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**SECTOR 7 — CHART INFORMATION**

## SECTOR 7

### THE RED SEA—JIDDAH TO RAS BAB AL MANDEB

**Plan.**—This sector describes the E side of the Red Sea between Ras al Aswad, the S entrance of the port of Jiddah, and Ras Bab al Mandeb, the SE entrance of the Red Sea. This sector first describes the coast between Ar Ras al Aswad and Al Lith, followed by a description of Farasan Bank.

The inner channels E of Farasan Bank between Al Lith and Ras al Bayad are next described. The coast between Ras Isa and Ras Bab al Mandeb is then described. The general sequence of description is from N to S.

#### General Remarks

**7.1** The main range behind Mecca (Makkah) trends in a general SSE direction. That part of this range from NE to ESE of **Al Lith** (20°09'N., 40°16'E.) is a lofty escarpment, 1,829 to 2,134m high, and from 40 to 50 miles inland. It is the principal watershed of this country and falls abruptly to an intricate mass of hills and valleys, that are seldom seen from seaward.

The coastal ranges are from 610 to 1,219m high and have numerous well-defined peaks. These ranges fall steeply to a low area extending to the coast. The plain is broken in places by conspicuous low hills, often visible from seaward when the coastal ranges are obscured by haze. This frequently occurs in summer and autumn.

**Jabal Abu Shawk** (20°55'N., 39°29'E.), about 33 miles SE of Ar Ras al Aswad and 10 miles inland, is a small double-knobbed hill.

The conspicuous **Jabal Sadiya** (20°45'N., 40°06'E.), about 37 miles NNW of Al Lith, is the highest part of a range that extends SSE for a distance of about 40 miles.

Close E of this peak is a still more remarkable peak which helps to identify Jabal Sadiya. A mountain with three peaks lies about 14 miles SSW of Jabal Sadiya.

**Tower Hill** (20°26'N., 40°00'E.), about 20 miles SSW of Jabal Sadiya, is conspicuous. It resembles a tower, but from SSE it appears as a rugged double peak and much larger than when seen from W. The high land S of Tower Hill shows as two round hills.

Jabal Ghala stands about 9 miles E of Tower Hill. About 2 miles SSW of Jabal Ghala is a hill, 582m high. Both of these have double peaks, which from W appear as the summits of two sloping mountains.

**Jabal Bani Sad** (20°37'N., 40°38'E.), about 35 miles NE of Al Lith, consists of a large isolated mass with three principal peaks. North Notch, the E peak, is precipitous on its N side.

The central peak is rounded in appearance and the W peak is conical. Another conical peak, 1,732m high, stands about 2 miles WSW of the latter.

Jabal Bujalah, about 9 miles SW of North Notch, is a pair of wedge-shaped peaks, the highest of which is 1,432m high.

Jabal Unsar, about 15 miles E of North Notch, shows over the main escarpment.

**Jabal Shifa** (20°35'N., 40°56'E.), in the main escarpment about 3 miles S of Jabal Unsar, rises in two pyramidal peaks.

On N bearings it presents a well-defined notch with a break in the cliff close E. Jabal Ibrahim, on the escarpment about 16 miles SE of Jabal Shifa, presents two peaks that are divided by a nick. The highest peak is a sharp pinnacle.

**Jabal Hajra** (20°14'N., 41°12'E.) stands about 11 miles SSE of Jabal Ibrahim; its N side falls steeply in two steps.

Jabal Surra is the name of the escarpment from Jabal Hajra to a point about 18 miles SSE, where the range turns E.

**Jabal Dauqa** (19°50'N., 41°18'E.) is a conspicuous group of pinnacles S of and isolated from the S end of Jabal Surra. Its summit is a sharp peak. Another pinnacle, 2,192m high, is a truncated cone with a peak resembling a chimney. A pair of pinnacles, the higher being 1,821m high, stand on the N end of the group.

**7.2 Jabal Umm Kurha** (20°28'N., 40°46'E.), one of the lesser coastal ranges, is about 35 miles NE of Al Lith. It consists of a remarkable mass of red granite domes and pinnacles. It is seldom visible from seaward, but the summit can sometimes be seen in the morning when the lower hills are obscured by haze.

Jabal Umar, about 6 miles SSW of Jabal Umm Kurha, has two conspicuous peaks, resembling the ears of a pig. There are also several lower peaks. South Notch, about 6 miles S of Jabal Umar, is the N end of a red granite range, which extends about 5 miles SE.

**Jabal al Aswadain** (20°09'N., 40°50'E.), about 8 miles SE of South Notch, consists of three dark hills, it appears on most bearings as a saddle between two peaks.

Jabal Muzairah stands in the middle of a break in the range between Jabal al Aswadain and Jabal Nakhra, about 13 miles SSE. A bold summit with three peaks stands about 9 miles NE of Jabal al Aswadain. The W peak, a conspicuous smooth pinnacle, is visible through the break.

**Jabal Bani Salim** (19°53'N., 40°58'E.), S of Jibal Nakhra, is a range extending about 5 miles S. Its N peak has a conspicuous spike on its S shoulder. To the SE of Jabal Bani Salim are numerous low hills.

**Jabal Nadesh** (19°58'N., 41°10'E.), about 11 miles E of Jabal Nakhra, is visible through a break in the low hills. Its lower peak is 1,353m high, but there is a much higher peak, with a detached pillar rock, farther inland. Jabal Shadi, about 17 miles SE of Jabal Bani Salim, appears as two flat-topped ridges, the W one being 1,141m high. The hills in the coastal plain more often visible than the high land inland are probably more useful for navigation.

**Jabal al Jabbara** (20°18'N., 40°30'E.), about 17 miles NE of Al Lith, is prominent and triple-peaked. A range of coastal hills extends between Jabal al Jabbarah and a 167m peak about 10 miles S. This latter peak is isolated and a good mark. Hills, about 152 to 183m high, extend about 8 miles SE from the above 167m peak.

There are several isolated knolls and small peaks as far as 9 miles SE of the above hills.

A knoll shaped like a beehive, 89m high, stands about 2 miles SSW of these hills. A 113m peak, with two small mounds at its base, rises about 4 miles farther SE; **Twin Cones** (20°03'N., 40°46'E.), a small double peak, rises about 8 miles ESE of the range.

**Sugarloaf** (19°59'N., 40°46'E.) is a sharp cone about 4 miles S of Twin Cones. A lower mound stands N of Sugarloaf.

## Ar Ras al Aswad to Al Lith

**7.3 Ar Ras al Aswad** (21°22'N., 39°08'E.), the S entrance of the port of Jiddah is the N extremity of a low sandy projection, which extends about 2 miles N from the coast. Radio masts showing aircraft warning lights are reported to lie 2 miles S of the point.

The coast between Ar Ras al Aswad and Abu Shawk, 32 miles SSE, is low and is fringed by a reef which extends over 1 mile offshore in places. Many detached reefs lie off this stretch of coast.

**Sumaymah** (Sumaima) (21°14'N., 39°08'E.) is a break in the coastal reef, which affords moderately-sheltered anchorage from S winds, but is open to NW winds. The N entrance is encumbered with discolored patches and mariners should use caution in this area.

An entrance near the SW side of the reef is marked by a rock, 1m high. This rock stands on the reef on the S side of the entrance. This entrance is about 0.4 mile wide, but it is necessary to keep in mid-channel as isolated patches, which do not break, lie off the reefs on each side of the entrance.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage can be taken, in 31m, mud, with the above 1m rock bearing 214°, distant 0.4 mile. Four radar conspicuous radio masts, marked at their tops by white quick flashing lights, are reported to stand near the coast in the vicinity of Sumaymah; conspicuous 72m high towers lie 8 miles farther SSE.

**Caution.**—A bank, on which several dangers lie, extends about 24 miles SSE from a position about 8 miles W of Sumaymah.

**7.4** The coast between Sarum, about 6 miles S of Sumaymah, and Damrur, about 12 miles farther S, is a series of lagoons divided by sandspits and islets. The coral reef which fronts these lagoons has a depth of 0.3 to 0.6m.

The deep channel between this bank and the coast is easy to follow in daylight by keeping about 1 mile off the coastal reef, which is visible. Fixes by bearings, however, cannot be relied on.

**Shib Qubbayn** (Kobbein Reef) (21°11'N., 39°02'E.), with depths of less than 1.8m, lies on the NE side of this bank, about 6 miles WSW of Sumaymah. A small wreck, with superstructure above-water, is stranded 2 miles SE of Shib Qubbayn.

**Abu Shawk** (20°52'N., 39°18'E.), an easily identifiable bight lying about 5 miles SSE of Damrur, forms a good mark for making the open sea between Qita Kidan and Shiab Abu Shawk.

**Makram** (20°25'N., 39°40'E.) lies about 32 miles SSE of Abu Shawk.

**Shib Shajah** (20°21'N., 39°34'E.), consisting of two parts and with depths of less than 1.8m, lies about 5 miles WSW of

Makram. A similar reef lies about 7 miles W of Makram. A bank, with depths of 9.1m, was reported to extend approximately 5 miles NW of this reef.

**Qadd Humays** (20°17'N., 39°29'E.), a series of low sandy islets, lie about 15 miles SW of Makram.

**Harkat** (20°20'N., 39°46'E.), 8 miles SE of Makram, can be identified by a conspicuous tomb on a hill. Anchorage can be taken close S of the shoals off Harkat, in depths of 27.4 to 29.3m, sheltered somewhat from W winds.

**7.5 Marsa Qishran** (20°15'N., 39°55'E.), located 10 miles SE of Harkat, between the W end of the island of Qishran and the coast, has a bar with a least depth of 5.5m, but it is studded with rocks on either side of the entrance.

Anchorage can be taken SW of Marsa Qishran, in 46 to 86m, about 2 miles offshore. Anchorage can also be taken, in 11m, mud, in a bight W of an islet on the W end of Shib al Jiffin.

**Al Lith** (20°09'N., 40°16'E.) lies about 1 mile inland and is composed mainly of low mud houses and conical straw huts.

The mosque and a large two-story building in the town are the only objects conspicuous from seaward. Some ruined barracks, with a tower at their S end, about 2 miles W of Al Lith, are also conspicuous. There is a thick grove of palms N of the town.

**Marsa Ibrahim** (20°09'N., 40°13'E.), about 1 miles W of Al Lith, is entered between the two W of the three detached reefs fronting the entrance. These reefs will be clearly visible when the sun is in a favorable position. It was reported that a depth of 7.3m existed in this channel.

Several patches, with depths of 3.6 to 5.5m, lie within about 1 mile SSE of the detached reefs. A few buildings, some in ruins, stand on the NW side of the entrance.

**Anchorage.**—Small vessels can anchor, in 8.7m, good holding ground, N of the two E detached reefs.

Large vessels can anchor WSW of Marsa Ibrahim, in 20m, sand and coral, with the center of a low islet about 0.5 mile S of the E end of Daama, an island located 4 miles WNW of Al Lith, bearing 005°.

There is no shelter, however, from NW winds. The above islet, which is low and covered with scrub, is fringed by a reef extending as far as 0.2 mile W.

## Farasan Bank

**7.6** Farasan Bank parallels the coast for about 300 miles S of Al Lith, and has a general width of about 50 miles. This bank is so encumbered with imperfectly charted reefs that it is dangerous to cross throughout the greater part of its length.

It should also be kept in mind that uncharted reefs may exist anywhere in this area.

There appears to be numerous coral reefs on the N part of the bank, separated in some places by deep channels, 5 to 6 miles wide. The reefs were reported clearly visible.

The reefs in this part of the Red Sea differ from the off-lying reefs near the coast in that they are more regularly defined, light in color, and usually steep-to.

There are channels among the islands and reefs on the broad part of Farasan Bank between the parallels of about 18°N, and 17°N. They are seldom used because of their great depth and distance off the coast.

**Caution.**—Mariners are advised that uncharted coral heads exist within Farasan Bank. The only recommended marked channel is the Gizan North Approach Route.

If it becomes necessary to pass from seaward to the Inner Channels, a vessel should ascertain her position, and approach the bank when there is sufficient daylight to cross.

A good lookout should be kept for the sunken patches, some of which can be seen only in clear weather with the sun astern.

**7.7 Jazirat Abu Latt** (19°58'N., 40°08'E.), the N island on Farasan Bank, rises to a height of 30m near its S end. The SE part of this island is rugged and the SW part is precipitous. A conspicuous isolated conical rock, 28m high, stands on the SW side of the island. To the N of this rock, the island is low and sandy, with many rocky knolls from 3 to 6.1m high.

The island is fringed by a drying reef, which extends as far as 1 mile from its SW side. An islet, 8m high, and a small cay, over which the sea breaks, lie off the SW side of the island on this fringing reef. On the reef fringing the NE side of the island are three steep islets, one of which is 15.2m high. To the S of these islets and nearer the island is a conspicuous mushroom-shaped rock. A 4.5m patch lies about 0.5 mile N of the N end of Jazirat Abu Latt.

