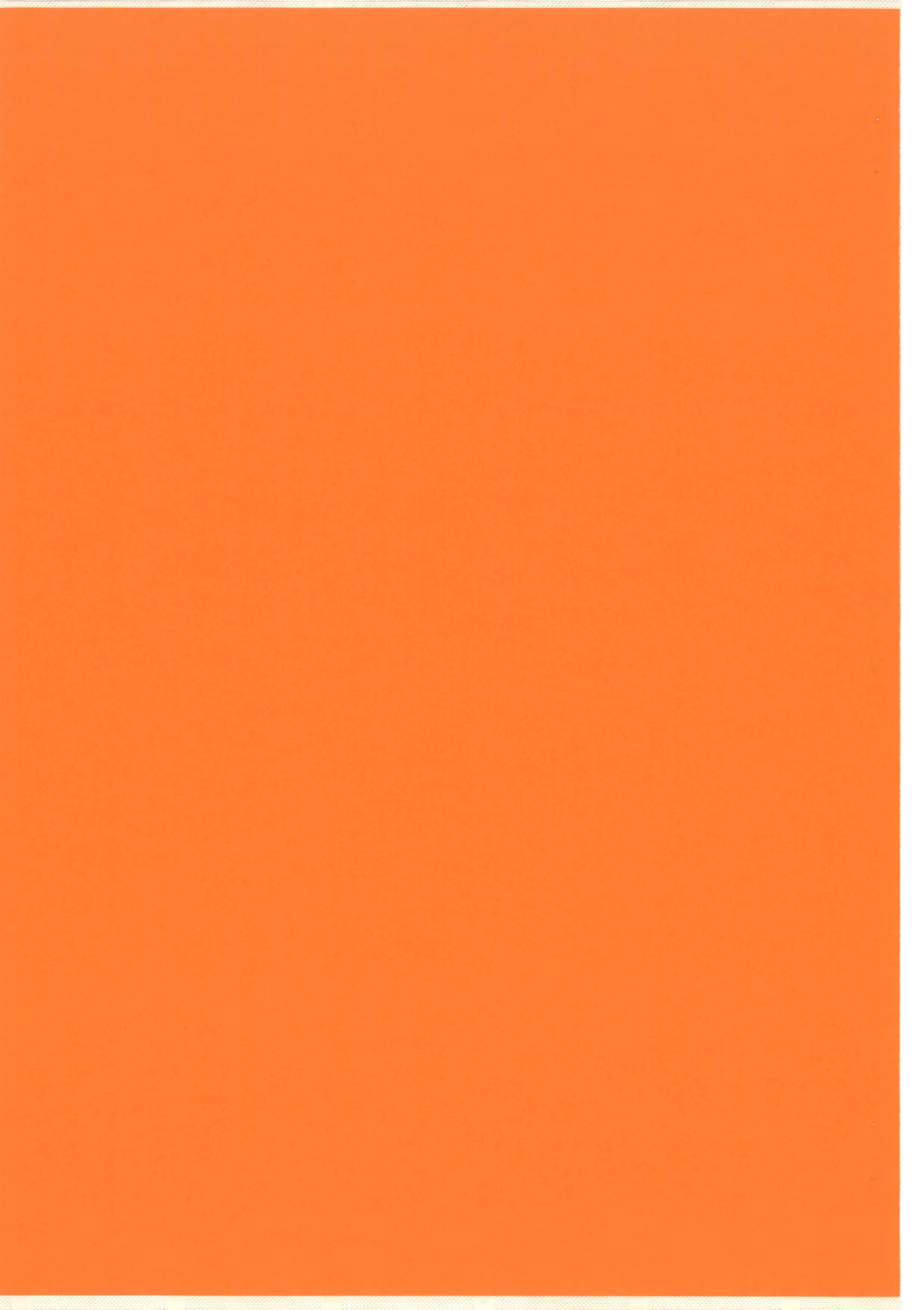
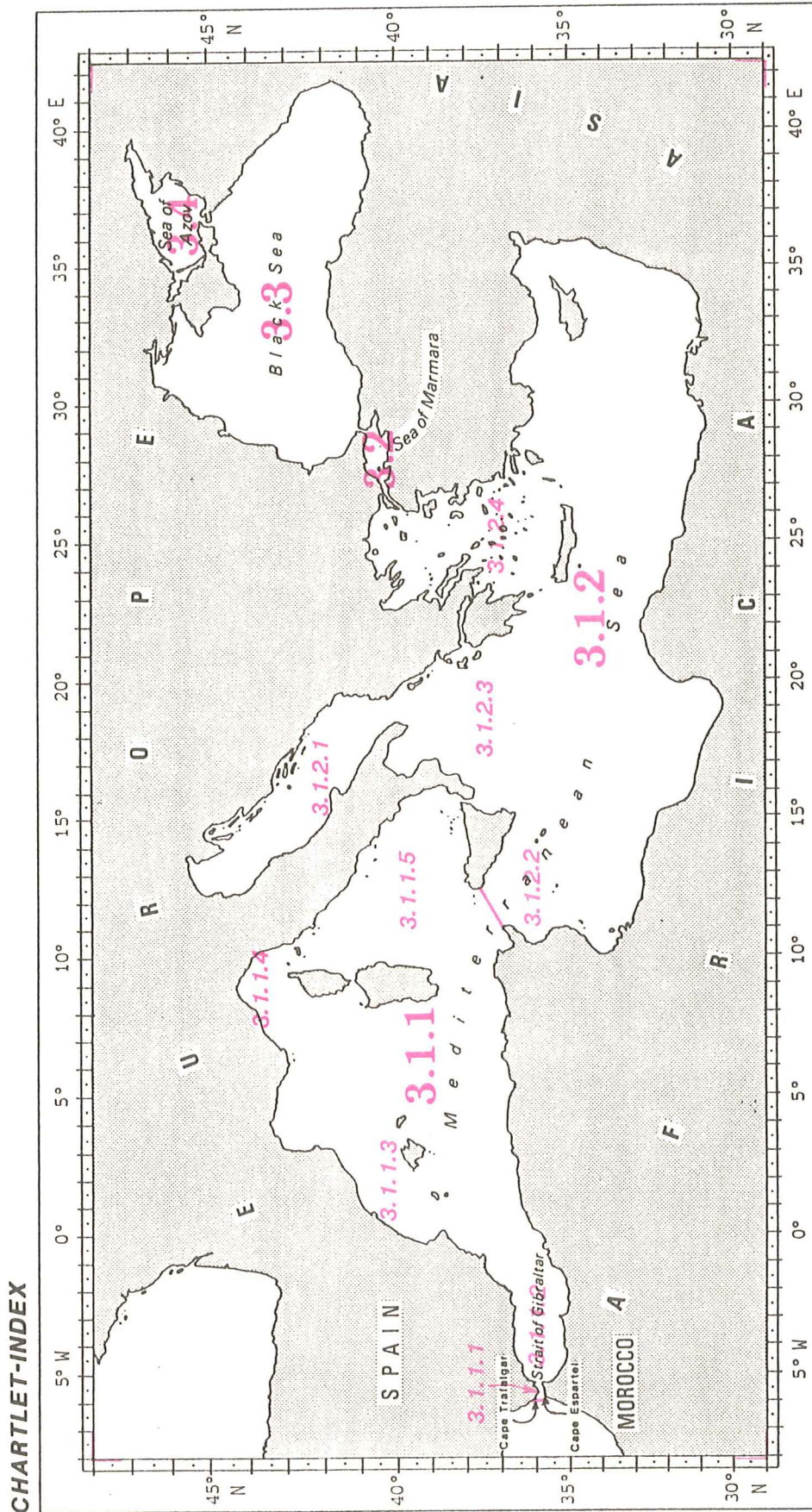


