A new global seafloor geomorphic features map (GSFM) has been created based on the analysis and interpretation of the SRTM (Shuttle Radar Topography Mission) 30 arc-second (~1 km) global bathymetry grid (Harris et al., 2014). The new map includes global spatial data layers for 29 categories of geomorphic features, defined by the International Hydrographic Organisation.

During the creation of the map, the GEBCO Gazetteer of Undersesa Feature names was consulted to ensure all named features were included (provided that they were resolved in the SRTM bathymetry). The GSFM contains 131,192 separate polygons compared with 3,491 named features in the gazetteer. This provides an opportunity to tie each named feature to a specific polygon.

Key:
- Shelf - high profile
- Shelf - medium profile
- Shelf - low profile
- Slope
- Abyssal - mountains
- Abyssal - hills
- Abyssal - plains
- Hadal
- Canyon
- Guyot
- Seamount
- Bridge
- Sill
- Escarpment
- Shelf valley
- Rift valley
- Glacial trough
- Trough
- Ridge
- Spreading ridge
- Taniyama
- Rise
- Terrace
- Trench
- Plateau
- Basin

A first pass assessment shows that there are several categories where named features could be assigned an GSFM polygon from the existing GSFM. This could be accomplished by a group of volunteers. The categories of features could include: canyon, plain, seamount, bridge, sill, escarpment, shelf valley, rift valley, glacial trough, trough, ridge, spreading ridge, taniyama, rise, terrace, trench, and plateau.

References: