

latter has a peaked summit which shows up well from seaward.

Jazireh-ye Lārak, with rugged hills up to 510 feet high, lies about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-southeastward of the eastern end of Qeshm. Jazireh-ye Hengām, a rather dark island, is situated off a bight near the middle of the south coast of Qeshm. (See Views Nos. 40 and 66.)

#### DEPTHES—DANGERS

4C-3 General depths in the Strait of Hormuz range from about 30 to 60 fathoms, with depths on the Arabian side consistently greater than on the Iranian side.

Jazireh-ye Lārak is enclosed by the 10-fathom curve, which lies at a greatest distance of 1 mile from the island; depths just outside this curve are irregular.

All the known dangers fringing the southeast and south coasts of Qeshm are located inside the 20-fathom curve, which in most places lies from  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles offshore. The 20-fathom curve lies about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile southward of Jazireh-ye Hengām; thence westward to Ra's-e Dastakān, it lies 6 to  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the Qeshm coast. The Flat, an extensive shoal area with depths of 2 to 3 fathoms, is located off the southwestern end of Qeshm, from which it is separated by a navigable channel. The outer edge of The Flat lies about 9 miles off the south coast of the island and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles off the west coast. Discolored water, at times almost dark brown, extends for some distance outside The Flat.

Patrick Stewart Bank, a detached patch with a least depth of 13 fathoms and with greater depths close around it, is located  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles southeastward of the village of Sūzā and about midway between Jazireh-ye Lārak and Jazireh-ye Hengām.

Coote Rock and Mariner Shoal, lying about 16 miles south-southeastward and 10 miles south-southwestward, respectively, of Ra's-e Dastakān, are described with the off-lying

island, Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Bozorg, in section 4D-7.

#### NAVIGATION

4C-4 From a position in the Strait of Hormuz  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles northeastward of Ra's Sharītāh (sec. 4A-4), a course of  $252^{\circ}$  for  $63\frac{1}{2}$  miles leads to a position  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles southward of Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Bozorg. The least depth on this track, 20 fathoms, is found southward of Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Bozorg.

#### CURRENTS—TIDAL CURRENTS

4C-5 The general circulation of currents through the Strait of Hormuz is described in section 4-4; local tidal currents are described with the coastal features.

#### WINDS AND WEATHER

4C-6 See section 4A-6.

#### COASTAL FEATURES—LANDMARKS

4C-7 Off the town of Qeshm the depths shoal rapidly toward the coast of the island. Several shoals with depths of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 fathoms, sand, lie as far as  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles offshore eastward to northward of the town, and a drying flat extends nearly 400 yards offshore at the northern part of the town. Shoal water with depths less than 3 fathoms extends about 600 yards offshore at the eastern side of the town. This shoal water fringes the coast southward of Qeshm and extends about 1,200 yards offshore about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles southward of the town.

A small detached shoal, with a least depth of 9 feet, lies nearly  $1\frac{1}{3}$  miles eastward of the fort at Qeshm (sec. 4C-1); the shoal is marked by a light buoy moored about 200 yards east-northeastward of it.

Tidal currents off the town of Qeshm and over the shoals in the vicinity attain a rate of 2 knots at springs and cause a ripple.

**Anchorage.**—Northward of the town of Qeshm a good berth is in a depth of 6 fathoms

about 1½ miles offshore. Vessels can anchor closer in, draft permitting, in a depth of 5 fathoms, mud, with the fort bearing 180°, distant about ¾ mile.

The anchorage near the town is well sheltered from the shamāl, and the nashi does not raise a heavy sea; however, the tidal currents cause a vessel at anchor here to lie broadside on to the prevailing wind and to ride uneasily.

A 400-foot pier for boats extends northeastward from about ¼ mile northward of the fort.

**Directions.**—Vessels bound for the anchorage off Qeshm should proceed as for Bandar 'Abbās (sec. 4E-13). When the fort at Qeshm bears 251°, it should be steered for on that bearing until the vessel is about ½ mile northwestward of the light buoy. Then a course of 300° should be made good to the anchorage. The vessel should not pass closer than 500 yards northward of the light buoy. Or, when the fort bears 210°, the vessel can steer to pass between the shoals northeastward of the town and then steer for the anchorage. In either case caution is necessary.

It is not advisable to approach the anchorage from southward without local knowledge, as the fort is reported to be difficult to identify from that direction.

**Jazireh-ye Lārak** (*eastern extremity, 26°52' N., 56°25' E.*).—This island, lying with its northern point about 5 miles southeastward of the town of Qeshm, is covered with stunted vegetation. A light is shown on the southwestern extremity of Jazireh-ye Lārak.

The highest peak of the rugged hills of Jazireh-ye Lārak is square shaped and rises to an elevation of 510 feet. About 1 mile southwestward of this peak is a conical peak, 456 feet high, which shows up best when seen from southeastward or northwestward. The cone is one of the best landmarks in this vicinity and is easily identified because of its perfect conical shape and its light brown color against the darker brown hills surrounding it. A light is shown on the shore about 2 miles southwestward of the cone. On the eastern side of the island are two table-topped hills, which show up well from northward or southward but are obscured by the hills behind when seen from eastward.

The coasts of the island are generally steep-to, but a reef extends about 800 yards off the southwestern part of the northwest coast of the island. On the north coast of Jazireh-ye Lārak is an old fort and the small village of Lab Tiāb (Lābtēyāb), and in the vicinity are some date palms. A low sandy point is located about 2 miles westward of the village.

Jazireh-ye Lārak is similar in appearance to Jazireh-ye Hormoz (sec. 4E-10) when seen from southeastward at night. The soundings at similar distances southeastward of the former island are deeper than those southeastward of Jazireh-ye Hormoz.

**Anchorage.**—Between the village and the low sandy point on the north coast, anchorage can be obtained about ½ mile offshore and 600 yards from the edge of the drying sands in a depth of about 13 fathoms. Off the village the bottom is rock, and in this vicinity the coastal reef extends about 200 yards offshore. The anchorage is sheltered only from the shamāl and is not recommended.

**4C-8 Coast of Qeshm (Continued).**—From the town of Qeshm the coast trends about 1 mile southward, then 5 miles westward, and then 20 miles southwestward to Ra's-e Khārgū. In the first part the coast forms a bight, the shores of which are low and sandy, but in the remainder the coast is a succession of rocky patches with small sandy beaches. This coast is open to the shamāl, which in this locality blows from between southwest and west-southwest.

A flat, rocky 59-foot high islet with vertical sides lies about ½ mile off a rocky point situated about 14½ miles southwestward of the town of Qeshm. This islet fronts a small bay with depths of about 1½ fathoms; native craft obtain shelter here during the shamāl. About 1 mile northeastward of this islet are three more, lying about 800 yards offshore, with foul ground between them and the coast. The middle and largest of these islets is 56 feet high.

Sūzā, about 2½ miles southwestward of the 59-foot rocky islet, is a small village with a date grove and about ½ mile eastward of this village is a ruined **tomb** with a dome. A shoal, on which the sea breaks in moderate weather toward low water, lies about 1,800 yards south-

(3218) **PERSIAN GULF—Strait of Hormuz—Buoys established.**—Buoys have been established in the following (approximate) positions as indicated:

(a) A Buoy showing a *Fl. W. 10 sec.* light, in  $26^{\circ}53'40''$  N.,  $56^{\circ}23'35''$  E.

(b) A buoy showing a *Gp. Fl. W. (3) 9 sec.* light, in  $27^{\circ}06'40''$  N.,  $56^{\circ}27'10''$  E.

(N.M. 20/66.)

**Note.**—The color of the buoys in (a) and (b) are unknown.

(N.M. 4, 5, Iran, 1966.)

H.O. Charts **3659 (Plan D(b)), 3648.**

H.O. Pub. 62, 1960, pages **124, 136.**

southwestward of this tomb, but its position has not been accurately determined.

Masan, a small village with a date grove, is situated on the coast about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles southwestward of Sūzā. Inland of Masan are some ruins and an old mosque, and about 1 mile northwestward of the village there is an isolated crag, 270 feet high, which shows up well when seen from eastward. Depths less than those charted were reported (1927) to exist about 2 miles southward of Masan.

**Ra's-e Khārgū** ( $26^{\circ}41' N.$ ,  $55^{\circ}56' E.$ ) is a low and rocky point which rises gently to a height of 100 feet about 1 mile inland; here it terminates in a cliff, dropping to a sandy plain on which rise several plateaus. A white cairn, 18 feet high, stands a short distance eastward of the point. Rocky and uneven ground with depths of less than 3 fathoms extends about 900 yards eastward from Ra's-e Khārgū. **Maundrell Shoal**, with a least depth of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  fathoms, lies about 1 mile southeastward of Ra's-e Khārgū. Vessels should not pass between this shoal and Qeshm.

**Jazīreh-ye Hengām (Hangām).**—This is a rather dark island situated off the middle of the south coast of the large island of Qeshm. Its northern extremity is about 2 miles westward of Ra's-e Khārgū, the channel between the two islands being known as Henjām Sound. The barren hills of Jazīreh-ye Hengām are covered with coarse grass and brushwood and decrease in elevation from the northern end of the island to its comparatively low southern end.

Table Hill, about 1 mile south-southwestward of the northern extremity of the island, rises to a height of 340 feet, and on its summit is an inconspicuous whitewashed stone cairn, 7 feet high. This hill is conspicuous on some bearings, but does not show up well when seen from southward against the higher land of Qeshm.

**Jabal-e Māsheh (Kūh-e Masheh)**, 262 feet high, is located about  $\frac{1}{3}$  mile northward of

Table Hill, from which it is separated by a low valley extending in an east and west direction across the northern end of Jazīreh-ye Hengām. A cairn, 10 feet high, stands on the summit of Jabal-e Māsheh.

Mitre Hill, rising to a height of 344 feet about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile southeastward of Table Hill, has a double peak, the eastern one being surmounted by a large and conspicuous cairn. From this hill an irregular ridge extends in a southeast-erly direction for nearly 1 mile. On the north-eastern side of this ridge is a rocky plateau, 130 feet high, which slopes in steep cliffs to the valley.

The village of Qil (Kheyel) (Ghail) is situated near some date groves on the western side of the island in a position about 3 miles southwestward of the northern extremity of Jazīreh-ye Hengām. A much larger village, known as Hangām-e Jadid (Hangām), is situated near the southern end of the island. Each of these villages has about 200 inhabitants. A light is shown near the southeastern extremity of the island.

**4C-9 Henjām Sound.**—This channel is entered from seaward between Ra's-e Khārgū and White Point, the eastern extremity of Jazīreh-ye Hengām about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles south-southwestward. It forms the southeastern approach to the small port of Māsheh. The width of the sound in its narrowest part is about 1 mile, but in the eastern entrance the fairway between the shoals on either side narrows to about 500 yards and has a least depth of  $5\frac{1}{4}$  fathoms. In the approach to the western entrance there are depths of  $5\frac{1}{4}$  to 6 fathoms, but in the sound itself the charted depths are 6 to 15 fathoms.

The northeastern side of Henjām Sound from Ra's-e Khārgū to a position about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-northwestward is rocky; thence the coast becomes low and sandy. A conspicuous stone hut stands about 800 yards northwestward of Ra's-e Khārgū, and the ruins of a similar hut are located about 800 yards farther northwestward. Depths less than 3 fathoms extend as

far as 600 yards from this coast. Bevan Patch, with a least depth of  $2\frac{1}{4}$  fathoms, extends about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile northwestward from a position about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile westward of the ruined stone hut. From the western edge of this shoal, a ridge with depths of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms extends nearly 1 mile west-northwestward.

White Point, on the southwestern side of the sound, is marked by a **cairn**, 29 feet high. Between White Point and Ra's-e Māsheh, about 2 miles northwestward, the coast consists of sandy beaches separated by rocky points. A **cairn** stands on Ra's Giohdna, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile north-northwestward of White Point. Shoal water with depths less than 3 fathoms extends as far as  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile offshore between White Point and Ra's Giohdna, and as far as 400 yards offshore between the latter point and Ra's-e Māsheh.

**4C-10 Ra's-e Māsheh** ( $26^{\circ}41' N.$ ,  $55^{\circ}54' E.$ ) is a low and sandy point. Near it is a **beacon**, 25 feet high and consisting of concrete blocks surmounted by a staff and triangle, painted white. Several **radio masts**, one of which is 205 feet high, are situated about  $\frac{1}{3}$  mile southward of the point.

Ra's Būsar, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile west-southwestward of Ra's-e Māsheh, is marked by a **cairn**, 10 feet high; a similar **cairn** stands on the northwestern slope of Jabal-e Māsheh.

**Māsheh Patch**, with a least depth of  $5\frac{1}{4}$  fathoms, is located about 1 mile west-northwestward of Ra's-e Māsheh, and a patch with a least known depth of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms lies about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile west-northwestward of the same point. A rocky bank with depths less than 3 fathoms borders the coast westward of Ra's-e Māsheh; between that point and Ra's Būsar the edge of the bank lies as far as 400 yards offshore, but southward of Ra's Būsar its outer edge lies as far as 1,200 yards offshore.

**Tidal currents.**—Eastward of Ra's-e Māsheh the tidal currents set northwestward and southeastward and at times attain a rate of nearly  $2\frac{1}{4}$  knots.

**Anchorage** can be taken northwestward of

Ra's-e Māsheh, but the best position appears to be in 7 to 9 fathoms with the beacon on that point bearing not less than  $124^{\circ}$ , distant about 600 yards. The depths in this vicinity are irregular, and the bottom is sand and mud. This anchorage is partially sheltered from the shamāl, which in this vicinity blows from southwestward.

A convenient berth is about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile northwestward of Ra's-e Māsheh with the beacon bearing  $183^{\circ}$ , distant about 550 yards, but, although the holding ground is good, this position is open to a strong shamāl and slight sea. This anchorage is not recommended during the winter months; during the hot weather any cool wind there may be, is said to be felt in this position.

Sheltered anchorage can be obtained northward of Ra's-e Māsheh, but the bottom is hard, and strong tidal currents and eddies are found here.

**Caution.**—Because of the possible existence of telegraph cables, anchorage is inadvisable southeastward of a line joining the conspicuous stone hut about 800 yards northwestward of Ra's-e Khārgū (sec. 4C-9) and a white stone hut situated about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile southeastward of Ra's-e Māsheh. For the same reason, anchorage is inadvisable southwestward of a line extending west-northwestward from Ra's-e Māsheh to Māsheh Patch.

**Directions.**—Vessels drawing more than 20 feet and entering Henjām Sound from southeastward should exercise great **caution** and keep well southward of Maundrell Shoal (sec. 4C-8). The recommended course is to steer with the western edge of a conspicuous clump of trees situated about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile northwestward of Ra's-e Khārgū bearing  $340^{\circ}$ . Care should be taken to alter course westward in sufficient time to avoid the foul ground southward of Ra's-e Khārgū. During a shamāl the eastern passage is recommended for approaching Māsheh.

**4C-11 The settlement of Māsheh (Ra's al Mashia)** ( $26^{\circ}41' N.$ ,  $55^{\circ}54' E.$ ) is situated just southward of Ra's-e Māsheh. A pier, 300 feet long, with a depth of 2 feet alongside, and wooden steps near its head, extends northeastward from a position close southeastward of Ra's-e Māsheh. At the root of this pier is a large brick storehouse. Landing can be made at the pier or on the western side of Ra's-e Māsheh, where the beach is moderately steep. Beef and a very limited quantity of mutton can be obtained, but sufficient notice must be given. Fishing is good, and oysters and turtle can be obtained. Customs regulations are strictly enforced by the Iranian authorities; duty is levied on every article landed. There is communication with the general telegraph system.

**4C-12 Bandar-e Deyrestān (Dairistan Bay)**, the shore of which is low and sandy, indents the coast of Qeshm between Ra's-e Khārgū (sec. 4C-8) and Ra's-e Salagh, about  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles westward. Deyrestān, a small village, is situated about 1 mile inland and 4 miles north-northwestward of Ra's-e Khārgū. Quoin Hill, about  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles northwestward of Ra's-e Khārgū and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles inland, is a conspicuous wedge-shaped hill, 344 feet high. Between this hill and the hills northward of Deyrestān there is an extensive swampy plain, northward of which is Jabal Biscoe (sec. 4C-2).

Ra's-e Salagh, a sandy point with a rocky beach, can be approached to a distance of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. The hills about 2 miles inland of this point form a plateau.

The coast between Ra's-e Salagh and Ra's-e Tarkūn, about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles west-southwestward, is low and sandy, but the land inland rises gradually to cliffs which face northward and descend to a plain, beyond which the hills rise in broken and precipitous sides. Westward of the plateau northward of Ra's-e Salagh, the hills are of varied and odd shapes. A rock with a depth of 1 foot lies near the edge of the shoal water fringing the coast in a position about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles east-southeastward of Ra's-e Tarkūn.

A black 80-foot chimney rises from the buildings of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company eastward of Ra's-e Tarkūn. The chimney is conspicuous but is difficult to distinguish against the dark hills behind it when seen from

eastward. Two small but conspicuous trees are located about 1 mile northeastward of the chimney. On the shore in front of the chimney is a small pier which appears to dry 6 feet.

**Anchorage** can be obtained about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile off Ra's-e Tarkūn in a depth of 4 fathoms. It should be approached with the chimney bearing  $013^{\circ}$  in order to avoid the rock off that point. Landing is bad because a ridge of sand, which nearly dries, lies about 200 yards off and parallel with the beach. The best place is reported to be a short distance westward of the path leading to the main building of the oil company.

Kish Kūh (Keshkūh), a conspicuous hill with a small table-topped summit, rises to a height of 1,331 feet about 4 miles west-northwestward of Ra's-e Tarkūn. A range of dark red hills with patches of slate color crosses Qeshm in a north and south direction a few miles westward of this hill. The range is largely composed of salt, and at its southern end are extensive salt caves, from which brine runs out on the plain between the caves and the sea. A large deposit of salt is left on the plain when the brine evaporates.

A small stone hut is located about  $7\frac{3}{4}$  miles west-southwestward of Ra's-e Tarkūn and about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile northwestward of the point at the southern end of the dark red hills previously mentioned. The hut is not conspicuous but has been found to be useful for fixing the position of a vessel approaching the inshore channel around the western end of Qeshm (sec. 4F-13). Close southward of the hut are some fishing stakes.

Kohneh (Kahni), a small village near a few date palms, is situated about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles westward of the salt caves and about 1 mile inland, the intervening coast being hilly. About 1 mile north-northwestward of the village is a table-topped hill, 550 feet high. Along the remainder of the coast westward of the village, a plain extends between the shore and the hills.

Ra's Kakūn ( $26^{\circ}34' N.$ ,  $55^{\circ}22' E.$ ) is a point

on the coast about 3 miles southwestward of Kohneh; Ra's-e Dastakān, the low and rocky southwestern extremity of the island of Qeshm, is located about 4 miles west-southwestward of Ra's Kakūn. The coast forms two shallow bights between these two points. Close southwestward of Ra's Kakūn is a conspicuous islet, about 10 feet high, while close off the point separating these two bights is a flat rock, which dries about 5 feet and shows up well. Another rock lies close offshore about 1,200 yards northwestward of the flat rock.

An overhanging rock, resembling a shark's jaw, is located about 1 mile north-northwestward of Ra's-e Dastakān.

**The Hummocks**, nearly 3 miles north-northeastward of Ra's-e Dastakān, are three prominent hills. The western hummock is table-topped, the middle one has a rounded summit, while the eastern and highest is 577 feet high and table-topped. The latter hummock is almost joined to a tableland, which extends in and east-west direction for about 4 miles and terminates eastward in a bluff. The southern sides of The Hummocks, as well as the southern side of the tableland, are precipitous. (See Views Nos. 41, 42, and 48.)

#### ANCHORAGES

**4C-13 Off town of Qeshm.**—See section 4C-7.

**Jazireh-ye Lārak.**—See section 4C-7.

**Henjām Sound.**—See section 4C-10.

**Off Ra's-e Tarkūn.**—See section 4C-12.

#### Part D. ISLANDS AND DANGERS SOUTH-WESTWARD OF QESHM

**4D-1 Ra's-e Dastakān** ( $26^{\circ}32' N.$ ,  $55^{\circ}18' E.$ ) (sec. 4C-12), the southwestern extremity of the island of Qeshm, and Ra's-e Bostāneh ( $26^{\circ}30' N.$ ,  $54^{\circ}38' E.$ ) (sec. 5A-1), on the mainland coast about  $36\frac{1}{2}$  miles westward of Ra's-e Dastakān, are used as reference positions for

locating the islands described in this chapter part.

