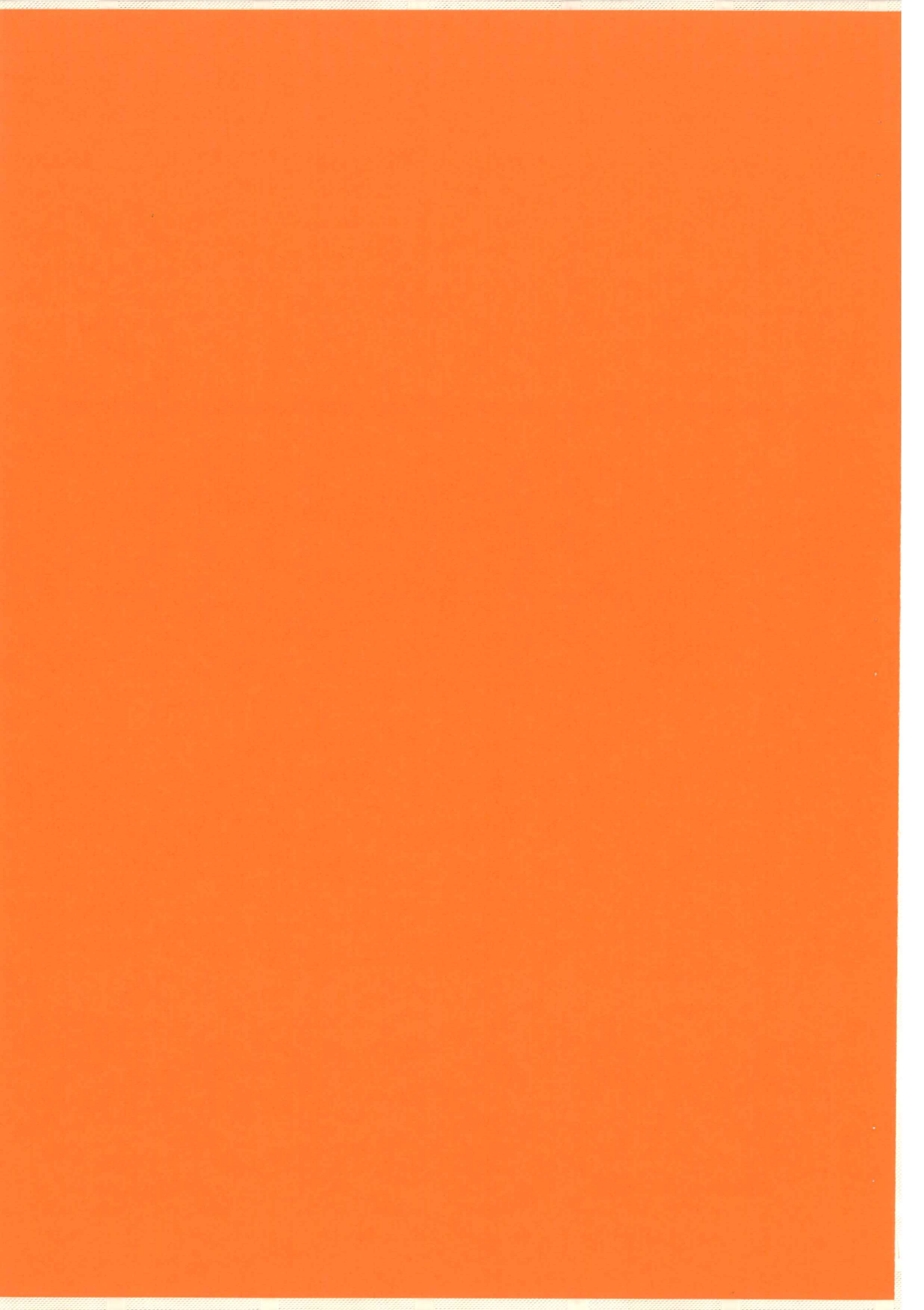


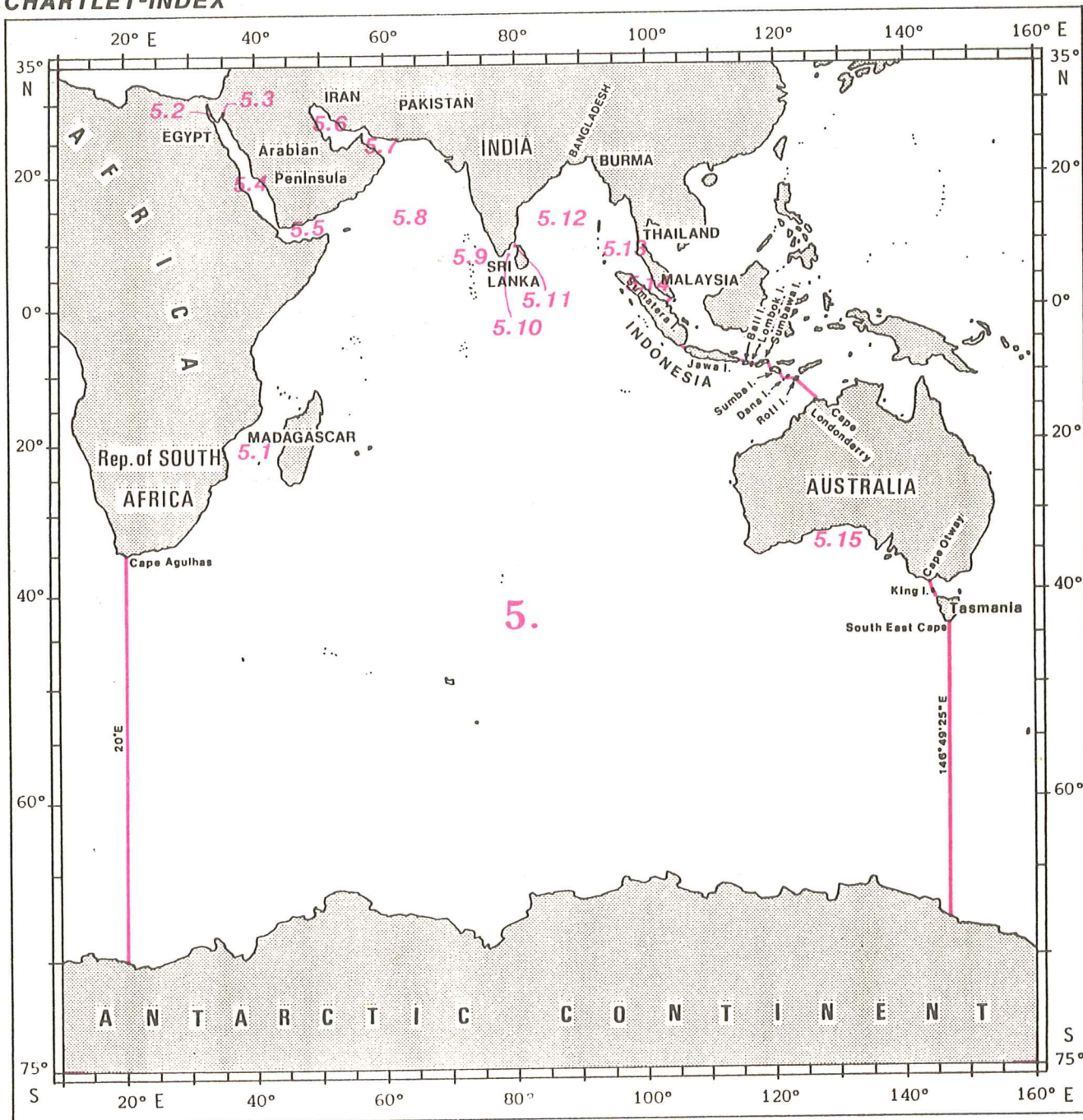
# CHAPTER 5.