**Shib Sahabak** (19°54'N., 40°00'E.) is about 8 miles in length and has two drying patches near its S end. These patches are brown and conspicuous. Shib Sulaim, close NE of Shib Sahabak, is about 3 miles in length and has several drying patches on it.

The positions of these reefs W of Jazirat Abu Latt are doubtful. The currents are strong and uncertain in direction, and the depths are too great for anchoring. Caution is necessary when navigating in this vicinity.

**Marmar** (19°50'N., 39°56'E.), about 13 miles SW of Jazirat Abu Latt, is low and fringed by a reef. There is a conspicuous clump of bushes near the SW extremity of Marmar.

Dohra, about 2 miles W of Marmar, is low, covered with scrub, and fringed by a reef. Al Jadir, about 3 miles SSE of Marmar, is barren, sandy, and bordered by a reef. Malathu Island, about 5 miles SSW of Marmar, is small, low, sandy, and barren. This island, fringed by reef, has a whitish appearance and can be identified by some white graves.

**Danak** (19°31'N., 40°02'E.), which is fringed by a reef, is 4m high and bushy. Two cairns, 3m high, stand on the N and SE sides, respectively, of Danak.

**7.8 Jabbara** (19°26'N., 40°04'E.) is a low, sand and coral islet, bordered by a steep-to reef. Shib al Madhun, with a small sand cay, lies about 2 miles NE of Jabbara.

Shib as Saqa, with a rocky islet, lies about 4 miles SSE of Jabbara.

**Shakir** (Shaker Island) (18°52'N., 40°25'E.) is a low and sandy islet with some bushes. It lies on a low coral reef and is steep-to on its N side.

**Ring Reef** (18°58'N., 40°22'E.), about 5 miles N of Shakir, is composed of coral. The sea breaks over its outer edge.

**Tidhkar** (Tedkar Island) (18°57'N., 40°36'E.), about 12 miles ENE of Shakir, is small and low, with a few bushes, and is fringed by a reef.

Muska, another small and low islet, lies on a steep-to coral reef, about 5 miles S of Tidhkar. Dusaqrya, a low islet, lies about 6 miles ESE of Tidhkar.

**Sharbain** (18°44'N., 40°37'E.) is a low, sand and coral islet with a few bushes. Dorish, about 13 miles SSE of Sharbain, is a low, sandy islet, covered with bushes and also fringed by a reef. Shib Abu Saiyal lies SE of Dorish. The sea breaks over it.

**Maghabiyah** (18°15'N., 40°45'E.) and Jazrat Sabiyah, about 2 miles NE, are low, coral and sand islets. Jazirat Al Halah, a small sand cay, lies about 2 miles SSW of Maghabiyah. A low sand bank and two reefs have been seen NE of these islets. Farther N, Farasan Bank appears to be full of shoal patches.

**7.9 Mafsubber Island** (18°14'N., 40°53'E.) is fringed by a reef. A conspicuous wreck lies in an approximate position on a detached reef lying about 4 miles SW of Mafsubber Island.

**Zuqaq** (18°04'N., 40°48'E.), lying 11 miles SSW of Mafsubber Island, is a low sandbank. Shib Maras is a group that extends about 8 miles SSE from a position about 2 miles SE of Zuqaq; the sea breaks on its N and S parts.

Dahret Abu Masali is a low sandbank about 3 miles SE of Zuqaq. Shib Rabid is a small rocky patch about 3 miles N of Dahret Abu Masali. A similar patch lies about 1 mile SW of Shib Rabid. The sea breaks on both these patches.

Dahret Maraya are two small sandy islets about 6.5 to 9 miles, respectively, E of Dahret Abu Masali; the E islet is fringed by a reef. A rocky patch lies midway between the two islets; two rocky patches lie close SW of the W islet.

A shoal, on which there are several pointed rocks with a least depth of 3.6m, lies midway between the S end of Shab Maras and the W islet of Dahret Maraya. To the E and ESE of Dahret Maraya are numerous rocky patches.

**Wasaliyat Islets** (17°41'N., 40°55'E.), lying on a coral shoal, are low and sandy.

**7.10 Shib Farasan** (16°40'N., 41°30'E.), a bank with many islands, shoals, and rocky patches, lies near the W edge of Farasan Bank and fronts Jazair Farasan. It extends about 60 miles in a SE and NW direction and is from 8 to 18 miles in width. No known navigable channel exists across Shib Farasan, but between it and Jazair Farasan is a deep channel 2 to 5 miles wide.

**Al Baghlah** (16°57'N., 41°21'E.), the northernmost island on Shib Farasan, lies on the N part of a reef. A lighted beacon marks the island. Dhi Dahaya, low and sandy, lies about 5 miles SE of Al Baghlah. Close SE of Dhi Dahaya is another low and sandy islet. The three Stewart Islets lie about 22 miles SE of Dhi Dahaya.

**Marrak** (16°24'N., 41°51'E.), the southernmost island on Shib Farasan, is low and ill-defined. It lies on a shoal which extends about 3 miles N and 1.5 miles S.

Tawasila and Cayte lie on the N edge of this shoal. Marrak is reported to give a good radar return up to a distance of 19 miles.

An islet lies on a shoal about 7 miles N of Marrak. A wreck, which had two masts and the bridge showing, lies stranded close E of the islet lying on the shoal.

**7.11 Jazair Farasan** (16°45'N., 42°00'E.), E of Shib Farasan, is a group containing the largest islands on the E side

of the Red Sea. Farasan al Kabir and Sajid, the two largest, are connected by a shallow spit. They are of considerable height and interspersed with plains and valleys.

Jabal al Qasr, about 5 miles NNW of Ras Abarah, the SE extremity of Farasan al Kabir, is the most conspicuous hill on the above two islands.

Jabal Shidda, a conspicuous bluff about 7 miles WNW of Ras Abarah, appears wedge-shaped on some bearings, but on N bearings shows as a hummock with that has a peak in the middle.

**Matrahayn** (17°09'N., 41°37'E.), the northwesternmost islet of Jazair Farasan, is formed by a small group of rocks about 3m high.

**Wishka** (17°01'N., 41°36'E.) is 18.3m high, composed of sand and coral, and fringed by a reef with several rocks. Jabal Muhammad, about 5 miles ENE of Wishka, rises in its E part to a wedge-shaped hill, 46m high.

**Ad Dissan** (16°55'N., 41°39'E.) is a flat island gradually rising toward the center. Jabal Dissan, a conspicuous hummock, 67m high, rises in the S part of Ad Dissan. A cairn stands on the S side of the island. The island lies on a shoal bank, on which are several islets. A conspicuous rock lies on this shoal bank off the SW side of the island.

Safan, 12m high, lies close off the N extremity of Ad Dissan, and is separated from it by a narrow channel.

**Farasan al Kabir** (16°42'N., 42°00'E.), extending SE from Ras Farasan, its NW extremity, is high and rocky. A 75m hill stands about 6 miles SSE of Ras Farasan. There is anchorage for dhows off the coast NW of this hill.

**7.12 Janabah Bay** (Genaba Bay) (16°40'N., 42°03'E.), on the S side of Farasan al Kabir, affords sheltered anchorage in its E part. The bay, with general depths of 12.8 to 36.6m, is entered via a clear passage, about 2 miles wide.

The coast between the SE entrance of Janabah Bay and Ras Abarah, 6 miles ESE, is low. About midway along the E coast of the island, the village of Farasan lies about 2 miles inland.

A fort, in ruins, stands about 0.4 mile NW of the village. Khella, a small fishing village and the port for Farasan al Kabir, lies on the coast N of Farasan.

In the anchorage off this village it is inadvisable to anchor in less than 36.6m as the bottom appears to be uneven. The fort is a good mark for approaching this anchorage from N.

A bank, on which lies many islets and dangers, extends about 6 miles E, then 8 miles N from the middle of the E side of Farasan al Kabir.

**Abulad Islets** (16°48'N., 42°09'E.), with many dangerous patches N, lie near the N end of this bank; there is a conspicuous knob on the S end of the central islet of this group.

North Sulain and South Sulain, with a smaller group close S, lie about 2 miles SSE of Abulad Islets. The latter islet is the highest in the vicinity, and has a flat summit with a fort.

The coast between Ras al Jass, the N extremity of Farasan al Kabir, and Al Qabr, about 6 miles SSW, is fringed by a reef. This reef extends about 4 miles N from Ras al Jass; a shoal with depths of 3.6 to 5.5m extends about 1.5 mile farther NW.

Seil Sherra Saghira and Seil Sherra Kabir lie on this reef about 2 miles, respectively, WNW and NW of Ras al Jass.

Al Qabr is approached through a narrow, tortuous channel between the reefs. The fairway is encumbered with rocks and has a least depth of 5.5m.

**Sajid** (16°52'N., 41°52'E.) lies in a bight on the N side of Farasan al Kabir. A narrow promontory, fronted on both sides by several islets, extends N and WNW from the N part of the island, and terminates in Ras Rasib.

**Khawr Sajid** (16°50'N., 41°57'E.), on the E side of Sajid, has depths of 16.5 to 23.8m and affords complete shelter. The shores of the bay are fringed by a reef, which has a small opening, about 16m wide, on its NW side. The village of Segid and a grove of date trees stand on the NW shore of the bay. The houses in the village are in ruins.

**East Mandhar Island** (16°51'N., 41°58'E.), on the S side of the entrance of Khawr Sajid, rises to a height of 30m in Jabal Mandhar. The island lies on the edge of the coastal reef extending from the S side of Sajid. Duff Islet lies about 0.5 mile S of the N entrance of the bay; about 0.5 mile farther SW is a rocky patch with a depth less than 1.8m.

The channel leading into Khawr Sajid has a least width of 0.2 mile in a least depth of 10.9m.

**Sayr Abd** (Seil Abadho) (17°01'N., 42°02'E.) is about 6.1m high, small, and mushroom-shaped.

**7.13 Kaira** (16°47'N., 41°42'E.), rather high and wooded, lies about 6 miles SSW of Ras Farasan, the NW extremity of Farasan al Kabir. Zufaf, about 3 miles S of Kaira, is high and conspicuous. A conspicuous sand spit is located close E of a 30m hill about 1 mile NNW of the SE extremity of the island; a conspicuous white cliff lies about 2 miles farther NW.

Doewa Reef, with a least depth of 1.8m, extends about 2 miles NW from a position about 0.5 mile NE of the SE extremity of the island.

An inlet lies on the NE side of Zufaf. The entrance of the inlet, between Doewa Reef and the SE end of a shoal marked by a beacon 1.8m high, extending SE from the NE entrance of the inlet, is about 0.5 mile wide and has a least depth of 10.9m.

A rock, awash, lies about 0.3 mile S of the N entrance of the inlet and is marked by a beacon. About 0.4 mile farther W, two beacons stand close W and S, respectively, of a small islet.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage has been taken, in 18.3m, about 0.2 mile N of the N end of Zufaf. Anchorage can also be taken, in less than 36.6m, W and NW of Doewa Reef.

**7.14 Akbar Uqayli** (16°37'N., 41°53'E.) is high and fringed by a reef. Salubah and Dumsuq lie on the NW and SE ends, respectively, of a shallow bank, about 8 miles in length, SE of Akbar Uqayli. The former is high while the latter, also high, is almost divided in half by a narrow inlet.

**Qumhah** (Kumh) (16°38'N., 42°00'E.), fronting the entrance of Janabah Bay, has an inlet on its S side. The island is steep-to on its NE and E sides, but is fringed by a reef on its SW side. A peak, about 27m high, on the W side of the inlet, is conspicuous.

The shores of the inlet are rocky and steep-to for about 1 mile within its entrance. There is a shallow bight about 0.5 mile within the entrance, on the W side of the inlet.

The N entrance point of this bight is formed by a series of peculiar rocks, which are a good mark for entering the inlet.

**Anchorage.**—Good anchorage can be taken in this inlet, in 14.6 to 16.5m, with a point about 1 mile within the E entrance point, bearing 071°.

**7.15 Strawbridge Strait** (16°35'N., 42°17'E.) lies W of the extensive bank on which Masaqif and Zahrat Sumayr lie; the depths in the strait were reported to be 3.6m.

**Sumayr** (16°30'N., 42°13'E.), small and low, lies about 6 miles SE of Ras Abarah; a reef extends about 2 miles WNW from it. A rock, with a depth of less than 1.8m, lies about 2 miles S of Sumayr.

Passage through the strait should not be attempted without local knowledge. Dangerous rocks are charted in the S entrance of the strait.

**Zahrat Sumayr** (16°28'N., 42°16'E.), low and fringed by a reef, lies on the SW side of the extensive bank mentioned above about 3 miles SE of Sumayr. This bank, on which are numerous shoal and rocky patches, extends about 6 miles SSE and 12.5 miles NNE, respectively, from Zahrat Sumayr.

