



Additional chart coverage may be found in CATP2, Catalog of Nautical Charts.  
**SECTOR 5** — CHART INFORMATION

## SECTOR 5

### SOUTH SHORE OF THE KARA SEA

**Plan.**—This sector describes the mainland shores of the Kara Sea including several bays, rivers, and offshore islands. The descriptive sequence is E from the NE side of Ostrov Vaygach to Yeniseyskiy Zaliv.

#### General Remarks

**5.1** Poluostrov Yamal separates the SW part of the Kara Sea from the E side of Obskaya Guba. The surface of this large peninsula is formed by a rolling plain of tundra which gradually decreases in height to the N. A range of hills, up to 90m high, rises in the center of this peninsula and its N part is partly wooded. The coasts are generally low, uniform, and consist of a sandy clay formation.

Several dangers lie off the W coast of Poluostrov Yamal and numerous dangers lie in the W approach to Proliv Malygina and off the W and N coasts of Ostrov Belyy.

The coasts described in this sector provide very few sheltered anchorages. Most of the indentations are shallow or remain unexamined. Numerous rivers intersect these coasts, but many are inaccessible except to small craft.

Navigation in the areas described in this sector is dependent upon ice conditions.

**Winds—Weather.**—The Kara Sea is frozen throughout most of the year and closed to shipping. Navigation is possible only during the warm months, August to October, when ice is at a minimum. The water temperature in the Kara Sea, like the Barents Sea, increases rapidly during July, especially in the shallow S areas where ice first disappears. In August and September, ice recedes to its most N limit and the maximum yearly sea surface temperatures prevail. Waters from Obskaya Guba, Yeniseyskiy Zaliv, and Reka Pechora have a warming effect on much of the Kara Sea area. The surface water cools rapidly during the first half of October and the ice limit starts its S progression. By the latter half of the month, ice again presents a hazard to navigation throughout most of the Kara Sea. The sea surface salinity of the Kara Sea is reduced considerably by fresh water discharges and icemelt during the warm season.

Fog is prevalent over the Kara Sea, Barents Sea, and the entrance to Belye More in late spring and early summer, but reduced visibility is actually more often reported at most of the major ports during the winter. Radiation fog occurs at ports surrounded by higher terrain during clear, calm nights. However, the reduced visibility mostly results from the interaction of the contrasting air masses and the frequent development or passage of a low pressure area. The individual weather element causing the most frequent reduction in visibility during the cold season is snow.

**Tides—Currents.**—Water enters the SW part of the Kara Sea from the SE part of the Barents Sea through Proliv Karskiye Vorota and Proliv Yugorskiy Shar. It also enters the Kara Sea from the N branch of the North Cape Current, which

rounds the N extremity of Novaya Zemlya, and from the mainland rivers, chiefly the Reka Ob' and the Reka Yenisey.

Part of the current from the Reka Ob' rounds Ostrov Belyy, at a distance of 20 to 30 miles, and then flows NW to the E coast of Novaya Zemlya. This current reaches the coast close SW of Zaliv Blagopolluchiya (75°37'N., 63°40'E.) and then divides into two branches; one branch, known as the Novaya Zemlya Current, runs SW and the other runs NE.

The Novaya Zemlya Current continues past the entrance of Proliv Karskiye Vorota where the Litke Current branches off to enter the Barents Sea. A large quantity of water flows through this same strait into the Kara Sea and joins the Novaya Zemlya Current. A smaller amount flows through Proliv Yugorskiy Shar. After passing Proliv Karskiye Vorota, the Novaya Zemlya Current then turns gradually E toward the coast of Poluostrov Yamal. On reaching this coast, the current turns N and is known as the Yamal Current. This current, which receives a small amount of water from Proliv Malygina, then merges with the current flowing from the Reka Ob'. It sets round Ostrov Belyy toward Novaya Zemlya and completes a closed circulation. The circulation is very weak and is influenced by the wind.

Abnormal conditions may change the current circulation in the SW part of the Kara Sea. The winds were reported in 1932 to cause a pronounced N set over most of the area. The flow of water from the Reka Ob' was diverted from Novaya Zemlya by the augmented Yamal Current and the velocity of the Novaya Zemlya Current was diminished. At the same time, the NE current in Proliv Karskiye Vorota filled the whole strait and turned N, instead of S, after entering the Kara Sea.

The tidal range in the Kara Sea is usually not more than 0.5 to 0.8m. However, the water level is affected by winds which may increase the range by as much as 0.9m in the bays and inlets.

**Caution.**—Due to the lack of reliable information, radio navigational aids on the Russian Arctic Coast and adjacent islands, from the E side of Novaya Zemlya to the Bering Strait, are being omitted from charts and publications. Therefore, the information concerning radiobeacons included in the following text is provided strictly as a general guide based on past information.

#### South Shore of the Kara Sea

**5.2 Mys Bolvanskiy Nos** (70°28'N., 59°03'E.) forms the NE extremity of Ostrov Vaygach and is low. This point is located at the seaward end of a peninsula which is joined to the island by a narrow isthmus. A rocky islet lies about 0.8 mile E of the peninsula. Vessels are advised to give this point a wide berth. A light is shown from a pyramidal structure, 20m high, standing 0.4 mile W of the point. A radiobeacon is reported to be situated at the light.

**Mys Gomsa Salya** (Mys Gamsa Sale) (70°05'N., 60°02'E.), marked by a light, is located 29 miles SE of Mys Bolvanskiy

Nos. It is low, rocky, and very conspicuous when viewed from the N. Islets, surrounded by rocks, lie 1.2 miles NW and 2.5 miles SE of this point. It is reported that a beacon, 10m high, stands on the point.

In the vicinity of the mouth of the Reka Falshivaya, 2 miles W of the point, the coast is very low. Between the point and Mys Belyy (69°54'N., 60°28'E.), 15 miles SE, the NE coast of Ostrov Vaygach is 25m high and fringed by numerous rocks. From Mys Tonkiy (69°51'N., 61°06'E.), the coast trends generally ESE for 76 miles to Mys Vylkin Nos and then SE for 13.5 miles to Mys Yuryubey Salya, the NW entrance point of Karskaya Guba.

Ostrov Mesinyy, an island, lies E of Mys Tonkiy and is 2.5 miles long. It is separated from the mainland by a strait which is known as Proliv Morozova. The coast in the vicinity of the SE entrance of this strait is bold and rugged. Between this entrance and Mys Yapto Sale, located 19 miles ESE of Mys Tonkiy, the coast then rises gradually to hills, up to 50m high. Between Mys Yapto Sale and the mouth of the Reka Olovyannaya, 16 miles E, the coast consists of low, clay cliffs which are crumbling in places. From the mouth of this river to Shpindler Light, 13 miles ESE, the coast consists mainly of low, marshy ground with several fresh water lakes and ponds. About 3.5 miles W of Shpindler Light, the coast then rises again to a height of 30m.

**Shpindler Light** (69°40'N., 63°18'E.) is shown from a framework tower, 14m high, standing on the coast. A small hamlet is situated in the vicinity of this light. Several isolated log houses stand along the coast between the light and Mys Yuryubey Salya.

A mountain range, with peaks up to 550m high, stands 10 to 20 miles inland. A small hill, with two peaks, rises 4 miles SE of Mys Yapto Sale and is conspicuous from the N. Several surveying beacons, consisting of black or white framework timber pyramids, are interspersed along the coast between Ostrov Mestnyy and Shpindler Light. They are reported to be visible from 8 to 10 miles offshore in clear weather. From Shpindler Light to Mys Yuryubey Sale, the coast appears as hummocky tundra.

**5.3 Mys Vylkin Nos** (69°28'N., 64°30'E.) projects slightly from the line of the coast and appears as a dark-colored hill when seen from the N or E. A light is shown from a framework tower, 18m high, standing on this point.

A shallow sandbank borders the coast between Mys Vylkin Nos and Mys Yuryubey Salya, 15 miles SE. This bank extends up to about 1 mile seaward and surf usually occurs on it.

**Ostrov Mestnyy** (69°51'N., 61°14'E.) lies with its NW extremity located 1.5 miles E of Mys Tonkiy. This island is low, rocky, and not easily distinguished from seaward. A cairn stands on its SE extremity.

An isolated depth of 11m lies about 5.5 miles ENE of the NW extremity of Ostrov Mestnyy. Between Mys Vylkin Nos and Mys Yuryubey Salya, depths of 6.4 to 7.3m are reported to lie up to about 1 mile offshore. Depths of 9 to 11m lie 2.5 miles NE of the entrance of Karskaya Guba.

**Proliv Morozova** (69°50'N., 61°14'E.), the strait separating Ostrov Mestnyy from the mainland, has a fairway channel with a least width of about 0.5 mile. This fairway has a least depth of 10m and is indicated by four lighted ranges. A ledge, which

partly dries, extends about 1 mile N from Mys Tonkiy, but its exact limit is unknown. Another similar ledge extends about 0.5 mile NW from the NW end of Ostrov Mestnyy. A stream, known as Reka Kamenka, flows into this strait, 2 miles S of Mys Tonkiy. Several drying rocks lie close offshore, 0.2 mile E of the mouth of this stream. A small village is situated on the S side of the E part of the strait. A boat channel leads between two groups of islets to a pier fronting this village. Local knowledge is required.

Numerous above-water rocks lie near the SW side of Ostrov Mestnyy. The SE entrance to the strait is steep-to on its N side, but a group of islets lies near the shore on its S side. Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 10m, mud and sand, within Proliv Morozova.

**5.4 Amderma** (69°46'N., 61°40'E.), a small fluorspar shipping port, is situated at the entrance of a lagoon, 10 miles ESE of the SE extremity of Ostrov Mestnyy. Foothills of the mountain range, which rises inland, approach the coast close W of this port. Two large rocks, awash, lie about 0.8 mile NE of the entrance to the lagoon. A sandy spit separates the lagoon, which is accessible only by small craft, from the sea. The depths lying seaward of this spit gradually decrease from 11m, about 0.8 mile offshore, to 5.5m, about 0.2 mile offshore.

A village and a radio station stand on the E side of the entrance to the lagoon. It is reported that a radiobeacon is situated at Amderma. Local knowledge is required.

During winds from SE through S to SW, anchorage can be taken off Amderma in convenient depths and over a bottom of fine sand. Upon any indication of the wind shifting onshore, vessels should leave this anchorage and proceed to the anchorage in Proliv Morozova. Local knowledge is required.

**Guba Karskaya** (69°16'N., 65°00'E.) indents the coast between Mys Yuryubey-Salya and Mys Tolstyy, 1.2 miles SSE, and extends SW for 12 miles. This bay has a width of 1 mile for a distance of 2 miles within the entrance. It then broadens to a maximum width of 5 miles. Reka Kara, the largest of several rivers flowing into this bay, discharges into the head through a delta.

Mys Yuryubey-Salya is formed by a narrow sandspit. Mys Tolstik (Mys Tolstyy), 14m high, is a conspicuous headland with steep and dark-colored sides. Two conspicuous dome-shaped hills stand close E of this headland.

