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SECTOR 6 — CHART INFORMATION

SECTOR 6

SOUTHEAST AND NORTHEAST SHORES OF THE KARA SEA

Plan.—This sector describes the coast extending along the NE portion of the Kara Sea, between Mys Severo-Vostochnyy and Mys Chelyuskin. The sector also covers the off-lying islands and straits located in the NE part of the Kara Sea and in the vicinity of Severnaya Zemlya.

General Remarks

6.1 The coast between Mys Severo-Vostochnyy and Mys Chelyuskin, 440 miles NE, trends very irregularly and is covered with tundra. It forms the NW side of Poluostrov Taymyr, the northernmost projection of the Russian mainland. A succession of bays and inlets indent this coastal section and are separated by hilly or mountainous peninsulas and capes. The largest of these indentations is Pyasinskiy Zaliv, which lies close E of Mys Severo-Vostochnyy.

The main track of the North Sea Route, between Mys Severo-Vostochnyy and Proliv Vil'kitskogo, passes between the southernmost of the off-lying islands and several groups of islands fringing the coast. Except for an occasional polar station, this region is unpopulated and without ports. Several sheltered anchorages have been examined by Russian survey vessels.

With the exception of survey vessels and local fishing craft, the only vessels that proceed along this coast are those traversing the North Sea Route. These vessels normally enter the Kara Sea from the SW by way of Proliv Matochkin Shar, Proliv Karskiye Vorota, or Proliv Yugorskiy Shar, rather than around the N end of Novaya Zemlya.

The Kara Sea bordering the section of coast described in this sector has been fairly well surveyed except for shallow areas, which front the mainland coast, and the off-lying islands. Extreme caution is necessary as numerous submerged rocks and reefs lie in this area.

Freezing usually begins around the middle of September and the thaw begins near the end of May. There is a greater probability of the season extending to the beginning of October than of its commencing before August.

Winds—Weather.—From May to August, winds in the Kara Sea are rather variable. Winds from the N and NE predominate along most of the coast, especially in July and August. From October to March, winds from the S prevail in many parts. These winds are principally from between S and SW in the W part of the sea and from between SE and S in the E part. The winds are rather variable in September and October and also in the months of March and April.

A vessel navigating off Mys Chelyuskin from September 1918 to September 1919 reported that disturbances were observed in the form of troughs of low pressure with marked cold fronts. During such cases, the wind shifted from the SW, with falling pressure and rising temperatures, to the NE, with rising pressure and falling temperatures.

In the Laptev Sea, the winds along most parts of the coast are principally from the NE quadrant between May and August

and from between SW and W during the remainder of the year. Some variation in the directions of the prevailing winds is caused by changes in the trend of the coast.

Freezing usually begins around the middle of September and the thaw begins near the end of May. Navigation in the NE part of the Kara Sea usually commences about the beginning of August and lasts until the middle of September. There is a greater probability of the season extending to the beginning of October than of its commencing before August.

Ice.—Distribution of ice throughout this area depends entirely upon the winds. The island groups fronting Kharitona Lapteva Bereg, and often Stamukhi, block the ice brought in by W winds, leaving a narrow strip of open water for passage along the coast. Large masses of heavy ice often concentrate in Arkhiplag Nordenshel'da and sometimes form a barrier. In some years, the most navigable route has been through the inner passage along the mainland coast. The average maximum thickness of the ice in this part of the Kara Sea is 0.9 to 1.5m.

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.

Mys Severo-Vostochnyy to Mys Rybnyy

6.2 Mys Severo-Vostochnyy (73°33'N., 80°32'E.), the SW entrance point of Pyasinskiy Zaliv, is located 4.5 miles ENE of the N extremity of Ostrov Dikson. This point is low and not very conspicuous. It is formed of rock strata, with earth hillocks in places, and is covered with tundra. Ostrova Severo-Vostochnyy, lying off the point, consists of three distinct groups of islets and rocks. Vessels, without local knowledge, should not approach any of these islets closer than 1.5 miles because of the numerous rocks lying off them. A light is shown from a structure, 12m high, standing on the northernmost islet. It is reported that a lighted beacon stands on the southernmost islet.

Shoals, with depths of 15 and 14m, lie 20 and 30 miles, respectively, NE of Mys Severo-Vostochnyy. A shoal patch (existence doubtful), with a depth of 12m, is reported to lie about 4 miles NW of the 15m shoal.

Mys Polyn'ya (73°35'N., 81°05'E.) is located 9.5 miles ENE of Mys Severo-Vostochnyy. A framework beacon, 14m high, stands on the point. A cove, with a depth of 11m in its entrance, lies close S of the beacon. The depths gradually decrease to 3.7m at the head.

Mys Dvukh Medvedey, located 12 miles ENE of Mys Polyn'ya, consists of a projection with two spurs, between which stand two prominent rocky ridges. The Reka Uboynaya flows into Pyasinskiy Zaliv, 8 miles E of this point. The river

entrance is marked by a beacon which stands near a loghouse on the W side of the mouth.

Reka Novo-Morzhevo (73°40'N., 83°52'E.) flows through a narrow valley, with steep cliffs, before entering the sea. Its mouth has an alluvial spit on the W side which separates a small lagoon from the sea. A hut, visible from 5 miles, was reported to stand on the spit, near the mouth of the river.

Mys Morzhevo is located 17 miles ENE of the mouth of the Reka Novo-Morzhevo and is fronted by a bank with depths of less than 9m.

Mys Zveroboy (73°48'N., 85°34'E.), a rugged point, is fringed by reefs and foul ground which extend up to 0.5 mile offshore. It is located 13 miles E of Mys Morzhevo and surmounted by a prominent beacon, 12m high.

From Mys Zveroboy, the S shore of Pyasinskiy Zaliv trends ENE for 21.5 miles to Mys Vkhodnoy. The coast is low and shelving and its E side is fronted by a spit (Ostrov Begichevskaya Kosa). This spit, of which large portions dry at times, is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel which leads to the entrance of Reka Pyasina and is used by local fishing vessels. A beacon stands on the NE part of the spit, 3.5 miles SE of its N extremity.

Mys Rybnyy (74°20'N., 85°54'E.) is the W termination of a peninsula which extends W from the mainland. A prominent beacon, 9m high, stands on the point. The depths lying close offshore, on this side of Pyasinskiy Zaliv, decrease gradually from off Mys Rybnyy to the delta off Reka Pyasina.

Off-lying Islands and Dangers

6.3 Ostrov Sverdrup (74°35'N., 79°25'E.), lying 60 miles N of Mys Severo-Vostochnyy, is flat, sandy, and rises to an elevation of 30m in its SW part. The area in the vicinity of this island has not been completely examined and vessels should approach with great caution. A beacon, formed by an iron post surrounded by a cairn, is reported to stand on high ground at the SW side of the island.

A local magnetic anomaly has been reported to exist about 20 miles NW of the island.

The following depths have been reported with the positions given from the light:

- a. 12m at 24 miles NW.
- b. 8.8m at 52 miles NNW.
- c. 0.3m at 7 miles ESE.
- d. 3.6m at 9 miles ESE.
- e. 6.4m at 12 miles S.

Generally, depths of less than 18m have been reported to lie within 28 miles N, 11 miles NE, 13 miles ESE, 15 miles S, and 6 miles W of the island.

Caution.—An area, 1.5 miles wide, surrounding Ostrov Sverdrup is prohibited to all persons except those carrying out navigation safety duties or serving the sanctuary.

Ostrova Arkticheskogo Instituta (75°20'N., 82°00'E.), a group of islands extending 27 miles in a N/S direction, lies with Ostrov Sidorova, the southernmost island, located 50 miles NE of Ostrov Sverdrup. A light is shown from a framework tower, 11m high, standing near the S extremity of this island.

A prominent sandhill stands on the W side of the group, 18 miles NNW of the S extremity of Ostrov Sidorova. A shoal bank, with depths of less than 11m, extends about 14 miles S from the S extremity of Ostrov Sidorova. A shoal patch, with a least depth of 11m, lies about 17 miles SSE of Ostrov Sidorova and an isolated depth of 8.8m lies about 4 miles NE of it.

Ostrova Izvestiy Tsik (75°57'N., 82°37'E.), a large group of islands and islets, lies between 18 and 28 miles N of Ostrova Arkticheskogo Instituta and extends for 24 miles in an E/W direction. The formation consists of slate with patches of tundra. A shoal, with a depth of 4.6m, lies about 17 miles NNE of the E extremity of the group. Ostrov Gavrilina, the southwesternmost island of the group, has a beacon standing on its summit. A shoal patch (position doubtful) has been reported to lie about 8 miles WNW of the beacon. Another beacon, 6m high, stands on the SE end of , the largest island of the group. A bank, with depths of less than 11m, extends about 2 miles S from the island and an isolated depth of 12.2m has been reported to lie 3.5 miles E of the beacon. Ostrov Troynoy (75°56'N., 83°18'E.)

Ostrov Uyedineniya (Uedineniya) (77°30'N., 82°20'E.) lies about 90 miles N of Ostrova Izvestiy Tsik. Depths in the approaches to this island are irregular. It is reported that an icebreaker anchored in a depth of 9m about 1.5 miles SW of the island, in good holding ground.

Caution.—An area, 1.5 miles wide, surrounding Ostrova Izvestiy is prohibited to all persons except those carrying out navigation safety duties or serving the sanctuary.

A local magnetic anomaly was reported to exist about 45 miles WSW of Ostrov Uyedineniya.

Ostrova Sergeya Kirova

6.4 Ostrova Sergeya Kirova (77°15'N., 89°30'E.), consisting of a group of islands and islets, lies centered about 100 miles ESE of Ostrov Uyedineniya.

