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**SECTOR 20** — CHART INFORMATION

## SECTOR 20

### DARDANELLES APPROACH AND ADJACENT COAST AND ISLANDS

**Plan.**—This sector describes the Turkish coast in the NE part of the Aegean Sea, from Izmir Korfezi to Alexandroupolis. It also includes the off-lying islands in the approach to The Dardanelles. The general descriptive sequence is from S to N.

#### Nisos Lesvos

**20.1 Nisos Lesvos** (39°15'N., 26°15'E.), lying close off the Turkish coast, is mountainous throughout with some well-wooded hills. Prominent peaks include Oros Ordhimnos, 512m high, which stands near the W end of the island; Oros Olimbos, 968m high, which stands in the SE part; and Oros Lebetimnos, 968m high, which stands in the N part. A prominent monastery is reported to stand on the summit of Oros Ordhimnos.

This island lies on the N side of the approach to Candarli Korfezi and in the SW approach to Edremit Korfezi. It is separated from the mainland to the E by Mitilini Strait and the mainland to the N by Muselim Channel.

**Akra Saratsina** (39°11'N., 25°50'E.), the W extremity of Nisos Lesvos, is formed by a steep cliffy projection, 53m high, and marked by a light. This point is conspicuous from the S because of its abrupt termination, but from the W, it blends with the high land and is not easily distinguished. It has been undermined by the sea in places and the debris of fallen cliffs lies at its NW extremity.

**Nisis Megalonisi** (39°13'N., 25°50'E.), an islet, is 62m high and its W side is formed by prominent white cliffs. A main light is shown from a prominent tower, 15m high, standing on the W side of this islet.

Nisis Sedhousa, 43m high, is a small islet, lying 0.9 mile SW of Nisis Megalonisi, which is surrounded by a shallow bank and numerous rocks

Ormos Sigri indents the coast between Akra Saratsina and a point, 2.5 miles N, and is protected from the W by Nisis Megalonisi and Nisis Sedhousa. A narrow channel leads into this bay and passes to the N of Nisis Megalonisi. The main entrance channel passes to the S of this islet and may be approached on either side of Nisis Sedhousa. The village of Sigri stands on the E side of the bay and is fronted by a small fishing harbor. Anchorage with local knowledge is available within the bay in a depth of 20m about 0.3 mile WNW of a ruined fort which stands at the W end of the village.

Akra Kopanos, located 8 miles SW of Akra Saratsina, is a prominent cliffy point fringed by a reef and an above-water rock. The coast between is formed mostly by beaches backed by high land.

Skala Eresou, a landing place, lies 5.7 miles SE of Akra Saratsina and can easily be distinguished by a fine beach with a small islet lying off its E end. A prominent valley, with a few houses, backs the beach. During strong N or NE winds, vessels can obtain good temporary anchorage in depths of 12 to 18m off the landing place. A dangerous wreck is reported to lie about 0.3 mile W of the small islet.

**20.2 Kolpos Kallonis** (39°05'N., 26°05'E.), a landlocked gulf, indents the SW coast of Nisos Lesvos and is surrounded by hills which, in many places, are covered with olive groves. This gulf affords good shelter, but is subject to heavy squalls from the high land.

The entrance lies between Akra Vromousa (Kalloni) and Akra Makara, 0.5 mile NW. It is encumbered by a large shallow bank and Vrakhonisi Kalloni, an islet, which is surrounded by rocks and marked by a light. Lowestoft Hill stands 1 mile ENE of Akra Vromousa and is rounded and conspicuous. A passage, 200m wide, leads N of Vrakhonisi Kalloni and has a least depth of 6.7m in the fairway. The main entrance channel leads E of Vrakhonisi Kalloni. The fairway is only 64m wide at its narrowest part, but has a least depth of 17m. It is marked by buoys and beacons. The tidal currents in the narrows of the entrance generally set at rates of up to 1.5 knots, but the outgoing flow has been reported to set, occasionally, at rates of up to 4 knots. Local pilots can be provided if prior notification is given and will board about 0.3 mile SW of the entrance.

Skala Polikhnitou, standing on the SE side of the gulf, is the most important of several small towns and villages which are situated around the shores. Two prominent chimneys stand in the vicinity of this town. Large vessels may obtain good anchorage anywhere within Kolpos Kallonis in depths of 7 to 18m, mud. Local knowledge is advised.

**20.3 Akra Ayios Fokas** (39°00'N., 26°10'E.), a prominent point, is located 6 miles SE of the entrance to Kolpos Kallonis. It is fronted by a reef which extends up to 0.5 mile seaward and should be given a wide berth. A prominent white house stands 0.5 mile N of the point.

**Plomari** (38°59'N., 26°22'E.), a small town, stands on the S coast of Nisos Lesvos and is fronted by a small fishing harbor, protected by two breakwaters. Several conspicuous buildings and structures are situated in the vicinity of the town. A prominent white school building stands 0.3 mile NE of the head of the S breakwater and is an excellent landmark from the E, but is not visible from the W.

**Nisis Profilaki** (38°58'N., 26°32'E.) lies 0.6 mile offshore and is marked by a light. This small islet is the SE and outer danger lying off the SE coast of Nisos Lesvos.