#### GENERAL REMARKS

**4D-2** The usual track for vessels entering or leaving the Persian Gulf passes near some of the detached islands that lie just westward of the Strait of Hormuz and southwestward of Qeshm. These islands, six in number, include Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Bozorg, Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Kūchet, Jazireh-ye Bū Mūsā, Jazireh-ye Forūr, Jazireh-ye Bānī Forūr, and Jazireh-ye Sirrī. All the islands lie within a circle, with a radius of 26 miles, whose center is located about 28 miles south-southeastward of Ra's-e Bostāneh. Two dangers in the area, Mariner Shoal and Coote Rock, lie outside this circle but are described with Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Bozorg. Good anchorage can be found at some of these islands.

#### DEPTHES—DANGERS

**4D-3** Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Bozorg, the easternmost island, is enclosed by the 10-fathom curve, which lies up to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles southward of the island. The other five islands are each surrounded by a 20-fathom curve, which lies at a greatest distance of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the land. General depths among the islands are 35 to 50 fathoms, with a few off-lying patches of 7 to 15 fathoms being found in the vicinity of Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Bozorg. These off-lying dangers and dangers fringing the islands are described with the related features.

#### NAVIGATION

**4D-4** From a position  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles southward of Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Bozorg (sec. 4C-4), a course of  $273^{\circ}$  for 43 miles leads to a position about 4 miles southward of Jazireh-ye Forūr and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles northeastward of Jazireh-ye Bānī Forūr. The least depth on this track is 20 fathoms.

#### CURRENTS—TIDAL CURRENTS

**4D-5** See sections 1-29 and 4-4.

## WINDS AND WEATHER

4D-6 See sections 1-43 and 4-3.

## JAZIREH-YE TONB-E BOZORG (JAZI-RAT TUNB) (JAZIREH-E-TONB)

4D-7 Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Bozorg ( $26^{\circ}16' N.$ ,  $55^{\circ}18' E.$ ) is a brown island about 15 miles southward of Ra's-e Dastakān. It is 2 miles in diameter, 175 feet high, and level in outline. A small peaked hummock near the southeastern extremity of the island is conspicuous when seen from northeastward or southwestward. A light is shown on the summit. (See Views Nos. 43 and 44.)

It has been reported that Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Bozorg is a good radar target at 15 miles under normal conditions.

The eastern side of Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Bozorg consists of a low rocky cliff, except at the northern and southern ends where there are sandy beaches. The southeastern extremity of the island is fringed by a sand spit. A stony spit, with depths of 3 to 6 feet, extends about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile west-southwestward from the same extremity. A village, consisting of a few well-built houses and a flagstaff, is situated a short distance inland on the southern side of the island.

Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Bozorg is covered with coarse grass and shrubs, and on it are many small and very poisonous snakes. Some livestock is kept on the island.

The 10-fathom curve is located  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile off the island, except off its southern and southwestern sides where it lies as much as  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles offshore. Foul ground extends for some distance from the southwestern side of the island. Clive Rock, 1 foot high, is located about 600 yards offshore in a position south-southwestward of the lighthouse. A rock which dries 2 feet lies about 400 yards southward of Clive Rock; another rock, with a depth of 5 feet, lies between these two rocks. Ormonde Rock, a steep-to patch with a depth of 7 feet, is located about 900 yards west-southwestward of Clive Rock, and another rock, with a depth of 10 feet, is located about 600 yards northwestward of Clive Rock. A rock which uncovers is located about 650 yards southward of the flagstaff.

Off-lying dangers and banks.—Mariner

Shoal, with a least depth of 4 fathoms, lies with its shoalest part about  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles northwestward of Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Bozorg. As the depths are irregular, the vicinity of this shoal should be avoided. A black light buoy is moored near the southeastern edge of the shoal. Numerous fish traps are in an area westward of the shoal.

Coote Rock, with a least depth of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms, is located with its shoalest part about 5 miles eastward of the northeastern extremity of Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Bozorg. Tidal currents, which attain a rate of 2 to 3 knots in this vicinity, cause strong tide rips over the rock. It was reported (1961) that in moderate weather, the sea breaks on this rock.

A 19-fathom bank and a 12-fathom bank lie about 3 miles northward and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles west-northwestward, respectively, of the light structure on Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Bozorg. Heavy tide rips often occur over these banks, and overfalls have been observed in the vicinity.

Two rocky patches, with depths of 7 and  $6\frac{3}{4}$  fathoms, are located about 3 miles southward and 4 miles south-southeastward, respectively, of the southeastern extremity of Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Bozorg. A light buoy is moored close southeastward of the latter patch. Between these patches and the island the depths are irregular and there are overfalls.

Anchorage, sheltered from the shamāl but open to the nashi, can be obtained in  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 fathoms off the eastern side of Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Bozorg, where the tidal currents are not so strong as southward of the island. The British naval vessel *Penzance* anchored in 4 fathoms, rock, with a white hut on the southeastern point of the island bearing  $236^{\circ}$ , distant about 900 yards.

Anchorage can be obtained off the southern side of the island in 6 or 7 fathoms, but the tidal currents here set strongly eastward and westward.

During strong southeasterly winds, sheltered anchorage can be obtained about 900 yards off the northwestern side of Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Bozorg in depths of 7 to 8 fathoms with the light structure bearing  $098^{\circ}$ . Due allowance should be made for the tidal current when a vessel is approaching this anchorage.

(1243) PERSIAN GULF—Jazirat Abu Musa—Obstruction.—A danger circle  
“Obst.” should be substituted for the platform in  $25^{\circ}47.6'$  N.,  $55^{\circ}05.5'$  E.  
(approx.).  
(See N.M. 25(3619) 1965.)

(N.M. 51(2469), London, 1965.)  
H.O. Charts 3648, 3661, 3647.  
H.O. Pub. 62, 1960, page 130.

(N.M. 8/66.)

(7751) PERSIAN GULF—Jazirat Abu Musa—Obstruction removed.—The  
obstruction in  $25^{\circ}47.6'$  N.,  $55^{\circ}05.5'$  E. (approx.) has been removed.  
(See N.M. 8(1243) 1966.)

(N.M. 125, Bahrain, 1966.)  
H.O. Charts 3648, 3661, 3647.  
H.O. Pub. 62, 1960, page 130.

(N.M. 50/66.)

The best landing place, except when the nashi is blowing, is on the beach of the bight northward of the southeastern extremity of the island. Landing can also be made on a sandy beach on the northwestern side of the island or, without difficulty, on the rocks off the village on the southern side.

### JAZIREH-YE TONB-E KÜCHET (JAZIRAT NĀBIYŪ TUNB)

4D-8 Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Kūchet ( $26^{\circ}14' N.$ ,  $55^{\circ}09' E.$ ) is a small, barren, and uninhabited island about 7 miles westward of Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Bozorg. On its northwestern side is a dark hill with two small peaks, 117 feet high. The island is steep-to except on its western side, where there is a rock 4 feet high, and on its southern side, where a drying reef extends about 100 yards offshore.

The British naval vessel *Bideford* anchored in  $4\frac{3}{4}$  fathoms, sand, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile off the eastern side of the island; landing was made on a sandy beach on this side. The British naval vessel *Loch Quoich* anchored in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms about 400 yards off the southeastern part of the island; landing was made on a sandy beach on this side.

### JAZIREH-YE BŪ MŪSĀ (JAZIRAT ABŪ MŪSĀ)

4D-9 Jazireh-ye Bū Mūsā ( $25^{\circ}53' N.$ ,  $55^{\circ}02' E.$ ) lies about 25 miles south-southwestward of Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Bozorg. It is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles in extent and, although mostly low, it has numerous hummocks, some of which consist of iron oxide and are dark brown in color. Jabal Halwa is a conspicuous light-pink hill rising abruptly in the northern part of the island to a height of 362 feet; the northern point of the island rises to a conspicuous bright red hill with two peaks, 153 feet high. A ridge of hills rises on the western side of the island. (See View No. 45.)

The ruins of a large house are located near a small date grove in the northeastern part of the island. Shoal water with depths less than 3 fathoms extends as far as 800 yards off the

eastern side of the island. Two rocks, which break in moderate weather, lie inside and near the edge of this shoal water.

A light buoy is moored about 265 yards east-southeastward of the southeastern extremity of the island.

The southern and southwestern sides of Jazireh-ye Bū Mūsā form three bights, separated by rocky points. A flat, parts of which dry 2 to 5 feet, extends about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile from the shore of the eastern bight, and a flat, part of which dries 2 feet, extends 800 yards from the shore of the middle bight. A steep-to patch which dries 2 feet is located off the middle bight in a position about 1,400 yards westward of the point separating the eastern and middle bights. The point separating the middle and western bights terminates in a conspicuous black rock, near which is a village with a flagstaff; landing can be made here. A sunken rock is located about 700 yards northwestward of the southern extremity of this point, and a rocky patch with a least depth of 6 feet lies about 800 yards westward of the point. The flagstaff at the village bearing  $110^{\circ}$  and just open of a low dark-colored mound westward of it leads northward of the rocky patch.

The western extremity of the island is the termination of the range of hills on the western side of the island. A sunken rock is located about 750 yards westward of this point, and between this rock and the point are several islets. The islet closest to the point is the highest, having an elevation of 50 feet, and is connected to the point at low water.

4D-10 The northwest coast of Jazireh-ye Bū Mūsā is rocky and should not be approached closer than 1 mile. In the southwestern part of this side the coast recedes to form a sandy bay, off which are two islets with a rock, awash, between them.

Torlesse Rock, an 8-foot patch with nearby depths of 6 and 7 fathoms, is located about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles westward of the northern extremity of the island. In rough weather the sea breaks heavily on this rock.

**Anchorage** sheltered from the shamāl can be obtained in 7 fathoms, sand, near the southern end of the east coast of Jazireh-ye Bū Mūsa. The British naval vessel *Penzance* anchored in 7 fathoms, mud, with some mud huts on the beach near the southeastern extremity of the island bearing  $280^{\circ}$ , distant about 700 yards.

The British naval vessel *Loch Quoich* anchored with Jabal Halwa bearing  $352^{\circ}$ , distant nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles. The holding ground in this anchorage was excellent, and no dragging was experienced during a shamāl of force 7 to 8.

Good **anchorage**, sheltered from the *kaus* (southeasterly wind) may be found in a depth of 6 fathoms about 800 yards southward of the western extremity of the island. Several coral heads with depths of less than 12 feet over them are reported to exist farther inshore and anchorage is not recommended in this vicinity. When the *nashi* has been blowing hard for a few days, a strong southerly set is to be expected at this anchorage.

The **tidal currents** set southwestward and northeastward and attain a rate of about 1 knot at springs.

#### JAZIREH-YE FORŪR (JAZIREH-E-FARŪR)

**4D-11 Jazireh-ye Forūr** ( $26^{\circ}17' N.$ ,  $54^{\circ}31' E.$ ), about  $12\frac{1}{4}$  miles south-southwestward of Ra's-e Bostāneh (sec. 4D-1), rises in dark-colored volcanic hills to a table-topped conical peak, about 475 feet high and surmounted by a **light**. This summit is obscured by other hills when a vessel is eastward or southeastward of it. The island is very steep-to, especially on the northern, eastern, and southern sides. Several detached rocks lying above and below water are located close off the western side.

The coast of the island is mainly rocky and is backed by cliffs, but here and there is a small sandy bay. The larger of the two villages is situated on the eastern side of the island in the dry bed of a river; in the village are a few date palms, and on either side are cliffs, 50 feet high.

The smaller village consists of a few stone and mud huts near the southern point of the island; about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile eastward of it and on higher ground is the customhouse, a square stone building with a flagstaff. The sandy beaches at the villages afford the best landing places.

Because of its height, dark color, and the fact that it is steep-to, Jazireh-ye Forūr is sometimes made by vessels at night, in thick weather, or during the haze of a summer shamāl.

**Caution** is necessary, however, for the tidal currents set strongly past it, and the soundings give no warning of its proximity.

**Radar target.**—It has been reported that Jazireh-ye Forūr is a good radar target with an echo range of 16 miles under normal conditions.

**Anchorages.**—The British naval vessel *Crocus* anchored in 27 fathoms, sand and shells, about 550 yards offshore with the village on the eastern side of the island bearing about  $240^{\circ}$ . Anchorage has also been obtained in 20 fathoms with the village bearing about  $257^{\circ}$ .

Anchorage has been obtained in a small bay at the southern end of the island in a depth of 17 fathoms, sand and shells. In suitable weather, landing can be made on the eastern part of a steeply shelving beach.

Anchorage can be obtained off the western side of the island in a depth of 7 fathoms, rock and sand, with the summit bearing  $090^{\circ}$ , distant about  $1\frac{2}{5}$  miles.

#### JAZIREH-YE BANI FORŪR (JAZIREH-E-NABIYŌ FARŪR)

**4D-12 Jazireh-ye Bani Forūr** ( $26^{\circ}07' N.$ ,  $54^{\circ}27' E.$ ) is located about  $24\frac{1}{4}$  miles south-southwestward of Ra's-e Bostāneh (sec. 4D-1). On the island's eastern side is a conspicuous dark-colored saddle-shaped hill, 131 feet high. A **reef**, partly above water and sometimes marked by breakers, extends about 1 mile north-northwestward from the island; the southern and western sides of the island are fringed by a narrow reef. A bank with a charted depth of 8 fathoms, hard bottom, lies about  $1\frac{1}{8}$  miles south-southwestward of the island, and another,

(1672) **GULF OF OMAN—Ra's al Kuh—Buoy changed.**—A light, *Fl. 5 sec.*, has been established on the red spherical buoy in (approx.)  $25^{\circ}47.6' N.$ ,  $57^{\circ}17.7' E.$   
(See N.M. 52 (7678) 1965.)

(N.M. 11/66)

(N.M. 3 (129), London, 1966.)

H.O. Charts **3648, 1588, 3647.**

H.O. Pub. 112, No. **34290.**

H.O. Pub. 62, 1960, page **132.**

with a depth of 10 fathoms, lies about 1 mile westward of the island. The former bank has not been thoroughly examined and may have less depths over it. With the exception of these dangers, Jazireh-ye Banī Forūr is comparatively steep-to. (See View No. 46). A light buoy is moored, about 1 mile northeastward of the northern extremity of the island.

### JAZIREH-YE SIRRĪ (JAZIRAT SIRRĪ)

4D-13 Jazireh-ye Sirrī ( $25^{\circ}55' N.$ ,  $54^{\circ}32' E.$ ) is located about 34 miles southward of Ra's-e Bostāneh (sec. 4D-1). On the island are several small detached dark-colored hills, none of which are more than 103 feet high. The village of Sirrī, near which are several large conspicuous trees and a tower, is situated on the south coast in a position about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles from the southeastern extremity of the island. Land-in here is bad. On the northern part of the island are several houses and small date groves. (See View No. 47.)

Two islets, together with some rocks awash, lie within  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile of the western side of Jazireh-ye Sirrī; rocks awash lie up to  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile off the northern shore. The eastern side of the island and the low sandy point forming its southeastern extremity are steep-to, but elsewhere foul ground extends about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile offshore. A light buoy with radar reflector, is moored about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile southeastward of the southern extremity of the island.

Anchorage off Jazireh-ye Sirrī is indifferent. The recommended berth is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile offshore midway along the south coast in a depth of about 8 fathoms, rock. This position is partially sheltered from the shamāl and the nashi, but the holding ground is bad.

### DIRECTIONS

4D-14 Vessels may pass either northward or southward of any of the islands lying southward of Ra's-e Bostāneh. Unless it is very hazy, the passages present no difficulty in the daytime.

The passage between Forūr Shoal (sec. 5A-6) and Jazireh-ye Forūr is the preferable one for vessels proceeding up and down the gulf. Jazireh-ye Forūr usually shows up well at night, and by keeping in depths greater than 25 fathoms vessels will pass well southward of

Forūr Shoal. Vessels must guard against a northerly set which is sometimes experienced between Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Bozorg and Jazireh-ye Sheykh Sho'eyb (sec. 5A-10).

**Caution.**—The area between Jazireh-ye Sirrī and Jazirat Hālūl (sec. 6B-16) has not been thoroughly surveyed and uncharted shoals have been reported.

### ANCHORAGES

4D-15. Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Bozorg.—See section 4D-7.

Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Kūchet.—See section 4D-8.

Jazireh-ye Bū Mūsā.—See section 4D-10.

Jazireh-ye Forūr.—See section 4D-11.

Jazireh-ye Sirrī.—See section 4D-13.

### Part E. COAST OF IRAN—RA'S AL KŪH TO BANDAR 'ABBĀS

4E-1 Ra's al Kūh ( $25^{\circ}48' N.$ ,  $57^{\circ}18' E.$ ) is a very low point on the eastern side of the Gulf of Oman about  $52\frac{1}{2}$  miles east-northeastward of Ra's Dibbah (sec. 4A-1). It should be given a wide berth, especially at night, as shoal water, with depths less than 3 fathoms but steep-to on its outer edge, extends about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile offshore. The coast here consists of a sandy beach with tufts of grass, inland of which the land is swampy for several miles. A small inlet, from the mouth of which drying sands extend about 600 yards, is entered close northwestward of Ra's al Kūh and is frequented by native craft. About 3 miles northeastward of Ra's al Kūh is Moqmalān (Mogmālam), a small village with a date grove.

A light buoy is moored about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile offshore, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles southeastward of Ra's al Kūh.

### COAST—GENERAL

4E-2 The coastal stretch between Ra's al Kūh and Bandar 'Abbās extends first north-northwestward, then westward, for a total distance of about 110 miles. Nearly all of this coast, forming the eastern shores of the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf, belongs to the

district Biābān (Biyában). The coast of this district is very low, and a plain of varying width extends inland to the foot of the mountains, which are good marks in clear weather. The district is sparsely populated, the villages along the coast are few, and no supplies can be obtained. The inhabitants for the most part live in huts and those along the coast are engaged in fishing. The *Mins*, dangerous quick-sands which are formed by the sun drying the surface while the soil below remains in a semi-fluid condition, is characteristic of this district and occur chiefly between the firm damp strip near the edge of the water and the soft dry ground farther inland.

This coast is imperfectly known and must be approached with great caution, for in most places there are considerable depths close to the outer edge of the shoal water extending offshore, and soundings are of little aid. The coast is visible but a short distance, and care must be exercised, because of the appearance of the high land in the background, to avoid overestimating the distance offshore. The principal hills are described in section 4E-7.

Anchorage off the coast is not sheltered from the shamāl and is bad.

Jazīreh-ye Hormoz, located southeastward of Bandar 'Abbas in the northeastern part of the Persian Gulf, is the only off-lying island included in this chapter part; Jazīreh-ye Lārak, in the southern approach to the port of Bandar 'Abbas, is described in section 4C-7.

#### DEPTHES—DANGERS

4E-3 General depths through the northern part of the Gulf of Oman are 40 to 60 fathoms; the northeastern part of the Persian Gulf eastward of the Strait of Hormuz has general depths of 15 to 35 fathoms.

At Ra's al Kūh the 10-fathom curve lies about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile offshore. Along the Iranian coast from Ra's al Kūh to off Rūdkhāneh-ye Mīnāb, about 80 miles north-northwestward, the 10-fathom curve lies 1 mile to 5 miles offshore; thence the curve trends in a general westerly direction,

passing about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles southward of Jazīreh-ye Hormoz and forming a small tongue that extends southward about midway between that island and the northeastern extremity of Qeshm. Depths outside the 10-fathom curve are irregular, and shoal patches of 2 to 6 fathoms are found close inside the curve.

A 10-fathom patch (reported in 1910) is charted about  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles southwestward of Rūdkhāneh-ye Mīnāb entrance. Known dangers lying between the 10-fathom curve and the coast and those near Jazīreh-ye Hormoz are described with the related features.

