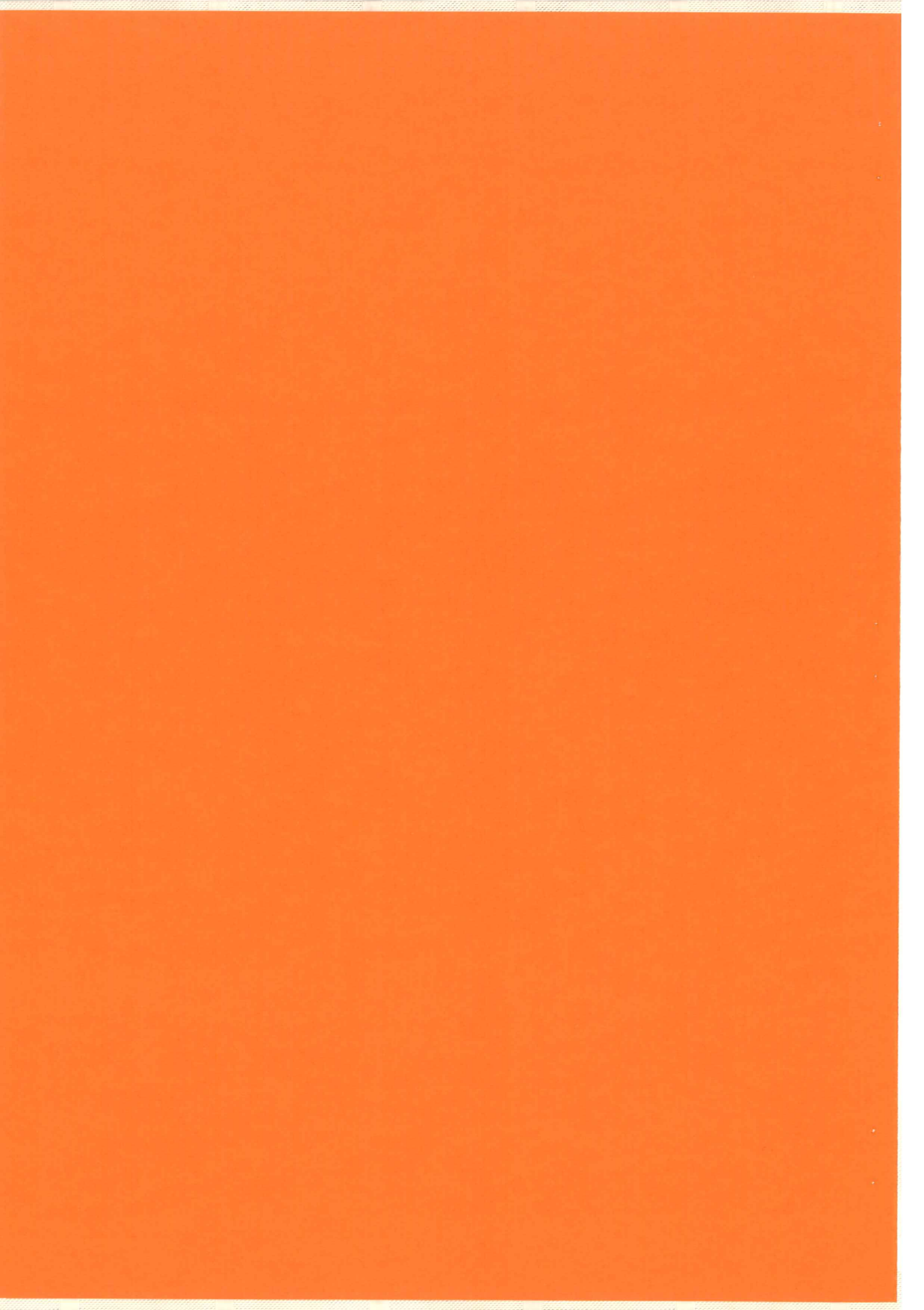


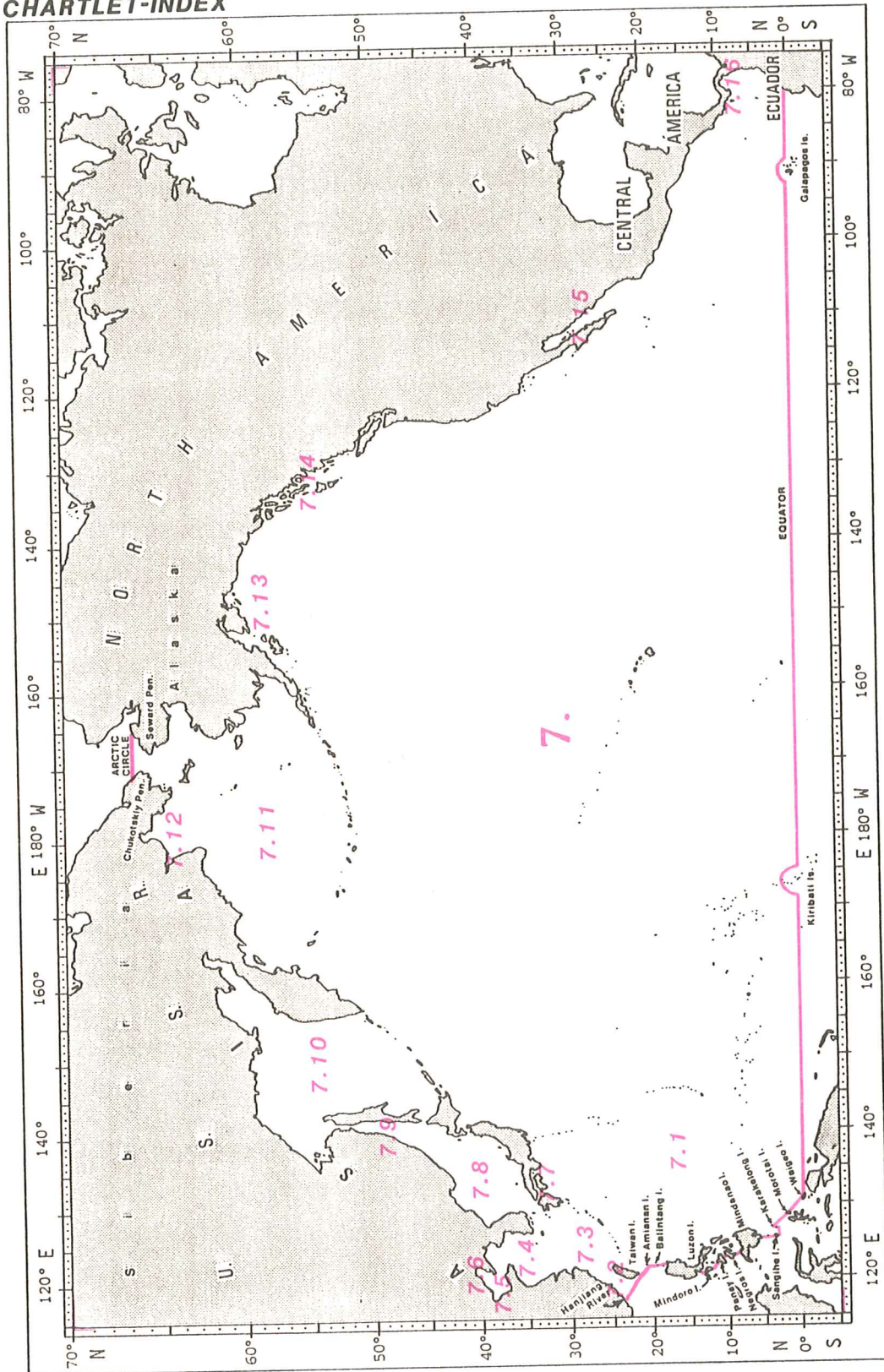
CHAPTER 7.

NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN AND ITS SUB-DIVISIONS

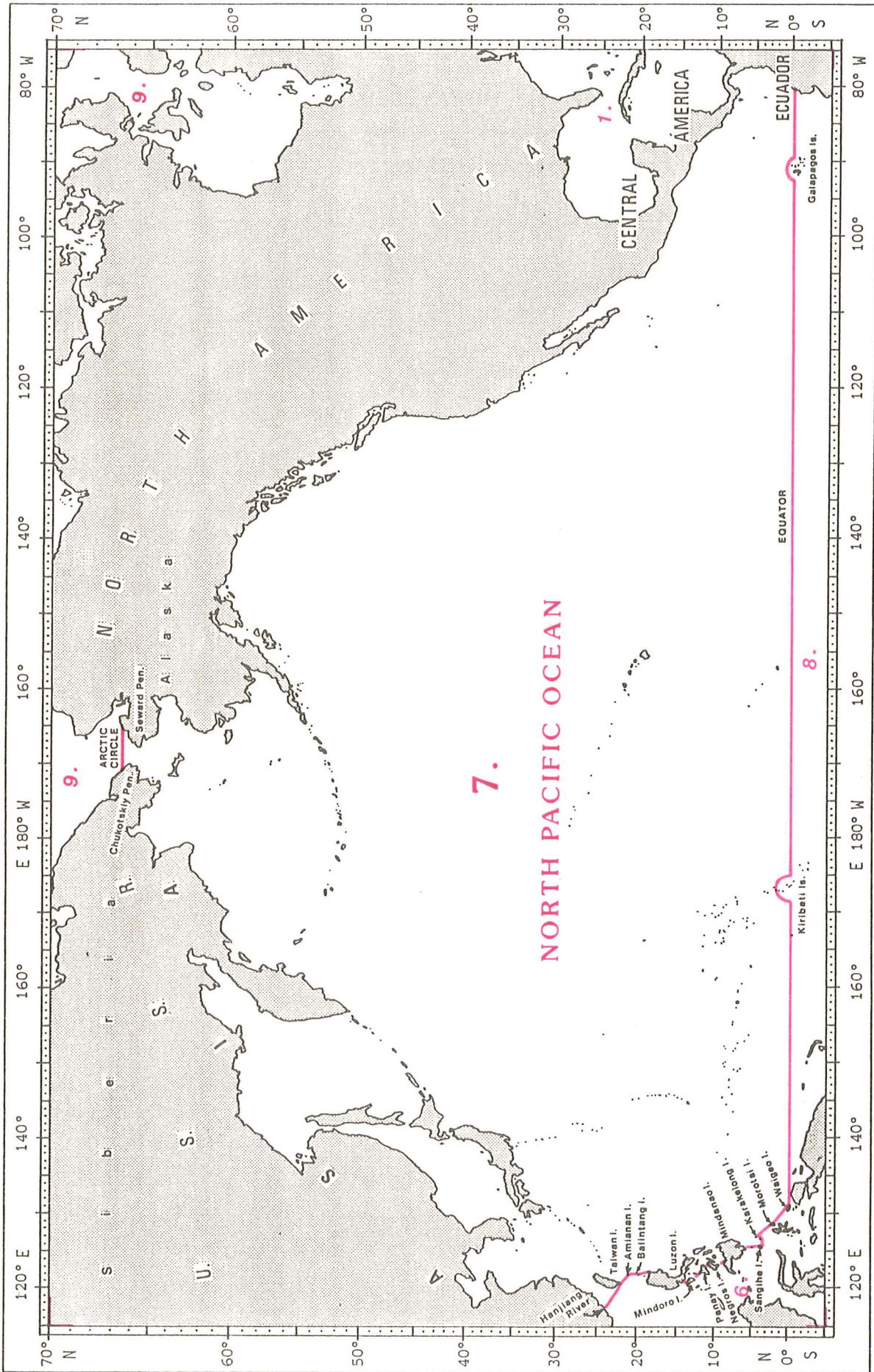


NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN AND ITS SUB-DIVISIONS

CHARTLET-INDEX



NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN



7. NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN

The limits of the North Pacific Ocean are the following :

On the North :

The Arctic Circle (66°33'N approx.), from the coast of Chukotskiy Peninsula (66°33'N - 171°04'W approx.), in Siberia, eastward to the coast of Seward Peninsula (66°33'N - 164°44'W approx.), in Alaska. (*The common limit with the Arctic Ocean, see 9.*)

On the East :

From the Arctic Circle, on the coast of Seward Peninsula in Alaska, southeastward, along the western coasts of North America, Central America and South America, to the Equator, on the coast of Ecuador.

