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SECOND UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE
STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES
London, 10-31 May 1972
Item 14 (c) of the provisional agenda

NAMES OF FEATURES BEYOND A SINGLE SOVEREIGNTY

UNDERSEA FEATURES

Addendum

Definitions of undersea terms^{1/}

Paper submitted by the Government of Canada*

The reference numbers in this list are the same as those in the accompanying somewhat amended Glossary of Definitions of Undersea Terms with special reference to the following:

8a. GEBCO list of Nomenclature of Ocean Bottom Features published in the January, 1971 International Hydrographic Review (the Journal of the International Hydrographic Bureau). The text describes this as the list approved by the GEBCO Committee in Monaco in May 1964, coupled with a new French text prepared under the guidance of André Gougenheim, Chairman of the GEBCO Committee. It is assumed that this supersedes the previous GEBCO list, Reference 8.

12a. List of approved Designations in the Undersea Gazetteer published by the United States Board on Geographic Names (the BGN). It is assumed that this supersedes the previous BGN list, Reference 12.

D/23-9-71 Decision of the Subcommittee on Undersea Features, 23 September 1971.

R/30-11-71 Recommendation of the working group convened 30 November 1971 following a meeting of the Subcommittee on Undersea Features.

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^{1/} Including a number approved by the Subcommittee on Undersea Features, 23 September 1971, and a large number now recommended for the consideration of the Subcommittee.

Explanation of symbols

- # Indicates a definition given in this list which differs from that in the latest GEBCO list, Reference 8a above. The differences may be major or minor and they include cases where a synonym in the GEBCO list is being recommended for deletion.
- * Indicates differences with respect to the use or non-use of synonyms in relation to the source from which the definition was taken, particularly Reference 8a, the GEBCO list.
- ⊕ Indicates a rarely-used term. In each case, the term is defined in the BGN Undersea Gazetteer but does not appear as a designation in the Gazetteer because no names of such features had been approved by the BGN to the date of publication.
- + Indicates a suggested new term not included in current international lists including the GEBCO, Reference 8a, and the BGN Undersea Gazetteer, Reference 12a.

INDEX OF REFERENCE SOURCES

1. International Committee on the Nomenclature of Ocean Bottom Features. Minutes of meeting at the International Hydrographic Bureau, Monaco, 22 September 1952
2. Wiseman and Ovey. Deep-Sea Research, 1953, vol. 1, pp. 11 to 16 (based on 1 above)
3. General Principles in Naming New Small Features. International Committee on the Nomenclature of Ocean Bottom Features, Monaco, 9-10 September 1954
4. Wiseman and Ovey. General Principles. Deep-Sea Research, 1955, vol. 2
5. Bathymetric Nomenclature adopted by the United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN), 19 July 1960
6. IHB Circular Letter 10, 1963: COMPARISON OF NOMENCLATURE:
 - (a) Of the International Committee on Nomenclature of the International Association of Physical Oceanographers (IAPO). Committee dissolved at Toronto in 1957 (Same as 1 and 2 above)
 - (b) Of the United States Board on Geographic Names, adopted at 62nd meeting, 19 July 1960 (Ref. 5 above)
7. Advisory Committee on Undersea Features of the United States Board on Geographic Names: Terms and Definitions adopted 27 June 1963
8. Nomenclature of Ocean Bottom Features: Based on a meeting of the Committee for the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (the GEBCO Committee in May 1964)
- 8a. GEBCO Nomenclature as published in International Hydrographic Review, January 1971
9. CB Order 150: Names of Ocean-bed Features. Admiralty, 1969
10. Naming of Ocean-bed Features: Hydrographer of the Navy, London, July 1969. (This is apparently a selection from CB Order 150 above, with some minor differences)
11. Rhodes W. Fairbridge. Encyclopedia of Oceanography, 1969 (Definitions in 14)
12. Frederick M. Edvalson: Sea Floor Names in Principle and Practice, 1965. These terms and definitions are understood to have been first established by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names and to have been accepted in 1964 by the GEBCO Advisory Committee. Some difference may be noted, however, between references 8, 8a, 12 and 12a all based on the list accepted in 1964 by GEBCO