#### NAVIGATION

4E-4 From a position about 12 miles southward of Ra's al Kūh (sec. 4E-1), a course of  $329^\circ$  for 98 miles leads to a position (latitude  $27^\circ 00' N.$ ) in 10 fathoms about midway between Jazīreh-ye Hormoz and the northeastern extremity of the island of Qeshm; thence a course of  $347^\circ$  for 9 miles leads to a position in the anchorage area off Bandar 'Abbas near the red conical buoy (sec. 4E-13). This track passes about 2 miles northeastward of Jazīreh-ye Lārak and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles westward of Euphrates Patch (sec. 4E-10); the 5-fathom curve is crossed about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles southward of the buoy.

The section of coast from Ra's al Kūh northward to Khargūn is unsatisfactory for radar navigation because of the low coastline.

#### CURRENTS—TIDAL CURRENTS

4E-5 The general circulation of currents through the Gulf of Oman is described in section 4-4.

Tidal currents off the eastern shore of the Gulf of Oman set northward and southward. Eastward of Ra's al Kūh they are weak, but around the point and along the coast northward they are strong, attaining sometimes at springs a rate of 2 knots.

#### WINDS AND WEATHER

4E-6 See sections 1-43 and 4A-6.

## COASTAL FEATURES—LANDMARKS

**4E-7 Anchorage** can be obtained in 6 to 10 fathoms about 1 mile southwestward of Ra's al Kūh and  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile offshore. However, the anchorage is not sheltered from the shamāl, which in this vicinity blows from a little northward of west.

**Kūh-e Mabārak**, a remarkable, isolated, light-colored rock 333 feet high, is situated in a swampy plain in a position about 3 miles northward of Ra's al Kūh. In its upper eastern corner is a small hole, which appears open when seen from northwestward or southeastward. The rock is conspicuous when seen against the light-colored hills behind it. When the rock is seen from northwestward or southeastward and the low land is not in sight, it appears as an out-lying rock. (See View No. 34.)

A bluff, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-northeastward of Kūh-e Mabārak and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles inland, rises to a height of 720 feet and is part of a light-colored ridge trending north-northwestward and increasing in elevation from a position about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles northeastward of Kūh-e Mabārak. On the western side of this bluff a white rock stands out conspicuously.

**Radar target.**—It has been reported that Kūh-e Mabārak is a good radar target with an echo range of 16 miles under normal conditions.

**Quoin Hill** ( $26^{\circ}00' N.$ ,  $57^{\circ}16' E.$ ), about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles northwestward of the above-mentioned bluff and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles inland, is the summit of a short ridge that trends parallel with the coast. This summit rises to a height of 720 feet and appears conical in shape when seen from westward.

**Karai Jump** (Jabal Karā'i), about 16 miles northward of the bluff and on the same ridge, is a conspicuous light-colored hill, 1,910 feet high. When seen from westward, it presents a jagged outline, but when seen from northwestward or southward, it appears as a peak with nearly precipitous sides. It has been reported that the hill is an excellent landmark and easily distinguished. (See View No. 36.)

**Kūh-e Zangiāk** (Jabal-e-Bīs), 3,964 feet high, is located about  $14\frac{1}{4}$  miles east-northeastward of Karai Jump and is separated by a valley from

the range of which the latter hill is a part. The mountain is conspicuous, except to a vessel close inshore, when it is obscured by the lower intervening ranges. When seen from northwestward or southward, it appears conical in shape. It has been reported that visual bearings on the peak will not cut in with other charted landmarks.

Northward of Karai Jump the coastal hills trend north-northwestward; they are irregular in outline and have no remarkable peaks.

**Proserpine Rock**, situated about 9 miles northward of Ra's al Kūh and close offshore, is about 70 feet high and wedge-shaped, the bluff being at its western end. A **tower** stands on the coast about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles northward of Proserpine Rock, and northward of the tower is a small inlet with depths of 2 to 4 feet. The village of Sarocan is located at the head of the inlet.

**Ra's-osh Shīr**, situated about 4 miles northwestward of Sarocan, is a very low point on which are one or two huts. A flat of mud and sand with depths less than 3 fathoms borders this coast and extends as far as 3 miles off Ra's-osh Shīr. Drying flats extend about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile off this point. Ra's-osh Shīr and the coast northward of it should be given a good berth, especially at night or in thick weather. Tūjak is a small village about 2 miles northeastward of the point.

**Ra's-e Kunāri** (Gunāri), very low and partly covered at high water, is located about 12 miles north-northwestward of Ra's-osh Shīr; the intervening coast has patches of mangroves. The shoal flat bordering the coast decreases in width northward of Ra's-osh Shīr, the edge of it lying about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles offshore at Ra's-e Kunāri. A detached 4-fathom patch lies about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles west-southwestward of Ra's-e Kunāri.

**Between Ra's-e Kunāri and Tāherū'l**, about 20 miles northward, the coast is low, but for some distance farther northward there are sand-hills on the coast. A shoal flat, which uncovers at low water for a distance of a few miles seaward, lies between Ra's-e Kunāri and Tāherū'l.

**4E-8 Rūd-e Harāy (Kunāri River)**, entered about 4 miles north-northwestward of Ra's-e Kunāri, had depths in 1909 of 4 feet over

the bar and about 14 feet inside. In 1910 the river was ascended by boats for a distance of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles in a northerly direction; the river then appeared to divide into two branches, one flowing from the northeast and the other from the north-northwest. The banks of the river are low and covered with mangroves, and the vicinity of the river appears to be uninhabited.

Rūd-e Gaz, entered about 10 miles northward of the entrance of Rūd-e Harāy, appears to be deep enough for coasting craft, but there are no marks to identify its mouth from seaward. A conspicuous double peak rises to an elevation of 585 feet about 9 miles eastward of the river mouth. The peak appears much lower in relation to the peaks northward and eastward of it and is often obscured by haze long before the surrounding peaks.

**Bandar-e Sirik**, a small backwater used by dhows, is situated near a sandy point about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles northward of the mouth of Rūd-e Gaz. Its entrance is difficult to identify from seaward as the coast is low. On the foreshore are sand dunes and behind these are date groves extending to the foot of the hills. The village of Sirik, located some distance inland, is scarcely visible from seaward. Landing can be made about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile northward of Bandar-e Sirik. Tāherū'i (Turu), about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles northward of Bandar-e Sirik, has numerous date palms in its vicinity.

Garūk (Gerow), about 3 miles northward of Tāherū'i, is a small village, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile inland of which is a small white inconspicuous fort standing in a date grove. A gap in the sandhills, which are about 30 to 40 feet high in this vicinity, is an aid in identifying the position of the village. The country beyond the sandhills appears to be cultivated, the foot of the mountains being about 3 miles inland.

The villages of Bondārān (Bondrām), Ziārat (Zeyārat), and Kalla (Kalāvan) are situated about  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $4\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles, respectively, northward of Garūk. A low spur of the coastal range approaches the coast near Kalla. Kūhestak, a village about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-northwestward of Kalla, may be identified by a conspicuous white fort, 80 to 100 feet high, standing on a small hill close eastward of it. A few date palms are in this vicinity.

(See View No. 37.)

Between Kūhestak and Bandar 'Abbas, a distance of about 50 miles, the coast is low and swampy, and in places there are mangroves. Northward of Kūhestak the shamāl blows from west-southwestward and raises a heavy sea.

The hills in the vicinity of Kūhestak recede from the coast, leaving a plain from 10 to 20 miles or more in width, parts of which are fertile. Inland of this plain are high mountains, the summits of which are snowcapped for months. A sharp needle-pointed hill 1,212 feet high about 9 miles east-southeastward of Kūhestak stands out clearly and is an excellent landmark on this part of the coast.

An overhanging peak, about 3,000 feet high, is located about 20 miles northeastward of Kūhestak; when seen from south-southwestward, it appears as two peaks. This peak is situated at the southern end of a level-crested range which extends north-northwestward for about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles to a ragged peak of about the same elevation. (See View No. 38.)

**4E-9 Khargūn** ( $26^{\circ}58' N.$ ,  $56^{\circ}55' E.$ ), a small village about 10 miles north-northwestward of Kūhestak, may be identified by a turtle-backed hillock and some date palms. The land in the vicinity is low and sandy. Close northward of the village is the mouth of Rūd-e Mazāvī, inside which boats can obtain shelter.

About  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-northwestward of the mouth of Rūd-e Mazāvī is the entrance of Rūdkhāneh-ye Mināb. Ordinarily, very little of the water in the river flows into the sea as it is nearly all diverted by irrigation canals.

A detached 5-fathom shoal and a 10-fathom patch were reported (1910) to lie about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles west-southwestward and  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles southwestward, respectively, of the mouth of Rūdkhāneh-ye Mināb.

**Khowr Mināb**, a salt water mangrove river entered about  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles west-northwestward of the mouth of Rūdkhāneh-ye Mināb, is the port for Mināb, which is situated about 15 miles east-northeastward of the entrance. Except during a shamāl, this river can be entered by small craft with local knowledge. The banks of the river are flooded at high water. Rivers similar to Khowr Mināb are on either side of it.

The town of Mināb consists of a collection of mat huts and a very dilapidated **fort**, which stands on a hill and appears to be large. The inhabitants are friendly.

Northward of Kūhestāk, during a strong shamāl the wind off the coast blows from west-southwestward and raises a heavy sea. The anchorage off Qeshm (sec. 4C-7) affords the best shelter in this vicinity.

**From Khowr Mināb to Bandar 'Abbās**, about 28 miles west-northwestward, the coast is low and swampy, the eastern portion being covered with mangroves. The mudbank bordering the coast extends as far as 2 miles offshore.

Kūhhā-ye Genū (Kuh Ginau), a detached mountain of irregular outline, rises to a height of 7,743 feet about 15 miles north-northwestward of Bandar 'Abbās.

Khvoshkūh (Khush Kuh), about 33 miles northeastward of Bandar 'Abbās, rises to an elevation of 8,500 feet and is very conspicuous from the entrance of the gulf; the upper part of the western side of the mountain is a bluff. About 8 miles eastward of the summit of this mountain is a conspicuous cone, about 5,000 feet high.

Kūh-e Fūrgūn, about 42 miles northward of Bandar 'Abbās, rises to an elevation of 10,780 feet and is visible in clear weather through the large valley between Kūhhā-ye Genū and Khvoshkūh; in winter it is covered with snow.

#### JAZĪREH-YE HORMOZ

**4E-10 Jazireh-ye Hormoz** (*northern extremity, 27°06' N., 56°27' E.*) is situated about 2½ miles from the Iranian coast and 17 miles westward of the mouth of Khowr Mināb. The island, about 4 miles in diameter, consists mostly of hills of a very rugged outline and a variety of colors. The hills are about 300 feet high, but in the middle of the island a few white peaks, resembling snow-covered hills, rise high above the rest; the highest of these is 690 feet high and has a very sharply defined summit

and a long slope on its eastern side. With the exception of these white peaks and a range near the south and southeast coasts, the hills consist chiefly of rock salt with a thin incrustation of various colored earths. The south and southwest coasts are cliffy, and on the east coast are a few rocky hillocks.

A **fort**, in ruins, stands on the northern extremity of the island; close southward of the fort is Hormoz, a village consisting of mat huts. About 400 yards southward of the fort is a **minaret**, about 70 feet high. Red oxide, brought from the interior of the island, is loaded into dhows near the fort for transfer to vessels at the anchorage. The northeastern side of the fort presents a remarkable appearance when seen from seaward, as it is a red purplish color from the oxide dust. (See Views Nos. 39 and 40.)

Landing at the jetty near the fort is not easy, as it dries at low water. A stone pier, about 200 yards long and with a depth of 12 feet at its head, is located about ¾ mile east-southeastward of the fort. The pier is used for loading lighters.

Shoal water with depths less than 3 fathoms extends as far as 2 miles off the western side of Jazireh-ye Hormoz. **Euphrates Patch**, the extremity of this shoal area, is a 2-fathom patch lying about 2 miles southwestward of the island. The reef bordering the east and southeast coasts extends up to 1,200 yards offshore.

A red conical light buoy is moored about 2½ miles southwestward of the southwestern side of the island.

A **flat** with depths less than 3 fathoms borders the mainland northward of Jazireh-ye Hormoz and extends up to 2 miles offshore; this flat extends to within ¾ mile of the northern point of the island.

A **spit** with depths less than 3 fathoms extends about 2 miles westward from the northern extremity of Jazireh-ye Hormoz and then trends north-northwestward for 2¼ miles. A narrow channel separates the extremity of this

spit from the shoal water bordering the mainland. A 5-fathom shoal lies about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles eastward of the northern point of the island.

A spit with depths less than 3 fathoms extends about 1,200 yards eastward from the northern point of the island. A drying flat extends about 700 yards northward from the eastern part of the north coast of the island, and shoal water extends about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile farther northward.

**Anchorage** can be obtained in the channel northward of Jazireh-ye Hormoz in 7 to 8 fathoms, mud, with the ruined fort bearing about  $228^\circ$ , distant  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. Small vessels anchor nearer the village. During easterly winds vessels may shift anchorage to the westward of the northern point of the island.

**4E-11 Directions.**—Caution should be exercised when approaching the anchorage, as the channel northward of Jazireh-ye Hormoz has not been thoroughly surveyed.

From a position about 1 mile eastward of the eastern side of the island a vessel should steer north-northwestward until the fort on the island bears  $255^\circ$ . Then a westerly course should be followed, and when the fort bears  $228^\circ$  it should be steered for on that bearing to the anchorage. It is reported that vessels drawing as much as 25 feet use this channel when calling to load red oxide. In 1924 a vessel sounded this passage and reported that the least depth in the fairway appeared to be about  $3\frac{3}{4}$  fathoms.

A vessel reported (1947) that, when leaving the anchorage drawing 27 feet, deeper water was found by steering an easterly course about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile southward of the track recommended above. The least water, 42 feet, was found with the eastern extremity of the island bearing  $180^\circ$  and the fort bearing  $262^\circ$  thence the vessel altered to a south-southeasterly course.

Vessels proceeding north-northwestward from the anchorage should pass about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile northward of the fort and then bring a ruined chapel on the north coast of the island open its own width northeastward of the high southeast-

ern tower of the fort and bearing  $125^\circ$  astern. This will lead through the channel in a least depth of about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  fathoms. When the high peak of Jazireh-ye Lārak (sec. 4C-7) bears  $188^\circ$ , course may be altered westward or southwestward as required.

Iron oxide is loaded at the anchorage from lighters at a rate of 300 tons per day.

**Tidal currents** at Jazireh-ye Hormoz anchorage set west-northwestward and east-southeastward at a rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 knots.

### BANDAR 'ABBĀS

**Position:**  $27^\circ 11' N.$ ,  $56^\circ 17' E.$

**Depths:** Southern approach, 5 to 10 fathoms. Anchorage, 4 to 5 fathoms.

Pier, 3 feet.

**Tidal range:** Mean, 6.7 feet; spring, 9.4 feet.

**4E-12** Bandar 'Abbās is a small port located on the coast of Iran about 100 miles northwestward of Ra's al Kūh; its roadstead is approached between Jazireh-ye Hormoz, on the northeastern side, and Jazireh-ye Lārak on the eastern end of Qeshm, on the southwestern side.

**Navigation.**—See section 4E-4.

**Winds and weather.**—See section 4A-6 and the climatological tables in the appendix. The climate at Bandar 'Abbās is not unhealthy, and from October to April, inclusive, it is extremely pleasant. In winter, when the mountains northward are covered with snow, the air is dry and bracing. In summer it is damp and hot, but the land and sea breezes, which are then fairly regular, do much to mitigate the heat.

**Tides and currents.**—The mean high water interval at Bandar 'Abbās is 10h. 21m; the tidal rise at MHWS is  $10\frac{1}{2}$  feet and at MHWN it is  $9\frac{1}{4}$  feet. The tidal currents at the anchorages set eastward and westward and attain  $1\frac{1}{4}$  knots at springs.

**Depths—Dangers.**—The 5-fathom curve lies 2 to 4 miles offshore abreast the town of Bandar 'Abbās; the 3-fathom curve lies 1 mile to 2 miles offshore. Inside these curves the depths

are fairly regular, and the bottom is mostly soft mud or mud and sand.

Because of the possible existence of submarine cables, vessels are cautioned not to anchor in the area enclosed by a line drawn in a  $176^{\circ}$  direction from the mouth of Āb-e Morghi (sec. 4E-13) and another line drawn parallel with the first, 1 mile eastward of it. A light buoy marks the eastern limit of this area.

**4E-13 Aspect—Landmarks.**—The conspicuous mountains northward of Bandar 'Abbās are described in section 4E-9; landmarks on Jazireh-ye Hormoz are described in section 4E-10.

The town of Bandar 'Abbās stands on the bare sandy shore on the western side of the entrance of Āb-e Morghi, a stream which appears to be usually dry. The sandy shore rises gradually to some 100-foot hills, from 1 mile to 2 miles inland, but beyond these hills the country is broken, with elevations of 500 to 700 feet; still farther inland the land is mountainous. The sandy beach fronting the town dries about 200 yards from the high water mark.

The village of Nāy Band (Nāiband) is situated on a drying stream in a position about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles northeastward of the pier at Bandar 'Abbās and can be identified by a prominent date grove. A flagstaff stands on the pier. A gray stone two-story hospital building is about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles northeastward of the pier.

Sūrū is a village about 1 mile west-southwestward of Bandar 'Abbās; between these two places is a mosque, Ziārat Khazar, brown and crumbling in 1959.

**Roadstead anchorages.**—Anchorage is usually obtained southeastward of the pier in the vicinity of the red conical buoy marking the eastern limit of the caution area (sec. 4E-12); the depth here is 4 fathoms. Anchorage is also available in about 5 fathoms with the outer end of the pier bearing  $350^{\circ}$ , distant about 3 miles. During fine weather smaller craft anchor closer in. The holding ground is good and the anchorages

are well sheltered, except from southeastward.

Landing on the beach in front of the town at low water is bad, and at times the surf is very heavy.

**Directions.**—When approaching the anchorages at Bandar 'Abbās or Qeshm, a vessel may pass on either side of Jazireh-ye Lārak. (See Views Nos. 35 and 68.)

When passing between Jazireh-ye Hormoz and Jazireh-ye Lārak, approach the latter island as close as  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. The eastern end of the island of Qeshm must be given a berth of at least 2 miles to clear the shoals off it, and Jazireh-ye Hormoz must not be approached closer than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles because of Euphrates Patch.

When passing between Jazireh-ye Lārak and the island of Qeshm, the shoal water extending off the western side of the former must be avoided, and the eastern end of the latter should be given a berth of at least 2 miles to clear the shoals off the town of Qeshm. The coast southward of this town can be approached as close as 1 mile until the vessel is near the offlying patches, but the depths shoal rapidly to the reef fringing the coast. It is advisable to keep near Jazireh-ye Lārak, as the currents are irregular near the shoals off the eastern end of Qeshm.

**4E-14 Bandar 'Abbās** is a town of considerable importance as it is the distributing center for several towns in the interior and the seat of the Deputy Governor for the area. It has a fishing industry, including a large cannery (inoperative in 1964), and some agriculture. Chromium ore is the chief export; other exports include, cotton, carpets, dried fruits, dates, almonds, and pistachio nuts. Cargo is handled at the anchorages by dhows and lighters. About 50 dhows of 20 to 40 tons capacity, and two tugs are available. In 1961 the population was about 15,000.

A pier extends about 200 yards seaward from near the customhouse at the middle of the town. The outer end consists of a wooden deck on iron piles, while the inner end is masonry. At the steps at the head of the pier is a depth of 3 feet. The masonry portion of the pier dries, and lighters can go alongside here only from about 3 hours before high water until 3 hours after high water. In 1964 the pier was in a bad state of repair.

Calves, goats, and chickens can be obtained in small numbers; fish, eggs, and fruit are plentiful. A small

quantity of water can be obtained for boiler purposes. Good sweet water is available.

Bandar 'Abbās has telephone and telegraph communications with the general system, and a radio station is located here. Roads connect the town with Mināb, Lār, and with Tehrān via Kermān.

Sanitation of even the most elementary description is unknown. The prevailing diseases are malarial fever and diseases of the skin; other diseases seldom exist in epidemic form.