Ostrov Slozhnyy (77°05'N., 88°50'E.), the southwesternmost island of the group, is 8 miles long and 28m high in its S part. Its outline is extremely irregular. Two beacons are reported to stand on this island.

Ostrov Isachenko (77°13'N., 89°22'E.), lies 14 miles NE of Ostrov Slozhnyy. The channel leading between these islands is presumed to be shallow because of grounded ice which has been observed in it. A ridge, 50m high, extends across the island. A beacon was reported to stand on a dark-colored summit at the inner end of a sand spit which extends SE from the SW extremity of the island.

Ostrov Yuzhnyy, Ostrov Sredniy, and Ostrov Severnyy, three very low islands, lie 7 miles SE of Ostrov Isachenko, but are difficult to identify.

Ostrov Kirova (77°38'N., 92°00'E.) lies 36 miles NE of Ostrov Isachenko. A hill, rising near the NW end of this island, is prominent from the SW. Lagoons lie on the S and E sides of the island. Depths in the N and NE approaches to the island are unknown.

Ostrov Voronina (78°12'N., 93°50'E.), 12m high, lies 38 miles NNE of Ostrov Kirova. This island is composed of sand and mostly covered with dark lichens.

Caution.—An area, 1.5 miles wide, surrounding Ostrov Kirova and Ostrova Voronina is prohibited to all persons

except those carrying out navigation safety duties or serving the sanctuary.

A similar prohibited area lies within the following positions:

- a. 76°57.5'N, 88°45.0'E.
- b. 77°19.5'N, 89°20.0'E.
- c. 77°12.0'N, 89°50.0'E.
- d. 77°06.5'N, 88°36.0'E.
- e. 76°57.2'N, 89°52.0'E.

North Side of Pyasinskiy Zaliv

6.5 Ostrov Zapadnyy Kamenny (74°06'N., 82°38'E.) is the westernmost island of a group of islands, islets, and rocks which form the N side of Pyasinskiy Zaliv. This island lies 44 miles NE of Mys Severo-Vostochnyy and a beacon stands on a hill, 172m high, which rises in its N part.

Ostrov Vostochnyy Kamenny, fronted by sand banks, lies 2 miles E of Ostrov Zapadnyy Kamenny. This island, which slopes to the N and S, is composed of hilly tundra with rocks and boulders. A beacon is reported to stand on the SW side of this island.

Ostrov Rastorguyeva (74°00'N., 84°10'E.) lies 6 miles ESE of Ostrov Vostochnyy Kamenny and consists of two rounded hills joined by a low, marshy neck of land. The channel leading between these two islands has depths of more than 9m in the fairway, but has not been fully examined. A beacon stands on the W summit, which is 108m high, of the island. Vessels can anchor in depths of 5 to 6m, fine sand, about 0.3 mile off the S end of the low part of the island and E of the rocky shelf which extends S from it. Vessels should steer for a position lying 6 miles S of the island before shaping a N course for the anchorage.

Ostrova Dolgiye, a group of low islets and rocks, extends 1 mile N and 10 miles E from the N end of Ostrov Rastorgueva. A beacon stands on the summit of the easternmost islet. Numerous dangers lie in the vicinity of this group.

Ostrov Proklyatyy (74°10'N., 84°46'E.), surmounted by a beacon, lies 8.5 miles N of Ostrov Dolgiy. This islet is 67m high and a reef extends about 1.2 miles E from it. Due to numerous sunken dangers, vessels should not approach within 3 miles of this islet. Shoals, with depths of 3.7 and 1.2m, lie 3.5 miles SW and 1.5 miles ESE, respectively, of the islet. An above-water rock is reported to lie 3.5 miles S the islet.

Ostrov Morzhevoy (73°51'N., 84°38'E.) lies 7 miles SE of the SE extremity of Ostrov Rastorgueva. The W and S sides of this islet are formed by cliffs, 30 to 40m high. Several coves indent the N and E sides of the islet and provide anchorage for small craft with local knowledge. A beacon, 10m high, stands on the summit of the islet.

Ostrov Zveroboy (74°10'N., 85°40'E.), shaped like a horseshoe, lies 10.5 miles NE of Ostrov Dolgiy. A bay indents the W side of this island and a cove lies at its head. The cove affords shelter to small craft with local knowledge, but W winds send a heavy sea into it. Numerous islets, reefs, and above-water rocks lie within 3 miles of the island.

Shkhery Minina

6.6 Shkhery Minina is formed by an extensive archipelago lying off the mainland between Mys Rybnyy and

Poluostrov Mikhalova, 50 miles NNE. This archipelago extends W to the meridian of 84°12'E and consists of three main groups of islands.

The S group, known as Ostrova Plavnikovye, lies W of the entrance to Zaliv Minina; the central group lies NW of Poluostrov Minina; and the N group lies between Poluostrov Minina and Poluostrov Mikhalova. The mainland coast in this vicinity is indented by numerous bays and inlets. The archipelago is a very rich hunting and fishing area.

In recent years, extensive surveying operations have been undertaken in this vicinity. The whole of the archipelago and practically the whole of the mainland to the E of it have now been examined. However, the various channels lying between the islands have not yet been closely examined and great caution is necessary when navigating within them.

Caution.—A local magnetic anomaly, with variations of 27° to 32°, has been reported in the vicinity of the archipelago.

Ostrov Baranova (74°24'N., 84°18'E.), lying 24 miles N of Ostrov Rastorguyeva, is 2 miles long and 0.5 mile wide. This island is rugged with bold, rocky coasts and a beacon stands near its SE end. Vessels should give this island a wide berth as the depths in the vicinity are very irregular. A light is shown from a structure, 11m high, standing on the S side of the island.

An islet, with a dangerous rock located 1 mile S of it, is reported to lie about 2 miles S of Ostrov Baranova. Several sunken rocks lie between this islet and the S side of the island. Shoals are reported to lie 5.2 miles S and SSE of Ostrov Baranova. Rocky patches, with depths of 3.4 and 3m, lie 6 miles SE and 4 miles WNW, respectively, of the S end of Ostrov Baranova.

Ostrov Podkova, lying 2 miles E of Ostrov Baranova, consists of two hilly parts which are joined at their W ends by a shingle ridge. A light is shown from a structure, 7m high, standing at an elevation of 52m in the middle of the NE part of the island. Bukhta Podkova, open to the SE, is the bay which lies between the two parts of the island. It is 2.8 miles wide at the entrance and narrows to 1 mile at the head. Vessels of any size can anchor in this bay, sheltered from all winds. The bay has a depth of 20m in the middle of the entrance and gradually shoals to a depth of 5m about 200m from its head.

6.7 Ostrova Gol'tsman (74°20'N., 85°10'E.), a group consisting of two principal islands and five skerries, lies between 4.8 and 10 miles SE of the SE extremity of Ostrov Podkova. Ostrov Zapadnyy Gol'tsman, the W island, is marked by a beacon. Ostrov Bol'shoy Gol'tsman, the E island, lies 0.5 mile E of Ostrov Zapadnyy Gol'tsman and is formed by two hills joined by a narrow, shingle isthmus.

Anchorage, with good shelter from winds from between NW and NE, can be taken by small craft in a depth of 4m within a bight lying E of the isthmus. Anchorage, with shelter from SE winds, can be taken in depths of 10 to 14m, mud, in the entrance of a bight lying on the W side of the isthmus.

Two skerries, each 9m high, stand 1.8 miles NNE of Ostrov Zapadnyy Gol'tsman. The other three skerries, joined by a shingle ridge, stand on a bank within 1 mile of the E extremity of Ostrov Bol'shoy Gol'tsman.

Ostrov Yuzhnyy Zarzar (74°21'N., 85°10'E.), the southernmost of two islands which form Ostrova Zarzar, lies

1.5 miles N of Ostrov Bol'shoy Gol'tsman. It is composed of granite and 30m high. Ostrov Severnyy Zarzar, the N island, lies 1 mile N of this island. It is covered with tundra and faced by rocky cliffs. The channel lying between these two islands has depths of 11 to 20m in the fairway and is clear of dangers. A shoal, with a depth of 4m, is reported to lie about 2 miles W of the W extremity of Ostrov Severnyy Zarzar.

6.8 Ostrov Kosterina (74°25'N., 85°26'E.) is separated from the SW side of Ostrov Severnyy Zarzar by Proliv Dubravina. The island is faced by steep cliffs, except for two coves which indent its SW side. Proliv Dubravina, with a minimum width of 1.8 miles, has depths of 20 to 26m in the fairway which lies close to the N side of Ostrov Severnyy Zarzar. A shoal, with a depth of 9.7m, lies in the SE approach to the fairway, about 3.5 miles ESE of the E extremity of Ostrov Severnyy Zarzar.

Ostrova Rybnyye (Rybnye), a group of four islets, lies between 4 and 5.2 miles ESE of Ostrov Vostochnyy Gol'tsman and 6 miles WSW of Mys Rybnyy. The islets are partly covered with tundra.

Ostrova Malye Plavnikovyye (74°21'N., 85°42'E.), a group of rugged islets, lies 4 miles NNE of Ostrova Rybnyye. A rocky ledge, with depths of less than 5.5m, extends about 0.8 mile E from this group. A shoal, with a depth of 3m, is reported to lie about 2.5 miles WSW of the group.

Ostrov Severnyy Plavnikovyy (74°32'N., 84°50'E.) lies with its SW extremity located close N of the NE part of Ostrov Podkova. A narrow channel, which is encumbered with rocks, separates the two islands. The fairway leading through this channel is 0.3 mile wide and has a least depth of 7.6m. A pyramid beacon, 15m high, stands at an elevation of 49m in the center of the island. A sunken flat is reported to extend an unknown distance NE and E from the NE end of the island.

