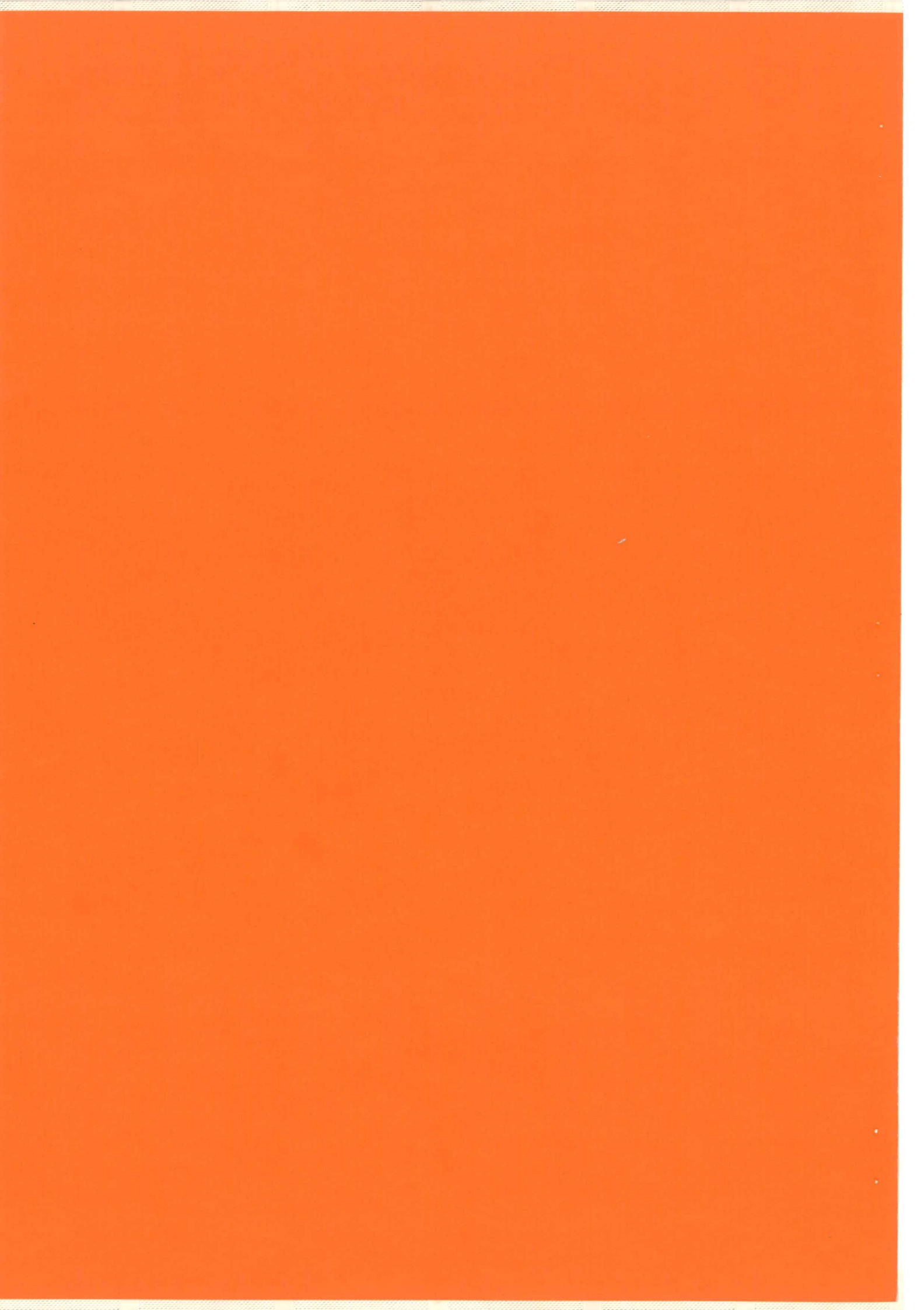


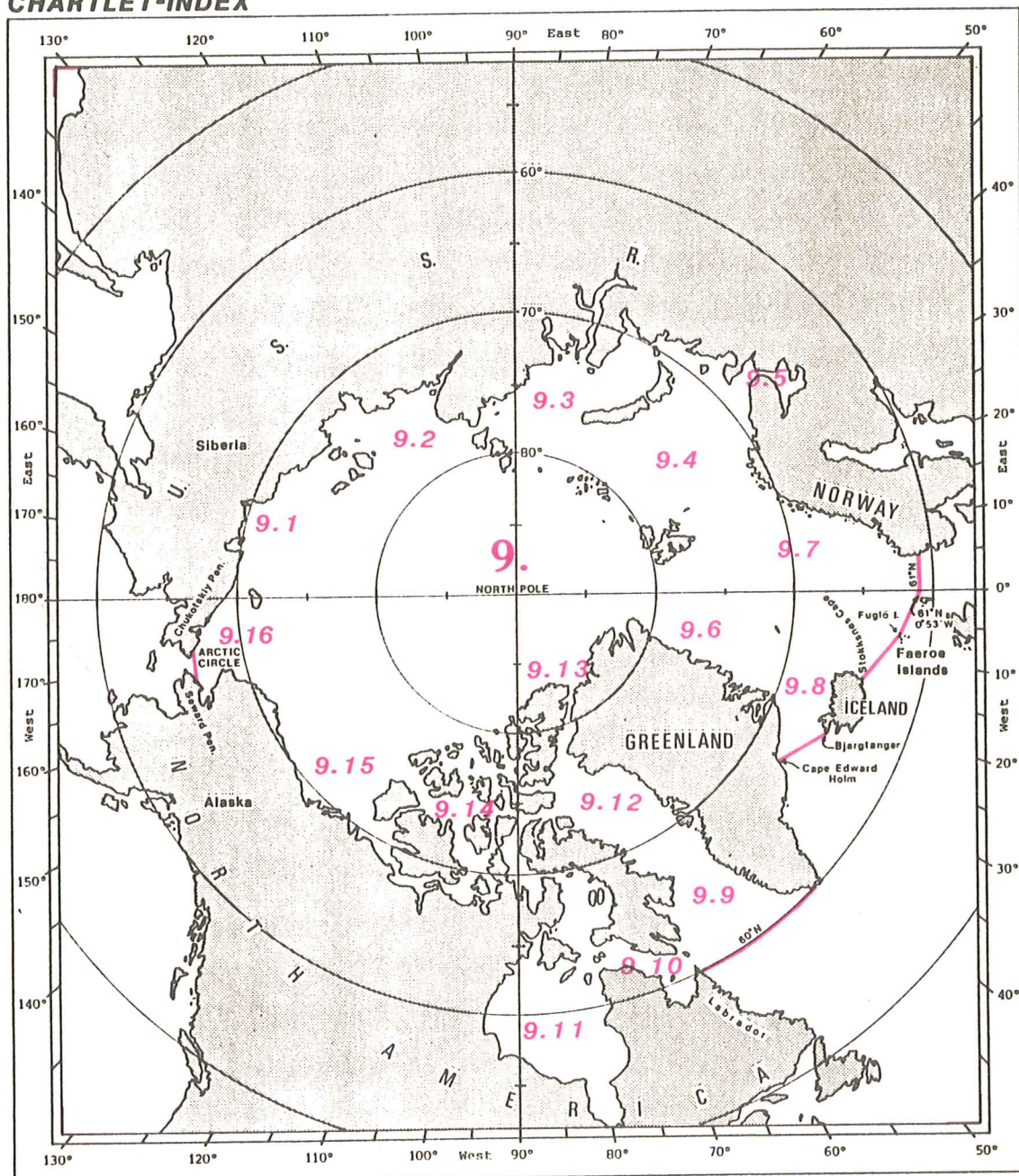
CHAPTER 9.

ARCTIC OCEAN AND ITS SUB-DIVISIONS

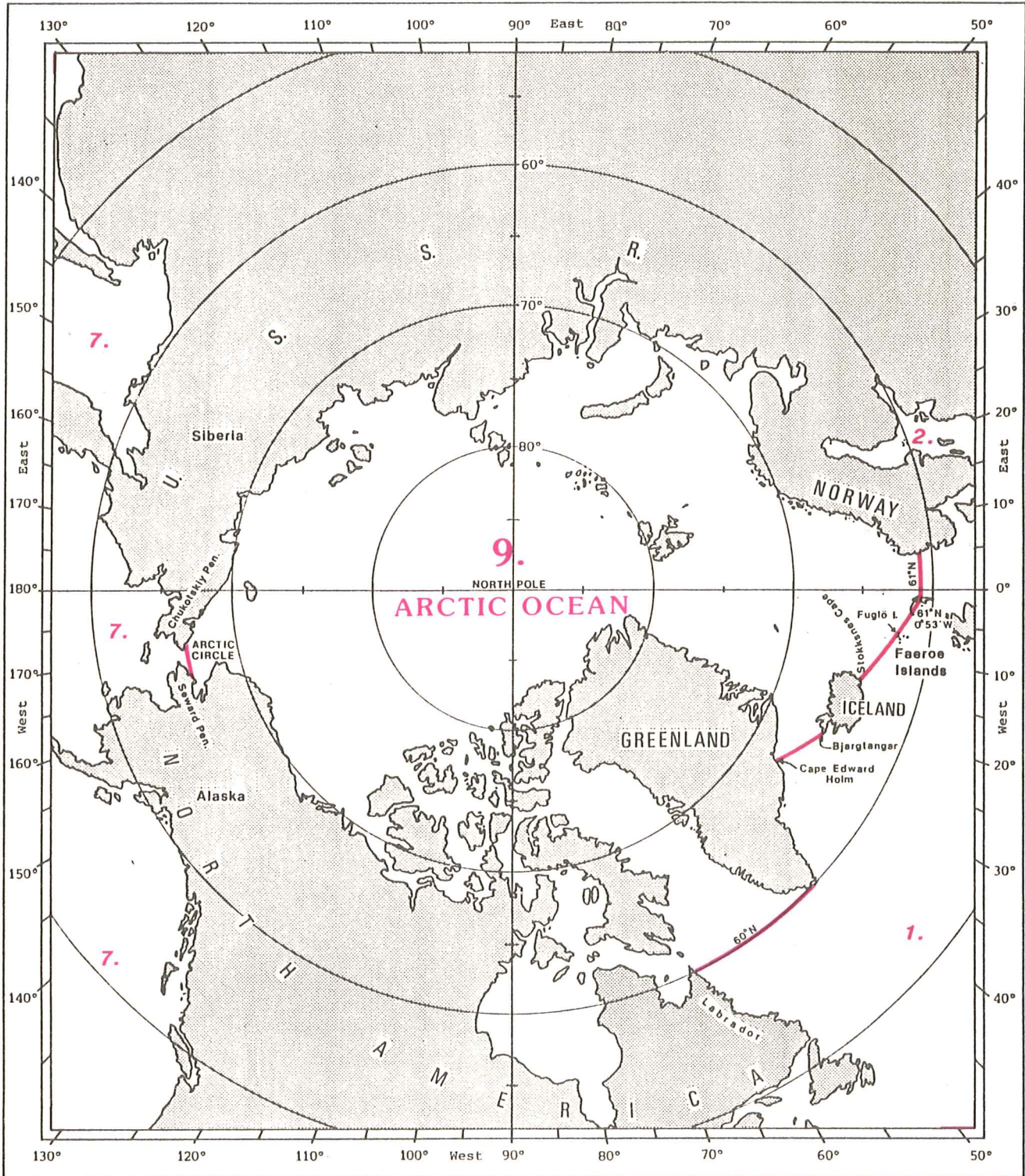


ARCTIC OCEAN AND ITS SUB-DIVISIONS

CHARTLET-INDEX



ARCTIC OCEAN



9. ARCTIC OCEAN

The Arctic Ocean is situated round the North Pole. Its southern limit is the following :