#### ANCHORAGES

4E-15 Ra's al Kūh.—See section 4E-7.

Jazīreh-ye Hormoz.—See section 4E-10.

Bandar 'Abbās.—See section 4E-13.

### Part F. COAST OF IRAN AND CLARENCE STRAIT—BANDAR 'ABBĀS TO RA'S-E BOSTĀNEH

4F-1 Bandar 'Abbās ( $27^{\circ}11' N.$ ,  $56^{\circ}17' E.$ ) is a town and small port located on the northern side of the northeastern entrance of Clarence Strait; a description of Bandar 'Abbās begins in section 4E-12.

The town of Qeshm, on the eastern end of the island of Qeshm about 12 miles southward of Bandar 'Abbās, is described in section 4C-1.

#### COAST—GENERAL

4F-2 Clarence Strait (Khūrān), separating the large island of Qeshm from the coast of Iran, is about 60 miles in length and narrows about midway along its length, where a peninsula of the island extends about 7 miles northwestward, to a width of about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles. The eastern half of the strait as far as Ra's-e Lāft, the northwestern extremity of the peninsula, is navigable by vessels of moderate size, the least depth in the fairway appearing to be  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms. Westward of Ra's-e Lāft the first part of the strait is divided by an island into two channels, the passage leading eastward of the island being the recommended one. From the juncture of these two passages at the southwestern end of this island, the channel to the western end of Clarence Strait is known as Khowr-e Ja 'fari. The strait westward of Ra's-e Lāft appears to have a least depth in the fairway

of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms, which is found in the western entrance.

The southwestern approach to Clarence Strait lies between Ra's-e Dastakān, the southwestern end of Qeshm, and Ra's-e Khāryū, on the mainland about 24 miles westward; Ra's-e Bostāneh, about 12 miles farther westward, is the terminal point of this chapter part. Bandar-e Lengeh, on the coast about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles northeastward of Ra's-e Khāryū, is the only port.

The channel through Clarence Strait is not buoyed, the tidal currents are strong, and the channels westward of Ra's-e Lāft have not been thoroughly surveyed. The passage should not be used without local knowledge. Pilots can be obtained at the town of Qeshm.

The approach to the eastern entrance of Clarence Strait is described with the approach to Bandar 'Abbās in section 4E-13.

**Aspect.**—The main range of mountains on the mainland trends westward from Kūhhā-ye Genū (sec. 4E-9), located about 15 miles inland at the northeastern entrance of the strait. A mountain, 5,120 feet high and with two great notches on its western side, is located in this range in a position about 15 miles west-southwestward of Kūhhā-ye Genū. Kūh-e Hormoz, about 55 miles westward of Kūhhā-ye Genū and at the western end of the range, is a peak, 9,200 feet high, which is visible over other mountains seaward of it; when seen from southward, its summit appears as three small peaks, which are covered with snow in winter.

Kūh-e Khāneh Sorkh, a mountain range between the main range and the sea, extends parallel with the coast for a distance of 9 miles southwestward from a position about 9 miles westnorthwestward of Bandar 'Abbās and rises gradually from westward to a height of 1,500 feet. About 2 miles southward of the western end of this range is Kūh-e Namaksar, a range consisting of a confused mass of irregular and precipitous peaks, the highest attaining an elevation of 1,235 feet.

A mountain range extends westward for about 50 miles from a position about 5 miles northward of Puhal Point, a mainland projection about midway along the length of Clarence Strait. This range is separated from the main range northward by a wide valley. In it are Kūh-e Pūhāl-e Khamir, a pointed summit, 3,725 feet high, situated  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles northwestward of Puhal Point, and West Peak, an inconspicuous peak about 13 miles westward of Kūh-e Pūhāl-e Khamir and reported to be much higher. A spur of the range extends southeastward from West Peak.

Another range, separated from the range just described by a wide valley, extends in a westerly direction from a position close northward of the mainland at the southwestern entrance of Clarence Strait.

On the southern side of the strait, the most conspicuous hills are situated southward of Biscoe Bay, which is an indentation about 20 miles westward of the eastern end of Qeshm. From Finger Peak, located about 5 miles inland from the shore of Biscoe Bay, a range trends northward to within  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles of the coast, where it turns westward and extends in that direction for about 6 miles, forming a coastal range of low irregular hills. This range has no conspicuous summits except Sugar Loaf Hill, 350 feet high, near its western end. Pey Posht, a village on the slopes of the eastern hill of this coastal range, shows up well when the sun is shining on it.

Jabal-e 'Arab, a detached 185-foot hill, is situated near the coast in a position about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles northward of Sugar Loaf Hill. Shaikh Mūsā, a detached hill about 270 feet high, is located about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles westward of Sugar Loaf Hill. The southern side of Shaikh Mūsā, being perpendicular, forms a good mark for vessels approaching from eastward. Jabal-e Meherhuni, 585 feet high, is situated about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles west-southwestward of Jabal-e 'Arab and is also conspicuous when seen from eastward.

## DEPTHES—DANGERS

**4F-3** The depths in Clarence Strait and its southwestern approach and the dangers adjacent to the channels are described with the related features.

## TIDAL CURRENTS

**4F-4** The tidal currents in the various channels are strong at times; these currents and those in the anchorages are described with the related features.

## WINDS AND WEATHER

**4F-5** See sections 1-43 and 4A-6.

## SOUTHERN SIDE OF CLARENCE STRAIT—QESHM TO ZAYNABĪ POINT

**4F-6** The southern shore of the strait extends northwestward about 4 miles from the town of Qeshm to a point from which the land rises to a table-topped hill, 100 feet high. The shore then trends in a general westerly direction for 6 miles to a low point, close southward of which is Jabal Horton. Between the two points the coast is fronted by a drying mud bank which extends as far as 2 miles offshore. The shoal water extending about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the middle of the outer edge of this mud bank affords anchorage to boats when the nashi is blowing. Khowr Towlā (Tāoleh), in which native boats are hauled up, is situated southward of a long low point which extends westward from the point about 4 miles northwestward of Qeshm. Dukuhak Islets, 80 and 100 feet high, are situated off the entrance of Khowr Towlā.

**Milne Head** ( $27^{\circ}00' N.$ ,  $56^{\circ}10' E.$ ), a bold promontory 225 feet high, projects from the coast about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles westward of Dukuhak Islets. Jabal Salsul, a peaked precipitous hill, rises about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile south-southeastward of Milne Head. **Jabal Horton**, previously mentioned, is a conspicuous wedge-shaped hill, the bluff being on its southern side; it is 454 feet high, and on its summit is a small tree.

From the low point northward of Jabal Horton to Ra's-e Kūveh,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles west-southwestward, the coast is indented by several bights which are filled with drying mud flats. Dargahān (Dargavān), a small village with a few date palms near it, is located about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles southwestward of Jabal Horton. A small detached patch of sand and rock, with a least depth of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms, lies from 1,200 to 1,600 yards offshore northward of this village. The village of Kūveh with its date grove is located about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles west-southwestward of Dargahān and about 1 mile eastward of Ra's-e Kūveh; near the beach is a water tank and a ruined mosque.

**Ra's-e Kūveh** is steep-to and well defined. On it is a hillock, about 50 feet high, and immediately inland of the point is Kūveh Plateau, about 270 feet high. A small detached shoal with a least depth of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms, hard sand, is located about 2 miles northeastward of Ra's-e Kūveh; it is the principal fishing ground in Clarence Strait.

Zaynabī, a great tableland 300 to 500 feet high, extends parallel with the coast for a distance of 3 miles west-southwestward from a position about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles southeastward of the village of Kūveh. This tableland is the highest at its eastern end, and near its western end there is a gap.

**Zaynabi Point**, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles southwestward of Ra's-e Kūveh, is situated at the northeastern end of a plateau, 180 feet high. The village of Murghara is on this point, and the village of Zaynabī is located in a thick date grove about 1 mile inland.

**Anchorage** can be obtained in 10 fathoms, good holding ground, with Milne Head bearing  $214^{\circ}$ , distant  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles. In this position the flood **tidal current** sets west-northwestward and the ebb east-southeastward, both changing direction about 2 hours after high and low water, respectively, at Bandar 'Abbās; they attain a rate of 2 to 3 knots at springs.

#### NORTHERN SIDE OF CLARENCE STRAIT—BANDAR 'ABBĀS TO RA'S-E BOSTĀNŪ

**4F-7** From Sūrū (Soro), a village about 1 mile west-southwestward of Bandar 'Abbās, to Berkeh Band 'Alī, a conspicuous dome-shaped reservoir situated about 6 miles westward, the coast is bordered by a drying bank of hard sand extending as far as  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles offshore. On the outer part of this bank is a narrow islet known as Sūrū, which is 8 feet high. About 2 miles southward of the islet is the eastern end of a spit with depths of  $4\frac{1}{4}$  to  $4\frac{3}{4}$  fathoms.

Between Berkeh Band 'Alī and Ra's-e Bostānū, about 12 miles southwestward, a bank of dead coral, covered with sand and mud, dries for a distance of about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile offshore. This bank is fairly steep-to as far as the village of Bostānū, about 8 miles southwestward of Berkeh Band 'Alī, but between that village and Ra's-e Bostānū shoal water with depths less than 3 fathoms extends about 1 mile outside the bank.

**Ra's-e Bostānū** ( $27^{\circ}01' N.$ ,  $55^{\circ}58' E.$ ) is low and not easy to identify, but on its eastern extremity is a hillock, about 20 feet high.

**Bostānū East Bank** and **Bostānū West Bank**, two shoal banks lying about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles off and parallel to the northern shore of the strait, form practically one continuous bank, the northeastern extremity of the eastern bank lying southward of Berkeh Band 'Alī and the southwestern extremity of the western bank lying south-southeastward of Ra's-e Bostānū. A patch on the eastern bank is sometimes awash, and one on the western bank dries 4 feet. The banks are moderately steep-to on their southern sides. The channel between the banks and the shoal water extending from the mainland is about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles wide at its northeastern end and  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile wide at its southwestern end; it has charted depths of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 fathoms.

**Anchorage**, well sheltered, can be taken between the village of Bostānū and Bostānū East

Bank in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 fathoms, good holding ground, but the depths in the eastern approach vary from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms.

#### SOUTHERN SIDE OF CLARENCE STRAIT—ZAYNABĪ POINT TO RA'S-E LĀFT

**4F-8** **Biscoe Bay** indents the coast between Zaynabī Point and Ra's A'la Mulk ('Ali Molk), about 9 miles westward. Southward of the bay are **Jabal Biscoe** and **Finger Peak** (sec. 4C-2), which are useful landmarks. Ra's A'la Mulk is located at the eastern end of a rocky plateau rising to a height of 110 feet. The village of A'la Mulk, in which there is a small **fort** and near which are a few trees, is situated close southward of the plateau.

A drying bank fringes the shore of the bay and extends from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile offshore. A rocky bank with depths of 1 foot to 3 fathoms extends nearly parallel with the shore of the bay from a position about 3 miles west-southwestward of Zaynabī Point to a position about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile southeastward of Ra's A'la Mulk; between this bank and the shore there is a very narrow channel, suitable only for small native craft. **Fasht A'la Mulk**, which dries from 3 to 4 feet, lies near the western end of the rocky bank, and a detached  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -fathom shoal is located about 400 yards northward of the western end of this reef. **A'la** ('Ali Shoal), consisting of some rocky patches with a least depth of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  fathoms, lies from  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles northwestward of Ra's A'la Mulk.

**Lāft Qadim** is a small rocky point about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles westward of Ra's A'la Mulk. Near the beach eastward of Lāft Qadim there is a **water tank**, and 400 yards southward of this tank is a small **mosque**; both are fairly conspicuous. About  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles southwestward of Lāft Qadim there is a rocky plateau, 62 feet high, and about 1,200 yards farther southwestward is **RA'S-E LĀFT**. The villages of Kahura and Geshira lie between Lāft Qadim and the rocky plateau.

**Ked Shoal**, with a least depth of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms, rock and sand, is located about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile north-northeastward of Ra's-e Lāft. Shoal water with depths of 2 fathoms and less extends 600 yards northward and 300 yards westward from Ra's-e Lāft, but southward of the point it extends about 900 yards from the shore. Between 200 and 1,000 yards west-northwestward of Ra's-e Lāft the depths are uneven, varying from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 fathoms, sand and rock. A spit extends about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-northeastward from Low Point, situated about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles west-southwestward of Ra's-e Lāft; the inner part of the spit dries, but the outer end has a depth of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms.

**Anchorage**, well protected, can be obtained with local knowledge about 700 yards northwestward of Ra's-e Lāft in a depth of 6 fathoms, or 400 yards from the point in 4 fathoms. A small hill close within Ra's-e Lāft is a useful mark when approaching the anchorage. **Tidal currents** at the anchorage set westward with the rising tide and northeastward with the falling tide, attaining a rate of 2 knots at springs.

#### NORTHERN SIDE OF CLARENCE STRAIT—RA'S-E BOSTĀNŪ TO PUHAL POINT

**4F-9** Between Ra's-e Bostānū and **Puhal Point**, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles west-southwestward, the northern shore of the strait is low, and the high water line is not easily defined, as the sea overflows the shore at spring tides. It appears to be bordered by a drying flat of considerable extent, and from this flat shoal water with depths less than 3 fathoms extends a considerable distance southward toward Middle Banks. On Puhal Point are some ruined **water tanks**, and about 500 yards northeastward of the point is a conspicuous tree. The mouth of the Rūd-e Kol, the water of which is extremely salty, is located about 2 miles northeastward of Puhal Point; this river is navigable by small native craft only. The village of Pahel, about 2 miles northward of Puhal Point, consists of a number

of scattered groups of houses extending in an east and west direction across the plain.

**Middle Banks**, consisting of two shoals trending with the axis of the strait, are located about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles off the northern shore and extend from southward to west-southwestward of Ra's-e Bostānū. The fairway through this part of the strait leads southward of them. The eastern bank consists of rock and sand and the least depth over it is 1 foot, which is found near its middle. The channel between the eastern bank and the western bank has depths of 3 to 5 fathoms. The western bank dries over a considerable area and is steep-to on its southwestern side. The channel southward of Middle Banks is  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 mile wide with depths of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 12 fathoms, while the channel northward of the banks is intricate and should not be attempted. At the western entrance of the latter channel is a  $2\frac{3}{4}$ -fathom patch. The eastgoing **tidal current** is said to set strongly toward these banks.

**Puhal Patch**, a  $3\frac{3}{4}$ -fathom rocky patch, lies about 1,300 yards east-southeastward of Puhal Point.

**Anchorage**, completely sheltered, can be obtained close offshore at Puhal Point in a depth of 5 fathoms, but the **tidal currents** here are reported to attain a rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  knots, and the holding ground is bad.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR THE EASTERN HALF OF CLARENCE STRAIT

**4F-10** In approaching the northeastern entrance of Clarence Strait, proceed as directed for the approaches to Bandar 'Abbās (sec. 4E-13). After having rounded the island of Qeshm at a distance of not less than 2 miles, take care to avoid the shoal extending northward from Milne Head. Then set course to pass about 700 yards northward of Ra's-e Kūveh and, when at this position, steer for Jabal-e 'Arab bearing  $255^{\circ}$ ; this course leads through the fairway southward of Middle Banks, but care must be taken to avoid being set onto these banks by the eastgoing tidal current.

When Sugar Loaf Hill opens out from behind a 320-foot bluff between it and the coast and is bearing about  $210^{\circ}$ , steer for the conspicuous tree northeastward of Puhal Point on a course of about  $297^{\circ}$ ; however, **caution** should be exercised, for this course leads very close northeastward of the detached  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -fathom shoal northward of the western end of Fasht A'la Mulk, and if followed too far will lead on to Puhal Patch. Having passed northward of A'la and southward of Puhal Patch, steer between Ked Shoal and the spit extending from the large island and thence to the anchorage off Ra's-e Lāft; strong eddies and overfalls may be expected off these shoals at spring tides.

#### WESTERN HALF OF CLARENCE STRAIT

**4F-11** Ra's-e Lāft ( $26^{\circ}56' N.$ ,  $55^{\circ}44' E.$ ), the extremity of the peninsula that divides Clarence Strait approximately in half, is described in section 4F-2.

**Khowr Mesakeh**.—This channel passes westward of the large, low, scrubby island situated in the eastern part of the western half of Clarence Strait. Though wider than Khowr Gūrān, the channel leading eastward of the island, Khowr Mesakeh is said to be seldom used by the pilots, for the banks on either side, being covered and in most places steep-to, do not show up in the muddy water. In 1912 it was reported that this channel had silted up and was available then only to small craft with local knowledge.

About  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles westward of Puhal Point is the eastern extremity of a low-lying island which is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length and lies parallel to, and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile off, the mainland shore. The island is steep-to on its southern side, but passage cannot be made northward of it. The town of Khamīr, about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles westward of Puhal Point and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile inland, has a **fort** with a high square tower. A date grove is situated eastward of the town. Two pyramidal hills, 150 feet high, stand about 2

and 3 miles west-southwestward of Khamīr. Off the town is the entrance of a backwater, a narrow channel with a least depth of 4 fathoms. **Anchorage** has been obtained about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile offshore to the southeastward of Khamīr in a depth of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms.

The western shore of Khowr Masakeh is low swampy land covered with mangroves, probably the delta of Rūd-e Mehrān.

**Khowr Gūrān.**—This channel, leading eastward of the large low island in the eastern part of the western half of Clarence Strait, is tortuous but is usually preferred by the pilots. The least charted depth in the fairway is 4 fathoms, and the banks are well defined by mangroves. About 800 yards northwestward of Ra's-e Lāft, the channel entrance is about 200 yards wide with depths over 5 fathoms and 600 yards wide with depths over  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms. The southern entrance is very narrow, and large craft are sometimes moored off the village of Gūrān, situated on the eastern shore at this entrance. The banks at this entrance cover at high water and are not marked by mangroves; the best time to go through this entrance is when the tide has fallen sufficiently to show the edges of the flats. Fishing stakes, hardly visible at high water, block the greater part of the channel southwestward of Gūrān.

The British naval vessel *Triad* reported that from abreast Jazīreh-ye Hinderābi, situated about 1 mile southward of Ra's-e Lāft, to abreast Gevarzīn (Kuvardin), situated about  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles south-southeastward of that point, the banks on the western side of the channel had extended eastward in places for about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, and the channel had correspondingly shifted eastward. Great **caution** is necessary when a vessel is opposite the passage leading northwestward from a position about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles northward of Gūrān, as here Khowr Gūrān has silted up to a depth of about 9 feet for about three-fourths of its width from the southern shore; the narrow fairway leading through this part of the channel has a least depth of 4 fathoms.

Westward of Gūrān, the channel is very narrow and not as straight as shown on the chart; however, this part of the passage presented no difficulty for the *Triad* at low water as the banks were uncovered and a single line of fishing stakes on the southern side showed the extent of that bank, which was steep-to.

**Laft**, about 3 miles southeastward of Ra's-e Lāft, is a small town at the foot of a 200-foot hill which rises from the beach to the cliffs. At the southern end of the town is a ruined **fort** with three towers, and about 1 mile east-northeastward of the town is a conspicuous hill, 500 to 600 feet high, on the summit of which are reported to be some ruined reservoirs. A narrow passage, which native craft use, is entered at the southern end of Jazīreh-ye Hinderābi and leads southeastward close to the land as far as the town of Lāft. Jazīreh-ye Hinderābi is low and at its northern end is a small white tomb. The southwestern side of this passage consists of mud banks covered with mangrove bushes.

The British naval vessel *Triad* anchored about 600 yards southwestward of Jazīreh-ye Hinderābi in 8 fathoms, sand, and also close westward of the village of Gūrān in a depth of 7 fathoms, mud.

**4F-12 Khowr-e Ja'fari** is the channel in Clarence Strait extending about 16 miles westward from the junction of Khowr Masakeh and Khowr Gūrān to the western end of the strait. It has charted depths of not less than 5 fathoms in the fairway, but in the main approach to the western entrance there is a least depth of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms.

The mainland on the northern side of the channel is low for several miles, being formed by the delta of Rūd-e Mehrān. About  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles north-northwestward of Ra's-e Bāsa'idū, the western extremity of the island of Qeshm, is a low rounded point, on which are many ruined reservoirs.

