Notice of Decisions to Alter, Approve, Assign and Adopt Undersea Feature Names

Pursuant to sections 10(1)(d), 24(2)(a) and 24(3), 25 and 26 of the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008 ("Act"), the New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa ("Board") hereby gives notice of 58 altered, approved, assigned and adopted undersea feature names, within and beyond 12 Nautical Miles, as described in the Schedule below.

The Board's final determinations on these undersea feature names took effect on **26 May 2016**.

Schedule

Altered, Approved, Assigned and Adopted Undersea Feature Names (58)

Altered, Approved, Assigned and Adopted Undersea Feature Name	*Undersea Feature Type*	*Description*
Admiralty Guyot	Guyot	67°S Latitude, 170°54′E Longitude. A large flat-topped guyot located between the Balleny Islands and Scott Island, Ross Dependency, Antarctica. **Alteration** from Admiralty Seamount, which was published in an official document in 1982.
Aldermen Trough	Trough	36°40′S Latitude, 176°34′E Longitude. A trough with a depth of 1450m aligned north-northeast, located east of The Aldermen Islands. **Alteration** from Alderman Trough, which was depicted on Bay of Plenty Chart©, Pantin et al, 1973.
Brothers Seamount	Seamount	34°52.93′S Latitude, 179°04.05′E Longitude. A dormant conical seamount, formed by arc volcanism, which rises from a depth of 2490m to 1197m, located on the Kermadec Arc. **Alteration** from Brothers Volcano, which was published in an official document in 2006.
Cagou Trough	Trough	28°05′S Latitude, 171°53′E longitude. A narrow north–south trending trough bounded by steep scarps, located on Three Kings Ridge. Published in an official document in 2009. **Adopted** as official.
Cole Seamount	Seamount	33°24.57′S Latitude, 179°52.29′E Longitude. A volcanic seamount that rises from a depth of 2650m to 1100m, located on the Kermadec Arc. **Alteration** from Cole Volcano, which was published in an official document in 2007.
Cotton Seamount	Seamount	35°02.69′S Latitude, 178°58.50′E Longitude. A volcanic seamount that rises from a depth of 2450m to 980m, located on the southern flank of Healy Seamount, on the Kermadec Arc. **Alteration** from Cotton Volcano, which was published in an official document in 2006.
Dalpaengi Knoll	Knoll	60°32.9′S Latitude, 176°43.6′W Longitude. A knoll that rises from a depth of 4200m to 3600m, located in the Southern Ocean, approximately 1800km south-southeast of Invercargill and 2000km north-northeast of Ross Island, Antarctica. **Assigning** a new name to an unnamed undersea feature.

Gamble Seamount	Seamount	27°12.43′S Latitude, 177°25.94′W Longitude. A volcanic seamount that rises from a depth of 1507m to 226m, located on the Kermadec Arc. **Alteration** from Gamble Volcano, which was published in an official document in 2008.
Giggenbach Seamount	Seamount	30°02.15′S Latitude, 178°42.75′W Longitude. A volcanic seamount that rises from a depth of 1250m to 65m, located on the Kermadec Arc. **Alteration** from Giggenbach Volcano, which was published in an official document in 2006.
Gokkal Hill	Hill	69°32.37′S Latitude, 172°32.32′E Longitude. A cone-shaped hill that rises from a depth of 1900m to 1388m, located in the Ross Sea, approximately 890km north of Ross Island, Antarctica. **Assigning** a new name to an unnamed undersea feature.
Haungaroa Seamount	Seamount	32°36.91′S Latitude, 179°37.30′W Longitude. A volcanic seamount that rises from a depth of 3100m to 660m, located on the Kermadec Arc. **Alteration** from Haungaroa Volcano, which was published in an official document in 2006.
Havre Seamount	Seamount	31°07.50′S Latitude, 179°01.80′W Longitude. A volcanic seamount that rises from a depth of 2000m to 650m, located on the Kermadec Arc. **Alteration** from Havre Volcano, which was published in an official document in 2006.
Healy Seamount	Seamount	35°00.22′S Latitude, 178°58.35′E Longitude. A volcanic seamount that rises from a depth of 2200m to 1100m, located on the Kermadec Arc. **Alteration** from Healy Volcano, which was published in an official document in 2006.
Hinepuia Seamount	Seamount	26°20.58′S Latitude, 177°19.01′W Longitude. A volcanic seamount that rises from a depth of 1405m to 298m, located on the Kermadec Arc. **Alteration** from Hinepuia Volcanic Centre, which was published in an official document in 2008.
Hinetāpeka Seamount	Seamount	28°41.44′S Latitude, 177°46.58′W Longitude. A volcanic seamount that rises from a depth of 1250m to 96m, located on the Kermadec Arc. **Alteration** from Hinetapeka Volcano, which was published in an official document in 2008.
Kibblewhite Seamount	Seamount	34°34.57′S Latitude, 179°15.72′E Longitude. A volcanic seamount that rises from a depth of 2200m to 990m, located on the Kermadec Arc. **Alteration** from Kibblewhite Volcano, which was published in an official document in 2006.
Kuiwai Seamount	Seamount	33°09.54′S Latitude, 179°57.39′W Longitude. Part of a conical seamount chain that rises from a depth of 3100m to 560m, located on the Kermadec Arc. **Alteration** from Kuiwai Volcano, which was published in an official document in 2006.

