

Sea - Seek

Ebook Sailing guide / Guide nautique

Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India)

August 2024



Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf

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Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf

27°07.69 N 51°43.41 E





Persian - Arabian Gulf

This inland sea of some 251,000 km² is connected to the Gulf of Oman in the east by the Strait of Hormuz; and its western end is marked by the major river delta of the Shatt al-Arab, which carries the waters of the Euphrates and the Tigris. Its length is 989 kilometres, with Iran covering most of the northern coast and Saudi Arabia most of the southern coast. The Persian Gulf is about 56 kilometres wide at its

narrowest, in the Strait of Hormuz. The waters are overall very shallow, with a maximum depth of 90 metres and an average depth of 50 metres. In the Persian Gulf, the sea makes up quickly and is characterized by choppy waves, which are often all out of proportion to the wind force; the sea quickly subsides after a gale.

Countries with a coastline on the Persian Gulf are (clockwise, from the north): Iran, Oman (exclave of Musandam), United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Qatar on a peninsula off the Saudi coast, Bahrain on an island, Kuwait and Iraq in the northwest.

Various small islands lie within the Persian Gulf, some of which are the subject of territorial disputes between the states of the region.

Persian Gulf is home to many small islands. Bahrain an island in the Persian Gulf, is itself a Persian Gulf Arab state. Geographically the biggest island in the Persian Gulf is Qeshm island located in the Strait of Hormuz and belonging to Iran. Other significant islands in the Persian Gulf include Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Kish administered by Iran, Bubiyan administered by Kuwait, Tarout administered by Saudi Arabia, and Dalma administered by UAE. In recent years, there has also been addition of artificial islands,

often created by Arab states such as UAE for commercial reasons or as tourist resorts. Although very small, these artificial islands have had a negative impact on the mangrove

habitats upon which they are built, often causing unpredicted

environmental issues. Persian Gulf islands are often also historically

significant having been used in the past by colonial powers such as the Portuguese and the British in their trade or as acquisitions for their empires.

Le Golfe Persique est une mer intérieure de 251 000 km qui est reliée à la mer

d'Oman à l'E par le détroit d'Ormuz. Son extrémité W esr marquée par les grands delta du fleuve de Chatt al-Arab, qui transporte les eaux de l'Euphrate et le Tigris. Sa longueur est de 989 km, avec l'Iran couvrant la plupart de la côte N et de l'Arabie Saoudite la plupart de la côte S. Dans le Golfe Persique la mer se lève rapidement et se caractérise par des vagues courtes dont l'amplitude n'est pas en proportion avec la force du vent. La mer s'apaise rapidement après une tempête.

Le golfe Persique est large d'environ 56 km dans sa partie la plus étroite, le détroit d'Ormuz. Les eaux sont globalement très peu profonde avec une profondeur moyenne de 50 m et une profondeur maximale de 90 m.

Les pays ayant un littoral sur le golfe persique sont, en partant du N: l'Iran, Oman (enclave de Musandam), les Emirats Arabes Unis, l'Arabie Saoudite, le Qatar sur une presqu'ile de la côte saoudienne, Barhein, sur une île, le Koweït et l'Irak dans le NW.

Diverses petites îles se trouvent dans le Golfe Persique, dont certaines font l'objet de différents territoriaux entre les États de la région.

Bahreïn une île dans le golfe Persique, est en soi un Golfe Persique État arabe.

Géographiquement, la plus grande île du golfe Persique est l'île de Qeshm située dans le détroit d'Ormuz et d'appartenance à l'Iran.

D'autres îles importantes dans le golfe Persique comprennent la Grande Tumb , Petite Tumb et de Kish administrée par l'Iran, Bubiyan administrée par le Koweït, Tarout administrée par l'Arabie saoudite, et Dalma administrée par les EAU.

Ces dernières années, il y a des îles artificielles , souvent créés par des États arabes tels que les EAU pour des raisons commerciales ou touristiques. Bien que très petites, ces îles artificielles ont eu un impact négatif sur la mangrove, habitats dont ils sont construits, causant souvent des problèmes environnementaux imprévus.

1 - Doha Harbor Kuwait Bay

29°23.03 N 47°47.92 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf

廓



Small port.



2 - Al Kuwayt

29°21.10 N 47°55.60 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf







Hert.



3 - Umm Qasr

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf



30°01.31 N

47°57.14 E

Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf



🔡 Port .





4 - Al Jubayl

27°02.68 N 49°41.36 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf







Small port protected by a breakwater.

Petit port protégé par une digue.

5 - King Abdul-Aziz Naval Base (KANB)

26°58.26 N 49°41.98 E



King Abdul-Aziz Naval Base (KANB) is located just south of the steadily growing Jubail commercial port and industrial complex.KANB has extensive waterfront operational and protective works, drydocking and shop repair facilities, a training complex for several hundred students in a variety of naval curricula, supply, public works, housing, community services, and other base support buildings to accommodate RSNF requirements.

6 - Ras Al Ghar

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf



1 +

Small port protected by a breakwater.

Petit port protégé par une digue.

7 - Bandar dailam

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf



-	
8 - Dammam	26°30.58 N 50°11.63 E
Mar du Nord Top degrees channel (India) – Dersion Culf Arabian Culf	

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf

August 2024

30°05.28 N 50°04.21 E



Dammam's King Abdulaziz Sea Port, located on the coast of the Persian Gulf, is the second largest port of Saudi Arabia. It has large equipment that allows it to receive various types of vessels. The most important equipments are 56 multi-purpose hoist, 8 container cranes, and 524 tanker containers. There are a number of berths for ships and fishing, as well as ship repair yard.
 Port protégé par une digue.

9 - Bahrain

26°04.19 N 50°24.68 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - Bahrain





means "the Two Seas".

Bahrain

Bahrain, officially the Kingdom of Bahrain, is a small island state near the western shores of the Persian Gulf.

Bahrain is an archipelago of 33 islands, the largest being Bahrain Island, at 55 km (34 mi) long by 18 km (11 mi) wide. Saudi Arabia lies to the west and is connected to Bahrain by the King Fahd Causeway. Qatar is to the southeast across the Gulf of Bahrain. The planned Qatar Bahrain Causeway will link Bahrain and Qatar and become the world's longest marine causeway.

In Arabic, bahrayn is the dual form of bahr ("sea"), so al-Bahrayn

Bahrain is a generally flat and arid archipelago

in the Persian Gulf, east of Saudi Arabia. It consists of a low desert

plain rising gently to a low central escarpment with the highest point

the 134 m Mountain of Smoke (Jabal ad Dukhan). Bahrain has a total area of 665 km2, which is slightly larger than the Isle of Man, though it is smaller than the nearby King Fahd International Airport near Dammam, Saudi Arabia (780 km2).

Al Bahrayn is the principal island in an archipelago of islands, including Al Muharraq and Sitrah, which together form the independent Sovereign Arab State of Bahrain. Al Bahrayn, about 35 miles W of Ras Rakan, has low coasts and is uncultivated except for a belt of fertile land that is along the N end.

From a position about 4 miles S of the N coast, a rocky tableland extends S for several miles and stretches across the island from side to side in a series of small cliffs. Al Bahrayn is reported to give good radar returns up to 25 miles distant.

Jabal ad Dukhan is a small compact group of dark hills rising midway between the E and W coasts.

The hills are usually the first objects seen when approaching the island. Oil tanks and water tanks on the hills and at Al Awali, 3 miles N, are prominent.

Winds?Weather.?The shamal reaches gale force at intervals but raises little or no ground swell at most of the moorings in Al Bahrayn; however, a short choppy sea makes up and is bothersome for small vessels.

Tides?Currents.?From Ras Rakan, the tidal currents set S along the coast. The currents are felt everywhere on Great Pearl Bank, especially near the reefs and islands.

The edge of the bank extends WNW from a position about 35 miles NE of Ras Rakan. There are overfalls in places on the bank.

Off Al Bahrayn, and among the off-lying reefs, the tidal currents are very irregular and are much affected by the wind, but usually follow the trend of the reefs. At springs, the currents attain a velocity of 1 to 3 knots.

Jazirat al Muharraq, low and sandy, has conspicuous groves of date palms and several villages along its coasts. Reefs, extending up to 3.5 miles offshore in places, fringe the island on all sides.

The reef extending S from the island terminates in Qassar Diwan, a rock about 0.3m high. There is a ship repair yard (Arab Shipbuilding and Repair Yard) and drydock on the S end of the reef, NE of Qassar Diwan.

A causeway extends about 4 miles SSE of Jazirat al Muharraq. It is fronted by a coastal bank with depths of less than 5m.

A lighted buoy, with a racon, marks the limit of the shoal area extending SSE of Jazirat al Muharraq.

Qassar Khusayfah is a low islet lying on the reef N of Jazirat al Muharraq.

Qalali, a village on the NE extremity of Jazirat al Muharraq, has several prominent towers associated with the airport SW of the village. Samahij, Al Dayr and Rayya are three villages on the N coast of the island.

Al Muharraq, a large town at the SW end of Jazirat al Muharraq, is connected to Al Manamah, on Al Bahrayn, by a stone causeway and a fixed bridge carrying a road. The bridge, with a vertical clearance of 4.6m, spans the deepest part of a boat channel.

The ruins of Abu Mahir, a fort with one large and three small towers, stands on a low spit at the S end of town.

The Quarantine Station and a minaret stand close N of the fort.

Al Hadd, a town located at the SE extremity of the island, is prominent when approaching from the E. A water tower in the town is conspicuous.