**Kolpos Yeras** (39°01'N., 26°33'E.), a large landlocked basin, indents the SE part of Nisos Lesvos. It is surrounded by hills covered with olive trees and backed by mountains. The outer approach to the basin is located NE of Nisis Profilaki and lies between Akra Valvi and Akra Malea (Agrilia), 3 miles NE. The entrance to the somewhat tortuous channel, which leads NW into the basin, lies between Akra Kavourolimni, located 0.8 mile N of Akra Valvi, and Akra Exo, 0.7 mile NE. The small town of Perama stands on the W side of the channel, 3 miles NW of Akra Kavourolimni. The fairway of the S part of the channel leading as far as the town has depths of more than 10m. The N part of the channel has a least width of 250m and

depths of over 5m, but the fairway with a least depth of 8.8m is only about 90m wide at its narrowest part. Several above-water rocks lie in the entrance channel. Pilots are not available, but in good weather and during daylight, the fairway marks are easily identified and vessels should have little difficulty reaching the town. Local knowledge is required to proceed N of the town. Vessels should not enter or leave at night, or in thick weather.

Vessels with local knowledge can obtain anchorage in any part of Kolpos Yeras in depths of 13 to 18m, mud.

**Akra Malea** (Agrilia) (39°01'N., 26°36'E.), the SE extremity of Nisos Lesvos, is fronted by a spit, with an above-water rock, and marked by a main light.

**Akra Kastro** (39°07'N., 26°34'E.) is the E extremity of a small peninsula which fronts the town of Mitilini. A light is shown from a prominent structure, 21m high, standing on this point. A conspicuous fort stands close W of the light. Several radio masts stand close to the shore in the vicinity of an airport 3.5 miles SSE of the light.

**20.4 Mitilini** (39°06'N., 26°34'E.) (World Port Index No. 42760), a small port, consists of two harbors, protected by breakwaters, lying on the N and S sides of the small peninsula of which Akra Kastro is the E extremity. Notio Limin, the S harbor, consists of outer and inner basins.

**Depths—Limitations.**—Vorio Limin, the N harbor, is protected from the NE by a breakwater formed by partly submerged boulders. It is shallow and used primarily by fishing vessels.

The inner basin of Notio Limin has general depths of 5 to 8m and depths of up to 5.9m alongside the quays. It is used mostly by local small craft. The outer basin has 600m of total berthage which includes a main quay, 270m long, with a depth of 8m alongside. Bulk and general cargo vessels of up to 160m in length and 7.5m draft can be accommodated.

A power station, situated 1 mile NW of the town, is fronted by an offshore oil berth which consists of several mooring buoys. The berth is connected to the shore by submarine pipelines which are marked at their seaward ends by lighted buoys.

**Aspect.**—A cemetery chapel and a cathedral, both conspicuous, stand 1.1 miles SW and 0.5 mile WSW, respectively, of Akra Kastro Light. A conspicuous monument, 15m high, stands close N of the root of the S breakwater at Notio Limin and a prominent church is situated close W of the inner basin.

**Pilotage.**—Pilotage is not compulsory and official pilots are unavailable. The harbor can be contacted on VHF and with advance notice marine officers with local knowledge will assist vessels to enter and berth. Vessels should send an ETA at least 24 hours in advance.

**Anchorage.**—Vessels may obtain anchorage off the S harbor in a depth of 18m, sand and weed, about 0.2 mile ENE of the head of the breakwater or farther out if necessary.

**Akra Skamnia** (Korakas) (39°23'N., 26°20'E.), the NE extremity of Nisos Lesvos, is marked by a main light. The coast between Mitilini and this point should be given a wide berth as numerous rocks and small islets lie close offshore and additional shoaling has been reported along the coastal bank.

Ormos Makris Yialos, a large bay, is entered 7.5 miles SE of Akra Skamnia and has depths suitable for anchoring off its head. Nisis Prassologos, consisting of two small islets and a reef, lies 0.6 mile offshore in the S part of the bay.

**20.5 Nisis Panayia** (39°19'N., 26°27'E.) is the NE and outer islet of Nisoi Tokmakia, a group of islets and rocks, which encumber the N part of Ormos Makris Yialos. A main light is shown from a framework tower, 23m high, standing on the E extremity of this islet.

A radiobeacon is reported to be situated 0.8 mile inland from the S shore of the bay, 5 miles S of Nisis Panayia.

**Akra Molivos** (39°22'N., 26°10'E.) is a cliffy and irregular headland. A main light is shown from a structure standing on a promontory 1 mile NE of the W extremity of this headland. A small boat harbor, protected by a curved breakwater, lies on the SE side the headland. During E winds, vessels can anchor, in depths of 18 to 37m, within the roadstead lying off the village of Mithimna which stands at the head of a small bay on the S side of Akra Molivos. The depths here increase rapidly to seaward and during the summer, the wind generally blows from the N and E, causing a swell in this roadstead.

**Nisis Petra** (39°20'N., 26°09'E.), an islet, lies about 0.5 mile offshore, 2.5 miles SW of Akra Molivos. A rock, with a least depth of 3.5m, lies about 0.2 mile N of the N extremity of this islet.

**Nisis Gavadhas** (39°18'N., 26°02'E.), a rocky islet, lies about 0.8 mile offshore, 6 miles WSW of Nisis Petra. This islet is marked by a light and depths of less than 10m lie within 0.3 mile of its shores.

**Akra Fournia** (Ordhimnos) (39°18'N., 25°55'E.), located 5 miles W of Nisis Gavadhas, is the NW extremity of the cliffy NW coast of Nisos Lesvos.

## Candarli Korfezi

**20.6 Candarli Korfezi** (38°52'N., 26°55'E.), lying immediately NE of Izmir Korfezi, is entered between Aslan Burnu and Kemikli Burun, 12 miles NNE. The irregular shores of this gulf are indented by several bays which are separated from each other by bold headlands. In some places, the shores are low and marshy.

