

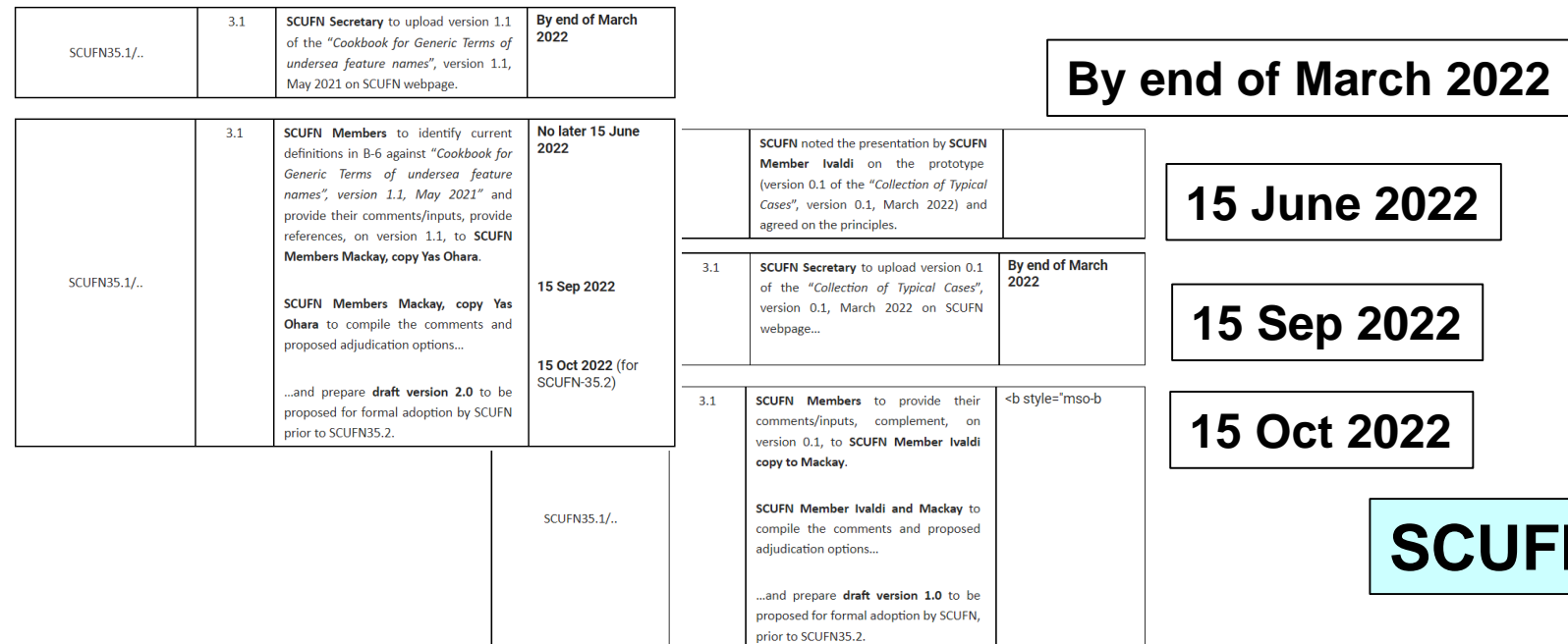
SCUFN35.1-03.2A *Update on the Status of the Cook Book –
Repository of Typical Cases and its Annex – “Cookbook for Generic Terms of undersea feature”
(Lead: Mackay, Ivaldi)*

- 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.

**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)**

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


• **WHEN?**




**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)**

B-6

<p>Standardization of Undersea Feature Names</p> <p>Guidelines Proposal Form Terminology</p> <p>Edition 4.2.0 – October 2019</p> <p>English/French Version</p>	<p>Normalisation des Noms des Formes du Relief Sous-Marin</p> <p>Directives Formulaire de Proposition Terminologie</p> <p>Edition 4.2.0 – octobre 2019</p> <p>Version anglais/français</p>
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IHO




OHI

International Hydrographic Organization

Organisation Hydrographique Internationale



Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission



Commission océanographique Intergouvernementale

Published by the International Hydrographic Organization

publiée par l'Organisation hydrographique internationale

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www.iho.int

Cook Book Repository of Typical Cases

2. Canyon vs Canyons	20. Specific term to avoid duplication	
3. Seamount vs Guyot	21. Specific term B-6 II.A.6	
4. Knoll vs Guyot	22. Title: List of reserved specific-terms. for naming an important undersea feature	
5. Guyot		
6. Hills vs Hill		
7. Seamount		
8. Shoal vs I		
9. Knoll vs Hill	27. Specific term used in peer review publication.	
10. Ridge vs Escarpment	28. Specific term as Princess' name	
11. Canyon vs Valley	29. Specific term without connection to the feature	
12. Ridge vs Seamount and Hill	30. Specific term B.6 II.A.7	
13. Ridge	31. Undersea feature already named	
14. Hill vs Ridge	32. Specific term double	
15. Gap vs Saddle	33. Generic term	
16. Rise vs Spur	34. Sp	
17. Specific term B-6 II.A.3		
18. Specific term B-6 II.A.4		

Annex – “Cookbook for Generic Terms of undersea feature”

...WORKING Progress...

37. ...
38. ...
39. ...

Cookbook for generic terms of undersea feature names

Vaughan Stagpoole¹ and Kevin Mackay²

Version 1.2

October 2022

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¹ GNS Science, New Zealand

² National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA), New Zealand

DRAFT of Cook book - Repository of Typical Cases

Roberta Ivaldi¹ and Kevin Mackay²

Version 1.0

October 2022

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¹ Italian Hydrographic Institute, Italy

² National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA), New Zealand

Paper for Consideration by SCUFN**“Cookbook - Repository of Typical Cases”
(Version 1.2, October 2022)**

Submitted by: SCUFN Members (Roberta Ivaldi, Kevin Mackay) and SCUFN Chair (Hyun-Chul Han), supported by SCUFN Secretary (Yves Guillam)

Executive Summary: The Cookbook has 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. Furthermore, this document sustains and increases the standardization of undersea feature names to improve the ocean knowledge and an accessible ocean.

Related Documents: SCUFN35.1/07 Decisions and Actions.

The Cook Book – Repository of Typical Cases is an additional section of B-6 Standardization of Undersea Feature Names and contains examples of typical cases of undersea feature names extracted from the past undersea feature proposals in order to show an example of each case of undersea feature names. The Cook Book is a "living document" that will be continually updated and expanded as new typical cases are highlight by SCUFN and as the sense of best practices evolves.

How to use this cookbook

There have been many precedents to the application of the B-6 publication by SCUFN. The document is intended to highlight these precedents in order to guide the decision-making process by future SCUFN meetings.

It contains Typical Cases for assigning the Generic Terms and 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.

The Cook Book - Repository of Typical Cases V 1.0 contains 37 examples of undersea feature name typical cases and its Annex, the “Cook Book for Generic Terms of undersea feature names” V 1.1.

Recently the developing of new technologies and systems exploring and mapping the ocean floor with the detection of the undersea features to a very high resolution and topographic detail in a shorter time than in the past. It has been increased the collection of data and consequently the detection of new undersea features thanks to a particular interest to know the ocean floor in terms of sustainable development in the UN Decade of Ocean Science and the developing of the SEABED 2030 Project and the GEBCO (the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans), a joint project of the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC). In particular these data have been collected in order to know the ocean seabed, to update and improve the global gridded bathymetry data set and the GEBCO Gazetteer of undersea features names. The Cook Book - Repository of Typical Cases was born to help at different level and role, considering all needs to this developing of available seafloor data obtained by bathymetric surveys and the growth of the GEBCO undersea feature name proposals. As the number of undersea feature name proposals submitted to SCUFN has been increasing over the years, the more complete the proposal, the more consistent and rapid will be the response of SCUFN, thus avoiding having to make additional requests to the proposer. In fact in line with the increasing of new submitted undersea feature names there are two main needs: the correct name of the proposal undersea feature (generic and specific terms) and the perfectly good role of SCUFN in the different steps of analysis and evaluation of undersea features proposal before the approval, acceptance and the inserting in the GEBCO Gazetteer of Undersea Feature Names. This Cook book is developing to support the proposer to submit an undersea feature name proposal form completed with all available and reliable information in order to better define the submarine feature and than a more rapid response and acceptance of SCUFN.

SCUFN36-03.2A Proposed Amendments to version 1.0 October 2022 of the Repository of Typical Cases
Update on Repository of Typical Cases and its Annex – “Cookbook for Generic Terms of undersea feature”
(Lead: Mackay, Ivaldi)

SEAMOUNT if more than 50% of the feature has over 1000 m elevation (#2 cases)

SPUR vs SEAMOUNT (#2 cases)

SPUR vs RISE (#1 case)

RIDGES vs SEAMOUNT CHAIN (#1 case)

CANYON PROVINCE vs CANYONS (#2 cases)

HILL vs GUYOT (#1 case)

TROUGH vs VALLEY (#2 cases)

- Proposal in mutual areas of interest
- Two names for the same feature

- Hualin Seamount
- Yongdeng Seamount
- Dayuanxi Spur
- Zidian Spur
- Guangja Spur
- Changlong Ridges
- Macclesfield Canyon Province
- Zhongjianxi Canyon Province
- Long Hải Hill
- Changfeng Trough
- Chunfeng Trough

B-6 Standardization of UFN

Accessible OCEAN with KNOWLEDGE

Following the UN Ocean Decade: **The Science We Need for the Ocean We Want**

**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)**

38. Seamount

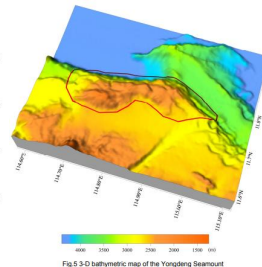
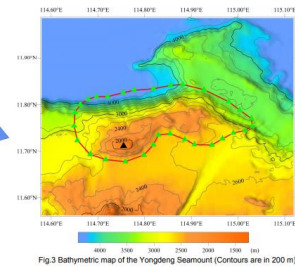
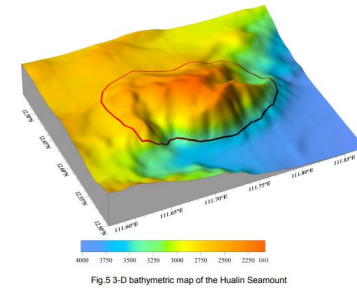
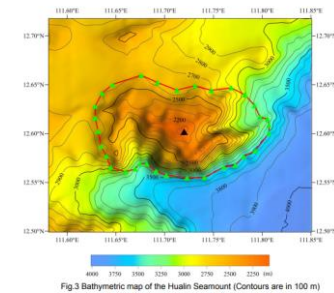
Title: Seamount

Criteria: Existence of a distinct relief

Decision Made: If a distinct relief exists and more than 50% of the feature has over 1000 m elevation, the whole undersea feature is named seamount

Examples: Hualin Seamount (SCUFN35.2/188)

Yongdeng Seamount (SCUFN35.2/198)



Seamount: A distinct generally equidimensional elevation greater than 1000m 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 1.2 2022 by Stagpoole V. and Mackay K.

Definition: A distinct, generally equidimensional elevation greater than 1000 m above the surrounding relief as measured from the deepest isobath that surrounds most of the feature.

Dimensions: Not usually smaller than 10 square kilometres. Can be greater than 100 x 100 kilometres.

Length to width ratio: Typically, about 1:1, but can be elongate up to 3:1.

Depth: Any water depth greater than 1000 m.

Steepness: Sides usually steeper than 5 degrees - 450 m rise over 5 kilometres.

Comments: Not all SEAMOUNTs are of volcanic origin.

Similar Features: For larger features 100 x 100 kilometres or greater, consider PLATEAU or RISE definition. If the length to width ratio is greater than 3:1, consider RIDGE definition. If flat-topped, consider GUYOT definition. If height is less than 1000 m, consider HILL or KNOLL definitions. .

38. Seamount

Title: Seamount

Criteria: Existence of a distinct elevation

Decision Made: If a distinct elevation exists and more than 50% of the feature has over 1000 m elevation, the whole undersea features is named seamount

i.e. Hualin Seamount SCUFN35.2/188

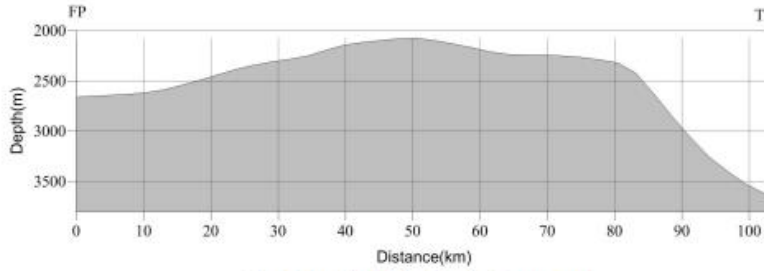
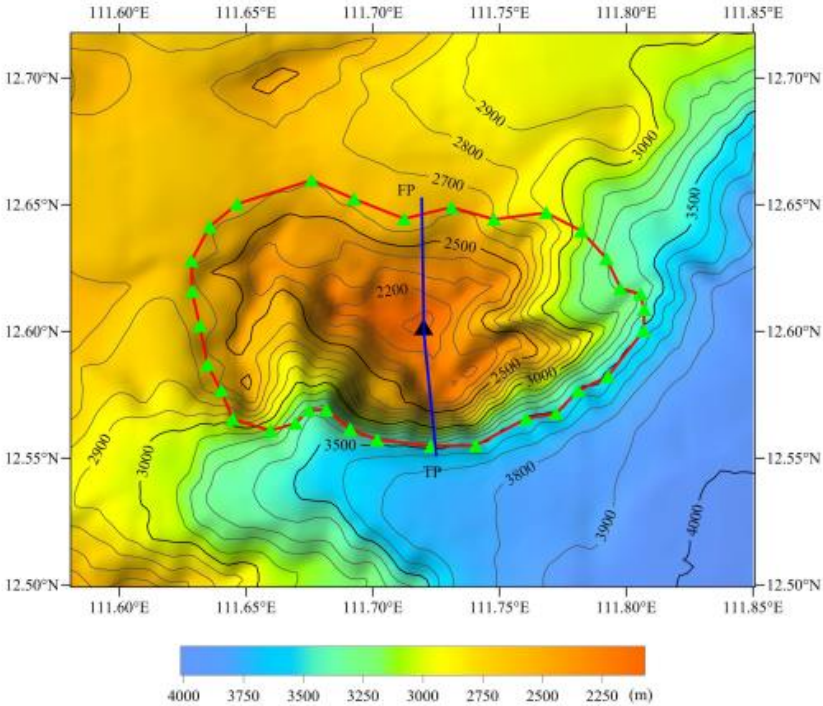


Fig.6 Profile of the Hualin Seamount

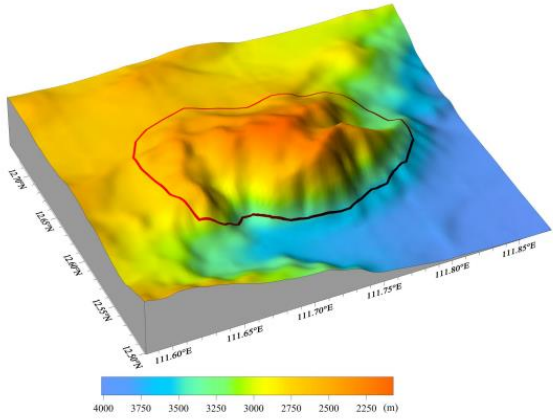


Fig.5 3-D bathymetric map of the Hualin Seamount

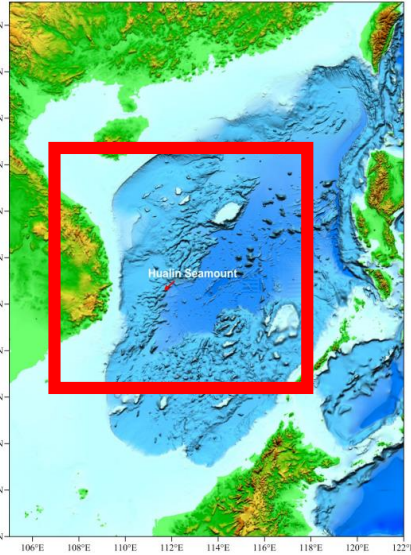
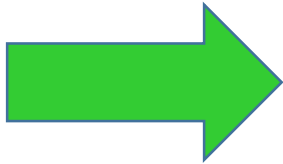


Fig.1 Index map showing the location of the Hualin Seamount

Hualin Seamount is a seamount because more than 50% of the feature has over 1000 m elevation

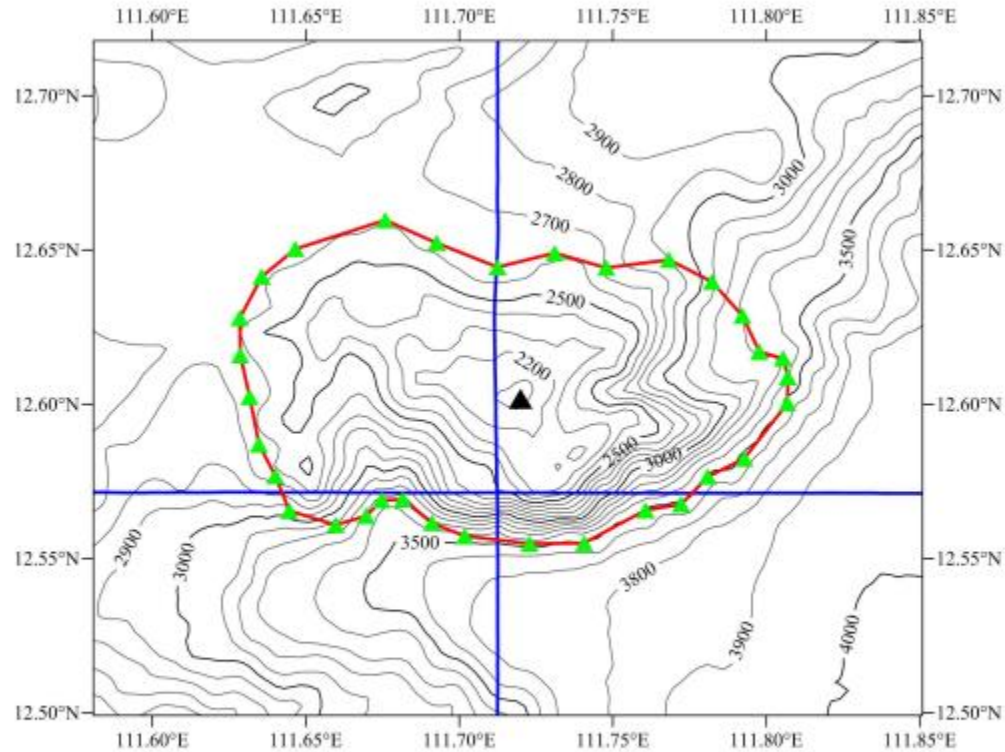
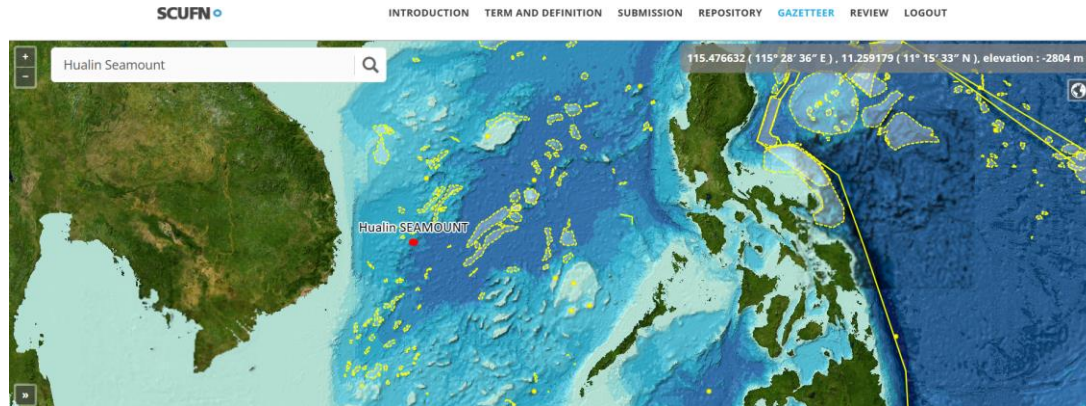


Fig.4 Bathymetric map of the Hualin Seamount, showing track lines.
(Contours are in 100 m)

Supporting Survey Data, including Track Controls:	Date of Survey:	1999-2000
	Survey Ship:	R/V Hai Yang Di Zhi Si Hao
	Sounding Equipment:	Multi-beam sounding system (Seabeam2112)
	Type of Navigation:	DGPS
	Estimated Horizontal Accuracy (nm):	<=0.08nm
	Survey Track Spacing:	2.5nm
	Supporting material can be submitted as Annex in analog or digital form.	

Hualin Seamount

Beta Gazetteer



NAME
Hualin SEAMOUNT

PROPOSER
CCUFN

COORDINATES
[Show coordinates](#)

Type : Polygon
No. 1 : 111.806186, 12.616138
No. 2 : 111.802789, 12.602648
No. 3 : 111.791933, 12.583782
No. 4 : 111.775168, 12.561166
No. 5 : 111.745299, 12.548612

Close

No. 12 : 111.702620, 12.656011
No. 13 : 111.727901, 12.651592
No. 14 : 111.747763, 12.644253
No. 15 : 111.768338, 12.646820
No. 16 : 111.791301, 12.631620
No. 17 : 111.806186, 12.616138

INFORMATION

UPDATED YEAR
2022

MEETING
SCUFN-35

FEATURE DESCRIPTION
Maximum Depth : 3732m
Minimum Depth : 2064m
Total Relief : 1668m
Steepness :
Shape : oval
Dimension : 20.8km × 12.5km

REASON OF NAMING

The Hualin Seamount is located on Penxi Ridge, "Hualin" means "the forest of flower", This word is chose from a famous Chinese poem, The Moon over the River on a Spring Night, written by Zhang Ruoxu in Tang Dynasty(618-907).


DISCOVERER
R/V Hai Yang Di Zhi Si Hao

DISCOVER DATE
1999


SUPPLEMENTARY DECISION BY SCUFN
PROPOSAL FOR HUALIN SEAMOUNT IS ACCEPTED. THIS CASE TO BE CAPTURED AND INCLUDED IN THE REPOSITORY OF TYPICAL CASES (MORE THAN 50% OF THE FEATURE HAS MORE THAN 1000 M ELEVATION) (IVALDI/MACKAY). SEE ALSO YONGDENG SEAMOUNT CASE BELOW.

Hualin Seamount


GEBCO Gazetteer



General Bathymetric
Chart of the Oceans



IHO
International
Hydrographic
Organization



unesco
Intergovernmental
Oceanographic
Commission

Welcome, Roberta.ivaldi@alice.it.
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Undersea Feature Names Gazetteer

Undersea Feature Search

Specific Term

Generic Term (2)

Proposer

Discoverer

Assoc. Meeting

Status

[Reset Filters](#)

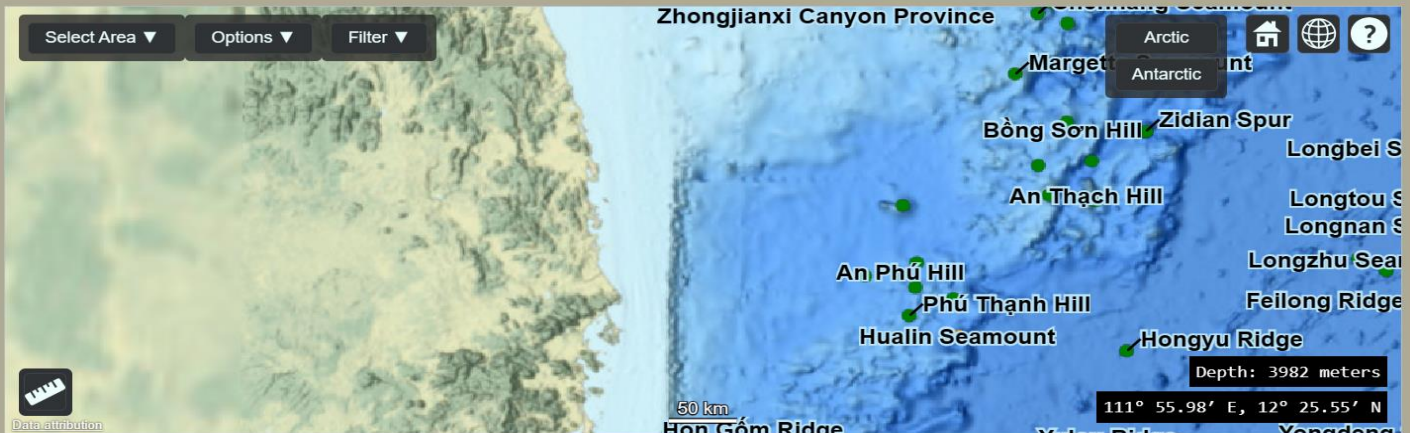
Search results: 1 features found.