Sitrah, an island, lies close off the NE coast of Al Bahrayn. There are a few settlements among the date palms on the N side of the island. Two piers, one a T-head pier with a depth of 12m alongside, extend from the causeway which originates off the SE side of Sitrah.

About 0.5 mile SW of the S extremity of Sitrah, and on the E side of Al Bahrayn, is a concrete pier extending 0.4 mile SE, in a depth of 3.7m.

An oil refinery, oil tanks, and a high chimney are conspicuous about 1 mile inland from the root of the pier.

Sitrah Causeway, extending about 3 miles ENE from the E side of Sitrah, terminates at Sitrah No. 2 Oil Loading Wharf. The causeway carries a road and oil pipelines. A conspicuous water tower, marked by red lights, stands I.5 miles NW of the root of the causeway. South of the oil tank farm there are a few scattered villages, but mostly the coast is barren and uninhabited.

The channel separating Sitrah from Al Bahrayn is very shallow and is spanned by a road bridge, which also carries oil pipelines from the Al Bahrayn refinery to the oil-loading piers.

Tides - Currents:

Mean HWS rise 2.4m at Mina Salman, while it rises 2.1m at Sitrah. Mean LWN rise 1m at Mina Salman and 0.8m at Sitrah. Off Al Bahrayn, tidal currents are affected by the wind, but generally follow the trend of the reefs, attaining rates as great as 3 knots.

East of Jazirat al Muharraq, the tidal currents generally set N and S. Caution is advised near Fasht al Dibal, as the W tidal current sets S in the vicinity of the reef. Transiting vessels should keep well to the N.

Currents in the entrance to Khawr al Qulayah are strong, sometimes reaching 4 knots. Due to recent port development, currents may be greater than expected.

Strong tidal currents of up to 1.5 to 2.0 knots have been reported (2007) off the new Khalifa Bin Salman facilities.

Depths - Limitations:

Two fairways are available to vessels approaching Sitrah and Mina Salman. Vessels drawing less than 9.1m use an alternate fairway, while more deeply-laden vessels use Deep Draft Channel.

Vessels drawing up to 12.2m may use Deep Draft Channel at any time, while those drawing up to 13.4m will be governed by the state of the tide.

The Deep Draft Channel has a minimum width of 260m (slightly wider in the turns) and is being dredged (2009) to a depth of 15m. Hayr, an extensive shoal with a least depth of 7.9m, obstructs the seaward approaches to the entrance channels. Shoal patches, with a least charted depth of 9.6m, lie up to 2.5 miles S of the shoal.

An extensive artificial reef has been constructed NW of Hayr Shutaya, as best seen on the chart.

On the E side of the approach channel, the 10m curve encloses most of the dangers, but several shoal patches, with depths between 5.5 and 9.8m, lie up to

7.5 miles N through W of Fasht al Dibal.

Foul ground E of Jazirat al Muharraq extends to within 0.3 mile of the track, about 6 miles E of the island. Several wrecks and a submarine cable encumber the channel and are best seen on the chart. Several shoal patches lie NE of Sitrah Anchorage, but are contained within the 10m curve. A natural basin, containing Sitrah and the shipyard N of it, lies at the end of the approach fairway. At the W end of this basin lies the entrance to Khawr al Qulayah and the dredged channel to Mina Salman.

9.1 - Mina Salman port

26°12.12 N 50°37.20 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - Bahrain





At Mina Salman, the Deep Water Jetty, which is 30m wide and 800m long, extends SE into Khawr al Qulayah and provides ten berths, each 150m in length.

Berths 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 are on the N side of the jetty, while Berths 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 are on the S side

of the jetty.Container Terminal Quay extends NE from the root of the Deep Water Jetty. Berths 11, 12, and 13, with a total length of 900m, handle grain and general cargo. Berths 15 and 16, with atotal length of 600m, handle container cargo. All berths have been dredged to a depth of 10.9m. Alongside depths are best

seen on the chart. It has been reported (2010) that cargo operations formerly conducted at this facility have been transferred to Khalifa Bin Salman port and that the berths will eventually be converted into a facility for the importation of construction material.

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9.2 - Khawr al Qulayah Bahrain

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - Bahrain

Reader of the second se

Khawr al Qulayah is an extensive inlet circled by and containing reefs and other dangers best seen on the chart.

A channel, with a least depth of 9.5m, leads through Khawr al Qulayah to a basin, with the same depth, off Mina Salman, although caution is necessary, as depths of less than 5m have been reported (2000) on the S side of the channel in the vicinity of Buoy No. 12.

A secondary channel, with a least depth of 9.7m, leads S of the main channel, but rejoins it at the basin.

26°11.42 N

50°37.89 E



10 - Bushehr

28°59.37 N 50°50.29 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf







Harbor.

Port de commerce côtier.



11 - Qatar

25°27.41 N 51°09.38 E



Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf



Harbor protected by a breakwater.

Port de commerce protégé par une digue.

11.2 - Ritz Marina Doha

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - Qatar

■ ↓ ■ Small marina close to the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

25°22.84 N

51°32.01 E





Ritz Marina

11.3 - Porto Arabia

25°21.90 N 51°32.52 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - Qatar





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2011:10:12 12:41:21

Porto Arabia is part of The Pearl-Qatar , an artificial island spanning nearly four million square metres.

All around a lot of restaurants and luxury shops. No shipshandler or shipyard facilities.



Vue la dimension du port, un navette l'après midi permet de passer d'un bord à l'autre. 2012:03:25 16:11:18

Porto Arabia est la plus

grande marina des trois que compose l'île artificielle Pearl Qatar situé à 19 km au

nord du centre ville de Doha, dans la lagune de West Bay. Cette marina

de luxe est bordée tout autour par de grands et très luxueux immeubles avec une promenade de 2,5 km au nom évocateur La Croisette !!

A terme elle offrira des centaines de places de port. Tout autour de nombreux

magasins de luxe et pas de shipshandlers ou chantiers...



Pannes dans la partie NW du port. 2012:03:25 16:30:47



2014:03:24 11:46:28

11.4 - Four Seasons Luxury Marina

25°19.45 N 51°32.45 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - Qatar





Port entrance 2014:03:24 10:56:02



2014:03:24 11:35:12



Doha Diplomatic Area

Doha

11.5 - Port of Doha

25°18.21 N 51°33.24 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - Qatar



11.6 - Auckland	25°17.66 N 51°32.04 E

Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf







Fishing harbour. 2012:03:25 05:02:46



2014:03:23 14:52:34

26°44.44 N 52°57.57 E

12 - Banar dailam

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf





13 - UAE - Persian Gulf

24°56.09 N 53°44.21 E



The approaches to the S coast of the Persian Gulf are generally shallow, with a few offshore reefs and islands. Inside the 40m curve, which comprises roughly the area of Great Pearl Bank, the depths are irregular because of the reefs and shoals which extend offshore for many miles and bar access to the coast, except at a few points.

The coastline is only partially surveyed, and some shoals and reefs are reported to be uncharted. Coral reefs and rocks, however, are generally discernible as dark patches, and sand bars and shoals can be easily identified as yellowish green patches near the shore area. The bottom is usually visible in depths of 6.5 to

August 2024

9.2m.

The prevailing wind is the NW shamal, but in winter it is often interrupted by winds from varying directions. Squalls are common throughout the year. A high degree of refraction or mirage occurs along all of this coast, especially in the early morning. The land features become greatly distorted, villages sometimes appear as clumps of rounded trees, and small uncharted hillocks or dunes assume a considerable height.

The whole of the coastal strip is desert plain, with a few small isolated hills and scattered tablelands, and is backed by alternating regions of drifting sand and patches of rock and salt flats. There are many salt creeks and tidal backwaters, the entrances of which are often changed by the wind, swell, and tidal scour.

The towns are all very similar in appearance. Because of the hard bottom in many places, anchorage off the whole E portion of the Trucial Coast is poor. On the approach of a winter shamal, which in this vicinity blows from WNW or even from W, vessels should leave their anchorage. In winter, vessels should anchor farther offshore than in summer.

The UAE are a federation of 7 emirates: Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras al-Khaimah, Sharjah and Umm al -Quwain. There are situated between Arabian Gulf and Oman Gulf. The capital is Abu Dhabi, which is also the state's center of political, industrial, and cultural activities.

Its oil reserves are ranked as the world's sixth-largest and the UAE possesses one of the most-developed economies in West Asia.

Weather:

The prevailing wind during the summer months is the NW shamal, but between October and March, the shamal is often interrupted by the SE kaus, the NE nashi, or the SW suahili.

From June to September, the shamal blows over the whole area of the Persian Gulf, producing rough seas, stirring up dust clouds that affect visibility at sea, and reaching a considerable force which lasts for several days at a time.

Winter storms which pass through the gulf region are generally preceded by S winds and seas, which usually veer to NW behind the storm.

Cold fronts occasionally penetrate the area with these storms, accompanied by squalls and seas of variable direction, and are followed by a shamal. Summer winds and seas seldom vary from a NW direction.

The climate of the Arabian Peninsula as a whole is dry and hot. Average annual rainfall is minimal, except in some of the higher areas. Precipitation is erratic; long droughts are common but may be broken by intense downpours which result in

flash floods.

Temperatures are moderate in winter but high in summer and are reported extremely high in the interior on summer afternoons.

Evening temperatures are low enough to offer relief from oppressive daytime heat.

Relative humidity at coastal locations is high throughout the year; it is greatest in the early morning and lowest in the afternoon, except at some places on the coast, where the afternoon sea breezes bring moist and cooler air over the land area.

