

UNDERSEA FEATURE NAME PROPOSAL

(Sea NOTE overleaf)

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

Name Proposed:	Ngātoroirangi 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*
		X				

* 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)
	33°43.71'S (centre)	179°49.63'E (centre)
	33°39.583`S	179°41.883`E
	33°38.067`S	179°44.833`E
	33°36.85`S	179°46.483`E
	33°37.25`S	179°52.05`E
	33°39.8`S	179°56.033`E
	33°43.217`S	179°57.033`E
	33°47.517`S	179°56.183`E
	33°50.4`S	179°52.417`E
	33°51.133`S	179°48.917`E
	33°50.667`S	179°45.45`E
	33°49.2`S	179°41.017`E
	33°46.783`S	179°37.967`E
	33°43.633`S	179°37.65`E
33°40.417`S	179°40.683`E	
33°39.583`S	179°41.883`E	

Feature Description:	Maximum Depth:	2500 metres	Steepness :	
	Minimum Depth :	340 metres	Shape :	Volcanic cone
	Total Relief :	2160 metres	Dimension/Size :	30 x 26 km

Associated Features:	Ngātoroirangi Seamount is in the Kermadec volcanic arc and lies 43 km NE of Sonne Seamount, 36 km south of Cole Seamount and 25 km east of Kermadec Ridge.
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Chart/Map References:	Shown Named on Map/Chart: Named in an internationally peer reviewed journal	IC Wright, TJ Worthington & JA Gamble (2006). New multibeam mapping and geochemistry of the 308–358 S sector, and overview, of southern Kermadec arc volcanism. <i>Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research</i> 149, 263 – 296.
	Shown Unnamed on Map/Chart:	
	Within Area of Map/Chart:	Chart NZ 14600 INT 600, INT 605

Reason for Choice of Name (if a person, state how associated with the feature to be named):	Named after a tohunga (priest) prominent during the settling of New Zealand by Māori. One of the legends that relates to Ngātoroirangi is that springs of hot water appeared where he stamped his foot as he travelled around the Bay of Plenty and Rotorua region in the central North Island of New Zealand – hence the appropriateness of this name for an active volcano.
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Discovery Facts:	Discovery Date:	May 1981
	Discoverer (Individual, Ship):	Tangaroa (1)

Supporting Survey Data, including Track Controls:	Date of Survey:	1998 - 2012
	Survey Ship:	RV Tangaroa (2002, 2012) , RV Sonne, (1998, 2011)
	Sounding Equipment:	Atlas hydrosweep DS2, EM120, EM300, EM302 multibeam
	Type of Navigation:	DGPS
	Estimated Horizontal Accuracy (nm):	25 m
	Survey Track Spacing:	Variable
	Supporting material can be submitted as Annex in analog or digital form.	