On the South :

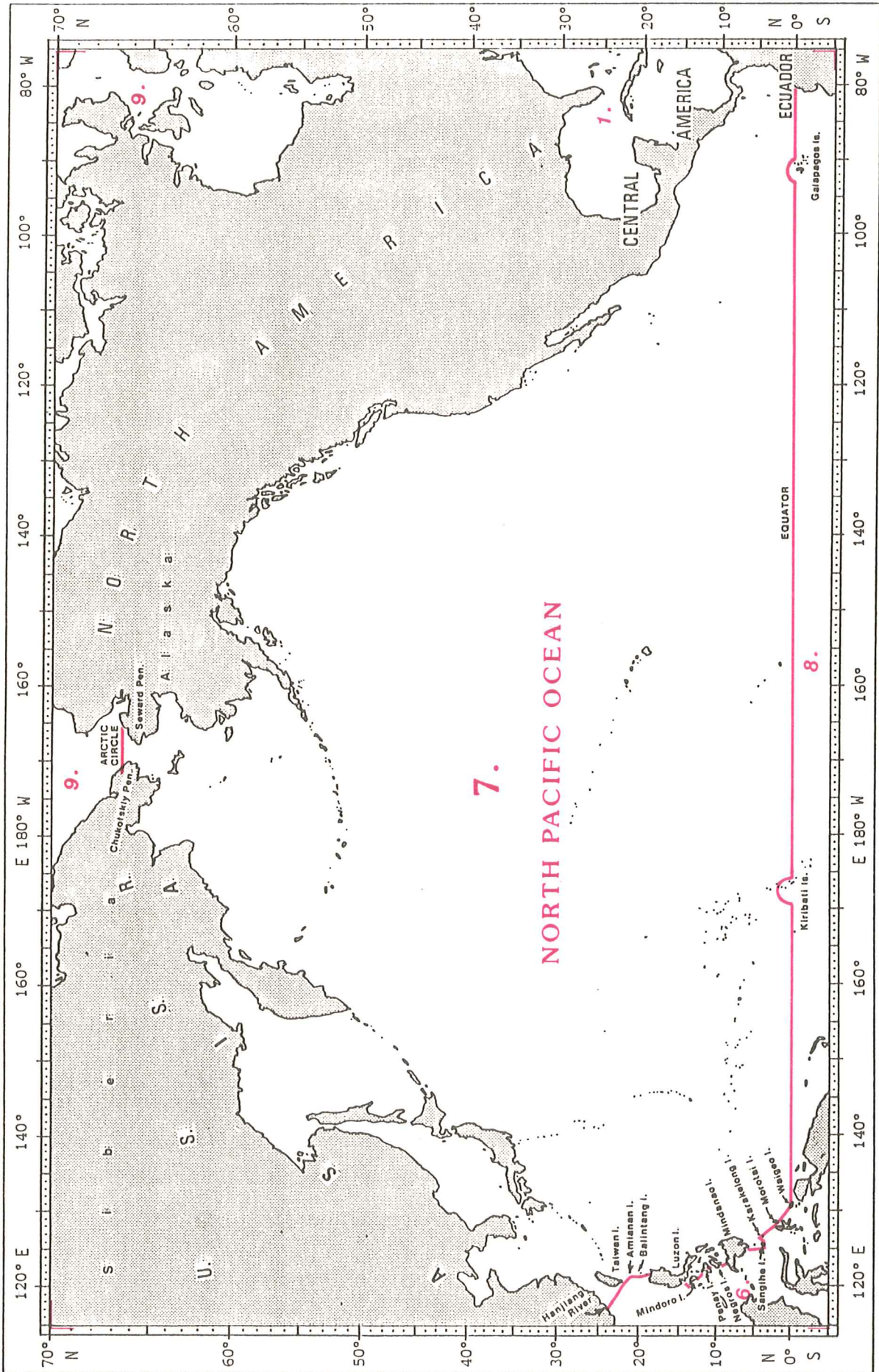
From the coast of Ecuador westward, along the Equator, to Cape Wariai (0°01'20"S - 131°02'40"E) on the northern coast of Waigeo Island (Indonesia), but excluding those islands of Galapagos (Colón) Islands and Kiribati (Gilbert) Islands which lie to the northward thereof. (*The common limit with the South Pacific Ocean, see 8.*)

On the West :

A line joining Cape Wariai northwestward to Cape Gorango (2°30'N - 128°40'40"E), the north-eastern extremity of Morotai Island (*the common limit with the Halmahera Sea, see 6.22*) ;
 thence from Cape Gorango northwestward, along the coast of Morotai Island, to Cape Sopi (2°38'30"N - 128°33'30"E), the northern extremity of this island ;
 thence a line joining Cape Sopi northwestward to Cape Anderuwo (4°29'10"N - 126°51'30"E), on the northeastern coast of Karakelong Island ;
 thence from Cape Anderuwo southward, through Karakelong, Salebabu and Kaburuang Islands (the Talaud Islands), to Cape Pallo (3°43'50"N - 126°49'30"E), the southern extremity of Kaburuang Island ;
 thence a line joining Cape Pallo southwestward to Cape Punguwatu (3°20'30"N - 125°36'40"E), the southern extremity of Sangihe Island (*the common limit with the Maluku Sea, see 6.23*) ;
 thence from Cape Punguwatu northward, along the eastern coast of Sangihe Island, to Cape Tendabalu (3°44'30"N - 125°27'E), the northern extremity of this island ;
 thence a line joining Cape Tendabalu northward to Marore Island (4°44'30"N - 125°29'20"E) (*the common limit with the Sulawesi Sea, see 6.25*) ;
 thence from Marore Island northward to the western extremity of Balut Island (5°23'30"N - 125°19'45"E) and to Tinaca Point (5°33'30"N - 125°19'45"E), the southern extremity of Mindanao Island (*the common limit with the Mindanao Sea, see 6.26*) ;
 thence from Tinaca Point northwestward, through Mindanao Island, to Tagolo Point (8°43'35"N - 123°22'40"E), on the northwestern coast of this island ;
 thence a line joining Tagolo Point northwestward to Siaton Point (9°02'30"N - 123°01'E), the southern extremity of Negros Island ;
 thence from Siaton Point northward, along the eastern coast of Negros Island, to Ilacaon Point (11°00'10"N - 123°11'35"E), the northern extremity of this island ;
 thence a line joining Ilacaon Point northwestward, through Tagubanhon Island (11°08'N - 123°07'30"E), to Tagbac Point (11°09'30"N - 123°06'10"E), on the southeastern coast of Panay Island ;
 thence from Tagbac Point northwestward, along the eastern and northern coasts of Panay Island, to Nasog Point (11°54'N - 121°53'E), the northwestern extremity of this island ;
 thence a line joining Nasog Point westward to Ticmod Point (11°59'50"N - 121°33'40"E), the northern extremity of Sibaton Island ;
 thence from Ticmod Point northwestward to Tungao Point (12°07'10"N - 121°21'10"E), the northern extremity of Seminara Island, and to Buruncan Point (12°12'30"N - 121°14'36"E), the southern extremity of Mindoro Island ;
 thence from Buruncan Point northwestward, along the eastern and northern coasts of Mindoro Island, to Cape Calavite (13°26'45"N - 120°18'E), the western extremity of this island (*the common limit with the Sulu Sea, see 6.27*) ;
 thence a line joining Cape Calavite northwestward to Palapag Point (13°51'N - 120°04'30"E), the northwestern extremity of Lubang Island ;
 thence from Palapag Point northeastward to Fuego Point (14°08'N - 120°34'30"E), on the southwestern coast of Luzon Island ;
 thence from Fuego Point northward, through Luzon Island, to Cape Engaño (18°35'N - 122°08'E), the northeastern extremity of this island ;
 thence a line joining Cape Engaño northward to the eastern extremity of Balintang Island (19°57'20"N - 122°08'35"E), and to the eastern extremity of Amianan Island (21°06'30"N - 121°57'25"E) ;
 thence from the eastern extremity of Amianan Island northwestward to Eluan Cape (21°53'45"N - 120°51'30"E), the southern extremity of Taiwan Island ;
 thence a line joining Eluan Cape northwestward, along the southern banks of Nanao Island, to the southeastern extremity of this island (23°23'35"N - 117°07'15"E) ;

.../

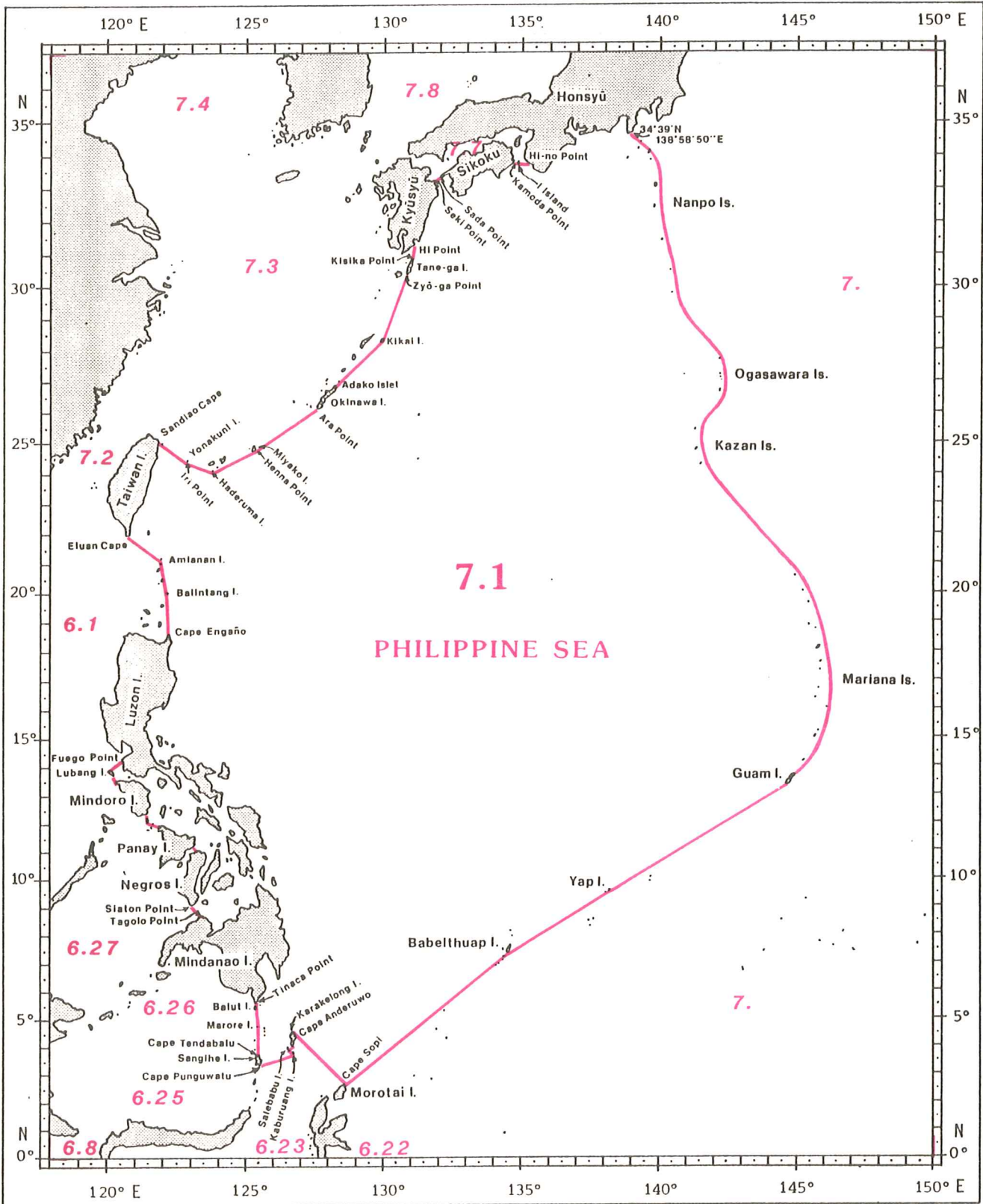
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN



7. NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN (CONTINUED)

thence from the southeastern extremity of Nanao Island westward, along the southern coast of this island, to Changshan Head ($23^{\circ}25'50''\text{N} - 116^{\circ}56'25''\text{E}$), the western extremity thereof ; thence a line joining Changshan Head westward to the mouth of Hanjiang River ($23^{\circ}27'30''\text{N} - 116^{\circ}52'\text{E}$), on the coast of China (*the common limit with the South China Sea, see 6.1*) ; and thence from the mouth of Hanjiang River northeastward, along the eastern coast of Asia, to the Arctic Circle ($66^{\circ}33'\text{N}$ approx.), on the coast of Chukotskiy Peninsula, in Siberia.