Ostrov Vardroper (Wardroper) (74°39'N., 84°10'E.) lies 10 miles N of Ostrov Baranova. This island is composed of granite and rises to three hills, each 20m high, which are separated by deep valleys. A bight indents the E side of the island, but it has not been examined. A light is shown from a structure, 13m high, standing on the W side of the N part of the island.

6.9 Ostrov Kruglyy (74°33'N., 85°20'E.), 60m high, lies E of Ostrov Severnyy Plavnikovyy and N of Ostrov Kosterina. An islet lies close off the N side of this island. An extensive shoal, with a least depth of 2.7m, lies between about 3 and 5 miles N of the N extremity of the island.

The passage leading between Ostrov Kruglyy and Ostrov Kosterina is obstructed by sunken flats and should not be attempted.

Ostrov Granitnyy, 37m high and faced by sheer cliffs, lies NE of Ostrov Kruglyy. The channel separating these islands is 0.8 mile wide, but has not been examined.

Ostrov Pestsovy (74°31'N., 86°00'E.), 40m high, lies E of Ostrov Kruglyy in the entrance to Zaliv Minina. This large island is mostly hilly, but its SW part is low and its SE coast is marshy in places. The W and N sides of the island are reported to be bold.

Zaliv Minina (74°30'N., 86°30'E.) is entered between Mys Rybnyy and Mys Meduz, 16.5 miles N. Two navigable

channels lead into this basin. One channel, which passes S of Ostrov Pestsovy, is about 3 miles wide and has a least depth of 4.3m. The other channel, which passes N of the island, is narrow, but deep. Most of the basin has regular depths of 10 to 16m, but depths of less than 5.5m have been reported to lie up to about 1.2 miles from the SE side of Ostrov Pestsovy.

6.10 Ostrov Oleniy, the southwesternmost and largest island of the central group of Shkhery Minina, lies 10 miles N of Ostrov Kruglyy. A steep-sided valley crosses this island, from SE to NW, and divides it into two parts. The gap formed by this valley provides a good landmark from the NW and N. The coasts of the island are bold and very indented. Several above-water rocks lie off the W side of the island. A light is shown from a tower, 14m high, standing on the W extremity of the island.

Ostrova Diabazovyye (74°51'N., 85°07'E.), consisting of two islets lying close together, is centered 7 miles N of the W extremity of Ostrov Oleniy and forms the outermost part of Shkhery Minina. Sandy spits, the outer parts of which are below-water, extend from the N and SE extremities of the NE islet. A shoal, with depths of less than 9m, extends up to about 0.8 mile NW from these islets. A light is shown from a structure, 9m high, standing on the N extremity of the NE islet. A beacon stands in the middle of the SW islet.

Ostrov Dlinnyy lies with its W extremity located 5 miles E of the NE islet of Ostrova Diabazovyye. This island consists of two parts joined by a neck of sand and shingle. A shoal, with a depth of 2.7m over its outer part, extends about 1.5 miles E from the E end of the island.

Ostrov Mysovoy lies 2 miles S of Ostrov Dlinnyy. A shoal, with a depth of 3.9m over its outer part, extends about 1.2 miles SE from the island and an above-water rock stands on its inner part.

6.11 Ostrov Torosovyy (74°54'N., 85°55'E.), with steep sides, lies 4.5 miles ENE of Ostrov Dlinnyy. An above-water rock lies close N of this island and is joined to it by a sand spit.

A local abnormal magnetic anomaly has been reported to occur 1 to 2 miles N of this island.

Ostrov Tsirkulya forms the N side of Bukhta Minina and lies 1.2 miles SSW of Ostrov Torosovyy. The S part of this island rises to three craggy summits, the middle one of which is surmounted by a beacon.

Bukhta Minina can be approached from the SW by a channel which lies SE of Ostrov Oleniy. It can also be approached from the NW by a channel which passes NE of the same island. A shoal, with depths of less than 9m, extends about 2.2 miles SE into the bay from the S side of Ostrov Tsirkulya. An almost landlocked area, which provides safe anchorage, lies between the SE edge of this shoal and the SE and E sides of Bukhta Minina. It is about 1 mile wide and has depths of 13 to 15m.

Gora Minina (74°43'N., 86°16'E.) consists of a ridge which runs in a SW/NE direction. Its summit, 145m high, rises at the NE end of the ridge, 6.8 miles E of Mys Minina. Dark-colored rocks, which show up well against the tundra background, stand on this summit and form the best landmark in the vicinity.

6.12 Ostrov Kolosovykh (74°53'N., 86°38'E.), the largest island in the northernmost group of Shkhery Minina, lies 5.5 miles ENE of Ostrov Torosovyy and is 14 miles long and 12.2 miles wide. It is divided into two parts by Bukhta Medvezh'ya, which deeply indents the NW side, and by Bukhta Trekho Ostrovov, which indents the SE side. The heads of these two inlets are separated by a narrow isthmus, only 0.5 mile wide. Ostrov Nerpichey, 50m high, lies S of the SW part of this island and is covered, in places, with tundra.

The straits lying S of Ostrov Kolosovyka have not been thoroughly examined.

Bukhta Mikhaylova (75°02'N., 87°23'E.) is entered S of the S extremity of a narrow, sandy spit which extends for about 3 miles SSE from the W extremity of Poluostrov Mikhaylova. This peninsula, which forms the N side of the bay, extends for 15 miles in a W direction from the general line of the mainland coast and has an average width of about 5 miles. The interior of this peninsula consists of level, marshy tundra, with numerous lakes.

The bay is divided into an inner and outer part by Poluostrov Vorontsova, on the S side, and a shingle spit, on the N side. The spit is steep-to and extends S from the peninsula, 6.5 miles within the entrance. The outer part of the bay has depths of 15 to 47m, the center of the inner part has a depth of 18m, and the S end of the inner part is shallow.

Mikhaylovskoye winter-quarters are situated about midway along the N side of the outer part of the bay. This depot is uninhabited, but provisions and fuel are stored here.

Anchorage, sheltered from all except W winds, can be obtained in depths of 8 to 9m about 0.5 mile off the winter-quarters. A light is shown from a framework tower, 13m high, standing on the NW side of Poluostrov Mikhaylova. It is reported that a radiobeacon is situated at the light.

Ostrova Skott-Gansena (Scott Hansen Islands) (75°17'N., 86°15'E.) lies 13.5 miles NW of the W extremity of Poluostrov Mikhaylova and consists of two principal islands with three islets between them. The W and largest island is about 2 miles long and 80m high. A light is shown from a tower, 12m high, standing on the summit of this island. The E island consists of a mass of granite, 50m high, and is faced by steep cliffs. A group of low, flat skerries lies about 1 mile W of the W island and several above-water rocks lie 1 mile W of it.

Poluostrov Mikhaylova to Mys Lemana

6.13 The coast between the outer end of Poluostrov Mikhaylova and Mys Lemana, 92 miles ENE, is less indented than the coastal sections on either side of it. However, it recedes to form a number of sizable bights. Comparatively few islands lie off this part of the coast which is known as Bereg Kharitona Lapteva.

Caution.—A local magnetic anomaly, with variations up to 30°, has been reported in places off this stretch of coast.

Ostrov Ringnes (75°38'N., 88°00'E.) lies 29 miles NE of the easternmost island of Ostrova Skott-Gansena. The S part of this island consists of a low, tundra plain bordered by a wide beach which affords a good landing place. Three islets lie within 1 mile SW of the island. A light is shown from a tower,

12m high, standing on the W side of the island. Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 11m about 0.5 mile SE of the light.

Ostrov Granitnyy, lying 6 miles N of the NE extremity of Ostrov Ringnes, is formed of gneiss and is 15m high. A ledge of below-water rocks, on which the sea breaks, extends up to about 200m from the E end of this islet.

Ostrova Mona (75°41'N., 88°48'E.), a group of five islets, lies between 5 and 16 miles ENE of Ostrov Ringnes. Ostrov Gerkulesa, the westernmost islet, is marked by a beacon which stands near its E extremity. A very small islet lies 0.5 mile W of Ostrov Gerkulesa and a shoal, with a depth of 5m, lies 2 miles WNW of it.

Ostrov Kravkova, the largest islet of the group, is separated from the W side of Ostrov Gerkulesa by a channel, 3.5 miles wide. A depth of 26m lies in the middle of this channel. A sunken reef fronts the NE extremity of the islet. A light is shown from a tower, 8m high, standing on the N side of the islet. It is reported that a radiobeacon is situated near the light. Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 20m close off the steep-to N side of this islet.

Ostrov Uzkiy (75°40'N., 88°48'E.) lies 2.5 miles SE of Ostrov Kravkova. This islet is 14m high, formed of shale, and has rugged, steep-to sides. A shoal patch, with a depth of 10.4m, lies about 0.5 mile N of its E extremity.

Ostrov Krayniy, the easternmost islet of Ostrova Mona, lies 4.5 miles ESE of Ostrov Kravkova and a bank, with depths of less than 5.5m, extends W and N from it. A light is shown from a tower, 9m high, standing near the W extremity of this islet. A group formed by five above-water rocks lies about 3.2 miles S of the islet and a rock, with a depth of 3.7m, lies 1.8 miles SW of it.

Banka Yermaka, an extensive bank, has depths of less than 18m. It lies between 75°42'N and 76°02'N, and between 87°25'E and 88°45'E. The shallowest part of this bank lies about 16.5 miles N of Ostrov Gerkulesa and has a depth of 3m.

Caution.—Due to the uneven nature of the bottom, uncharted shoals may exist between the above off-lying dangers and the mainland. Great caution is necessary when navigating in this vicinity.

A sanctuary lies in an area, about 1 mile wide, around Ostrova Skott-Gansena and Ostrov Ringnes. Any activity including hunting, fishing, tagging animals, and plant collection outside established tracks and landing places is prohibited, except for authorized vessels.

