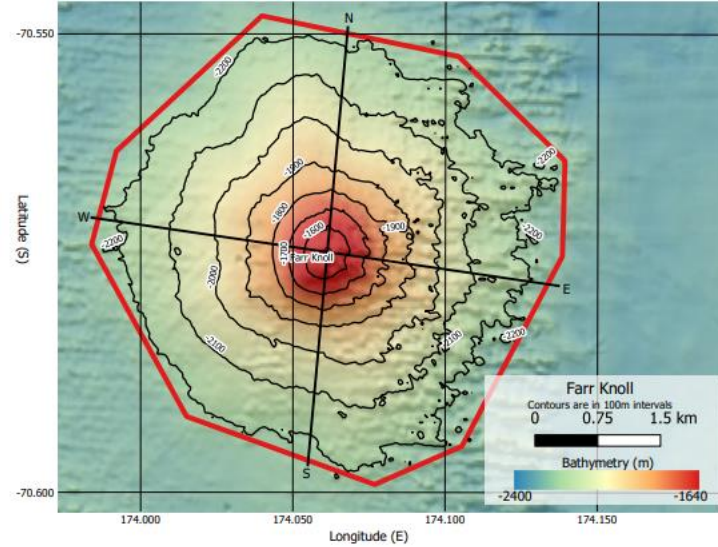


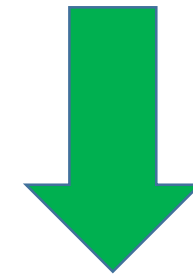
Fig.4 profiles of Farr Knoll In north-south and east-west directions  
Data sets sourced from voyages: NBP0701, araon1819rs



Title: Knoll vs Hill

Criteria: Existence of a distinct elevation less than 1000 m above the surrounding relief as measured from the deepest isobath that surrounds most of the feature.

Decision Made: If the relief less than 1000 exists with a rounded profile, the undersea feature is named Knoll.



i.e. Farr Knoll accepted SCUFN35



