



Additional chart coverage may be found in CATP2, Catalog of Nautical Charts.

SECTOR 9 — CHART INFORMATION

SECTOR 9

EAST AND SOUTH COASTS OF ICELAND

Plan.—This sector describes the E and S coasts of Iceland from Langanes, the NE extremity of the island, to Reykjanes, the SW extremity.

General Remarks

9.1 The E coast of Iceland trends SSE, S, and then SW for more than 200 miles. Topographically, it may be divided into three parts.

The N part is located between Fontur and Kogur, 50 miles SSE, and indented by three large bays from the heads of which large valleys penetrate the island. The middle part is located between Kogur and Eystrahorn, 85 miles SSW, and indented by numerous deep and narrow fjords which are separated by narrow and mountainous peninsulas. The S part is located between Eystrahorn and Ingolfshofdi, 65 miles SW, and made up of two large bights which are separated by a point. From this S part of the coast, the land slopes upward to Vatnajökull, the largest glacier in Iceland. For more information, refer to Pub. 180, Sailing Directions (Planning Guide) for the Arctic Ocean.

In respect to off-lying dangers, the E coast may be divided into two sections. The section lying to the N of Gerpir, the E extremity of Iceland, is comparatively free of off-lying dangers, but the section lying to the S is more or less fringed with rocks and islets which are a great hindrance to navigation, especially during poor visibility.

A succession of banks and deeps lies off the whole of the E coast and may best be seen on the chart. The deeps usually extend toward the larger bays and fjords.

Caution.—Numerous fishing vessels may be encountered in the waters off the E and S coasts of Iceland.

East Coast

Fontur (Langanes) described in Sector 8, is the NE extremity of Iceland.

Budhahorn, a small point, is located 6 miles SW of Fontur. The coast between consists of a sheer cliff, 46 to 76m high, which forms the side of a plateau at the N end of the Langanes Peninsula.

Skalar, a small deserted settlement, stands on the shore of a slight indentation at the W side of Budhahorn. There is no harbor, but a shallow jetty fronts the former settlement. Anchorage can be taken, in a depth of 10m, about 0.5 mile offshore. However, the holding ground is poor and the roadstead is very exposed.

Vatnadalur, a wide and prominent valley, extends across the Langanes Peninsula in the vicinity of Skalar.

Kumbl, a small projection, is located 3 miles SW of Budhahorn. The coast between is steep and rocky.

Eidivik (66°16'N., 14°51'W.), a wide bay, is entered between Kumbl and Fagranes, 6.5 miles SSW. A reef extends

about 0.75 mile NE from a point on the shore located 1 mile N of Fagranes.

Eidhiskardh, a swampy valley, extends W across the Langanes Peninsula from close within the head of this bay. An extensive lake, at the E end of the valley, is separated from the bay by a narrow strip of land mostly formed by boulders.

This bay is used as a temporary anchorage by fishing vessels. The best berth lies, in a depth of 15m, good holding ground, E of the N side of the valley, about 0.5 mile offshore.

Local Magnetic Anomaly.—A local magnetic anomaly has been reported to exist in a position centered 5 miles ESE of Fagranes. For more information, refer to Pub. 180, Sailing Directions (Planning Guide) for the Arctic Ocean.

Bakkafloi, a large bay, is entered between Fagranes and Digranes, 10 miles SE. The head consists of a low tract of land with two hilly projections, fringed by reefs, which divide it into three bights.

Gunnolfsvikurfjall stands on the N side of the bay, 5.5 miles SW of Fagranes. It rises to a height of 719m and is the highest hill in this area.

Finnafjordhur is the northernmost bight at the head of the bay. Gunnolfsvik, a small cove, in the NW part of this fjord affords anchorage, in depths of 22 to 26m, to vessels with local knowledge.

Midfjordur, a bight with depths of 13 to 20m, is entered 3 miles SE of Finnafjordhur. A sandbank extends for a considerable distance offshore, at its head. This bight is seldom used for anchorage as it does not offer good shelter.

Bakkafjordur is the southernmost bight and affords good anchorage, in depths of 15 to 20m, off its E shore to vessels with local knowledge.

Hofn, a small trading station, is situated at the E entrance point of Bakkafjordur, 2 miles SW of Digranes. A jetty projects 90m from the shore near the station and has depths of 5 to 7.7m alongside. However, during strong N or W winds, vessels cannot remain alongside.

It is reported (1990) that a small breakwater, with depths of 3 to 4m alongside, has been constructed about 1 mile S of the station.

Digranes (66°03'N., 14°44'W.) is the NE part of a broad headland. A light is shown from a conspicuous tower, 20m high, standing on the headland.

Strandhofn (65°54'N., 14°39'W.), a small settlement, stands on the coast, 9 miles SSE of Digranes. A radiobeacon is situated 0.5 mile N of the settlement.

9.2 Vopnafjordhur, which is open to the NE, is entered between Strandhofn and Svartnes, 10.5 miles SE. The depths in the fjord are very irregular, but a narrow deep, with depths of over 90m, extends to within 4.5 miles of the head. It has been reported that vessels may approach to within 0.5 mile of the shores in safety.

Local Magnetic Anomaly.—An anomaly of up to 20° has been observed in an area centered about 4 miles W of Svartnes.

Sector 9. East and South Coasts of Iceland

Caution.—The magnetic compass is very unreliable within this fjord, especially off the S shore.

Svartnes (65°47'N., 14°20'W.), a low projection, is located at the foot of a mountain range. Kollumuli, 601m high, stands close SW of Svartnes and is the NE extremity of this range.

Bjarnarey, a grass covered island 22m high, is located 0.5 mile E of Svartnes and surrounded by dangerous rocks. A prominent isolated rock, with vertical sides, stands on its N extremity. Foul ground extends up to 1.5 miles S of the island and also lies in the channel between the island and the coast. A light is shown from a stone building, 8m high, standing on the island.

Midhfjardharbodhi, a small pinnacle rock with a depth of 3.5m, lies in the middle of the entrance to the fjord, about 6.5 miles NW of Svartnes. It is marked by breakers in heavy weather. An isolated patch, with a depth of 18m, lies 2.5 miles ENE of the rock. Styrbjarnarrif, an isolated reef of stones with a depth of 7.5m, lies about 4 miles WNW of Svartnes. Thufugrunn, a shoal patch with a least depth of 8.5m, lies about 4.5 miles W of Styrbjarnarrif. The sea breaks heavily over it during NE gales.

Kolbeinstangi, located 7 miles SSW of Strandhofn, is the low but distinctive extremity of a tongue of land which projects 4.5 miles NE from the head of the fjord. It is separated from the NW shore by a shallow lagoon. A light is shown from a tower, 20m high, standing 1.5 miles SSW of the point.

Leidharholmi, a grassy islet, lies close S of the light tower and is separated from the coast by a narrow and shallow channel.

Midholmi, a grass covered island is joined to the mainland N by a breakwater and is one of a number of islands and reefs fronting Vopnafjordhur Trading Station at the head of the fjord. Hukkasker, which shows a light, and Hjalmarsbaka lie close SE and E, respectively, from Midholmi. Krossvikurlending, which shows a light lies close W of Hukkasker.

9.3 Vopnafjordhur (65°45'N., 14°50'W.) (World Port Index No. 00380), a trading station, is situated at the NW side of the head of the fjord.

Tides—Currents.—Tides rise about 1.5m at springs and 1.1m at neaps.

Depths—Limitations.—Two L-shaped piers, with depths of 5.5 and 6.6m at their outer faces, front the station. There is also a T-shaped pier and a number of quays with depths of 1 to 4.3m alongside. Vessels with drafts up to 3m can be accommodated. It is reported that vessels up to 4,550 dwt and 95m in length have been handled.

Aspect.—Several small islands and reefs are located within 600m of the shore fronting the station. Midholmi, the N most island, is grass-covered and joined to the shore at its N end by a causeway. It is reported (1990) that a breakwater has been constructed close W of this causeway. The fairway, leading to the harbor and anchorages, is indicated by four pairs of lighted range beacons. Local knowledge is required.

Pilotage.—Persons with local knowledge are available and recommended.

Anchorage.—The recommended anchorage berth lies, in a depth of 13m, about 0.25 mile S of the trading station; local knowledge is required.

Caution.—With S winds, the fjord is notorious for its squalls which descend from the mountains. They are more violent near the land than farther out in the fjord.

The harbor is subject to occasional incursions of polar ice.

9.4 Heradsfloi (65°42'N., 14°10'W.), a wide bay open to the NE, is entered between Svartnes and Kogur, 15.5 miles SE. A low beach of black sand, located at the head, contrasts with the mountains at the NW and SE sides of the bay.

Within the head, a wide valley extends far inland and several rivers flow through it.

Caution.—Vessels entering this bay should exercise caution as the beach appears to be farther away than it really is.

