



Additional chart coverage may be found in CATP2, Catalog of Nautical Charts.
SECTOR 4 — CHART INFORMATION

SECTOR 4

TSUSHIMA

Plan.—The front of this sector contains general information regarding Shimono Shima and Kamino Shima, the two main islands that comprise Tsushima. The S and W sides of Shimono Shima, Aso Wan, and the W and N sides of Kamino Shima are then described in that order from S to N. Finally, the E side of Shimono Shima and the E side of Kamino Shima are described in that order from S to N.

General Remarks

4.1 Tsushima consists of two large islands and several smaller ones lying in Korea Strait between the NW coast of Kyushu and the S end of Korea. The two large islands are separated by a narrow channel, the E entrance of which is only available to small craft. Tsushima is mainly known for its fishing industry.

Shimono Shima and Kamino Shima, the two main islands of Tsushima, are both mountainous. Shimono Shima, the S island, attains an elevation of 662m at Yatate Yama, a wooded mountain with a flat summit, about 5.8 miles from the S extremity of the island. Kamino Shima, the N island, is lower in height and appears comparatively level. The islands are separated by Aso Wan, which is very shallow at its E end. The coastline of both islands is indented with many coves and bays.

Winds—Weather.—Strong NW winds prevail during the winter and raise heavy seas off the W coast of Tsushima. In some parts of Tsushima, a peculiar cold wind known as "Kankaburi" blows seaward from inland and causes thick fog on the sea. The temperature within the fog is usually 6 degrees lower than outside.

North or NE winds prevail during September and October; in the former month their strong velocity may hinder navigation near the E coast of Tsushima. It is usually sunny, the exception being a few rainfalls.

Southwesterly winds generally prevail during the summer. Land and sea breezes are prevalent during the summer, resulting in the temperature being lower than along the NW coast of Kyushu.

Tides—Currents.—The tidal currents set W along the S coast of Tsushima, with the rising tide at a rate of from 2 to 3 knots.

Along the W coast, the tidal currents set in a S direction, with the rising tide at a rate of 1.5 knots, and in a N direction, with the falling tide at a rate of 2 to 3 knots. During N winds, there are tide rips on the ebb current. The N tidal current along the W coast is stronger than the S current, as the general N set increases the former but decreases the latter.

Along the E coast, the tidal current sets S during the rising tide at a rate of 0.5 to 2 knots, and N during the falling tide at a rate of 0.75 to 1.75 knots.

The tidal currents are not felt beyond a distance of 5 miles offshore; outside this distance the set is always N.

Caution.—There is considerable diurnal inequality in the tidal range during summer and winter; the resulting variation in strength of successive tidal currents may also be considered.

Shimono Shima—South and West Coasts

4.2 Ko Saki (34°05'N., 129°13'E.), the S extremity of Shimono Shima, is also the S extremity of a small peninsula which rises to Ko Yama, a prominent, pointed, thickly-wooded summit, 233m high. Hoshinoko Shima, a peculiar shaped rocky islet, 47m high, lies about 0.5 mile NE of Ko Saki. A lighthouse, which is prominent from a distance, stands on Ko Saki. On the point, there is a signal station, with which vessels can communicate during daylight hours. A light is shown about 1.5 miles N of the lighthouse.

Tsutsu Wan (Tutu Wan) is an open bay entered between Ko Saki and Tsutsu Saki, 2.5 miles to the WNW. The shores of the bay are mostly rocky. The village of Tsutsu is situated at the head of the bay. Anchorage for vessels up to 3,000 grt is afforded, in depths of over 10m, in a position close S of the breakwaters during N winds. Winds from the S cause a heavy sea and the anchorage cannot be used. Vessels anchor, in 12.8 to 16.5m, about 0.5 mile off the W side of the bay, S of Tsutsu.

Kono Se is a drying reef extending 0.75 mile in a SSW direction from Tsutsu Zaki. The reef is 4.6m high and prominent from the E and W. A light, from which a ramark transmits, marks the S end of the reef.

Komatsu Se (34°05'N., 129°09'E.), a rocky patch with a depth of 7.8m, is located 0.75 mile SE of Kono Se Light.

From Tsutsu Zaki to Go Sake, 14 miles to the N, the coastline runs S to N in a fairly straight line. Outside the 20m curve, 0.5 mile offshore, the coast is free of dangers. The shore is indented by coves and small bays on which a few small villages stand. A light is shown 0.5 mile W of the village of Komoda.