The entrance to the bay is encumbered by drying sandbanks, which extend from each side, and the entrance channel is constantly shifting. A bar, which breaks heavily in bad weather, extends about 2.5 miles seaward from the entrance. Sunken rocks have been reported to lie on this bar and local knowledge is required. It was reported (1940) that vessels with drafts of up to 2m could cross the bar and enter the estuary. A settlement, consisting of a trading post and a few log houses, stands on the E side of the entrance to the bay. A polar station and a radio station are situated at this settlement.

**5.5 Baydaratskaya Guba** (69°15'N., 65°10'E.) is entered between Mys Tolstik and Mys Marre-Salya, a bluff headland, located 43 miles ENE. It extends for 97 miles in a general SE direction and narrows gradually toward the head. Numerous rivers flow into this gulf.

Parts of the shore and the greater part of the gulf have not been fully examined. The bottom is mainly sand with mud in some places. The central part of the entrance has depths of 18 to 27m. These depths gradually decrease toward the head, with the depths in the inner part being less than 5m.

From Mys Tolstik to Ostrov Levdiyev, 53 miles ESE, the SW coast of the gulf is high, level, cliffy in places, and covered with tundra. This stretch of coast is only slightly indented. From Mys Tolstik, a narrow strip of low, swampy ground fringes the coast for 13 miles and then a spit, formed of sand and tundra, extends about 8 miles ESE. A passage, about 1 mile wide, separates the extremity of this spit from the end of a low and narrow island which extends SE for 18 miles.

**5.6 Ostrov Levdiyev** (68°47'N., 67°19'E.), a low and level island, lies with its NW end located close E of a tongue of sand. This tongue projects from a tundra-covered point which extends E from the mainland. A small islet, formed of sand, obstructs the narrow passage lying between this tongue and the island. A hard, sandy strip borders the SW side and SE end of Ostrov Levdiyev, but the remainder of the island is covered with tundra which may break through to boggy ground under a man's weight. A drying sandspit projects S for about 1.5 miles from the SE end of the island. Depths of less than 3m lie between the SW side of the island and the mainland.

Between Ostrov Levdiyev and the entrance to the inner part of Baydaratskaya Guba, the coast is low and mainly bluff. It is intersected by a number of ravines and broad, low river valleys.

A conspicuous bluff is located 6 miles S of the SE end of the island. Mys Tungomy-Sale, located 12 miles SE of this bluff, is the SE extremity of a long, narrow tongue of sand. This tongue shelters a bay which is entered between Mys Tungomy-Sale and Mys Nunderma, 1 mile S.

**Mys Marre-Salya** (Mys Sale) (69°37'N., 66°50'E.) is the SW extremity of a peninsula which is steep on its S side. A light is shown from a framework tower, 8m high, standing on this point. It is reported that a radiobeacon is situated at the light.

A drying sandspit, known as Marre-Sal'skaya Koshka, extends SSE for about 10 miles from the point and its N part is partly covered with tundra. Zaliv Mutnyy, a bay, lies E of the peninsula and its E side ends in a comparatively high, steep peninsula. Ostrov Litke, the larger and northernmost of two islands lying in the middle of the bay, is comparatively high and its SE coast is steep. An islet lies 9 miles SE of the N extremity of the island. This islet lies near the SW edge of a shoal spit which extends about 6 miles SW from the N shore of the bay.

A large drying sandbank, which extends 6.5 miles SE, lies with its N extremity located 3.5 miles SW of the W extremity of Ostrov Litke.

Anchorage can be taken in depths of 6 to 7m, silt, about 3 to 4 miles SE of Ostrov Litke. This anchorage is sheltered from winds from NW through N to E and, to some extent, from W winds.

**5.7** Between the SE entrance point of Zaliv Mutnyy and a steep point, 7 miles SSE, the NE coast of Baydaratskaya Guba recedes and forms a shallow inlet which extends 10 miles N.

From this inlet, the coast then trends in a general SSE direction to Mys Yuryubey-Salya and is only slightly indented.

The Reka Yarra-Yaga flows into the sea through a conspicuous valley, 1 mile wide, lying 10.5 miles SSE of the SE entrance point of Zaliv Mutnyy. Between the steep sides of this valley, a high and steep bluff rises 2 miles inland and can be seen from seaward.

Between the mouth of the Reka Yarra-Yaga and the entrance of the Reka Nyarme-Yaga, 13 miles SSE, the coast is intersected by numerous ravines and becomes low and sandy in a few places. Several conspicuous, sandy hills stand about midway between the mouth of the Reka Nyarme-Yaga and Mys Yuryubey-Salya.

**Mys Yuryubey-Salya** (Mys Sale) (68°54'N., 68°44'E.) is a high and precipitous cape which is bordered by low, swampy ground. This cape is fringed by sandbanks and a spit extends up to 1 mile S from it. Other sandbanks, which dry, lie centered 1.2 miles W of the cape.

**Zaliv Yuryubey** (68°53'N., 68°46'E.), which is formed by the estuary of the Reka Yuryubey and several other rivers, indents the coast between Mys Yuryubey-Salya and a point, 10 miles SE.

This bay extends NE and is filled with numerous sunken and drying alluvial deposits of sand and silt. A low bluff island, which is conspicuous from seaward, lies 4.5 miles ESE of Mys Yuryubey-Salya and 2 miles off the N side of the estuary. Winding channels, with depths of 3.7 to 7.3m, lead between the alluvial deposits. The mouth of the Reka Yuryubey lies in the SE part of the bay, 12 miles inside the entrance.

Between Zaliv Yuryubey and the entrance to the inner part of Baydaratskaya Guba, the coast trends SSW. The SE entrance point of the former bay is rather high and steep, but between it and the mouth of the Reka Ganorakha, 18 miles SSW, the coast is mainly low and gently-sloping. The N side of the entrance to the latter river is low and sandy and the S side is steep. A small, conspicuous hill stands 1 mile NE of this river entrance. Between Mys Rok, located 1.6 miles SW of the river entrance, and the E entrance point of the inner part of Baydaratskaya Guba, 4 miles S, the coast is high, steep, and bordered by a strip of low land.

## West Coast of Poluostrov Yamal

**5.8** From Mys Marre-Salya, the W coast of Poluostrov Yamal trends in a general N direction for 88 miles to Mys Kharasovay. Between Mys Marre-Salya and Mys Beluzhiy Nos, 27 miles N, it consists of sandy cliffs fringed by beaches. The Reka Marra-Yaga enters the sea, 7 miles N of the former point.

Between Mys Beluzhiy Nos and the mouth of Reka Murnaya, 22 miles NNE, the coast is composed of cliffs, 15 to 24m high. A bay indents the S part of this stretch of coast.

From the mouth of the Reka Mutnaya, the coast, which consists of swampy land backed by cliffs, trends N for 24 miles to the head of a bight known as Guba Kruzenshterna. It then becomes low and trends WSW for 8 miles to Mys Uengan. Between the latter point and Mys Kharasovay, 20 miles N, the coast becomes much higher.

Sharapovy Koshki is a chain of narrow and sandy islands which fronts the coast between the mouth of the Reka Mutnaya

and a point located 10 miles S of Mys Kharasovay. The islands are all low, but, occasionally, sandhills stand on them.

From Mys Kharasovay, the coast trends in a general NNE direction for 123 miles to Mys Skuratova, the NW extremity of Poluostrov Yamal. Between Mys Kharasovay and the mouth of the Reka Tiute-Yaga, 24 miles NE, it is 12 to 22m high and steep. Between the mouth of the Reka Tiute-Yaga and the mouth of the Reka Seday, 40 miles NNE, the coast first becomes lower and then rises in cliffs, about 18m high. Between the mouth of the Reka Seday and the mouth of the Reka Eptarma, 6 miles N, the coast is low. From the latter river to Mys Paynpte, 35 miles N, the coast consists of bare cliffs. A river mouth, lying 13 miles N of the mouth of the Reka Eptarma, is prominent and appears as a wide break in the coastal cliffs. Between Mys Paynpte and Mys Skuratova, 20 miles NNE, the coast is comparatively high for 10 miles and then becomes lower. Mys Skuratova is reported to be difficult to distinguish from seaward.

**Caution.**—Most of the W coast of Poluostrov Yamal is composed of sand and clay. The steep parts of this coast are bordered by wide beaches which appear to consist of hard sand, but may be actually quicksand and dangerous to walk on. Along those parts of the coast where the shore is shelving, the sand is generally firm and safe.

A bank, with a depth of 4.1m on its outer part, extends about 1.5 miles W from the entrance of the Reka Narra-Yaga.

The depths lying W of Sharapovy Koshki are very irregular and vary between 5 and 26m up to about 15 miles seaward of this chain of islands. Vessels navigating in this vicinity should keep in depths of over 12m and at least 15 miles from the shore.

A bank, with depths of less than 9m, extends up to about 10 miles offshore between Mys Kharasovay and the mouth of the Reka Tiute-Yaga. Breakers have been reported to appear on the inner part of this bank.

Several below and above-water rocks lie up to 4 miles offshore, about 12 miles N of Mys Kharasovay.

Shoals, with depths of 4.2 and 5.2m, lie about 3 miles SW and 4 miles WNW, respectively, of Mys Paynpte.

A bank, with depths of 3.6 to 4.2m, extends up to 6.5 miles offshore between a point located 12 miles NNE of Mys Paynpte and Mys Skuratov. This bank terminates about 6.5 miles NW of the latter point and is dangerous for vessels approaching Proliv Nalygina as the low coast in this vicinity is not always clearly visible.

A sandy bank, with depths of 2.4 to 5.5m, extends about 5 miles SW and W from Mys Ragozina.

Shoals, with depths of 3.6m and less, lie up to about 11 miles W, 10 miles NW, and 20 miles N of Mys Beluzhiy Nos.

A bank, with depths of 12 to 14m, lies about 29 miles W of Mys Ostryy, but its E limit has not been accurately determined. Another bank, with a least depth of 16m, lies about 10 miles S of the former bank.

A shoal patch, with a depth of 7m, lies about 20 miles W of Mys Ostryy. Several other shoals have been reported to lie between this patch and the mainland and vessels navigating in this vicinity should exercise great care.

A shoal, with a depth of 8.8m, lies about 15 miles NW of the mouth of the Reka Eptarma.

Shoals, with depths of 6.4 and 7m, lie about 11 miles WSW and 13 miles NW, respectively, of Mys Paynpte.

A shoal, with a depth of 7m, lies about 25 miles WNW of Mys Skuratova, but its position is doubtful.

A dangerous wreck is reported to lie about 5.5 miles WNW of Mys Skuratova.

A shoal, with a depth of 11m, lies about 9 miles W of Mys Ragozina.

**5.9 Reka Marra-Yaga** (69°44'N., 66°50'E.), which flows into the sea 7 miles N of Mys Marre-Salya, approaches its mouth through a wide valley. The river entrance is shallow and accessible only to small craft.

**Mys Beluzhiy Nos** (70°03'N., 67°02'E.) is located 20.5 miles NNE of the mouth of the Reka Marra-Yaga. This point, which is comparatively high, is the N extremity of a peninsula. A low island lies 1.5 miles NE of the point and a pillar rock has been reported to lie between them, but its existence is doubtful. The peninsula forms the W side of a bay which has not been examined.

**Sharapovy Koshki** (70°30'N., 66°34'E.) is a chain of low, narrow, and sandy islands. It extends 10 miles NW and then 26 miles N from a position located 21 miles N of Mys Beluzhiy Nos. The S and central parts of this chain lie 4.5 to 12 miles offshore, but the N part lies closer to the coast. Sharapov Shar, the area lying between the chain and the mainland, is encumbered with sandy banks and has general depths of only 0.6 to 0.9m.

