

International hydrographic bureau.

Limits of oceans and seas.

910  
IE12m



International hydrographic burea.

Limits of oceans and seas.

66106

910

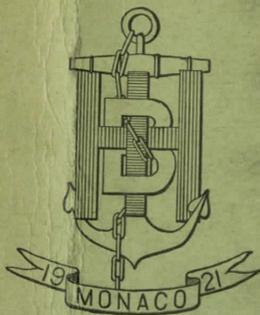
I61<sup>cm</sup>

DATE

ISSUED TO

66106

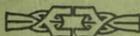
INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC BUREAU



# LIMITS OF OCEANS AND SEAS

(Special Publication N° 23)

2<sup>nd</sup> Edition - 1<sup>st</sup> July 1937



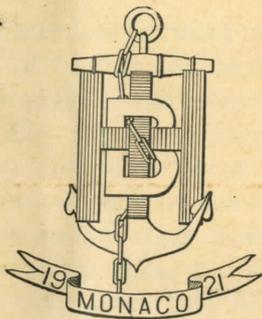
IMPRIMERIE MONÉGASQUE  
MONTE-CARLO

HOMMAGE  
DU  
BUREAU HYDROGRAPHIQUE  
INTERNATIONAL

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS  
OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL  
HYDROGRAPHIC BUREAU.

INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC BUREAU

---

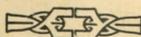


# LIMITS OF OCEANS AND SEAS

(Special Publication N° 23)

66106

2<sup>nd</sup> Edition - 1<sup>st</sup> July 1937



IMPRIMERIE MONÉGASQUE  
MONTE-CARLO

910  
I 61 cm

THE INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC BUREAU



LIMITS  
OF OCEANS AND SEAS

General Conference, 1922

London, 1922

1922

# Limits of Oceans and Seas

---

## PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

The Directing Committee has for many years had under consideration the question of the Limits of Oceans and Seas referred to the Bureau by various International Hydrographic Conferences since and including that held in London in 1919. The previous edition of this publication dated August 1928 contained proposals drawn up as the result of the 1926 Conference; since that date, however, various amendments have been suggested by certain Hydrographic Offices and other Scientific Institutions as a result of which the limits shown in the present Edition were submitted to the International Hydrographic Conference held in Monaco in April 1937 and provisionally adopted thereat pending the issue of the Report of a Subcommittee on the Criteria and Nomenclature of the major divisions of the Ocean Bottom which was set up by the International Association of Physical Oceanography during the Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics at Edinburgh in September 1936.

The Limits herein proposed have been drawn up in an endeavour to meet the requirements of the Hydrographic Offices of the States Members of the International Hydrographic Bureau when compiling their Sailing Directions, Notices to Mariners etc., and to ensure that all publications headed with the name of an ocean or sea will deal with the same area. It is also hoped that these limits will be acceptable to Oceanographers.

Straits joining two seas have been allotted to one of them in accordance with the resolution of the London Conference.

These limits have no political significance whatsoever.

As far as possible meridians or parallels have been selected for the limits, as they can be readily plotted on any system of chart projection, and a glance at the Latitude or Longitude of an Island, danger etc. will then indicate in which Ocean or Sea it lies. When, however, it appears inadvisable to use such limits the simplest line to be plotted by the Mariner, viz: the RHUMB LINE, has been used, this latter being shown as a straight line on Mercator's projection which is the principal one in use on board ship.

J. D. N.

---

## LIMITS OF OCEANS AND SEAS.

**NOTE.** — All latitudes and longitudes given below are approximate only and place-names are shown in the form in which they appear on the largest scale charts in the possession of the Bureau.

Where the expressions "a line joining X and Y" or "a line running from X to Y" are used they should be taken to signify the *rhumb line* between X and Y.

### OCEANS: —

The following are the divisions of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans:—

Between the N. and S. ATLANTIC OCEANS. — A line joining Cape Palmas (Liberia) and Cape Orange (Brazil).

Between the N. and S. PACIFIC OCEANS. — The Equator, but the islands of the Gilbert and Galàpagos Groups which lie to the North of the Equator to be included in the S. PACIFIC OCEAN.

#### 1. — Gulf of Bothnia.

*On the South.*

From Kapellskær ( $59^{\circ} 43'$  N.) in Sweden, through Søderarm Light to Fløetjan, Lagskær, Fæstørne, Køekarscørn, and Væncø-Kalkskær to the S W point of Hangcøudde (Hangcø Head,  $59^{\circ} 49'$  N.) in Finland, thus including the Aland islands and adjacent shoals and channels in the Gulf of Bothnia.

#### 2. — Gulf of Finland.

*On the West.*

A line running from Spithamn Point ( $59^{\circ} 13'$  N.), in Estonia, through the island of Odensholm from S. E. to N. W. and on to the S. W. extreme of Hangcøudde (Hangcø Head,  $22^{\circ} 54'$  E.) in Finland.

#### 3. — Gulf of Riga.

*On the West.*

A line running from Lyser Ort, ( $57^{\circ} 34'$  N.) in Latvia, to the S. extreme of Œsel Island, through this island to Pammerort ( $22^{\circ} 34'$  E.), thence to Enmast Point, the S. extreme of Dagcø, through Dagcø to Takhkona Point, the N. extreme thereof, and on to Spithamn Point in Estonia.

#### 4. — Baltic Sea.

(See Danish Pilot, 1925, Chapter VIII).

*In the Little Belt.*

A line joining Pøels Huk (Als Island,  $54^{\circ} 52'$  N.,  $10^{\circ} 05'$  E.) and Vejnaes Nakke (Aero Island,  $54^{\circ} 49'$  N.,  $10^{\circ} 26'$  E.).

*In the Great Belt.*

A line joining Gulstav (S. extreme of Langeland Island) and Kappel Church ( $54^{\circ} 46' N.$ ,  $11^{\circ} 01' E.$ ) on Island of Laaland.

*In Guldborg Sound.*

A line joining Flinthorne-Rev and Skjelby ( $54^{\circ} 38' N.$ ,  $11^{\circ} 53' E.$ ).

*In the Sound.*

A line joining Stevns Lighthouse ( $55^{\circ} 17' N.$ ,  $12^{\circ} 27' E.$ ) and Falsterbø Point ( $55^{\circ} 23' N.$ ,  $12^{\circ} 49' E.$ ).

*On the Northeast.*

The Southern limit of the Gulf of Bothnia (1) and the Western limits of the Gulfs of Finland (2) and Riga (3).

**5. — Kattegat, Sound and Belts.**

(See Danish Pilot, 1925, Chapters IV and VIII).

*On the North.*

A line joining Skagen (The Skaw, N. point of Denmark) and Pater-noster Skær ( $57^{\circ} 54' N.$ ,  $11^{\circ} 27' E.$ ) and thence Northeastward through the shoals to Tjærn Island.

*On the South.*

The limits of the Baltic Sea (4) in the Belts and Sound.

**6. — Skaggerrak.**

(See Danish Pilot, 1925, Chapter III).

*On the West.*

A line joining Hanstholm ( $57^{\circ} 07' N.$ ,  $8^{\circ} 36' E.$ ) and the Naze (Lindesnes,  $58^{\circ} N.$ ,  $7^{\circ} E.$ ).

