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National standardization: Office treatment of names

Activities on Naming of Marine Geographical Features in the Republic of Korea

Submitted by the Republic of Korea **

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Summary***

Since the Korean Committee on Marine Geographical Names (KCMGN) was established in 2002 and has been currently integrated into the Korea Committee on Geographical Names (KCGN) in 2010, a total of 671 marine geographical names have been approved for official use in Korea. The names consist of 469 sea surface names and 202 undersea feature names. Since 2007, 35 of undersea feature names proposed by the KCGN have been approved by SCUFN. In addition, the Korea Hydrographic and Oceanographic Administration (KHOA) organized the International Symposiums on Application of Marine Geophysical Data and Undersea Feature Names so that many experts could share the research works and have animated discussions. Furthermore, KHOA has been supporting the participation of the developing countries in the UNGEGN since 2011. The KCGN plans to continuously investigate new marine geographical names and standardize them.

Activities on Naming Marine Geographical Features in the Republic of Korea

1. National Names Authority for Marine Geographical Names

The Korean Committee on Marine Geographical Names (KCMGN) was established in 2002 to enhance the standardization of domestic marine geographical names as well as to promote international cooperation. In 2010, the Korean Committee on Marine Geographical Names was integrated with the Korean Committee on Geographical Names to form the Korea Committee on Geographical Names (KCGN). The KCGN can be operated by the separated small committees. The separated small committee for marine geographical names is run by 19 experts from the concerned ministries and academia. The committee has its bureau in the Korea Hydrographic and Oceanographic Administration (KHOA) which belongs to the Ministry of Land Transport and Maritime affairs (MLTM).

2. The Marine Geographical Names Approved by KCGN (2007-2011)

The KCGN reviewed the proposal for marine geographical names based on the principle of standardization on marine geographic names. All of the domestic geographical names approved by the KCGN were registered in *Gwanbo* the government official gazette with details of name, location and characteristics of geographical features. It has announced that the total of 671 marine geographical names were approved for official use since 2002, which consist of 469 sea surface names and 202 undersea feature names (Table 1).

The Sub-Committee on Marine geographical Names approved 104 marine geographical names near Jeju island in 2007, 86 names on southern sea area of Korea in 2008, 91 names in 2009, 106 names in 2010, 131 names in 2011 on the Yellow Sea, and 2 names on the East Sea in 2011. Therefore, a total of 520 new marine geographical names were approved additionally by the KCGN (Sub-Committee on Marine geographical Names) of which twelve are undersea feature names in the East Sea. The Committee designated 10 names for reefs around Dokdo, and there are two submarine canyons in the East Sea (*Gangneung Donghae*).

Table 1. Marine Geographical Names registered in *Gwanbo* (2002-2011)

Generic Name		2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Sea Surface Name	Sea	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Strait	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
	Channel	-	-	1	6	11	-	16	-	1	35
	Rock	-	5	24	21	62	61	17	87	98	375
	Gulf	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Bay	-	-	1	12	2	-	3	-	5	23
	Creek	-	-	-	3	7	-	10	1	10	31
Undersea Feature Name	Reef	4	2	10	38	16	25	45	14	16	170
	Bank	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
	Seamount(s)	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6

Generic Name		2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
	Trough	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Escarpment	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Passage/Gap	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Plateau	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Basin	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Canyon	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	4
	Seamount chain	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Ridge	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Hill(s)	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
	Sand ridge province	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Sand ridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Total		4	7	55	85	104	86	91	106	133	671

3. The Undersea Feature Names Approved by SCUFN

The KCGN proposed 35 names to the GEBCO Gazetteer from 2007 to 2011: 10 features on the East Sea in 2007, 8 features in 2008, 4 features on the Pacific Ocean in 2009, 9 features on the Pacific Ocean in 2010, 2 features on the East Sea, and 2 features on the South Pacific Ocean in 2011. Total 35 names proposed by the KCGN have been approved by the GEBCO (IHO-IOC) Sub Committee on Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN) (Table 2).