From the coast of Chukotskiy Peninsula ($66^{\circ}33'N - 171^{\circ}04'W$ approx.), in Siberia, westward, along the coasts of USSR and Norway, to the southwestern coast of Norway, at the parallel of $61^{\circ}N$;

thence from the coast of Norway westward, along the parallel of $61^{\circ}N$, to position $61^{\circ}N - 0^{\circ}53'W$, on the Hebridean Shelf ;

thence from this position northwestward to the northeastern extremity of Fuglō Island ($62^{\circ}20'35''N - 6^{\circ}14'50''W$), in the Faeroe Islands, and to Stokksnes Cape ($64^{\circ}14'25''N - 14^{\circ}57'50''W$), on the eastern coast of Iceland ;

thence from Stokksnes Cape northwestward, along the eastern and northern coasts of Iceland, to Bjargtangar ($65^{\circ}30'15''N - 24^{\circ}32'20''W$), the western extremity of this island ;

thence a line joining Bjargtangar northwestward to Cape Edward Holm ($67^{\circ}51'N - 32^{\circ}11'W$), on the eastern coast of Greenland ;

thence from Cape Edward Holm southwestward, through Greenland, to its southwestern coast at the parallel of $60^{\circ}N$;

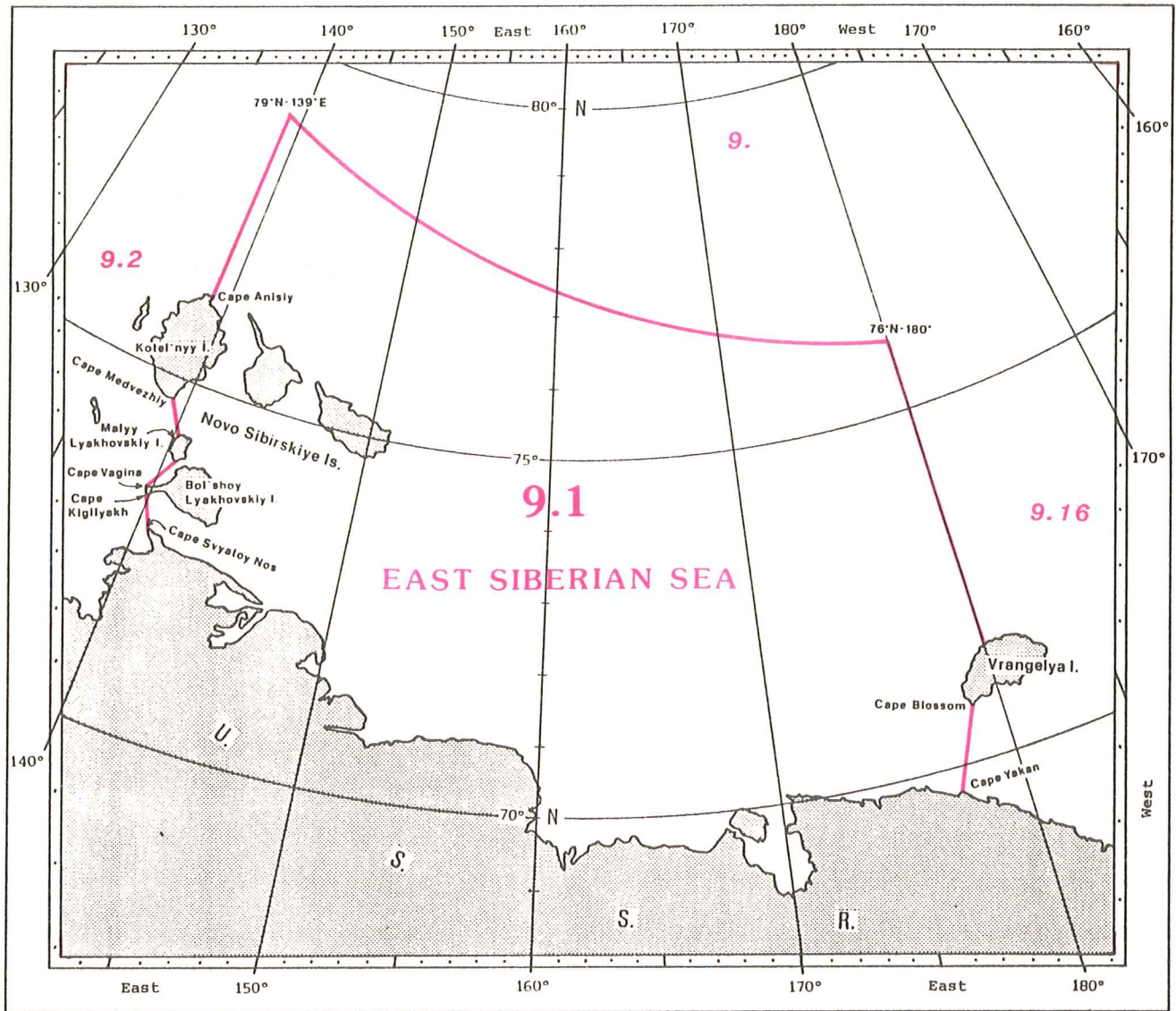
thence a line joining the southwestern coast of Greenland westward, along the parallel of $60^{\circ}N$, to the coast of Labrador, in Canada ;

(From the southwestern coast of Norway to the coast of Labrador : the common limit with the North Atlantic Ocean, see 1.)

thence from the coast of Labrador westward, along the northern coast of North America, to the coast of Seward Peninsula ($66^{\circ}33'N - 164^{\circ}44'W$ approx.), in Alaska ;

and thence a line joining the coast of Seward Peninsula westward, along the Arctic Circle ($66^{\circ}33'N$ approx.), to the coast of Chukotskiy Peninsula ($66^{\circ}33'N - 171^{\circ}04'W$ approx.) *(the common limit with the North Pacific Ocean, see 7.)*

EAST SIBERIAN SEA



9.1 EAST SIBERIAN SEA

The limits of the East Siberian Sea, situated off the northeastern coast of USSR, between the Novo Sibirskiye Islands and Vrangelya Island, are the following :

On the North :

A line joining, on the shelf edge, position $79^{\circ}\text{N} - 139^{\circ}\text{E}$ southeastward to position $76^{\circ}\text{N} - 180^{\circ}$.

On the East :

A line joining position $76^{\circ}\text{N} - 180^{\circ}$ southward, along the meridian of 180° , to the northern coast of Vrangelya Island ($71^{\circ}32'\text{N} - 180^{\circ}$) ;
thence southwestward, along the western coast of this island, to Cape Blossom ($70^{\circ}47'\text{N} - 178^{\circ}45'\text{E}$), the southern extremity thereof ;
and thence a line joining Cape Blossom southwestward to Cape Yakan ($69^{\circ}35'\text{N} - 177^{\circ}30'\text{E}$), on the northeastern coast of USSR (*the common limit with the Chukchi Sea, see 9.16*).

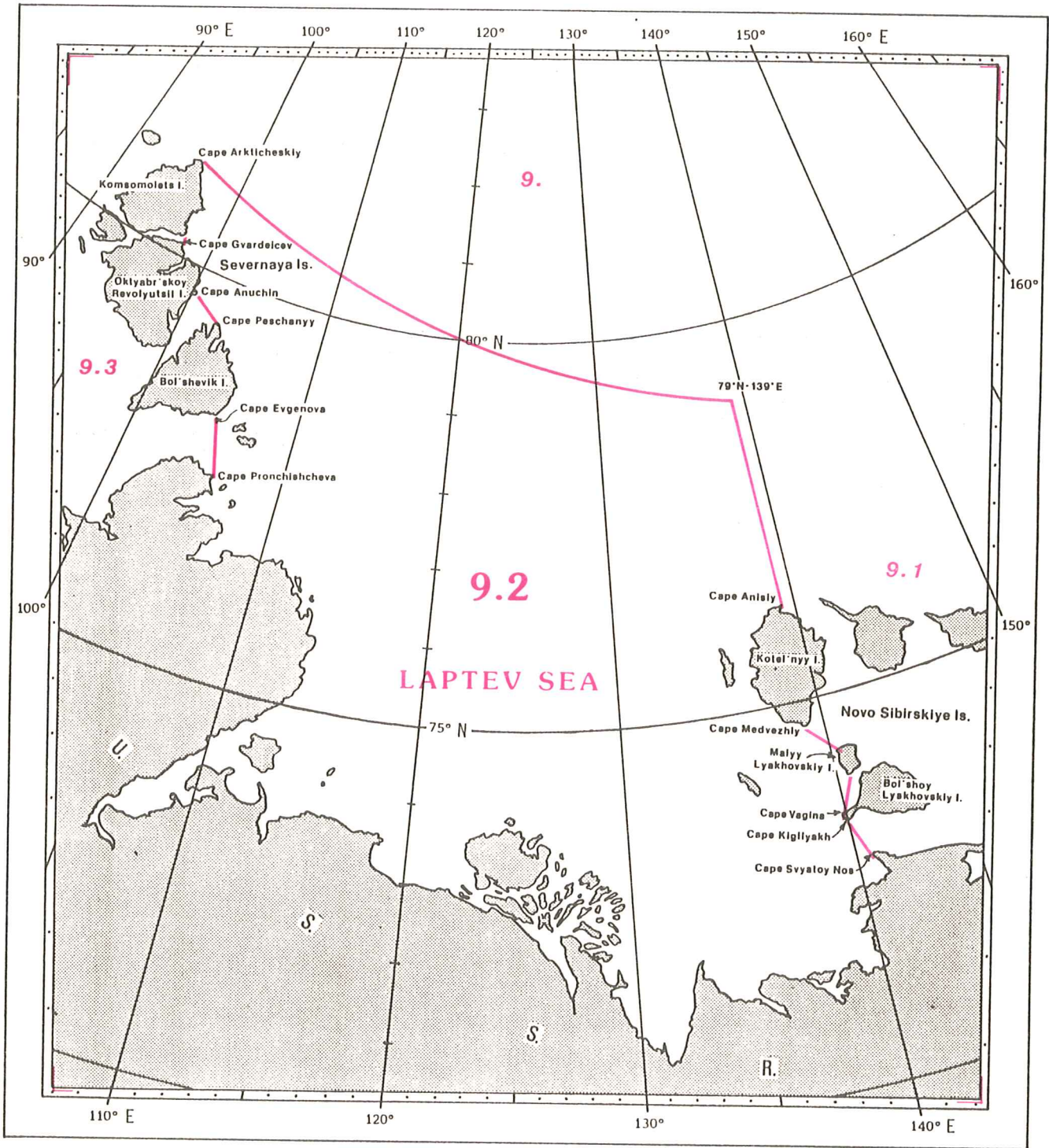
On the South :

From Cape Yakan westward, along the northeastern coast of USSR, to Cape Svyatoy Nos ($72^{\circ}53'\text{N} - 140^{\circ}40'\text{E}$).