In Candarli Korfezi, the N winds are strong at times during the summer, but when they are not blowing strongly, land and sea breezes prevail. Strong N winds are often preceded by the formation of clouds on the summit of Kara Dag. Winds from N and NE are frequent during the winter.

**Aslan Burnu** (38°45'N., 26°44'E.), marked by a light, is the bold termination of high land which rises to a height of 380m about 3 miles SSE.

Ilica Burnu, marked by a light, is located 8.9 miles NE of Aslan Burnu and is the termination of a bold and cliffy tongue of land.

**Tavsan Adasi** (38°51'N., 26°53'E.), 41m high, lies 1.5 miles NNW of Ilica Burnu. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 6m high, standing on the summit of this islet. Pirasa Adasi, a small islet, 37m high, lies 0.8 mile NE of Tavsan Adasi and is marked by a light.

Ikiz Adalari, consisting of two rocky islets fronted by shoals, lies in the N part of the gulf, 1.6 miles NNE of Pirasa Adasi.

**Degirmenada Burnu** (38°55'N., 26°56'E.), located 4 miles E of Kemikli Burun, is the extremity of a tongue of land which projects S from the N shore of the gulf. A conspicuous fort stands in the town of Candarli 0.6 mile NNW of this point. Vessels may obtain anchorage in depths of 7 to 15m, mud, E of the tongue of land with good holding ground.

**Mardalik Adasi** (38°55'N., 26°49'E.) lies 1.5 miles W of Kemikli Burun and a conspicuous ruined tower stands on its SW side. This islet is 125m high and is the largest of a group of islets and rocks which front the NE entrance of the gulf.

**20.7 Nemrut** (38°46'N., 26°55'E.) (World Port Index No. 44752), a small port, lies at the head of Nemrut Limani, a bay, which indents the SE shore of the gulf, 3 miles SSE of Ilica Burnu. It serves a refinery and several other industrial installations.

**Depths—Limitations.**—A small harbor basin fronts the refinery (Petkim) and is protected by a breakwater. There is 338m of berthage, used by general cargo vessels, with depths of 7 to 10m alongside; there is 338m of berthage, used by tankers, with depths of 7 to 10m alongside; and there is 250m of berthage, used by chemical vessels, with a depth of 6m alongside.

A naphtha berth, 90m long, fronts the W side of the breakwater and has a depth of 14m alongside. This berth was reported (1992) to be out of service.

An oil pier (Petrol Ofisi) projects WSW from the shore, 0.2 mile SE of the harbor. It has a T-head berth with a depth of 14m alongside.

An L-shaped jetty, with several mooring buoys, fronts the ammonia works (Ege Gubre) at the S side of the bay and a silver storage tank stands close S of its root. The berthing face is 125m long and has depths of 10 to 14m alongside.

Four scrap metal and steel product jetties extend from the S and W shores of the bay. Nemtas Jetty projects NNW and has a berth, 210m long, with depths of 7 to 21m alongside. Habas Jetty, 300m long, projects NNW and has two berths, each 200m long, with depths of 14 to 20m alongside. Limas Jetty (Metas) is L-shaped and has a berthing face, 154m long, with a depth of 12m alongside. Cukurova Jetty, which projects N and NNW, is quayed on both sides. It has four main berths, 185 to 215m long, with depths of up to 30m alongside.

**Pilotage.**—Pilotage is compulsory for vessels entering Nemrut Limani. Pilots, who come from Aliaga, can be contacted on VHF channel 16 and generally board about 0.5 mile W of the head of the breakwater.

Vessels should send their ETA 72, 48, and 24 hours in advance through the harbormaster at Aliaga; the ETA should be confirmed on VHF channel 16.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage may be obtained in depths as convenient within the bay.

**20.8 Aliaga** (38°49'N., 26°57'E.) (World Port Index No. 44753), a small port, lies within Aliaga Limani, an inlet entered 3 miles E of Ilica Burnu.

**Depths—Limitations.**—The S and E sides of the inlet are fringed by a shallow bank and depths of less than 5m extend up to 0.5 mile from the head.

A new VLCC oil wharf, with a berthing face of 480m, projects from the NW side of the inlet. It can accommodate tankers of up to 250,000 dwt, 340m in length, and 19.3m draft.

A refinery terminal, consisting of a T-shaped jetty, projects from the W side of the inlet and has four berths. It can accommodate tankers of up to 285m in length and 16m draft.

A cargo pier, 80m long, is situated at the SW side of the inlet and has a depth of 7m alongside. It can accommodate vessels of up to 90m in length and 6m draft.

An LPG platform, consisting of dolphins, lies in the middle of the S part of the inlet and is connected to the S shore by a submarine pipeline.

It is reported (1993) that a new cargo quay and jetty are under construction close S of the cargo pier.

**Aspect.**—A prominent refinery is situated at the SW head of the inlet and the town of Aliaga stands along the SE shore. A light is shown from the E entrance point.

**Pilotage.**—Pilotage is compulsory for all vessels entering the inlet. Pilots can be contacted on VHF and generally board between 2 and 3 miles W of the W entrance point. Vessels should send an ETA at least 24 hours in advance.

**Regulations.**—Vessels must receive permission prior to approaching within 800m of the W entrance point of the inlet and the facilities and berths situated along the W and S sides.

**Anchorage.**—Vessels waiting to berth may anchor outside the inlet and clear of the entrance in depths of 30 to 50m. Small vessels may anchor in depths of 9 to 22m, sand and mud, at the E side of the inlet with good holding ground.