# CHAPTER 3.

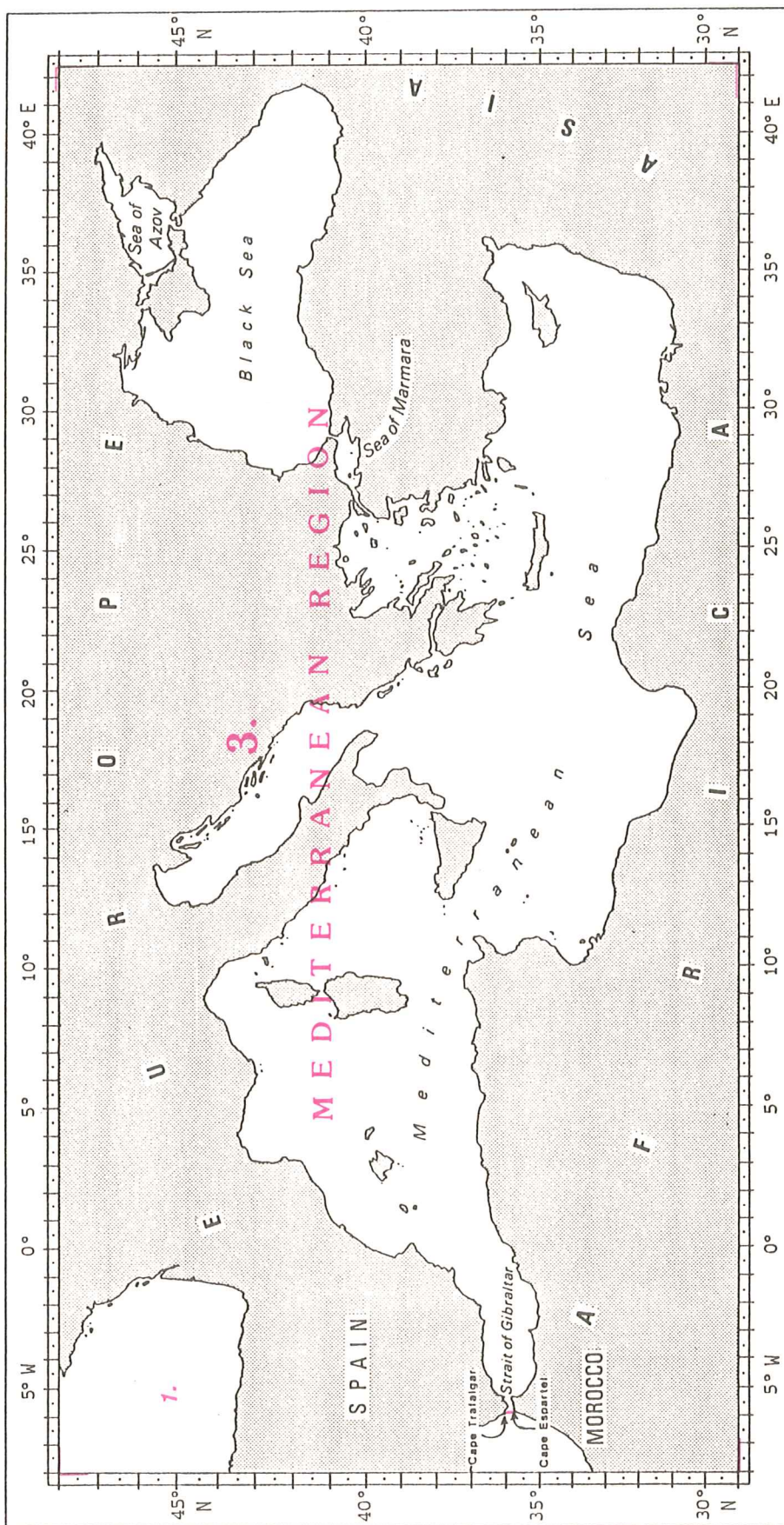
## MEDITERRANEAN REGION AND ITS SUB-DIVISIONS



# MEDITERRANEAN REGION AND ITS SUB-DIVISIONS



# MEDITERRANEAN REGION



### 3. MEDITERRANEAN REGION

The Mediterranean Region includes the Mediterranean Sea (*see 3.1*), the Sea of Marmara (*see 3.2*), the Black Sea (*see 3.3*) and the Sea of Azov (*see 3.4*).

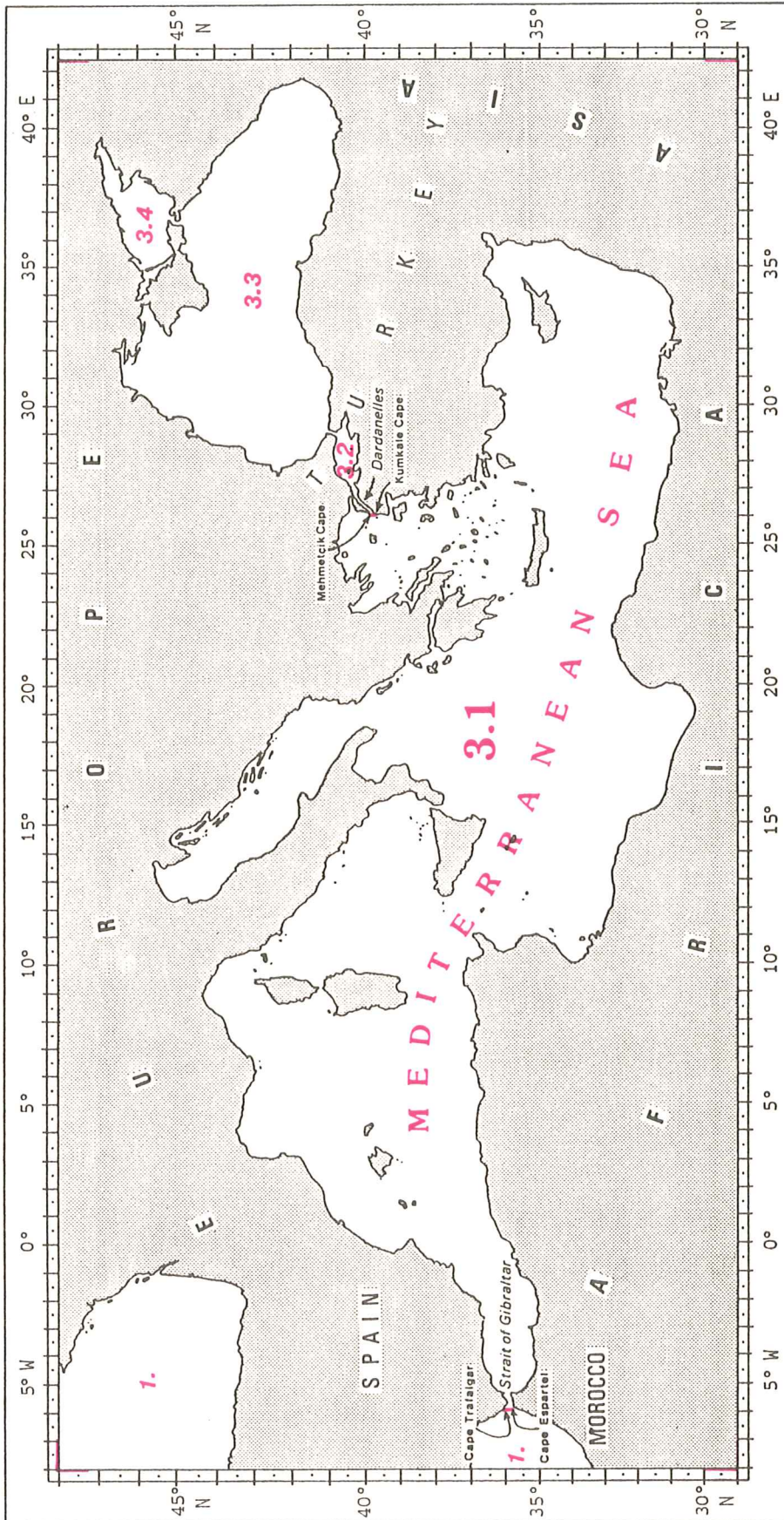
It is bounded by the coasts of South Europe, West Asia and North Africa, and forms an enclosed body of water opening only, in the West, to the North Atlantic Ocean through the Strait of Gibraltar (*see 3.1.1.1*).

The limit between the Mediterranean Region and the North Atlantic Ocean (in the western entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar) is the following :

A line joining Cape Trafalgar ( $36^{\circ}11'N - 6^{\circ}02'W$ ), on the southern coast of Spain, southward to Cape Espartel ( $35^{\circ}47'36''N - 5^{\circ}55'24''W$ ), on the northern coast of Morocco.

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# MEDITERRANEAN SEA



### 3.1 MEDITERRANEAN SEA

The Mediterranean Sea is an enclosed sea opening only, on the West, to the North Atlantic Ocean through the Strait of Gibraltar (*see 3.1.1.1.*) and, on the Northeast, to the Sea of Marmara (*see 3.2*) through the Dardanelles (Çanakkale Strait).

It is bounded by the coasts of South Europe, West Asia and North Africa.

The limit between the Mediterranean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean (in the western entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar) is the following :

A line joining Cape Trafalgar ( $36^{\circ}11'N - 6^{\circ}02'W$ ), on the southern coast of Spain, southward to Cape Espartel ( $35^{\circ}47'36''N - 5^{\circ}55'24''W$ ), on the northern coast of Morocco.

The limit between the Mediterranean Sea and the Sea of Marmara (in the western entrance of the Dardanelles (Çanakkale Strait), on the northwestern coast of Turkey) is the following :

A line joining Mehmetçik Cape ( $40^{\circ}02'40''N - 26^{\circ}10'30''E$ ) southward to Kumkale Cape ( $40^{\circ}00'35''N - 26^{\circ}11'55''E$ ).