A white **tomb** stands on the southern shore of Khowr-e Ja'fari in a position about 12 miles eastward of Ra's-e Bāsa'idū. Dar Kūh

(Dērākū) is a village situated on rising ground about  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles eastward of Ra's-e Bāsa 'idū; and Gūrī, a large village with extensive date groves and much cultivation, is situated about 2 miles west-southwestward of Dar Kūh. Both villages can be seen from the strait. Qal'eh Hāji Kārī (Kalāt Hajji Karitu) is a ruined fort standing on a small rocky mound about 3 miles westward of Gūrī, and Nakhlistān (Old Basidu) is a village about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile southwestward of it. Between Gūrī and Qal'eh Hāji Kārī the coast is low and barren, but here and there are large plantations and a few houses.

A mud flat, which dries in most places, extends as far as 1 mile offshore between the village of Gūrān and Ra's-e Bāsa 'idū. A middle ground with depths less than 3 fathoms lies in the channel and extends from northward of Gūrī to northward of Nakhlistān. In 1919 it was reported that this middle ground did not extend as far eastward or westward as charted but was located farther southward. The fairway, about 1 mile in width, leads northward of this shoal.

On the northern side of the navigable channel is an extensive sandbank. Northward of the middle ground this bank was reported to have extended at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile farther southward than charted.

**Directions.**—From a position about 3 miles west-southwestward of the village of Gūrān, proceed through the fairway by keeping about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles off the southern shore until northward of Konār-e Siāh (Kanār Seyāh), situated about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles northeastward of Dar Kūh. When at this position, cross over and proceed along the southern edge of the extensive sandbank on the northern side of the channel in a depth of 5 fathoms until past the middle ground, and then steer a southwesterly course for the anchorage off Bāsa 'idū.

#### THE ROADSTEAD OF BĀSA'IDŪ

4F-13 Ra's-e Bāsa 'idū (Basidu) ( $26^{\circ}39' N.$ ,  $55^{\circ}16' E.$ ) is a 20-foot cliff, on the summit of

which are a few small buildings and some date palms. In the vicinity of the point is the village Bāsa 'idū. The anchorage can be approached from southwestward, where the least depth in the fairway is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms, or by passing northward of the The Flat (sec. 4C-3), where the least depth in the fairway in 1931 was 4 fathoms.

**Landmarks.**—A tall bushy tree about 900 yards east-northeastward of Ra's-e Bāsa 'idū was reported in 1956 to be the most conspicuous object seen by a vessel approaching from southward or westward. A conspicuous house stands about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile southward of Ra's-e Bāsa 'idū, and a village is situated about 1 mile eastward of the point. A **monument** is located about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile east-northeastward of the point.

**Dangers.**—The Flat and Mariner Shoal, lying in the approach to the roadstead of Bāsa 'idū, are described in sections 4C-3 and 4D-7.

**Beacon Shoal**, which dries in places, extends about 3 miles southwestward from a position about 1,200 yards westward of Ra's-e Bāsa 'idū. The northeastern end of this shoal is rocky, but the remainder is sandy. From the southern end of the shoal, a shallow sandspit extends south-southeastward for a distance of about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles. Eastward of this shoal and spit the coast is fringed by a flat of mud and sand extending as far as 2 miles offshore. The channel leading westward of the flat is not navigable.

North Bank, with depths of 2 to 3 fathoms, extends northeastward from a position about 6 miles west-southwestward of Ra's-e Bāsa 'idū. This bank is apparently an extension of the sandbank on the northern side of Khowr-e Ja 'fārī.

Shoal water with depths less than 3 fathoms extends about 400 yards off Ra's-e Bāsa 'idū and the shore northeastward of it. A rocky patch, which nearly dries and close outside which is a depth of 16 feet, lies northward of Ra's-e Bāsa 'idū and close off the pier.

**Anchorage** can be obtained about 600 yards northwestward of the pier at Bāsa 'idū, or

northeastward of this position, in depths of 5 to 7 fathoms, clay, good holding ground. This anchorage is sheltered by Beacon Shoal from the shamāl, which in this locality blows from southwestward. Care should be taken not to anchor in The Gut, an area 200 yards wide and 11 to 14 fathoms deep which extends northeastward from a position about 800 yards northwestward of Ra's-e Bāsa 'idū.

It is advisable to moor with anchors laid northeastward and southwestward, for, when the wind is blowing strongly in opposition to the tidal current, a vessel at single anchor rides very uneasily.

**Tidal currents.**—In the western part of Clarence Strait and in the roadstead of Bāsa 'idū the tidal currents attain a rate of about 3 knots at springs. Between Ha's-e Dastakān (sec. 4D-1), at the southwestern end of the west coast of Qeshm, and Ra's-e Khāryū, about 24 miles westward, the eastgoing current sets northwestward, northward, and northeastward, converging on the anchorage, while the west-going current sets southwestward and westward.

The tidal currents have been found to set fairly along the channel northward of The Flat; they appear to have no tendency to set on to the shoals.

**4F-14 Directions.**—The roadstead of Bāsa 'idū is not recommended for vessels drawing more than 20 feet, and those drawing more than 17 feet should not enter until the tide has risen above mean sea level.

When approaching from eastward, pass about 2 miles northward of Jazīreh-ye Tonb-e Bozorg, avoiding Coote Rock. Steer in with Grubb's Notch (sec. 4F-15), if visible, bearing 349° and Jazīreh-ye Tonb-e Kūchet bearing 169°, astern. Vessels from southward should use this same approach after having passed on either side of Jazīreh-ye Tonb-e Kūchet. When the eastern hummock on the island of Qeshm (sec. 4C-12) bears 072°, steer for Kūh-e Pūhāl-e Khamīr (sec. 4F-2) bearing 044° until the northern end

of Beacon Shoal is abeam. It has been reported that in normal summer visibility it is doubtful if the foregoing marks could be seen in time to be of use. The least depth on this route is about 3½ fathoms. The edges of Mariner Shoal and The Flat are indicated by discolored water, and near the edge of the latter a number of fishing boats may often be seen at anchor.

When approaching from westward, pass about 3 miles southward of Ra's-e Khāryū (sec. 4F-17) and steer east-northeastward until Kūh-e Pūhāl-e Khamīr bears 044°; then proceed as previously directed.

At night, a vessel should anchor off The Flat in a depth of about 6 fathoms and await day-break before proceeding in.

The recommended course for vessels intending to use the channel northward of The Flat is to steer for the eastern hummock bearing 274°. When the point about 7¾ miles west-southwestward of Ra's-e Tarkūn (sec. 4C-12) bears 000°, distant about 1,600 yards, steer for the 10-foot islet close southwestward of Ra's Kakūn bearing 264°, and when the same point bears 073°, keep it astern on that bearing until the islet is abeam. Then steer to pass ¾ mile southwestward of Ra's-e Dastakān, and then keep in the middle of the fairway, passing between the northern end of The Flat and the sandspit extending from Beacon Shoal. When the southern end of Beacon Shoal is abeam, course may be altered northeastward, and the northern end of the shoal passed at a distance of about ¼ mile. Then course may be altered for the anchorage. In 1931 the least depth obtained on this route was 4 fathoms. The stone hut about ¾ mile northwestward of the point about 7¾ miles west-southwestward of Ra's-e Tarkūn sometimes stands out clearly when a vessel is approaching from eastward. The 550-foot hill about 4½ miles west-northwestward of this same point is a good mark, being the western extremity and the highest part of a range and falling abruptly to a valley on its western side.

**Caution** is necessary, however, as the coastline is incorrectly charted.

**Bāsa 'idū (Basidu)** is a village located in the vicinity of Ra's-e Bāsa 'idū (sec. 4F-13); its buildings are in a state of decay. A dilapidated stone pier, the head of which is awash, extends

(4200) PERSIAN GULF—Iran—Bandar Kung—Buoy established.—A buoy, ~~color unknown, showing a Fl. 8 sec. light has been established in 26°01'10" N., 55°01'15" E.~~

(1965) 9(1192) 1965.)

**BOSTĀNEH**, (Bostān), Iran.)

H.O. Charts 3657 (Plan D), 3648.

H.O. Pub. 62, 1960, page 147.

side of the southwestern entrance of Clarence Strait. The eastern end of this range, located about 10 miles northward of Ra's-e Bāsa 'idū, is a rounded mountain, 2,940 feet high. Grubb's Notch, about 14 miles westward of this mountain and in the same range, is a saddle-shaped summit, 2,950 feet high. Jabal-e Lengeh (Langeh), a conspicuous summit 3,900 feet high, is located about 12 miles westward of Grubb's Notch and is also in the same range. The mountain is light brown and dome shaped; it has been seen at a distance of 45 miles on a clear day. Between this summit and Kūh-e Bostāneh (sec. 4F-17), about 19 miles south-southwestward, there is an extensive plain which becomes swampy after rains.

The coast in the vicinity of the low rounded point about 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles north-northwestward of Ra's-e Bāsa 'idū is low, but about 5 miles westward of the rounded point it rises to a mountain, 1,330 feet high. This mountain, irregular in outline, is light-colored in its eastern part but is dark and apparently of volcanic formation in its western part. Westward of this mountain is a plain, on the southwestern side of which, about 7 miles southwestward of the mountain, the land again becomes hilly. The northeastern part of these hills is a long, light-colored ridge, 1,020 feet high. This ridge has a very jagged outline and is fairly conspicuous when seen from east-southeastward; the remaining hills are dark and are of volcanic origin. A table-topped hill, 620 feet high and conspicuous when seen from eastward, is situated

near the coast about 9 miles southwestward of the 1,330-foot mountain previously mentioned. Al Buzeh, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile eastward of this table-topped hill, is similar to it but smaller.

Qal 'eh Lashtun (Lāshtom), about 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles westward of Al Buzeh and about 4 miles in-

established.—A buoy, ~~summit and precipitous side~~ ~~ver others closer to the coast,~~ ~~aped and conspicuous when~~  
(N.M. 26/66.) ~~rd and southeastward.~~

~~about 400 feet high, rises to a~~  
~~nmit about 4 miles southwest-~~  
~~ward of Qal 'eh Lashtun and is conspicuous~~  
~~when seen from eastward.~~

**Coast.—Bandar-e Homeyran (Hamairān)** (26°41' N., 55°06' E.) is a bight in the coast between a point about 7 miles west-northwestward of Ra's-e Bāsa 'idū and Ra's ash Shawari (Shāvarī), a low sandy point about 5 miles southwestward. A shoal with a least charted depth of 10 feet lies about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles off the head of the bight. Between this shoal and the coast are depths of 4 fathoms where native craft anchor. Bandar Mu 'allim, a village situated in a date grove, is located about 1 mile northward of Ra's ash Shawari.

**Bandar-e Kong**, a town about 7 miles southwestward of Ra's ash Shawari, extends about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile along the sandy coast and contains many well-built houses and several gilded mosques. At the southwestern end of the town are ruins of a factory, near which on the beach is a **fort**. **Anchorage**, sheltered except from the suhaiili (southwesterly wind), can be obtained in 5 fathoms, mud, about 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles offshore abreast Bandar-e Kong. Landing is bad at low water, because for a distance of 500 yards offshore the sandy beach dries in ridges, with depths of 1 foot or 2 feet between them. A date plantation is situated on the coast about 2 miles southwestward of Bandar-e Kong.

Shoal water with depths less than 3 fathoms extends as far as 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles offshore between the low rounded point about 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles north-north-

westward of Ra's-e Bāsa 'Idū and a position on the coast about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles southwestward of Bandar-e Kong. **Caution** is necessary when a vessel is approaching this vicinity, as this area has not been thoroughly surveyed, and the edge of the shoal water is very steep-to in places.

#### ROADSTEAD OF BANDAR-E LENGEH

**4F-16** **Bandar-e Lengeh (Langeh)** ( $26^{\circ}33' N.$ ,  $54^{\circ}53' E.$ ) is a town situated about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles southwestward of Bandar-e Kong. The town, which usually shows up well from seaward in the forenoon, consists of many well-built houses on a narrow strip of the foreshore, and a short distance inland are some date groves. At the southwestern end of the town is a conspicuous tall, yellow stone leaning **minaret**, 83 feet high, the upper part of which, consisting of gray and green bricks with a dark green roof, shows up well against the light-colored land behind it. Two **radio masts**, each about 110 feet high, are located about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile inland near the northern end of the town. Outside the town are many domed reservoirs. The radio masts were visible, in 1949, from a distance of about 2 miles, but it was not possible to identify the reservoirs.

The customhouse is on the seafront; on either side of it are boat basins which dry. Both boat basins are artificial small craft harbors, constructed of piled stones. In 1950 they were in good condition but usable only at or near high water, as considerable silting had taken place. The northeastern basin has a wharf, about 120 feet long with a depth of 4 feet alongside, which is used by fairly large dhows at high water. The southwestern basin has a narrow entrance and is only suitable for very small craft. Easterly winds cause a choppy sea at the entrances of both basins.

**Buoy.**—A light buoy is moored about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile eastward of the minaret.

**Anchorage** can be obtained in about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms, clay and good holding ground, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile southeastward of the customhouse; small craft can anchor about 600 yards closer inshore in depths of about  $4\frac{1}{4}$  fathoms. The anchorage is sheltered except from the suhaili, which causes a heavy sea. The best landing place is in the boat basin northeastward of the

customhouse. It is unsafe for small boats to approach within 50 yards of the basin at low water. Small craft have gone aground in the basin at half tide.

**Tidal currents** in the roadstead of Bandar-e Lengeh set southwestward and northeastward at a rate of  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  knot.

Bandar-e Lengeh had, in 1941, a population of about 3,000. Exports are carpets, canvas, gum, pearls, and dried fish. The town has gradually deteriorated through the years, and in 1950 only about one-tenth of the buildings and shops were in existence.

The facilities for working cargo are good, but there are no cranes; several lighters are available. Beef of poor quality, mutton, and vegetables can be obtained. The town is connected with the general telegraph system.

**4F-17** **Coastal features (Continued).**—**Bandar-e Gasheh (Jasheh)**, about 2 miles southwestward of Bandar-e Lengeh, is a small village with two towers. Near it are some date groves.

**Ra's-e Khāryū**, about 1 mile southwestward of Bandar-e Gasheh, is a low and sandy point but has a rocky beach. It has been reported that the point shows up well on radar. A shoal spit with a depth of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms extends about 900 yards southeastward from the point, and a rocky patch with a depth of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms lies about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile southward of the point. Both this patch and spit are steep-to.

**Bandar-e Shenās** ( $26^{\circ}31' N.$ ,  $54^{\circ}50' E.$ ) is a bight between Ra's-e Khāryū and Ra's ash Shenās (Sheyās), a very low and sandy point about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles west-southwestward. Shoal water with depths less than 3 fathoms extends as far as  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile off the shore of the bay. The village of Bandar-e Shenās is located about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles westward of Ra's-e Khāryū and  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile inland but is obscured from seaward by a thick grove of date palms. A **tomb** near the village is conspicuous.

Good **anchorage** can be obtained in Bandar-e Shenās in depths of 5 to 7 fathoms. It is sheltered from the shamāl, and the nashi does

not raise a heavy sea, as the island of Qeshm and The Flat (sec. 4C-3) afford some protection.

**Tidal currents** off Ra's-e Khāryū and Ra's ash Shenās attain a rate of about 1½ knots, causing the water to be discolored.

Between Ra's ash Shenās and Ra's-e Bostāneh, about 9 miles westward, the coast recedes slightly, forming a bay with a low sandy shore fronted by a rocky beach. Shoal water less than 3 fathoms extends up to ¾ mile offshore in places.

About 1 mile west-northwestward of Ra's ash Shenās are some white sand hills rising near the beach to a height of about 30 feet. Westward of these hills the land rises in a gentle slope from the coast to the foothills of Kūh-e Bostāneh, which are 200 to 300 feet high.

**Kūh-e Bostāneh** is a prominent detached group of dark volcanic hills of very irregular outline. The highest part is a ridge near the middle of the group. Near the southern end of this ridge, in a position about 4¾ miles northeastward of Ra's-e Bostāneh, is a peak, about 1,750 feet high, which resembles a tower. The peak is conspicuous, especially when seen from eastward or westward. The southwestern

part of this group of hills, about 3 miles from Ra's-e Bostāneh, has been mistaken for that point when the land forming the latter could not be seen. Between Kūh-e Bostāneh and the hills northwestward of Bandar-e Lengeh, the land rises in a gentle slope from the coast to a height of about 300 feet, but then falls in cliffs to the southern edge of the low plain between that mountain and Jabal-e Lengeh. Northward of the plain behind Kūh-e Bostāneh are several dark-colored summits; the peak situated about 17 miles north-northwestward of that mountain is about 1,500 feet high, haycock-shaped, and conspicuous.

#### ANCHORAGES

**4F-18 Milne Head.**—See section 4F-6.

**Bostānū.**—See section 4F-7.

**Ra's-e Lāft.**—See section 4F-8.

**Puhal Point.**—See section 4F-9.

**Khamīr.**—See section 4F-11.

**Gurān.**—See section 4F-11.

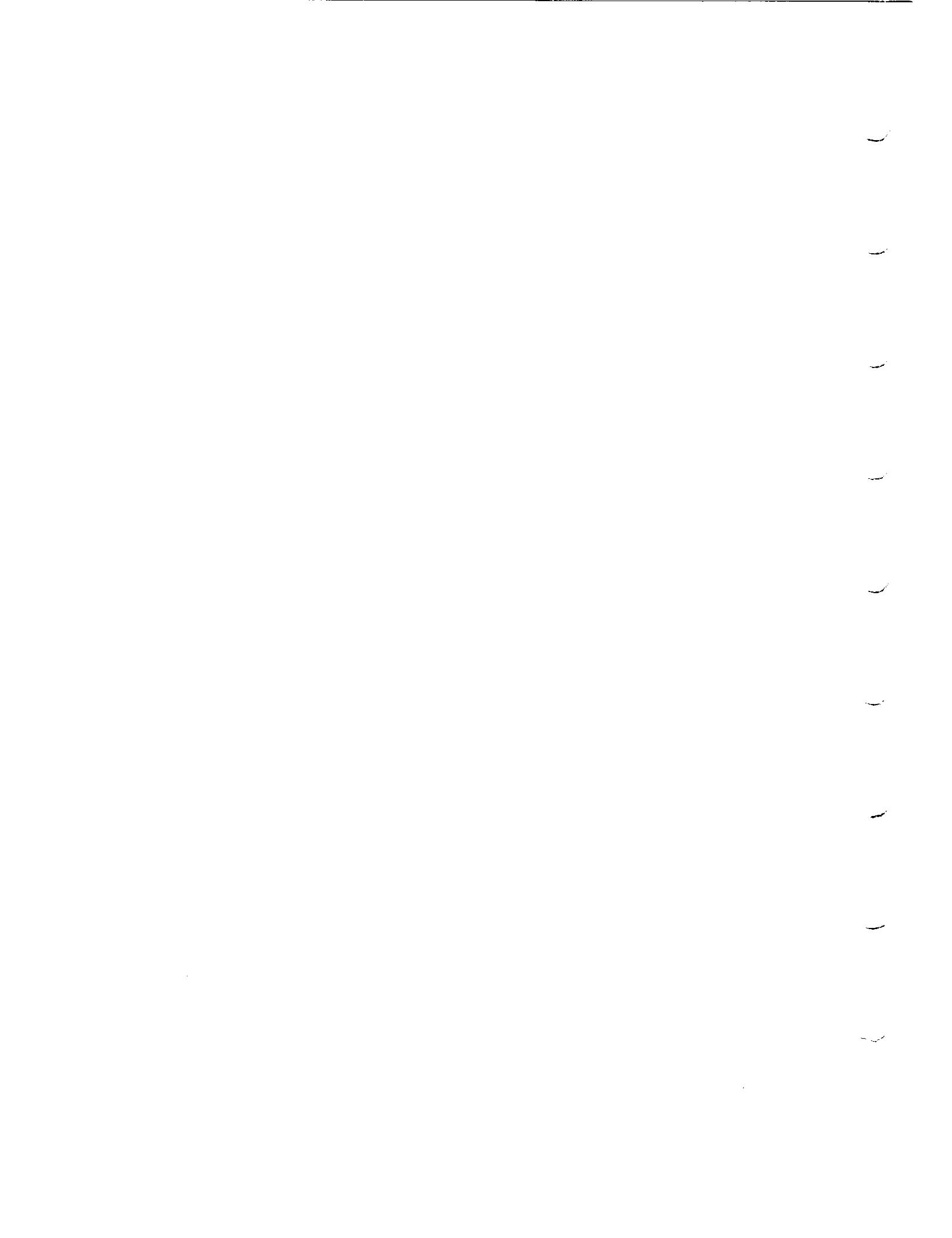
**Bāsa ʻIdū.**—See section 4F-13.