## INDIAN OCEAN AND ITS SUB-DIVISIONS

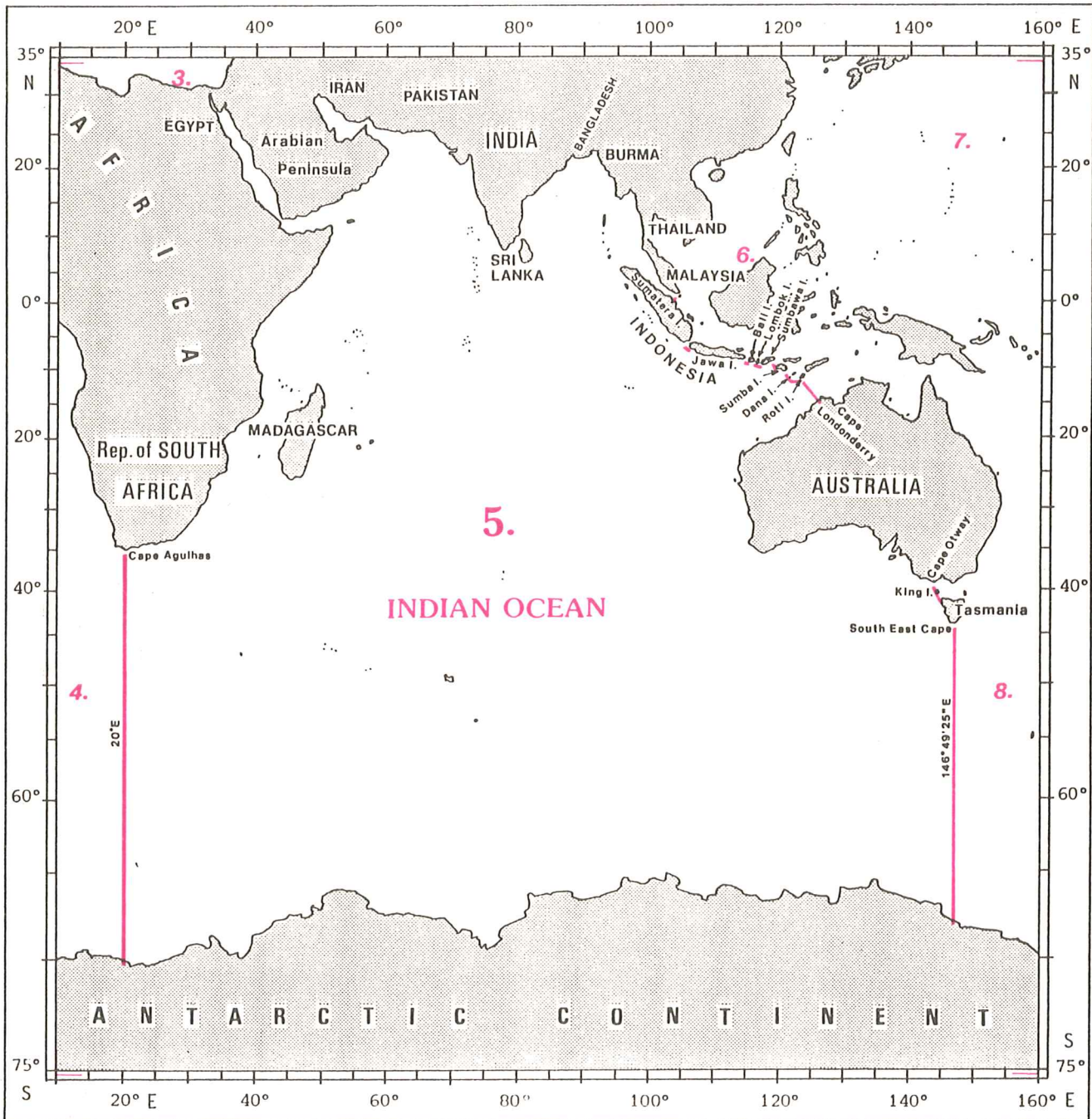


# INDIAN OCEAN AND ITS SUB-DIVISIONS

## CHARTLET-INDEX



# INDIAN OCEAN



## 5. INDIAN OCEAN

The limits of the Indian Ocean are the following :

*On the West and the North :*

From the coast of the Antarctic continent northward, along the meridian of 20°E, to Cape Agulhas (34°50'S - 20°00'E), the southern extremity of the Republic of South Africa, in Africa (*the common limit with the South Atlantic Ocean, see 4.*) ; and thence from Cape Agulhas northward and eastward, along the eastern coast of Africa and the southern coast of Asia, to Cape Piai (1°15'54"N - 103°31'E), the southern extremity of West Malaysia.