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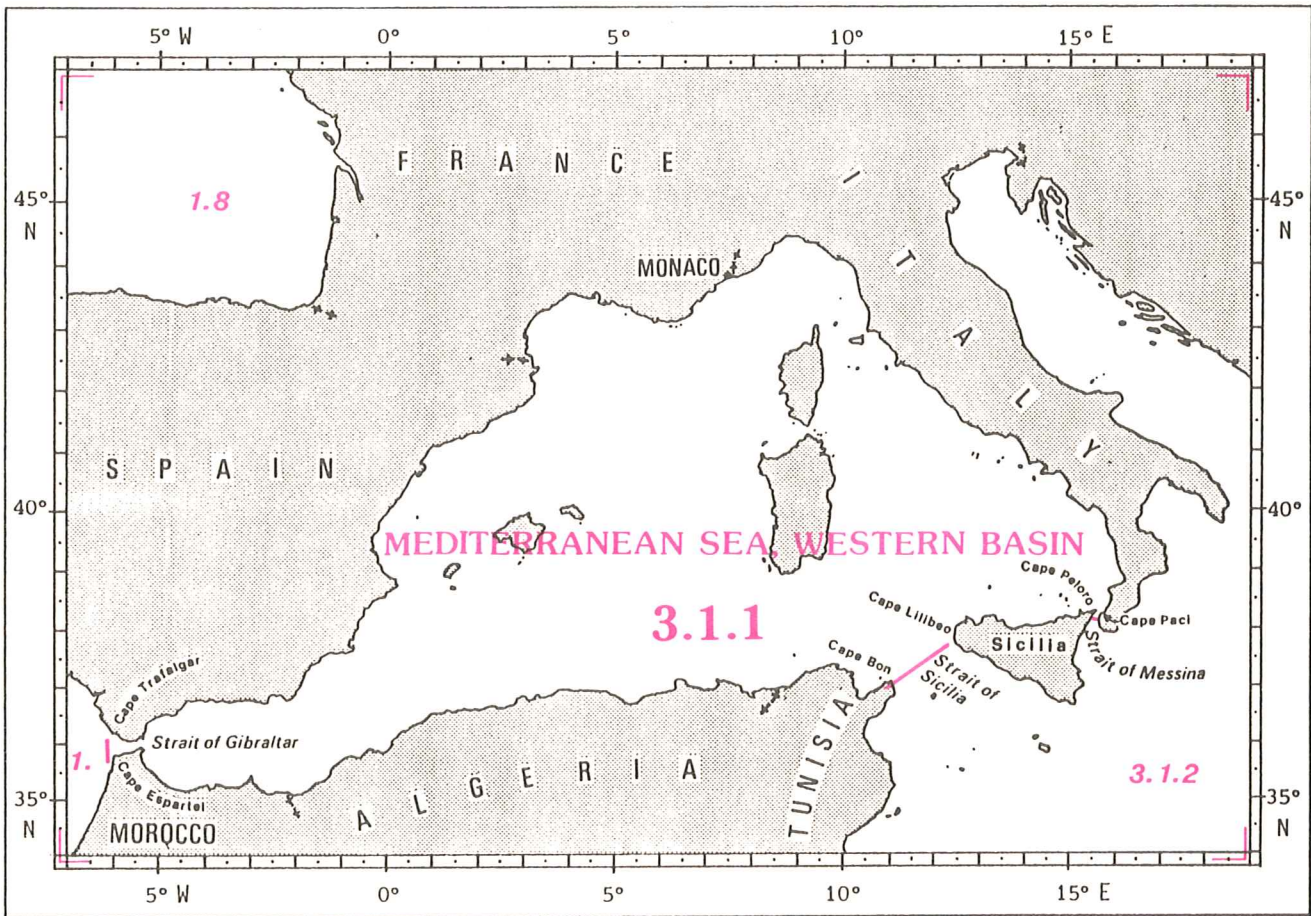
The Mediterranean Sea is divided into two deep basins :

the Western Basin (*see 3.1.1*)

the Eastern Basin (*see 3.1.2*)

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### MEDITERRANEAN SEA, WESTERN BASIN





### 3.1.1 MEDITERRANEAN SEA, WESTERN BASIN

The limits of the Western Basin of the Mediterranean Sea, bounded by the coasts of Spain, France, Monaco and Italy on the North and the East, and by the coasts of Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco on the South, are the following :

*On the North and the East :*

From Cape Trafalgar ( $36^{\circ}11'N - 6^{\circ}02'W$ ), on the southern coast of Spain, eastward, along the coasts of Spain, France, Monaco and Italy, to Cape Paci ( $38^{\circ}15'06''N - 15^{\circ}42'10''E$ ), on the southwestern coast of Italy.

*On the Southeast :*

A line joining Cape Paci westward to Cape Peloro ( $38^{\circ}16'N - 15^{\circ}39'17''E$ ), the northeastern extremity of Sicilia Island (*the common limit with the Eastern Basin, in the Strait of Messina, see 3.1.2*) ;  
thence from Cape Peloro westward, along the northern coast of this island, to Cape Lilibeo ( $37^{\circ}47'57''N - 12^{\circ}25'30''E$ ), the western extremity thereof ;  
and thence a line joining Cape Lilibeo southwestward to Cape Bon (*Ra's at Tib*) ( $37^{\circ}05'N - 11^{\circ}02'40''E$ ), the northeastern extremity of Tunisia (*the common limit with the Eastern Basin, in the Strait of Sicilia, see 3.1.2*).

*On the South :*

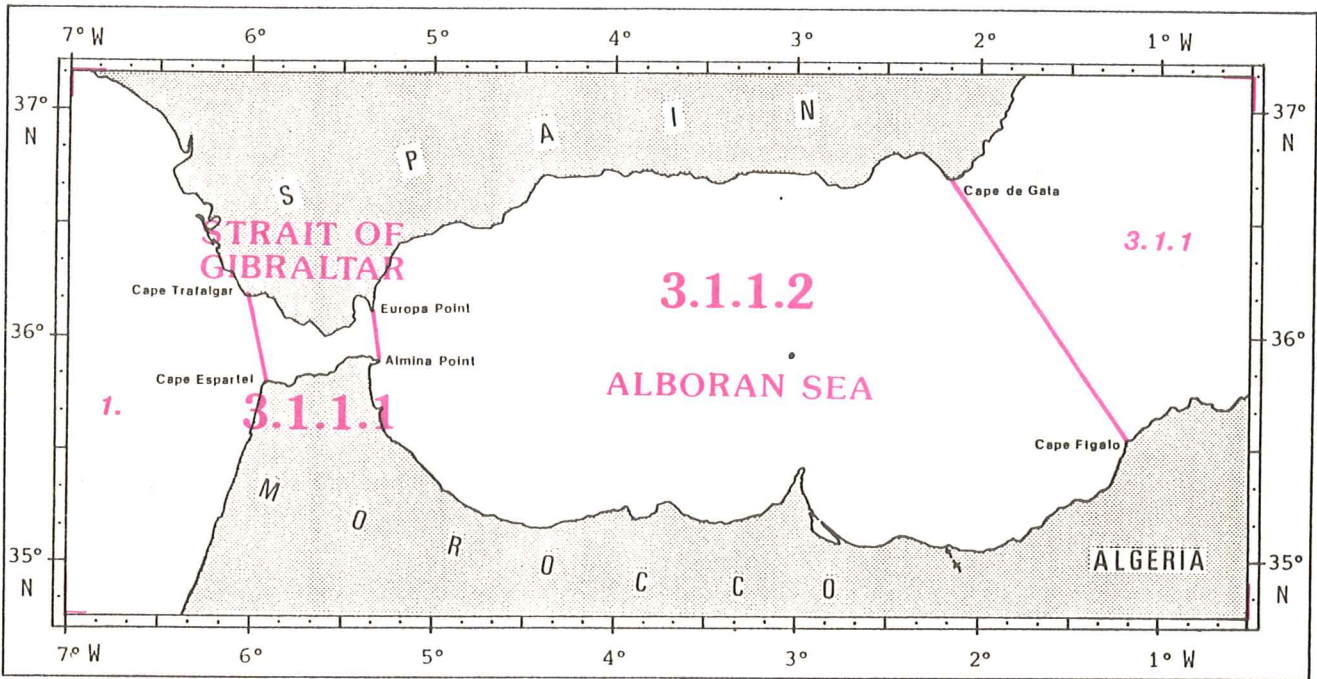
From Cape Bon westward, along the coasts of Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco, to Cape Espartel ( $35^{\circ}47'36''N - 5^{\circ}55'24''W$ ), on the northern coast of Morocco.

