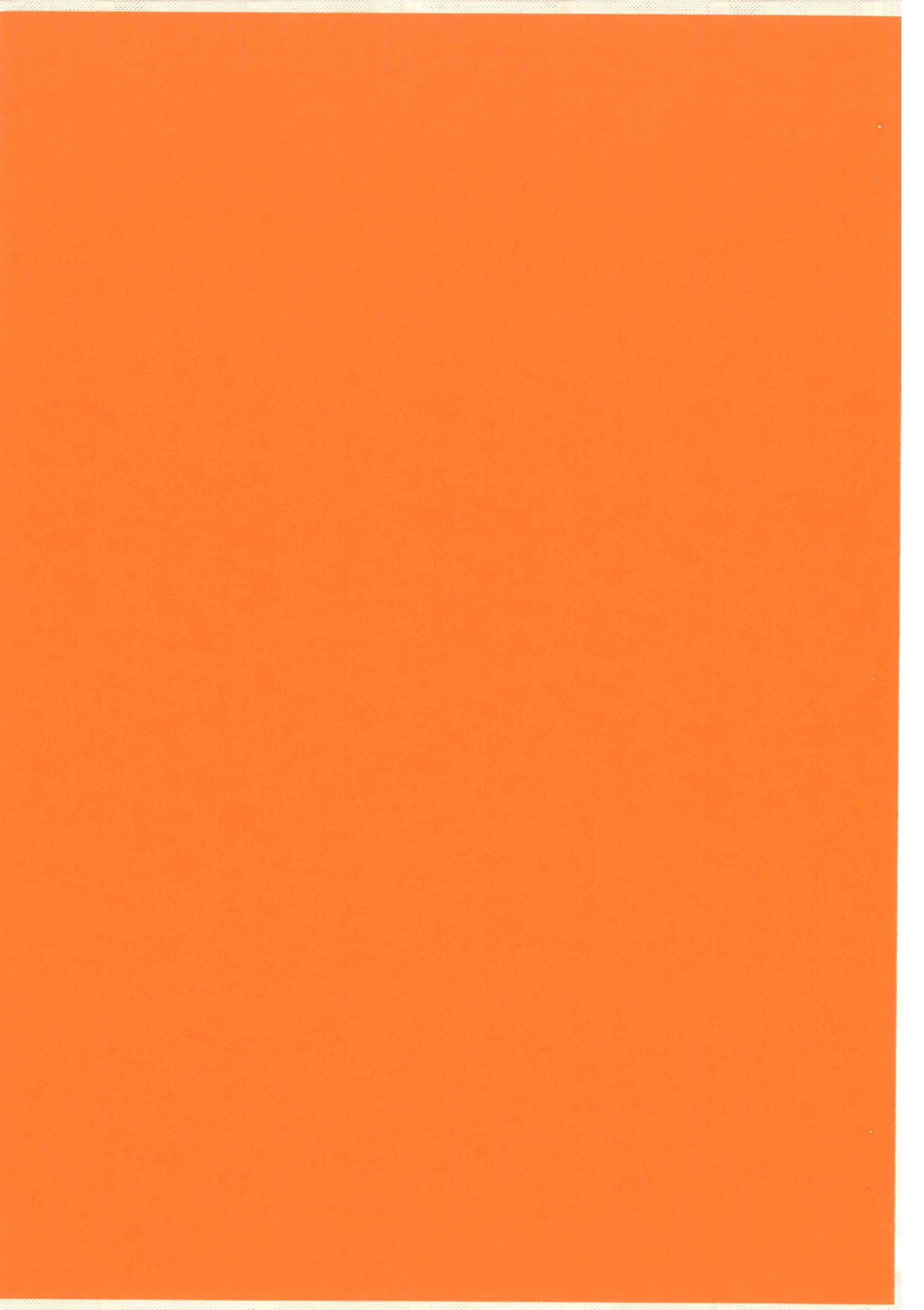