Tides - Currents:

The currents in the Persian Gulf have a predominantly counterclockwise circulation throughout the year. In that part of the gulf covered by this sector, there are sometime strong currents in the SE part which set between NE and E, especially in January and in April, May, and June.

Their speed has been observed to be from 0.4 to 0.8 knot in January, and from 0.6 knot to 1.7 knots in April. Through the Strait of Hormuz there is a distinct inward flow from the Gulf of Oman during the Southwest Monsoon and a slight outward flow during the remainder of the year.

In the latter period, some water continues to flow into the Persian Gulf, but these currents trend more to the N side of the gulf. Any notable local peculiarities in tides and currents are described with the related features.

Caution.?Several offshore oil fields are located within the area covered by this sector, some offering offshore petroleum berths and some lying within charted limits or restricted areas.

Caution should be exercised when navigating within the vicinity of these oil fields as production platforms, submarine pipelines, and various other hazards, both above and belowwater, may be present.

Les approches de la côte Sud du golfe Persique sont généralement peu profondes, avec quelques récifs et îles. A l'intérieur de la courbe de 40m, qui comprend à peu près la superficie de "Great Pearl Bank", les profondeurs sont irrégulières, à cause des récifs et bancs de sable qui s'étendent au large à plusieurs miles et interdisent l'accès à la côte, sauf à quelques points.

Le littoral n'est que partiellement surveillé, et certains écueils et récifs ne sont pas indiqués sur les cartes. Les récifs de corail et de roches, cependant, sont généralement perceptibles comme des taches sombres, et des bancs de sable et les bancs peuvent être facilement identifiés comme des taches verts jaunâtres, à proximité de la zone côtière. Le fond est généralement visible à des profondeurs

de 6,5 à 9,2 m.

Le vent dominant est le Shamal (vent du NW), mais en hiver il est souvent interrompu par des vents venant de directions différentes. Les bourrasques sont fréquentes toute l'année.

Un haut degré de réfraction ou mirage se produit le long de toute cette côte, surtout en début de matinée. Le sol est très déformé, des villages apparaissent parfois comme des bouquets d'arbres arrondis et des petites buttes inexplorées ou des dunes sont d'une hauteur considérable.

L'ensemble de la bande côtière est formée de plaine désertique, avec quelques petites collines isolées et des plateaux épars, à l'arrière on trouve une alternance de régions de plaques de sable, de roches et de marais salants. Il y a de nombreuses criques de sel et de marigots de marée, les entrées de ceux-ci sont souvent modifiées par le vent, la houle, et la marée.

Les villes sont toutes très semblables en apparence. A cause du fond dur dans de nombreux endroits, le mouillage au large de la partie E de l'ensemble du Côte Trucial est rare. À l'approche d'un Shamal d'hiver, qui dans ce secteur souffle du WNW, les navires doivent quitter leur ancrage. En hiver, les navires doivent mouiller plus au large que l'été.

Les UAE sont un état fédéral, créé en 1971, qui regroupe 7 émirats: ceux d'Abou Dhabi, d'Ajman, de Charjah, de Dubai, de Fujaïrah, de Ras el Khaïmah et d'Oumn al Qaïwaïn. Ils sont situés entre le golfe Persique et le golfe d'Oman. L'enclave omanaise de Madha qui se situe dans les montagnes à l'E du pays abrite elle-même le village émiratie de Nahwa.

La ville d'Abou dDhabi est la capitale politique du pays.

Les émirats sont l'un des plus importants producteurs et exportateurs de pétrole.

Les principales réserves gazières et pétrolières sont dans l'émirat d'Abou Dabi, qui fut déjà membre de l'Organisation des pays exportateurs de pétrole avant la création de la fédération.

L'émirat de Dubaï, s'est lui tourné depuis quelques années vers de

nouvelles ressources telles que les ports francs, les nouvelles

technologies mais surtout le tourisme de luxe. La ville de Dubaï est d'ailleurs devenue la capitale économique de la fédération.

MÉTÉO:

Le vent dominant pendant les mois d'été est le Shamal NW, mais entre Octobre et Mars, le Shamal est souvent interrompu par le Kaus SE, le Nashi NE, ou le Suahili SW.

De Juin à Septembre, le Shamal souffle sur toute la région du golfe Persique, en

produisant des mers agitées, en provoquant des nuages ??de poussière qui affectent la visibilité en mer, et atteint une force considérable qui dure pendant plusieurs jours.

Les tempêtes d'hiver qui traversent la région du Golfe sont généralement précédées par des vents, qui habituellement se déportent vers le NW derrière la tempête.

Les fronts froids occasionnellement pénètrent dans la zone avec ces tempêtes, accompagnés de rafales et d'une mer de direction variable, et sont suivis par un Shamal. Les vents et les mers d'été varient rarement d'une direction NO.

Le climat de la péninsule arabique dans son ensemble est sec et chaud. Les précipitations moyennes annuelles sont minimes, sauf dans certaines des zones les plus élevés. Les précipitations sont irrégulières; de longues sécheresses sont fréquentes, mais peuvent être brisées par des averses intenses qui entraînent des crues soudaines.

Les températures sont modérées en hiver, mais haute en été et sont extrêmement élevées à l'intérieur les après-midis d'été.

En soirée les températures sont suffisamment basses pour offrir un soulagement par rapport à la chaleur diurne oppressante.

L'humidité relative à des endroits du littoral est élevée toute l'année, elle est plus forte en début de matinée et plus faible dans l'après-midi, sauf à certains endroits sur la côte, où les brises de mer d'après-midi, amènent de l'air humide et plus frais sur le pays.

Marées - Courants:

Les courants dans le golfe Persique ont une circulation principalement antihoraire toute l'année. Dans cette partie du golfe couverts par ce secteur, il y a des courants parfois forts dans la partie sud qui s'établissent entre le NE et l'E, en particulier en Janvier et en avril, mai et Juin.

Leur vitesse est de 0.4 à 0,8 n?ud en Janvier, et de 0,6 n?ud à 1,7 n?uds en avril. Dans le détroit d'Ormuz il y a un flux distincts vers l'intérieur du golfe d'Oman lors de la mousson et un léger écoulement vers l'extérieur pendant le reste de l'année.

Dans la dernière période, un peu d'eau continue à couler dans le golfe Persique, mais ces courants se rencontrent plus vers le côté N du golfe.

Attention.-Plusieurs sites d'exploitation de pétrole au large sont situés dans la zone couverte par ce secteur, certaines offrent des places aux pétroliers et certaines se trouvent dans des zones réglementées.

Il faut être prudent lorsque vous naviguez dans le voisinage de ces plates-formes

de production de pétrole, les pipelines sous-marins, et divers autres dangers, sur et sous l'eau, peuvent être présents.



UAE - Persian Gulf

13.1 - Abu Dhabi Emirate

24°24.60 N 53°48.24 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - UAE - Persian Gulf - Abu Dhabi Emirate



August 2024

Yas marina and Yacht club (Abu Dhabi)



Abu Dhabi Emirat

Abu Dhabi is the seat of federal government and the country?s capital, and haven for some of the world?s biggest oil-producing companies and most luxurious hotels and sporting facilities.

Abu Zaby (or Abu Dhabi), located on Abu Zaby Island, lies about 45 miles SW of Mina Jabal

Ali. Besides serving as a port, the city also functions as the capital of the United Arab Emirates.

Abu Dhabi

city is the head office of the president of the state and the

government, and the headquarter of foreign embassies, oil and commercial

companies. Located less than 250 metres from the mainland, Abu Dhabi is an island joined to the mainland by the Maqta and Mussafah Bridges. Yet, the city has many growing suburbs on the mainland.

Abu Dhabi emirate is an archipelago where nearly 200 islands are strewn along its coast.

With the longest coast line in the UAE, Abu Dhabi has a large number of offshore islands. Several of the larger islands close to the city of Abu Dhabi are being developed as leisure, business, and residential areas. The most known islands in the Emirate are: Lulu Island, Saadiyat Island, Al Reem Island, Yas Island, Das Island, Dalma Island and Al Futaisi Island.

The majority of the islands are flat, sandy and uninhabited, but each has its own character. Futaisi Island, a 10 minute boat ride south of Abu Dhabi, has a long history and is packed with interesting flora and fauna. Both Saadiyat and Yas islands have a range of exciting facilities and attractions


Abu Dhabi Emirate Access Restrictions 2015:02:21 16:13:22

13.1.1 - Dalma island (Abu Dhabi)

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - UAE - Persian Gulf - Abu Dhabi Emirate - Dalma island (Abu Dhabi)



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Balma island (or Delma island) is located at about 26 miles off the Abu Dhabi coast. It is a small island (45 km²).

A total of more than 20 archeological sites were identified on the island, ranging in time from the Neolithic (Late

Stone Age).

The population consists of about 10 thousand inhabitants,

most of whom are Iranian Arabs Hansens and Qatari who have been granted United Arab Emirates (UAE) nationality. The island has many private farms for the ruling family of Abu Dhabi. The late ruler of Abu Dhabi Sheikh Zayed al-Nahyan had a palace here.



Dalma island (Abu Dhabi)



Dalma island (Abu Dhabi) 2008:02:11 11:32:51

13.1.2 - Sir Bani Yas

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - UAE - Persian Gulf - Abu Dhabi Emirate - Sir Bani Yas



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Wildlife reserve

home to many species, from Arabian oryx, gazelle and deer to giraffes, dolphins and sea turtles.

Réserve naturelle crée en 1971. On y trouve de nombreux mammifères et plantes de la région arabique.