Aso Wan

4.3 Aso Wan (34°20'N., 129°18'E.) is entered between Go Saki to the S and Karasu Saki, 2 miles to the NNE. Both entrance points are fringed by foul ground, shoals, and rocks, leaving a fairway of about 1 mile in width. Depths in the fairway range from 20.1 to 86m. The shores of Aso Wan are indented by many bays, some of which penetrate nearly to the E coast. The most important bays are Nii Byochi and Nobu Wan, on the N side, and Takeshiki Ko, on the S side

Imo Saki, about 3 miles E of Go Saki, is the N termination of a long, narrow, and sparsely-wooded peninsula, 90m high. From the W, it has the appearance of a reddish cliff.

Osaki Wan (34°19'N., 129°15'E.) is entered between Imo Saki and Utsuno Saki, 2.25 miles to the E. Anchorage is afforded to small vessels with local knowledge on the W side of the bay off Osaki village, about 1.3 miles S of Utsuno Saki,

in a depth of 25.6m. Strong winds from the N cause a considerable sea in this area.

Small vessels can also anchor in Mikata Ura or Kurose Wan, but not without local knowledge. Vessels entering these anchorages should pass NE of Okino Shima (Myoban-jima). Kurose Wan is sheltered from winds from any direction.

Takeshiki Ko (34°18'N., 129°19'E.), the SE branch of Aso Wan, is entered through Jyogo Guchi (Rotono Kuchi), which is located 1 mile E of Imo Saki. There is a well-sheltered anchorage for ships up to 2,000 grt, in a depth of 30m, off the harbor. A submarine cable has been laid in the middle of the interior of the anchorage. The town of Takeshiki, where there is a naval station, stands on the W side of Takeshiki Ko.

Ujigami Bana consists of conspicuous low cliffs covered with giant pine trees, and is located about 1 mile N of Takeshiki Ko. A hill, 72m high, about 0.4 mile NNE of the cape, is a good landmark. Yojaku Yama, about 0.4 mile E of Ujigami Bana, is also a good landmark for the approach to Takeshiki Ko.

Anchorage.—Small vessels can take anchorage, in a depth of about 30m, SW of Nezumi Shima, which is located almost 0.8 mile W of Ujigami Bana.

Vessels can also anchor, in a depth of about 30m, S of Ujigami Bana; however, caution is necessary because of traffic bound for the E coast of Tsushima through the E arm of Takeshiki Ko.

The N side of Aso Wan Nii Byochi, entered between Hitoe Saki, about 3.3 miles ESE of **Karasu Saki** (34°22'N., 129°14'E.), and Kaifuna Saki, about 1 mile farther E, extends about 2.3 miles N and then divides into two arms, each about 1 mile long. The inlet is mostly deep, and the best anchorage for small vessels with local knowledge is near the middle of the inlet, 0.5 mile NW of Uki Se, a gray rock, awash, marked by a lighted beacon (isolated danger), in depths of 29.3 to 31.1m. Several villages lie on the shores of the inlet.

4.4 Uki Se (34°21'N., 129°18'E.), a low, dark gray rock that covers during higher HW, lies in mid-channel about 1.3 miles NNE of Hitoe Saki. Vessels entering or leaving Nii Byochi can pass E or W of Uki Se; however, the channel W of this danger is recommended.

Nobu Wan (34°21'N., 129°20'E.) is entered between Kaifuna Saki and a promontory about 0.4 mile to the S. The inlet is indented with many small coves and bays. Nobu Wan is only suitable as an anchorage for small vessels with local knowledge, because of the numerous islets and shoals. The anchorage areas are sheltered by the surrounding hills.

Kamino Shima—West Side

4.5 Tsuna Shima (34°25'N., 129°16'E.) consists of six thickly-wooded islands, connected to each other by a rocky reef, and lying about 0.3 mile offshore. Enoki Shima, the S island, lies about 4 miles NNE of Karasu Saki and is 48m high. Its S side has steep cliffs; from its S end, a reef with two islets extends about 0.2 mile SW. The middle and smallest of these islands is Nakano Shima, 51m high. Ko Shima, the N and largest island, is 64m high and is easily identified.

Tsuna Wan, entered by a channel E of Tsuna Shima, with depths of 5 to 32.9m, is used mainly by small vessels with local

knowledge. The inlet is used as a fishing base during the summer. The S entrance point is fringed by a reef extending about 135m NW, the fairway of Tsuna Wan is free of dangers.

Anchorage.—Tsuna Wan affords anchorage to small vessels, in 7 to 20m, mud and sand. Heavy seas run into the inlet during strong W winds.

4.6 Mine Wan (34°27'N., 129°17'E.) is located about 1.5 miles NNE of Tsuna Shima and is entered between Kurumagono Hana and Shin Zaki. From the entrance, the inlet runs E for about 0.5 mile and then divides into two arms, one extending about 1.8 miles to the NE and the other about 0.8 mile SSE. Maru Shima, 40m high, on the S side of the inlet about 0.4 mile inside the entrance, is densely wooded, round-topped, and easily identified. Yo Se, located at the entrance to the NE arm, is conspicuous by its reddish brown color. Mine Wan affords good anchorage, in depths of 31 to 42m, sand and mud.