*On the West :*

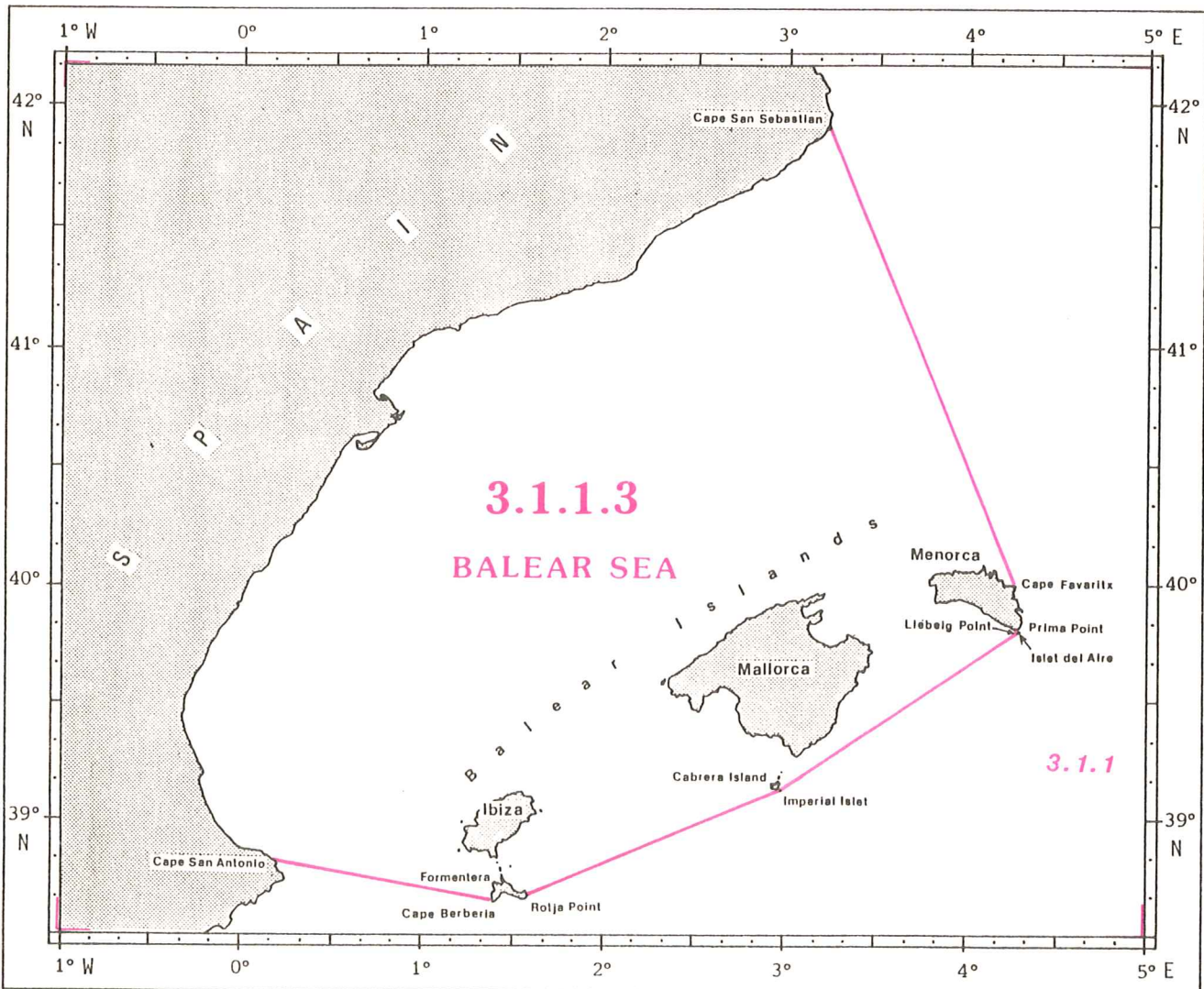
A line joining Cape Espartel northward to Cape Trafalgar ( $36^{\circ}11'N - 6^{\circ}02'W$ ), on the southern coast of Spain (*the common limit with the North Atlantic Ocean, see 1.*).

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### STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR and ALBORAN SEA



### BALEAR SEA



### 3.1.1.1 STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR

The limits of the Strait of Gibraltar, linking the North Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, and situated between the southern coast of Spain and the northern coast of Morocco, are the following :

*On the North :*

From Cape Trafalgar (36°11'N - 6°02'W) eastward, along the southern coast of Spain, to Europa Point (36°06'38"N - 5°20'40"W).

*On the East :*

A line joining Europa Point southward to Almina Point (35°54'05"N - 5°16'40"W), on the northern coast of Morocco.

*On the South :*

From Almina Point westward, along the northern coast of Morocco, to Cape Espartel (35°47'36"N - 5°55'24"W).

*On the West :*

A line joining Cape Espartel northward to Cape Trafalgar (36°11'N - 6°02'W), on the southern coast of Spain (*the common limit with the North Atlantic Ocean, see 1.*).

### 3.1.1.2 ALBORAN SEA

The limits of the Alboran Sea, situated between the southern coast of Spain and the coasts of Algeria and Morocco, are the following :

*On the North :*

From Europa Point (36°06'38"N - 5°20'40"W) eastward, along the southern coast of Spain, to Cape de Gata (36°43'20"N - 2°11'30"W).

*On the East :*

A line joining Cape de Gata southeastward to Cape Figalo (35°34'30"N - 1°11'40"W), on the coast of Algeria.

*On the South :*

From Cape Figalo westward, along the coasts of Algeria and Morocco, to Almina Point (35°54'05"N - 5°16'40"W), in Morocco.

*On the West :*

A line joining Almina Point northward to Europa Point (36°06'38"N - 5°20'40"W), on the southern coast of Spain (*the common limit with the Strait of Gibraltar, see 3.1.1.1*).

### 3.1.1.3 BALEAR SEA

The limits of the Balear Sea, situated between the eastern coast of Spain and the Balear Islands, are the following :

*On the West and the North :*

From Cape San Antonio (38°48'N - 0°11'40"E) northeastward, along the eastern coast of Spain, to Cape San Sebastian (41°53'24"N - 3°12'10"E).

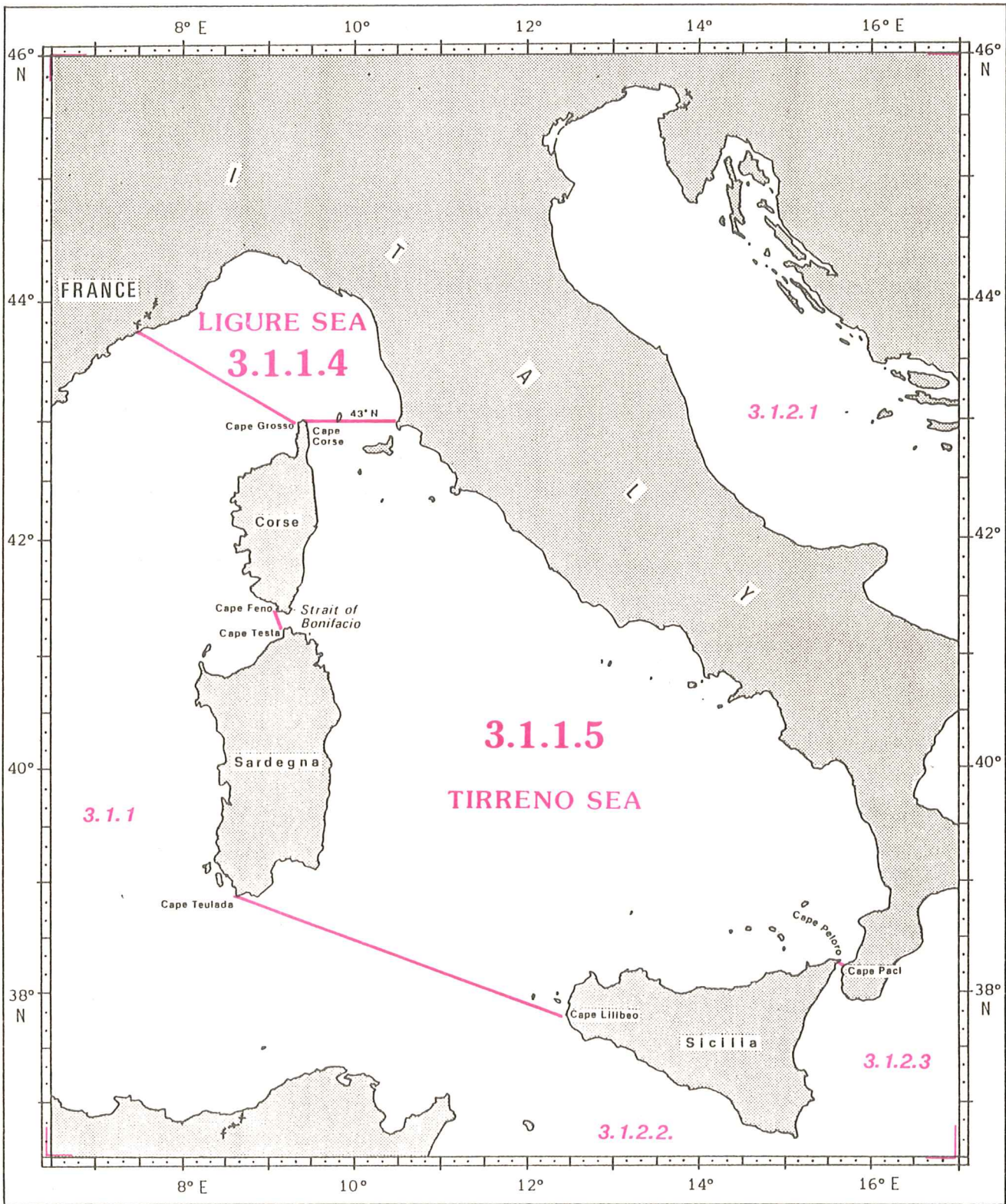
*On the East :*

A line joining Cape San Sebastian southeastward to Cape Favaritx (39°59'42"N - 4°16'10"E), on the northeastern coast of Menorca Island ;  
thence from Cape Favaritx southward, through Menorca Island, to Prima Point (39°48'50"N - 4°17'18"E), on the southeastern coast of this island ;  
thence a line joining Prima Point southward to the eastern extremity of Islet del Aire (39°47'57"N - 4°17'48"E) ;  
and thence westward, through this islet, to Llebeig Point (39°48'03"N - 4°16'57"E), the western extremity thereof.

