

## Publication of the Atlas of the Seas

-The 140<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Hydrographic Office of Japan -

by Kunio YASHIMA

GEBCO GC member

Japan Hydrographic Association

# Content of Presentation

- Outline of the Atlas of the Seas
- What is JHA?
- History of Hydrographic Activities in Japan
- Example s of 3-D seafloor images of ocean and seas surrounding Japan
- Example of 3-D seafloor images of Japan's bays and inland sea
- Example of 3-D images of submarine volcano
- Example of ocean currents images around Japan

# Outline of Atlas of the Seas

- Published in September 12 2012 by JHA, to celebrate the 140 anniversary of the Hydrographic Office of Japan
- Edited by Editorial Committee, Atlas of the Seas, consisting of JHOD & JHA staffs.
- Intension.....to introduce easy-to-understand visually
   the ocean and seas surrounding
   Japan, mainly seafloor features by 3-D methods
- Style.....A4 size, 60pages booklet, not for sale

# •What is JHA? JHA:

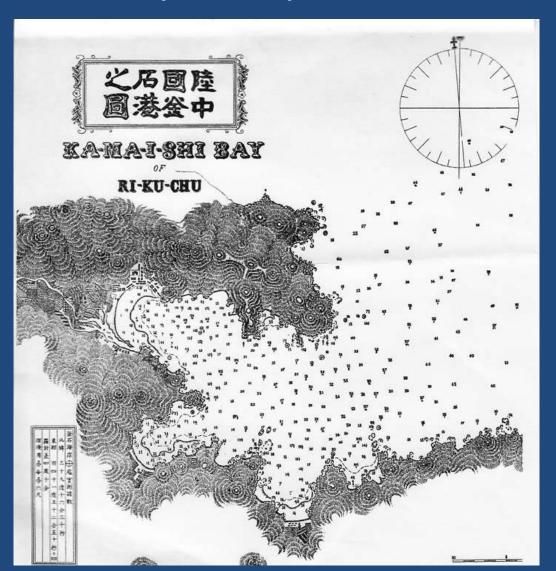
- was established in 1971.
- is a public service corporation established under supervision of JCG.
- is responsible for and engaged in:
  - reproduction & distribution of Japanese official paper charts & ENC
  - conducting training courses in hydrography & oceanography
  - dissemination in hydrography & oceanography

### The History of Hydrographic Activities in Japan

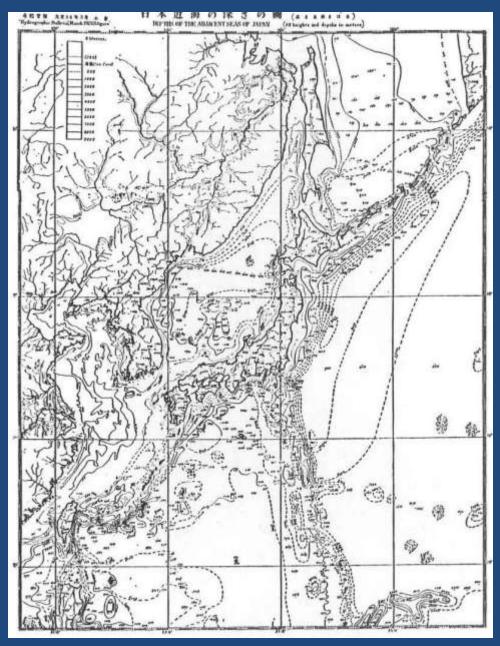
- 1871 Hydrographic Department was established under the Navy.
- 1872 First Japanese nautical chart was published.
- 1921 IHB was established with Japan as a member.
- 1925 First Bathymetric survey was conducted using acoustic sonar equipment.
- 1925 First Bathymetric Chart- The Adjacent Seas of Japan- was published.
- 1948 HD was incorporated into Maritime Safety Agency, which was newly established in 1948 (later renamed Japan Coast Guard).
- 1953 SV Daigo Kaiyo met with a shipwreck by the Myojin-sho volcanic eruption.
- 1971 Relief Contour Methods (3-D image by manual) Bathymetric Charts N0.6901 (3-D image by manual) was published.
- 1979 GEBCO 5.06 was compiled under the scientific coordinator, Dr Yoshio Iwabuchi (JHD) and published (CHS).
- 1984 SV Takuyo obtained 10,924m as the world's deepest depth in the Challenger Deep of Mariana Trench. (GEBCO adopted 10,920 m instead of 11,034 by Vityaz in 1957).
- 2002 HD was renamed Hydrographic and Oceanographic Dept.