- 12a. List of definitions in U.S. Undersea Gazetteer No. 111, published June 1969 by the Board on Geographic Names
13. Translations: Terminology of Submarine Relief. This was published in 1932 by the International Hydrographic Bureau. Several of the translations may not now be in use
14. Glossary of definitions of undersea terms based on Reference sources 1 to 12a above; compiled by J.C. Gillis of the Canadian Hydrographic Service

RECOMMENDED DEFINITIONS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE
 SUB-COMMITTEE ON UNDERSEA FEATURES

<u>TERM</u>	<u>PROPOSED DEFINITION OR NOTE</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
<u>Abyssal Gap</u>	Not recommended. See Gap	D/23-9-71
# <u>Abyssal Plain</u>	Synonym for Plain	D/23-9-71
<u>Alee Basin</u>	Not recommended. Use Basin	D/23-9-71
<u>Alluvial Apron</u>	Not recommended	D/23-9-71
<u>Apron</u>	Not recommended. See Archipelagic Apron	D/23-9-71
# <u>Arch</u>	Not recommended. This term is given as a synonym for Rise in 8a and 12. Arch is used as a geological term; for example: Boothia Arch in the Arctic	D/23-9-71
⊕ <u>Archipelagic Apron</u>	A gentle slope with a generally smooth surface on the sea floor, particularly found around groups of islands or Seamounts Another term for which an almost identical definition has been used is Continental Rise, a similar type of feature found on the seaward side of a Continental Slope	D/23-9-71 8, 8a, 12, 12a
# <u>Bank</u>	An area of positive relief generally occurring on a Continental (or island) Shelf	D/23-9-71
# <u>Basin</u>	A closed depression of the sea floor more or less equidimensional in form and of variable extent The above is the definition in 8, 8a, 12 and 12a with the word "closed" added. There is general agreement that the presence of a Sill is an important feature of a Basin and this is the reason for the inclusion of the word "closed"	D/23-9-71

	<u>TERM</u>	<u>PROPOSED DEFINITION OR NOTE</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
	<u>Bench</u>	Not recommended. See Terrace	D/23-9-71
	<u>Borderland</u>	Not recommended. See Continental Borderland	D/23-9-71
	<u>Borderland Slope</u>	Not recommended. Not used in any recent international list	D/23-9-71
#	<u>Break</u>	Not recommended. See Shelf Edge	D/23-9-71
	<u>Caldron</u>	Not recommended. Seems to refer to a particular type of Basin	D/23-9-71
+	<u>Cap</u>	Not recommended as an undersea generic term. It is used in the name Flemish Cap but the reason is lost in history. It has been suggested that when the Flemish sailors reached it on their return voyages, they may have said they had set their caps for home. The feature is regarded as part of the Continental Shelf. If used elsewhere, the term might apply to the top of an elevation as distinguished from the entire elevation	
#	<u>Canyon</u>	A relatively narrow, deep depression with steep sides, the bottom of which has a continuous slope	D/23-9-71
	<u>Chain</u>	Not recommended. See Seamount Chain	D/23-9-71
#	<u>Channel</u>	Not recommended. See Trough	D/23-9-71
	<u>Cone</u>	Not recommended. Not a synonym for Fan as apparently indicated in one list, although 8a gives Cône as the French form for Fan	
⊕	<u>Continental Borderland</u>	A region adjacent to a continent normally occupied by or bordering a Continental Shelf, that is highly irregular with depths well in excess of those typical of a Continental Shelf	8, 8a, 12, 12a

<u>TERM</u>	<u>PROPOSED DEFINITION OR NOTE</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
+ <u>Continental Margin</u>	The whole edge of the continent including some of the shoreline right down to the deep ocean depths	Suggested definition
⊕# <u>Continental Rise</u>	<p>A gentle slope rising toward the foot of the Continental Slope</p> <p>The definition in 8a, 12 and 12a is: <u>A gentle slope with a generally smooth surface</u>, rising toward the foot of the Continental Slope</p> <p>Recent information indicates that some Continental Rises may be not at all smooth. Note our comment on the similarity of this feature to Archipelagic Apron. It is possible the reference to a generally smooth surface should be deleted from that term also. Pending further information, it has been retained.</p>	Suggested
⊕# <u>Continental (or island) Shelf</u>	A zone adjacent to a continent (or around an island) and extending from the low water line to the depth at which there is usually a marked increase of slope to greater depth	8, 8a, 12, 12a
# <u>Continental (or island) Slope</u>	<p>The declivity seaward from a Shelf Edge to the beginning of a Continental Rise or to the point where there is a general reduction in slope</p> <p>The above is considered clearer than the definition in 8a, 12 and 12a: The declivity seaward from a Shelf Edge into greater depth</p>	Suggested
<u>Continental Terrace</u>	Not recommended. This term has been used for the zone around the continents extending from the low water line to the base of the Continental Slope, but it is not in current lists. See Continental Margin	

