SCUFN23-07.1D

Comments on the Gazetteer reserve section, especially on the items relevant to JCUFN

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CBF	Rift	19°00' N 15°00' N	126°30' E 133°30' E			Proposer: JCUFN, Japan, Jun. 2007 Discoverer: R/V Yokosuka, R/V Kairei, 1998 The term "Central Basin Fault" and its abbreviated version "CBF" are widely accepted names for this feature in the scientific community.	Minimum Depth:3900 m; Maximum Depth: 7900 m; Total Relief: 4000 m This prominent linear bathymetric feature is approximately 1000 km long, and was first described by Hess (1948) as a NW-SE-trending transcurrent fault. Hess named this feature "Central Basin Fault".	From SCUFN20 (2007): "Rift is not included in the list of approved generic terms. The newly created B-6 Terminology Working Group will discuss this matter". No mention of this name/feature at SCUFN21 (2008).
CBF	Rise	14°00' N 16°00' N	133°50' E 133°50' E			Proposer: JCUFN, Japan, Jun. 2007 Discoverer: S/V Takuyo/Shoyo, Oct. 1995 The term "Central Basin Fault", and its abbreviated version "CBF", are widely accepted names for this feature in the scientific community.	Minimum Depth:3500 m; Maximum Depth: ~5500m; Total Relief:~2000 m The feature is located at the junction of the proposed CBF Rift and the Kyushu-Palau Ridge. It consists of two distorted rectangular-shaped bathymetric highs.	From SCUFN20 (2007): "This proposal is closely related to the proposal for CBF Rift which is also deferred to allow the newly created B-6 Terminology Working Group to discuss this matter". No mention of this name/feature at SCUFN21 (2008).
Medée Hakuho		34°24' N	22°10.5' E			Proposer: JCUFN, Japan, Jun. 2007 Discoverer: R/V Hakuho-Maru, Japan, Jan. 2007 Hakuho is the name of the Japanese research vessel which first conducted a comprehensive bathymetric survey of the feature. Medée means "Mediterranean".	Minimum Depth:2120 m; Maximum Depth:2270 m; Total Relief:150 m The feature is a conical shaped knoll from a topographic point of view. It is one of the largest mud volcanoes in the Mediterranean Sea.	From SCUFN20 (2007): "Mud Volcano is not included in the list of approved generic terms. The newly created B-6 Terminology Working Group will discuss this matter". No mention of this feature and name at SCUFN21 (2008).

Note: JCUFN proposed “mud volcano” as the generic name for “Medee-Hakuho”.

Ohara’s suggestion: the above list includes “rift” and “mud volcano” as the proposed generic term. Since SCUFN also has newly proposed generic term, “sand ridge”, the generic term issue (i.e., Ohara’s WG) should be reconsidered during the SCUFN 23 in Peru. If SCUFN (and the Guiding Committee) agreed with these new generic term, then above feature names could be removed from the reserve section.

Nishi-Sitito	Trough	33°30' N 32°55' N 32°30' N	139°00' E 138°55' E 138°50' E	GEBCO	5.18	Proposer: Dr.Kunio Yashima, Japan Hydrographic Department, Jun. 1999 Discoverer: Hydrographic Survey Vessel Syoyo, 1983. The translation of the name is West Sitito Trough, being located to the west of the Izu Sitito islands.	To be confirmed.	From SCUFN13 (1999) (Nisi-Sitito): "Not accepted for inclusion in the Gazetteer at this stage, owing to its small size. Will be reconsidered when names for IBCWP sheets at scale 1/1M are submitted in timely fashion before publication". From SCUFN14 (2001) (Nishi-Shichito): "Not accepted. Minor feature. Relief: 150 to 300 m".