On the West :

A line joining Cape Svyatoy Nos northwestward to Cape Kigilyakh ($73^{\circ}21'\text{N} - 139^{\circ}50'\text{E}$), the southwestern extremity of Kigilyakh Peninsula on the Bol'shoy Lyakhovskiy Island ;
thence from Cape Kigilyakh northward, through this peninsula, to Cape Vagina ($73^{\circ}26'\text{N} - 139^{\circ}50'\text{E}$), the northwestern extremity thereof ;
thence a line joining Cape Vagina northward, through Malyy Lyakhovskiy Island ($74^{\circ}10'\text{N} - 140^{\circ}30'\text{E}$), to Cape Medvezhiy ($74^{\circ}37'\text{N} - 139^{\circ}05'\text{E}$), the southern extremity of Kotel'nyy Island ;
thence from Cape Medvezhiy northward, along the eastern coast of this island, to Cape Anisiy ($76^{\circ}12'\text{N} - 139^{\circ}00'\text{E}$), the northern extremity thereof ;
and thence a line joining Cape Anisiy northward, along the meridian of 139°E , to position $79^{\circ}\text{N} - 139^{\circ}\text{E}$, on the shelf edge (*the common limit with the Laptev Sea, see 9.2*).

LAPTEV SEA



9.2 LAPTEV SEA

The limits of the Laptev Sea, situated off the northern coast of USSR, between the Severnaya Islands and the Novo Sibirskiye Islands, are the following :

On the North :

A line joining Cape Arkticheskiy ($81^{\circ}16'N - 95^{\circ}45'E$), the northern extremity of Komsomolets Island, southeastward to position $79^{\circ}N - 139^{\circ}E$, on the shelf edge.

On the East :

A line joining position $79^{\circ}N - 139^{\circ}E$ southward, along the meridian of $139^{\circ}E$, to Cape Anisiy ($76^{\circ}12'N - 139^{\circ}00'E$), the northern extremity of Kotel'nyy Island ;
thence from Cape Anisiy southward, along the western coast of this island, to Cape Medvezhiy ($74^{\circ}37'N - 139^{\circ}05'E$), the southern extremity thereof ;
thence a line joining Cape Medvezhiy southward, through Malyy Lyakhovskiy Island ($74^{\circ}10'N - 140^{\circ}30'E$), to Cape Vagina ($73^{\circ}26'N - 139^{\circ}50'E$), the northwestern extremity of Kigilyakh Peninsula, on the Bol'shoy Lyakhovskiy Island ;
thence from Cape Vagina southward, along the western coast of this peninsula, to Cape Kigilyakh ($73^{\circ}21'N - 139^{\circ}50'E$), the southwestern extremity thereof ;
and thence a line joining Cape Kigilyakh southeastward to Cape Svyatoy Nos ($72^{\circ}53'N - 140^{\circ}40'E$), on the northern coast of USSR (*the common limit with the East Siberian Sea, see 9.1*).

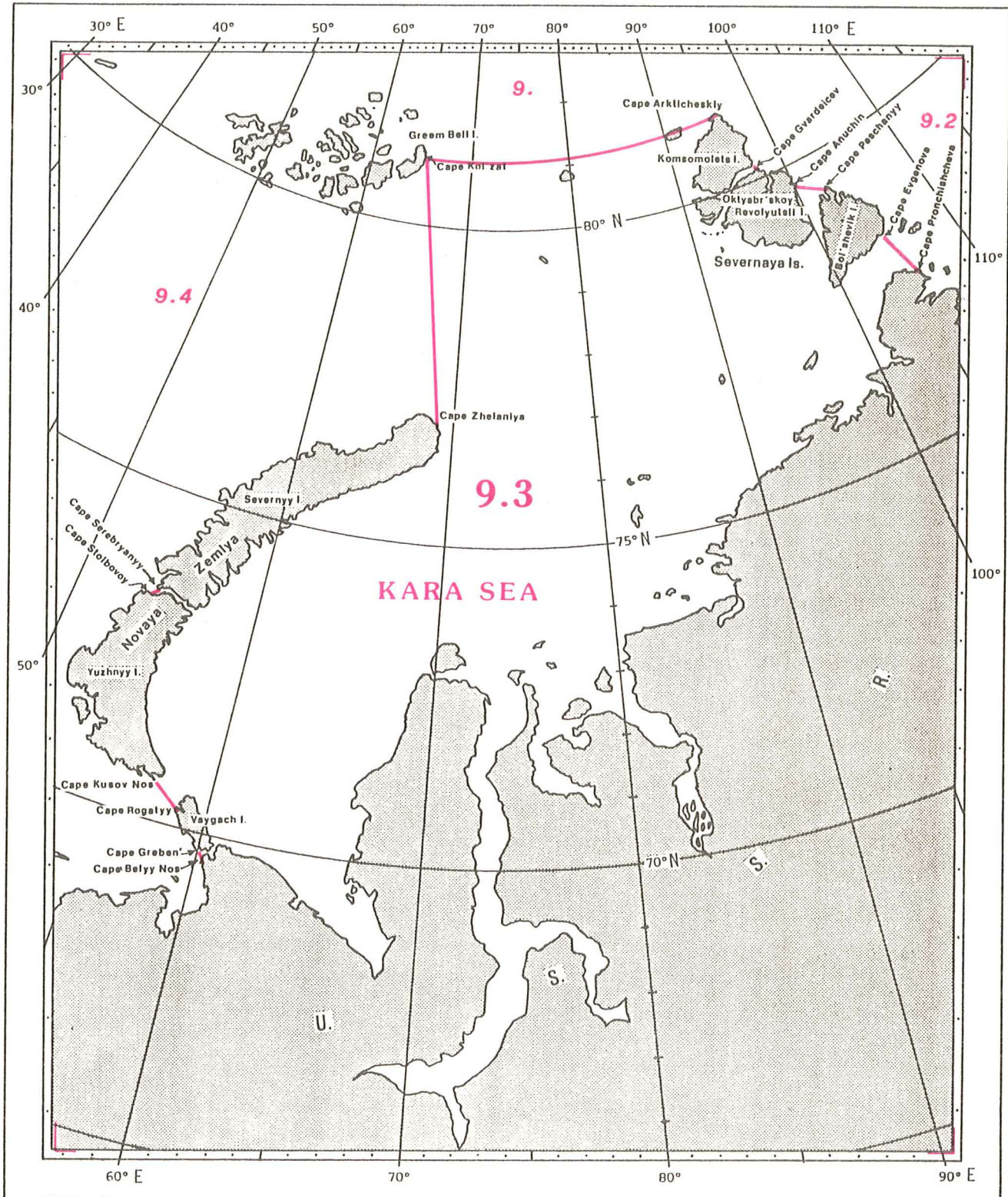
On the South :

From Cape Svyatoy Nos westward, along the northern coast of USSR, to Cape Pronchishcheva ($77^{\circ}32'N - 105^{\circ}55'E$).

On the West :

A line joining Cape Pronchishcheva northward to Cape Evgenova ($78^{\circ}18'N - 104^{\circ}50'E$), the southeastern extremity of Bol'shevik Island ;
thence from Cape Evgenova northwestward, along the eastern coast of this island, to Cape Peschanyy ($79^{\circ}25'N - 102^{\circ}25'E$), the northern extremity thereof ;
thence a line joining Cape Peschanyy northwestward to Cape Anuchin ($79^{\circ}40'N - 100^{\circ}20'E$), the eastern extremity of Oktyabr'skoy Revolyutsii Island ;
thence from Cape Anuchin northwestward, along the eastern coast of this island, to Cape Gvardeicev ($80^{\circ}10'N - 97^{\circ}40'E$), the northern extremity thereof ;
thence a line joining Cape Gvardeicev northwestward to the southeastern extremity of Komsomolets Island ($80^{\circ}13'N - 97^{\circ}20'E$) ;
and thence from the southeastern extremity of Komsomolets Island northwestward, along the eastern coast of this island, to Cape Arkticheskiy ($81^{\circ}16'N - 95^{\circ}45'E$), the northern extremity thereof (*the common limit with the Kara Sea, see 9.3*).

KARA SEA



9.3 KARA SEA

The limits of the Kara Sea, situated off the northern coast of USSR, between the Novaya Zemlya and the Severnaya Islands, are the following :

On the North :

A line joining Cape Kol'zat ($81^{\circ}00'N - 65^{\circ}20'E$), on the eastern coast of Greem Bell Island, eastward to Cape Arkticheskiy ($81^{\circ}16'N - 95^{\circ}45'E$), the northern extremity of Komsomolets Island.

On the East :

From Cape Arkticheskiy southeastward, through Komsomolets Island, to the southeastern extremity of this island ($80^{\circ}13'N - 97^{\circ}20'E$) ;
 thence a line joining the southeastern extremity of Komsomolets Island southeastward to Cape Gvardeicev ($80^{\circ}10'N - 97^{\circ}40'E$), the northern extremity of Oktyabr'skoy Revolyutsii Island ;
 thence from Cape Gvardeicev southeastward, through this island, to Cape Anuchin ($79^{\circ}40'N - 100^{\circ}20'E$), the eastern extremity thereof ;
 thence a line joining Cape Anuchin southeastward to Cape Peschanyy ($79^{\circ}25'N - 102^{\circ}25'E$), the northern extremity of Bol'shevik Island ;
 thence from Cape Peschanyy southeastward, through this island, to Cape Evgenova ($78^{\circ}18'N - 104^{\circ}50'E$), the southeastern extremity thereof ;
 and thence a line joining Cape Evgenova southward to Cape Pronchishcheva ($77^{\circ}32'N - 105^{\circ}55'E$), on the northern coast of USSR (*the common limit with the Laptev Sea, see 9.2*).

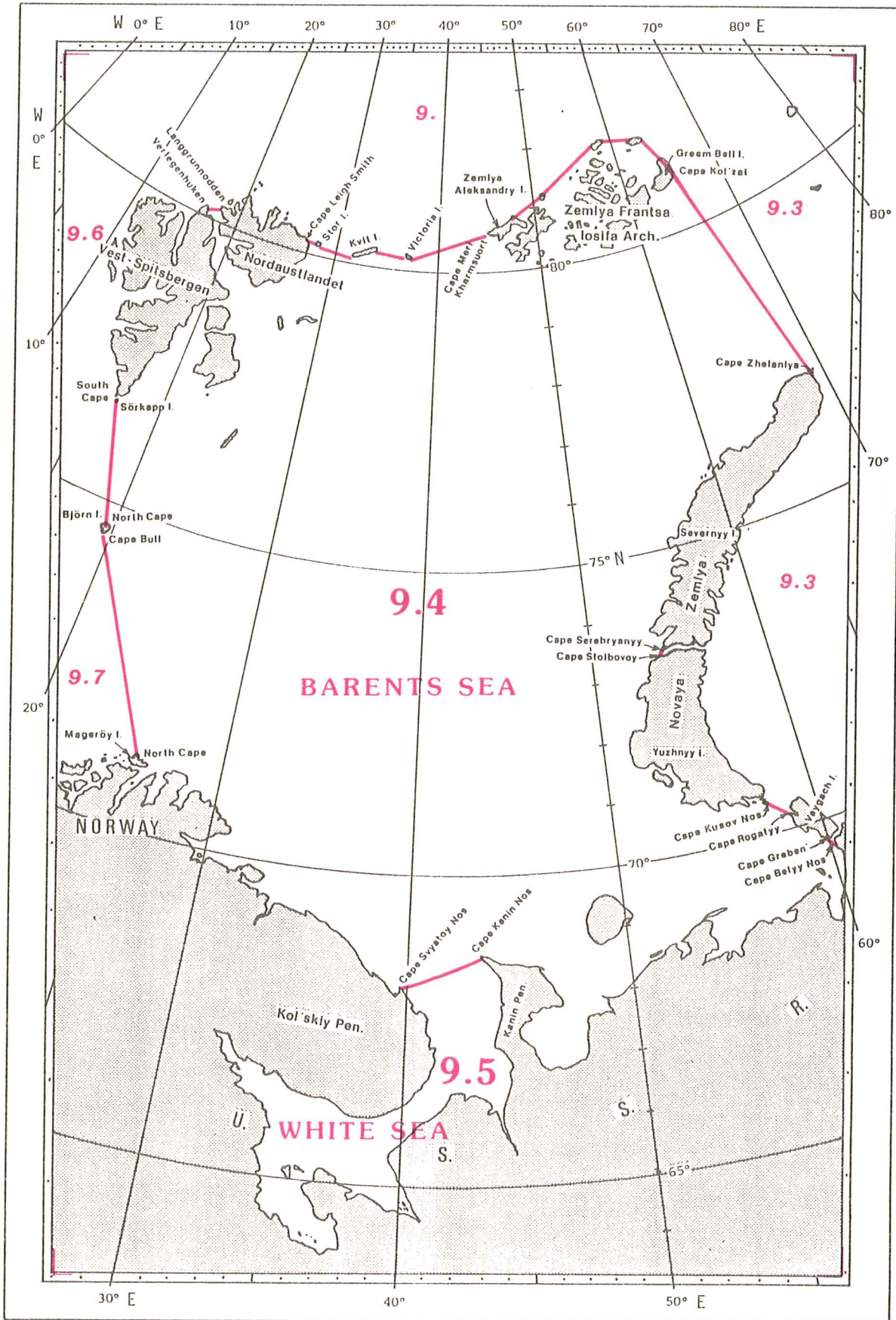
On the South :