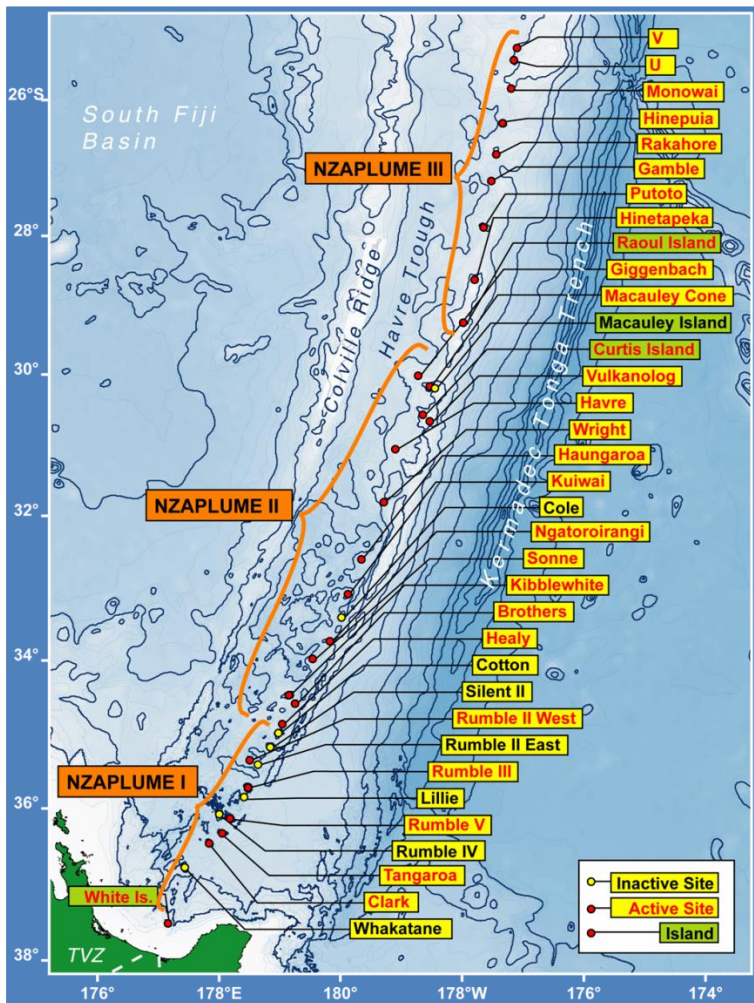
Proposer(s):	Name(s):	Mr Mark Dyer (Chairperson of the NZGB) & Mr Adam Greenland (National Hydrographer)
	Date:	27 June 2016
	E-mail:	markdyer@linz.govt.nz
	Organization and Address:	New Zealand Geographic Board PO Box 5501 Wellington 6145 New Zealand
	Concurrer (name, e-mail, organization and address):	Dr Vaughan Stagpoole V.Stagpoole@gns.cri.nz GNS Science PO Box 30 368 Lower Hutt 5040 New Zealand

Remarks:	Informally named Ngatoroirangi Volcano. The New Zealand Geographic Board gazetted Ngātoroirangi Seamount as an official undersea feature name on 26 May 2016.
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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	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) UNESCO Place de Fontenoy 75700 PARIS
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Commonly used names of volcanoes of the Kermaadec arc (de Ronde, pers. com. 2015). NZAPLUME I (1999) NZAPLUME II (2002) and NZAPLUME III (2004) refer to New Zealand-led surveys that mapped the regions and named many of the features (U and V are in Tongan waters). Active sites are those that are hydrothermally active and known to vent hot water.