Hualin Seamount

[Add New Feature](#)
[Export results as:](#)

Gazetteer Version: 4.3.7

Select Area ▼
Options ▼
Filter ▼



[Modify](#)

Status APPROVED

Name Hualin Seamount

Proposed By China Geological Survey, in 2021

Discovered By Chinese research vessel "Haiyangdizhi Sihao", in 1999

Last Updated 2023-02-16

Associated Meeting(s) [SCUFN-34.3](#) [SCUFN-35.1](#) [SCUFN-35.2](#)

Origin of Name "Hualin" means "the forest of flower" in Chinese. This word is taken from a famous Chinese poem "The Moon over the River on a Spring Night", written by Zhang Ruoxu during the Tang Dynasty (618-907 AD).

Additional Information This feature has an oblong shape.

Minimum Depth (m) 2064

Maximum Depth (m) 3732

Total Relief (m) 1668

Dimension/Size 21 km × 13 km

Geometry (2) **Primary Geometry:** POLYGON ((111.80619 12.61614, 111.7913 12.63162, 111.76834 12.64682, 111.74776 12.64425, 111.7279 12.65159, 111.70262 12.65601, 111.67651 12.66058, 111.64662 12.65034, 111.6263 12.62923, 111.62273 12.58616, 111.64005 12.55931, 111.69178 12.55532, 111.7453 12.54861, 111.77517 12.56117, 111.79193 12.58378, 111.80279 12.60265, 111.80619 12.61614))

Secondary Geometry: POINT (111.72 12.60167)

Owner michel.m.huet@neuf.fr

Latest Editor michel.m.huet@neuf.fr

Editor's Remarks

39. Seamount

Title: Seamount
Criteria: Existence of a distinct elevation
Decision Made: If a distinct elevation exists and more than 50% of the feature has over 1000 m elevation, the whole undersea feature is named seamount

i.e. Yongdeng Seamount SCUFN35.2/198

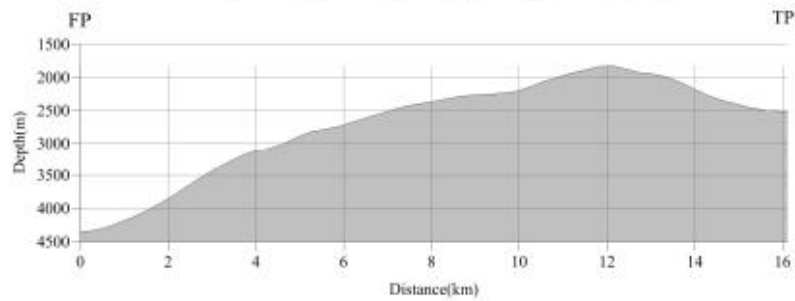
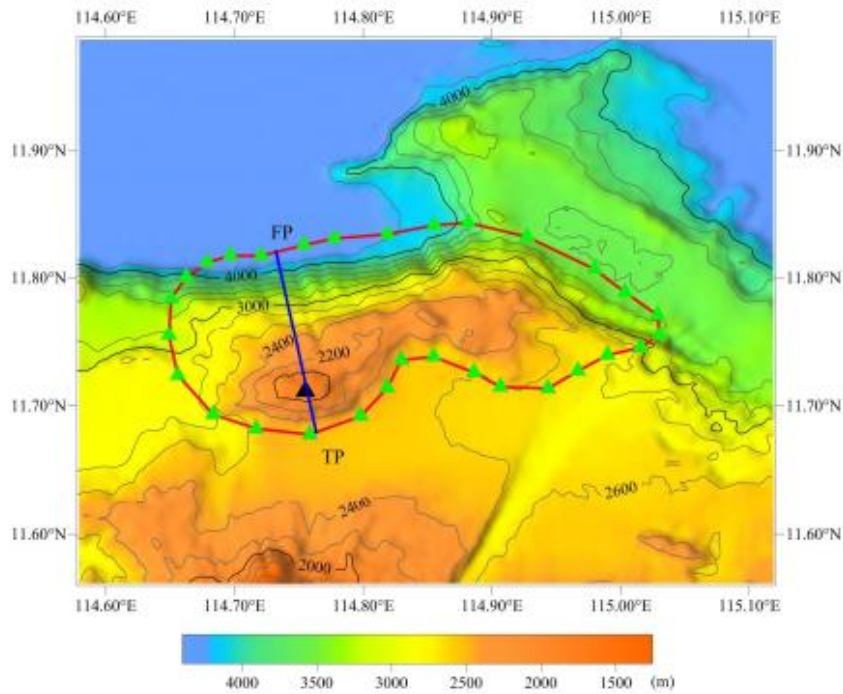


Fig.6 Profile of the Yongdeng Seamount

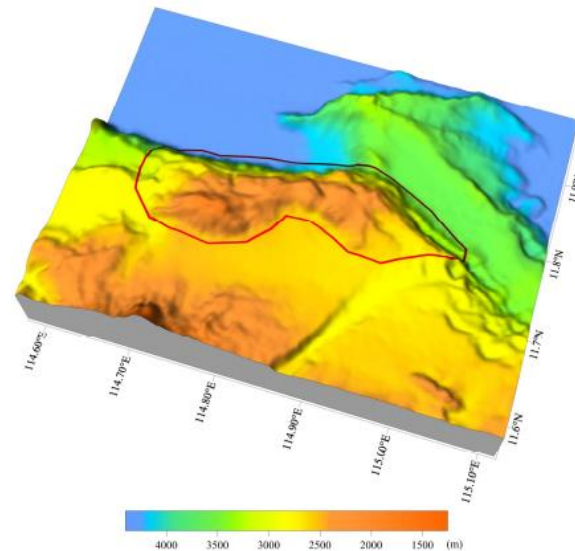


Fig.5 3-D bathymetric map of the Yongdeng Seamount

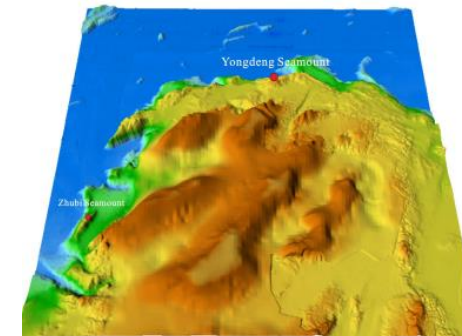
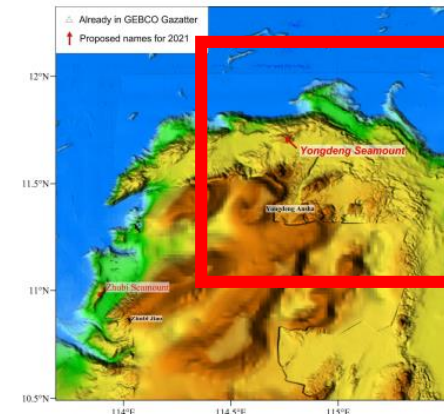


Fig.2 Regional bathymetry map with nearby features of the Yongdeng Seamount

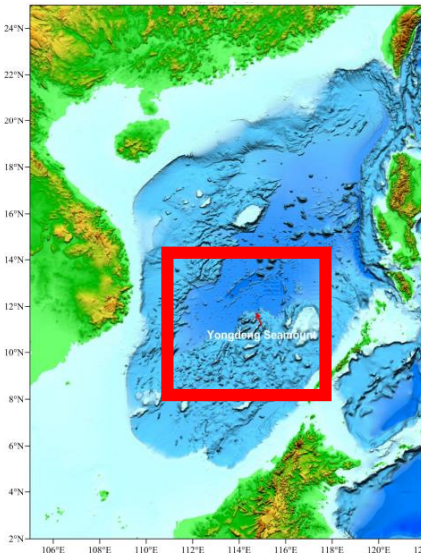


Fig.1 Index map showing the location of the Yongdeng Seamount

Yongdeng Seamount is a seamount because more than 50% of the feature has over 1000 m elevation

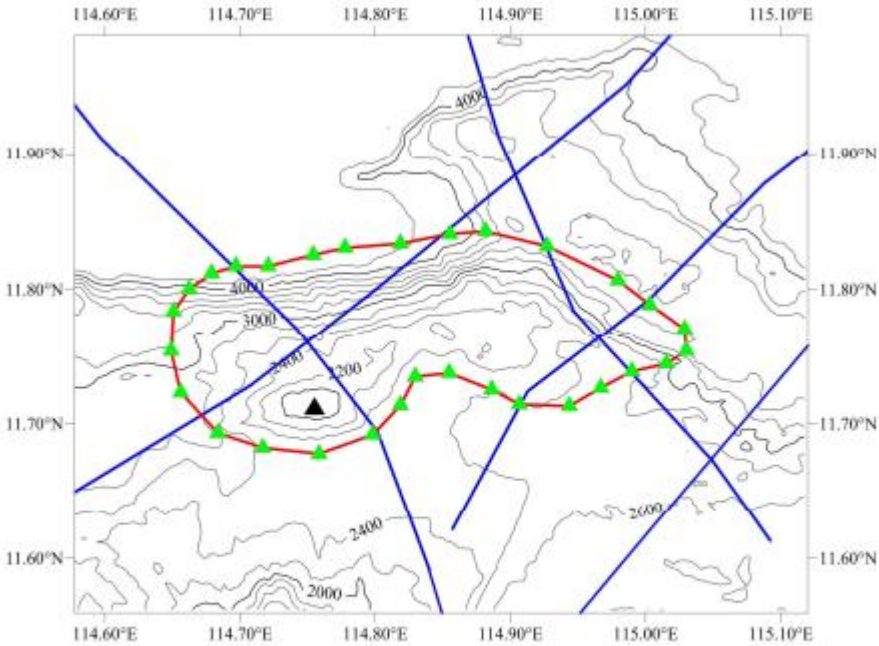
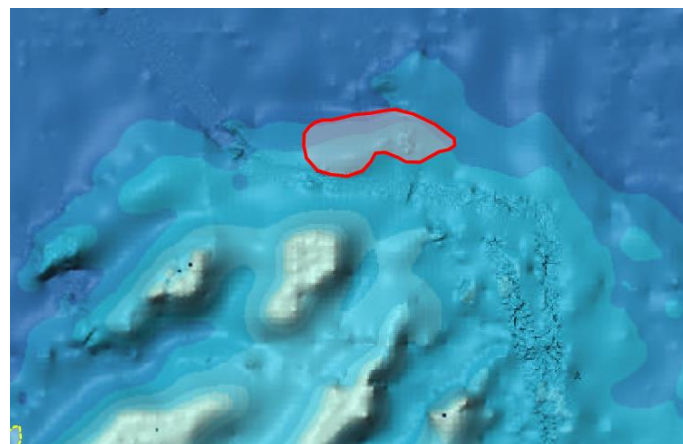
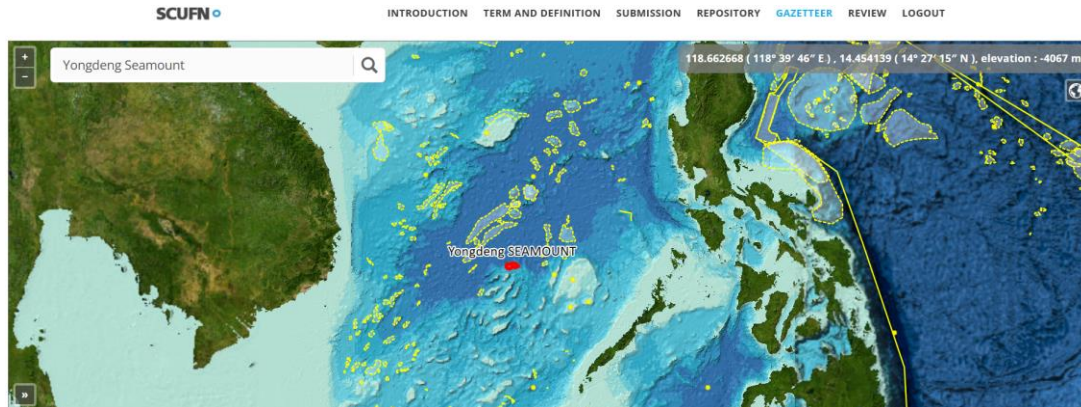


Fig.4 Bathymetric map of the Yongdeng Seamount, showing track lines. (Contours are in 200 m)

Supporting Survey Data, including Track Controls:	Date of Survey:	1999-2000
	Survey Ship:	R/V Hai Yang Di Zhi Si Hao
	Sounding Equipment:	Multi-beam sounding system (Seabeam2112)
	Type of Navigation:	DGPS
	Estimated Horizontal Accuracy (nm):	<=0.08nm
	Survey Track Spacing:	2.5nm
Supporting material can be submitted as Annex in analog or digital form.		

Yongdeng Seamount

Beta Gazetteer



NAME
Yongdeng SEAMOUNT

PROPOSER
CCUFN

COORDINATES
[Show coordinates](#)

Type : Polygon
No. 1 : 114.720712, 11.817002
No. 2 : 114.754048, 11.825337
No. 3 : 114.777769, 11.830465
No. 4 : 114.818799, 11.833671
No. 5 : 114.855341, 11.840723

Close

No. 26 : 114.648910, 11.754176
No. 27 : 114.650833, 11.783666
No. 28 : 114.662372, 11.800334
No. 29 : 114.679041, 11.811874
No. 30 : 114.696991, 11.817002
No. 31 : 114.720712, 11.817002

INFORMATION

UPDATED YEAR
2022

MEETING
SCUFN-35

FEATURE DESCRIPTION
Maximum Depth : 4376m
Minimum Depth : 1808m Shape : Irregular
Total Relief : 2568m
Steepness :
Shape :
Dimension : 42.3km × 16.6km

REASON OF NAMING
The Yongdeng Seamount is located in the north of Nansha Slope, adjacent to Yongdeng Ansha(Yongdeng Shoal). So it is named by China Committee on Geographical Names in 1983.

DISCOVERER
R/V Hai Yang Di Zhi Si Hao

DISCOVER DATE
1999

SUPPLEMENTARY DECISION BY SCUFN

Yongdeng Seamount

GEBCO Gazetteer

GEBCO
Undersea Feature Names Gazetteer

General Bathymetric
Chart of the Oceans

IHO
International Hydrographic
Organization

unesco
Intergovernmental
Oceanographic
Commission

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Editor's Guide API Help

Undersea Feature Search

Specific Term:

Generic Term (?):

Proposer:

Discoverer:

Assoc. Meeting:

Status:

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Search results: 1 features found.

Yongdeng Seamount

[Add New Feature](#) [Export results as:](#)

Gazetteer Version: 4.3.7

Select Area ▾ Options ▾ Filter ▾

Arctic

Antarctic

Depth: 2893 meters

096° 20.73' W, 02° 54.01' N

1000 km

Data attribution

[Modify](#)

Status APPROVED

Name Yongdeng Seamount

Proposed By China Geological Survey, in 2021

Discovered By Chinese research vessel "Haiyangdizhi Sihao", in 1999

Last Updated 2023-02-17

Associated Meeting(s) [SCUFN-34.3](#) [SCUFN-35.1](#) [SCUFN-35.2](#)

Origin of Name Named from the nearby Yongdeng Shoal (Yongdeng Ansha in Chinese) which itself was named by the China Committee on Geographical Names in 1983.

Additional Information This feature has an elongated shape.

Minimum Depth (m) 1808

Maximum Depth (m) 4376

Total Relief (m) 2568

Dimension/Size 42 km × 17 km

Geometry (?) **Primary Geometry:** POLYGON ((114.72071 11.817, 114.69699 11.817, 114.67904 11.81187, 114.66237 11.80033, 114.65083 11.78367, 114.64891 11.75418, 114.65596 11.7234, 114.68353 11.69327, 114.71687 11.68237, 114.75854 11.67789, 114.79828 11.69199, 114.8188 11.71379, 114.8297 11.73494, 114.8547 11.73751, 114.88611 11.72533, 114.90663 11.71443, 114.94381 11.71315, 114.96689 11.72661, 114.98997 11.73879, 115.01561 11.74456, 115.03036 11.75418, 115.02908 11.77084, 115.00343 11.78879, 114.97971 11.80674, 114.92714 11.83175, 114.88163 11.84265, 114.85534 11.84072, 114.8188 11.83367, 114.77777 11.83047, 114.75405 11.82534, 114.72071 11.817))

Secondary Geometry: POINT (114.755 11.71333)

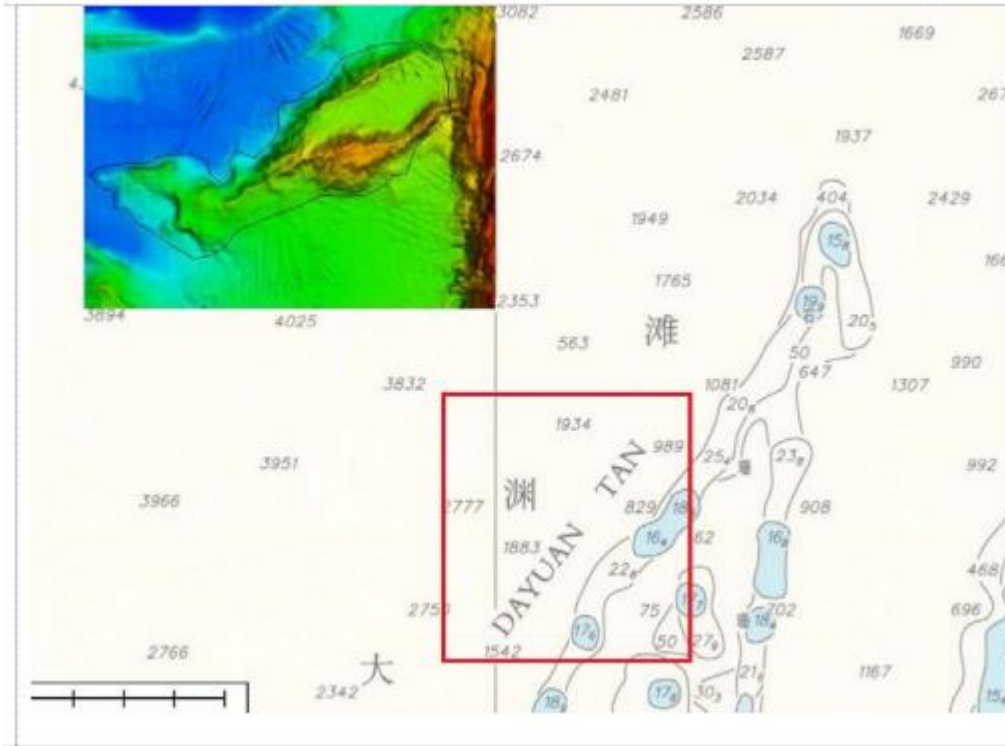
Owner michel.m.huet@neuf.fr

Latest Editor michel.m.huet@neuf.fr

Editor's Remarks

40. SPUR vs SEAMOUNT

40	Dayuanxi SEAMOUNT	ACCEPTED as Dayuanxi SPUR	Dayuanxi SPUR
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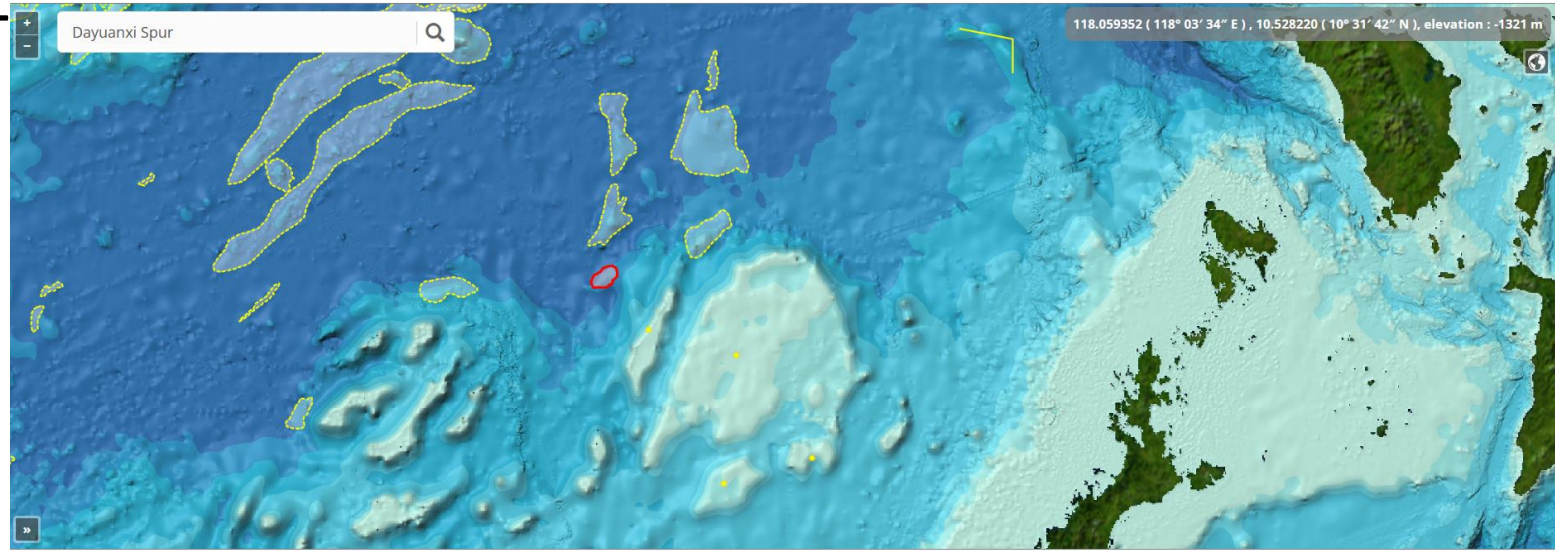


Title: Spur
Criteria: Existence of a feature protruding geometry from a larger feature
Decision Made: If a subordinate feature protruding from a larger feature (i.e. seamount, ridge or rise) exists, the whole undersea feature is named spur.

i.e. Dayuanxi Spur SCUFN35.2/196

Supporting Survey Data, including Track Controls:	Date of Survey:	April 2004 - May 2004
	Survey Ship/Platform:	R/V Hai Yang Si Hao
	Sounding Equipment:	Multi-beam sounding system (Seabeam2112)
	Positioning System:	DGPS
	Estimated Horizontal Accuracy, in nautical miles (M):	<=0.08 nm
	Survey Track Spacing:	2.5nm
	Supporting material can be submitted as Annex in analog or digital form.	

40. SPUR vs SEAMOUNT



INFORMATION

NAME

Dayuanxi SPUR

PROPOSER

CCUFN

COORDINATES

[Show coordinates](#)

Type : Polygon

No. 1 : 115.784468, 11.812373

No. 2 : 115.785851, 11.815637

No. 3 : 115.799619, 11.847456

No. 4 : 115.808491, 11.858113

No. 5 : 115.822565, 11.861172

[Close](#)

UPDATED YEAR

2022

MEETING

SCUFN-35

FEATURE DESCRIPTION

Maximum Depth : 4337 m

Minimum Depth : 3168 m

Total Relief : 1169 m Seamount is

Steepness :

Shape :

Dimension : 21 km×11 km about 110 km northwest to the

No. 22 : 115.855352, 11.775176

No. 23 : 115.832253, 11.777929

No. 24 : 115.819404, 11.773952

No. 25 : 115.799364, 11.774870

No. 26 : 115.794218, 11.784715

No. 27 : 115.784468, 11.812373

REASON OF NAMING

This Seamount is located to the west of Dayuan Tan (Dayuan Bank), which has been marked on the Chinese Charts, so it is named as Dayuanxi Seamount.

DISCOVERER

R/V Hai Yang Si Hao

DISCOVER DATE

April 2004

SUPPLEMENTARY DECISION BY SCUFN

PROPOSAL FOR DAYUANXI [SEAMOUNT] IS ACCEPTED WITH THE GENERIC TERM MODIFIED AS SPUR. NEW SHP FILE ALIGNED WITH THE MAP TO BE PROVIDED.