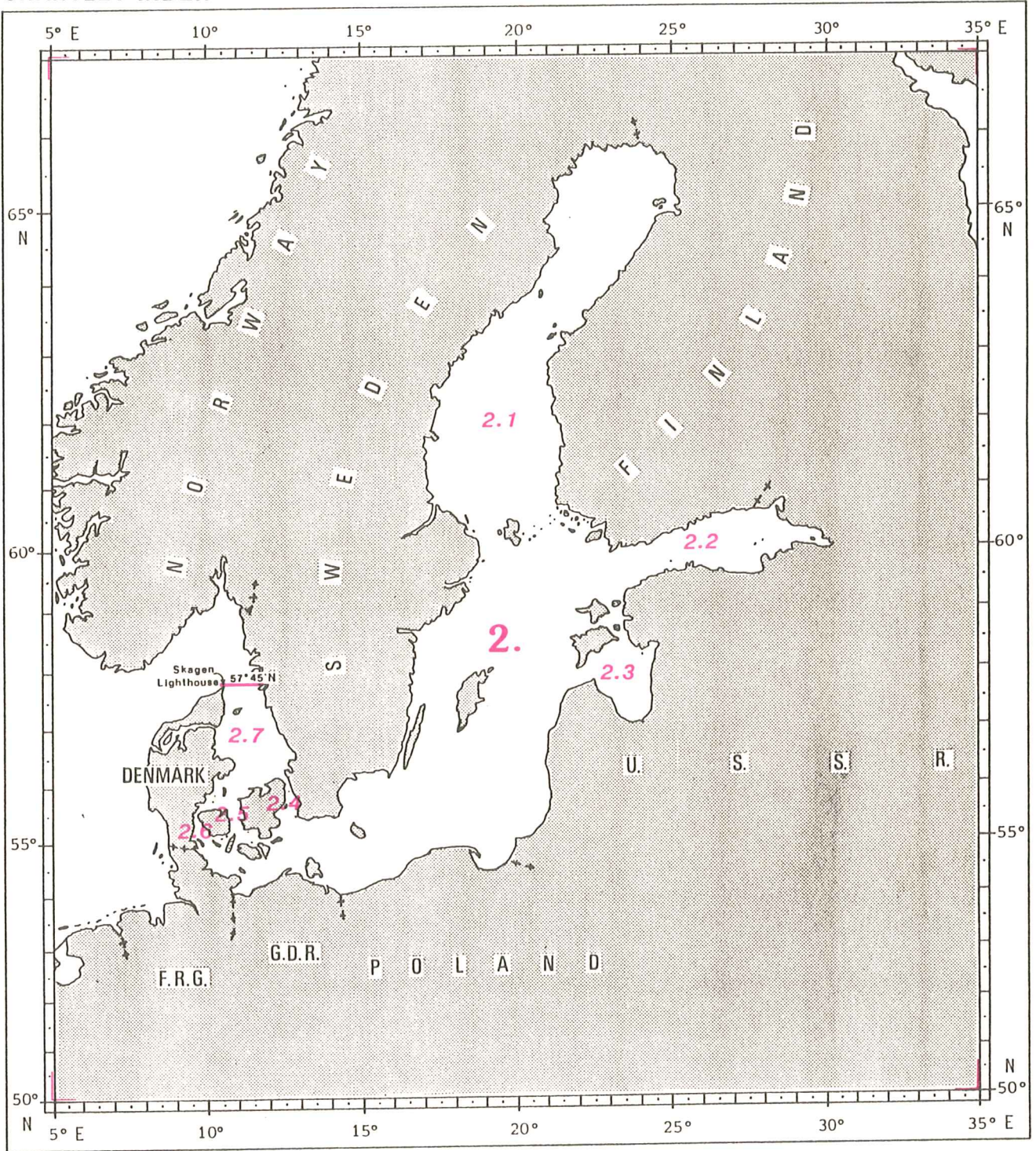
CHAPTER 2.

