

UNDERSEA FEATURE NAME PROPOSAL
(See IHO-IOC Publication B-6 and NOTE overleaf)

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

Name Proposed:	Kishindo Seamounts	Ocean or Sea:	N/A
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Geometry that best defines the feature (Yes/No) :						
Point	Line	Polygon	Multiple points	Multiple lines*	Multiple polygons*	Combination of geometries*
		Yes				

* 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)
	19°49.00'N	156°39.20'E
	19°51.57'N	157°00.33'E
	19°46.26'N	157°01.30'E
	19°33.30'N	157°03.07'E
	19°22.52'N	156°57.33'E
	19°29.64'N	156°36.00'E
	19°37.07'N	156°30.81'E
19°49.00'N	156°39.20'E	

Feature Description:	Maximum Depth:	5,443 m	Steepness :	N/A
	Minimum Depth :	1,536 m	Shape :	Almost conical
	Total Relief :	3,907 m	Dimension/Size :	55 km × 50 km

Associated Features:	Batiza Guyot
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Chart/Map References:	Shown Named on Map/Chart:	6724
	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):	Named after an oceanographer the late Dr. Saburo Kishindo. See attached personal history for more details.
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Discovery Facts:	Discovery Date:	Nov. 2000
	Discoverer (Individual, Ship):	Japanese survey vessel "Shoyo"

Supporting Survey Data, including Track Controls:	Date of Survey:	Nov. - Dec. 2000 Jan. and Nov. - Dec. 2001 Feb. - Mar. 2002 Feb. - Mar. 2006 Jul. 2007
	Survey Ship:	Japanese survey vessel "Shoyo" and "Takuyo"
	Sounding Equipment:	Multibeam echo sounder Seabeam 2112
	Type of Navigation:	GPS without Selective Availability

Estimated Horizontal Accuracy, in nautical miles (M):	0.014 nm (26 m)
Survey Track Spacing:	5 nm
Supporting material can be submitted as Annex in analog or digital form.	

Proposer(s):	Name(s):	JCUFN
	Date:	May 20, 2019
	E-mail:	ico@jodc.go.jp
	Organization and Address:	Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard Kasumigaseki 3-1-1, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8932, Japan
	Concurrer (name, e-mail, organization and address):	

Remarks:	The position of the summit is located in (19°40.92'N, 156°47.16'E).
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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 Publication B-6) or, if this does not exist or is not known, either to the IHO 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 IHO or to the IOC, at the following addresses :

International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) 4b, Quai Antoine 1er B.P. 445 MC 98011 MONACO CEDEX Principality of MONACO Fax: +377 93 10 81 40 E-mail: info@iho.int Web: www.iho.int	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) UNESCO Place de Fontenoy 75700 PARIS France Fax: +33 1 45 68 58 12 E-mail: info@unesco.org Web: http://ioc-unesco.org/
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Personal history of the late Dr. Saburo Kishindo

Given name: Saburo

Family name: Kishindo

1890 Born

1959 Deceased

Education

1912 Japan Naval Academy

1926 B.S., Kyoto Imperial University

1942 PhD, Kyoto Imperial University

Professional carrier:

1927 Oceanographic Division, Hydrographic Department of Japan

1937 Director of the Oceanographic Division, Hydrographic Department of Japan

Remarks:

He was an oceanographer who made a significant contribution to Japan's hydrography in the field of oceanography. In 1935, he made an echo-sounding correction table for the waters around Japan.

In 1937, the Hydrographic Department of Japan discussed/interpreted the large meander of the Kuroshio Current, emerged in the previous year. He was in charge of this interpretation. This was the first time that the oceanographic community first recognized the importance of the large meander of the Kuroshio Current as a primary scientific theme.

During the 1930's, the Hydrographic Department of Japan conducted a systematic hydrographic/oceanographic survey campaign using multiple survey vessels and research vessels, collecting multiple oceanographic data including temperature, salinity, current direction, current velocity of the Western Pacific. He was also in charge of this campaign.