*On the Southeast.*

The Northern limit of the Kattegat (5).

**7. — North Sea.**

*On the Southwest.*

A line joining the Walde Lighthouse (France,  $1^{\circ} 55' E.$ ) and Leather-coat Point (England,  $51^{\circ} 10' N.$ ).

*On the Northwest.*

From Dunnet Head ( $3^{\circ} 22' W.$ ) in Scotland to Tor Ness ( $58^{\circ} 47' N.$ ) in the Island of Hoy, thence through this island to the Kame of Hoy ( $58^{\circ} 55' N.$ ) on to Breck Ness on Mainland ( $58^{\circ} 58' N.$ ) through this island to Costa Head ( $3^{\circ} 14' W.$ ) and to Inga Ness ( $59^{\circ} 17' N.$ ) in Westray through Westray, to Bow Head, across to Mull Head (N. point of Papa Westray) and on to Seal Skerry (N. point of N. Ronaldshay) and thence to Horse Island (S. point of the Shetland Islands).

*On the North.*

From the N. point (Fethaland Point) of the Mainland of the Shetland Islands, across to Graveland Ness ( $60^{\circ} 39' N.$ ) in the Island of Yell, through Yell to Gloup Ness ( $1^{\circ} 04' W.$ ) and across to Spoo Ness ( $60^{\circ} 45' N.$ ) in Unst Island, through Unst to Herma Ness ( $60^{\circ} 51' N.$ ), on to the S. W. point of the Rumbings and to Muckle Flugga ( $60^{\circ} 51' N., 0^{\circ} 53' W.$ ) all these being included in the North Sea area. Thence Northeastward to Stadt ( $62^{\circ} 10' N., 5^{\circ} 00' E.$ ).

*On the East.*

The Western limit of the Skaggerrak (6).

**8. — Greenland or Norwegian Sea.**

*On the East.*

From South Cape of Spitzbergen to North Cape of Bear Island, through this island to Cape Bull and thence on to North Cape in Norway ( $25^{\circ} 45' E.$ ).

*On the South.*

A line running from Stadt ( $62^{\circ} 10' N., 5^{\circ} 00' E.$ ) to Muckle Flugga ( $60^{\circ} 51' N., 0^{\circ} 53' W.$ ) thence to the N. E. extreme of Fuglœ ( $62^{\circ} 21' N., 6^{\circ} 15' W.$ ).

*On the Southwest.*

A line joining the N. E. extreme of Fuglœ to the E. extreme of Gerpír ( $65^{\circ} 05' N., 13^{\circ} 30' W.$ ) in Iceland and from Straumness (N. W. extreme of Iceland) to Cape Nansen ( $68^{\circ} 15' N., 29^{\circ} 30' W.$ ) in Greenland.

*On the North.*

The parallel of  $80^{\circ} N.$  latitude.

**9. — Barents Sea.**

*On the West.*

The Eastern limit of Greenland or Norwegian Sea (8).

*On the Northwest.*

The Eastern shore of Western Spitzbergen, Henlopen Strait up to 80° Lat. North; South and East coasts of North-East Land to Cape Leigh Smith (80° 05' N.).

*On the North.*

Cape Leigh Smith across the islands Bolshoy Ostrov (Great Island), Gilles and Victoria; Cape Mary Harmsworth (south-western extremity of Alexandra Land) along the northern coasts of Franz-Josef Land as far as Cape Kohlsaak. (81° 14' N.).

*On the East.*

Cape Kohlsaak to Cape Zhelaniya (Desire); W. and S. W. coasts of Novaya Zemlya to Cape Kussov Noss and thence to Western entrance Cape, Dolgaya Bay (70° 15' N. — 58° 25' E.) on Vaigach Island.

Through Vaigach Island to Cape Greben; thence to Cape Belyi Noss on the main land.

*On the South.*

The northern limit of the White Sea (11).

**10. — Kara Sea.**

*On the West.*

The Eastern limit of Barents Sea (9).

*On the North.*

Cape Kohlsaak to Cape Molotov (Northern extremity of Severnaya Zemlya on Komsomolets Island).

*On the East.*

Komsomolets Island from Cape Molotov to South Eastern Cape — thence to Cape Vorochilov, Oktiabrskaya Revolutziya Island to Cape Anuchin. Then to Cape Unslicht on Bolshevik Island. Bolshevik Island to Cape Yevgenov. — Thence to Cape Pronchishchev on the main land (see Russian chart N° 1484 of the year 1935).

**11. — White Sea.**

*On the North.*

A line joining Svyatoi Nos (Murmansk Coast,  $39^{\circ} 47'$  E.) and Cape Kanin.

**12 (a). — Laptev Sea (or Nordenskjöld Sea).**

*On the West.*

The Eastern limit of Kara Sea (10).

*On the North.*

From Cape Molotov along the rhumb line to a point in Lat.  $79^{\circ}$  N., Long.  $139^{\circ}$  E.

*On the East.*

Along the meridian  $139^{\circ}$  E. to the northern extremity of Kotelnyi Island — through Kotelnyi Island to Cape Medvejyi. Then through Malyi Island, to Cape Vaguin on Great Liakhov Island. Thence to Cape Sviatoy Noss on the main land.

**12 (b). — East Siberian Sea.**

*On the West.*

The Eastern limit of Laptev Sea (12 a).

*On the North.*

From the point in Lat.  $79^{\circ}$  N. Long.  $139^{\circ}$  E. a rhumb line to a point in Lat.  $76^{\circ}$  N., Long.  $180^{\circ}$  E.

*On the East.*

The meridian  $180^{\circ}$  on to Wrangel Island. Cape Blossom on Wrangel Island to Cape Yakan on the main land.

**12 (c). — Chuckchee Sea.**

*On the West.*

The Eastern limit of East Siberian Sea (12 b).

*On the North.*

The rhumb line from a point in Lat.  $76^{\circ}$  N. Long.  $180^{\circ}$  W. to a point in Lat.  $72^{\circ}$  N., Long.  $156^{\circ}$  W.

*On the East.*

The meridian 156° southward to Point Barrow on the main land.

*On the South.*

The Arctic Circle between Siberia and Alaska.

**12 (d). — Beaufort Sea.**

*On the West.*

The Eastern limits of Chuckchee Sea (12 c).

*On the North.*

A rhumb line from a point in Lat. 72° N. Long. 156° W. to Cape Land's End on Prince Patrick Island.

*On the East.*

From Cape Land's End to Cape Alfred on Banks Island. Through Banks Island to Cape Kellett and thence to Cape Bathurst on the main land.

**12 (e). — The North Western Passages.**

*On the West.*

The Eastern limit of Beaufort Sea. (12 d).

*On the Northwest.*

The line joining Cape MacClintock on Prince Patrick Island to Cape Colgate on Grant Land.

*On the North.*

From Cape Sheridan on Grant Land to Cape Bryant on Greenland.

*On the South.*

The parallel of 72° North between Greenland and Baffin Land.

*On the Southeast.*

The line joining the Southern point of Resolution Island to Cape Chidley (Labrador).