Kogur (65°36'N., 13°52'W.) is a steep point. A light is shown from a tower, 11m high, standing on a point 0.75 mile SE of Kogur. Submerged rocks lie about 0.25 mile N of Kogur and a shoal, with a depth of 10m on which the sea breaks, was reported to lie about 1 mile N of the point. Osfles, a group of above-water rocks, lies 1.5 miles NW of Kogur and is connected to the mainland SSE of it by a chain of submerged rocks.

Njardhvik, a small bay, is entered 2 miles SSE of Kogur and extends 1.5 miles W. Gunnarssker, a group of drying rocks, lies slightly N of the middle of the entrance and, with offshore winds, is not marked by breakers. A spit, with depths of 5 to 9m, extends about 350m N from Gunnarssker. This spit, along with a small reef fringing the N entrance point, makes the narrow channel lying N of Gunnarssker foul and, in heavy weather, there are breakers across it.

The bay should only be used as a temporary anchorage by small craft with local knowledge as it is open to the E and subject to frequent incursions of polar ice.

9.5 Borgarfjordur (65°33'N., 13°46'W.), located 2 miles SE of Njardhvik, is entered between Landsendi and Hafnartangi, 2.5 miles ESE. It extends 2.5 miles S and is completely open to N winds. The fjord never freezes over, but there may be considerable quantities of ice.

Alfaborg, a prominent four-sided hummock 41m high, stands a short distance W of the lowland which lies at the head of the fjord.

Galmur, a rock with a depth of 5.2m, lies about 0.25 mile NE of the Hafnartangi. A shoal, with a depth of 18m, lies 1.75 miles NE of Galmur. The sea breaks over this shoal during heavy weather.

Hafnarholmi, a flat and rocky islet, is located close offshore, 1 mile SSW of the SE entrance point. Small craft with local knowledge can anchor S of this islet. A jetty and a boat harbor are situated close S of a causeway which connects the islet to the mainland.

The E shore of the fjord is free from off-lying dangers, but the W shore is foul up to about 275m offshore.

Bakkagerdhi (65°32'N., 13°49'W.) (World Port Index No. 00390), a small trading station, is situated at the SW corner of an inlet which lies at the W side of the head. The approach fairway is indicated by pairs of lighted range beacons.

A jetty, with a depth of 6m at its head, extends 175m from the shore, close NW of the station. However, it was reported (1980) that this jetty had been damaged by ice.

Sector 9. East and South Coasts of Iceland

Anchorage.—Vessels may anchor, in a depth of 10m, off the station. This anchorage may be used with local knowledge, but not during N winds or in bad weather.

Caution.—Small craft should exercise caution in the ice season as the ice within the fjord is often black and difficult to see.

Brunavik (65°32'N., 13°41'W.), a large cove, is located 2.5 miles E of Borgarfjordur. It is open to the N and sometimes used by fishing vessels with local knowledge. Temporary anchorage, in a depth of 11m, can be obtained, but the holding ground is poor. Two low islets lie close off the NW entrance point of the cove. The channel between them and the point has a least depth of 11m, but can only be used by boats.

Glettinganes (65°31'N., 13°37'W.), a salient point fronted by submerged rocks, is located 2.25 miles SE of Brunavik. A light is shown from a tower, 20m high, standing on the NE extremity of the point.

Breidavik and Husavik, two small bays, are located 3 miles and 6.5 miles, respectively, S of Glettinganes. These bays are open, encumbered with rocks, and unsuitable for even temporary anchorage.

Caution.—The coast in the vicinity of Glettinganes, Breidavik, and Husavik is fronted by rocks and a heavy race has been experienced offshore.

Lodmundarfjordur (65°21'N., 13°45'W.) is entered 10 miles SSW of Glettinganes. It extends 3.25 miles WNW between high and steep mountains and is free from dangers beyond 200m from either shore. The depths decrease regularly from 37m, at the entrance, to 11m, about 650m from the head where a river discharge through a shallow lagoon almost enclosed by a tongue of sand. Fishing vessels use this fjord for temporary anchorage. The usual berth is, in depths of 22 to 26m, off the N shore.

Caution.—A considerable swell is raised by onshore winds even when not blowing directly into the fjord.

This fjord is noted for the violence of the squalls within it, especially from N.

Skaelingur, a peak 931m high, stands on the N side of Lodmundarfjordur. It is prominent and the summit resembles a pagoda.

9.6 Seydisfjordur (65°18'N., 13°40'W.) is entered between Borgarnes, the S entrance point of Lodmundarfjordur, and Skalanes, 2 miles SSE. This fjord is one of the most important centers of trade on the E coast of Iceland. It extends 8.5 miles WSW and is surrounded by steep mountains. General depths in the fairway are 37 to 90m and a trading station is situated at the head of the fjord.

Caution.—A disused submarine cable lies within the fjord and may best be seen on the chart.

Occasionally, violent squalls descend from the mountains and are stronger off the S shore of the fjord.

Brimnes, a point fronted by foul ground, is located 1.75 miles SW of Borgarnes. A light is shown from a tower, 7m high, standing on the point.

Imslandhus, a prominent house fronted by a jetty, is situated on the S shore of the fjord, 1 mile from the head. Several oil tanks stand close SW of the house.

Vestdalseyri, a small trading station fronted by the ruins of a pier, is situated on the N side of the fjord, 1.5 miles from the

head. A prominent farm house stands 2.5 miles NE of this station.

Skalanesbot, a small bay, is located on the S side of the fjord, close W of Skalanes. Its shores are fringed with foul ground. Anchorage can be obtained, in depths of 11 to 15m, good holding ground, in the SE part of this bay.

9.7 Seydisfjordur Harbor (65°16'N., 14°00'W.) (World Port Index No. 00400), a settlement, stands at the head of the fjord. It is divided into two sections by a river, the mouth of which is spanned by an iron bridge. Alda Church, a white building, stands in the settlement and is conspicuous. A lighted beacon stands 0.25 mile NE of the church.

A wreck, with a depth of 22m, lies almost in the middle of the fjord, about 1,000m NNE of the lighted beacon; it is marked by a lightbuoy.

Depths—Limitations.—Fjardahofn Quay is 150m long with a depth of 6.5m alongside. Engros Quay is 65m long with a depth of 6.5m alongside. Baejarbryggja Quay is 45m long with a depth of 6.5m alongside. Fiskuinnslubryggja Quay is 60m long with a depth of 6.5m alongside. There are facilities for fishing, ro-ro, tanker, container, and ferry vessels.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is not compulsory, but is available and recommended. The harbor may be contacted by VHF on channel 16; 26 or 27.

Anchorage.—Anchorage is obtainable, wherever the depths are less than 40m, off the settlement and clear of the wreck lying in the approach.

Dalatangi (65°16'N., 13°34'W.), fronted by two small islets, is located 3.5 miles SE of the S entrance point of Seydisfjordur. It is the E extremity of a peninsula and conspicuous from N and S. A light is shown from a tower with a building, 10m high, standing on the point. A radiobeacon is situated at the light tower.

Caution.—One of the strongest tidal races on the E coast of Iceland runs in the vicinity of Dalatangi.

Dalafjall, 834m high, and Akurfell, 916m high, are two prominent mountains standing 1.25 miles WSW and 2.25 miles SW, respectively, of Dalatangi.

Mjoifjordur (65°12'N., 13°46'W.), a narrow fjord, is entered between Steinsnes, located 3.75 miles SW of Dalafjall, and Hafnartangi, 1.5 miles S. It extends 10 miles W between steep and high mountains and is comparatively unimportant. The depths in the fjord become less from 90m, at the entrance, to 42m, close to the head.

Brekka, a small trading station with a shallow jetty, is situated on the N side of the fjord, 4 miles within the entrance. It is seldom visited except by fishing vessels. Anchorage can be obtained, in a depth of 40m, good holding ground, close off the station, but it is limited to small vessels with local knowledge as the depths increase rapidly towards the middle of the fjord.

Anchorage may also be obtained off Fjordhur, a deserted settlement at the head of the fjord, but it is also limited by the steeply shelving shore bank.

Caution.—A submarine cable lies across the fjord, about 1 mile E of the trading station.

Heavy squalls occasionally descend from the nearby mountains.

The fjord is liable to incursions of polar ice.

Sector 9. East and South Coasts of Iceland

Toarfjall, a prominent mountain 994m high, stands 3 miles ENE of Brekka.

9.8 Nordfjardarfloi (65°09'N., 13°36'W.), a large bay, is entered between Flesjartangi, located 0.75 mile SE of Hafnartangi, and Nordfjardharhorn, 3.25 miles ESE. The head of the bay is formed by two hilly projections which divide it into three branches, known as, Nordfjordur, Hellisfjordur, and Vidfjordur. The E side of the bay is formed by Bardsas, a hilly peninsula.

Flesjartangi, the NW entrance point, is fronted by foul ground which extends up to about 180m seaward. It rises steeply to the summit, 609m high, of Nipa which stands 0.25 mile inland.