# First Japanese nautical chart

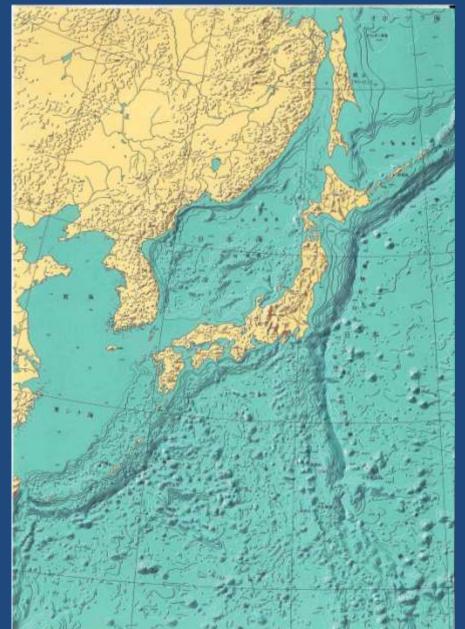
Kamaishi Bay" was published in 1872.



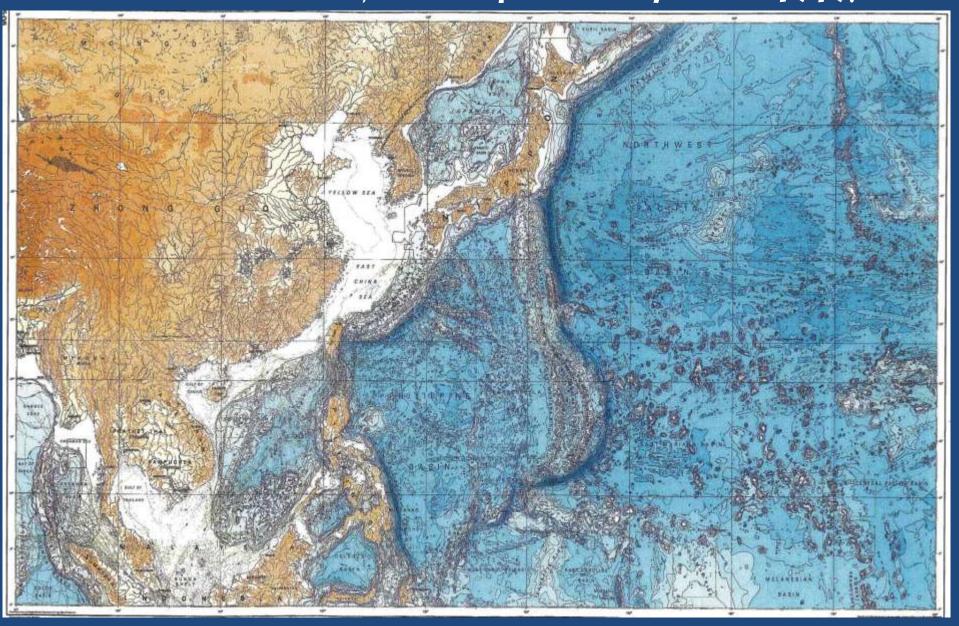
## First Bathymetric Chart published in 1925.