Masaqif, about 7 miles NNE of Zahrat Sumayr, consists of three low islets. A wreck, with the hull, stack, and two masts showing, lies stranded about 2 miles SSW of Zahrat Sumayr; this wreck was reported conspicuous many years ago.

**Duharab** (16°17'N., 41°57'E.), lying about 21 miles SW of Ras Abarah, is low, sandy, and surrounded, within 1.5 miles, by rocky shoals. A conspicuous wreck, the position of which is approximate, lies about 2 miles SSE of the island. The forecastle and stack of the wreck was showing and appeared as a vessel approaching from S.

**7.16 Rumayn** (16°24'N., 42°14'E.) is sandy and highest at its NW end. The island is fringed by a reef and some shoal heads, which show well, lie from 1.5 to 2.5 miles E.

Murain (Maran Islet) about 3 miles SE of Rumayn, lies on the N edge of a reef, and has a white cross on its NE extremity. Barri and Rafa Barri, lying on the SW part of this bank, are not as conspicuous as the dark rocky islets in the vicinity. Both islands are fringed by reefs.

**Juzur Duqaylah** (Dugaila Islands) (16°17'N., 42°28'E.) lie on the SW side of a shoal. The NW island, with a small village and mosque, is about 9m high, while the SE island is about 27m high.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage can be taken, in 5.0m, off the NW side of the NW island.

Jazirat al Bayda, about 2 miles ESE of Juzur Duqaylah, is high and prominent. Some rocky islets lie within 1 mile N through W of Jazirat al Bayda. A reef, nearly awash, extends about 2 miles N from a position about 0.4 mile SE of Jazirat al Bayda. Jabal Jink and Maflaqayn, both of which are high and rocky, lie on a reef about 2 miles SW of the larger of the Juzur Duqaylah.

**Jazirat Fasht** (16°10'N., 42°21'E.) is high and has a village and a mosque in its center. A reef, over which the sea breaks, extends about 5 miles S from Jazirat Fasht. Two islets lie on this reef.

**Sana Island** (16°07'N., 42°15'E.), about 5 miles WSW of Jazirat Fasht, is low, white, and sandy. A 5.5m shoal extends as far as 0.5 mile NE and 1.5 miles SE from Sana Island.

**Lubwan** (Loban Island) (15°53'N., 42°17'E.) is bordered by underhung cliffs, about 3m high, and shows up well. Landing is possible only in calm weather.

### Inner Channels East of Farasan Bank

**7.17** The Inner Channels on the E side of the Red Sea extend from Al Lith to **Khalij Kamaran** (15°25'N., 42°40'E.). The channel, which is encumbered with many dangers, is from 0.5 mile to 12 miles wide and affords good anchorage.

Throughout the channels, the charts are in many places inaccurate and incomplete. Hazy weather frequently renders navigation difficult. From January to May, however, the visibility is very good, and the distant mountains often show well.

In winter and early spring, the water level is higher than in the summer, and though this difference is small, it has a considerable effect on the visibility of the reefs.

The reefs, which generally dry in summer, are covered in winter and show as light green-colored water. Sometimes the red or green discoloration's caused by algae make the reef's discolorations less noticeable.

**Winds—Weather.**—From January to June, inclusive, NW winds prevail, but in the early part of the year, there are frequent days of calms, and light land and sea breezes. The weather is more unsettled in summer, and there are occasional W and SW gales. The sea then becomes confused in the Inner Channels and navigation is difficult.

Usually in the winter, it is calm in the morning and often freshens in the afternoon to a strong breeze, which falls at sunset.

From January to May, inclusive, there is practically no rain. It has been reported that rain fell only on one day during a survey made during these months.

The conditions become more unsettled toward the end of May, and thick mists and haze as a result of heat are then common.

**Tides—Currents.**—The currents in the Inner Channels set mostly N from January to June, inclusive, when the prevailing wind is NW. If the winds are strong, the currents may for a short time set S, and on such occasions the water piles up in the narrow channels. The N set is greater when the wind falls, seldom attaining a velocity of more than 0.5 knot.

**7.18 Lunka Channel** (20°09'N., 40°07'E.) extends from the N approach to Al Lith to the entrance of Enterprise Channel, about 29 miles SE. The channel is entered between Qita Al Qursh and Shib Habil. It has a width of 0.5 to 1.5 miles and depths that appear to be 28 to 61m.

On the NE side of Lunka Channel, the coast is low and covered with scrub for a distance of about 4 miles SE of Al Lith. Then for a distance of about 9 miles ESE to Marsa Raka, the coast rises to a ridge of sand hills, of which North Raka, 21.3m high, and South Raka, 20.7m high, are the most conspicuous. Inland, a sandy plateau rises to numerous low hillocks.

A conspicuous clump of palms, 13.4m high, stands on the coast about 4 miles SSE of Al Lith. From SE, this group appears as two palms.

Shoals, with a least depth of 3.6m, extend about 4 miles SW from the coast from a position about 3 miles S of Al Lith.

Imogene Shoal, an 8.5m patch, is the SW of these shoals and shows as a patch of light green.

**Raka Shoals** (20°00'N., 40°25'E.), a group of well-defined reefs, some of which dry, extend about 3 miles SSW from South Raka. North Reef, on the W side of Raka Shoals, shows as a patch of light green.

Shib Mudharr, about 0.5 mile SE of North Reef, has depths of less than 1.8m, and is well-defined. A range of sandhills, 15.2 to 18.3m high, extends along the coast for a distance of about 7 miles ESE from South Raka; the coast then becomes low and sandy to Jalajil.

**7.19 Shib Subaikha** (19°56'N., 40°27'E.), about 6 miles SSE of South Raka, consists of two rocky patches with depths of less than 1.8m. The S patch is light green in color and generally visible; an 8.7m patch lies close W of the S patch.

On the SW side of Lunka Channel, there are numerous reefs and shoals lying between Qita al Qursh and Ghawwas Bank, about 25 miles SE.

**Gordon Patches** (19°55'N., 40°27'E.), about 0.5 mile SSW of the S end of Shib Subaikha, consists of several shoals with depths of 2m or less.

There is deep water between these shoals, but the water over them shows only a little discoloration.

**Enterprise Channel** (19°48'N., 40°33'E.), the continuation of Lunka Channel, extends from a position about 4 miles S of Jalajil, in a general SE direction, to a position about 4 miles W of Ras al Hasan, about 21 miles SE of Jalajil. The passage is from 0.5 mile to 2 miles in width between the shoals and has depths of 14.6 to 42m.

**Jalajil** (19°54'N., 40°32'E.), a point rising to dunes 7.6m high, has a conspicuous white cliff, 4.2m high, at its W extremity. The coastal reef extends about 2 miles NW from the point, and some detached reefs and shoals lie as far as 2 miles NNW of it. The sand dunes N of Jalajil are reported to give a good radar return.

The coast between Jalajil and Ras al Askar, about 5 miles SSE, is low and sandy. The latter point, covered with mangroves, is conspicuous, as it stands on the low ground where the Wadi Halya flows into the sea.

**Shib al Farkan** (19°39'N., 40°34'E.), with numerous coral heads, lies W of Ras al Askar and is separated by a narrow channel. This channel, which is less than 183m wide in places, is not recommended.

**7.20 Qita al Auwal** (19°50'N., 40°32'E.), on the NE side of the entrance of Enterprise Channel about 3 miles W of Ras al Askar, has a least depth of 4.2m. Shoals, with depths of 7.3 to 18.3m, lie between Jalajil and Qita al Auwal. Less water was reported over the shoals, which had extended 0.5 mile S.

Qita Ath Thani, on the SW side of this passage, is a group of shoals, with a least depth of 4.5m, lying about 3 miles WSW of Ras al Askar. Shib Auda, a conspicuous drying patch, lies at the W end of Shib al Farkan, about 2 miles W of Ras al Askar. Shoals extend about 0.3 mile NW and W from its N end. Qita al Bitan, about 3 miles SW of Ras al Askar, has a least depth of 3.0m and is clearly visible. Al Mafriqat, about 0.65 mile ESE

of Qita al Bitan, dries. Shib Namis, about 2 miles S of Ras al Askar, dries and is steep-to.

**Jinnabiyat** (19°46'N., 40°35'E.), the largest and westernmost of a group of islands fringed by reefs, is low, and covered with scrub and mangroves on its N side. A shoal, with a depth of less than 1.8m at its S end, lies about 0.5 mile NW of Jinnabiyat. Melma Islet, 2.4m high, lies close E of Jinnabiyat, and is connected with the latter by a narrow drying reef.

Two above-water rocks, covered with scrub, lie on a detached reef about 0.2 mile NE of Melma Islet. Muhammad Islet, the northeasternmost of the above group, is 2.1m high and has a conspicuous clump of bushes near its center. It is fringed by a reef which extends about 0.2 mile NW.

A 3.6m patch, with a depth of less than 1.8m at its SE end, lies about 0.3 mile N of Muhammad Islet. Qita Kashafi, with a least depth of 3.3m, lies about 0.3 mile SE of Muhammad Islet. Bar al Bahhar is the passage between the 3.6m patch N of Muhammad Islet and the shoals about 0.3 mile NE.

**7.21** The coast between **Ras al Humara** (19°48'N., 40°37'E.) and Ras Kinnateis, about 5 miles SE, forms the SW side of a peninsula composed of low sand dunes, with a belt of mangroves on each side.

**Sanak Islet** (19°43'N., 40°38'E.), about 2 miles SW of Ras Kinnateis, is low, covered with scrub, and fringed by a reef, which extends about 0.5 mile W from the islet. The W edge of this reef is not clearly defined, and on its SW edge are a few coral heads above water.

Shib Belem, about 0.5 mile N of Sanak Islet, dries and is fairly conspicuous; a sand cay lies on Shib Belem. Shib Abyad, about 6 miles SSE of Sanak Islet, is white, conspicuous, and steep-to. It is the SW reef of a large area of foul ground extending E.

**Sirrayn** (Sirrain) (19°38'N., 40°37'E.) lies about 8 miles S of Jinnabiyat. A hill W of the summit is flat-topped, and between the two is a conspicuous truncated cone, about 30m high. The ends of the island are low. The W end of the island is marshy and has a few clumps of mangroves on its NE side.

The high ground consists generally of very rugged coral with a base of red sandstone outcropping on the S shore. Several shoal patches and numerous coral heads extend about 7 miles N from Sirrain. These dangers lie on the W side of the channel.

**Directions.**—All the reefs are clearly visible, but a good lookout aloft is necessary. From a position in the approach to Al Lith about 3 miles NE of Qita al Qursh, alter course to the SE to pass about 0.5 mile SW of Imogene Shoal.

From this position, make good a course to pass midway between Shib Subaikha and Gordon Patches and, when about 1 mile past these dangers, course can then be shaped for the entrance of Enterprise Channel.

From the entrance of Enterprise Channel, steer a SE course to a position about 3 miles SW of Ras al Askar, then an ESE course to Bab al Bahhar. Pass through Bab al Bahhar with the middle of Sanak Islet bearing 148° and, when the summit of Sirrayn bears 184°, steer for it on that bearing until past the 5.9m patch W of Sanak Islet. Course can then be shaped to the SSE, passing about 0.3 mile W of Shib Abyad.

It was reported that the passage N of Muhammad Islet appeared to be easier and preferable to Bab al Bahhar, as the two reefs on either side of Bab al Bahhar are difficult to see.

By keeping the reef fringing Muhammad Islet, which is usually clearly visible, close aboard, these reefs are avoided.

**7.22 Wemyss Passage** (19°46'N., 40°21'E.), from NE of Abu Latt, passes through Chisholm Passage, then SW and S of Ghawwas Bank, and finally NE between the shoals S of Jinnabiyat and N of Sirrayn into Enterprise Channel.

**Al Qad al Wustani** (20°02'N., 40°08'E.) dries and is clearly visible. The sea breaks on it during strong winds.

**Shib Ghufra** (19°47'N., 40°23'E.), on the SW end of Ghawwas Bank, is the only drying reef in the vicinity. It is light green in color, conspicuous, and steep-to on its SW side.

**Daughish Rock** (19°42'N., 40°31'E.), about 6 miles NW of the W extremity of Sirrayn, has a depth of 9.1m; several shoal patches lie SW of this rock.

**Shib Khadra** (19°45'N., 40°32'E.), about 3 miles WSW of Jinnabiyat, dries. A sand cay, which sometimes shifts with the wind and sea, lies on this reef. Several detached patches of reef lie close S of Shib Khadra.

**Directions.**—Vessels approaching this passage from W should steer E on the parallel of 20°N, passing N of **Shib Janab** (19°55'N., 39°56'E.), Shib Sulaim, and Abu Latt.