From Cape Pronchishcheva southwestward, along the northern coast of USSR, to Cape Belyy Nos ($69^{\circ}36'N - 60^{\circ}12'E$).

On the West :

A line joining Cape Belyy Nos northwestward to Cape Greben' ($69^{\circ}40'N - 59^{\circ}59'E$), the southern extremity of Vaygach Island ;
 thence from Cape Greben' northwestward, through this island, to Cape Rogatyy ($70^{\circ}15'N - 58^{\circ}26'E$), the western extremity thereof ;
 thence a line joining Cape Rogatyy northwestward to Cape Kusov Nos ($70^{\circ}28'N - 57^{\circ}07'E$), the southern extremity of Yuzhnyy Island (Novaya Zemlya) ;
 thence from Cape Kusov Nos northwestward, through this island, to Cape Stolbovoy ($73^{\circ}17'N - 53^{\circ}53'E$), on the northwestern coast thereof ;
 thence a line joining Cape Stolbovoy northeastward to Cape Serebryanny ($73^{\circ}21'N - 54^{\circ}05'E$), the southwestern extremity of Severnyy Island (Novaya Zemlya) ;
 thence from Cape Serebryanny northeastward, through this island, to Cape Zhelaniya ($76^{\circ}57'N - 68^{\circ}35'E$), on the northern coast thereof ;
 and thence a line joining Cape Zhelaniya northward to Cape Kol'zat ($81^{\circ}00'N - 65^{\circ}20'E$), on the eastern coast of Greem Bell Island (*the common limit with the Barents Sea, see 9.4*)

BARENTS SEA and WHITE SEA



9.4 BARENTS SEA

The Barents Sea, situated off the northeastern coast of Norway and the northwestern coast of USSR, is bounded by Vest-Spitsbergen and Nordaustlandet on the Northwest, by Zemlya Frantsa Iosifa Archipelago on the Northeast, and by Novaya Zemlya on the East. Its limits are the following :

On the North :

A line joining Verlegenuken ($80^{\circ}04'N - 16^{\circ}16'E$), the northern extremity of Vest-Spitsbergen, eastward to Langgrunnodden ($80^{\circ}08'N - 17^{\circ}46'E$), the western extremity of Nordaustlandet ; thence from Langgrunnodden eastward, through Nordaustlandet, to Cape Leigh Smith ($80^{\circ}10'N - 26^{\circ}50'E$), on the northeastern coast thereof ; thence a line joining Cape Leigh Smith eastward, through Stor Island ($80^{\circ}08'N - 27^{\circ}50'E$), Kvit Island ($80^{\circ}10'N - 32^{\circ}40'E$), and Victoria Island ($80^{\circ}10'N - 36^{\circ}45'E$), to Cape Meri Kharmsuort ($80^{\circ}36'N - 44^{\circ}55'E$), the western extremity of Zemlya Aleksandry Island, the western island of the Zemlya Frantsa Iosifa Archipelago ; and thence from Cape Meri Kharmsuort eastward, along the northern coasts of this archipelago, to Cape Kol'zat ($81^{\circ}00'N - 65^{\circ}20'E$), on the eastern coast of Greem Bell Island.

On the East :

A line joining Cape Kol'zat southward to Cape Zhelaniya ($76^{\circ}57'N - 68^{\circ}35'E$), on the northern coast of Severnyy Island (Novaya Zemlya) ; thence from Cape Zhelaniya southwestward, along the western coast of this island, to Cape Serebryanyy ($73^{\circ}21'N - 54^{\circ}05'E$), the southwestern extremity thereof ; thence a line joining Cape Serebryanyy southwestward to Cape Stolbovoy ($73^{\circ}17'N - 53^{\circ}53'E$), on the northwestern coast of Yuzhnyy Island (Novaya Zemlya) ; thence from Cape Stolbovoy southward, along the western coast of this island, to Cape Kusov Nos ($70^{\circ}28'N - 57^{\circ}07'E$), the southern extremity thereof ; thence a line joining Cape Kusov Nos southeastward to Cape Rogaty ($70^{\circ}15'N - 58^{\circ}26'E$), the western extremity of Vaygach Island ; thence from Cape Rogaty southeastward to Cape Greben' ($69^{\circ}40'N - 59^{\circ}59'E$), the southern extremity thereof ; and thence a line joining Cape Greben' southeastward to Cape Belyy Nos ($69^{\circ}36'N - 60^{\circ}12'E$), on the northwestern coast of USSR (*the common limit with the Kara Sea, see 9.3*).

On the South :

From Cape Belyy Nos westward, along the northwestern coast of USSR, to Cape Kanin Nos ($68^{\circ}39'N - 43^{\circ}18'E$), the northwestern extremity of Kanin Peninsula ; thence a line joining Cape Kanin Nos southwestward to Cape Svyatoy Nos ($68^{\circ}08'N - 39^{\circ}46'E$), on the northeastern coast of Kol'skiy Peninsula (*the common limit with the White Sea, see 9.5*) ; and thence from Cape Svyatoy Nos northwestward, along the coasts of USSR and Norway, to North Cape ($71^{\circ}10'15"N - 25^{\circ}47'E$), on the northern coast of Mageröy Island, off the northern coast of Norway.

On the West :

A line joining North Cape, in Norway, northwestward to Cape Bull ($74^{\circ}20'40"N - 19^{\circ}05'E$), the southern extremity of Björn Island ; thence from Cape Bull northward, along the eastern coast of this island, to North Cape ($74^{\circ}31'15"N - 19^{\circ}06'30"E$), the northern extremity thereof ; thence a line joining North Cape, the northern extremity of Björn Island, northwestward to South Cape ($76^{\circ}28'N - 16^{\circ}37'E$), the southern extremity of Sörkapp Island, off the southern coast of Vest-Spitsbergen (*the common limit with the Norwegian Sea, see 9.7*) ; and thence from South Cape northward, along the eastern coast of Vest-Spitsbergen, to Verlegenuken ($80^{\circ}04'N - 16^{\circ}16'E$), the northern extremity of this island.

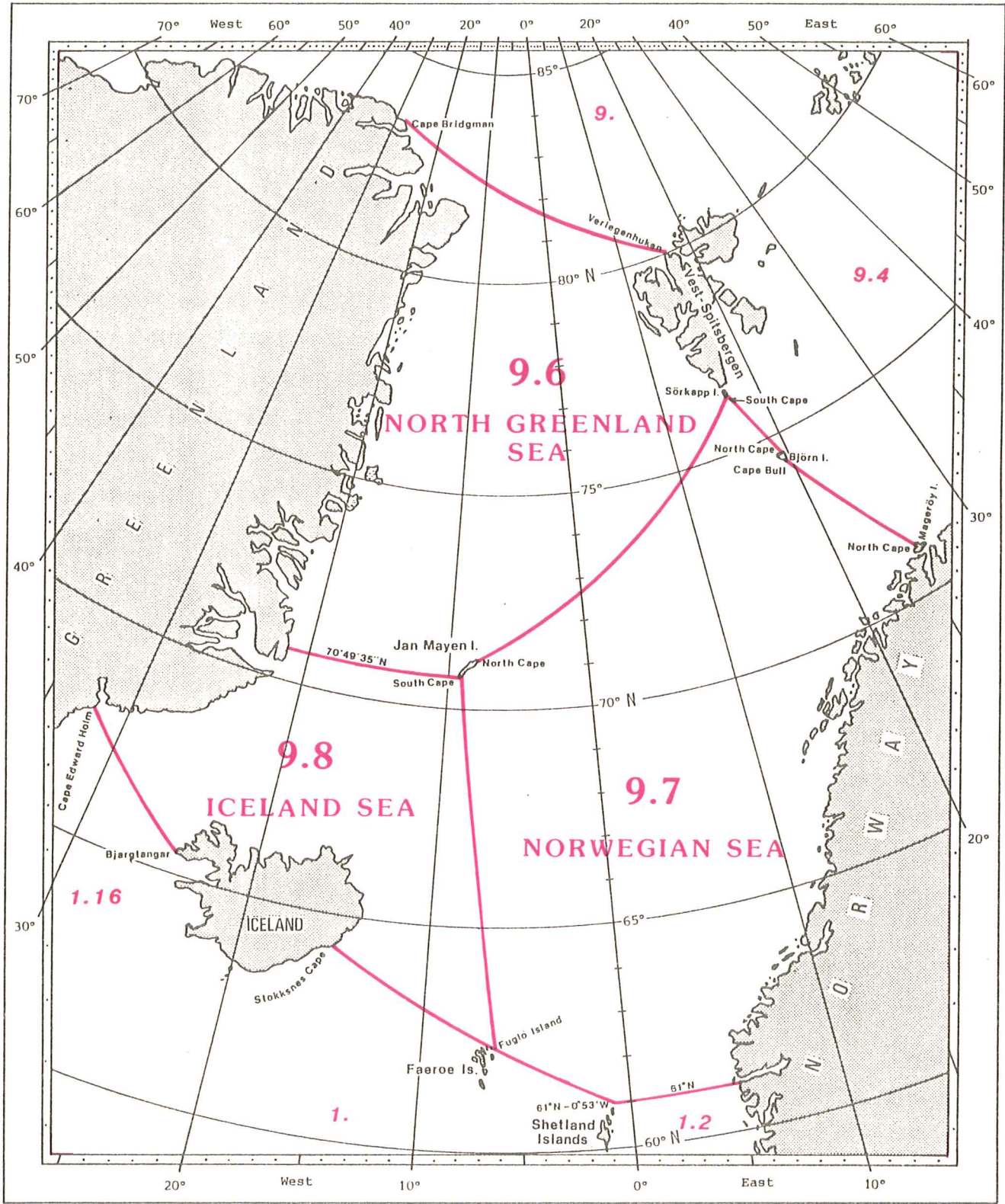
9.5 WHITE SEA

The White Sea is situated southward and adjacent to the Barents Sea and bounded by the northwestern coast of USSR. Its common limit with the Barents Sea (*see 9.4*) is the following :

On the North :

A line joining Cape Svyatoy Nos ($68^{\circ}08'N - 39^{\circ}46'E$), on the northeastern coast of Kol'skiy Peninsula, northeastward to Cape Kanin Nos ($68^{\circ}39'N - 43^{\circ}18'E$), the northwestern extremity of Kanin Peninsula.