	<u>TERM</u>	<u>PROPOSED DEFINITION OR NOTE</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
#	<u>Cordillera</u>	<p>An entire mountainous system including all the subordinate Seamount Groups, interior Plateaus, and Basins</p> <p>Note: It is recommended that this term continue to be used only where it is already established. It is believed all features fitting this description have already been discovered. No effort should be made to change names such as Mid-Atlantic Ridge (Cordillera). There are four Cordilleras named in the BGN Undersea Gazetteer: Albatross Cordillera, Alpha Cordillera, Indian Cordillera and Nansen Cordillera. A Canadian chart shows one of these as Alpha Ridge and it is sometimes known as Alpha Rise</p>	R/30-11-71
	<u>Crater</u>	Not recommended. Use Basin	
	<u>Crest</u>	Not recommended. Probably would refer to the top of a Ridge or possibly of a Seamount	
	<u>Deep</u>	Not recommended. Use more definitive term	
	<u>Deep Sea Channel</u>	Not recommended. Use Trough	
	<u>Deep Sea Cone</u>	Not recommended. Use Fan	
	<u>Deep Sea Fan</u>	Not recommended except where already established; otherwise use Fan	
	<u>Deep Sea Terrace</u>	Not recommended. Use Terrace	
+	<u>Delta</u>	Deposits of sediments found in the mouth of a river, in the ocean or a lake, which results in progradation of the shoreline	R/30-11-71
	<u>Depression</u>	Not recommended. Use more definitive term	

<u>TERM</u>	<u>PROPOSED DEFINITION OR NOTE</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
<u>Depth</u>	Not recommended as an undersea term	
+ <u>Dome</u>	A roughly symmetrical upfold, the beds dipping in all directions more or less equally from a point	R/30-11-71
<u>Edge</u>	Not recommended. Use Shelf Edge	
<u>Escarpment</u> (<u>Scarp</u>)	An elongated and comparatively steep slope of the sea floor, separating flat or gently sloping areas *Sea Scarp is also used as a synonym in 8, 8a, and 12. Reference 12a, the USBGN Undersea Gazetteer, uses no synonyms whatever, for any term. A quick examination of the Gazetteer appeared to indicate that Escarpment alone is used by the U.S. Board both as a name and as a designation	8*, 8a*, 12*, 12a*
<u>Fan</u>	A gently sloping, fan-shaped feature, normally located near the lower termination of a canyon Fairbridge uses the term Deep Sea Fan or Cone (with Cône Profond as the French version) but Cone is not given as a synonym in any other list in this study, including 8a which gives Cône as the French term for Fan. It had been listed as a synonym in the previous version of these "Proposed Definitions", but Bedford says Cone is definitely not synonymous with Fan	8a, 12a
# <u>Fracture Zone</u>	An extensive linear zone of irregular topography of the sea floor, presumably produced by displacement in the earth's crust, and usually characterized by large Seamounts, steep-sided or asymmetrical Ridges, Troughs, or Escarpments 8a and 12 give: A linear extensive zone of unusually irregular topography of the sea floor, characterized by large Seamounts, steep-sided or asymmetrical Ridges, Troughs, or Escarpments	Suggested