*On the Southwest.*

A line joining Cape Wolstenholme in Labrador to Seahorse Point on Southampton Island. Through this island to Cape Kendall and thence to Cape Fullerton on the main land.

**12 (e). — Davis Strait :**

*Northern limit :*

The parallel of 72° North between Greenland and Baffin Land.

*Southern limit :*

The parallel of Cape Farewell (59° 47' N.) between Greenland and Labrador.

*Western Limit :*

The line joining the Southern point of Resolution Island to Cape Chidley.

**12 (f). — Hudson Bay.**

*On the Northeast.*

The South Western limit of the North Western Passages (12 e).

**12 (g). — Arctic Ocean.**

Between Greenland and Spitzbergen — the parallel of Lat. 80° N. Northern limit of Greenland Sea (8).

Between Spitzbergen and North East Land — the parallel of Lat. 80° N.

From Cape Leigh Smith to Cape Kohlsaas : the northern limit of Barents Sea (9).

From Cape Kohlsaas to Cape Molotov : the northern limit of Kara Sea (10).

From Cape Molotov to a point in Lat. 79° N., Long. 139° E. : the northern limit of Laptev Sea (12 a).

From a point in Lat. 79° N., Long. 139° E. to a point in Lat. 76° N. Long. 180° E. : the northern limit of East Siberian Sea (12 b).

From a point in Lat. 76° N., Long. 180° W. to a point in Lat. 72° N. Long. 156° W. : the northern limit of Chuckchee Sea (12 c).

From a point in Lat. 72° N., Long. 156° W. to Cape Land's End on Prince Patrick Island : the northern limit of Beaufort Sea (12 d).

From Cape Sheridan on Grant Land to Cape Bryant in Greenland : the northern limit of the NorthWestern Passages (12 e).

**13. — Inner Seas off the West Coast of Scotland.**

*On the West and North.*

A line running from Bloody Foreland (55° 10' N., 8° 17' W.) in Ireland to the W. point of Tory Island, on to Barra Head, the S. W. point

of the Hebrides, thence through these islands, in such a manner that the W. coasts of the main islands appertain to the Atlantic Ocean (18) and all the narrow waters appertain to the Inner Seas, as far as the Butt of Lewis (North Point), and thence to Cape Wrath ( $58^{\circ} 37'$  N.) in Scotland.

*On the South.*

A line joining the S. extreme of the Mull of Galloway ( $54^{\circ} 38'$  N.) in Scotland and Ballyquintin Point ( $54^{\circ} 20'$  N.) in Ireland.

**14. — Irish Sea and St. George's Channel.**

*On the North.*

The Southern limit of the Scottish Seas. (13).

*On the South.*

A line from Wooltack Point (Wales,  $51^{\circ} 44'$  N.) through Skomar Island, and the Smalls ( $51^{\circ} 43'$  N.), thence Northwesterly to Carnsore Point ( $52^{\circ} 10'$  N.,  $6^{\circ} 22'$  W.) in Ireland.

**15. — Bristol Channel.**

A line joining Trevoze Head ( $5^{\circ}$  W.) in Cornwall and the Smalls, on to the Garland Stone (Skomar Island) and thence to Wooltack Point ( $51^{\circ} 44'$  N.) on the coast of Wales.

**16. — English Channel.**

*On the West.*

From the coast of Brittany Westward along the parallel ( $48^{\circ} 28'$  N.) of the E. extreme of Ushant (Lédénès), through this island to W. extreme thereof (Pointe de Pern), thence to the Bishop Rock, the S. W. extreme of the Scilly Isles, and on a line passing to the Westward of these Isles as far as the N. extreme (Lion Rock) and thence Eastward to the Longships ( $50^{\circ} 04'$  N.) and on to Lands End.

*On the East.*

The Southwestern limit of the North Sea (7).

**17. — Bay of Biscay.**

A line joining Cape Ortegal with the W. extreme of Ushant (Pointe de Pern) through this island to the E. extreme thereof (Lédénès) and thence Eastward on the parallel ( $48^{\circ} 28'$  N.) to the coast of Brittany.

**18. — North Atlantic Ocean.**

*On the West.*

The Eastern limits of the Caribbean Sea (22), the Southern limits of the Gulf of Mexico (21) from the N. coast of Cuba to Key West, and the Southeastern and Northeastern limits of the Gulf of St. Lawrence (19).

*On the North.*

The Southern limit of Davis Strait (12 e<sub>1</sub>) from the coast of Labrador to Greenland and the Southwestern limit of the Norwegian Sea (8) from Greenland to the Shetland Islands.

*On the East.*

The Northwestern limit of the North Sea (7), the Northern and Western limits of the Scottish Seas (13), the Southern limit of the Irish Sea (14), the Western limits of the Bristol (15) and English (16) Channels, the Bay of Biscay (17) and of the Mediterranean Sea (23).

*On the South.*

A line (parallel of 4° 25' N.) joining Cape Palmas, in Liberia, and Cape Orange, in Brazil.

**19. — Gulf of St. Lawrence.**

*On the Northeast.*

A line running from Cape Bauld (N. point of Kirpon Island, 51° 40' N., 55° 25' W.) to the E. extreme of Belle Isle and on to the Northeast Ledge (52° 02' N., 55° 15' W.). Thence a line joining this ledge with the E. extreme of Cape St. Charles (52° 13' N.) in Labrador.

*On the Southeast.*

A line from Cape Canso (45° 20' N., 61° W.) to Red Point (45° 35' N., 60° 45' W.) in Cape Breton Island, through this Island to Cape Breton and on to Pointe Blanche (46° 45' N., 56° 11' W.) in the Island of St. Pierre, and thence to the S. W. point of Morgan Island (46° 51' N., 55° 49' W.).

*On the West.*

The meridian of 64° 30' W., but the whole of Anticosti Island is included in the Gulf.

**20. — Bay of Fundy.**

*On the Southwest.*

A line running northwesterly from Cape St. Mary (44° 05' N.) Nova Scotia, through Machias Seal Island (67° 06' W.) and on to Little River Head (44° 39' N.) in the State of Maine.

**21. — Gulf of Mexico.**

*On the Southeast.*

A line joining Cape Catoche Light ( $21^{\circ} 37' N.$ ,  $87^{\circ} 04' W.$ ) with the Light on Cape San Antonio in Cuba, through this island to the meridian of  $83^{\circ} W.$  and to the Northward along this meridian to the latitude of the S. point of the Dry Tortugas ( $24^{\circ} 35' N.$ ), along this parallel Eastward to Rebecca Shoal ( $82^{\circ} 35' W.$ ) thence through the shoals to Key West, all the narrow waters between the Dry Tortugas and Key West being considered to be within the Gulf.

**22. — Caribbean Sea.**

*In the Yucatan Channel.*

The same limit as that described for the Gulf of Mexico (21).

*On the North.*

In the Windward Channel.

A line joining Caleta Point ( $74^{\circ} 15' W.$ ) and Pearl Point ( $19^{\circ} 40' N.$ ) in Haïti.

In the Mona Passage.