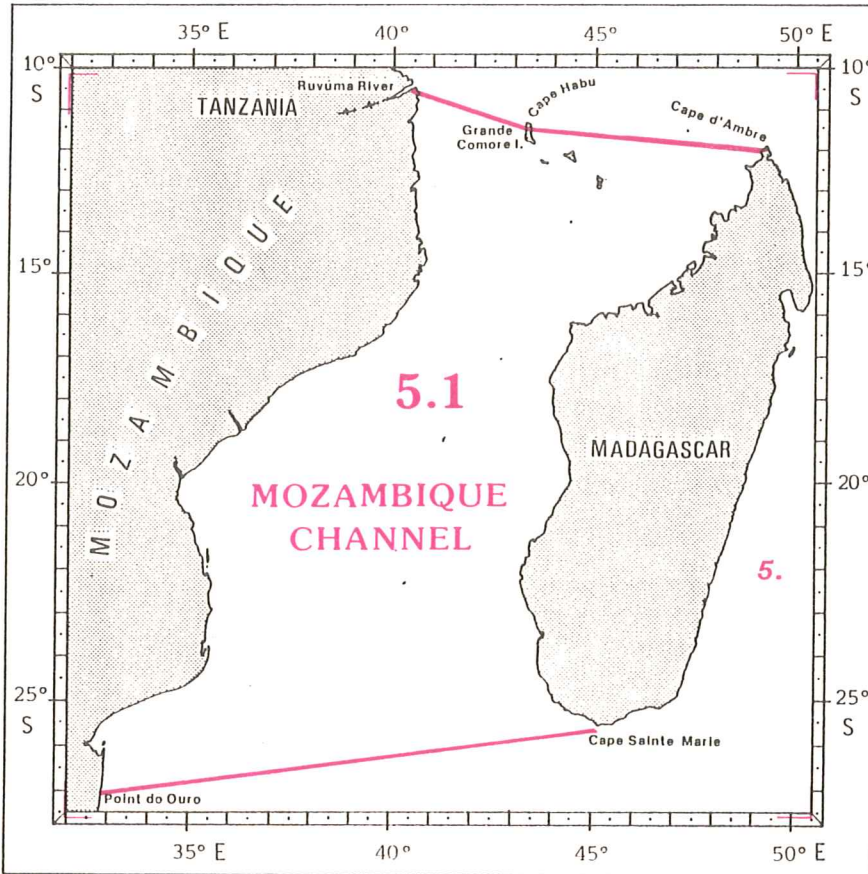
*On the East :*

A line joining Cape Piai southwestward to Iyu Kecil Islet (*The Brothers*)(1°11'25"N - 103°21'12"E), Indonesia, southeastward to the northern extremity of Karimun Kecil Island (1°09'55"N - 103°23'25"E), and westward to Cape Kedabu (1°05'40"N - 102°59'E), in Sumatera Island ; thence from Cape Kedabu southeastward, through Sumatera Island, to Cape Cuku Balimbing (5°55'40"S - 104°33'20"E), the southern extremity of this island ; thence a line joining Cape Cuku Balimbing southeastward to Cape Guha Kolak (6°50'20"S - 105°14'30"E), the western extremity of Jawa Island ; thence from Cape Guha Kolak eastward, along the southern coast of this island, to Cape Bantenan (8°46'30"S - 114°32'E), the southeastern extremity thereof ; thence a line joining Cape Bantenan eastward to the southern extremity of Bali Island (8°51'S - 115°07'E), thence to Cape Sedihih (8°49'20"S - 115°35'30"E), the southern extremity of Nusa Penida Island, and to Cape Batu Gendang (8°49'40"S - 115°50'30"E), the southwestern extremity of Lombok Island ; thence from Cape Batu Gendang eastward, along the southern coast of this island, to Cape Ringgit (8°52'S - 116°35'30"E), the southeastern extremity thereof ; thence a line joining Cape Ringgit southeastward to Cape Mangkun (9°00'40"S - 116°43'50"E), the southwestern extremity of Sumbawa Island ; thence from Cape Mangkun eastward, along the southern coast of this island, to Cape Toro Doro (8°53'30"S - 118°30'E) ; thence a line joining Cape Toro Doro southward to Cape Karosso (9°33'S - 118°56'E), the western extremity of Sumba Island ; thence from Cape Karosso southeastward, along the southern coast of this island, to Cape Ngunju (10°18'55"S - 120°27'30"E), the southern extremity thereof ; thence a line joining Cape Ngunju southeastward to Dana Island (10°49'30"S - 121°16'30"E), eastward to Cape Boa (10°56'30"S - 122°51'E), the southwestern extremity of Roti Island, and southeastward to Cape Londonderry (13°44'S - 126°57'30"E), on the northern coast of Australia; (*From Cape Piai, in West Malaysia, to Cape Londonderry, in Australia : the common limit with the South China and Eastern Archipelagic Seas, see 6.*) thence from Cape Londonderry southeastward, along the western and southern coasts of Australia, to Cape Otway (38°51'30"S - 143°30'35"E) ; thence a line joining Cape Otway southeastward to Cape Wickham (39°35'S - 143°57'E), the northern extremity of King Island ; thence from Cape Wickham southward, along the western coast of this island, to Stokes Point (40°09'24"S - 143°55'24"E), the southern extremity thereof ; thence a line joining Stokes Point southeastward to Cape Grim (40°40'55"S - 144°41'E), on the northwestern coast of Tasmania ; thence from Cape Grim southeastward, along the western coast of this island, to South East Cape (43°38'40"S - 146°49'25"E), the southern extremity thereof ; and thence from South East Cape southward, along the meridian of 146°49'25"E, to the Antarctic continent (*the common limit with the South Pacific Ocean, see 8.*).

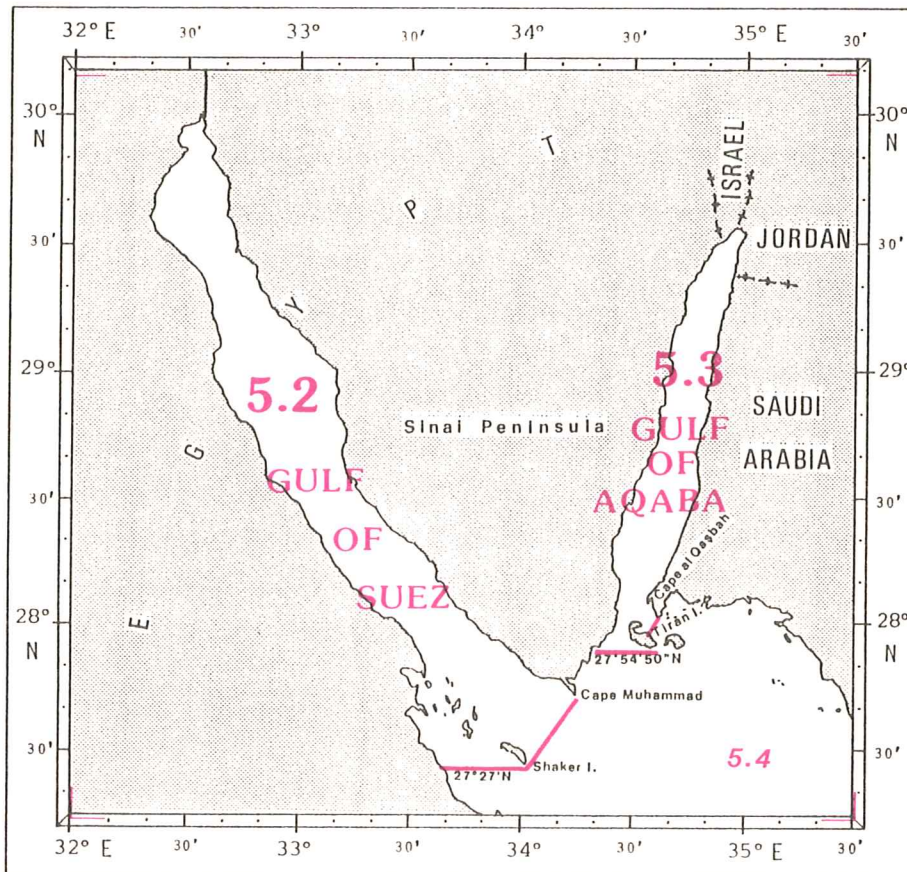
*On the South :*

From the meridian of 146°49'25"E westward, along the coast of the Antarctic continent, to the meridian of 20°E.

### MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL



### GULF OF SUEZ and GULF OF AQABA



## 5.1 MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL

The limits of the Mozambique Channel, wide passage situated on the eastern coast of Africa between the coasts of Mozambique and Madagascar, are the following :

*On the North :*

A line joining the mouth of Ruvúma River ( $10^{\circ}28'S - 40^{\circ}26'E$ ), the frontier between Tanzania and Mozambique, southeastward to Cape Habu ( $11^{\circ}22'S - 43^{\circ}22'30"E$ ), on the northern coast of Grande Comore Island ;  
and thence from Cape Habu eastward to Cape d'Ambre ( $11^{\circ}57'S - 49^{\circ}16'E$ ), the northern extremity of Madagascar.

*On the East :*

From Cape d'Ambre southward, along the western coast of Madagascar, to Cape Sainte Marie ( $25^{\circ}35'30"S - 45^{\circ}08'30"E$ ), the southern extremity of this island.

*On the South :*

A line joining Cape Sainte Marie westward to Point do Ouro ( $26^{\circ}50'35"S - 32^{\circ}53'40"E$ ) in Mozambique.

*On the West :*

From Point do Ouro northward, along the coast of Mozambique, to the mouth of Ruvúma River ( $10^{\circ}28'S - 40^{\circ}26'E$ ).

## 5.2 GULF OF SUEZ

The Gulf of Suez is situated northwestward and adjacent to the Red Sea, bounded by the coasts of Africa and Sinai Peninsula (Egypt). Its southern limit with the Red Sea (in the Strait of Gûbal) is the following :

A line joining Cape Muhammad ( $27^{\circ}43'35"N - 34^{\circ}15'E$ ), the southern extremity of the Sinai Peninsula, southwestward to the southern point of Shaker Island ( $27^{\circ}27'N - 34^{\circ}02'10"E$ ) ;  
and thence from the southern point of Shaker Island westward, along the parallel of  $27^{\circ}27'N$ , to the coast of Africa, in Egypt.