Nordfjardharhorn, the E entrance point, is the N extremity of Bardsnes. It is fronted by foul ground which extends about 650m N and NE. Two rocky islets lie close off the point and a detached rock, with a least depth of 5.9m, lies about 0.5 mile N of them; occasionally, this rock is marked by breakers. A light is shown from a metal tower, 4m high, standing on the point; it is obscured on some bearings.

Grunnbodhi, a shoal with a least depth of 10.1m over its SW end, lies about 0.5 mile NW of the point.

Fossbodi, a shoal with a depth of 17.1m, lies about 1 mile ENE of Nordfjardharhorn. Reykjabodi, a group consisting of three rocks with a least depth of 11.5m, lies 2 miles NE of Nordfjardharhorn. During heavy weather, the sea breaks over this group and vessels are advised not to pass between it and the point. Breakers were reported (1931) to have been observed between this group and the point.

Local Magnetic Anomaly.—A local magnetic anomaly of 5°E has been reported to exist in a position about 0.5 mile ENE of Nordfjardharhorn.

Caution.—Frequent heavy tidal races have been experienced off Nordfjardharhorn.

Heavy squalls, which descend from Nipa, have been experienced close off Flesjartangi, especially when the wind is blowing out of the bay.

9.9 Nordfjordur (65°08'N., 13°42'W.) is entered between Uxavogstangi, located 2.5 miles SSW of Flesjartangi and Hellisfjardarnes, 1.25 miles S. It extends 2.5 miles W between steep shores and is mainly used by fishing vessels.

Nordfjordur Light is shown from a tower, 8m high, standing on Uxavogstangi. A radiobeacon is situated at the light tower.

Hoflaugartindur, 930m high, and Bagall, 1,060m high, are two prominent peaks that stand 1.5 miles and 2 miles, respectively, WNW of the head of Nordfjordur.

Neskaupstadur (Nes) (65°09'N., 13°41'W.) (World Port Index No. 00420), a trading and fishing station, is situated on the N side of Nordhjordhur, almost 1 mile W of Uxavogstangi. Several fish factories stand on the N shore between the station and the head of the inlet. An aeronautical radiobeacon is situated close W of the station.

The port can be contacted by VHF on Ch 16; and messages can be sent through Neskaupstadhur (TFM).

Depths—Limitations.—The main pier is 75m long and 75m wide with depths of 6 to 10m alongside. Large vessels are berthed at its S side and smaller ones at the E and W sides.

There are two fueling piers with depths of 5.2m alongside.

Vessels of up to 4,450 dwt and 99m in length have been accommodated.

A new quay, protected by a breakwater, has been constructed at the head of the inlet. It is 150m long with a depth of 6m alongside.

Pilotage.—The harbor can be contacted by VHF. There are no local pilots, but authorized pilots may be requested through Seydisfjordur.

Anchorage.—Anchorage may be obtained, in a depth of 35m, off the trading station, S of the church.

Caution.—This inlet is notorious for the heavy squalls which descend from the mountains surrounding it.

Hellisfjordur is entered 1.25 miles SSE of the entrance to Nordfjordur. It extends 1.75 miles WSW between steep mountain slopes and is deserted. A river flows into the head which is low and fronted by drying sand flats.

Vidfjordur is entered 0.75 mile SE of the entrance to Hellisfjordur. It extends 1.75 miles SSW and is deserted. The shores are mostly rocky except at the head which is low and fringed with sand and shingle.

Although free of dangers, these two inlets do not afford suitable anchorage as they are open to N winds and subject to frequent incursions of drift ice.

Gerpir (65°05'N., 13°30'W.), the E extremity of Iceland, is located 5.5 miles SSE of Nordhfarharhorn. The point may be identified by a steep and conspicuous hill, 477m high, standing on it. The shore in the vicinity of the point is fringed by rocks and a small islet.

Sandvik, a small bight, indents the coast on the N side of Gerpir. It is free from dangers although its shores are rocky in places. Fishing vessels use this bight for temporary anchorage as the holding ground is good, but it is completely exposed to onshore winds.

Dianabodi, a detached rocky patch with a least depth of 20m, lies 8 miles ESE of Gerpir.

Local Magnetic Anomalies.—Several abnormal magnetic variations have been observed in the vicinity of Gerpir and Dianabodi, the greatest deflection being 22°E of normal.

Gerpifles and Mafastapar, two islets, are located close inshore, 0.75 mile S of Gerpir; they are useful landmarks by which to identify the point in thick weather.

Vadlavik (65°01'N., 13°36'W.), an open bay, is entered 4 miles SW of Gerpir. It is free of dangers, but the shores are fringed with rocks in places. Fishing vessels, with local knowledge, occasionally obtain temporary anchorage within this bay as the holding ground is good, but it is exposed to all onshore winds.

9.10 Reydarfjordhur (65°00'N., 13°51'W.), the largest fjord on the E coast, is entered between Krossanes, located 1.75 miles S of Vadlavik, and Vattarnes, 4 miles SW. It extends for 10 miles in a general NW direction to Holmanes and then divides into two branches. Eskifjordhur, the N branch, extends NW for 2.5 miles and a trading station, of the same name, is situated near its head. Innri-Reydarfjordur, the W branch, extends W for 6 miles and Budareyri, a trading station, is situated near its head.

Reydarfjordur is about 2 miles wide at its narrowest part and surrounded by conspicuous mountain ranges which fall steeply

Sector 9. East and South Coasts of Iceland

to the sea. Some of these mountain peaks are amongst the highest on the E coast of Iceland.

Snaefugl, 757m high, stands on the N side of the fjord, 1.5 miles W of Krossanes. Holmatindur, 985m high, stands 2 miles NW of Holmanes and its summit resembles a pyramid. Both of these mountains are conspicuous from seaward.

Vattarnes, the S entrance point of the fjord, is the NE extremity of a peninsula. A light is shown from a tower, 12m high, standing on the point.

Vattarnestangi, a narrow tongue of land, extends about 0.25 mile N of the light tower and is fringed by rocks, foul ground, and a reef. It should be given a wide berth.

Krossanes, the N entrance point of the fjord, is backed close WNW by a prominent mountain, 603m high.

Vatnsbodi, a shoal with a depth of 5.5m, lies about 0.5 mile S of Krossanes and is nearly always marked by breakers. Laggi, an isolated rocky patch with a depth of 5.5m, lies about 0.75 mile offshore, 1.25 miles SW of Vatnsbodi.

Seley, a grass-covered islet 21m high, is located 2.5 miles ESE of Krossanes. A light is shown from a tower, 14m high, standing at the W side of the islet, near its N end. A racon is situated at the light tower.

Holmur, a small islet fringed by foul ground and a reef, is located close N of the N end of Seley to which it is connected by a reef.

Eyjarsker, Midhsker, and Soetusker are three islets which extend in a line up to 0.75 mile SSW of the S end of Seley.

Sulnabodi, a patch with a depth of 20m, lies in mid-channel between Seley and Krossanes and is, at times, marked by breakers.

9.11 Directions.—The N channel, which lies between Seley and Krossanes, is almost 2.25 miles wide. It is free of dangers, except for Vatnsbodi and Sulnabodi, and the depths are mostly less than 45m, so vessels may anchor if necessary. The tidal currents are fairly strong, but set in the direction of the channel.

The E channel, which lies S of the dangers extending from the S end of Seley, is 2.75 miles wide, free of dangers, and the one most used.

The S channel, which lies between Skrudhur and Andey, is described with the approaches to Faskruds fjordur.

Refsker, a long and narrow reef, extends 0.75 mile S from the N shore of the fjord, 3 miles W of Krossanes. Parts of this reef dry and a depth of less than 2m lies at its S extremity. It is always marked by breakers during E winds.

Svartasker, a dark rock, is located close off a steep and dark cliff, 4.75 miles W of Krossanes, where the coast turns NW. A beacon is reported to stand about 550m E of it.

Helgustadhir, a farm, is situated 3.25 miles NW of Svartasker, near a former mine.

Grima, a point on the S shore of the fjord, is located 7.25 miles NW of Vattarnes. A light is shown from a structure, 3m high, standing on the point.

9.12 Eskifjordur, the N branch of Reydhafjardhur, is entered between Holmanes, located 2.75 miles NW of Grima, and a small promontory on the coast, 1 mile NE. An extensive grassy valley penetrates W into the mountains from the head of this branch. The streams, which flow through this valley,

discharge so much water into the head that the surface water is almost fresh and the strength of the ebb is increased accordingly.

Holmanes is fronted by foul ground and patches, with depths of 11m, lie up to 0.75 mile E of the point.

Mjoeeyri, a steep-to and sandy spit, projects from the N side of this branch, 1.25 miles N of Holmanes. A light is shown from a tower, 4m high, standing on its extremity. The spit lies 1 mile NW of Innstekkur.

Eskifjordur (65°04'N., 14°01'W.) (World Port Index No. 00430), a trading station, is situated on the N shore of the branch, between Mjoeeyri and the head. It is mainly used by fishing vessels.