<u>TERM</u>	<u>PROPOSED DEFINITION OR NOTE</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
+ <u>Furrow</u>	A micro relief feature appearing as a long and narrow indentation of the sea floor, resulting from natural or artificial plowing action	R/30-11-71
	Note: The term micro relief is used here to refer to features too small to show up in the contouring on most charts. Fairbridge (ref. 11) uses Furrow for another type of feature, giving the definition: Valley or canal-like incision of the Shelf-edge, more or less normal to the latter	
<u>Gap</u>	A break in a Ridge or Rise	8, 8a, 9, 12
<u>Group</u>	Not recommended. Use Seamount Group	
# <u>Gully</u>	A small Valley	Suggested
	The definition in 8, 8a and 12 is: Small Valleys cut into soft sediments on the Continental Shelf or Continental Slope. It is suggested that Gully would be an appropriate term wherever small Valleys might occur. Gully is not listed in 12a	
<u>Guyot</u>	<u>Synonym for Tablemount.</u> It is also given in 8a as the French form of Tablemount. Fairbridge says it was named by Hess after Arnold Guyot	
# <u>Hill</u>	Not recommended although it is given in 8, 8a and 12 as a synonym for Knoll	
<u>Hole</u>	Not recommended	
<u>Island Shelf</u>	See definition coupled with Continental Shelf	

<u>TERM</u>	<u>PROPOSED DEFINITION OR NOTE</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
<u>Island Slope</u>	See definition coupled with Continental Slope	
# <u>Knoll</u>	<p>A submerged elevation of rounded shape rising from the sea floor. The internationally accepted definition is: An elevation rising less than 500 fathoms or 1,000 metres from the sea floor and of limited extent across the summit</p> <p>*The synonym, Hill, is added in 8, 8a and 12. It seems redundant</p> <p>Note: The recommended definition gives no reference to size. The distinction between Seamount and Knoll is that a Seamount is usually of volcanic origin and a Knoll is not</p>	R/30-11-71 8*, 8a*, 12
#④ <u>Levee</u>	<p>An embankment bordering one or both sides of a Canyon or Valley</p> <p>The definition in 8a and 12 is: An embankment bordering the sides of a Canyon or Channel. This seems to suggest both sides, which need not be the case. The definition in 12a reads: An embankment bordering one or both sides of a Seachannel or the low-gradient seaward part of a Canyon or Valley</p>	7 (amended)
+ <u>Median Rift</u>	The central cleft of the mid-oceanic Ridge system	R/30-11-71
<u>Mid-Ocean Canyon</u>	Not recommended except where already established. Otherwise use Trough	
# <u>Moat</u>	<p>An annular depression that may not be continuous, located at the base of an isolated elevation</p> <p>The established definition is: An annular depression that may not be continuous, located at the base of many Seamounts or Islands</p> <p>*The synonym Sea-moat is used in 8, 8a, and 12, but not in the other sources</p>	Suggested 5, 6b, 7, 8a*, 8*, 12*, 12a

	<u>TERM</u>	<u>PROPOSED DEFINITION OR NOTE</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
+	<u>Moraine</u>	A Ridge-like accumulation of debris built along the margin of a glacier	Suggested
	<u>Oceanic Bank</u>	Not recommended. Use Bank	R/30-11-71
+	<u>Pass</u>	A low part between elevations on a Ridge or between Seamounts	D/23-9-71
++	<u>Peak</u>	A prominent elevation on a ridge Peak is not recommended as a synonym for Seamount as given in 8, 8a and 12	Suggested
	<u>Pinnacle</u>	A sharp-pointed rock or reef in shallow water This term is sometimes used on nautical charts for this type of feature. It is considered useful	Suggested
#	<u>Plain</u> (<u>Abyssal Plain</u>)	A flat, gently sloping or nearly level region of the sea floor Reference 8, 8a and 12 do not give Abyssal Plain as a synonym. They give the following for Plain: A flat, gently sloping or nearly level region of the sea floor. (For example, abyssal plain) The term Abyssal Plain has been widely used and appears on at least one recent Canadian chart. It is suggested it be retained as a synonym	5, 6b, 7, 12a
#	<u>Plateau</u>	An extensive flat or nearly flat area usually measured in tens of kilometres, which is at a relatively high level, dropping off abruptly on one or more sides to much lower topography The definition in 8a is: A comparatively flat topped elevation of the sea floor of considerable extent across the summit and usually rising more than 100 fathoms or 200 metres on all sides	R/30-11-71