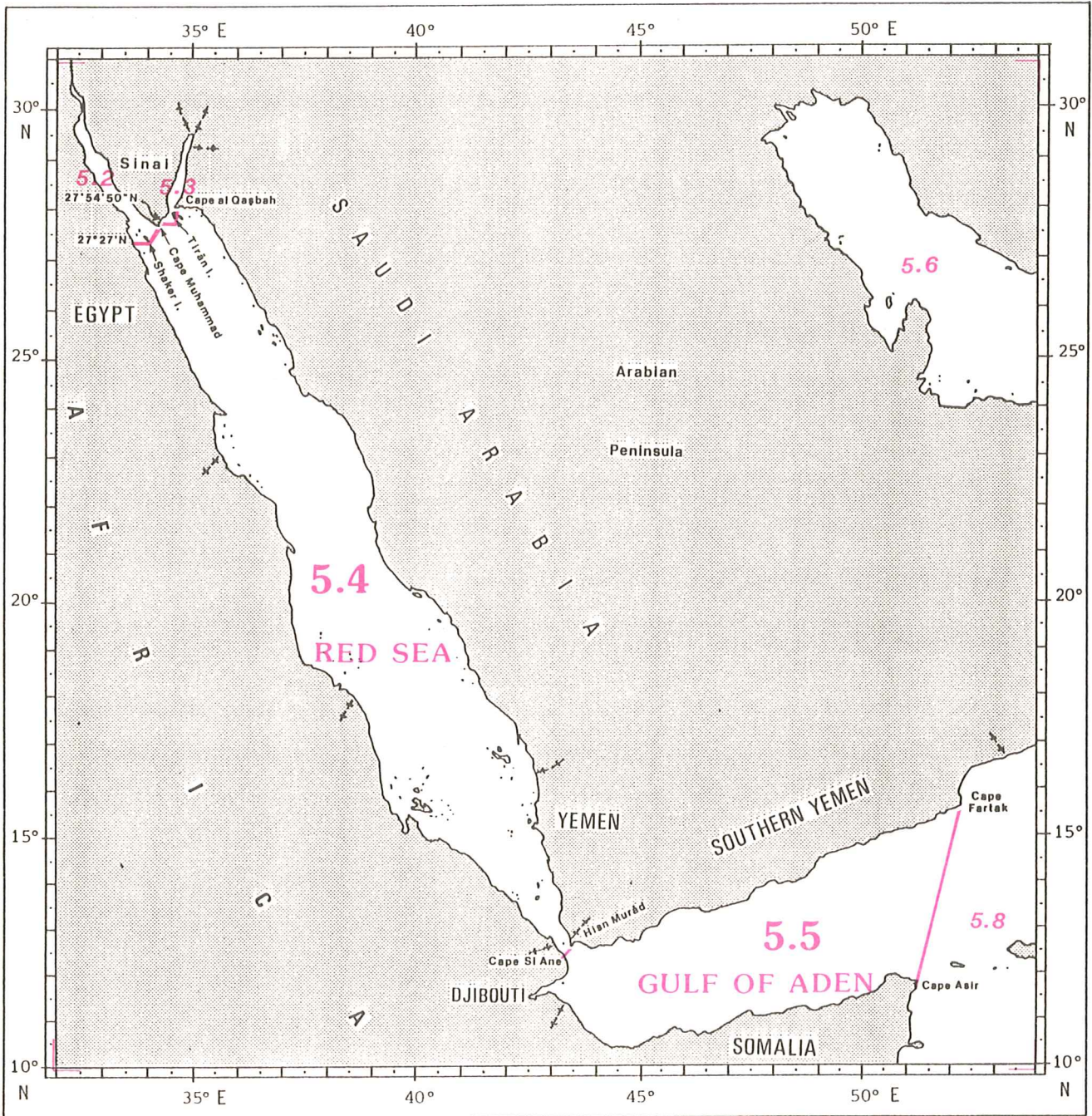
## 5.3 GULF OF AQABA

The Gulf of Aqaba is situated northeastward and adjacent to the Red Sea, bounded by the coasts of Sinai Peninsula and Arabian Peninsula. Its southern limit with the Red Sea (in the Strait of Tîrân) is the following :

A line joining Cape Al Qaşbah ( $28^{\circ}01'30"N - 34^{\circ}37'15"E$ ), in Saudi Arabia, southwestward to position  $27^{\circ}58'10"N - 34^{\circ}35'E$  on the coast of Tîrân Island ;  
thence from this position southward, through Tîrân Island, to its southwestern extremity ( $27^{\circ}54'50"N - 34^{\circ}33'E$ ) ;  
and thence from the southwestern extremity of Tîrân Island westward, along the parallel of  $27^{\circ}54'50"N$ , to the coast of Sinai Peninsula, in Egypt.

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### RED SEA and GULF OF ADEN





## 5.4 RED SEA

The limits of the Red Sea, situated between the coasts of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula, are the following :

*On the North :*

A line joining the coast of Africa, in Egypt, eastward, along the parallel of 27°27'N, to the southern extremity of Shaker Island (27°27'N - 34°02'10"E), and northeastward to Cape Muhammad (27°43'35"N - 34°15'E), the southern extremity of the Sinai Peninsula (*the common limit with the Gulf of Suez, see 5.2*) ;  
thence from Cape Muhammad northeastward, along the southern coast of the Sinai Peninsula, to the parallel of 27°54'50"N ;  
thence a line joining the southern coast of the Sinai Peninsula eastward, along the parallel of 27°54'50"N, to the southwestern extremity of Tīrān Island (27°54'50"N - 34°33'E) ;  
thence from the southwestern extremity of Tīrān Island northward, through this island, to position 27°58'10"N - 34°35'E), on the northeastern coast thereof ;  
and thence a line joining this position northeastward to Cape Al Qaşbah (28°01'30"N - 34°37'15"E), in Saudi Arabia (*the common limit with the Gulf of Aqaba, see 5.3*).

*On the East :*

From Cape Al Qaşbah, in Saudi Arabia, southeastward, along the coast of the Arabian Peninsula, to Hisn Murād (12°40'20"N - 43°30'20"E), in Southern Yemen.

*On the South :*

A line joining Hisn Murād, in Southern Yemen, southwestward to Cape Si Ane (12°28'50"N - 43°19'10"E), in Djibouti (*the common limit with the Gulf of Aden, see 5.5*).

*On the West :*

From Cape Si Ane, in Djibouti, northwestward, along the coast of Africa, to the parallel of 27°27'N, in Egypt.

## 5.5 GULF OF ADEN

The limits of the Gulf of Aden, a wide strait linking the Red Sea and the Arabian Sea, are the following :

*On the North :*

From Hisn Murād (12°40'20"N - 43°30'20"E) eastward, along the coast of Southern Yemen, to Cape Fartak (15°38'N - 52°13'30"E).

*On the East :*

A line joining Cape Fartak, in Southern Yemen, southwestward to Cape Asir (11°50'N - 51°17'E), in Somalia (*the common limit with the Arabian Sea, see 5.8*).

