

CHAPTER 1.

**NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
AND ITS SUB-DIVISIONS**

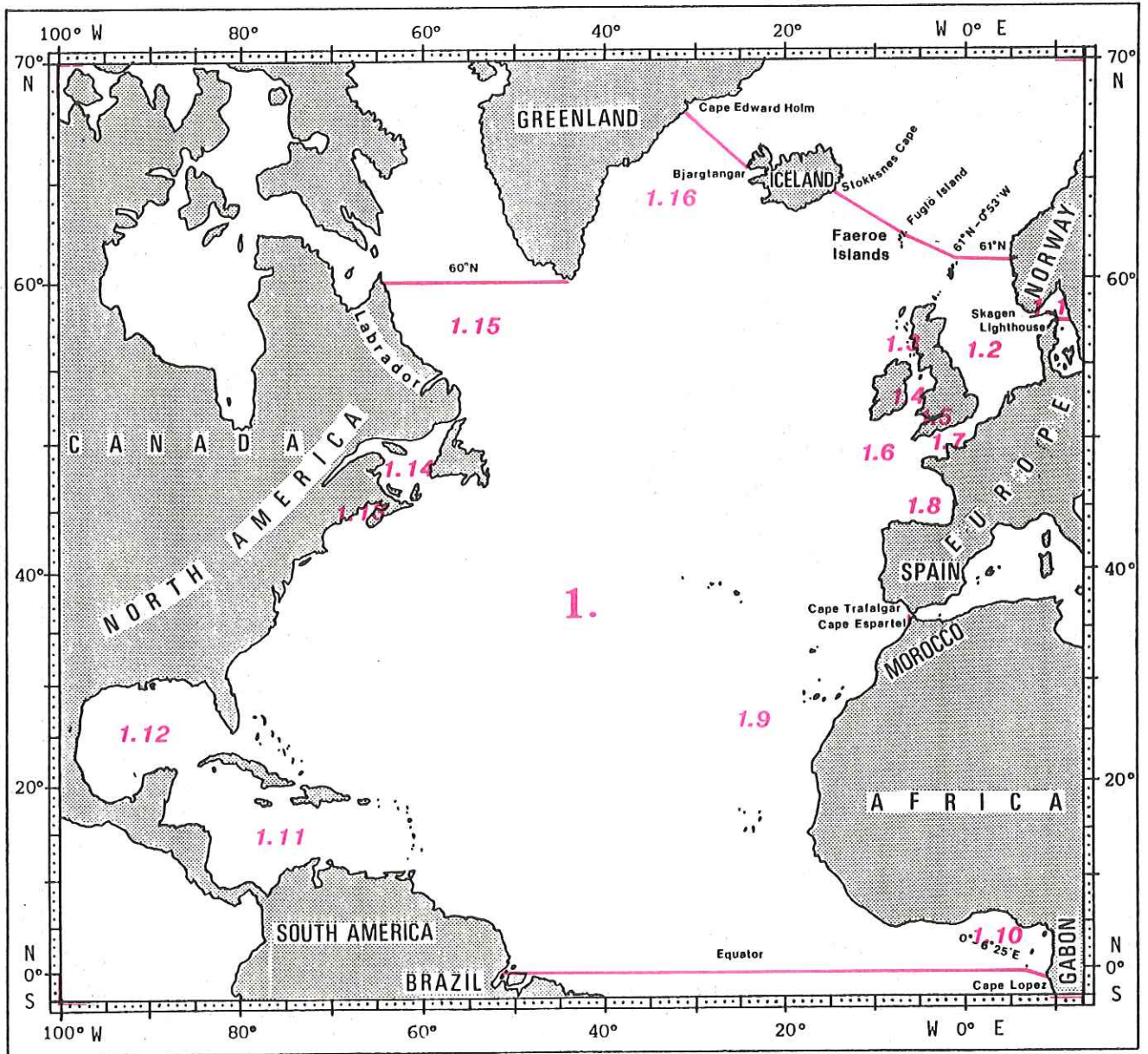


NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

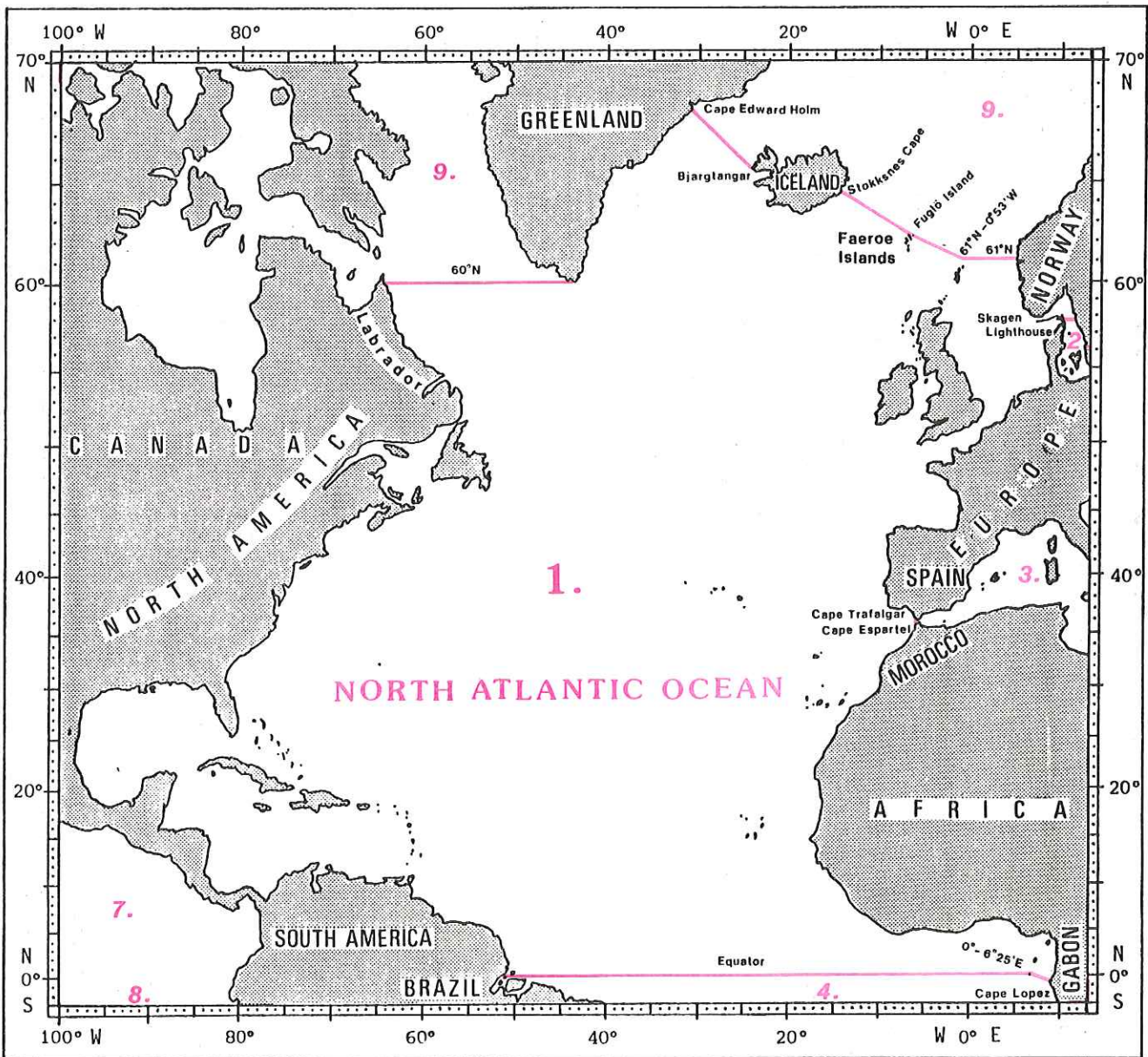
AND

ITS SUB-DIVISIONS

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NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN



1. NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

The limits of the North Atlantic Ocean are the following :

On the North :