<u>TERM</u>	<u>PROPOSED DEFINITION</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
<u>Province</u>	A region composed of a group of similar physiographic features whose characteristics are markedly in contrast with surrounding areas. This term is rarely used in marine cartography. It appears only once as a designation in the USBGN Undersea Gazetteer	8, 8a, 12
<u>Range</u>	Not recommended. See Seamount Chain	
# <u>Reef</u>	An offshore hazard to navigation composed of rock or coral The definition in 7, 8, 8a and 12 is: An offshore consolidated rock hazard to navigation with a least depth of ten fathoms or twenty metres or less	Suggested
# <u>Ridge</u>	A long, narrow elevation of the sea floor with steep sides. The established definition is as above with three additional words "and irregular topography"	Suggested
+ <u>Rift</u>	Synonym for Median Rift	R/30-11-71
+ <u>Rift Valley</u>	Synonym for Median Rift	R/30-11-71
<u>Rise</u>	Along, broad elevation that rises gently and generally smoothly from the sea floor	5, 6b, 7, 8*, 12*, 12a, 8a*

*Both Arch and Swell are listed as synonyms for Rise in 8a and 12. The USBGN Gazetteer does not define any synonyms at all. Where it lists a name such as Truxton Swell, it shows "Rise" in the designation column.

See comments re: Arch and Swell, neither of which is recommended as a synonym

<u>TERM</u>	<u>PROPOSED DEFINITION OR NOTE</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
# Saddle	A Pass that slopes downward in both directions from an elevated point somewhere near its centre	D/23-9-71
<u>Scarp</u>	Synonym for Escarpment	
# <u>Seachannel</u>	Not recommended. See Trough. This is a synonym for Channel which was "not recommended" in the Subcommittee's meeting of 23 September 1971	
<u>Seahigh</u>	Not recommended. Use more definitive term	
<u>Seaknoll</u>	Not recommended. Use Knoll	
# <u>Sea-moat</u>	Not recommended although it is used as a synonym for Moat in 8, 8a and 12. It is not used in several other sources which give Moat alone	
# <u>Seamount</u>	An isolated or comparatively isolated elevation of the sea floor, of limited extent across the summit and presumably of volcanic origin The definition in 8, 8a and 12 reads: An isolated or comparatively isolated elevation rising 1,000 metres from the sea floor, and of limited extent across the summit Peak is given as a synonym for Seamount in 8, 8a and 12. It is now being recommended that Peak be defined as a separate feature	R/30-11-71
# <u>Seamount Chain</u>	Several Seamounts in a line The definition in 8, 8a, 12 and 12a is: Several Seamounts in a line with bases separated by a relatively flat sea floor. The recommended definition is intended to apply to features formerly designated as either Seamount Chain or Seamount Range	R/30-11-71

<u>TERM</u>	<u>PROPOSED DEFINITION OR NOTE</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
<u>Seamount Group</u>	Several closely spaced Seamounts not in a line	R/30-11-71 8, 8a, 12, 12a
# <u>Seamount Range</u>	Not recommended. Use Seamount Chain The definition in 8, 8a, 12 and 12a is: Several Seamounts having connected bases and aligned along a Ridge or Rise There are nine Seamount Ranges listed in the BGN Undersea Gazetteer	R/30-11-71
+ <u>Seamounts</u>	A group of Seamounts with or without definite alignment Note: It is recommended that Seamounts be used as an interim generic subject to change on the basis of more complete information. An example is Newfoundland Seamounts, approved on Chart 802. The USBGN has now accepted the term Seamounts, both as a generic and as a designation (letter from Dr. Burrill to Mr. Delaney, 5 May 1971)	R/30-11-71
<u>Seapeak</u>	Not recommended. Use Seamount	
# <u>Sea Carp</u>	Not recommended although it is listed as a synonym for Escarpment in 8, 8a and 12. Scarp is also listed as a synonym in 8a and 12. Escarpment alone is listed in 5, 6b, 7 and 12a	
+ <u>Shelf</u>	Synonymous with Continental Shelf but can be prefixed to indicate a distinguishable portion of a Continental Shelf based on a geographic name Examples: Scotian Shelf and Newfoundland Shelf, both widely recognized but not yet officially approved, and Northeast Newfoundland Shelf, approved on Chart 802	Suggested (Bedford, p. 5)