If bound for Wemyss Passage from Al Lith, approach with the summit of Abu Latt bearing 185°, which leads clear of the shoals N of the island and E of Al Qad al Wustani.

When about 2 miles NE of Abu Latt on either of the above courses, alter course to the SE through Chisholm Passage, passing E of **Chisholm Rock** (19°54'N., 40°15'E.).

The drying reefs on either side of Chisholm Passage at this point are about 0.5 mile apart; the sea breaks on them during strong winds.

Continue on a SE heading, passing about 1 mile W of Shib Ghufra. From a position about 2 miles S of Shib Ghufra, make good an ESE course to a position about 2 miles S of Shib Khadra.

When Sanak Islet bears 090°, steer for it on that bearing until the SW extremity of Melma Islet bears 000°, then course should be altered to the NE into Enterprise Channel. Abu Latt and Sirrayn are good marks when using this passage. A good lookout must be kept for reefs; caution is necessary.

## Ghubbat al Mahasin

**7.23 Ghubbat al Mahasin** (19°45'N., 40°43'E.), with general depths of 12.8 to 21.9m, is entered between Ras Kinnateis and Ras al Hasan, about 9 miles SE. A chain of low islets and coral reefs extends across the entrance, but between these are two navigable channels, one at the N end and the other at the S end.

The E side of the bay is low and backed by sand hills, about 6.1m high, which extend as far as a point about 3 miles NE of Ras al Hasan. Along the shore are some scattered clumps of mangroves. Groups of huts stand on the N and E sides of the bay.

**Ras al Hasan** (19°38'N., 40°46'E.), the N extremity of a narrow projection extending about 2 miles NNW from the coast, is low, sandy, and covered with scrub. On its seaward side is a clump of mangroves.

The ground rises steeply to a cliffy bluff, about 10.6m high. Zughuib Islet, on the coastal reef about 3 miles S of Ras al Hasan, is low, sandy, and scarcely visible.

Gheibisa Islet, Umm Ibsas Islet, and Minzak Islet lie about 1.5, 1.5, and 3.5 miles, respectively, SSE of Ras Kinnateis. They are all low and sandy; a mangrove bush on Umm Ibsas Islet is a good mark.

Umm Al Gharaniq Islands, a group thickly bordered with mangroves, lie about 2 miles NNW of Ras al Hasan. Umm al Qandil, about 1 mile ENE of Ras Kinnateis, is low and bordered by a thick belt of mangroves. A reef extends about 0.5 mile E from its E extremity, and an above-water rock, covered with bushes, lies on the reef extending about 0.5 mile NNE from the islet.

Anchorage can be taken, in 12.8 to 14.6m, coral and mud, about 0.2 mile NE of the above rock. The N entrance of Ghubbat al Mahasin lies between Ras Kinnateis and Gheibisa Islet. A small drying reef in mid-channel divides the channel into two parts. The S part is about 0.1 mile wide and is recommended; the shoals in the N part are not clearly visible.

When entering this bay, vessels should keep the N side of the recommended channel close aboard to avoid a small detached drying reef close N of Gheibisa Islet.

The S entrance of the bay lies between Umm al Gharaniq Islands and Ras al Hasan. It is about 1 mile wide, and the reefs on each side are clearly visible. The point about 3 miles NE of Ras al Hasan, marked by a clump of mangroves, is a good mark in the approach.

## Inner Channels (continued)

**7.24** Between Ras al Hasan and Al Qunfudhah, about 35 miles SE, the Inner Channel continues in a SE direction, roughly paralleling the coast.

The **Nahud Islets** (19°33'N., 40°47'E.), on the NE side of the Inner Channel, lie on a reef about 5 miles S of Ras al Hasan. The N edge of this reef is usually visible.

Two reefs lie about 2 miles E and 4 miles ESE, respectively, of the Nahud Islets. There are reported to be patches, with depths of 11 to 14.6m, between these two reefs and the Nahud Islets.

**Ghurab** (19°30'N., 40°53'E.) is low and flat, with well-defined extremities. A chain of low, sandy islets and cays extends about 2 miles NNW and 2.5 miles SE, respectively, from the islets.

**Safiq** (19°32'N., 40°44'E.), on the SW side of the Inner Channel, lies about 7 miles SE of Sirrayn; it is low and sandy, with a few bushes. Detached reefs lie as far as 1.5 miles E of Safiq.

**Umm Ali** (19°31'N., 40°45'E.), close SE of the S end of Safiq, is thickly covered with bushes on its E end and is a good mark when seen from the N.

Abu Rukaba, with a conspicuous clump of bushes, lies about 0.5 mile off the middle of the E side of Long Island, the southernmost of these islets. There are some conspicuous clumps of bushes near the N end of Long Island.

The **Fara Islands** (19°20'N., 40°50'E.), extending about 8 miles SSE from the S end of Long Island, are low and sandy. From N, they consist of Third Islet, Next Island, and Pelican Island.

Next Island is covered with bushes, and between it and Third Islet is a sand cay.

Pelican Island, 6.1 to 9.1m high, is conspicuous from S. On the E part of Pelican Island and around a lagoon on its S side are mangroves; the W part of this island is covered with dry scrub.

A bushy islet lies on the edge of Farasan Bank about 0.3 mile ESE of Pelican Island.

**Anchorage.**—Good anchorage, in 18m, sand, can be taken off the NE side of Pelican Island; it is sheltered from W and SW winds. The entrance of Baghghalah Channel (Baggala Channel), which is used by native craft to cross Farasan Bank, is a break in the E side of Farasan Bank, about 2 miles SSE of Pelican Island.

**7.25 Umm as Saifa** (19°03'N., 41°02'E.), 2.4m high, low, sandy, and bushy, lies on the E edge of a reef extending about 0.4 mile S. A shoal, with a depth of 6.4m, extends about the same distance NW from the islet.

**Directions.**—From a position about 0.3 mile W of Shib Abyad, vessels should steer a SE course until Abu Rukaba bears 242°. Then alter course to the SSE from Umm as Saifa, passing about 1 mile W of Crawford Reef and 0.5 mile W of Cox Reef. These reefs lie W of Al Qunfudhah. Umm as Saifa is a good mark and is usually seen from some distance N of Crawford Reef and Cox Reef.

**Al Qunfudhah** (19°08'N., 41°04'E.) is a small town and consists chiefly of huts. From S, two minarets in the middle of the town and a tower about 0.5 mile S of it are conspicuous. A mosque with a minaret stands between the town and the tower.

A pier extends SW almost to the edge of the coastal reef S of the town, but it is not suitable for landing.

**Crawford Reef** (19°08'N., 41°01'E.), about 4 miles W of Al Qunfudhah, is awash and generally clearly visible. There is a small sand cay on the reef in the summer.

Cox Reef, about 4 miles WSW of Al Qunfudhah and about 2 miles S of Crawford Reef, has a least depth of 0.9m; it is difficult to distinguish until close.

The bay off Al Qunfudhah, fringed by reefs, lies between the extremity of a low projecting point about 2 miles N of the town and a low rounded point close S of the town.

The coastal reef extends about 0.4 mile W from the N entrance point; a shoal with a depth of 4.5m at its S end extends about 0.1 mile S from this reef. About 0.3 mile farther S is a detached drying reef; patches of reefs lie between this detached reef and the coast.

From close S of the S entrance point, a tongue of reef extends about 0.6 mile WNW.

A large detached reef, about 1 mile in length, lies close W of the S entrance point, and is separated from it by a passage filled with wrecks.

An islet, 2.7m high, with some bushes, stands on the E side of this reef.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage can be taken, in about 9 to 11m, in the S part of the bay W of the town, from 0.5 to 0.75 mile offshore. It is sheltered from the S by the large detached reef with an islet on it.

**Caution.**—Vessels approaching the anchorage should pass about 0.3 mile S of Cox Reef and then steer NE for the entrance of the bay.

**7.26 Ghubbat al Qina** (19°04'N., 41°09'E.) is entered between Al Qunfudhah and Ras Makasir about 11 miles SSE.

The coast is low and fringed by reef. Some white sand hills, about 5m high, stand at the head of the bay.

A chain of reefs extend about 3 miles SSE from the S entrance of the bay off Al Qunfudhah; an islet, 1.5m high, lies on the S part of this reef. Sawle Reef, awash at very LW, lies about 1 mile WSW of the above islet.

Rouquette Reef, about 3 miles S of the same islet, dries. Shib Qina, about 3 miles E of Rouquette Reef, is a group of drying patches.

**Ras Makasir** (18°57'N., 41°07'E.) is the W end of a reef, which is connected to the coast by a drying mudflat. Reefs, the outer edges of which are clearly visible, extend about 1 mile NW from the point. Nares Reef and Purvis Reef, both of which dry, lie about 2 and 3 miles, respectively, NNW of Ras Makasir. A small detached reef, with a depth of 3.6m, at its W edge lies close W of Nares Reef.

**7.27 Umm al Qamari Islets** (18°58'N., 41°04'E.), about 5 miles SSE of Umm as Saifa, are two islets that are low, sandy, and covered with bushes. The E islet is 6m high, while the W islet is 3m high; the islets are fringed by a reef.

Cullinane Reef, nearly awash, lies about 0.5 mile N of the E islet. A 4.5m patch and a 3.6m patch lie close W and 0.4 mile SW, respectively, of the same islet.

To the W of a line drawn between Umm as Saifa and the westernmost Umm al Qamari Islet are several shoal patches, which are usually visible, but some have not been examined.

Shib Ath Thalatha extends about 0.5 mile SSE from a position about 1 mile ESE of the W part of Umm al Qamari Islets. The two N parts of these three reefs have sand cays on them during most of the year.

The coast between Ras Makasir and Ras Abu Matnah, about 5 miles SSE, and Ras Abu Kalb, about 11 miles farther SSE, is low, sandy, and covered with scrub.

Ras Abu Matnah is fringed by a reef; a shoal, with a depth of 2.7m, extends about 2 miles S from the point.

Shib Aniker extends about 2 miles SW from a low point on the coast about 5 miles SSE of Ras Abu Kalb. Its outer edge is clearly defined, parts of it being awash at very LW.

Booth Patch and Salmond Patch, with depths of 3.6m and 4.5m, respectively, are difficult to distinguish. The former lies about 2 miles SW of Ras Makasir while the latter lies about 1 mile WSW of Ras Abu Matnah.

**Mason Reefs** (18°51'N., 41°02'E.) are a group of five patches with a least depth of 0.6m at their N end.

**Shib Anda** (18°51'N., 41°09'E.) extends from 1.5 to 2.5 miles S of Ras Abu Matnah. Near its N edge is a sand cay, awash at HW. This drying reef is steep-to, except at its S end, where coral heads extend about 1 mile SSW.

**7.28 Pettis Reef** (18°48'N., 41°09'E.), which dries, lies about 5 miles SSW of Ras Abu Matnah; several large boulders lie on the E edge of this reef. Shoals, with depths of 3.6 to 5.5m, lie within 0.5 mile N, W, and S of this reef.

Anchorage can be taken, in 20.1m, sand and mud, off the E side of Pettis Reef. Tully Reef, partly awash at HW, lies about 2 miles S of Pettis Reef.

Coral heads extend about 0.4 mile NNW from this reef; a 3.6m patch lies about 0.5 mile E.

Fuller Shoal, with depths of 3.6 to 9.1m, lies about 3 miles NW of Ras Abu Kalb.

**Brook Shoal** (18°42'N., 41°05'E.), with a least depth of 2.7m, lies about 7 miles W of Ras Abu Kalb. There are several shoal patches, not closely examined, lying W of Brook Shoal. Backham Patches, with a least depth of 9.1m, coral, lies about 7 miles WSW of Ras Abu Kalb.

**Shirley Reefs** (18°41'N., 41°08'E.), a group which dries in places, lie about 4 miles WSW of Ras Abu Kalb. Shirley Reefs are not easily seen.

Hunt Patches, with depths of 5.5 to 12.8m, extend about 3 miles SE from a position about 3 miles WSW of Ras Abu Kalb. They are difficult to distinguish because of the discoloration of the water in the vicinity.

**7.29 Ras Hali** (18°36'N., 41°17'E.), lying about 9 miles SSE of Ras Abu Kalb, is low and covered with bushes and clumps of palm trees. A reef extends about 2 miles SW from the point.

The outer edge of this reef, steep-to and generally visible, has a sand cay on it. Some of the sand banks off the cape dry from 0.6 to 0.9m in summer; the water off the cape is usually very discolored, the bottom being soft mud.

Jabal Hali, lying about 23 miles NE of Ras Hali, appears pyramidal in shape when seen from N of Al Qunfudhah.

To the S of Al Qunfudhah its appearance quickly alters, and from Shib Anda it shows as an oblong mountain, with its N part rounded off abruptly.

The mountain range converges toward the coast in the vicinity of Khawr Nuhud, about 22 miles SSE of Ras Hali, and Khawr al Birk, about 3 miles farther S. Jabal Tusi Sham stands about 20 miles SE of Ras Hali and 6 miles inland.