## Mitilini Strait

**20.9 Mitilini Strait** (39°10'N., 26°40'E.) leads between the E coast of Nisos Lesvos and the Turkish mainland. The fairway has a least width of 3.5 miles and is deep and clear of dangers. From the S, this strait is entered between Akra Malea, the SE extremity of Nisos Lesvos, and Maltepe Burnu, 9.5 miles ESE.

**Maltepe Burnu** (38°57'N., 26°48'E.), located 3.2 miles NW of Kemikli Burun, is a bold headland. This point forms the W termination of Kara Dag which rises to a height of 765m about 2 miles WNW.

The N entrance of the strait lies between Akra Skamia, the NE extremity of Nisos Lesvos, and Maden Ada, the NW island of a group lying off the mainland, 11 miles E.

The W side of the strait has previously been described with Nisos Lesvos.

**Bademli Limani** (39°01'N., 26°48'E.), a narrow inlet, is entered 3.7 miles N of Maltepe Burnu. Baston Adalari, consisting of two islets, lies in the SW approaches. Garip Adasi, 24m high, lies 0.9 mile offshore and is the outer islet. White cliffs standing at the S end of these islets are reported to show up well against the reddish-brown cliffs of the mainland. Pisa Burnu, the N entrance point, is marked by a light and fronted by shoals which extend up to about 1.2 miles W. The entrance fairway is only about 100m wide and has a least depth of 6.1m. There are depths of 6 to 11m in the outer part of the inlet, but the inner part is shallow.

**Dikili** (39°04'N., 26°53'E.), a small harbor, lies at the head of a bay and is protected from the NW by a mole. A jetty, 100m long, projects W and NW from the shore fronting the town. It has berths, about 65m long, on both sides with depths of 6 to

10m alongside. This jetty is used by small craft, ferries, coasters, and small cargo vessels of up to 6,000 dwt. Vessels may anchor in depths of 20 to 30m at distances of 0.3 to 1 mile W of the harbor. Cruise vessels also land passengers here to visit the ruins of the ancient city of Pergamon. The harbor can be contacted by VHF.

**Madrey Cay** (39°10'N., 26°46'E.) flows into the E side of the strait, 9 miles NNW of Bademli Limani. A light is shown from a structure standing in the vicinity of the mouth of this river. Kurbaga Burnu, located 3.5 miles NW of the river mouth, is a sandy tongue of land which projects NW from the shore. The coast between is fronted by a bank, with depths of less than 9m, which extends up to 0.8 mile seaward.

**Egribucak Burnu** (39°17'N., 26°37'E.) is the SW extremity of a hilly peninsula. This cape is precipitous with white cliffs and is the only one in this vicinity that presents such an appearance. Three conical hills stand between 2 and 3 miles E of the cape and are prominent from the S. The middle hill is 134m high. Canak Tepe, 124m high, stands 1.7 miles ENE of the cape and is surmounted by prominent radio mast.

Ciplakada lies with its S end located 1.3 miles WNW of the cape. This islet is surrounded by shoals and is marked on its E side by a light.

Tatlisu Korfezi, a bay, lies SE of the cape and affords shelter from N and E winds. Vessels can anchor in depths of 14 to 33m, mud.

**20.10 Ayvalik Limani** (39°19'N., 26°42'E.) (World Port Index No. 44730), a small landlocked bay, lies at the NE end of the strait and forms a natural harbor. It is approached from the W through Dalyan Bogazi, a narrow channel, which leads between the N end of a peninsula extending NE from Egribucak Burnu and Alibey Adasi, the largest of a group of small islands and islets fronting the NE entrance of the strait. The resort town of Alibey stands on the S side of the island at the NW side of the bay. It is fronted by a small harbor which has depths of 2 to 6m and is protected by a breakwater. This harbor is used by small craft and local ferries. The small town of Ayvalik is situated on the mainland at the SE side of the bay. It is fronted by a small craft harbor which is mostly used by yachts. A dredged fairway, 37m wide, leads through Dalyan Bogazi and has a least depth (1990) of 2.7m. Local knowledge is advised.

In the approach to Ayvalik Limani, vessels with local knowledge can obtain sheltered anchorage in depths of 27 to 31m, mud, in the N half of the channel which separates Ciplakada from the mainland.

**Yumurta Adasi** (39°19'N., 26°31'E.), a small and cliffy islet, lies 4.8 miles NW of Egribucak Burnu and is fronted by rocks. This islet is marked by a light at its W end and is the W and outer islet lying off the NE entrance of the strait. Gunes Kayasi, a detached shoal, lies about 0.8 mile S of the light and has a least depth of 5.6m. The main fairway of the strait passes to the W of these dangers.

Gunes Adasi, 45m high, lies close NE of Yumurta Adasi. This islet is surrounded by foul ground and rocks and is marked by a light on its S side.

**Maden Ada** (39°23'N., 26°35'E.) is the NW islet of the group lying off the NE entrance of the strait. It is fronted by

rocks in places and connected by a narrow causeway at the E end to the NW part of Alibey Adasi. A hill, 85m high, stands near the middle of the islet and is surmounted by a prominent ruined windmill. Kucukmaden Adasi, a small islet, lies close off the SW side of Maden Adasi and is connected to it by a causeway.