BALTIC SEA AND ITS SUB-DIVISIONS

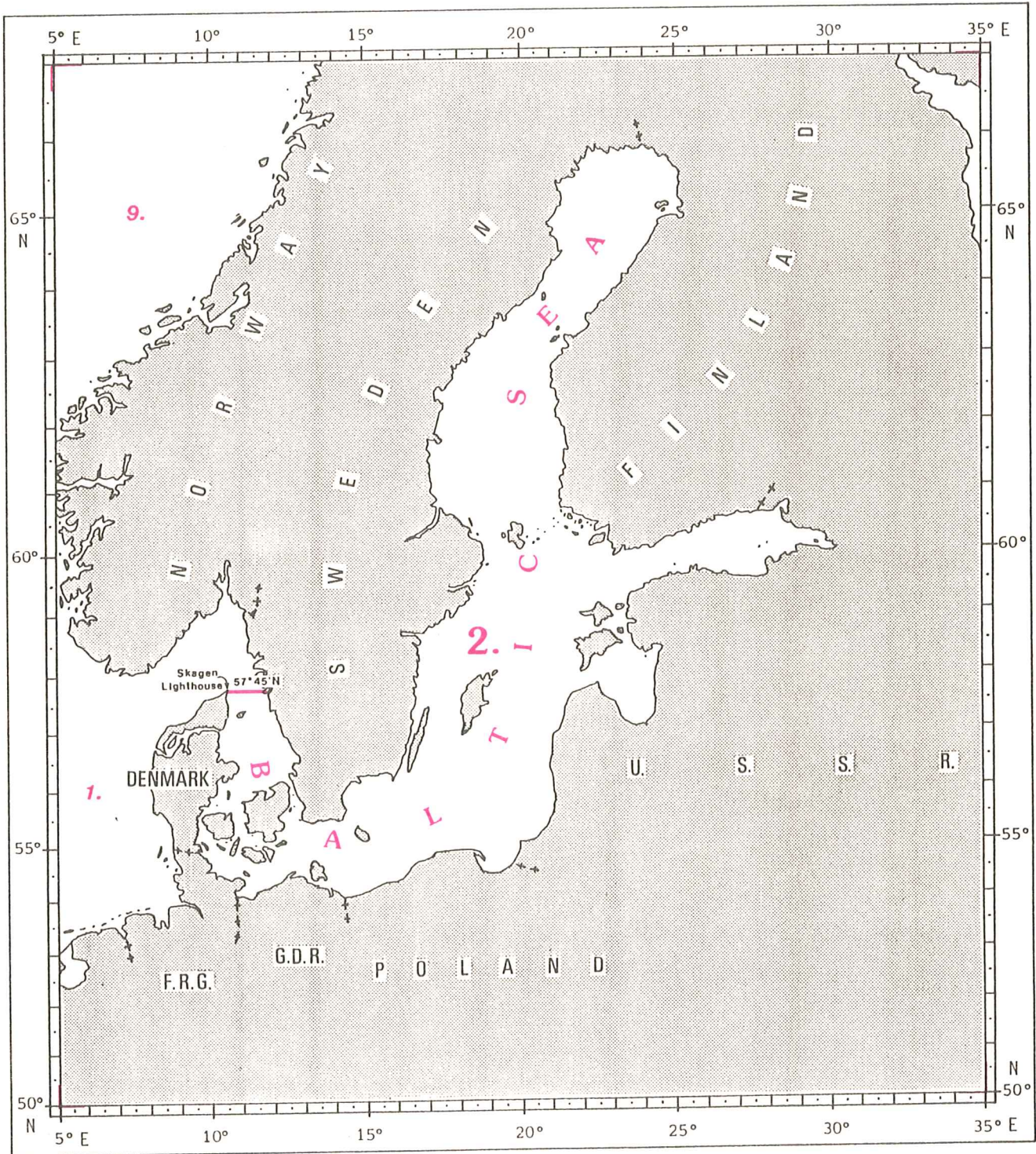


BALTIC SEA AND ITS SUB-DIVISIONS

CHARTLET-INDEX



BALTIC SEA



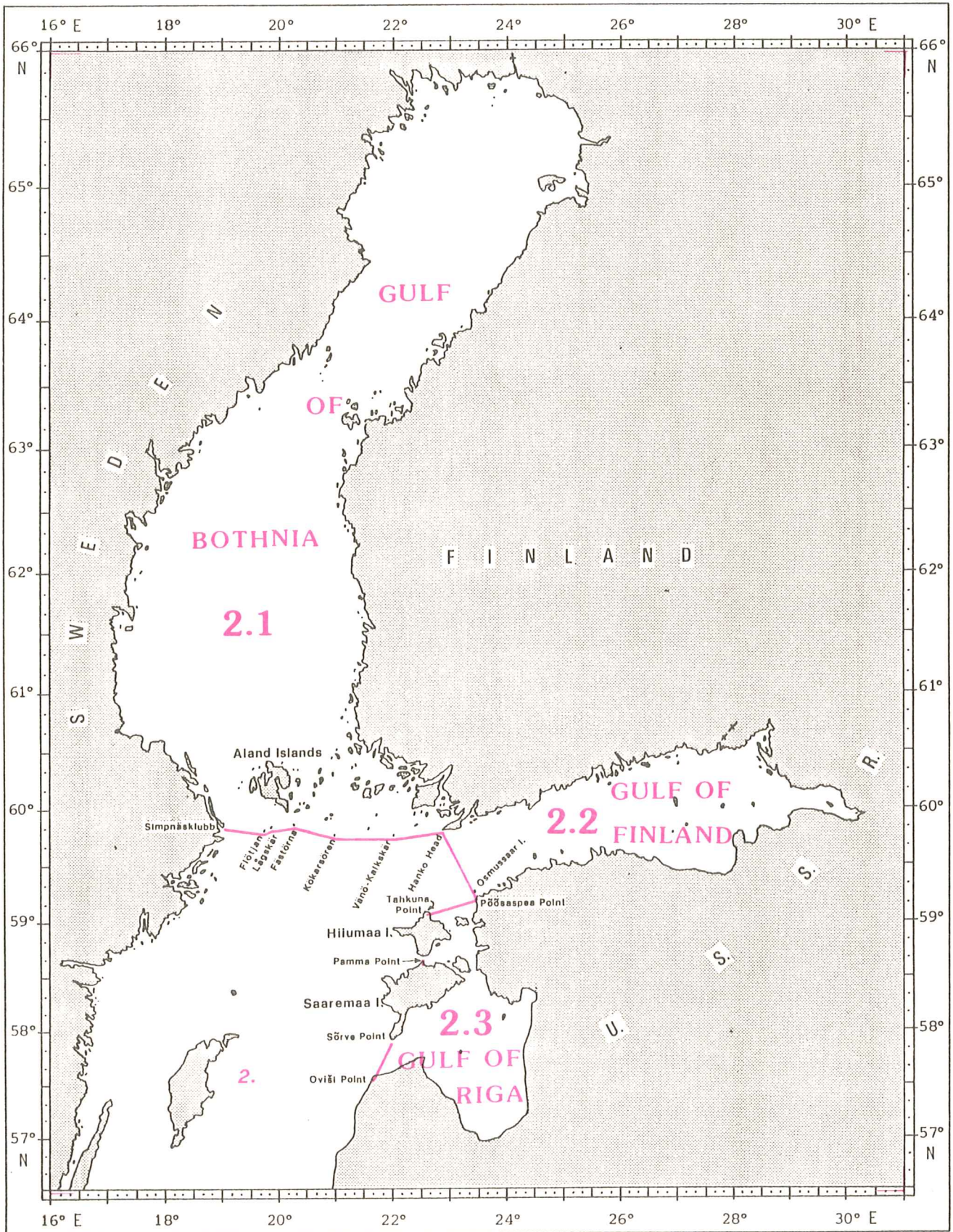
2. BALTIC SEA

The Baltic Sea, an enclosed sea opening only to the Skagerrak at parallel of 57°45'N, is bounded by the coasts of Sweden, Finland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Poland, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany and Denmark.

The limit between the Baltic Sea and the Skagerrak (*see 1.1*) is the following :

A line joining Skagen Lighthouse (57°45'N - 10°35'50"E), the northern extremity of Jutland in Denmark, eastward, along the parallel of 57°45'N, to the coast of Sweden.

GULF OF BOTHNIA, GULF OF FINLAND and GULF OF RIGA



2.1 GULF OF BOTHNIA

The limits of the Gulf of Bothnia, situated in the northern part of the Baltic Sea, are the following :

On the West, the North and the East :

The coasts of Sweden and Finland, from Simpnäsklubb ($59^{\circ}53'36''\text{N} - 19^{\circ}05'\text{E}$), in Sweden, to Hanko Head ($59^{\circ}48'30''\text{N} - 22^{\circ}53'50''\text{E}$), in Finland.