*On the South :*

A line joining Llebeig Point southwestward to Imperial Islet (39°07'35"N - 2°57'40"E), off the southeastern extremity of Cabrera Island ;  
thence from Imperial Islet southwestward to Rotja Point (38°39'N - 1°34'10"E), on the southeastern coast of Formentera Island ;  
thence from Rotja Point westward, through this island, to Cape Berberia (38°38'40"N - 1°23'10"E), the southwestern extremity thereof ;  
and thence a line joining Cape Berberia westward to Cape San Antonio (38°48'N - 0°11'40"E), on the eastern coast of Spain.

### LIGURE SEA and TIRRENO SEA



### 3.1.1.4 LIGURE SEA

The limits of the Ligure Sea, situated between the northwestern coast of Italy and the northern extremity of Island of Corse, are the following :

*On the North and the East :*

From the frontier between France and Italy ( $43^{\circ}47'06''\text{N} - 7^{\circ}31'52''\text{E}$ ) eastward and southward, along the northwestern coast of Italy, to the parallel of  $43^{\circ}\text{N}$ .

*On the South :*

A line joining the coast of Italy westward, along the parallel of  $43^{\circ}\text{N}$ , to the northeastern coast of Cape Corse ( $43^{\circ}\text{N} - 9^{\circ}26'38''\text{E}$ ), the northern part of Island of Corse (*the common limit with the Tirreno Sea, see 3.1.1.5*) ; and thence westward, along the northern coast of Cape Corse, to Cape Grosso ( $43^{\circ}00'30''\text{N} - 9^{\circ}21'30''\text{E}$ ), the western extremity thereof.

*On the West :*

A line joining Cape Grosso northwestward to the frontier between France and Italy ( $43^{\circ}47'06''\text{N} - 7^{\circ}31'52''\text{E}$ ).

### 3.1.1.5 TIRRENO SEA

The limits of the Tirreno Sea, situated between the western coast of Italy, the northern coast of Sicilia and the eastern coasts of Sardegna and Island of Corse, are the following :

*On the North :*

From the northeastern coast of Cape Corse ( $43^{\circ}00'\text{N} - 9^{\circ}26'38''\text{E}$ ), the northern part of Island of Corse, eastward, along the parallel of  $43^{\circ}\text{N}$ , to the coast of Italy (*the common limit with the Ligure Sea, see 3.1.1.4*).

*On the East :*

From the parallel of  $43^{\circ}\text{N}$ , southeastward, along the western coast of Italy, to Cape Paci ( $38^{\circ}15'06''\text{N} - 15^{\circ}42'10''\text{E}$ ).

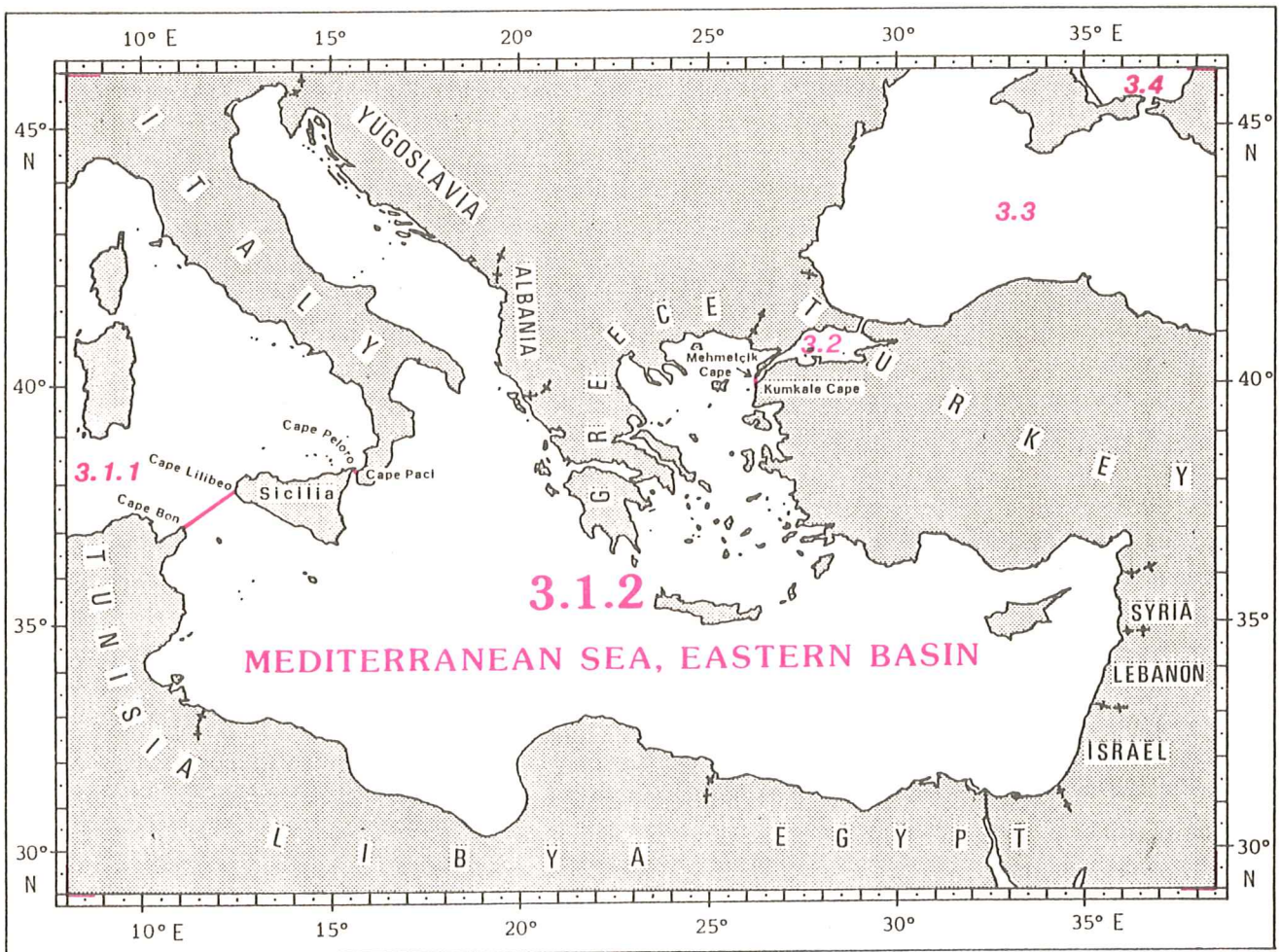
*On the South :*

A line joining Cape Paci westward to Cape Peloro ( $38^{\circ}16'\text{N} - 15^{\circ}39'17''\text{E}$ ), the northeastern extremity of Sicilia (*the common limit with the Ionian Sea, see 3.1.2.3*). thence from Cape Peloro westward, along the northern coast of Sicilia, to Cape Lilibeo ( $37^{\circ}47'57''\text{N} - 12^{\circ}25'30''\text{E}$ ), the western extremity of this island ; and thence a line joining Cape Lilibeo northwestward to Cape Teulada ( $38^{\circ}51'50''\text{N} - 8^{\circ}38'42''\text{E}$ ), the southern extremity of Sardegna.

*On the West :*

From Cape Teulada northward, along the eastern coast of Sardegna, to the western extremity of Cape Testa ( $41^{\circ}14'15''\text{N} - 9^{\circ}08'20''\text{E}$ ), on the northern coast of this island ; thence a line joining the western extremity of Cape Testa northward to the southwestern extremity of Cape Feno ( $41^{\circ}23'28''\text{N} - 9^{\circ}05'52''\text{E}$ ), on the southern coast of Island of Corse ; and thence from the southwestern extremity of Cape Feno northward, along the eastern coast of this island, to the parallel of  $43^{\circ}\text{N}$ .