Tono Saki (34°31'N., 129°19'E.), located 5 miles NNE of Mine Wan, has a prominent cliff on its W side and forms the S entrance point to Nita Wan. Meyano Dan, 0.5 mile S of Tono Saki, 207m high, is a prominent landmark.

Nita Wan (34°32'N., 129°19'E.) is entered between Tono Saki and Ina Saki, which is about 2 miles SSE. Inside of the bay there are several inlets. The middle of the interior of the bay generally has soundings of over 30m, however, there are several dangers and the bay is completely exposed to the W. A number of villages are situated along the shore of the bay, which is indented by small coves and inlets. Shishimi Ko, located on the S shore of the bay, affords good anchorage for small vessels in moderate depths. A light is shown from Ina Saki.

Between Ina Saki and So Zaki, about 5.8 miles to the N, the coast trends in a NNE direction. The coast in this vicinity is free from dangers close offshore. A light is shown from So Zaki.

Sago Wan (34°39'N., 129°20'E.), located about 1 mile E of So Zaki, extends in a S direction for about 0.5 mile to the mouth of Sago Gawa, the largest river in Tsushima. The village of Minato is situated at the entrance to the river.

Anchorage.—Sago Wan affords good anchorage to vessels with local knowledge, in depths from 5 to 14m, except during strong N winds which cause a heavy sea. When anchoring, vessels should use caution to avoid the submarine cable indicated on the chart. A shrine at the mouth of the river is a good landmark for entering Sago Wan.

Senbyomaki Yaka (34°39'N., 129°21'E.), a grassy hill, 290m high, is located close E of Sago Wan. A radio tower, marked by lights, stands about 265m SSW of Senbyomaki Yama. The tower is a conspicuous landmark during the day or night.

4.7 Sasuna Ko (34°38'N., 129°23'E.) ([World Port Index No. 62460](#)) is located about 2 miles E of Sago Wan and is entered between Toroku Zaki (Toroku Saki) and Tateba Zaki (Tachibu Saki). Sasuna, a small port, is situated at the head of Sasuna Ko.

There is a landing quay, with a total length of 897m and alongside depths of 2.5 to 3m, along the whole of the inner end of the harbor. The S shore landing quay is for shipping timber and the N shore landing quay is for berthing fishing boats.

Ships of 300 grt can berth at the quay in the central part. The length of the quay is 60m.

On the S shore of the inner end of the harbor there are private company berthing dolphins, with a reported alongside depth of 7.5m. Ships of 500 grt can berth alongside the dolphins.

There is a breakwater about 250m S of the harbor entrance lighted buoy.

Sasuna Ko affords anchorage for small vessels, in depths of 14 to 18m, sand and mud bot-tom, good shelter except from NW winds.

Aspect.—Tateba Zaki, the E arm of the harbor entrance, and Mitsuse Yama, a sharp peak which is about 0.3 mile to its E, are both conspicuous. Toroku Saki, the W arm of the harbor, has a cliff on its W side.

Okawachi Wan is located about 2.5 miles NNE of Sasuna Ko and is entered between Saba Saki (Saman Saki) and Shirahama Saki. The villages of Oura and Kawachi are located at the head of the inlet. Korei San, a hill 193m high, and located about 1.3 miles ESE of Shirahama Saki, is prominent as a landmark for entering Okawachi Wan. The inlet affords good anchorage in moderate depths, good shelter and mud bottom. When anchoring, caution should be taken to avoid the submarine cable indicated on the chart. Except for the fairway leading to the inner end of the bay, there are facilities for fish and pearls along the shore.

The tidal current at the entrance to Okawachi Wan is S with the rising tide and N with the falling tide. The spring rate is 1 knot.

Kamino Shima—North Side

4.8 Wani Ura (34°42'N., 129°26'E.) is located about 1.5 miles NNE of Okawaci Wan, and is entered between Oni Saki and the SW extremity of Uni Shima. The shores of Wani Ura are fringed with rocks and shoals that extend as far as 0.15 mile offshore. The charted depths in the entrance are from 20 to 49m. Within the bay the depths are from 10.1 to 38m. During the summer, a large number of fishnets are laid across Wani Ura.

Korei San (34°41'N., 129°26'E.) rises close S of Wani Ura; it is the only good landmark at the N end of Tsushima and is very conspicuous from the N.