PHILIPPINE SEA



7.1 PHILIPPINE SEA

The limits of the Philippine Sea, situated in the southwestern part of the North Pacific Ocean, and bounded by the Philippine Islands and the eastern coast of Taiwan Island on the West, by the Nansei Islands on the Northwest, by the southern coast of Japan on the North, and by the Mariana Islands on the East, are the following :

On the North :

From Hi Point (31°16'40"N - 131°08'E), on the southern coast of Kyūsyū, northward, along the eastern coast of this island, to Seki Point (33°15'50"N - 131°54'20"E) ;
thence a line joining Seki Point eastward to Sada Point (33°20'25"N - 132°01'E), the western extremity of Sikoku (*the common limit with the Seto Naikai (Inland Sea), in the Bungo Strait, see 7.7*) ;
thence from Sada Point eastward, along the southern coast of Sikoku, to Kamoda Point (33°49'50"N - 134°45'06"E), the eastern extremity of this island ;
thence a line joining Kamoda Point eastward, through I Island (33°50'30"N - 134°49'E), to Hi-no Point (33°52'40"N - 135°03'40"E), on the southern coast of Honsyū (*the common limit with the Seto Naikai (Inland Sea), in the Kii Strait, see 7.7*) ;
and thence from Hi-no Point eastward, along the southern coast of Honsyū, to position 34°39'N - 138°58'50"E.

On the East and Southeast :

From position 34°39'N - 138°58'50"E, on the southern coast of Honsyū, southward along a ridge joining Japan to the Nanpo (33°N - 139°50"E), Ogasawara (27°N - 142°25'E), Kazan (24°45'N - 141°20'E), and Mariana (15°N - 145°40'E) Islands, in such a way that all these islands are included in the Philippine Sea ;
and thence a line joining Guam Island (13°30'N - 144°50'E) southwestward to Yap Island (9°30'N - 138°05'E), to Babelthup Island (7°30'N - 134°35'E), and to Cape Sopi (2°38'30"N - 128°33'30"E), the northern extremity of Morotai Island.

On the West :

A line joining Cape Sopi northwestward to Cape Anderuwo (4°29'10"N - 126°51'30"E), on the north-eastern coast of Karakelong Island ;
thence from Cape Anderuwo southward, through Karakelong, Salebabu and Kaburuang Islands (the Talaud Islands), to Cape Pallo (3°43'50"N - 126°49'30"E), the southern extremity of Kaburuang Island ;
thence a line joining Cape Pallo southwestward to Cape Punguwatu (3°20'30"N - 125°36'40"E), the southern extremity of Sangihe Island (*the common limit with the Maluku Sea, see 6.23*) ;
thence from Cape Punguwatu northward, along the eastern coast of Sangihe Island, to Cape Tendabalu (3°44'30"N - 125°27'E), the northern extremity of this island ;
thence a line joining Cape Tendabalu northward to the southern extremity of Marore Island (4°44'N - 125°28'45"E) (*the common limit with the Sulawesi Sea, see 6.25*) ;
thence from the northern extremity of Marore Island (4°45'N - 125°29'20"E) northward to the western extremity of Balut Island (5°23'30"N - 125°19'45"E), and to Tinaca Point (5°33'30"N - 125°19'45"E), the southern extremity of Mindanao Island (*the common limit with the Mindanao Sea, see 6.26*) ;
thence from Tinaca Point northwestward, through Mindanao Island, to Tagolo Point (8°43'35"N - 123°22'40"E), on the northwestern coast of this island ;
thence a line joining Tagolo Point northwestward to Siaton Point (9°02'30"N - 123°01'E), the southern extremity of Negros Island ;
thence from Siaton Point northward, along the eastern coast of Negros Island, to Ilacaon Point (11°00'10"N - 123°11'35"E), the northern extremity of this island ;
thence a line joining Ilacaon Point northwestward, through Tagubanhon Island (11°08'N - 123°07'30"E), to Tagbac Point (11°09'30"N - 123°06'10"E), on the southeastern coast of Panay Island ;
thence from Tagbac Point northwestward, along the eastern and northern coasts of Panay Island, to Nasog Point (11°54'N - 121°53'E), on the northwestern coast of this island ;
thence a line joining Nasog Point westward to Ticmod Point (11°59'50"N - 121°33'40"E), the northern extremity of Sibaton Island ;
thence from Ticmod Point northwestward to Tungao Point (12°07'10"N - 121°21'10"E), the northern extremity of Seminara Island, and to Buruncan Point (12°12'30"N - 121°14'36"E), the southern extremity of Mindoro Island ;
thence from Buruncan Point northwestward, along the eastern and northern coasts of Mindoro Island, to Cape Calavite (13°26'45"N - 120°18'E), the western extremity of this island (*the common limit with the Sulu Sea, see 6.27*) ;
thence a line joining Cape Calavite northwestward to Palapag Point (13°51'N - 120°04'30"E), the northwestern extremity of Lubang Island, and northeastward to Fuego Point (14°08'N - 120°34'30"E), on the southwestern coast of Luzon Island ;
thence from Fuego Point northward, through Luzon Island, to Cape Engaño (18°35'N - 122°08'E), the northeastern extremity of this island ;

..../

7.1 PHILIPPINE SEA (CONTINUED)

thence a line joining Cape Engaño northward to the eastern extremity of Balintang Island ($19^{\circ}57'20''\text{N} - 122^{\circ}08'35''\text{E}$), and to the eastern extremity of Amianan Island ($21^{\circ}06'30''\text{N} - 121^{\circ}57'25''\text{E}$);

thence from the eastern extremity of Amianan Island northwestward to Eluan Cape ($21^{\circ}53'45''\text{N} - 120^{\circ}51'30''\text{E}$), the southern extremity of Taiwan Island (*the common limit with the South China Sea, see 6.1*);

and thence from Eluan Cape northeastward, along the eastern coast of Taiwan Island, to Sandiao Cape ($25^{\circ}00'30''\text{N} - 122^{\circ}00'40''\text{E}$), the northeastern extremity of this island.

On the Northwest :

A line joining Sandiao Cape southeastward to Iri Point ($24^{\circ}26'40''\text{N} - 122^{\circ}56'05''\text{E}$), the western extremity of Yonakuni Island, and to Haderuma Island ($24^{\circ}03'\text{N} - 123^{\circ}47'\text{E}$);

thence from Haderuma Island northeastward to Henna Point ($24^{\circ}43'\text{N} - 125^{\circ}28'10''\text{E}$), the eastern extremity of Miyako Island, and to Ara Point ($26^{\circ}04'17''\text{N} - 127^{\circ}40'50''\text{E}$), the southern extremity of Okinawa Island;

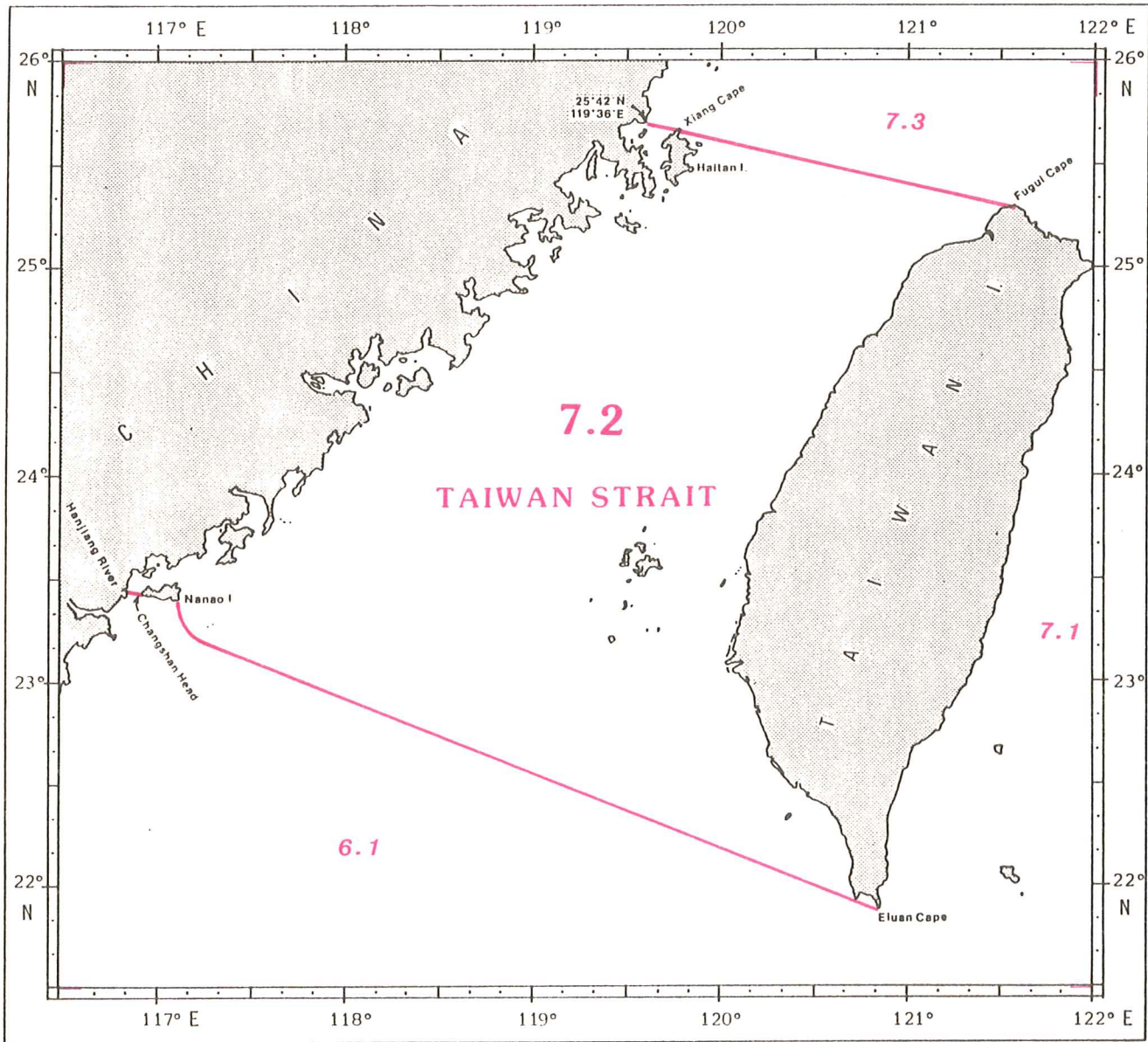
thence from Ara Point northeastward, along the eastern coast of Okinawa Island, to Adako Islet ($26^{\circ}44'30''\text{N} - 128^{\circ}20'10''\text{E}$), on the northeastern coast of this island;

thence a line joining Adako Islet northeastward to the eastern extremity of Kikai Island ($28^{\circ}21'30''\text{N} - 130^{\circ}02'10''\text{E}$), and to Zyō-ga Point ($30^{\circ}20'35''\text{N} - 130^{\circ}52'20''\text{E}$), the southern extremity of Tane-ga Island;

thence from Zyō-ga Point northward, along the eastern coast of Tane-ga Island, to Kisika Point ($30^{\circ}50'\text{N} - 131^{\circ}03'30''\text{E}$), the northern extremity of this island;

and thence a line joining Kisika Point northward to Hi Point ($31^{\circ}16'40''\text{N} - 131^{\circ}08'\text{E}$), on the southern coast of Kyūsyū (*the common limit with the East China Sea, see 7.3*).