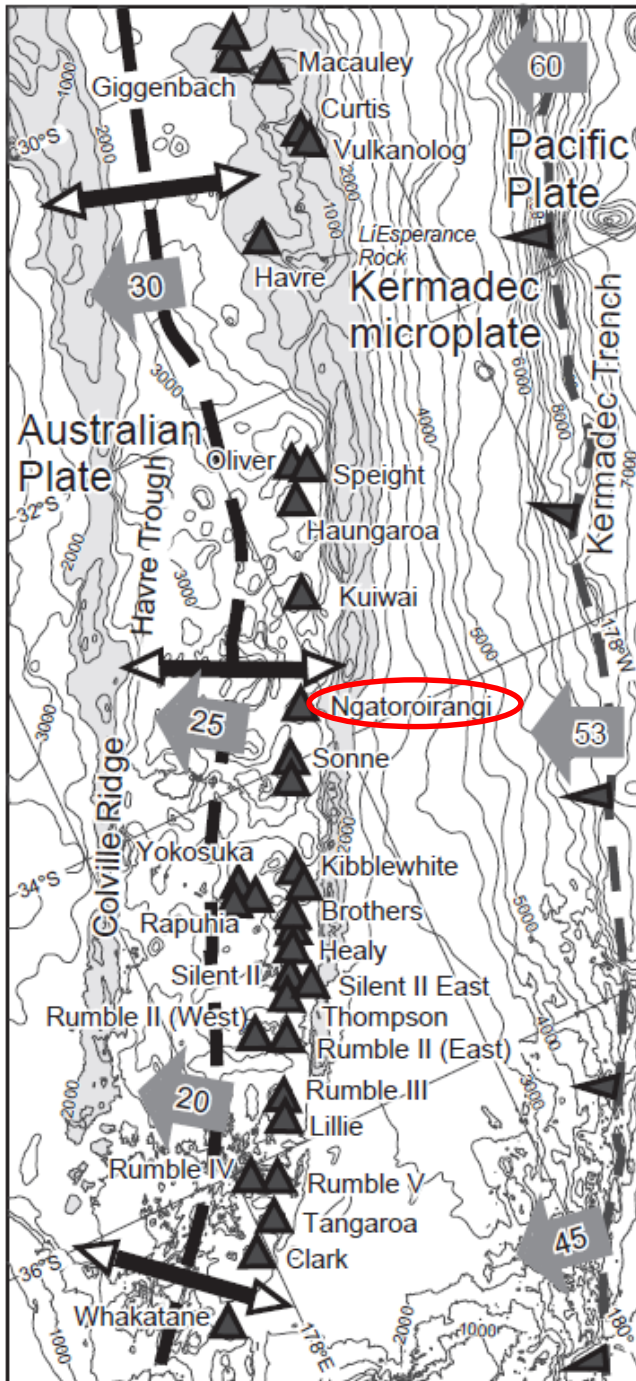
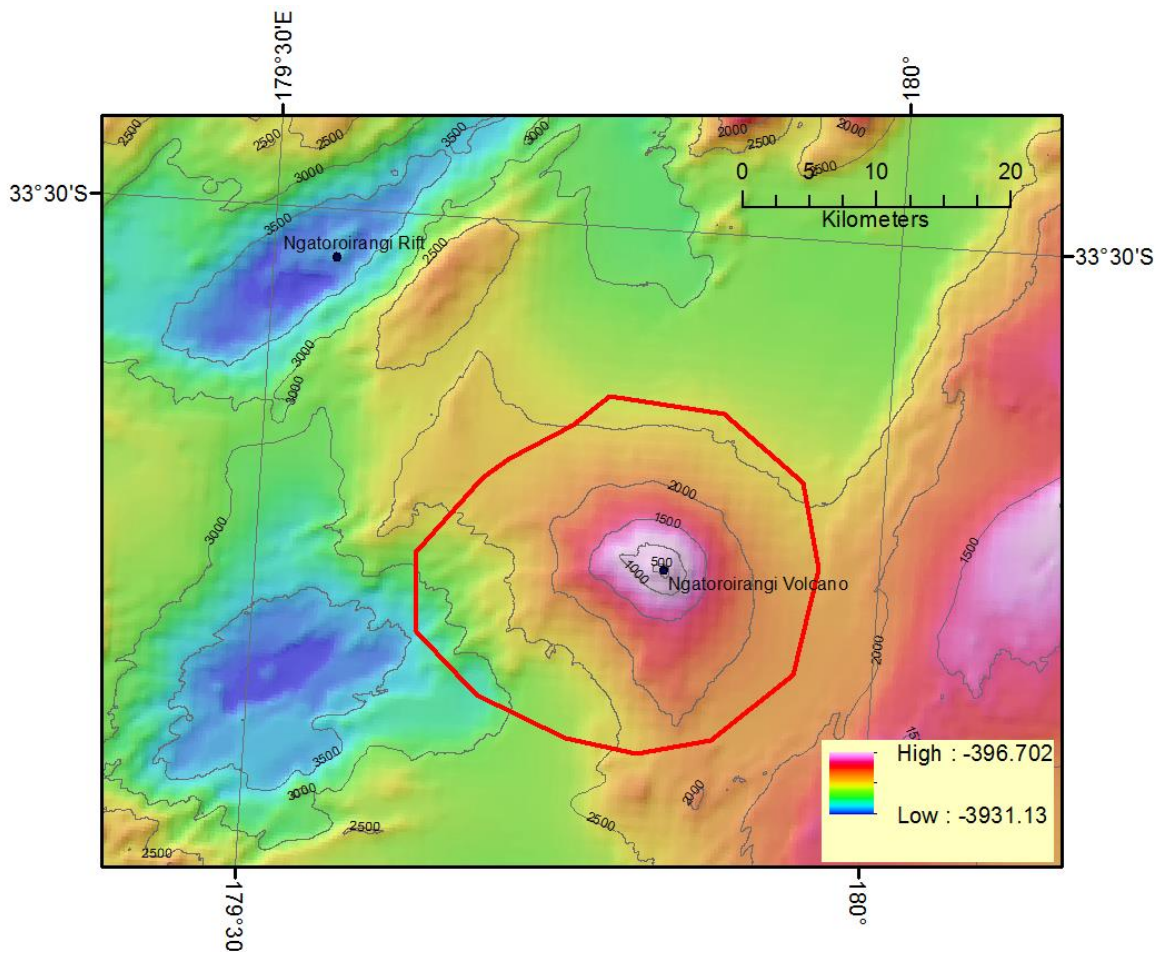