A line joining the coast of Labrador in Canada eastward, along the parallel of 60°N, to the southwestern coast of Greenland ;
 thence northeastward, along the southern and eastern coasts of Greenland, to Cape Edward Holm (67°51'N - 32°11'W) ;
 thence a line joining Cape Edward Holm southeastward to Bjargtangar (65°30'15"N - 24°32'20"W), the western extremity of Iceland ;
 thence from Bjargtangar southeastward, along the western and southern coasts of Iceland, to Stokksnes Cape (64°14'25"N - 14°57'50"W) ;
 thence a line joining Stokksnes Cape southeastward to the northeastern extremity of Fuglø Island (62°20'35"N - 6°14'50"W), in the Faeroe Islands, and to position 61°N - 0°53'W, on the Hebridean Shelf ;
 and thence from this position eastward, along the parallel of 61°N, to the southwestern coast of Norway. (*The common limit with the Arctic Ocean, see 9.*)

On the East :

From the parallel of 61°N on the southwestern coast of Norway southward, along the coasts of Norway and Sweden, to the parallel of 57°45'N ;
 thence a line joining the coast of Sweden westward, along the parallel of 57°45'N, to Skagen Lighthouse (57°45'N - 10°35'50"E), the northern extremity of Jutland, in Denmark (*the common limit with the Baltic Sea, see 2.*) ;
 thence from Skagen Lighthouse southward, along the coasts of Europe, to Cape Trafalgar (36°10'40"N - 6°02'06"W), on the southern coast of Spain ;
 thence a line joining Cape Trafalgar southward to Cape Esparte1 (35°47'30"N - 5°55'30"W), in Morocco (*the common limit with the Mediterranean Region, see 3.*) ;
 and thence from Cape Esparte1 southward, along the western coast of Africa, to Cape Lopez (0°37'20"S - 8°43'E), in Gabon.

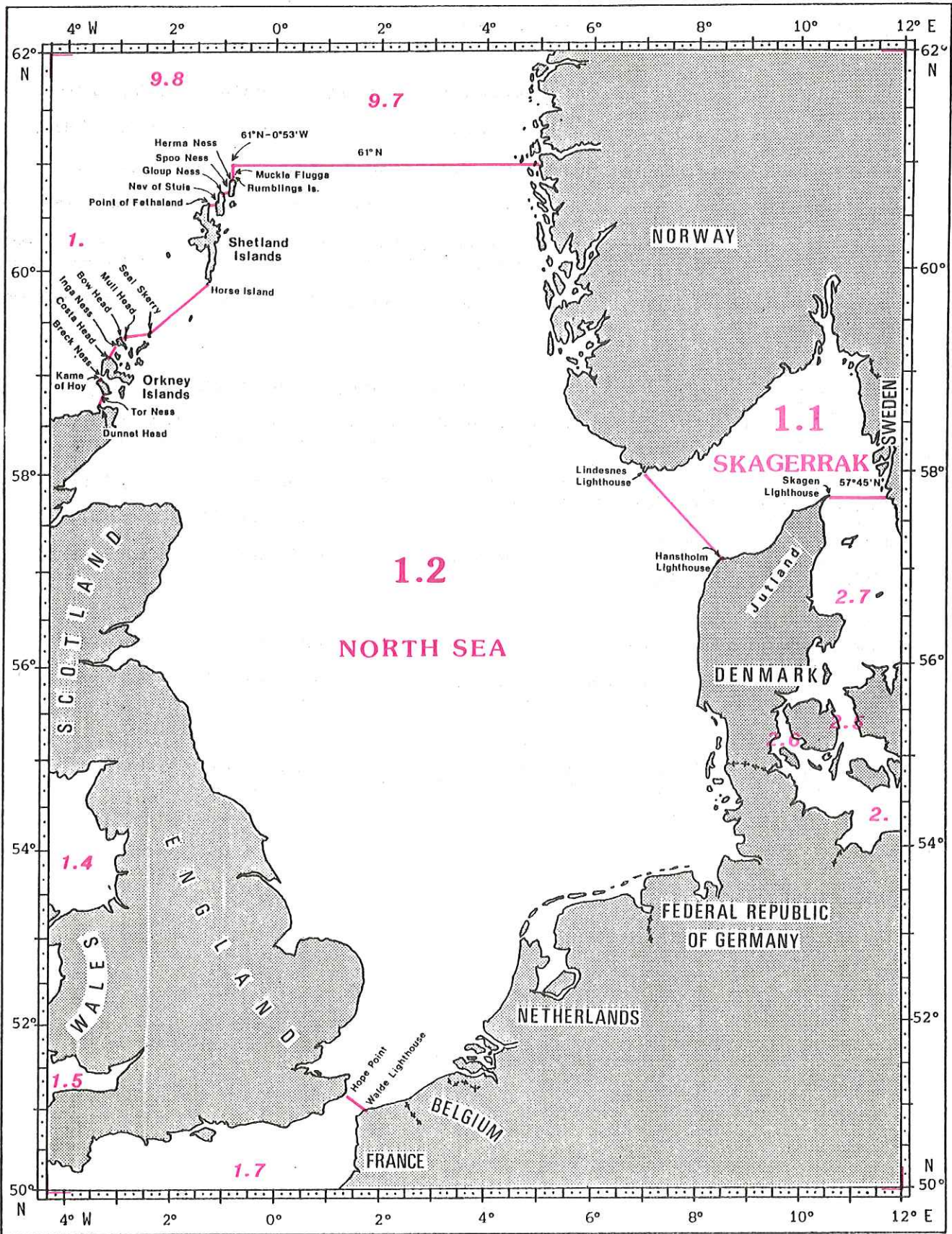
On the South :

A line joining Cape Lopez northwestward to position 0°-6°25'E (on the southwestern limit of Gulf of Guinea, *see 1.10*) ;
 and thence a line joining position 0°-6°25'E westward, along the Equator, to the northern coast of Brazil (*the common limit with the South Atlantic Ocean, see 4.*)

On the West :

From the Equator, on the northern coast of Brazil, northward, along the eastern coasts of the American continents, to the parallel of 60°N, on the coast of Labrador in Canada.

SKAGERRAK and NORTH SEA



1.1 SKAGERRAK

The limits of the Skagerrak, wide strait linking the North Sea and the Baltic Sea, are the following :

On the North and the East :

The southeastern coast of Norway and the western coast of Sweden, from Lindesnes Lighthouse (57°58'55"N - 7°03'E), in Norway, to the parallel of 57°45'N, on the coast of Sweden.

On the South :

A line joining the western coast of Sweden westward, along the parallel of 57°45'N, to Skagen Lighthouse (57°45'N - 10°35'50"E), the northern extremity of Jutland, in Denmark (*the common limit with the Kattegat, see 2.7*) ;
and thence from Skagen Lighthouse southwestward, along the coast of Jutland, to Hanstholm Lighthouse (57°07'20"N - 8°36'40"E).

On the West :

A line joining Hanstholm Lighthouse northwestward to Lindesnes Lighthouse (57°58'55"N - 7°03'E), on the southern coast of Norway (*the common limit with the North Sea, see 1.2*).

1.2 NORTH SEA

The limits of the North Sea, situated between the eastern coasts of the British Isles and the western coast of Europe, are the following :

On the North :

A line joining position 61°N - 0°53'W, on the Hebridean Shelf, eastward, along the parallel of 61°N, to the coast of Norway (*the common limit with the Arctic Ocean, see 9.*).

On the East :

The coast of Norway, from the parallel of 61°N southward to Lindesnes Lighthouse (57°58'55"N - 7°03'E) ;
thence a line joining Lindesnes Lighthouse southeastward to Hanstholm Lighthouse (57°07'20"N - 8°36'40"E), in Denmark (*the common limit with the Skagerrak, see 1.1*) ;
and thence from Hanstholm Lighthouse southward, along the coasts of Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands, Belgium and France, to Walde Lighthouse (50°59'40"N - 1°54'58"E), on the northern coast of France.