## Edremit Korfezi

**20.11 Edremit Korfezi** (39°27'N., 26°40'E.), a large gulf, is entered between Maden Ada, which is considered to form the NE entrance point of Mitilini Strait, and Kadirga Burnu, 11 miles NW. The N shore of the gulf is closely backed by mountainous land. Several prominent towns, villages, and factory chimneys are situated on the mountain slopes. Kaz Dagi, 1,767m high, is a conspicuous summit which stands 9 miles N of the head of the gulf. The S shore is hilly with mountain ranges in the interior. The head of the gulf is low and several rivers flow into it.

**Kiz Adasi** (39°25'N., 26°42'E.), 33m high, lies 5.1 miles ENE of the NE extremity of Maden Ada. This islet is the N and outer danger in this vicinity. Alireis Shoal, with a least depth of 6.7m, lies about 1.2 miles NW of this islet.

**Boz Burun** (39°26'N., 26°48'E.) is located 5 miles ENE of Kiz Adasi and is fronted by a shoal. A main light is shown from a framework tower, 10m high, standing on this point.

Vessels can obtain anchorage in any of the bays which indent the head of the gulf. A good berth lies in depths of 13 to 31m, mud, about 0.8 mile SW of the village of Akcay which stands on the NE shore of the head.

## Muselim Channel

**20.12 Muselim Channel** (39°25'N., 26°10'E.) leads between the N side of Nisos Lesvos and the Turkish coast to the N. This passage is entered from the E between Akra Skamnia and Kadirga Burnu, 5.7 miles NNE. Its W entrance lies between Akra Fournia, the NW extremity of Nisos Lesvos, and Baba Burnu, 13 miles NE. The channel has a least width of 4.7 miles and several dangers lie in the middle. The S side of the passage has previously been described with Nisos Lesvos.

**Suruce Burnu** (Sivrice) (39°28'N., 26°15'E.) is the S extremity of a small promontory which is fronted by a reef, several rocks, and a dangerous wreck. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 12m high, standing on the point.

Suruce Limani, a small bay, lies on the W side of the point and affords shelter during N winds. An ancient mole, which appears as a reef, extends a short distance from the E shore of this bay.

**Muselim Rock** (39°25'N., 26°15'E.), a shallow rock, lies in mid-channel about 2.7 miles S of Suruce Burnu. Shoals with depths of 5.5 and 8.2m lie close NW and close SE, respectively, of this rock. These dangers may be passed on either side, but vessels, especially those with a deep-draft, are advised to use the fairway leading N of them.

A detached shoal, with a least depth of 10m, is reported (1967) to lie about 2.8 miles ESE of Muselim Rock.

**Caution.**—Landing on the N shore of Muselim Channel is prohibited.

## Off-lying Islands

### Nisos Ayios Evstratios

**20.13 Nisos Ayios Evstratios** (39°32'N., 25°02'E.) is a small island, fronted by rocks and shoals, which rises to a height of 298m at its SE side. Akra Triptiti, the S extremity of this island, is marked by a light. The settlement of Ayios Evstratios stands at the head of a small bay which indents the NW coast of the island, 4.5 miles N of the light. It is fronted by a small craft harbor protected by a breakwater.

**Nisis Ayioi Apostoli** (39°34'N., 25°01'E.), a small islet, lies close off Akra Kalamaki, the N extremity of the island, to which it is joined by a reef. A main light is shown from a structure standing on the SE extremity of this islet.

Akra Thaskoloi, the E extremity of the island, is located 3 miles SE of Akra Kalamaki and is fronted by foul ground and rocks. A small islet lies 0.5 mile NNE of the point and is surrounded by a shoal bank. A dangerous wreck, the masts of which are visible, lies close off the E end of this islet.

### Nisos Limnos

**20.14 Nisos Limnos** (39°55'N., 25°15'E.) lies in the N part of the Aegean Sea 16 miles NNE of Nisos Ayios Evstratios. Although this irregular island has rugged hills, which appear barren, it does not have any great elevations. The island is nearly divided into two by Ormos Moudhrou and Ormos Pournais, two bays which, respectively, indent the S and N sides.

**Winds—Weather.**—Off the S coast of Nisos Limnos, E winds are the most frequent during the greater part of the year, but NE winds are also frequent in winter. From April to June, winds are variable.

**Tides—Currents.**—To the S of Ifaloi Keros, the current sets N at a rate of about 0.25 knot.

**Akra Plaka** (40°02'N., 25°27'E.), a steep headland with a level summit, forms the NE extremity of the island and is fronted by a reef. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 18m high, standing on this point. An isolated shoal, with a depth of 12.8m, lies about 2.5 miles N of the light.

**Ifaloi Keros** (39°56'N., 25°34'E.), an extensive shoal area, lies between 6 and 10 miles E of the N part of the E side of the island. The shallowest part, which has a depth of 1.5m, is marked by a beacon. Numerous rocky patches are scattered on this shoal area and can usually be distinguished by the color of the bottom during the day. Vessels are advised to give this area a wide berth.

Akra Ayia Irini, the SE extremity of the island, is located 15.7 miles SSW of Akra Plaka and is formed by a low point. During W gales, vessels can obtain temporary anchorage within any of the three bays indenting the S part of the E coast to the N of this point.

**Ormos Moudhrou** (39°50'N., 25°15'E.), a large bay, indents the S side of the island. It is entered between Akra Velanidhia, fronted by reef, and Akra Koumbi, 3.2 miles W. The latter point is formed by a round headland, 78m high. Nisis Koumbi, 61m high, lies close ESE of Akra Koumbi to which it is joined by a reef. A light is shown from a structure, 7m high, standing on the summit of this islet.