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Sir Bani Yas

13.1.3 - Das island (Abu Dhabi)

25°09.04 N 52°52.55 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - UAE - Persian Gulf - Abu Dhabi Emirate - Das island (Abu Dhabi)



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Das island (Abu Dhabi) Aptem no 875077

I am wark on das islad in 2014 as carpenter

Bas Island is an island in the Arabian / Persian Gulf near Qatar. It is part of the emirate of Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

but lies well offshore, about 100 miles (160 km) north-west of the

mainland. It covers approximately 0.75 miles (1.21 km) by 1.5 miles

(2.4 km), and is almost rectangular in shape.Das Island is inhabited by oil and gas industry personnel. It exports crude oil and liquefied natural gas by tankers as far as Japan and Europe.

There is a small airport.Das Island was formerly a noted breeding site for turtles and seabirds.

Despite oil and gas production, turtles still feed safely in the area

and Das Island has remained an important landfall for migrant birds.

There are few traces of ancient inhabitants on Das Island apart from

some pieces of Islamic pottery. The island was also used as a place of refuge during storms by fishermen and pearl divers.

13.1.4 - Al Futaisi island (Abu Dhabi)

24°21.22 N 54°19.37 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - UAE - Persian Gulf - Abu Dhabi Emirate - Al Futaisi island (Abu Dhabi)



Al Futaisi lighthouse

The authentic Arabian fort is a major attraction on the island. It is built out of traditional materials such as mud bricks. The fort provides a unique setting for banquets and parties.



Al Futaisi island (Abu Dhabi)

sland of Futaisi lies in the lee of the barrier island of Bahrani, in a shallow sheltered lagoonal complex to the southwest of Abu Dhabi island.

Some 10 kilometres long and 5 kilometres wide, it has a mosaic of different coastal habitats, including wind-blown

sand and sands, wind-scoured rocky outcrops, sabkha (salt flats), intertidal flats and mangrove.

As a consequence, despite the absence of any fresh

water, the island supports a diverse flora and fauna. Sub-tidally there are seagrass beds over which small numbers of dugong (Dugong dugon), still to be found in the area, graze without threat.

Nowadays this island has become a weekend resort destination. The island offers a beautiful beach and an unspoiled island to explore.

the main attraction is an old fort made of mud brick (too bad that it's locked). The entire sea area around the Island is very shallow, boat access is difficult and this has ensured that most of the Island remains quiet and undisturbed, creating a very effective wildlife sanctuary over the greater part of the island.



Al Futaisi island (Abu Dhabi) Dhiren puku



Al Futaisi island (Abu Dhabi)

the fort is old made with mud brick which is why its is locked to protect it from being destroyed or damaged is what we are being told by the Abu Dubai authorities. According to my research I've discovered that there is a long underground tunnel from the fort to Zayed military university. The tunnel also contain the secret treasure's

such as silver coins and pearl knifes......

13.1.4.1 - Al Futaisi lighthouse

24°23.66 N 54°18.48 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - UAE - Persian Gulf - Abu Dhabi Emirate - Al Futaisi island (Abu Dhabi)

Î



I Futaisi island has a beautiful lighthouse on its NE coast.



13.1.5 - Marina Village - Abu Dhabi

24°28.53 N 54°19.57 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - UAE - Persian Gulf - Abu Dhabi Emirate







View from Marina Village Abu Dhabi Yacht Club location in this marina.

Abu Dhabi Yacht Club 2015:02:21 15:58:37

Port de plaisance au pied du centre commercial "Marina Mall" avec la vue sur la ville d'Abu Dhabi. Lieu ou se trouve l' Abu Dhabi Yacht Club.





South East habour.

Access restrictions 2015:02:21 16:13:22

13.1.6 - Lulu Island (Abu Dhabi)

24°30.03 N 54°20.67 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - UAE - Persian Gulf - Abu Dhabi Emirate - Lulu Island (Abu Dhabi)



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Lulu island is about 4 000 m² man made island located just in front of Abu Dhabi's corniche. The construction was completed in 1992.

Lulu Island is currently closed to the public, it is only access now being by private boat.

It has several basic facilities

such as public beaches, fresh water lake, some playing parks, cafetarias and sport space. It is surounded by extensive white beach.

L'île Lulu est une île artificielle de 4000 m² environ, située juste en face de la corniche d'Abu Dhabi.Sa construction a été complétée en 1992.

Lulu island est actuellement fermée au public, elle est seulement accessible par bateaux privés.

Elle a de nombreux services tels que plages publics, lac d'eau fraîche, quelques parcs d'attraction, des céfétérias et des espaces sportifs.

Elle est entourée par de grandes plages blanches.



Lulu Island (Abu Dhabi)

13.1.7 - Solenzara (France)

24°29.06 N 54°20.79 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - UAE - Persian Gulf - Abu Dhabi Emirate



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13.1.8 - Mina Zayid (or Zayed) Port (Abu Dhabi) 24°32.04 N 54°21.84 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - UAE - Persian Gulf - Abu Dhabi Emirate





Here Mina Zayed [Port Zayed, or Abu Dhabi Port] is the sea port of Abu Dhabi. Winds?Weather.

The port is open to the shamal, blowing from the N and NW.

Tides?Currents.

Tides here have a maximum spring range of 2m, while the neap range is 0.1m. Tidal currents in the area tend to follow the coast, with spring rates of less than about 1 knot.

Strong tidal currents have been reported within Mina Zayed and the approach channel; rates of up to 4.5 knots occur within the dredged fairway, with the current setting cross-channel.

Depths?Limitations.

The harbor approach channel, extending about 5 miles NW of the island, is dredged to a depth of 15m (2001). Just within the breakwaters, a secondary fairway, dredged to a depth of 11m, joins the main channel and continues to the SE, leading to an offshore supply base within

Khawr al Bighal. The main fairway turns sharply S at the junction of the two channels and leads to Mina Zayed.

Mina Zayed has been dredged throughout to a depth of 15m (2001), except for a spur at its NW end, which has been dredged to a depth of 6m (2001).

There are 21 berths available, handling container, cement, grain, and bulk cargo. Tankers are accommodated at the SE end of the harbor, while ro-ro vessels med-moor to the break-bulk berths to work cargo. Vessels with a draft greater than 11m must take the tide into account when berthing.

It has been reported (2003) that an additional container terminal, with a length of

650m and a depth of 17m alongside, which would accommodate two container vessels, will be constructed in the port.

13.1.9 - Dhow Harbor (Abu Dhabi)

24°30.86 N 54°22.29 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - UAE - Persian Gulf - Abu Dhabi Emirate





鬲

The Dhow Harbour in Abu Dhabi, is located in close proximity to Mina Zayed, has been developed as a Free Port for oil rigs supply vessels, buoys tug boats as well as traditional Arab dhows and launches for prompting active trade between Abu Dhabi and the Gulf countries, the Indian Sub-Continent, East Africa and most parts of the Middle East.

All the berths have independent fresh water connections. Three fuel stations owned and administered by ADNOC-Fod provided necessary fuel for the users. The Free Port operates round-the-clock and is fully equipped with all the necessary equipment essential for normal handling of goods in the harbor. Handling equipment, when required, is supplied by the Seaport Authority. Dhow Harbor is approached through a buoyed channel leading N of a detached breakwater, the N end of which is located about 2 miles SW of Mina Zayed harbor entrance. Both the channel and basin are dredged to a depth

of 6m.

Municipality Port, with a dredged depth (2008) of 6m and has been constructed within reclaimed land located E of the entrance channel to Dhow Harbor.

Sea Wing Access Channel has been reclaimed and is no longer in use. A power cable, with a vertical clearance of 60m, crosses Khawr al Bighal close SE of its junction with the nowclosed Sea Wing Access Channel.

A bridge to connect Abu Zaby Island and Jazirat as Sadiyat is under construction (2007) across Khawr al Bighal, in approximate position 24°31'20.4"N, 54°24'09.0"E. The dredged channel in this vicinity has been reduced to a width of 115m and is marked by lighted buoy121212s.

No traffic is permitted outside these buoys.

The maximum vertical clearance available due to this construction is 19m, although it should be noted that the following transit limitations have been reported (2009) to be in effect:

1. Maximum allowable air draft within 40m of the centerline at high water?25m.

2. Maximum allowable air draft within 40m of the centerline at low water?26m.

3. All vessels needing to transit under the bridge are required to report their air draft to Mina Zayed Port Control and receive permission prior to passing under the bridge.



2013:02:21 15:43:32

13.1.10 - Mina Fish Market (Abu Dhabi)

24°30.74 N 54°22.52 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - UAE - Persian Gulf - Abu Dhabi Emirate









2011:09:27 09:17:10

13.1.11 - Al Reem Island (Abu Dhabi)

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - UAE - Persian Gulf - Abu Dhabi Emirate - Al Reem Island (Abu Dhabi)



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Al Reem Island, a natural island 600 meters off the northeastern coast of Abu Dhabi island. It is the first free zones in Abu Dhabi. where foreign nationalities can buy property as leasehold. Reem island will be easily accessible via 9 bridges that will link it to Abu Dhabi, Sowwah Island and Saadiyat Island.

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Al Reem Island (Abu Dhabi)

13.1.12 - Saadiyat island (Abu Dhabi)

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - UAE - Persian Gulf - Abu Dhabi Emirate - Saadiyat island (Abu Dhabi)



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Saadiyat Island is a large, low lying island of 27 km², 500 metres off the coast of Abu Dhabi island to be developed.