Depths—Limitations.—A number of shallow piers project at intervals from the shore abreast the trading station and are used by small fishing craft.

A main pier, 100m long with depths of 5 to 6.3m alongside, projects from the shore close NW of a prominent oil tank.

Another main pier has berthing spaces of 70m on its S side and 100m on its N side with depths of 6.2m to 8.9m alongside.

Vessels of up to 4,450 dwt and 96m in length have been accommodated.

It was reported (1988) that a new pier was being constructed. It will have berthing spaces of 26m at the head and 47m on each side with depths of 7.5m alongside.

Anchorage.—Good anchorage may be obtained, in a depth of 40m, 650m or more NW of Mjoeeyri and about 180m offshore. Anchorage can also be obtained, in a depth of 32m, off the two main piers at the station or, in depths of 33 to 40m, in the middle of the branch.

Caution.—The bottom consists of clay covered with soft mud and sufficient chain must be used to ensure that the anchor sinks through the mud and reaches the clay below it.

Strong squalls are occasionally experienced within Eskifjordur, especially when the wind is blowing out of the branch. These may occur without warning when the weather appears calm and settled. Therefore, larger vessels should always drop a hauling-off anchor when going alongside.

9.13 Innri-Reydhafjardhur, the W branch of Reydhafjardhur, is entered between Holmanes and Eyri, 1.75 miles SSW. This branch decreases slightly in width as it extends between high mountains. A river flows through a valley into the head of this branch and carries silt which forms a narrow drying flat.

Storholmi, the S most and highest of a group of islets, is located 1 mile WSW of Holmanes and a drying rock lies 90m SW of it. With these exceptions, the shores of the branch are steep-to and, in most places, free of dangers.

Budareyri (65°02'N., 14°13'W.) (World Port Index No. 00440), a small trading station, is situated on the N side of the head. A church, with a red roof, is a prominent landmark.

Two piers project from the shore at each end of the station. The W pier has a berthing space of 152m with a depth of 5.8m alongside. The E pier has a berthing space of 46m with a depth of 5.8m alongside.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be obtained, in depths of 20 to 30m, good holding ground, either on a bank lying between Storholmi and the mainland NW of it, or, in depths of 37 to 46m, about 0.25 mile off the N shore abreast the station.

Sector 9. East and South Coasts of Iceland

9.14 Faskruds fjordur (64°54'N., 13°48'W.) is entered between Hafnarnes, located 1.5 miles S of Vattarnes and another point of the same name, 3 miles SW. It extends WNW for 8.5 miles between steep and generally rocky shores. A valley extends W into the mountains from the head of the fjord which is low. Several rivers discharge into the head and form a delta with a wide expanse of sand and mud which dries.

A mountain range with some prominent peaks stands on the N side of the fjord. Halaklettur, a peak 573m high, stands close W of the N entrance point. Reyðharfjall, a peak 597m high, stands 0.5 mile NW of Halaklettur and has a beacon on its summit. Lambafell, a peak 1,097m high, stands 2.5 miles N of the head of the fjord. A beacon is situated on its summit which is the highest of the range.

Skrudur, an islet 161m high, is located on the N side of the approach, 1.5 miles ESE of the N entrance point. It is an excellent landmark because of its shape, which resembles a haystack, and its height. However, the islet also obscures the navigation lights in the vicinity. A small islet lies close off the N side of Skrudur and a reef extends about 0.25 mile N from it. Another small islet lies off the N side of Skrudur. Einbui, a small drying rock, lies about 0.5 mile NW of the NW side of Skrudur.

Brokur, located 1.5 miles ENE of Skrudur, is a small chain of rocks, some of which dry. The NE most rock of this chain is nearly always marked by breakers, but not so the SW most rock. Two rocks (existence doubtful), with depths of less than 2m, lie 550m and 1 mile SW of the SW end of Brokur.

Andey, a low grass-covered islet, is located 0.75 mile S of the N entrance point of the fjord, to which it is connected by a shallow spit. A reef extends about 0.25 mile N from its N end, otherwise the islet is steep-to. It is reported to be not easily distinguished from seaward because of the high land behind it. Fles, formed by two rocks lying on a shoal patch, is located about 0.5 mile NNE of the N end of the islet.

Aedarsker, located 0.5 mile W of Andey, is a steep-to reef which is always partially visible. General depths of 22 to 24m lie between the reef and the islet.

Directions.—The channel lying between Skrudur and Andey may be used, but the tidal current runs both N and S with great force and rates of 4 knots are not unusual. Tide rips may also be encountered throughout this channel. The fairway, which is narrowed to a width of about 0.75 mile, lies between Einbui and Fles. It is inadvisable to pass between Einbui and Skrudur.

Local Magnetic Anomalies.—Local magnetic anomalies exist off the entrance to Faskruds fjordur and the magnetic compass is very unreliable. The greatest anomaly, up to 22°E of normal, was observed in a position centered 3.5 miles SSE of Skrudur. An anomaly of 11°W was observed about 0.75 mile N of this position and deflections ceased altogether about 0.25 mile S of this position. An anomaly of 17°E was observed in a position about 4.75 miles E of Skrudur and another of 11° between Skrudur and the mainland.

Caution.—The passage between Brokur and Skrudur should not be used as it is not free from dangers and the tidal current is very strong.

Hafnarnes, the S entrance point of Faskruds fjordur, is the N end of a mountain range. Gvendarnesfles, a low and rocky islet, lies about 600m off the coast, 1.5 miles SSE of the point.

Snaefuglsbodi, an isolated shoal, with a depth of 9m, lies about 1.25 miles SE of this islet. A light is shown from a tower, 7m high, standing on Hafnarnes.

Mjoeeyri (64°55'N., 13°58'W.), a small projection, extends S from the N side of the fjord, 2.25 miles ESE of the head. A light is shown from a tower, 4m high, standing on the S extremity of this projection.

Budir (64°56'N., 14°01'W.) (World Port Index No. 00450), an important fishing and trading station, is situated on the N shore of the fjord, close to the head. Several fish factories stand along the shore fronting the station.

Depths—Limitations.—The fueling jetty has a berthing space of 80m with a depth of 7.6m alongside. Fiokeyri Quay is 110m long with a depth of 7m alongside. Hafskipabryggja Quay is 60m long with a depth of 9m alongside. Five subsidiary jetties, each 25m long, have depths of 4.6m alongside. There are several other small jetties at the station which are used by fishing craft.

Anchorage.—Vessels may anchor off the N shore of the fjord. A fair berth is, in depths of 35 to 49m, poor holding ground, about 0.25 mile W of Mjoeeyri light and close E of the mouth of a stream. Small vessels and fishing craft anchor close in, all along the shore between Mjoeeyri and Budir.

Caution.—Between Faskruds fjordur and Eystrahorn, 35 miles SW, the coast is fronted with dangers, some lying up to 20 miles offshore.

Off-lying Danger.—**Nyibodi** (64°51'N., 13°26'W.), an isolated shoal with a least depth of 13m, lies about 8.5 miles ESE of Hafnarnes Light.

9.15 Stodhvarfjordhur (64°50'N., 13°55'W.) is entered between Landatangi, located 3.5 miles SW of the S entrance point of Faskruds fjordur, and Kambanes, 1 mile S. Within the entrance, the shores of the fjord are clear and the depths decrease regularly from about 55m to the shore at the head. The shores are low but are backed by mountain ranges on either side. A narrow valley extends WNW from the head into the mountains. A river flows through this valley and discharges into a delta of swamp, sand, and silt.

Landatangi, the N entrance point, is a small tongue of land which extends S and has a low grass-covered hummock standing at its extremity. A rock, with a depth of less than 2m, lies close S of the point. A light is shown from a building, 8m high, standing on the root of the point.

Flautagerdhisgrynnslí, a shoal patch with a depth of 6.4m, lies about 1.75 miles ESE of Landatangi.

Kambanes, the S entrance point, is backed by several prominent peaks. A light is shown from a tower, 11m high, standing on the SE extremity of the point. A beacon stands on the summit of a hill which rises close NW of the light tower.

Sulur, a mountain 664m high, stands 1.5 miles W of Kambanes and has three distinctive peaks. Thverhamarsfell, a peak 844m high, stands 2 miles NW of Sulur.

Fjardhbodhi, a shoal with a depth of 4m, lies 1 mile NE of Kambanes and is usually marked by breakers. A depth of 10.4m lies about 0.5 mile S of Fjardhbodhi and, during strong onshore winds, the whole area is reported to be filled with breakers.

Kirkjubol (64°50'N., 13°53'W.), a small settlement, is situated on the N side of the fjord, 1.5 miles WNW of

Sector 9. East and South Coasts of Iceland

Landatangi. An L-shaped jetty fronts the settlement and has depths of 5.5m to 7m alongside. Vessels usually obtain anchorage, in depths of 35 to 40m, off the settlement, but there are no good berths within the fjord.