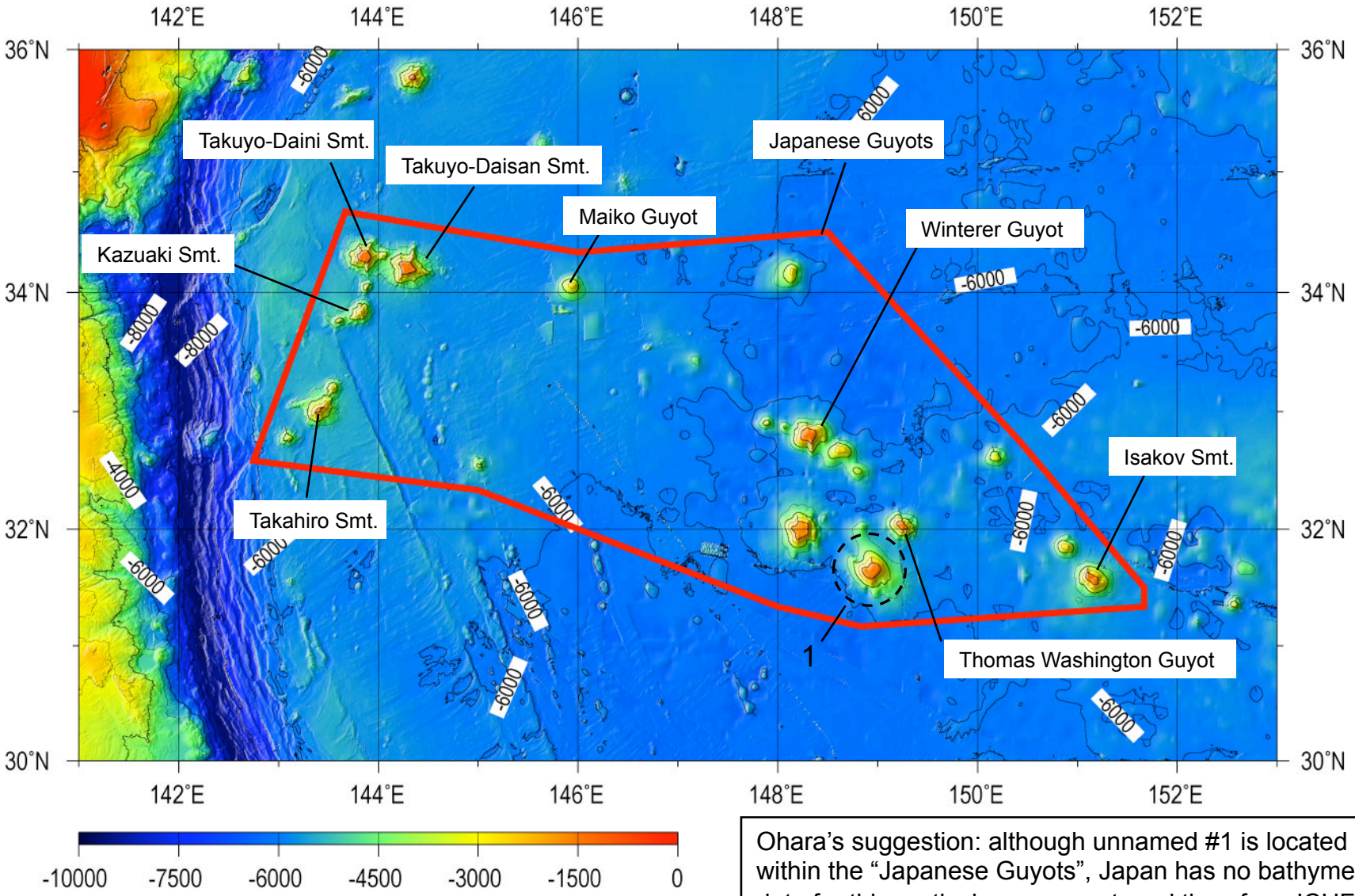
Ohara's suggestion: I personally am willing to follow the SCUFN's decision, i.e., "not accepted at this stage". However, we do have good coverage bathymetry data for this feature, and JCUFN may want to ask SCFUN for the feature to be kept in the gazetteer. I will deal with this issue during the next JCUFN meeting and report the result (i.e., JCUFN's attitude) in the SCUFN 23 in Peru.