6.14 Bukhta Neozhidannostey (75°07'N., 88°00'E.) lies close N of the E end of Poluostrov Mikhaylova. The S side of this bight consists of a sand and shingle spit, which separates Ozero Zalivnoye from the sea. Ozero Zalivnoye, a large lagoon, can be entered by small craft through a narrow channel at its E end.

Ostrov Markgama (75°16'N., 88°05'E.) lies 15 miles ENE of the light tower standing on Poluostrov Mikhaylova. This islet is saddle-shaped, its S side being slightly higher than its N side. A lighted beacon stands on the E side of this islet and a sunken reef extends an unknown distance seaward from its SW end.

Mys Sterlegova (Styerlyegov) (75°23'N., 88°45'E.) is located 30 miles NE of the light tower standing on Poluostrov Mikhaylova and is very conspicuous in clear weather. This

point is bold and faced by dark-colored, sheer cliffs. The cliffs are divided into two parts by a cleft, the E one being larger and higher. A light is shown from a tower, 11m high, standing on the point. A radiobeacon is reported to be situated in the vicinity of the light.

Mys Sosok is located 4 miles NE of Mys Sterlegova and fronted by a rugged islet. Between this point and Mys Vilka, 2.3 miles ENE, the coast is 6m high and rocky. From Mys Vilka, the coast then trends NE for 5.5 miles to Mys Povorotnyy. Bukhta Lozhnykh Ogney is entered close E of Mys Vilka, but this bay is shallow and open to the N. The buildings of a former polar station are situated 1 mile SW of Mys Sosok.

Anchorage can be taken in depths of 11 to 13m, good holding ground, about 1 mile NW of the buildings of the former polar station.

Ostrov Stalintsa (75°32'N., 89°13'E.), the westernmost island of the Ostrova Tillo group, lies with its SE extremity located 1 mile NW of Mys Povorotnyy. This island is saddle-shaped and its N extremity, which is dark-colored, resembles Mys Sterlegova. Therefore, care must be taken so as not to mistake one for the other. A beacon is reported to stand on the N extremity of this island.

Ostrov Pravda Severo, the largest island of Ostrova Tillo group, lies 5 miles E of Ostrov Stalintsa. A shoal bank, with a depth of less than 4m, extends for about 0.8 mile S and SE from this island and two islets lie on it.

Bukhta Voskresenskogo (75°29'N., 89°35'E.) is entered between Mys Povorotnyy and Mys Patsynko, 10 miles ENE. This bay indents the mainland coast for 6 miles and is fronted by numerous islands. Its shores are very irregular.

Ostrova Kaminskogo, a group of rugged islands, lies centered 3.5 miles NW of Mys Patsynko, in the approach to the bay. From seaward, the islands of this group appear to merge with the mainland and are difficult to distinguish.

Ostrov Bol'shoy (75°35'N., 89°51'E.), the largest island of the group, is saddle-shaped and numerous islets, above-water rocks, and below-water rocks lie within 0.5 mile of it.

Caution.—A local abnormal magnetic anomaly has been reported along the coast between Mys Sterlegova and Mys Dubinskogo, 35 miles ENE.

6.15 Mys Kaminskogo (75°34'N., 90°09'E.), located 5 miles NE of Mys Patsynko, is a rocky mass, 15m high, which is joined to the mainland by a narrow ridge of sand. A beacon is reported to stand on this point. Mys Tillo is located 8.5 miles ENE of the point and consists of a rugged mass of rock with a cove on its NE side.

Mys Dubinskogo (75°40'N., 90°53'E.), 12m high, is the rocky N extremity of a narrow peninsula which projects 1.5 miles N from the general line of the coast. This point is fronted by below and above-water rocks.

Bukhta Slyudyanaya is entered between Mys Dubinskogo and Mys Vil'da, 5 miles E. This bay extends S for 3 miles and a river flows into its head. A large cross, with a provision depot situated close to it, stands on Mys Vil'da. Ostrova Myachina, consisting of two islets surrounded by rocks, lies 1.5 miles N of the cross.

Mys Shtellinga (75°44'N., 91°44'E.), located 8 miles ENE of Mys Vil'da, is the N extremity of a peninsula which projects 1.8 miles N from the general line of the coast. This point is fringed by above-water rocks. The coast extending between Mys Vil'da and this point recedes to the S and forms two bights.

Ostrova Baklunda, consisting of two islets surrounded by rocks, lies N and NE of Mys Shtellinga. The two islets are 12m high and a beacon stands on the W and smaller one. The coast between Mys Shtellinga and Mys Lemana, 11.5 miles ENE, is indented by three small bays.

Mys Lemana (75°46'N., 92°29'E.) forms the SW entrance point of Zaliv Middendorfa, an extensive bay. A rugged islet lies 0.5 mile NW of this point. The bay, which is 19 miles long, is entered between the point and Mys Shtellinga, 9 miles NE. Ostrov Rykacheva, closely surrounded by several islets, lies in the entrance and forms the two channels. When entering, caution is essential due to the possible existence of unknown dangers.

6.16 Banka Bryuzevitsa (75°57'N., 90°30'E.), an extensive bank, has a least depth of 8m on its SW edge and lies about 32 miles WNW of Mys Lemana. The area lying in vicinity of this bank has not been closely examined, but it is known to have irregular depths varying from 18 to 37m. Therefore, care is necessary when navigating near this bank.

Ostrov Belukha (Byelukha) lies 22 miles NW of Mys Lemana and consists of granite. This island is high, steep-sided, and a light is shown from a tower, 14m high, standing on its summit. Ostrov Belushenok, a low islet, lies 0.8 mile E of the island.

Ostrov Udarnik (76°02'N., 91°48'E.) lies 3.5 miles E of Ostrov Belukha. This island is 45m high, rocky, and rises in gentle slopes.

It was reported (1939) that an icebreaker passed through the channel leading between Ostrov Belushenok and this island in uniform depths of 40m. Ostrov Prodolgovaty, rugged and 37m high, lies close E of the island. It is 2.5 miles long and 1 mile wide.

Ostrov Gydoyamo, 0.5 mile long, lies 3 miles ENE of Ostrov Prodolgovaty and a reef fronts its NE side. A light is shown from a structure standing on the N side of this island. Ostrov Sorokino, a small islet, lies 2.5 miles SE of the island.

It was reported (1937) that an icebreaker passed, in a SW direction, through the channel leading between the island and the islet and found depths increasing slowly from 45 to 51m.

Ostrova Kruzenshterna (75°55'N., 92°09'E.), a group consisting of three small islets, lies 9.5 miles NW of Mys Lemana. A local magnetic anomaly has been reported to exist in the vicinity of this group.

Ostrov Gavrilova lies 12 miles NNE of Mys Lemana. Proлив Mushketova lies between the E side of this island and the mainland. This strait is 2 miles wide, but passage through it is not recommended. A shoal, with a least depth of 8.8m, was reported (1944) to lie about 1.5 miles W of the NW extremity of the island.

Ostrov Pervomayskiy lies 1.5 miles S of the S side of Ostrov Gavrilova. A bank, with a depth of 2.1m, and several above-water rocks lie within 0.5 mile of this islet.

Zaliv Middendorfa to Arkhipelag Nordenshel'da

6.17 From Mys Shtellinga, the W coast of Poluostrov Zari trends N for 10 miles to Mys Ivanova. A beacon stands on Mys Dobrotvorskogo which is located 4.5 miles N of Mys Shtellinga.

Mys De-Kolonga (76°07'N., 93°18'E.), the N end of Poluostrov De-Kolonga, is located 2 miles NE of the W extremity of the peninsula. The W part of Poluostrov De-Kolonga is connected to the E part by two sandy ridges which enclose a lagoon. A light is shown from a structure standing on the N side of Mys De-Kolonga.

Zaliv Volchiy (76°05'N., 93°38'E.) is entered between the N extremity of the E part of Poluostrov De-Kolonga and Mys Fusa, 3.5 miles E. The shores of this inlet are indented and form four separate coves. The entrance of the inlet is deep, but several above-water rocks lie close off the W side between the W entrance point and Mys Krylova, 1.8 miles SSE.

Ostrova Ledyanye, consisting of two rocky islands covered with tundra, lies 4.5 miles NE of Mys Fusa. The NE and larger island is 1 mile long and a lighted beacon is reported to stand on its summit. The SW island has a flat top and steep sides. Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 15m close S of the channel which separates the two islands.

Mys Gneysovy (76°09'N., 94°33'E.) is the W extremity of Poluostrov Yeremeyeva which extends 4 miles W from the coast and forms the N side of the E part of Zaliv Biruli. Extensive beds of mica have been discovered in the SE part of this peninsula.

Ostrov Nansena lies with its SW extremity located 3 miles NW of Mys Gneysovy. A small islet, marked by a beacon, lies about 0.3 mile off the NW extremity of this island. A shoal, with depths of less than 10m, extends about 0.5 mile S from the islet.

Ostrov Pravdy (76°16'N., 94°45'E.) lies 0.8 mile NW of a small peninsula which extends from the NW side of Ostrov Nansena. A lighted beacon stands on the E side of this island. The channel lying between this island and Ostrov Nansena appears to be deep, but has not been thoroughly examined.

It is reported that a polar radio station has been established on the SE side of Ostrov Pravdy.

Anchorage can be taken between the E side of this island and the N end of Ostrov Nansena. The roadstead has depths of 22 to 44m over a bottom of hard mud.

Proliv Frama leads between the S side of Ostrov Nansena and the N side of Poluostrov Yeremeyeva. It is 6 mile long and 1.2 miles wide at the narrowest point. The depths within this strait decrease regularly from 38m at its W entrance to 29m at its E entrance. A depth of 22m lies in the middle of the channel and vessels passing through the strait should keep close to either side.