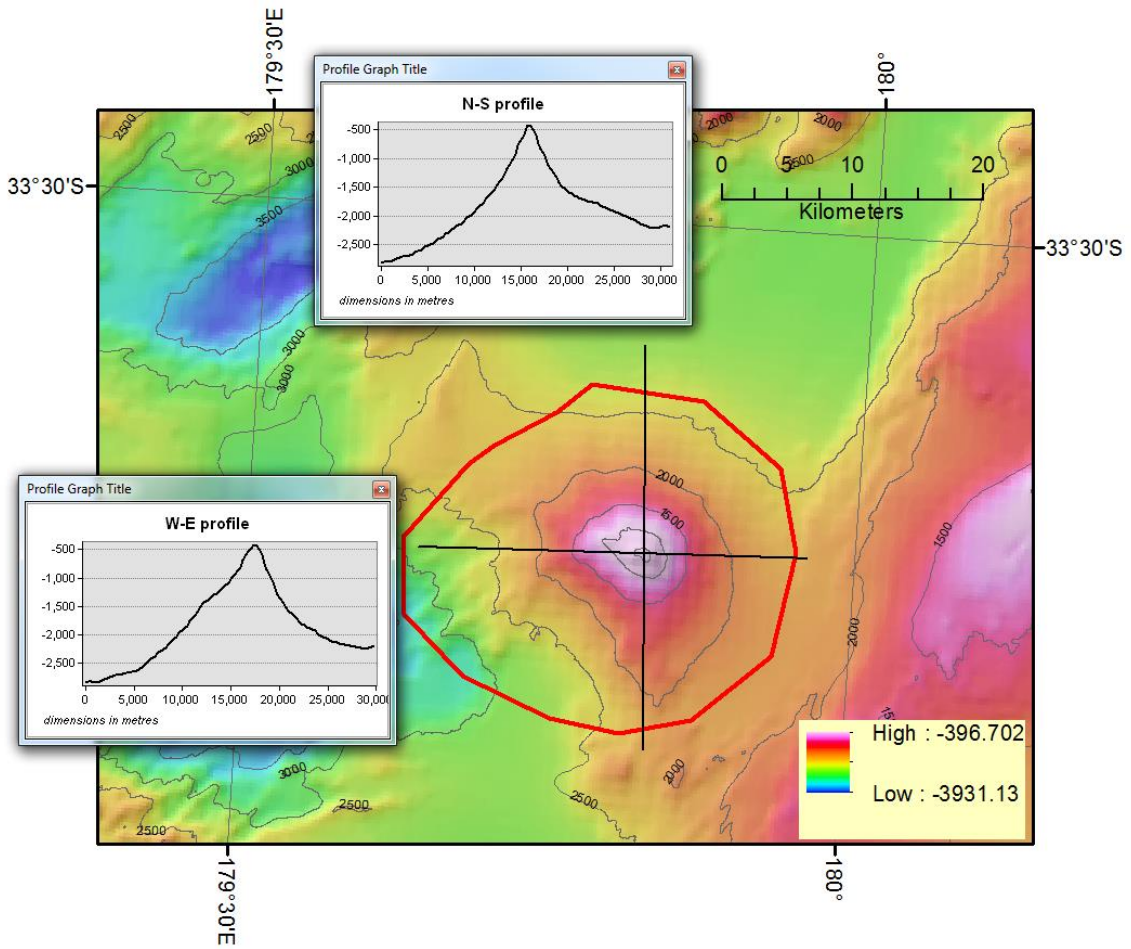