**Sharapovy Beacon** (71°05'N., 66°43'E.), which is lighted, stands on Mys Kharasovay and is reported to consist of a metal pipe, 8m high. A racon is reported to be situated at this beacon.

The coast between Mys Kharasovay and Mys Skuratova is intersected by a number of rivers, the mouths of which are obstructed by bars or banks.

**Yun Yakkha Beacon** (71°35'N., 68°08'E.), which is lighted, stands on the coast, 42 miles NE of Sharapovy Beacon, and is reported to consist of a square metal prism, 18m high.

**Mys Skuratova** (72°56'N., 69°22'E.) is low and bordered by a sandy beach. From seaward, this point appears as a long, narrow sandspit. During NW winds, the water level is raised and the coast in the vicinity of the point becomes inundated. A conspicuous hillock, surmounted by a pole beacon, rises 3.5 miles E of the point. During onshore winds, this hillock has the appearance of an islet at HW.

**Caution.**—It is reported that gas and oil installations, which are situated in the vicinity of Mys Kharasovay, are supplied by vessels which berth alongside selected areas of fast ice.

## Ostrov Belyy

**5.10** The W side of Ostrov Belyy trends N for 23 miles from Mys Malygina, the SW extremity of the island, to Mys Ragozina. This stretch of coast consists of tundra, 6 to 8m high, and is intersected by several streams which flow to the sea through comparatively broad valleys. The coastal cliffs adjacent to the mouths of these streams are more sharply defined than those on other parts of the coast.

**Mys Ragozina** (73°23'N., 70°00'E.) is the NW extremity of a small island which is 7m high and separated from Ostrov Belyy by a creek. The SW and NE entrances to this creek lie 3

miles S and 2 miles E, respectively, of the point. The creek is accessible only by small craft and a low, sandy cliff stands on the S side of its SW entrance. The buildings of a polar station are reported to stand 0.5 mile E of the SW entrance. Belyy Beacon, 43m high and prominent, stands 1 mile NE of the SW entrance and is the former light tower.

The N coast of Ostrov Belyy trends 15 miles ENE from Mys Ragozina to Mys Belyy, the N extremity of the island. This stretch is low, sandy, and backed by detached hillocks, 3 to 5m high, which rise 2 miles inland.

**Belyy Severnyy Light** (73°28'N., 70°56'E.) is shown from a framework tower, 21m high, standing 2.5 miles ESE of Mys Belyy. This tower is situated on low ground and backed by higher ground. A racon is reported to be situated at the light.

The NE shore of Ostrov Belyy extends 24 miles between Mys Belyy and Mys Shuberta, the E extremity of the island. Mys Ivanova is located 8.5 miles SE of Mys Belyy. Several islets, separated by shallow channels, form the delta of the Reka Pag and extend SSE and S for about 9 miles from this point. Between the delta and Mys Shuberta, the coast is backed by low hills, some of which rise gently and others steeply from the sea. Numerous rivulets lie along this side of the island.

Temporary anchorage can be taken in depths of 5 to 8m about 4 miles W of Belyy Beacon. When approaching this anchorage, vessels should stay clear of the bank which extends up to 5 miles W and SW from Mys Ragozina. This bank affords some shelter from N or NE winds.

**Caution.**—Strong tidal currents, which generally set NW and SE, have been observed off the shores of Ostrov Belyy. Anchorage can be taken off the island, but the roadsteads are insecure because of these currents.

The approach to Ostrov Belyy requires great care, especially in thick weather. The low shores of the island are not usually seen from distances greater than 6 miles. When approaching the island from the W, the different nature of the bottom, sand or mud, may often indicate whether vessels are N of the parallel of the N end of the island, or further S, nearer to Proliv Malygina.

The N coast of Ostrov Belyy is fronted by shoals, with depths of less than 11m, which lie up to 17 miles offshore.

A local magnetic anomaly is reported to exist 40 miles NE of Ostrov Belyy.

**Proliv Malygina** (73°00'N., 70°30'E.) is the strait which lies between the S side of Ostrov Belyy and the N shore of Poluostrov Yamal. Generally, vessels, with drafts of not more than 3m, can transit this strait. However, the depths are subject to continual change because of the strong currents, the movement of heavy ice in winter, and the spring break-up of ice.

## Obskaya Guba

**5.11** Obskaya Guba indents the Arctic coast of Russia and extends in a S direction for 400 miles. The shores of this gulf, which are rather monotonous, lie approximately parallel to each other. They are 35 miles apart at the entrance, but approach as close as 19 miles to each other about 60 miles within the entrance. Between this location and the head, the

shores remain comparatively close to each other and the inner part of the gulf resembles a wide river.

The entire W shore, which is 12 to 15m high, is mostly formed by low, swampy tundra descending to the water level in low cliffs. In some places, the shore rises slightly to form a chain of sloping hills. The hills, which are volcano-like elevations, usually stand parallel to the shoreline, at varying distances. Sandspits, which change gradually into shoals, extend seaward from some of the capes along the W shore.

The E shore of the gulf, which is 37 to 43m high, is less indented than the W shore. No extensive coves or bays, except Tazovskaya Guba, indent this shore.

Reka Ob, one of the great rivers of the world, flows into the head of this gulf. However, navigation on this river is restricted to small craft, tugs, and barges due to the comparatively shallow depths. Novyy Port is a place where cargo is transhipped from deep-draft vessels to river craft.

**Winds—Weather.**—Winds from the S prevail in Obskaya Guba except during the open navigation season, July through September, when N winds predominate. These predominant winds are particularly important in the S part of the gulf during the open navigation season as they provide higher water levels at Novyy Port. Gales and storms from the N predominate in the entire gulf during the open navigation season.

In the gulf, the period from June through September is the rainiest. However, the amount of precipitation is not great, being 127mm to 228mm annually in the S part of the gulf, and slightly less in the N part.

During the open navigation season, visibility is at times greatly reduced in the gulf by fogs and clouds. Fogs are especially frequent in July when the gulf is finally free of ice and no more than one or two clear days have been observed during this month.

**Ice.**—Obskaya Guba freezes over in a manner for which complete data is not available. According to the best information, the first ice is formed during the early days of October along the shores. By the middle of this month, the freezing process extends to the entire gulf. The ice is carried N by the current and gradually forms large fields. Complete winter ice-cover is established during November and December. The ice attains a thickness of about 2m in April or May.

The breakup of the ice starts in the mouth of the Reka Ob during late May or early June and starts in the gulf during June. Winds exert a pronounced influence on the breakup of the ice in the gulf.

**Tides—Currents.**—The effect of the river current of the Reka Ob is continuous and the predominant current in Obskaya Guba sets N, as might be expected. In addition to this river current, tidal currents, variable in velocity and direction, are also in evidence.

A steady current, which prevails in the middle and S parts of the gulf, has an almost constant velocity of about 0.2 knot. In the S part of the gulf, the effect of the flood current is noticeable only by the temporary cessation of the river current, or by its weakening to 0.1 knot. With a falling tide, the rate of the combined river and the tidal current may reach nearly 0.5 knot.

In the middle of the gulf, the predominant current is somewhat weaker and the tidal currents are correspondingly

more in evidence. Variations in velocity of up to 0.5 knot have been reported.

In the N part of the gulf, the flood current is sufficiently strong to overpower the river current and gives rise to a S current. This current is often of considerable force, depending on the bottom and the shore configurations. The average duration of the ebb current, which is directed N, is 8 to 9 hours. It usually has a velocity of up to about 0.5 knot. The average duration of the flood current, which is directed S, is 3 to 4 hours. It usually has a velocity of about 0.2 knot.

In the entrance to Tazovskaya Guba and the adjoining middle part of the gulf, extensive current variations have been reported, but not thoroughly studied. The result of these current anomalies is a marked increase in high seas which, at times, can be inconvenient for vessels, particularly small craft.

**Depths—Limitations.**—The entire bottom of Obskaya Guba is smooth and without sharp variations, in this respect resembling a river bed. In the entrance, the depths decrease gradually from 18 to 22m. The N part of the gulf, between the entrance and Mys Nar-Salem-Payye (71°48'N., 73°30'E.), has more or less uniform depths of 11 to 14m. Beginning at the narrows off Mys Nar-Salem-Payye, the depths increase in the fairway through the middle of the gulf. The depths lying off the E shore, even in the middle part of the gulf, are slightly greater with soundings of 24 to 26m having been reported in some places. Off the W shore, the 10m curve lies 5 to 10 miles seaward and to the S of 68°N, only depths of 8m or less have been found.

The bottom in the gulf mostly consists of sticky blue or green mud, but sand is reported to appear in the bottom samples as the shores or shoals are approached. The holding ground is uniformly good.

The water level in the gulf undergoes variations because of the periods of high and low river.

Winds from the N raise the water level and winds from the S lower it. The range in level may amount, at times, to as much as 1.5m or more.

Temporary anchorage can be taken almost anywhere in the gulf, due regard being given to the direction of the wind.

**Caution.**—Atmospheric refraction is frequent and of pronounced intensity in the Obskaya Guba area. It is particularly intense when there is much moisture in the air.

Local knowledge is required by vessels navigating in Obsakaya Guba.

Magnetic anomalies exist in the vicinity of Obskaya Guba.

Obskaya Guba lies within an area characterized by immense forests and lumbering is a major industrial activity. Log rafts, or separate logs in large numbers, are floated down the Reka Ob and are processed or transshipped in the gulf area. These rafts, or stray logs, represent dangers to navigation under certain conditions.

There is a lack of reliable information concerning navigational aids within Obskaya Guba. The navigational lights in the N and central parts of the gulf are not exhibited every navigation season. The buoys in the gulf are removed at the closing of the navigation season and replaced when the gulf reopens in the late spring or early summer. However, the buoys may not be replaced exactly in the same charted positions. Generally, all the spar buoys in the S part of the gulf are replaced, but those farther N are not set out every navigation

season. The beacons in the gulf are erected by surveying vessels, but no regular inspection of them is carried out and their existence cannot be relied upon.

**5.12 Ostrov Shokalskogo** (73°00'N., 74°30'E.), 24m high, lies on the E side of the entrance to Obskaya Guba and is covered with tundra, lakes, and marshes. The tundra terminates near the coast of the island, either in steep terraces or rounded hills with gently sloping and, in some places, steep sides. The NW and SW shores of the island consist of steep cliffs intersected by numerous streams and valleys.

Reka Pereprava, the deepest stream, flows through the SW shore of the island into the outer part of the gulf and discharges via three branches. The central branch is about 40m wide and has a depth of 2m over a bottom of sand. A trading post and a wintering hut are situated on the E side of the entrance to the S branch.

Proliv Gydanskiy separates Ostrov Shokalskoga from the N end of Poluostrov Yavay. This strait, which is about 2.5 miles wide at its W entrance, is encumbered by drying flats and should not be entered.

**Ostrov Vilkitskogo** (73°30'N., 75°45'E.) lies on the E side of the N approach to Obskaya Guba. This low, sandy island is covered with tundra in its SE part. The SW part of the island consists of a narrow and sandy spit, about 7.5 miles long. A main light is shown from a wooden tower, 32m high, standing on this island. A radiobeacon and a racon are reported to be situated at the light.