# Relief Contour Method (3-D image by manual) Bathymetric chart was published in 1971.



# GEBCO 5.06 was compiled under the scientific coordinator Dr Yoshio lwabuchi, JHD and published by CHS in 1979.



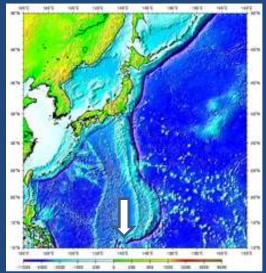
# SV Takuyo obtained 10,924m in the world's deepest depth" Challenger Deep" in 1984.

HMS Challenger W visited JHD in 1952





Challenger Deep and SV Takuyo

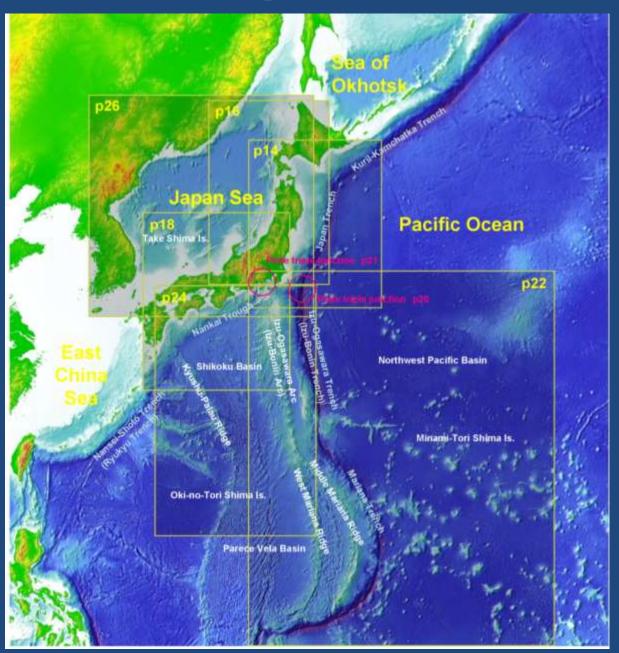




Cover of Atlas of the Seas with red and cyan glasses