A line joining Cape Engano and the extreme of Agujereada ( $18^{\circ} 31' N.$ ,  $67^{\circ} 08' W.$ ) in Puerto Rico.

*Eastern limits.*

From Point San Diego (Puerto Rico) Northward along the meridian thereof ( $65^{\circ} 39' W.$ ) to the 100 fathom line, thence Eastward and Southward, in such a manner that all islands, shoals and narrow waters of the Lesser Antilles are included in the Caribbean Sea (22) as far as Galera Point (N.E. extremity of the island of Trinidad). From Galera Point through Trinidad to Galeota Point (S. E. extreme) and thence to Baja Point ( $9^{\circ} 32' N.$ ,  $61^{\circ} W.$ ) in Venezuela.

**23. — Mediterranean Sea.**

*In the Strait of Gibraltar.*

A line joining the extremities of Punta del Camarinal (Spain  $5^{\circ} 48' W.$ ) and Cape Spartel.

*Other limits.*

The Northern, Western and Southwestern limits of the Tyrrhenian Sea (24), the Southern limits of the Adriatic Sea (25) and of the Archipelago (26).

**24. — Tyrrhenian Sea.**

(Limits adopted by the Hydrographic Institute of the Royal Italian Navy).

*In the Strait of Messina.*

A line joining the N. extreme of Cape Paci ( $15^{\circ} 42'$  E.) with the E. extreme of the Island of Sicily, Cape Peloro ( $38^{\circ} 16'$  N.).

*On the Southwest.*

A line running from Cape Lilibeo (W. extreme of Sicily) to the S. extreme of Cape Teulada ( $8^{\circ} 38'$  E.) in Sardinia.

*In the Strait of Bonifacio.*

A line joining the W. extreme of Cape Testa ( $41^{\circ} 14'$  N.) in Sardinia with the S. W. extreme of Cape Feno ( $41^{\circ} 23'$  N.) in Corsica.

*On the North.*

A line joining Cape Corso (Cape Grosso,  $9^{\circ} 23'$  E.) in Corsica, with Tinetto Island ( $44^{\circ} 01'$  N.,  $9^{\circ} 51'$  E.) and thence through Tino and Palmaria Islands to San Pietro Point ( $44^{\circ} 03'$  N.,  $9^{\circ} 50'$  E.) on the coast of Italy.

**25. — Adriatic Sea.**

(Limits adopted by the Hydrographic Institute of the Royal Italian Navy).

*On the South.*

A line running from the mouth of the Botrinto River ( $39^{\circ} 44'$  N.) in Albania, to Cape Karagol in Corfu, through this island to Cape Kephali (these two capes are in Lat.  $39^{\circ} 45'$  N.) and on to Cape Santa Maria di Leuca.

**26. — The Archipelago. (Aegean Sea).**

*On the South.*

A line running from Cape Aspro ( $28^{\circ} 16'$  E.) in Asia Minor, to Cum Burnù (Capo della Sabbia) the N. E. extreme of the Island of Rhodes, through the island to Cape Prasonisi, the S. W. point thereof, on to Vrontos Point ( $35^{\circ} 33'$  N.) in Skarpanto, through this island to Castello Point, the S. extreme thereof, across to Cape Plaka (E. extremity of Crete), through Crete to Agria Grabusa, the N. W. extreme thereof, thence to Cape Apolitaes in Antikithera Island, through the island to Psira Rock (off the N. W. point) and across to Cape Trakhili in Kithera Island, through Kithera to the N. W. point (Cape Karavugia) and thence to Cape Santa Maria ( $36^{\circ} 28'$  N.,  $22^{\circ} 57'$  E.) in the Morea.

*In the Dardanelles.*

A line joining Kum Kale ( $26^{\circ} 11'$  E.) and Cape Helles.

**27. — Sea of Marmara.**

*On the West.*

The Dardanelles limit of the Archipelago. (26).

*On the Northeast.*

A line joining Cape Rumili with Cape Anatoli ( $41^{\circ} 13'$  N.).

**28. — Black Sea.**

*On the Southwest.*

The Northeastern limit of the Sea of Marmara. (27).

*In the Kertch Strait.*

A line joining Cape Takil and Cape Panaghia ( $45^{\circ} 02'$  N.).

**29. — Sea of Azov.**

*In the Kertch Strait.*

The limit of the Black Sea. (28).

**30. — South Atlantic Ocean.**

*On the Southwest.*

From a point 1 Mile South of Cape Horn along the meridian of  $67^{\circ} 16'$  W. to Tierra del Fuego; and the meridian of Cape Virgins ( $68^{\circ} 21'$  W.) from Tierra del Fuego to Patagonia.

*On the West.*

The limit of the Rio de la Plata. (31).

*On the North.*

The southern limit of the North Atlantic Ocean (18).

*On the Northeast.*

The limit of the Gulf of Guinea. (32).

*On the South.*

The rhumb line joining the point situated 1 Mile south of Cape Horn in Lat.  $56^{\circ}$  South to the point situated in Lat.  $40^{\circ}$  S. Long.  $20^{\circ}$  E. and thence along this meridian to Cape Agulhas.

**31. — Rio de La Plata.**

(Limits adopted by the Argentine Hydrographic Office).

*To the Eastward.*

A line joining Cape Santa Maria ( $34^{\circ} 41' S.$ ) and Cape San Antonio ( $56^{\circ} 46' W.$ ).

**32. — Gulf of Guinea.**

*On the Southwest.*

A line running southeastward from Cape Palmas in Liberia to Cape Palmarinhas ( $9^{\circ} 10' S.$ ).

**33. — Gulf of Suez.**

*On the South.*

A line running from Ràs Muhammed ( $27^{\circ} 43' N.$ ) to the S. point of Shadwan Island ( $34^{\circ} 02' E.$ ) and thence Westward on a parallel ( $27^{\circ} 27' N.$ ) to the coast of Africa.

**34. — Gulf of Akaba.**

*On the South.*

A line running from Ràs el Fasma Southwesterly to Requin Island ( $27^{\circ} 57' N., 34^{\circ} 36' E.$ ) through Tiran Island to the S. W. point thereof and thence Westward on a parallel ( $27^{\circ} 54' N.$ ) to the coast of the Sinai Peninsula.

**35. — Red Sea.**

*On the North.*

The Southern limits of the Gulfs of Suez (33) and Akaba (34).

*On the South.*

A line joining Husn Murad ( $12^{\circ} 40' N., 43^{\circ} 30' E.$ ) and Ras Siyan ( $12^{\circ} 29' N., 43^{\circ} 20' E.$ ).

**36. — Gulf of Aden.**

*On the Northwest.*

The Southern limit of the Red Sea (35).

*On the East.*

The meridian of Cape Guardafui (Ras Asir,  $51^{\circ} 16' E.$ ).

**37. — Arabian Sea.**

*On the West.*

The Eastern limit of the Gulf of Aden (36).

*On the North.*

A line joining Ràs al Hadd, East point of Arabia ( $22^{\circ} 32'$  N.) and Ràs Jiyùni ( $61^{\circ} 43'$  E.) on the coast of British India.