Jabal Tusi Yemeni stands about 4 miles farther SE. These two peaks are larger than the others and from Khawr al Birk they appear as the N part of the range. There is a peak S of the above two which may be mistaken for Jabal Tusi Yemeni.

**Jabal Wasm** (Jabal Qahm) (18°01'N., 41°36'E.) stands on a peninsula. On NE bearings, this steep hill appears pointed while on E and SE bearings it shows as a round hill with a peak on its N slope. A steep, flat-topped hill, 219m high, stands about 3 miles ESE of Jabal Wasm; about 4 miles farther E is Jabal N, steep and conspicuous.

Jabal Baqara, close to the coast about 5 miles WSW of **Jabal Widan** (17°54'N., 41°48'E.), is 122m high and conspicuous on N bearings. The N and W sides of this hill are composed of black lava and on the S side is a white sand slope.

Jabal Husna-l Majis, about 6 miles SE of Jabal Widan, is steep on its N side, and has a fort on its summit. Jabal Itwad, about 23 miles ESE of Jabal Husna-l Majis, is conspicuous.

**Khawr Amiq** (18°28'N., 41°26'E.), about 10 miles SE of Ras Hali, is formed by a sandy point extending S, which can be identified by the gap it forms in the mangroves fronting the coast in the vicinity.

Shoals, with depths of less than 1.8m, extend about 2 miles S from the W entrance of Khawr Amiq.

Good anchorage can be taken in the bay N of Khawr Amiq in 9.1 to 18.3m, sheltered from N and E winds.

**Odin Shoal** (18°26'N., 41°25'E.), with a depth of 5.5m, lies about 2 miles S of the W entrance point of Khawr Amiq, and is only seen under favorable conditions. A 3.6m patch lies between Odin Shoal and the coast SE.

**Barton Islet** (18°23'N., 41°16'E.) lies on a reef; about 2 miles E on the same reef is another islet. Both these islets are low, sandy, and covered with bushes. Minto Patch, with a depth of 7.3m, lies about 3 miles WSW of Khawr Amiq.

Freeman Shoals lie close W of Minto Patch. The coast between Khawr Amiq and Khawr Nuhud, about 12 miles S, is fringed in places by reefs. About 4 miles N of Khawr Nuhud, the sandy coast is broken by a conspicuous, dark, flat-topped rocky point, 9.1m high.

**7.30 Umm Kerkan Shoal** (18°22'N., 41°24'E.), lying about 2 miles offshore, extends about 5 miles S from a position about 4 miles S of Khawr Amiq. Its N part is awash and clearly visible, while its E edge is steep-to and also clearly visible.

**Khawr Nuhud** (18°17'N., 41°28'E.) is divided into two small bights by a projection extending S. Both of these parts are almost filled with the coastal reef, which extends about 1 mile SSE from the N entrance point.

The coast between Khawr Nuhud and Khisa, about 22 miles SSE, is fringed by reefs extending as much as 3 miles offshore. The trend of this stretch of coast was reported, many years ago, to be inaccurately charted.

The coast in the vicinity of Jabal Qahm, about 5 miles NNW of Khisa, was reported to lie 2 miles farther E than charted.

**Jazirat Marqa** (18°13'N., 41°19'E.), about 10 miles WSW of Khawr Nuhud, is low, sandy, and bordered by a reef.

**Khawr al Birk** (18°14'N., 41°30'E.), fringed by reefs, is entered about 2 miles S of Khawr Nuhud, and is separated from it by a projection, off which the coastal reef extends about 2 miles SW. The entrance lies S of this reef and the reef extending about 3 miles SSW from the S entrance point. The passage into the inlet is reported to be tortuous and narrow.

**7.31 Hasr** (18°09'N., 41°29'E.), low and wooded, lies on the coastal reef. Abu-l-Mahlef Islet, small, conical, and about 15.2m high, lies on the coastal reef about 3 miles SE of Hasr.

North al Wasm (North al Qahm) and South al Wasm (South al Qahm), about 6 and 9 miles, respectively, SSE of Abu-l-Mahlef Islet, provide good sheltered anchorage.

Anchorage, in 20.1m, has been taken off the entrance of North al Wasm. There is a sand bar, with a least depth of 4.5m, across the entrance of North al Wasm and a depth of 11.0m, mud, within. South al Wasm has depths of 9.1 to 14.6m.

Two above-water rocks lie on the coastal reef about 2 miles WNW of the N entrance of North al Wasm. Khisa is a small village on the coast, about 3 miles S of South al Wasm.

**Widan** (17°52'N., 41°43'E.), about 7 miles SE of Khisa, is a village on the shore of a small bight formed by a narrow projection extending W and N from the coast. This projection has the appearance of an island from W. This bight provides anchorage, in 5.5 to 7.3m, sheltered from S winds.

**Kutumbul** (Qadimbal Islet) (17°54'N., 41°38'E.), about 3 miles S of Khisa, rises like a wedge to a small rugged peak.

A reef extends about 0.5 mile SSW from the island; a 2.7m patch, not visible, lies about 0.5 mile E of the island.

**7.32 Khawr al Makra** (17°48'N., 41°51'E.) is a small break in the coastal reef about 8 miles SE of Widan. Between Khawr al Makra and Khawr Itwad, about 22 miles SE, there are several villages along the coast, which is fringed in places by reefs and shoals lying as far as 3 miles offshore.

The coast in the vicinity of a large village about 11 miles SE of Khawr al Makra was reported to lie 3 miles farther NE than charted.

In general, anchorage is available all along the coast from Widan to Khawr Itwad.

**Sumayr** (17°47'N., 41°23'E.) is low and composed of sand and coral. A bank, with depths of 5.5 to 35m and probably less, extends about 5 miles N from a position about 1 mile NE of Sumayr. A rocky patch lies about 1 mile W of the middle of the W side of this bank; a similar patch lies about 2 miles ESE of its NE extremity.

Anchorage can be taken on this bank or off the W side of Sumayr, but care should be taken to avoid the shoal patches.

Mamali Saguir, a narrow reef on which the sea breaks in places, extends about 10 miles SSE from a position about 21 miles SSW of Khawr al Makra.

Matbakhayn, a rock, stands on the N end of this reef, and is a good mark. A beacon, 5m high, stands on the rock.

**Khawr Itwad** (17°34'N., 42°08'E.) is narrow and 1.8 to 3.6m deep. A large village is located about 4 miles E of the inlet. A 7.3m shoal, the position of which is approximate, was reported to lie about 6 miles SSE of Khawr Itwad. Caution is necessary, as shoal water may extend some distance from this shoal.

In general, anchorage is available all along the coast from Khawr Itwad to a position about 26 miles SSE.

**Firan** (17°11'N., 42°10'E.), on the W side of the Inner Channel about 29 miles SE of Matbakhayn, is covered with trees and bushes; its highest part forms a steep bluff W.

**Shairah** (17°04'N., 42°16'E.) is about 6.1m high and covered with bushes. Ghurab lies about 9 miles WSW of Firan near the W end of a bank. A small black rock lies about 0.3 mile NW of the N end of the island.

**7.33 Ras at Tarfa** (17°02'N., 42°20'E.) is the S extremity of a long bushy peninsula which forms the W side of Khawr Abu as Saba. The point is fringed by a reef, which extends about 0.2 mile S and 0.8 mile W. Farafir and two islets close W of its S extremity lie on a reef about 2 miles ESE of Ras at Tarfa.

From a distance, these three islets appear as one. An 11m shoal extends about 2 miles SE from the SE end of Farafir. Khawr Abu as Saba is encumbered with shoals on its E side for a distance of about 8 miles from its head.

Anchorage can be taken, in 7.3 to 14.6m, in the outer part of this inlet. The coast between the E entrance of Khawr Abu as Saba and Jizan, about 11 miles SSE, is flat and sandy, and fringed by reef.

Some hills, about 61m high, close behind Jizan are conspicuous, being the only high land in the vicinity.

**Qarn al Wada** (17°02'N., 42°30'E.), a bight in the coast about 3 miles SE of the E entrance of Khawr Abu as Saba, is almost filled with the coastal reef.

## Jizan (16°54'N., 42°31'E.)

World Port Index No. 48142

**7.34** Jizan (Gizan) is a developing port serving the S area of Saudi Arabia. The port deals mainly with breakbulk, container, ro-ro, and bulk cement cargo.

**Winds—Weather.**—The prevailing winds here are from NW in the summer and from SE in the winter.

**Tides—Currents.**—The tidal rise is less than 1m.



Jizan Marine Control Tower

**Depths—Limitations.**—Vessels up to 220m long, with a maximum draft of 10.5m, can be accommodated. The main harbor is comprised of a large basin, dredged to depths of 8.8 to 10.7m with 13 berths, 11 of which are used for general cargo

and ro-ro vessels, while two are dedicated solely to ro-ro operations. The approach channel has been dredged to a depth of 13.5m, and a turning basin just inside the breakwaters has a depth of 12.4m.

A pier, used by coastal tankers, extends 0.8 mile SW from the shore, 1.5 miles SE of the root of the South Breakwater; it has a T-head berth, with a dolphin at each end. The pier can accommodate two vessels with a maximum draft of 5.7m.

**Aspect.**—A conspicuous fort stands on a ridge about 0.5 mile E of the port area. Two radio masts stand close by the fort, while a third radio mast, with a small dish aerial, stands at the N end of town.

A conspicuous stranded wreck, probably one of two charted wrecks, stands about 1 mile NW of the harbor. A cement factory ship is reported to be permanently moored N of the main port area.

**Pilotage.**—Pilots are compulsory, and may be contacted through "Jizan Port Control" via VHF. The pilot boarding ground is located at the position 16°54'N, 42°26'8E. The vessel's ETA should be sent 48 hours in advance. Jizan Port Control should be contacted 16 hours and 2 hours before arrival.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage Area A and Anchorage Area B are located, respectively, approximately 4 miles WNW and 3 miles WSW of the harbor entrance.

Anchorage Area A, which is for cargo vessels, shows charted depths of 12.7 to 16.2m, but a reef with a least depth of 5.3m encroaches on the E portion of the anchorage. Anchorage Area B, which is for tankers, has charted depths of 15.8 to 19.8m.

**Caution.**—Vessels seeking passage to Jizan should exercise the appropriate caution, as the waters surrounding the port are not adequately charted. Less water or dangers in addition to those shown on the chart may exist.

The buoys marking the approach channel may be altered or missing. Two buoyed approach routes traverse the outer reefs to the port area, but the S fairway via **Pearly Gates** (16°23'N., 41°50'E.) was reported closed to shipping.

Vessels are urged to contact local authorities at Jizan for the latest information on recommended tracks, depths, aids to navigation, etc. before attempting to enter the N approach route, as it requires local knowledge.

**7.35 Abu Shuqar Islet** (16°56'N., 42°15'E.), on the SW side of the Inner Channel, is conspicuous and covered with trees. From a distance the islet appears as two islets, especially on NW bearings. The islet lies on the N part of Abu Shuqar Bank, which extends about 13 miles S and 5 miles W. The depths over this bank are irregular, and there are probably shoal heads.

**Zahrat Durakah** (Abu Raji) (16°52'N., 42°16'E.), about 5 miles S of Abu Shuqar Islet, shows as a sand cay during the summer, but at other times, the sea breaks over it. There are other islets between these two.

**Hibar Island** (16°54'N., 42°22'E.) lies about 7 miles ESE of Abu Shuqar Islet. A shoal, with depths of 5.5 to 10.9m and not easily distinguished, lies on the NE side of the Inner Channel, about 4 miles ENE of Hibar Island.

The coast SE of Jizan to Khawr al Wahlah, a distance of about 13 miles, is composed of rocky cliffs, backed by jungle. Qarn Ash Shurah, about 4 miles SSE of Jizan, is a bushy point.

**Khawr Al Wahlah** (16°44'N., 42°40'E.) has a narrow and shallow entrance between the fringing reefs.

The S end of a belt of mangroves at the entrance of this inlet and a sand patch on the coast about 0.4 mile SE of the mangroves are conspicuous marks. Harrier Reef, coral, lies about 2 miles SSW of the entrance of Khawr al Wahlah; Sandy Islet, 0.3m high, lies on its E side.

**Kathriyah** (16°43'N., 42°33'E.) lies on the SW side of the Inner Channel about 7 miles W of Khawr al Wahlah. It lies near the N end of a shoal extending about 5 miles S. Jafari and Dhahrat Jafari lie near the SW and SE ends, respectively, of this shoal.

The latter islet, which is visible only at LW, is a small sand cay. From S, Kathriyah is the first of this group to be seen. The coast SSE of Khawr al Wahlah is composed of rocky cliffs backed by jungle for a distance of 29 miles to Ras Musaghib.