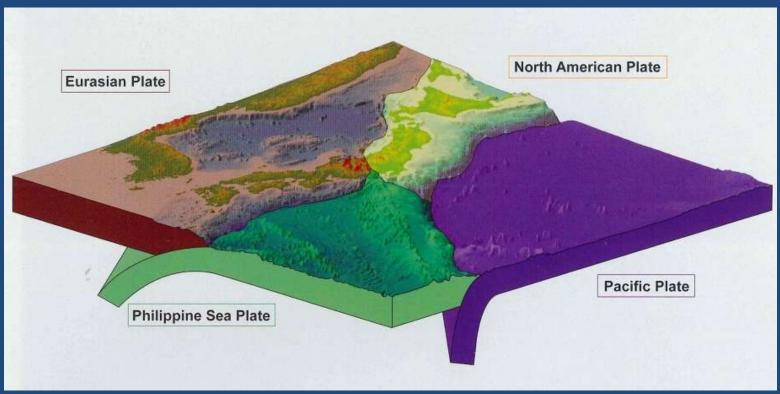


# Index map of the Atlas

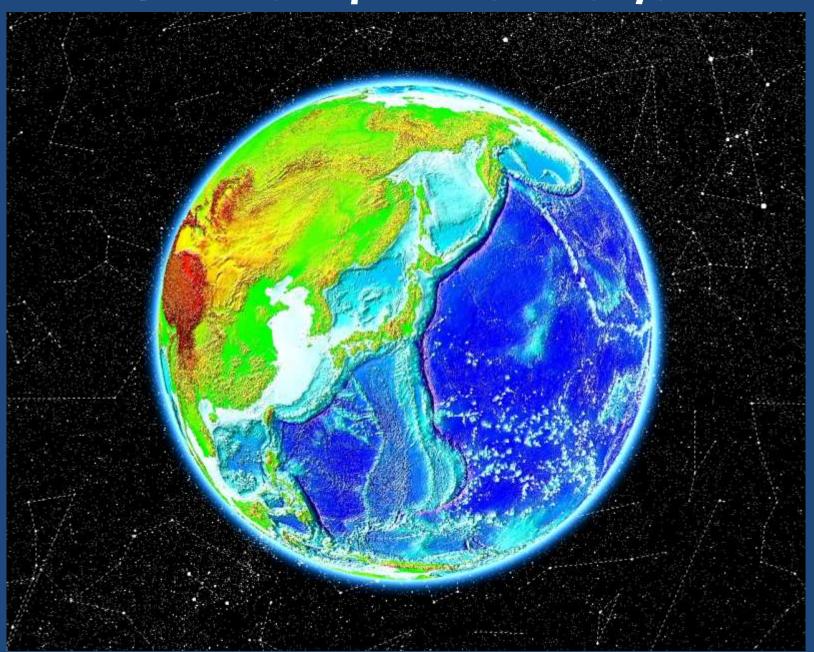


## Tectonic plates surrounding Japan



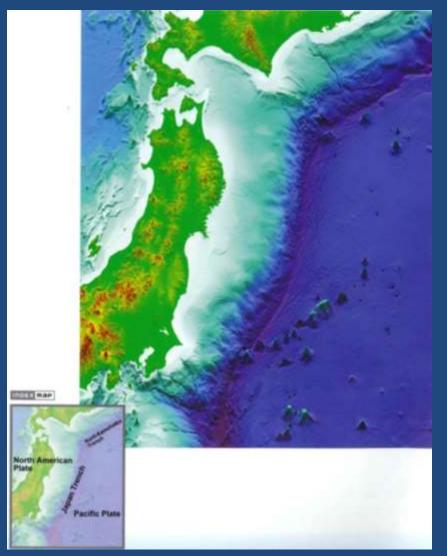


# View from space above Tokyo

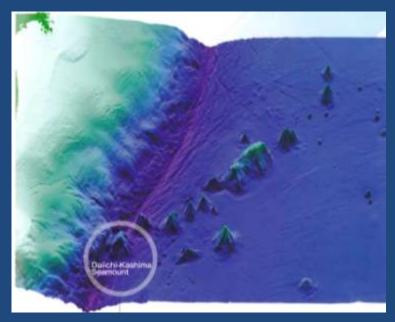


### Boundary between the Pacific P. and the North American P.

Kuril-Kamchatka Trench and Japan Trench

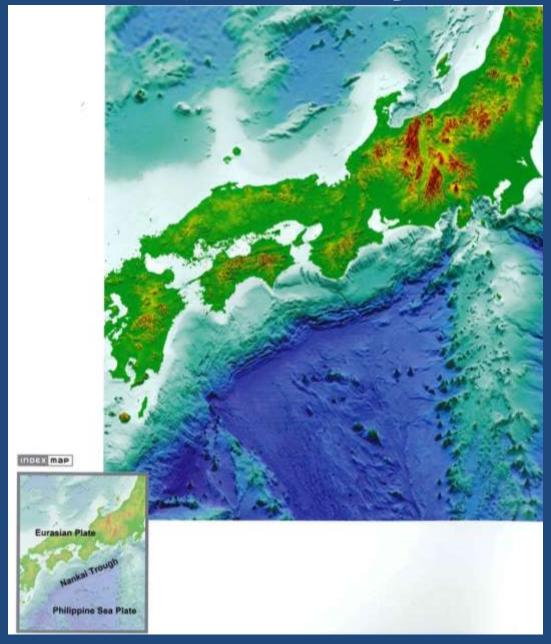


#### Daiichi-Kashima Seamount

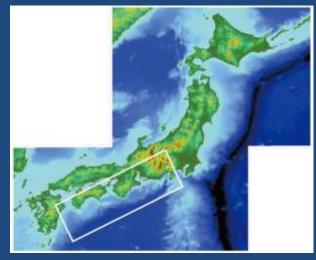