*On the South.*

A line running from Cape Comorin, the S. extremity of India, to the southern extremity of Minikoi Island ( $8^{\circ} 16'$  N.) and thence to the eastern extreme of Ràs Hafun (Africa,  $10^{\circ} 26'$  N.).

**38. — Gulf of Oman.**

*On the Northwest.*

A line joining Ràs Limah ( $25^{\circ} 57'$  N.) on the coast of Arabia and Ràs al Kuh ( $25^{\circ} 48'$  N.) on the coast of Persia.

*On the Southeast.*

The Northern limit of the Arabian Sea (37).

**39. — Persian Gulf.**

*On the South.*

The Northwestern limit of Gulf of Oman (38).

**40. — Indian Ocean.**

*On the North.*

The Southern limit of the Arabian Sea (37), the Southern limit of the Bay of Bengal (41) the Southwestern limit of the Burma Sea (42) and the Southwestern limits of the East Indian Archipelago. (43).

*On the South.*

From Cape Agulhas in  $20^{\circ}$  Long. East, southward along this meridian to a point situated in Lat.  $40^{\circ}$  S., Long.  $20^{\circ}$  E. Thence along the parallel of  $40^{\circ}$  South towards the east as far as the meridian  $115^{\circ}$  East, from thence to Cape Leeuwin.

**41. — Bay of Bengal.**

*On the East.*

A line running from Cape Negrais ( $16^{\circ} 03'$  N.) in Burma through the larger islands of the Andaman group, in such a way that all the narrow

waters between the islands lie to the Eastward of the line and are excluded from the Bay of Bengal, as far as a point in Little Andaman Island in Lat.  $10^{\circ} 48' N.$ , Long.  $92^{\circ} 24' E.$ , and thence along the S. W. limit of the Burma Sea (42).

*On the South.*

Adam's Bridge (between India and Ceylon) and from the southern extreme of Dondra Head (S. point of Ceylon) to the north point of Poeloe Bras ( $5^{\circ} 44' N.$ ,  $95^{\circ} 04' E.$ ).

**42. — Andaman or Burma Sea.**

*On the Southwest.*

A line running from Oedjong Raja ( $5^{\circ} 32' N.$ ,  $95^{\circ} 12' E.$ ) in Sumatra to Poeloe Bras (Breuëh) and on through the Western islands of the Nicobar group to Sandy Point in Little Andaman Island, in such a way that all the narrow waters appertain to the Burma Sea.

*On the Northwest.*

The Eastern limit of the Bay of Bengal (41).

*On the Southeast.*

A line joining Lem Voalan ( $7^{\circ} 47' N.$ ) in Siam, and Pedropunt ( $5^{\circ} 40' N.$ ) in Sumatra.

**43. — East Indian Archipelago.**

*On the Southwest.*

From Cape Bougainville ( $13^{\circ} 54' S.$ ,  $126^{\circ} 05' E.$ ) in Western Australia to Poeloe Dana ( $11^{\circ} S.$ ,  $122^{\circ} 52' E.$ ) and to another Poeloe Dana ( $10^{\circ} 49' S.$ ,  $121^{\circ} 17' E.$ ) thence to the S. extreme of Soemba Island (Tandjong Ngoendjoe), through the island to Tandjong Karosso, the W. extreme thereof, and on to Toro Doro ( $118^{\circ} 30' E.$ ) in Soembawa. Through Soembawa to Tandjong Mangkoen ( $116^{\circ} 44' E.$ ) and across to Tandjong Ringgit ( $116^{\circ} 35' E.$ ) in Lombok, through this island to Tandjong Batœ Gendang, on to Tandjong Gagar in Bali, through Bali to Tandjong Meboeloe (these three Tandjong are in Lat.  $8^{\circ} 50' S.$ ). Thence across to Tandjong Bantenan, the Southern extreme of Java, through Java to Java Hoofd ( $6^{\circ} 46' S.$ ,  $105^{\circ} 12' E.$ ) the W. extreme thereof, and on to Vlakke Hoek ( $5^{\circ} 55' S.$ ,  $104^{\circ} 35' E.$ ) the S. extreme of Sumatra.

*On the Northwest.*

The Southeastern limit of the Burma Sea. (42).

*On the North.*

The Southern limit of the China Seas (45).

*On the Northeast.*

A line joining Bingay Point ( $13^{\circ} 05' N.$ ) and the N. point of Biri Island and thence along the eastern coasts of Balicuatro Islands to Bobon Point ( $124^{\circ} 34' E.$ ) on the N. coast of Samar, then a line from Sungi Point ( $10^{\circ} 54' N.$ ) to the Light on Suluan Island and to Sugbuhan Point ( $10^{\circ} 05' N., 126^{\circ} 05' E.$ ) thence from the S. E. point of Siargao Island to Cautit Point ( $9^{\circ} 18' N.$ ) on the Island of Mindanao. Through Mindanao to Cape San Augustin, on to Merampi Island ( $127^{\circ} 10' E.$ ), to the N. point of Morotai (Tandjong Sopi,  $2^{\circ} 37' N.$ ), and thence to Tandjong Jamoersba (Cape of Good Hope,  $132^{\circ} 25' E.$ ) in New Guinea, including the Ajoe Islands.

*In the Torres Strait.*

From the coast of New Guinea at the mouth of the Bensbach River ( $141^{\circ} 02' E.$ ) along the meridian to the Southward to Lat.  $11^{\circ} S.$  and thence Eastward along that parallel as far as the coast of Australia.

**44. — Gulf of Siam.**

*On the South.*

A line running from the western extreme of Cambodia or Camau Point ( $8^{\circ} 36' N.$ ) to the northern extreme of the point on the East side of the estuary of the Kelantan River ( $6^{\circ} 14' N., 102^{\circ} 15' E.$ ).

**45. — South China Sea or Nan Hai.**

**46. — Eastern China Sea or Tung Hai.**

**47. — Yellow Sea or Hwang Hai.**

} **The China Seas.**

*On the South.*

A line running from Sitajam Point ( $1^{\circ} 30' N., 104^{\circ} 17' E.$ ) to Tandjong Berakit ( $104^{\circ} 34' E.$ ) in Bintan Island and thence to the N. E. point of Poeloe Mapor ( $1^{\circ} N.$ ) on to Tandjong Djang ( $0^{\circ} 18' S.$ ) the E. extremity of Linga and to Tandjong Grasak ( $1^{\circ} 30' S.$ ), the N. extreme of Banka, through this island to Cape Berikat, on to Tandjong Djemang ( $2^{\circ} 35' S.$ ) in Billiton, through this island to Tandjong Boeding ( $108^{\circ} 02' E.$ ) across to Soeroeng Gading Island ( $108^{\circ} 44' E.$ ) and thence to Tandjong Padang Tikar in Lat.  $0^{\circ} 40' S.$  in Borneo.

*On the Southeast.*

From Tandjong Sampanmagio, (N. point of Borneo) thence a line to the W. points of Balâbac and Secam Reefs, on to the W. point of

Bancalan Island and to Cape Buliluyan (S. W. point of Palawan), through the Island of Palawan to Cabuli Point (N. point thereof). Thence to the N. W. point of Busuanga and to Cape Calavite in the Island of Mindoro, to the N. W. point of Lubang Island and to Point Fuego ( $14^{\circ} 08' N.$ ) in Luzon Island.