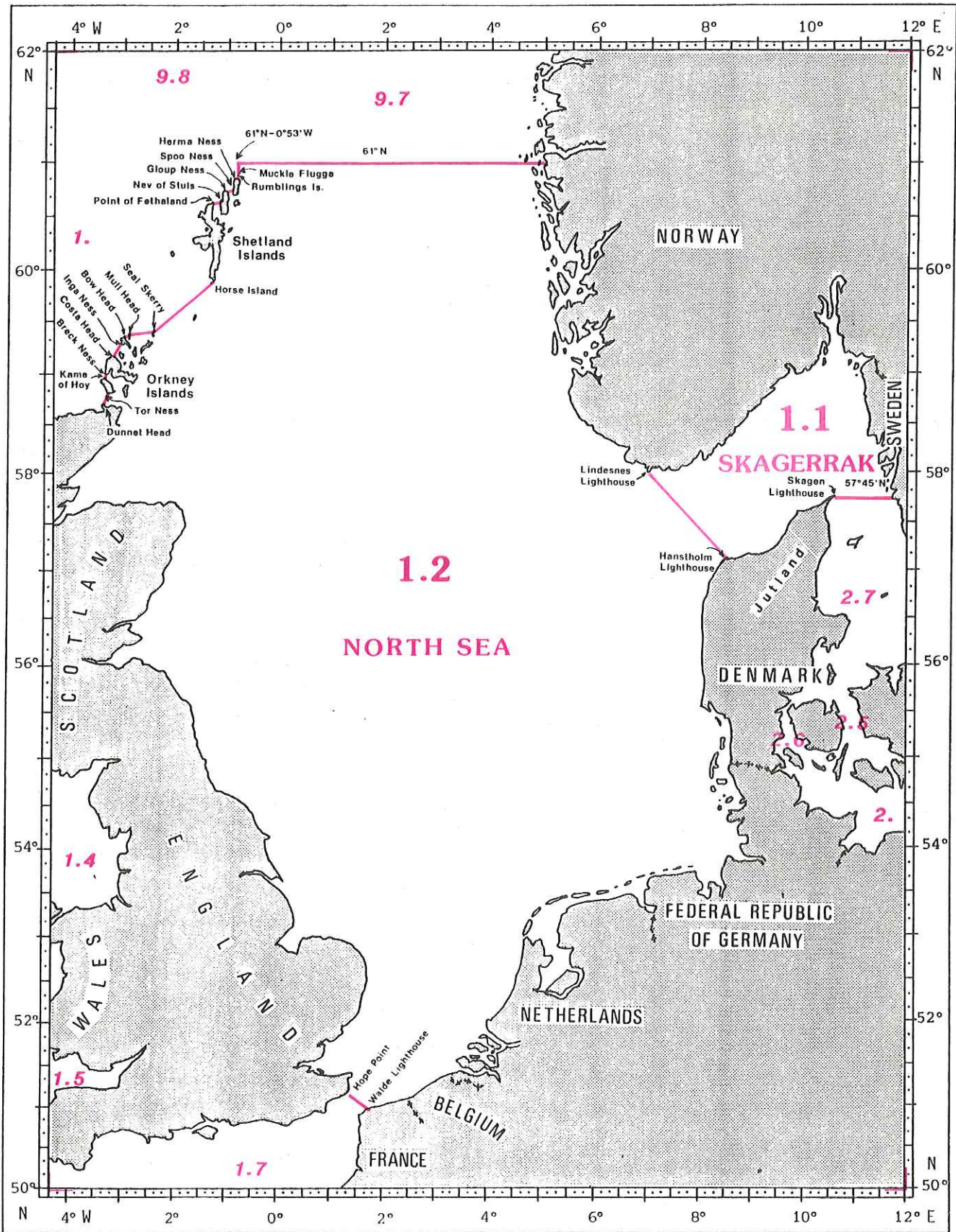
On the South :

A line joining Walde Lighthouse, in France, northwestward to Hope Point (51°10'N - 1°24'14"E), on the southeastern coast of England (*the common limit with the English Channel, see 1.7*).

On the West :

From Hope Point northward, along the eastern coasts of England and Scotland, to Dunnet Head (58°40'20"N - 3°22'30"W), the northern extremity of Scotland ;
thence a line joining Dunnet Head northward to Tor Ness (58°46'40"N - 3°17'30"W), the southwestern extremity of Island of Hoy, in the Orkney Islands ;
thence from Tor Ness northward, through Island of Hoy, to the Kame of Hoy (58°55'30"N - 3°23'40"W), the northwestern extremity of this island ;
thence a line joining the Kame of Hoy northeastward to Breck Ness (58°57'50"N - 3°21'10"W), on the southwestern coast of Mainland Island ;
thence from Breck Ness northward, through Mainland Island, to Costa Head (59°09'15"N - 3°12'50"W), the northern extremity of this island ;
thence a line joining Costa Head northeastward to Inga Ness (59°16'45"N - 3°01'18"W), on the southwestern coast of Westray Island ;
thence from Inga Ness northeastward, through Westray Island, to Bow Head (59°21'35"N - 2°57'25"W), the northern extremity of this island ;
thence a line joining Bow Head northeastward to Mull Head (59°23'10"N - 2°52'40"W), the northern extremity of Papa Westray Island ;
thence a line joining Mull Head eastward to Seal Skerry (59°23'54"N - 2°23'10"W), a reef off the northern extremity of North Ronaldsay Island ;
thence a line joining Seal Skerry northeastward to Horse Island (59°51'N - 1°19'W), off the southern extremity of Mainland Island, in the Shetland Islands ;