Table 2. Undersea feature names approved by SCUFN (2007-2011)

Year	Undersea feature names approved by SCUFN	Total
2007	Anyongbok Seamount, Gangwon Plateau, Hupo Bank, Igyuwon Ridge, Kiminu Seamount, Onnuri Basin, Saenal Basin, Ulleung Plateau, Usan Escarpment, Usan Trough	10
2008	Gageo Reef, Galmaegi Reef, Jeju Valley, Jugam Ridge, Saeteok Bank, Ulsan Seachannel, Usan Ridge, Wangdol Reef	8
2009	Arirang Guyot, Changpogo Seamount, Onnuri Guyot, Baekdu Guyot	4
2010	Cheonghaejin Seamount, Haemirae Knoll, Geupsuseon Knoll, Jeonbok Knoll, Olchaengi Knolls, Pungdengi Knoll, Garakji Knoll, Yeon Guyot, Boreumdal Guyot	9
2011	Gangneung Canyon, Donghae Canyon, Gungpa Hills, Ssangdungji Hills	4
Total		35

In 2011, the KCGN designated 2 names for canyons on the East Sea (*Gangneung Canyon*, *Donghae Canyon*) and 2 names for Hills near the Jangbogo Research Station in Ross Sea, South Pacific Ocean, which were discovered by ARAON, the first ice break research vessel of the Republic of Korea (Table 3).

Table 3. Undersea Feature Names Proposed by KCGN and Accepted by SCUFN (2011)

International name	Korean name	Type of generic terms	Type of specific terms	Located ocean or sea	Coordinates
Gangneung Canyon	강릉 해저협곡	Canyon	Geographical feature	East Sea	37° 47.2' N 129° 08.4' E
Donghae Canyon	동해 해저협곡	Canyon	Geographical feature	East Sea	37° 39.1' N 129° 16.1' E
Gungpa Hills	궁파 해저구릉군	Hills	Historically famous person	Ross Sea	76° 27.5' N 168° 22.2' E
Ssangdungji Hills	쌍둥이해저구릉군	Hills	Descriptive name	South Pacific Ocean	67° 16.1' N 179° 03.1' E

4. The International Symposium on Application of Marine Geophysical Data and Undersea Feature Names

The Republic of Korea has been holding International Symposiums on Undersea Feature Names since 2006 to release the research works, mutually share the results, and have lively discussions among experts (Table 4). The international symposiums have been composed of several themes related to marine geographical names: activities of naming undersea features, management of undersea feature names, meaning of generic and genetic terminology, and implication of genetic terminology.

The 7th international symposium will be held in Seoul in September 2012, which expects more participants than the previous event.

Table 4. The Themes of the International Symposium on Application of Marine Geophysical Data and Undersea Feature Names (2006-2011)

Year	Session Theme	Title of Article
2006 (1 st)	Activities of Naming Undersea Features	History of naming undersea features before and after SCUFN
		SCUFN-channels for name proposals used by international marine and hydrographic societies
		Activities on naming undersea features in Korea
	Methods for Identifying Undersea Feature	Observations and knowledge of the oceans
		Importance of generic characteristics for naming undersea features
		The results of the IOC projects to create International Geological-Geophysical Atlases for Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans
		Gravity modeling for understanding internal structure of seamounts
		The U.S. National Geophysical Data Center : Managing marine geophysical data
	Application of geophysical data acquired from KHOA(formally NORI)	
	Roles of Marine Geophysical Data for the Delimitation of Outer Margin of Continental Shelf	Activities on the Japanese continental shelf survey: Significant scientific results
		Delimitation of the outer margin of the Australia continental shelf
		The use of marine geophysical data in submissions on the outer limit of the extended continental shelf
2007 (2 nd)	Activities of Naming Undersea Features	Undersea feature nomenclature and terminology: in the past and today