On the South :

A line joining Simpnäsklubb, in Sweden, eastward to Flötjan (a rock at $59^{\circ}48'30''\text{N} - 19^{\circ}47'20''\text{E}$); thence from Flötjan eastward to Lågskär (an islet at $59^{\circ}50'30''\text{N} - 19^{\circ}55'15''\text{E}$) ; thence from Lågskär eastward to Fästörna (a rock at $59^{\circ}51'22''\text{N} - 20^{\circ}20'45''\text{E}$) ; thence from Fästörna eastward to Kökarsören (an island at $59^{\circ}46'05''\text{N} - 21^{\circ}01'20''\text{E}$) ; thence from Kökarsören eastward to Vänö-Kalkskär (an islet at $59^{\circ}46'55''\text{N} - 22^{\circ}03'50''\text{E}$) ; and thence from Vänö-Kalkskär eastward to Hanko Head ($59^{\circ}48'30''\text{N} - 22^{\circ}53'50''\text{E}$), on the coast of Finland -- in such a way that the Aland Islands and all the adjacent shoals and channels are included in the Gulf of Bothnia.

2.2 GULF OF FINLAND

The limits of the Gulf of Finland, situated in the eastern part of the Baltic Sea, are the following :

On the North, the East and the South :

The coasts of Finland and USSR, from Hanko Head ($59^{\circ}48'30''\text{N} - 22^{\circ}53'50''\text{E}$), in Finland, to Pöösaspea Point ($59^{\circ}13'40''\text{N} - 23^{\circ}31'\text{E}$), in USSR.

On the West :

A line joining Pöösaspea Point northwestward to the southern extremity of Osmussaar Island ($59^{\circ}16'30''\text{N} - 23^{\circ}24'45''\text{E}$) ; thence, through this island, northwestward to the northern extremity thereof ($59^{\circ}18'15''\text{N} - 23^{\circ}21'40''\text{E}$) ; and thence a line joining the northern extremity of Osmussaar Island northwestward to Hanko Head ($59^{\circ}48'30''\text{N} - 22^{\circ}53'50''\text{E}$), in Finland.

2.3 GULF OF RIGA

The limits of the Gulf of Riga, situated in the eastern part of the Baltic Sea, are the following :

On the North :

A line joining Tahkuna Point ($59^{\circ}05'30''\text{N} - 22^{\circ}35'20''\text{E}$), the northern extremity of Hiiumaa Island, eastward to Pöösaspea Point ($59^{\circ}13'40''\text{N} - 23^{\circ}31'\text{E}$), on the coast of USSR.

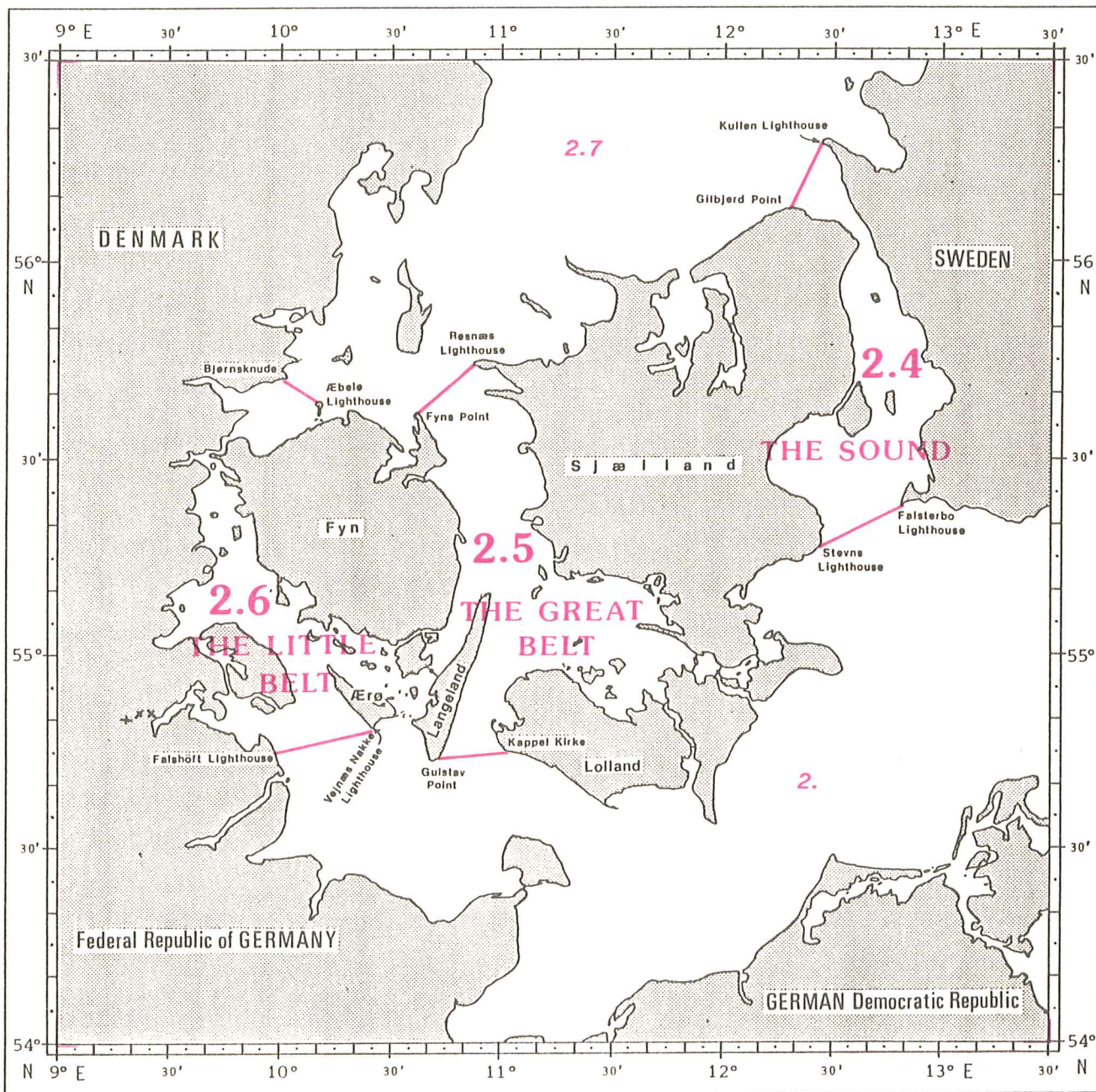
On the East and the South :