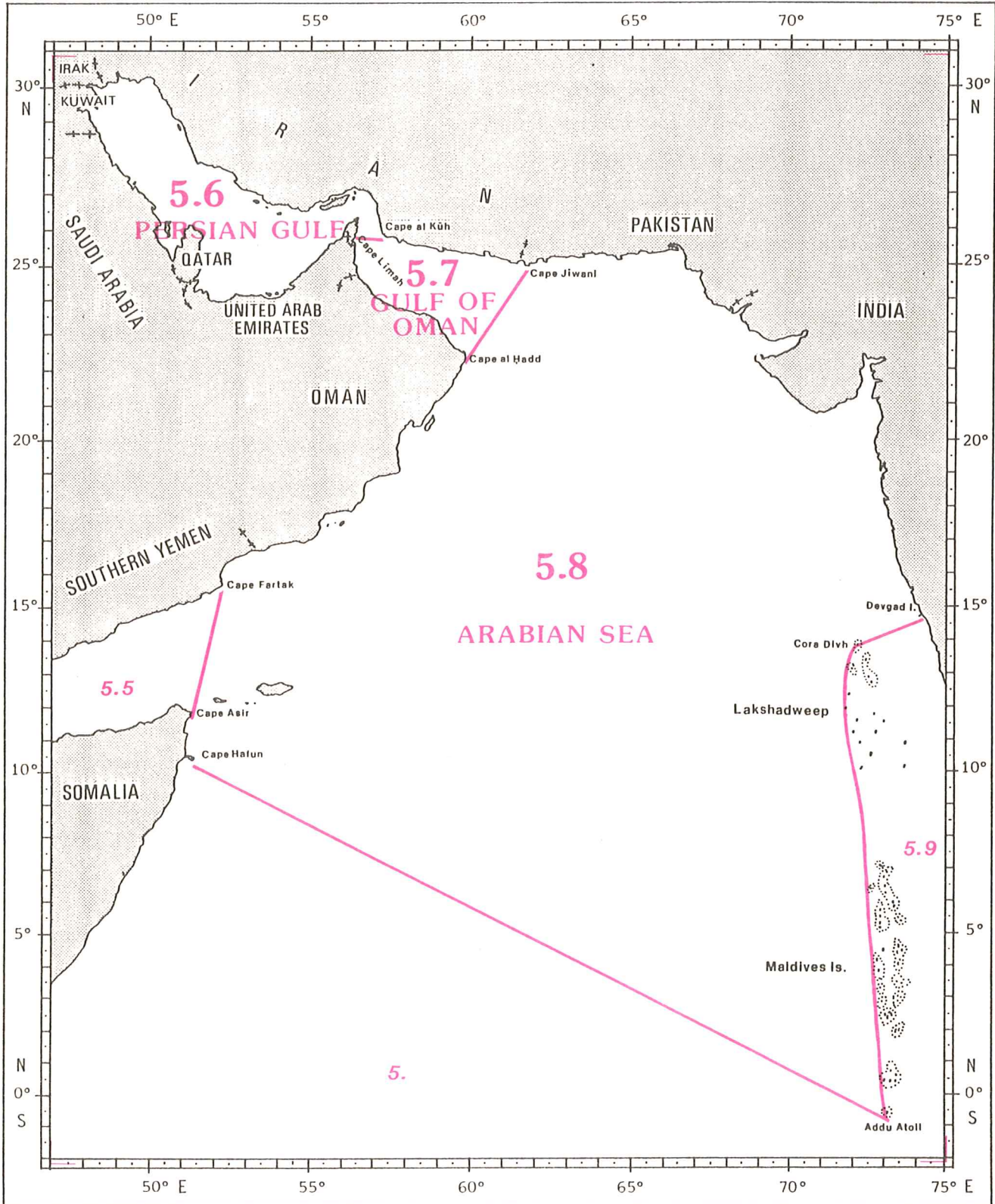
*On the South and the West :*

From Cape Asir, in Somalia, westward and northward, along the coasts of Somalia and Djibouti, to Cape Si Ane (12°28'50"N - 43°19'10"E), in Djibouti.

*On the Northwest :*

A line joining Cape Si Ane, in Djibouti, northeastward to Hisn Murād (12°40'20"N - 43°30'20"E), in Southern Yemen (*the common limit with the Red Sea, see 5.4*).

### PERSIAN GULF, GULF OF OMAN and ARABIAN SEA



## 5.6 PERSIAN GULF

The Persian Gulf is bounded by the coasts of Oman, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Irak and Iran. Its southeastern limit with the Gulf of Oman (in the Strait of Hormuz) is the following :

A line joining Cape Līmah ( $25^{\circ}56'35''\text{N} - 56^{\circ}27'30''\text{E}$ ), in Oman, eastward to Cape Al Kūh ( $25^{\circ}47'30''\text{N} - 57^{\circ}18'\text{E}$ ), in Iran.

## 5.7 GULF OF OMAN

The limits of the Gulf of Oman, a wide strait linking the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea, are the following :

*On the North :*

A line joining Cape Līmah ( $25^{\circ}56'35''\text{N} - 56^{\circ}27'30''\text{E}$ ), in Oman, eastward to Cape Al Kūh ( $25^{\circ}47'30''\text{N} - 57^{\circ}18'\text{E}$ ), in Iran (*the common limit with the Persian Gulf, see 5.6*) ; and thence from Cape Al Kūh, in Iran, eastward, along the coasts of Iran and Pakistan, to Cape Jīwani ( $25^{\circ}01'10''\text{N} - 61^{\circ}44'15''\text{E}$ ), in Pakistan.

*On the East :*

A line joining Cape Jīwani, in Pakistan, southwestward to Cape Al Ḥadd ( $22^{\circ}32'\text{N} - 59^{\circ}47'30''\text{E}$ ), in Oman (*the common limit with the Arabian Sea, see 5.8*).

*On the South and the West :*

From Cape Al Ḥadd, in Oman, northwestward, along the coasts of Oman and the United Arab Emirates, to Cape Līmah ( $25^{\circ}56'35''\text{N} - 56^{\circ}27'30''\text{E}$ ), in Oman.

## 5.8 ARABIAN SEA

The limits of the Arabian Sea, situated in the northern part of the Indian Ocean, are the following :

*On the North and the East :*

From Cape Jīwani ( $25^{\circ}01'10''\text{N} - 61^{\circ}44'15''\text{E}$ ), in Pakistan, eastward and southward, along the coasts of Pakistan and India, to Devgad Island ( $14^{\circ}49'10''\text{N} - 74^{\circ}03'30''\text{E}$ ), off the western coast of India ; thence a line joining Devgad Island southwestward to Cora Divh ( $13^{\circ}42'\text{N} - 72^{\circ}10'\text{E}$ ) and thence southward, along the western side of the Lakshadweep and Maldives Islands, to the southern extremity of Addu Atoll ( $0^{\circ}42'\text{S} - 73^{\circ}09'30''\text{E}$ ) (*the common limit with the Lakshadweep Sea, see 5.9*).