*On the East.*

From Cape Engano (N. E. point of Luzon) along a line joining this Cape with the E. point of Balintang Island ( $20^{\circ} N.$ ) and to the E. point of Y'Ami Island ( $21^{\circ} 05' N.$ ) thence to Garan Bi the S. point of Taiwan (Formosa), through this island to Santyô Kaku ( $25^{\circ} N.$ ) to the W. point of Yonakuni Island, and, including the Miyako Rettô in the China Seas, to the E. point of Miyako Sima, and thence to Okinan Kaku (S. extremity of Okinawa Sima), through Okinawa to Ada-Kô Sima (Sidmouth Island), on to the E. point of Kikai Sima ( $28^{\circ} 20' N.$ ) through Tanega Sima  $30^{\circ} 30' N.$  from the S. point to the N. point thereof (Kisika Saki), to Hi-saki ( $31^{\circ} 17' N.$ ) in Kyûsyû.

*On the Northeast.*

From Nomo Saki ( $32^{\circ} 35' N.$ ) in Kyûsyû to the S. point of Hukae Sima (Goto Rettô) and on, through the Island, to Ose Saki (Cape Goto), and to Hunan Kan (S. point of Saisyû Tô or Quelpart), along the S. W. coast of Quelpart to the W. point thereof and on to Ka Nyo or W. Pinnacle Island ( $34^{\circ} 13' N.$ ) in the Mengoru Group, thence lines to the N. point of Oku Tô ( $34^{\circ} 22' N.$ ) on to the W. point of Small South Stone Island (Syô-Zyônan Tô) and the N. point of Great South Stone Island (Zyônan Tô) ( $34^{\circ} 24' N.$ ) to a point on the coast of Tin Tô in Lat.  $34^{\circ} 25' N.$ , along the N. W. coast of this island to the N. point thereof and thence on a line N. E. to the mainland of Tyôsen (Korea).

Boundary between { **45. — South China Sea or Nan Hai** and  
**46. — Eastern China Sea or Tung Hai.**

From the N. point of Formosa (Huki Kaku) to Kiushan Tao (Turnabout Island), on to the S. point of Haitan Tao ( $25^{\circ} 25' N.$ ) and thence Westward on the parallel of  $25^{\circ} 24' N.$  to the coast of Fukien.

Boundary between { **46. — Eastern China Sea or Tung Hai** and  
**47. — Yellow Sea or Hwang Hai.**

The parallel ( $33^{\circ} 17' N.$ ) of the W. extreme of Saisyû Tô or Quelpart Island.

**48. — Japan Sea.**

*On the Southwest.*

The Northeastern limit of the China Seas (45, 46, 47).

*On the Southeast.*

In Simonoseki Kaikyo.

A line running from Nagoya Saki ( $130^{\circ} 49 \frac{1}{2}'$  E.) in Kyûsyû through the islands of Uma Sima and Muture Sima ( $33^{\circ} 58 \frac{1}{2}'$  N.) to Murasaki Hana ( $34^{\circ} 01'$  N.) in Honsyû.

*On the East.*

In the Tugaru Kaikyô.

From the extremity of Siriya Saki ( $141^{\circ} 28'$  E.) to the extremity of Esan Saki ( $41^{\circ} 48'$  N.).

*On the Northeast.*

In La Perouse Strait (Sôya Kaikyô).

A line joining Sôni Misaki and Nosyappu Saki ( $43^{\circ} 23'$  N.).

*On the North.*

From Cape Tuik ( $51^{\circ} 45'$  N.) to Cape Sushcheva.

**49. — Naikai or Inland Sea.**

*On the West.*

The Southeastern limit of the Japan Sea (48).

*On the East. (Kii Suidô).*

A line running from Takura Saki ( $34^{\circ} 16'$  N.) in Honsyû to Oishi Hana in the island of Awazi, through this island to Sio Saki ( $34^{\circ} 11'$  N.) and on to Oiso Saki in Sikoku.

*On the South (Bungo Suido).*

A line joining Sada Misaki ( $33^{\circ} 20'$  N.) in Sikoku and Seki Saki in Kyûsyû.

**50. — Sea of Okhotsk.**

*On the Southwest.*

The Northeastern and Northern limits of the Japan Sea. (48).

*On the Southeast.*

A line running from Nosyappu Saki (Cape Noshap,  $43^{\circ} 23'$  N.) in the Island of Hokusyû (Yezo) through the Kuril or Tisima Islands to Cape Lopatka (S. point of Kamchatka) in such a way that all the narrow waters between Hokusyû and Kamchatka are included in the Sea of Okhotsk (50).

**51. — Bering Sea.**

*On the North.*

The limit of the Arctic Ocean (12).

*On the South.*

A line running from Kabuch Point ( $54^{\circ} 48' N.$ ,  $163^{\circ} 21' W.$ ) in the Alaskan Peninsula, through the Aleutian Islands to the S. extremes of the Komandorski Islands and on to Cape Kamchatka in such a way that all the narrow waters between Alaska and Kamchatka are included in the Bering Sea.

**52. — North Pacific Ocean.**

*On the Southwest.*

The Northeastern limit of the East Indian Archipelago (43) from the Equator to Luzon Island.

*On the West and Northwest.*

The Eastern limits of the China Seas (46 and 47) Inland (49) and Japan Sea (48) and the Southeastern limit of the Sea of Okhotsk (50).

*On the North.*

The Southern limit of the Bering Sea. (51).

*On the East.*

The Southern limit of the Gulf of California (54).

*On the South.*

The Equator, but excluding those of the Gilbert and Galapagos Islands which lie to the Northward thereof.

**53. — The Coastal Waters of Alaska and British Columbia.**

U.S.C. and G.S. Charts Nos 7002 and 8002.

*On the Southwest.*

A line running from the N. W. extremity of Cape Flattery to Tatoosh Island ( $48^{\circ} 23' N.$ ) and thence to the southern extreme of Bonilla Point ( $124^{\circ} 42' W.$ ) in Vancouver Island.

*On the West.*

A line running westerly from Black Rock Point ( $50^{\circ} 44\frac{1}{2}' N.$ ) in Vancouver Island through the Scott Islands in such a way that all the narrow

waters between these islands are included in the Coastal Waters, thence to Cape St. James (southern extremity of Queen Charlotte Islands), through this group in the same way, then from Cape Knox ( $54^{\circ} 10' N.$ ,  $133^{\circ} 06' W.$ ) northward to the western extreme of Langara Island and on to Point Cornwallis ( $132^{\circ} 52' W.$ ) in the Prince of Wales group, thence along the western shores of this group, of Baranof, Kruzof, Chicagof, and Yakobi Islands, so that all the narrow waters between them are included in the coastal waters, and, finally, from Cape Bingham ( $58^{\circ} 04' N.$ ) in Yakobi Island to Cape Spencer ( $58^{\circ} 12' N.$ ,  $136^{\circ} 39' W.$ ).

**54. — Gulf of California.**

*On the South.*

A line joining Piastla Point ( $23^{\circ} 38' N.$ ) in Mexico, and the southern extreme of Lower California.