**Oreste Point** (16°22'N., 42°46'E.) is located about 23 miles SSE of Khawr al Wahlah. Oreste Shoal, awash in places, extends about 2 miles W from Oreste Point. This shoal does not show well and its inner part consists of a reef that uncovers.

**Marsa Baqlah** (16°21'N., 42°47'E.) is a small dhow harbor fronted by a drying mudbank. On the N side of the entrance is a conspicuous tower; on the S side is a few huts. A ridge of white sandhills, about 6.1m high, extends from the N entrance of the inlet NW to Oreste Point.

It was reported that there were several rocky patches W of the mudbank, and less water than charted existed S of the mudbank.

**Anchorage.**—Good anchorage can be taken, in 7.3m, with the tower on the N side of the entrance of Marsa Baqlah bearing 050°, distant 1 mile.

**Maydi** (16°19'N., 42°49'E.), on top of a hill about 5 miles SE of Oreste Point, consists mainly of huts, but a square tower, surrounded by a few stone buildings, stands in the middle. A conspicuous white fort stands on the top of another hill, about 0.7 mile N of Maydi.

It was reported that the coastline in the vicinity of Maydi lies about 2 miles farther E than charted.

**7.36 Ashiq Bank** (16°25'N., 42°38'E.), with depths of 0.3 to 9.1m, lies on the E side of the Inner Channel. Ashiq Islands, lying on the S part of this islet, is only a sand cay.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage can be taken, in 18.3m, sand, with the N extremity of the N of the Ashiq Islands bearing 300°, distant 0.4 mile.

**Jazirat Tawq** (Atwaq) (16°19'N., 42°41'E.) has coasts of overhanging cliffs, 3m high. A sandspit, which covers only at HW in winter, extends about 0.5 mile E from the islet.

The coast between **Ras Musaghib** (16°15'N., 42°47'E.) and Al Luhayyah, about 34 miles SSW, is fringed by a reef, which extends as far as 3.5 miles offshore. From about 16 miles S of Ras Musaghib, the coast is bordered by mangroves and backed by sandy slopes covered with scrub.

**Habl** (16°10'N., 42°48'E.), a village about 6 miles S of Ras Musaghib, stands on a slight elevation. A conspicuous white house stands in the village. A vessel has anchored, in 8.2m, mud, about 2 miles off the coastal reef, with Habl bearing 097°.

This anchorage should be approached with the village bearing 100°, which leads S of the reef off Hahl and N of a shoal extending about 1 mile off the coastal reef.

**Ghurab** (16°10'N., 42°40'E.), on the W side of the Inner Channel, is 1.2m high. This islet, along with several others to the S, lies on the E edge of Farasan Bank; numerous rocky heads and shoals lie in this vicinity. Hoot Islet, a small sand cay, lies about 3 miles SE of Ghurab.

**Anchorage.**—There is reported to be good anchorage, in 9.1m, with the NE extremity of Ghurab bearing 240°, distant about 1 mile, but the approach is difficult.

Abu Shajarah, sandy and awash, lies about 2 miles W of Hoot Islet, and Abu Shadd, covered with bushes, lies about 3 miles farther W.

Jazirat Buhays (Buhais), low and sandy, lies about 7 miles S of Hoot Islet; about midway between these two islets is Uwaf, a small sand cay. A shoal of undetermined depth has been reported to extend from Uwaf in a NE direction for about 1 mile.

**7.37 Jazirat ar Raki** (15°58'N., 42°38'E.) is a low sand cay fringed by a reef extending about 0.5 mile NW from it. A large stone cairn is located on Jazirat ar Raki and a tomb stands on the NE end of the islet. The cairn was reported missing.

Good anchorage, in 31m, can be taken about 0.3 mile SE of Jazirat ar Raki. Nasib Shoal lies on the S side of the Inner Channel, and extends about 2 miles WSW from a position about 4 miles SSW of Jazirat Buhays.

Jurayb Island, about 1 mile SSE of Jazirat ar Raki, is a sand cay at the NE end of a shoal extending SW. A large stone cairn, reported missing, stands on the island.

**Az Zahair** (Dahayir Islets) (15°53'N., 42°41'E.) are four small indefinite sand cays, which at times are submerged; each is fringed by a reef. Bryony Shoal, with a least depth of 6m, lies about 7 miles SSW of the N cay; this shoal is difficult to distinguish.

**Jazirat Hamar** (15°46'N., 42°37'E.) is sandy and has bushes near its center. A reef, the extremity of which is often very difficult to see, extends about 2 miles SW from the island. There is a low shifting sandspit at the NE end of the island.

**Anchorage.**—Good anchorage for vessels of moderate size can be taken off the SE side of this sandspit, or during strong S winds, off the reef extending from the NW side of the island, at a distance of 0.4 mile off the island.

**7.38 Al Khawtamah** (Kutamah) (15°40'N., 42°18'E.) has a ridge of hills, about 30m high, in its E part. The W side of the island is low and sandy.

Shoals, with depths less than 10.9m, extend as far as 2.5 miles from the W side of the island and about 1 mile from its NE end.

**Al Uqban** (15°30'N., 42°23'E.) lies about 8 miles SSE of Al Khawtamah. The N part of the island is flat, with a conspicuous peak, 18.3m high. The middle part is low, sandy, and narrow; the S part is a flat tableland, rising from 5.5 to 20.1m, with steep cliffs on its NE side.

Two rocky islets lie on reefs close off the E side of the N part of the island. A light is located at the SE end of the island.

**Anchorage.**—Vessels of moderate size can obtain sheltered anchorage, in 14 to 27m, with the 18.3m peak at the N end of

Al Uqban bearing 240°, distant 0.4 mile; the bottom is coral and the depths very irregular.

**Jazirat Antufish** (15°43'N., 42°15'E.), about 5 miles ENE of Al Khawtamah, is flat and covered with low bushes and coarse grass, except at its SW end, where there is a hill, 36m high. The island is fringed by a reef on its N, E, and S sides.

Six Foot Rocks lie about 2 miles S of the SW end of Jazirat Antufish; some of these rocks are above-water and some are sunken. These rocks are black and conspicuous and may resemble the hull of a ship against the gray background of the island.

**Anchorage.**—There is good anchorage, in 21.9 to 25.6m, about 0.5 mile off the N coast of Jazirat Antufish, except in the vicinity of the shoal extending about 1 mile N from the middle of the island. This anchorage, however, is exposed to NW winds.

**7.39 Kusi** (Qusur) (15°44'N., 42°30'E.) is flat and bordered by reefs and shoals which extend as far as 0.5 mile offshore.

Another islet, about 0.5 mile SE of Kusi, is 2.1m high, with a few bushes near its center. It is fringed by reefs and shoals which extend as far as 0.5 mile S from the S end of the islet.

**Anchorage.**—During NW winds, the best anchorage in this vicinity is in 20.1m, about 0.2 mile off the middle of the N side of the above islet.

**Jazirat al Bawarid** (15°43'N., 42°33'E.), about 4 miles E of Jazirat Antufish, is bare and flat. Its W end is composed of conspicuous dark cliffs, 3m high; its summit, 6.7m high, is near its E end.

**Al Murk** (15°38'N., 42°36'E.), about 4 miles SSE of Jazirat al Bawarid, is low and sandy, rising to a height of 5m at its NW end. A conspicuous palm tree stands near the center of the island. In the middle of the NE side of the island is a ruined mosque with a wall resembling a tower; there is another ruined mosque on the SW side of the island.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage can be taken anywhere off the NE side of Al Murk. A good berth is in 14.6 to 16.5m, with the conspicuous palm tree bearing 227° and the N extremity of the island bearing 304°. This anchorage is well protected from S, but open to NW winds, which sometimes cause a considerable swell.

**7.40 Al Luhayyah** (15°42'N., 42°42'E.), close to the coast on the W side of a ridge of hills, consists of some stone houses and a mosque with a white minaret.

Hill Fort, a conspicuous mass of ruins with a tower, 11.2m high, stands on the summit of the above ridge of hills. Jabal Qudmiya (Jabal Juda) and Jabal Kusha (Jabal al Milh) lie about 8 miles ESE and 8 miles SE, respectively, of Hill Fort.

These small peaks are conspicuous because they are the only hills near the coast in the vicinity; the high mountains inland are seldom visible. A shallow inlet, entered E of Al Murk, lies between the reefs S of Al Luhayyah. A sandy islet, 7.6m high, lies on the edge of a narrow mangrove swamp, about 2 miles SSW of Hill Fort.

A black rock, 1.2m high, stands on the reef forming the W side of the inlet about 0.5 mile SW of the 7.6m islet. This rock was reported not to be visible.

**Anchorage.**—In the summer months, when the prevailing wind is between W and NW, there is good anchorage, in

14.6m, with Hill Fort bearing 038°, distant 4.5 miles. The coast in the vicinity of Jahar, about 6 miles S of Al Luhayyah, is a low, sandy plain and is probably a swamp in winter.

**7.41 Ras Haram** (Ras ad Dawabi) (15°34'N., 42°42'E.) is low, sandy, and fronted by mangroves. Three conspicuous mangrove trees stand within 0.5 mile SE of this point; behind them is a ridge of sandhills, 6.1 to 9.1m high, on which a white tomb stands.

A fishing harbor, fronted by a breakwater which shows a light, lies about 3 miles SE of Ras Haram.

**Khalij Kamaran** (Kamaran Bay) (15°24'N., 42°41'E.) lies between the coast and the E side of the island of Kamaran. A promontory divides the S part of the bay into two arms. The E arm is the head of the bay; the W arm is known as Madiq Kamaran.

**Kamaran** (15°20'N., 42°35'E.), an island, is generally low and sandy in appearance, but rises a little on its S end, where there are a few hillocks.

Jabal al Yaman, the highest point on the island, rises to a height of 24m, about 2 miles NNW of the SE extremity of the island. This hill is conspicuous. A conspicuous white tomb stands on the N end of the island. A light is shown from Jabal al Yaman.

A light, with an elevation of 10m, is shown from a white round tower in a position about 0.1 mile SW of the white tomb.

**Clematis Shoal** (15°20'N., 42°24'E.), with a least depth of 7.3m, lies about 8 miles W of Ras Furah, the SW extremity of Kamaran. This shoal is not easy to see.

**Dahlia Shoal** (15°23'N., 42°29'E.), with a least depth of 3.4m, lies about 5 miles NW of Ras Furah. During strong S winds, the sea breaks on this shoal, which then becomes visible at a considerable distance.

**Al Bawdi** (Al Badi) (15°30'N., 42°30'E.) is low, sandy, and bordered by reefs, which extend about 0.2 mile from its N side and 1 mile from its S side. A lagoon, with an islet in its entrance, lies on the S side of the island.

**Lansdown Shoal** (15°31'N., 42°36'E.), from which a light is shown, lies about 2 miles NE of Al Bawdi, and has a depth of 2.7m. Endeavour Shoal, with a depth of 2.1m, lies about 2 miles further NE.

North West Patches, with depths of 3 to 10.9m, extends about 3 miles S from a position about 1 mile E of the E end of Al Budi. A light, with an elevation of 6m, is shown from the SE end of North West Patches.

**7.42 Uqban Saghir** (15°25'N., 42°31'E.) is a sandy islet, fringed by a reef, about 5 miles SSE of the W end of Al Budi. A light, with an elevation of 7m, is shown from the summit of Uqban Saghir.

The coast of Kamaran between Douglas Point, about 1 mile S of its NE extremity, and Ras Tuways, about 3 miles farther S, is indented by a shallow bay encumbered with reefs.

Three conspicuous dark-colored islets and a 3.6m rock lie on the reef extending S from Douglas Point. An island, 9.7m high, lies on the coastal reef about 0.5 mile NW of Ras Tuways.

**Lazaretto Shoal** (15°26'N., 42°42'E.), with a least depth of 9.5m, lies about 3 miles ESE of Douglas Point. Harrison Shoal, lying about 31 miles NE of Douglas Point, has a depth of 2.7m, and also shows a light.

**Wickham Patches** (15°27'N., 42°43'E.), with a least depth of 2.4m, lie on the E side of the N approach to Khalij Kamaran in a position about 4 miles E of Douglas Point. Barlow Patches, with a least depth of 3.9m, lie about 5 miles ESE of Douglas Point.

The S entrance to Madiq Kamaran is from between Ras al Yaman and Ras al Bayad, about 1 miles SE; fringing reefs and shallow depths narrow the navigable channel considerably.

**Rishah** (15°10'N., 42°34'E.), lying about 5 miles SW of Ras al Bayad, is 3m high, sandy, and partially covered with scrub. The islet is fringed by a reef, except on its N side, which extends about 0.3 mile S.

Shoals, with depths of less than 18.3m, extend about 2 miles N and 1.5 miles SE from the islet. The sea breaks heavily on these shoals during strong winds. Near the S end of the islet is a tomb, visible only from N.