TAIWAN STRAIT



7.2 TAIWAN STRAIT

The limits of the Taiwan Strait, wide passage situated between the coasts of China and Taiwan island and linking the East China Sea and the South China Sea, are the following :

On the North :

A line joining the coast of China ($25^{\circ}42'N - 119^{\circ}36'E$) eastward to Xiang Cape ($25^{\circ}40'N - 119^{\circ}47'10"E$), the northern extremity of Haitan Island, and thence to Fugui Cape ($25^{\circ}17'45"N - 121^{\circ}32'30"E$), the northern extremity of Taiwan Island (*the common limit with the East China Sea, see 7.3*).

On the East :

From Fugui Cape southward, along the western coast of Taiwan Island, to Eluan Cape ($21^{\circ}53'45"N - 120^{\circ}51'30"E$), the southern extremity of this island.

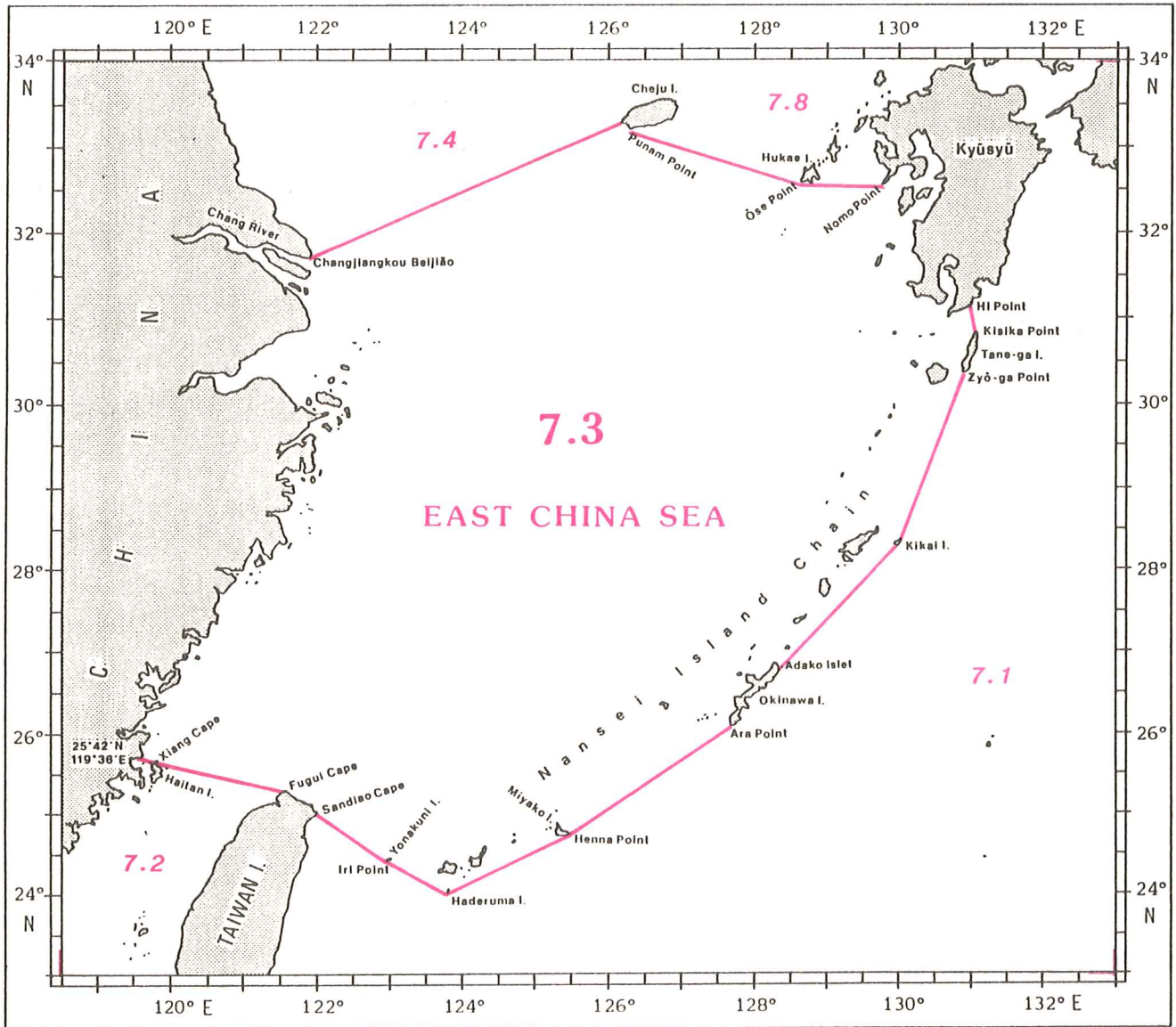
On the South :

A line joining Eluan Cape northwestward, along the southern banks of Nanao Island, to the southeastern extremity of this island ($23^{\circ}23'35"N - 117^{\circ}07'15"E$) ;
thence westward, along the southern coast of Nanao Island, to Changshan Head ($23^{\circ}25'50"N - 116^{\circ}56'25"E$), the western extremity of this island ;
and thence a line joining Changshan Head westward to the mouth of Hanjiang River ($23^{\circ}27'30"N - 116^{\circ}52'E$), on the coast of China (*the common limit with the South China Sea, see 6.1*).

On the West :

From the mouth of Hanjiang River northeastward, along the coast of China, to position $25^{\circ}42'N - 119^{\circ}36'E$.

EAST CHINA SEA



7.3 EAST CHINA SEA

The limits of the East China Sea, situated between the coast of China and the Nansei Island Chain, are the following :

On the North :

A line joining Changjiangkou Beijiǎo ($31^{\circ}42'N - 121^{\circ}54'E$), the northernmost point of the mouth of Chang River on the coast of China, northeastward to the western extremity of Cheju Island ($33^{\circ}17'15"N - 126^{\circ}09'45"E$) (*the common limit with the Yellow Sea, see 7.4*) ;
 thence from the western extremity of Cheju Island southeastward, along the western coast of this island, to Punam Point ($33^{\circ}11'30"N - 126^{\circ}17'30"E$), the southern extremity thereof ;
 thence a line joining Punam Point southeastward to Ōse Point ($32^{\circ}36'35"N - 128^{\circ}36'E$), the southwestern extremity of Hukae Island ;
 thence from Ōse Point southeastward, along the southern coast of Hukae Island, to its southern extremity ($32^{\circ}34'15"N - 128^{\circ}46'30"E$) ;
 and thence a line joining the southern extremity of Hukae Island eastward to Nomo Point ($32^{\circ}34'N - 129^{\circ}44'30"E$), on the western coast of Kyūsyū (*the common limit with the Japan Sea, see 7.8*).

On the East and Southeast :

From Nomo Point southeastward, along the western and southern coasts of Kyūsyū, to Hi Point ($31^{\circ}16'40"N - 131^{\circ}08'E$), on the southeastern coast of this island ;
 thence a line joining Hi Point southward to Kisika Point ($30^{\circ}50'N - 131^{\circ}03'30"E$), the northern extremity of Tane-ga Island ;
 thence from Kisika Point southward, along the western coast of this island, to Zyō-ga Point ($30^{\circ}20'35"N - 130^{\circ}52'20"E$), the southern extremity thereof ;
 thence a line joining Zyō-ga Point southwestward to the eastern extremity of Kikai Island ($28^{\circ}21'30"N - 130^{\circ}02'10"E$), and to Adako Islet ($26^{\circ}44'30"N - 128^{\circ}20'10"E$), on the northeastern coast of Okinawa Island ;
 thence from Adako Islet southwestward, along the western coast of Okinawa Island, to Ara Point ($26^{\circ}04'17"N - 127^{\circ}40'50"E$), the southern extremity of this island ;
 and thence a line joining Ara Point southwestward to Henna Point ($24^{\circ}43'N - 125^{\circ}28'10"E$), the eastern extremity of Miyako Island, and to Haderuma Island ($24^{\circ}03'N - 123^{\circ}47'E$) (*the common limit with the Philippine Sea, see 7.1*).

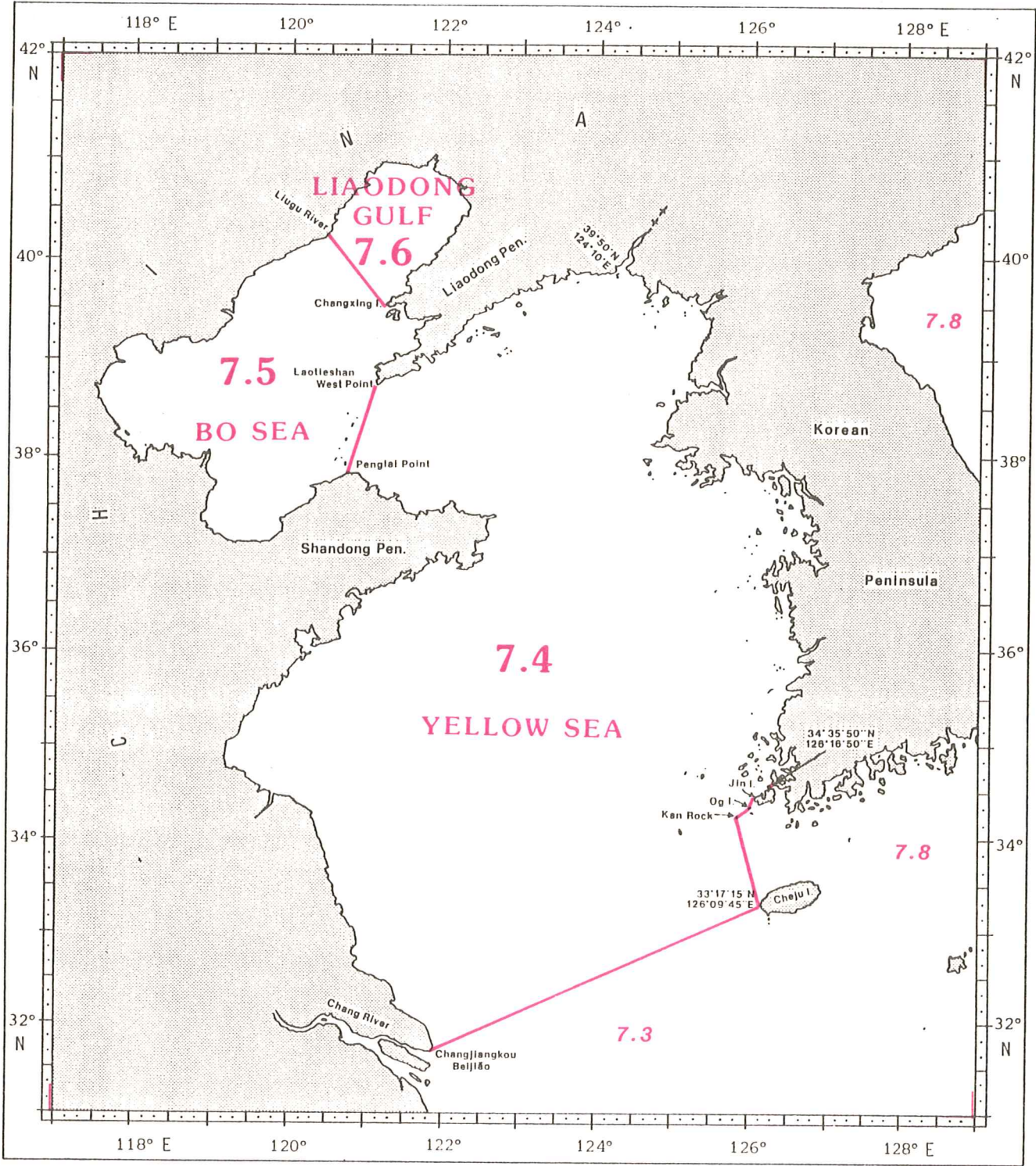
On the South :