The bay provides excellent summer anchorage for large vessels, the bottom consisting of mud. It is also reported to be safe in winter. Limin Moudhrou, the inner part of the bay, may be entered via three channels. The middle channel is about 0.2 mile wide and has a least depth of 11.3m in the fairway. The small town of Moudhros stands on the E side of the inner part of the bay and has a prominent cathedral with two towers. It is fronted by a small craft harbor which is mostly used by fishing vessels and ferries.

Vessels can anchor in depths of 11 to 18m in most parts of Limin Moudhrou, clear of the dangers and shoals, with a bottom of sand and mud. This bay was the main British base and vessel assembly anchorage during the Gallipoli campaign in 1915.

**20.15 Akra Tigani** (39°40'N., 24°45'E.), the SW extremity of the island, is fronted by a small islet, a drying rock, and foul ground. It should be given a wide berth. A rugged and prominent hill, 162m high, stands 0.6 mile NE of the point. Nisidhes Dhiavates, consisting of two small islets, lies on a reef which fronts a point located 1.4 miles N of Akra Tigani.

**Mirina** (39°52'N., 25°03'E.) (World Port Index No. 42700), a small and prominent town, stands on the isthmus of a rocky promontory, 116m high, which separates two bays. A castle, from which a light is shown, is situated on the promontory. A shoal, with a least depth of 10m, lies about 1 mile WNW of the seaward extremity of the promontory.

A small quayed harbor, protected by a breakwater, lies at the NE head of the bay which is entered S of the promontory. It has depths of up to 5.2m alongside and is used primarily by small craft and ferries. A prominent church stands on the S entrance point of this bay. Vessels can anchor in a depth of 18m, sand, about 0.2 mile off the head of the breakwater, but the holding ground is not good.

**Akra Mourtzeflos** (39°59'N., 25°02'E.), marked by a light, is the NW extremity of the island. This point is formed by a small conical peninsula which is connected to the island by a low isthmus. Several prominent yellow cliffs are located close S of the isthmus. Nisis Sideritis, an islet 142m high, lies about 1 mile offshore, 5 miles ENE of the light.

**Ormos Pournias** (39°59'N., 25°18'E.) indents the E part of the N side of the island and is entered between Akra Faraklon and Akra Sotiri, 6 miles E. This bay affords anchorage near its head in depths of 14 to 29m.

## Coastal Features

**20.16 Baba Burnu** (39°29'N., 26°04'E.), the NW entrance of Muselim Channel, is a high and bold headland. From the N, this point appears to slope almost perpendicularly to the sea, but this appearance is lost when Lodos Burnu, located 3 miles ESE, becomes open. The latter point is not as high as Baba Burnu and has a more gradual slope. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 10m high, standing on Baba Burnu.

**Bozca Ada** (39°50'N., 26°04'E.) lies 3 miles off the coast, 20 miles N of Baba Burnu. Goz Tepe, the summit of this island, is 190m high and stands at the E end of the N coast. The other hills on the island decrease gradually towards the W end from this conspicuous conical peak.

**Bati Burnu** (39°50'N., 25°58'E.) is the W extremity of the island. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 20m high, standing close SE of this point.

Simal Sigligi, an extensive rocky bank, extends up to 2.5 miles N of the N coast of the island and should be given a wide berth. Several small islets and rocks lie on the SE part of this bank.

The channel between Bozca Ada and the mainland coast is encumbered at its N end by several small islets, rocks, and banks. Esek Adalari, consisting of two small islets, lies 1.5 miles E of the NE extremity of Bozca Ada. A light is shown from the W and smaller islet. Small vessels with local knowledge frequent this channel.

**Winds—Weather.**—The most frequent winds in this channel are N and NE during both the winter and summer. The strongest winds are from the NE, although S gales can occur in winter.

**Tides—Currents.**—The current in this channel usually sets S at a rate of 1.5 to 2 knots. The current may cease for a time when S winds blow for an extended period of time.

**20.17 Bozcaada** (39°50'N., 26°04'E.), a small harbor, lies at the NE end of the island and is protected by breakwaters. A prominent white castle stands on a small promontory at the NW side of the harbor. The main pier is 50m long and has a depth of 5.5m alongside. It is used by small craft and ro-ro ferries. Vessels can anchor in a depth of 16m, sand and weed, about 0.2 mile E of the head of the N breakwater.

**Tausan Adalari** (39°56'N., 26°04'E.), lying 3 miles off the mainland coast, is the largest of Karayer Adalari, a group of islets, rocks and shoals. This islet is 42m high and cliffy at its W end. A main light is shown from the W end of the islet and a cairn is situated on the cliffs at the SE side. A wreck, with a least depth of 5.5m, lies about 1.6 miles NNW of the light and is the N and outer danger in this vicinity. Small vessels with local knowledge frequent the passage leading E of this group.

North of Tausan Adalari, the current sets WSW at a rate of 2.5 knots. Between Tausan Adalari and Bozca Ada, the current sets S at a rate of 1.5 to 2 knots.

**Besige Burnu** (39°55'N., 26°09'E.), marked by a light, is formed by a small round bluff surmounted by an old castle. This point is fringed by a narrow reef and several rocks and prominent cliffs extend to the N of it. Besige Limani, a small bay, is entered S of the point and provides a safe summer anchorage, but the holding ground in some places is poor. A recommended berth lies in a depth of 22m, mud, about 1.7 miles SSW of Besige Burnu and about 0.7 mile offshore. A small jetty fronts a cement factory which stands 0.5 mile NE of the S entrance point of the bay.

Uvecik Tepe (Besige Tepe), a conical mound, stands close E of the head of the bay and is conspicuous from seaward.