**Anchorage.**—Temporary anchorage can be taken N of Rishah. At night, it is better to anchor because of the uncertain currents and the difficulty of distinguishing the low land.

**7.43 Ras al Bayad** (15°15'N., 42°36'E.), fringed by a reef extending as far as 0.2 mile offshore, is low; a white square building stands about 0.5 mile S of the point. A second conspicuous white building stands on the coast about 3 miles S of the point.

A square stone pillar, 6.1m high and painted in black and white bands, stands on an 8m high mound about 0.5 mile SSE of Ras al Bayad. This beacon is obscured by palm trees until within 2 miles of it.

A beacon, 8.2m high, stands on Ras al Yaman, the SE extremity of Kamaran; a similar beacon stands on the opposite shore, about 0.3 mile WSW of Ras al Bayad. Both beacons are in ruins.

**Ghubb Diqnah** (15°16'N., 42°38'E.) is entered between Ras al Bayad and As Salif, about 5 miles NE. The shores of this bay are low and sandy.

**Anchorage.**—The best anchorage during strong S winds is in Ghubb Diqnah, in 31 to 37m, off the S shore of the bay, when the water is smooth. The holding ground is reported to be good.

**7.44 Salif** (As Salif) (Saleef) (15°18'N., 42°40'E.), located on the coast W of Jabal Mahasin, in a natural deep harbor, is rarely seen until inside Madiq Kamaran. There are large rock salt deposits in the vicinity.

**Depths—Limitations.**—There is a wharf 400m long for general cargo; however, there is no way to handle the cargo since it is connected to shore by a trestle 10m wide. The depth alongside the wharf is 18m and is used for discharging grain, but the maximum draft allowed is 16m. Vessels up to 50,000 dwt, with a maximum length of 180m, can be accommodated.

A berth for discharging cement, consisting of two flat-topped barges, is located about 0.3 mile farther E. Two mooring buoys are moored off the berth. A cement works, with six conspicuous silos, is located close S of the berth.

Two dolphins are located on the N side of the wharf; mooring buoys are located NW and SE of the wharf.

**Pilotage.**—Pilotage is available during the daylight hours only. The vessel's ETA should be sent 72 hours, 24 hours, and 48 hours in advance through Al Ahmadi (Hudaydah). The

message should contain the vessel's dwt, grt, nrt, length overall, draft, and cargo tonnage.

Pilots board in the anchorage area. Vessels should maintain a listening watch on VHF channel 16 after arriving at the port.

**Anchorage.**—Good anchorage can be taken, in 14.6 to 25.6m, between 0.5 and 1 mile offshore at Salif. This anchorage is sheltered from E and W winds and partially from S winds.

**7.45 Jabal Mahasin** (15°18'N., 42°41'E.), 42m high, close E of Salif, consists of two round peaks and is conspicuous on a moderately clear day.

A blockhouse, 8m high, stands on the SW slope of Jabal Mahasin, at an elevation of 39m; a white concrete obelisk, 15.2m high, stands on the coast about 0.2 mile WSW of the blockhouse.

The blockhouse and obelisk, in range 060°, lead through Madiq Kamaran between Ras al Yaman and Ras al Bayad.

**Caution.**—This range is difficult to discern. Vessels are required to approach Ghubb Diqnah from N and E of Kamaran.

**7.46 Ibn Abbas** (15°23'N., 42°48'E.), a village, has a mosque with three or four domes. A light, with an elevation of 6m, is shown from a white round tower in a position about 0.5 mile N of the village.

**Tides—Currents.**—In Khalij Kamaran, the rise and fall of the tide is greatly influenced by the winds. During strong S winds, the level of the water remains unchanged for several hours.

At springs, the tidal currents setting NE in the S entrance of Madiq Kamaran attain a velocity of 1.5 knots; the currents setting SW attain a velocity of 0.5 knot. Both set almost straight through this entrance.

The discoloration of the water in the S entrance of Madiq Kamaran is very noticeable. It usually extends as far S as **Arab Shoal** (11°40'N., 43°40'E.) and Rishah, and as far N as the point about 4 miles NNE of Ras al Yaman.

When the current setting NE is strong, a light area is found right across the channel N of the entrance, and a dark area is found in Ghubbat Diqnah. Sometimes there is a dark area on the shallowest part of Arab Shoal.

**7.47 Kamaran** (15°20'N., 42°37'E.) ([World Port Index No. 48150](#)) is entered between Milton Point and North Point, about 0.35 mile NNE, and is about 0.5 mile in length. There are depths of 16.5m in the middle of the entrance, gradually shoaling to 5.5m.

The shores are fringed by reefs and shoals, with depths of 5.5m extending about 183m from shore; the head of the harbor dries. In the approach to the harbor, a 9.7m patch and an 8.5m patch lie about 0.3 mile SE and 0.3 mile ENE, respectively, of North Point.

**Winds—Weather.**—The climate of Kamaran is dry, never excessively hot, and healthy. Strong winds, often reaching gale force, prevail during the cool season from October to April.

During the hot season, cool N breezes usually blow in the afternoon. Sandstorms are experienced, mainly with W and NW winds, but occasionally occur with NE winds.

During August and September, electrical disturbances, accompanied by strong winds with a little rain from NE and

ENE, take place. They occur without warning, but are usually of short duration. Cyclones are rare, but sandstorms are common during the hot season.

**Aspect.**—On the N shore of the harbor, there are several buildings, one of which has a conspicuous chimney. Radio masts stand about 0.2 mile NW of North Point; about 0.6 mile WNW of the same point are two radio towers, the positions of which are approximate.

A mosque with three domes stands about 1 mile NW of North Point; about 1 mile farther NE is a conspicuous tower.

Kamaran, on the SW shore of the harbor, has several large brick and stone buildings and a low mosque with a small white dome.

**Anchorage.**—Good anchorage can be taken, in 13.7m, mud, good holding ground, with the center of the bridge at the head of the harbor bearing 288° and the tall chimney on the N side of the harbor bearing 339°. At this berth 137m of swinging room is available in depths over 9.1m.

In 1959, a vessel anchored, in about 17m, sand and shell, about 0.2 mile ESE of North Point.

## Ras Isa to Ras Bab al Mandeb

**7.48** Between Ras Isa and Ras Bab al Mandeb, the 15 mile wide coastal plain is backed by a range which is higher than the range N. South of **Al Mukha** (13°19'N., 43°15'E.), there are a few hills and low hummocks on the coastal plain.

Jabal an Nar is table-topped and stands about 14 miles E of Al Mukha. Jabal ath Thobani, a long wedge-shaped hill, 297m high, stands about 1 mile SW of Jabal an Nar; its N end is a steep bluff. **Jabal Dubaah** (13°01'N., 43°29'E.) is sharp and stands about 6 miles inland.

Zi Hill, 71m high, stands near the coast about 6 miles SW of Jabal Dubaah. This conspicuous wedge-shaped and rocky hill is like no other in the vicinity, and shows up better from S than N. Between Zi Hill and Jabal Dubaah, there are several hills from 27 to 213m high.

**Winds—Weather.**—Severe sandstorms have been experienced off the coast in the vicinity of the N approach to Bab el Mandeb.

A haze, as a result of sand blown from the land, is frequently experienced during the months of June, July, and August.

From 1400 to 1600, this sandy haze is generally seen setting toward the coast from the sandy plain, even when the wind is NW. The haze extends toward Perim and Djeziret Seba, but it is usually clear about 2000.

**Tides—Currents.**—The currents in the vicinity of the N approach to Ras Bab al Mandeb are reported to be very variable. In June and July, during strong NW winds, the currents have been observed to generally set SE along the coast at velocities of 0.5 knot to 1.5 knots.

**7.49 Ras Isa Marine Terminal** (15°07'N., 42°36'E.) is situated 4.8 miles SSE of Ras Isa and operates 24 hours a day, weather permitting. The terminal consists of the 409,000 dwt Floating Storage and Offloading Vessel (FSO) "SAFER" moored permanently to a tanker mooring buoy. A submarine pipeline is laid from the mooring buoy NNE to the shore.

A restricted area, the limits of which are shown on the chart, and which vessels on passage are prohibited from entering,

surrounds the tanker. A waiting anchorage, whose limits can be seen on the chart, is situated 6.5 miles S of Rishah.

Before proceeding to the anchorage or the terminal, vessels must contact the terminal and Al Hudaydah Port Authority on VHF for anchoring and pilot boarding instructions. Pilotage is compulsory. Pilots board about 2 miles S of the terminal.

**Khalij Isa** (Isa Bay) (15°05'N., 42°43'E.) is entered between the low and sandy Ras Isa and Ras Katanib, about 17 miles SE. The sandy coast of the bay is backed by sandhills, 6.1 to 18.3m high.

Isa, a village with a conspicuous three-domed mosque, stands about 0.5 mile NE of Ras Isa.

**Anchorage.**—Good anchorage can be taken, in 14.6m, sand, with the mosque in Isa bearing 270°, distant 1.5 miles. This anchorage is sheltered from N and W winds.

Owing to the frequent discoloration of the water due to the large amount of sand in suspension, the usual indications of shoal water may be misleading and no reliance should be placed on seeing any shoals in this locality.

**7.50 Ras Kekenib** (Ras Marsa) (15°00'N., 42°53'E.), on the low and sandy coast, has a tall conspicuous tree about 2 miles NW of it. A disused lighthouse, consisting of a black and white framework tower, 22.9m high, stands on the point.

For a distance of about 6 miles SSE from Ras Kekenib, the coast consists of low sandhills sparsely covered with vegetation. A power station with conspicuous chimneys stands about 2 miles SE of the point.

**Caution.**—Caution should be exercised when passing close off the power station, as cooling water intakes extend up to 0.5 mile off it. A disused lighthouse, consisting of a black and white framework tower, 15m high and not easily seen, stands on Ras ash Shamm, a low point about 5 miles SSE of Ras Kekenib.

**7.51 Khawr Kathib** (Khawr Katib) (14°54'N., 42°55'E.), entered between Ras ash Shamm and Ras al Kathib, a low and sandy peninsula subject to inundation lying about 3 miles SW, is a shallow lagoon encumbered with numerous islets, reefs and sandbanks. A light is shown about 0.9 mile W of Ras al Kathib.

The port of Al Ahmadi lies at the S end of this lagoon and is approached through a dredged channel.

A light is shown about 0.9 mile W of Ras al Kathib.

**Lily Shoal** (14°51'N., 42°45'E.), with a least depth of 6.4m, lies about 10 miles WSW of Ras al Kathib, and is generally distinguishable. In Khawr Katib, the numerous islets, reefs, and sandbanks divide this lagoon into several basins.

Hajara, about 3 miles E of Ras al Kathib, is a low sand cay. Woody Islet, thickly wooded, lies about 3 miles SSE of Hajara.

### **Al Ahmadi (Al Hudaydah) (Port of Hodeidah)** (14°50'N., 42°56'E.)

World Port Index No. 48165

**7.52** Al Ahmadi, at the S end of Khawr Kathib, is the principal port of entry for the Yemen Arab Republic.

The port, managed by a government authority, consists of a basin with an area of about 44 acres. There is a concrete quay

on its SE side and a tanker berth on its NW side. A large warehouse and a few other buildings stand on the quay.

There is occasional communication by sea with Aden. The town is connected to the general telegraph system, and a radio station is available. Fresh provisions can be obtained.

**Winds—Weather.**—The coast has a hot desert climate year round. The average temperature is 33°C in winter with a relative humidity of 58 to 65 percent year-round. Maximum temperatures may go up to 46°C and minimum may go down to 15°C. Strong SW winds, often reaching gale force, prevail during the cool season, October through April.

During the hot season, cool N breezes prevail in the afternoon, but sand storms and occasional violent squalls blowing off the land are common, occurring most frequently during August and September.

Rainfall is scarce and sporadic from July to September and December to January. During the monsoon period, December through February, wind speeds can exceed 45 knots.

**Depths—Limitations.**—The approach channel to the harbor was dredged to a depth of 9.7m over a width of 200m. Normally, the maximum acceptable vessel length in the harbor is 200m, with drafts up to 9.75m.

The dredged channel, which is entered in the vicinity of the Fairway Lighted Buoy, located about 5 miles NW of Ras al Kathib, may best be seen on the chart

The main quay is L-shaped, 700m in length and can accommodate up to 5 vessels.

Berth No. 1 through Berth No. 5 occupy the SE side of the quay and are for general cargo and bulk grain. There is a total berthing length of 710m, with alongside depths of 4.9 to 9.7m.

Berth No. 6 and Berth No. 7, with a berthing length of 500m and an alongside depth of 9.7m, serve the container and ro-ro terminals and occupy the NE side of the quay. Alongside dredged depths may best be seen on the chart, although the permissible draft at Berth No. 6 and Berth No. 7 is only about 9.1m.