<u>TERM</u>	<u>PROPOSED DEFINITION OR NOTE</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
<u>Shelf Break</u>	Not recommended. Use Shelf Edge. See comment re: Shelf Edge, below	
⊕ # <u>Shelf Edge</u>	The line along which there is a marked increase of slope at the outer margin of a Continental (or Island) Shelf *Shelf Break is given as a synonym in 8, 8a, and 12. Shelf Edge is given alone in 12a (in which it is indicated that the term is rarely used as a designation) and in 1, 2, 5, 6b and 7 in which variant definitions are given	8*, 8a*, 12, 12a
<u>Shelf Terrace</u>	Not recommended. See Terrace	
# <u>Shoal</u>	An offshore hazard to navigation composed of unconsolidated material The established definition in 7, 8, 8a, 12 and 12a is: An offshore hazard to navigation with a least depth of ten fathoms or 20 metres or less, composed of unconsolidated material	Suggested contraction
⊕ # <u>Sill</u>	The low part of a Ridge or Rise separating Basins from one another or from the adjacent sea floor The definition in 8, 8a, 12 and 12a reads: The low part of the Ridge or Rise separating <u>ocean</u> Basins from one another or from the adjacent sea floor. The word "ocean" seems superfluous	D/23-9-71
<u>Sill Depth</u>	Not recommended as a generic although the term is useful. It refers to the greatest depth over a Sill	
+ <u>Slope</u>	Synonymous with Continental Slope but can be prefixed to indicate a distinguishable portion of a Continental Slope based on a geographic name	Suggested (Bedford, p. 5)

<u>TERM</u>	<u>PROPOSED DEFINITION OR NOTE</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
<u>Spur</u>	A subordinate elevation, Ridge or Rise projecting outward from a larger feature	8, 8a, 12, 12a
# <u>Strath</u>	Not recommended. See Trough Partly to meet Canadian objections to the term, the U.S. Board is recommending that Strath be deleted. They plan to modify the definition of Valley by dropping the criterion of a continuous slope to make it accommodate features they have previously designated as Straths. The important distinguishing criterion of a continuous gradient for Valley was retained at the 23 September 1971 meeting of the Canadian Subcommittee, and Channel was dropped. The definition approved for Trough is believed adequate to cover known features for which Strath has been used. Strath has never been approved by the Canadian Subcommittee	
# <u>Submarine Canyon</u>	Not recommended although given as a synonym for Canyon in 8, 8a and 12	
# <u>Submarine Valley</u>	Not recommended although given as a synonym for Valley in 8, 8a and 12	
<u>Summit Height</u>	Not recommended. Defined by Fairbridge as the highest elevation on a Ridge or Rise	
# <u>Swell</u>	Not recommended although given as a synonym for Rise in 8, 8a, 12. Bedford does not agree it is a synonym for Rise because of the many diverse meanings that have been applied to it. They recommend it be not used	
<u>Tableknoll</u>	Not recommended. Probably no need. Not in current international lists	
<u>Tablemount (Guyot)</u>	A Seamount having a comparatively smooth, flat top	8, 8a, 12, 12a*

*The synonym is not used in 12a

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<u>TERM</u>	<u>PROPOSED DEFINITION OR NOTE</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
# <u>Terrace</u>	<p>A relatively flat horizontal or gently inclined surface sometimes long and narrow, which is bounded by a steep ascending slope on one side and by a steeper descending slope on the opposite side</p> <p>This term is not included in 8a but it is defined in 7 and 12a as: A bench-like structure bordering on undersea feature</p>	Suggested
<u>Tongue</u>	<p>Not recommended. See Spur</p> <p>A note in 12a indicates that Tongue is used once in the Undersea Gazetteer, where it designates Catoche Tongue, a lateral protrusion from an Island Slope. The term has not been incorporated in the BGN list of standard terms and designations. It is not in 8a nor in the other lists of definitions consulted</p>	
<u>Trench</u>	<p>A long, narrow and deep depression of the sea floor, with relatively steep sides</p>	D/23-9-71 8, 8a, 9, 10 12, 12a
# <u>Trough</u>	<p>A long depression of the sea floor, wider and shallower than a Trench, which may or may not be open-ended</p> <p>The definition in 8, 8a, 9, 10, 12 and 12a is: A long depression of the sea floor normally wider and shallower than a Trench</p>	D/23-9-71
# <u>Valley</u>	<p>A relatively shallow, wide depression with gentle slopes, the bottom of which has a continuous gradient</p> <p>Please see comments under Strath</p>	D/23-9-71
<u>Zone</u>	<p>Not recommended. Use Fracture Zone</p>	