6.18 Ostrov Bonevi, 50m high, lies 2 miles E of the E side of Ostrov Nansena. A light is shown from a structure standing on the N side of this island. Proliv Sverdrup lies between this island and Ostrov Nansena. This strait has not been thoroughly examined, but the fairway appears to be deep and free of dangers. The tidal currents in the strait are reported to attain a rate of 0.2 to 0.5 knot, but are considerably influenced by the force and direction of the wind.

Proliv Zarya (76°10'N., 95°20'E.) leads between the S side of Ostrov Bonevi and the mainland. A beacon stands near the E entrance of this strait. Reyd Zarya, a bight, indents the mainland shore, on the S side of the strait.

Ostrov Taymyr (76°12'N., 96°03'E.) lies N of the mainland between Mys Triangulyatsionnyy and Mys Gellenorm, 12.5 miles ESE. It is hilly and prominent from seaward. This large island is separated from the mainland shore by Proliv Taymyrskiy and its sides are indented by long inlets, so that its outline is extremely irregular. Ostrova Skalistyie, a group consisting of several rugged islets, lies 1 mile off the N side of Mys Vega, the SW extremity of the island. A lighted beacon stands on the northernmost islet of this group.

Proliv Palander leads SE between Ostrov Taymyr and Ostrov Bonevi. This strait has depths of 38 to 50m in the fairway which has a minimum width of 2 miles. A number of small bays indent both shores of the strait.

Proliv Taymyrskiy lies between the mainland and the S side of Ostrov Taymyr. Navigation through this strait is not possible due to a chain of sunken rocks extending across it. However, ample depths lie in the strait on either side of this rock barrier.

Ostrov Moiseyevka (76°20'N., 96°07'E.) lies with its S extremity located 2 miles N of the N side of Ostrov Taymyr. This island, from which a light is shown, rises to a rounded summit, 44m high. Ostrov Nizkiy, a small islet, lies 2 miles NNE of the NE extremity of the island. It is 1m high and covered with stones.

6.19 Ostrov Pilota Alekseyeva, which is covered with tundra, lies 1.5 miles N of the NE side of Ostrov Taymyr. This island, which is 40m high in its E part, rises from the sea in gentle slopes. Its coasts are rocky and indented. Two islets lie within 0.8 mile N of the NE extremity of this island.

Ostrov Pilota Makhotkina lies 1.8 miles NE of the NE extremity of Ostrov Pilota Alekseyeva. This island consists principally of a narrow strip of land almost surrounding a bay which has a narrow entrance lying on its E side.

Ostrova Bliznetsy (76°26'N., 96°36'E.), consisting of two islets, lies 5.5 miles N of Ostrov Pilota Alekseyeva. The E and largest islet is 14m high. The W islet is formed by a rocky ridge, 12m high. A lighted beacon stands on the E islet and a stone cairn is situated close N of it.

Ostrov Rozmyslova lies with its S extremity located 1.5 miles N of the NW extremity of Ostrov Pilota Makhotkina. Several below and above-water rocks have been reported to lie in the channels leading between this island and Ostrov Pilota Makhotkina and also between the latter island and Ostrov Pilota Alekseyeva. No attempt should be made to pass through these channels.

Ostrov Serp-Molot consists of a narrow ridge, 9m high, which extends for about 0.5 mile. This island lies 3 miles NE of the NE extremity of Ostrov Pilota Makhotkina and is covered with stones and rubble.

Ostrov Malyy, 14m high, lies 3 miles NE of Ostrov Serp-Molot. The NE part of this islet is hilly and the S part is low and ends in a sandy spit. A lighted beacon is reported to stand near the center of this islet.

Zaliv Taymyrskiy (76°10'N., 97°30'E.), an extensive bay, is entered between Mys Kharitona, the E extremity of Ostrov

Pilota Makhotkina, and Mys Oskara, 28 miles ENE. Very little is known regarding the depths within this bay and it should be entered with great caution.

Zaliv Val'tera (76°00'N., 96°13'E.), which is entered between Mys Chernyy and Mys Lopatka, lies in the SW part of Zaliv Taymyrskiy. An islet lies close off the latter point. Reka Kolomeytseva, a river of considerable size, flows into the head of this bay. Ostrov Rastorguyeva lies with its SW extremity located 2.5 miles E of Mys Lopatka. This island extends across a considerable part of the entrance.

Zaliv Chernysheva, a bay divided into two parts, lies with its entrance located 4.5 miles E of the NE side of Ostrov Rastorguyeva. Bukhta Knipovicha lies about 8 miles NE of the bay. This inlet opens out within its entrance and extends E for about 6 miles. Several islets lie off the S side of this inlet.

Taymyrskaya Guba (76°17'N., 97°00'E.), entered between Mys Medezshiy and Mys Osten-Sakena, forms the estuary of the Reka Nizhnyaya Taymyra. This estuary is covered with flats, which dry in places, and can only be entered by vessels with light drafts. An islet, lying at the head of this estuary, is very conspicuous because of its white cliffs. A radio and meteorological station was established (1935) on Mys Osten-Sakena. A dwelling building, a storehouse, and two masts, 25m high, are situated on the point.

Arkipelag Nordenshel'da

6.20 Arkipelag Nordenshel'da consists of more than 70 islands and islets lying N of the mainland. The N limit of this archipelago, which consists of four main groups, lies 55 miles NW of Mys Oskara. Except for the polar stations situated on Ostrov Russkiy and Ostrov Tyrtova, there are no known settlements on these islands.

Local abnormal variations have been reported in the vicinity of these islands. A variation of 26°E was observed along the NW coast of Ostrov Russkiy.

Ostrova Vil'kitskogo

6.21 Ostrov Gerbershteyna (Ostrov Gerbershteina) (76°21'N., 94°35'E.), the southernmost island of Ostrova Vil'kitskogo, lies 4.5 miles NNW of Ostrov Pravdy. The surface of this island is rocky and rises to three hills. The E and tallest hill is 16m high. A reef, on which the sea breaks, lies 1 mile NW of this island.

Ostrov Gerbershteyna (Ostrov Gerbershteina) (76°21'N., 94°35'E.), the southernmost island of Ostrova Vil'kitskogo, lies 4.5 miles NNW of Ostrov Pravdy. The surface of this island is rocky and rises to three hills. The E and tallest hill is 16m high. A reef, on which the sea breaks, lies 1 mile NW of this island.

Ostrov Kamenisty lies with its W extremity located 4.5 miles NE of Ostrov Gerbershteyna. An islet lies close off the W extremity of this island. Grounded ice has been observed off the SW and NE sides of this island, indicating the existence of shoals.

Ostrov Dzhekman lies with its SW extremity located 0.5 mile E of Ostrov Kamenisty. This island consists of two parts connected by a low isthmus which has bays indenting both of its sides. The S extremity of this island is steep-to, but a

number of below and above-water rocks have been reported to lie near its SE side.

Ostrov Khavgard (Khovgard) lies with its N extremity located 2 miles SE of the S extremity of Ostrov Dzhekman. This small island rises to a ridge, 12m high. A spit, with a depth of 4.3m at its outer end, extends 0.5 mile N from the N end of the island.

Ostrov Shvetsova (76°25'N., 95°33'E.), 11m high, lies 1.5 miles ESE of the E end of Ostrov Smezchnyy. A spit extends 0.5 mile SSW from this islet. The channel leading between these two islets has depths of 29 to 44m in the fairway. A light beacon is reported to stand on the summit of Ostrov Shvetsova.

Ostrov Chabak, 100m high, lies 5.5 miles NNW of Ostrov Shvetsova and is prominent. Several small islets and above-water rocks lie in the vicinity of this island.

Ostrova Tsivol'ki

6.22 Ostrova Tsivol'ki, a group of islands and islets, lies N of Ostrova Vil'kitskogo and is separated from the latter group by a channel with a least width of 4 miles. This channel has not been completely examined, but a surveying vessel reported depths of not less than 29m when passing through it. Practically nothing is known about the depths in the channels leading between the various islands and islets of the group.

Ostrov Makarova (76°33'N., 94°10'E.), the westernmost island of the group, lies 13 miles NNW of Ostrov Gerbershteyna. It is 7 miles long, 2 miles wide, and 59m high. The S side of this island is steep-to and indented by two bays. A rocky shoal, with a least depth of 4.6m, lies about 2.8 miles W of the island. A light is shown from a tower, 12m high, standing near the W extremity of the island.

Ostrov Kazak, composed of granite, lies 2.5 miles N of the W end of Ostrov Makarova. Isolated depths of 16m have been reported to lie about 3.5 miles NW of this islet. A shingle bank extends SE for an unknown distance from the islet and this vicinity should therefore be avoided.

Ostrov Vasil'yeva (76°37'N., 94°25'E.), 36m high, lies 4 miles E of Ostrov Kazak. Its surface is covered with tundra and scattered rocks. The N extremity of the island consists of a narrow, rocky ridge which projects 0.3 mile NE from the main part of the island. A rugged islet lies 0.5 mile W of this ridge. A bight, with a sandy beach at its head, lies on the NE side of the island, S of the ridge. It was reported (1938) that a vessel anchored in a depth of 11m within this bight.

Ostrov Shul'tsa, 26m high, lies N of Ostrov Vasil'yeva, from which it is separated by a channel, 0.5 mile wide. The coast of this island is mostly cliffy, but sandy beaches fringe its N and E sides. Ostrov Sadko, 27m high, lies N of Ostrov Shul'tsa, from which it is separated by a channel, 0.5 mile wide. This channel appears to be shallow in its E part.

Ostrov Lenin (76°46'N., 94°33'E.) lies 4 miles NNE of the NW extremity of Ostrov Sadko. This islet is rocky and consists of four hillocks. Depths of 5 to 7m have been reported to lie in the channel leading between this islet and Ostrov Sadko.

