

Protokoll of the SCUFN meeting related to the acceptance of two proposed undersea feature names

1. **6.3 Proposals by AWI, Germany**

2. *Doc: SCUFN20-6.3A Proposals by AWI, Germany, May 2007*

3.

4. **6.3.a Graf-Wilczek-Knoll**

5. **ACCEPTED.**

6.

7. Position: *Lat. 49°09.0'S, Long. 61°05.0'E, S. Indian Ocean*

8. Proposer: Hannes Grobe, Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, Am Alten Hafen 26, 27568 Bremerhaven, Germany

(hannes.grobe@awi.de)

9. Date of Proposal: June 2007

10. Discoverer: RV Polarstern

11. Date of Discovery: March 2007

12. Minimum Depth: 3300 m

13. Maximum Depth: 4000 m

14. Total Relief: 700 m

15.

16. *Named after Graf Hans Johannes Wilczek (1837-1922), an Austrian explorer who made a significant contribution to establishing the first International Polar Year in the 19th century.*

17.

18. **6.3.b IPY Seamount**

19. **ACCEPTED.**

20.

21. Position: *Lat. 42°33.0'S, Long. 43°38.4'E, S. Indian Ocean*

22. Proposer: Hannes Grobe, Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, Am Alten Hafen 26, 27568 Bremerhaven, Germany

(hannes.grobe@awi.de)

23. Date of Proposal: May 2007

24. Discoverer: RV Polarstern

25. Date of Discovery: April 2007

26. Minimum Depth: 1730 m

27. Maximum Depth: 3100 m

28. Total Relief: 1370 m

29. The feature is a volcano with a crater depth of 135 m. The seamount is located close to the Southwest Indian Ridge.

30.

31. *The feature was discovered one month after the start of the International Polar Year (IPY). It was investigated by the German polar research vessel POLARSTERN during Leg ANT-XXIII/9 on its way back from a 10 week cruise to Prydz Bay along the Antarctic coast.*

32.

33. A. Theberg suggested that it might be more appropriate to use the name, 'IPY' for a feature in a polar region. The chairman stated that the name was appropriate for this feature, as the IPY was concerned with highlighting the interconnectiveness of the polar regions and the oceans in between.