Off-lying Dangers.—Faerabakur (64°46'N., 13°32'W.), a shoal with a depth of 6.3m, lies about 8.5 miles ESE of Kambanes and is marked by breakers in heavy weather. Grillir, a rock with a least depth of 22m, lies 2.5 miles ENE of Faerabakur. Alftindsbodi, a rock with a least depth of 17m, lies about 1 mile SSE of Faerabakur. Naggur, a rock with a depth of 13m, lies about 3.5 miles SE of Alftindsbodi.

9.16 Breiddalsvik (64°46'N., 13°55'W.), a large bay, is entered between Kambanes and Streitishvarf, 6 miles SW. It contains good anchorages, but they are seldom used because of the frequent fog in this vicinity and the numerous dangers which lie both in the approaches and inside the bay.

A light is shown from a tower, 10m high, standing on Streitishvarf. Satur, a peak 715m high, stands 2 miles W of the light tower and is a prominent landmark.

Several small islets and rocks front Streitishvarf and lie up to about 0.5 mile offshore.

Hlada, an islet with a small rock lying close NE, is located 1 mile NE of Streitishvarf. A disused light structure, 13m high, stands on this islet. Fjardbodi, a shoal with a depth of 13m, lies about 2 miles E of Hlada; the sea has been reported to break over it in heavy weather.

Idhusker, an above-water rock surrounded by foul ground, is located 0.5 mile S of Kambanes. Rocks, awash, lie between this rock and the point. Hvopa, a small group of submerged rocks, lies 1.25 miles SSW of Kambanes. Larungar, a shoal with a depth of less than 2m, lies 1.25 miles S of Hvopa and is always marked by breakers.

Blotolsbodi, a rock with a depth of 5.5m, is located 2.5 miles SE of Kambanes. It is the outermost of the dangers lying in the approach to the bay and is marked by breakers, even in fairly calm weather.

Meleyri, a long and narrow tongue of sand, projects S from the NW corner of the bay and nearly encloses a lagoon, which mostly dries, at the head. Stapi, a small point, projects from the N shore of the bay, close E of the root of Meleyri.

The SW shore of the bay is fringed with islets, rocks, and shoals which extend, in places, up to 1.5 miles offshore. Hafnarey and Gunnhildarey, two of the larger grass-covered islets, are located 1.5 and 2 miles, respectively, NW of Hlada.

The N shore of the bay is fronted by several dangers. Rifsker, the principal one, is a narrow chain of rocks which extends 1.5 miles S from a point on the shore, 2 miles WSW of Kambanes. A beacon is reported to stand near the S extremity of this chain.

Selnes, a small projection, extends S from the N shore of the bay, close E of Stapi. A light is shown from a tower, 9m high, standing near the S extremity of this projection.

Breiddalsvik (64°47'N., 14°01'W.), a small trading station, is situated at the head of Selnesbot, a cove formed between Stapi and Selnes.

A rock, with a depth of less than 2m, lies in the middle of the entrance to the cove and is marked by a lighted buoy. The entrance fairway is indicated by a lighted range.

A breakwater extends 100m WSW from the SW side of the extremity of Selnes. A main L-shaped jetty, close N of the

breakwater, projects 75m WNW from the shore. It has a berthing face 30m long with depths of 4 to 6m alongside.

The fjord should be entered S of Larungar and Selnes Light indicates the approach channel; however, local knowledge is required.

Anchorage.—Good anchorage may be obtained, in depths of 11 to 15m, off the entrance to Selnesbot.

9.17 Krossnafir (Krossnes) (64°41'N., 14°11'W.), a point fronted by small islets and rocks, is located 5.5 miles SSW of Streitishvarf. The coast between is fronted by several dangers and should not be approached within 1 mile.

Berufjordur (64°42'N., 14°20'W.) is entered between Krossnafir and Bulandsnes, 3 miles SW. It extends 12 miles NNW between low and steep shores which are backed, in places, by grassy slopes. These rise steeply to the foothills of the mountain ranges which stand on either side of the fjord.

Tides—Currents.—Off Berufjordur, the tidal current is very strong and may attain a rate of up to 7 knots at springs. During the rising tide, it is SW-going and during the falling tide, it is NE-going. During gales, both currents are subject to great variations.

Karlsstadhatangi, a point on the N shore of the fjord, is located 1.25 miles W of Krossnafir. A light is shown from a tower, 8m high, standing near the extremity of this point.

Bjarnarsker, a low islet marked by a beacon, is located about 1 mile off the N shore, 2.25 miles ESE of Karlsstadhatangi. Several dangers lie E, N, and W of this islet and vessels should not pass between it and the mainland.

Bulandsnes, the promontory forming the S entrance point of the fjord, is fronted by numerous small islets, rocks, and shoals which extend up to 2 miles S and E and 1 mile N of it. A radiobeacon is situated on this promontory.

Ketilsfles, formed by two rocky islets lying close together, is located 4.25 miles S of Karlsstadhatangi Light. It is the southernmost of the islets lying off the promontory. A light is shown from a tower, 12m high, standing on the S and larger islet of the two.

Lifolfssker, an irregular islet marked by a beacon, is the NE most of the many dangers which lie in a group within 1 mile of the E extremity of the promontory.

The entrance channel of the fjord lies between Bjarnarsker and Lifolfssker.

Off-lying Dangers.—Kjoggur (64°39'N., 13°57'W.), an isolated shoal with a depth of 5m, lies 7 miles ESE of Krossnafir; the sea is reported to break over this shoal with any swell. Langsgrunn, a patch on which the sea breaks, lies about 2 miles SSW of Kjoggur and has a least depth of 13m.

Hvalsbakur (64°36'N., 13°17'W.), an isolated islet 5m high, is located 17.5 miles ESE of Kjoggur. It is the outermost danger and resembles the back of a whale. A radar reflector is reported to stand on this islet.

Caution.—The many islets lying off Bulandsnes are not easily distinguished from seaward as they do not show up against the land behind them.

9.18 Bonda, a prominent hill 43m high, stands 0.75 mile within the extremity of Bulandsnes. It is reported (1990) that several conspicuous radio masts stand on this hill. Bulandstindur, a pyramid-shaped mountain 1,115m high,

Sector 9. East and South Coasts of Iceland

stands on the SW shore of the fjord, 5 miles W of Karlsstadhatangi Light. Dysin, a peak 1,156m high, stands 2 miles NNW of Bulandstindur.

Langitangi, the extremity of a small peninsula, is located 1 mile N of Bulandsnes and fringed with foul ground. Aedharsteinn, from which a light is shown, is located 1 mile WNW of Langitangi. Two small islets and a drying reef front this point. A small inlet, which is divided into three coves at the head, is entered between Langitangi and Aedharsteinn.

Inward of Aedharsteinn, the fjord is mostly free of dangers outside 200m of the shores and the depths in mid-channel vary from 37 to 55m.

Caution.—Submarine cables lie across the fjord about 1.75 miles NW of Aedharsteinn.

Djupivogur (64°40'N., 14°17'W.) (World Port Index No. 00470), a small trading station, is situated in the southeasternmost cove at the head of the inlet entered between Langitangi and Aedharsteinn. The fairway is indicated by a lighted range and buoys; however, local knowledge is essential as several dangers lie adjacent to the channel.

The main quay is 60m long with depths of 5.2 to 5.5m alongside. There is also a small L-shaped jetty with a depth of 3m alongside.

Anchorage.—Anchorage may be obtained, in depths of 13 to 15m, off the cove. Vessels up to 55m in length have anchored here. Gautavik, a bight, is located on the NE side of the fjord, 3.5 miles NW of Karlsstadhatangi Light. It affords anchorage in depths of 8 to 10m, good holding ground.

9.19 Hamarsfjordur and Alftafjordur are two bays located SSW of Bulandsnes which extend inland for about 5 miles. They are almost enclosed at the seaward side by a chain of narrow tongues of sand, small islets, and rocks. Hamarsfjordur, the N bay is entered by Djupasund, a narrow passage lying close S of Bulandsnes. Small vessels, with drafts up to 3.4m, can enter this bay. However, local knowledge is required as the fairway is subject to change, the tidal currents strong, and the channel encumbered with rocks. A narrow channel, with a bar across it, leads into Alftafjordur, the S bay; however, the passage can only be used by small boats, with local knowledge, at high water.

Hvalsnes (64°24'N., 14°32'W.), located 16 miles SSW of Bulandsnes, is the S extremity of Eystrahorn, a mountain mass. A light is shown from a tower, 12m high, standing on the point. Smellur, a rock with a depth of less than 2m, lies 2.25 miles ENE of the point and, occasionally, the sea breaks over it. Hvitingar, a drying rock, lies 2 miles E of the point and a reef extends about 0.5 mile WSW from it. Brokur, a rock with a depth of 7m, lies 2 miles SE of the point and the sea usually breaks on it.

The coast between Bulandsnes and Hvalsnes is fronted by several dangers which can best be seen on the chart.