40. SPUR vs SEAMOUNT

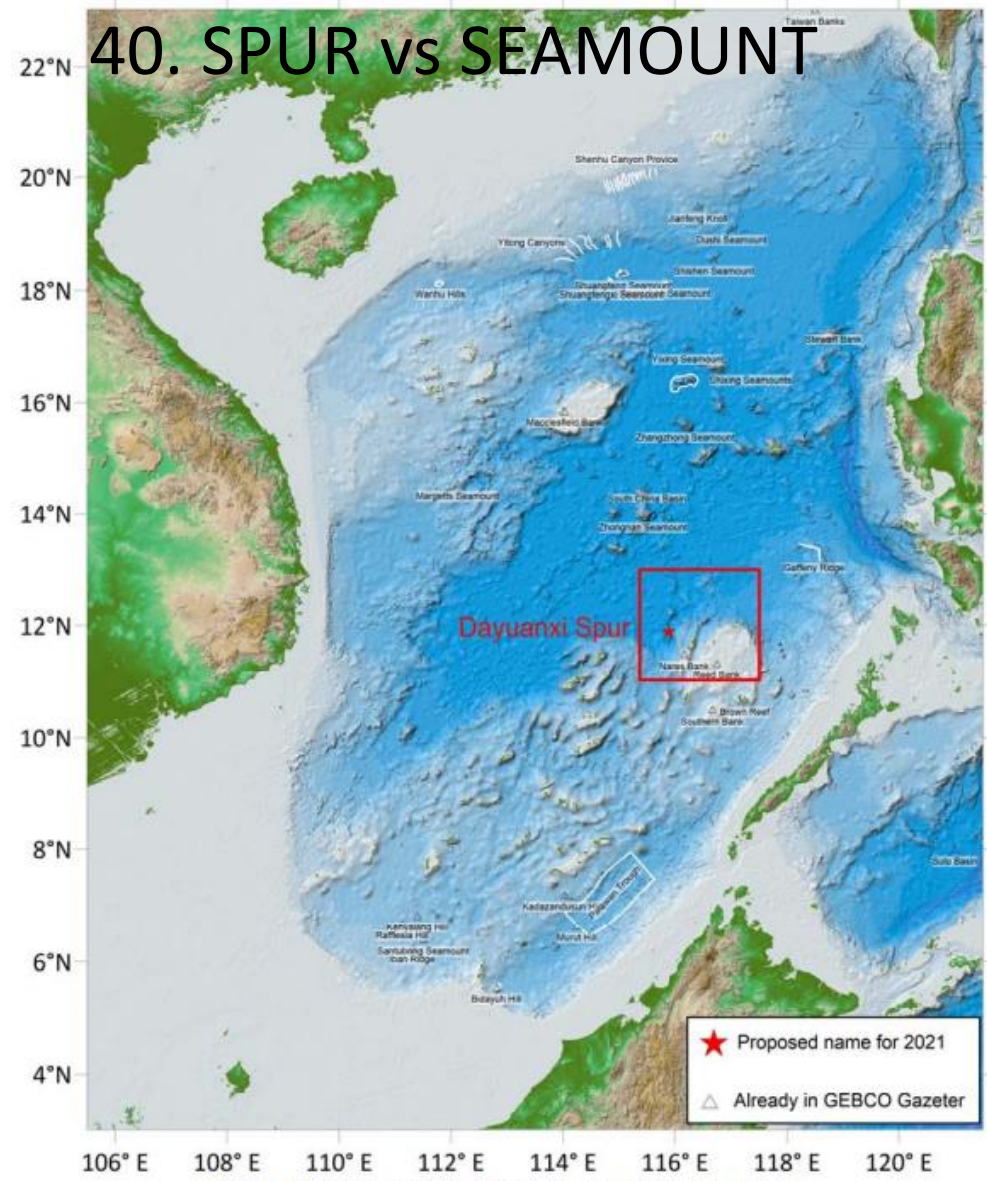
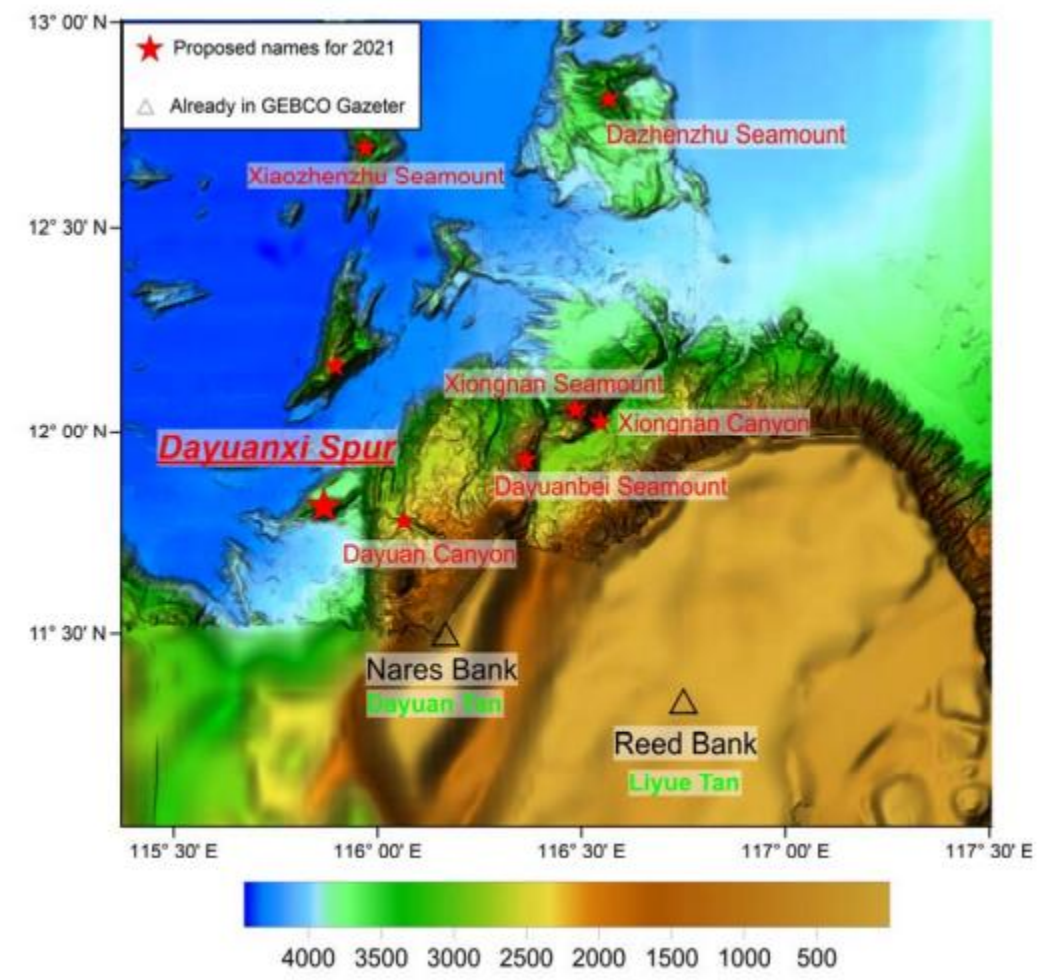


Fig.1 Index map showing the location of Dayuanxi Spur



40. SPUR vs SEAMOUNT

Previous proposal as Seamount, only one vertical profile

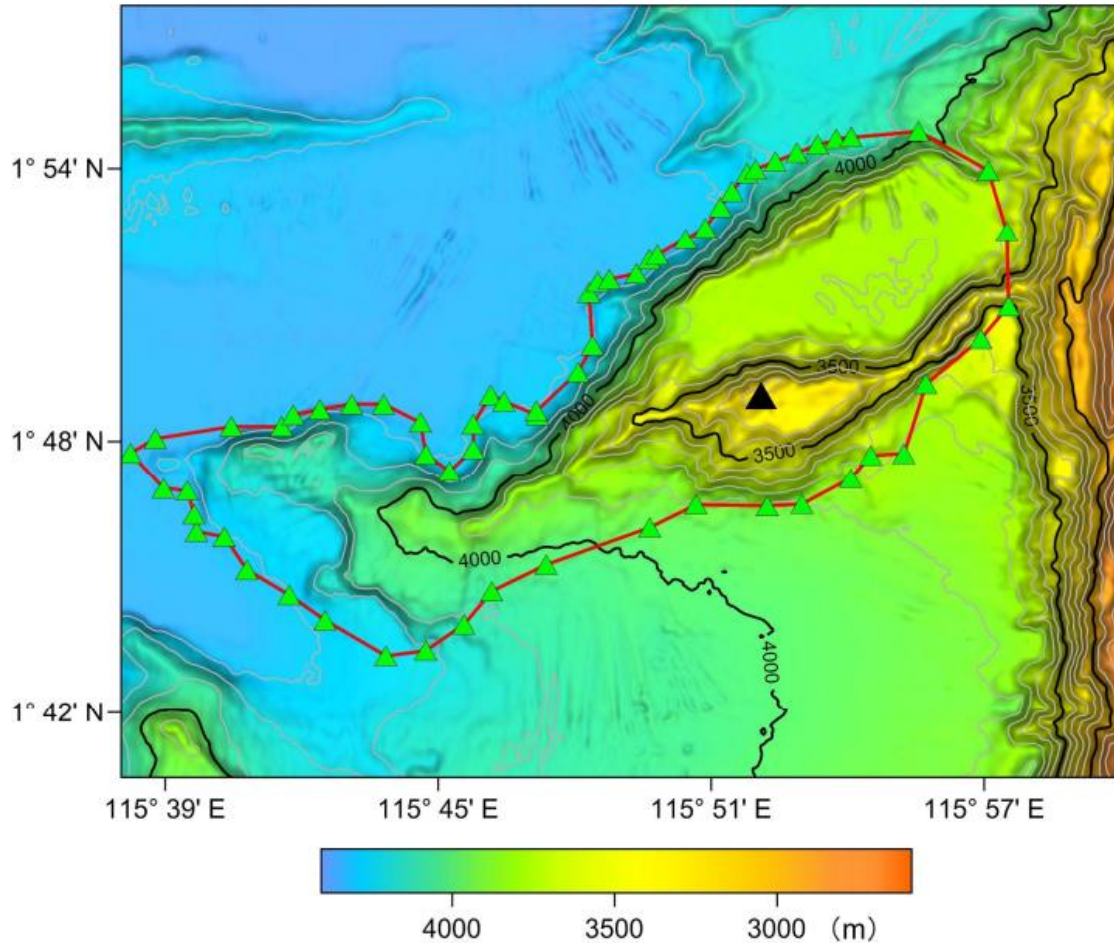


Fig.3 Bathymetric map of Dayuanxi Seamount
(Contours are in 100 m)

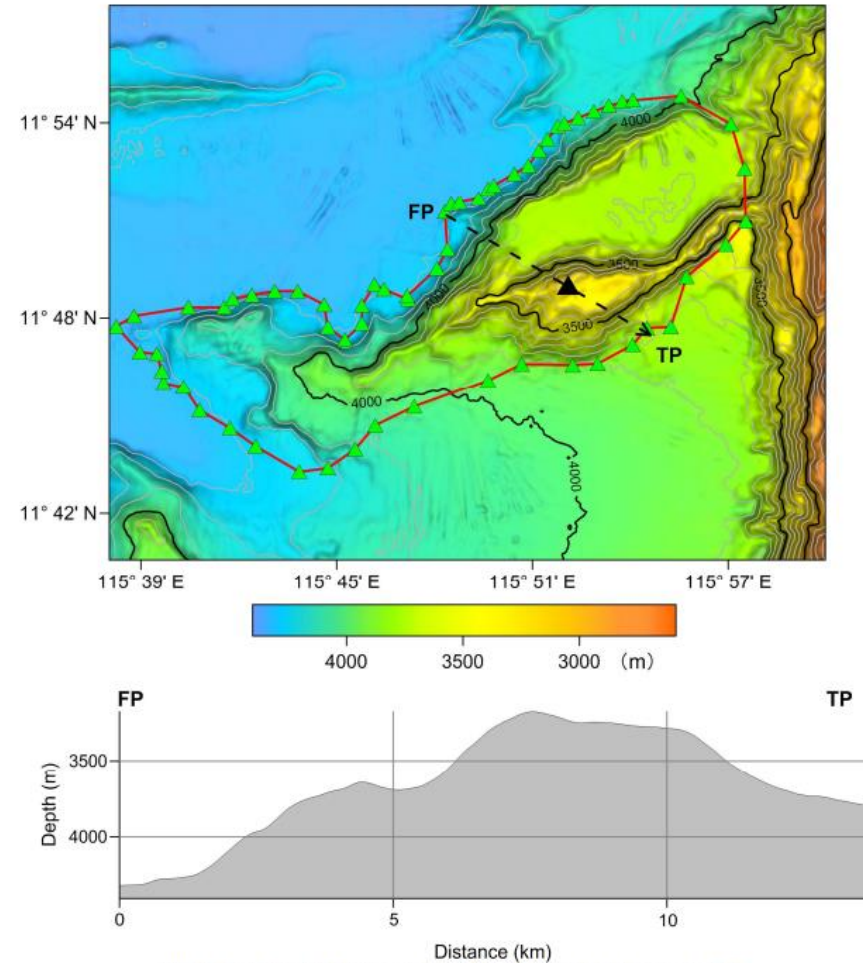


Fig.6 Bathymetric map and profile of Dayuanxi Seamount

40. SPUR vs SEAMOUNT

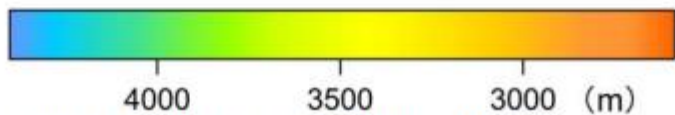
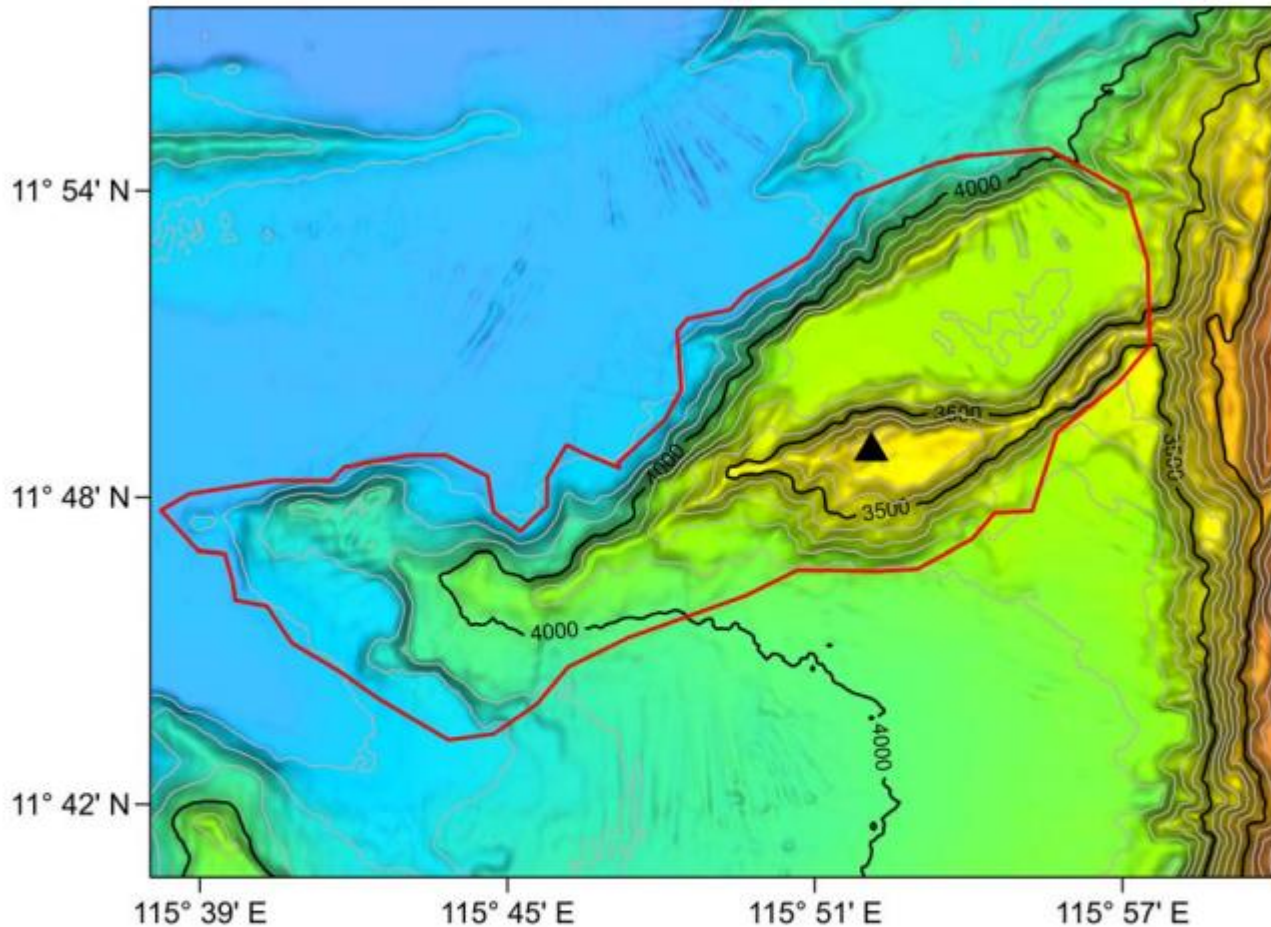


Fig.3 Bathymetric map of Dayuanxi Spur
(Contours are in 100 m)

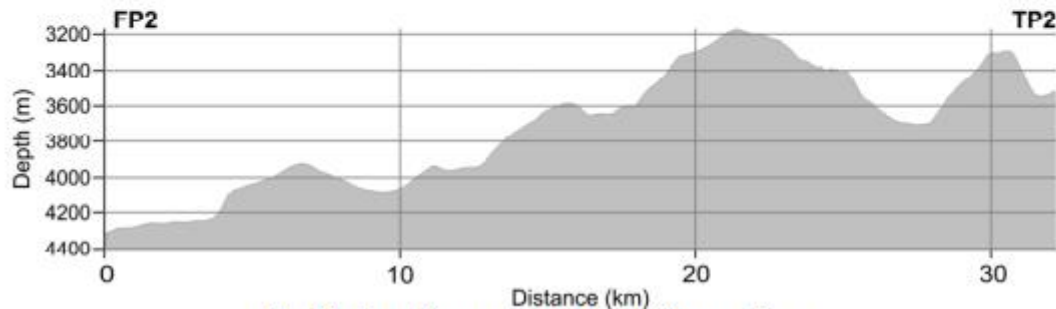
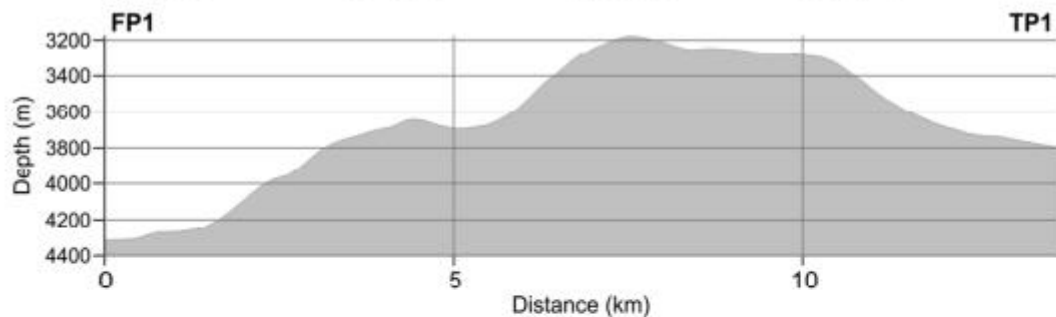
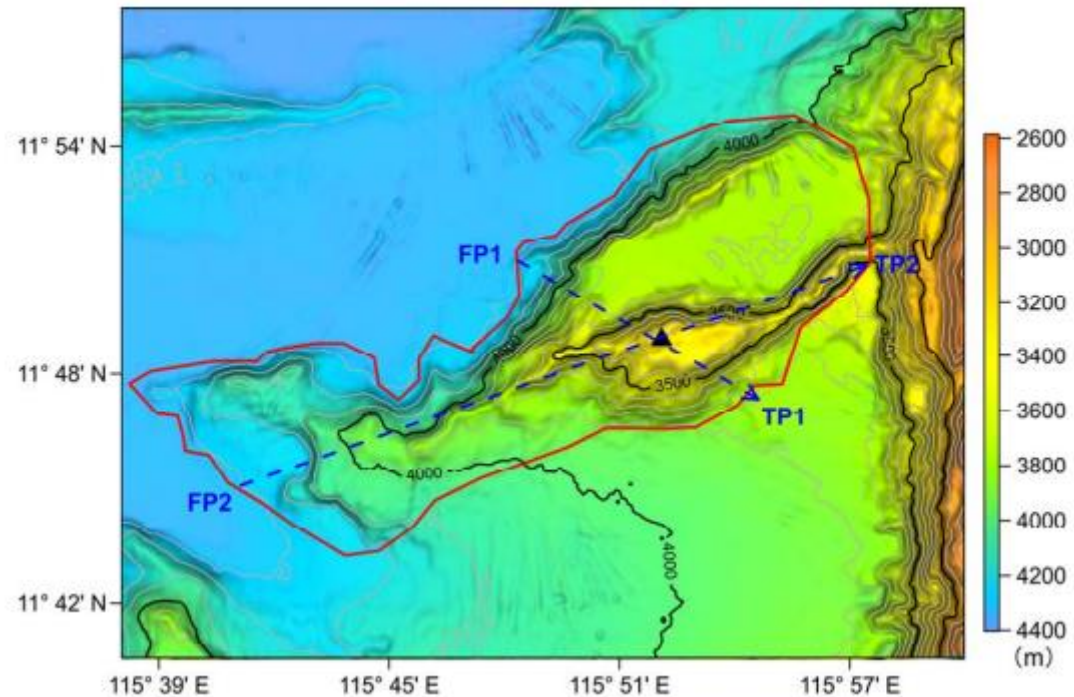


Fig.6 Bathymetric map and profiles of Dayuanxi Spur

40. SPUR vs SEAMOUNT

Previous proposal as Seamount, only two track lines, as a Spur more track lines with different direction and interline

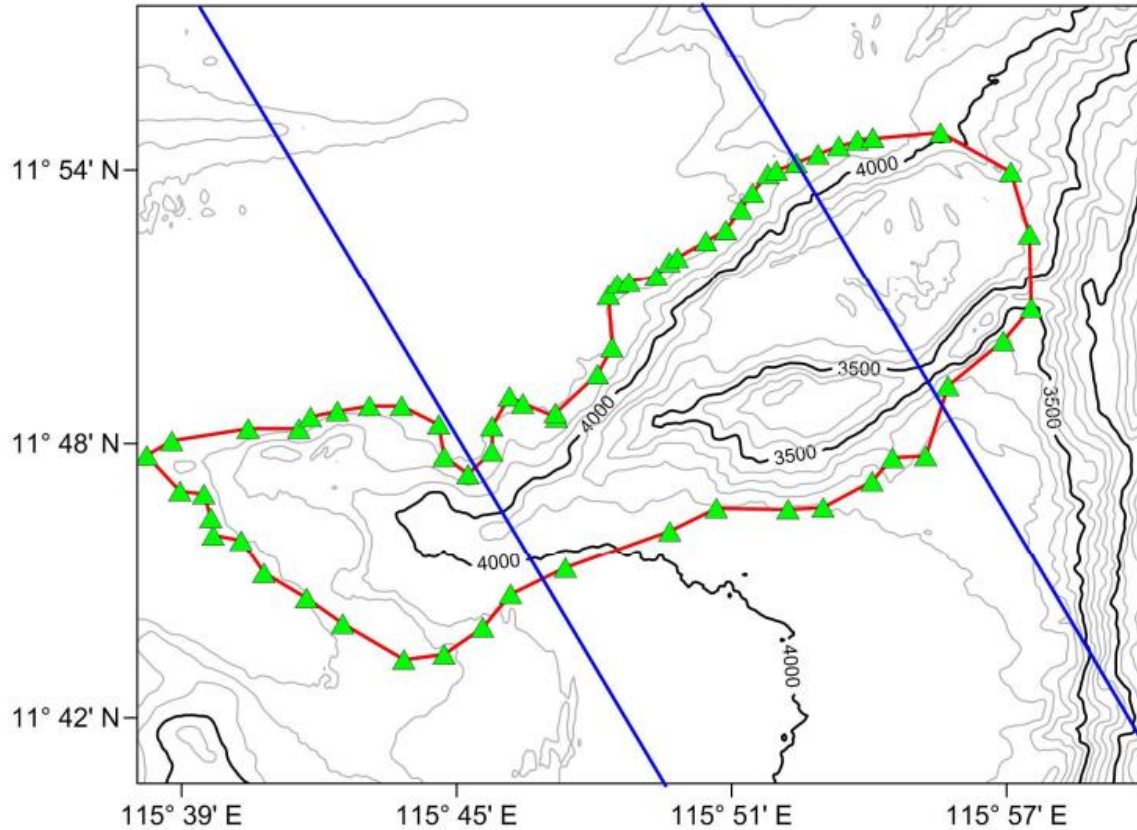


Fig.4 Contour lines and Survey lines map of Dayuanxi Seamount
(Contours are in 100 m, blue line as survey line)