A line joining Haderuma Island northwestward to Iri Point ($24^{\circ}26'40"N - 122^{\circ}56'05"E$), the western extremity of Yonakuni Island, and to Sandiao Cape ($25^{\circ}00'30"N - 122^{\circ}00'40"E$), the northeastern extremity of Taiwan Island (*the common limit with the Philippine Sea, see 7.1*) ;
 thence from Sandiao Cape northwestward, along the northern coast of Taiwan Island, to Fugui Cape ($25^{\circ}17'45"N - 121^{\circ}32'30"E$), the northern extremity of this island ;
 and thence a line joining Fugui Cape westward to Xiang Cape ($25^{\circ}40'N - 119^{\circ}47'10"E$), the northern extremity of Haitan Island, and to the coast of China, at position $25^{\circ}42'N - 119^{\circ}36'E$ (*the common limit with the Taiwan Strait, see 7.2*).

On the West :

The coast of China, from position $25^{\circ}42'N - 119^{\circ}36'E$, northward to Changjiangkou Beijiǎo ($31^{\circ}42'N - 121^{\circ}54'E$), the northern cape of the mouth of Chang River.

YELLOW SEA, BO SEA and LIAODONG GULF



7.4 YELLOW SEA

The Yellow Sea is situated northwestward and adjacent to the East China Sea, between the coast of China and the western coast of the Korean Peninsula. Its limits are the following :

On the North :

From Laotieshan West Point ($38^{\circ}43'35''\text{N} - 121^{\circ}08'\text{E}$), the southwestern extremity of Liaodong Peninsula, northeastward, along the coast of China, to position $39^{\circ}50'\text{N} - 124^{\circ}10'\text{E}$.

On the East :

The western coast of the Korean Peninsula, from position $39^{\circ}50'\text{N} - 124^{\circ}10'\text{E}$ southward to position $34^{\circ}35'50''\text{N} - 126^{\circ}16'50''\text{E}$;
thence a line joining this position southwestward to the northern extremity of Jin Island ($34^{\circ}35'20''\text{N} - 126^{\circ}15'\text{E}$) and, along the western coast of this island, to its western extremity ($34^{\circ}25'10''\text{N} - 126^{\circ}05'25''\text{E}$) ;
thence a line joining the western extremity of Jin Island southwestward to the northern extremity of Og Island ($34^{\circ}21'40''\text{N} - 126^{\circ}00'50''\text{E}$) and to Kan Rock ($34^{\circ}12'25''\text{N} - 125^{\circ}48'\text{E}$) ;
and thence from Kan Rock southeastward to the western extremity of Cheju Island ($33^{\circ}17'15''\text{N} - 126^{\circ}09'45''\text{E}$) (*the common limit with the Japan Sea, see 7.8*).

On the South :

A line joining the western extremity of Cheju Island southwestward to Changjiangkou Beijiǎo ($31^{\circ}42'\text{N} - 121^{\circ}54'\text{E}$), the northernmost point of the mouth of Chang River, on the coast of China (*the common limit with the East China Sea, see 7.3*).

On the West :

From Changjiangkou Beijiǎo northward, along the coast of China, to Penglai Point ($37^{\circ}49'45''\text{N} - 120^{\circ}44'30''\text{E}$), the northern extremity of Shandong Peninsula ;
and thence a line joining Penglai Point northeastward to Laotieshan West Point ($38^{\circ}43'35''\text{N} - 121^{\circ}08'\text{E}$), the southwestern extremity of Liaodong Peninsula (*the common limit with the Bo Sea, see 7.5*).

7.5 BO SEA

The Bo Sea is situated northwestward and adjacent to the Yellow Sea and bounded by the coast of China. Its limits are the following :

On the Southeast :

A line joining Penglai Point ($37^{\circ}49'45''\text{N} - 120^{\circ}44'30''\text{E}$), the northern extremity of Shandong Peninsula, northeastward to Laotieshan West Point ($38^{\circ}43'35''\text{N} - 121^{\circ}08'\text{E}$), the southwestern extremity of Liaodong Peninsula (*the common limit with the Yellow Sea, see 7.4*).

On the Northeast :

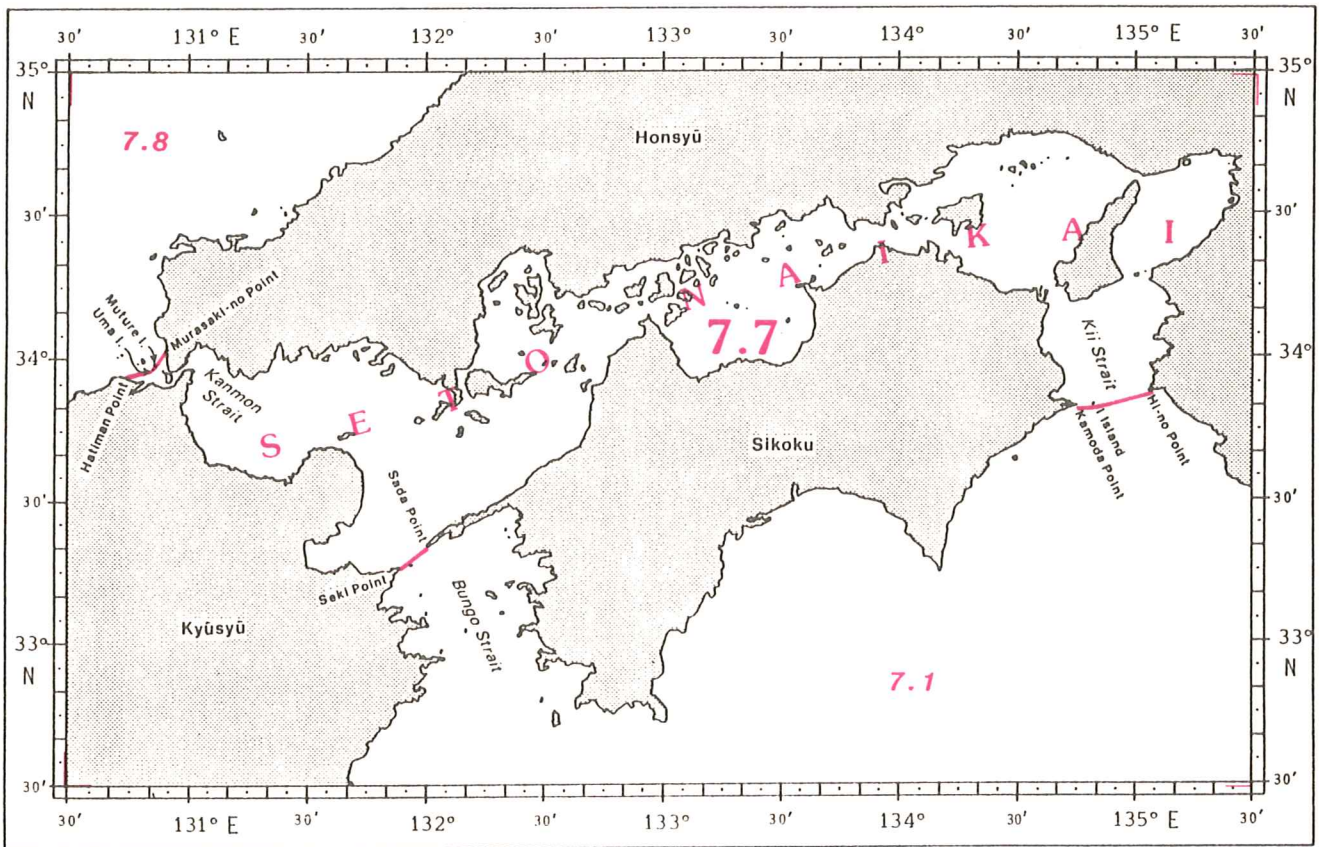
A line joining the mouth of Liugu River ($40^{\circ}16'\text{N} - 120^{\circ}30'\text{E}$), in Liaoning Province, southeastward to the western extremity of Changxing Island ($39^{\circ}32'45''\text{N} - 121^{\circ}13'30''\text{E}$), on the western coast of Liaodong Peninsula (*the common limit with the Liaodong Gulf, see 7.6*).

7.6 LIAODONG GULF

The Liaodong Gulf is situated northeastward and adjacent to the Bo Sea and bounded by the coast of China. Its southern common limit with the Bo Sea is the following :

A line joining the mouth of Liugu River ($40^{\circ}16'\text{N} - 120^{\circ}30'\text{E}$), in Liaoning Province, southeastward to the western extremity of Changxiang Island ($39^{\circ}32'45''\text{N} - 121^{\circ}13'30''\text{E}$), on the western coast of Liaodong Peninsula.

SETO NAIKAI (INLAND SEA OF JAPAN)



7.7 SETO NAIKAI (INLAND SEA OF JAPAN)

The Seto Naikai is a small enclosed sea situated in Japan and bounded on the North and the East by the southern coast of Honsyū, and on the South by the northern coasts of Sikoku and Kyūsyū. It is connected through the Kanmon Strait with the Japan Sea in the West, and through Bungo Strait and Kii Strait with the Philippine Sea in the South.

The limits of the Seto Naikai in these three straits are the following :

On the West (in the Kanmon Strait) :

A line joining Hatiman Point ($33^{\circ}55'52''\text{N} - 130^{\circ}43'50''\text{E}$), on the northern coast of Kyūsyū, northeastward, through Uma Island ($33^{\circ}58' - 130^{\circ}51'15''\text{E}$) and Muture Island ($33^{\circ}58'20''\text{N} - 130^{\circ}52'52''\text{E}$), to Murasaki-no Point ($34^{\circ}01'18''\text{N} - 130^{\circ}54'24''\text{E}$), on the southwestern coast of Honsyū (the common limit with the Japan Sea, see 7.8).