Saadiyat Island?s Cultural District will house the world?s largest single concentration of premier cultural assets, including the Lord Norman Foster-designed Zayed National Museum,

the Louvre Abu Dhabi and Frank Gehry-conceived Guggenheim Abu Dhabi. A

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performing arts centre and a maritime museum will add to the portfolio of leading cultural institutions, all of which have been designed by Pritzker prize-winners.

Zoned into seven distinct districts

featuring diverse offerings, Saadiyat, a natural island, will be a multifaceted destination. Already the island features the magnificent, shore-line Saadiyat Beach Golf Club and a modern exhibition centre and is readying for the opening of a luxurious beach club and two, fabulous ocean-view resorts.

13.1.13 - Yas island (Abu Dhabi)

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - UAE - Persian Gulf - Abu Dhabi Emirate - Yas island (Abu Dhabi)



A Yas marina and Yacht club (Abu Dhabi)

Just off Abu Dhabi city, this emerging entertainment destination is within a 30 minute drive of the UAE capital and 50 minutes from Dubai. Here you'll find the fabulous Yas Marina Circuit - the world class motor sports race track which hosts the annual Formula 1^a Etihad Airways Abu Dhabi Grand Prix, the stunning Yas Marina with its superb Yacht Club, the Yas Links Abu Dhabi Golf Course, Ferrari World Abu Dhabi and seven new hotels, including the breathtaking signature Yas Hotel - the only one in the world straddling an F1? race track. The natural island occupies a total land area of 2,500 hectares. The marina of Yas island is at the S extremity of it.



Yas island (Abu Dhabi)



Yas island (Abu Dhabi)

13.1.13.1 - Yas marina and Yacht club (Abu Dhabi) 24°28.03 N 54°36.47 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - UAE - Persian Gulf - Abu Dhabi Emirate - Yas island (Abu Dhabi)



Located at the heart of Yas Marina Circuit, the marina has a capacity for 143 yachts from 10m to 90m, and additional visitor berthing for superyachts up to 150m.

Mail: info@aldarmarinas.com

Approach:

* Enter Abu Dhabi inner-coastal waters at Mina Zayed and transit southeast through the Um Al Nar Channel (also known as Khawr al Bighal).

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* Continue along that same course for approximately 6.0 n.m., and enter the North Sammaliyah Channel at the intersection of Jazirat Balrimayd Island and Jazirat as Al Sammaliyah Island.

* NOTE: Take care at the intersection of the two channels, do not ?cut the corner?, the inside of the turn is extremely shallow and care should be taken not to leave the marked channels.

* Continue within the Channel bearing south-southeast, until passing ?Little Yas Island? on your port side.

* Turn east into Airport Channel (along Al Raha Beach, noting the Al Raha Beach Hotel and Al Bandar Marina on your starboard side), leaving the concrete sea wall along the south end of Yas Island on your port side. Please note that Yas Southern Marina is under construction.

* Please refer to Admiralty Chart No. 3715 - United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi & amp; Umm Al Nar.





25°02.52 N 55°13.42 E



Environment and a city and emirate in the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

The emirate of Dubai is located south of the Persian Gulf on the Arabian Peninsula and has the largest population with the second-largest land territory by area of all the emirates, after Abu Dhabi.

13.2 - Dubai Emirate

The emirate of Dubai shares borders with Abu Dhabi in the south, Sharjah in the northeast, and the Sultanate of Oman in the southeast. Hatta, a minor exclave of the emirate, is surrounded on three sides by Oman and by the emirates of Ajman (in the west) and Ras Al Khaimah (in the north). The Persian Gulf borders the western coast of the emirate.

Dubai lies directly within the Arabian Desert.

However, the topography of Dubai is significantly different from that of the southern portion of the UAE in that much of Dubai's landscape is highlighted by sandy desert patterns, while gravel deserts dominate much of the southern region of the country.

Dubai is one of the busiest ports in the United Arab Emirates, and is considered to be the commercial capitol of that nation. The harbor is divided into three sections.

13.2.1 - Palm Jebel Ali (Dubai)

25°00.58 N 54°59.20 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - UAE - Persian Gulf - Dubai Emirate - Palm Jebel Ali (Dubai)



163 🤙

Palm Jebel Ali is located near Jebel Ali port. It is the most eccentric of the three islands at 50 km from downtown Dubai.

With 17 palms, it will host marinas, Sea Village (themed amusement park and aquatic), residences in the crescent. The trunk is in turn composed of communication channels, canals and homes. Its uniqueness lies in the fact that between the crescent and palm to find houses on stilts which available in Arabic

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literally write a poem of the current Emir of Dubai, Sheikh Mohammad bin Rashed al-Maktoum.

Its construction started in October 2002, should have been completed in 2008, but due to technical problems and especially the financial crisis, the deadline is deferred to 2012.



Palm Jebel Ali (Dubai)

13.2.2 - Jebel Ali Port



Palm Jebel Ali (Dubai) Jebel Ali palm in 2008

25°01.00 N 55°02.57 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - UAE - Persian Gulf - Dubai Emirate





JUBER Ali

Him Mina Jabal Ali (Mina Jebel Ali) is a large artificial harbor and industrial harbor located about 21 miles SW of Dubayy.

Covering over 134 square kilometers (52 square miles), Port Jebel Ali is the biggest man-made harbor in the world and the biggest Middle East port.

Its deep harbor and large facilities have made it the US

Navy?s most-visited port. The harbor and facilities will accommodate

Nimitz-class aircraft carriers and battleships. US service personnel

frequently take liberty there and have come to call it ?The Sandbox.?

Tides?Currents.?The tidal rise here is 1.1m. Tidal currents, in combination with wind-driven currents, may cause cross-channel sets up to 1.5 knots, although a rate of 3 knots has been reported (1998). It has been reported (2011) that currents of up to 2 knots have been observed in the vicinity of the piers.

It has been reported (2003) that strong cross-channel sets, caused by the extensive reclamation projects NE and SW of the dredged channel, may be experienced.

Depths?Limitations.?The approach channel was dredged to a depth of 17m (2006) as far as the entrance to the inner basin.

The harbor is divided into two basins. The outer basin, comprising Berth 1 through Berth 17, has been dredged to 14m; Berth 16 and Berth 17 have an alongside depth of 16m. The inner basin, comprising Berth 18 through Berth 66, has been dredged to 11.5m, although it has been reported (2001) the depth at Berth 66 is only 10.5m; Berth 45 has an alongside dredged depth (2006) of 16m.

Tanker/LPG Berth No. 1, with a dredged depth of 15m (2006), lies close inside the entrance on the NE side of the harbor; vessels berth starboard side-to. Vessels with a maximum loa of 273m and a maximum draft of 14.0m at HW can be accommodated.

Tanker Berth No. 3, Tanker Berth No. 5, and Tanker Berth No. 7 have a dredged depth of 15m alongside (2006); vessels berth starboard side-to. Vessels with a

maximum length of 273m and a maximum draft of 14.2m at HW can be accommodated.

West Wharf and East Wharf, located on each side of the entrance between the tanker berths and the Outer Basin, have been dredged to a depth of 5.5m and can accommodate vessels with a maximum draft of 5.5m. The wharfs are used by bitumen tankers, bunkering vessels, and small craft.

Container berths, located E of the harbor entrance, have a total berthing length of about 2,500m and have been dredged (2008) to a depth alongside of 15.8m.

Dry bulk, ro-ro, container, and general cargo vessels are handled at various berths throughout the harbor;

The maximum draft allowed in the harbor is 13m plus the height of the tide.

Tel: 971-4-8815000

Fax: 971-4-8835430

Mail: marineportcontrol@dpworld.com

13.2.3 - Palm Jumeirah (Dubai)

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - UAE - Persian Gulf - Dubai Emirate - Palm Jumeirah (Dubai)



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The Palm Jumeirah, under construction since June 2001, consists of a tree trunk, a crown with 16 fronds, and a surrounding crescent island that forms an 11 kilometer-long breakwater. The island itself is 5 kilometers by 5 kilometers. It will add 78 kilometers to the Dubai coastline.

The first phase of development on the Palm Jumeirah

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will create 4,000 residences with a combination of villas and apartments over the next 3 to 4 years.

Dozens of hotels, thousands of houses and apartments as well as marinas, restaurants, water parks, shopping centers, sports centers, spas, cinemas, etc.., Are planned. A bridge of 300 meters will connect the trunk to the mainland. A monorail is to serve the heart of Palm Jumeirah, the Atlantis Resort, consisting of a 1000 hotel rooms and a water park





13.2.4 - Dubaï Marinas



Palm Jumeirah (Dubai)

25°04.40 N 55°08.08 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - UAE - Persian Gulf - Dubai Emirate







2010 Dubai Marina is the name of a district in the heart of what might be called the New Dubai. it is located on the seafront, 30 km southwest of the downtown city of Dubai, close to Palm Jumeirah. Dubai Marina is а spectacular 3.5km man-made canal, which runs parallel to the coastline of Dubai and has two entry points. The north entrance of the canal is located immediately adjacent to the iconic Palm Jumeirah development,

the large man-made island in the shape of a palm tree. Arriving from sea, yachts may enter safely at either the northern or southern entrance, taking note that there are six fixed road bridges that span the canal at various locations. Each of Dubai Marina Yacht Club?s four marinas have slightly different height restrictions according to the various bridge heights. Tidal range in the United Arab Emirates averages two metres at spring tide. Approach and canal depths within Dubai Marina are at least 2.5m at lowest astronomical tide (L.A.T.) Set in the heart of ?new Dubai?, Dubai Marina Yacht Club (DMYC) has rapidly gained a reputation as one of the renowned private yacht clubs of the region, with a purpose built clubhouse forming the centre-piece of four distinctive marinas. Arrayed along the length of a remarkable 3.5km canal, the marinas provide sheltered berthing for over five hundred yachts, in a setting that is simply unrivalled. Marine Duty Phone: +971 50 457 6046 East Marina: +971 50 644 1436 Fax: +971 4 430 9766 Email: info@dubaimarinayachtclub.com

Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf


13.2.5 - World island (Dubai)

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - UAE - Persian Gulf - Dubai Emirate - World island (Dubai)



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The World or World Islands is an artificial archipelago of various small islands constructed in the rough shape of a world map, located 4.0 km off the coast of Dubai.