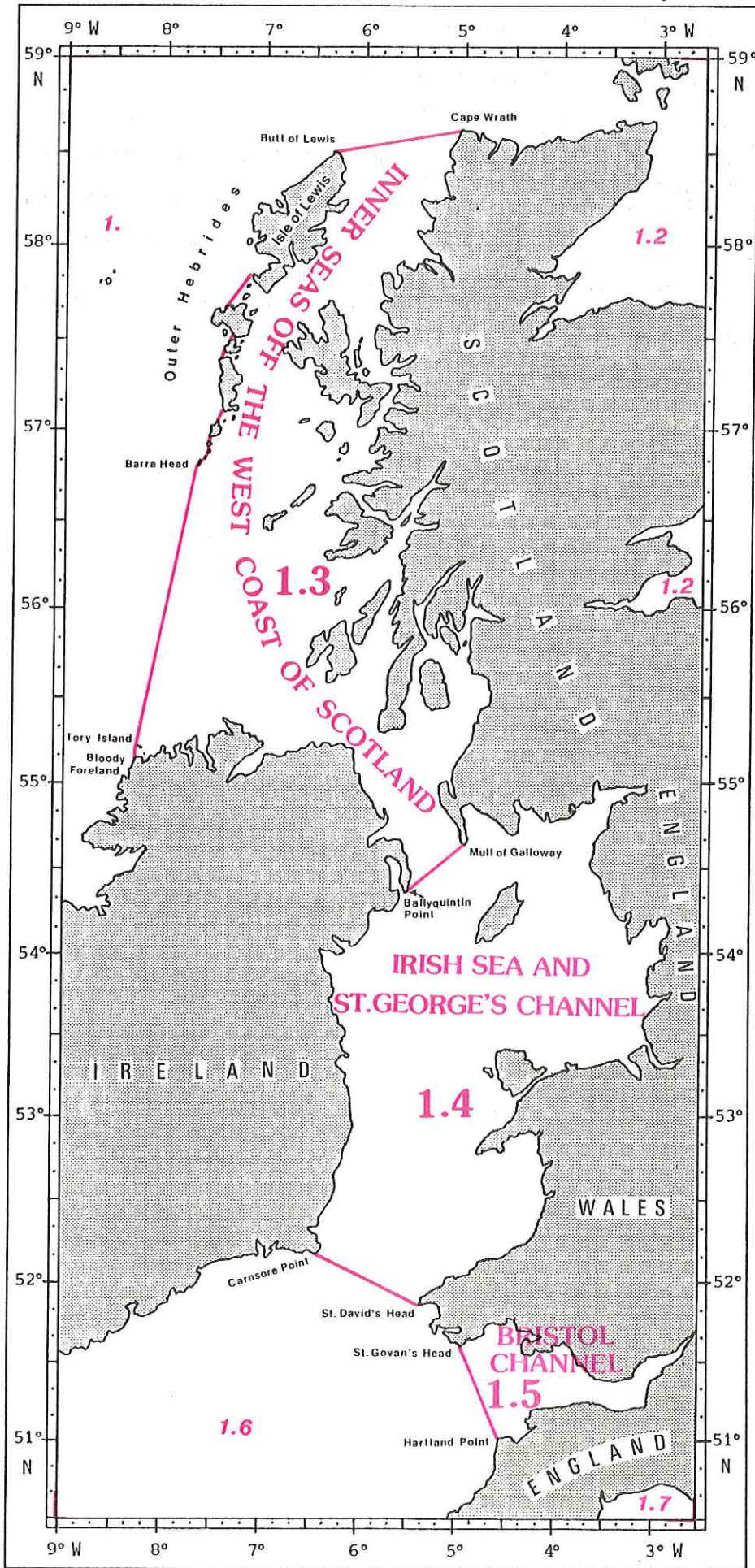
SKAGERRAK and NORTH SEA



1.2 NORTH SEA (CONTINUED)

thence from Horse Island northward, through Mainland Island, to Point of Fethaland (60°38'20"N - 1°18'25"W), the northern extremity of this island ;
thence a line joining Point of Fethaland eastward to Nev of Stuis (60°39'30"N - 1°09'15"W), on the western coast of Yell Island ;
thence from Nev of Stuis northeastward, through Yell Island, to Gloup Ness (60°44'N - 1°04'24"W) the northern extremity of this island ;
thence a line joining Gloup Ness eastward to Spoo Ness (60°44'40"N - 0°57'25"W), on the western coast of Unst Island ;
thence from Spoo Ness northward, through Unst Island, to Herma Ness (60°50'30"N - 0°53'50"W), on the northwestern coast of this island ;
thence a line joining Herma Ness northeastward to the southwestern point of Rumblings Islands (60°51'N - 0°53'50"W) and, through these islands, to Muckle Flugga (60°51'24"N - 0°53'W), all these being included in the North Sea area ;
and thence from Muckle Flugga northward, along the meridian of 0°53'W, to position 61°N - 0°53'W, on the Hebridean Shelf.

INNER SEAS OFF THE WEST COAST OF SCOTLAND, IRISH SEA AND ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL, and BRISTOL CHANNEL



1.3 INNER SEAS OFF THE WEST COAST OF SCOTLAND

The limits of the Inner Seas, situated between the western coast of Scotland, the eastern coasts of the Outer Hebrides Islands, and the northern coast of Ireland, are the following :

On the North :

A line joining the Butt of Lewis (58°31'N - 6°15'40"W), the northern extremity of Isle of Lewis, eastward to Cape Wrath (58°37'36"N - 5°00'06"W), the northwestern extremity of Scotland.

On the East :

From Cape Wrath southward, along the western coast of Scotland, to the southeastern extremity of Mull of Galloway (54°38'N - 4°51'20"W).

On the South :

A line joining the southeastern extremity of Mull of Galloway, in Scotland, southwestward to Ballyquintin Point (54°19'55"N - 5°30'W), in Ireland (*the common limit with the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel, see 1.4*) ; and thence from Ballyquintin Point northward and westward, along the coast of Ireland, to Bloody Foreland (55°09'33"N - 8°17'W).

On the West :

A line joining Bloody Foreland, on the northwestern coast of Ireland, northward to the western extremity of Tory Island (55°16'24"N - 8°15'10"W), and to Barra Head (56°46'42"N - 7°38'10"W), the southern extremity of Berneray Island, the southern island of the Outer Hebrides Islands ; and thence from Berneray Island northward, through the Outer Hebrides Islands, to Butt of Lewis (58°31'N - 6°15'40"W), the northern extremity of Isle of Lewis, in such a manner that the western coasts of the islands appertain to the North Atlantic Ocean and all the narrow waters appertain to the Inner Seas.

1.4 IRISH SEA AND ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL

The limits of the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel, situated between the eastern coast of Ireland and the western coasts of Scotland, England and Wales, are the following :

On the North :

A line joining Ballyquintin Point (54°19'55"N - 5°30'W), in Ireland, northeastward to the southeastern extremity of Mull of Galloway (54°38'N - 4°51'20"W), in Scotland (*the common limit with the Inner Seas, see 1.3*).

On the East :

From the southeastern extremity of Mull of Galloway eastward and southward, along the coasts of Scotland, England and Wales, to St. David's Head (51°54'10"N - 5°18'48"W), in Wales.

On the South :

A line joining St. David's Head, in Wales, northwestward to Carnsore Point (52°10'23"N - 6°21'48"W), in Ireland (*the common limit with the Celtic Sea, see 1.6*).

On the West :

From Carnsore Point northward, along the eastern coast of Ireland, to Ballyquintin Point (54°19'55"N - 5°30'W).

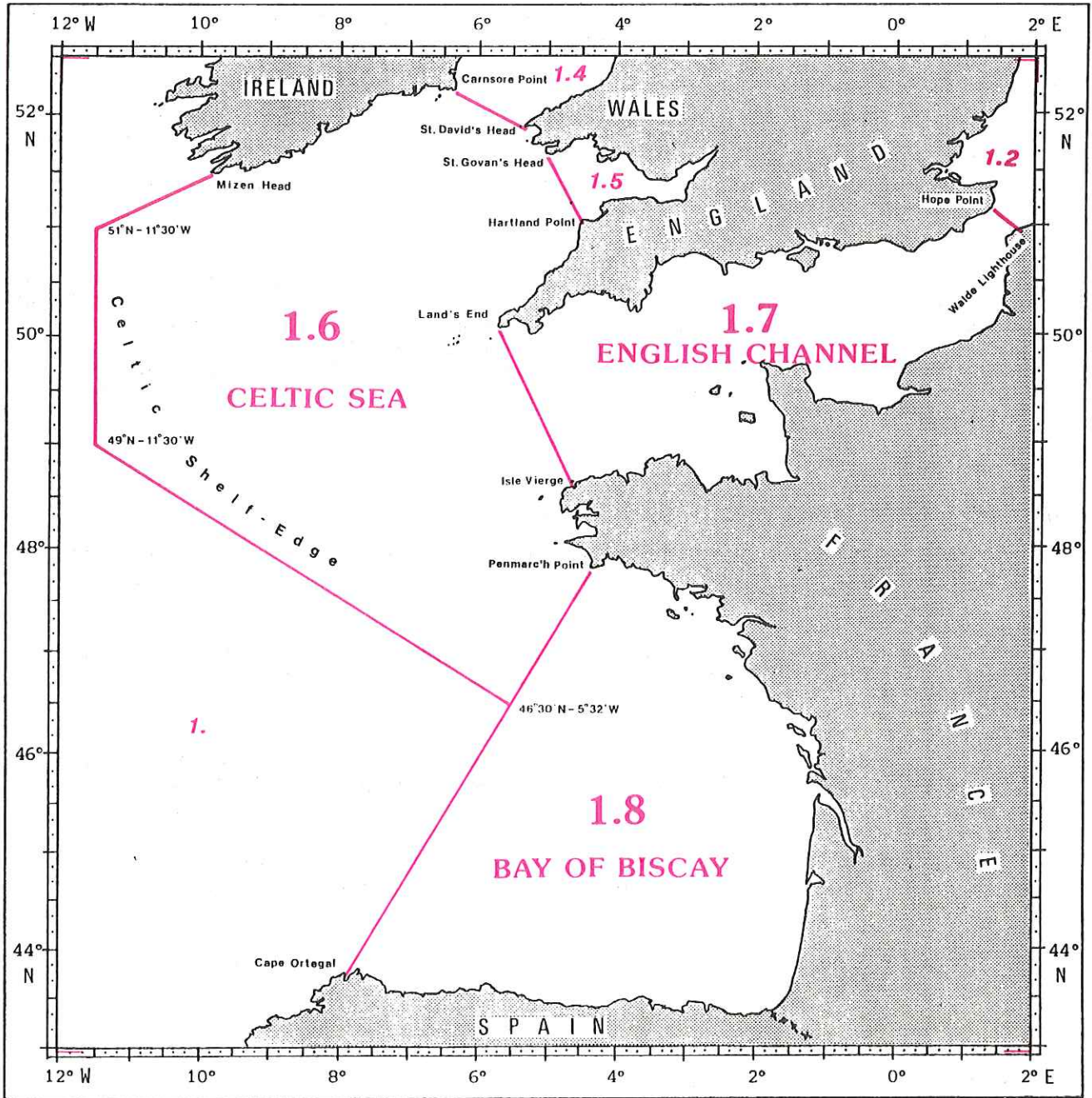
1.5 BRISTOL CHANNEL

The Bristol Channel is situated northeastward and adjacent to the Celtic Sea and bounded on the North, the East and the South by the coasts of Wales and England. Its western limit with the Celtic Sea is the following :

On the West :

A line joining St. Govan's Head (51°35'50"N - 4°55'30"W), in Wales, southeastward to Hartland Point (51°01'15"N - 4°31'30"W), in England.