Year	Session Theme	Title of Article
		History and activities of GEBCO Guiding Committee
		Korean toponym usage in the East Sea/Sea of Japan
		Standardization of undersea feature names and outreach plan in Korea
	Methods and Cases of Identifying Undersea Feature	Undersea feature of the northwest East Sea/Japan Sea floor and an implication of their nomenclature
		Benchmarking of geoscience tools for undersea feature naming
		Sedimentary structure and seafloor feature around the Wangdol-cho on the East Sea
	Application of Marine Geophysical Data	Sedimentary characteristic interpreted in marine geophysical data
		Study on density discontinuous layers in the Yellow Sea using satellite altimetry gravity data
		Japan's legal continental shelf survey and its influence on geoscience community
		Mapping the continental shelf in the New Zealand region
2008 (3 rd)	Activities of Naming Undersea Features	ACUF and SCUFN: Procedural similarity and difference
		The status and practice about undersea feature nomenclature in Mexico
		Russian undersea features names: the memory about discoveries and people
		Overview of Hungarian research in the standardization of undersea feature name
	Management of Undersea Feature Names	Results from the SCUFN working group on revision of IHO-IOC document B-6 (terminology section)
		Harmonization between SCUFN Gazetteer and the SCAR Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica (CGA)
		Report to the GEBCO Sub-committee on Undersea Feature Names on the work carried out at the British Oceanographic Data Centre (BODC) with the GEBCO Gazetteer of Undersea Feature Names
	Application of Marine Geophysical Data	Definition of the Limits of Oceans and seas in the Southern Ocean
		Unnamed seamounts at the central pacific ocean
		Nomenclature for undersea volcanoes in southwest Pacific, Tonga Arc.
		Geophysical constraints on the origin of Hupo Bank
	2009 (4 th)	The Significance of Oceanographic Survey in National Level
The National and International Oceanographic Survey Programs of the United States over the Last 200 Years		

Year	Session Theme	Title of Article
	The Mapping and Management of Oceanographic Data	Education and Training in Hydrography - Status and Perspectives
		Geological Mapping of the Mariana Trench Using the Manned Submersible Shinkai 6500
		Evolution of the Face of the Korean Peninsula on Western Maps
		Correlation of Multibeam Backscatter Strength with Surface Sediment Properties in the Eastern Yellow Sea
2010 (5 th)	The Significance of Oceanographic Survey at the National Level	Southern Ocean Mapping for Science and Nautical Charting in Antarctica
		The National and International Oceanographic Survey Programs of the United States over the Last 200 Years
		Education and Training in Hydrography - Status and Perspectives
		The Australian Hydrographic Service - Contributing to Safe Navigation, National Security and Economic Growth
	The Mapping and Management of Oceanographic Data	Geological Mapping of the Mariana Trench Using the Manned Submersible Shinkai 6500
		Evolution of the Face of the Korean Peninsula on Western Maps
		Correlation of Multibeam Backscatter Strength with Surface Sediment Properties in the Eastern Yellow Sea
2011 (6 th)	Meaning of Generic and Genetic Terminology	Building a Modern Nomenclature for Undersea Features
		The SCAR Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica
		The Geomorphology of Carnegie and New Names of the Underwater Shapes
		Toponyms and Geographic Physical Features: Generic Versus Genetic Usage
	Implication of Genetic Terminology	Undersea Feature Names with Genetic Implications
		Sand Ridge Province Distributed in the West Coast of Korea
		Seafloor morphology and geological features in the mid-eastern shelf to slope area of Korea

5. Future Plan

KHOA provided financial support to the experts from developing countries so that they could attend the 25th UNGEGN meeting in Vienna, Austria in May 2011, and the same is true for this year as well. KHOA plans to continuously support the experts of developing countries to participate in UNGEGN with financial assistance. The International Symposium on Application of Marine Geophysical Data and Undersea Feature Names will be held by KHOA annually. Furthermore the KHOA continuously carry out hydrographic surveys on the sea areas of the Korean Peninsula and the high seas standardize marine geographical names and submit new undersea feature names to the SCUFN.