### MEDITERRANEAN SEA, EASTERN BASIN



### 3.1.2 MEDITERRANEAN SEA, EASTERN BASIN

The limits of the Eastern Basin of the Mediterranean Sea, bounded by the coasts of Italy, Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Egypt, Libya and Tunisia, are the following :

*On the North, the East and the South :*

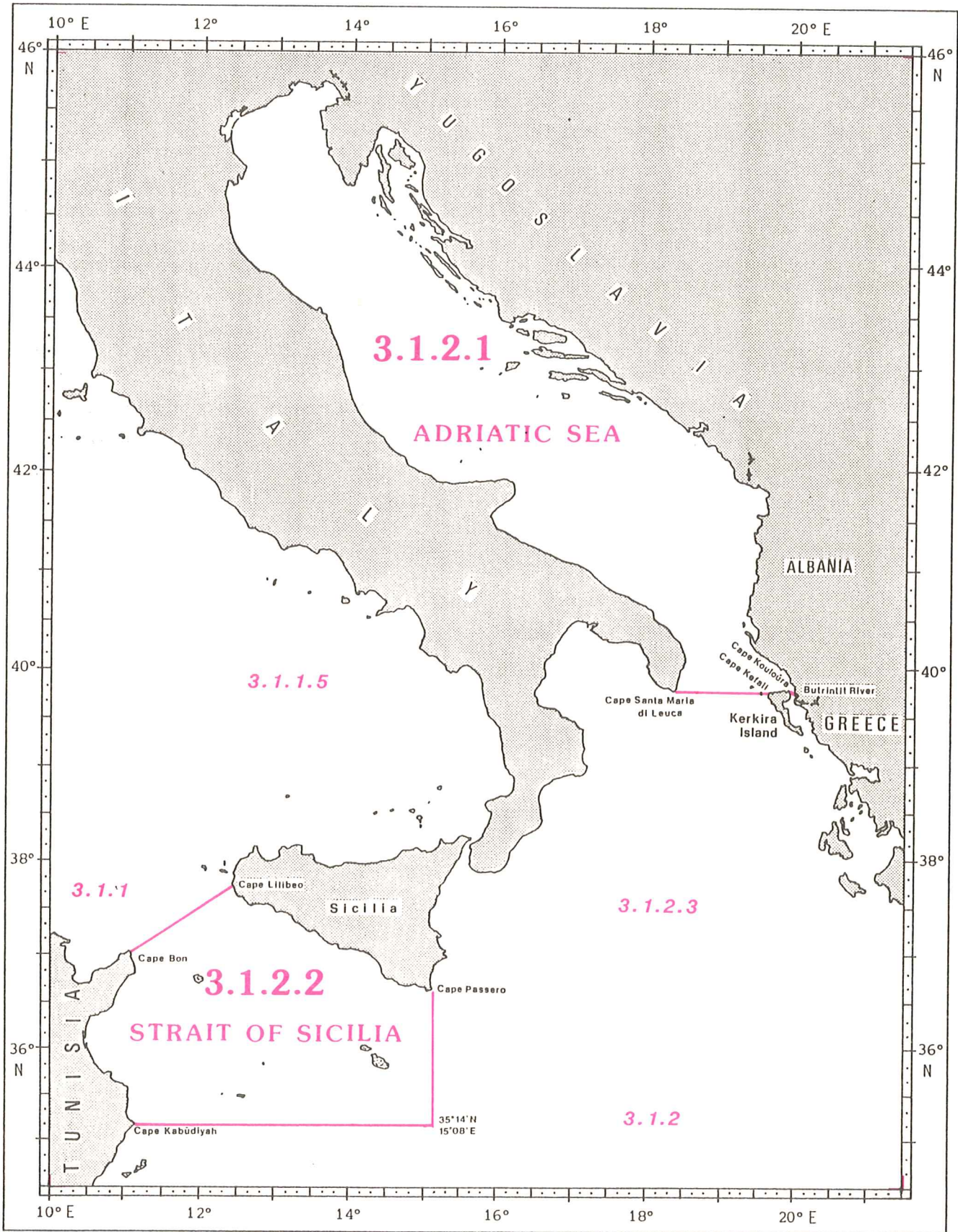
From Cape Paci (38°15'06"N - 15°42'10"E), on the southwestern coast of Italy, eastward, along the coasts of Italy, Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece and Turkey, to Mehmetçik Cape (40°02'40"N - 26°10'30"E), on the northwestern coast of Turkey ;  
thence a line joining Mehmetçik Cape southward, across the western entrance of the Dardanelles (Çanakkale Strait), to Kumkale Cape (40°00'35"N - 26°11'55"E) (*the common limit with the Sea of Marmara, see 3.2*) ;  
and thence from Kumkale Cape, along the coasts of Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Egypt, Libya and Tunisia, to Cape Bon (*Ra's at Tib*) (37°05'N - 11°02'40"E), the northeastern extremity of Tunisia.

*On the West :*

A line joining Cape Bon northeastward to Cape Lilibeo (37°47'57"N - 12°25'30"E), the western extremity of Sicilia (*the common limit with the Western Basin, in the Strait of Sicilia, see 3.1.1*) ;  
thence from Cape Lilibeo eastward, along the southern and eastern coasts of Sicilia, to Cape Peloro (38°16'N - 15°39'17"E), the northeastern extremity of this island ;  
and thence a line joining Cape Peloro eastward to Cape Paci (38°15'06"N - 15°42'10"E), on the southwestern coast of Italy (*the common limit with the Western Basin, in the Strait of Messina, see 3.1.1*).

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### ADRIATIC SEA and STRAIT OF SICILIA





### 3.1.2.1 ADRIATIC SEA

The limits of the Adriatic Sea, situated in the northwestern part of the Eastern Basin, between the coasts of Italy, Yugoslavia and Albania, are the following :

*On the West, the North and the East :*

From Cape Santa Maria di Leuca ( $39^{\circ}47'40''\text{N} - 18^{\circ}22'05''\text{E}$ ), the southeastern extremity of Italy, along the eastern coast of Italy and the coasts of Yugoslavia and Albania, to the mouth of Butrintit River ( $39^{\circ}44'35''\text{N} - 19^{\circ}59'20''\text{E}$ ), on the coast of Albania.

*On the South :*

A line joining Cape Santa Maria di Leuca, in Italy, eastward to Cape Kefali ( $39^{\circ}45'10''\text{N} - 19^{\circ}38'\text{E}$ ), the western extremity of Kerkira (*Corfu*) Island, Greece ; thence from Cape Kefali eastward, along the northern coast of this island, to Cape Kouloúra ( $39^{\circ}44'42''\text{N} - 19^{\circ}56'30''\text{E}$ ), on the northeastern coast thereof ; and thence a line joining Cape Kouloúra eastward to the mouth of Butrintit River ( $39^{\circ}44'35''\text{N} - 19^{\circ}59'20''\text{E}$ ), on the coast of Albania (*the common limit with the Ionian Sea, see 3.1.2.3*).

### 3.1.2.2 STRAIT OF SICILIA

The limits of the Strait of Sicilia, situated between the southern coast of Sicilia and the eastern coast of Tunisia, are the following :

*On the North :*

A line joining Cape Bon (*Ra's at Tib*) ( $37^{\circ}05'\text{N} - 11^{\circ}02'40''\text{E}$ ), the northeastern extremity of Tunisia, northeastward to Cape Lilibeo ( $37^{\circ}47'57''\text{N} - 12^{\circ}25'30''\text{E}$ ), the western extremity of Sicilia (*the common limit with the Western Basin, in the Strait of Sicilia, see 3.1.1*) ; and thence from Cape Lilibeo southeastward, along the southern coast of Sicilia, to Cape Passero ( $36^{\circ}40'\text{N} - 15^{\circ}08'\text{E}$ ), the southeastern extremity of this island.

*On the East :*

A line joining Cape Passero southward, along the meridian of  $15^{\circ}08'\text{E}$ , to position  $35^{\circ}14'\text{N} - 15^{\circ}08'\text{E}$ , on the shelf.