Lillie Seamount	Seamount	35°52.22′S Latitude, 178°26.24′E longitude. A smaller parasitic volcano that rises from a depth of 2550m to 1280m, located on the southern flanks of Rumble III Seamount on the Kermadec Arc. **Alteration** from Lillie Knoll, which was published in an official document in 2006.
Maisan Hills	Hill	75°49.1′S Latitude, 165°41.88′E Longitude. Two peaks that rise from a depth of 600m to 350m, located in the Ross Sea, approximately 150km north of Ross Island, Antarctica. **Assigning** a new name to an unnamed undersea feature.
Mason Canyon	Canyon	46°55′S Latitude, 167°19.60′E Longitude. A canyon incised into the outer continental shelf and upper continental slope approximately 30km west of Stewart Island/Rakiura. It extends from a depth of 150m to the flank of the Solander Trough at a depth of 900m. Depicted on Foveaux Chart©, Cullen, 1964. **Adopted** as official.
Mason Shallows	Shoal	46°51.5′S Latitude, 167°40′E Longitude. A shoal approximately 5km west of Stewart Island/Rakiura. Depicted on Chart NZ 69. **Approved** as official.
Monowai Seamount	Seamount	25°53.20′S Latitude, 177°11.30′W Longitude. An active submarine volcano that rises from depths of 1000–1500m to 96m, located on the Tonga-Kermadec Ridge. **Alteration** from Monowai Volcano, which was published in an official document in 2008.
Ngātoroirangi Seamount	Seamount	33°43.71′S Latitude, 179°49.63′E Longitude. A volcanic seamount that rises from a depth of 2500m to 340m, located on the Kermadec Arc. **Alteration** from Ngatoroirangi Volcano, which was published in an official document in 2006.
North Chatham Slope	Slope	42°45′S Latitude, 178°E Longitude. The steep northern slope of Chatham Rise that forms the southern boundary of Hikurangi Trough. It trends east–west for 1000km, and rises from a depth of approximately 2500m to approximately 500m. Depicted on Bounty Chart©, Krause & Cullen, 1970. **Adopted** as official.
Oliver Knoll	Knoll	32°25.60′S Latitude, 179°40.30′W Longitude. A volcanic knoll that rises from a depth of 3000m to 2200m, located on the Kermadec Arc. **Alteration** from Oliver Volcano, which was published in an official document in 2006.
Ōmakere Ridge	Ridge	40°02′S Latitude, 177°51′E Longitude. A northeast–southwest trending ridge that rises to a summit of 1750m, located on the middle part of the continental slope, approximately 75km offshore from Cape Kidnappers. **Alteration** from Omakere Ridge, which was depicted on Turnagain Chart©, Lewis, 1976.

Pāhaoa Canyon	Canyon	41°35′S Latitude, 175°45′E Longitude. A canyon incised into the outer continental shelf and continental slope, on the flank of Hikurangi Trough, offshore from the southeast coast of the North Island. It rises from a depth of 2500m to 50m. **Alteration** from Pahaua Canyon, which was depicted on Palliser Chart©, Mitchell, 1988.
Paoanui Ridge	Ridge	40°10.95′S Latitude, 177°52′E Longitude. A northeast–southwest trending ridge located approximately 80km offshore from the east coast of the North Island on the lower continental slope. The crest is at a depth of 1500m to 1600m, which is approximately 500m above the more shallow areas on either side. Depicted on Turnagain Chart©, Lewis, 1976. **Adopted** as official.
Paoanui Trough	Trough	40°12′S Latitude, 177°45′E Longitude. A northeast–southwest trending trough located approximately 70km offshore from the east coast of the North Island on the middle continental slope. The floor of the trough is generally between 1800m and 2000m deep but reaches a maximum depth of 2080m. Depicted on Turnagain Chart©, Lewis, 1976. **Adopted** as official.
Pōrangahau Ridge	Ridge	40°32′S Latitude, 177°39′E Longitude. A northeast–southwest trending ridge located approximately 80km offshore from the east coast of the North Island on the lower continental slope. The ridge rises approximately 200m above a depression landward from a minimum depth of 1582m. **Alteration** from Porangahau Ridge, which was depicted on Turnagain Chart©, Lewis, 1976.
Pōrangahau Trough	Trough	40°52′S Latitude, 177°17′E Longitude. A flat-floored area, located on the lower end of Madden Canyon, on the lower continental slope, approximately 70km offshore from the east coast of the North Island. **Alteration** from Porangahau Terrace, which was depicted on Turnagain Chart©, Lewis, 1976.
Pukeroro Ridge	Ridge	41°28.83′S Latitude, 176°36′E Longitude. A northeast–southwest trending ridge located on the lower continental shelf offshore from the southeast coast of the North Island. The crest is at depths ranging from approximately 1400m to 1800m, rising from 200m to 400m above Pukeroro Trough towards land. Depicted on Palliser Chart©, Mitchell, 1988. **Adopted** as official.
Pukeroro Trough	Trough	41°28′S Latitude, 176°30′E Longitude. A northeast–southwest trending trough located on the lower continental shelf approximately 50km offshore from the southeast coast of the North Island. The floor is at a depth of 1900m. Depicted on Palliser Chart©, Mitchell, 1988. **Adopted** as official.