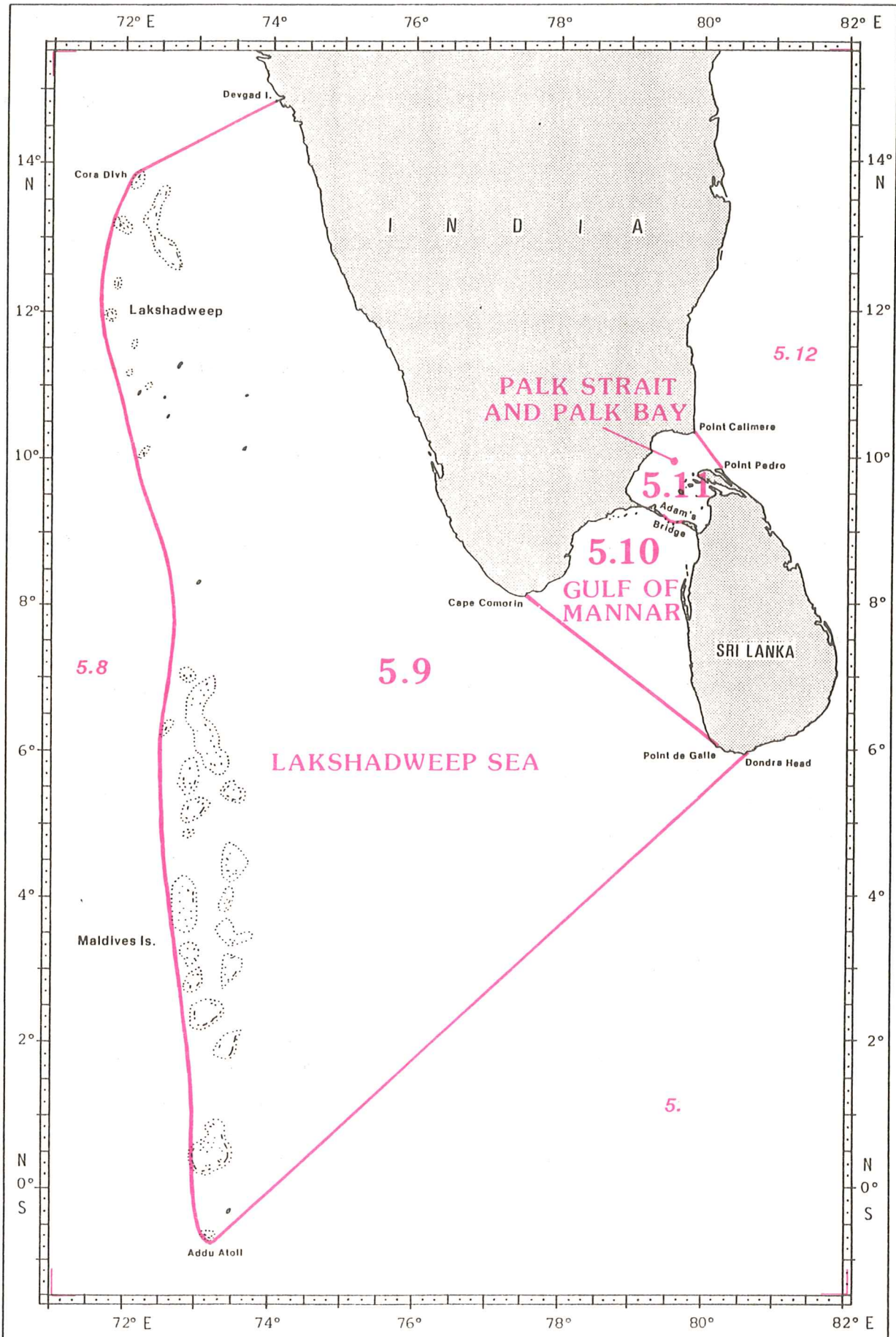
*On the South :*

A line joining the southern extremity of Addu Atoll northwestward to Cape Hafun ( $10^{\circ}26'\text{N} - 51^{\circ}25'\text{E}$ ), in Somalia.

*On the West :*

From Cape Hafun northward, along the coast of Somalia, to Cape Asir ( $11^{\circ}50'\text{N} - 51^{\circ}17'\text{E}$ ) ; thence a line joining Cape Asir northeastward to Cape Fartak ( $15^{\circ}38'\text{N} - 52^{\circ}13'30''\text{E}$ ), in Southern Yemen (*the common limit with the Gulf of Aden, see 5.5*) ; thence from Cape Fartak, in Southern Yemen, northeastward, along the coasts of Southern Yemen and Oman, to Cape Al Ḥadd ( $22^{\circ}32'\text{N} - 59^{\circ}47'30''\text{E}$ ), in Oman ; and thence a line joining Cape Al Ḥadd, in Oman, northeastward to Cape Jīwani ( $25^{\circ}01'10''\text{N} - 61^{\circ}44'15''\text{E}$ ), in Pakistan (*the common limit with the Gulf of Oman, see 5.7*).

# LAKSHADWEEP SEA, GULF OF MANNAR, and PALK STRAIT AND PALK BAY



## 5.9 LAKSHADWEEP SEA

The limits of the Lakshadweep Sea, bounded by the Lakshadweep and Maldives Islands on the West, and by the southwestern coasts of India and Sri Lanka on the East, are the following :

*On the West :*

A line joining Devgad Island ( $14^{\circ}49'10''\text{N} - 74^{\circ}03'30''\text{E}$ ), off the western coast of India, southwestward to Cora Divh ( $13^{\circ}42'\text{N} - 72^{\circ}10'\text{E}$ ), and southward, along the western side of Lakshadweep and Maldives Islands, to the southern extremity of Addu Atoll ( $0^{\circ}42'\text{S} - 73^{\circ}09'30''\text{E}$ ) (*the common limit with the Arabian Sea, see 5.8*).

*On the South :*

A line joining the southern extremity of Addu Atoll northeastward to Dondra Head ( $5^{\circ}55'\text{N} - 80^{\circ}35'\text{E}$ ), the southern extremity of Sri Lanka.

*On the East :*

From Dondra Head northwestward, along the southwestern coast of Sri Lanka, to Point de Galle ( $6^{\circ}01'30''\text{N} - 80^{\circ}13'\text{E}$ ) ;  
thence a line joining Point de Galle, in Sri Lanka, northwestward to Cape Comorin ( $8^{\circ}04'40''\text{N} - 77^{\circ}33'\text{E}$ ), the southern extremity of India (*the common limit with the Gulf of Mannar, see 5.10*) ;  
and thence from Cape Comorin northwestward, along the western coast of India, to Devgad Island ( $14^{\circ}49'10''\text{N} - 74^{\circ}03'30''\text{E}$ ).

## 5.10 GULF OF MANNAR

The Gulf of Mannar is situated eastward and adjacent to the Lakshadweep Sea and is bounded by the coast of India on the West and by the coast of Sri Lanka on the East.

Its northern limit (*the common limit with the Palk Bay, see 5.11*) is the line of rocks and islands called the Adam's Bridge ( $9^{\circ}06'\text{N} - 79^{\circ}32'\text{E}$ ).

Its southern limit (*the common limit with the Lakshadweep Sea, see 5.9*) is the following :

A line joining Point de Galle ( $6^{\circ}01'30''\text{N} - 80^{\circ}13'\text{E}$ ), in Sri Lanka, northwestward to Cape Comorin ( $8^{\circ}04'40''\text{N} - 77^{\circ}33'\text{E}$ ), the southern extremity of India.