Uni Shima, 50m high and wooded, is only inhabited during the fishing season. A number of metal pylons stand on the island. Kotaro Shima and Hadaka Shima, each 14m high, lie on a reef about 90m N and 230m NE, respectively, of the NE extremity of Uni Shima. The reef extends about 0.4 mile N from Hadaka Shima. Okinoebi Shima, 17.1m high, and Jinoebi Shima, 32m high, are two islets connected with each other by drying reefs that lie between the E end of Uni Shima and Kunoshita Zaki, the N extremity of Tsushima, nearly 0.5 mile E.

The channels between Okinoebi Shima and the E extremity of Uni Shima, and between Jinoebi Shima and Kunoshita Zaki, are very narrow and tortuous, and the tidal currents run strongly through them; they should not be attempted. An overhead cable spans the channel between Uni Shima and the shore.

A submarine cable leads from about the middle of the S side of Uni Shima to a position on the E side of the bay, N of the village of Waniura.

The village of Waniura is situated at the head of a cove on the E side of Wani Ura, about 1 mile SSW of Kunoshita Zaki. The village is difficult to identify from the entrance of the bay.

Vessels with local knowledge can obtain anchorage in Wani Ura. During NW winds, vessels should anchor off the S side of Uni Shima, careful to avoid the submarine cable in the vicinity. A vessel approaching from the NW should give a wide berth to Haennoba Se. A light is shown from Waniura Ko.

4.9 Kunoshita Zaki (33°43'N., 129°27'E.), the N extremity of Tsushima, attains an elevation of 39m. Igai Se, which dries 0.9m, lies 0.3 mile NNW of Kunoshita Zaki; there are numerous rocks above and below-water in this vicinity, and it should be avoided.

Otedo Ura, an inlet on the E side of Kunoshita Zaki, is approached from the E because of the previously-mentioned dangers; it indents the coast for about 0.6 mile. This inlet is badly restricted by reefs and detached rocks, and at its head are two coves, divided by a small peninsula. The village of Otedo is situated at the head of the W cove.

Saichose Saki, about 0.5 mile ESE of Kunoshita Zaki, is a low, flat, wooded point and is the extremity of the peninsula on the E side of Otedo Ura. A reef extends about 0.4 mile N from the N side of Saichose Saki, and on the reef about 140m offshore are two treeless islets; the W, Tera Shima, 14m high, and the E, Moto Shima, 14.9m high.

4.10 Torazu Yama (34°42'N., 129°28'E.), thickly wooded and very conspicuous, is 18.9m high and lies close off the E side of the entrance of Toyo Ura, about 0.3 mile E of Saichose Saki; at LW it is connected with the peninsula by a chain of rocks.

Okinoshine Shima, a bare, round-topped islet, 11m high, and Jinoshine Shima, a similar islet, 14.9m high, lie on a reef extending N for nearly 0.8 mile from the E side of the entrance of Toyo Ura. A light is shown from Okinoshine Shima. A shoal, with depths of from 3.1 to 4.9m, lies about 0.2 mile N of Okinoshine Shima. Mi Se, a detached rocky patch with a depth of 4.9m, lies about 0.5 mile E of Okinoshine Shima. A reef, with depths of less than 10m, extends about 500m NE of **Mi Se** (34°42'N., 129°29'E.). A rock, with a depth of 5.8m, lies on this reef. These dangers should be given a wide berth by vessels approaching Toyo Ura from the E.

Toyo Ura, an inlet less restricted than Otedo Ura, indents the coast for about 0.5 mile and is backed by low wooded hills. Ko Shima, 29m high, wooded and conspicuous, lies close off the W shore of Toyo Ura, about 0.3 mile SSW of Saichose Saki. A shrine, situated at the head of the inlet, is a good landmark.

Toyo Ura affords anchorage to small vessels with local knowledge, in 9 to 14m, mud, good holding ground, but strong N winds cause a heavy sea. Vessels up to 500 tons can use the harbor.

4.11 Mitsu Shima (34°43'N., 129°27'E.), lying about 1 mile NNW of the N extremity of Uni Shima, consists of three islets lying close together and joined by drying reefs. O Shima, the SW islet, is the largest at 13.1m high. Naka Shima, the middle islet, is 14m high; Taka Shima, the NE islet, is 17.1m high.

Between Uni Shima and Mitsu Shima are numerous rocks, above and below-water. During heavy weather, the sea breaks over the whole of this area. During N or NE winds, there is a confused sea which makes the area dangerous, even to vessels

with local knowledge. Large vessels must navigate around the outside of the islets, however, smaller ships of up to 100 grt can sail E-W through the narrow channel on the S side of Mitsu Shima. The tidal currents here may attain a rate of 3.25 knots. A light is shown from the S side of Mitsu Shima.