A beacon, 9m high with a radar reflector, stands on the S shore of the island. Another beacon, 15m high with a radar reflector, stands on the SE extremity of the island. Due to lack of information, the existence of these beacons cannot be relied upon.

It is reported that alluvial deposition is gradually building up a bank between Ostrov Vilkitskogo and Ostrov Neupokayeva, 20 miles SSE.

**Mys Khae-salya** (Mys Shaytanov) (72°54'N., 71°38'E.) projects N and is formed by a cliff, 6 to 8m high. From this point, the coast trends SE for 25 miles and then generally SSW for 82 miles to the outlet of the Reka Latta Yaga. This section of coast forms the W side of the N part of Obskaya Guba and is 12 to 15m high with a general tundra-like character. The shore is generally marshy at the outlets of the numerous rivers and rivulets.

The water in the outer or N part of Obskaya Guba is a combination of the muddy fresh water of the Reka Ob and the clear salt water of the Kara Sea. The confluence of these two waters is not a constant line, being affected both by winds and currents. Eddies and tide rips often occur where the waters meet and these places are usually indicated by lines of foam which extend across the gulf.

**5.13** From Mys Khae-salya (Mys Shaytanov), the E coast of Poluostrov Yamal trends ESE for 25 miles to Mys Poyelovo and forms the W side of the N portion of Obskaya Guba. Except for a section extending between 6 and 15 miles from the former point, this stretch of coast consists of steep cliffs which are formed of sand and clay and intersected by streams. The entrance to Zaliv Khole Paga, a shallow inlet, lies 8.5 miles SE of Mys Khae-salya.

**Mys Poyelovo** (72°41'N., 72°55'E.) is formed by a dark-colored cliff which rises to a low hill. This cliff is conspicuous and can be distinguished from up to 20 miles N in clear weather. A prominent hummock stands on the low sandspit which extends E for about 2 miles from this point.

**Mys Drovyanoy** (72°39'N., 72°58'E.), considered to be the SW entrance point of Obskaya Guba, is the NE extremity of an island which is separated from Poluostrov Yamal by a narrow channel. This island is low, but a few small hummocks, up to 4.5m high, rise on it. The S part of the island consists of a narrow sandspit which covers in places at HW and extends up to 8.5 miles S from Mys Drovyanoy.

**Mys Tyje-Sale** (72°30'N., 72°51'E.), located 11 miles S of Mys Drovyanoy, is the N entrance point of a shallow river. For about 10 miles S of this point, the coast is formed by cliffs, 3 to 9m high. Between these cliffs and the outlet of the Reka Yarra-Yaga, 4.5 miles S, the coast is mostly marshy with some low cliffs in a few places. The mouth of the river is obstructed by an extensive sandbank which dries.

**5.14 Drovyanaya** (72°25'N., 72°46'E.), a settlement consisting of a trading post and a polar station, is situated on the top of a cliff, 16 miles S of Mys Drovyanoy. The main building of this settlement is reported to be visible from up to 10 miles seaward. Vessels approaching the settlement should steer a course of 280° and pass about 1 mile N of a spar buoy which is moored E of it. Vessels approaching from the S should pass to the E of this spar buoy before altering course to 280°.

**Mys Poludenny** (71°42'N., 72°19'E.), located 57 miles S of Mys Drovyanoy, is low, but conspicuous from the S. From the N or E, this point merges with the coast. The low shore extending S of the point is closely backed by a small ridge and a marshy plain.

**Tambey** (71°29'N., 70°48'E.), a village, stands 2.5 miles S of the S branch of the Reka Tambey. The buildings of the trading post in this village are reported to be visible from the middle of the gulf.

Between the S branch of the Reka Tambey (71°32'N., 72°00'E.) and the outlet of the Reka Latta-Yaga, the coast trends SSE for 10.5 miles. The inland hills approach the shore at the N end of this stretch and attain heights of up to 15m. These hills gradually decrease to heights of only 4m at the S end of this stretch and the shore changes to low and sandy ground with small hummocks.

**5.15 Mys Yavay** (72°48'N., 74°46'E.), the northernmost point located on the E side of the N part of Obskaya Guba, is the NW extremity of Poluostrov Yavay. From the S, this point appears bold and conspicuous, but it blends with the level uniform coast when seen from the W.

From this point, the coast trends S for 39 miles to the outlet of the Reka Sabule-Yaga. This section of shore is comparatively steep and of uniform height. It is intersected by numerous rivers, streams, and gullies.

From the outlet of the Reka Sabule-Yaga, the coast trends SW for 34 miles to Mys Nyar-Salem-Pyye. It then trends SSW for 27 miles to Mys Khonora-Sale, which is considered to be the S limit of the E side of the N part of the gulf. These sections of shore are alternately low and hilly and numerous small streams flow through them.

The coastal banks and dangerous shoal areas lying off Mys Nyar-Salem-Pyye consist of fine sand. However, mud may be found in some places close inshore, so that the nature of the bottom in this area is of little value in estimating the distance from the coast.

**Reka Sabule-Yaga** (72°09'N., 75°00'E.) flows through the E side of the N part of the gulf, 39 miles S of Mys Yavay. The valley of this river is prominent, being 2 miles wide, and a conspicuous conical hill, 12m high, stands 1 mile S of the mouth. It is reported that the current flowing out of the river mouth may attain a velocity of up to 2 knots. The river entrance is obstructed by a shallow bar.

**Reka Ngarka-Tud-Ngede-Yaga** (71°57'N., 74°21'E.) flows through a valley, 3 miles wide, and discharges through an outlet lying 51 miles S of Mys Yavay. A beacon, 14m high and surmounted by a staff and barrel, stands about 0.5 mile inland, on the NE bank of the river. From seaward, the mouth of the river valley appears as a bay.

**Mys Nyar-Salem-Pyye** (71°47'N., 73°30'E.) is located 63 miles SSW of Mys Yavay. This point rises to three steep, conspicuous, and sandy hills. From the N, the point appears as a steep bluff with a low spit extending S from it.

**Mys Taran** (71°24'N., 73°00'E.), located 24 miles SSW of Mys Nyar-Salem-Pyye, resembles the ram built on old type battleships. It projects W and is conspicuous from the N or S. A beacon, 14m high, is reported to stand on this point.

A constant N current has been reported to set off Mys Taran. With prolonged S winds, this current may attain a rate of 1.5 knots. A S undercurrent, with a rate of 0.8 knot, has also been observed at depths of 10 to 15m during S winds.

**5.16** From the village of Tambey, the W side of the middle part of Obskaya Guba trends generally SSE for 171 miles to Mys Kamenny. This coastal stretch has no bays or other indentations of sufficient size or depth to afford shelter to deep-draft vessels.

The water in this part of the gulf is fresh, but with prolonged N winds, the surface layers near Mys Taran become slightly salty at times.

In almost all the deeper areas of this part of the gulf, the bottom consists of gray or grayish-brown mud covered by a layer of sticky, yellow ooze.

In the lesser depths lying near the shore flats and isolated shoals, and particularly near the outlets of the rivers, this ooze becomes mixed with sand. The shore flats and shoals themselves are entirely composed of sand which is usually fine, but occasionally coarse.

The fairway channel leading through the middle part of the gulf has a least depth of 11m and lies nearer to the E shore than the W.

**Caution.**—Banka Vilkitskogo, with a least depth of 7.6m, lies in the middle of the gulf between 18 and 24 miles S of Mys Taran. It is reported that this shoal bank has a least depth of 6.4m during strong N winds. During the early part of the navigation season, icebergs are frequently stranded on this bank.

Shoal patches, with depths of less than 9m, lie up to 10 miles offshore between Mys Poruy and Mys Top-Sale. The fairway channel passes E of these dangers.

**5.17 Reka Latta-Yaga** (71°21'N., 72°00'E.) flows into the gulf 8.5 miles SSE of the village of Tambey. This river outlet marks the boundary between the N and middle parts of Obskaya Guba, on the W side.

**Mys Poruy** (71°05'N., 72°38'E.), located 31 miles SSE of Tambey, is the SE extremity of a river delta which forms a wide, low, and easily identified gap in the coastal hills. A conspicuous hummock, 24m high, stands 16.5 miles S of this point.

**Reka Ser-Yakha** (70°37'N., 72°36'E.) flows into the gulf through several mouths, 28 miles S of Mys Poruy. The valley of this river, at its outlet, is 8 miles wide and has conspicuous, steep, and light-colored sides.

**Mys Belyy** (70°23'N., 72°44'E.), located 12 miles S of Reka Ser-Yakha, can be identified by the bright color of its steep sides.

**Mys Tibey-Nadu** (70°10'N., 72°34'E.), located 13.2 miles SSW of Mys Belyy, is a conspicuous headland which is surmounted by a prominent hummock, 26m high. The Reka Se-Yakha discharges into the gulf close N of this headland. The mouth of this river, which is 1 mile wide, is obstructed by a bar and divided into two channels by an islet. A trading station is reported to be situated 1.2 miles within the river entrance, on the S bank.

**Mys Lebedinyy** (69°52'N., 72°38'E.), located 18.5 miles S of Mys Tibey-Nadu, is 12m high, bluff, and conspicuous from the N. The coast in the vicinity of this point is steep. A small, shallow spit extends NE from the point and small craft, with local knowledge, can obtain anchorage in depths of 4 to 5m under its lee.

**5.18 Mys Yaltik-Sale** (69°25'N., 72°35'E.) is located 29 miles S of Mys Lebedinyy. The first 3 miles of the coast between is bluff and 12m high. The remainder of the coast is low, except for a stretch lying near the outlet of the Reka Yureveche, 14 miles S of Mys Lebedinyy. This stretch is about 5 miles long and 21 to 26m high.

**Mys Munga** (69°24'N., 72°34'E.), 17m high, is located 0.5 mile SW of Mys Yaltik-Sale. Between this point and Mys Top-Sale, 5.5 miles S, the high, steep coast is fronted by a beach formed of hard sand. Near Mys Top-Sale, the coastal hills recede 3 miles inland and are fringed by a strip of marshy tundra. Farther S, the hills again approach the coast.

**Reka Lymbyna** (68°49'N., 72°40'E.) flows into the gulf 28 miles S of Mys Top-Sale. Between the outlet of this river and the outlet of the Reka Nurma, 11 miles SE, the coastal hills again recede inland and the coast is bordered by a belt of tundra with a few hummocks. One of these hummocks, which rises about midway between the two rivers, is conspicuous from seaward. The entrances of the two rivers are obstructed by bars.

**Mys Kamennyy** (68°30'N., 73°34'E.) is located 16 miles SE of the outlet of the Reka Nurma. The coast extending for 8 miles NW of this point consists of steep cliffs intersected by gullies. These cliffs are known as Snyegovoy Yar (Snowy Cliffs) because of the snow that lies in the gullies and renders them very conspicuous. A narrow spit extends about 4 miles S from the point. A trading and fishing post is reported to be situated in the vicinity of the point.