## 5.11 PALK STRAIT AND PALK BAY

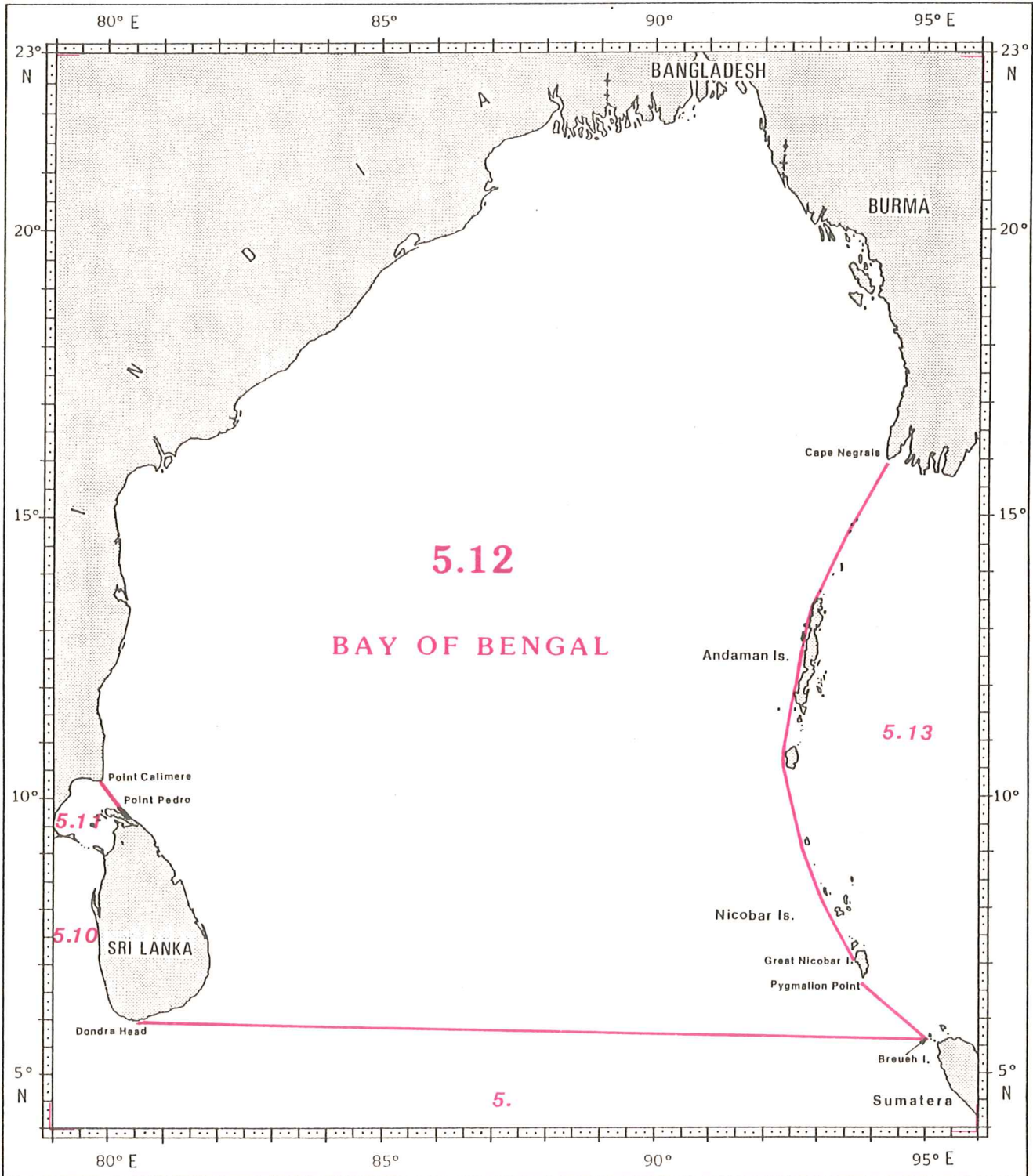
The Palk Strait and the Palk Bay are situated southwestward and adjacent to the Bay of Bengal and are bounded by the coast of India on the West, and by the northwestern coast of Sri Lanka on the East.

Its southern limit (*the common limit with the Gulf of Mannar, see 5.10*) is the line of rocks and islands called the Adam's Bridge ( $9^{\circ}06'\text{N} - 79^{\circ}32'\text{E}$ ).

Its northeastern limit (*the common limit with the Bay of Bengal, see 5.12*) is the following :

A line joining Point Calimere ( $10^{\circ}17'30''\text{N} - 79^{\circ}52'30''\text{E}$ ), in India, southeastward to Point Pedro ( $9^{\circ}49'30''\text{N} - 80^{\circ}15'\text{E}$ ), the northern extremity of Sri Lanka.

# BAY OF BENGAL



## 5.12 BAY OF BENGAL

The limits of the Bay of Bengal, situated in the northern part of the Indian Ocean, between the coasts of Sri Lanka, India, Bangladesh, Burma and the western side of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, are the following :

*On the West and the North :*

From Dondra Head ( $5^{\circ}55'N - 80^{\circ}35'E$ ), the southern extremity of Sri Lanka, northward, along the eastern coast of Sri Lanka, to Point Pedro ( $9^{\circ}49'30"N - 80^{\circ}15'E$ ), the northern extremity thereof ;  
thence a line joining Point Pedro northwestward to Point Calimere ( $10^{\circ}17'30"N - 79^{\circ}52'30"E$ ), on the coast of India (*the common limit with the Palk Strait and Palk Bay, see 5.11*) ;  
and thence from Point Calimere, in India, along the coasts of India, Bangladesh and Burma, to Cape Negrais ( $16^{\circ}02'30"N - 94^{\circ}11'40"E$ ), in Burma.

*On the East :*

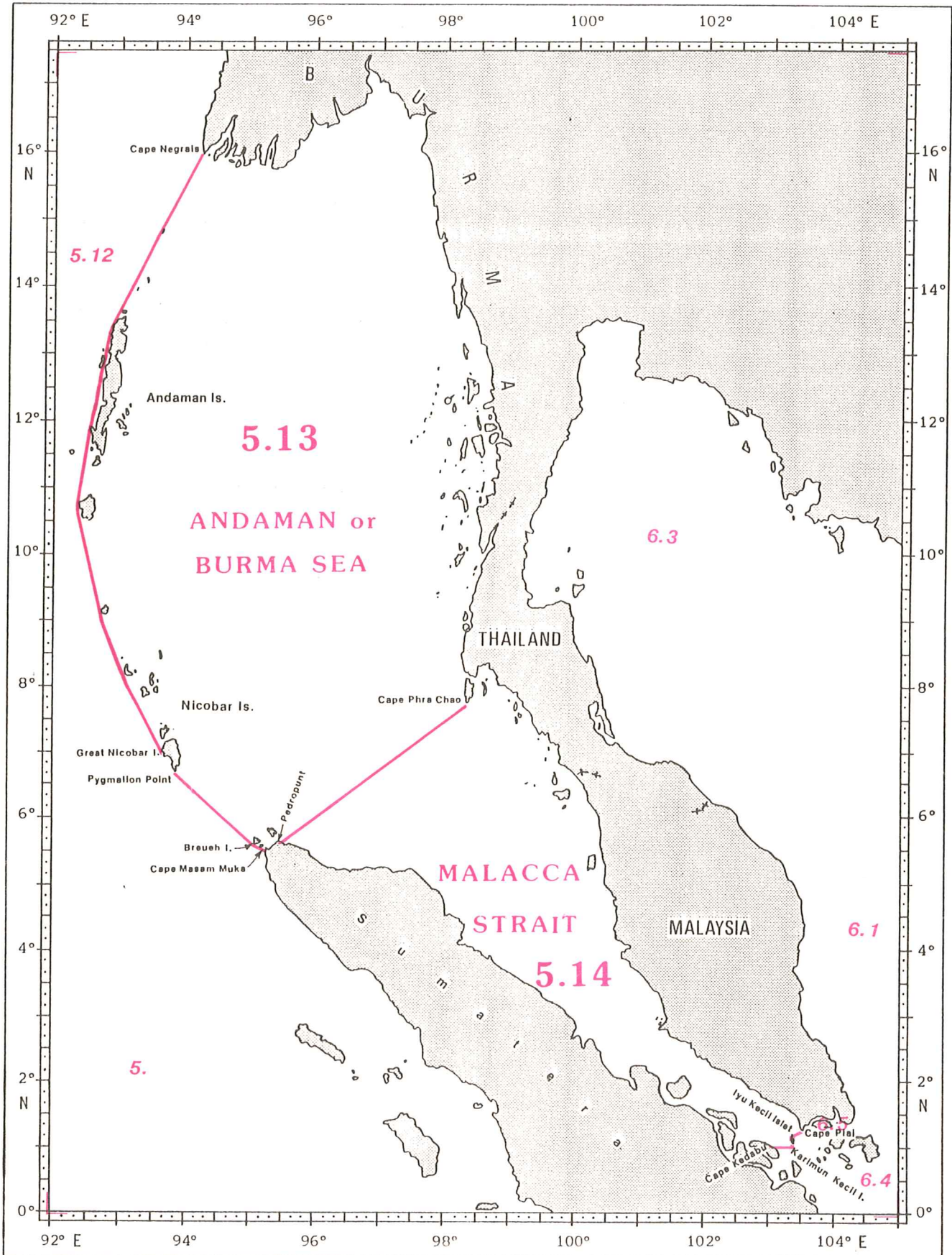
A line joining Cape Negrais, in Burma, southward, through the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, to Pygmalion Point ( $6^{\circ}45'N - 93^{\circ}50'E$ ), the southern extremity of Great Nicobar Island -- in such a way that all the narrow waters between these islands lie to the eastward and are therefore excluded from the Bay of Bengal ;  
and thence a line joining Pygmalion Point southeastward to the northern extremity of Breueh Island ( $5^{\circ}45'N - 95^{\circ}02'E$ ), off the northwestern extremity of Sumatera (*the common limit with the Andaman or Burma Sea, see 5.13*).