9.20 Papey (64°35'N., 14°10'W.), located 4.5 miles SE of Bulandsnes, is the largest island off the E coast of Iceland. A light is shown from a prominent tower, 8m high, standing on the summit of the island, near the center. From a distance, the island appears long and low with fairly steep sides, but at close range the coastal areas are seen as mostly indented. Attaeringsvogur, an inlet on the N coast of the island, is

entered between two islets. Depths decrease within this inlet from 13m, at the entrance, to 3.7m, near the head. It affords temporary anchorage to small vessels with local knowledge. Selavogur, an inlet on the S coast of the island, is not suitable for anchorage.

Nyztibodi (Yztibodi), a rock that dries, lies 3.25 miles E of Papey. Heimastibodi, a patch with a depth of 2m, lies 1.75 miles ESE of Papey and is surrounded by foul ground. Flydrusker, a small rock which dries 1.2m, lies 1 mile NE of Papey and a submerged rock lies close NNE of it.

Svartasker, a steep-to and dark islet 6m high, lies about 0.5 mile NE of Papey. Steinbitssker, with a depth of less than 2m, lies 360m W of Svartasker.

Kallhofdhi, an islet 29m high, is located close off the N coast of Papey and Flatey, a low islet, lies close NW of it. The narrow channel between the two islets is deep and free of dangers, but the channels separating these islets from Papey are foul.

Arnarey, a grass-covered islet, lies 180m off the NW coast of Papey. It has three summits which stand in a NE to SW direction; the narrow channel between this islet and Papey dries. A rock, on which the sea generally breaks, lies 360m NW of the N extremity of Arnarey. Several other small islets lie close off the W coast of Papey and can best be seen on the chart.

Selsker, consisting of two comparatively high islets lying close together, is located 2.5 miles SSE of Papey.

9.21 Lonsvik (64°21'N., 14°46'W.), a wide bay, is entered between Hvalsnes and Brimnes, 12 miles SW. Its shore consists of a narrow tongue of sand and shingle which almost completely encloses Lonsfjordur and Papafjordur, two large lagoons.

Brimnes is the E extremity of Vestrahorn, a mountainous mass. Several small islets and rocks lie up to about 1 mile seaward of this point.

Lonsfjordur, the N lagoon, is entered by Baejaros, a narrow channel, located 6 miles SW of Hvalsnes. It can only be used during calm weather by small craft, with local knowledge, at slack water. The tidal currents are reported to attain rates of 3 to 4 knots and the channel is liable to silt and has to be dredged at times.

Vigur, a narrow islet 14m high, is located 1.25 miles SSE of Baejaros. An above-water rock lies 650m W of its W side. In fair weather, small vessels may pass between the rock and the mainland.

Papafjordur, the S lagoon, is entered by Papos, a narrow and tortuous channel, located about 1 mile N of Brimnes. The least depth in this channel was reported (1950) to be 3m, but the sea level varies with the season and also from year to year. The tidal currents in the channel are very strong and the out-going current may attain a rate of 6 knots. At times, breakers are observed in the entrance to the channel over a group of rocks lying on its N side. Local knowledge is essential and it is inadvisable for vessels with drafts of more than 2.4m to attempt to enter.

Stokksnes (64°14'N., 14°58'W.), a point 14m high, is located 3 miles SSW of Brimnes. Even in calm weather, it is fringed by breakers up to 0.25 mile seaward. A light is shown

Sector 9. East and South Coasts of Iceland

from a tower, 20m high, standing near the extremity of the point. Two conspicuous spherical structures, painted white, stand at a radar station, close NE of the light tower. An islet is located 0.25 mile SW of the point and the passage between it and the mainland is foul.

Hornsvik, a small bay, lies close N of Stokksnes and, during good weather, affords temporary anchorage to vessels with local knowledge. Depths in the bay decrease regularly from 13m to 4m near the head and the bottom is fine black sand. An above-water rock, connected to the shore by a spit, lies near the middle of this bay, about 180m offshore.

9.22 Hornafjardaros (64°14'N., 15°11'W.), located 6 miles W of Stokksnes, is the common entrance channel leading to Hornafjordur and Skardsfjordur, two bays. It lies between Austurfjortangi and Sudurfjortangi, which shows a light.

Austurfjortangi is the W end of Austurfjorur, which extends to Stokksnes and is the E part of the narrow tongue of sand fronting the bays. Sudurfjortangi is the E end of Sudhurffjorur, which extends W and is the W part of the tongue.

Hvanney, a small and hilly peninsula, is located at the SE extremity of Sudurfjortangi, at the W side of the entrance channel. A light is shown from a tower, 8m high, standing near the E extremity of this peninsula. A racon is situated at the light tower. A reef, with depths of less than 1.8m over its inner part and less than 5.5m over its outer part, extends up to about 200m NE of the light tower.

Several dangers lie in the approach to the entrance channel. Einholtsklettar, formed by two islets joined together, is located close S of Sudurfjortangi and connected to it by a drying reef. Einholtsbodi, a rock with a depth of 3m, lies about 1 mile WSW of Hvanney Light and the sea breaks on it in bad weather. Sveinsbodi, a patch with a depth of 3.4m, lies 1 mile SSW of Hvanney Light and Skerjagrunn, with a depth of 5m, lies 1.25 miles SSE of it. Borgeyjrbodi, a detached rock with a depth of less than 2m, lies 1.75 miles E of Sveinsbodi. Hvanneyjarsker, formed by two islets, lies 0.5 mile ESE of Sveinsbodi and patches of foul ground lie close N and S of it.

Hellir, an island, is located 0.75 mile N of Hvanney. A light is shown from a tower, 6m high, standing on its E side.

9.23 Skardsfjordur and Hornafjordur are separated from each other by a hilly projection. They are little frequented because of the difficulty in navigating the entrance and the shallow channels inside them; local knowledge is essential.

Hofn (Hornafjordur) (64°15'N., 15°14'W.) (World Port Index No. 00480), a trading and fishing station, is situated at the S end of the projection which separates Hornafjordur from Skardsfjordur.

Several radio masts, some marked by red obstruction lights stand near the station. The entrance channel is indicated by lighted range beacons.

Tides—Currents.—The tides rise about 1.2m at springs and 0.9m at neaps.

Depths —Limitations.—Hofn is fronted by many quays and wharves which are used extensively by fishing vessels. Alagarey East Quay is 45m long with a depth of 5.5m alongside. Alagarey South Quay is 75m long with a depth of 6m alongside. Osland Quay is 50m long with a depth of 6m

alongside. Krossey Quay is 120m long with a depth of 5.5m alongside. Iskantur Quay is 40m long with a depth of 6m alongside. Miikl-Trebryggja Quay is 90m long with a depth of 4m alongside. Braedslubryggja Quay is 25m long with a depth of 6m alongside. Vessels of up to 3,800 tons, 90 to 100m in length, and 5.5m draft have been accommodated.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is compulsory for vessels over 300 tons and recommended for all vessels without local knowledge. The harbor can be contacted by VHF.

Anchorage.—The best anchorage outside Hornafjardaros is reported to be, in a depth of 13m, with Hvanney light bearing between 274° and 286°; the berth is reported to be uncomfortable but with good holding ground. An alternative berth lies closer in, between the same bearings of Hvanney light, with Hellir light bearing between 322° and 328°.

Inside the channel, anchorage may be obtained, in a depth of 5.5m, close to the NE side of Sudurfjortangi; however, the holding ground is not good, the swinging room is restricted, and the tidal current may attain a rate of up to 5 knots.

Caution.—The entrance channel is narrow and tortuous and shifting sandbanks lie in the approach.

9.24 Between Hornafjordur and Ingolfshofdi, 46 miles SW, the coast consists of fairly wide coastal plains separated by hills which descend to the water's edge and are backed by some of the highest mountains in Iceland. Still farther inland, the summits of the mighty group of glaciers, having the common name of Vatnajokull, may be seen in very clear weather. Lagoons, located in several places along this coast, were in all probability at one time bays or inlets which have been enclosed by the formation of narrow sandbanks.

Skinneyjarhofdi (64°14'N., 15°29'W.), a low and black island, is located 7.5 miles W of Hvanney. An isolated dangerous rock lies 1 mile offshore, about 3.5 miles E of this island. A sunken wreck, over which the depth was unknown (1968), and a shoal with a depth of 3.4m, lie about 1 mile S of this isolated rock. Saevarholaklettu, a low islet, is located close inshore, about 3.5 miles WSW of Skinneyjarhofdi; a conspicuous hummock stands on the mainland, N of this islet.

Borgarbodi, a rock with a depth of 3m, lies about 3 miles ESE of Skinneyjarhofdi.

Myrabugur is the name given to the wide bight formed by the slight recession of the coast lying between Stokksnes and Ingolfshofdi, 51 miles SW. Several small and unnavigable breaks in the shore are located within the bight and can best be seen on the chart.

Styrmissker and Hestgerdhissker, 1 mile ENE, are two detached drying rocks lying about 1 mile offshore, 16 miles WSW of Hvanney Light. Halsasker, a drying reef nearly 1 mile long, is located 2 miles NE of Styrmissker.