Ostrov Savvy Lozhkina lies with its W extremity located 0.3 mile E of the E extremity of Ostrov Lasil'yeva. Ostrov Ledokol lies 1.8 miles SSE of the SW extremity of Ostrov Savvy Lozhkina. It was reported (1938) that a vessel passed, in depths of not less than 11m, about 0.2 mile E of Ostrov Ledokol, but

breakers were observed in an area lying about 0.9 mile ESE of the islet.

6.23 Ostrov Krasin (76°37'N., 95°05'E.), the largest island of the group, lies E of Ostrov Savvy Lozhkina. This island is 8.5 miles long and is mostly covered with tundra. Its summit is 60m high and rises near the SW end. Ostrov Oktyabr' lies 2.8 miles SE of the SW extremity of the island. This islet is 1.8 miles long and rises to a height of 13m near its N end. Ostrov Yermak lies with its NW extremity located 4 miles SE of Ostrov Lenin. This island rises to a height of 26m near its center and a small islet, 8m high, lies 0.5 mile W of its NW extremity.

Ostrov Kovalevskogo lies 1.2 miles NW of the N end of Ostrov Krasin. This islet, which is 0.2 mile long, is surmounted by three hillocks, each 6m high. An above-water rock lies close off its NE extremity.

Ostrov Vitte, a very small islet, lies 1 mile NE of Ostrov Kovalevskogo and is 7m high.

Ostrova Pakhtusova

6.24 Ostrov Dobrynya Nikitich (76°39'N., 95°30'E.), one of the westernmost islands of the Ostrova Pakhtusova group, is separated from the E end of Ostrov Krasin by Proлив Trudnyy, a strait, which has a minimum width of about 0.5 mile. The island is 6 miles long and consists of two parts joined at their S ends by a tongue of land. The W part consists of two hills which slope steeply N and NE. The E part consists of a hill standing at its center with a lower hill rising close E of it. The S shore of the island is fringed, in several places, by numerous above-water rocks.

Ostrov Petersena, the largest island of the Ostrova Pakhtusova group, lies 2 miles E of Ostrov Dobrynya Nikitich and its shores are very indented. This island consists of a SW part and a NE part which are separated from each other by a neck of land, 1.2 miles wide. A wide bight lies between Mys Dolgiy, the SW extremity of the island, and Mys Okonchaniya, 5 miles SE. The head of this bight is divided into two bays. Ostrov Granichnyy, an islet, lies in the entrance.

Ostrov Truvor (76°42'N., 95°23'E.) lies NW of the NW shore of Ostrov Dobrynya Nikitich. A bight indenting the NE side of this island is reported to be shallow. It is reported that a vessel anchored in a depth of 12m about 0.2 mile from the shore of a bight indenting the W side of the island.

Ostrov Silach lies 0.8 mile W of the N extremity of Ostrov Truvor. This islet is small, rugged, and several above-water rocks lie off its N extremity.

Ostrov Russkiy

6.25 Ostrov Russkiy (77°03'N., 96°05'E.) lies with its SW extremity located 17 miles N of the N extremity of Ostrov Krasin. This island is 21 miles long, 7.5 miles wide, and consists of slate and sand. Its central part is formed by a tableland, 40m high. A polar station, with several buildings and radio masts, is situated near the N end of the island. A light is shown from a framework structure, 20m high with a radar reflector, at the NW end of Ostrov Russkiy. A lighted beacon is also situated near the SW extremity of the island. Good

temporary anchorage can be taken in a depth of 27m about 0.5 mile offshore, abreast the polar station. If this anchorage is obstructed by ice, a berth may be found about 1 mile offshore, E of the NE extremity of the island.

Caution.—A local magnetic anomaly has been reported to exist along the NW coast of Ostrov Russkiy. Variations of up to 26°E have been observed.

Ostrov Litke

6.26 Ostrova Litke, a group of islands and islets, extends S and SE of Ostrov Russkiy. Ostrov Sofii, the southernmost islet of the group, lies 11 miles SE of the SW extremity of Ostrov Russkiy. This islet is 1 mile long, 0.2 mile wide, and 12m high. A sunken reef extends W for an unknown distance from its W extremity.

Ostrov Torosnyy (76°51'N., 95°45'E.), an island, lies 2 miles N of Ostrov Sofii and rises to a height of 41m at its center. A vessel reported (1938) finding depths of not less than 20m in the fairway leading between this island and Ostrov Sofii.

Ostrov Yermolova lies ENE of Ostrov Torosnyy and is separated from it by a channel with a least width of 0.8 mile. This island is 7.5 miles long and is mostly covered by tundra. It rises to a height of 43m near the NE side.

Ostrov Shileyko lies between the NW part of Ostrov Yermolova and the SE side of Ostrov Russkiy. This island is 3.5 miles long, 1.5 miles wide, and rises to a height of 16m near its SW end.

Ostrov Pedashenko lies 3.5 miles SE of the E extremity of Ostrov Yermolova. The SW end of this island consists of a rugged ridge, 20m high. A group of below and above-water rocks lies about 2.5 miles SW of the SW extremity of the island. The channel leading between this island and Ostrov Yermolova has not been examined.

Ostrova Tri Brata (76°51'N., 96°47'E.), a group consisting of three islets, lies between 2 and 4.5 miles E of the NE extremity of Ostrov Pedashenko. The islets are rugged with steep slopes and cliffy shores.

Ostrova Dezhneva, consisting of two small islets, lies centered 2.5 miles E of the easternmost islet of the Ostrova Tri Brata group. These two rugged islets are separated by a channel, 0.2 mile wide, and are about 6m high.

6.27 Ostrov Matros lies with its NW extremity located 3 miles E of the easternmost islet of the Ostrova Dezhneva group. This islet is 2.5 miles long, 1.8 miles wide, and 58m high. Its surface is covered with scattered rocks and tundra. Several rocks lie close S of the NE extremity of the islet, which is formed by a small peninsula, and front the SE extremity.

Ostrov Saloma (76°48'N., 97°14'E.) lies with its N extremity located 1.2 miles SW of the S extremity of Ostrov Matros. This islet is 14m high and its surface is covered with scattered rocks.

Ostrova Yevgeniya Fedorova, consisting of two islands, lies ESE of Ostrov Matros. The N island, which is 28m high, is separated from Ostrova Matros by a channel, 0.8 mile wide. The S island is 14m high and covered with scattered rocks. The channel leading between the two islands is obstructed by above-water rocks at its W end.

Ostrov Nord, 70m high, lies with its W extremity located 0.2 mile E of the S island of Ostrova Yevgeniya Fedorova. Ostrova Kolomeytseva, consisting of two islands, lies centered 4.5 miles N of Ostrov Nord. The islands are located 1.5 miles apart. The W and larger island is rugged, 0.5 mile in diameter, and 15m high.

Ostrov Priyemnyy lies 8 miles ENE of Ostrov Nord. This islet is 15m high, rugged, and fringed by several above-water rocks. A light is shown from a framework tower, 8m high, standing on this islet.

6.28 Ostrov Dal'niy (76°43'N., 98°02'E.) lies SE of the S extremity of Ostrov Nord. The N part of this island is rugged and 17m high. The S part is low and covered with tundra. A shoal, with a depth of 4.9m, is reported to lie about 3 miles SSW (position approximate) of the S end of this island.

Ostrov Bianchi (76°44'N., 97°30'E.) lies 3 miles W of the S extremity of Ostrov Nord. This island rises to a number of peaks, the tallest of which is dome-shaped, 90m high, and conspicuous. Numerous rocks have been reported to lie close off the N side of the island.

Ostrov Tyrtova lies with its N extremity located 1 mile S of the S extremity of Ostrov Bianchi. An above-water rock lies in the channel leading between the two islands. This island is 8.5 miles long and rises to a height of 30m in its SW part. A light is shown from a structure, 12m high, standing on the SE part of the island.

Ostrov Zheleznyakova lies 1 mile E of the E side of Ostrov Tyrtova. This islet is 15m high and another small islet, 5m high, lies 1.8 miles E it.

A group of shoals, with a least depth of 3.4m, is reported to lie about 4 miles NW of the SW extremity of Ostrov Tyrtova.

Mys Oskara to Mys Poluostrovnoy

6.29 Mys Oskara (76°30'N., 98°58'E.) is the N extremity of Poluostrov Oskara (Oscar Peninsula), which forms the NE side of Taymyrskaya Guba. Gora Kel'kha, 200m high, stands 44 miles ENE of the point. This mountain is very conspicuous from seaward.

Zaliv Tollya (Toll Bay), a large bay, is entered between Mys Oskara and Mys Mogil'nyy, 33 miles ENE, and is open to the NW. From Mys Oskara, the S shore of this bay trends E for 27 miles to the entrance of Gafner F'ord. Mys Lavrova, the E entrance point of this fjord, is marked by a beacon. From its entrance, which is about 180m wide, Gafner F'ord extends in an ESE direction for 22 miles to its head. It is shallow and the E part is encumbered by drying flats.

The entire E shore of Zaliv Tollya is fronted by a shoal, with depths of less than 5m, which extends, in places, up to 4 miles seaward.

From Mys Mogil'nyy, the coast trends NNW for 5 miles to Mys Sterlegova. This section of coast is low and intersected by a number of streams. The coast then trends NNE for 8 miles to Mys Kit, a dark-colored bluff, which is conspicuous from seaward. A reef extends about 1 mile NE from Mys Kit. A shoal, with a depth of 5.2m, lies about 4 miles N of Mys Kit.

Bukhta Palandera (76°39'N., 101°18'E.), a bight, is entered between Mys Kit and a point, 6 miles NNE, and a river flows into its head.

