

ICS 07.040
CCS A44



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB 29432-2012

Nomenclature of undersea feature names

海底地名命名

Issued on: December 31, 2012

Implemented on: July 1, 2013

**Issued by: General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and
Quarantine of the People's Republic of China;
Standardization Administration of China**

Table of Contents

1 Scope	
2 Terms and Definitions	
2.3 Names specialterms Names used to distinguish words in each geographic entity. [	
3 Named General	
4 Names	
5 Generic	
Appendix A	

Foreword

All technical content of this standard is mandatory. This standard was drafted in accordance with rules GB/T 1.1-2009 given. The standard proposed by the People's Republic of China Ministry of Civil Affairs. This standard by the National Geographical Names Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC233). This standard by the Institute of Civil Affairs is responsible for drafting names, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Boundary and Ocean Affairs, National Science and Technology Terminology Committee, The term national language content Resource Standardization Technical Committee, the Chinese maritime book publishers, China Geological Survey, National Geomatics Center, First Institute of Oceanography, State Oceanic Administration, the Ministry of National Maritime Safety Administration buoy Survey and Mapping Office participated in the drafting. The main drafters of this standard. Xu Kai Tai, Liu Lianan, Ruan Wenbin, Chen Hongbing, Wu Jiang, Zhou Changqing, Jia Jianjun, Zhou Guo Hong, Liu Ruomei, Feng Aiping, Xubin Sheng. Seabed place names

1 Scope

GB 29432-2012 is the Chinese national standard on nomenclature of undersea feature names, in the field of natural and applied sciences. It carries no /T suffix, which in the Chinese system means compliance is mandatory: a product or a practice within its scope has to meet it to be lawfully made, sold or carried out in China. It was issued on 31 December 2012 by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 July 2013. Classification: ICS 07.040, CCS A44. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself,

which is delivered complete in English translation.

This standard specifies the principles followed in the seabed place names, proper names and naming generic selection and use. This standard applies to the seabed geographical entities named and renamed.

2 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

2.1 Undersea geographical entity underseafeature Seabed may be measured and demarcated landscape units.

2.2 Seabed names underseafeaturenames Name seabed geographic entity.

Note. Names names including bottom (2.3) and the subsea Place names (2.4) in two parts.

2.3 Names specialterms Names used to distinguish words in each geographic entity. [

GB/T 17693.1-2008, Definition 2.2]

2.4 Generic genericterms Place names used to distinguish words geographical entity category. [

GB/T 17693.1-2008, defined 2.3]

3 Named General

3.1 should be composed of two parts, the generic term, the former proper names, generic after.

3.2 should reflect Chinese culture. Example 1. "Zheng seamounts" named after the ancient Chinese elite. Example 2. "Yu Pei Haiqiu" named after the ancient Chinese ornaments.

3.3 should not be used insulting, discriminatory words and vulgar name.

3.4 should not be of the same name, to avoid undersea two names are homonyms, almost sound. Example 1. "bimodal seamounts" and "dual air seamounts" homonyms should be avoided. Example 2. "Twin Peaks seamounts" and "Shuangfeng seamounts" almost sound, should be avoided.

3.5 names within a certain range, should reflect the integrity correlation. Example. "Keelung shelf" and "valleys Keelung" adjacent location, using correlation named.

3.6 Modified names of defined components (e.g., indicates the size, orientation, order, etc.) should reflect the characteristics of geographical entities, and should be placed before the proper name. Example 1. "Big Pearl seamounts" and "small pearl seamount" in the "big"

and "small" reflects the relative size relationship between the two seamounts, if named as the "pearl of the sea mountain" And "Pearl small seamount" is inappropriate. Example 2. "South seamounts long queue" and "North queue seamounts" in the "South" and "North" reflects the relative positional relationship between the two seamounts, if named as "queuing South China Sea Mountain" And "queuing North Sea Hill" is inappropriate. Example 3. "One Phoenix plateaux" right, and "Phoenix a sea station" is incorrect.