**5.19 Mys Khonora-Sale** (71°23'N., 73°02'E.), 40m high, is located on the E side of Obskaya Guba. The wide valley of a river lies between this point and Mys Taran, 2.5 miles N. The mouth of the river is 55m wide and is obstructed by a shallow bar. A trading post is reported to be situated near the river entrance. Anchorage, with good shelter from winds from between N and ESE, can be obtained in depths of 9 to 12m about 0.5 mile offshore, 1.5 to 2 miles SE of this point.

From Mys Khonora-Sale, the E coast of the gulf trends S for 145 miles to Mys Trekhbugornny. This section of the E shore is higher than the W shore. It is generally bold, although several river valleys lie along it.

The fairway channel, with depths of 11 to 14m, passes through the middle part of the gulf and lies closer off the E shore than the W.

A shoal bank, with a depth of 10m, lies in the middle of this part of the gulf. It extends 13.5 miles S from a position lying about 48 miles S of Mys Khonora-Sale.

**Reka Yara-Lerke-Yaga** (71°10'N., 73°38'E.) flows into the gulf 18 miles SE of Mys Khonora-Sale. The coast between consists, in most places, of steep cliffs, 40 to 46m high, which are backed by a plateau. A conspicuous hill, 75m high, stands about midway along this section of the shore.

A prominent hummock, 64m high, stands 4.5 miles ESE of the river mouth. From S, this hummock appears prominent and detached from several other hills, 30 to 40m high, which rise in this vicinity.

**5.20 Mys Khaltzyanay-Sale** (70°50'N., 73°57'E.) is a low and indeterminate point which is formed by silt from a river. From this point, the coast trends SE for 11 miles to the Reka Glubokaya. The first 2.3 miles of this stretch rises to grass-covered hills. The remainder consists of cliffs, 33 to 43m high, intersected by numerous gullies.

**Chum Gora** (70°33'N., 74°20'E.) rises close to the coast, 19 miles SSE of Mys Khaltzyanay-Sale. This conical hill has a very conspicuous and light-colored summit.

**Reka Tidebe-Yakha** (70°23'N., 74°08'E.) flows into the gulf through two outlets which are separated by a sandy islet. The valley of this river, which is 1.5 miles wide, lies 10 miles SSW of Chum Gora. The river banks are covered with a thick growth of willows and the entrance is fronted by a sandy bar with a depth of 3.4m.

**Mys Sapozhnikova** (70°13'N., 73°47'E.), a headland, is located 14 miles SW of the Reka Tidebe-Yakha and surmounted by a beacon, 13m high. High ground, which attains a height of 70m, extends S from this headland and away from the coast. It then forms a line of hills, 40 to 50m high, which are fronted by a strip of low tundra.

Anchorage, with good shelter from S winds, can be taken in depths of 5 to 6m about 0.5 mile off this headland, but there is no shelter from SW winds.

**Mys Kharse** (70°07'N., 73°42'E.), from which a light is sometimes shown, is located 4.5 miles SW of Mys Sapozhnikova. A spit, with a least depth of 3.2m, extends 2 miles W from this point and its steep-to outer extremity is marked by a buoy. A shoal patch, with a depth of 9.4m, lies about 5 miles NNW of the point and another shoal patch, with a depth of 10.6m, lies about 6 miles NNW of it.

Between Mys Kharse and Mys Nalivnoy, 23 miles S, the coast is backed by a hummocky plain, 20 to 40m high, with several individual hummocks up to 70m high. The Reka Nankay-Yaga (Napkay-yaga) flows through a steep-sided valley, 4 miles wide, and has two outlets which are separated by a sandy islet. This islet is fronted by a flat which has a depth of 3m and extends up to about 2 miles offshore.

A bight, 5.4 miles wide, is formed between the N outlet of the river and Mys Kharse. A trading post stands on the E side of this bight. Vessels can anchor, sheltered from winds from NW through N to SSE, in a depth of 7m about 1 mile off the shore of the bight.

**Chum Bugor** (70°01'N., 73°51'E.), a conspicuous hill, stands near the coast, 7.5 miles SSE of Mys Kharse. A line of conspicuous white, notched cliffs, up to 30m high, extends 2.3 miles S from a point located close S of this hill. A conspicuous hillock, 70m high, rises 9 miles SSW of the hill.

**5.21 Mys Nalivnoy** (69°44'N., 73°32'E.), from which a light is sometimes shown, is the W extremity of a low, marshy plain. This plain extends 3 miles W from the foot of the coastal hills standing between the Reka Yun-Yaga and the Reka Vari-Yaga. The outlets of the Reka Yun-Yaga and the Reka Vari-Yaga lie 3.5 miles N and 2.5 miles S, respectively, of the point.

A shoal patch, with a depth of 3.6m, lies about 2.5 miles W of Mys Nalivnoy and is marked by a buoy. A channel leads between this shoal and the point. It has depths of 4.9 to 5.8m and is used by local craft.

A beacon (Tabu-Yaga), 14m high and surmounted by a diamond shape, is reported to be situated 6.5 miles SSE of Mys Nalivnoy. A hillock stands 1 mile S of this beacon. It is conspicuous from the SW, but merges with the high coast on other bearings.

**Mys Trekhbugornyy** (69°05'N., 73°52'E.), 40 to 50m high, is located 40 miles SSE of Mys Nalivnoy. This bold headland, which is the northernmost point located on the E side of the S part of the gulf, is faced by prominent steep, dark-colored cliffs. Gora Stolovaya rises 8 miles N of the point. This hill is 56m high, trapezium-shaped, and very conspicuous from the W. Grib Gora rises 1.5 miles inland, 18 miles N of the point. This prominent hill is 79m high and mushroom-shaped. Gora Peycheta rises 30 miles N of the point. This prominent hill is 38m high and has a light-colored summit.

A spit, with depths of less than 11m and a depth of 6.7m lying near its outer extremity, extends about 6 miles SW from Mys Trekhbugornyy. A buoy is moored off the W side of the outer part of this spit which, in any sea, is well marked by breakers. It has been reported that there is nearly always a short, confused sea in the vicinity of this spit and the point.

**5.22 Mys Kamenny** (68°30'N., 73°36'E.), the northernmost point on the W side of the S part of Obskaya Guba, is formed of low, marshy ground which rises close inland to several hills, up to 50m high. A light is reported to be sometimes shown from this point. A trading post and a fishing station are situated near the point.

Kosa Kamennaya, a narrow and sandy spit, extends 4 miles S from Mys Kamenny. A shoal bank, with depths of less than 5m, extends up to 14.5 miles SSW from the outer end of this

spit. The outer edge of the bank lies 4 to 7 miles offshore and is marked by a lighted buoy and two spar buoys.

From Mys Kamenny, the W side of the S part of the gulf trends irregularly SSW for 104 miles to Mys Yam-Sale, the W and outer extremity of the Reka Ob' delta. This part of the W shore is lower than the E and consists principally of low tundra backed by sloping hillocks, 9 to 20m high.

**Mys Vitkova** (67°19'N., 72°24'E.) is located 57 miles SSW of Mys Kamenny. In the vicinity of this point, the W shore is brush-covered.

**5.23** Numerous streams and rivers flow through the W shore of the S part of the gulf and have low, marshy ground near their outlets.

Most of the bottom in the S part of the gulf consists of sticky, bluish or dark-gray mud, with good holding ground. It is formed by sand mixed with mud near the outlets of the streams and rivers. The S part of the gulf is shallower than the N and middle parts. Depths of less than 11m lie S of the parallel of 68°12'N.

Banka Yuzhnyy Vilkitskiy, with a least depth of 5.2m, lies in the middle of the gulf about 13 miles SE of Mys Kamenny. The W side of this shoal bank is marked by a lighted buoy and a spar buoy. Banka Prokhorov, with a least depth of 3m, lies about 2 miles SE of Banka Yuzhnyy Vilkitskiy.

The water level in the S part of the gulf is subject to considerable changes due to the wind. Winds from the N raise the level and winds from the S lower it. The N and NE winds, which prevail during the navigation season, usually keep the water level above the mean level. However, a shift of the wind to the S may cause a sudden and more gradual fall in the level. Strong S or SW winds, if prolonged, may cause a lowering of the water level so as to decrease the charted depths by as much as 0.9m. In exceptional circumstances, the charted depths may be decreased by as much as 1.5m.

In fine weather, with much moisture in the air, intense mirages and strong refraction have been observed in the S part of the gulf.

**Bukhtovyy Beacon** (68°26'N., 73°26'E.), 9m high, and O-Yaga Beacon, 10m high, stand 5 miles and 10 miles, respectively, SSW of Mys Kamenny.

**Reka Yer-Yaga** (68°09'N., 73°10'E.) flows through a valley, 3 miles wide, located 24 miles SSW of Mys Kamenny. Depths of less than 5m extend up to 4 miles ESE from the outlet of this river.

Three prominent hillocks, standing in a row, rise 3 miles W of the river mouth and are conspicuous from the NE. These hillocks appear as a point when the low ground close N of them is below the horizon. From the hillocks, a line of level cliffs stands close inland and extends 6 miles S.

**Mys Setnoy** (67°55'N., 73°10'E.), located 36 miles SSW of Mys Kamenny, is marked by a beacon, 15m high, which surmounts a hummock. This hummock is dark-colored and appears conspicuous against the low, level tundra.

A shoal, with depths of less than 5m, extends up to 5 miles offshore between this point and the inner end of Kosa Mar-Sale.

**Kosa Mar-Sale** (67°41'N., 73°06'E.), a spit, extends about 2 miles seaward from a point located 13.5 miles S of Mys

Setnoy. It is reported that a light is sometimes shown from a structure standing on this spit. A detached shoal, with a depth of 3.9m, lies about 5 miles E of the S extremity of the spit.

**5.24 Novyy Port** (67°40'N., 72°54'E.) ([World Port Index No. 62740](#)), a large settlement and fishing center, is situated in the SW portion of a bight indenting the W shore of Obskaya Guba. This port, which lies 319 miles within the entrance of the gulf, is important as a place for the transshipment of cargo from seagoing vessels to river craft.

**Ice.**—Slush ice appears in the port during the first half of October. Young ice appears about the middle of the same month, gradually thickening until the bay is completely frozen over during the latter half of the month. Under the influence of the currents, the ice then becomes hummocked with an uneven surface. Adjacent to the port area, the gulf becomes covered with fast ice from about 10 to 15 days later than within the bight. The ice rapidly increases in thickness during November and December and attains its maximum thickness of about 1.5m in May. The average date for the breakup of the ice in the bight is 19 June. The average complete clearance date is 13 July.

**Depths—Limitations.**—The navigation season at the port usually lasts for about 3.5 months. The average open date is 7 July with the earliest being 28 June and latest being 15 July. The average closing date is 23 October with the earliest being 12 October and the latest being 8 November.

The harbor is entered between the S extremity of Kosa Mar-sale and Mys Ostrovskoy, 6.5 miles SW. It is reported that vessels with drafts of up to 5.9m can usually be handled within the port.

Banka Mar-Sale, the continuation of Kosa Mar-Sale, extends about 3 miles S and then 6 miles SW from the outer end of the spit. This shoal bank has depths of 2 to 4.5m and its E, SE, and SW sides are marked by buoys.

Reyd Vnyeshniy, the outer anchorage roadstead, comprises the area lying off the SE side of Banka Mar-Sale and has depths of 6.4 to 7m. It is open to winds from N, through E and S, to SW, but is reported to be a safe even with strong winds.

