



Additional chart coverage may be found in CATP2, Catalog of Nautical Charts.

SECTOR 4 — CHART INFORMATION

SECTOR 4

CYPRUS

Plan.—This sector describes Cyprus, the third largest island in the Mediterranean. The general descriptive sequence is S from Cape Arnauti, then E to Cape Greco, then NE to Cape Andreas, and finally W along the N coast.

Cyprus (35°00'N., 33°00'E.)

4.1 Cyprus is one of the largest islands in the Mediterranean and has about 400 miles of coastline. The terrain consists of two mountainous areas which are divided by a plain. This plain trends in a general E to W direction across the N part of the island between Famagusta Bay and Morphou Bay. The greater part of the coast is backed by mountains. Olympus, the summit of the island, rises in the W half of the island.

The principal ports include Famagusta, Limassol, Larnaca, and Kyrenia.

Winds—Weather.—The Mediterranean climate of Cyprus is characterized by cool, rainy winters (November through February) and hot, dry summers (June through August). The two transitional seasons, spring (March through May) and autumn (September through October), have few distinctive weather characteristics of their own.

On all coasts of Cyprus, a W wind is prevalent in summer and frequent in winter. On the S coast, E winds are as equally frequent as W winds in December and January, and S winds total 30 per cent annually. On the N coast, E winds and W winds comprise over 50 per cent of the annual observations. On the E coast in summer, 25 per cent of the winds are from the E and 17 per cent are from the SW. Calms are infrequent but are relatively more frequent on the E coast, December through March. Most gales occur in winter. Gales are most frequent on the E coast. About 80 percent of all wind speeds are 10 knots or less.

There is very little fog; in late spring and summer it sometimes occurs over the land in the first hour or two after sunrise. Sea fog begins to appear in April and attains a maximum in June. Dense coastal fog lasting for about 2 hours near dawn occurs at Larnarca 2 or 3 days a month in June and July. Farther W along the coast, reduced visibility occurs more frequently but is less intense. The N coast appears to be free from serious restricted visibility.

Tides—Currents.—The general current circulation around Cyprus is part of the counterclockwise circulation of the E basin of the Mediterranean. The speed seldom exceeds 1 knot, and then only during strong W winds. During summer, the current off the N coast of Cyprus sometimes sets E with a velocity of 0.5 to 1 knot, increasing to 2 knots with strong W winds. During the same season, the currents off the W and S coasts of Cyprus may set E at 0.5 to 0.8 knot.

Haze appears over the sea in summer. It is typically an early morning occurrence, but in some cases it lasts all day. Summer nights are clear with good visibility.

Caution.—Submarines frequently exercise in the waters around Cyprus.

Marine farms may lie close off the shores of the island in places and are generally marked by lighted buoys.

West Coast

4.2 Cape Arnauti (35°06'N., 32°17'E.), the NW extremity of Cyprus, is a low headland. It rises inland to a moderately high mountain range which extends SSE for 16 miles. A prominent building, in ruins, stands on a hill with a double peak 1 mile S of the cape. Mazaki Islet lies 0.4 mile N of the cape at the extremity of a rocky ledge. A stranded wreck was reported to lie close NE of the cape.

Paphos Point (34°45'N., 32°24'E.), the extremity of a low peninsula, is fronted by a stranded wreck. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 20m high, standing 0.5 mile NE of its seaward extremity.

Except in very calm weather, the sea breaks constantly on the reefs and rocky ledges which front the coast between Cape Arnauti and this point.

Paphos (34°45'N., 32°24'E.) (World Port Index No. 44940), a small harbor, lies on the S side of Paphos Point and is formed by two moles. It is used by small craft up to 18m in length and 2m draft, and is no longer used for commercial purposes.

From seaward, several tall chimneys; a water tower; and a church, with a prominent dome, stand in the town and are all conspicuous. The entrance channel is indicated by a lighted range which may best be seen on the chart. Anchorage can be taken in a depth 26m, sand and shell, about 0.6 mile SSW of the harbor, but this berth is exposed to W and S winds and has poor holding ground.

Moulia Rocks, consisting of two rocky shoals, have depths of less than 5m. They lie 2 miles SE of Paphos and extend up to 1.2 miles offshore. Several above-water rocks lie on the E shoal. During summer, anchorage can be taken in a depth of 12m, sand and mud, good holding ground, about 0.3 mile E of these rocks. This roadstead is reported to be the best anchorage along this section of the coast. The rocks are marked by a light.

4.3 Cape Aspro (34°38'N., 32°42'E.), a bold and light colored headland, is formed by a line of cliffs which are divided into three parts by two ravines. The land rises steeply inland of the cape and attains a height of 276m at about 1 mile.

Episkopi Bay (34°37'N., 32°50'E.) is entered between Cape Aspro and Cape Zevghari, 12 miles SE. Several small sandy bays lie along its N shore. The E part of this bay is backed by high white cliffs. Jubilee Shoal, with a least depth of 14.6m, lies 3.5 miles ESE of Cape Aspro. Cape Zevghari is fronted by rocks and two prominent stranded wrecks lie N of it. A conspicuous hospital building is situated on this cape.

The village of Episkopi is situated in the NE part of the bay and can be identified by a conspicuous white church with a red roof. A prominent dome stands near the shore 2.5 miles W of

the village. Anchorage can be taken within the bay, but it is exposed to S and SW winds.

Caution.—Episkopi Bay is frequently used as a firing area and several targets may be moored within it.

A United Kingdom sovereign base area, which may best be seen on the chart, is situated in the vicinity of Episkopi Bay and the Akrotiri Peninsula.

South Coast

4.4 Akrotiri Peninsula (34°34'N., 32°59'E.) separates Episkopi Bay from Akrotiri Bay and is the S extremity of Cyprus. A large salt lake lies in the center of this peninsula and the village of Akrotiri is situated at its SW corner. A prominent church stands in the village and can be seen from off both sides of the peninsula.

Cape Gata (34°34'N., 32°02'E.), the SE extremity of the peninsula, is formed by a sheer cliff, 52m high. A prominent cove is located 1 mile W of this cape. Between Cape Gata and Cape Zevghhari, 5 miles W, the coast is mainly cliffy and steep-to. A main light is shown from a structure standing 0.6 mile WSW of the cape.

A conspicuous radar scanner is situated 1 mile WNW of the light and a prominent pylon stands on a hill 1 mile NNW of it. An aeronautical light is shown from the vicinity of an airport situated 2.3 miles NW of the light.

At a position about 1.2 miles SSW of Cape Gata, a current has been observed to set ENE at a rate of 0.8 knot.

Akrotiri Bay is entered between Cape Gata and Cape Dolos, 14.5 miles NE. It is deep and mostly free of dangers. The port of Limassol lies in the NW part of the bay.

Akrotiri Harbor (34°34'N., 33°02'E.), enclosed by a mole, lies 0.3 mile NW of Cape Gata and is used by small craft. A ro-ro terminal, consisting of a platform and several dolphins, is situated outside the small harbor and has a depth of 5.5m alongside the berth. Anchorage may be found in depths of 20 to 25m within 0.4 mile of this berth.

An offshore tanker terminal lies 1.2 miles NNW of Cape Gata. The berth consists of several mooring buoys and is connected to the shore by a submarine pipeline which extends SSW from it. Pilotage is compulsory and pilots are provided from Limassol with at least 36 hours notice. Tankers up to 183m in length and 9.7m draft can be handled.

It is reported that a second offshore terminal is being developed about 0.8 mile NNW of Cape Gata.

Caution.—A controlled area, which is marked by lighted buoys, fronts the coast between Cape Gata and a position 2.3 miles NNW. Fishing is prohibited in the area.

Limassol (34°40'N., 33°03'E.)

World Port Index No. 44950

4.5 Limassol, one of the principal ports of Cyprus, lies at the head of Akrotiri Bay. It consists of an open roadstead with a lighter basin, fronting the N end of the town, and a new harbor, protected by breakwaters, fronting the SW end of the town. In addition, two offshore tanker berths lie to the E of the port at Moni.

Depths—Limitations.—The fairway channel of the harbor, and the turning basin inside the harbor, have been dredged to a depth of 15m. East Quay and North Quay have dredged depths of 11m alongside. West Quay has dredged depths of 11 to 13m alongside. The West Basin, along with the two container wharves, have dredged depths of 14m alongside. There are facilities for ro-ro, container, general cargo, and bulk vessels. Vessels up to 13.5m draft can be accommodated alongside with no limitation of length. Vessels with greater drafts are worked by lighters in the roadstead.

An extensive marina, protected by breakwaters, fronts the coast 6 miles ENE of Limassol.

The two offshore tanker berths front the coast at Moni 7.5 miles E of Limassol. The W berth, which serves a power station, lies in a depth of 18m about 0.5 mile offshore. It consists of several mooring buoys and is connected to the shore by a submarine pipeline. This berth can handle vessels up to 225m in length and 12.2m draft.

The E berth, which serves a cement factory, lies in a depth of 13.7m about 0.3 mile offshore. It consists of several mooring buoys and is connected to the shore by a submarine pipeline. This berth can handle vessels up to 198m in length and 10.7m draft.

Aspect.—Behind the town the land rises gradually in tree-covered hills. Troodos, a summer resort, is situated in the hills 17 miles NNW of the town and is visible in the background from seaward.

Landmarks in the vicinity of the town include the blue dome of the cathedral, a high, water tower, the twin towers of the church, and the white roof of an asbestos works.

Two prominent loading gantries and several conspicuous silos are situated in the vicinity of the new harbor.

An illuminated factory chimney stands 4 miles W of Cape Dolos and is also a useful mark.

The entrance channel leading into the new harbor is indicated by a lighted range which may best be seen on the chart.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is compulsory. Pilots can be contacted by VHF and board 0.5 to 1 mile SE from the new outer breakwater. Vessels should send an ETA at least 24 hours in advance.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken off the port in depths of 12 to 27m, good holding ground, between 0.4 and 0.8 mile offshore. A lighter anchorage area lies about 0.4 mile ENE of the lighter basin.

Caution.—During the summer, the prevailing winds sometimes reach gale force in the afternoon.

A dangerous wreck lies about 0.8 mile ENE of the entrance to the new harbor.

4.6 Vasilikos (34°43'N., 33°19'E.), a small port, lies near the E entrance point of a bay which is entered close E of Cape Dolos. It consists of a small harbor, protected by breakwaters, an offshore ore loading berth, and an offshore tanker berth.

Depths—Limitations.—The harbor fronts a section of reclaimed land located close W of the mouth of the Vasilo River. There are 540m of total quayage with a depth of 9m alongside. Vessels up to 150m in length and 8.4m draft can be accommodated.

The offshore ore loading berth is situated close W of the harbor and consists of a conspicuous loading pylon, 26m high, and several mooring buoys. This pylon is connected to installations on the shore by an overhead ropeway carried on three intermediate trestles. The berth lies in a depth of 10m and can accommodate vessels up to 10,000 dwt and 9.1m draft.

The offshore tanker berth lies in a depth of 12.2m about 0.3 mile W of the ore loading pylon. It consists of several mooring buoys and is connected to the shore by a submarine pipeline. This berth can accommodate vessels up to 170m in length and 10m draft.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is compulsory. Pilots may be contacted by VHF. Vessels should send an ETA 72, 48, and 24 hours in advance.

Caution.—A submarine cable extends SSE from a point on the shore 4.5 miles ENE of Vasilikos.

Cape Kiti (34°49'N., 33°36'E.), the SW entrance point of Larnaca Bay, is formed of cliffs, 12m high. The white cliffs on the E side of the cape, although low, are conspicuous from seaward. A main light is shown from a prominent structure standing on the cape. An aeronautical radiobeacon is situated 2.5 miles WNW of the light.

A prominent tower, 8m high, stands on high ground 1 mile N of the cape. Two belfries are situated close together, 1.5 miles WNW of the cape, and are also prominent.

Shoals lie up to 1 mile off Cape Kiti and it should be given a wide berth.

Larnaca (34°55'N., 33°39'E.)

World Port Index No. 44960

4.7 Larnaca, a large town, is situated on the W side of Larnaca Bay, 6.5 miles N of Cape Kiti. The port fronts the town and consists of a main harbor, a yacht harbor, and an offshore oil and gas terminal.

Depths—Limitations.—An extensive yacht harbor, with depths of 1.8 to 4.9m, fronts the town and is protected by breakwaters.

The main harbor fronts the N part of the town and is protected by breakwaters. The entrance fairway has a dredged depth of 13m over a width of 107m. The main commercial quays include North Quay, 326m long, and South Quay, 340m long, which have a depth of 12m alongside. In addition, a pontoon quay provides 200m of berthage, with an alongside depth of 6.5m.

There are facilities for general cargo, passenger, ro-ro, container, and bulk vessels. Vessels up to 200m in length and 11.4m draft can be accommodated alongside.

The oil and gas terminal consists of five offshore berths which front the coast to the NE of the main harbor and lie in depths up to 13.7m. Gas carriers up to 110m in length and 11m draft can be handled. Tankers up to 220m in length and 11.6m draft can be handled.

Aspect.—Mount Stavrovouni, surmounted by a monastery, stands 10 miles W of Larnaca. This isolated peak is very conspicuous from any part of the bay.

A conspicuous minaret, 30m high, stands 1.1 miles SSW of the head of the S breakwater at the main harbor and a fort building is situated close E of it. A prominent radio mast stands 0.5 mile N of the minaret. A conspicuous flare, occasionally burning, and several storage tanks are situated at an oil refinery 1 mile N of the main harbor.

An outer lighted buoy is moored about 0.3 mile NE of the head of the S breakwater and marks the main entrance channel.

Pilotage.—Vessels are not allowed to enter the main harbor or berth at the offshore terminal without a pilot unless permission has been granted by the port authorities. Pilots can be contacted by VHF, are available, and generally board in the roadstead. Vessels should send an ETA 24 hours in advance.

Anchorage.—A designated tanker anchorage area, designated passenger and cargo vessel anchorage area, which are best seen on the chart.

Caution.—An anchorage prohibited area, which may best be seen on the chart, lies in the vicinity of the main harbor entrance and extends up to 1.6 miles offshore.

Numerous small craft, which are reported to frequently show no lights, may be encountered along the shore to the S of the port and vessels are advised to keep at least 1.5 miles from the coast.

Due to outfall pipelines and submarine cables, anchoring and fishing prohibited areas, which may best be seen on the chart, lie S of the port and extend up to 2.3 miles offshore.

4.8 Dhekelia (34°58'N., 33°43'E.) (World Port Index No. 44965), a small port, lies in the NE part of Larnaca Bay, 6 miles NE of Larnaca. There are four small coves all open to the S. Quarantine Point separates the two E coves.

Depths—Limitations.—An offshore berth for tankers supplying the power station lies about 0.3 mile SE of Quarantine Point. Vessels up to 224m long, with a maximum draft of 12.5m, can be accommodate.

Aspect.—A prominent stone beacon and a prominent church stand 1.2 miles W and 0.4 mile NNW, respectively, of Quarantine Point. A conspicuous hospital building is situated 1.5 miles NNW of Quarantine Point. A group of oil tanks and the four chimneys of the power station stand prominently close E of the town.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is compulsory at the offshore berths. Pilots can be contacted by VHF and are provided from Larnaca.

Anchorage.—Anchorage, sheltered from NE winds, can be taken in a depth of 27m, mud and weeds, good holding ground, SE of the beacon and S of the church.

Caution.—A United Kingdom sovereign base area, which may best be seen on the chart, is situated in the vicinity of Dhekelia.

4.9 Cape Pyla (34°56'N., 33°51'E.), the NE entrance point of Larnaca Bay, is located 6 miles ESE of Dhekelia. It is 95m high and is surmounted by a conspicuous ruined tower.

Cape Greco (34°57'N., 34°05'E.), the SE extremity of Cyprus, is the termination of a small peninsula which is connected to the mainland by a narrow isthmus. A small bay, with rocky shores and a bottom of sand with patches of weed, lies on the S side of this isthmus.

A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 15m high, standing on the cape. Three conspicuous radio masts are situated close NW of the light.

A conspicuous cliff, which has the appearance of an old fortress, stands 1 mile W of the cape. It is reported that several wind pumps are situated N of the cape and have the appearance of palms from a distance.

A current, with a velocity of 0.5 to 0.7 knot, is reported to set to the W off the cape.

East Coast

Famagusta (35°07'N., 33°56'E.)

World Port Index No. 44970

4.10 Famagusta, the largest port in Cyprus, lies within Famagusta Bay 12.5 miles NW of Cape Geco.

Winds—Weather.—Strong NE winds frequently cause vessels in the roadstead to lie broadside-to and roll considerably. In winter, strong N winds often raise a short choppy sea off the port. Strong ENE gales sometimes occur in October, December, January, and March.

Tides—Currents.—The tidal rise is very small, being only 0.4m at springs

Depths—Limitations.—The approach channel is dredged to a depth of 10.2m over a width of 183m.

The inner harbor has a commercial quay, 540m long, with a depth of 7.3m alongside. It can accommodate vessels up to 131m in length and 6.7m draft.

The outer harbor has a commercial quay, 655m long, with a depth of 9.7m alongside. It can accommodate vessels up to 220m in length and 9.1m draft.

There are facilities for tanker, passenger, ro-ro, container, and bulk vessels.

Aspect.—The harbor is protected from the E by a curved breakwater, 0.5 mile long, which extends NNW and then W. A chain of shoals, with depths of 4 to 9m, extends up to 1.1 miles NNW of this breakwater. The area lying close W of this chain is sheltered and forms the approach channel to the harbor. An outer approach lighted buoy is moored about 1.1 miles NNW of the head of the breakwater.

A main light (Famagusta) is shown from a prominent structure, 11m high, standing 0.9 mile WNW of the head of the breakwater. A conspicuous beacon, which forms an approach range, is situated 0.2 mile NE of this light.

A main light (South Bastion) is shown from a tower, 11m high, standing in the SW part of the harbor.

The town is prominent and is enclosed by massive fortress walls. Saint Nicholas Mosque, with a conspicuous minaret, stands in the center of the town. A conspicuous radio mast, 51m high, and a prominent hotel stand 0.3 mile WSW and 0.8 mile ESE, respectively, of the mosque. The white customhouse and several warehouses, with red roofs, are situated close SE of the harbor area and are all conspicuous from seaward.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is compulsory for all vessels over 300 grt. Pilots can be contacted by VHF and board in the anchorage or in the vicinity of the outer approach lighted buoy.

Vessels should send an ETA 24 hours in advance to their agent in order to arrange a pilot and berthing facilities.

Anchorage.—Large vessels may obtain anchorage in a depth of 18m about 1.1 miles NE of the main light. A recommended berth for naval vessels is in depths of 24 to 29m about 1.4 miles ESE of the main light.

Caution.—Shoals and rocks extend up to 0.4 mile offshore in places between Cape Geco and Famagusta, and this section of coast should be given a wide berth.

4.11 Salamis (35°09'N., 33°55'E.), a small inlet, lies 3 miles NNW of Famagusta and is the site of an ancient port. A large and conspicuous white church, with two domes, stands on high ground 1 mile W of the inlet.

The coast extending for 4 miles to the N of Salamis is low, densely wooded, and consists of numerous modern buildings. A conspicuous hotel, marked by a light, stands near the coast 2.5 miles N of Salamis and is reported to be a useful mark.

Boghaz (35°18'N., 33°58'E.), a small trading station, lies in the NW part of Famagusta Bay and is fronted by a shallow pier which is used by lighters. A large grain storehouse, a customs station, and a hotel stand near the pier. A prominent chimney stands at a factory, 0.5 mile NE of the station. Anchorage can be taken off the station in a depth of 16m ESE of the storehouse.

Gastria Bay Oil Terminal (35°19'N., 33°59'E.), an offshore berth, lies in a small bay 2 miles E of Boghaz and is marked by a lighted buoy. The berth consists of two mooring buoys and lies in a depth of 9m. A submarine pipeline extends 410m NNW from the berth to the shore. Several conspicuous tanks stand in the vicinity of this terminal.

A cement loading jetty, 42m long, projects SW from the shore 0.7 mile E of the oil terminal. It has a depth 6m alongside and is used by vessels up to 100m in length. Two concrete silos, 35m high, stand near this jetty.

Cape Elea (35°20'N., 34°05'E.) is the NE entrance point of Famagusta Bay. A main light is shown from a prominent tower, 11m high, standing 0.7 mile W of the cape.

A stranded wreck lies 2.5 miles NNE of the cape.

Koma Tou Yialou, a village, is situated 6 miles NE of Cape Elea. Two churches, with prominent belfries, and a prominent building, with a red roof, stand in it. A disused small trading station, fronted by a jetty, is situated 1 mile S of this village. Anchorage can be taken in a depth 18m, sand and weed, about 0.6 mile SE of the jetty.

Mount Pamboulos, 356m high, stands inland 8 miles NE of Koma Tou Yialou. Another mountain, 378m high, rises 1 mile E of Mount Pamboulos and is the most prominent in this vicinity.

Khelones, a small promontory, is located 7.5 mile WSW of Galounopetra Point and a storehouse, with a red roof, stands on its S side. A small pier fronts the shore close SE of the storehouse. Anchorage can be taken in a depth 37m SE of the storehouse.

Galounopetra Point (35°41'N., 34°35'E.), fronted by rocks, is located 31 miles NE of Cape Elea. A conspicuous monastery, with a white belfry, stands 1.2 miles N of the point.

Anchorage can be taken in depths of 35 to 37m about 0.5 mile offshore along this section of coast between Khelones and Cape Andreas, except off Galounopetra Point. Anchorage is recommended only during offshore winds or in good weather.

Cape Andreas (35°41'N., 34°35'E.), the NE extremity of Cyprus, is marked by several ruins and tombs. Klidhes Islet, 29m high, lies 1 mile NE of the cape and is surrounded by rocks and shoals. A main light is shown from a structure, 8m high, standing on the NE end of this islet.

The current off Klidhes Islet may attain a rate of 1.5 knots at times and confused seas build up in this vicinity after strong winds. The strength and direction of the current may vary from one side of the islet to the other. Vessels rounding this islet are advised to give it a berth of at least 1 mile.

North Coast

4.12 Cape Plakoti (35°34'N., 34°10'E.), a broad promontory, projects from the coast 22 miles SW of Cape Andreas. The intervening coast is of little significance to shipping. A light is shown from a small fishing boat harbor situated 1.3 miles E of Cape Plakoti.

Two churches, with prominent belfries, are situated in the village of Yialoussa, 1.5 miles S of Cape Plakoti.

Dhavlos, a village, stands 15.5 miles SW of Cape Plakoti and contains a conspicuous hotel and church. Ayios Photios, 502m high, and Kantara Castle, 630m high, are two conspicuous peaks which stand 2.5 miles E and 1.2 miles SSE, respectively, of Dhavlos.

A prominent church, with one large and three small domes, stands at Akanthou, 8 miles WSW of Dhavlos. A large concrete warehouse is situated on the coast 9 miles WSW of Akanthou. Khoti Islet, 3m high, lies 0.3 mile offshore 10.8 miles E of Kyrenia.

Kyrenia (35°20'N., 33°19'E.) (World Port Index No. 44900), a large town, is fronted by an old harbor which is used by small craft and yachts. A new harbor, which is used by ferries and cruise vessels, lies close E of the old harbor and is protected by breakwaters.

Depths—Limitations.—The old harbor has depths of 2 to 3.2m and can handle small craft and yachts up to 35m in length and 2.6m draft.

The new harbor has an entrance that is 180m wide. It has six quays which provide 707m of berthage with depths of 4 to 8m alongside. There are facilities for vehicle ro-ro, passenger, ferry, cruise, and hydrofoil vessels. Vessels up to 150m in length and 7m draft can be accommodated.

Aspect.—The town contains numerous white buildings and is easily identified from seaward.

Prominent landmarks include the thin spire of the church standing on the W side of the old harbor; the massive fort standing on the E side of the old harbor; and the white minaret standing on the S side of the old harbor.

A main light is shown from a prominent structure standing close S of the root of the main breakwater at the new harbor.

Buffavento Castle surmounts a mountain, 955m high, standing 5.5 miles SE of the town.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is compulsory for all vessels over 300 grt. Pilots can be contacted by VHF and board close off the harbor entrance.

Anchorage.—Good anchorage can be taken in a depth of 24m, about 0.3 mile N of the old harbor. The holding ground is

good and the bottom is formed of mud, sand, weed, and small boulders.

Caution.—Two mooring buoys are situated about 0.2 mile N of the breakwater of the old harbor.

4.13 Cape Kormakiti (35°24'N., 32°55'E.), located 21 miles W of Kyrenia, is the extremity of a low point which rises to a small flat-topped hill 3 miles inland. A main light is shown from a prominent tower, 22m high, standing on the cape.

The cape is fronted by foul ground which extends up to 0.5 mile seaward, and a small islet, 6m high, lies close N of it. Ormonde Bank, with a least depth of 19.8m, lies 1.2 miles NW of the cape.

Liveras, Kormakiti, and Orga are prominent villages, which can be identified from seaward, standing 2 miles SE, 5.7 miles SE, and 6 miles ESE, respectively, of the cape. Mount Kornos, 945m high, stands 6.5 miles SW of Kyrenia and is conspicuous. A large and conspicuous sand scar is situated on the coast 4 miles S of Cape Kormakiti.

Morphou Bay is entered between Cape Kormakiti and Kokkina Point, 17.5 miles SW. It is deep, free of dangers, and Xeros and Karavostasi, two small ports, lie in its S part.

Morphou, a large town, is situated 3.7 miles inland 13 miles SSE of Cape Kormakiti. The bay is surrounded by hills and offers shelter from all winds except those from the NW.

Xeros (New Soli) (35°08'N., 32°50'E.) (World Port Index No. 44910), a village, stands at the head of Morphou bay and serves as an ore exporting facility for a mining company. The village is fronted by a lighter pier and vessels work cargo in the roadstead. Pilotage is not compulsory, but a mining company pilot is available and will assist with berthing. Local knowledge is advised.

A prominent hospital building, with a red roof, stands near the coast 2 miles ENE of the village, but when viewed from the roadstead, it is obscured by trees. A prominent chimney stands close S of the pier. Vessels anchor in a depth of 22m, about 0.7 mile NW of the pier.

Tankers discharge at an offshore berth lying 0.2 mile NNE of the pier. The berth consists of several mooring buoys and is connected to the shore by a submarine pipeline. Three white prominent tanks stand near the inshore end of the pipeline.

Karavostasi (35°08'N., 32°49'E.) lies 0.7 mile W of Xeros and consists of a customhouse, with a flagstaff, and a group of houses.

A pier, 427m long, extends NNE from a point on the shore, 0.4 miles WNW of the customhouse and is used for loading ore. It has a depth of 14.9m off the outer end and can handle vessels up to 15,000 dwt.

Vouni Palace Hill, 254m high and surmounted by the ruins of a palace, stands 2.6 miles WNW of Karavostasi and is conspicuous.

4.14 Pomos Point (35°10'N., 32°33'E.), a low and sandy projection, is located 13 miles W of Karavostasi and is fronted by rocks. The land behind this point rises abruptly to high and towering peaks. Mount Olympus (Troodos), the highest mountain on Cyprus, rises to a height of 1,952m 20.5 miles SW of the point. Its slopes are thickly covered with pine trees and a military camp and a hotel are situated near the summit.

Kakoskaliou Islet lies about 0.4 mile offshore, 12 miles SW of Pomos Point.

Mavroli, a small village, stands 8.5 miles SW of Pomos Point and is fronted by two small piers which are connected to the mines by a ropeway. A prominent water tank, 33m high, stands 0.3 mile inland of the piers and serves as a useful landmark. A lighter anchorage lies centered 1.5 miles WNW of the piers.

Latzi, situated 3 miles W of Mavroli, has a customhouse and several storehouses. It is fronted by a jetty, 42m long, with a depth of 1.5m at the head which is used by lighters.

In summer, vessels can obtain anchorage in moderate depths with good holding between Pomos Point and Kakoskaliou Islet.

Cape Arnauti, located 3 miles NW of Kakoskaliou, has previously been described.