**Kumkale Burnu** (40°41'N., 26°12'E.), the SW entrance point of the Dardanelles, is located 6.5 miles NNE of Besige Burnu. This point is low and surmounted by a ruined fort. A main light is shown from a tower, 4m high, standing on the W side of the fort. A racon is situated at the light.

**Caution.**—Landing on Turkish islands and islets along this stretch of coast is prohibited without special permission.

An area, within which navigation is prohibited, extends up to 0.4 mile NW of the shore in the vicinity of Kumkale Burnu and may best be seen on the chart.

## The Dardanelles

**20.18 The Dardanelles** (Canakkale Bogazi) (40°01'N., 26°12'E.) leads from the Aegean Sea to Marmara Denizi and the Black Sea. This passage is entered between Kumkale Burnu and Ilyasbaba Burnu (Mehmetcik), 2.5 miles NNW.

**Tides—Currents.**—In the entrance of the Dardanelles, the main current sets WSW at an average rate of 1.5 knots, but can reach a rate of 3 knots. The current is stronger along the S side and runs with considerable strength along the edge of the coastal bank extending from Yenisehir Burnu.

**Ilyasbaba Burnu** (Mehmetcik) (40°02'N., 26°11'E.), the NW entrance point, is located at the SW end of Gelibolu Yarimadasi, a large peninsula, which is 45 miles long and lies between The Dardanelles and Saros Korfezi. The point is formed by white steep cliffs. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 25m high, standing on the point.

The British War Memorial (Gallipoli 1915), consisting of an obelisk, 21m high, stands 0.2 mile NE of the light and is very conspicuous. Alci Tepe stands 5 miles NE of the light. This isolated and conical peak is 218m high and prominent from seaward.

Off the W coast of Gelibolu Yarimadasi, the current usually sets NNW at a rate of 1.5 knots; however, the current is influenced by the prevailing wind.

**Caution.**—An IMO-adopted Traffic Separation Scheme (TSS), which may best be seen on the chart, has been established in the approaches to and within The Dardanelles. The seaward limit of this scheme lies about 10 miles WSW of Ilyasbaba Burnu and vessels proceeding E to the entrance of the passage must remain to the S of the separation zone.

It is reported (1994) that small vessels approaching The Dardanelles from the S and passing inside of Tausan Adalari (coastal route) may join the TSS near the entrance to the passage.

**Note.**—For a description of The Dardanelles (Canakkale Bogazi), see British Admiralty NP 24, Black Sea Pilot.

## Imroz Adasi

**20.19 Imroz Adasi** (Gokceada) (40°10'N., 25°50'E.) lies in the NW approach to The Dardanelles. The central part of this island is formed by a range of rocky domes and pinnacles, to the N and S of which lie fertile basins with hog-backed ridges. The N coast is dominated by the highest of these ridges which rises to a height of 450m. Ilyas Dag, 672m high, is the summit of the island and stands near the center. There is a striking contrast between the bare S slopes of the island and the rich verdure of the valleys in the interior.

In the vicinity of Imroz Adasi, winds from the NE are the most frequent. During the summer, winds are warm and dry, while in winter they are very cold. The onset of cold winds in winter often occurs on the passage of a cold front.

**Kefalo Burnu** (40°10'N., 26°01'E.), marked by a light, is the E extremity of the island. This point is formed by the seaward extremity of a flat tongue of land, 30m high, which projects NE

from the SE end of the island. A conspicuous windmill stands on a hill 2.7 miles SW of the light. A detached shoal, with a least depth of 7.9m, lies about 1.7 miles E of the light.

Kefalo Limani is entered between Kefalo Burnu and Cakilli Burnu, 2 miles WNW. The head of this bay is sandy and backed by low sandhills. The SE shore is partly formed by prominent and yellow cliffs. A conspicuous beacon stands on the W shore of the bay. Good anchorage can be obtained within the bay in depths of 9 to 18m, sand, except during bad weather from the N. During S gales, the bay affords perfectly safe anchorage, but the usual precautions are necessary as the winds may suddenly shift to the NW. A good berth is in a depth of 13m, sand, NE of the conspicuous windmill and WNW of the light.

Aliki Burnu (Tuzla) is located 3.5 miles SW of Kefalo Burnu. The coast between should be given a wide berth as areas of foul ground and depths of less than 5m lie up to about 0.6 mile seaward of the shore. A conspicuous house stands 0.5 mile inland, 1.5 miles ENE of Aliki Burnu. A brackish lake lies close N of the point.

**20.20 Kaskaval Burnu** (40°15'N., 25°57'E.), the NE extremity of Imroz Adasi, is formed by a bold and cliffy headland, 106m high.

Kuzu Limani, a small harbor, lies within the bight entered SE of this point and is protected by breakwaters. A main quay, 100m long, has a depth of 9m alongside and is used by ferries.

The village of Kalekoy stands 2.1 miles W of Kaskaval Burnu and is fronted by a small craft harbor protected by a breakwater.

**Ince Burnu** (40°07'N., 25°40'E.) is the SW extremity of the island. Pirgoz Burnu, a cliffy projection, is located on the S side of the island, 4.5 miles ESE of the point. This projection is 17m high and is surmounted by a conspicuous chapel with the ruins of another chapel situated close by. A flagstaff stands near Pirgoz Burnu and a beacon is situated 0.5 mile E of it. A village is situated on the neck of land connecting the projection to the coast.

During good weather, convenient anchorage can be obtained in depths of 9 to 18m, sand, good holding ground, about 0.4 mile off the head of a small bay lying E of Pirgoz Burnu.