The World islands are composed mainly of sand dredged from Dubai's shallow coastal waters, and are one of several artificial island developments in Dubai.

This huge project meant to represent all the countries of the planet Earth.

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Construction began in 2003, however, shewas interrupted from 2007 to 2009. The islands are close together and begin to flow.



World island (Dubai)



World island (Dubai)

13.2.6 - Palm Deira (Dubai)

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - UAE - Persian Gulf - Dubai Emirate - Palm Deira (Dubai)



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The Palm Deira is an artificial archipelago under construction, located alongside Deira town.

The largest of the three Palm Islands, Palm Deira on completion will cover an area greater than the city of Paris. Featuring 8,000 two-storey houses, villas, and town homes, it is a thriving city in itself offering world class island living. This unique man-made palm-shaped

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island will consist of a trunk, a crown with 41 fronds, and a surrounding crescent island that will form a water breaker. The island will consist of residential property, marinas, shopping malls, sports facilities, clubs, and hospitality offerings. It is expected to be completed by 2015.



Palm Deira (Dubai)

13.2.7 - Mina Rachid port (Dubai)



Palm Deira (Dubai) Palm Deira construction

25°16.75 N 55°16.74 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - UAE - Persian Gulf - Dubai Emirate



🔏 channel 6, 9, 13, 14, 16 🛤

Khawr Dubai, a narrow river, extends 3 miles E, from a point just N of the N breakwater protecting the main deep-water harbor, to a bridge.

Above the bridge, the channel spreads into several swampy lagoons. Mina Rashid, comprising the main cargo terminals, is the NE of the enclosed basins; Dubai Drydock Harbor is the SW of the two. Both are best seen on the

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appropriate chart. Tides?Currents.?The tidal rise at springs is 1.2 to 1.8m, while the neap rise is 0.9 to 1.2m. Currents here are generally weak and tend to follow the channel, but cross-channel currents of up to 2 knots have been reported (2004).

Depths?Limitations.?Mina Rashid is formed by two large basins, separated by a broad mole which is quayed on both sides, and is protected by two breakwaters. The least charted depth on the range line through the entrance is 13m. There are depths from 10 to 13m in the harbor, but a bank, with depths of 6 to 10m, extends SW from the NE end of the outer basin; a wreck, with a depth of 2.7m, lies in the E corner of the outer basin.

Vessels with drafts up to 12.8m can berth at the Container Terminal. Vessels with drafts up to 11.5m can berth at the general cargo berths. Vessels over 260m in length may berth at the harbormaster?s discretion. The normal required underkeel clearance is 0.5m.

The Petroleum Jetty, situated near the root of the main breakwater, can accommodate vessels up to 260m long, with a maximum draft of 11.3m. Vessels with a draft of 11.6m can use the jetty at HW with the permission of the harbormaster.

Dubayy Drydock Harbor was dredged to a depth of 11.5m.

An FPSO Conversion Quay, with a dredged alongside depth of 11m over a berthing length of 630m, is reported (2009) to have been constructed on the lee side of the main breakwater. A directional sector light leads through the entrance to this harbor.

Tel: +971 4 8815555 Fax: +971 4 8815478

Mail: customerservice@dpworld.com



13.3 - Umm Al Qaywayn emirate

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - UAE - Persian Gulf - Umm Al Qaywayn emirate



🗛 Khwr Umm Al Qaywayn port

Umm AI Quwain is one of the 7 emirates between Ajman and Ra's al Khaymah on the West coast of the United Arab Emirates.

It covers an area of 800 square kilometres and stretches from the beautiful, lush green coastal mangroves lining the shores of the Persian Gulf, inland across the rolling sand dunes to the fertile oasis surrounding Falaj Al Moalla.

The inland oasis and hinterland town of Falaj Al Moalla lies some 50km from Umm Al Quwain city.

The name Umm AI Quwain is derived from Umm AI Quwatain, which means "Mother of two powers", a reference to the powerful seafaring tradition of this emirate.

Khawr Umm al Qaywayn is an inlet comprising an extensive backwater in which are several low islets. Extensive banks, with drying patches, extend seaward from Jazirat as Siniyah and from the peninsula of Umm al Qaywayn.

Between these two banks is a narrow channel leading to Khawr Umm al Qaywayn. It is entered between the W extremity of Jazirat as Siniyah and the peninsula of Umm al Qaywayn.

Jazirat Mallah, separated from Jazirat Siniyah by salt pans covered at HW, extends 5 miles NE. Burj Mallah, the SW of two conspicuous rectangular towers, stands near the SW end of Jazirat Mallah. A dangerous wreck lies 7 miles N of the entrance to Khawr Umm al Qaywayn.

13.3.1 - Khwr Umm Al Qaywayn port

25°34.89 N 55°34.02 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - UAE - Persian Gulf - Umm Al Qaywayn emirate



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Khawr Umm Al Qaywayn is an old natural coastal harbor located in the old town overlooking the traditional dhow building yard where skilled craftsmen continue to assemble these traditional boats. The harbor is surrounded by old coral stone houses that display features of the original architecture and intricate sculptured plaster work.

Umm al Qaywayn (Ahmed Bin Rashid) (Umm al Quwain) is located on the peninsula of Umm al Qaywayn, which is connected with the mainland W of it by a

narrow isthmus about 0.1 mile wide.

Tides?Currents.?Cross-channel sets of up to 2 knots may be experienced in the approach channel.

Depths?Limitations.?The port is approached through a channel, which has a minimum depth of 10m, marked by lighted buoys and lighted beacons. The approach channel is 100m wide, increasing to a width of 160m at the N end of Berth No. 4 and connecting to a turning basin, with a diameter of 500m, at the S end of Berth No. 5. 15.9 There are two berthing facilities in the port.

In winter, vessels should anchor farther offshore. The holding ground of sand and shell is poor.

Caution.?It was reported (1994) vessels should enter the port only at high tide and slack water. Currents at the intersection of the dredged channel and the turning basin may cause a vessel to be set onto the deep-water wharf.

Landing on the shores outside the inlet is usually difficult except in fine weather.

The dangerous wreck of a barge, sometimes visible at LW, lies close offshore about 0.3 mile W of Umm al Qaywayn.





13.4 - Ajman Emirate

25°27.05 N 55°35.20 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - UAE - Persian Gulf - Ajman Emirate



nice city!!!!!!!.~``~~

Ajman (also spelt Ujman) is one of the 7 emirates constituting the UAE. With an area of just 260 km², Ajman is the smallest emirate by area. Its seat of governement is Ajman, which is bordered on its north, south, and east by Sharjah.

Located along the Persian Gulf, Ajman also ontrols Masfut and Manama, two small inland enclaves (Manama and Masfout) that are primarily agricultural. Ajman is another word for a small city in Arabic.

13.4.1 - Ajman port

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - UAE - Persian Gulf - Ajman Emirate



💪 6, 16, 67, 73 📇

The Port of Ajman is located on the Gulf coast approx 8km NE of Sharjah, on the S side of the entrance to Khawr Ajman.

General overview: Numerous fishing vessels and dhows operate from the port, Containers and general cargo are handled here.

The entrance channel has been dredged (1998) to a depth of 8m.

Berth 1 through Berth 5, with a total length of 548m, have been dredged (1998) to an alongside depth of 8m. Nine other berths, with a total length of 1,654m, have a dredged depth of 5m alongside. A ro-ro berth, 150m long, has a depth alongside of 5m.

Vessels up to 20,000 dwt, with a maximum length of 170m (180m at HW) and a maximum draft of 7.6m (8.0m at HW), can normally be accommodated.

Within the bar, the channel forks into several branches, all available to local small craft. Irregular ridges of sand, shell, and dead coral, with depths of less than 10m, lie as far as 2.5 miles offshore in the vicinity of Khawr Ajman.

Aspect.?The entrance to Khawr Ajman lies between two training walls, marked by lights, and is encumbered by a bar over which the depth is variable.

A fort and several minarets are situated in Ajman. Berig al Mai, 0.5 mile SSW of the fort, is a conspicuous watchtower.

Pilotage.?Pilotage is compulsory and is available 24 hours with 48 hours advance notice. The pilot boards 3 miles NW of the breakwater.

Regulations.?Vessels should contact the Port Authority/Harbor Control 2 hours

before arrival on VHF channel 16.

The port authority controls vessel movement on VHF channel 6.

Tel: 971-6-7470111

Fax: 971-6-7470333

Mail: mail@ajmanport.gov.ae

Anchorage.?The holding ground is poor and ships should not anchor in depths of less than 20m, except in calm weather.

Caution.?Shallow water was reported to lie on the inside of the channel bends; a shoal patch of 4m was found in the inner harbor. The sea breaks heavily on the bar with an onshore swell.