Hrollaugseyjar (64°02'N., 15°59'W.), consisting of three islets, is located 4.25 miles offshore, 22.5 miles NE of Ingolfshofdi. A light is shown from a tower, 16m high, standing on the NE most islet. A racon is situated at the light tower.

Tvisker, consisting of two islets, is located 4.5 miles offshore, 7.5 miles SW of Hrollaugseyjar. A reef, the outer end of which dries, extends about 0.5 mile S from Tvisker.

The channels lying inshore of Tvisker and Hrollaugseyjar are deep and free of dangers.

Sector 9. East and South Coasts of Iceland

Ingolfshofdi (63°48'N., 16°38'W.), a headland 74m high, appears from seaward as a flat hummock; it is steep on the seaward side but slopes gradually toward the mainland. A light is shown from a tower, 10m high, standing on its E extremity. A radiobeacon is situated at the light tower. A shoal, with a depth of 17m, lies 3 miles S of the headland.

South Coast

9.25 Emergency Shelters.—Several shelters have been established along parts of the S coast of Iceland in case of shipwrecks. To aid persons in reaching these shelters or nearby settlements, guide posts have been erected, about 0.75 mile apart, on certain parts of this coast. After landing, persons should find the nearest guide post and continue according to the routes and directions that are given in various languages.

Medhallands Bugur (63°40'N., 17°20'W.), an open bay, is located between Ingolfshofdi and Myrnatangi, 45 miles SW. The shores of the bay are broken in several places by the outlets of rivers and streams. They are also fringed in some places by reefs and shoals. The whole of this coast is somewhat dangerous to approach, having no shelter of any kind. From seaward, it is difficult to make out the low coast against the high land and snow-covered glaciers of the interior. At times, it has not been visible until breakers were observed.

Anchorage.—Medhallands Bugur affords anchorage, but it is not advised as the bottom is composed of soft sand and, therefore, the holding ground is poor. Landing is very difficult on account of the surf and the sand bars which have formed along the coast.

Caution.—West of Ingolfshofdi, the W-going current sets strongly into Medhallands Bugur and makes the coast very dangerous.

Skaftaros (63°40'N., 17°47'W.), the estuary of a large glacial river, is located 31 miles WSW of Ingolfshofdi. During spring and summer, it discharges a great volume of turbid water and silt. The tidal currents are very strong within the estuary and during winter, it is generally filled with masses of ice. A light is shown from a framework tower, 20m high, standing 1.5 miles SW of the estuary. A racon is situated at the light tower.

A racon is also situated about 1 mile inland at Skaftafellsfjara, 17 miles W of Ingolfshofdi.

Skardsfjara is located 9.25 miles SSW of Skaftaros. A light is shown from a framework tower, 18m high, standing on the point. A radiobeacon and a racon are situated at the light tower.

Myrnatangi (63°28'N., 18°09'W.) is located 5.5 miles SW of Skardsfjara, at the mouth of Kudafjot. The estuary has strong tidal currents and is often filled with ice in winter. The lower reaches form a delta of islets and lagoons several miles in extent.

A light is shown from a tower, 18m high, standing at Alvidruhamrar, 4.5 miles W of Myrnatangi. A racon is situated at the light tower.

A beacon is reported to stand close to the highest part of the coast, 3 miles WSW of Alvidruhamrar Light.

Kotlutangi (63°23'N., 18°44'W.), the southernmost point of Iceland, is located 11 miles WSW of Alvidruhamrar Light. It is a flat stretch of land extending 2 miles S from Hjorleifshofdi, a detached hill 220m high. This hill, which has a beacon standing on its summit, is reported to be very conspicuous from the SE.

Myrdalsvik (63°25'N., 19°00'W.), a small bight, is formed by an abrupt bend in the coastline, 8 miles W of Kotlutangi.

Reynisfjall, a narrow mountain, stands at the W side of the bight and rises steeply from the water's edge. A beacon stands on its S summit and a group of radio masts stand close within its S extremity. Hatta, a mountain 510m high, stands close E of the N end of Reynisfjall. Reynir, a village with a church, is situated on the W side of Reynisfjall.

Reynisdrangar, a small chain of narrow pinnacles, lies close inshore, S of Reynisfjall. The highest and largest, 65m high, is located close to the S end of the chain, but except when close-to, they cannot be distinguished from the coast behind them. A rock, with a depth of less than 2m, lies about 0.5 mile SSW of the largest pinnacle.

Vik, a small settlement, is situated at the head of Myrdalsvik and a conspicuous red-roofed church, with a white tower, stands in it. There is no harbor and landing is almost impossible as sand bars exist off the settlement and there is nearly always a heavy swell in the bight.

During calm weather or offshore winds, temporary anchorage may be obtained, in a depth of 13m, good holding ground, close E of the S extremity of Reynisfjall; local knowledge is essential.

9.26 Dyrholaey (63°24'N., 19°08'W.), located 3.25 miles W of Vik, is an isolated headland, 118m high. It terminates in a steep wall-like formation, which projects S from the coast, and when viewed from E or W, can be readily identified by two gate-like openings. A light is shown from a tower with a dwelling, 13m high, standing on the SW end of this headland.

Lundadrangur is the outermost and largest of several rocky pinnacles, 33 to 55m high, which are located within about 0.75 mile of the light tower.

A prominent church stands at Skeidflotur, 2.5 miles NW of Dyrholaey.

Myrdalsjokull, a large and flat glacier 1,400m high, is located 10 miles N of Dyrholaey. Eyjarfjallajokull, another large glacier, rises to a height of 1,670m about 19 miles NW of Dyrholaey and has two prominent peaks.

Markarfljot (63°32'N., 20°05'W.) flows, along with another river, into the sea through a delta, composed of shale and rubble, located 27 miles WNW of Dyrholaey. Many glacier rivers and streams drain into the section of coast between them. The shoreline is completely open to onshore winds and, except in calm weather, there is usually a heavy surf. Behind the beach, the land consists of low and swampy grassland which extends to the high foothills of glaciers. Vessels invariably give this section of coast a wide berth.

Petursey, a detached hummock 273m high, stands 5 miles NW of Dyrholaey; it is prominent and a beacon stands on the summit. Eyvindarholar Church, a building with a spire, stands 14 miles WNW of Dyrholaey and is conspicuous from offshore. Holtsos, a large tidal lagoon almost enclosed by a spit, is located 4 miles WNW of the church. Steinafjall, a plateau rises to a height of 600m, close N of Holtsos and is reported to be radar conspicuous.

Bakkafjara Light (63°32'N., 20°09'W.) is shown from a building standing 2 miles W of Markarfljot delta. A racon is situated at the light structure.

Sector 9. East and South Coasts of Iceland

9.27 Vestmannaeyjar (63°26'N., 20°14'W.), a group of islands and rocks, extends about 16 miles SW from the S coast of Iceland. Heimaey, the largest, is the only inhabited island. The group lies on an extension of the coastal bank, over which there are depths of 55 to 73m. The islands are especially subject to gales, often severe, which are most frequent in the winter months and predominantly from the E. The channel lying N of the group is used extensively by both E and W-going vessels.

Caution.—Numerous isolated patches of foul ground surround this group and may best be seen on the chart.

Heimaey (63°26'N., 20°16'W.), the largest and highest island of the group, lies with its N extremity located 5 miles SSW of Bakkafjara Light. Its N coast consists of volcanic, rocky cliffs that rise steeply from the sea to heights of about 280m. A light is shown from the E extremity of the island. Storfjofdhi, the S extremity of the island, consists of cliffs 120m high. A light is shown from a building, 7m high, standing on the cliff-top.

The coastline of the island is almost completely fringed with foul ground and a group of five islets lies 0.75 mile off its NW extremity. In addition, volcanic eruptions have taken place on Heimaey and formed several underwater obstructions.

Caution.—Submarine cables and pipelines lie between Heimaey and the mainland. Submarine cables also extend seaward from the S part of the island. These may best be seen on the chart.

Geirfuglasker (63°19'N., 20°30'W.), a steep-sided islet 58m high, is located 7.5 miles SW of the S extremity of Heimaey. A detached pointed rock and several others, which are nearly awash, lie on its S side. A light is shown from a tower, 3m high, standing on the summit of the islet.

Surtsey, a small island with two conical peaks, is located 3 miles WSW of Geirfuglasker and was formed by an active volcano which erupted in 1963. It is encircled by a bank, with depths of less than 73m, which extends up to 0.75 mile seaward. Shoals, with depths of less than 20m, lie on this bank and were formed by further volcanic action in 1965 and 1966. Vessels should give this island and bank a wide berth.

Hellisey, a grass-covered islet, is located 2.75 miles SW of the S extremity of Heimaey. It rises to a height of 120m at the NE end and is fronted by dangerous rocks.

A group of islets and rocks, fronted by foul ground, extends up to 2.5 miles SW of Hellisey and vessels are cautioned against passing between the island and this group of dangers.