From Pöösaspea Point southward and westward, along the coast of USSR, to Oviši Point ($57^{\circ}34'40''\text{N} - 21^{\circ}43'10''\text{E}$).

On the West :

A line joining Oviši Point northeastward to Sörve Point ($57^{\circ}54'30''\text{N} - 22^{\circ}03'30''\text{E}$), the southern extremity of Saaremaa Island ; thence from Sörve Point northeastward, along the eastern coast of this island, to Pamma Point ($58^{\circ}38'30''\text{N} - 22^{\circ}34'\text{E}$), the northern extremity thereof ; thence a line joining Pamma Point northward to the southern extremity of Hiiumaa Island ($58^{\circ}41'30''\text{N} - 22^{\circ}34'15''\text{E}$) ; and thence from the southern extremity of Hiiumaa Island northward, along the eastern coast of this island, to Tahkuna Point ($59^{\circ}05'30''\text{N} - 22^{\circ}35'20''\text{E}$), the northern extremity thereof.

THE SOUND, THE GREAT BELT and THE LITTLE BELT



2.4 THE SOUND

The limits of the Sound, situated in the southwestern part of the Baltic Sea, between the Danish island of Sjælland and the southwestern coast of Sweden, are the following :

On the North :

A line joining Gilbjerg Point ($56^{\circ}07'45''\text{N} - 12^{\circ}17'25''\text{E}$), the northern extremity of Sjælland Island, northeastward to Kullen Lighthouse ($56^{\circ}18'10''\text{N} - 12^{\circ}26'55''\text{E}$), in Sweden (*the common limit with the Kattegat, see 2.7*).

On the East :

From Kullen Lighthouse southward, along the southwestern coast of Sweden, to Falsterbo Lighthouse ($55^{\circ}22'45''\text{N} - 12^{\circ}48'45''\text{E}$).

On the South :

A line joining Falsterbo Lighthouse, in Sweden, southwestward to Stevns Lighthouse ($55^{\circ}17'30''\text{N} - 12^{\circ}27'20''\text{E}$), on the eastern coast of Sjælland Island.

On the West :

From Stevns Lighthouse northward, along the eastern coast of Sjælland Island, to Gilbjerg Point ($56^{\circ}07'45''\text{N} - 12^{\circ}17'25''\text{E}$), the northern extremity of this island.