Saimei	Seamount	47°26.3' N	169°02.2' E	GEBCO	5.02	Proposer: HDNO, Russia, Discoverer: The Pacific Oceanographic Expedition, 1985	Minimum Depth:1586 m.Total Relief:1114 m. The seamount is within the Emperor Seamount Chain. It has an oval shape.	Name initially proposed as Maksyuta Seamount by HDNO (SCUFN18, 2005)). Not accepted. The sub-committee considered that Yuriy Ivanovich Maksyuta (1918 – 1990) did not make an outstanding contribution to ocean science. Y. Ohara, G. Agapova and V. Sobolev were to research an appropriate Japanese emperor name for this feature, taking into account the chronological order of the existing Emperor Seamount Chain names. From SCUFN19 (2006): "The name Saimei Seamount or Guyot was proposed by Y. Ohara for this feature. N. Cherkis and Y. Ohara to look for additional multibeam bathymetric and magnetic data to further define the proposed Saimei Seamount (or Guyot), and to determine whether it is part of the Jimmu Guyot." From SCUFN20:"It was agreed that the name, Saimei Seamount (or Guyot), would be kept in the reserve section of the gazetteer until additional data becomes available, which according to Y. OHARA may occur within 8 years."

Ohara's suggestion: this seamount is in the Emperor Seamount Chain, and it appeared that there are no multibeam data by the US colleagues for this feature. Japan will probably have bathymetric mapping of the seamount chain in the future, but at this stage, we have no particular plan. Therefore, my suggestion is that this specific term should literally be kept in the reserve section.

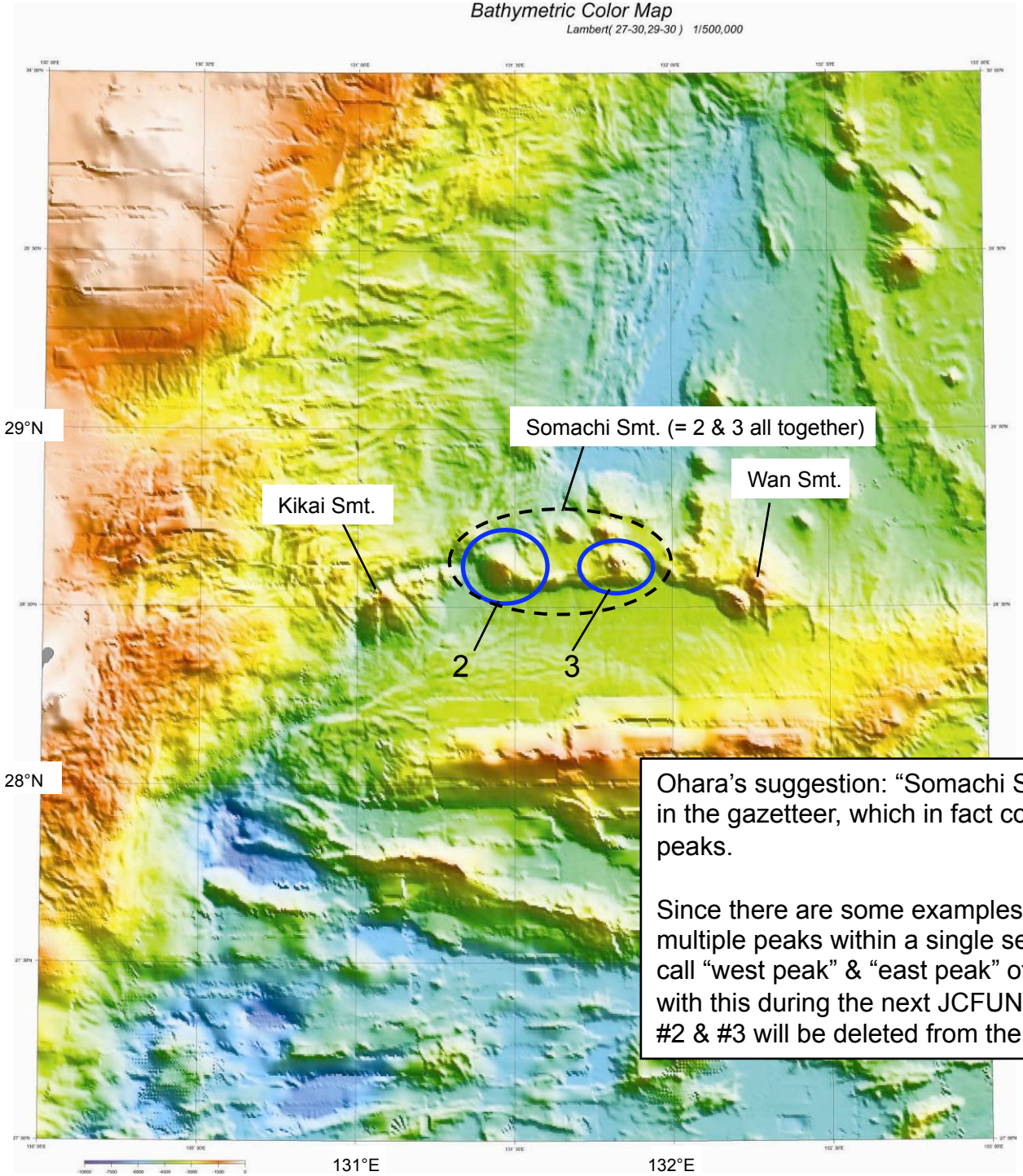
Following six slides deal with the “unnamed #1 to #14”, and some features in the Japanese Guyots, and the Ogasawara Plateau.