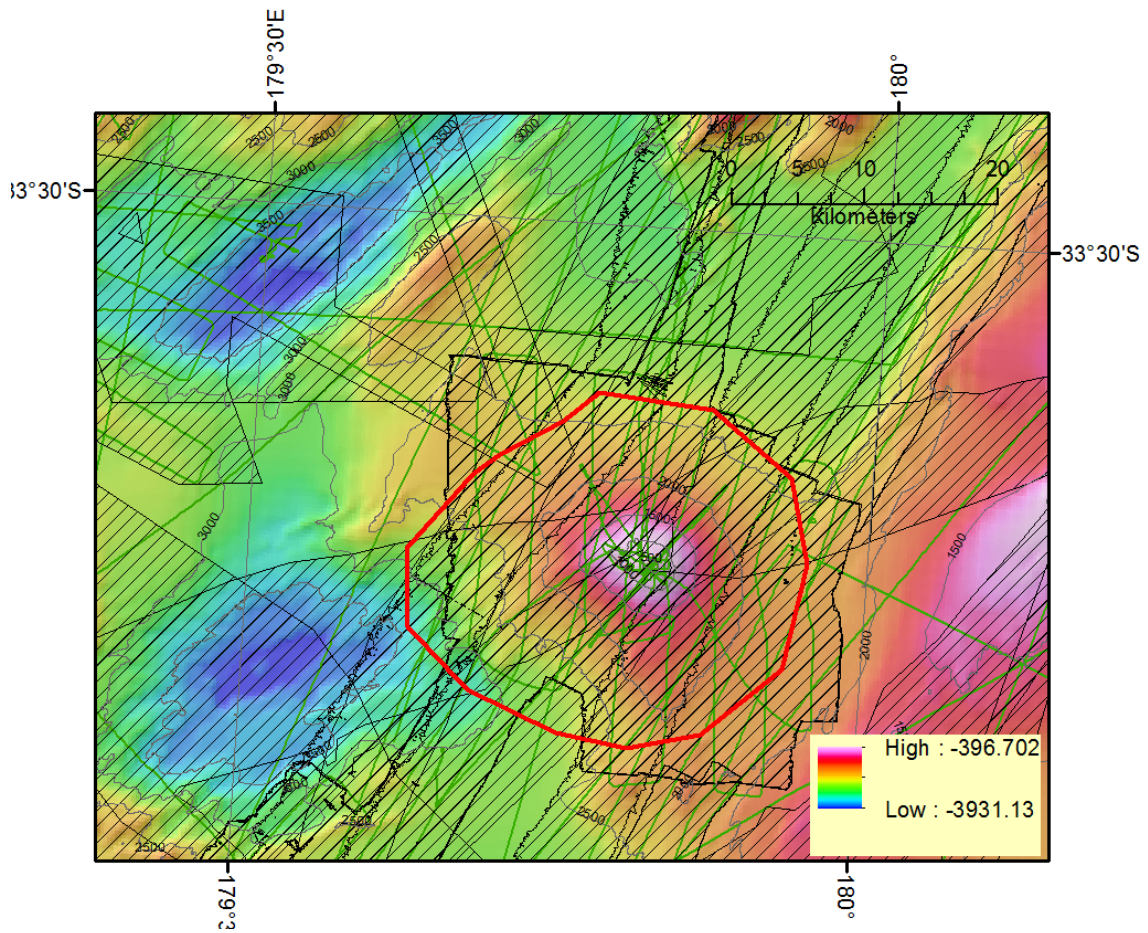
Fig. 2A of Wright et al 2006. Regional setting of the southern and central Kermadec subduction system, including newly discovered volcanoes (closed triangles) of the arc front [including Ngātoroirangi]. Dashed lines show location of the subduction and extensional plate boundaries, east and west of the Kermadec microplate, respectively, with grey arrows showing estimated relative Pa-Ke and Ke-Au plate motion in millimeters per annum.