2.5 THE GREAT BELT

The limits of the Great Belt, situated in the southwestern part of the Baltic Sea, between the Danish islands of Sjælland and Lolland on the East, and Fyn and Langeland on the West, are the following :

On the North :

A line joining Fyns Point ($55^{\circ}37'15''\text{N} - 10^{\circ}35'35''\text{E}$), the northeastern extremity of Fyn Island, northeastward to Røsnæs Lighthouse ($55^{\circ}44'37''\text{N} - 10^{\circ}52'15''\text{E}$), the western extremity of Sjælland Island (*the common limit with the Kattegat, see 2.7*).

On the East :

From Røsnæs Lighthouse southward, along the western coasts of Sjælland and Lolland Islands, to Kappel Kirke ($54^{\circ}46'06''\text{N} - 11^{\circ}00'\text{E}$), on the southwestern coast of Lolland Island.

On the South :

A line joining Kappel Kirke westward to Gulstav Point ($54^{\circ}43'20''\text{N} - 10^{\circ}41'40''\text{E}$), the southern extremity of Langeland Island.

On the West :

From Gulstav Point northward, along the eastern coast of Langeland and Fyn Islands, to Fyns Point ($55^{\circ}37'15''\text{N} - 10^{\circ}35'35''\text{E}$), the northeastern extremity of Fyn Island.

2.6 THE LITTLE BELT

The limits of the Little Belt, situated in the southwestern part of the Baltic Sea, between the eastern coasts of Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany and the Danish islands of Fyn and Ærø, are the following :

On the North :

A line joining Bjørnsknude ($55^{\circ}41'50''\text{N} - 10^{\circ}01'50''\text{E}$), in Denmark, southeastward to Æbelø Lighthouse ($55^{\circ}38'48''\text{N} - 10^{\circ}09'50''\text{E}$), on Æbelø Island, off the northern coast of Fyn Island (*the common limit with the Kattegat, see 2.7*).

On the East :

From Æbelø Lighthouse southward, along the western coasts of Fyn and Ærø Islands, to Vejnaes Nakke Lighthouse ($54^{\circ}49'\text{N} - 10^{\circ}25'30''\text{E}$), the southern extremity of Ærø Island.

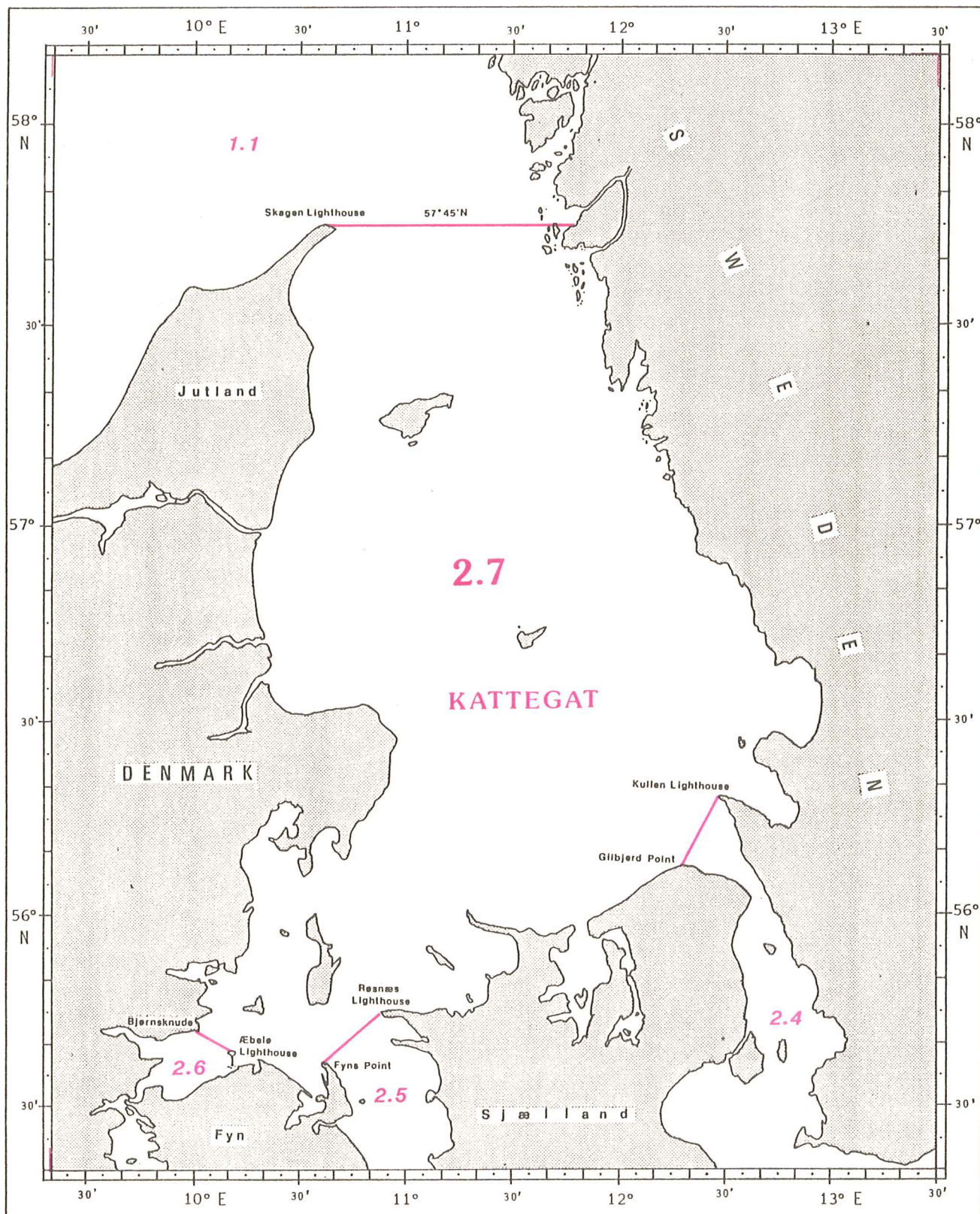
On the South :