Buoys marking the channel may be out of position, sometimes outside of the dredged channel, and should not be solely relied upon for positioning.

The dredged areas are subject to siltation and depths may be less than charted.





13.4.2 - Al Hamriyah (Ajman)

25°28.31 N 55°28.84 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - UAE - Persian Gulf - Ajman Emirate



Al Hamriyah is a village about 7 miles SSW of Umm al Qaywayn. The tower of a new fort, with a flagstaff and a white minaret, are conspicuous. There is a creek at the S end of the village which connects at HW with Khawr Ajman. The creek was dredged (2004) to 3.5m. A channel, dredged to a depth of 9m (2009) and marked by lighted buoys, extends ESE to the creek entrance from a position about 0.5 mile N of the entrance to Al Hamriyah LPG Terminal and then SE from the creek entrance to a main basin about 0.8 mile long, with dredged depths of 5 to 9m. Two shorter basins, with dredged depths of 7 to 9m and 5m, respectively, extend NNE from the N side of the main basin. An unlighted mooring buoy is located 10 miles offshore NNW of Al Hamriyah. Caution.?For a minimum distance of 2 miles from the harbor, arriving vessels should maintain a track of not less than 120°, while departing vessels should maintain a track of not less than 120°, while departing vessels should maintain a track of not less than 120°, while departing vessels should maintain a track of not less than 300°.







Khalid Port (Sharjah)

Khor Fakkan port Sharjah

The emirate of Sharjah comprises the city of Sharjah (the seat of the emirate), and other minor towns and enclaves such as Kalba, Dibba Al-Hisn and Khor Fakkan.

Sharjah is the third largest emirate in the United Arab Emirates, and is the only one to have land on both the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman.

In addition Sharjah owns three enclaves on the east coast, bordering the Gulf of Oman. These are Kalba, Dibba Al-Hisn, and Khor Fakkan, which provides

August 2024

Sharjah with a major east coast port. In the Persian Gulf, the island of Sir Abu Nu?ayr belongs to Sharjah, and Abu Musa is claimed by Sharjah, but controlled by Iran.



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Department of Seaports and Customs owns and controls the emirate?s three ports (the Port of Hamriyah, Khor Fakkan, and Khalid). The Gulftainer Company Limited was formed in 1976 to operate and manage the Sharjah Container Terminal at the Port of Khalid and the terminal at Port of Khor Fakkan.

The Port of Khalid is in the heart of Sharjah city. Port Khalid Customs Centre is located at the main gate of the port.

Customs inspection of goods and containers and passenger control are carried out at this centre. The Port of Khalid is considered a pioneer seaport of the region,

boasting the first container terminal, roll-on/roll-off cargo terminal, and free trade terminal.

The Port of Khalid contains 21 berths that handle general, reefer, and dry, liquid, and bulk cargoes. Facilities include two dock-side colds stores as well as oil and offshore support. Since it was first constructed, the Port of Khalid has continuously modernized its facilities and services.

Tel: 971-6-5281666

Fax: 971-6-5281425 Mail: shjports@emirates.net.ae



13.5.2 - Khor Fakkan port Sharjah

25°21.52 N 56°22.21 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - UAE - Persian Gulf - Sharjah Emirate



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Khor Fakkan (or Khawr Fakkan) is a town located along the Gulf of Oman on the east coast of the United Arab Emirates (UAE). The town is set on the picturesque bay of Khor Fakkan, which means "Creek of Two Jaws".

Khor Fakkan belongs to the emirate of Sharjah but is geographically surrounded by the emirate of Fujairah.

It is a natural deep water port that is now a major container terminal.



13.6 - Ras Al Khaimah Emirate W coast

25°50.68 N 55°55.83 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - UAE - Persian Gulf - Ras Al Khaimah Emirate W coast



Al Jazeera Port (Ras Al Khaimah)

Mina Saqr Port (Ras Al Khaimah)

Ras Al Khaymah, located at the N end of the coast of Arabian Gulf and between the Hajjar Mountains on the E. It shares mountainous borders with the Sultanate of Oman. It is one of the Emirates of the UAE.

The capital city is also called Ras Al Khaymah. The city has two main sections, Old Ras Al Khaimah and Nakheel, on either side of a creek. It is served by the Ras Al Khaimah International Airport in Al Jazirah Al Hamra.Ras al-Khaimah is not a major oil producer, so it has focussed on developing its industrial sector. It opened the UAE's first cement company in the early 1970s and is now the UAE's largest producer of cement. In the 1980s, the emirate formed Ras al-Khaimah Ceramics, which has become the world's largest ceramics producer, and Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries (Julphar). the Persian Gulf first region's pharmaceuticals company. It is trying to emerge as an investment destination par excellence. However it suffers from great electricity shortages, which has caused some residential buildings to be abandoned. The annual Ras Al Khaimah Half Marathon, first held in 2007, has called the attention of the world's sporting media to the region. The organisers invest much in the IAAF-label race in order to attract the world's top athletes, resulting in a world record fromSamuel Wanjiru in 2007 and the second fastest run of all-time from Patrick Makau Musyoki in 2009.

Saqr Port, located in the industrial area of Khor Khuwair, is the Emirate's main port, providing bulk and container services. It has eight deep water berths, each 200 m long, is dredged to 12.2 m and has two ro-ro ramps plus specialised berths for handling bulk cement and aggregate. Other services include ship handling, crew changes and 40,000 m2 of covered storage together with a vast open storage area. It is also the closest port in the UAE to Bandar Abbas in Iran, however there is no shipping from Saqr port to Bandar Abbas.



Ras Al Khaimah Emirat W coast

13.6.1 - Al Jazeera Port (Ras Al Khaimah)

25°43.03 N 55°47.99 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - UAE - Persian Gulf - Ras Al Khaimah

Emirate W coast





Al Jazira port fronts Jazirat al Hamra, which was once an island but is now part of the mainland.

The port exports rock and aggregates from nearby quarries but can also handle bulk, liquid, ro-ro, container, and general cargo.

Tides?Currents.?The mean maximum tidal range is 0.5m. The mean minimum tidal range is 0.4m.

Depths?Limitations.?The port is approached from the NW through a 1-mile wide channel, marked by lighted buoys, with general charted depths of 5.5 to 20m, although caution must be used to avoid the charted 2.3m and 4.2m patches along the SW side of the approach channel.

The dredged inner channel, which has a contolling depth of 6m and is marked by lighted buoys, is entered about 0.3 mile NNE of Ras Abu Ahmad Light; however, the positions of the lighted buoys do not indicate the actual limits of the dredged channel.

The port has six numbered berths. Berth 4 through Berth 6 are 400m long, with an alongside depth of 6m. Berth 2 and Berth 3 are located on the SSW-facing jetty; Berth 1, which is under construction, is located close SSE.

Aspect.?The harbor consists of two basins enclosed to the W by Ras Abu Ahmad. A rock breakwater extands about 0.2 mile NNW from the point.

A light is shown from Ras Abu Ahmad on the NW side of the entrance channel. There is a fort with several towers in the town; close to the fort is a high square tower. Another slender tower rises at the W end of town. Landing on the shores outside the inlet is difficult, except during good weather.

Regulations.?Vessels must send the ETA to the pilot office at least 24 hours in advance, except when vessels are on a passage from a port less than 24 hours sailing time, in which case the ETA should be sent no later than upon departure from the previous port.

Any amendments to the ETA should be sent as soon as possible, but not later than 2 hours prior to arrival.

Harbor Control should be advised of the following information 30 minutes prior to arrival off the breakwater light:

- 1. Vessel name.
- 2. Vessel flag.
- 3. Length overall.
- 4. Gross tonnage.
- 5. Net registered tons.
- 6. Arrival draft.
- 7. Last port of call.
- 8. Next port of call.

9. Type and tonnage of cargo for discharge and loading.

Contact Information.?The port can be contacted, as follows:

Tel: 971-7-2446627

Fax: 971-7-2446651

Mail: alhmra@emirates.net.ae

Aspect.?A square fort near the center of the town has two round towers and a flagstaff. A conspicuous minaret stands close SW of the fort. Bakhut Tower, conspicuous from N and WNW, stands on the E side of the peninsula. West of the peninsula are three other towers, of which Mashsum Tower is conspicuous.

A conspicuous square water tank stands on a hill 2 miles SSW of Umm al Qaywayn.

Anchorage.?Anchorage outside the inlet may be obtained, 17.8 to 21.0m, is located about 5.5 miles NW of Ras Abu Ahmad.

Anchorage is prohibited in an area centered on position 25°44.8'N, 55°47.0'E.

Directions.?Vessels approaching from the NE should pass 10 miles E of Saleh Oil Field.

Caution.?The position, shape, and depths over the offshore banks within the 10m curve can be affected by the shamal.



13.6.2 - Mina Saqr Port (Ras Al Khaimah)

25°58.64 N 56°03.08 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - UAE - Persian Gulf - Ras Al Khaimah Emirate W coast



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Mina Saqr (Ras al Khaimahi) is an artificially-constructed harbor with deep water. The port limits include Khawr Khuwayr (Hanna). General cargo, bulk cement, container and ro-ro cargo, and petroleum products are handled in the port.

Depths?Limitations.?Loaded vessels up to 60,000 dwt, with a maximum length of 200m and a maximum draft of 11.5m, can be accommodated.

Eight deep-water berths, No. 1 through No. 7 and No. 9, have lengths of between 150 to 200m and depths alongside of 12.2m. The inner approaches are dredged to a depth of 12.2m.

The main basin is dredged to a depth of 12.2m.