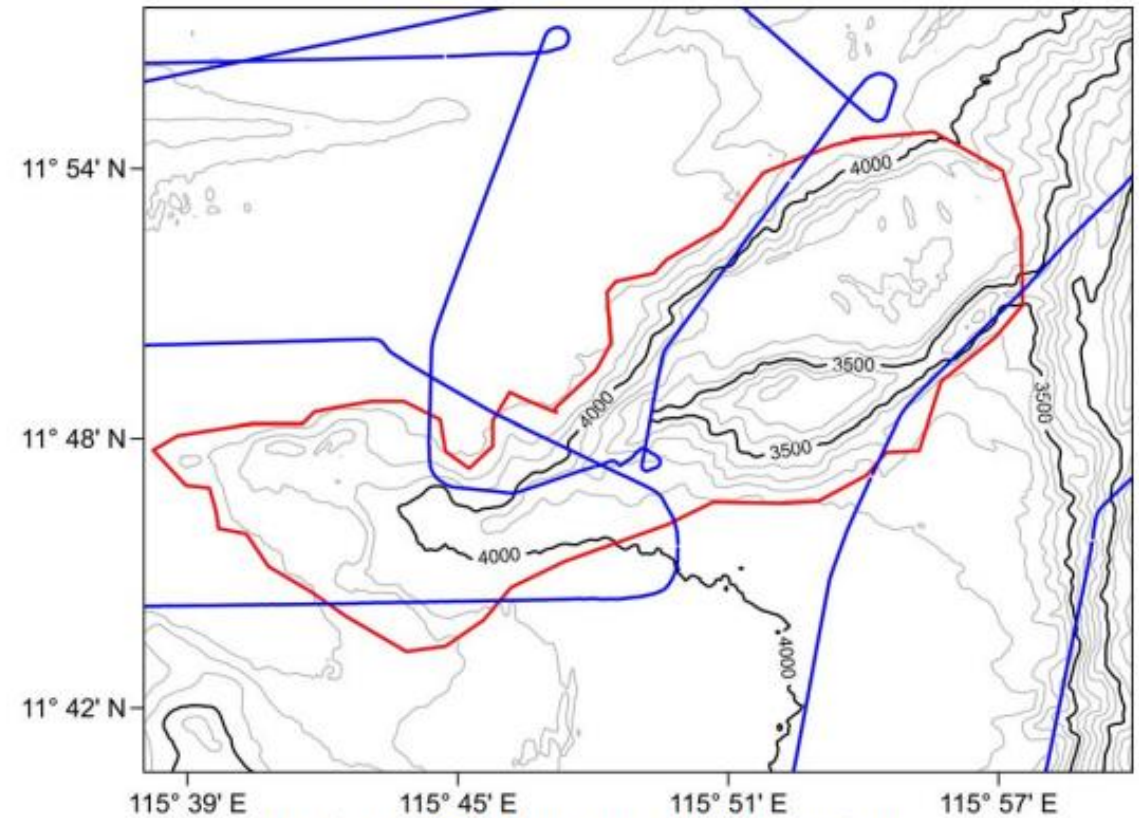


Fig.4 Contour lines and survey lines map of Dayuanxi Spur
(Contours are in 100 m, blue line as survey line)

41. SPUR vs SEAMOUNT

41

Zidian SEAMOUNT

ACCEPTED
as Zidian SPUR

Zidian SPUR

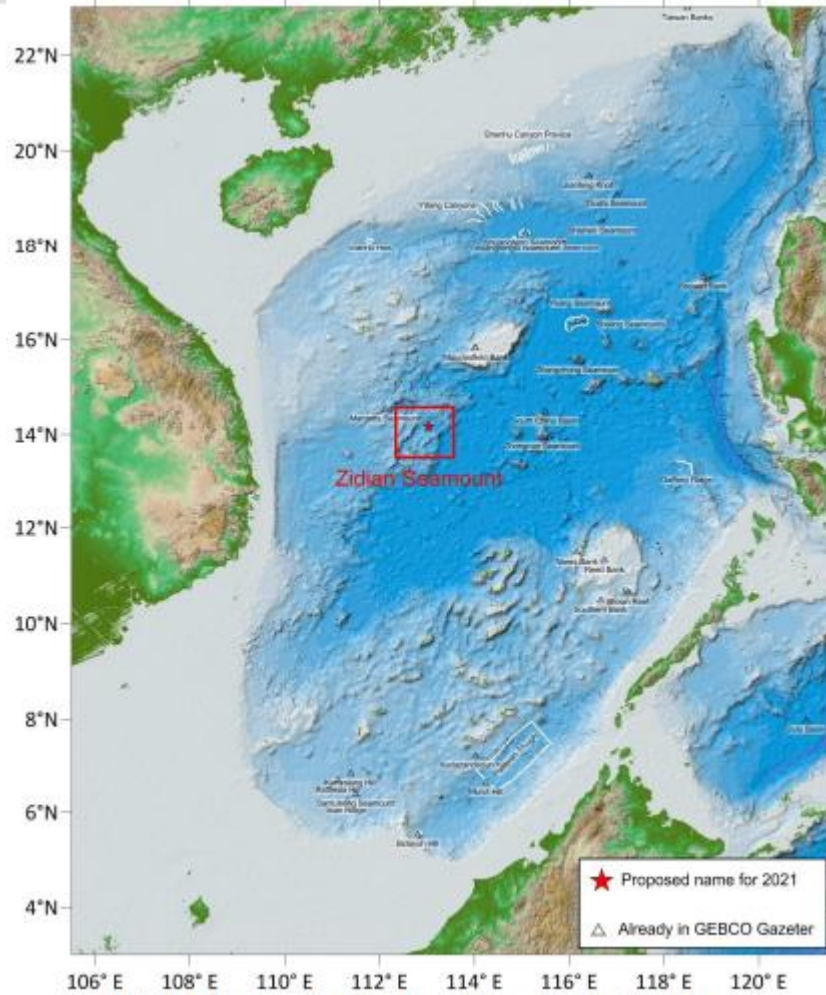


Fig.1 Index map showing the location of Zidian Seamount

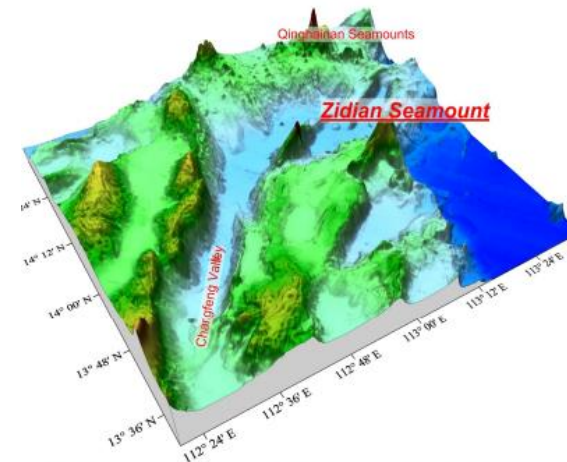
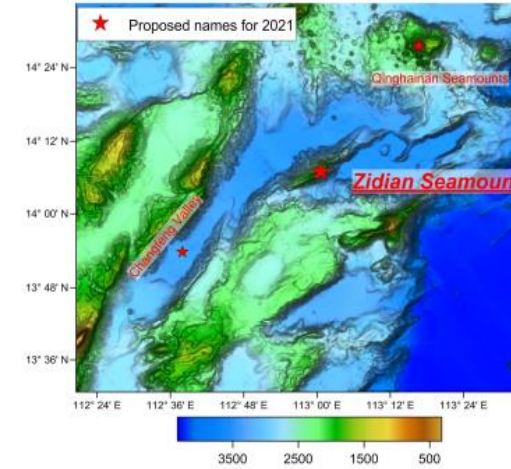


Fig.2 Regional bathymetry map with nearby features of Zidian Seamount

41. SPUR vs SEAMOUNT

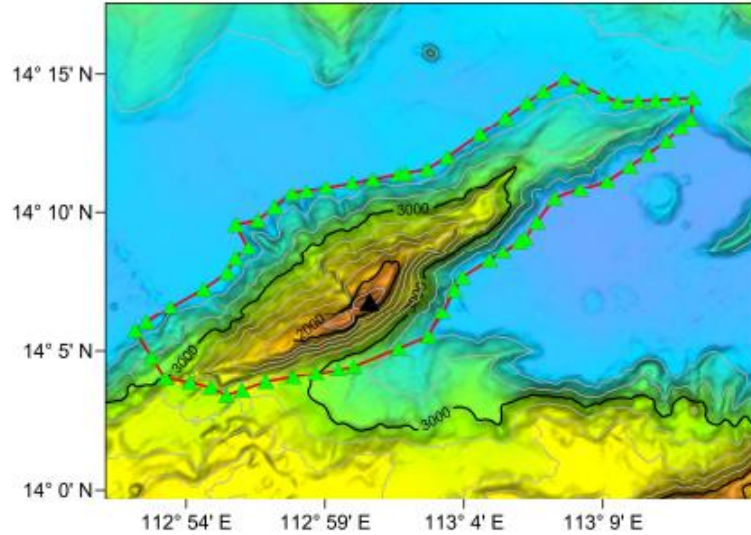


Fig.3 Bathymetric map of Zidian Seamount
(Contours are in 200 m)

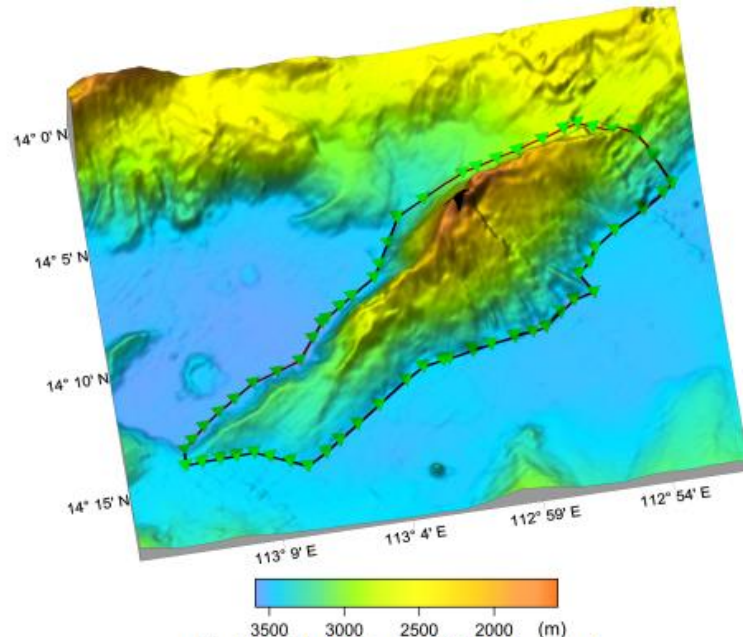


Fig.5 3D bathymetric map of Zidian Seamount

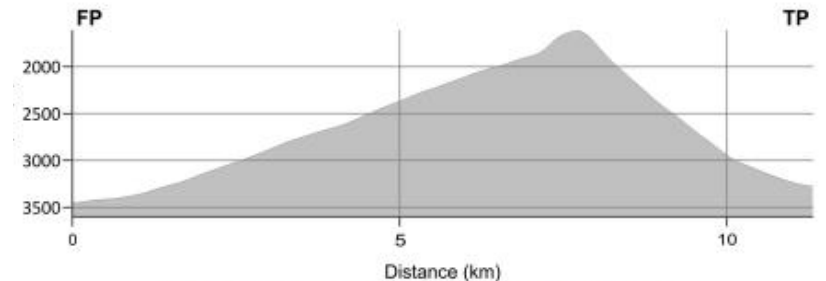
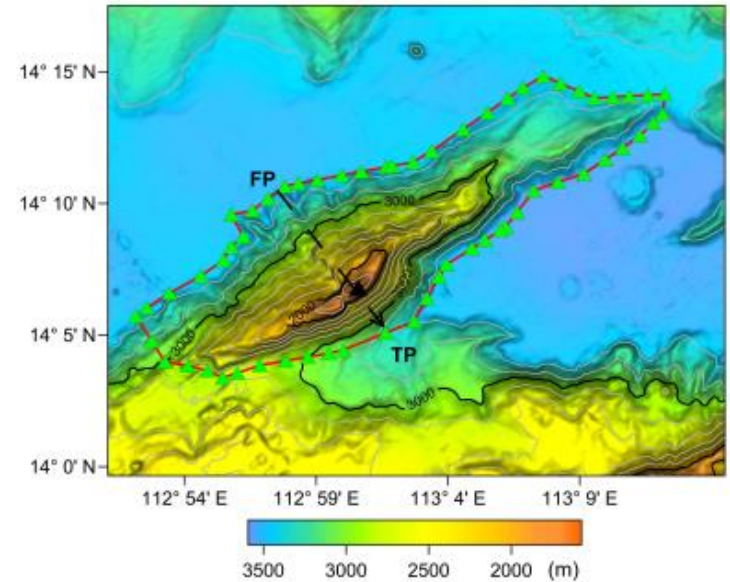


Fig.6 Bathymetric map and profile of Zidian Seamount

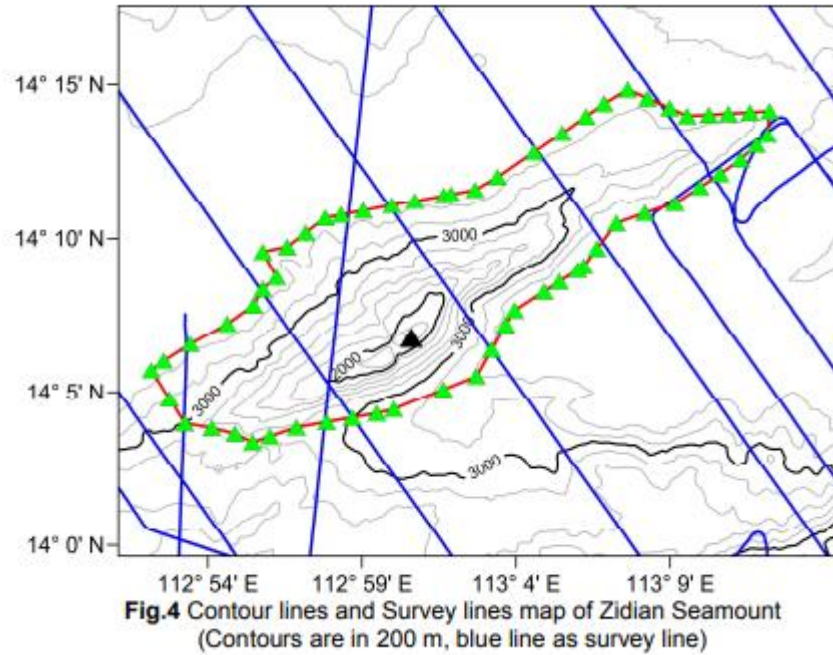
Title: Spur

Criteria: Existence of a feature protruding geometry from a larger feature

Decision Made: If a subordinate feature protruding from a larger feature (i.e. seamount, ridge or rise) exists, the whole undersea feature is named spur

i.e. Zidian Spur SCUFN35.2/179

41. SPUR vs SEAMOUNT



Supporting Survey Data, including Track Controls:	Date of Survey:	March 2005 - July 2005
	Survey Ship/Platform:	R/V Hai Yang Si Hao
	Sounding Equipment:	Multi-beam sounding system (Seabeam2112)
	Positioning System:	DGPS
	Estimated Horizontal Accuracy, in nautical miles (M):	<=0.08 nm
	Survey Track Spacing:	2.5nm
Supporting material can be submitted as Annex in analog or digital form.		

A subordinate RIDGE protruding from a larger feature.

42. SPUR vs RISE

42

Guangya RISE

ACCEPTED
as Guangya SPUR

Guangya SPUR

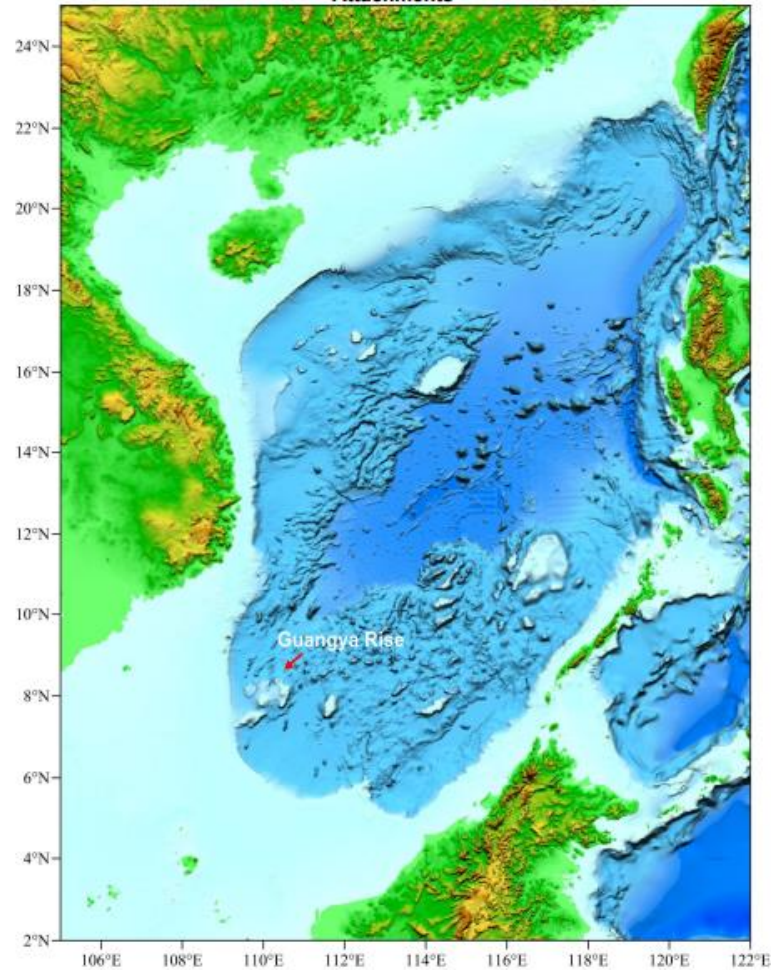


Fig.1 Index map showing the location of the Guangya Rise

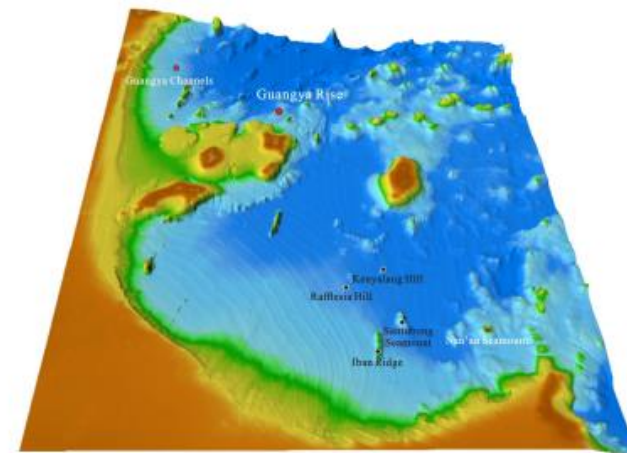
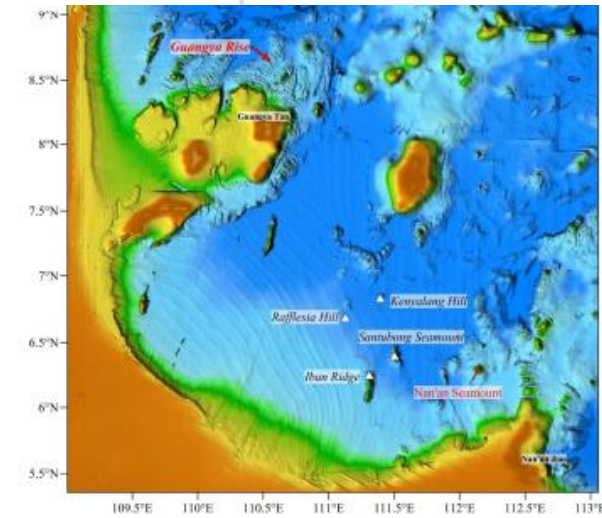


Fig.2 Regional bathymetry map with nearby features of the Guangya Rise

42. SPUR vs RISE

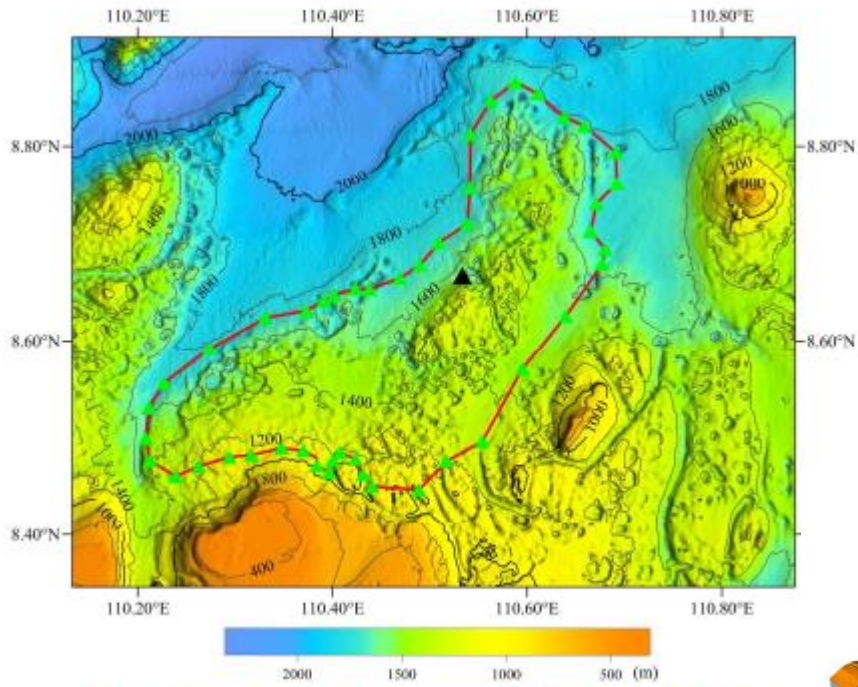


Fig.3 Bathymetric map of the Guangya Rise (Contours are in 200 m)