Bathymetry (250m grid) of Ngātoroirangi Seamount and polygon around the feature. Note Ngātoroirangi Rift to the northwest is an existing recorded (unofficial) name.



Profiles of Ngātoroirangi Seamount (dimensions in metres). Summit elevation = 340 metres.



Data coverage :
 Cross-hatch = multibeam bathymetry coverage
 Dark green = single beam bathymetry data

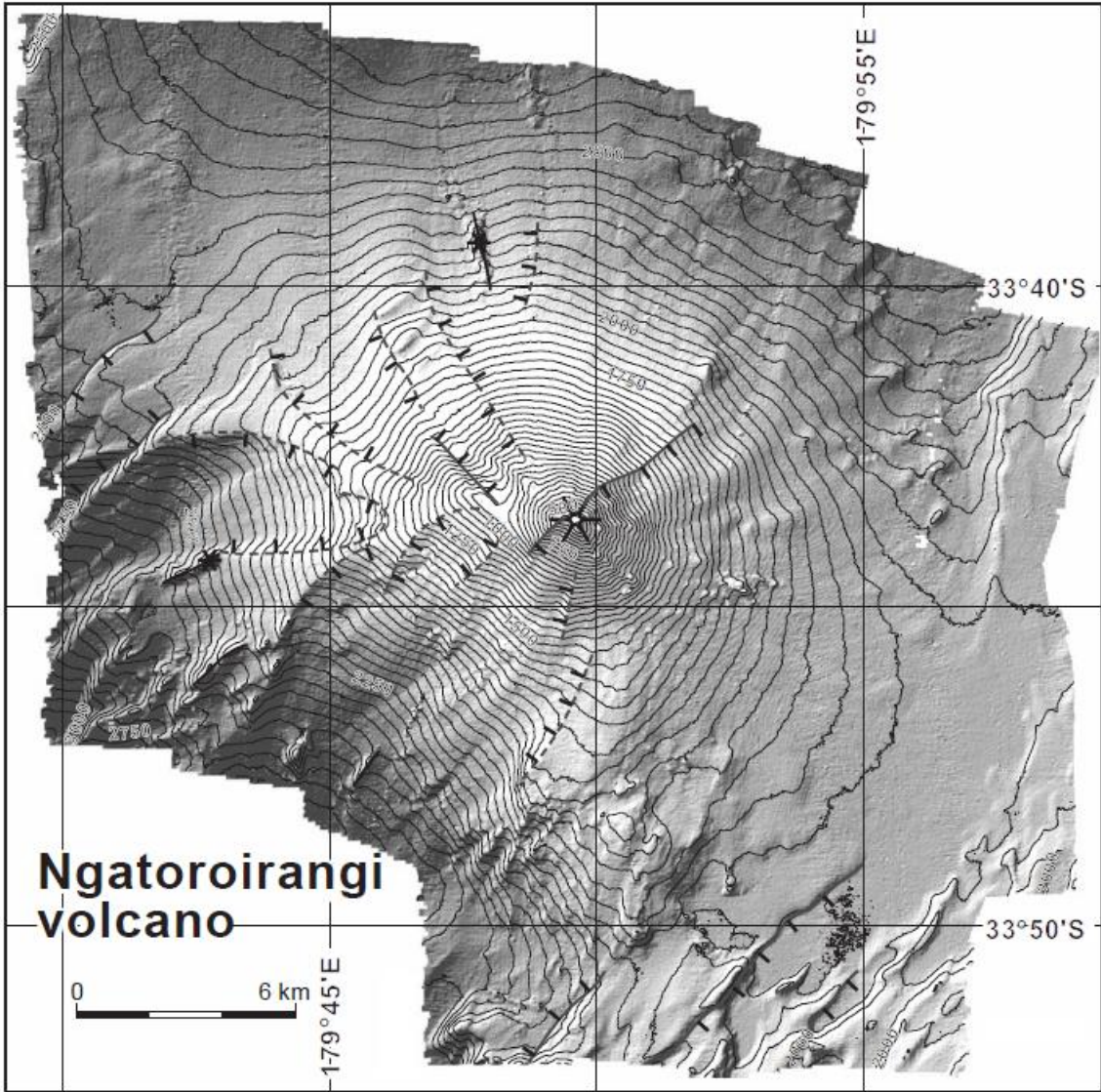


Figure 14 of Wright et al. (2006) showing bathymetry and synoptic geology of Ngatoroirangi Seamount