Reyd Vnutryenni, the inner anchorage roadstead, comprises the area lying between the SW side of Banka Mar-Sale and the outer edge of the drying coastal shoal fronting Mys Ostrovskoy. The edge of this coastal shoal is marked by buoys. The deepest part of this roadstead has depths of 5.8 to 6.7m and is marked by a buoy which is moored 1.8 miles SE of Mys Ostrovskoy. This roadstead is more suitable than the outer one for working cargo, but it is open to winds from E, through S, to SSW. These winds send in a short and heavy sea which sometimes forces the river craft and lighters to take shelter in the harbor area. The approach to this anchorage roadstead has a least depth of 5.2m.

**Caution.**—The depths in Novyy Port may be increased or decreased by the wind and changes of up to 1.5m in the water level have been reported. Strong and prolonged SW winds may reduce the depths by up to 1.2m. During such winds, the fall in the level is slow. However, with fresh N winds, the rise in water level is much more rapid. If the winds shift or fail, the level quickly returns to normal. During the navigation season, the prevailing winds are from the N and the water level is accordingly usually raised from 0.4 to 0.9m.

**5.25** From Mys Ostrovskoy, the S entrance point of Novyy Port, the low coast trends WSW for 4.5 miles to the N entrance point of Bukhta Manikha, a shallow inlet. Three conspicuous hillocks rise between these two points. The middle hillock is 7m high and has a prominent, steep E slope. It is reported that a light is sometimes shown from a structure standing on the southernmost hillock.

**Mys Poyute** (67°32'N., 72°34'E.) is located 61 miles SSW of Mys Kamenny and a hillock, 12m high, stands 1.5 miles WNW of it. This hillock is conspicuous from the W, but merges with other hillocks in the background when viewed from the SE or S.

Maksin Bugor rises 75 miles SSW of Mys Kamenny. This hill is 18 high and very conspicuous because of its dark color.

**Mys Vitkova** (67°19'N., 72°24'E.), from which a light is sometimes shown, is located on the W shore of the gulf, 77 miles SSW of Mys Kamenny.

Mys Yeliseyeva is located along on the N shore of Bukhta Nakhodka, 2 miles W of Mys Vitkova, and is surmounted by a beacon, 9m high. This beacon is reported to be inconspicuous from seaward as it merges with the background hills.

Bukhta Nakhodka is entered between Mys Vitkova and Mys Mordovina, 6 miles SW. This bay, which provides shelter for river craft, is mostly shallow and was formerly used for transshipping cargo.

**Bugor Mordovina** (67°12'N., 72°12'E.) stands 0.2 mile inland. This conspicuous hill is 12m high and saddle-shaped.

**Mys Botkina** (67°09'N., 72°11'E.), from which a light is sometimes shown, is located on the W side of Obskaya Guba, 87 miles SSW of Mys Kamenny. A coastal bank, with depths of 2 to 2.4m, extends about 4 miles S from this point and its E edge is marked by four buoys.

Banka Opasnaya, with a least depth of 0.6m, lies about 11 miles SSE of the point and its NW and SW sides are marked by buoys.

**Mys Slinkina** (67°03'N., 72°01'E.) is located 7 miles SSW of Mys Botkina and is surmounted by a beacon, 9m high. Another beacon, 15m high, stands 5.5 miles SW of this point.

**5.26** The E side of the S part of Obskaya Guba extends generally SSW for 158 miles from Mys Trekhbugornyy to Mys Santiba, the easternmost extremity of the outer part of the Reka Ob' delta. The shore consists of an almost continuous line of cliffs and hillocks, 30 to 40m high, which are intersected by numerous rivers and streams. As far S as the parallel of 67°42'N, the E shore is marked by bushes and grassy tundra. Between this parallel and the Reka Ob' delta, the shore is then covered with trees.

**Mys Kruglyy** (68°43'N., 74°28'E.), located 27 miles SSE of Mys Trekhbugornyy, is 40m high and forms the S entrance point of Tazovskaya Guba. This conspicuous point rises in steep, sandy cliffs and a light is sometimes shown from a structure standing on it.

Tazovskaya Guba is entered between Mys Kruglyy and Mys Trekhbugornyy. This extensive inlet extends about 55 miles E, 50 miles SSE, and then 30 miles S to its head. For the most part, this inlet is comparatively shallow and can only be used by small craft.

**Mys Parusnyy** (68°22'N., 74°21'E.), located 45 miles SSE of Mys Trekhbugornyy, is a prominent point. The stretch of the

shore extending close N of this point attains heights of up to 35m and is terraced.

A conspicuous light-colored cliff stands 3 miles NNE of the point and a conspicuous dark-colored cliff stands 2 miles NE of it. A beacon, 13m high, stands on the cliff at the W extremity of the point. Pila Gora rises 3 miles SE of the point. This hill has a serrated summit and is conspicuous.

A sandy spit, with depths of less than 5m, extends up to about 2.5 miles W and 3.5 miles SW from Mys Parusnyy and is marked by breakers during fresh winds.

**Reka Vatsuta** (67°54'N., 74°50'E.) flows into the gulf 76 miles SSE of Mys Trekhbugornyy and the Reka Yepoka-Yaga discharges through an outlet lying 5 miles S of it. The valleys of both these rivers have entrances with conspicuously steep sides, those of the Reka Yepoka-Yaga being dark-colored.

**Mys Salimbule** (67°09'N., 73°56'E.), a conspicuous coastal bluff, is located 73 miles S of Mys Parusnyy.

**Mys Nydskiy** (66°43'N., 72°58'E.), located 34 miles SW of Mys Salimbule, is steep and dark-colored. A light is sometimes shown from a structure standing on this bluff.

The Reka Nyda, which can be entered only by small craft, flows into the gulf 5 miles S of Mys Nydskiy. It is reported that a settlement and fishing center is situated close within the outlet of this river.

## Gydanskaya Guba (Gydanskiy Zaliv)

**5.27 Mys Severo-Vostochnyy** (73°05'N., 74°44'E.) forms the NE extremity of Ostrov Shokal'skogo, which is the outermost island lying on the W side of the approach to Gydanskaya Guba. A sandy ridge, which covers in places at HW, extends about 6 miles SW from the point. The NE side of this ridge is comparatively steep-to and depths of 9m lie as close as 1 mile seaward from it.

Gydanskaya Guba is entered between Mys Arkanova and Mys Mamonta. A channel leads W of Ostrov Vil'kitskogo and then along the E side of Poluostrov Yavay to this entrance. It is 3 to 10 miles wide and has depths of 9 to 18m in the fairway. This channel has not been closely examined and irregular depths and numerous shoals lie in its N part.

**Ice.**—Ice conditions in the approach to Gydanskaya Guba are approximately the same as in the approaches to Obskaya Guba and Yeniseyskiy Zaliv.

**Tides—Currents.**—The currents in the approach to Gydanskaya Guba are generally weak. The tidal currents are also generally weak, with rates of up to 0.5 knot, but rates of up to 2 knots have been reported off the NW side of Ostrov Oleniy.

**Caution.**—Banka Bol'shaya, lying on the E side of the approach, has depths of 3 to 5m, but is reported to be extending due to alluvial deposits.

Local knowledge is required to enter Gydanskaya Guba.

Several beacons were formerly situated in Gydanskaya Guba and the approaches, but their positions and existence are no longer known due to a lack of reliable information concerning navigational aids.

The water level in the gulf is raised by N winds and lowered by S winds.

**5.28 Ostrov Neupokoyeva** (73°09'N., 76°25'E.) lies at the N end of Banka Bol'shaya, 25 miles ENE of Mys Severo-Vostochnyy. Two groups of hillocks stand in the middle of this island and appear as lofty hills. Due to the shallow depths in this vicinity, only the E side of the island can be approached.

**Ostrov Oleniy** (72°27'N., 77°46'E.) lies on the E side of the S part of the approach to Gydanskaya Guba. This island is low, tundra-covered, and its NW shore is fronted by drying sand flats which extend up to 1.8 miles seaward. A beacon stands on the coast, 3 miles NNE of the SW extremity of this island. Ostrova Proklyatyye, a group of four grass-covered islets rising from the sand flats, lies close off the S shore of the island.

**5.29 Mys Matte-Sale** (72°53'N., 74°54'E.), the N extremity of Poluostrov Yavey, is located on the W side of the approach. It is 5m high and consists of a sandy formation, within which the land rises gently. Mys Severnaya Karga is located 13 miles SE of this point and forms the E extremity of a low, marshy projection.

Mys Peschanyy is located 13 miles S of Mys Severnaya Karga and a partly drying flat extends 5 miles SSE from it. Small vessels can anchor within a bight lying close S of it.

**Mys Dalekiy** (72°15'N., 75°41'E.), a large bluff, is located 15 miles S of Mys Peschanyy and a river enters the sea close N of it. Ostrov Pestovyy lies on a flat, with depths of less than 5m, which extends 5 miles SE from the S side of the point.

Mys Arkanova is located 19 miles SSW of Mys Dalekiy and forms the W entrance point of Gydanskaya Guba. A beacon stands on the coast, 6 miles N of this point.

**Mys Minina** (72°04'N., 76°52'E.), low and marshy, is located on the E side of the approach, 14 miles S of the SW extremity of Ostrov Oleniy. A beacon stands on the coast 3.5 miles W of this point.

Yuratskaya Guba is entered between Mys Minina and the W extremity of Poluostrov Oleniy, 9 miles E. This bay has not been examined, but is reported to have depths of 4 to 6m. Strong currents have been observed in the entrance.

Between Mys Minina and Mys Mamonta, 20 miles SW, the coast, which is formed by the NW side of Poluostrov Mamonta, is hilly, except for the wide outlet of a river lying about midway. A fishing station is situated on the NE side of the river.

**5.30 Mys Vostochnyy** (71°37'N., 76°14'E.), located 18 miles SSE of Mys Mamonta, rises steeply from the sea and is surmounted by a beacon.

Bukhta Al'mer lies 36 miles SE of Mys Vostochnyy. This bay is divided into two parts by a drying sand spit which extends about 2 miles E from its W entrance point. The outer part of this bay, near the E entrance point, provides good anchorage for small vessels.

Bukhta Nyada lies close SE of Bukhta Khal'mer and has a prominent flat-topped hill standing on the E side of its head. A spit, with depths of less than 1.8m, extends about 2 miles SE from the W entrance point of this bay. Small vessels can shelter from all except W winds in this bay.

**Mys Zelenyy** (71°26'N., 75°26'E.), located on the W side of Gydanskaya Guba, is low, inconspicuous, and fringed by a drying sand flat. Between this point and Mys Ugulok, 28 miles SE, the shore recedes to form a bight. The Reka Yuribey, which

can only be used by small craft, flows into the gulf through two outlets which lie 6 and 9 miles E of Mys Ugulok. A beacon stands on the W side of the W outlet of this river and a trading post, with a polar station, is situated on the E bank, about 8 miles above the entrance.

The Reka Gyda-Yaga flows through the head of Gydanskaya Guba and can be entered by only small vessels. A large trading station stands on the S side of the outlet of this river which widens out into a shallow lake, about 3 miles above its mouth.