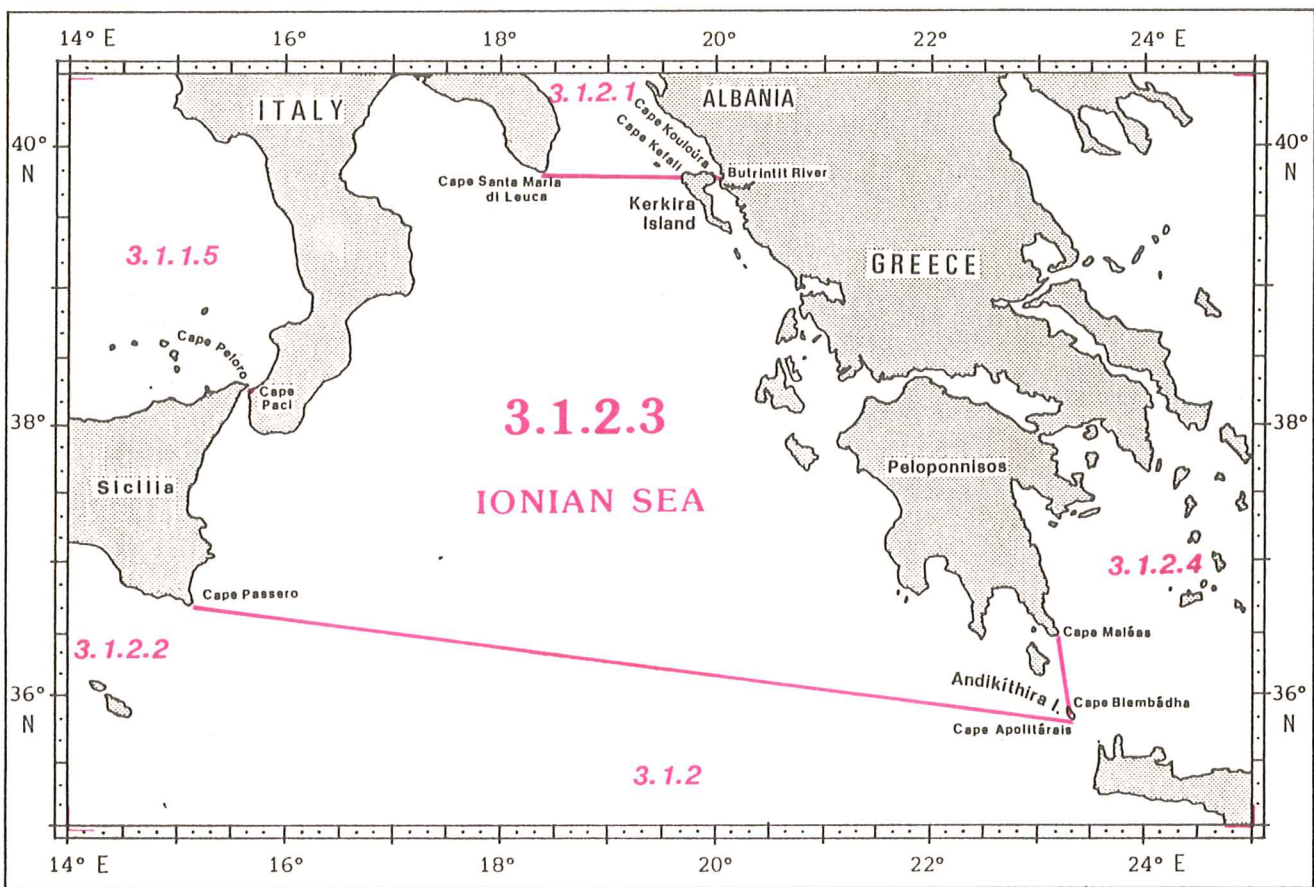
*On the South :*

A line joining this position westward, along the parallel of  $35^{\circ}14'\text{N}$ , to Cape Kabūdiyāh ( $35^{\circ}14'\text{N} - 11^{\circ}10'\text{E}$ ), on the eastern coast of Tunisia.

*On the West :*

From Cape Kabūdiyāh northward, along the eastern coast of Tunisia, to Cape Bon ( $37^{\circ}05'\text{N} - 11^{\circ}02'40''\text{E}$ ).

### IONIAN SEA



### 3.1.2.3 IONIAN SEA

The limits of the Ionian Sea, situated between the eastern coast of Sicilia and the southern coast of Italy on the West, and the western coast of Greece on the East, are the following :

*On the North :*

A line joining Cape Santa Maria di Leuca ( $39^{\circ}47'40''\text{N} - 18^{\circ}22'05''\text{E}$ ), the southeastern extremity of Italy, eastward to Cape Kefali ( $39^{\circ}45'10''\text{N} - 19^{\circ}38'\text{E}$ ), the western extremity of Kerkira (*Corfú*) Island, Greece ;  
thence from Cape Kefali eastward, through this island, to Cape Kouloúra ( $39^{\circ}44'42''\text{N} - 19^{\circ}56'30''\text{E}$ ), on the northeastern coast thereof ;  
and thence a line joining Cape Kouloúra eastward to the mouth of Butrintit River ( $39^{\circ}44'35''\text{N} - 19^{\circ}59'20''\text{E}$ ), on the coast of Albania (*the common limit with the Adriatic Sea, see 3.1.2.1*).

*On the East :*

From the mouth of Butrintit River, in Albania, southeastward, along the coasts of Albania and Greece, to Cape Maléas ( $36^{\circ}26'15''\text{N} - 23^{\circ}12'\text{E}$ ), the southeastern extremity of Peloponnisos ;  
thence a line joining Cape Maléas southward to Cape Blembádha ( $35^{\circ}53'24''\text{N} - 23^{\circ}18'30''\text{E}$ ), the northeastern extremity of Andikíthira Island ;  
and thence from Cape Blembádha southward, along the western coast of this island, to Cape Apolitárais ( $35^{\circ}49'30''\text{N} - 23^{\circ}19'30''\text{E}$ ), the southern extremity thereof (*the common limit with the Aegean Sea, see 3.1.2.4*).

*On the South :*

A line joining Cape Apolitárais westward to Cape Passero ( $36^{\circ}40'\text{N} - 15^{\circ}08'\text{E}$ ), the southeastern extremity of Sicilia.

*On the West :*

From Cape Passero northward, along the eastern coast of Sicilia, to Cape Peloro ( $38^{\circ}16'\text{N} - 15^{\circ}39'17''\text{E}$ ), the northeastern extremity of this island ;  
thence a line joining Cape Peloro eastward to Cape Paci ( $38^{\circ}15'06''\text{N} - 15^{\circ}42'10''\text{E}$ ), on the southwestern coast of Italy (*the common limit with the Tirreno Sea, see 3.1.1.5*) ;  
and thence from Cape Paci northeastward, along the southern coast of Italy, to Cape Santa Maria di Leuca ( $39^{\circ}47'40''\text{N} - 18^{\circ}22'05''\text{E}$ ), the southeastern extremity thereof.

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# AEGEAN SEA



### 3.1.2.4 AEGEAN SEA

The limits of the Aegean Sea, situated between the coasts of Greece and Turkey, are the following :

*On the West and the North :*

From Cape Maléas ( $36^{\circ}26'15''\text{N} - 23^{\circ}12'\text{E}$ ), the southeastern extremity of Peloponnisos, northward and eastward, along the coast of Greece, to the mouth of Évros or Meric River ( $40^{\circ}43'55''\text{N} - 26^{\circ}02'15''\text{E}$ ), the frontier between Greece and Turkey.

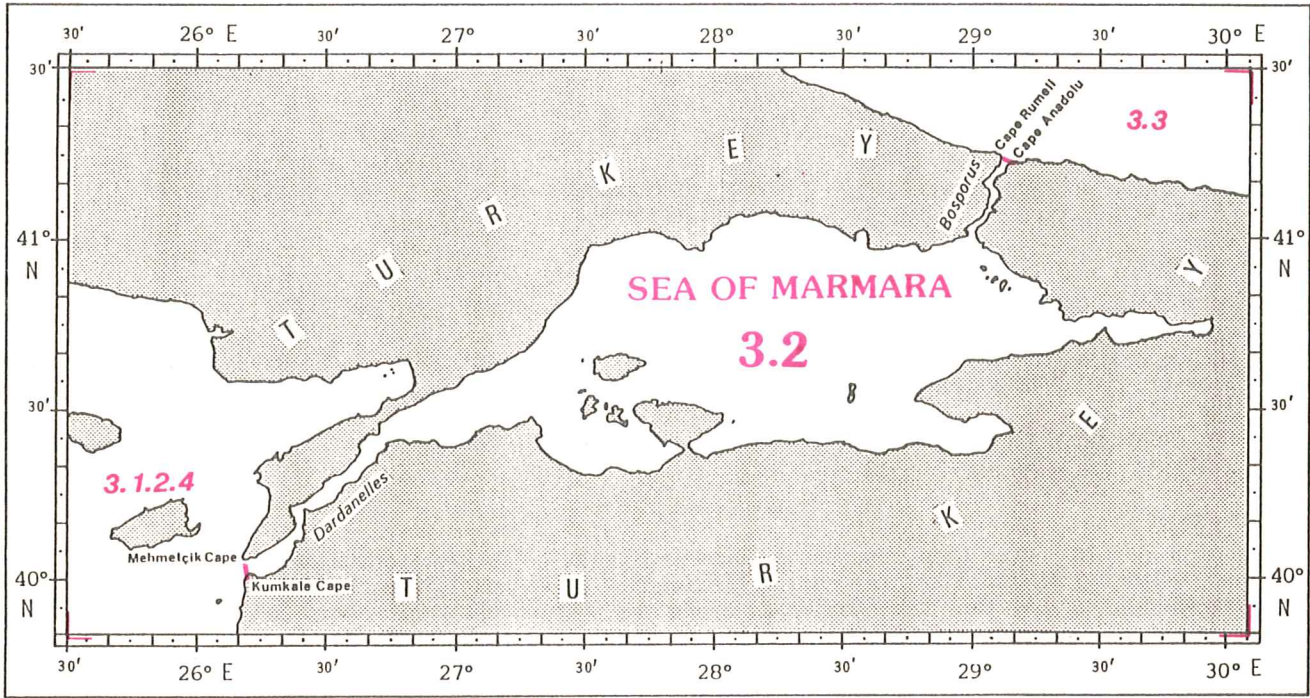
*On the East :*

From the mouth of Évros or Meric River southward, along the coast of Turkey, to Mehmetçik Cape ( $40^{\circ}02'40''\text{N} - 26^{\circ}10'30''\text{E}$ ) ;  
 thence a line joining Mehmetçik Cape, across the western entrance of the Dardanelles (Çanakkale Strait), to Kumkale Cape ( $40^{\circ}00'35''\text{N} - 26^{\circ}11'55''\text{E}$ ) (*the common limit with the Sea of Marmara, see 3.2*) ;  
 and thence from Kumkale Cape southward, along the western coast of Turkey, to Akyar Cape ( $36^{\circ}41'26''\text{N} - 28^{\circ}13'30''\text{E}$ ).