Unnamed 1



Ohara's suggestion: although unnamed #1 is located within the "Japanese Guyots", Japan has no bathymetric data for this particular seamount, and therefore JCUFN will not be able to propose a name. Russian or American colleagues may want to work on this.

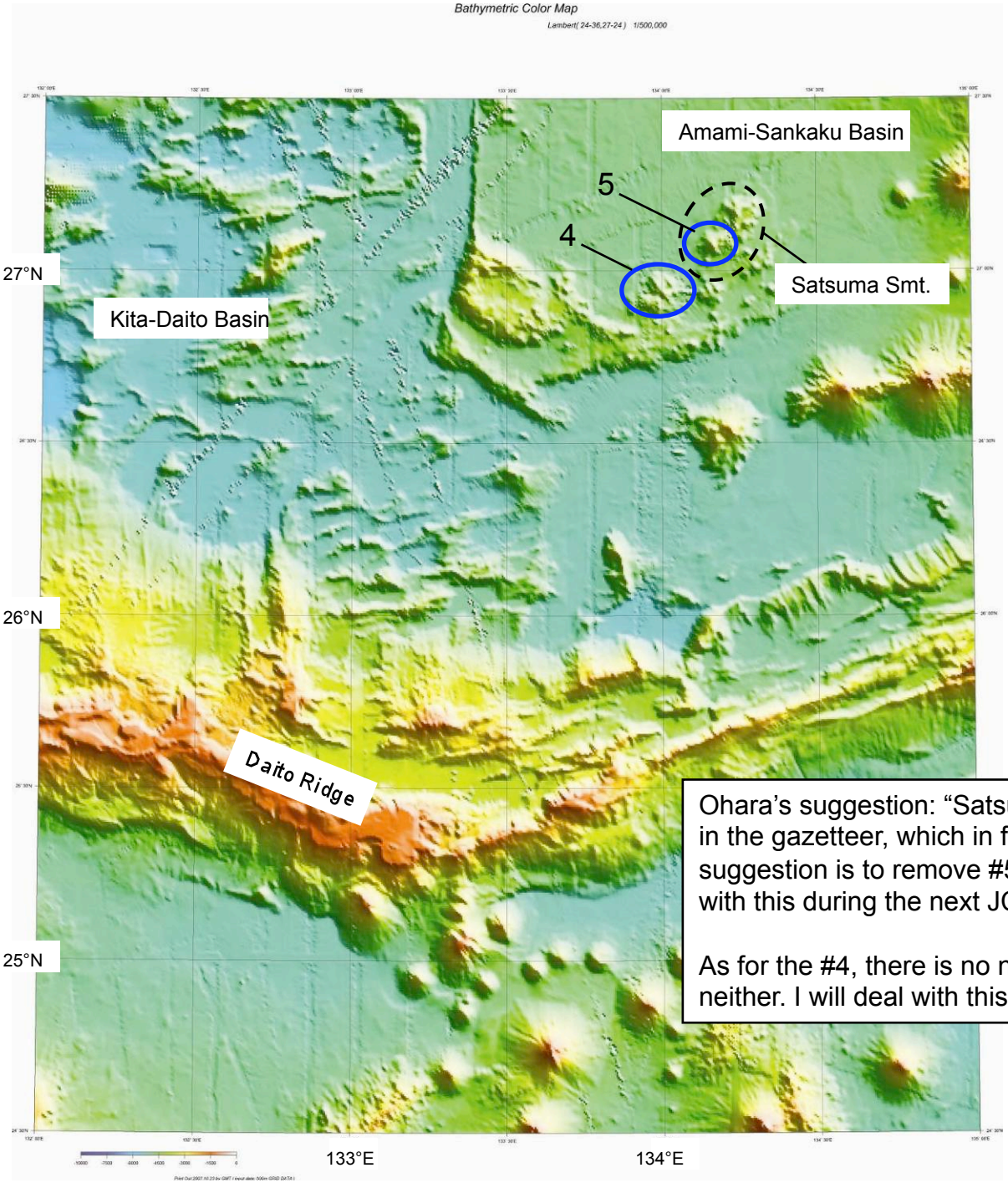
Unnamed 2, 3



Ohara's suggestion: "Somachi Seamount" is already registered in the gazetteer, which in fact consists of unamed #2 & #3 peaks.

Since there are some examples in the gazetteer that have multiple peaks within a single seamount body, we may want to call "west peak" & "east peak" of Somachi Seamount. I will deal with this during the next JCFUN meeting. In this case, unnamed #2 & #3 will be deleted from the reserve section.