Haenoha Se, a reef with several above-water rocks, lies with O Shima, the highest rock, 9.8m high, about 0.8 mile WSW of Mitsu Shima Light. The reef extends about 0.4 mile SW and 0.3 mile NE from O Shima. A shoal, with a depth of less than 1.8m, lies midway between Mitsu Shima and Shirodo Se, a rock 1.2m high, on the NE end of Haenoha Se. The channels through this area have irregular depths of less than 5m, and should be used with caution even by small vessels with local knowledge.

Kita Se is a group of above-water rocks lying about 0.3 mile NNE of Taka Shima. The rocks are from 1.2 to 2.1m high and difficult to identify from a distance.

Karasaki Se (34°44'N., 129°28'E.), lying about 0.8 mile ENE of Mitsu Shima Light, is a group of several above-water rocks, the highest of which attains an elevation of 3.1m. Foul ground lies between Mitsu Shima and Karasaki Se.

Caution.—Vessels rounding Mitsu Shima Light should give a wide berth to both Kita Se and Karasaki Se.

Shimono Shima—East Side

4.12 Naiin Wan (34°06'N., 129°14'E.) is located about 1.5 miles NE of Ko Saki. The inlet runs in a N and S direction for a distance of about 1 mile. The village of Tsutsu Naiin (Tsutsunain) lies at the head of the inlet. Naiin Shima (Nain-jima), close S of the E entrance point of Naiin Wan, to which it is connected by a drying reef, is a densely-wooded islet, 162m high.

Naiin Wan affords anchorage to small vessels with local knowledge during N or NW winds, in 12 to 18m, sand, in the middle of the inlet. Anchoring during S or E winds is not advisable.

Tatsuno Zaki (34°08'N., 129°17'E.) is 135m high and located about 2.8 miles NE of Naiin Shima. The point is densely wooded, black in appearance, and very conspicuous from the SW or NE.

Kuwa Ura and Agami Ura, close SW and N of Tatsuno Zaki, afford anchorage to small vessels with local knowledge only during W winds. Kuwa Ura is the larger and better sheltered of the two bays.

Izuhara (34°12'N., 129°18'E.)

World Port Index No. 62440

4.13 Izuhara is a port of entry and the largest port in Tsushima. It is situated about 7.5 miles NNE of Ko Saki. The port occupies an important position as the main entrance to Tsushima, an island which is at the international boundary. There are car ferries operating between this harbor and mainland Japan. It consists of a small natural harbor with anchorage and berthing facilities for small vessels. A detached breakwater was reported to be under construction about 0.2 mile SE of Yari Sake. The harbor extends 70m ENE from Yari Sake, then 550m SSE, then 560m SW to the shore.

Winds—Weather.—North winds prevail throughout most of the year, but the harbor remains relatively calm because of the high hills surrounding it. Strong winds blow down from the hills during the winter season. Anchorage in the harbor is poor during strong E winds.

Depths—Limitations.—The charted depths in the entrance of Izuhara Ko are from 14.6 to 25.6m; in the anchorage area in the central part of the harbor the charted depths are from 11 to 14.6m. The quarantine anchorage has charted depths of 11.9 to 18.3m.

There are eight quays for berthing. Nakayaki Landing Quay, on the N side, has a berthing length of 135m, with an alongside depth of 1.5 to 2.5m. On the E side, No. 2 Quay is the largest quay, with a berthing length of 210m and an alongside depth of 5m. On the S side the largest quay is Kuta Quay, with a berthing length of 180m and with an alongside depth of 5.5m. The largest quay is Kuta 4M Landing Quay, on the E side of Kuta Ura, with a berthing length of 320m and alongside depths of 2.5 to 4.5m.

Aspect.—Marukuma Yama, a hill with a wooded summit, rises to a height of 276m about 1.8 miles WNW of Tora Saki. Two radio masts stand on the summit of Gongen Yama, 419m high, located about 1 mile NNW of Yara Zaki. Both masts show lights and are conspicuous by day and night. Six radio towers on the NE side of the harbor are also conspicuous.

Four beacons are situated on the NE side of the harbor from about 0.2 to 0.3 mile NW of Yara Zaki. A light is shown from Yara Zaki.

Anchorage.—Vessels can obtain good anchorage, sheltered from all but E winds, in the middle of the harbor in 11.5m, with the light on Yara Zaki bearing 082°, and a distance of about 595m.

A quarantine anchorage, in a circular area about 0.2 mile in diameter, with charted depths of 11.9 to 18.3m, lies with its center about 0.3 mile NNW of Tora Saki.

Anchorage is prohibited in the vicinity of the submarine cables, and an area between the E side of the Nakayaki Landing Quay, at the inner end of the N part of the bay, and the coast opposite to its E side.

