

UNDERSEA FEATURE NAME PROPOSAL

(Sea NOTE overleaf)

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

Name Proposed:	Ballance Seamount	Ocean or Sea:	South Pacific Ocean
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Geometry that best defines the feature (Yes/No) :						
Point	Line	Polygon	Multiple points	Multiple lines*	Multiple polygons*	Combination of geometries*
		✓				

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

Coordinates:	Lat. (e.g. 63°32.6'N)	Long. (e.g. 046°21.3'W)
	34° 2.47' S	174° 37.68' E
	33° 58.28' S	174° 48.14' E
	33° 58.37' S	174° 54.39' E
	34° 3.55' S	174° 59.91' E
	34° 10.81' S	174° 58.45' E
	34° 8.96' S	174° 49.71' E
	34° 2.82' S	174° 44.97' E
	34° 3.63' S	174° 37.95' E

Feature Description:	Maximum Depth:	2000m	Steepness :	
	Minimum Depth :	800m	Shape :	Irregular
	Total Relief :	1200m	Dimension/Size :	24km x 19 km

Associated Features:	
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Chart/Map References:	Shown Named on Map/Chart:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New Zealand Oceanographic Institute Chart, Coastal series 1:200,000 North Cape Bathymetry©, 1990, Mitchell, J.S. & Eade, J.V. ▪ Chart NZ 23 (North Island), 2005 ▪ Chart NZ 14605 (New Zealand to Fiji & Solomon Islands), 2007.
	Shown Unnamed on Map/Chart:	
	Within Area of Map/Chart:	

Reason for Choice of Name (if a person, state how associated with the feature to be named):	The late Prof. Peter Ballance of Auckland University was an eminent scientist and a leading authority on the tectonics of the northern New Zealand margin, the Northland volcanic arc and the volcanic arcs of the south-west Pacific. Recent research has shown that the seamount chain, of which the proposed Ballance Seamount is a part, is related to the nearby Northern arc. The seamount is part of the Northland Plateau, which contains the Northland Allochthon, one of Prof. Ballance's pioneering areas of research.
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Discovery Facts:	Discovery Date:	unknown
	Discoverer (Individual, Ship):	unknown

Supporting Survey Data, including Track Controls:	Date of Survey:	
	Survey Ship:	HMNZS Lachlan
	Sounding Equipment:	12kHz
	Type of Navigation:	
	Estimated Horizontal Accuracy (nm):	
	Survey Track Spacing:	0.2-2km
	Supporting material can be submitted as Annex in analog or digital form.	

Proposer(s):	Name(s):	Dr Richard Herzer
	Date:	20 August 2012
	E-mail:	r.herzer@gns.cri.nz
	Organization and Address:	GNS Science 1 Fairway Drive Avalon Lower Hutt 5010 New Zealand
	Concurrer (name, e-mail, organization and address):	New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa (NZGB) PO Box 5501 Wellington 6145 New Zealand Contact: jremnant@linz.govt.nz

Remarks:	Ballance Seamount, which is beyond New Zealand's 12 Nautical Mile Territorial Sea, was assigned by the NZGB as a new official undersea feature name by <i>New Zealand Gazette</i> , 2012, page 2383 (copy attached).
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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 Principality of MONACO Fax: +377 93 10 81 40 E-mail: info@ihb.mc	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) UNESCO Place de Fontenoy 75700 PARIS France Fax: +33 1 45 68 58 12 E-mail: info@unesco.org
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Notice of Decisions to Assign, Alter and Discontinue Undersea Feature Names

Pursuant to sections 25 and 21(2) of the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008, the New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa ("Board") hereby gives notice of assigned, altered and discontinued undersea feature names beyond New Zealand's 12 Nautical Mile Territorial Sea.

The details of the assigned, altered and discontinued undersea feature names, their undersea generic feature types, and their descriptions, are specified in the three columns of the Schedule below.

The Board's final determinations on these undersea features names, take effect on **19 July 2012**.