In relation to the above campaign, he proposed a plan to construct a civilian hydrographic survey fleet, consisting of multiple 200 tonnage-class and 800 tonnage-class survey vessels. This was because there were major difficulties in conducting hydrographic/oceanographic survey at that time, since the survey fleet was operated by military. His proposal was realized in completing six 200 tonnage-class civilian hydrographic vessels.

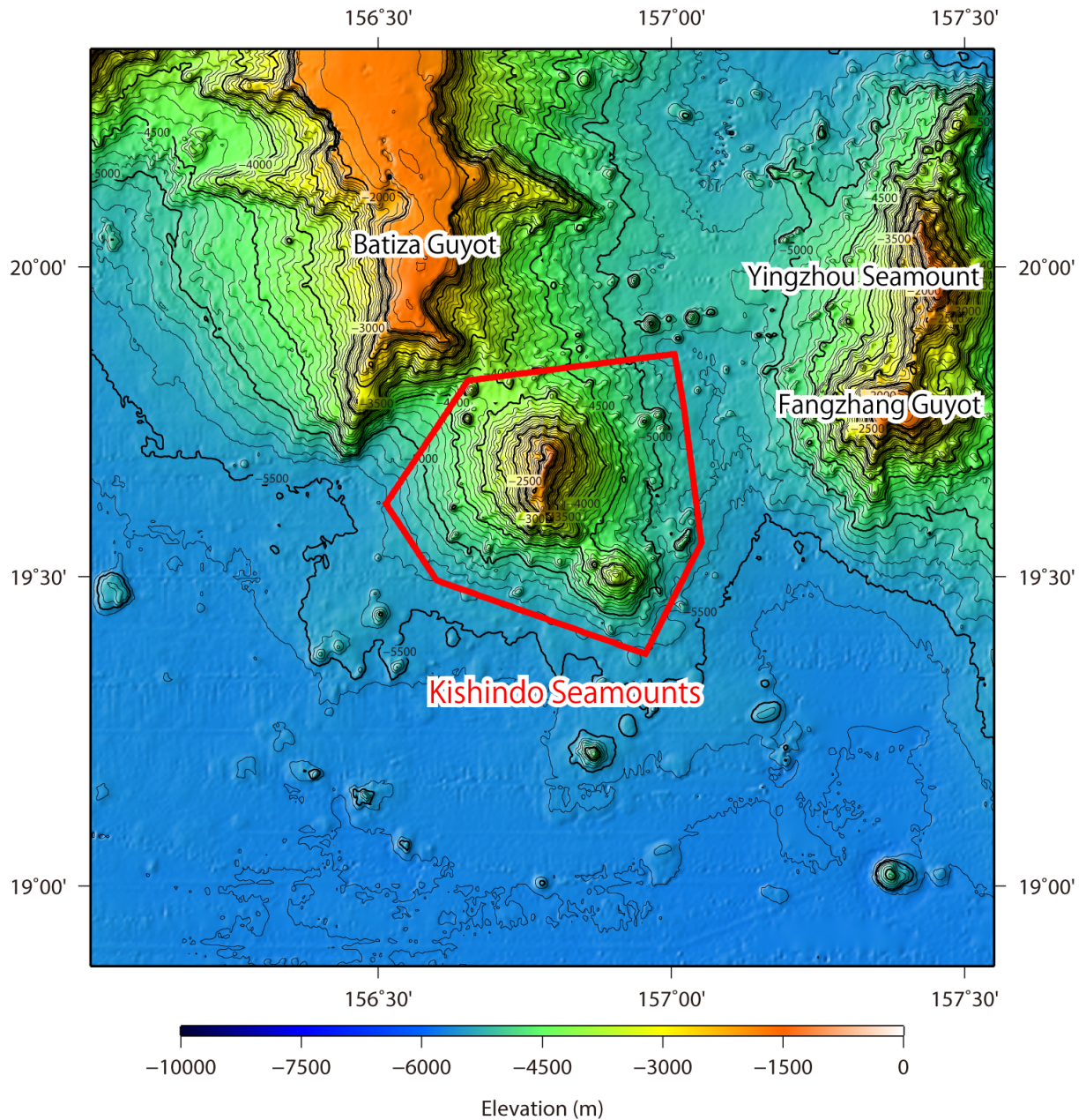


Fig. 1. Bathymetric map of the Kishindo Seamounts. Contours are in 100 m.