Caution.—When the winds blow from the S at a rate of more than 40 knots, it is very dangerous to enter or leave the harbor. When a typhoon passes along the E coast of Tsushima, strong winds and heavy swells enter the harbor and cause considerable damage to the port. At such times, vessels seek shelter in Aso Wan or Miura Wan.

4.14 Azu Ko (34°13'N., 129°18'E.) is a small harbor, the entrance of which lies between Tsurumo Saki, about 1 mile N of Yara Saki, and Magari Saki, about 0.4 mile farther N.

The navigable width of the channel into the harbor between charted dangers is about 0.1 mile. The charted depths in its entrance are from 20 to 29m; there are depths of 12.8 to 18.3m in the middle part of the harbor.

Good anchorage can be obtained in the middle of the harbor, in 12.8 to 18.3m, but it is only sheltered from winds blowing from the SW through N, to NE.

Small vessels can obtain shelter, even when it is blowing from the SE, between Magari village and Namuro Shima, in 10.1 to 12.8m, sand.

Okaji Zaki (Okaji Saki) (34°13'N., 129°20'E.), cliffy and steep-to on its E side, rises to Okaji Dake, 146m high. The village of Yabusame lies in a small cove, about 0.3 mile W of Okaji Zake. There are strong tidal currents in the vicinity of Okaji Zake and tide rips occur in strong NE winds.

Kechi Wan is entered between Okaji Zake and Tsunakake Zaki, about 3.3 miles to the NNE. The shores of the bay are mostly cliffy and are slightly indented. The interior of the bay has depths of 8 to 45m. East or S winds cause a heavy sea in the bay, which is otherwise generally calm.

Ofunakoshi Seto has its S entrance about 0.5 mile NNW of Tsunakake Zaki. The channel is 0.15 mile long, 15m wide, and reported to be dredged to 1.5m.

A breakwater, with a lighted tower at its end, is situated on the W side of the S entrance to the channel. A detached breakwater lies 91m S of the above; a lighted tower stands at its E end.

4.15 Kamabuta Se (34°14'N., 129°20'E.) is a small rock which dries 1.8m, and is located about 0.2 mile NNE of Okaji Zaki. Aka Saki is a reddish, cliffy point lying about 0.5 mile NNW of Okaji Zaki. Shimo Neo-jima is a wooded, cliffy islet, reddish in color, and lies about 0.8 mile N of Aka Saki. Gono Shima consists of two small islets lying close together and is located about 0.5 mile N of Shimo Neo-jima.

Takahama Ko is entered between a point about 0.4 mile N of Gono Shima, and Neso Saki, about 0.3 mile to the NNE. Small vessels entering the harbor can clear the dangers by keeping range lights shown from a wharf at the head of the bay and the rear light on a hill NW of the wharf in line bearing 305°. A light is shown near the S entrance point to Takahama Ko.

Anchorage.—Okaji Ura affords anchorage to small vessels, except during E winds, in about 9.2m.

Takahama Ko is sheltered from all winds, except E or SE, and affords anchorage to small vessels with local knowledge, in 3.7 to 16.5m.

Ota Ura, located about 1 mile N of Takahama Ko, affords sheltered from all winds except those from the S, and offers anchorage to small vessels with local knowledge, in 6.4 to 10.5m. Vessels must use caution to avoid a submarine cable.

There is shelter from N winds between Ota Saki and Tsunakake Zaki, about 0.1 mile offshore, in 8.2 to 18.3m.

4.16 Miura Wan is located about 3 miles NE of Kechi Wan and is entered between **Orise Hana** (34°18'N., 129°24'E.) and Kuroshima Saki, a very conspicuous headland, 1.5 miles to the NE. Lights are shown from both entrance points. Miura Wan is divided into two arms, one extending to the W and then SW, and the other arm extends to the N.

The SW arm leads into Kusubo Ura, which is about 1 mile W of Orise Hana. Ogata Ura extends to the SSE. The N arm leads into Kamoise Hakuchi, with depths from 18 to 33m in the fairway. Two oil tanks standing on a wharf at Kamoise Gyoko are prominent. Niyo Shima, an islet with steep cliffs on its SE side, lies in the middle of Kamoise Hakuchi. The village of Kamoise lies at the head of this arm.

Anchorage.—Miura Wan affords anchorage to large vessels in the entrance area, with shelter from all but E and SE winds. The anchorage is known to have good holding ground.

Kusubo Ura affords anchorage to small vessels, in about 20m, in its central part. Ogata Ura has anchorage for small vessels, in depths of 12 to 16m, in its middle part.

Kamoise Hakuchi affords anchorage, in about 20.1m, mud. The recommended position lies with the SW extremity of Niyo Shima bearing 299°, and a conspicuous oil tank at Kamoise bearing 357°.

Kamino Shima—East Side

4.17 From Kuro Shima to Naga Saki, about 5.5 miles to the N, the coast is indented and affronted by several islands. **Kanon Yama** (34°24'N., 129°23'E.) is a rocky, rounded summit, 140m high, grass covered and conspicuous from the N and S.

Naga Saki (34°25'N., 129°24'E.) is the NE extremity of a peninsula. A rocky ledge, 4.6m high, extends about 230m NE from the point. Depths of 14.6m extend about 0.5 mile ENE from the rocky ledge. A light is shown from Naga Saki.

Oroshika Wan is located about 6 miles N of Kuro Shima and is entered between Naga Saki and Zeni Shima, an islet 11.9m high, lying close off the promontory about 1 mile to the NW. Oroshika Wan has two arms, the fairways of both are deep. Yoko Ura, the SW arm, is open to the NE; Kushi Wan is the NW arm. The fairway leading into Oroshika Wan is narrowed to about 0.4 mile by shoals on either side.

Nanahiro Se, on the N side of the entrance of Oroshika Wan, about 0.6 mile E of Zeni Shima, has a depth of 8.6m. Manaita Se, about 0.4 mile E of the same islet, has a depth of 1.3m. Between Manaita Se and Zeni Shima is a reef with depths of less than 1.8m. A rock, with a depth of 5.9m, lies about 500m SE of Zeni Shima. Fuka Se, on the S side of the entrance of Oroshika Wan, about 0.2 mile WNW of Naga Saki, has a depth of less than 1.8m.

An islet, 5.2m high, lies close off the NW side of Yoko Ura, about 1 mile WSW of Naga Saki. Sazal Sho, awash, lies about 0.1 mile from the NW side, about 0.4 mile SW of the 5.2m islet. An islet, 37m high, lies close N of Tateishi Saki, on the SE side of Yoko Ura, about 1.3 miles SW of Naga Saki. Okino Shima, an islet 17.1m high, lies at the head of Yoko Ura. A vessel proceeding to the anchorage at the head of Yoko Ura should favor the SE side of the fairway.

The W side of the entrance of Kushi Wan is fringed by a bank, with depths of from 0.9 to 5.5m. A 10.1m patch lies about 0.2 mile NE of Senbon Saki, the SW entrance point of Kushi Wan. Small vessels berth at a pier at the head of this arm.

Anchorage.—Vessels up to 500 grt can anchor, in depths of 20m, mud, in the inner part of Oroshika Wan. The head of the bay is narrow, but serves as a well-sheltered anchorage.

4.18 Saka Ura (34°27'N., 129°23'E.) is located about 2.5 miles NNW of Naga Saki and is entered between Chi Saki (Ti Saki) and Okaigo Hana, about 1 mile to the N. Kamabuta Se, about 0.5 mile NE of Chi Saki, is a black rock, 1.5m high, and marked by a light. Kai Se, about 0.2 mile N of Chi Saki, appears as two heads, of which the one to the N dries. This area is mostly foul ground. Vessels entering Saka Ura should keep a good lookout for Kamabuta Se and Kai Se, and keep on the N side of the entrance to the inlet.

The town of Saka lies at the head of the inlet. Large numbers of fishing vessels use the town during autumn and winter. The town is protected by a breakwater from which a light is shown.

Anchorage.—Saka Ura is suitable only for small vessels with local knowledge, which anchor at the head of the bay off the breakwater. There are depths from 7 to 24m in Saka Ura, but there are several dangers which restrict the anchorage, and E winds cause a heavy sea.

4.19 From Okaigo Hana, the coast trends in a NNE direction for about 7.5 miles to the S entrance point of Kin Wan. Numerous islets lie close off the coast. Hills, about 152m high, slope down to the shoreline and are thickly wooded. A detached shoal, with a depth of 1.8m, lies about 0.8 mile NE of Okaigo Hana and 0.25 mile offshore.

Shitaka Ura (34°29'N., 129°24'E.) is a small shallow cove lying about 1 mile NE of Okaigo Hana. The NE entrance point of the cove is fringed by rocks, awash, and vessels approaching from the N should be careful to give it a wide berth. A lighted buoy is moored close to the S of the NE entrance point of Shitaka Ura.

Hadaka-jima (34°30'N., 129°25'E.), an islet 18.6m high, is located about 1.5 miles NE of Shitaka Ura. The islet is cone-shaped and rocky. Kuro Shima, close NE, is a small rocky islet with a clump of trees on its summit.

Oshika Wan is located about 1.3 miles NE of Kuro Shima and entered between Matsuno Saki and Koya Saki. The shores are high, steep, and generally wooded. The village of Oshika stands at the head of the bay. Matsu Shima, a wooded islet, lies about 90m SE of Koya Saki. Manaita Se, awash, lies in the middle of Oshika Wan. Vessels entering the bay should pass NE of Manaita Se.

Anchorage.—Oshika Wan affords anchorage to vessels with local knowledge, in depths of 5.5 to 12.8m, but the anchorage is restricted by the shoals lying in the middle of the bay. Vessels should pass NE of Manaita Se, awash, located about 0.2 mile SW of Koya Saki.

4.20 Kin Wan (34°33'N., 129°28'E.), located about 2.5 miles NE of Oshika Wan, is entered between Asagi Saki and Eboshi Saki, about 0.5 mile to the NE. The shores of the bay are mostly high, with dense dark woods, especially on its NE side. Fishing vessels anchor here during the autumn and winter. Kin village, protected by breakwaters, stands at the head of the bay.

Eboshi Saki is rocky and rises abruptly to Eboshi Yama, a densely-wooded hill. Eboshi Iwa, a black rock 5.5m high, lies on the reef that extends SSE from Eboshi Saki. A light is shown from the breakwater in Kin and also from Eboshi Saki.

Anchorage.—The bay affords anchorage to small vessels with local knowledge, except during E winds, in depths of 5.5 to 20.1m.

Between Kin Wan and Shushi Wan, about 4 miles to the N, the coast is indented and fringed by a reef, which extends in places about 0.3 mile offshore.

4.21 Shushi Wan (34°37'N., 129°28'E.) is entered between Usu Saki and Saginokubi Saki, about 1.5 miles to the N.

Hamakusu Ura and Shushi Ura are the N and S arms of Shushi Wan. The village of Shushi is situated at the head of Shushi Ura, and the village of Hamakusu at the head of Hamakusu Ura. Shushi Wan is about 0.5 mile wide at its entrance, but reefs which extend on either side of the entrance reduce the width of the navigable channel to about 600m abreast Aka Saki, a salient point on the S side of Shushi Wan. A lighted beacon stands on the N edge of the fringing reef, 183m N of Aka Saki.

Anchorage.—Vessels of about 3,000 grt anchor NW of Aka Saki, in depths of 28 to 36m, except during E winds. Small vessels anchor in Hamakusu Ura and Shushi Ura, in depths of 11 to 31m, good holding ground and well-sheltered.

Tsuwa Ura, a small bay, close N of the entrance to Shushi Wan, affords temporary anchorage to small vessels with local knowledge, except during E winds, in depths of 6.4 to 10.5m.

4.22 Nishidomari Wan (34°39'N., 129°29'E.), located about 3 miles N of Shushi Wan, is entered between Tono Saki and Jodo Saki, on which stands a lighted tower, 1.5 miles SSW. The bay is free of dangers in the fairway and affords good and safe anchorage in its inner part. Tono Saki should not be approached within a distance of about 0.8 mile.

Gongen Yama, about 1.3 miles WSW of Toni Sake, and Tomi Yama, about 0.2 mile NE of Gongen Yama, are both good landmarks for entering the inlet. Tomi Yama can be identified by a radio tower on its SW slope. Range lights are shown from a slope of a hill at the head of inlet.

Ikazuchi Zaki (Ikatsuti Saki) is a salient point on the N side of Nishidomari Wan, about 1.3 miles SW of Tono Saki. A light is shown from the point. Ko-jima lies on the same side of the inlet, about 410m ENE of Ikazuchi Zaki. A beacon stands near the outer end of the reef.

Furusato Ura and Hitakatsu Ura are two coves lying on the N and W sides of the head of Nishidomari Wan. The town of Hitakatsu lies at the head of Hitakatsu Ura. Hitakatsu Ko is the trading center of Kami Shima and has ferry service to Japan and Korea.

Anchorage.—The best anchorage in Nishidomari Wan is about 0.3 mile WNW of Ikazuchi Zake, in depths of 16 to 18.3m, mud. The anchorage is well-sheltered from all winds.

4.23 Miuda Ura (34°40'N., 129°30'E.), about 1.3 miles N of Nishidomari Wan, is entered between Tono Saki and Ko Shima, about 0.5 mile N. This small open bay is unsuitable as an anchorage on account of the many reefs that fringe its shores.

Izumi Wan lies about 1 mile NW of Miuda Ura and is entered between Shita Zaki and Atsu Zaki, nearly 1 mile to the NW. Shiko-jima, in the middle of the bay, is flat and wooded, and appears to be part of the mainland because of the high hills behind it. Numerous rocks fringe the shore of the bay and vessels should not use the channel E of Shiko-jima because of reefs. The harbor is protected by a breakwater a light is shown from the head of the breakwater.

Anchorage.—Small vessels may obtain anchorage off Izumi village, in depths of 10.1 to 15.5m, mud, and good shelter from all winds.