CELTIC SEA, ENGLISH CHANNEL and BAY OF BISCAY



1.6 CELTIC SEA

The limits of the Celtic Sea, situated between the southern coast of Ireland, the southwestern coasts of Wales and England, the northwestern coast of France and the Celtic shelf-edge, are the following :

On the North :

From Mizen Head ($51^{\circ}27'N - 9^{\circ}49'15''W$) northeastward, along the southern coast of Ireland, to Carnsore Point ($52^{\circ}10'23''N - 6^{\circ}21'48''W$) ;
and thence a line joining Carnsore Point, on the southeastern coast of Ireland, southeastward to St. David's Head ($51^{\circ}54'10''N - 5^{\circ}18'48''W$), in Wales (*the common limit with the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel, see 1.4*).

On the East :

From St. David's Head southeastward, along the southwestern coast of Wales, to Saint Govan's Head ($51^{\circ}35'50''N - 4^{\circ}55'30''W$) ;
thence a line joining Saint Govan's Head southeastward to Hartland Point ($51^{\circ}01'15''N - 4^{\circ}31'30''W$), on the western coast of England (*the common limit with the Bristol Channel, see 1.5*) ;
thence from Hartland Point southwestward, along the southwestern coast of England, to Land's End ($50^{\circ}04'06''N - 5^{\circ}42'54''W$), the western extremity thereof ;
thence a line joining Land's End, in England, southeastward to Isle Vierge ($48^{\circ}38'26''N - 4^{\circ}34'13''W$), off the northwestern coast of France (*the common limit with the English Channel, see 1.7*) ;
and thence from Isle Vierge southward, along the western coast of France, to Penmarc'h Point ($47^{\circ}47'54''N - 4^{\circ}22'24''W$).

On the South :

A line joining Penmarc'h Point southwestward to position $46^{\circ}30'N - 5^{\circ}32'W$, on the shelf-edge (on the limit with the Bay of Biscay, *see 1.8*) ;
and thence from position $46^{\circ}30'N - 5^{\circ}32'W$ northwestward to position $49^{\circ}N - 11^{\circ}30'W$, on the shelf-edge.

On the West :

A line joining position $49^{\circ}N - 11^{\circ}30'W$ northward to position $51^{\circ}N - 11^{\circ}30'W$, on the shelf-edge ;
and thence from position $51^{\circ}N - 11^{\circ}30'W$ northeastward to Mizen Head ($51^{\circ}27'N - 9^{\circ}49'15''W$), on the southwestern coast of Ireland.

1.7 ENGLISH CHANNEL

The limits of the English Channel, situated between the southern coast of England and the northern coast of France and linking the North Sea and the Celtic Sea, are the following :

On the North :

The southern coast of England, from Land's End ($50^{\circ}04'06''N - 5^{\circ}42'54''W$) eastward to Hope Point ($51^{\circ}10'N - 1^{\circ}24'14''E$).

On the East :

A line joining Hope Point, in England, southeastward to Walde Lighthouse ($50^{\circ}59'40''N - 1^{\circ}54'58''E$), on the northeastern coast of France (*the common limit with the North Sea, see 1.2*).

On the South :

The northern coast of France, from Walde Lighthouse southwestward to Isle Vierge ($48^{\circ}38'26''N - 4^{\circ}34'13''W$).

On the West :

A line joining Isle Vierge, in France, northwestward to Land's End ($50^{\circ}04'06''N - 5^{\circ}42'54''W$), on the southwestern coast of England (*the common limit with the Celtic Sea, see 1.6*).

1.8 BAY OF BISCAY

The limits of the Bay of Biscay, situated between the western coast of France and the northern coast of Spain, are the following :

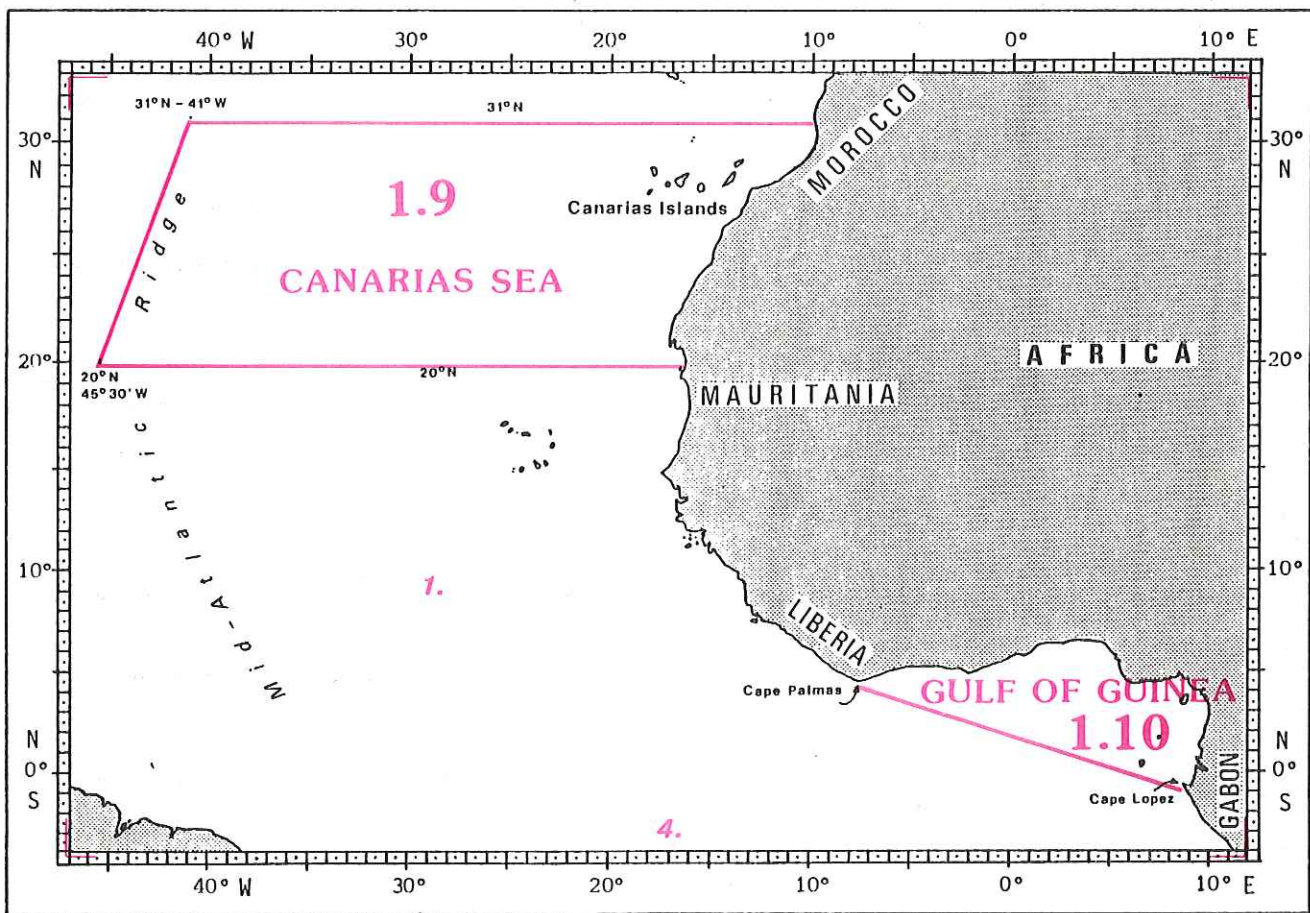
On the North, the East and the South :

The western coast of France and the northern coast of Spain, from Penmarc'h Point ($47^{\circ}47'54''N - 4^{\circ}22'24''W$), in France, southward and westward to Cape Ortegal ($43^{\circ}46'25''N - 7^{\circ}52'15''W$), in Spain.