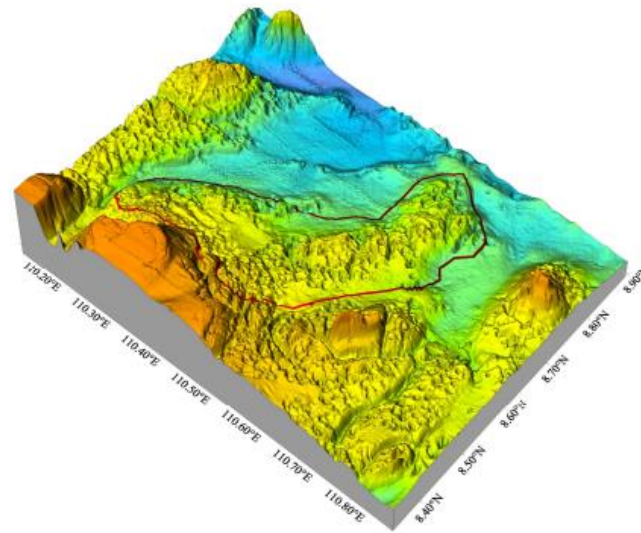


Fig.5 3-D bathymetric map of the Guangya Rise

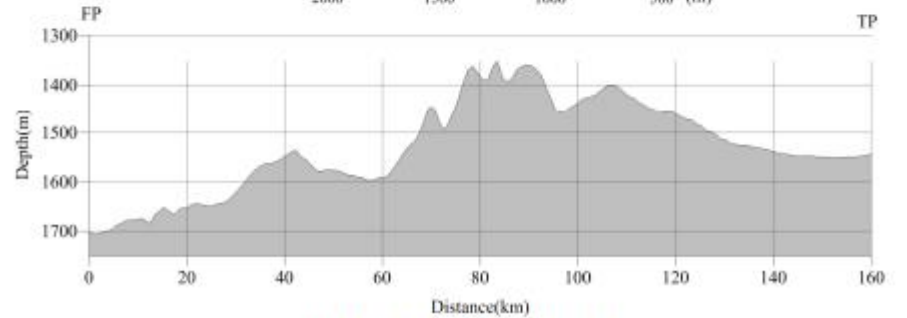
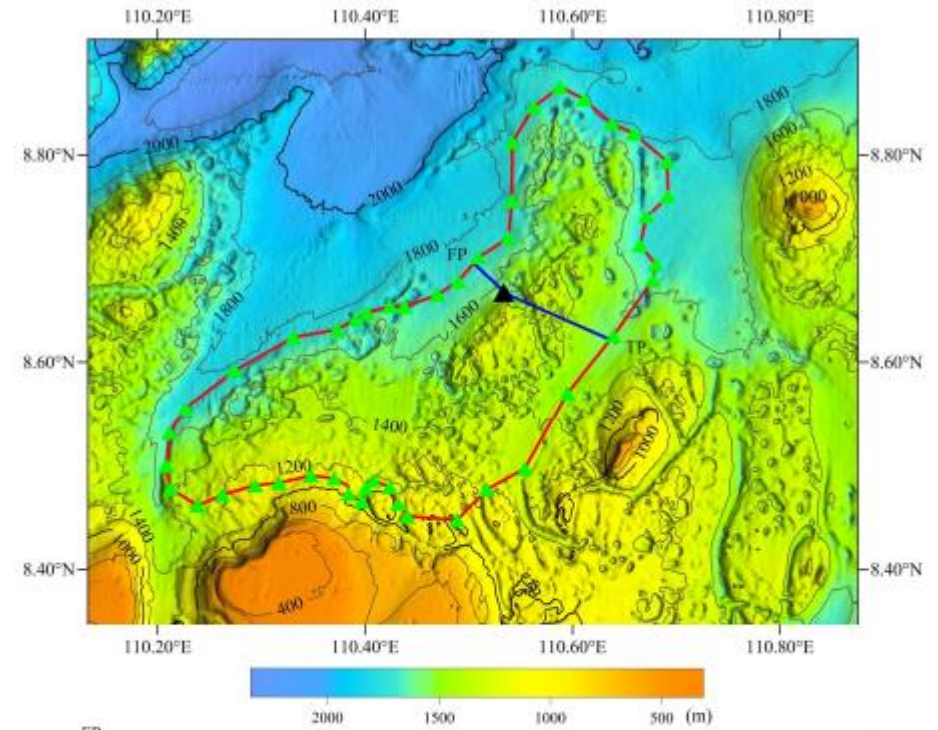


Fig.6 Profile of the Guangya Rise

42. SPUR vs RISE

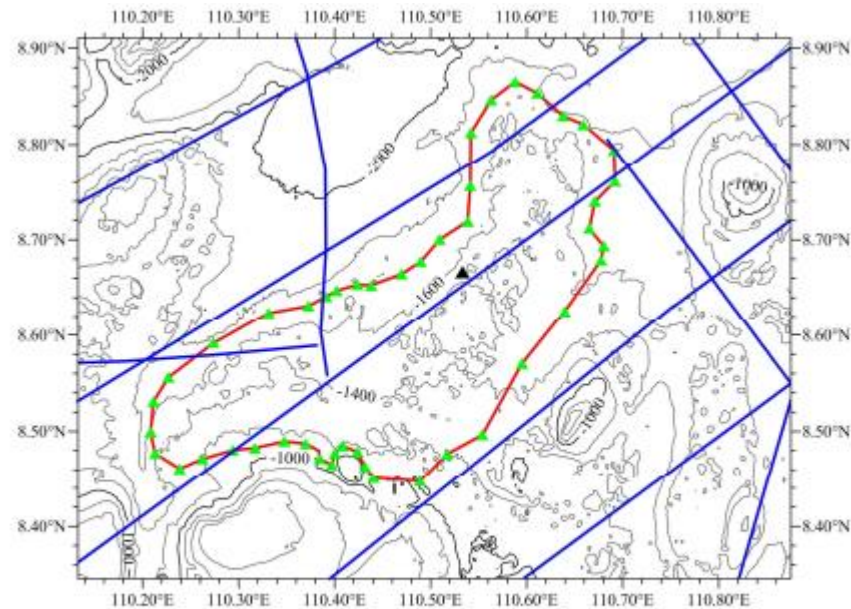


Fig.4 Bathymetric map of the Guangya Rise, showing track lines. (Contours are in 200 m)

Title: Spur

Criteria: Existence of a feature protruding geometry from a larger feature

Decision Made: If a subordinate feature protruding from a larger feature (i.e. seamount or ridge or rise) exists, the whole undersea feature is named spur.

i.e. Guangya Spur SCUFN35.2/210

Supporting Survey Data, including Track Controls:	Date of Survey:	1999-2000
	Survey Ship:	R/V Hai Yang Di Zhi Si Hao
	Sounding Equipment:	Multi-beam sounding system (Seabeam2112)
	Type of Navigation:	DGPS
	Estimated Horizontal Accuracy (nm):	<=0.08nm
	Survey Track Spacing:	2.5nm
	Supporting material can be submitted as Annex in analog or digital form.	

43. RIDGES vs SEAMOUNT CHAIN

43	Changlong SEAMOUNT CHAIN	ACCEPTED as Changlong RIDGES	Changlong RIDGES
----	--------------------------	---------------------------------	------------------

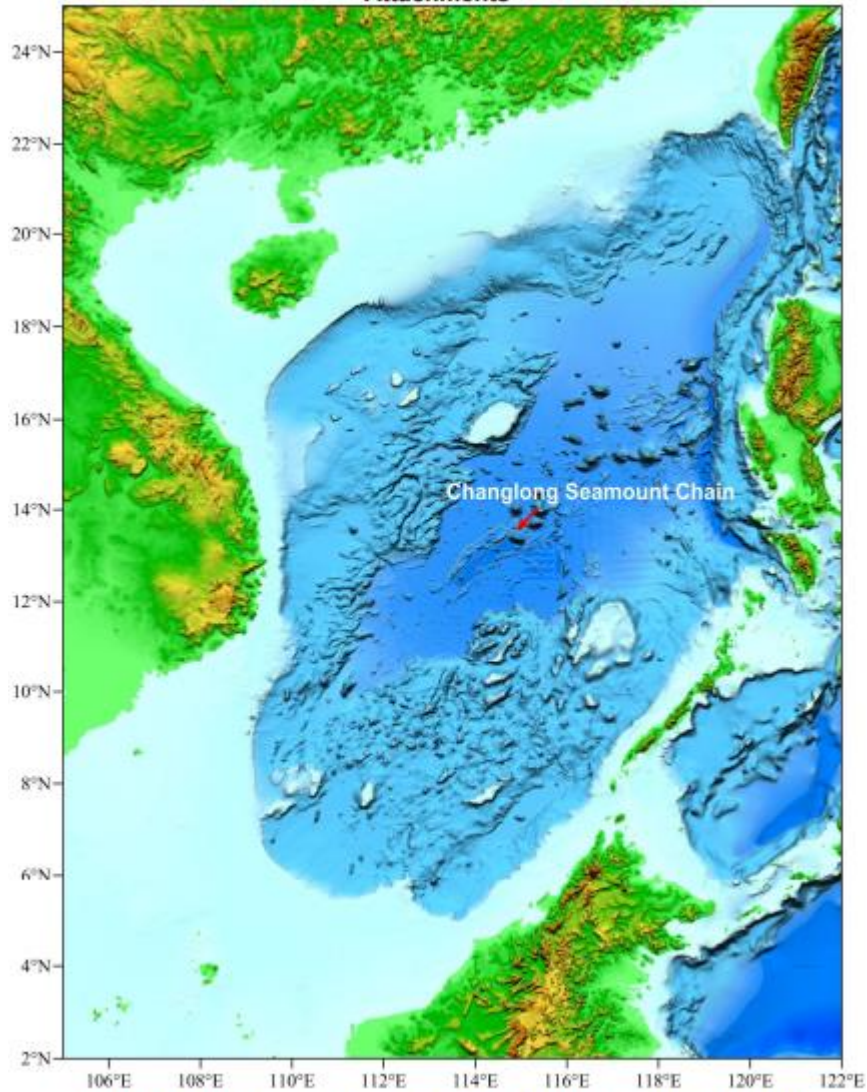


Fig.1 Index map showing the location of the Changlong Seamount Chain

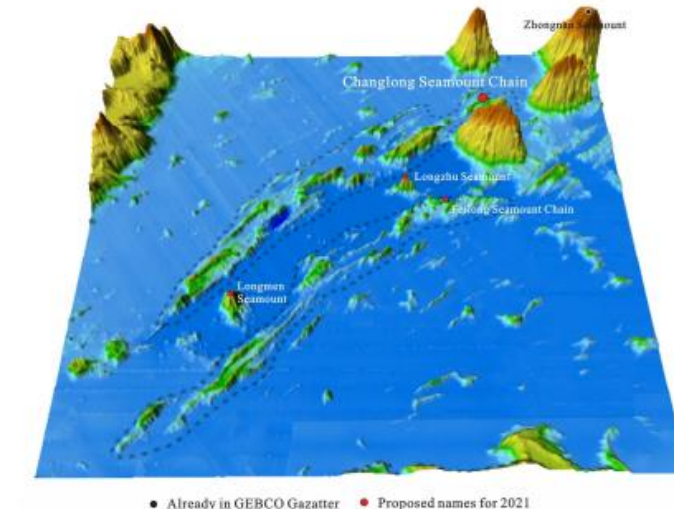
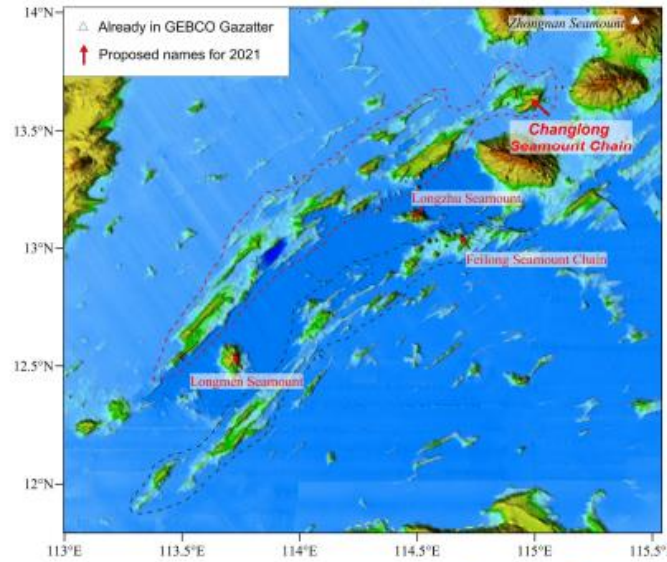
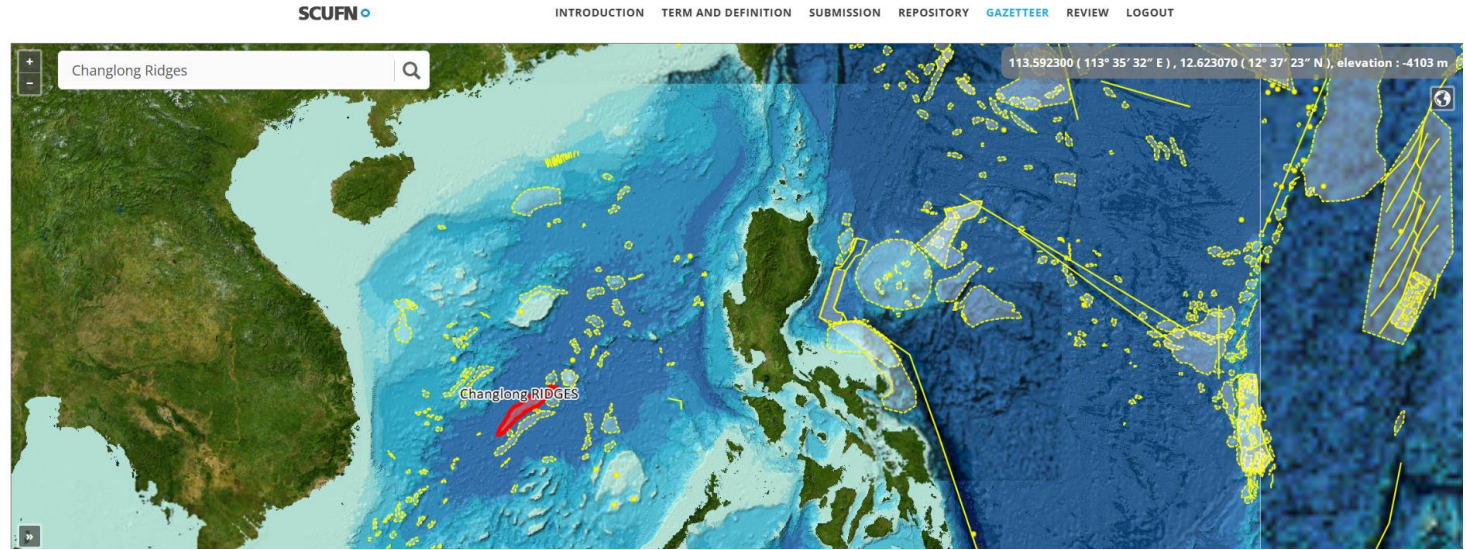


Fig.2 Regional bathymetry map with nearby features of the Changlong Seamount Chain

Title: Ridges

Criteria: Existence of an elongated elevation of varying complexity and size.
Decision Made: If two or more elongated elevations of varying complexity and size, generally having steep sides exists, the whole undersea feature is named ridges.

i.e. Changlong Ridges
 SCUFN35.2/182



INFORMATION

NAME

Changlong RIDGES

PROPOSER

CCUFN

COORDINATES

[Show coordinates](#)

Type : Polygon

No. 1 : 114.991667, 13.730000

No. 2 : 115.033333, 13.745000

No. 3 : 115.070000, 13.766667

No. 4 : 115.083333, 13.755000

No. 5 : 115.088333, 13.713333

[Close](#)

UPDATED YEAR

2022

MEETING

SCUFN-35

FEATURE DESCRIPTION

Maximum Depth : 4630m

Minimum Depth : 3304m

Total Relief : 1326m

Steepness :

Shape : Long strip

Dimension : 236.6km × 36.7km

No. 72 : 114.838333, 13.756667

No. 73 : 114.863333, 13.781667

No. 74 : 114.895000, 13.790000

No. 75 : 114.918333, 13.780000

No. 76 : 114.951667, 13.751667

No. 77 : 114.991667, 13.730000

REASON OF NAMING

Changlong Seamount Chain is located in southwest of Nanhai Basin. There are four undersea features in southwest of Nanhai Basin were named with Chinese Dragon. Changlong Seamount Chain is one of them.

DISCOVERER

R/V Hai Yang Di Zhi Si Hao

DISCOVER DATE

1999

SUPPLEMENTARY DECISION BY SCUFN

PROPOSAL FOR CHANGLONG [SEAMOUNT CHAIN] IS ACCEPTED WITH THE GENERIC TERM MODIFIED AS RIDGES.

43. RIDGES vs SEAMOUNT CHAIN

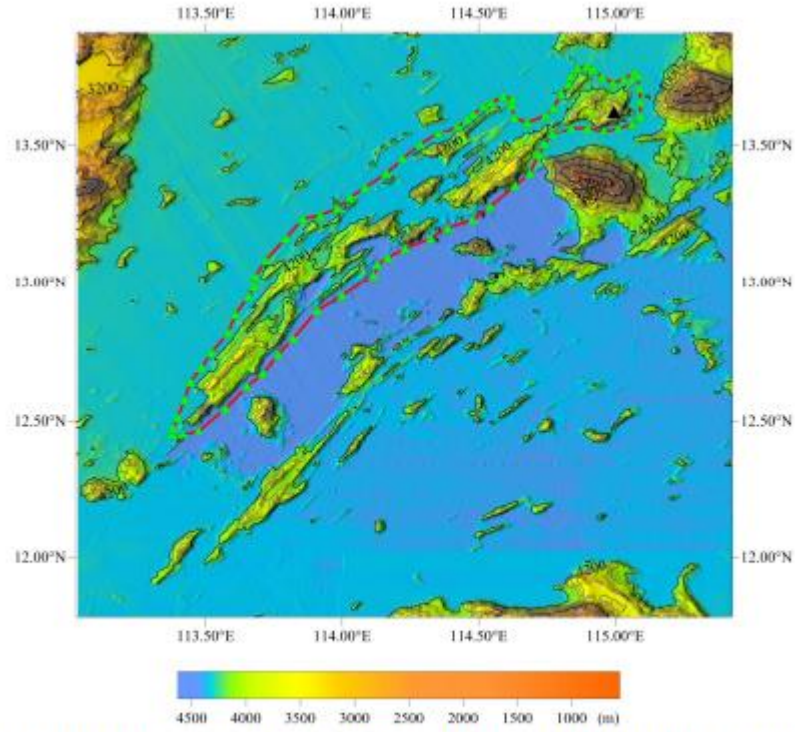


Fig.3 Bathymetric map of the Changlong Seamount Chain (Contours are in 200 m)

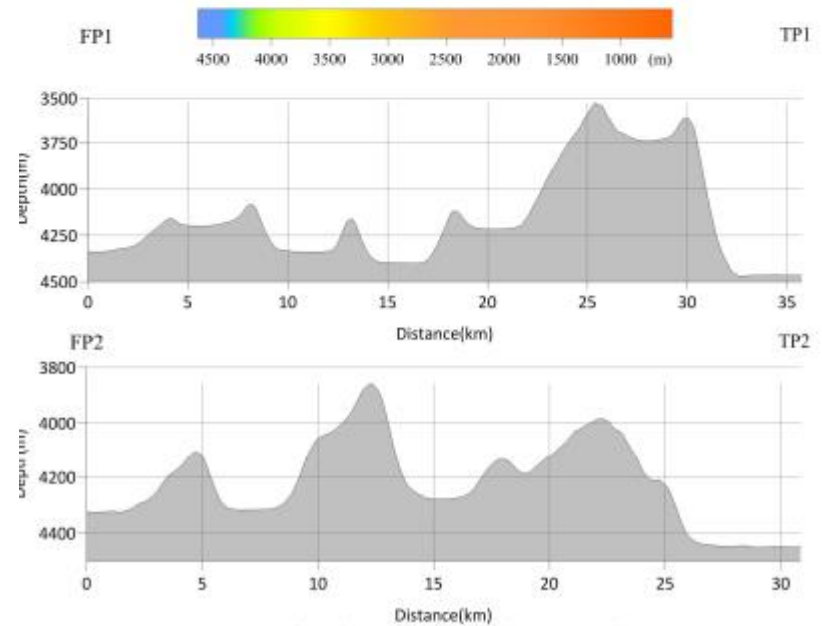
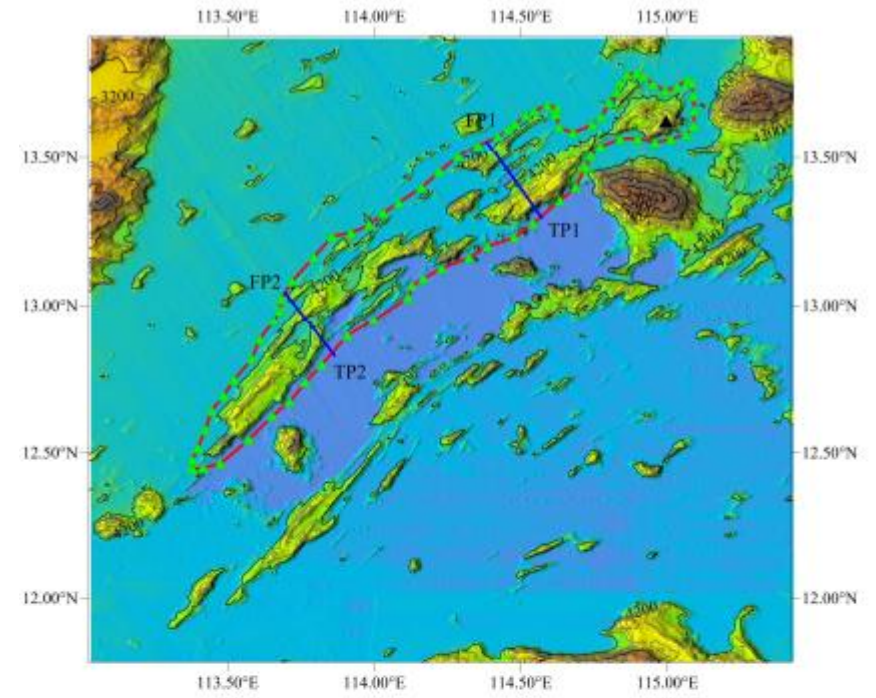


Fig.6 Profile of the Changlong Seamount Chain

43. RIDGES vs SEAMOUNT CHAIN

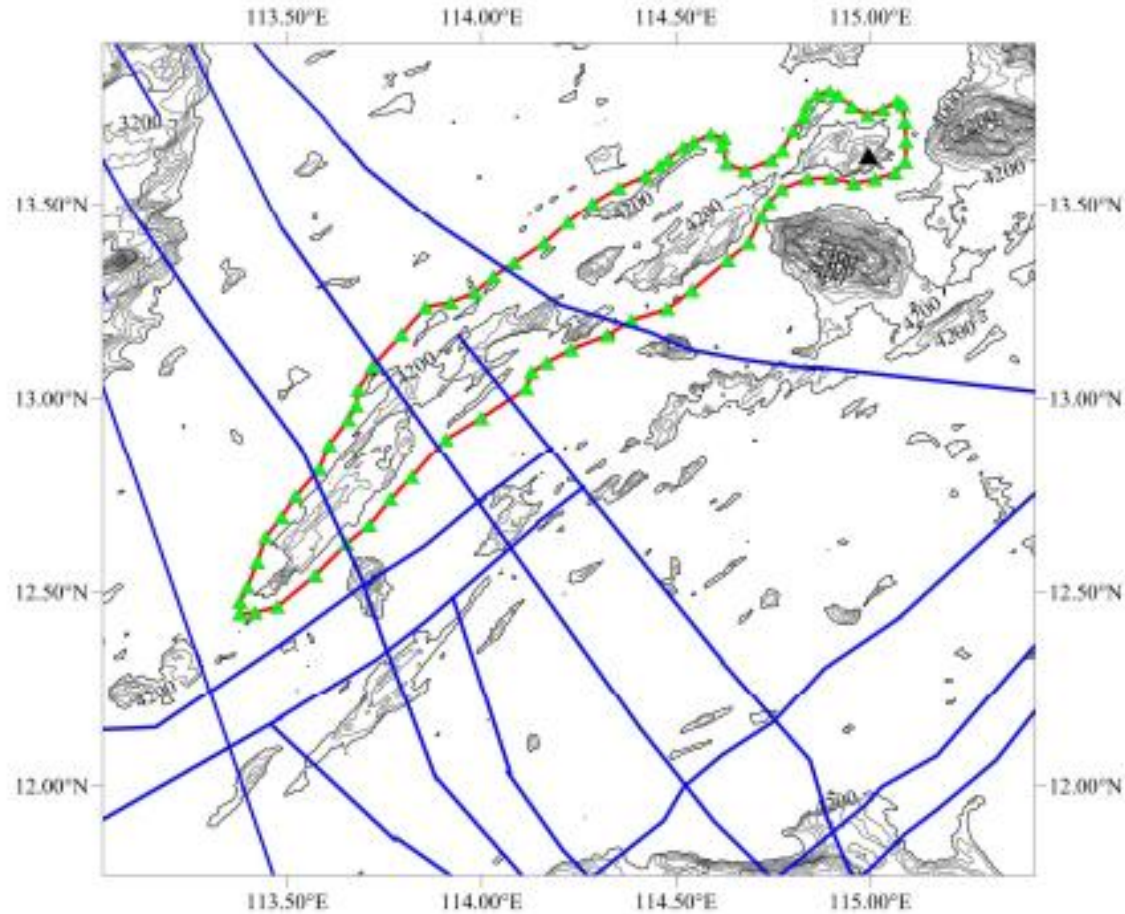


Fig.4 Bathymetric map of the Changlong Seamount Chain, showing track lines.
(Contours are in 200 m)

No track lines in the NE sector but these are enough referring to the feature proposals in the NE sector that are included in the GEBCO Gazetteer (i.e. Longnan Seamount)

Discovery Facts:	Discovery Date:	1999
	Discoverer (Individual, Ship):	R/V Hai Yang Di Zhi Si Hao

Supporting Survey Data, including Track Controls:	Date of Survey:	1999-2000
	Survey Ship:	R/V Hai Yang Di Zhi Si Hao
	Sounding Equipment:	Multi-beam sounding system (Seabeam2112)
	Type of Navigation:	DGPS
	Estimated Horizontal Accuracy (nm):	<=0.08nm
	Survey Track Spacing:	2.5nm
	Supporting material can be submitted as Annex in analog or digital form.	