Sudhurey, a grass-covered islet, is located 1 mile SW of the S extremity of Heimaey. It has a conical summit at the center which attains a height of 160m. Several rocks lie close off its S side.

Alsey, an islet 143m high, is located 2 miles W of the SW extremity of Heimaey. Brandur, an islet 89m high, is located close S of Alsey and, when seen from E or W, appears as two islets. The narrow passage lying between Alsey and Brandur should not be used as it is foul. Three patches of foul ground, over which the sea breaks in heavy weather, are reported to lie about 1.5 miles SW of Brandur.

Breki, a rocky patch with a depth of 11m, lies about 1 mile N of Alsey. Thorsteinsbodhi, a patch with a depth of 21m, lies 3.5 miles W of Breki. The sea is reported to break over both of these patches in heavy weather.

9.28 Einidrangur, a small islet 32m high, is located 8 miles W of Heimaey. Two rocks lie close N of it and several shoals lie in the vicinity.

Thridrangar, located 6 miles NW of Heimaey, consists of three rocky islets. The S most islet is the highest and attains a height of 39m. A light is shown from a tower, 4m high, standing on Thridrangar. Foul ground, shoals, and a group of dangerous rocks extend up to 1.5 miles W of Thridrangar.

Faxasker, a small islet 9m high, lies 0.25 mile NNE of the NE extremity of Heimaey. Rocks and reefs extend for a considerable distance both NW and SE of Faxasker, but Faxasund, the narrow channel lying between Faxasker and Heimaey is clear with depths of 17 to 22m. A light is shown from a framework tower standing on the roof of a refuge hut at the center of Faxasker.

Ellidaey, a small island, is located 2 miles NE of Heimaey. It has a pronounced summit, 144m high, at the N end. A shoal patch, with a depth of 12m, lies about 2 miles ENE of Ellidaey.

Local Magnetic Anomalies.—Local magnetic anomalies have been reported to exist 4 miles NW and between 1 and 2 miles NE of Ellidaey.

Bjarnarey, a grass-covered islet 163m high, is located 1 mile SSW of Ellidaey. It is steep-to except on its N side, where a reef, on which the sea breaks, extends NNE for 0.25 mile. When the wind is against the tidal current, a race may be formed which extends towards Ellidaey.

9.29 Vestmannaeyjahofn (Heimaey Harbor) (63°26'N., 20°17'W.) (World Port Index No. 00510) is situated in the NE part of Heimaey and used mainly by fishing vessels.

Tides—Currents.—The tides rise about 2.7m at springs and 2m at neaps.

Depths—Limitations.—The harbor has a depth of 5.2m in the entrance. The main quay is 205m long with a depth of 6m alongside. There are several other quays and jetties with depths of 3 to 6m alongside which are used mostly by fishing vessels. Vessels up to 7,430 dwt, 124m in length, and 7m draft have been accommodated.

Aspect.—The harbor is sheltered from all winds by a breakwater which extends across the reefs on the N side of the entrance. A breakwater, which formerly projected from the S side of the entrance, was mostly engulfed by the flow of lava from Helgafell (1973). Range lights indicate the narrow entrance fairway and a lighted buoy is reported to be moored 360m ENE of the entrance.

Pilotage.—Port and pilots can be contacted on telephone (pilot) +354 9. 481 1193 and (port) +3549. 481 1192; fax on +354 9. 481 3115; VHF on channel 16 or 12.

Pilotage is compulsory and is available day and night. Vessels should send request for a pilot at least 1 hour in advance through Vestmannaeyjar (TFV). Pilots board between Heimaey and Bjarnarey Island except in SE gales when the pilot will board to the N of Heimaey. Large vessels must enter at HW.

Anchorage.—Vessels may anchor, in depths of 28 to 34m, about 0.5 mile N of the harbor entrance. The holding ground is good, but the berth is exposed to W and N winds. Care should be taken to avoid the submarine cables and a pipeline which extends to the mainland.

Caution.—A submarine cable lies across the harbor.

Sector 9. East and South Coasts of Iceland

The harbor is liable to be congested with fishing vessels and turning room is restricted.

9.30 Loftstadhaholl (63°48'N., 20°54'W.), a dark and prominent knoll 13m high, is located close to the coast, 25 miles NW of Bakkafjara Light. A beacon stands on its summit which is located 3 miles NW of Thjorsaros, the mouth of the Thjorsa River.

Knarraros Light (63°49'N., 20°58'W.) is shown from a tower, 22m high, standing 3 miles NW of Loftstadhaholl. A racon is situated at the light tower.

The coast between Bakkafjara Light and Knarraros Light forms the seaward end of an extensive, low valley, lying on the W side of the glacial areas of Eyjafjallajökull and Myrdalsjökull. Through this valley flow some of the largest glacial rivers in Iceland. There are very few landmarks, though some of the higher mountain peaks behind the coast may be observed.

Caution.—Several isolated patches of foul ground lie up to 22 miles seaward of this section of the coast and may best be seen on the chart.

9.31 Stokkseyri (63°50'N., 21°05'W.), a small trading settlement, is situated 2.5 miles NW of Knarraros Light. The small harbor lies between the reefs and is used by fishing vessels. It has depths up to 3.7m in the outer part and 1.8m in the inner part. Local knowledge is required. Temporary anchorage may be obtained outside the harbor in calm weather, but it is quite unsheltered.

Eyrbakki (63°52'N., 21°09'W.), a small trading settlement, is situated 3 miles NW of Stokkseyri. A conspicuous church with a spire can be seen from seaward between the houses of the settlement. The small harbor lies between the reefs and is used by fishing vessels. Two shallow entrance channels, lead into the outer harbor; local knowledge is required. There are depths of 3 to 5m in the outer part of the harbor. A jetty projects 180m from the E end of the outer harbor and has a depth of 1.2m alongside its head. At times, the reefs break without warning and the surf may be so heavy that it is impossible to enter the harbor. Temporary anchorage may be obtained, in a depth of 22m, good holding ground, outside the harbor.

9.32 Hafnarvík (63°52'N., 21°18'W.), a wide bay, indents the coast between Eyrbakki and Hafnarnes, 5 miles W. Olfusa, a river, discharges into this bay at its E side. Thorlakshofn Light is shown from a tower, 8m high, standing on Hafnarnes, the W entrance point of the bay. During S gales, the sea breaks on a shoal spit which extends about 0.5 mile E from Hafnarnes.

Thorlakshofn (63°51'N., 21°23'W.), a fishing station, is situated at the W side of the bay. The harbor is protected by two breakwaters which form an entrance 70m wide. There are depths of 6.2m in the entrance and 4.7 to 6m within the harbor. A lighted range indicates the approach channel but local knowledge is required. An L-shaped pier has a depth of 6m alongside its head and the inner ends of both breakwaters are quayed. Vessels may anchor, in depths of 11 to 15m, good holding ground, outside the harbor.

Selvogur (63°49'N., 21°39'W.), a small settlement, is situated 8 miles WSW of Thorlakshofn. A light is shown from a tower, 15m high, standing at the settlement. A racon is situated at the light tower. A conspicuous church, with a small spire, stands at Strandar, 1.5 miles NW of the light tower. The coast between the light tower and the church is fringed with reefs which extend up to about 0.5 mile offshore. It is reported that breakers have been observed in an area lying 0.75 mile S of the light tower.

9.33 Herdisarvík (63°51'N., 21°47'W.), open bay, is entered W of Selvogur. It affords temporary anchorage during offshore winds, but several rocks lie off the shores and local knowledge is required.

Local Magnetic Anomaly.—A local magnetic anomaly, up to 4°E, has been observed off this part of the coast.

Krisuvíkurborg Light (63°50'N., 22°05'W.) is shown from a tower, 5m high, standing on a stretch of steep and rocky coast, 11.5 miles W of Selvogur.

Hopsnes (63°50'N., 22°25'W.), a lava-strewn headland, is located 9 miles W of Krisuvíkurborg Light. A light is shown from a tower, 6m high, standing on its S extremity.

Jarngerðarstadhavík, a small bay with rocky shores, is located on the W side of Hopsnes. A rock, awash, lies off the edge of the shore, about 0.5 mile W of Hopsnes Light. A shoal, with a depth of 2.4m, lies at the outer end of a spit that extends about 0.25 mile SE from the NW shore of the bay. Temporary anchorage may be taken, in a depth of 15m, within the bay. However, the berth is exposed to winds between SE and SW, which raise a heavy swell, and local knowledge is required.

Grindavík (63°50'N., 22°27'W.), a small fishing station, is situated 1 mile NW of the S extremity of Hopsnes. The harbor is entered by a narrow channel, which is indicated by sets of lighted range beacons, and is protected by breakwaters. Local knowledge is required. There are quays with depths of 2.7 to 3.7m alongside which are used by fishing vessels.

Two radio masts, conspicuous from seaward, stand at elevations of 200m and 256m, 2 miles NW of Grindavík.