Unnamed 4、5

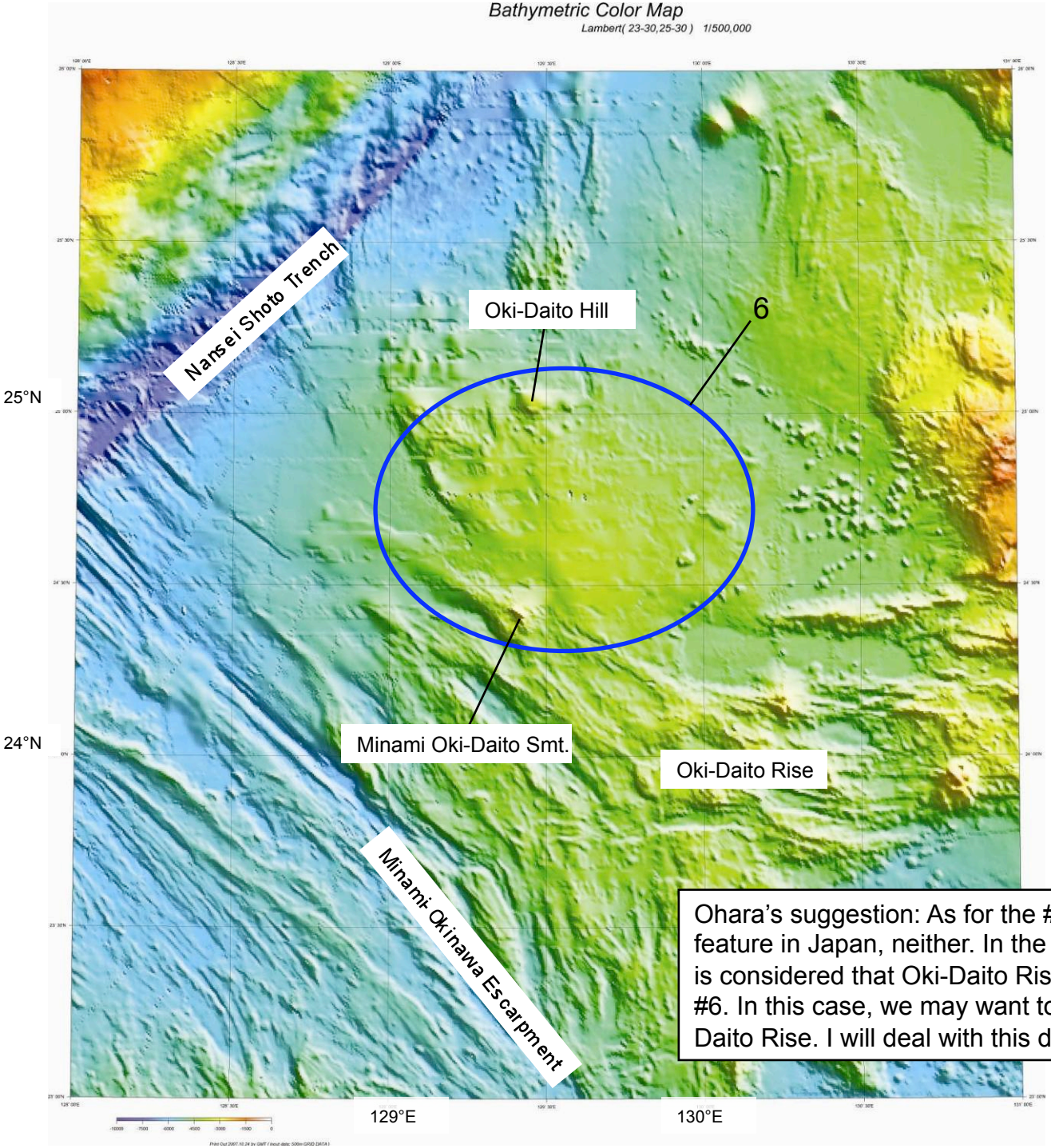


Note: Satsuma Seamount is wrongly registered as (27°54.9' N 134°42.5' E) in the latest version gazetteer. The correct coordinate should be (27°06' N, 134°13' E). Please correct the gazetteer.

Ohara's suggestion: "Satsuma Seamount" is already registered in the gazetteer, which in fact includes unamed #5 peak. My suggestion is to remove #5 from the reserve section. I will deal with this during the next JCFUN meeting.