Schedule

Assigned, Altered and Discontinued Undersea Feature Names Beyond New Zealand's 12 Nautical Mile Territorial Sea

<i>Assigned, Altered and Discontinued Undersea Feature Name</i>	<i>Undersea Generic Feature Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
Ballance Seamount	Seamount	<p>E Latitude: 174.62793174 174.80234495 174.90650658 174.99845653 174.97416750 174.82847172 174.74947057 174.63242787</p> <p>S Longitude: 34.04112344 33.97138547 33.97280328 34.05916214 34.18010156 34.14933192 34.04693127 34.06044449</p> <p>An irregular shaped seamount on the Northland Plateau, measuring 24km by 19km, with a maximum depth of 2000m and minimum depth of 800m, located approximately 150km north-east of Great Exhibition Bay. Chart NZ51, North Cape Bathymetry©, J.S. Mitchell & J.V. Eade, 1990. Assigning a new name for an unnamed undersea feature.</p>
East Ngātoro Knoll	Knoll	37°02.99'S Latitude, 177°05.99'E Longitude. An isolated conical seamount with an area of 9.10 sq kms, rising to 1450m from a depth of 1950m, located in the outer Bay of Plenty. Depicted on Bay of Plenty Chart©, Wright, 1989. Spelling alteration from East Ngatoro Knoll.
Karitāne Canyon	Canyon	45°38'S Latitude, 171°10.94'E Longitude. A canyon extending from a depth of approximately 80m to a depth of approximately 1000m, forming one of the tributaries of the North Channel of the Bounty Trough, located on the Otago shelf. Depicted on Otago Chart©, Brodie, 1970; Oamaru Chart©, Carter & Carter, 1981; Otago Chart, Carter, 1986. Spelling alteration from Karitane Canyon.
Karitāne Channel	Channel	45°45'S Latitude, 171°45'E Longitude. A channel, with a floor depth as deep as 1700m that is the southern tributary that flows northwards into the North Bounty Channel, located off the East Coast of the South Island. Depicted on Oamaru Chart©, Carter & Carter, 1981. Spelling alteration from Karitane Channel.
Kekerengū Bank	Bank	42°13.90'S Latitude, 174°24.13'E Longitude. A bank rising from seafloor depths of 1450m and cresting at 700m, located on the continental shelf due south of Cape Campbell, Kaikoura Shelf. Depicted on Campbell Chart, Mitchell, 1988; Cook Chart, Baldwin & Lewis, 1991. Spelling alteration from Kekerengu Bank.
Mokohīnau Knoll	Knoll	35°43.26'S Latitude, 176°13.09'E Longitude. An isolated conical seamount which rises to 600m from a depth of 800m, located in the northern Bay of Plenty area. Depicted on Cuvier Chart©, Carter, 1976. Spelling alteration from Mokohinau Knoll.
Ngātoro Basin	Basin	36°30'S Latitude, 177°15'E Longitude. A small deep depression, with the floor at a depth of between 3200m and 3300m, extending from 60km to 150km north-east of Mayor Island, and trending north-east-south-west at the foot of the continental slope off the Bay of Plenty. Depicted on Cook Chart©, van der Linden, 1968; Cuvier Chart©, Carter, 1976; Cuvier Chart©, Wright, 1989; Havre Trough Chart©, Wright, 1990; Cook Chart©, Baldwin & Lewis, 1991. Spelling alteration from Ngatoro Basin.
Ngātoro Canyon	Canyon	36°50'S Latitude, 176°50'E Longitude. A canyon reaching depths of approximately 1950m, located at the southwestern end of Ngātoro Basin, north-west of Tauranga Trough, Bay of Plenty. Depicted on Cuvier Chart©, Wright, 1989. Spelling alteration from Ngatoro Canyon.
Ngātoro Ridge	Ridge	37°03.89'S Latitude, 177°20.24'E Longitude. A ridge with three main crests: Waioeka, Waitotahi, and Nukuhou Knolls, aligned north-east-south-west between the Tauranga Trough to the north-west and White Island Trough to the south-east. Depicted on Bay of Plenty Chart©, Pantin, et al., 1973; Bay of Plenty Chart©,