NORTH GREENLAND SEA, NORWEGIAN SEA and ICELAND SEA



9.6 NORTH GREENLAND SEA

The limits of the North Greenland Sea, situated off the northeastern coast of Greenland and bounded by the Vest-Spitsbergen on the Northeast, and by the Jan Mayen Island on the South, are the following :

On the North :

A line joining Cape Bridgman ($83^{\circ}19'N - 26^{\circ}40'W$), on the northern coast of Greenland, south-eastward to Verlegenuken ($80^{\circ}04'N - 16^{\circ}16'E$), the northern extremity of Vest-Spitsbergen.

On the East :

From Verlegenuken southward, along the western coast of Vest-Spitsbergen, to South Cape ($76^{\circ}28'N - 16^{\circ}37'E$), the southern extremity of Sörkapp Island, off the southern coast of Vest-Spitsbergen.

On the Southeast :

A line joining South Cape, the southern extremity of Sörkapp Island, southwestward to North Cape ($71^{\circ}09'35''N - 7^{\circ}58'W$), the northern extremity of Jan Mayen Island ; and thence from North Cape southwestward, along the western coast of this island, to South Cape ($70^{\circ}49'35''N - 9^{\circ}00'W$), the southern extremity thereof (*the common limit with the Norwegian Sea, see 9.7*).

On the South :

A line joining South Cape, the southern extremity of Jan Mayen Island, westward, along the parallel of $70^{\circ}49'35''N$, to the eastern coast of Greenland ($70^{\circ}49'35''N - 21^{\circ}42'W$) (*the common limit with the Iceland Sea, see 9.8*).

On the West :

The northeastern coast of Greenland, from the parallel of $70^{\circ}49'35''N$ northward to Cape Bridgman ($83^{\circ}19'N - 26^{\circ}40'W$).

9.7 NORWEGIAN SEA

The limits of the Norwegian Sea, situated off the western coast of Norway and bounded by the southern extremity of the Vest-Spitsbergen on the North, by Jan Mayen Island on the West, and by Fuglö Island (in the Faeroe Islands) on the Southwest, are the following :

On the Northwest :

From South Cape ($70^{\circ}49'35''N - 9^{\circ}00'W$), the southern extremity of Jan Mayen Island, north-eastward, along the eastern coast of this island, to North Cape ($71^{\circ}09'35''N - 7^{\circ}58'W$), the northern extremity thereof ; and thence a line joining North Cape, the northern extremity of Jan Mayen Island, north-eastward to South Cape ($76^{\circ}28'N - 16^{\circ}37'E$), the southern extremity of Sörkapp Island, off the southern coast of Vest-Spitsbergen (*the common limit with the North Greenland Sea, see 9.6*).

On the Northeast :

A line joining South Cape, the southern extremity of Sörkapp Island, southeastward to North Cape ($74^{\circ}31'15''N - 19^{\circ}06'30''E$), the northern extremity of Björn Island ; thence from North Cape southward, along the western coast of Björn Island, to Cape Bull ($74^{\circ}20'40''N - 19^{\circ}05'E$), the southern extremity of this island ; and thence a line joining Cape Bull southeastward to North Cape ($71^{\circ}10'15''N - 25^{\circ}47'E$), on the northern coast of Mageröy Island, off the northern coast of Norway (*the common limit with the Barents Sea, see 9.4*).

On the East :

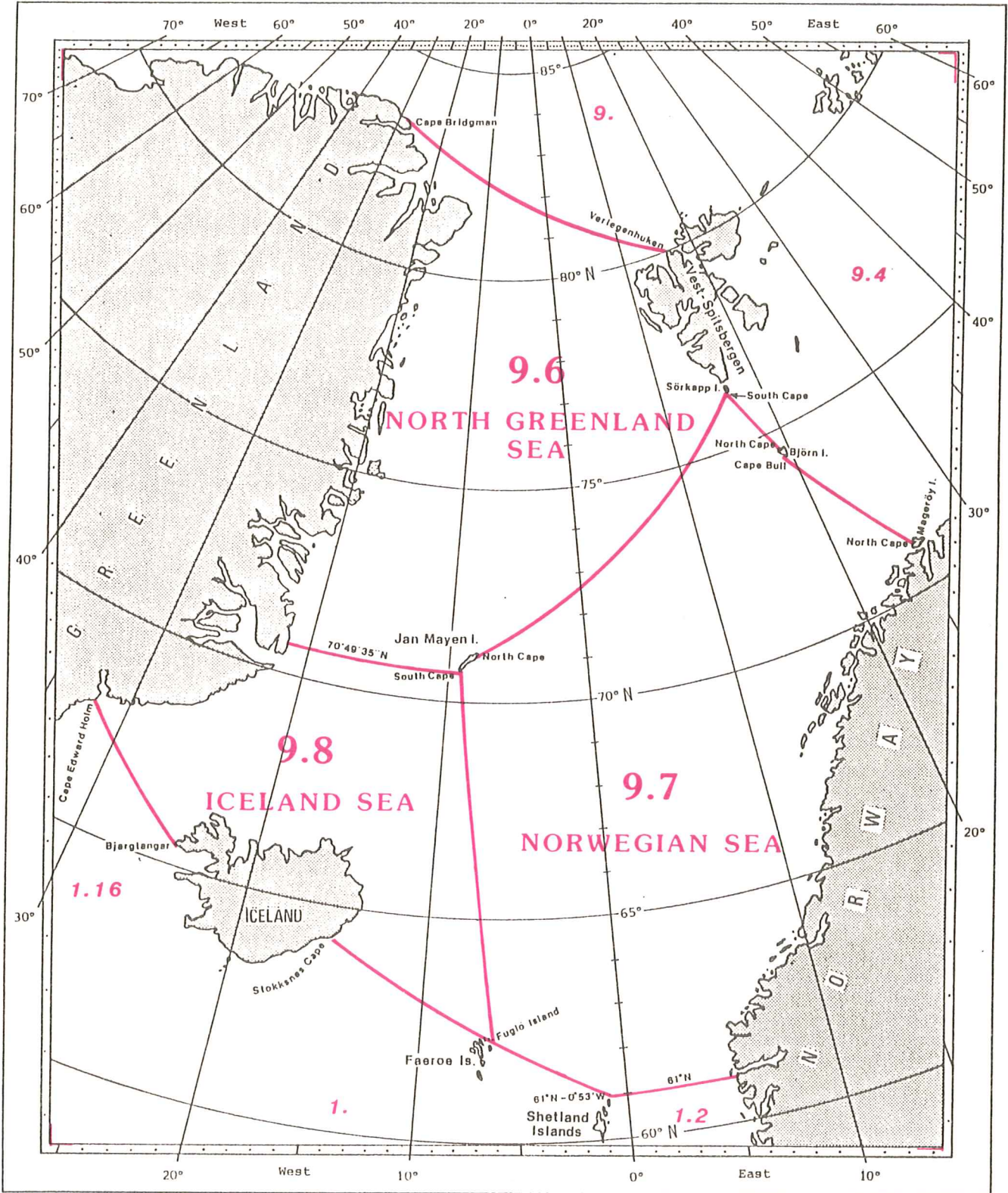
From North Cape southwestward, along the western coast of Norway, to the parallel of $61^{\circ}N$.

On the South :

A line joining the coast of Norway westward, along the parallel of $61^{\circ}N$, to position $61^{\circ}N - 0^{\circ}53'W$, on the Hebridean Shelf (*the common limit with the North Sea, see 1.2*) ; and thence from position $61^{\circ}N - 0^{\circ}53'W$ northward to the northeastern extremity of Fuglö Island ($62^{\circ}20'35''N - 6^{\circ}14'50''W$), in the Faeroe Islands (*the common limit with the North Atlantic Ocean, see 1.*).

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NORTH GREENLAND SEA, NORWEGIAN SEA and ICELAND SEA



9.7 NORWEGIAN SEA (CONTINUED)

On the West :

A line joining the northeastern extremity of Fuglö Island northward to South Cape ($70^{\circ}49'35''\text{N} - 9^{\circ}00'\text{W}$), the southern extremity of Jan Mayen Island (*the common limit with the Iceland Sea, see 9.8*).

9.8 ICELAND SEA

The limits of the Iceland Sea, situated between the northern coast of Iceland and Greenland, and bounded by Jan Mayen Island on the Northeast and by Fuglö Island (in the Faeroe Islands) on the Southeast, are the following :

On the North :

A line joining the eastern coast of Greenland ($70^{\circ}49'35''\text{N} - 21^{\circ}42'\text{W}$) eastward, along the parallel of $70^{\circ}49'35''\text{N}$, to South Cape ($70^{\circ}49'35''\text{N} - 9^{\circ}00'\text{W}$), the southern extremity of Jan Mayen Island (*the common limit with the North Greenland Sea, see 9.6*).

On the East :

A line joining South Cape southward to the northeastern extremity of Fuglö Island ($62^{\circ}20'35''\text{N} - 6^{\circ}14'50''\text{W}$), in the Faeroe Islands (*the common limit with the Norwegian Sea, see 9.7*).