## Yeniseyskiy Zaliv

**5.31 Yeniseyskiy Zaliv** (73°10'N., 77°50'E.) is entered between the NE extremity of Ostrov Vil'kitskogo and Mys Severo-Vostochnyy, 76 miles E, and extends 135 miles in a SE direction to the mouth of the Reka Yenisey. The outflow from this river causes a current to set N throughout the whole of the gulf. However, in the outer part of the gulf, the river current is affected by the other currents and the wind. This gulf is usually clear of ice from the end of July to the end of September, but conditions vary from year to year.

**Caution.**—The buoys in Yeniseyskiy Zaliv are removed annually just before the open navigation season closes. They are replaced when the navigation season opens again, but may not be always placed in the same charted positions.

**Ostrov Dikson** (73°30'N., 80°20'E.) is the largest island of an archipelago which lies SW of Mys Severo-Vostochnyy. This island is rocky, indented, and fronted by numerous islets and detached rocks. A lighted range, bearing 180°, is formed by two structures standing about midway along the N shore of the island and is used by vessels approaching from the N.

The W shore of the island trends S for 2 miles from Mys Krechatnik, the NW extremity, to the SW extremity. It consists of several low, rocky points which are fringed, in places, by sunken rocks. A lighted beacon is reported to stand about 0.6 mile SE of Mys Krechatnik.

A cove, in which small craft discharge cargo, lies 0.2 mile S of Mys Krechatnik. When entering this cove, care is necessary as rocks lie close off its S entrance point and near its head. Several buildings and radio masts stand on the S side of this cove and are visible from seaward.

The S shore of Ostrov Dikson is rocky, indented, faced with a few steep cliffs in places, and fronted by several islets and rocks. A lighted range, bearing 319°30', is shown from two structures standing near the SE extremity.

**Ostrova Medvezhi** (73°31'N., 80°11'E.), a group of rugged islands and islets, lies close off the W shore of Ostrov Dikson. Ostrov Bol'shoy Medvezhi, the largest and westernmost island of this group, consists of two parts joined by a neck of low ground. A light is shown from a concrete tower, 17m high, standing on the NW extremity of this island. A radiobeacon is reported to be situated at the light.

Passage through the channels leading between the various islands and islets of Ostrova Medvezhi should not be attempted without local knowledge.

**Mys Severo-Vostochnyy** (73°33'N., 80°32'E.), a low point, is not very conspicuous from seaward. Between this point and the entrance to Proliv Preven, 2.8 miles SSE, the mainland

coast forms a bight which affords anchorage to vessels during E winds. A lighted range is shown from two structures standing on the S shore of this bight. Banka Stalintsa lies in the middle of the N approach to the bight, about 1.5 miles SW of Mys Severo-Vostochnyy. This steep-to and rocky patch has a depth of 4.2m; a lighted buoy is moored about 0.4 mile SE of it.

**Ostrova Nordenshel'da** (73°31'N., 80°29'E.) consists of three rugged, steep-to islands which lie between the extreme NE part of Ostrov Dikson and the mainland. A lighted range is shown from two structures standing on Ostrov Sakhalin, the middle island. A light is also shown from a structure standing on the E extremity of this island.

**5.32 Dikson** (73°30'N., 80°27'E.) ([World Port Index No. 62695](#)) consists of the outer roads, lying S of Ostrov Dikson; the inner roads, lying between the E side of the island and the mainland; and Gavan Dikson, the inner harbor area.

**Depths—Limitations.**—Gavan Dikson, the inner harbor area, lies within a bay which indents the E shore of Ostrov Dikson. This bay has general depths of 5.5m and recedes for 1.2 miles. It is entered between Mys Lemberova and a point, 1.2 miles SSE.

The principal berthing area within the port lies E of the town. There is a general cargo wharf which provides berthing along both of its sides. The outer berth is 107m long and has a depth of 5.2m alongside. The inner berth is 100m long and has a depth of 5.2m alongside.

A small L-shaped pier is situated close E of the general cargo wharf. It provides a berth, 38m long, with a depth of 3m alongside.

A coal pier, with a depth of 4.2m alongside, fronts the N shore of the bay. Two other coal piers are situated at Ostrov Konus. The pier projecting from the NW side of the island is 56m long and has a depth of 7m alongside. The pier projecting from the SW side is 61m long and has a depth of 7m alongside.

Two petroleum berths are situated in the harbor. One, 24m long, extends from the SE extremity of Ostrov Sakhalin and has a depth of 5.2m alongside. The other, 23m long, extends from a point located on Ostrov Dikson, close E of the town, and has a depth of 5.2m alongside.

A pier, 88m long, extends from the NE extremity of Ostrov Konus and has a depth of 5.5m alongside, but it was reported (1958) to be in poor condition.

Additional facilities in the harbor include a small shipyard and numerous barges and lighters.

**Aspect.**—A polar station is situated on the N side of Gavan Dikson. A conspicuous radio mast, 104m high, stands at this station close to several prominent houses and sheds.

**Caution.**—It is reported (1996) that the military presence in Dikson has been greatly reduced, and the town and many facilities are dilapidated.

**5.33** From Mys Skuratova, the E side of the outer part of Yeniseyskiy Zaliv trends S for 62 miles to Mys Krestovskiy, the S limit of the outer part of the gulf. This section of coast is indented by several bays, some of which provide sheltered anchorage. The shore mostly is steep-to, except in the inner part of the various indentations.

**Yurskaya Guba** (73°29'N., 80°40'E.) is entered between Mys Skuratova and a point, 1 mile SE. This inlet has a depth of

5m in the entrance, but is shallow inside and can only be used by small craft.

**Mys Isachenko** (73°19'N., 80°24'E.), a prominent headland, is faced with black, rocky cliffs which show up well against the gray background of grass-covered hills. A rocky spit extends about 0.2 mile NW from this headland. A light is reported to be shown from a structure, 14m high, standing 1 mile N of the headland.

Bukhta Yefremova is entered between Mys Isachenko and Mys Yefremov-Kamen, 7.5 miles S. The latter point is the SW extremity of a rocky mountain range which terminates in high cliffs on its NW side. Several fishing stations are situated along the shores of this bay, which provides anchorage to small craft with local knowledge.

A light is sometimes shown from a structure, 11m high, standing 2 miles ENE of Mys Yefremov-Kamen and a prominent beacon is situated 1.5 miles W of it.

**Bukhta Sever** (73°10'N., 80°23'E.), a cove, is entered between Mys Yefremov-Kamen and a point, 1.5 miles ESE. The shores of this cove are steep-to and have a number of projecting, rocky points. Depths of 12 to 14m lie in the central part of the cove and depths of 10m are found up to about 200m offshore. A reef extends up to about 0.2 mile W from the S entrance point and a fishing station is situated on the shore of the cove. Anchorage can be taken in the central part of the cove, but this roadstead is exposed to heavy surf sent in by SW winds.

**5.34 Bukhta Slobodskaya** (73°07'N., 80°25'E.) is entered between the S entrance point of Bukhta Sever and Mys Brazhnikova, 5 miles SSE. This bay has depths of 10m in the entrance and 6m about 1.5 miles from its head. Anchorage can be taken in the bay, but this roadstead is completely open to the W. A fishing station stands on the shore of the bay.

Below-water rocks lie within 0.4 mile W of Mys Brazhnikova and are clearly marked by breakers. A light is reported to be sometimes shown from a structure, 9m high, standing on the latter point. Mys Makarevicha is located 7 miles SE of Mys Brazhnikova and a light is reported to be sometimes shown from a structure standing about 3 miles SSE of it.

**Banka Bolten** (72°58'N., 80°51'E.), at times indicated by broken water, lies 7 miles SW of Mys Brazhnikova and is marked by a lighted buoy. This bank is steep-to, rocky, and has a least depth of 4.9m.

**Kuznetsovskiy Light** (72°42'N., 80°42'E.) is shown from a framework tower, 18m high, standing on the slope of a hill, 2 miles S of Mys Kuznetsovskiy. This tower is reported to stand out against the background hills, especially during autumn when the coast is covered with snow.

**Bukhta Omulevaya** (72°38'N., 80°46'E.) is entered between a point, located 7.5 miles S of Mys Kuznetsovskiy, and a point, 2 miles SSE. The N shore of this bay consists of several cliffy points, which are fronted by rocks, and should not be approached within 0.3 mile. A beacon stands 1 mile inland, 1 mile S of the S entrance point of the bay. Large vessels can anchor in a depth of 9m between the entrance points and small vessels can anchor in a depth of 7m in the middle of the bay.

**Bukhta Kapitana Varzugina** (72°33'N., 80°50'E.) is 1.5 miles wide at its entrance. Both entrance points of this bay consist of low, steep cliffs backed by hills. A reef extends up to 0.2 mile seaward from the S entrance point and should be given a wide berth. Vessels can anchor in a depth of 11m about 0.6 mile SW of the N entrance point, or in a depth of 9m about 0.5 mile NNE of the S entrance point. A prominent beacon stands 1.5 miles S of the S entrance point.

**5.35 Ostrov Kuz'kin** (Sibiryakova) (72°52'N., 79°08'E.) lies in the middle of the outer part of Yeniseyskiy Zaliv. The main channel leading to the entrance of Reka Yenisey passes between the E side of this island and the mainland. The entire island is low, sandy, and covered with tundra.

Banka Severnyy Sibiryakovskaya, a very shallow flat, extends about 9 miles N and NNW from the N end of Ostrov Kuz'kin. The N edge of this flat is steep-to, shoaling abruptly from a depth of 8m to depths of less than 0.6m. Vessels should not approach this flat within depths of less than 13m.

The NW side of Ostrov Kuz'kin is intersected by numerous streams. Beacons, equipped with radar reflectors, stand 7 and 13 miles SSW of the N extremity of the island. The E side of the island is also intersected by several streams. The SE side of the island is fronted by a series of sand spits and banks which dry and extend up to 2 miles offshore.

Lights are shown from structures standing on the NE and SE sides of the island. A beacon is situated on the E side of the island and a lighted buoy marks a shoal which fronts the SE end of the island.

**Ostrov Nosok** (73°12'N., 78°49'E.), an islet, lies 10 miles NW of the N extremity of Ostrov Kuz'kin. A light is shown from a structure, 17m high, standing 1 mile N of the S end of this islet. It is reported that a radiobeacon is situated at the light.

**Proliv Ovtsyna** (72°35'N., 78°52'E.) is entered from the NW, or seaward side, between the N extremity of Ostrov Oleniy and the SW extremity of Ostrov Kuz'kin. This strait has depths of 6 to 12m in the middle. Mys Leskin is located on the mainland at the SE side of the strait. A light is shown from a structure, 15m high, standing on a summit, 90m high, which rises close within the point. The N side of the strait is formed by the S side of Ostrov Kuz'kin.

**Caution.**—A sanctuary lies in an area, 1.5 miles wide, around Ostrov Nosok and Ostrov Kuz'kin (Sibiryakova). Any activity including hunting, fishing, tagging animals, and plant collection outside established tracks and landing places is prohibited, except for authorized vessels.

**5.36 Reka Yenisey Estuary.**—The fairway leading through the first 30 miles of the estuary has depths of 11 to 12.8m. The bar, which fronts the entrance of the river, has general depths of 7 to 7.9m, but a channel, with a least depth of 11m, leads close off the E side of the estuary, enabling deep-draft vessels to enter.