On the West :

A line joining Cape Ortegal, in Spain, northeastward to Penmarc'h Point, in France (*the common limit with the North Atlantic Ocean and the Celtic Sea, see 1.6*).

CANARIAS SEA and GULF OF GUINEA



1.9 CANARIAS SEA

The limits of the Canarias Sea, lying off the coast of Morocco and Mauritania, on the western coast of Africa, are the following :

On the North :

A line joining position $31^{\circ}\text{N} - 41^{\circ}\text{W}$, on the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, eastward, along the parallel of 31°N , to the coast of Morocco.

On the East :

From the parallel of 31°N southward, along the coasts of Morocco and Mauritania, to the parallel of 20°N .

On the South :

A line joining the coast of Mauritania westward, along the parallel of 20°N , to position $20^{\circ}\text{N} - 45^{\circ}30'\text{W}$, on the Mid-Atlantic Ridge.

On the West :

A line joining position $20^{\circ}\text{N} - 45^{\circ}30'\text{W}$ northeastward, along the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, to position $31^{\circ}\text{N} - 41^{\circ}\text{W}$.

1.10 GULF OF GUINEA

The limits of the Gulf of Guinea, lying off the coasts of Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon, on the western coast of Africa, are the following :

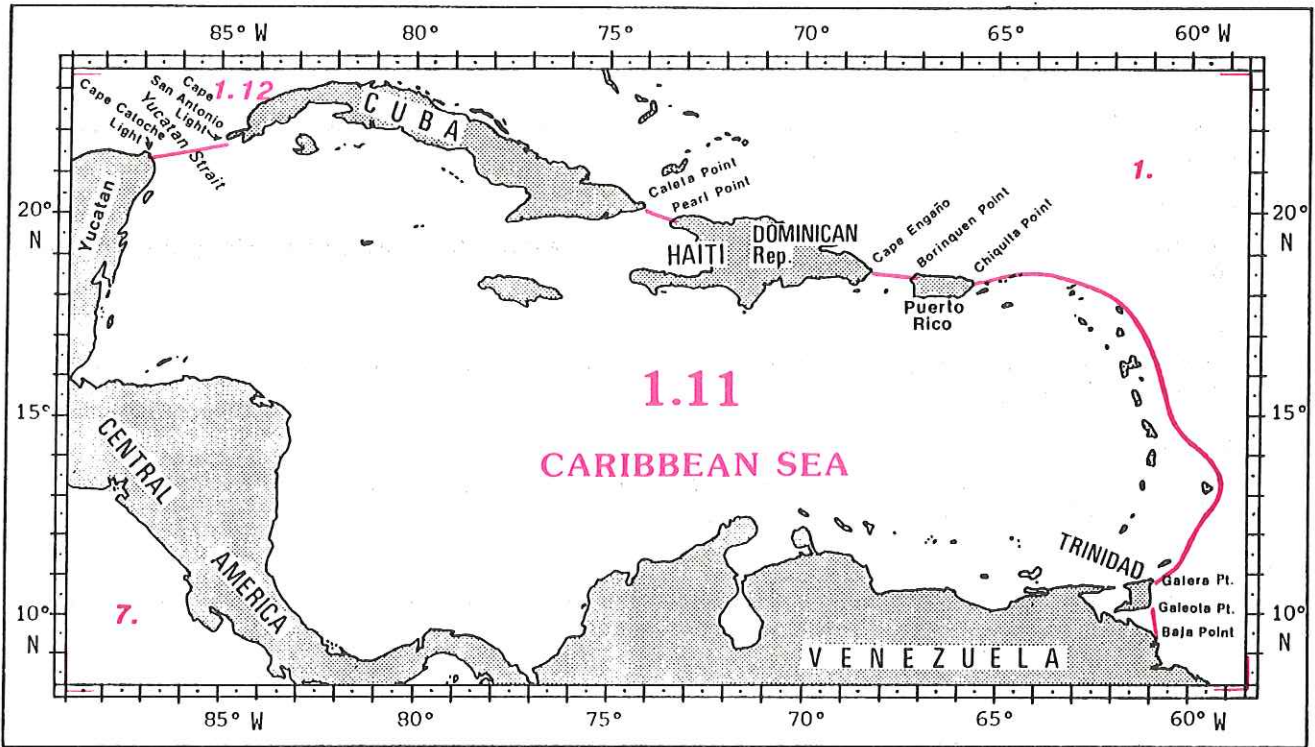
On the North and the East :

From Cape Palmas ($4^{\circ}22'\text{N} - 7^{\circ}43'40''\text{W}$), in Liberia, eastward and southward, along the western coast of Africa, to Cape Lopez ($0^{\circ}37'20''\text{S} - 8^{\circ}42'\text{E}$), in Gabon.

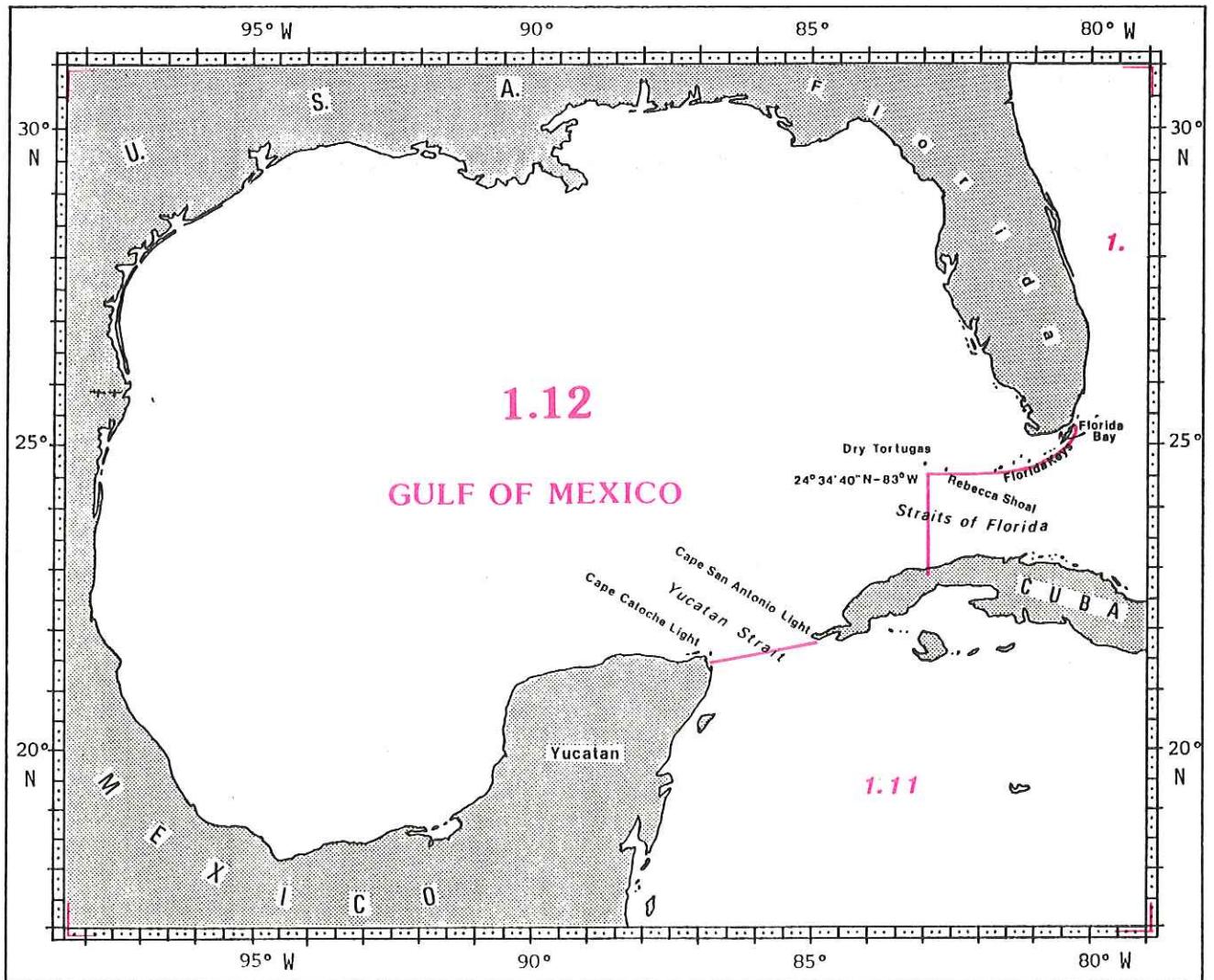
On the Southwest :

A line joining Cape Lopez ($0^{\circ}37'20''\text{S} - 8^{\circ}42'\text{E}$), in Gabon, northwestward to Cape Palmas ($4^{\circ}22'\text{N} - 7^{\circ}43'40''\text{W}$), in Liberia.