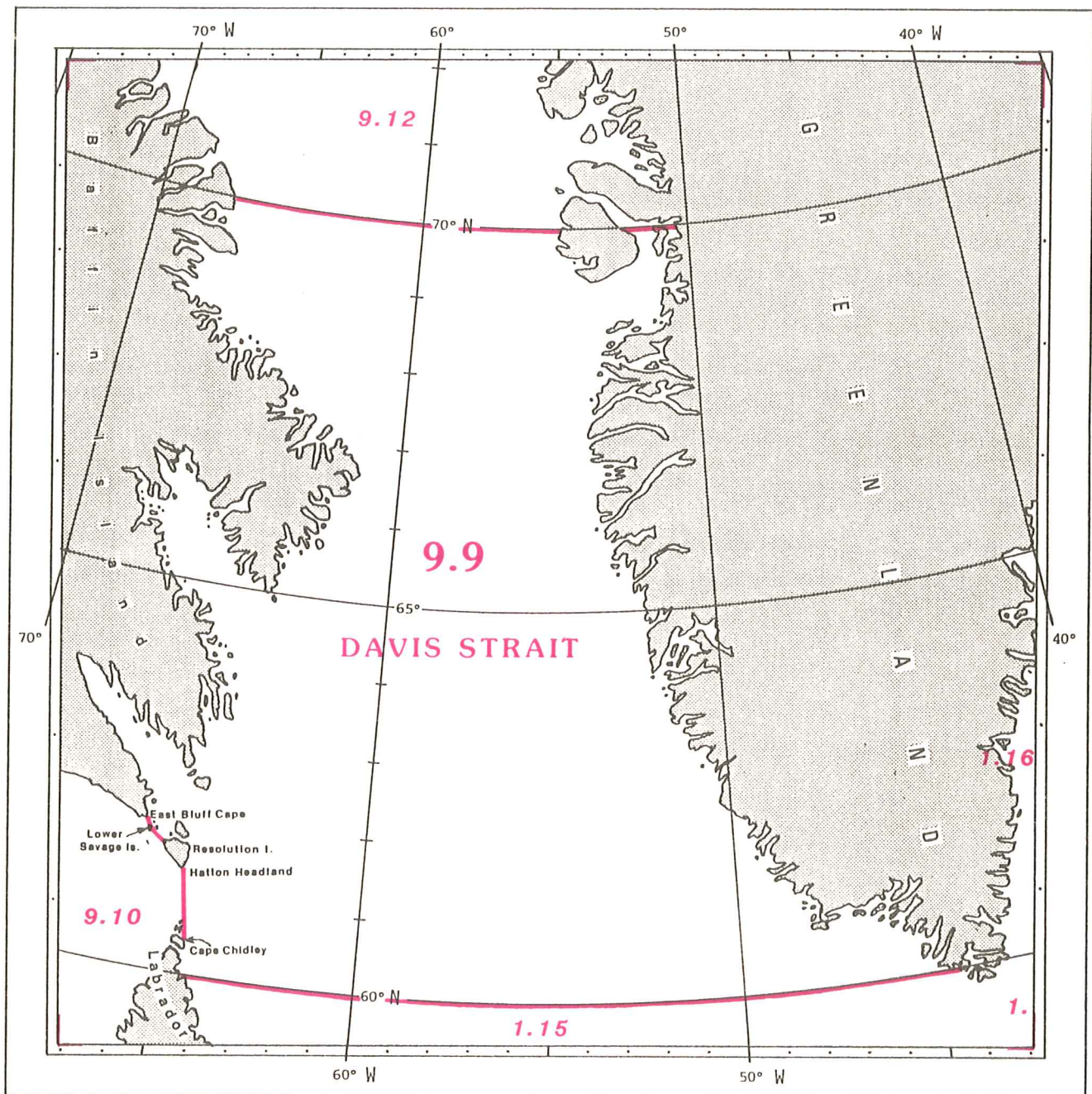
On the South :

A line joining the northeastern extremity of Fuglö Island northwestward to Stokksnes Cape ($64^{\circ}14'25''\text{N} - 14^{\circ}57'50''\text{W}$), on the eastern coast of Iceland (*the common limit with the North Atlantic Ocean, see 1.*) ;
thence from Stokksnes Cape northwestward, along the eastern and northern coasts of Iceland, to Bjargtangar ($65^{\circ}30'15''\text{N} - 24^{\circ}32'20''\text{W}$), the western extremity thereof ;
and thence a line joining Bjargtangar northwestward to Cape Edward Holm ($67^{\circ}51'\text{N} - 32^{\circ}11'\text{W}$), on the eastern coast of Greenland (*the common limit with the Greenland Sea, see 1.16*).

On the West :

From Cape Edward Holm northeastward, along the eastern coast of Greenland, to the parallel of $70^{\circ}49'35''\text{N}$.

DAVIS STRAIT



9.9 DAVIS STRAIT

The limits of the Davis Strait, situated between Baffin Island and Greenland, are the following :

On the North :

A line joining the eastern coast of Baffin Island eastward, along the parallel of 70°N, to the western coast of Greenland (*the common limit with the Baffin Bay, see 9.12*).

On the East :

The western coast of Greenland, from the parallel of 70°N southward to the parallel of 60°N.

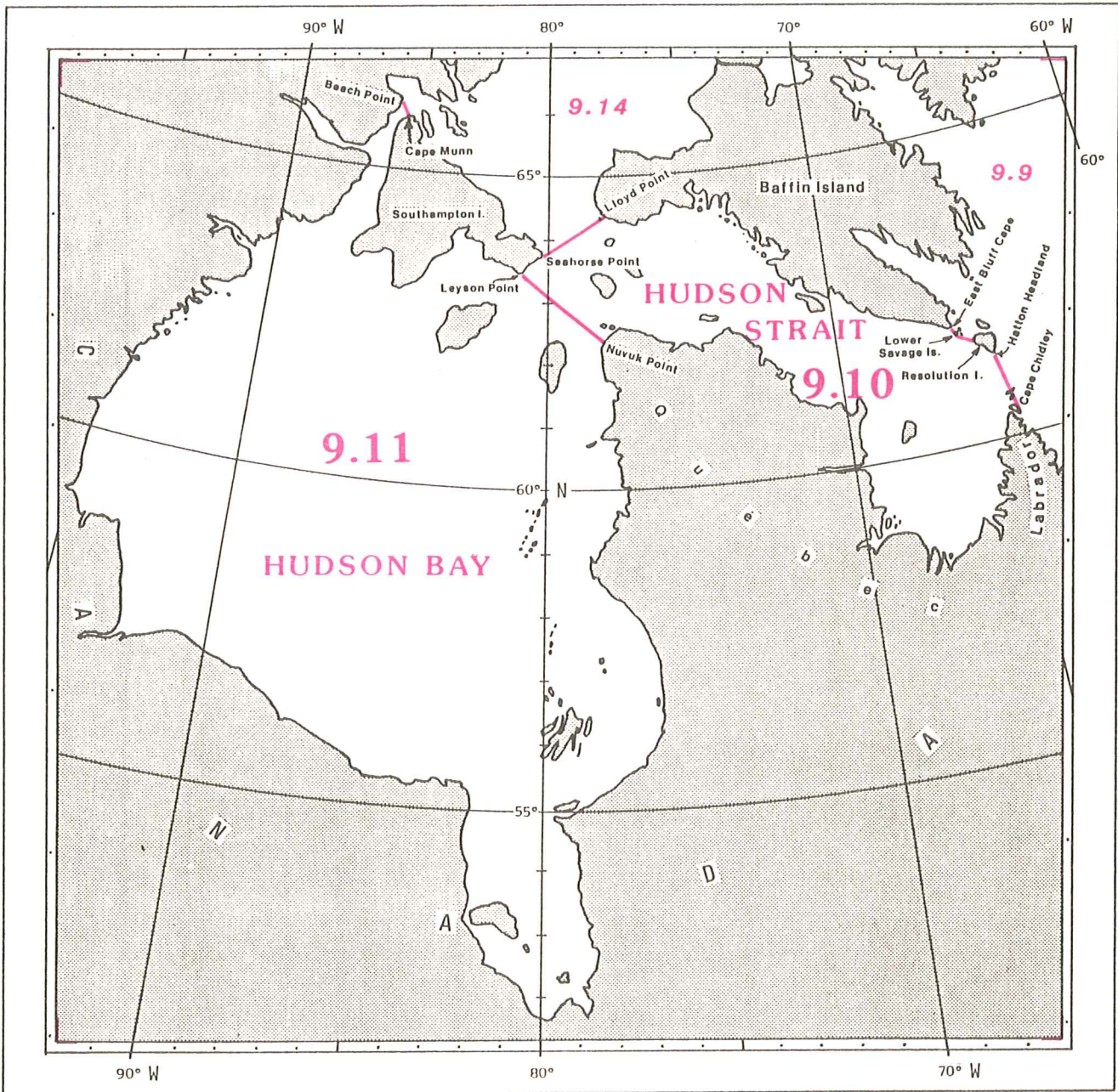
On the South :

A line joining the southern coast of Greenland westward, along the parallel of 60°N, to the northern coast of Labrador, in Canada (*the common limit with the Labrador Sea, see 1.15*).

On the West :

The northeastern coast of Labrador, from the parallel of 60°N northward to Cape Chidley (60°23'40"N - 64°26'W) ;
thence a line joining Cape Chidley northward to Hatton Headland (61°18'44"N - 64°46'45"W), the southeastern extremity of Resolution Island ;
thence from Hatton Headland northwestward, through this island, to the western extremity thereof (61°38'N - 65°29'W) ;
thence a line joining the western extremity of Resolution Island northwestward to the southeastern extremity of Lower Savage Islands (61°44'30"N - 65°40'10"W) ;
thence from the southeastern extremity of Lower Savage Islands northwestward, through these islands, to Point Meridian (61°47'N - 65°57'W), the western extremity thereof ;
thence a line joining Point Meridian northwestward to East Bluff Cape (61°52'30"N - 65°57'30"W), the southeastern extremity of Baffin Island (*the common limit with the Hudson Strait, see 9.10*) ;
and thence from East Bluff Cape northward, along the eastern coast of Baffin Island, to the parallel of 70°N.

HUDSON STRAIT and HUDSON BAY



9.10 HUDSON STRAIT

(This strait is considered to be part of the Northwestern Passages)

The limits of the Hudson Strait, situated between the northern coast of Quebec and the southern coast of Baffin Island, and linking the Northwestern Passages and the Hudson Bay with the Davis Strait, are the following :

On the North :

The southern coast of Baffin Island, from Lloyd Point ($64^{\circ}26'N - 78^{\circ}02'W$) southeastward to East Bluff Cape ($61^{\circ}52'30''N - 65^{\circ}57'30''W$).

On the East :

A line joining East Bluff Cape, the southeastern extremity of Baffin Island, southeastward to Point Meridian ($61^{\circ}47'N - 65^{\circ}57'W$), the western extremity of Lower Savage Islands ; thence from Point Meridian southeastward, through these islands, to the southeastern extremity thereof ($61^{\circ}44'30''N - 65^{\circ}40'10''W$) ; thence a line joining the southeastern extremity of Lower Savage Islands southeastward to the western extremity of Resolution Island ($61^{\circ}38'N - 65^{\circ}29'W$) and, along the western coast of this island, to Hatton Headland ($61^{\circ}18'44''N - 64^{\circ}46'45''W$), the southeastern extremity thereof ; and thence a line joining Hatton Headland southward to Cape Chidley ($60^{\circ}23'40''N - 64^{\circ}26'W$), on the northern coast of Labrador (*the common limit with the Davis Strait, see 9.9*).

On the South :

The northern coasts of Labrador and Quebec, from Cape Chidley, in Labrador, westward to Nuvuk Point ($62^{\circ}22'N - 78^{\circ}06'W$), the northwestern extremity of Quebec.

On the West :

A line joining Nuvuk Point northwestward to Leyson Point ($63^{\circ}27'N - 80^{\circ}59'W$), the southeastern extremity of Southampton Island (*the common limit with the Hudson Bay, see 9.11*) ; thence from Leyson Point northeastward, along the southeastern coast of this island, to Seahorse Point ($63^{\circ}47'N - 80^{\circ}09'W$), the eastern extremity thereof ; and thence a line joining Seahorse Point northeastward to Lloyd Point ($64^{\circ}26'N - 78^{\circ}02'W$), on the southwestern coast of Baffin Island (*the common limit with the Northwestern Passages, see 9.14*).