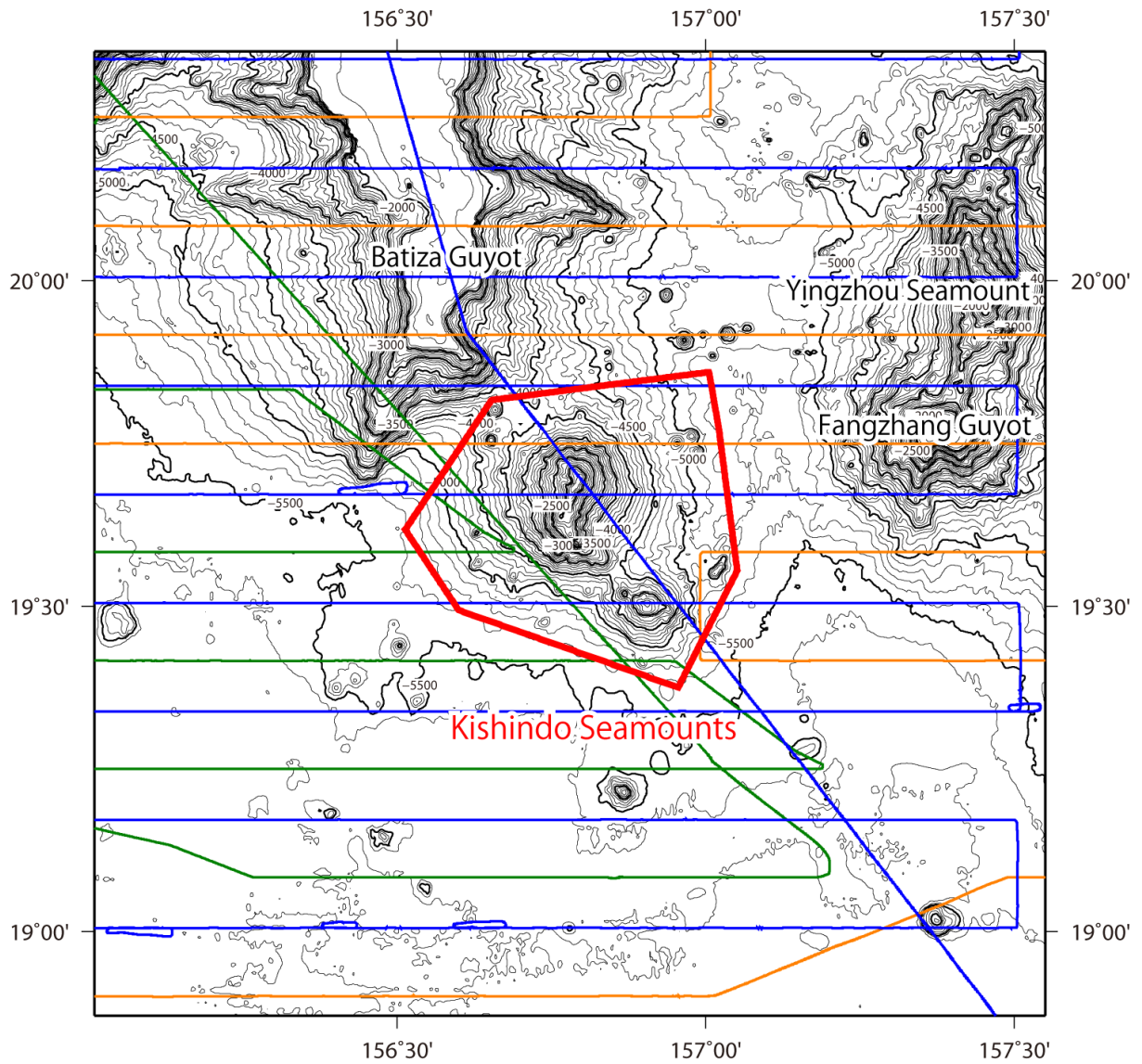


Fig. 2. Bathymetric map of the Kishindo Seamounts, shown with track lines. Contours are in 100 m.