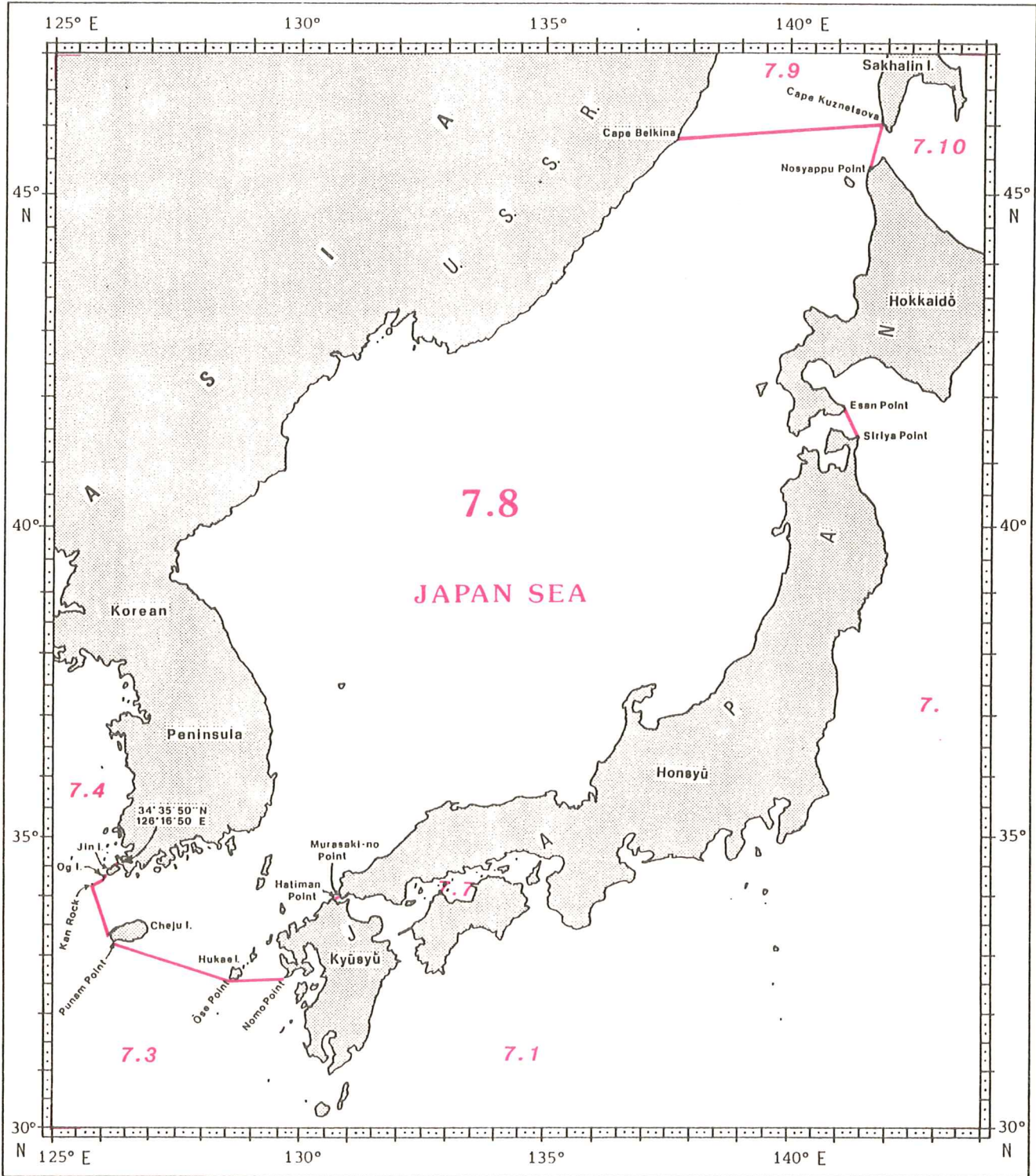
On the Southwest (in the Bungo Strait) :

A line joining Seki Point ($33^{\circ}15'50''\text{N} - 131^{\circ}54'15''\text{E}$), on the eastern coast of Kyūsyū, northeastward to Sada Point ($33^{\circ}20'24''\text{N} - 132^{\circ}01'\text{E}$), the eastern extremity of Sikoku (the common limit with the Philippine Sea, see 7.1).

On the Southeast (in the Kii Strait) :

A line joining Kamoda Point ($33^{\circ}49'50''\text{N} - 134^{\circ}45'06''\text{E}$), the eastern extremity of Sikoku, eastward, through I Island ($33^{\circ}50'30''\text{N} - 134^{\circ}49'\text{E}$), to Hi-no Point ($33^{\circ}52'40''\text{N} - 135^{\circ}03'40''\text{E}$), on the southern coast of Honsyū (the common limit with the Philippine Sea, see 7.1).

JAPAN SEA



7.8 JAPAN SEA

The limits of the Japan Sea, situated between the Asian coast and the islands of Japan, are the following :

On the North :

A line joining Cape Belkina ($45^{\circ}49'15''\text{N} - 137^{\circ}41'30''\text{E}$), on the coast of USSR, eastward to Cape Kuznetsova ($46^{\circ}02'40''\text{N} - 141^{\circ}55'10''\text{E}$), on the southwestern coast of Sakhalin Island (*the common limit with the Gulf of Tartary, see 7.9*).

On the East :

A line joining Cape Kuznetsova southwestward to Nosyappu Point ($45^{\circ}26'50''\text{N} - 141^{\circ}39'\text{E}$), the northwestern extremity of Hokkaidō (*the common limit with the Sea of Okhotsk, see 7.10*) ;
 thence from Nosyappu Point southwestward, along the western coast of Hokkaidō, to the eastern extremity of Esan Point ($41^{\circ}48'12''\text{N} - 141^{\circ}11'24''\text{E}$), on the southern coast of this island ;
 thence a line joining Esan Point southeastward to Siringa Point ($41^{\circ}25'43''\text{N} - 141^{\circ}27'54''\text{E}$), the northeastern extremity of Honsyū ;
 thence from Siringa Point southwestward, along the western coast of Honsyū, to Murasaki-no Point ($34^{\circ}01'18''\text{N} - 130^{\circ}54'24''\text{E}$), on the southwestern coast of this island ;
 thence a line joining Murasaki-no Point southwestward, through Muture Island ($33^{\circ}58'20''\text{N} - 130^{\circ}52'\text{E}$) and Uma Island ($33^{\circ}58'\text{N} - 130^{\circ}51'15''\text{E}$), to Hatiman Point ($33^{\circ}55'52''\text{N} - 130^{\circ}43'50''\text{E}$), on the northern coast of Kyūsyū (*the common limit, in the Kammon Strait, with the Seto Naikai, see 7.7*) ;
 and thence from Hatiman Point southwestward, along the western coast of Kyūsyū, to Nomo Point ($32^{\circ}34'\text{N} - 129^{\circ}44'30''\text{E}$).

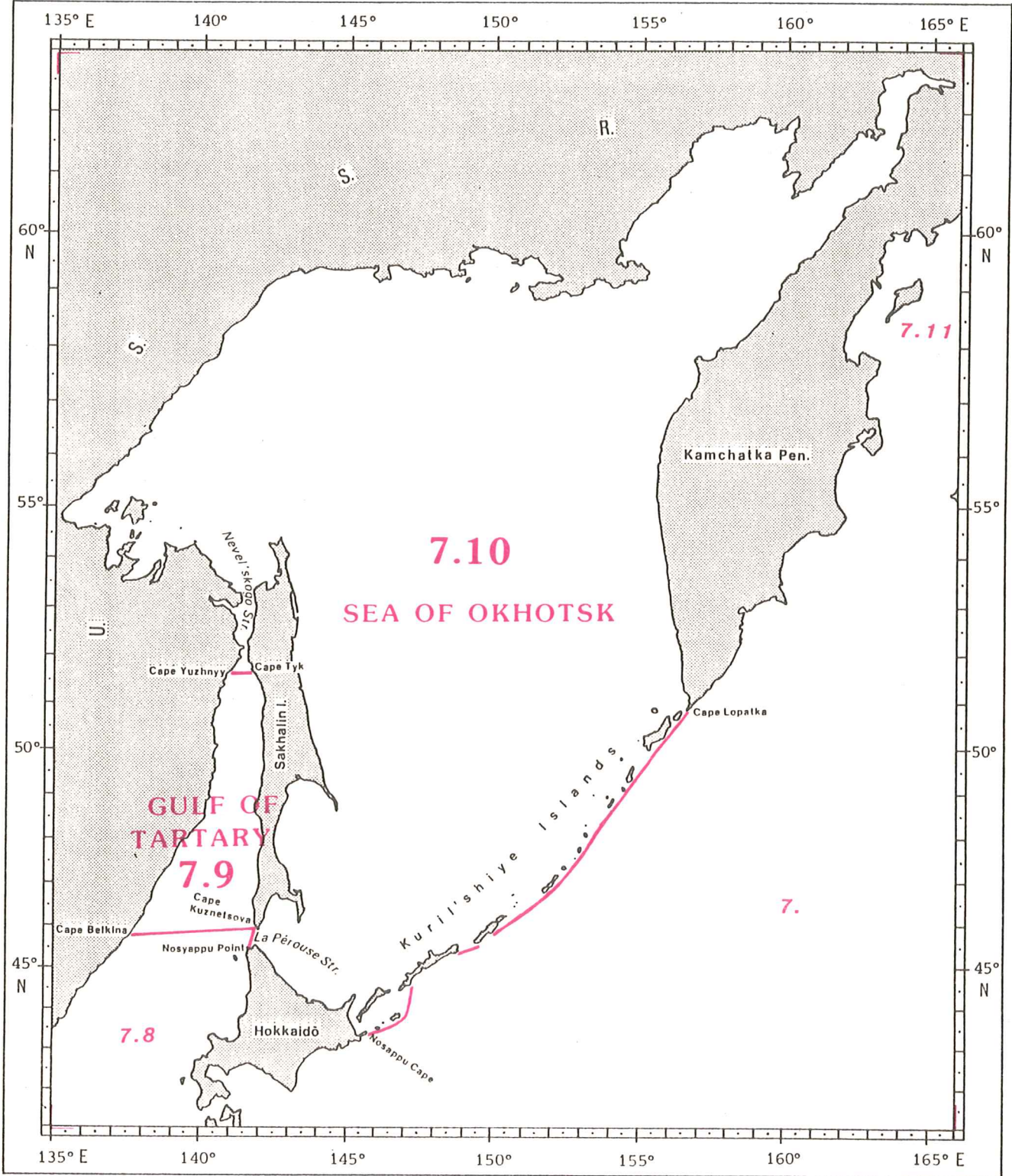
On the South :

A line joining Nomo Point westward to the southern extremity of Hukae Island ($32^{\circ}34'15''\text{N} - 128^{\circ}46'30''\text{E}$) ;
 thence from the southern extremity of Hukae Island northwestward, through this island, to Ōse Point ($32^{\circ}36'35''\text{N} - 128^{\circ}36'\text{E}$), the southwestern extremity thereof ;
 thence a line joining Ōse Point northwestward to Punam Point ($33^{\circ}11'30''\text{N} - 126^{\circ}17'30''\text{E}$), the southern extremity of Cheju Island ;
 thence from Punam Point northwestward, through Cheju Island, to the western extremity of this island ($33^{\circ}17'15''\text{N} - 126^{\circ}09'45''\text{E}$) (*the common limit with the East China Sea, see 7.3*) ;
 thence a line joining the western extremity of Cheju Island northwestward to Kan Rock ($34^{\circ}12'25''\text{N} - 125^{\circ}48'\text{E}$) and northeastward to the northern extremity of Og Island ($34^{\circ}21'40''\text{N} - 126^{\circ}00'50''\text{E}$) and to the western extremity of Jin Island ($34^{\circ}25'10''\text{N} - 126^{\circ}05'25''\text{E}$) ;
 thence from the western extremity of Jin Island northeastward, along the eastern coast of this island, to its northern extremity ($34^{\circ}35'20''\text{N} - 126^{\circ}15'\text{E}$) ;
 and thence a line joining the northern extremity of Jin Island northeastward to position $34^{\circ}35'50''\text{N} - 126^{\circ}16'50''\text{E}$, on the southwestern coast of the Korean Peninsula (*the common limit with the Yellow Sea, see 7.4*).