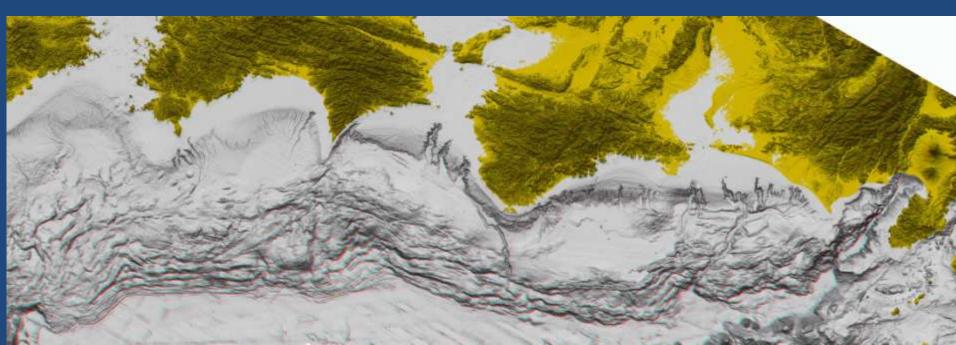


# Boundary between the Eurasian P. and the Philipine Sea P.-Nankai Trough



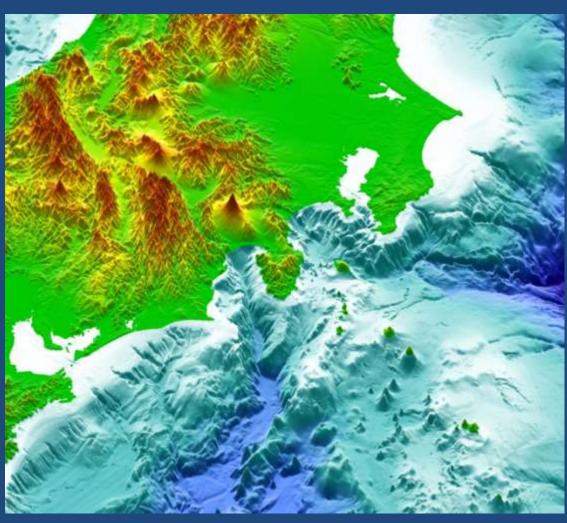
# Nankai Trough Anaglyph





### The meeting point of three plates-Suruga Bay-Mt.Fuji

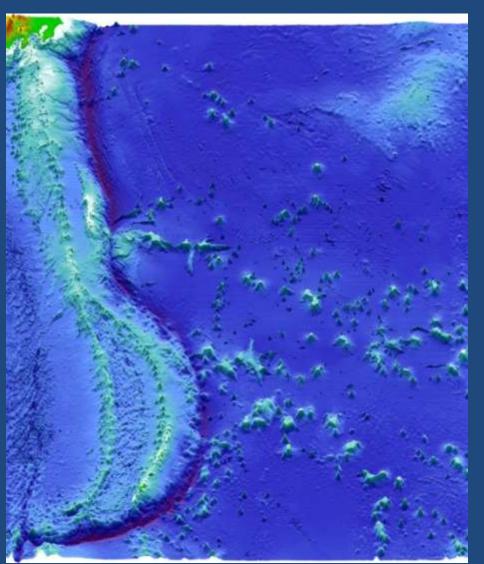


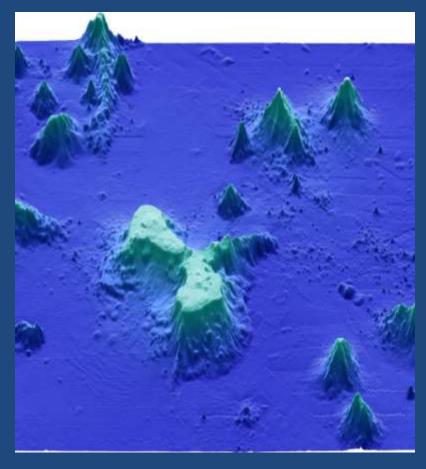


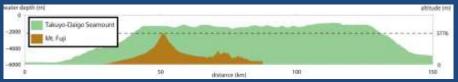
## The ocean floor of the Pacific Plate

Pacific seafloor with many seamounts

Takuyo-Daigo Seamount (Guyot)