Pūtoto Seamount	Seamount	27°55.77′S Latitude, 177°36.67′W Longitude. A pair of connected volcanic seamounts that rise from a depth of 1500m to 225m, located on the Kermadec Arc. **Alteration** from Putoto Volcanic Centre, which was published in an official document in 2008.
Rakahore Seamount	Seamount	26°46.80′S Latitude, 177°24′W Longitude. A volcanic seamount that rises from a depth of 1705m to 560m, located on the Kermadec Arc. **Alteration** from Rakahore Volcano, which was published in an official document in 2008.
Rapuhia Seamount	Seamount	34°46.57′S Latitude, 178°30.31′E Longitude. A volcanic seamount that rises from a depth of 2250m to 650m, located on the Kermadec Arc. **Alteration** from Rapuhia Volcano, which was published in an official document in 2006.
Raukūmara Plain	Plain	36°20′S Latitude, 178°40′E Longitude. A large, flat terrace on the lower continental slope ranging from 50km to 150km east of the northeast coast of the North Island. Lies at a depth of 2300m. **Alteration** from Raukumara Plain, which was depicted on NZ Region Chart©, Carter, 1980.
Rēinga Basin	Basin	33°55′S Latitude, 170°37′E Longitude. An enclosed basin that trends northwest–southeast between South Maria Ridge and the southern end of Norfolk Ridge. Located approximately 200km west-southwest of the northern tip of the North Island. The floor of the basin is between 2000m and 3800m deep. **Alteration** from Reinga Basin, which was depicted on Three Kings Chart©, van der Linden, 1968.
Rēinga Ridge	Ridge	33°20′S Latitude, 170°05′E Longitude. A northwest–southwest trending ridge that extends from 200km to 400km northwest of Cape Reinga / Te Rerenga Wairua, located between the southern end of Norfolk Ridge and South Maria Ridge. It is surrounded by depths greater than 1700m, and has a crest at approximately 400m deep at its south-eastern end plunging northwards to 1700m. **Alteration** from Reinga Ridge (official name), which was depicted on Three Kings Chart©, van der Linden, 1968.
Rumble II East Seamount	Seamount	35°25.55′S Latitude, 178°38.76′E Longitude. A volcanic seamount that rises from a depth of 1150m to 300m, located on the Kermadec Arc. **Alteration** from Rumble II East Volcano, which was published in an official document in 2006.
Rumble II West Seamount	Seamount	35°21.23′S Latitude, 178°31.51′E Longitude. An isolated conical seamount that rises from a depth of 3000m to 1200m, located on the Kermadec Arc. **Alteration** from Rumble II West Volcano, which was published in an official document in 2006.