CARIBBEAN SEA



GULF OF MEXICO



1.11 CARIBBEAN SEA

The limits of the Caribbean Sea, situated between the northern coast of South America, the eastern coast of Central America and the islands of the West Indies, are the following :

On the North :

A line joining Cape Catoche Light (21°36'N - 87°04'30"W), on the northeastern coast of Yucatan in Mexico, eastward to Cape San Antonio Light (21°52'N - 84°57'W), the western extremity of Cuba (*the common limit with the Gulf of Mexico, see 1.12*) ;
 thence from Cape San Antonio Light eastward, through Cuba, to Caleta Point (20°04'N - 74°17'45"W), on the southeastern coast of this island ;
 thence a line joining Caleta Point southeastward to Pearl Point (19°39'15"N - 73°25'15"W), on the northwestern coast of Haiti ;
 thence from Pearl Point eastward, through Haiti and Dominican Republic, to Cape Engaño (18°36'30"N - 68°19'30"W), the eastern extremity of the Dominican Republic ;
 thence a line joining Cape Engaño eastward to Borinquen Point (18°28'45"N - 67°10'W), on the northwestern coast of Puerto Rico ;
 and thence from Borinquen Point eastward, through this island, to Chiquita Point (18°22'55"N - 65°38'40"W), on the northeastern coast thereof.

On the East :

A line joining Chiquita Point, on the northeastern coast of Puerto Rico, northward, along the meridian of 65°38'40"W, to the 200 metre contour line (approximately 18°30'N - 65°38'40"W) ;
 thence from this approximate position eastward and southward to Galera Point (10°50'10"N - 60°54'30"W), the northeastern extremity of Trinidad Island -- in such a way that all islands, shoals and narrow waters between Puerto Rico and Trinidad Island are included in the Caribbean Sea ;
 thence from Galera Point southward, through Trinidad Island, to Galeota Point (10°08'15"N - 60°59'30"W), the southeastern extremity of this island ;
 and thence a line joining Galeota Point southward to Baja Point (9°31'N - 60°58'W), on the eastern coast of Venezuela.

On the South and the West :

From Baja Point, in Venezuela, westward and northward, along the northern coast of South America and the eastern coast of Central America, to Cape Catoche Light (21°36'N - 87°04'30"W), on the northeastern coast of Yucatan, in Mexico.

1.12 GULF OF MEXICO

The Gulf of Mexico is an almost enclosed sea situated in the western extremity of the North Atlantic Ocean and bounded by the eastern coast of Mexico, the Gulf coast of the United States of America and the northwestern coast of Cuba. It is connected through the Straits of Florida with the North Atlantic Ocean in the East, and through the Yucatan Strait with the Caribbean Sea in the Southeast.

The limits of the Gulf of Mexico in these straits are the following :

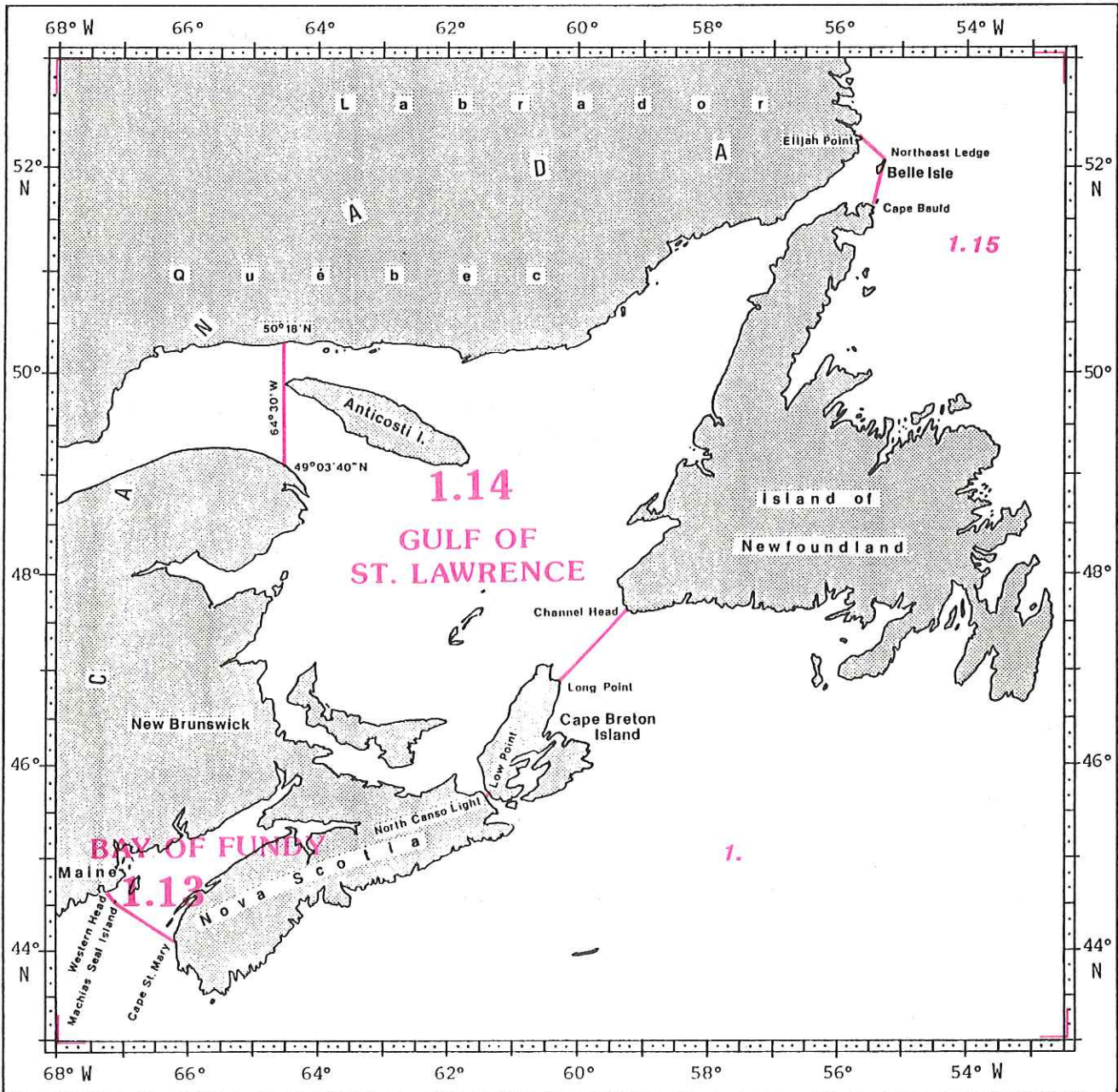
On the East (in the Straits of Florida) :

A line joining the eastern end of Florida Bay (25°13'N - 80°30'W) southward and westward, through the Florida Keys and the shoals, to Rebecca Shoal (24°34'40"N - 82°35'10"W), and to position 24°34'40"N - 83°W, on the shelf edge -- in such a way that all the narrow waters between the Dry Tortugas and the eastern end of Florida Bay are included in the Gulf of Mexico ;
 and thence from position 24°34'40"N - 83°W southward, along the meridian of 83°W, to the northwestern coast of Cuba.

On the Southeast (in the Yucatan Strait) :

A line joining Cape San Antonio Light (21°52'N - 84°57'W), the western extremity of Cuba, westward to Cape Catoche Light (21°36'N - 87°04'30"W), on the northeastern coast of Yucatan, in Mexico (*the common limit with the Caribbean Sea, see 1.11*).

BAY OF FUNDY and GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE



1.13 BAY OF FUNDY

The Bay of Fundy, situated on the eastern coast of North America, is bounded on the West, the North and the East by the coast of Maine, in the United States, and the coasts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in Canada. Its southern limit with the North Atlantic ocean is the following :

On the South :

A line joining Cape St. Mary (44°05'N - 66°12'30"W), on the southwestern coast of Nova Scotia, in Canada, northwestward to Machias Seal Island (44°30'06"N - 67°06'10"W), and thence to Western Head (44°38'40"N - 67°11'25"W), on the coast of Maine, in the United States.