From this bight, the coast trends NNE for 20 miles to Mys Poluostrovnoy. Gora Kamenny, a conspicuous hill, rises 7 miles SSW of this point and is 40m high.

6.30 Ostrova Firnleya (77°10'N., 100°13'E.), a group consisting of four islets, lies parallel with the mainland, 17 miles NW of Mys Kit. Ostrov Yuzhnyy, the southwesternmost islet of this group, is 1 mile in diameter and 30m high. An above-water rock lies 1 mile W of its W end. A light is shown from a tower, 8m high, standing on the S side of this islet.

Ostrov Vtoroy, a small islet, lies 1.5 miles NE of Ostrov Yuzhnyy. It is 17m high and has steep sides except on the E side which is fringed by a shingle beach. Ostrov Tretyy lies 0.8 mile NE of Ostrov Vtoroy. This islet is 1.5 miles long and 0.2 mile wide.

Ostrov Severnyy, the northeasternmost and smallest islet of the group, lies 0.8 mile NE of Ostrov Tretyy. An unnamed islet (Ostrov Moristy) lies 7 miles N of Ostrov Severnyy. During the early part of the navigation season, ice is reported to heap up in the vicinity of this islet and make it conspicuous. However, the islet is reported to be difficult to identify when the ice melts.

Ostrov Lishniy, a sandy islet, lies 7 miles NW of Mys Sterlegova and is 1m high. A lighted beacon stands on this islet. A reef extends about 1.8 miles E from this islet and a shoal, with depths of less than 10m, extends up to 2.5 miles SW and 3.5 miles SE from it.

Caution.—Sanctuaries lie in areas, about 1 mile wide, around Ostrova Firnleya and Ostrov Lishniy. Any activity including hunting, fishing, tagging animals, and plant collection outside established tracks and landing places is prohibited, except for authorized vessels.

6.31 Ostrov Golland Gansena (Helland Hansen Island) (77°31'N., 102°40'E.) lies 14 miles NE of Mys Poluostrovnoy and 2 miles from the mainland coast. This island is 1.5 miles long and 0.5 mile wide. The channel leading between the island and the mainland is foul.

Ostrova Geyberga (Heiberg Islands), a group of four islands, lies between 15 and 21 miles NW of Mys Poluostrovnoy. The islands are composed of granite and are mostly faced by steep cliffs, but there are small, sandy beaches in places.

Ostrov Vostochnyy, the southernmost island of the group, is 2 miles long and 0.8 mile wide. A sand and shingle spit extends from its E side. A light is shown from a tower, 8m high, standing near the SE side of this island.

Ostrov Sredniy (77°37'N., 101°25'E.) lies 1 mile NW of Ostrov Vostochnyy. This island is 2 miles long and 0.8 mile wide. Ostrov Zapadnyy lies 2.5 miles NW of Ostrov Sredniy and a beacon is reported to stand on its summit. Ostrov Severnyy, a small island, lies about 2 miles E of the E end of Ostrov Zapadnyy and several above-water rocks are reported to lie near the middle of the intervening channel. Sandy flats extend about 1 mile W and 0.5 mile E of this island.

Mys Poluostrovnoy to Mys Chelyuskin

6.32 Bukhta Tessema (77°21'N., 102°09'E.), a bight, lies close NE of Mys Poluostrovnoy. Two small islands lie in the entrance to this bight and protect it from NW winds. The

depths within the bight shoal rapidly from the entrance and the greater part of it dries. Between the entrance of this bight and Mys Leny, 21.5 miles NE, the coast has few conspicuous features.

Mys Leny, 2.5 miles wide, is the SW extremity of the seaward face of a peninsula which extends 2 miles NW from the coast. A beacon is reported to stand on Mys Vega, the NE extremity of the peninsula. Mys Vega is fringed by a bank, with depths of less than 10m, which extends about 0.5 mile offshore.

Bukhta Oskara, a bight, lies between Mys Vega and Mys Kuybysheva, 8 miles ENE. Good temporary anchorage can be obtained in a depth of 9m about 1 mile from the shore of this bight.

6.33 Bukhta Spartak (77°43'N., 104°09'E.) is entered between Mys Sakko and Mys Chelyuskin, 2 miles E. This bay affords anchorage, with good holding ground, during offshore winds, but should be vacated when the winds become onshore. A beacon is reported to stand 0.5 mile S of Mys Sakko.

Mys Chelyuskin (77°43'N., 104°15'E.) is the northernmost point of the continent of Asia. A beacon stands on this point and a light is shown, on request, from a framework tower, 17m high, standing 1 mile SE of it. A radiobeacon is reported to be situated in the vicinity of the light. A polar station, with a magnetic observatory, stands on the E side of the point, 0.5 mile from its extremity. During good weather, temporary anchorage can be obtained in a depth of 9m about 0.2 mile E of this polar station. However, this roadstead should be used with great care as it has not been thoroughly examined. A shoal patch, with a depth of 3.7m, is reported to lie about 180m offshore in this area.

Proliv Vil'kitskogo (Borisa Vil'kitskogo)

6.34 Proliv Vil'kitskogo (77°50'N., 102°30'E.), the southernmost of the straits providing access from the Kara Sea to the Laptevkh Sea, passes between Poluostrov Taymyrskiy and the S side of Ostrov Bol'shevik. The W entrance, which is 48 miles wide, lies between Mys Poluostrovnoy and Mys Neupokoyeva, the SW extremity of Ostrov Bol'shevik. The E entrance, which is also 48 miles wide, lies between Mys Pronchishcheva, on the mainland, and Mys Vaygacha, the SE extremity of Ostrov Bol'shevik. The strait is 60 miles long and has a least width of 30 miles in its central part, off Mys Chelyuskin

Ostrov Bol'shevik forms the N side of the strait and its S coast extends ENE for 75 miles between Mys Neupokoyeva and Mys Vaygacha.

A beacon is reported to stand on Mys Golodnyy, 4.5 miles E of Mys Neupokoyeva. A light is shown from a structure standing about 0.5 mile NE of Mys Neupokoyeva. Mys Nikitina, faced with cliffs, is located 31 miles ENE of Mys Neupokoyeva.

Between Mys Nikitina and Mys Antseva, 19 miles E, three bights, separated by cliffy points, indent the coast. The westernmost bight is entered between Mys Nikitina and Mys Mordvina, 5 miles E. The middle bight lies between the latter point and Mys Taymyra, 9 miles ESE. The E bight lies between Mys Taymyra and Mys Antseva, 5.5 miles E. Although these

bights have not been surveyed, it has been reported that they have depths suitable for anchorage.

A light is shown from a structure standing on Mys Antseva and an islet lies close SSW of the point. An islet lies 0.5 mile WSW of Mys Mordvina. Two islets lie close SE of Mys Taymyra; a beacon stands on the southernmost islet.

Tides—Currents.—The prevailing current in the strait is NE. A vessel reported that, when proceeding from Taymyrskiy Zaliv to Mys Chelyuskin, it experienced a current which set NE at a rate of 1.5 knots. This current has also been reported to set at a rate of 2 to 3 knots with a SW wind.

Kara Sea—Off-lying Islands

6.35 Ostrov Vize (79°30'N., 77°00'E.), which is 12 miles long and 3 miles wide, lies 166 miles W of Ostrov Pioneer. The S portion of this island is low and a beacon is reported to stand on it. The N portion is 30m high and cliffy in places. A radio station is reported to be situated about 1 mile ENE of the beacon.

A bank, with depths of less than 9m, extends about 10 miles NNW from the NW extremity of the island. A similar bank extends about 6 miles E from the E extremity.

In the W and SW approaches to the island, the depths decrease rapidly to 50m, about 14 miles from the island, and again to 18m, about 5 miles from the island. An extensive bank, with depths of 14 to 20m, lies about 30 miles ESE of the island.

Ostrov Ushakova (80°53'N., 79°30'E.), which is 15 miles long and 10 miles wide, lies 80 miles NNE of Ostrov Vize. This island is covered with an unbroken, dome-shaped icecap which is 200m high. Depths of 15 to 30m lie about 1 mile off the SW part of the island and a shoal, with a depth of 7.3m, has been reported to lie about 4 miles off its NE side.

Two small islets, the existence of which is doubtful, were reported (1936) to lie about 65 miles WNW of Ostrov Ushakova. One of these islets appeared as a dark brown pyramidal rock. The other, reported to lie about 3.5 miles SE of the first, appeared to be covered with a dome-shaped icecap. These islets are possibly the same ones which were reported (1937) as observed from an aircraft near the same position.

Ostrov Voronina, lying 38 miles NE of Ostrov Kirova, is 3.8 miles long and 1.8 miles wide. This island appears very dark from a distance. A beacon is reported to stand on its SE extremity. The depths in the approach to this island are very irregular and great care should be used when navigating in its vicinity.

Severnaya Zemlya

6.36 Severnaya Zemlya is an extensive group of large and small islands. These islands lie N of Poluostrov Taymyr, the N part of Siberia, and between the Kara and Laptev Seas. The interiors of the islands are covered with domed icecaps which, in some places, extend to the sea.

The possibility of vessels on the Northern Sea Route passing N of Severnaya Zemlya has been considered, but little information concerning this variant of the route is available.

In mild years, the navigation season in the vicinity of Severnaya Zemlya lasts from the middle of August to the middle of September. During this period, the straits are

frequently obstructed by ice driven into them by the wind. In some years, the straits are ice-bound throughout the year.

East Approach to Proliv Vil'kitskogo

6.37 The N side of Proliv Vil'kitskogo is formed by the S coast of Ostrov Bol'shevik. Several islands and islets lie in the E entrance of this strait.