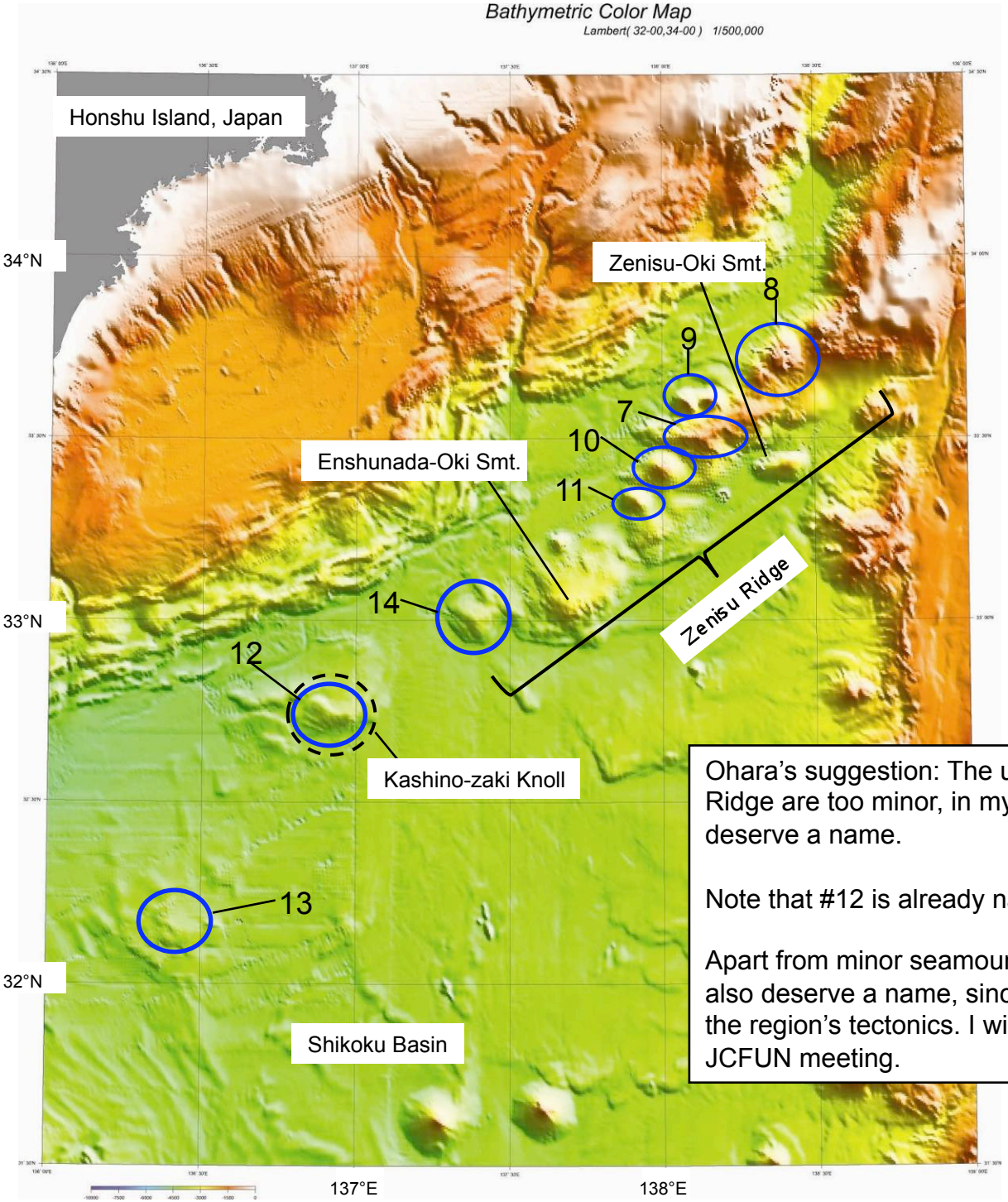
As for the #4, there is no name for this seamount in Japan, neither. I will deal with this during the next JCFUN meeting.

Unnamed 6



Ohara's suggestion: As for the #6, there is no name for this feature in Japan, neither. In the science community, however, it is considered that Oki-Daito Rise includes the area defined as #6. In this case, we may want to re-define the extent of Oki-Daito Rise. I will deal with this during the next JCFUN meeting.