The ice in the estuary usually breaks up about the end of July, but the date varies considerably from year to year. The estuary usually freezes over about the middle of October, but, as with the breakup, the date varies. During the breakup, the water level may be raised as much as 4.9m.

**Ostrov Krestovskiy** (Poluektova) (72°26'N., 80°46'E.) lies parallel to the mainland with its N extremity located 1.8 miles SW of Mys Krestovskiy. A light is shown from a structure, 12m high, standing on a hill which rises near the N extremity of this island. A light is also shown from a structure standing on the S extremity of the island. The island consists of two parts joined by a narrow and sandy isthmus, on the E side of which lies a shallow, rock-encumbered lagoon. A shoal patch, with a depth of 5.2m, lies close SW of the SW side of the N part of the island. A dangerous wreck, marked by a lighted buoy, is reported to lie about 5.5 miles W of the S extremity of the island.

**Proliv Krestovskiy** (72°23'N., 80°52'E.) lies between the E side of Ostrov Krestovskiy and the mainland. The fairway leading through the middle of this strait has depths of 22 to 27m. Large vessels can find shelter from all but N, NW, and S winds within this strait. The tidal currents in the strait are affected by the general N current induced by the outflow of the Reka Yenisey and also by the direction and force of the wind.

**Bukhta Shirokaya** (72°24'N., 80°58'E.), a bay, lies 3 miles SE of Mys Krestovskiy and is frequented by small craft. Several fishing huts stand on the NW side of this bay. A light is shown from a structure, 8m high, standing close NE of the NW entrance point. Depths of 6 to 8m lie up to 1 mile offshore in the middle of the bay. Vessels can anchor in depths of 5 to 6m in the N part of the bay.

**Ostrova Korsakovskiy** (72°18'N., 81°00'E.), a group of islets and rocks, lies between 5 and 10 miles SSE of the S extremity of Ostrov Krestovskiy. Ostrov Bol'shoy Korsakovskiy, the largest islet of the group, consists of a rocky, tundra-covered formation. A spar buoy is moored about 1 mile SE of the SE extremity of this islet. Beacons are reported to stand on the NW and SE extremities. A racon is reported to be situated at the NW beacon.

Ostrov Malyy Korsakovskiy, the highest and most conspicuous islet of the group, lies 3 miles SSE of Ostrov Bol'shoy Korsakovskiy and a rock, marked by a spar buoy, lies 1 mile SW of it. A bank, with a depth of 5.2m, lies about 4 miles W of this islet and is marked by a lighted buoy.

**Mys Shaytanskiy** (72°06'N., 82°16'E.) is located on the SE side of the estuary, 16 miles NNE of the river mouth. This point rises in steep cliffs and, from a distance, resembles an island due to the low and marshy plain extending to the E of it. A light is shown from a structure, 11m high, standing on this point.

From Mys Shaytanskiy, the coast trends SSE for 16 miles to Mys Sopochnaya Karga, the N entrance point of the river. A sand spit, with a depth of 7m over its extremity, extends SW for about 2.8 miles from the latter point and is marked by several buoys. A beacon, 10m high and equipped with a radar reflector, stands on the point. A light is shown from a structure, 19m high, standing on a hill which rises 1 mile NNW of the point. It is reported that a racon is situated at this light.

**5.37** The SW coast of the river estuary trends ESE for 23 miles from Mys Leskin to Mys Peschanyy. The hills rising to the E of the former point gradually become lower and, about 4 miles from Mys Peschanyy, they recede inland, leaving a wide coastal belt of sandy ground. This section of the coast is

fringed with sandbanks that make landing difficult. Several beacons, some lighted, stand along the shore.

**Mys Peschanyy** (72°05'N., 80°46'E.) is the NE extremity of a low and sandy plain. A sandy spit, on which numerous buildings stand, extends about 4 miles S from the point. A light is shown from a structure, 18m high, standing 1 mile S of the point.

Mys Poyelovyy is located 17 miles SSE of Mys Peschanyy and a river discharges into an estuary close S of it.

The Reka Poylos flows into the estuary via several branches which lie between 7 and 9 miles SE of Mys Poyelovyy. Only small craft, with local knowledge, can enter this river. A fishing cannery stands on the low sandhills in the vicinity of the entrance.

**Mys Narzoy** (71°46'N., 82°45'E.) is located 27 miles E of Mys Poyelovyy. A light is shown from a structure, 16m high, standing on this point. A buoy is moored about 4 miles NW of the point and marks the S side of the fairway channel.

**5.38 Reka Yenisey** (71°50'N., 82°35'E.) rises in the NW part of Mongolia and, after a course of about 2,500 miles, flows into Yeniseyskiy Zaliv between Mys Sopochnaya Karga and Mys Oshmarino. For about 1,000 miles upstream from the entrance, the river is about 3 miles wide. For the next 1,000 miles, it is then only about 1 mile wide.

**Depths—Limitations.**—Ocean-going vessels, with drafts of up to 7.3m, can generally reach Igarka, a river port, which lies 380 miles from the entrance. The open navigation season at this port, a fairly ice-free period, lasts from July to November and is usually 14 to 16 weeks long. Icebreaker support is available if required.

The port of Dudinka may remain accessible to vessels all year round depending upon the weather conditions and icebreaker support.

A vessel, with a speed of 11 knots, will usually take 36 hours to transit from Ostrov Dikson to Dudinka, but less time for the downriver passage. From Dudinka to Igarka, the passage normally requires 24 hours, but the transit downriver only takes about 12 hours.

**Aspect.**—The various reaches of the river are marked by lights, ranges, and beacons which are moved as necessary to meet changes in the fairway.

**Pilotage.**—Pilotage is compulsory and a river service is available for the ports of Dudinka and Igarka. Pilots can be contacted by VHF and usually board in an area lying off Mys Oshmarino (71°46'N., 82°56'E.). Two pilots are required and they change over off Ust'-Port (69°40'N., 84°25'E.), without stopping.

Vessels proceeding into the river must send an ETA and a request for pilotage 48 hours in advance with a confirmation 6 hours before arrival. These messages must be sent via Igarka Radio (UFR) to the pilot vessel and to the Inflat Shipping Agency, Igarka Hydrobase.

With strong NW or SE winds, it is difficult for the pilots to board. Therefore, vessels may be required to anchor and wait for a more favorable time or to follow the directions of the pilot vessel. During autumn, pilotage is not carried out on all reaches of the river at night and, in such cases, vessels must anchor for the night as directed by the pilots.

**Anchorage.**—Deep-draft vessels, with a large turning radius, should anchor in the outer roads, N of Ostrova Oleniy. Such vessels may anchor in depths of 10 to 13m, keeping clear of the range lines.

Vessels, with drafts of up to 9m, can proceed into the inner roads and anchor in depths of 12 to 13m between 0.5 and 0.8 mile SE or SSE of Ostrov Konus. Such vessels should take care to avoid a rocky shoal patch, with a depth of 7m, which extends 0.3 mile S and SE from the islet. Good anchorage can also be taken in depths of 7 to 12m, mud and stone, SW and NW of Ostrov Sever, but not closer than 0.2 mile from this islet nor closer than 0.3 mile from Ostrov Dikson.

**5.39 Mys Oshmarino** (71°46'N., 82°58'E.), the SE entrance point of the Reka Yenisey, is located 7.5 miles SE of Mys Sopoch'naya Karga. This point is backed by a sandy plain, on the N side of which stands a village with several prominent structures. A prominent beacon stands 0.2 mile SSE of it.

Yenisey Gorlo, the lowest reach of the Reka Yenisey, extends from the river entrance to Mys Dorofeyevskiy, 22 miles upstream. Both shores of this reach are high and consist mainly of clay hills. They are intersected by numerous rivulets with low, marshy ground at their outlets.

Off Mys Mezenina (71°30'N., 83°27'E.), the river current usually attains a rate of about 0.5 knot. In the narrows off Mys Zverevskiy, 15 miles NNW of Mys Mezenina, the current may attain rates of 1.5 to 2 knots. With certain wind directions, the tidal current often completely checks the normal river current.

**Gol'chikha** (71°43'N., 82°30'E.) ([World Port Index No. 62700](#)), a trading post and settlement, is situated 17 miles SE of Mys Sopoch'naya Karga, at the SW entrance to the Reka Gol'chikha. This settlement consists of several buildings and cabins. Vessels can anchor abreast the settlement in a depth of 20m about 0.5 mile offshore or in a depth of 33m about 1 mile offshore. However, this roadstead is exposed and the sea is very choppy at times. A lighted range indicates the approach to the anchorage area.

**Caution.**—Vessels navigating the river without local knowledge should not proceed above the settlement of Gol'chikha.

**5.40 Ust'-Port** (69°40'N., 84°26'E.) ([World Port Index No. 62710](#)) lies at the E side of the Reka Yenisey, 163 miles above the entrance. The harbor area consists of an almost landlocked channel, 0.5 mile wide, lying between the E bank of the river and a sandy island. A small wharf fronts the settlement and transshipment of cargo is carried out by barge. The fairway of

the harbor channel has depths of 9 to 11m over a bottom of mud and sand, but isolated patches, with depths of less than 6m, are reported to lie in the approach. This port forms the summer headquarters of the river pilotage service. Vessels transiting the river change pilots off this port without stopping.

**Dudinka** (69°24'N., 86°10'E.) ([World Port Index No. 62720](#)) lies at the E side of the river, 185 miles above the entrance, and is an industrial center for minerals.

**Depths—Limitations.**—The harbor has depths which are subject to silting and vary from year to year. The fairway channels, which lead through the river approaches, limit the size of vessels that can enter. It was reported that vessels, with drafts of up to 7.6m, have been accommodated in the port and at the anchorage roadstead. Icebreakers generally keep the port open almost all year round for traffic transiting to and from Murmansk.

The commercial harbor, used by ocean-going vessels, lies N of the mouth of the Reka Dudinka. The main wharf is 300m long and provides berthing alongside its W side. The deepest water lies near the center of this wharf, where a fully laden vessel of 10,000 tons can be accommodated.

In addition, there are a number of small piers in the port for the use of river craft. Old river barges are moored and used as a passenger landing and a coal berth.

**Caution.**—The port is generally congested with shipping during the ice break-up period in late June or early July. Ice-jams occur on the river at this time and cause the harbor to be flooded, necessitating the cargo-handling equipment to be temporarily moved to higher ground.

**5.41 Igarka** (67°28'N., 86°35'E.) ([World Port Index No. 62730](#)) lies on the E bank of the Reka Yenisey, about 136 miles above Dudinka, and is a center for the export of lumber.

**Depths—Limitations.**—The port is open for navigation for about 135 days of the year, from July until the middle of November. Generally, ice begins to form about the middle of October. There is no tidal range and the harbor, which is sheltered from all winds, consists of a channel, 6 miles long, with depths of up to 18m and steep-to banks. Generally, vessels of up to 151m in length and 7.3m draft may cross the bars in the river and enter the harbor. The principal wharf is 300m long and has a depth of 7.5m alongside. In addition, there are twelve anchorage berths in the inner roadstead where vessels of up to 14,200 dwt may moor and secure their sterns to the shore.

**Krasnoyarsk** (56°08'N., 93°00'E.) lies 1,500 miles above the river entrance and can be reached by barges and small craft of up to 3,500 dwt and 2.7m draft. This town connects the river traffic with the trans-Siberian railroad.