Berth No. 8, used for general cargo, has a berthing length of 165m and an alongside depth of 7m, and extends NE from the NW end of Berth No. 7.

An oil berth, consisting of dolphins and dredged to 10m, located in the inner harbor, can accommodate tankers up to 15,000 dwt, with a maximum length of 150m, a maximum beam of 23m, and a maximum draft of 9.75m.

The oil terminal close SW of the berth is connected to the shore by a submarine pipeline extending along the SW side of the basin.

**Aspect.**—A conspicuous cement silo stands at the NE corner of the port area. A vessel reported that the charted wrecks, the power station showing three red lights, and a tall building showing three amber lights located in Al Ahmadi were all conspicuous.

Al Ahmadi appears as a compact mass of buildings from seaward. The houses are high, usually of stone or brick; on their flat roofs are reed huts.

The old town, close to the coast, has a wall on its land side; outside this wall are many houses and sheds. Two forts, one N of the town and one S of the town, are falling into ruins.

The S fort is conspicuous. A blockhouse, 11m high, stands on a 6m high summit about 0.5 mile N of the town. A tomb, about 0.5 mile S of the S fort, is a good landmark in the

afternoon and evening, when it appears white. The position is marked by three palm trees.

The stranded wreck lying 0.7 mile WSW of Ras ash Shamm has the appearance of a vessel at anchor. The dredged channel is marked by buoys and ranges, although they may be obscured by dust in the summer.

**Pilotage.**—Pilotage in the dredged channel is compulsory. Pilots embark in the vicinity of Lighted Buoy No. 2. No vessel should cross this point towards the port without a pilot on board. Violation of this requirement will lead to heavy fines by the port authority. Pilotage is available only during daylight hours. ETA should be sent 72 hours, 48 hours, and 24 hours in advance.

The 24-hour message should contain information requesting a pilot, the vessels exact ETA, the draft forward and aft, loa, grt, nrt, and dwt, and the quantity of cargo and distribution. Messages can be sent through Al Hudaydah (4WD) or Aden (70A).

**Regulations.**—Vessels drawing more than 9.45m are forbidden to enter the outer approach channel without a pilot.

Vessels arriving at night should anchor W of Fairway Lighted Buoy and await instructions.

Vessels arriving by day may have to anchor and wait for HW, when a pilot will take them through the channel.

**Anchorage.**—Vessels awaiting the pilot can take anchorage about 0.5 mile NE of Ras al Kathib, in 9.6m, mud.

Good anchorage may be obtained, in 10.4m, sand, approximately 1 mile NNW of Ras al Kathib.

The roadstead off Al Hudaydah affords good shelter from winds between NE and SE. An island and its surrounding shoals about 10 miles to the S protect this anchorage somewhat from the S and, if proper precautions are taken, a vessel can ride out a S gale here. This anchorage is reported to be unsafe if the wind is strong from W or SW.

**7.53** A fishing harbor fronts the town 2 miles SE of **Kitf al Manhalah** (14°49'N., 42°55'E.) and is formed by two breakwaters, leaving an entrance open N. There is a fish landing quay and a boatyard on the SE side of the harbor. Mooring pontoons for small craft extend on the S side of the N breakwater.

**Winds—Weather.**—Northeast winds prevail from April to September; strong SW winds prevail during the remainder of the year.

In August and September, violent squalls blow off the land and veer quickly to the S; these are frequently experienced and occur usually during the evenings.

These squalls were reported to occur occasionally from May to September.

**Anchorage.**—A good berth is in 7.3m, coarse black sand, good holding ground, with the light on the W breakwater head of the fishing harbor bearing 074°, distant 2 miles. In good weather, small vessels can anchor closer in.

**7.54 Khawr al Ghalafiqah** (14°32'N., 43°00'E.) affords good shelter for a small craft with local knowledge. Its W side is formed by a narrow peninsula, extending about 7 miles NNW from the head of this inlet. Katif al Makhayish, about 12m high, is a sandhill shaped like a haycock standing on the SW end of this peninsula.

A sandy island, 0.9 to 3m high, fronts the entrance of this inlet; Ras Mujamilah is the N extremity of this island. Between Katif al Makhayish and Ras Mutaynah, about 27 miles SSE, the coast consists of low hills backed by mountains. Depths of less than 10.9m lie from 2 to 6 miles offshore along this part of the coast.

**Katif Quraysh** (14°14'N., 43°04'E.) lies about 13 miles SSE of Katif al Makhayish and about 1 mile inland. It has a conical summit and a wedge-shaped piece of land close to its N side. It is lower and darker than the other coastal hills in the vicinity, and from S, and even abreast of it, it appears as an island.

A small rocky patch, on which the sea breaks, lies about 0.5 mile W of **Ras Zabid** (14°07'N., 43°05'E.). **Ras Mutaynah** (13°59'N., 43°08'E.), about 9 miles S of Ras Zabid, is low and rounded. It is reported to lie 2 miles farther E than charted.

Within 3 miles NW of Ras Mutaynah, there are several rocky patches, on which the sea breaks.

**7.55 Zahari** (13°51'N., 43°14'E.), about 10 miles SE of Ras Mutaynah, consists of a few inconspicuous brown huts and a mosque with three domes.

Open anchorage can be taken off Zahari, but it is exposed to S winds. Between Zahari and Al Mukha, there are numerous villages on the coast. They each have one or two mosques and are usually surrounded by trees.

**Al Khawkhah** (13°38'N., 43°15'E.), about 3 miles SE of Zahari, has numerous white buildings and a high tower, which are conspicuous against the dark background of palm trees. Two white factories and some huts stand about 3 miles SE of the village.

**Mawshij** (13°43'N., 43°16'E.) has some conspicuous buildings, one of which is a mosque with a cupola and several minarets.

**Jabal Musa** (13°40'N., 43°25'E.), about 8 miles ESE of Mawshij, consists of three small black hills, which must not be confused with the distant high land. On a SE bearing, Jabal Musa appears as two peaks.

**Marsa Fajrah** (13°36'N., 43°17'E.), about 6 miles S of Mawshij, is a small bay that affords sheltered anchorage to small craft with local knowledge, in a depth of about 5m.

Between Marsa Fajrah and Yakhtul, about 9 miles S, there are numerous sand and coral patches found near the coast; these patches give the sea a dark gray color.

Yakhtul, at the head of a small shoal inlet, consists of a few white houses, some huts, and a mosque.

**7.56 Al Mukha** (13°19'N., 43°15'E.) has an open roadstead exposed to all but E winds. There are depths of 5.5 to 10.9m in the road lying from offshore. Caution is necessary, however, as there are many dangers in the approach.

**Winds—Weather.**—From May to September, winds are light with occasional violent squalls and sandstorms off the land. The latter, occurring usually in the evening, are more frequent during August and September.

From October to April, S winds predominate, with strong SW winds causing rough seas. The heat and humidity are, at times, excessive.

**Tides—Currents.**—At springs, there is often only one HW and LW every 24 hours. At neaps, two tides are experienced every 24 hours, but their times are irregular.

The tidal currents set N with a rising tide and S with a falling tide; they attain a velocity of 1 to 2 knots. A current of about 2 to 3 knots has been experienced in the vicinity. The duration of the current is much affected by the winds.

Close inshore, during strong S winds, the S current often runs for 16 hours and the N current runs for 6 to 8 hours. In the deep water seaward of the shoals off Al Mukha, a current sets N during winter and spring.

**Depths—Limitations.**—There are several shoals in the approaches and care is necessary when proceeding to the anchorage.

Stranded wrecks, best seen on the chart, lie SW of the approach channel. The entrance channel has been dredged to a depth of 7.9m over a width of 110m but it has been reported more recently that there are depths of 9 to 9.2m in the channel.

A jetty projects NNW from the coast about 1 mile SSW of North Fort; the jetty is protected on its W side by the breakwater. The jetty is 150m long, 45m wide, and has depths of 8.5m on each side. Vessels up to 12,000 dwt, with a maximum length of 175m, can be accommodated.

Ro-ro vessels can be accepted at the head of the jetty. The E side of the breakwater was dredged to 3.5m and was used to berth coastal vessels.

It was reported that tankers up to 11,000 dwt could secure to buoyed anchors laid E of the breakwater and discharge to a pipeline on the breakwater.

It has been reported that there is a tanker berth, with depths of about 9m, which serves the power station situated 2 miles NNE of North Fort.

**Aspect.**—The town stands on the E shore of a small bay and is entered between two low points; the ruins of a small fort, known as North Fort, and which are conspicuous, stand on the N point.

A 36m high minaret, standing 0.75 mile SE of North Fort, is conspicuous.

Four tanks stand on Jazirat Ziadi, close S of the S entrance point. Four floodlight towers, each 30m high, lie on the jetty and are reported to be visible up to 20 miles at night.

A large power station, with four tall chimneys and power cables clearly visible extending E, stands on the coast about 2 miles NNE of North Fort.

The power station and the power cables are radar conspicuous.

**Pilotage.**—Pilotage is compulsory. The pilot boards at the Fairway Lighted Buoy. Vessels should send their ETA 72 hours, 48 hours, and 24 hours in advance through Al Ahmadi (Port of Hudaydah). The message should contain the vessel's ETA, loa, draft, dwt, grt, nwt, quantity of cargo, and cargo distribution.

**Anchorage.**—Vessels can anchor, in 6 to 7m, SW of the entrance channel, or further out according to draft.

From October to April, cargo operations may be limited to the early morning, because of strong winds and rough seas later in the day. Vessels are recommended to moor because of the tidal currents in the roads.

**7.57 Dhubab** (12°56'N., 43°25'E.), a village about 26 miles SE of Al Mukha, lies on a small rocky projection. A white sand hill, 20.1m high, stands on the inner part of the N side of the projection.

Conspicuous white forts, the positions of which are approximate, stand on Zi Hill and the white sand hill about 1 mile S of Zi Hill.

The white fort on Zi Hill is reported to give a good radar return up to a distance of 12 miles.

**7.58 Perim** (Barim) (12°40'N., 43°25'E.), lying in Ras Bab al Mandeb, is bare, rocky, and rather flat in appearance; the surface is broken into a dense layer of boulders and stones, and covered in places with windblown coral sand. It is devoid of vegetation and is grooved with watercourses.

This island is even and unbroken and should not be mistaken for the high and irregular land of Ras Bab al Mandeb. Perim is reported to give a good radar return up to a distance of 18 miles.

Perim is contained within an area, best seen on the chart, that is prohibited to navigation.

**Perim Harbor** (Barim Harbor) (12°39'N., 43°25'E.), on the S side of Perim, is easily entered between Lee Point and Pirie Point.

It is divided into two branches by a peninsula terminating in Murray Point. The E branch is encumbered with shoals; the W branch forms the port.

**Winds—Weather.**—The prevailing NW winds in summer bring a fine dust. In September, the weather is unpleasant and damp, especially at night, when low clouds form overhead and render the atmosphere oppressive.

A cold current from the Gulf of Aden lowers the water temperature below the temperature found N of Perim.

**Tides—Currents.**—The tidal current during the rising tide sets N into the harbor, the main part of this current turning NW into the W branch. A small part sets into James Bay, then turns W and rounds Murray Point at a close distance, and then sets into Murray Bay. It then turns in this bay and runs SE along the peninsula. The tidal currents are weak and are greatly affected by the wind.

**Depths—Limitations.**—The entrance channel between Lee Point and Pirie Point has a width of about 0.3 mile, with a least charted depth of 4.1m, and general depths of 16 to 23m. Inside the entrance the depths gradually shoal to 9.1m and less farther in.

A dangerous wreck, with a depth of 4.2m, lies sunk about 0.1 mile ESE of Pirie Point. A 5.5m shoal lies about 183m E of the same point. There are several small piers here capable of accommodating boats.

**Aspect.**—Two cairns NE of Lee Point, the E entrance point of the harbor, and a barracks with a flagstaff about 0.5 mile N of Murray Point, at the head of the harbor, are good marks. A conspicuous house stands about 0.1 mile NW of Pirie Point.

Two fuel tanks stand NW of the conspicuous house. Two white stone cone-shaped beacons, in range 343°, stand on Murray Point.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage can be taken, in 10.1m, about 0.2 mile SSW of Murray Point, with about 183m of swinging room, in a least depth of 8.2m.

Anchorage can also be taken farther NW in lesser depths, but the holding ground is poor.

**Caution.**—Caution is necessary when entering Perim Harbor, as the current occasionally sets across the entrance according to the wind.

Off **Liverpool Point** (12°38'N., 43°25'E.), about 0.2 mile NNE of Lee Point, during strong S or SW winds, there is often a considerable swirl, which tends to turn a vessel to starboard when entering. A vessel with poor maneuverability should

enter at a fair speed, and if this tendency is still not checked, it would probably be well for a vessel to go full ahead and avoid going full astern until as late as possible. This swirl occurs with a rising tide and during strong winds with a falling tide.