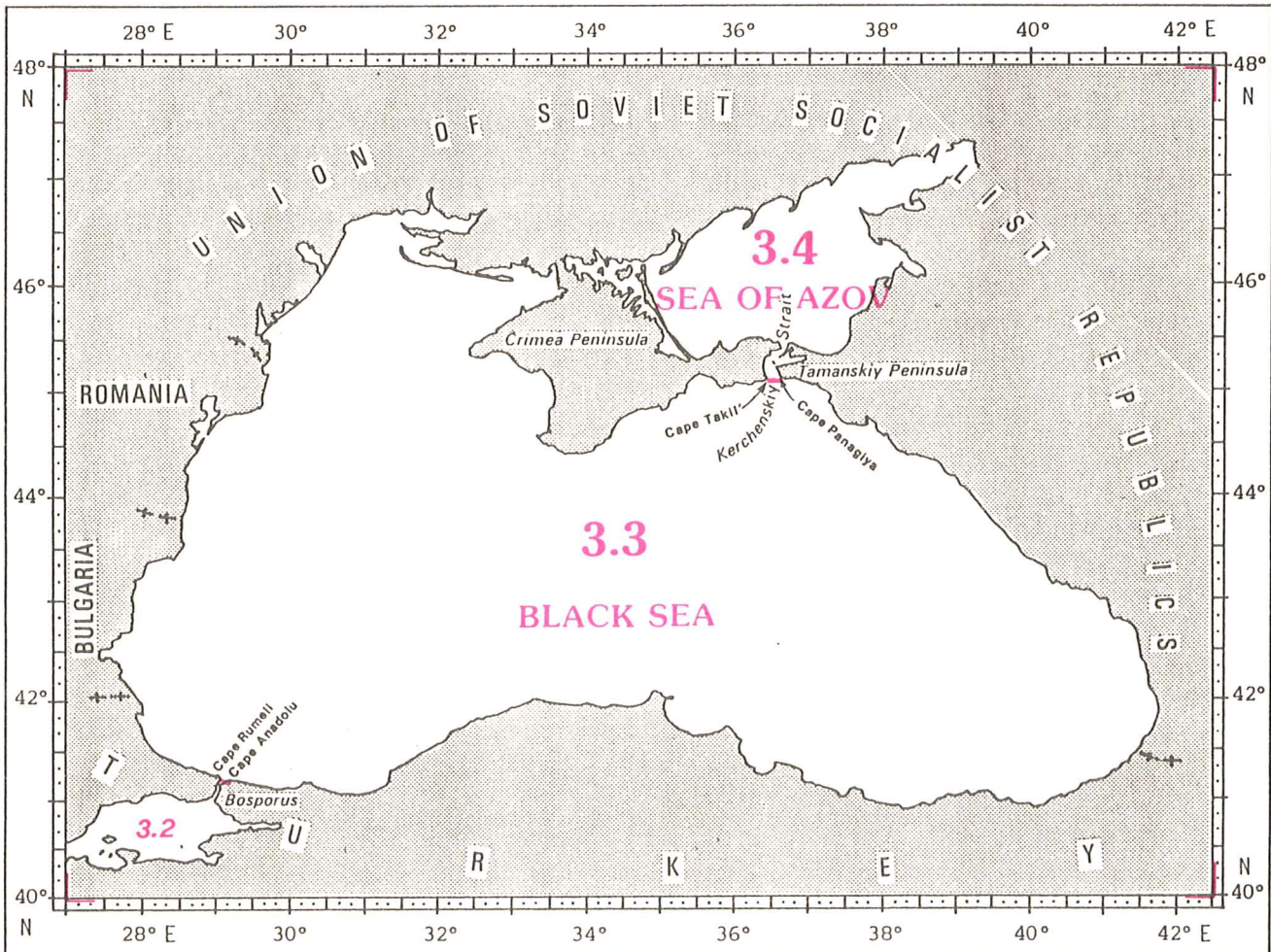
*On the South :*

A line joining Akyar Cape, on the southwestern coast of Turkey, southward to Zonari Cape ( $36^{\circ}27'30''\text{N} - 28^{\circ}13'15''\text{E}$ ), the northern extremity of Rodhos Island, Greece ;  
 thence from Zonari Cape southwestward, along the western coast of Rodhos Island, to Cape Prásson ( $35^{\circ}52'45''\text{N} - 27^{\circ}45'\text{E}$ ), the southern extremity of this island ;  
 thence a line joining Cape Prásson southwestward to Cape Vrónði ( $35^{\circ}32'45''\text{N} - 27^{\circ}13'10''\text{E}$ ), on the eastern coast of Kárpáthos Island ;  
 thence from Cape Vrónði southward, through this island, to Cape Kastéllös ( $35^{\circ}23'48''\text{N} - 27^{\circ}08'12''\text{E}$ ), the southern extremity thereof ;  
 thence a line joining Cape Kastéllös southwestward to Cape Pláka ( $35^{\circ}11'50''\text{N} - 26^{\circ}19'\text{E}$ ), on the eastern coast of Kríti Island ;  
 thence from Cape Pláka westward, along the northern coast of Kríti Island, to Cape Kokkála ( $35^{\circ}38'55''\text{N} - 23^{\circ}34'35''\text{E}$ ), the northern extremity of Ágria Gramvoúsa Island, off the north-western extremity of Kríti Island ;  
 thence a line joining Cape Kokkála northwestward to Cape Apolitárais ( $35^{\circ}49'30''\text{N} - 23^{\circ}19'30''\text{E}$ ), the southern extremity of Andikíthira Island ;  
 thence from Cape Apolitárais northward, along the eastern coast of Andikíthira Island, to Cape Blembádha ( $35^{\circ}53'24''\text{N} - 23^{\circ}18'30''\text{E}$ ), the northeastern extremity of this island ;  
 and thence a line joining Cape Blembádha northward to Cape Maléas ( $36^{\circ}26'15''\text{N} - 23^{\circ}12'\text{E}$ ), the southeastern extremity of Peloponnisos (*the common limit with the Ionian Sea, see 3.1.2.3*).

### SEA OF MARMARA



### BLACK SEA and SEA OF AZOV



### 3.2 SEA OF MARMARA

The Sea of Marmara is a small enclosed sea situated in the northwestern part of Turkey. It is connected through the Bosphorus (*Istanbul Strait*) with the Black Sea on the Northeast, and through the Dardanelles (*Çanakkale Strait*) with the Aegean Sea on the Southwest.

The common limit between the Sea of Marmara and the Black Sea, in the northern entrance of the Bosphorus (*Istanbul Strait*), is the following :

A line joining Cape Rumeli ( $41^{\circ}14'06''\text{N} - 29^{\circ}06'57''\text{E}$ ) southeastward to Cape Anadolu ( $41^{\circ}13'09''\text{N} - 29^{\circ}09'04''\text{E}$ ).

The common limit between the Sea of Marmara and the Aegean Sea, in the western entrance of the Dardanelles (*Çanakkale Strait*), is the following :

A line joining Mehmetçik Cape ( $40^{\circ}02'40''\text{N} - 26^{\circ}10'30''\text{E}$ ) southward to Kumkale Cape ( $40^{\circ}00'35''\text{N} - 26^{\circ}11'55''\text{E}$ ).

### 3.3 BLACK SEA

The Black Sea is an enclosed sea situated in the northeastern part of the Mediterranean Region and bounded by the coasts of Bulgaria, Romania, USSR and Turkey. It is connected through the Kerchenskiy Strait with the Sea of Azov on the North, and through the Bosphorus (*Istanbul Strait*) with the Sea of Marmara on the Southwest.

The common limit between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, in the southern entrance of the Kerchenskiy Strait, in USSR, is the following :

A line joining Cape Takil' ( $45^{\circ}05'35''\text{N} - 36^{\circ}26'50''\text{E}$ ), the southeastern extremity of Crimea Peninsula, eastward to Cape Panagiya ( $45^{\circ}08'\text{N} - 36^{\circ}37'48''\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of Tamanskiy Peninsula.

The common limit between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara, in the northern entrance of the Bosphorus (*Istanbul Strait*), is the following :

A line joining Cape Rumeli ( $41^{\circ}14'06''\text{N} - 29^{\circ}06'57''\text{E}$ ) southeastward to Cape Anadolu ( $41^{\circ}13'09''\text{N} - 29^{\circ}09'04''\text{E}$ ).

### 3.4 SEA OF AZOV

The Sea of Azov, lying Northeast of the Black Sea and bounded by the coast of USSR, is a shallow enclosed sea connected only with the Black Sea through the Kerchenskiy Strait on the South.

The common limit between the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea, in the southern entrance of the Kerchenskiy Strait, is the following :

A line joining Cape Takil' ( $45^{\circ}05'35''\text{N} - 36^{\circ}26'50''\text{E}$ ), the southeastern extremity of Crimea Peninsula, eastward to Cape Panagiya ( $45^{\circ}08'\text{N} - 36^{\circ}37'48''\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of Tamanskiy Peninsula.

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