**The Flat.**—See section 4F-14.

**Bandar-e Kong.**—See section 4F-15.

**Bandar-e Lengeh.**—See section 4F-16.

**Bandar-e Shenās.**—See section 4F-17.



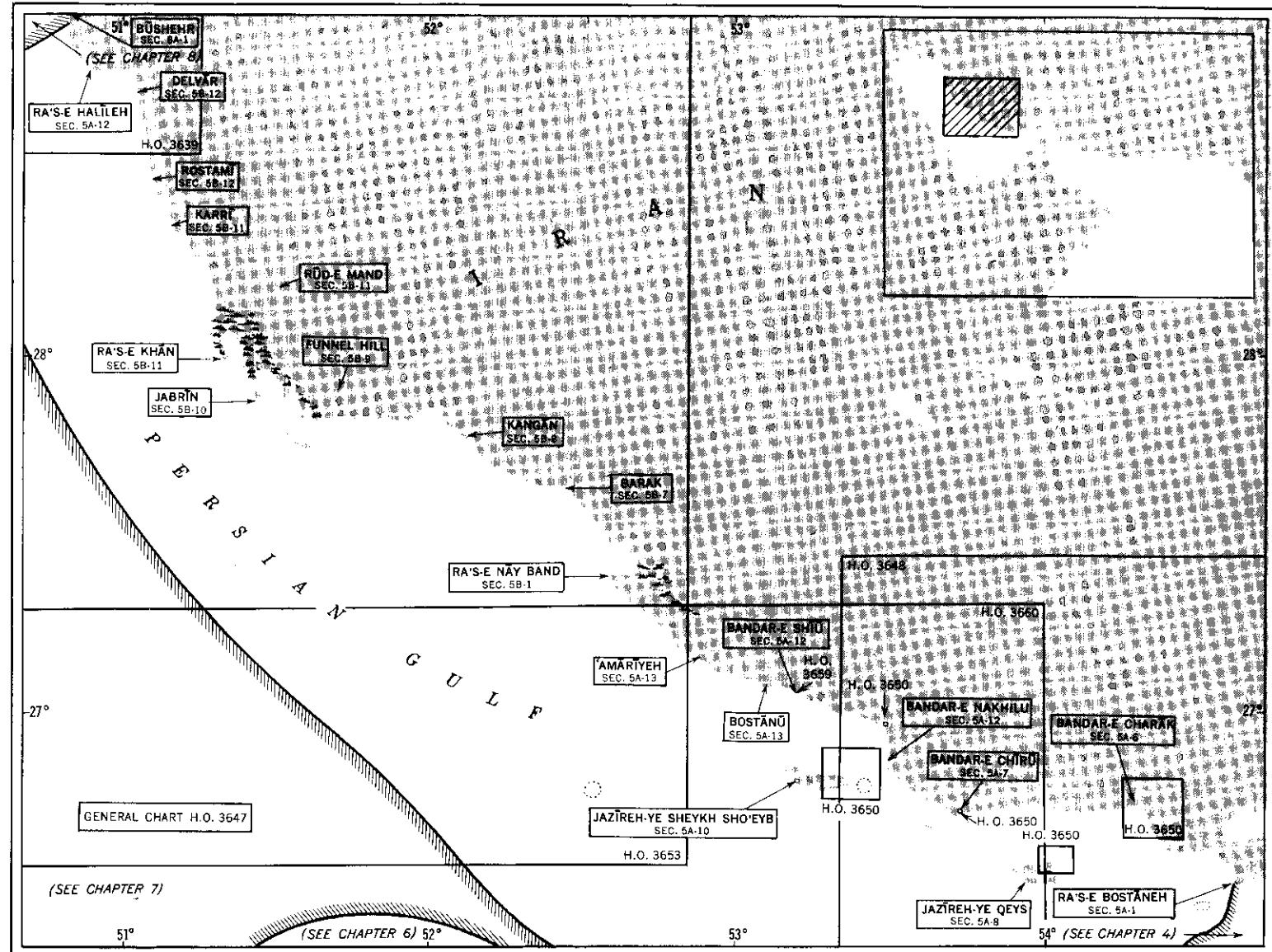
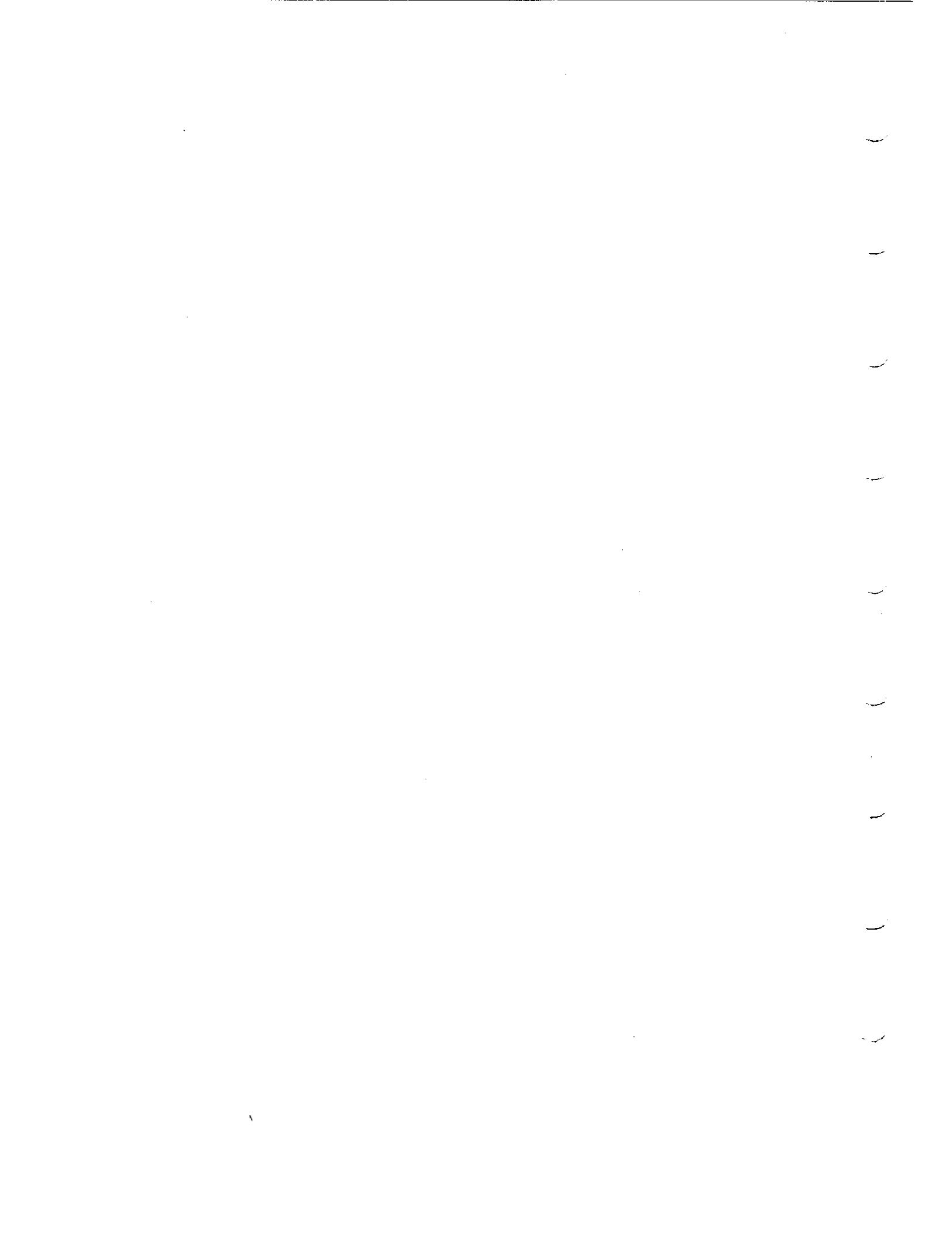


Chart limits shown are of the best scale charts issued to naval vessels by the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office.  
Section numbers refer to the place in the text where a description of the designated locality begins.

## CHAPTER 5—GRAPHIC INDEX



## CHAPTER 5

### NORTHEASTERN SIDE OF THE PERSIAN GULF—RA'S-E BOSTĀNEH TO BŪSHEHR

#### Part A. Ra's-e Bostāneh to Ra's-e Nay Band Part B. Ra's-e Nay Band to Būshehr

**Plan.**—This chapter describes the coast, islands, and dangers along the northeastern side of the Persian Gulf from Ra's-e Bostāneh to Būshehr. The arrangement is west-northwestward and northwestward from Ra's-e Bostāneh.

#### GENERAL REMARKS

**5-1** The northeastern side of the Persian Gulf between Ra's-e Bostāneh and Būshehr includes about 355 miles of mainland coast and several small off-lying islands. In general, the maximum offshore depths range from about 30 to 50 fathoms. The coastal plains are mostly narrow and are backed by ranges of high, rough mountains, which run generally parallel to the coast.

The entire coast, which trends northwestward, is exposed to the shamāl or the kaus. None of the anchorages along this coast offer shelter, except for small craft, from both these winds. Anchorage can be taken offshore along a considerable part of this coast. Bottoms are mostly mud with some variation of sand, coral, and gravel. Strong and generally irregular currents are reported off a number of the coastal areas.

The islands in the southeastern third of the stretch lie up to about 15 miles offshore, and banks in the northwestern third, beyond Deyyer, extend as much as 8 miles from shore.

#### NAVIGATION

**5-2** The following is an offshore track suitable for vessels bypassing the coast described in this chapter and proceeding toward the head of the Persian Gulf from the vicinity of the islands in its eastern part.

From a position about 4 miles southward of

Jazireh-ye Forūr (sec. 4D-11), a course of 291° for about 77½ miles leads to a position about 11 miles southward of the western extremity of Jazireh-ye Sheykh Sho'eyb; thence a course of 301° for about 106½ miles leads to a position about 14 miles southward of Nakhilū. From hereon, a course of 312° for about 181 miles leads to a position in the vicinity of the lightship in the outer approach to Shat̄ al 'Arab (sec. 8B-2). This track passes about 7 miles southward of Jazireh-ye Qeys (sec. 5A-8); the least charted depth of 6½ fathoms is about 5½ miles southeastward of Shat̄ al 'Arab Lightship.

#### WINDS—WEATHER

**5-3** The shamāl is the most common wind in this area and blows from between west-northwest and north-northwest. The winter shamāl is often squally and more violent but of shorter duration than the summer shamāl. The latter is a persistent northwest wind which blows for several days at a time in June and July, with lulls at night. The shamāl normally slackens considerably in August. The kaus is a south-easterly wind. The topography or shape of the land in any particular area has a tendency to affect or modify wind direction and velocity.

See section 1-43 for general weather conditions in the Persian Gulf.

#### CURRENTS

**5-4** Strong and generally irregular currents are reported off a number of coastal areas.

These are described with the related features. See section 1-29.

#### Part A. RA'S-E BOSTĀNEH TO RA'S-E NĀY BAND

**5A-1 Ra's-e Bostāneh** ( $26^{\circ}30' N.$ ,  $54^{\circ}38' E.$ ) is a low brown point; some date palms are about 600 yards westward of the point. A shoal with a depth of less than 3 fathoms extends about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the southwestern side of Ra's-e Bostāneh.

##### COAST—GENERAL

**5A-2** Between Ra's-e Bostāneh and Ra's-e Nāy Band, the mainland coast trends generally northwestward about 160 miles. It is indented by several open bights, the most important of which are those fronting the villages of Bandar-e Moghūyeh, Bandar-e Chārak, and Bandar-e Nakhilū.

The major off-lying islands are Jazireh-ye Qeys and Jazireh-ye Sheykh Sho'eyb. All of the islands are inhabited except Jazireh-ye Shotūr and support sparse scattered cultivation. All of the islands have gentle slopes rising to inland plateaus.

The coastal area in the southeastern part of this stretch consists of a low plain from which rise disconnected rough hills backed by mountainous foothills. From the plain which backs Bandar-e Chārak to the plain which backs Bandar-e Nakhilū, there is a narrow coastal plain closely backed by steep rough ridges paralleling the coastline. Northwestward of Bandar-e Nakhilū, the coastal plain, where existent, is broken, narrow, and closely backed by steep rugged ridges and hill masses. Near Ra's-e Nāy Band, the cliffy shore is backed by an almost flat plateau. Many small fishing villages are along the coast.

Anchorages of varying size and degree of shelter from the shamāl and other winds are available along the coast and off the islands. The most important anchorages, all open to the

shamāl, are in the bights fronting the villages of Bandar-e Moghūyeh, Bandar-e Chārak, and Bandar-e Nakhilū; those off Bandar-e Chirū, Jazireh-ye Qeys, and Jazireh-ye Sheykh Sho'eyb are all sheltered from the shamāl.

##### OFF-LYING ISLANDS AND DANGERS

**5A-3** Approaches to the coast are partially encumbered by several small isolated shoals and off-lying islands. These obstructions can be easily avoided, however, as navigational aids are adequate. Seaward of the islands, the depths range from about 30 to 50 fathoms; the passages between the islands and the mainland have general depths of 10 to about 40 fathoms. The 20-fathom curve lies about 1 mile to 11 miles offshore. All nearshore and off-lying dangers are described with the related features.

##### CURRENTS

**5A-4** See sections 1-29 and 5-4.

##### WINDS—WEATHER

**5A-5** See sections 1-43 and 5-3.

##### COASTAL FEATURES—LANDMARKS

**5A-6 Khalij-e Moghū** indents the coast between Ra's-e Bostāneh and low Ra's-e Yarid, about  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles west-northwestward. The shores of the bay are low and sandy, but near Ra's-e Bostāneh the beach is rocky. The eastern and western shores of the bay rise, respectively, to the lower slopes of Kūh-e Bostāneh (sec. 4F-17) and Kūh-e Namakī, between which and about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles inland is precipitous broken ground.

A bank, with a depth of less than 3 fathoms, extends from  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles off the shores of the bay. A steep-to shoal, with a least depth of 4 fathoms, has its shallowest part located about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles southwestward of Ra's-e Bostāneh. A bank with depths of 3 fathoms extends up to 2 miles southwestward from Ra's-e Yarid; its outer edge is steep-to and marked by a difference in the color of the water. A

detached  $2\frac{1}{4}$ -fathom patch is about 4 miles southeastward of Ra's-e Yarid and about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles offshore.

**Forūr Shoal**, with its eastern end about 5 miles southwestward of Ra's-e Bostāneh, has a least depth of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms. The shoal is steep-to and composed of coral rock, shell, and sand. Between this shoal and the aforementioned 4-fathom shoal southwestward of Ra's-e Bostāneh, the depths are irregular; tidal currents are strong between Forūr Shoal and Ra's-e Bostāneh, causing much discoloration of the water and tide rips and overfalls.

**Bandar-e Dīvān (Duwwān)**, a small village about 5 miles north-northwestward of Ra's-e Bostāneh, has a fort with two white towers; behind the village and on either side of it are date groves. Bandar-e Moghūyeh, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles west-northwestward of Bandar-e Dīvān, is a somewhat larger village in which are several round towers; a large fort with three conspicuous square towers is immediately behind the village, with a date grove inland and westward of it. Low sandhills extend about 2 miles eastward of the village.

**Anchorage.**—The eastern side of Khalij-e Moghū offers good anchorage sheltered from the *kaus* (sec. 1-50), but it is dangerous during a *shamāl*. It is open to the *suhaili*, which probably raises a heavy sea, but the holding ground is good.

Anchorage can be taken in 4 fathoms, clay, nearly 1 mile offshore in front of the village of Bandar-e Moghūyeh. Unless close inshore, a vessel will obtain very little shelter from the *shamāl*, which in this vicinity blows from westward. The bank extending southwestward from Ra's-e Yarid breaks the sea, but some swell rolls in and causes an anchored vessel to ride uneasily. The depths decrease regularly toward the anchorage.

**From Ra's-e Yarid**, the land commences its rise to Kūh-e Nainakī about  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles north-northeastward. The latter comprises a rugged 1,080-foot group of dark volcanic hills having

a jagged outline but no definite summit; from westward, its northern bluff is conspicuous, and its southeastern edge appears as a peak.

**Bandar-e Hasineh**, a village about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-northwestward of Ra's-e Yarid, has a large fort fronting it; behind it, the land rises gradually to the base of Kūh-e Namakī ( $26^{\circ}40' N.$ ,  $54^{\circ}26' E.$ ). **Anchorage** can be taken off Bandar-e Hasineh, but it is open to the *shamāl*. The coast between this village and the village of Bandar-e Chārak, about 7 miles northwestward, can be approached to within 1 mile.

**Bandar-e Chārak**, in which are several towers, has a date grove behind it. The conspicuous ruins of a small fort stand on a 90-foot hillock nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile inland. The house of the Shaikh in the middle of the village is conspicuous. There is a customhouse. *Jabal Hamar* rises to a height of 370 feet about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles westward of the Shaikh's house and from southwestward appears wedge-shaped; a conspicuous water tank is on the southern side of the hill. A small watercourse has its entrance about 1 mile eastward of Bandar-e Chārak; a small village is on its western bank. (See View No. 49.)

Two rocky points are situated about 2 and 3 miles west-southwestward, respectively, of the Shaikh's house, and Ra's-e Tāhūneh, about 30 feet high, is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles farther in the same direction. The village of Bandar-e Tāhūneh is located on the latter point, and near it are some date palms, four towers, and a castle on a rocky hillock. A rocky arm extends about 700 yards from Ra's-e Tāhūneh. Other rocks extend up to  $\frac{2}{3}$  mile offshore between the latter point and the point situated about 2 miles west-southwestward of the Shaikh's house.

**5A-7 Anchorage.**—Good anchorage, sheltered from the prevailing winds but open to the *suhaili*, can be taken off Bandar-e Chārak in 24 feet, mud, with Ra's-e Tāhūneh bearing  $267^{\circ}$  and the ruined fort bearing about  $005^{\circ}$ . The *shamāl* sends in some swell, and vessels should anchor as close-in as their draft permits. The

anchorage is well sheltered from easterly winds. Landing in front of the village at low water is bad as the sandy beach dries off in ridges for about 400 yards.

Small vessels can anchor about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile offshore from Bandar-e Tāhūneh with Ra's-e Tāhūneh bearing about  $295^{\circ}$ , distant about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile. The rocky arm extending from the latter point serves to shelter a vessel from the shamāl.

**The coastal range**, 2,000 to 3,000 feet high, extends westward from a position close northward of Bandar-e Chārak.

**Between Ras-e Tāhūneh and the small village of Bandar-e Korzeh (Gurzeh)**, about  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles westward, the coast is steep-to and within it a plain extends to the foot of the coastal range. The village, situated on the northern shore of a small, fairly steep-to bay, has a tower, and nearby is a date grove. **Anchorage**, sheltered from the shamāl, can be taken close off Bandar-e Korzeh.

**Between Bandar-e Korzeh and Kālat**, a fishing village about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles west-southwestward, the coast is fronted by a flat extending about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile offshore. A conspicuous fort with a round tower stands on a 250-foot hill behind Kālat; a tomb is on a 150-foot hill below the fort. A round tower and a square tower stand in Kālat, and about 1 mile eastward of the village are several water tanks.

**Anchorage** can be taken in about 4 fathoms, sand, close offshore southward of Kālat, with the western extremity of the land bearing  $260^{\circ}$ . The anchorage is sheltered from the shamāl and partially from the nashi; about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile offshore, little shelter will be obtained. Landing at the village is bad and often impracticable.