Rumble IV Seamount	Seamount	36°04.64′S Latitude, 178°00.93′E Longitude. A volcanic seamount that rises from a depth of 2550m to 500m, located on the slope between Raukūmara Plain and the southern end of Havre Trough, on the Kermadec Arc. **Alteration** from Rumble IV Volcano, which was published in an official document in 2006.
Rumble V Seamount	Seamount	36°08.40′S Latitude, 178°11.78′E Longitude. A volcanic seamount that rises from a depth of 2600m to 550m, located west of Kermadec Ridge in the southern Havre Trough in the outer Bay of Plenty. **Alteration** from Rumble V Volcano, which was published in an official document in 2006.
Runaway Seavalley	Valley	37°20′S Latitude, 177°52.65′E Longitude. An undersea valley that is a north–south trending downslope break off of the shelf edge, located in the outer Bay of Plenty region. Depicted on Bay of Plenty Chart©, Wright, 1989. **Adopted** as official.
Silent II Seamount	Seamount	35°10′S Latitude, 178°52.70′E Longitude. A volcanic seamount that rises from a depth of 2224m to 780m, located on the eastern flank of Havre Trough near its southern end, and close to the southern end of Kermadec Ridge and the northern limit of Raukūmara Plain. **Alteration** from Silent II Volcano, which was published in an official document in 2006.
Sonne Seamount	Seamount	34°04′S Latitude, 179°35′E Longitude. A volcanic seamount that rises from a depth of 3000m to 995m, located on the Kermadec Arc. **Alteration** from Sonne Volcano, which was published in an official document in 2006.
South Chatham Slope	Slope	44°40′S Latitude, 180°E Longitude. A broad west–east aligned slope with depths ranging from 500m to 750m, located offshore from the northeast coast of the South Island on the outer continental slope, south of Chatham Rise and southeast of Banks Peninsula. Depicted on Banks Chart©, Herzer, 1977. **Adopted** as official.
Speight Knoll	Knoll	32°23.30′S Latitude, 179°35.46′W Longitude. A volcanic knoll that rises from a depth of 2620m to 1840m, located in the Kermadec Arc. **Alteration** from Speight Volcano, which was published in an official document in 2006.
Tangaroa Seamount	Seamount	36°19.48′S Latitude, 178°01.85′E Longitude. A volcanic seamount that rises from a depth of 2500m to 600m, located within the 35–37°S segment of the southern Havre Trough in the Kermadec Arc. **Alteration** from Tangaroa Volcano, which was published in an official document in 2006.

Tauranga Trough	Trough	37°S Latitude, 177°09′E Longitude. A trough that extends down the continental slope, located from 40km to 120km offshore from the northeast coast of the North Island. The axis extends from 600m to 2200m deep and trends north-northeast–south-southwest, at right angles to the regional slope and adjacent coast. Depicted on Bay of Plenty Chart©, Wright, 1989. **Adopted** as official.
The Rolling Ground	Shoal	39°57′S Latitude, 174°10′E Longitude. A series of semi-detached shoals located in the South Taranaki Bight, which are aligned northwest–southeast on the continental shelf, where depths are less than 18m. Depicted on Chart NZ 48, 1998. **Adopted** as official.
Thompson Seamount	Seamount	35°17.09′S Latitude, 178°51.75′E Longitude. Part of a conical seamount chain that rises from a depth of 2500m to 1250m, located adjacent to Kermadec Ridge. Published in an official document in 2006. **Adopted** as official.
Urutī Basin	Basin	41°12′S Latitude, 176°25′E Longitude. A broad, flat depression that trends northeast–southwest on the continental slope, located 30km offshore from the southeast coast of the North Island. The floor is at a depth of between 1100m and 1200m. **Alteration** from Uruti Basin, which was depicted on Palliser Chart©, Mitchell, 1988.
Urutī Ridge	Ridge	41°15′S Latitude, 176°39′E Longitude. A northeast–southwest trending ridge on the continental slope, located 40km offshore from the southeast coast of the North Island. The crest is generally between 900m and 1100m deep. The ridge defines the seaward edge of Urutī Basin. **Alteration** from Uruti Ridge, which was depicted on Palliser Chart©, Mitchell, 1988.
Wanganella Trough	Trough	33°13′S Latitude, 167°19′E Longitude. A north-south trending 1500m deep trough that separates two crests of Norfolk Ridge. Depicted on Wanganella Bank Chart©, Eade, 1972. **Adopted** as official.
Whakaari / White Island Trough	Trough	37°08′S Latitude, 177°30.50′E Longitude. A trough located on the continental slope, which extends from a point 25km offshore from Whakatane northwards for 80km to the western edge of Raukūmara Plain. The trough's axis ranges in depth from 150m to 2500m. **Alteration** from White Island Trough, which was depicted on Bay of Plenty Chart©, Wright, 1989.
Wright Seamounts	Seamount	31°51′S Latitude, 179°11′W Longitude. Volcanic seamounts, located on Kermadec Ridge, which are dominated by two large volcanic cones that each hosts two summit craters, with the largest being 2 km across. **Alteration** from Wright Volcanic Centre, which was published in an official document in 2007.

Yokosuka Seamount	Seamount	34°41.72′S Latitude, 178°32.70′E Longitude. An isolated conical seamount that rises from a depth of 2500m to 1060m, located on Kermadec Ridge. **Alteration** from Yokosuka Volcano, which was published in an official document in 2006.

Dated at Wellington this 26th day of May 2016.

W. K. SHAW, Secretary, New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa.

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