On the West :

The Asian coast, from position $34^{\circ}35'50''\text{N} - 126^{\circ}16'50''\text{E}$, on the southwestern coast of the Korean Peninsula, northeastward to Cape Belkina ($45^{\circ}49'15''\text{N} - 137^{\circ}41'30''\text{E}$), on the coast of USSR.

GULF OF TARTARY and SEA OF OKHOTSK



7.9 GULF OF TARTARY

The Gulf of Tartary is situated northward and adjacent to the Japan Sea, between the coasts of USSR and Sakhalin Island. It is connected, on the North and through the Nevel'skogo Strait, with the Sea of Okhotsk. Its limits are the following :

On the North :

A line joining Cape Yuzhnyy ($51^{\circ}41'N - 141^{\circ}06'20''E$), on the coast of USSR, eastward to Cape Tyk ($51^{\circ}44'40''N - 141^{\circ}40'30''E$), on the western coast of Sakhalin Island (*the common limit with the Sea of Okhotsk, see 7.10*).

On the East :

The western coast of Sakhalin Island, from Cape Tyk southward to Cape Kuznetsova ($46^{\circ}02'40''N - 141^{\circ}55'10''E$).

On the South :

A line joining Cape Kuznetsova westward to Cape Belkina ($45^{\circ}49'15''N - 137^{\circ}41'30''E$), on the coast of USSR (*the common limit with the Japan Sea, see 7.8*).

On the West :

The coast of USSR, from Cape Belkina northward to Cape Yuzhnyy ($51^{\circ}41'N - 141^{\circ}06'20''E$).

7.10 SEA OF OKHOTSK

The limits of the Sea of Okhotsk, situated in the northwestern part of the North Pacific Ocean and bounded by the coasts of Sakhalin Island, USSR, Kuril'shiye Islands and Hokkaidō Island, are the following :

On the Southeast :

A line joining Cape Lopatka ($50^{\circ}52'N - 156^{\circ}40'E$), the southern extremity of Kamchatka Peninsula, southwestward, along the southeastern coasts of the Kuril'shiye Islands, to Nosappu Cape ($43^{\circ}23'N - 145^{\circ}49'10''E$), the eastern extremity of Hokkaidō.

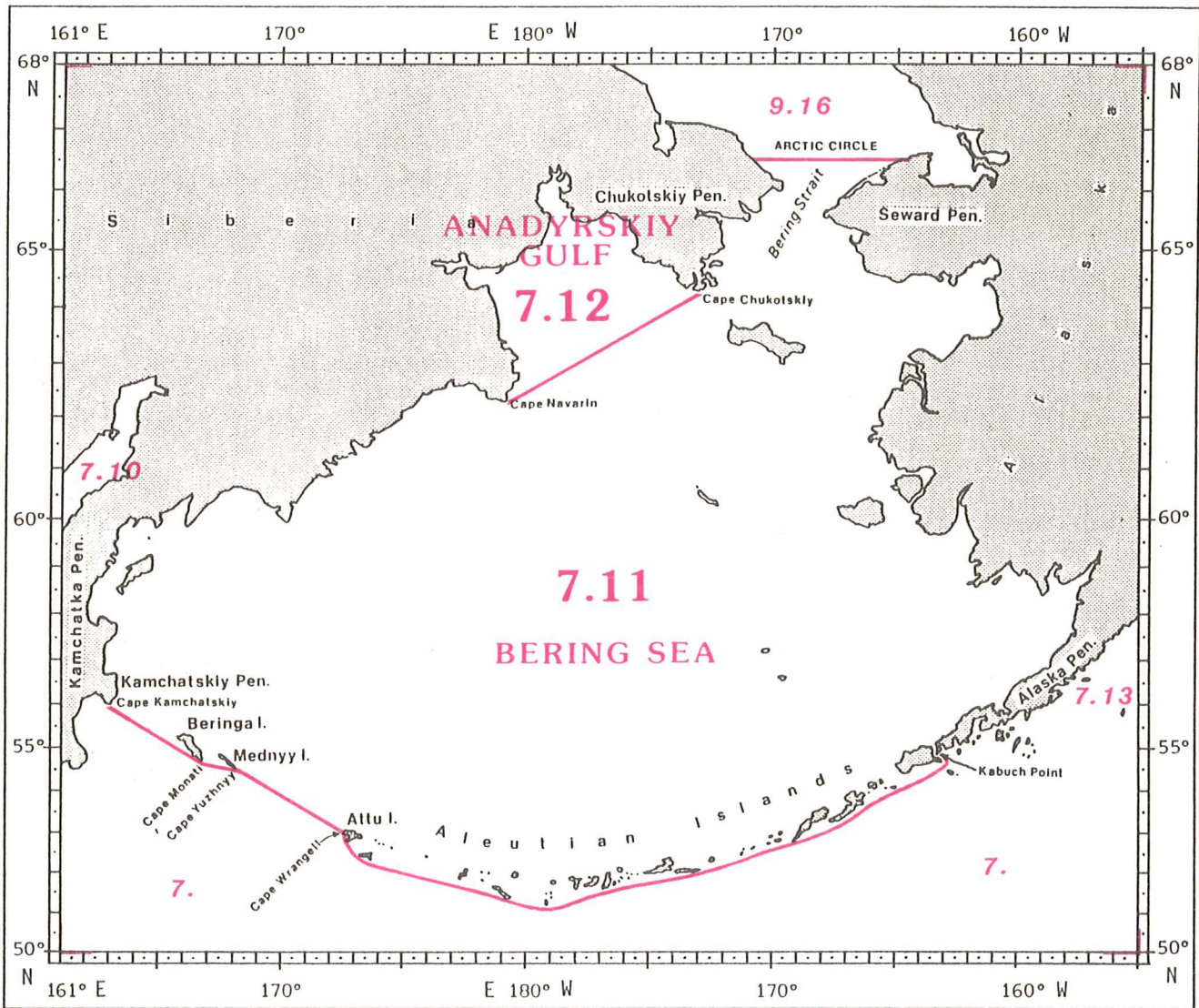
On the Southwest (in the La Férouse Strait) :

A line joining Cape Kuznetsova ($46^{\circ}02'40''N - 141^{\circ}55'10''E$), on the southwestern coast of Sakhalin Island, southwestward to Nosyappu Point ($45^{\circ}26'50''N - 141^{\circ}39'E$), the northwestern extremity of Hokkaidō (*the common limit with the Japan Sea, see 7.8*).

On the West (in the Nevel'skogo Strait) :

A line joining Cape Yuzhnyy ($51^{\circ}41'N - 141^{\circ}06'20''E$), on the coast of USSR, eastward to Cape Tyk ($51^{\circ}44'40''N - 141^{\circ}40'30''E$), on the western coast of Sakhalin Island (*the common limit with the Gulf of Tartary, see 7.9*).

BERING SEA and ANADYRSKIY GULF



7.11 BERING SEA

The limits of the Bering Sea, situated in the northern part of the North Pacific Ocean and bounded on the West by the coasts of Kamchatka Peninsula and Siberia, on the East by the coast of Alaska, and on the South by the Aleutian Islands, are the following :

On the North :

The Arctic Circle ($66^{\circ}33'N$ approx.), from the coast of Chukotskiy Peninsula ($66^{\circ}33'N - 171^{\circ}04'W$ approx.), in Siberia, eastward to the coast of Seward Peninsula ($66^{\circ}33'N - 164^{\circ}44'W$ approx.), in Alaska (*the common limit with the Arctic Ocean, see 9, and the Chukchi Sea, see 9.8*).

On the East :

The western coast of Alaska, from the Arctic Circle southward to Kabuch Point ($54^{\circ}48'40''N - 163^{\circ}21'W$), the southwestern extremity of Alaska Peninsula.

On the South :

A line joining Kabuch Point westward, along the southern coasts of the Aleutian Islands, to Cape Wrangell ($52^{\circ}55'20''N - 172^{\circ}26'50''E$), the western extremity of Attu Island ; thence from Cape Wrangell northwestward to Cape Yuzhnyy ($54^{\circ}28'20''N - 168^{\circ}06'E$), the southern extremity of Mednyy Island ; thence from Cape Yuzhnyy northwestward to Cape Monati ($54^{\circ}39'30''N - 166^{\circ}40'45''E$), the southern extremity of Beringa Island ; and thence from Cape Monati northwestward to Cape Kamchatskiy ($56^{\circ}00'30''N - 163^{\circ}03'E$), the southern extremity of Kamchatskiy Peninsula.

On the West :

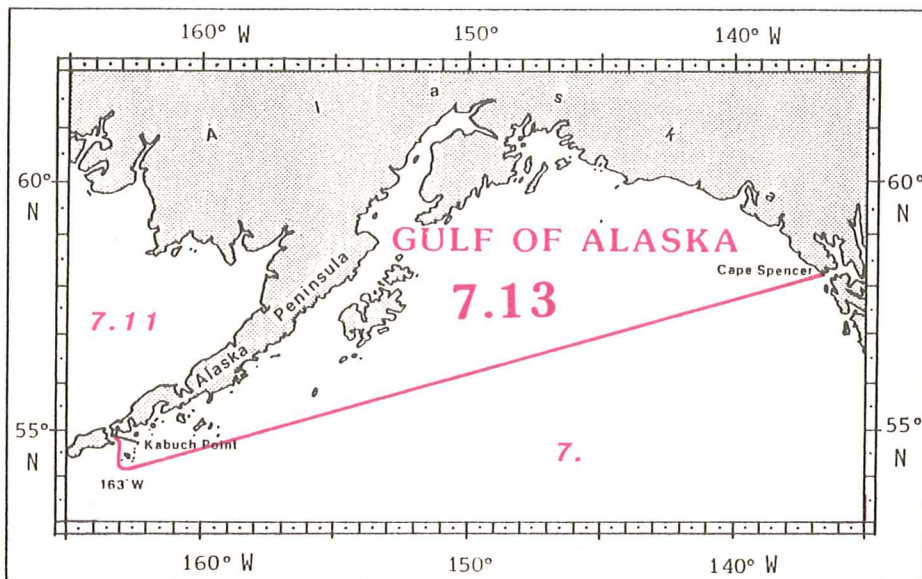
From Cape Kamchatskiy northeastward, along the coasts of Kamchatka Peninsula and Siberia, to Cape Navarin ($62^{\circ}17'N - 179^{\circ}06'30''E$) ; thence a line joining Cape Navarin northeastward to Cape Chukotskiy ($64^{\circ}14'20''N - 173^{\circ}05'30''W$), the southern extremity of Chukotskiy Peninsula (*the common limit with the Anadyrskiy Gulf, see 7.12*) ; and thence from Cape Chukotskiy northeastward, along the eastern coast of Chukotskiy Peninsula, to the Arctic Circle ($66^{\circ}33'N - 171^{\circ}04'W$ approx.).