A flat, on which the sea breaks, extends about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile offshore between positions about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles westward of Kālat. This part of the coast rises steeply to a small range of hills about 200 feet high.

**Bandar-e Chīrū** ( $26^{\circ}42' N.$ ,  $53^{\circ}45' E.$ ), a fishing village about 7 miles westward of Kālat, is on the western side of a bay whose western en-

trance point is Sar-e Chīrū. A conspicuous square fort, with a large tower at each corner, is close southwestward of the village, and nearby is a large date grove. A prominent 30-foot yellow tower stands on the shore about 800 yards northeastward of the fort. Sar-e Chīrū, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile south-southwestward of the fort, is low and step-to on its eastern and southern sides; this cape has a shoal area with depths of less than 3 fathoms extending up to 600 yards southward and 500 yards eastward of its extremity. A bank with a depth of less than 3 fathoms extends about 700 yards offshore eastward of the village. Good anchorage in 8 fathoms can be taken off Bandar-e Chīrū; it is easily reached, sheltered from shamāl, but open to easterly winds. Landing can be made on the steep-to sandy beach opposite the fort or village, but it is not advisable during winds from eastward.

**Between Sar-e Chīrū and Ra's-e Nakhilū**, about 16 miles northwestward, the coast rises steeply to hills which decrease in height as they trend toward, and finally terminate near, the latter point. A shore bank with depths of less than 3 fathoms, sand, extends about 1 mile offshore for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles northwestward of Sar-e Chīrū; it is marked by discolored water. Local craft anchor on this bank in positions 2 to 3 miles westward of Sar-e Chīrū, but the shelter offered during easterly winds is poor.

**Kūh-e Jazeh**, a table-topped hummock about 2,540 feet high, is about 8 miles northwestward of Sar-e Chīrū and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles inland; when seen from southward it is a fairly good landmark. All the hills in this vicinity are light colored.

**Bandar-e Machāhir (Makāhil)** and **Bandar-e Jazzeh (Jazeh)** are small fishing villages on the coast about 12 and 13 miles, respectively, northwestward of Sar-e Chīrū. Each village has a tower. The **anchorage** off the steep-to coast fronting the villages is quite open.

**Ra's-e Nakhilū** is low and poorly defined, with sandhills close northward of it. A bank with depths of less than 3 fathoms extends about  $\frac{4}{5}$  mile southwestward from the point.

(5204) PERSIAN GULF—Jazireh-ye Qeys—Buoy temporarily established southwestward.—A conical buoy, painted black and yellow, has been temporarily established in 26°17.6' N., 53°28.1' E. (approx.).

(N.M. 33/66.)

(N.N. 94, Bahrain, 1966.)

H.O. Charts 3648, 3660, 3647.

H.O. Pub. 62, 1960, page 157.

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(7023) PERSIAN GULF—Jazireh-ye Qeys—Wreck.—A stranded wreck will be charted in 26°31'30" N., 53°54'00" E.

(N.M. 49/66.)

(A.A.N. 44(29), Paris, 1966.)

H.O. Charts 3648, 3660, 3647.

H.O. Pub. 62, 1960, page 157.

**OFF-LYING ISLANDS AND DANGERS**

**5A-8 Jazireh-ye Qeys** ( $26^{\circ}32' N.$ ,  $53^{\circ}59' E.$ ), lying about  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles southward of Bandar-e Korzeh, is approximately  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles long (east-west) and of a light-brown color; it is difficult to distinguish at night.

The shores of the island, which are low and consist of sandy beaches between rocky points, rise to a plateau 120 feet high; the eastern and western extremities are low cliffs. Several villages are on the northern side of Jazireh-ye Qeys, and the island has many trees. A light is shown on the southern side of the island.

Reefs bordering Jazireh-ye Qeys are mostly steep-to and extend up to 1 mile offshore in places. Foul ground extends about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile off the south and west coasts, with 6 and 8 fathoms close outside it; beyond this the depths increase rapidly.

**Obstructions** were reported (1940) to be centered about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles south-southeastward of the light structure on the southern side of Jazireh-ye Qeys.

Vessels passing southward of Jazireh-ye Qeys should keep in more than 20 fathoms.

The passage northward of Jazireh-ye Qeys is not recommended at night unless the island can be seen, and vessels using it should keep at least 2 miles off the island.

The **tidal currents** in the passage between Jazireh-ye Qeys and the mainland are reported to be strong and very irregular, but in the offing they are weak.

The northern extremity of Jazireh-ye Qeys is a cliffy point about 15 feet high. **Safil**, a small village, is about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile west-southwestward of the point. At low water, a reef dries for about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile off the village. Foul ground extends nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile offshore northward from Safil.

**Dih**, a small village about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  mile eastward of the northern extremity of Jazireh-ye Qeys,

has date groves in its vicinity. **Northeast Point**, about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile farther eastward, is low and sandy and has on it a ruined fort with two towers; a sandy spit extends about  $\frac{5}{6}$  mile north-northeastward from the point. The spit has a depth of 21 feet on its outer part, the edge of which is steep-to; there are depths of less than 18 feet within 600 yards of the point. A conspicuous tower stands about  $\frac{1}{3}$  mile southward of the fort, and a conspicuous building with two towers is about 600 yards farther south-southeastward. A light float is moored about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile northeastward of Northeast Point.

**Māsheh**, a village, extends about 1 mile along the shore southward of Northeast Point. In summer, good anchorage can be taken in 8 to 9 fathoms, mud, off the northern part of the village with the fort on Northeast Point bearing between  $283^{\circ}$  and  $294^{\circ}$ . In winter, anchorage can be obtained in the above position or northward of Northeast Point in 10 fathoms with the fort bearing  $180^{\circ}$ , distant about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile. The latter position is partially sheltered from the shamāl, which in this locality blows from westward. Anchorage can also be taken in 8 fathoms about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles off the northern side of the island, but it is exposed to the prevailing winds.

**East Point**, the eastern extremity of Jazireh-ye Qeys, is a cliff about 6 feet high on which stands a ruined tower. Foul ground extends nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile northward from the point.

**Sambarūn**, a steep-to bank with a depth of 6 fathoms, is about 9 miles westward of Jazireh-ye Qeys and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles southward of Sar-e Chirū (sec. 5A-7).

**5A-9 Jazireh-ye Hendorābi** ( $26^{\circ}40' N.$ ,  $53^{\circ}38' E.$ ), about 4 miles long (east-west), is about  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles west-southwestward of Sar-e Chirū. The island is brownish and difficult to distinguish at night. It rises gradually to an elevation of about 100 feet. The eastern and western extremities of the island consist of low

cliffs. A flat detached rock about 10 feet high lies about 50 yards off the western extremity. A village is located about midway along the north coast where there are a few trees and some cultivation. **Anchorage**, open to the shamāl can be taken in 6 to 8 fathoms, rock, off the village.

The greater part of the island coast is fringed by reef, that on the northern side extending about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile offshore. Off the northeast and east coasts, the reef is a little wider and steep-to. On the southern side of the island it probably extends about 1 mile offshore and is steep-to. A shorebank, with depths less than 6 fathoms, extends about 1 mile offshore from the western end.

A red-hulled lightship, with "*Hindarabi*" in white letters in Persian and English on each side of the tower, is moored about 2 miles southward of the eastern extremity of Jazīreh-ye Hendorābī.

A current is reported to sometimes set toward Jazīreh-ye Hendorābī and the coast in its vicinity. Caution should be taken at night when in the area.

The tidal current is strong northward of the island but weak in the offing.

Jazīreh-ye Shotūr, about 1 mile long (east-west), is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles northwestward of Jazīreh-ye Hendorābī and about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile eastward of Jazīreh-ye Sheykh Sho'eyb. The island is fringed with reef extending up to 300 yards offshore, and a bank with depths of less than 6 fathoms extends about 1 mile southward and the same distance eastward from it. A 9-fathom patch is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles east-southeastward of Jazīreh-ye Shotūr.

5A-10 Jazīreh-ye Sheykh Sho'eyb, brown in color, rises to 120-foot hummocks from its eastern and western extremities. In 1950, a conspicuous tree was charted on the summit about in the center of the island. Four small villages are in a valley in the central part of the island. (See View No. 50.)

The eastern extremity of Jazīreh-ye Sheykh Sho'eyb is low and sandy; a cliffy point about  $\frac{5}{6}$  mile south-southwestward is 20 feet high. A narrow spit with a depth of 12 feet extends about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the eastern extremity of the

island; from thereon, the depths increase gradually. A red light float, with "Shaikh-Shu'aibe" in both Persian and English on each side of the tower, is moored about 1 mile southwestward of the eastern extremity of Jazīreh-ye Sheykh Sho'eyb.

In the fairway of the channel between Jazīreh-ye Shotūr and Jazīreh-ye Sheykh Sho'eyb, there is a depth of 15 feet. In 1912, it was reported that the best course through the passage was from a position about 600 yards off the aforementioned 20-foot cliffy point to a position about 500 yards northwestward of Jazīreh-ye Shotūr. Caution is necessary as the channel has not been examined.

**Anchorage**, sheltered from the shamāl, can be taken in about 8 fathoms 600 yards to  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile offshore southward of the eastern end of Jazīreh-ye Sheykh Sho'eyb, but the locality has been examined only partially.

Anchorage, well sheltered from the shamāl and to some extent from easterly winds, can be taken in about 3 fathoms, sand and rock, between Jazīreh-ye Sheykh Sho'eyb and Jazīreh-ye Shotūr. The holding ground consists of decaying coral, and the anchorage is not recommended. Vessels intending to use it should approach from southward and anchor more to the western side of the channel with the tower at Lāzeh in range with the low eastern point of Jazīreh-ye Sheykh Sho'eyb. The latter island is very difficult to distinguish at night or in hazy weather, and sounding is of little use when approaching it.

The south coast of Jazīreh-ye Sheykh Sho'eyb is fringed by a reef that extends about 200 yards offshore. A bank with depths of less than 6 fathoms extends about 1 mile westward from the western extremity of the island.

The village of Qort, in which are a tower and a large grove of trees, is on a low sandy point about  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles westward of the eastern extremity of Jazīreh-ye Sheykh Sho'eyb. Between Qort and the western extremity of the island, the coast is mostly rocky cliffs; the western extremity is from 6 to 10 feet high and rocky.

On the northern side of the island, about 2 miles eastward of the western extremity, a

(1531) **PERSIAN GULF**—Cable Bank—Depth northwestward.—A depth  
18 fathoms has been reported (1965) in (approx.)  $26^{\circ}47.3' N.$ ,  $52^{\circ}31.6' E.$   
(O.O.) (N.M. 10/66.)  
**H.O. Charts** 3660, 3653, 3647.  
**H.O. Pub.** 62, 1960, page 159.

(8028) **PERSIAN GULF**—Shah Allum Shoal—Wreck southwestward.—The  
symbol for a sunken wreck (P.A.) will be charted in  $26^{\circ}10' N.$ ,  $52^{\circ}10' E.$   
(N.M. 52/66.)

(N.M. 120, Bahrain, 1966.)  
**H.O. Charts** 3660, 3647.  
**H.O. Pub.** 62, 1960, page 159.

small bight affords good landing. From here-on to the eastern end of the island, the coast consists of cliffs and one or two sandy bights. A reef fringing the north coast extends from 200 to 400 yards offshore.

Ra's, a village in which there are a few trees, is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles eastward of the western extremity of the island. Deh Gün and Lāzeh are small villages about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  and 7 miles eastward, respectively, of Ra's; a tower stands in Lāzeh.

Lāzeh, another village, stands on a small rocky point of the north coast about 1 mile from its eastern end; a conspicuous high square tower is in the village. A radio mast fitted with red obstruction lights, stands about  $3/5$  mile south-southwestward of the tower. Southward of Lāzeh are numerous large round trees and a few date palms. During southeasterly winds, sheltered anchorage might be obtained in 4 to 7 fathoms, sand and rock, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile northeastward of Lāzeh. On the approach of a strong shamāl, however, it would be necessary to leave the anchorage because the wind then blows from west-northwestward of this area.

Vessels using the passage between Jazireh-ye Sheykh Sho'eyb and the mainland should not approach the coast in the vicinity of Ra's-e Nakhilu in depths of less than 15 fathoms. Caution is necessary because of the tidal currents which set across the passage. Between Jazireh-ye Sheykh Sho'eyb and Jazireh-ye Shotūr, the tidal currents set north-northeastward and south-southwestward in the channel and cause a ripple on the spit extending from the eastern end of the former; between the islands and the mainland they are strong, but in the offing they are weak with maximum rates of about 1 knot.

5A-11 **Stiffe Bank** ( $26^{\circ}25' N.$ ,  $53^{\circ}08' E.$ ), with a least depth of 15 fathoms, sand, shell, and coral, has its center about 24 miles southward of the western extremity of Jazireh-ye Sheykh Sho'eyb. A light float equipped with a radar reflector is moored on Stiffe Bank.

**Shah Allum Shoal**, a small steep-to rocky patch with a leastcharted depth of 9 feet, is centered nearly 43 miles southwestward of the western extremity of Jazireh-ye Sheykh Sho'eyb. It lies near the northern end of a bank on

which the general depths are less than 20 fathoms. Normally, no discoloration of the sea has been observed, and the danger cannot be seen from aloft; some white birds, however, usually hover over it.

In 1938, during a strong shamāl, the sea was observed to be breaking on Shah Allum Shoal, and it was clearly defined at a distance of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles; pale green discoloration extended southward from it.

A light float equipped with a radar reflector is moored on the south eastern side of Shah Allum Shoal.

A southerly set of 1 knot was reportedly experienced during a shamāl in March 1940 in an area between positions 5 miles westward of Stiffe Bank and 40 miles westward of Shah Allum Shoal.

**Caution.**—It has been reported (1959) that several vessels have grounded on or near Shah Allum Shoal. Mariners should pass southward of the light float. In particular, vessels should not approach within  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles of the float between the bearings of  $125^{\circ}$  and  $205^{\circ}$ .

**Cable Bank**, with a least known depth of 14 fathoms, is centered nearly 34 miles westward of the western extremity of Jazireh-ye Sheykh Sho'eyb. A light float equipped with a radar reflector is moored on Cable Bank.

In 1963 **Cable Bank Light Float** was reported about  $2\frac{1}{5}$  miles westward of the charted position.

#### COASTAL FEATURES—LANDMARKS (Continued)

5A-12 **Bandar-e Nakhilū**, a village about 4 miles northward of Ra's-e Nakhilu (sec. 5A-7), is located on the eastern shore of a coastal indentation. A large grove of trees is near the village. Anchorage, sheltered from easterly winds but open to the shamāl, can be taken off Bandar-e Nakhilū and the coast northward of it.

**Bandar-e Maqām** ( $26^{\circ}58' N.$ ,  $53^{\circ}29' E.$ ), a village about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles northward of Bandar-e Nakhilū, has a large square fort about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile northward of it. A conspicuous triangular

cliff, about 165 feet high, is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles northwestward of the fort. A bank, with a depth of less than 18 feet, extends about  $\frac{1}{5}$  mile offshore abreast and northwestward of the village. **Anchorage** can be taken in 6 fathoms, mud, with the fort bearing  $058^\circ$ , distant about  $1\frac{1}{3}$  miles, or close off the edge of the bank in 4 fathoms with the fort bearing  $063^\circ$ , distant about 1 mile.

**Between Bandar-e Maqām and Bandar-e Shiū**, about 19 miles west-northwestward, a range of coastal hills rises steeply to a height of from 200 to 300 feet. Over them can be seen the summits of another 4,000- to 5,000-foot range, about 12 miles inland, which parallels the coastal hills. Northeastward of Bandar-e Maqām, a dip in the coastal hills forms a good landmark.

**Khowr-e Basatin** is a small bight about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles west-northwestward of the fort at Bandar-e Maqām. Its low western entrance point, which projects from rocky hills, has a spit extending about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile offshore from it. Some water tanks are near the point. A conspicuous low, jagged, light-colored ridge of rock in range  $033^\circ$  with a 4,870-foot peak leads to this point. **Anchorage** can be taken about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile eastward of the point, but it is little sheltered from the shamāl, which in this vicinity blows from westward or west-northwestward. Depths of 10 fathoms or more are about 1 mile offshore.

A fairly prominent saddle-shaped hill, about 400 feet high, is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles eastward of Bandar-e Shiū; about 9 miles north-northeastward of the village is a mountain known and charted as Paps, which is fairly prominent, especially from westward, and a useful mark.

**Bandar-e Shiū** is on the eastern side of a small coastal indentation, the latter having general depths of less than 3 fathoms. A large square white mosque stands in the village; a fort is close eastward of the mosque. A peaked hill rises to a height of 300 feet about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile east-southeastward of the village. A light is

shown occasionally on a flagstaff at the customhouse, about 300 yards northwestward of the mosque. A boat harbor, with a least depth of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet, is formed by a flat, black, rocky ledge at the southeastern end of the village.

Gill Rock, 4 feet high, lies a little more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile west-northwestward of the customhouse flagstaff. **Anchorage** can be taken in about 5 fathoms, sand, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile southward of the boat harbor. In 1911, a British naval vessel reported this to be a good anchorage, even during the shamāl. The swell experienced here was much less than at other open anchorages. The tidal currents were weak and the vessel lay head to the wind.

A rocky point, from which hills rise steeply, is about 2 miles westward of the customhouse at Bandar-e Shiū. About 1 mile farther westward is a small bay where small craft can shelter during a shamāl. Vessels of moderate size can obtain better shelter than at 'Bandar-e Shiū'. **Anchorage** should be taken as close inshore as the draft of the vessel permits, with the rocky point distant about 500 yards.

The coast, for about 5 miles farther westward, is indented and in most places cliffy; hills rise steeply from the small sandy bays. A number of boat anchorages, sheltered from the shamāl, are close inshore. Ziārat and Buragh-leh are small villages along this stretch; two water tanks are in each village.

**5A-13 Bostānū** ( $27^\circ 06' N.$ ,  $53^\circ 02' E.$ ) is a village at the head of a small bay. A ridge of gray rock, about 100 feet high, with a tower on its southern end, comes down to the sea close eastward of the village. Northward of the village is a small stream navigable by dhows, but its entrance is difficult to distinguish.

A considerable surf is found inshore, but a safe landing can be effected at the southeastern end of Bostānū. In approaching the landing, steer for the center of the village, and when clear of the breakers alter course southeastward and steer parallel with the coast; smooth water

is found inside a reef which extends about 60 yards west-northwestward from the southeastern end of the village.

Shāhin Kūh, about 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles northeastward of Bostānū, is a remarkable flat-topped mountain with precipitous sides; its southern bluff is about 1,100 feet high. (See View No. 51.)

**Anchorage**, probably the best in the vicinity, can be taken in 7 fathoms about  $\frac{3}{5}$  mile off Bostānū. Depths of 5 fathoms are about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile offshore, and depths of 2 fathoms are about 200 yards off. The anchorage is well protected from the shamāl; in February 1924, a British naval vessel rode out a strong kaus without dragging.

**Kharābeth** and **Dastūr** are two small settlements close together within 2 miles westward of Bostānū. 'Amāriyeh, a small fishing village on a hill, is about 5 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles west-northwestward of Dastūr. Another small village, about 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles northwestward of 'Amāriyeh, is on the shore of a small sandy bay and, except for one square hut, is scarcely noticeable from seaward. Close southeastward of the village is a conspicuous brown slope, 380 feet high. In this vicinity there is reported to be a bight in the coast, and about 1 mile northward of the village is a small stream, open southeastward, which affords shelter to dhows but is not visible from seaward.

The coast between the conspicuous brown slope and Ra's-e Nāy Band, about 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles northwestward, is bold, steep-to, and rocky with low cliffs; there are no anchorages or shelter. Several villages are along this stretch.

#### ANCHORAGES

**5A-14 Bandar-e Moghūyeh**.—See section 5A-6.

**Bandar-e Hasīneh**.—See section 5A-6.

**Bandar-e Chārak**.—See section 5A-7.

**Bandar-e Tāhuneh**.—See section 5A-7.

**Bandar-e Korzeh**.—See section 5A-7.

**Kālat**.—See section 5A-7.

**Bandar-e Chīrū**.—See section 5A-7.  
**Bandar-e Machāhīr**.—See section 5A-7.  
**Bandar-e Jazzeh**.—See section 5A-7.