*On the South :*

A line joining the northern extremity of Breueh Island westward to Dondra Head ( $5^{\circ}55'N - 80^{\circ}35'E$ ), the southern extremity of Sri Lanka.

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# ANDAMAN or BURMA SEA and MALACCA STRAIT





### 5.13 ANDAMAN OR BURMA SEA

The limits of the Andaman or Burma Sea, situated between the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the coasts of Burma and Thailand, are the following :

*On the North and the East :*

From Cape Negrais (16°02'30"N - 94°11'40"E), in Burma, eastward and southward, along the coasts of Burma and Thailand, to Cape Phra Chao (7°45'30"N - 98°18'30"E), on the western coast of Thailand.

*On the South :*

A line joining Cape Phra Chao southwestward to Pedropunt (5°39'20"N - 95°26'E), the northern extremity of Sumatera (*the common limit with the Malacca Strait, see 5.14*) ; thence from Pedropunt westward, along the northern coast of Sumatera, to Cape Masam Muka (5°34'30"N - 95°13'30"E) ; and thence a line joining Cape Masam Muka northwestward to the northern extremity of Breueh Island (5°45'N - 95°02'E), off the northwestern coast of Sumatera.

*On the West :*

A line joining the northern extremity of Breueh Island northwestward to Pygmalion Point (6°45'N - 93°50'E), the southern extremity of Great Nicobar Island ; and thence a line joining Pygmalion Point northward, through the Nicobar and Andaman Islands, to Cape Negrais (16°02'30"N - 94°11'40"E), on the coast of Burma -- in such a way that all the narrow waters between these islands are included in the Andaman or Burma Sea (*the common limit with the Bay of Bengal, see 5.12*).

### 5.14 MALACCA STRAIT

The limits of the Malacca Strait, situated between the coasts of Thailand and West Malaysia on the North and the coast of Sumatera on the South, are the following :

*On the North :*

From Cape Phra Chao (7°45'30"N - 98°18'30"E), in Thailand, southeastward, along the western coast of the Malay Peninsula, to Cape Piai (1°15'54"N - 103°31'E), the southwestern extremity of West Malaysia.

*On the East :*

A line joining Cape Piai southwestward to Iyu Kecil Islet (*The Brothers*) (1°11'25"N - 103°21'12"E), Indonesia ; thence from Iyu Kecil Islet southeastward to the northern extremity of Karimun Kecil Island (1°09'55"N - 103°23'25"E) ; and thence from the northern extremity of Karimun Kecil Island westward to Cape Kedabu (1°05'40"N - 102°59'E), in Sumatera (*the common limit with the Natuna Sea, see 6.4, and the Singapore Strait, see 6.5*).

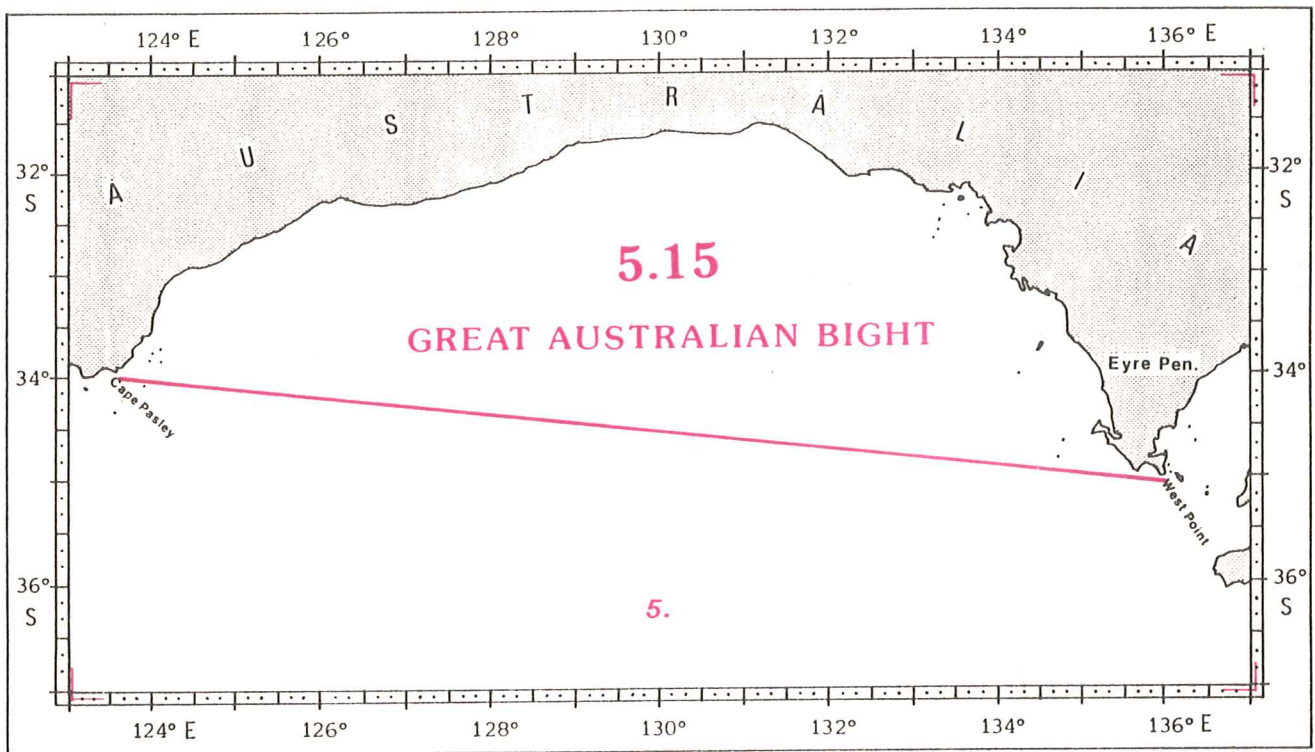
*On the South :*

From Cape Kedabu northwestward, along the coast of Sumatera, to Pedropunt (5°39'20"N - 95°26'E), the northern extremity of this island.

*On the West :*

A line joining Pedropunt northeastward to Cape Phra Chao (7°45'30"N - 98°18'30"E), on the western coast of Thailand (*the common limit with the Andaman or Burma Sea, see 5.13*).

### GREAT AUSTRALIAN BIGHT



## 5.15 GREAT AUSTRALIAN BIGHT

The Great Australian Bight is situated on the southern coast of Australia. Its limit with the Indian Ocean is the following :

*On the South :*

A line joining Cape Pasley (33°56'50"S - 123°31'50"E) eastward to West Point (35°00'20"S - 135°56'30"E), the southeastern extremity of Eyre Peninsula.

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