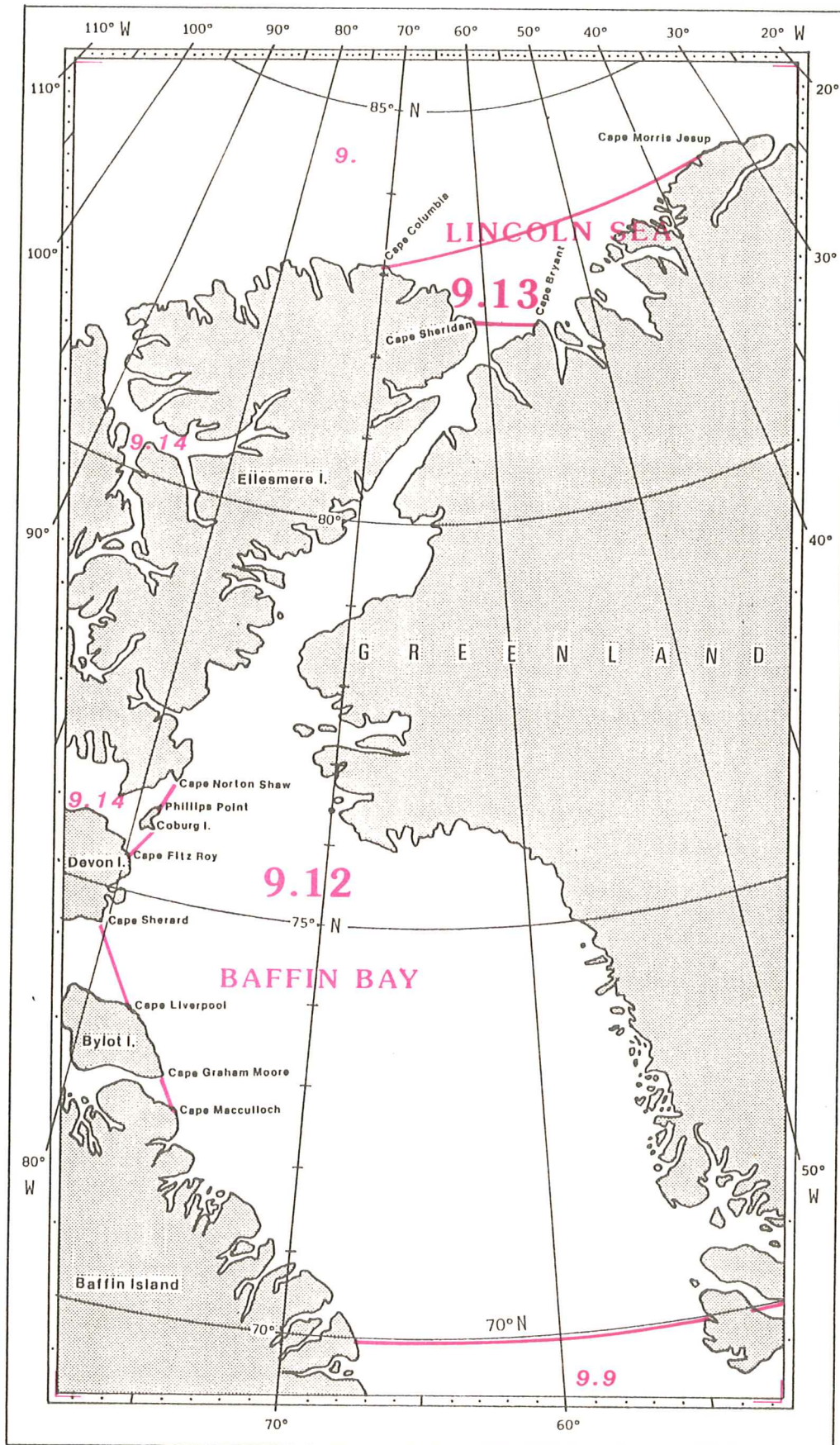
9.11 HUDSON BAY

The Hudson Bay is a large enclosed sea situated off the northeastern part of the North American continent and bounded on the East, the South and the West by the northern coast of Canada. It is connected on the North with the Northwestern Passages and the Hudson Strait ; this northern limit is the following :

On the North :

A line joining Beach Point ($66^{\circ}12'N - 85^{\circ}52'W$), on the coast of Canada, southeastward to Cape Munn ($65^{\circ}54'45''N - 85^{\circ}31'30''W$), the northern extremity of Southampton Island (*the common limit with the Northwestern Passages, see 9.14*) ; thence from Cape Munn southward and eastward, along the western and southern coasts of Southampton Island, to Leyson Point ($63^{\circ}27'N - 80^{\circ}59'W$), the southeastern extremity of this island ; and thence a line joining Leyson Point southeastward to Nuvuk Point ($62^{\circ}22'N - 78^{\circ}06'W$), the northwestern extremity of Quebec, in Canada (*the common limit with the Hudson Strait, see 9.10*).

BAFFIN BAY and LINCOLN SEA



9.12 BAFFIN BAY

The limits of the Baffin Bay, situated between the eastern coasts of Ellesmere, Devon, Bylot and Baffin Islands on the West, and the western and northwestern coasts of Greenland on the East, are the following :

On the North :

A line joining Cape Sheridan ($82^{\circ}28'N - 61^{\circ}31'W$), on the northeastern coast of Ellesmere Island, eastward to Cape Bryant ($82^{\circ}20'30''N - 55^{\circ}13'W$), on the northwestern coast of Greenland (*the common limit with the Lincoln Sea, see 9.13*).

On the East :

From Cape Bryant southward, along the western coast of Greenland, to the parallel of $70^{\circ}N$.

On the South :

A line joining the western coast of Greenland westward, along the parallel of $70^{\circ}N$, to the eastern coast of Baffin Island (*the common limit with the Davis Strait, see 9.9*).

On the West :

The northeastern coast of Baffin Island, from the parallel of $70^{\circ}N$ northwestward to Cape Macculloch ($72^{\circ}29'30''N - 75^{\circ}10'W$) ;
 thence a line joining Cape Macculloch northwestward to Cape Graham Moore ($72^{\circ}52'N - 76^{\circ}04'W$), the southeastern extremity of Bylot Island ;
 thence from Cape Graham Moore northwestward, along the eastern coast of this island, to Cape Liverpool ($73^{\circ}40'N - 78^{\circ}05'W$), the northeastern extremity thereof ;
 thence a line joining Cape Liverpool northwestward to Cape Sherard ($74^{\circ}36'N - 80^{\circ}14'W$), the southeastern extremity of Devon Island ;
 thence from Cape Sherard northward, along the eastern coast of this island, to Cape Fitz Roy ($75^{\circ}32'N - 79^{\circ}56'W$), on the northeastern coast thereof ;
 thence a line joining Cape Fitz Roy northeastward to the southeastern extremity of Coburg Island ($75^{\circ}50'30''N - 78^{\circ}55'W$) ;
 thence from the southeastern extremity of Coburg Island northward, along the eastern coast of this island, to Phillips Point ($76^{\circ}06'N - 78^{\circ}49'W$), the northeastern extremity thereof ;
 thence a line joining Phillips Point northward to Cape Norton Shaw ($76^{\circ}27'N - 78^{\circ}28'W$), on the southeastern coast of Ellesmere Island ;
 (*the common limit with the Northwestern Passages, see 9.14*)
 and thence from Cape Norton Shaw northeastward, along the eastern coast of Ellesmere Island, to Cape Sheridan ($82^{\circ}28'N - 61^{\circ}31'W$), on the northeastern coast of this island.

9.13 LINCOLN SEA

The limits of the Lincoln Sea, situated between the northern coasts of Ellesmere Island and Greenland, are the following :

On the North :

A line joining Cape Columbia ($83^{\circ}06'N - 70^{\circ}25'W$), the northern extremity of Ellesmere Island, eastward to Cape Morris Jesup ($83^{\circ}39'N - 33^{\circ}25'W$), the northern extremity of Greenland.

On the East :

From Cape Morris Jesup southwestward, along the northern coast of Greenland, to Cape Bryant ($82^{\circ}20'30''N - 55^{\circ}13'W$).

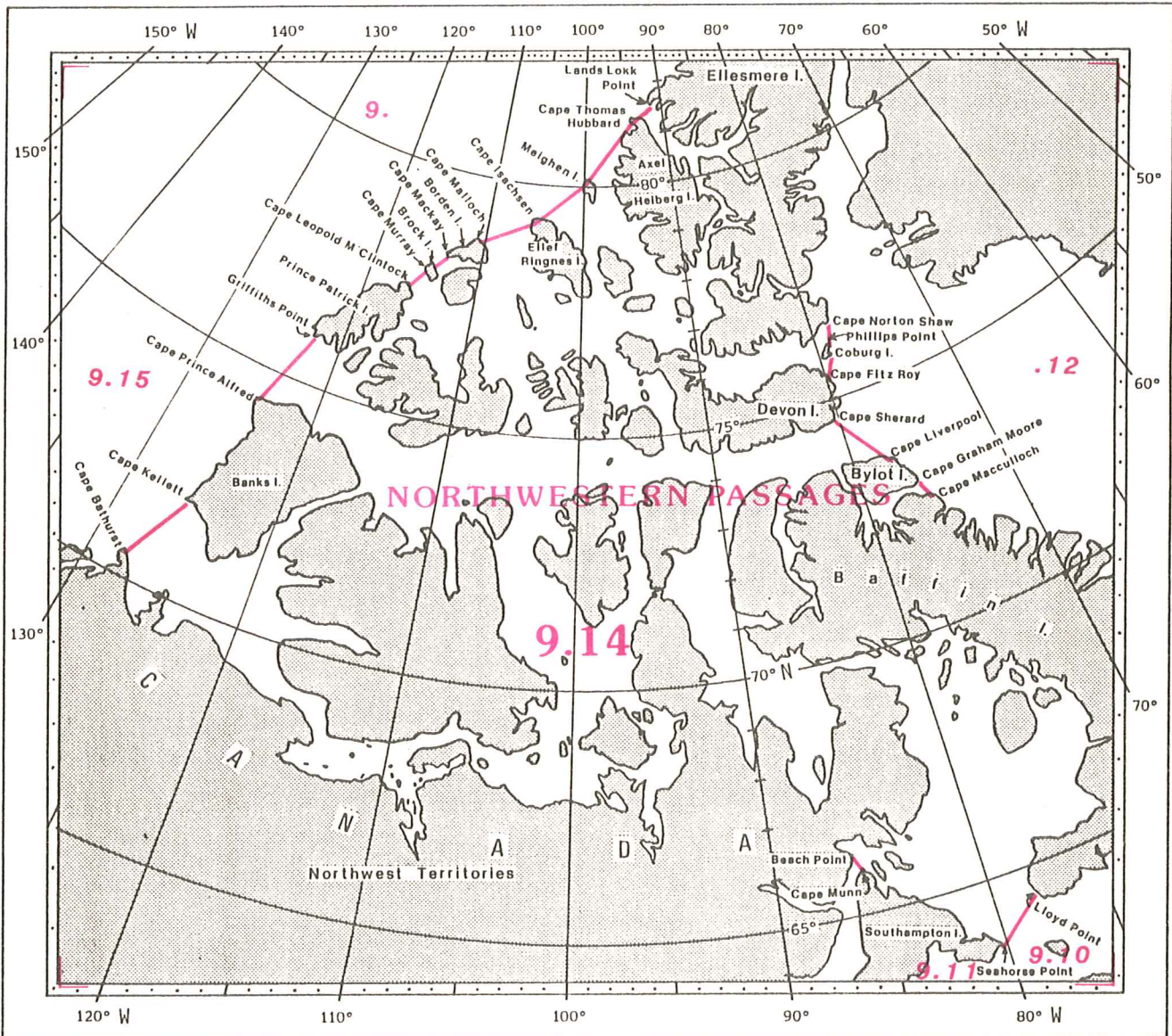
On the South :

A line joining Cape Bryant westward to Cape Sheridan ($82^{\circ}28'N - 61^{\circ}31'W$), on the northeastern coast of Ellesmere Island (*the common limit with the Baffin Bay, see 9.12*).