44. CANYON PROVINCE vs CANYONS

44

Zhongshabei CANYONS

ACCEPTED
as Macclesfield CANYON PROVINCE

Macclesfield CANYON PROVINCE

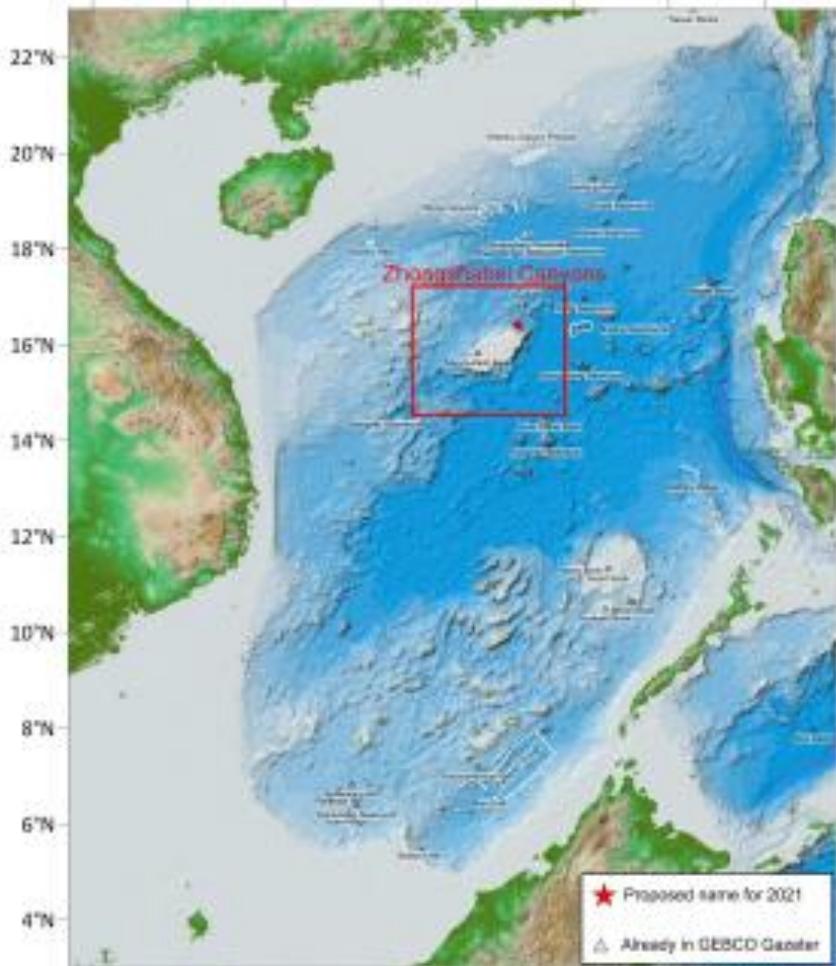


Fig.1 Index map showing the location of Zhongshabei Canyons

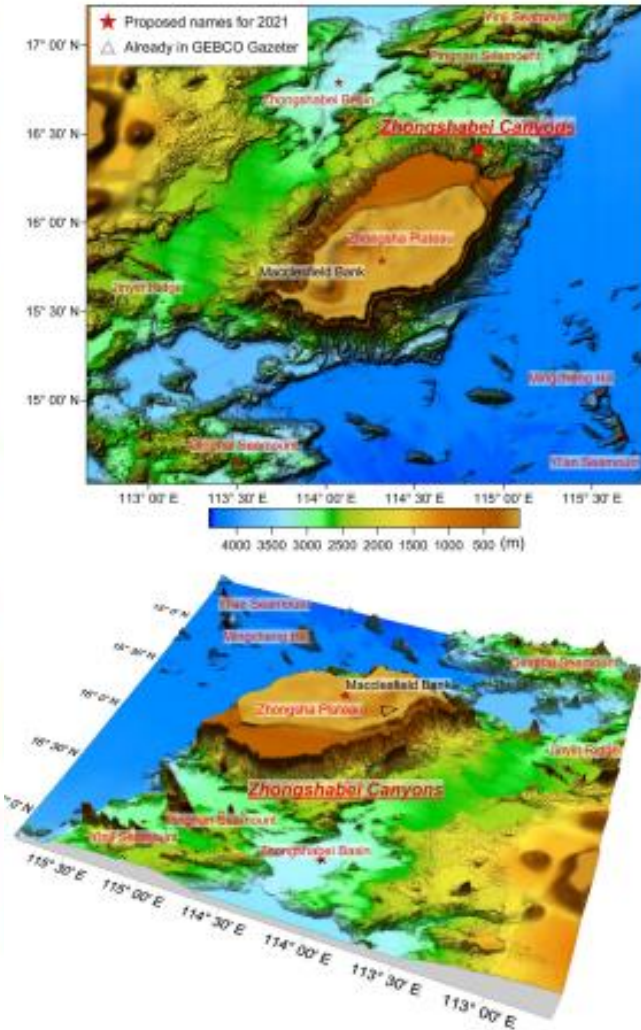


Fig.2 Regional bathymetry map with nearby features of Zhongshabei Canyons

Title: Canyon Province
Criteria: Existence of elongated, narrow, steep-sided depression that generally deepens down-slope.
Decision Made: If a geographically distinct region with a number of shared physiographic characteristics that contrast with those in the surrounding areas is characterized by several elongated, narrow, steep-sided depressions that generally deepens down-slope, the whole undersea feature is named canyon province.

i.e. Macclesfield Canyon Province SCUFN35.2/162

44. CANYON PROVINCE vs CANYONS

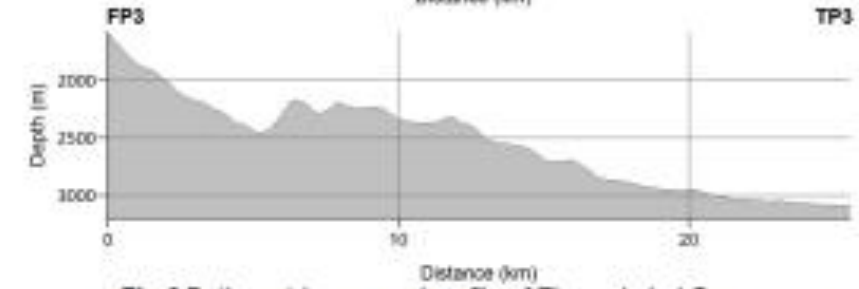
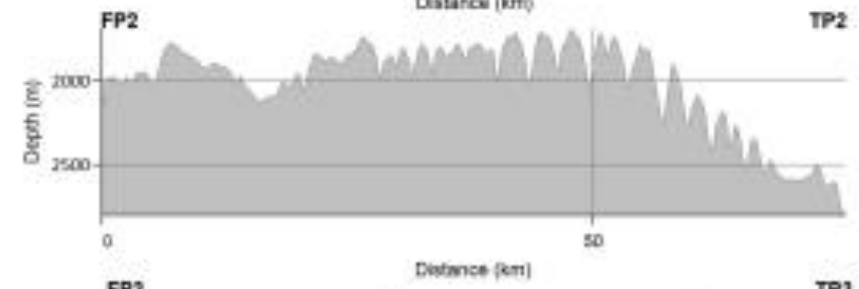
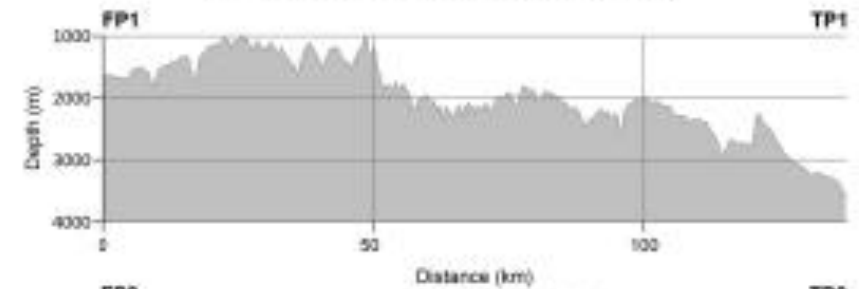
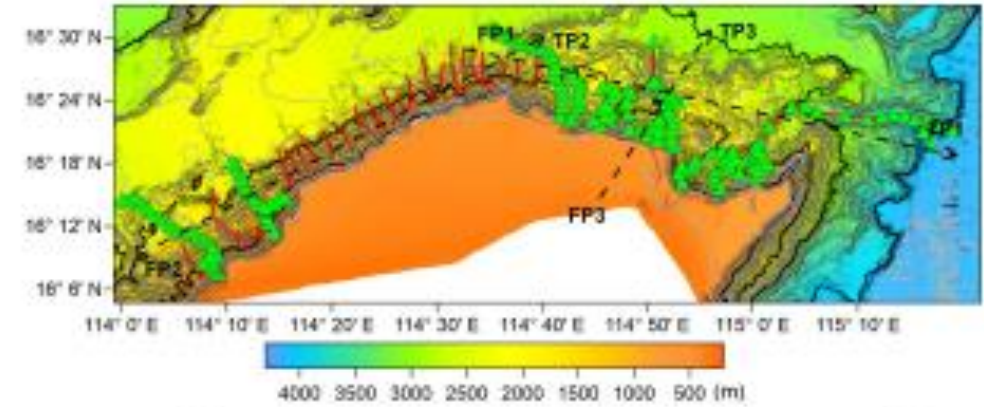
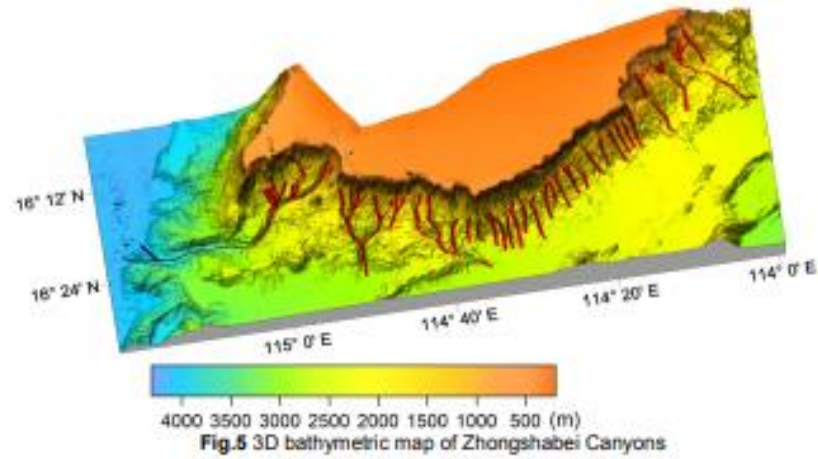
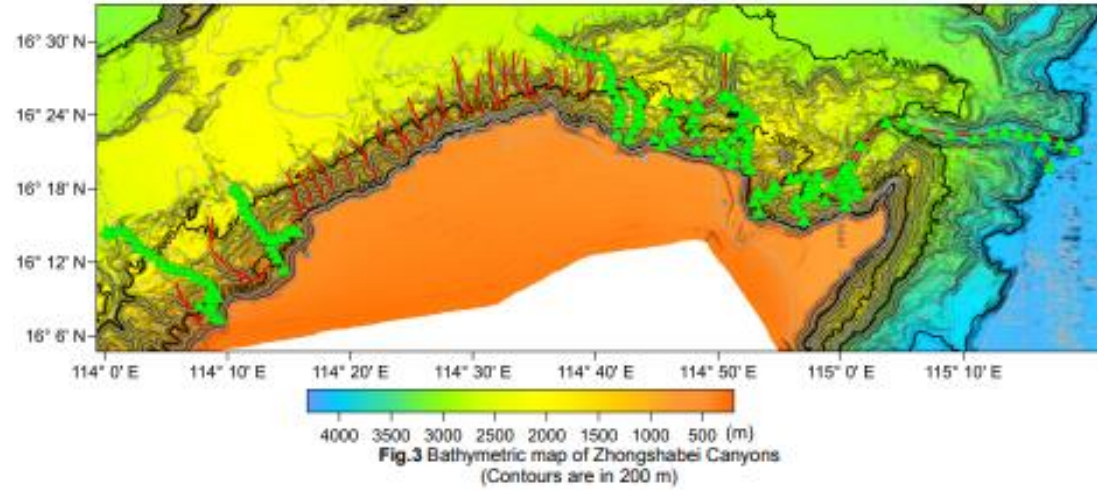
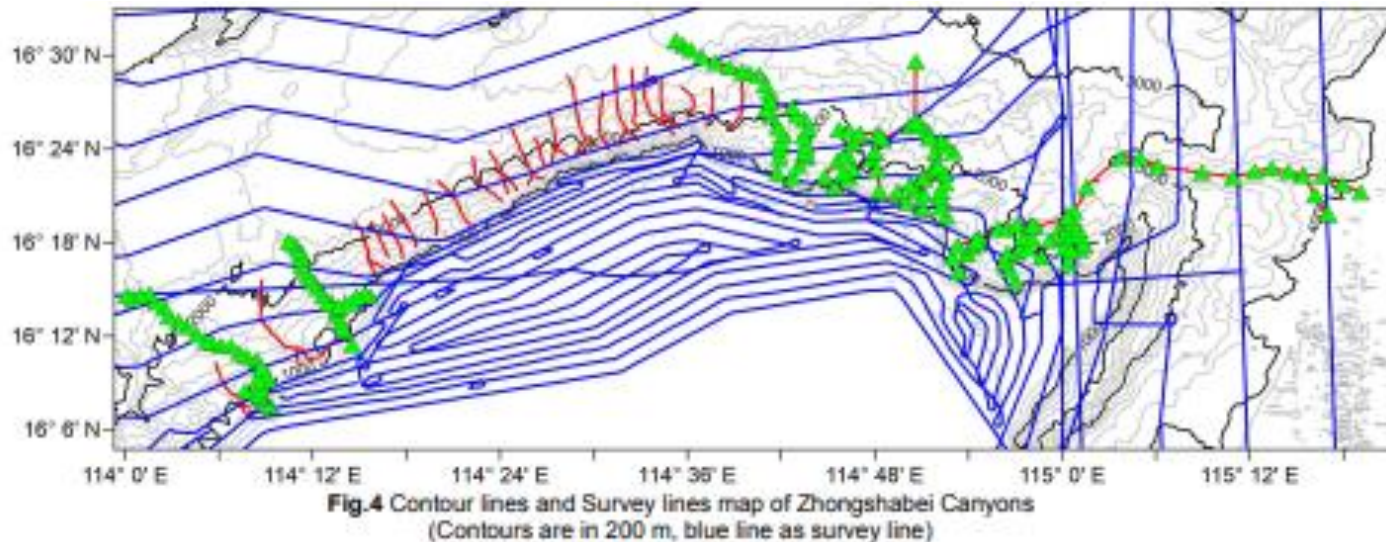
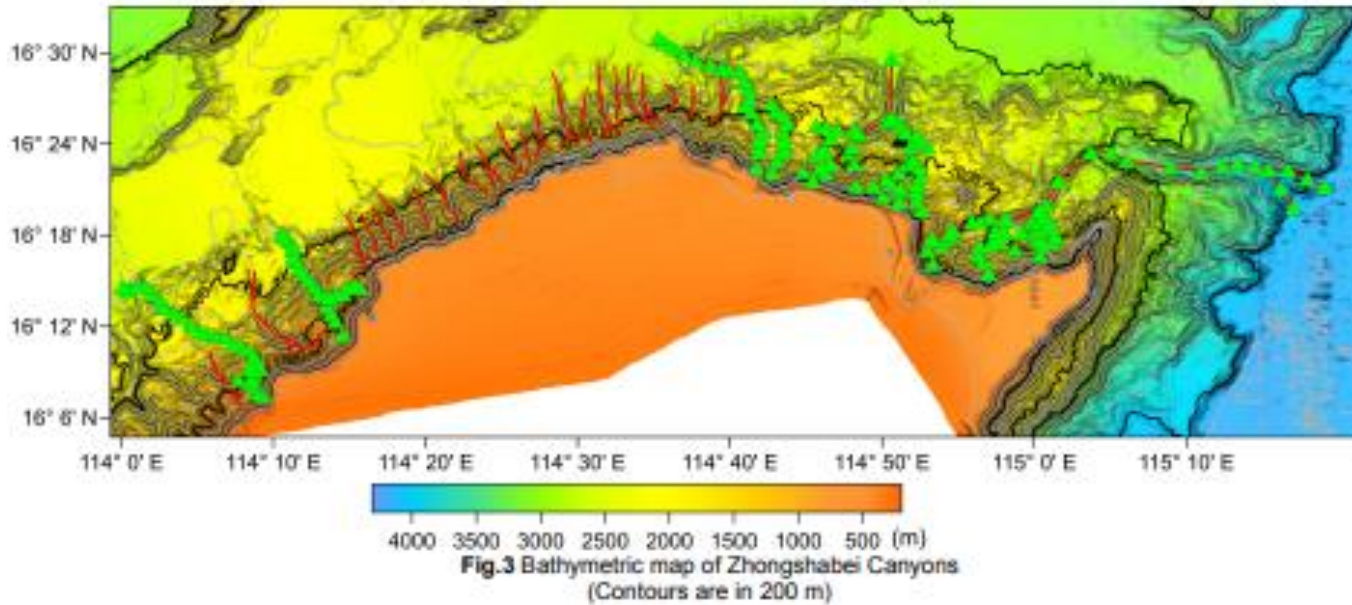


Fig.6 Bathymetric map and profile of Zhongshabei Canyons

44. CANYON PROVINCE vs CANYONS



Proposal for Zhongshabei Canyons is accepted with the name modified to Macclesfield Canyon Province and an additional information to be noted in the Gazetteer: Also known as Zhongshabei Canyon Province in some publications. This is also an example of some more flexible solutions.

Supporting Survey Data, including Track Controls:	Date of Survey:	March 2005 - July 2005
	Survey Ship/Platform:	R/V Hai Yang Si Hao
	Sounding Equipment:	Multi-beam sounding system (Seabeam2112)
	Positioning System:	DGPS
	Estimated Horizontal Accuracy, in nautical miles (M):	<=0.08 nm
	Survey Track Spacing:	2.5nm

45. CANYON PROVINCE vs CANYONS

45

Zhongjianxi CANYONS

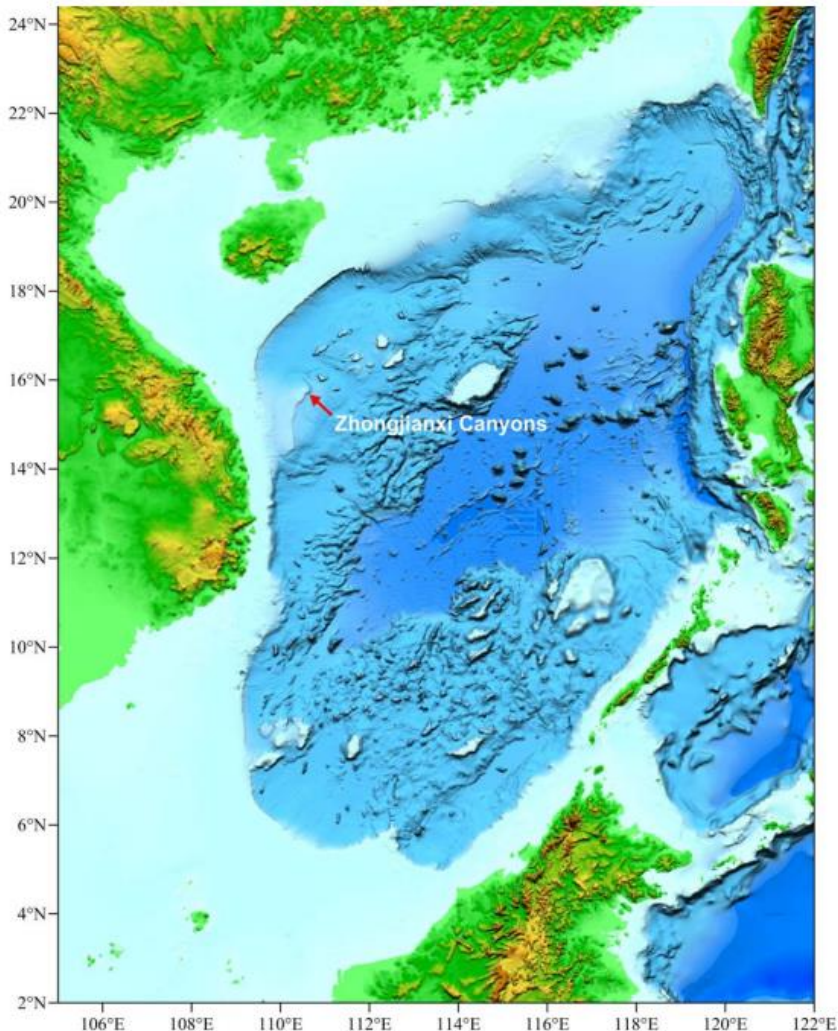


Fig.1 Index map showing the location of the Zhongjianxi Canyons

ACCEPTED
as Zhongjianxi CANYON PROVINCE

Zhongjianxi CANYON PROVINCE

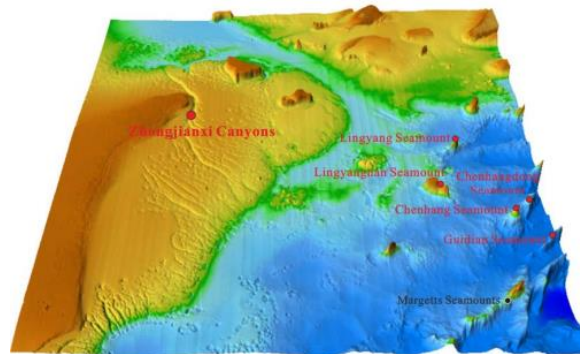
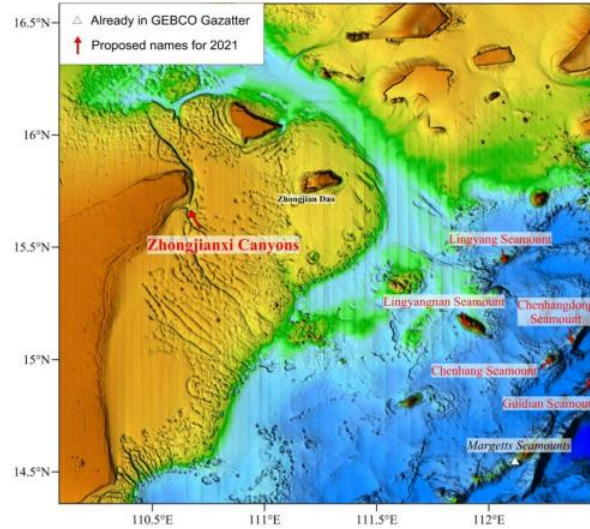


Fig.2 Regional bathymetry map with nearby features of the Zhongjianxi Canyons

Title: Canyon Province
Criteria: Existence of elongated, narrow, steep-sided depression that generally deepens down-slope.
Decision Made: If a geographically distinct region with a number of shared physiographic characteristics that contrast with those in the surrounding areas is characterized by several elongated, narrow, steep-sided depressions that generally deepens down-slope, the whole undersea feature is named canyon province.

i.e. Zhongjianxi Canyon Province SCUFN35.2/165

45. CANYON PROVINCE vs CANYONS

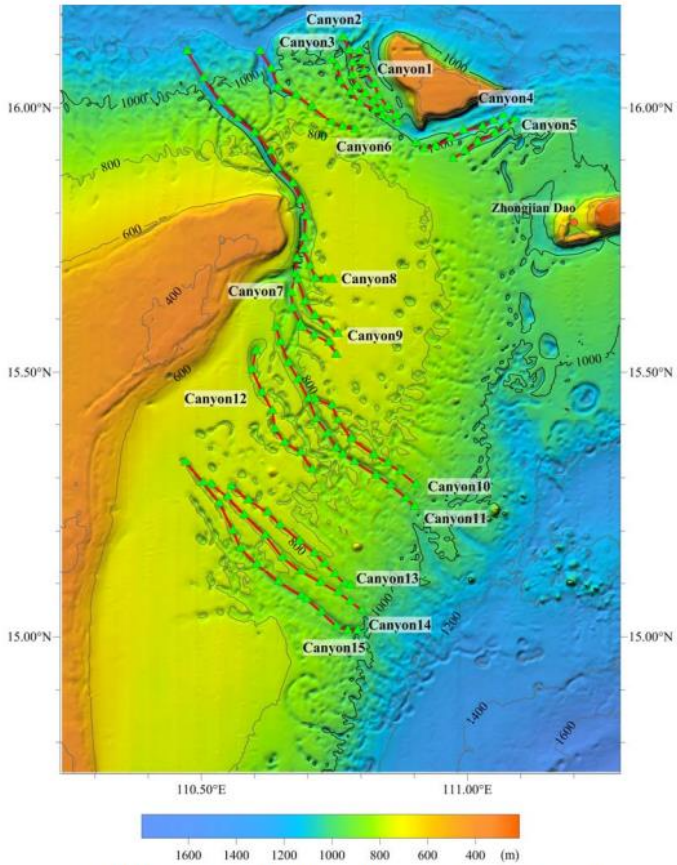


Fig.3 Bathymetric map of the Zhongjianxi Canyons (Contours are in 200 m)