**55. — Tasman Sea.**

*On the West.*

A line from Gabo Island (near Cape Howe,  $37^{\circ} 30' S.$ ) to the north-east point of East Sister Island ( $148^{\circ} E.$ ) thence along the  $148^{\text{th}}$  meridian to Flinders Island; beyond this Island a line running to the eastward of the Vansittart Shoals to Barren Island, and from Cape Barren (the easternmost point of Barren Island) to Eddystone Point ( $41^{\circ} S.$ ) in Tasmania, thence along the east coast of Tasmania and down the meridian of  $146^{\circ}$  East to Lat.  $50^{\circ}$  South.

*On the North.*

The parallel of  $30^{\circ} S.$  from the Australian coast Eastward as far as a line joining the E. extremities of Elizabeth Reef and South East Rock ( $31^{\circ} 47' S.$ ,  $159^{\circ} 18' E.$ ) then to the Southward along this line to the South East Rock.

*On the Northeast.*

From the South East Rock to the N. point of Three Kings Islands ( $34^{\circ} 10' S.$ ,  $172^{\circ} 10' E.$ ) thence to North Cape in New Zealand.

*On the East.*

In Cook Strait.

A line joining the S. extreme of the foul ground off Cape Palliser (Ngawi) and the Lighthouse on Cape Campbell (Te Karaka).

In Foveaux Strait ( $46^{\circ} 45' S.$ ).

A line joining the Light on Waipapapa Point ( $168^{\circ} 33' E.$ ) with East Head ( $47^{\circ} 02' S.$ ) of Stewart Island (Rakiura).

*On the Southeast.*

A line running from South West Cape of Stewart Island (Rakiura) through the S. extremities of the Snares Islands ( $48^{\circ} 03' S., 168^{\circ} 35' E.$ ) to Auckland Island, and thence to a point situated in Lat.  $56^{\circ} S.$  Long.  $166^{\circ} E.$

*On the South.*

A rhumb line joining a point situated in Lat.  $50^{\circ} S.$  Long.  $146^{\circ} E.$  to a point situated in Lat.  $56^{\circ} S.$  Long.  $166^{\circ} E.$

**56. — Coral Sea.**

*In Torres Strait.*

Limit of the East Indian Archipelago. (43).

*On the Northeast.*

From the S. E. extremity of Gado-Gadoa Island ( $10^{\circ} 38' S., 150^{\circ} 34' E.$ ) southward along the meridian as far as the 100 fathom line, thence along the S. edges of the Uluma (Suckling) Reef, the Barrier and Lawik Reefs to the S. E. point thereof (off Cape Siri or Sudest,  $11^{\circ} 38' S., 153^{\circ} 46' E.$ ) thence to the N. point of the d'Entrecasteaux Reefs ( $17^{\circ} 55' S., 162^{\circ} 55' E.$ ) and along the E. edge of these reefs as far as the Plateau d'Amos ( $20^{\circ} 13' S., 164^{\circ} 25' E.$ ) and to the southward along the meridian of the S. extreme of this Plateau to New Caledonia, through this island to the S. extremity of the reefs S. of Nea Island ( $22^{\circ} 20' S., 167^{\circ} 02' E.$ ) thence along the N. E. extremities of the reefs in Havannah and Sarcelle Passages, of the Isle of Pines (Kunie) and of the South East (Nokanhui) Islets ( $22^{\circ} 46' S., 167^{\circ} 34' E.$ ) to the S. extreme thereof.

*On the Southeast.*

From the S. extreme of Nokanhui to the E. point of Middleton Reef, thence on a line drawn to the E. extreme of Elizabeth Reef ( $30^{\circ} S., 159^{\circ} 10' E.$ ) and produced to the parallel of  $30^{\circ} S.$

*On the South.*

The parallel of  $30^{\circ} S.$

**57. — South Pacific Ocean.**

*On the West*

The Southeastern, Eastern and Northeastern limits of the Tasman Sea (55), the Southeastern and Northeastern limits of the Coral Sea (56)

and the Northeastern limit of the East Indian Archipelago (43) from New Guinea to the Equator.

*On the North.*

The Equator, but including those islands of the Gilbert and Galàpagos Groups which lie to the Northward thereof.

*On the South.*

From a point situated in Lat.  $56^{\circ}$  S. Long.  $166^{\circ}$  E. along the parallel  $56^{\circ}$  South as far as a point 1 Mile South of Cape Horn.

**58. — Southern Ocean.**

*On the North.*

The rhumb line joining the point situated 1 Mile South of Cape Horn in Lat.  $56^{\circ}$  S. to the point situated in Lat.  $40^{\circ}$  S., Long.  $20^{\circ}$  E.

From this point, the parallel of  $40^{\circ}$  South latitude towards the East as far as the meridian  $115^{\circ}$  East.

From this point, the rhumb line to the point situated in Lat.  $56^{\circ}$  S., Long.  $166^{\circ}$  E. (South of Auckland I.) and thence, the parallel  $56^{\circ}$  S. as far as the point situated 1 Mile South of Cape Horn.

**59. — Great Australian Bight.**

*On the West.*

A line joining Cape Leeuwin to a point situated in Lat.  $40^{\circ}$  S. Long.  $115^{\circ}$  E.

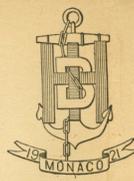
*On the South.*

A rhumb line joining a point situated in Lat.  $40^{\circ}$  S. Long.  $115^{\circ}$  E. to a point situated in Lat.  $50^{\circ}$  S. Long.  $146^{\circ}$  E.