1.14 GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE

The limits of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, situated in Canada, between the coasts of Quebec, Labrador, Island of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, are the following :

On the North :

From position 50°18'N - 64°30'W, on the southern coast of Quebec, eastward, along this coast and the southern coast of Labrador, to Elijah Point (52°13'03"N - 55°37'20"W), the eastern extremity of Cape St. Charles.

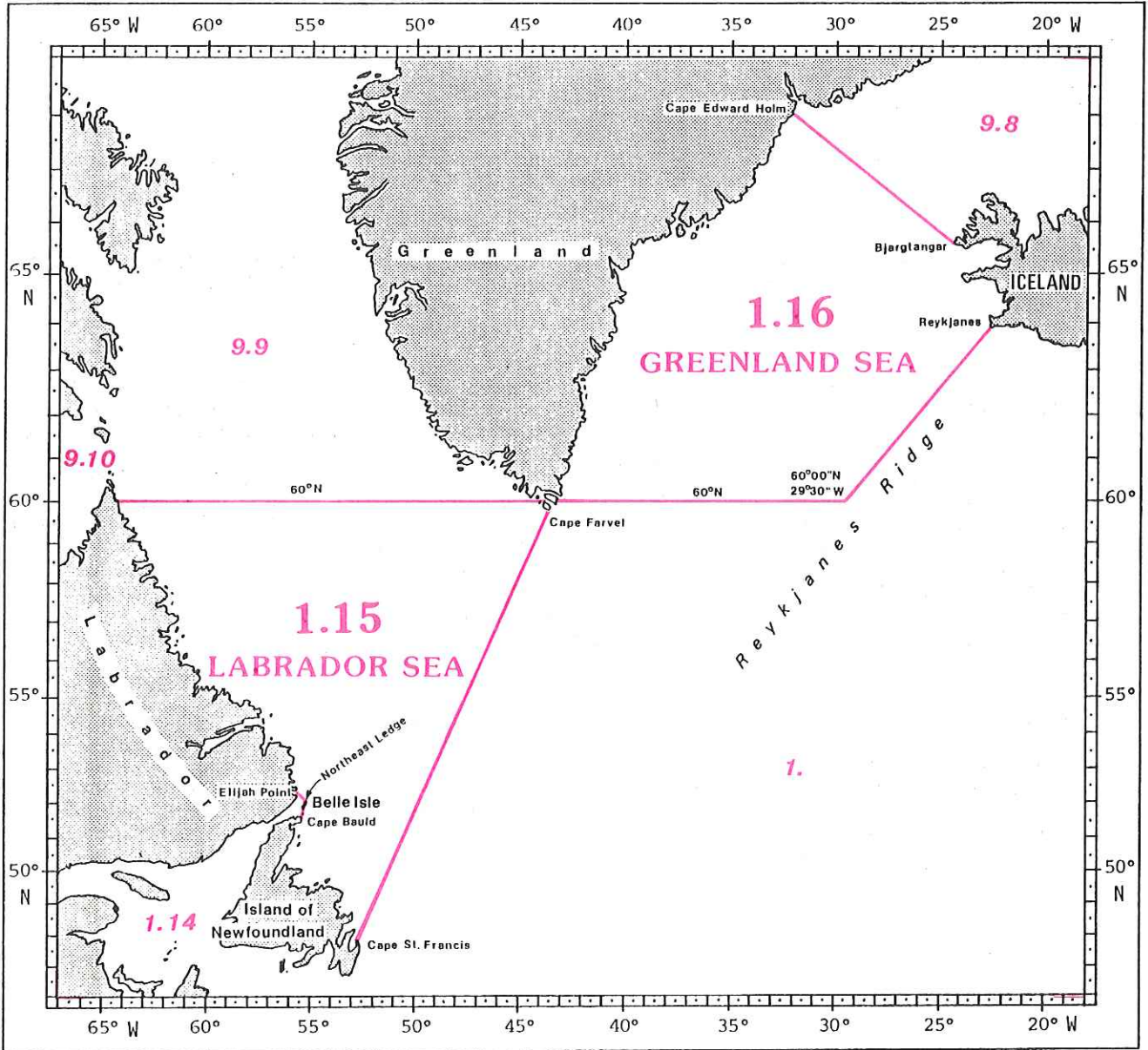
On the East :

A line joining Elijah Point southeastward to Northeast Ledge (rocks at 52°02'N - 55°16'W) ; thence from Northeast Ledge southward, through the eastern extremity of Belle Isle, to Cape Bauld (51°38'25"N - 55°25'35"W), the northern extremity of Island of Newfoundland (*the common limit with the Labrador Sea, see 1.15*) ; thence from Cape Bauld southwestward, along the western coast of Island of Newfoundland, to Channel Head (47°33'50"N - 59°07'20"W), on the southwestern coast of this island ; thence a line joining Channel Head southwestward to Long Point (46°51'N - 60°18'10"W, *formerly Cape Egmont*), on the northeastern coast of Cape Breton Island ; thence from Long Point southwestward, along the western coast of this island, to Low Point (45°43'N - 61°28'W), on the southern coast thereof ; and thence a line joining Low Point southwestward to North Canso Light (45°41'30"N - 61°29'20"W), on the northeastern coast of Nova Scotia.

On the South and the West :

From North Canso Light westward and northward, along the northern coast of Nova Scotia and the eastern coast of New Brunswick, to position 49°03'40"N - 64°30'W, on the northeastern coast of New Brunswick ; and thence a line joining this position northward, along the meridian of 64°30'W, to position 50°18'N - 64°30'W, on the southern coast of Quebec, including the whole of Ile d'Anticosti within the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

LABRADOR SEA and GREENLAND SEA



1.15 LABRADOR SEA

The limits of the Labrador Sea, situated in the northwestern part of the North Atlantic Ocean, between the eastern coasts of Labrador and Island of Newfoundland, in Canada, and the southern extremity of Greenland, are the following :

On the North :

A line joining the northeastern coast of Labrador eastward, along the parallel of 60°N, to the southern coast of Greenland (*the common limit with the Davis Strait, see 9.9*) ; and thence southeastward, along this coast, to Cape Farvel (59°46'30"N - 43°55'W), the southern extremity of Greenland.

On the East :

A line joining Cape Farvel southwestward to Cape St. Francis (47°48'30"N - 52°47'15"W), on the southeastern coast of Island of Newfoundland.

On the West :

From Cape St. Francis northwestward, along the eastern coast of Island of Newfoundland, to Cape Bauld (51°38'25"N - 55°25'35"W), the northern extremity of this island ; thence a line joining Cape Bauld northward, through the eastern extremity of Belle Isle, to Northeast Ledge (rocks at 52°02'N - 55°16'W), and northwestward to Elijah Point (52°13'03"N - 55°37'20"W), the eastern extremity of Cape St. Charles, on the southeastern coast of Labrador (*the common limit with the Gulf of St. Lawrence, see 1.14*) ; and thence from Elijah Point northwestward, along the eastern coast of Labrador, to the parallel of 60°N.

1.16 GREENLAND SEA

The limits of the Greenland Sea, situated in the northern part of the North Atlantic Ocean, between the southeastern coast of Greenland and the western coast of Iceland, are the following :

On the North :

A line joining Cape Edward Holm (67°51'N - 32°11'W), on the eastern coast of Greenland, southeastward to Bjargtangar (65°30'15"N - 24°32'20"W), the western extremity of Iceland (*the common limit with the Iceland Sea, see 9.8*).

On the East :

From Bjargtangar southward, along the western coast of Iceland, to Reykjanes (63°48'06"N - 22°42'W) ; and thence a line joining Reykjanes southwestward to position 60°N - 29°30'W, on the Reykjanes Ridge.

On the South :

A line joining position 60°N - 29°30'W westward, along the parallel of 60°N, to the southern coast of Greenland.

On the West :

The southeastern coast of Greenland, from the parallel of 60°N northeastward to Cape Edward Holm (67°51'N - 32°11'W).