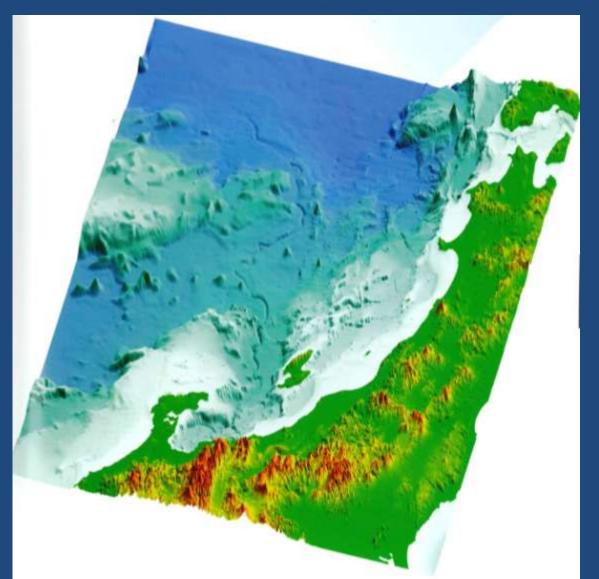






### The ocean floor of the Eurasian Plate

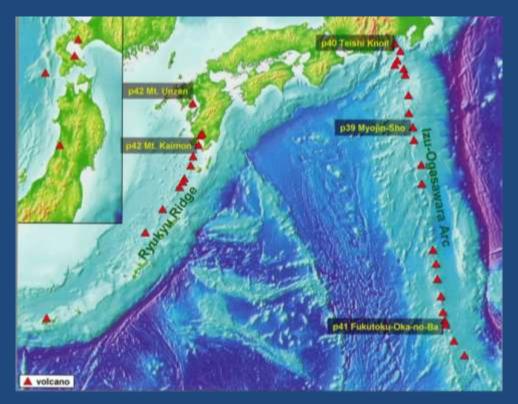
Toyama Seachannel-meandering extends about 750km

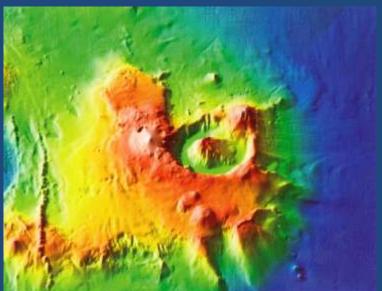


### Submarine Volcanoes

Distribution of volcanic islands and submarine volcanoes

Myojin-Sho submarine caldera





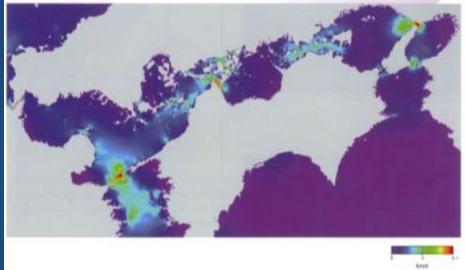


## Japan's Bays and the Inland Sea

Seto Naikai (Inland Sea)

Peak flow of tidal currents



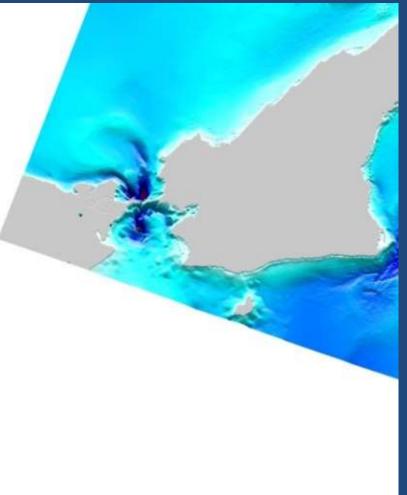


# Naruto Strait

Tidal current in Naruto Strait is 10.6 knt (fastest in Japan) and generates big vortices.



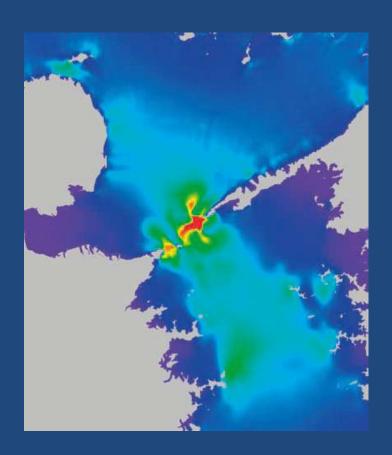
#### Cauldron in Naruto Strait

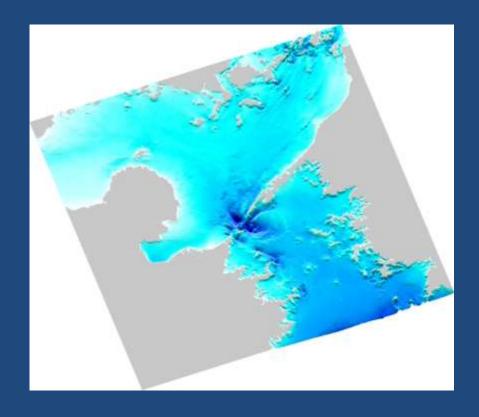


### Hayasui Strait-World's Deepest Cauldron

Peak current velocity is more than 5 knots(about 9km/h)

Maximum depth 460m (about 360m below surrounding seabed)

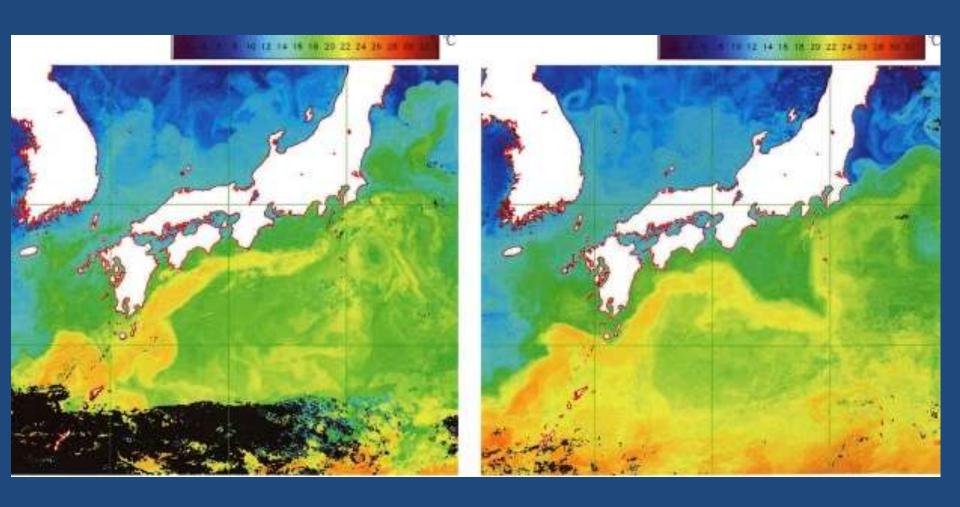




### Ocean currents and sea surface temperature

Kuroshio non-large meander

Kuroshio large meander



# Arigato

Thank you for your kind Attention

Kunio YASHIMA JHA

2 Oct 2012