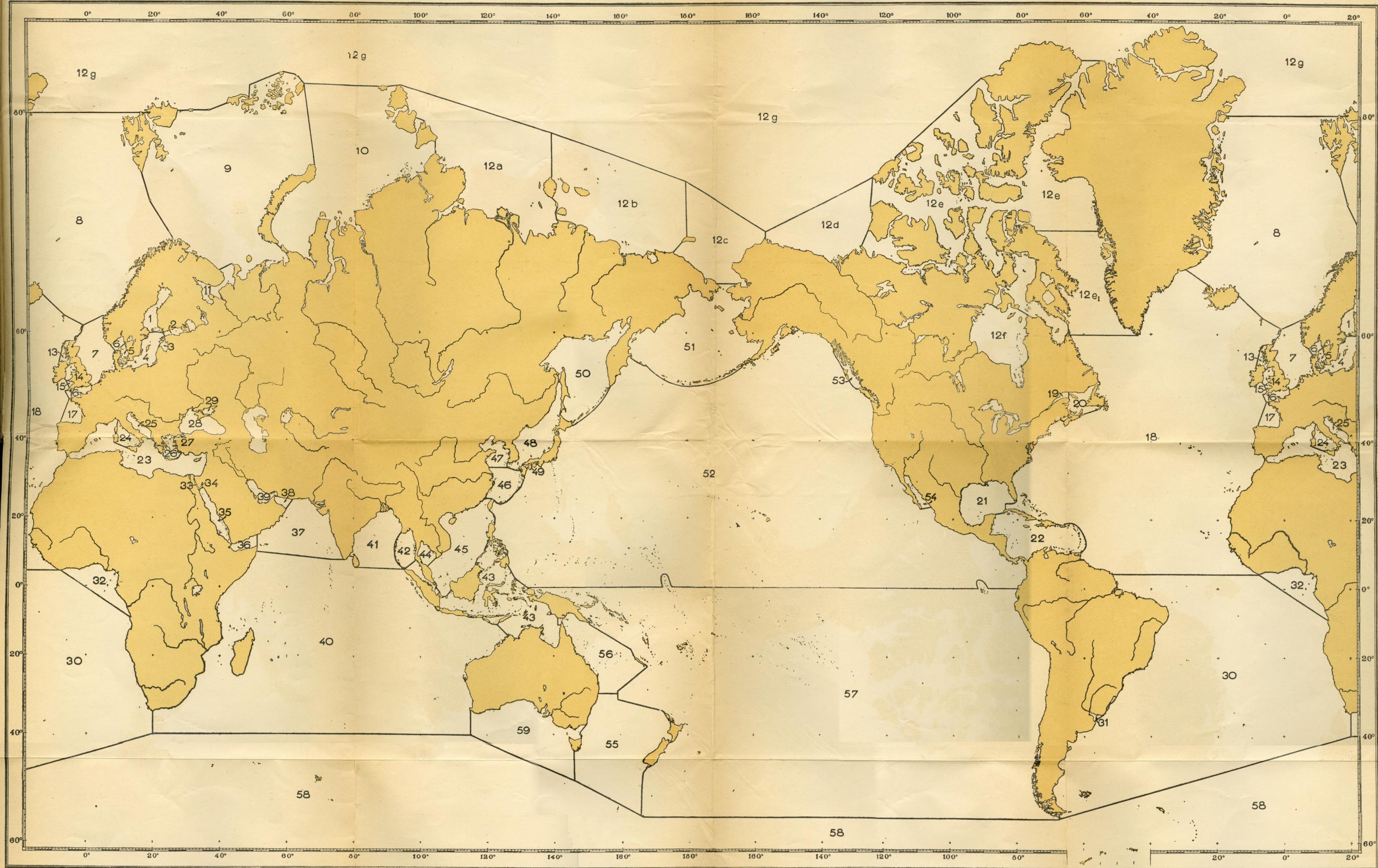
*On the East.*

The western limit of Tasman Sea (55).

# LIMITS OF OCEANS AND SEAS



# LIMITES DES OcéANS ET DES MERS



- |   |   |  |   |   |   |   |  |   |  |   |  |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| 1. Gulf of Bothnia<br>Golfe de Bothnie                | 7. North Sea<br>Mer du Nord   | 12a. Laptev (or Nordenskjöld) Sea<br>Mer de Laptev<br>(ou de Nordenskjöld) | 12f. Hudson Bay<br>Baie d'Hudson  | 15. Bristol Channel<br>Canal de Bristol           | 21. Gulf of Mexico<br>Golfe du Mexique    | The Archipelago<br>(Aegean Sea)<br>L'Archipel<br>(Mer Egée) | 31. Rio de la Plata<br>Rio de la Plata | 37. Arabian Sea<br>Mer d'Arabie             | 43. East Indian Archipelago<br>Grand Archipel d'Asie       | 49. Naikai or Inland Sea<br>Mer intérieure (Naikai)   | 54. Gulf of California<br>Golfe de Californie  |
| 2. Gulf of Finland<br>Golfe de Finlande               | 8. Greenland or Norwegian Sea<br>Mer de Sibérie Orientale<br>Mer de Norvège ou du Groënland | 12b. East Siberian Sea<br>Mer de Sibérie Orientale                         | 12g. Arctic Ocean<br>Océan Arctique   | 16. English Channel<br>La Manche                  | 22. Caribbean Sea<br>Mer des Antilles     | 26. Sea of Marmara<br>Mer de Marmara                        | 32. Gulf of Guinea<br>Golfe de Guinée  | 38. Gulf of Oman<br>Golfe d'Oman            | 44. Gulf of Siam<br>Golfe du Siam                          | 50. Sea of Okhotsk<br>Mer d'Okhotsk   | 55. Tasman Sea<br>Mer de Tasman                |
| 3. Gulf of Riga<br>Golfe de Riga                      | 9. Barents Sea<br>Mer de Barents  | 12c. Chuckchee Sea<br>Mer des Tchoucktschis                                | 13. Inner Seas off the West Coast of Scotland<br>Mers intérieures de la côte ouest d'Ecosse | 17. Bay of Biscay<br>Golfe de Gascogne            | 23. Mediterranean Sea<br>Mer Méditerranée | 27. Black Sea<br>Mer Noire                                  | 33. Gulf of Suez<br>Golfe de Suez      | 39. Persian Gulf<br>Golfe Persique          | 45. South China Sea (Nan Hai)<br>Mer de Chine méridionale  | 51. Bering Sea<br>Mer de Bering   | 56. Coral Sea<br>Mer du Corail                 |
| 4. Baltic Sea<br>Mer Baltique                         | 10. Kara Sea<br>Mer de Kara   | 12d. Beaufort Sea<br>Mer de Beaufort                                       | 14. Irish Sea and St. George's Channel<br>Mer d'Irlande et Canal St Georges                 | 18. North Atlantic Ocean<br>Océan Atlantique Nord | 24. Tyrrhenian Sea<br>Mer Tyrrhénienne    | 28. Sea of Azov<br>Mer d'Azov                               | 34. Gulf of Akaba<br>Golfe d'Akaba     | 40. Indian Ocean<br>Océan Indien            | 46. Eastern China Sea (Tung Hai)<br>Mer de Chine orientale | 52. North Pacific Ocean<br>Océan Pacifique Nord   | 57. South Pacific Ocean<br>Océan Pacifique Sud |
| 5. Kattegat, Sound & Belts<br>Kattegat, Sund et Belts | 11. White Sea<br>Mer Blanche  | 12e. The Northwest Passages<br>Les Passages du Nord-Ouest                  |   | 19. Gulf of St. Lawrence<br>Golfe du St. Laurent  | 25. Adriatic Sea<br>Mer Adriatique        | 29. South Atlantic Ocean<br>Océan Atlantique Sud            | 35. Red Sea<br>Mer Rouge               | 41. Bay of Bengal<br>Golfe du Bengale       | 47. Yellow Sea (Hwang Hai)<br>Mer Jaune (Hoang Hai)        | 53. The Coastal Waters of Alaska & British Columbia<br>Eaux côtières de l'Alaska & de la Colombie Britannique | 58. Southern Ocean<br>Océan Austral            |
| 6. Skaggeerrak<br>Skaggeerrak                         |   | 12f. Détroit de Davis<br>Davis Strait                                      |   | 20. Bay of Fundy<br>Baie de Fundy                 |   |   | 36. Gulf of Aden<br>Golfe d'Aden       | 42. Andaman or Burma Sea<br>Mer de Birmanie | 48. Japan Sea<br>Mer du Japon                              | 59. Great Australian Bight<br>Grande Baie Australienne  |  |

IMPRIMERI  
MONEGASQU  
MONTE-CARL