7.12 ANADYRSKIY GULF

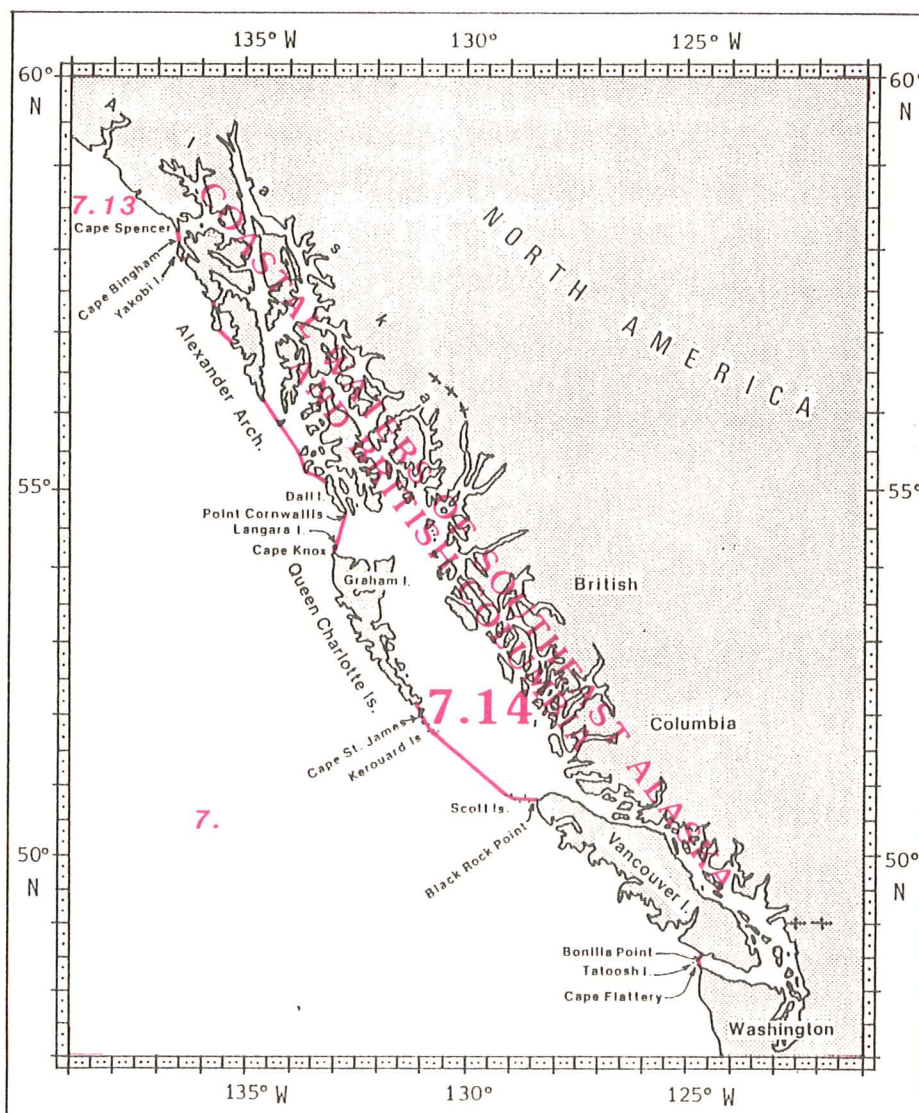
The Anadyrskiy Gulf is situated northwestward and adjacent to the Bering Sea and bounded by the Siberian coast. Its southern limit with the Bering Sea is the following :

A line joining Cape Navarin ($62^{\circ}17'N - 179^{\circ}06'30''E$) northeastward to Cape Chukotskiy ($64^{\circ}14'20''N - 173^{\circ}05'30''W$).

GULF OF ALASKA



COASTAL WATERS OF SOUTHEAST ALASKA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA



7.13 GULF OF ALASKA

The Gulf of Alaska is situated in the northern part of the North Pacific Ocean and bounded on the West by the coast of Alaska Peninsula, and on the North and the East by the coast of Alaska. Its southern limit with the North Pacific Ocean is the following :

On the South :

A line joining Kabuch Point (54°48'40"N - 163°21'W), the southwestern extremity of Alaska Peninsula, southward and northeastward to Cape Spencer (58°12'40"N - 136°39'50"W), on the southeastern coast of Alaska, in such a way that all the adjacent islands, east of the meridian of 163°W, are included in the Gulf of Alaska.

7.14 COASTAL WATERS OF SOUTHEAST ALASKA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

The limits of the Coastal Waters of Southeast Alaska and British Columbia, situated in the northeastern part of the North Pacific Ocean, between the coast of North America and the Alexander, Queen Charlotte and Vancouver Islands, are the following :

On the North, the East and the South :

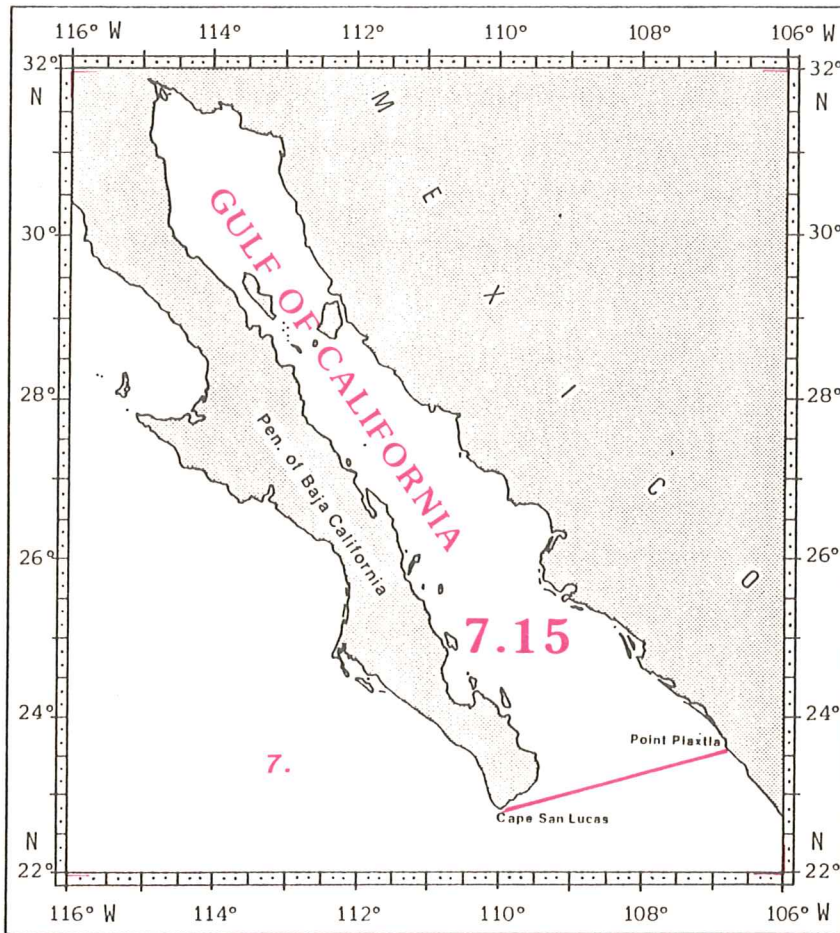
The coasts of Alaska, British Columbia and Washington, from Cape Spencer (58°12'40"N - 136°39'50"W), on the southeastern coast of Alaska, southeastward to the northwestern extremity of Cape Flattery (48°22'55"N - 124°43'50"W), on the coast of the State of Washington.

On the West :

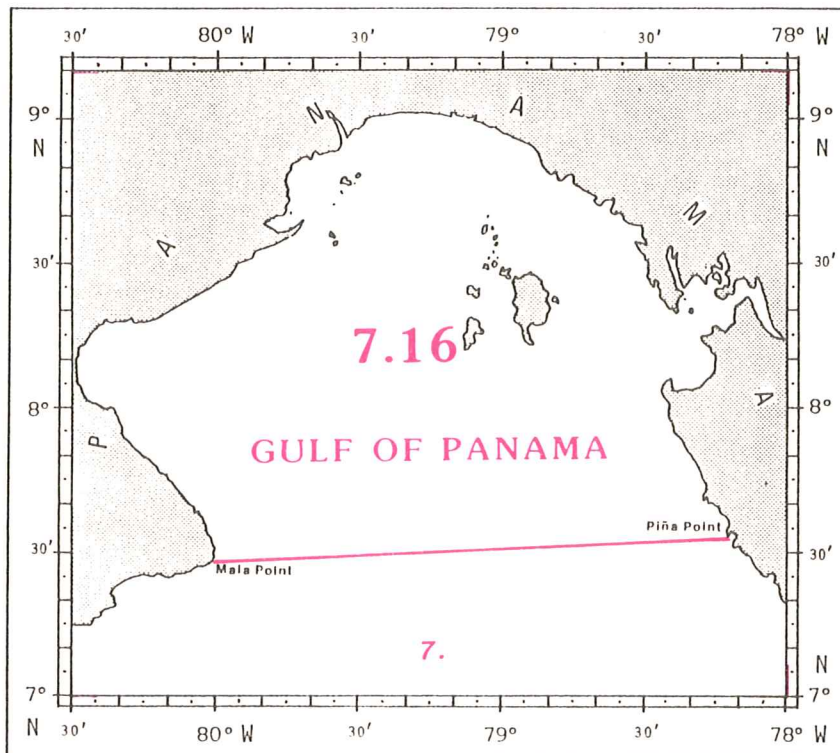
A line joining the northwestern extremity of Cape Flattery northward, through Tatoosh Island (48°23'30"N - 124°44'W), to Bonilla Point (48°35'40"N - 124°42'50"W), on the southern coast of Vancouver Island ;
 thence from Bonilla Point northwestward, through Vancouver Island, to Black Rock Point (50°44'36"N - 128°24'34"W), on the northwestern coast of this island ;
 thence a line joining Black Rock Point northwestward, through the Scott Islands (50°49'N - 128°41'W) and the Kerouard Islands (51°55'N - 130°59'W), to Cape St. James (51°56'06"N - 131°00'40"W), the southern extremity of the Queen Charlotte Islands ;
 thence from Cape St. James northwestward, through the Queen Charlotte Islands, to Cape Knox (54°11'N - 133°05'W), the northwestern extremity of Graham Island ;
 thence a line joining Cape Knox northward to the northwestern extremity of Langara Island (54°14'54"N - 133°04'30"W), and to Point Cornwallis (54°42'10"N - 132°52'20"W), on the southwestern coast of Dall Island, the southwestern island of the Alexander Archipelago ;
 thence from Point Cornwallis northwestward, along the western coasts of the Alexander Archipelago, to Cape Bingham (58°05'35"N - 136°32'30"W), on the northern coast of Yakobi Island, the northwestern island of this archipelago ;
 and thence a line joining Cape Bingham northwestward to Cape Spencer (58°12'40"N - 136°39'50"W), on the southeastern coast of Alaska.

All the narrow waters between the islands in the Scott Islands, the Kerouard Islands, the Queen Charlotte Islands and the Alexander Archipelago, are included in the Coastal Waters.

GULF OF CALIFORNIA



GULF OF PANAMA



7.15 GULF OF CALIFORNIA

The Gulf of California, a large indentation elongated in shape, is situated in the eastern part of the North Pacific Ocean, between the eastern coast of the Peninsula of Baja California and the western coast of Mexico. Its limit with the North Pacific Ocean is the following :

On the South :

A line joining Cape San Lucas ($22^{\circ}52'15''\text{N} - 109^{\circ}53'30''\text{W}$), the southern extremity of the Peninsula of Baja California, eastward to Point Piaxtla ($23^{\circ}39'\text{N} - 106^{\circ}49'30''\text{W}$), on the coast of Mexico.

7.16 GULF OF PANAMA

The Gulf of Panama, situated in the southeastern part of the North Pacific Ocean, is bounded on the West, the North and the East by the Pacific coast of Panama. Its limit with the North Pacific Ocean is the following :

On the South :

A line joining Mala Point ($7^{\circ}28'10''\text{N} - 80^{\circ}00'\text{W}$) eastward to Piña Point ($7^{\circ}33'40''\text{N} - 78^{\circ}12'45''\text{W}$).