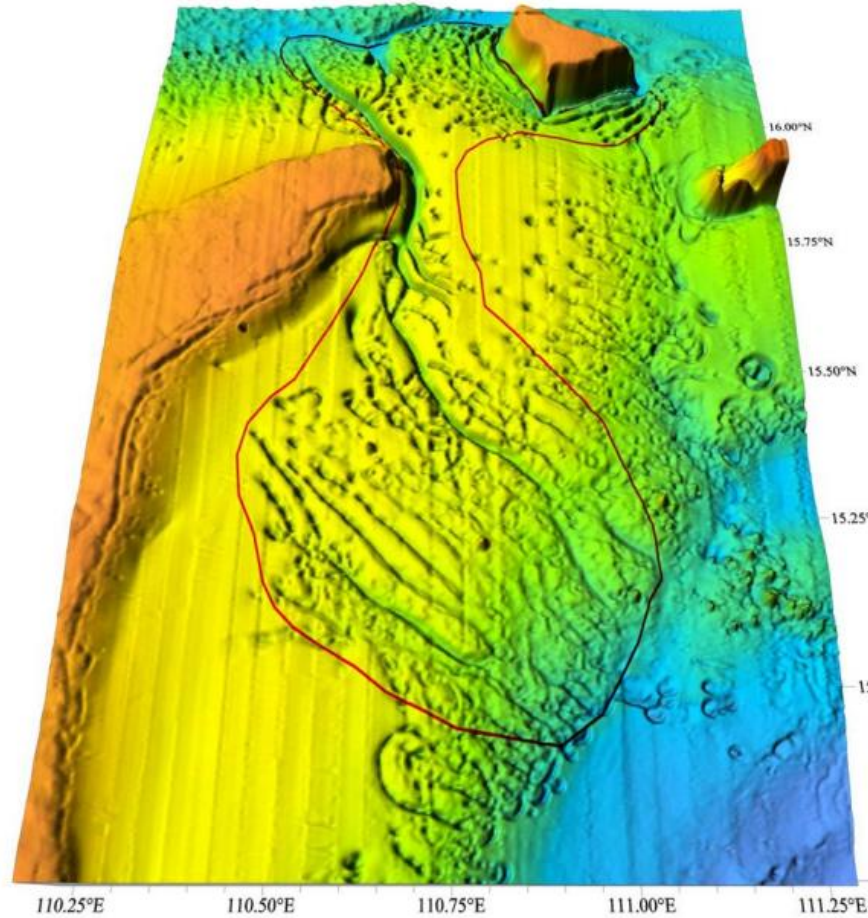


Fig.5 3-D bathymetric map of the Zhongjianxi Canyons

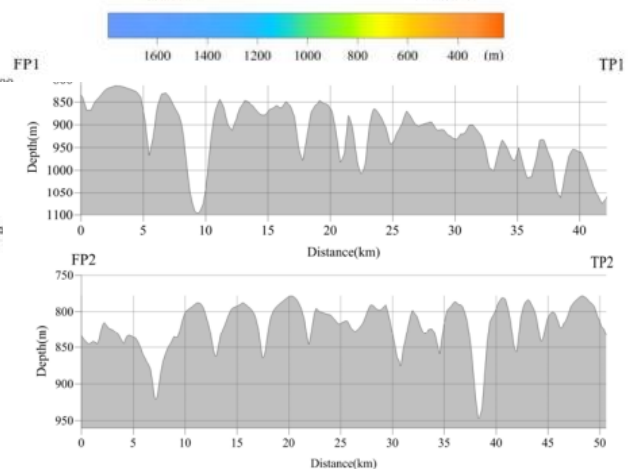
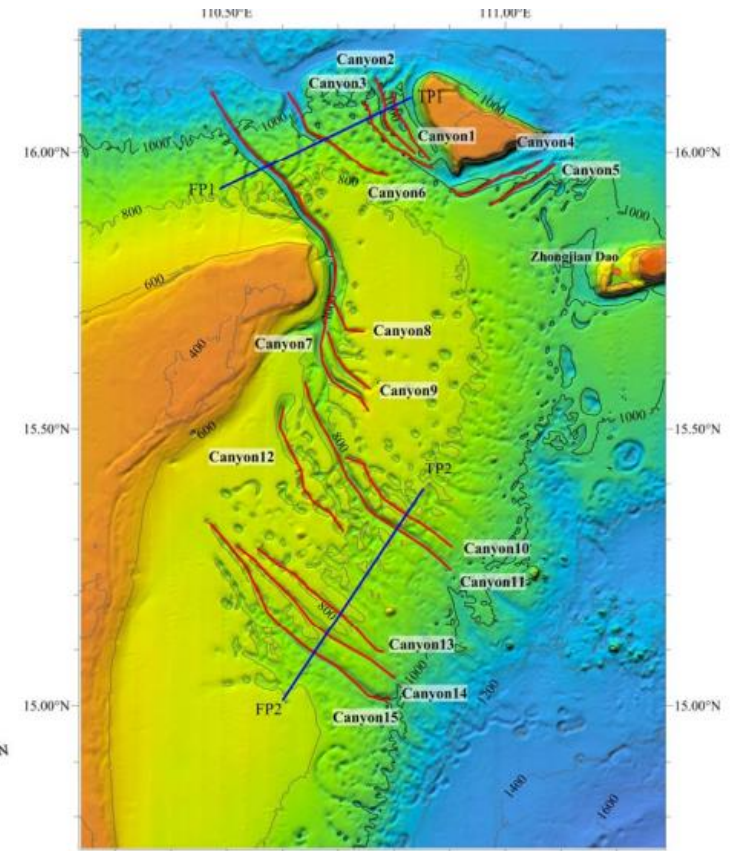


Fig.6 Profile of the Zhongjianxi Canyons

Proposal for Zhongjianxi Canyons is accepted with the generic term modified as Canyon Province and the polygon to be extended.

45. CANYON PROVINCE vs CANYONS

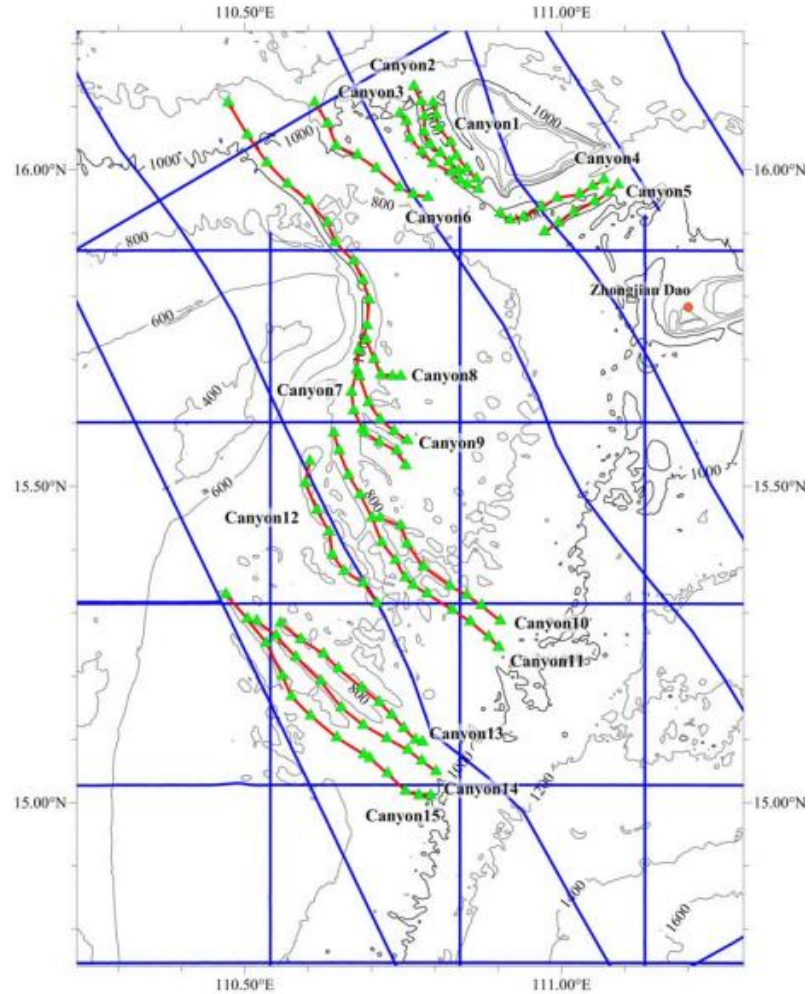


Fig.4 Bathymetric map of the Zhongjianxi Canyons, showing track lines.
(Contours are in 200 m)

Supporting Survey Data, including Track Controls:

Date of Survey:	1999-2000
Survey Ship:	R/V Hai Yang Di Zhi Si Hao
Sounding Equipment:	Multi-beam sounding system (Seabeam2112)
Type of Navigation:	DGPS
Estimated Horizontal Accuracy (nm):	<=0.08nm
Survey Track Spacing:	2.5nm
Supporting material can be submitted as Annex in analog or digital form.	

46. HILL vs GUYOT

46

Long Hải GUYOT

ACCEPTED
as Long Hải HILL

Long Hải HILL

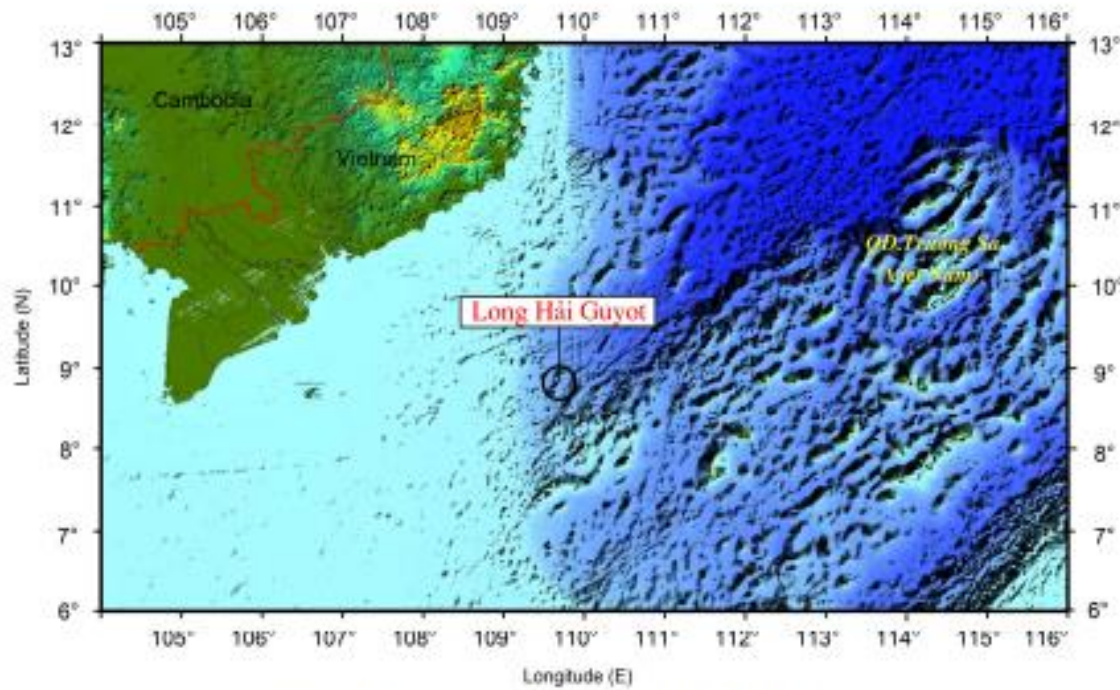


Figure 1. Index map showing the location of the Long Hải Guyot.

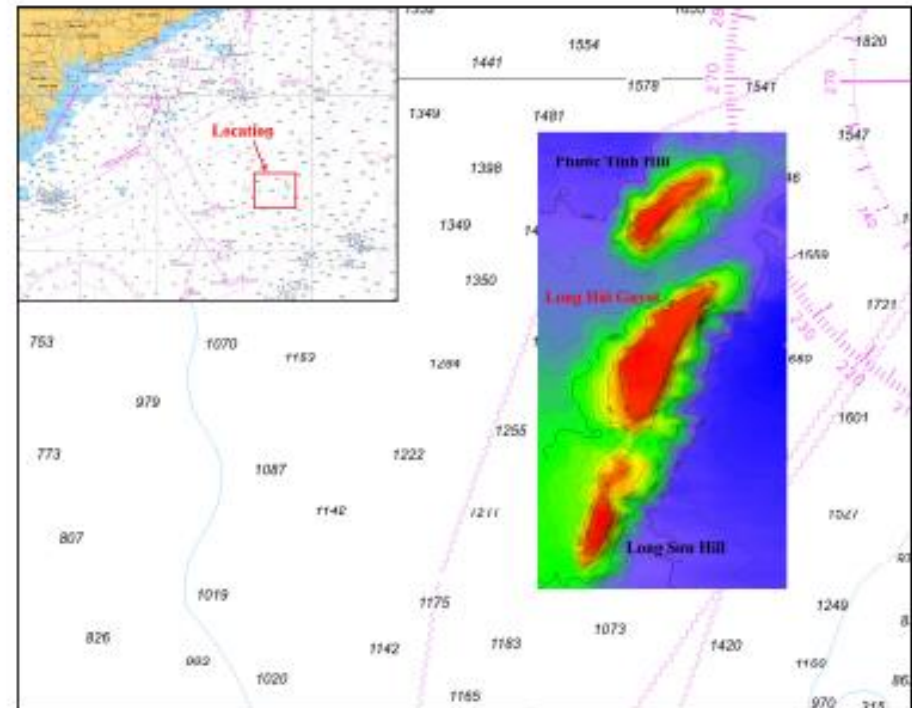


Figure 2. Index map showing the location of the Long Hải Guyot.

46. HILL vs GUYOT

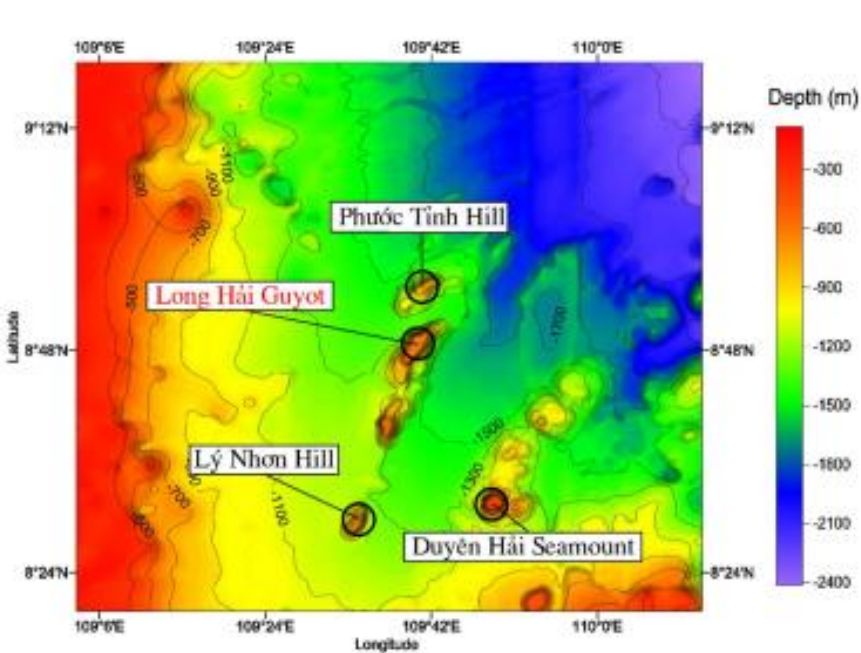


Figure 3. Index map showing the location of the Long Hải Guyot.

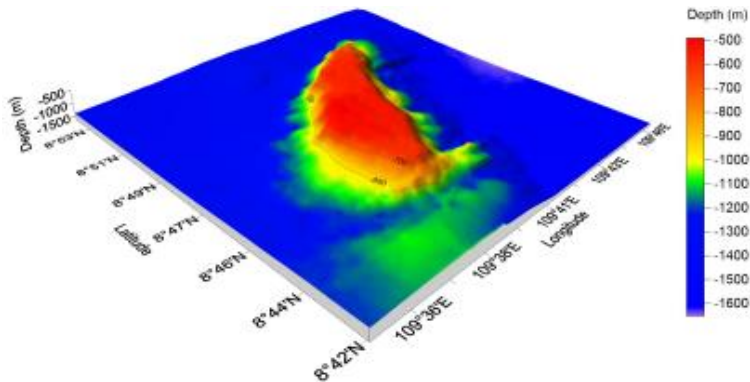


Figure 7. 3D bathymetric map of the Long Hải Guyot.

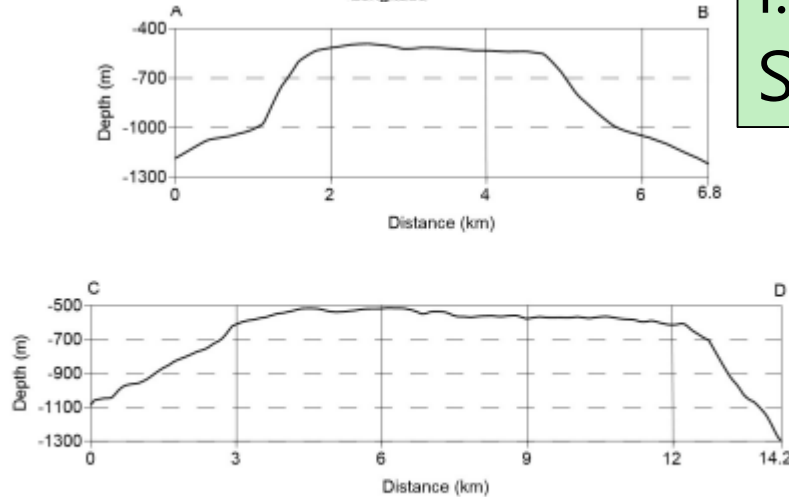
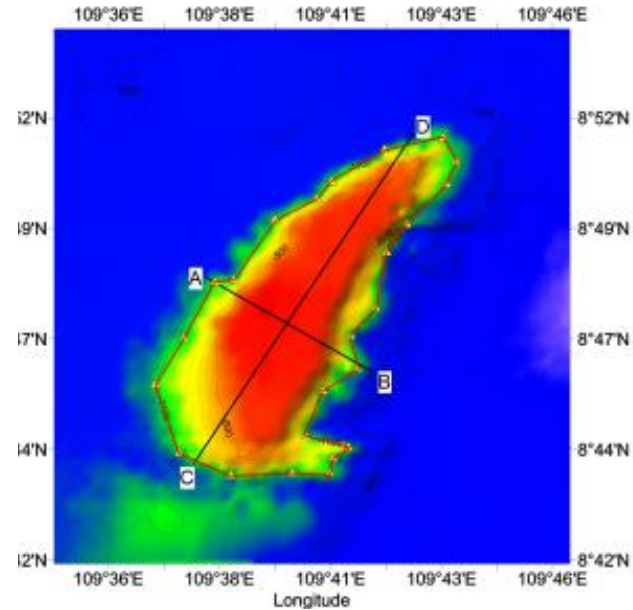


Figure 6. Profile of the Long Hải Guyot from the (A-B) and (C-D).

Title: Hill

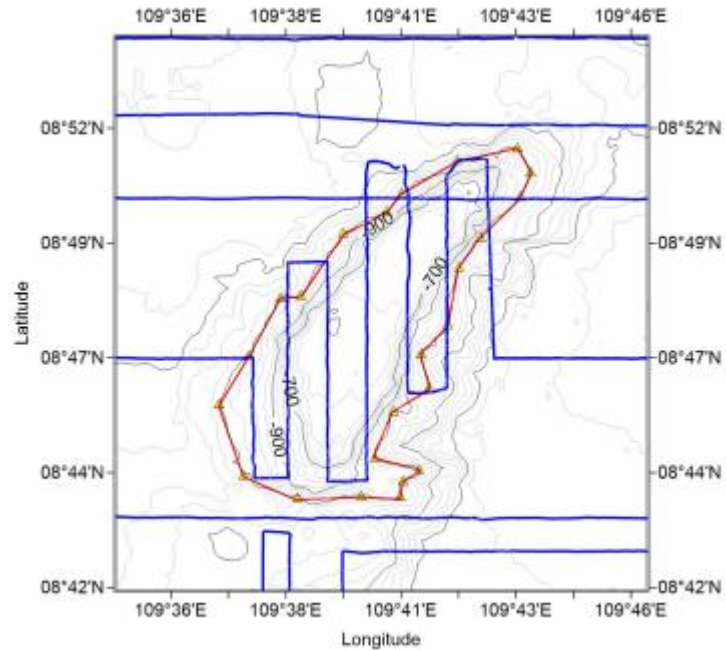
Criteria: Existence of a distinct elevation generally of irregular shape, less than 1000 m above the surrounding relief.

Decision Made: If 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 exists, the whole undersea feature is named hill.

i.e. Long Hải Hill
SCUFN35.2/79

Proposal for Long Hải Guyot is accepted with the generic term modified as Hill, and polygon to be extended to greater depths.

46. HILL vs GUYOT



Supporting Survey Data, including Track Controls:	Date of Survey:	April-2016, July-2020
	Survey Ship/Platform:	Ship 884
	Sounding Equipment:	SeaBeam 3030
	Positioning System:	GPS SPS 361
	Estimated Horizontal Accuracy, in nautical miles (M):	≤ 0.005 nm
	Survey Track Spacing:	Minimum: 3 km, Maximum: 7 km
	Supporting material can be submitted as Annex in analog or digital form.	

47. TROUGH vs VALLEY

47

Changfeng VALLEY

ACCEPTED
as Changfeng TROUGH

Changfeng TROUGH

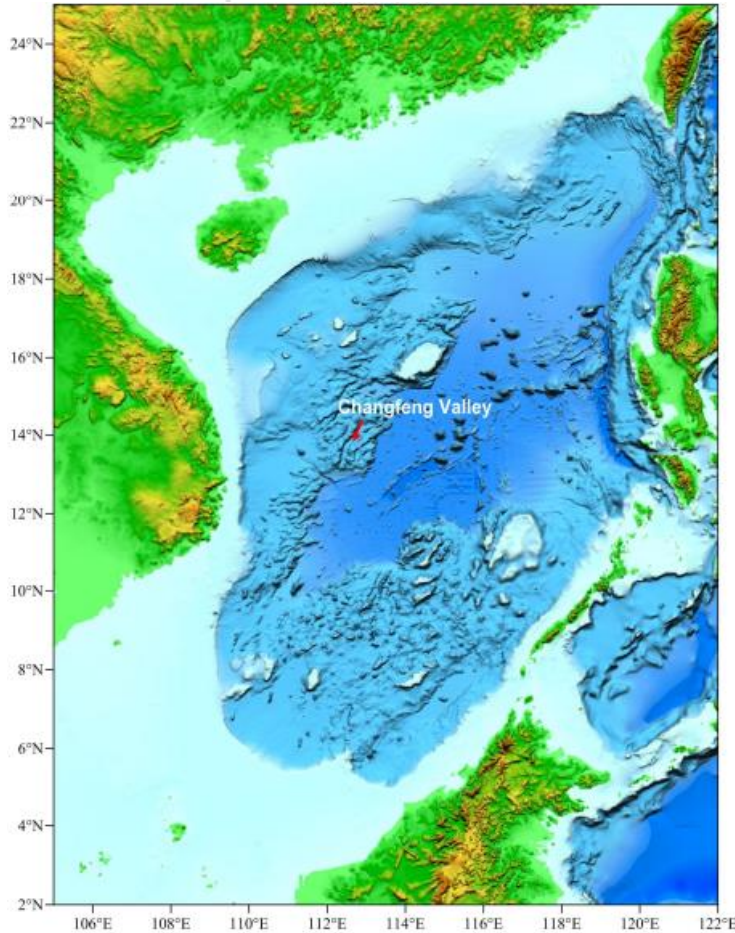


Fig.1 Index map showing the location of the Changfeng Valley

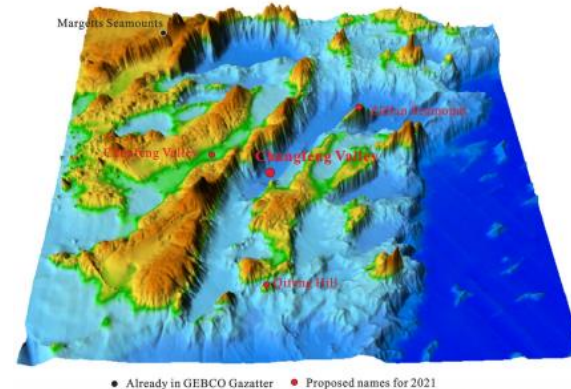
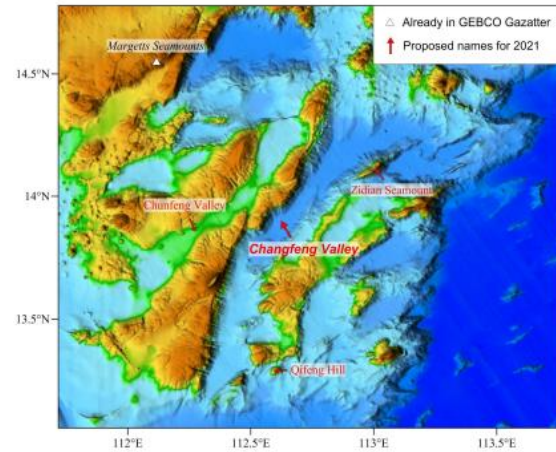


Fig.2 Regional bathymetry map with nearby features of the Changfeng Valley

Title: Trough

Criteria: Existence of a long depression generally wide and flat bottomed.