On the West :

From Cape Sheridan northwestward, along the northern coast of Ellesmere Island, to Cape Columbia ($83^{\circ}06'N - 70^{\circ}25'W$), the northern extremity of this island.

NORTHWESTERN PASSAGES



9.14 NORTHWESTERN PASSAGES

The limits of the Northwestern Passages, situated between the northern coast of Canada and the off-lying islands of the Northwest Territories of Canada, are the following :

On the North :

From Griffiths Point (76°05'30"N - 123°01'W), the western extremity of Prince Patrick Island, northeastward, along the northern coast of this island, to Cape Leopold M'Clintock (77°33'45"N - 116°24'W), the northern extremity thereof ;
 thence a line joining Cape Leopold M'Clintock northeastward to Cape Murray (77°57'45"N - 115°05'W), the western extremity of Brock Island ;
 thence from Cape Murray northeastward, along the northern coast of this island, to the northern extremity thereof (78°04'45"N - 114°20'W) ;
 thence a line joining the northern extremity of Brock Island northeastward to Cape Mackay (78°21'N - 113°18'W), the western extremity of Borden Island ;
 thence from Cape Mackay northeastward, along the northern coast of this island, to Cape Malloch (78°45'30"N - 110°43'W), the northern extremity thereof ;
 thence a line joining Cape Malloch northeastward to Cape Isachsen (79°20'N - 105°26'W), the northwestern extremity of Ellef Ringnes Island, thence to the northwestern extremity of Meighen Island (80°09'N - 99°46'W), thence to Cape Thomas Hubbard (81°22'N - 94°07'W), the northwestern extremity of Axel Heiberg Island, and thence to Lands Lokk Point (81°36'30"N - 91°54'W), the northwestern extremity of Ellesmere Island.

On the East :

From Lands Lokk Point southeastward, along the western and southern coasts of Ellesmere Island, to Cape Norton Shaw (76°27'N - 78°28'W), on the southeastern coast of this island ;
 thence a line joining Cape Norton Shaw southward to Phillips Point (76°06'N - 78°49'W), the northeastern extremity of Coburg Island ;
 thence from Phillips Point southward, along the western coast of this island, to the southeastern extremity thereof (75°50'30"N - 78°55'W) ;
 thence a line joining the southeastern extremity of Coburg Island southwestward to Cape Fitz Roy (75°32'N - 79°56'W), on the northeastern coast of Devon Island ;
 thence from Cape Fitz Roy southward, through Devon Island, to Cape Sherard (74°36'N - 80°14'W), the southeastern extremity of this island ;
 thence a line joining Cape Sherard southeastward to Cape Liverpool (73°40'N - 78°05'W), the northeastern extremity of Bylot Island ;
 thence from Cape Liverpool southeastward, through Bylot Island, to Cape Graham Moore (72°52'N - 76°04'W), the southeastern extremity of this island ;
 thence a line joining Cape Graham Moore southeastward to Cape Macculloch (72°29'30"N - 75°10'W), on the northeastern coast of Baffin Island ;
 (The common limit with the Baffin Bay, see 9.12)
 and thence from Macculloch southward, through Baffin Island, to Lloyd Point (64°26'N - 78°02'W), on the southwestern coast of this island.

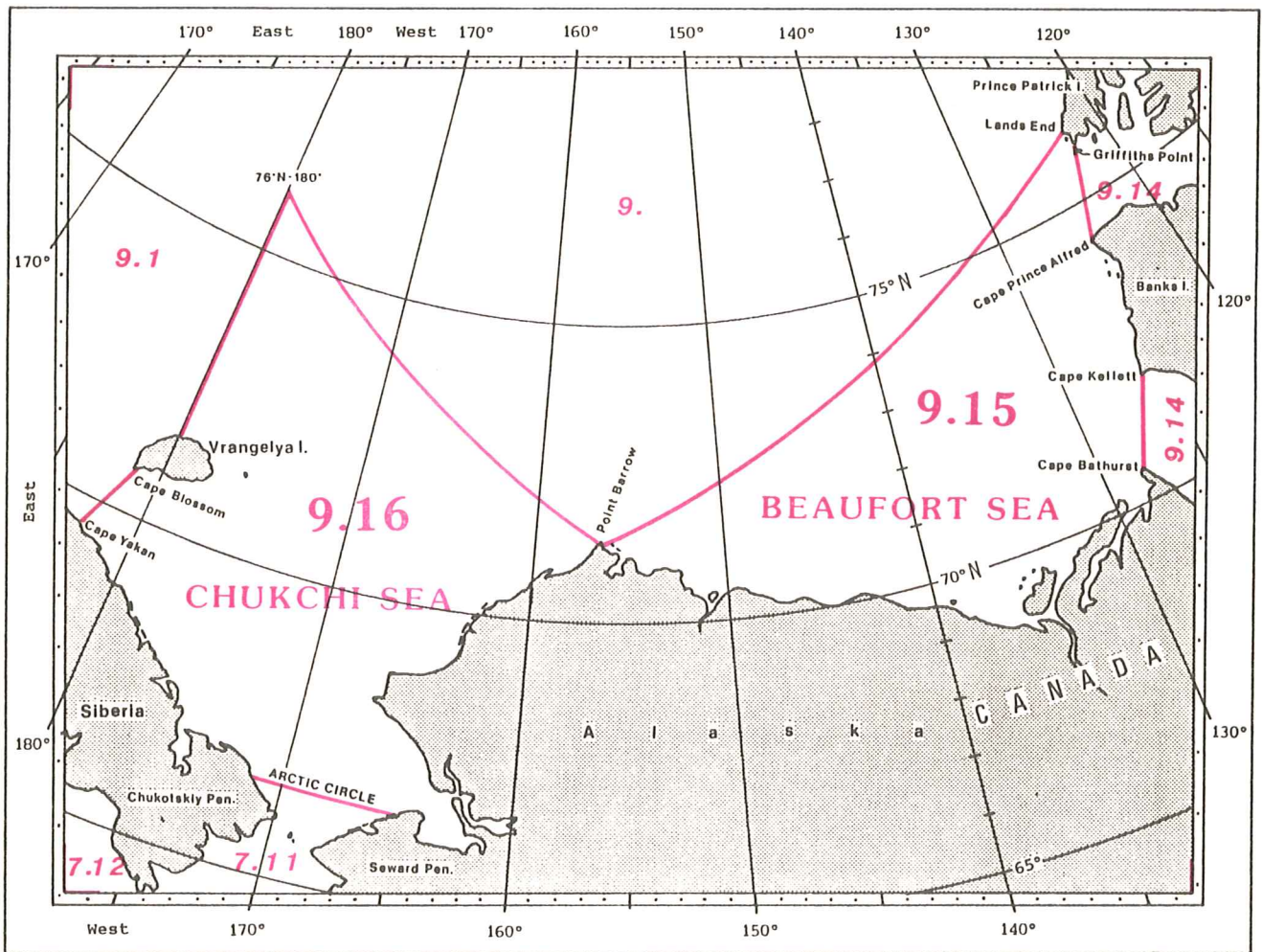
On the South :

A line joining Lloyd Point southwestward to Seahorse Point (63°47'N - 80°09'W), the eastern extremity of Southampton Island (the common limit with the Hudson Strait, see 9.10) ;
 thence from Seahorse Point northwestward, along the northern coast of Southampton Island, to Cape Munn (65°54'45"N - 85°31'30"W), the northern extremity of this island ;
 thence a line joining Cape Munn northwestward to Beach Point (66°12'N - 85°52'W), on the coast of Canada (the common limit with the Hudson Bay, see 9.11) ;
 and thence from Beach Point westward, along the northern coast of Canada, to Cape Bathurst (70°34'30"N - 128°02'W).

On the West :

A line joining Cape Bathurst northeastward to Cape Kellett (71°58'N - 126°01'W), the western extremity of Banks Island ;
 thence from Cape Kellett northward, along the western coast of this island, to Cape Prince Alfred (74°20'30"N - 124°46'W), the northwestern extremity thereof ;
 and thence a line joining Cape Prince Alfred northward to Griffiths Point (76°05'30"N - 123°01'W), the western extremity of Prince Patrick Island (the common limit with the Beaufort Sea, see 9.15).

BEAUFORT SEA and CHUKCHI SEA



9.15 BEAUFORT SEA

The limits of the Beaufort Sea, situated off the northern coasts of Alaska and Canada, and bounded on the East by Prince Patrick and Banks Islands, are the following :

On the Northwest :

A line joining Point Barrow ($71^{\circ}24'N - 156^{\circ}28'W$), the northern extremity of Alaska, north-eastward to Lands End (a point at $76^{\circ}20'N - 122^{\circ}35'W$), on the northwestern coast of Prince Patrick Island.

On the East :

From Lands End southward, along the western coast of Prince Patrick Island, to Griffiths Point ($76^{\circ}05'30''N - 123^{\circ}01'W$), the western extremity of this island ;
thence a line joining Griffiths Point southward to Cape Prince Alfred ($74^{\circ}20'30''N - 124^{\circ}46'W$), the northwestern extremity of Banks Island ;
thence from Cape Prince Alfred southward, along the western coast of this island, to Cape Kellett ($71^{\circ}58'N - 126^{\circ}01'W$), the western extremity thereof ;
and thence a line joining Cape Kellett southwestward to Cape Bathurst ($70^{\circ}34'30''N - 128^{\circ}02'W$), on the northern coast of Canada (*the common limit with the Northwestern Passages, see 9.14*).

On the South :

From Cape Bathurst westward, along the northern coasts of Canada and Alaska, to Point Barrow ($71^{\circ}24'N - 156^{\circ}28'W$), the northern extremity of Alaska.

9.16 CHUKCHI SEA

The limits of the Chukchi Sea, situated between the northeastern coast of Siberia and the northwestern coast of Alaska, are the following :

On the Northeast :

A line joining position $76^{\circ}N - 180^{\circ}$, on the shelf edge, southeastward to Point Barrow ($71^{\circ}24'N - 156^{\circ}28'W$), the northern extremity of Alaska.

On the East :

From Point Barrow southwestward, along the northwestern coast of Alaska, to position $66^{\circ}33'N - 164^{\circ}44'W$ approx., on the northern coast of Seward Peninsula.

On the South :

From the northern coast of Seward Peninsula, in Alaska, westward, along the Arctic Circle ($66^{\circ}33'N$ approx.), to the northeastern coast of Chukotskiy Peninsula, in Siberia, at position $66^{\circ}33'N - 171^{\circ}04'W$ approx. (*the common limit with the Bering Sea, see 7.11*).

On the Southwest :

From position $66^{\circ}33'N - 171^{\circ}04'W$ northwestward, along the northeastern coast of Siberia, to Cape Yakan ($69^{\circ}35'N - 177^{\circ}30'E$).

On the West :

A line joining Cape Yakan northeastward to Cape Blossom ($70^{\circ}47'N - 178^{\circ}45'E$), the southern extremity of Vrangelya Island ;
thence from Cape Blossom northeastward, through this island, to position $71^{\circ}32'N - 180^{\circ}$, on the northern coast thereof ;
and thence a line joining the northern coast of Vrangelya Island northward, along the meridian of 180° , to position $76^{\circ}N - 180^{\circ}$, on the shelf edge (*the common limit with the East Siberian Sea, see 9.1*).