A line joining Vejnaes Nakke Lighthouse westward to Falshöft Lighthouse ($54^{\circ}46'06''\text{N} - 9^{\circ}58'\text{E}$), on the coast of the Federal Republic of Germany.

On the West :

From Falshöft Lighthouse northward, along the coasts of the Federal Republic of Germany and Denmark, to Bjørnsknude ($55^{\circ}41'50''\text{N} - 10^{\circ}01'50''\text{E}$), in Denmark.

KATTEGAT



2.7 KATTEGAT

The limits of the Kattegat, a wide strait situated at the entrance of the Baltic Sea, between the coasts of Denmark and Sweden, are the following :

On the North :

A line joining Skagen Lighthouse ($57^{\circ}45'N - 10^{\circ}35'50"E$), the northern extremity of Jutland in Denmark, eastward, along the parallel of $57^{\circ}45'N$, to the coast of Sweden (*the common limit with the Skagerrak, see 1.1*).

On the East :

From the parallel of $57^{\circ}45'N$ southward, along the western coast of Sweden, to Kullen Lighthouse ($56^{\circ}18'10"N - 12^{\circ}26'55"E$).

On the South :

A line joining Kullen Lighthouse, on the coast of Sweden, southwestward to Gilbjerg Point ($56^{\circ}07'45"N - 12^{\circ}17'25"E$), the northern extremity of Sjaelland Island, in Denmark (*the common limit with the Sound, see 2.4*) ;
thence from Gilbjerg Point southwestward, along the northern coast of Sjaelland Island, to Røsnaes Lighthouse ($55^{\circ}44'37"N - 10^{\circ}52'15"E$), the western extremity of this island ;
thence a line joining Røsnaes Lighthouse southwestward to Fyns Point ($55^{\circ}37'15"N - 10^{\circ}35'35"E$), the northeastern extremity of Fyn Island (*the common limit with the Great Belt, see 2.5*) ;
thence from Fyns Point westward, along the northern coast of Fyn Island, to Æbelø Lighthouse ($55^{\circ}38'48"N - 10^{\circ}09'50"E$), on Æbelø Island, off the northern coast of Fyn Island ;
and thence a line joining Æbelø Lighthouse northwestward to Bjørnsknude ($55^{\circ}41'50"N - 10^{\circ}01'50"E$), on the coast of Denmark (*the common limit with the Little Belt, see 2.6*).

On the West :

From Bjørnsknude northward, along the eastern coast of Denmark, to Skagen Lighthouse ($57^{\circ}45'N - 10^{\circ}35'50"E$), the northern extremity of Jutland.