Aspect.?The breakwaters protecting the port are reported to be radar conspicuous. There are two prominent silver-grey silos in the vicinity of the harbor. Two conspicuous chimneys rise from the cement factory 1 mile ESE of the harbor area.

A prominent flare stack stands near the coast 2 miles S of the harbor entrance. It is reported to be visible for some distance offshore. Two oil tanks stand close S of the flare stack.

A sector light, leading through the harbor entrance, stands on the S breakwater.

A red warning light, which flashes in the vicinity of the sector light, indicates helicopters are operating from a nearby heliport.

Pilotage.?Pilotage is compulsory and is available 24 hours.

Contact Information.?The port authority can be contacted, as follows:

1. Telephone: 971-7-2668444

- 2. Facsimile: 971-7-2668533
- 3. E-mail: mspamis@emirates.net.ae

info@saqrport.com

The control tower can be contacted, as follows:

1. Call sign: Saqr Port Authority

- 2. VHF: VHF channels 14 and 16
- 3. Telephone: 971-7-2668051

The pilot boards about 2 miles N of the head of the W breakwater.

Regulations.?The vessel?s ETA should be sent to the vessel?s agent or the harbormaster 48 hours in advance, stating the vessel?s length, draft, and full details of cargo.

Contact Port Control on VHF channel 16 at least 2 hours prior to arrival.

Vessels at anchor should maintain a continuous listening watch on VHF channel 16.

Anchorage.?Three designated anchorage areas, best seen on the chart, are located NW of the harbor entrance and are designated for use, as follows:

1. Anchorage Zone I?for vessels less than 50m loa, barges, and small craft.

2. Anchorage Zone II? for vessels greater than 50m loa.

3. Anchorage Zone III?for bunkering vessels only.

Caution.?Pipelines, best seen on the chart, extend N and NW from the shore close SW of the Khawr al Khuwayr.

Caution is necessary when using Anchorage Zone I as an obstruction, marked N and S by lighted buoys and best seen on the chart, is located in the center of the area.

Mina Saqr (Ras al Khaimahi) est un port artificiel construit dans une eau profonde. Les limites du port comprennent Khawr Khuwayr (Hanna). Les cargos, ciment en vrac, conteneurs et rouliers, et les produits pétroliers sont traitées dans le port.

Profondeurs-Limitations.-Les

navires jusqu'à 60 000 tpl, avec une longueur maximale de 200m et un tirant d'eau maximal de 11,5 m, peuvent être accueillis.

8 places en eau profonde, n ° 1 à n ° 7 et n ° 9, ont des longueurs de 150 à 200 m et des profondeurs de 12.2m. Les approches internes sont draguées à une profondeur de 12,2 m.

Le bassin principal est dragué à une profondeur de 12,2 m.

Aspect-La digues protégeant le port porte des radars remarquables. Il ya deux éminents silos gris-argent dans les environs du port. Deux cheminées remarquables de l'usine de ciment se trouvent à 1 mile à l'ESE de la zone portuaire.

Une torche se trouve à proximité de la côte à 2 miles au S de l'entrée du port. Elle est visible à une certaine distance au large. Deux réservoirs d'huile s'élèvent au S, proche de la torchère.

Un feu de secteur, menant à l'entrée du port, se dresse sur le brise-lames S. Un

voyant rouge qui clignote dans le voisinage du feu de secteur,

indique que des hélicoptères opèrent à partir d'un héliport à proximité.

Pilotage.-Le pilotage est obligatoire et est disponible 24 heures.

Contacts-Information. L'autorité portuaire peut être contacté directement, comme suit:

1. Téléphone: 971-7-2668444

- 2. Télécopieur: 971-7-2668533
- 3. E-mail: mspamis@emirates.net.ae

info@saqrport.com

La tour de contrôle peut être contactée directement, comme suit:1. Indicatif d'appel: Sagr Port Authority

2. VHF: canaux VHF 14 et 16

3. Téléphone: 971-7-2668051

Le pilote monte à environ 2 miles N de la tête de la digue ouest.

Regulations.- Le

navire ETA doit être envoyé à l'agent du navire ou de la capitainerie

48 heures à l'avance, indiquant la longueur du navire, le projet, et

tous les détails de la cargaison.

Contactez-Port de contrôle sur le canal VHF 16 d'au moins 2 heures avant l'arrivée.

Les navires au mouillage doivent écouter en permanence le canal VHF 16.

Anchorage.- Trois

zones de mouillage désignées sont situées au NW

de l'entrée du port et sont réservées à une utilisation, comme suit:

1. Anchorage Zone I-pour les navires de moins de 50m loa, les barges et les petites embarcations.

2. Anchorage Zone II-pour les navires de plus de 50m loa.

3. Anchorage Zone III-pour les navires de soutage seulement.

Attention.- Les pipelines s'étendent au N et NW du rivage SW proches de la Khawr al Khuwayr.

La

prudence est de rigueur lors de l'utilisation du mouillage de la Zone I comme une obstruction, elle est marquée au N et au S par des bouées lumineuses, et est située dans le centre de la zone.



14 - Strait of Hormuz (Détroit d'Hormuz)

26°35.44 N 55°51.59 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - Strait of Hormuz (Détroit d'Hormuz)



A Musandam



B Khawr Khasab

Strait of Hormuz (Détroit d'Hormuz)

The Strait of Hormuz is a narrow, strategically important waterway between the Gulf of Oman in the southeast and the Persian Gulf. On the north coast is Iran and on the south coast is the United Arab Emirates and Musandam, an exclave of Oman.

The strait at its narrowest is 54 kilometres (34 mi) wide.

It is the only sea passage to the open ocean for large areas of the petroleum-exporting Persian Gulf. About 13 tankers carrying 15.5 million barrels of crude oil pass through the strait on an average day, making it one of the world's most strategically important choke points. This represents 33% of the world's seaborne oil shipments, and 17% of all world oil shipments in 2009.

Ships moving through the Strait follow a Traffic Separation Scheme

(TSS), which separates inbound from outbound traffic to reduce the risk

of collision. The traffic lane is six miles (10 km) wide, including two

two-mile (3 km)-wide traffic lanes, one inbound and one outbound,

separated by a two-mile (3 km) wide separation median.

To traverse the Strait, ships pass through the territorial waters of Iran and Oman under the transit passage provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Although not all countries have ratified the convention, most countries, including the U.S.,

accept these customary navigation rules as codified in the Convention.

Oman has a radar site LQI to monitor the TSS in the strait of Hormuz.

This site is located on a small island on the peak of Mussandam

Peninsula.

In the Strait of Hormuz, at the entrance of the gulf, the tidal current is often greatly opposed by a strong NW wind, at which time the sea becomes troublesome and breaks heavily.

Currents off the coast are variable but are not strong generally.

Le détroit d'Ormuz est une étroite voie d'eau d'importance stratégique entre le golfe d'Oman au sud et le golfe Persique, au N. Sur la côte NE, l'Iran et sur ??la côte SE, les Emirats arabes unis et Musandam , une enclave du Sultanat d'Oman

La partie la plus étroite du détroit est de 54 kilomètres de largeur. C'est le seul passage vers l'océan pour les pétroliers sortant du Golfe Persique . Environ 13 pétroliers transportant 15,5 millions de barils

de pétrole brut passent à travers le détroit sur ??une journée moyenne,

ce qui en fait l'un des points d'étranglement le plus stratégiquement important du monde.

Cela représente 33% des expéditions de pétrole au monde maritime, et

17% de toutes les expéditions mondiales de pétrole en 2009.

Les navires

qui se déplacent à travers le détroit doivent suivre un dispositif de séparation du trafic (DST), qui sépare ceux qui entrent et ceux qui sortent afin de réduire le risque de collision.

La voie de circulation est de six miles (10 km) de large, y compris deux voies de circulation de deux mile (3 km) de large, les entrants et sortants, sont séparés par deux-mile (3 km).

Pour traverser le détroit, les navires passent à travers les eaux territoriales de l'Iran et Oman suivant la règle du passage en transit des dispositions de la Convention des Nations Unies sur le droit de la mer. Bien que tous les pays aient ratifié la Convention, la plupart des pays, y compris les États-Unis, ont accepté ces règles de navigation coutumier codifié dans la Convention. Oman a un IQL site radar pour surveiller le TSS dans le détroit d'Ormuz. Ce site est situé sur une petite île sur la pointe de la péninsule Mussandam.

Dans le détroit d'Ormuz, à l'entrée du golfe, le courant de marée est souvent fortement opposé à un fort vent NW, à ce moment la mer devient très agitée.

Les courants au large des côtes sont variables mais ne sont pas forts en général.

14.1 - Musandam

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - Strait of Hormuz (Détroit d'Hormuz) - Musandam



A) Khawr Khasab

Musandam est la péninsule qui constitue la pointe nord-est de la péninsule Arabique. Elle est située à 45 km de la côte iranienne, dont elle est séparée par le détroit d'Ormuz, faisant d'elle un lieu stratégique.



14.1.1 - Khawr Khasab

26°12.42 N 56°14.99 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf - Strait of Hormuz (Détroit d'Hormuz) -Musandam



1 5 🚇 •

Here Port. Port côtier.

15 - Bandar-e Shahid Reajie

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf

27°05.68 N 56°03.95 E







Port protected by a breakwater.Port protégé par une digue.



16 - Bandar Abbas

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Persian Gulf - Arabian Gulf



27°08.56 N 56°12.72 E





- Harbor protected by a breakwater.
- Port de commerce protégé par une digue.

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