**Māsneh**.—See section 5A-8.  
**Jazireh-ye Hendorābī**.—See section 5A-9.  
**Jazireh-ye Sheykh Sho'eyb**.—See section 5A-10.

**Lāzeh**.—See section 5A-10.  
**Bandar-e Nakhlū**.—See section 5A-12.  
**Bandar-e Maqām**.—See section 5A-12.  
**Khowr-e Basatin**.—See section 5A-12.  
**Bandar-e Shlū**.—See section 5A-12.  
**Bostānū**.—See section 5A-13.

#### Part B. RA'S-E NĀY BAND TO BŪSHEHR

**5B-1 Ra's-e Nāy Band** ( $27^{\circ}23' N.$ ,  $52^{\circ}35' E.$ ) is faced with a white rocky cliff about 10 feet high; southeastward of the point, the coast rises gradually to the summits of white, precipitous, flat-topped cliffs 60 to 80 feet high. A large date grove is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile inland from Ra's-e Nāy Band, and about 3 miles southeastward of it is a conspicuous solitary tree on a high tableland. The western side of the point is steep-to, the depths increasing gradually to 30 fathoms about 5 miles offshore. Tidal currents in the vicinity of Ra's-e Nāy Band and Khalīf-e Nāy Band are very weak. A light buoy is moored about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile westward of Ra's-e Nāy Band.

#### COAST—GENERAL

**5B-2 Between Ra's-e Nāy Band and Būshehr**, a low, narrow, sandy coastal plain closely backed by barren, steep, and rugged mountain ranges, extends along most of this stretch. In several places, long valleys extending inland interrupt the coastal ranges. A marshy area is on the eastern side of Būshehr peninsula. The Rūd-e Mand is the only stream of importance, but there are many intermittent streams and wadies. The mountain ranges along the coast attain heights of 2,000 to 7,000 feet within 5 miles of the shore. A succession of villages are along this coast.

**DEPTHES—DANGERS**

**5B-3** The offshore approaches are mostly clear except for a wide belt of shoals, drying sandspits, and mudflats along the central 45 miles of coast; these dangers extend up to 12 miles from shore.

The 20-fathom curve is from 1 mile to 25 miles offshore, the latter distance occurring off the shoal area. Khalij-e Nāy Band and the bay southward of Ra's-e Halileh are shoal throughout. A coral reef lies along the western side of the Būshehr peninsula. The near-shore bottom slopes are steep to flat with sand-banks and coral interspersed between the areas where mudflats occur.

**CURRENTS**

**5B-4** The tidal currents along this section of coast set generally parallel to it (northwestward—southeastward) and have a velocity of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 knot. See section 1-29.

**WINDS—WEATHER**

**5B-5** See section 1-34 and 5-3.

**COASTAL FEATURES—LANDMARKS**

**5B-6** Khalij-e Nāy Band is entered between Ra's-e Nāy Band and a low point about 5 miles north-northeastward. The southern shore of the bay is fringed by a bank with depths less than 3 fathoms which extends  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile offshore. The head of the bay is shallow and depths of less than 3 fathoms, mud, extend about 2 miles offshore. A small steep-to rocky patch with a depth of 3 fathoms is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles southwestward of the northern entrance point of the bay. A light buoy is moored about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles southeastward of the northern entrance point. A reef extends about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile off the northern entrance point; eastward of it is a sandy point from which a reef extends about 200 yards. The shore eastward of the latter point is low and swampy for about 2 miles.

The passage between the aforementioned 3-foot patch and the reef off the northern entrance point is about 1 mile wide, but it should

not be used. The best entrance, which is about 2 miles wide, is that between the patch and the reef of the village of Nāy Band.

Gābandī Valley extends about 35 miles southeastward from the head of the bay, between the coastal hills on the south and the mountain range behind them. On the northern side, the hills are of considerable height and fairly precipitous; about 15 miles east-southeastward of the head of the bay, a 3,600-foot bluff is prominent from west-northwestward.

The southern shore of Khalij-e Nāy Band is low and rocky, and behind it the coastal hills rise to a moderate height; the shore at its head is low, sandy, and swampy in places.

Nāy Band, a village with several conspicuous trees on either side of it and a square fort at its western end, is located on the southern shore of the bay about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles eastward of Ra's-e Nāy Band. Between the village and the point, a reef extends about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile offshore, affording shelter to boats from the shamāl.

Anchorage in Khalij-e Nāy Band is sheltered from the kaus, but, except for some boat anchorages, it is open to the shamāl, which raises a heavy sea in the bay.

Anchorage can be taken in 6 fathoms with Nāy Band bearing between  $135^\circ$  and  $180^\circ$ , distant about 1 miles; the holding ground is reported to be poor.

Anchorage, reported to be partly sheltered from the shamāl, can be taken in 3 fathoms, good holding ground, with a square house westward of the village of Baidheh Khān bearing  $019^\circ$  and a tower  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles southeastward of the village bearing  $086^\circ$ . Baidheh Khān is located about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles eastward of the northern entrance point of the bay and about 1 mile inland.

Landing can be effected anywhere in the bay except during northerly or westerly winds, which cause a heavy surf.

The coast between the northern entrance point of Khalij-e Nāy Band and the village of Bank, about 40 miles northwestward, is backed by a range of mountains, the seaward side of

which appears to be precipitous. At times, the fires of charcoal burners are visible high in the mountains.

**Qolleh-e Siri (Jabal Sir-i-Yalfal)**, about 6 miles northward of the northern entrance point of Khalij-e Nāy Band, is a 4,870-foot summit in the coastal range which appears as a great step, except from westward when it looks like a sharp notch.

**Kūh-e Kuchur** is a mountain range which extends about 38 miles northwestward from a position about 6 miles north-northwestward of Qolleh-e Siri ( $27^{\circ}33' N.$ ,  $52^{\circ}37' E.$ ). About the middle of this range, 25 miles northwestward of Qolleh-e Siri and 5 miles inland, Siri 'Ayanāt (Jabal Siri, a conspicuous barn-shaped peak, rises to an elevation of 4,840 feet. This range terminates northwestward in a great step or fall. From westward, Siri 'Ayanāt appears small, and from close inshore it is obscured by the coastal range. About 38 miles northwestward of Siri 'Ayanāt is 4,000-foot rounded mountain, on the sides of which are streaks of salt which glisten in the sun. (See Views Nos. 52 and 53.)

**5B-7 'Asalūyeh**, a village with a population of about 400 in 1941, is about 1 mile northward of the northern entrance point of Khalij-e Nāy Band. Date groves extend from close northwestward of this point to beyond the village; a large date grove is behind the village. A ruined tower in the village can be distinguished with difficulty from about 4 miles seaward of it.

A reef extends over 1 mile offshore for about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles northwestward of the northern entrance point of Khalij-e Nāy Band. Depths of 5 and 6 fathoms are close outside this reef, but it should not be approached in less than 7 fathoms. Boats can pass over the reef and shelter close to 'Asalūyeh in depths somewhat greater than those on the reef. Anchorage off the village is open to the shamāl, and the holding ground is poor; caution should be used in approaching as the coastal reef is very steep-to. In 1957, a vessel anchored in 7 fathoms with the tower in the village bearing  $090^{\circ}$ ,

distant about  $4/5$  mile.

**Nakhl-e Taqī**, about 2 miles northwestward of 'Asalūyeh, is a small village in which are a fort and a tower. Some date palms are in the vicinity, and two or three large round trees stand between the village and 'Asalūyeh. A reef, close outside which are depths of 8 fathoms, extends about  $1/2$  mile offshore, and caution should be exercised when approaching it.

**Barak**, a small village about 13 miles northwestward of Nakhl-e Taqī, has in it a fort, a round tower, and a date grove; the coast between these villages rises steeply to hills. There is little or no coastal reef, and the 10-fathom curve is slightly more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles offshore.

Another small village, in which is a square tower, is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles southeastward of Barak. A low point about 2 miles westward of Barak offers partial shelter to small craft from the shamāl. A steep-to shoal, with depths of 2 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms, extends about 1 mile southeastward from the point.

**Taherī**, a village on the shore of a small bay, is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles west-northwestward of Barak and extends some distance up the side of the coastal hills, which rise to a height of about 700 feet. Two forts, neither very prominent, are at the eastern end of the village, and about  $1/2$  mile eastward of them are three large and conspicuous round trees. Two white mosques, about 300 yards apart, front Taherī. On a small hill westward of the village is a large fort with a square wind tower, near which is a large prominent round tower with a white band and a flagstaff. The northwestern entrance point of the bay, about 1 mile westward of the village, is low and fairly steep-to; near it are some date groves. The depths in the bay shoal gradually from 8 fathoms about  $1/2$  mile offshore. A light buoy is moored about 1 mile offshore southward of the village.

**Anchorage**, partially sheltered from the shamāl but exposed to the kaus, can be taken close offshore in about 6 fathoms, good holding ground, with the western entrance point of the bay bearing about  $284^{\circ}$ .

**5B-8 Between Taherī and Bank**, about 21 miles northwestward, the coast is fairly steep-to

and can be approached to within about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. Akhtar, about 6 miles westward of Taherī, is a small village almost hidden by date groves; a large, round conspicuous mosque stands in its central part. Anchorage, exposed to the *kaus*, can be taken in 11 fathoms, good holding ground, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile southwestward of the mosque.

Two slightly projecting points are about 2 miles west-northwestward of Akhtar and form a bight in which small craft can shelter. 'Ayānāt, a village about 4 miles northwestward of Akhtar, has a few trees interspersed among the houses and date groves at each end. A tower stands at the western end of the village.

Two reefs, marked by breakers, lie one on each side of 'Ayānāt and form a boat harbor. The reefs are  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile offshore parallel to the coast; the western reef is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, and the eastern reef is 1 mile long. The channel between them is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile wide; dhows anchor inside the reefs.

Anchorage, open but reported to be moderately good during a *shamāl*, can be taken in 10 fathoms off 'Ayānāt.

Miānlū, a village about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles northwestward of 'Ayānāt, has a fort standing on an elevation. About 5 miles farther northwestward is a low point from which rocks extend about 100 yards.

Kangān, about 2 miles northwestward of the low point, is an important town standing on a sandy beach; a tower is at its northern end, and a large date grove is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile northwestward of it.

Anchorage can be taken in 5 fathoms about  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile off Kangān; the anchorage is partially sheltered from the *shamāl*, but some swell rolls in; it is exposed to the *kaus*.

The coast in this area extends about 23 miles westward from Bank, which is 3 miles northwestward of Kangān, and thence about 40 miles northwestward to Kalāt.

In the vicinity and northwestward of Kangān ( $27^{\circ}50' N.$ ,  $52^{\circ}04' E.$ ) is a coastal range, 2,000 to 3,000 feet high, which at a distance appears to form part of the main range but which

obscures the latter from view when vessels are close inshore; the mountains forming it are rugged, precipitous, and very irregular in outline.

A valley extends northwestward from the coast westward of Bank and separates the aforementioned mountain ranges from a detached group of mountains between them and the sea. Kūh-e Derang (Dirang), the summit of this group, rises to 4,060 feet about 25 miles northwestward of Bank. Depending upon the direction from which it is seen, the mountain appears to have one peak or from three to five hummocks of equal height. When seen from southwestward, the hummocks are in range and a great bluff appears on the northern side of the mountain. (See View No. 54.)

5B-9 Funnel Hill ( $27^{\circ}52' N.$ ,  $51^{\circ}36' E.$ ), toward which the mountains forming the detached group decrease in elevation, is situated on the southwestern side of the group about 13 miles south-southeastward of the summit of Kūh-e Derang and about 3 miles inland. It is table-topped, about 800 feet high, and has on it a small natural pillar that is a good landmark.

Northward of this detached group of mountains is an extensive swampy plain.

Between the villages of Bank and Deyyer, about 5 miles westward, the coast is low and sandy. Bardestān, a town about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles westward of Bank, has a wind tower partially hidden by trees; the mouth of a water-course, which drains the valley during rains, is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles southward.

Deyyer has a square fort with two towers and also some round trees; eastward of the village is a large date grove. The Shaikh's house, a white two-story building with a small flagstaff, stands near the fort. A conspicuous isolated light-gray rock, 60 to 80 feet high, is about 1 mile westward of the town; it has the appearance of a square tower and can be identified from some distance.

A light buoy is moored about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles south-southeastward, and another about  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles east-southeastward, of the fort.

(6626) **PERSIAN GULF—Ra's ol Motaf—Drilling structure southwestward nonexistent.**—The drilling structure in  $27^{\circ}38'06''$  N.,  $51^{\circ}31'27''$  E. (approx.) will be expunged.

(Cancel N.M. 8(1244) 1966.)

(N.M. 42/66.)

(N.M. 117, Bahrain, 1966.)

H.O. Charts 3653, 3647.

H.O. Pub. 62, 1960, page 165.

(1244) **PERSIAN GULF—Ra's ol Motaf—Drilling structure southwestward—Information.**—An oil well structure, lighted, exists in (approximately)  $27^{\circ}38'06''$  N.,  $51^{\circ}31'27''$  E.

(N.M. 8/66.)

(N.M. 49(2401), London, 1966.)

H.O. Charts 3653, 3647.

H.O. Pub. 62, 1960, page 165.

Excellent anchorage in 4 fathoms can be taken off Deyyer with the fort bearing 000°, distant  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; it offers much better shelter from the shamāl than off Kangān (sec. 5B-8) but is exposed to the kaus. Large vessels should anchor in 8 to 10 fathoms, mud, farther offshore. At springs, the tidal currents attain a velocity of 1 knot to 2 knots at the anchorage.

Landing is difficult unless a boat is able to cross a reef extending from 200 to 400 yards offshore abreast Deyyer.

A small point consisting of low cliffs projects from the coast about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles westward of Deyyer; some sunken rocks, within which is a landing place, lie about 200 yards off the point. Anchorage in 6 fathoms can be taken about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile off the point.

Batūneh is a village about 10 miles westward of Deyyer. Anchorage can be taken off Batūneh, but it is exposed to the shamāl and the kaus.

From Batūneh, the coast trends westward about 9 miles to Ra's-e Omm ol Karam. From the latter point to the village of Kabkān, at the mouth of Rūd-e Mand about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles northwestward, the coast is fronted by shoals and cannot be approached. Along it are extensive swamps and several date groves.

Omm ol Karam is a low islet about 1 mile west-southwestward of Ra's-e Omm ol Karam, and about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles farther northwestward a low sandy islet lies about 1 mile offshore.

Nakhilū is a low islet about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles west-southwestward of Omm ol Karam; a tomb, consisting of a square building of loose stones, is in the middle of the islet. A cairn, about 5 feet high, is on the northeastern extremity of Nakhilū. A lighted whistle buoy is moored about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles west-southwestward of Nakhilū.

**5B-10 Ra's ol Moṭāf** ( $27^{\circ}44' N.$ ,  $51^{\circ}39' E.$ ), about  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles southeastward of Nakhilū, is the southeastern extremity of the drying part of a bank, the latter extending a total of about 18 miles southeastward from the islet and having a depth of about 2 fathoms at its eastern end.

It has been stated that the bank probably extends farther westward and southward than charted. In 1939, a sandbank, almost awash, was reported about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles southwestward of Funnel Hill (sec. 5B-9), and a bank with a depth of 8 fathoms is about 18 miles southwestward of this hill. Ra's ol Moṭāf Light Float, painted red with the name painted in white letters, is located close northwestward of this 8-fathom bank. It is equipped with a radar reflector.

**Khowr Khān**, with depths of 12 to 42 feet, is a channel between the mainland and the bank on which lies Ra's ol Moṭāf. The principal entrance, with depths of 15 to 36 feet, is northward of the eastern end of the bank. The channel extends about 7 miles beyond Nakhilū, but there is no outlet at its northwestern end. Small local craft using this channel leave it by a passage, with a depth of 5 feet, close northward of Nakhilū. The cairn and tomb on Nakhilū in range lead through Khowr Khān.

**Jabrin**, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles northwestward of Nakhilū, is a low, narrow sandy island with tufts of grass on it. On the mainland, about 5 miles eastward of the island, is an extensive swamp, intersected by deep creeks, which extends northward almost to Kabkān.

Anchorage can be taken by vessels with local knowledge in 4 or 5 fathoms off the eastern end of the bank on which lies Ra's ol Moṭāf, with Funnel Hill bearing  $330^{\circ}$  and Siri 'Ayanat (sec. 5B-6) bearing  $073^{\circ}$ ; it offers protection from the shamāl but is exposed to the kaus. This anchorage is the only good shelter from the shamāl between it and Būshehr, more than 90 miles northward. Vessels rounding the bank to reach the anchorage should not approach it in less than 11 or 12 fathoms. At night, or during thick weather, it should not be approached in less than 15 fathoms. By day, the discoloration, which extends some miles off the bank into considerable depths, is a good guide.

Tidal currents are reported to set westward and eastward over the bank, and southwestward of it they appear to set northwestward and southeastward. During the southeasterly setting of the tidal current, a perceptible indraft into the area eastward of Ra's-e Moṭaf has been observed. At springs these currents attain a velocity of about 2 knots; both in the channels inside the bank and along its outer edge, they are reported to be strong.

The coast from Nakhilū to Kabkān is extremely low, and caution is necessary when in its vicinity, especially at night or in thick weather; vessels should not approach in less than 14 fathoms.

Ra's-e Jabrīn, close northward of Jabrīn, is the southwestern extremity of the swamps which extend from the mainland and join those northward of the island.

5B-11 Ra's-e Khān ( $28^{\circ}00' N.$ ,  $51^{\circ}21' E.$ ), about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-northwestward of Nakhilū, is the southern end of a very low sandy ridge that nearly covers at high water. The ridge and the coast northward of it, almost to Kabkān, project considerably and form the seaward edge of the swamps which probably constitute the delta of Rūd-e Mand.

Anchorage, offering indifferent shelter from the shamāl to small craft with local knowledge, can be taken in 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms in a small bay southeastward of Ra's-e Khān.

Khōwr Ziārat, one of the mouths of Rūd-e Mand, is a small creek with low banks about 9 miles northward of Ra's-e Khān; the entrance, from which Kuh-e Derang (sec. 5B-8) bears  $098^{\circ}$ , is open northwestward. There are depths of about 1 foot on the bar (1958) and 3 to 10 feet in the channel for about 2 miles inside.

The coast is swampy for a short distance north-northeastward of Khōwr Ziārat, but then becomes sandy with small rocky points.

The village of Kabkān ( $28^{\circ}12' N.$ ,  $51^{\circ}16' E.$ ) is near the entrance of Rūd-e Mand. Lāvar Kabkān is a small village about  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles northward of Khōwr Ziārat, and about 3 miles farther north-northwestward is Bālāngestān, a small village in which is a square tower.

A conspicuous village is on the bluff of a 60-foot hill about 2 miles north-northwestward of Bālāngestān; of the two square towers in it, the southern one has a flagstaff. A rough breakwater for small boats should be approached with caution as drying occurs in its vicinity. When approaching the village from northwestward, two prominent sickle-shaped peaks, with points opposed, are visible.

Vessels with local knowledge can anchor in 3 fathoms about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile offshore, with the sickle-shaped peaks bearing about  $107^{\circ}$ . A red conical buoy with a staff and ball topmark is moored in about 23 feet off Bālāngestān to mark the anchorage.

Several villages are on the coast between Bālāngestān and Kalāt, about 8 miles north-northwestward.

Bārakī is the collective name of a number of villages on the coast between Kalāt and Rostamī, about 11 miles northward. The villages should be approached with caution because depths less than those charted have been found in places. Landing can usually be made at any of them; several small points offer protection from northwesterly winds.

Karri, the southernmost village, is about 1 mile northward of Kalāt; two towers, the northern round and the southern square, and a conspicuous palm are in the village. Good but open anchorage can be taken in 4 fathoms about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile off Karri.

Sālemābād, a village close northward of Karri, can be easily identified by the very dark background peculiar to it. A date grove is at its northern end, and a few prominent palms are at its southern end. A square tower and a conspicuous mosque are about 1 mile northward of Sālemābād.