Unnamed 7-14

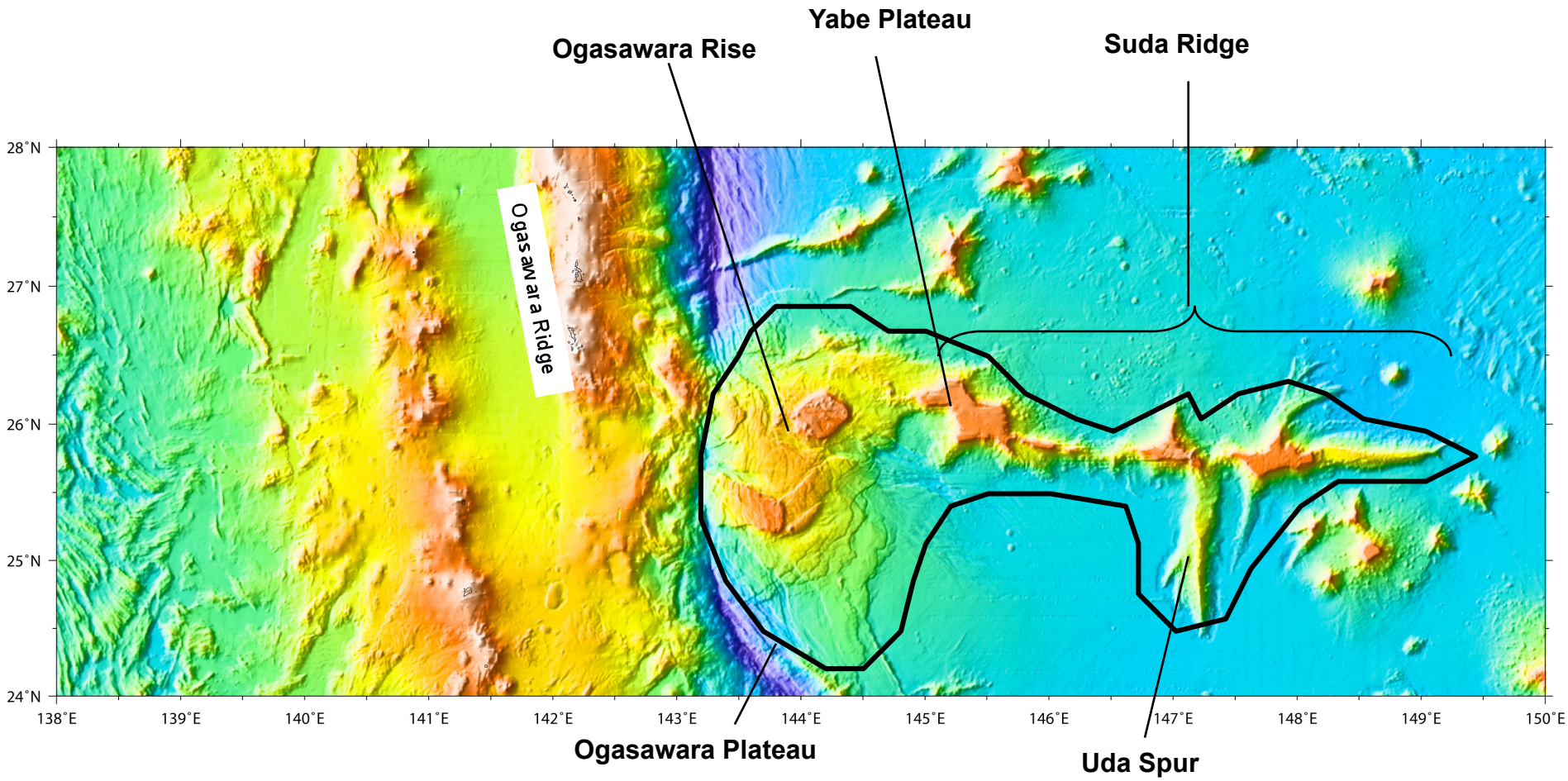


Ohara's suggestion: The unnamed features along the Zenisu Ridge are too minor, in my opinion. In my sense, #14 will only deserve a name.

Note that #12 is already named as "Kashino-zaki Knoll".

Apart from minor seamounts along the Zenisu Ridge, #13 will also deserve a name, since this knoll is important in considering the region's tectonics. I will deal with these issues during the next JCFUN meeting.

Suda Ridge、Uda Spur、Yabe Plateau



Ohara's suggestion: Suda & Uda Ridges and Yabe Plateau have not yet discussed in the past JCUFN meetings. I will deal with these issues during the next JCFUN meeting. Furthermore, the position of the Ogasawara Plateau was re-define during the SCUFN 20 meeting in Monaco in 2007 (see the SCUFN 20 report). However, this re-definition was established by only four coordinates. As you can see from the map, this is obviously not enough to define the Ogasawara Plateau. Therefore, I will provide more detailed polygon data along with the shape file for the plateau in the next SCUFN 23 in Peru.