3.7 Use standard Chinese characters, or easy to avoid the use of rare characters ambiguous word; should not be used from the created characters, dialect word, traditional Chinese characters, Chinese characters.

3.8 should be named selection of commonly used Chinese characters. They can choose from the "modern Chinese characters commonly used form", "Modern Chinese generic word list".

4 Names

4.1 proper name should be brief clear. Example. "off Jiangsu Coast radial sand ridges", similar to the names should not be used.

4.2 based on geographic differences submarine named entity level, the first level is a large undersea tectonic features based on geographical entities division, second level is based on the geographical entity seabed features and regional tectonic landform division, the third stage is based on the topography of the sea floor is divided geographically real Body, constituting the third level is the fourth magnitude undersea geographical entities of small undersea geographical entity. The following specific requirements.

a) The first magnitude undersea geographic entity shall.

--- name to the waters where the name; Example. "Central Basin in the South China Sea", to waters where the name.

--- to rely on an island named after; Example. "Taiwan island shelf" and "Taiwan island slope", named after the island of Taiwan island shelf and its Zhou Bian island slope.

--- to the adjacent land areas named after.

b) a second magnitude undersea geographic entity shall.

--- with land near the island place names; Example. "Nansha Trough", located in the waters of the Nansha Trough name.

--- to name the sea area where the name; Example. "in the Pacific basin," the name of the deep sea in the middle of the Pacific Ocean basin.

--- land adjacent to the larger place names; Example 1. "Keelung Canyon", located in the northern part of Taiwan's submarine canyon name. Example 2. "Hengchun Ridge", close to

the waters near Taiwan Hengchun our ridge.

--- to describe the geographical entity form of the word name. Example. "queuing seamount chain", located in central SCS chain seamount chain, descriptive name vocabulary.

c) The third level, fourth level geographic entity named.

--- waters should be combined with the existing naming names to indicate the location of the submarine geographical entities; Example. "Taiwan Bank", shallows near the island of Taiwan.

--- undersea geographical entities of the group appear, you should use the same naming things. Such as myths, constellations, animals, plants, and other precious stones; Example. "Manahaiqu", "Jade seamounts," are named after precious stones.

5 Generic

5.1 generic should be listed in Appendix A of watches through the choices and accurately reflect the geography class submarine called geographic entity.

5.2 should not be used alone as a generic phrase names. Example. "Canyon seamounts", composed by two generic names, is wrong.

5.3 generic overlap should not be used. Example. "Nansha Shagou basin", using overlapping generic, is wrong.

Appendix A

(Normative) Seabed classification and names on watch Table A.1 seabed classification and names on watch Category generic description The first stage Continental shelf continental shelf, shelf Continental shelf. short shelf. Since coastal terrain gently sloping intertidal to the deep direction to the slope Degree turn abruptly becomes steep, the average slope typically less than 0.5° Continental slope continental slope, the slope Continental slope. short slope. Tilt outer edge of the continental shelf to the deep extension of the transition zone, slope Steeper average slope generally $3^{\circ} \sim 6^{\circ}$ Island racks island shelf Island shelf. Island surrounding terrain from the low tide line gently sloping shore to the deep direction to the slope of urgency Play turn steepens, the average gradient is generally about 0.5° Singapore Island Singapore Island Singapore Island. Island shelf extends to the outer edge of the deep sloped transition zone, steep average gradient a Generally $2^{\circ} \sim 15^{\circ}$ Mid-ocean ridges Mid-ocean ridge, ocean ridges, Ridge Ocean Ridge. short mid-ocean ridges, ridge. Is located in the center of the ocean, the ocean stretches to the seabed Central Mountains Ocean basin Ocean basin, ocean basin Ocean basins. short ocean basin. Deep seabed between the continental slope and the mid-ocean ridge, a depth Like up to 4000m ~ 6000m Long Long mainland continent, continental rise Continental Long. short continental rise. Located between ocean basins and continental slope, tilted to the ocean basins The