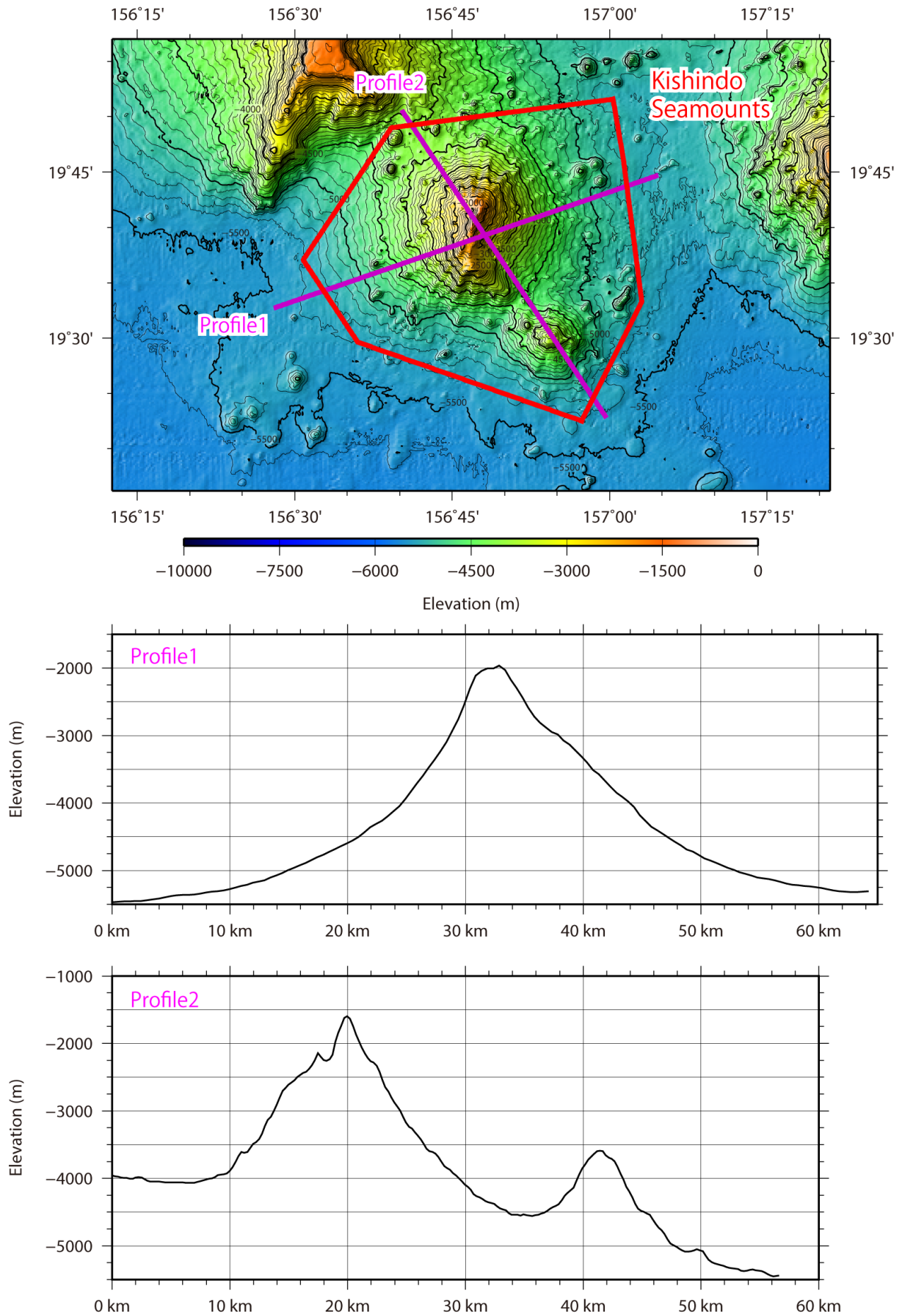


Fig. 3. Bathymetric profile across the Kishindo Seamounts.