Decision Made: If a long depression generally wide and flat bottomed with symmetrical and parallel exists, the whole undersea feature is named trough.

i.e. Changfeng Trough
SCUFN35.2/180

47. TROUGH vs VALLEY

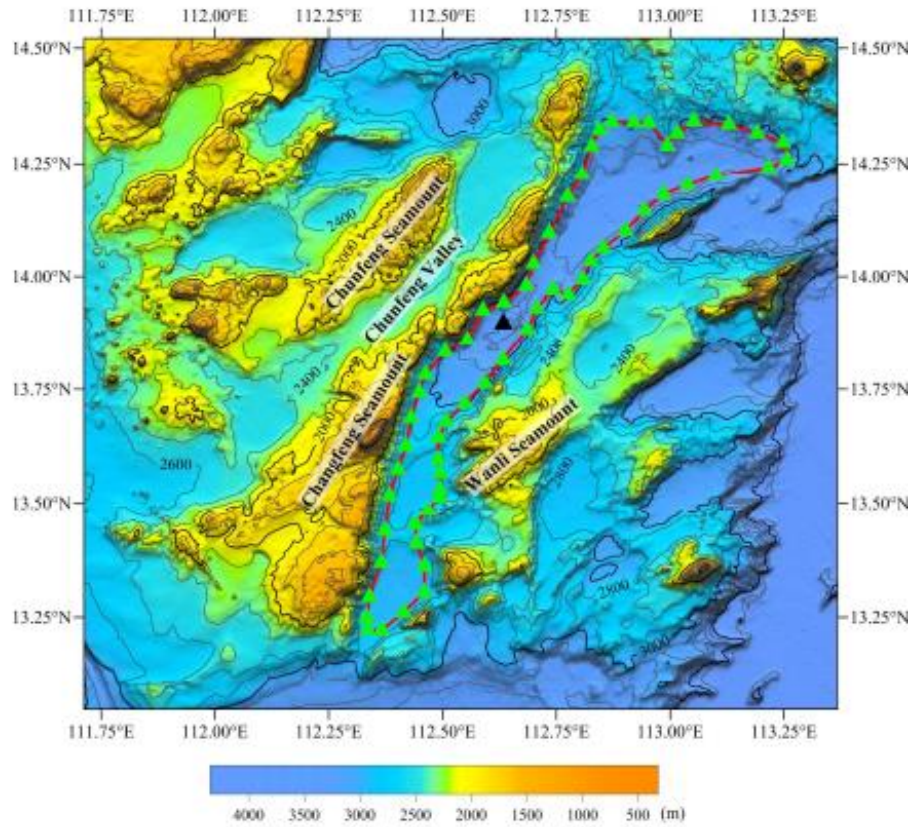


Fig.3 Bathymetric map of the Changfeng Valley (Contours are in 200 m)

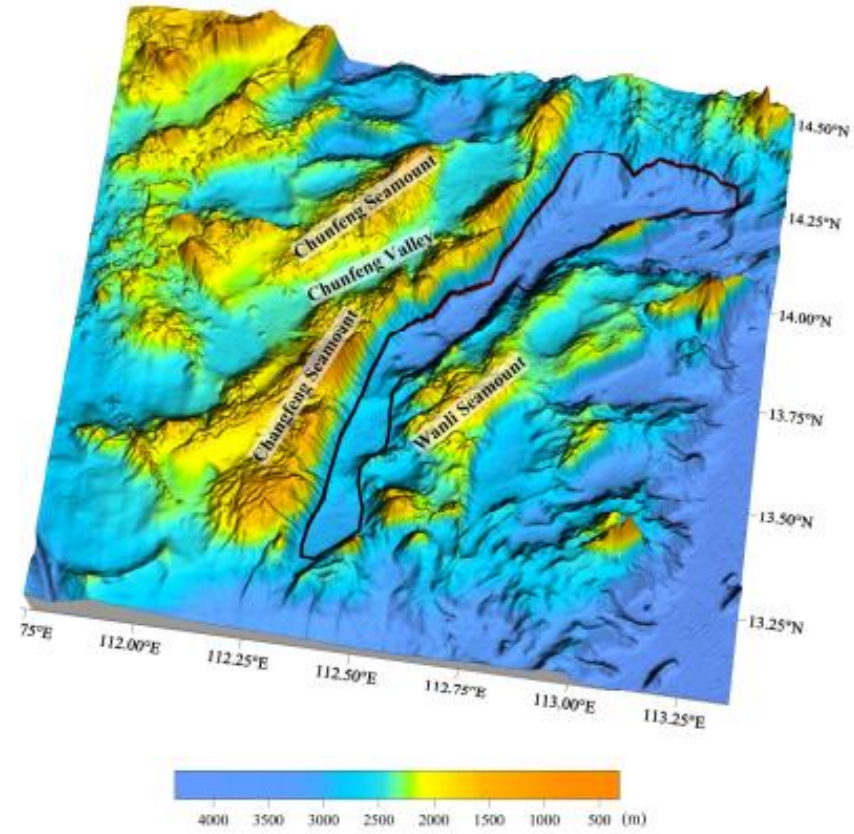


Fig.5 3-D bathymetric map of the Changfeng Valley

47. TROUGH vs VALLEY

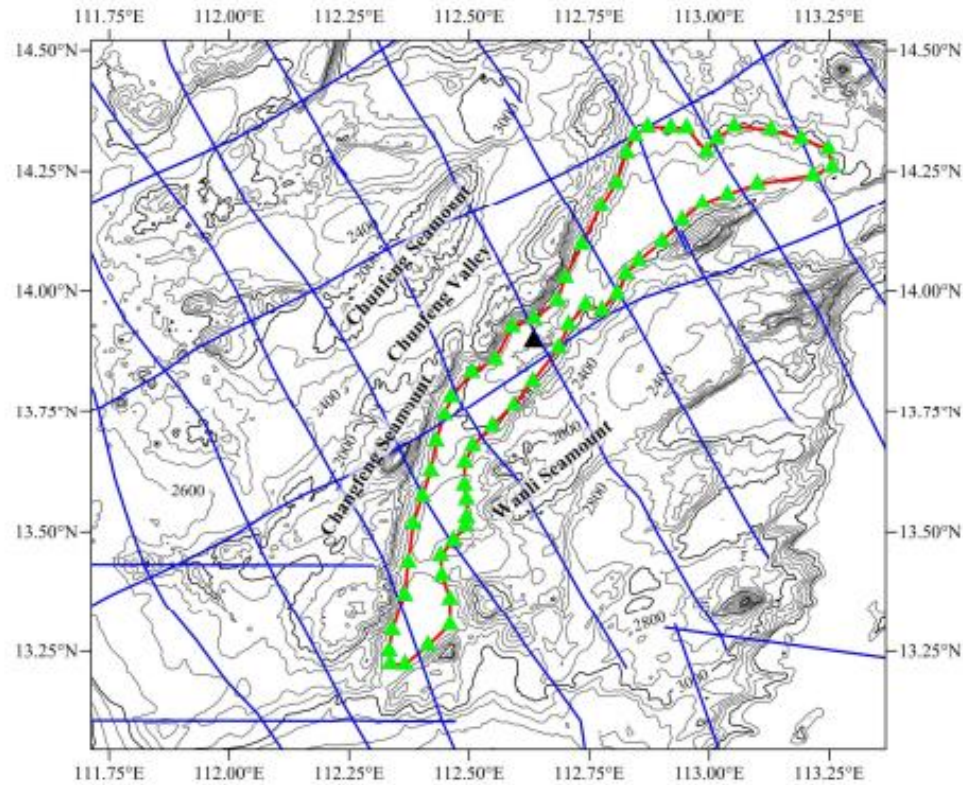


Fig.4 Bathymetric map of the Changfeng Valley, showing track lines.
(Contours are in 200 m)

Supporting Survey Data, including Track Controls:	Date of Survey:	1999-2000
	Survey Ship:	R/V Hai Yang Di Zhi Si Hao
	Sounding Equipment:	Multi-beam sounding system (Seabeam2112)
	Type of Navigation:	DGPS
	Estimated Horizontal Accuracy (nm):	<=0.08nm
	Survey Track Spacing:	2.5nm
	Supporting material can be submitted as Annex in analog or digital form.	

48. TROUGH vs VALLEY

48

Chunfeng VALLEY

ACCEPTED
as Chunfeng TROUGH

Chunfeng TROUGH

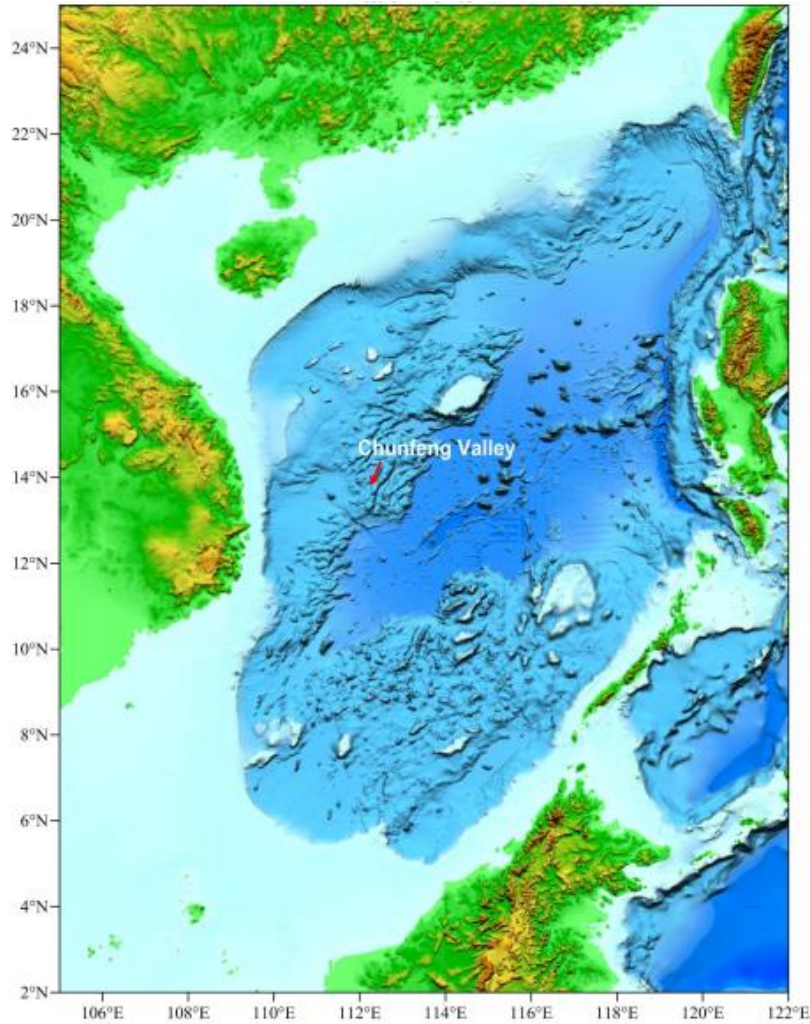


Fig.1 Index map showing the location of the Chunfeng Valley

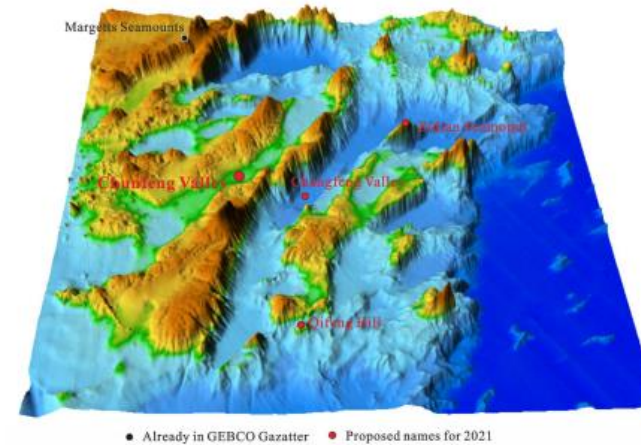
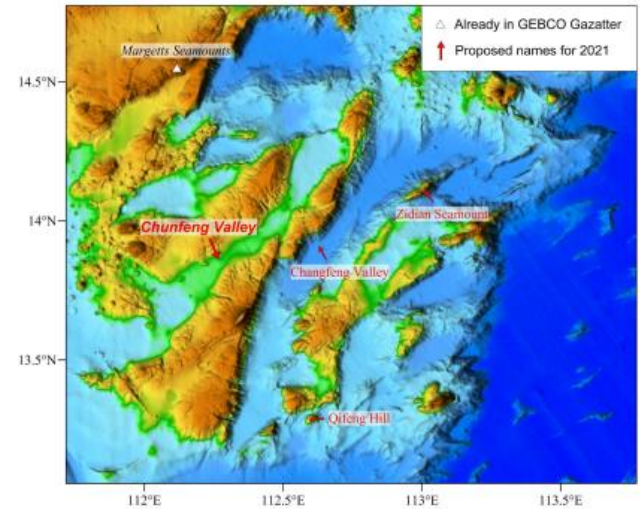


Fig.2 Regional bathymetry map with nearby features of the Chunfeng Valley

Title: Trough

Criteria: Existence of a long depression generally wide and flat bottomed.

Decision Made: If a long depression generally wide and flat bottomed with symmetrical and parallel exists, the whole undersea feature is named trough.

i.e. Chunfeng Trough
SCUFN35.2/181

48. TROUGH vs VALLEY

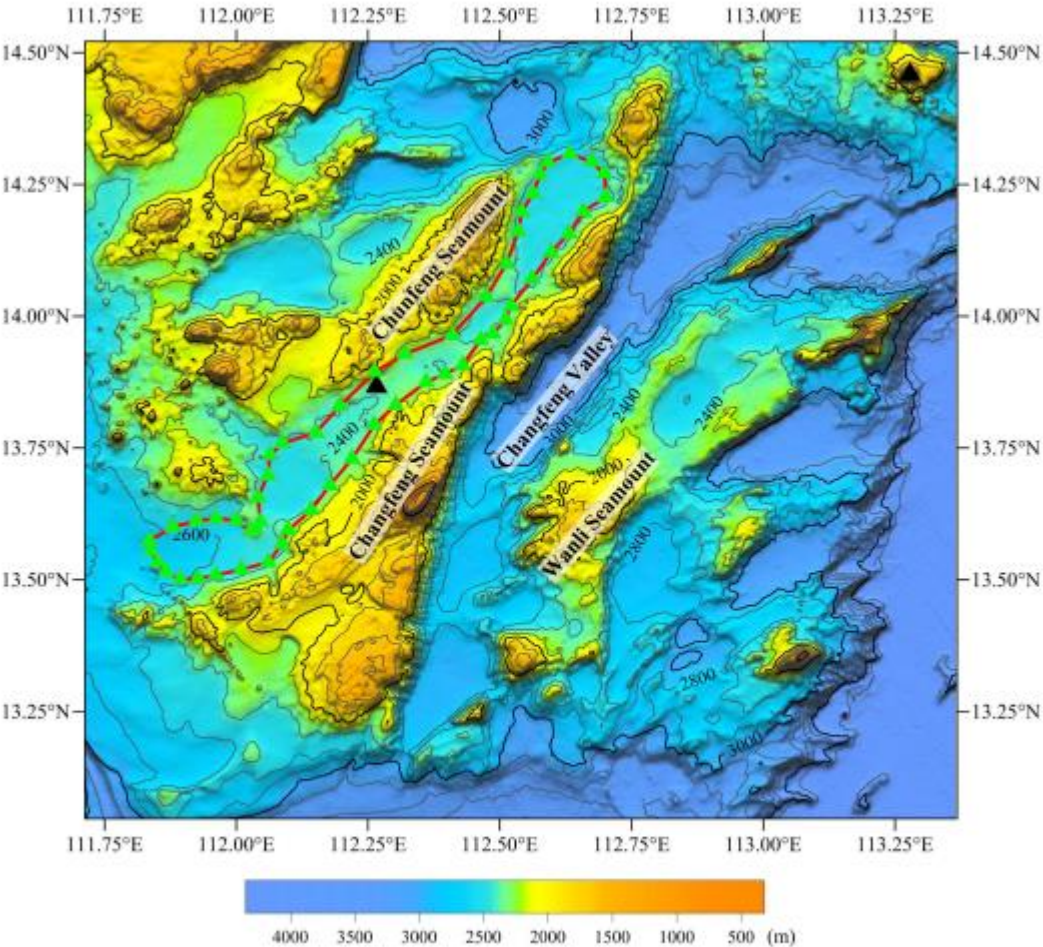


Fig.3 Bathymetric map of the Chunfeng Valley (Contours are in 200 m)

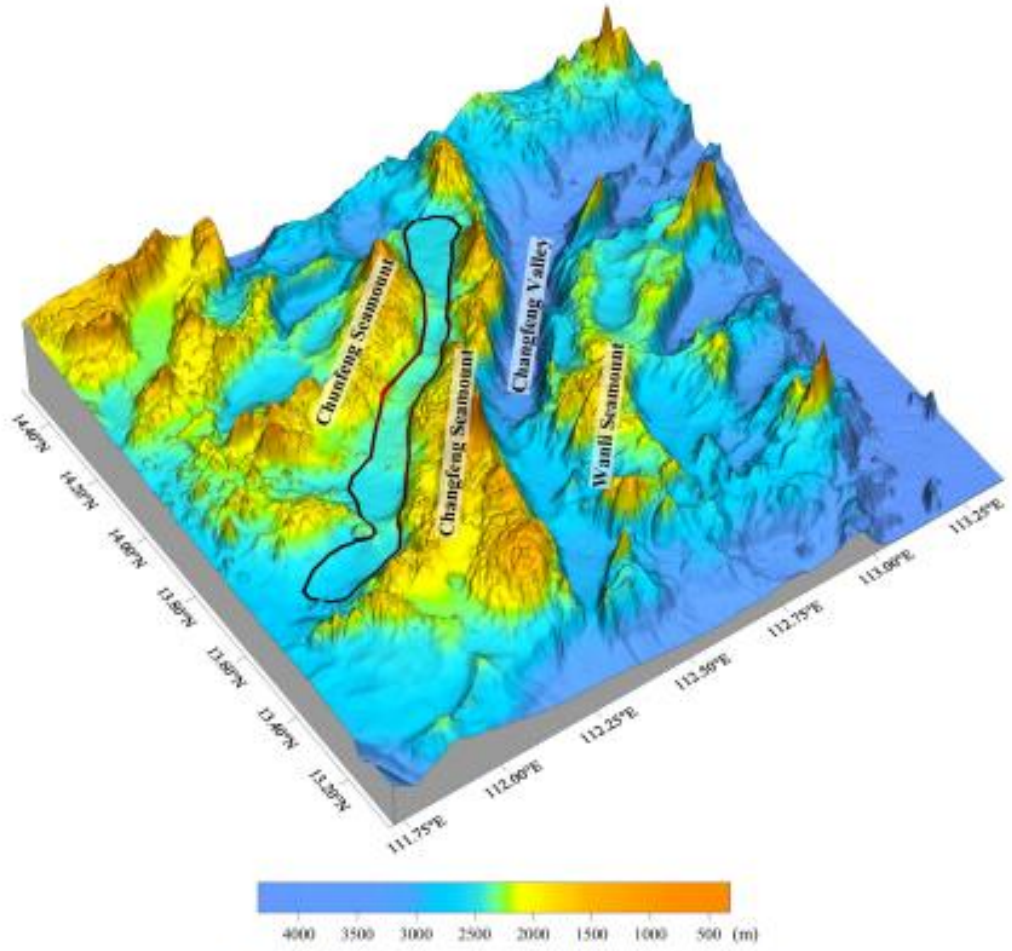


Fig.5 3-D bathymetric map of the Chunfeng Valley

48. TROUGH vs VALLEY

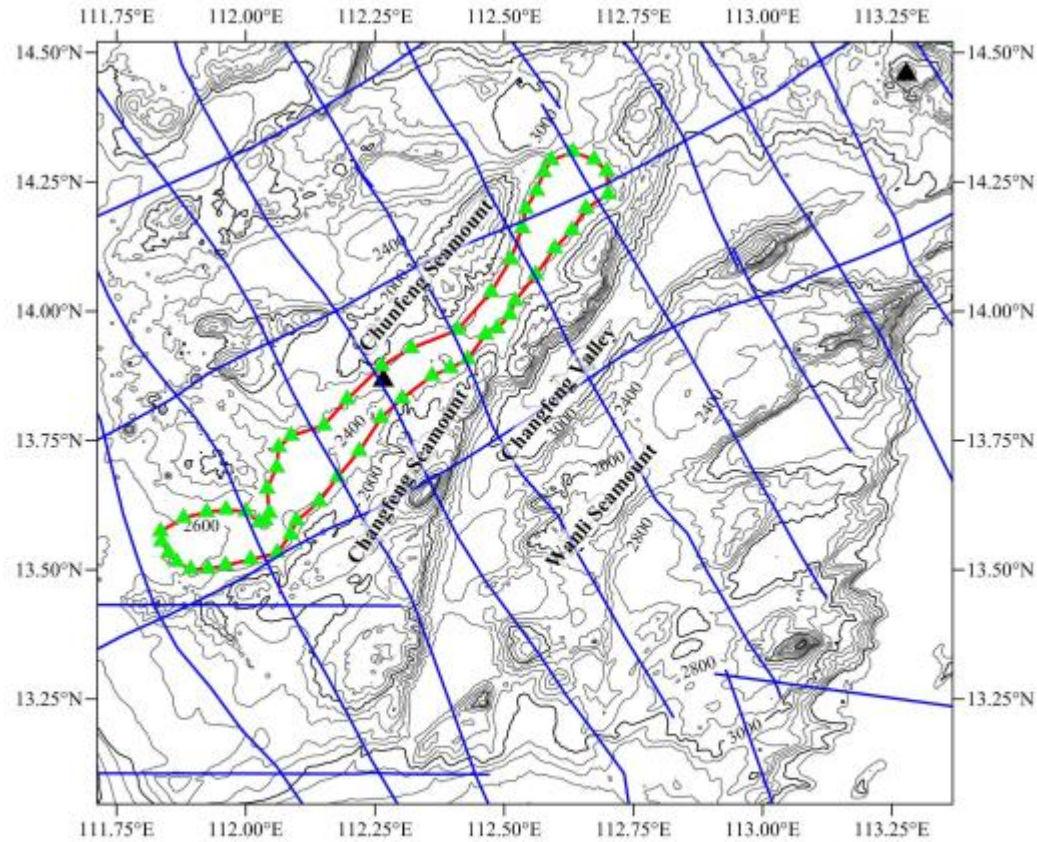


Fig.4 Bathymetric map of the Chunfeng Valley, showing track lines.
(Contours are in 200 m)

Supporting Survey Data, including Track Controls:	Date of Survey:	1999-2000
	Survey Ship:	R/V Hai Yang Di Zhi Si Hao
	Sounding Equipment:	Multi-beam sounding system (Seabeam2112)
	Type of Navigation:	DGPS
	Estimated Horizontal Accuracy (nm):	<=0.08nm
	Survey Track Spacing:	2.5nm
	Supporting material can be submitted as Annex in analog or digital form.	