Ostrov Starokadomskogo, which is 10 miles long and 5 miles wide, lies 16 miles E of Mys Vaygacha. A cairn stands at the SW side of this island. A bank, with depths of less than 9m, extends about 4 miles N from the N side of this island and several islets stand on it.

Ostrov Malyy Taymyr (78°05'N., 107°15'E.), which is 16 miles long and 8 miles wide, lies 4 miles SE of Ostrov Starokadomskogo. Mys Nizkiy, the W extremity of the island, is low and difficult to distinguish, but a conspicuous hill, 20m high, stands 4 miles E of this point. A light is shown from a structure standing on the SE extremity of this island and a radiobeacon is reported to be situated about 9 miles WNW of it. It was reported that a polar station had been established on this island.

Proliv Shokal'skogo

6.38 Proliv Shokal'skogo (79°10'N., 101°00'E.) is the middle strait of the three which connect the Kara Sea with the Laptev Sea. It trends, with steep-to shores, NNE and SSW between Ostrov Bol'shevik and Ostrov Oktyabr'skoy Revolyutsii. The S entrance of the strait lies between Mys Neupokoyeva and Mys Sverdlova, 53 miles NNW. The N entrance lies between Mys Peschanyy, the N extremity of Ostrov Bol'shevik, and Mys Anuchina.

The strait is 80 miles long, 10 miles wide at its narrowest part, and deep. A least depth of 37m, along the axis of the strait, lies in the S entrance. The depths within the strait are very irregular and, in some places, are over 180m. It was reported that the strait is considered to be an alternate route from the Kara Sea to the Laptev Sea, because the main route, via Proliv Vil'kitskogo, is frequently obstructed by ice packs. A new polar station, situated on the W side of Ostrov Bol'shevik, advises mariners on ice and weather conditions for either transit.

Pilotage.—During ice conditions, employment of an icebreaker pilot is compulsory for all vessels using the strait.

Caution.—During the period from 1930 to 1952, abnormal variations were observed off Mys Sverdlova and Mys Peschanyy. Variations between 29°E and 54°E were observed off the former point and a variation of 41°E was observed off the latter.

South Entrance to Proliv Shokal'skogo

6.39 Ostrova Opasnyye (78°23'N., 98°15'E.), consisting of two islets, lies 31.5 miles NW of Mys Neupokoyeva and 27 miles SSW of Mys Sverdlova. These two islets, lying less than 1 mile apart, are very small and difficult to distinguish. Vessels should exercise great care when approaching them in thick weather. A beacon has been reported to stand on the E islet.

Ostrova Krasnoflotskiye, a group consisting of five islets, extends in a line from a position 8 miles SSE of Mys Sverdlova to a position 17 miles S of the same point. Ostrov Bol'shoy, the largest islet, is 2.5 miles long. Ostrov Greben, the southernmost islet, is 39m high. Beacons are reported to stand on both of these islets. A radiobeacon is reported to be situated in the vicinity of the beacon on Ostrov Bol'shoy.

The E side of Proliv Shokal'skogo is formed by the W coast of Ostrov Bol'shevik. From Mys Neupokoyeva, this coast rises and, about midway through the strait, consists of sheer, flat-topped mountains. Then, towards Mys Peschanyy, the coast decreases in height and consists of low terraces.

Zaliv Tel'mana (78°50'N., 100°48'E.) is entered between a point, located 21 miles NNE of Mys Kasatkin Nos, and a point, 3.5 miles NE. It indents the coast for 9 miles in an ESE direction. This fjord-like bay is very deep and numerous icebergs have been observed drifting within it. Because of the depths and the icebergs, the bay should not be considered as a safe place for anchorage.

Zaliv Mikoyana is entered 10 miles W of Mys Peschanyy. This bay extends S for 10 miles from its entrance, but the depths are unknown. Several islets lie close off the W entrance point and close off the E shore, near the head of the bay.

West Side of Proliv Shokal'skogo

6.40 Between Mys Sverdlova and Mys Massivnyy, 12 miles E, the coast of Ostrov Oktyabr'skoy Revolyutsii (79°30'N., 97°00'E.) is backed by a high icecap. Ostrov Sverdlova lies near the coast with its SW extremity located 2 miles E of Mys Sverdlova. Mys Massivnyy, 175m high, is dark in color. A fishing hut, standing low down on this point, is reported to be visible from 2 miles seaward. The ice cap backing the point is about 600m high.

Mys Olovyanny, a hummocked projection, is located 10 miles NE of Mys Massivnyy. Both Mys Massivnyy and this point show up well against the glacier which descends to the strait between them.

Zaliv Marti (79°12'N., 99°22'E.), a fjord-like bay, lies with its S entrance point located 12.5 miles NNW of Mys Olovyanny. From the entrance, which is 6 miles wide, this bay extends for 9.5 miles in a NW direction. Glaciers descend from the icecap to the inner parts and head of the bay. The depths within the bay are unknown.

Between the N entrance point of Zaliv Marti and Mys Anuchina, 28 miles NNE, the coast has only minor indentations, but several islands lie off it.

Southwest Side of Ostrov Oktyabr'skoy Revolyutsii

6.41 From Mys Sverdlova, the SW coast of Ostrov Oktyabr'skoy Revolyutsii trends WNW for 44 miles to Mys Mednyy (79°02'N., 95°10'E.) and then NW for 40 miles to the W extremity of Poluostrov Parizhskoy Kommuny.

Bukhta Snezhnaya (Bukhta Snyezhnaya) (78°47'N., 98°08'E.), an inlet, is entered between Mys Sverdlova and a point, located 6 miles W. Ostrova Olyeni, a group of islets, lies within 3.5 miles S of the W entrance point. These islets are joined by low ridges of sand and shingle. Several smaller islets

lie E of this group and off the entrance to the inlet. There appears to be a deep channel which leads into the inlet between Ostrova Olyeni and these smaller islets.

Bukhta Snezhnaya, sheltered from all except W winds, is the only possible place for anchorage in the SW approach to Proliv Shokal'skogo. However, this inlet has not been thoroughly examined and should be entered with great care.

Between the W entrance point of Bukhta Snezhnaya and Mys Mednyy, the coast is low, steep, and rises gradually inland.

Between Mys Mednyy and Mys Krzhizhanovskogo, 17 miles NW, the coast is low and intersected by several lagoons. Bakhta Stalina, entered N of the latter point, has not been examined.

Poluostrov Parizhskoy Kommuny has a very indented coast and numerous islets lie off its S side.

Ostrov Dlinnyy (79°12'N., 92°20'E.) lies 21 miles W of Mys Krzhizhanovskogo. This island is 6 miles long and 2 miles wide. A hummock stands on the W part and is conspicuous from the N.

Arhipelag Sedova (Syedov), a chain consisting of five islands, extends W for 30 miles from the S part of Poluostrov Parizhskoy Kommuny. The islands are 20m high and have steep sides. They are joined by sand and shingle ridges, parts of which dry. Ostrov Domashniy, the smallest island of the chain, is very narrow. A polar station and a radio station are reported to be situated on this island.

Mys Vkhodnoy is located midway along the S side of Ostrov Sredniy, the second island from the W. Anchorage, with good shelter from all except SE winds, can be obtained in depths of 14 to 20m, mud and shingle, about 2 miles NW of this point.

Ostrov Pioner (79°52'N., 92°35'E.) lies N of Arhipelag Sedova and NW of the W part of Ostrov Oktyabr'skoy Revolyutsii. The W side of this island is very indented and three bold, rugged promontories project from it.

Zaliv Kalinina is entered between Mys Krupskoy, the SW extremity of the island, and Mys Dzerzhinskogo, 7 miles N, and is the most extensive inlet on the W side of the island. From the entrance, this inlet extends E for 12 miles. It has depths of 58m in the entrance and 30 to 37m in the central part. A cove lies at the head of the inlet and has depths of 5 to 9m in its S part.

Proliv Krasnoy Armii

6.42 Proliv Krasnoy Armii, which is 80 miles long, is the northernmost of the three straits connecting the Kara Sea with the Laptev Sea. Its SW part is 7 to 10 miles wide, but the narrows, lying in the central part, are only 1.5 miles wide.

This strait has not been examined. Numerous islets lie within it and several glaciers descend into it. The numerous icebergs, which calve from the glaciers, render navigation extremely difficult. It has been reported that, in some years, the strait is probably obstructed by ice throughout the entire year.

Proliv Yungsturm (80°03'N., 93°20'E.), which is 30 miles long, trends ESE and WNW between the NE side of Ostrov Pioner and the SW side of Ostrov Komsomolets. The W entrance of this strait is 12 miles wide, but its SE end narrows to a least width of 3 miles. The strait has not been examined and several islets have been reported to lie within it.

Northwest Side of Ostrov Komsomolets

6.43 The NW side of Ostrov Komsomolets trends NE for 75 miles from Mys Frunze to Mys Molotova. This stretch of coast is low and indented by a number of bights.

Mys Litvinova, located 11 miles NE of Mys Frunze, marks the end of a prominent promontory. Several low, flat-topped islets lie 5 miles SW of this point.

East Coasts of Ostrov Komsomolets and Ostrov Oktyabr'skoy Revolyutsii

6.44 The E coast of Ostrov Komsomolets trends SE for 42 miles from Mys Molotova to Mys Rozy Lyuksemburg and then SSW for 23 miles to Mys Bukhteyeva. It then continues 7 miles SSW to the N entrance point of the NE entrance to Proliv Krasnoy Armii. Several glaciers descend to the sea in places along this stretch. Mys Voroshilova, the S entrance point of Proliv Krasnoy Armii, is formed by the N extremity of Ostrov Oktyabr'skoy Revolyutsii. From this point, the coast of the island trends ESE for 19 miles to Mys Berga and then SSE for 24 miles to Mys Anuchina. A meteorological station is reported to be situated about 26 miles W of Mys Anuchina.