**Caution.**—Submarine cables, which may best be seen on the chart, extend seaward from the SE end of Imroz Adasi.

## Nisos Samothraki

**20.21 Nisos Samothraki** (40°27'N., 25°35'E.) lies in the NE part of the Aegean Sea in the approach to Alexandroupolis. This island is composed of marble and is partly wooded. Oros Fengari, the summit of the island, is 1,611m high and stands near the center.

**Akra Akrotiri** (40°28'N., 25°27'E.), the W extremity of the island, is low. A main light is shown from a framework tower, 12m high, standing close SE of the extremity of this point.

Kamariotissa, a small quayed harbor, lies at the SE head of Ormos Kamariotissa, a bay which indents the coast close E of the light. The harbor has depths of 2.2 to 7m alongside and is protected by breakwaters. It is mostly used by fishing vessels and local ferries. Anchorage can be taken in depths of 25 to 30m about 200m WNW of the head of the breakwater.

Akra Pirgos is located 4.5 miles ENE of Akra Akrotiri and is surmounted by a conspicuous ruined medieval tower. Akra Pirgo Fonia is located 6 miles E of Akra Pirgos and a conspicuous chapel stands close W of it.

**Zourafa** (40°28'N., 25°50'E.), lying 6.3 miles E of the NE end of Nisos Samothraki, consists of a dangerous rocky ledge, about 30m long. The greater part of this ledge is awash, but in two places, about 15m apart, it is above water. The W and highest part rises 0.6m. A main light is shown from a structure standing on the ledge. A shoal, with a least depth of 4m, lies close S of the light.

The current in the vicinity of Zourafa has been observed to set E at a rate of 2 knots.

**Caution.**—At night, or in thick weather, caution must be exercised when in the vicinity of Akra Akrotiri, because the proximity of the high land makes any judgement of distance doubtful.

## Coastal Features

**20.22 Kucukkemikli Burnu** (40°17'N., 26°14'E.), located 14.7 miles NNE of Ilyasbaba Burnu (Mehmetcik), is a steep and cliffy point which is fronted by a coastal bank. The Australian War Memorial monument stands near the coast 4 miles SSE of this point. It is 14m high and conspicuous. The New Zealand War Memorial monument stands on the summit of a hill 4 miles SE of the point. It is 24m high and is also conspicuous.

**Buyukkemikli Burnu** (40°19'N., 26°13'E.), fronted by a reef, is formed by a narrow point lying at the W end of a coastal ridge, 100m high. A main light is shown from a structure, 10m high, standing on this point.

**Saros Korfezi** (40°30'N., 26°15'E.) lies on the NW side of Gelibolu Yarimadasi and is entered between Buyukkemikli Burnu and Grenea Burnu, 17 miles NNW. The land on both sides of this gulf is mountainous, but the shore at its head is low.

**Tides—Currents.**—The currents in this bay are irregular and appear to be influenced by the wind. After a fresh N wind has blown for several hours, a strong S set has been experienced, but as soon as the wind moderates, the current sets strongly in the opposite direction.

**20.23 Saros Adalari** (40°37'N., 26°44'E.), located at the head of the gulf, consists of a group of three islets. These islets lie on a bank, with depths of less than 20m, which extends from the N shore and are the only off-lying dangers within the gulf. Anchorage can be obtained in depths of 18 to 27m, sand and mud with good holding ground, NE of the E islet of the group.

Ece Limani indents the SE side of the gulf, 6 miles NE of Buyukkemikli Burnu. A small stream flows into the head of this small bay through a cultivated valley. Anchorage can be taken by vessels with local knowledge in a depth of 15m, thick black mud, about 300m offshore, ENE of the W entrance point. The holding ground is good, but near the shore the bottom is foul, especially under the cliffs. A rocky spit, with a least depth over its outer end of 7.3m, lies about 0.3 mile E of the W entrance point and extends from the E side of the bay.

Yildiz Koyu, entered 19 miles NE of Ece Limani, is a small bay which indents the narrowest part of Gelibolu Yarimadasi. Red cliffs are located close W of this bay and a town, with several windmills near it, stands on a hill 5 miles SW of it. Bakla Burnu, marked by a light, is located 3 miles NE of the bay. The coast between consists of irregular cliffs, broken near the middle by low marshy land.

**Ibrice Burnu** (40°36'N., 26°32'E.), the only salient point on the N side of the gulf, appears like an islet when approaching from the W and can be sometimes mistaken for the largest of the Saros Adalari.

**Grenea Burnu** (Boztepe Burnu) (40°36'N., 26°07'E.), the NW entrance point, is a rounded headland composed of low yellow cliffs. The actual point is reported to be difficult at times to be distinguished from other yellow cliffs in the

vicinity, but it can be identified by the sandy beaches on each side.

**Merik Nehri** (Potamos Evros) (40°44'N., 26°03'E.) flows into the sea 8 miles NNW of Grenea Burnu and 9.5 miles SE of Alexandroupolis which is described in Sector 17. This river is used by small craft with local knowledge and the boundary between Greece and Turkey lies in its vicinity.

**Caution.**—Landing is prohibited on the Turkish coast and off-lying islands and islets without prior permission.

A coastal bank, on which lie several dangerous wrecks, fronts the shore between Grenea Burnu (Boztepe Burnu) and the approaches to the port of Alexandroupolis. Numerous vessels have grounded on this bank and great care should be taken when navigating in the vicinity. Due allowance should be made for the current, which sometimes sets to the E, and a berth of at least 2.5 miles should be given to this entire stretch of coast.