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AN UPDATED DESCRIPTION OF THE ICES STATISTICAL AREA (NORTH),
STATISTICAL SUB-AREAS, DIVISIONS, AND SUB-DIVISIONS

by

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1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents a comprehensive description of all the various ICES statistical areas. It brings together in one document the extensive description contained in the appendix to Volume 58 of Bulletin Statistique (published January 1976), the description of Divisions XIVa and b contained in the appendix to Volume 60 of Bulletin Statistique (published April 1978), the description of the sub-divisions of Divisions IIIB-d (the waters around Denmark and the Baltic) adopted by the International Baltic Sea Fishery Commission, and the description of all the divisions in Sub-areas VII-IX which had not previously been given. The latter divisions are described because C.Res.1986/4:9 requested member countries to begin reporting fishery statistics by divisions for Sub-areas VII and VIII for the year 1987.

The following definitions were established following the First Session of the Continuing Working Party on Fishery Statistics in the North Atlantic Area held in Bergen in 1960 and following the recommendations of the ICES Statistics Committee which were approved by the Council in 1961 and 1962:

Term	Definition
Region	North Atlantic
Area	The whole of the statistical area for which ICES statistics are collected
Sub-area	Fishing area designated by Roman numeral
Division	First sub-division of sub-area designated by Roman numeral plus lower case letter
Sub-division	Further breakdown of division designated by Roman numeral plus lower case letter plus Arabic numeral

The term "sub-division", when used to denote smaller areas in the Sound, Belt Sea, and Baltic Sea (ICES Statistical Divisions IIIB-d), is defined by a 2-digit Arabic numeral.

It was also agreed that the general term "fishing area" would be used to describe any of these spatial units, regardless of its position in the hierarchial series given above.

The following descriptions are written in such a way that the delimitation of each fishing area is complete in itself, thus obviating the need to construct a description of a large spatial unit from a number of smaller ones, or vice versa.

Figure 1 shows the ICES fishing areas, and Figure 2 shows the sub-divisions of the Sound, Belt Sea, and Baltic Sea (ICES Statistical Divisions IIIB-d).

2 ICES STATISTICAL AREA (NORTH)

All waters of the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans and their dependent seas bounded by a line from the geographic North Pole along the meridian of 40°00' west longitude to the north coast of Greenland; then in an easterly and southerly direction along the coast of Greenland to a point at 44°00' west longitude; then due south to 59°00' north latitude; then due east to 42°00' west longitude; then due south to 36°00' north latitude; then due east to a point on the coast of Spain (Punta Marroqui isthmus) at 5°36' west longitude; then in a northwesterly and northerly direction along the southwest coast of Spain, the coast of Portugal, the north-west and north coasts of Spain, and the coasts of France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and the Federal Republic of Germany to the western terminus of its boundary with Denmark; then along the west coast of Jutland to Thyborøn; then in a southerly and easterly direction along the south coast of the Limfjord to Egesen-kloster Point; then in a southerly direction along the east coast of Jutland to the eastern terminus of the boundary of Denmark with the Federal Republic of Germany; then along the coasts of the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, and Poland, the west coast of the USSR, the coasts of Finland, Sweden, and Norway, and the north coast of the USSR to Khaborova; then across the western entry of the Strait of Yugorskiy Shar; then in a westerly and northerly direction along the coast of Vaigach Island; then across the western entry of the Strait of the Karskiye Vorota; then west and north along the coast of the south island of Novaya Zemlya; then across the western entry of the Strait of Matochkin Shar; then along the west coast of the north island of Novaya Zemlya to a point at 68°30' east longitude; then due north to the geographic North Pole.

This area also represents Statistical Area 27 (Northeast Atlantic Statistical Area) in the FAO International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishing Areas.

3 ICES STATISTICAL SUB-AREA I (commonly known as the Barents Sea)

The waters bounded by a line from the geographic North Pole along the meridian of 30°00' east longitude to 72°00' north latitude; then due west to 26°00' east longitude; then due south to the coast of Norway; then in an easterly direction along the coasts of Norway and the USSR to Khaborova; then across the western entry of the Strait of Yugorskiy Shar; then in a westerly and northerly direction along the coast of Vaigach Island; then across the western entry of the Strait of the Karskiye Vorota; then west and north along the coast of the south island of Novaya Zemlya; then across the western entry of the Strait of Matochkin Shar; then along the west coast of the north island of Novaya Zemlya to a point at 68°30' east longitude; then due north to the geographic North Pole.

4 ICES STATISTICAL SUB-AREA II (commonly known as the Norwegian Sea, Spitzbergen, and Bear Island)

The waters bounded by a line from the geographic North Pole along the meridian of 30°00' east longitude to 72°00' north latitude; then due west to 26°00' east longitude; then due south to the

coast of Norway; then in a westerly and southwesterly direction along the coast of Norway to 62°00' north latitude; then due west to 4°00' west longitude; then due north to 63°00' north latitude; then due west to 11°00' west longitude; then due north to the geographic North Pole.

4.1 ICES Statistical Division IIa (commonly known as the Norwegian Sea)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the coast of Norway at 62°00' north latitude; then due west to 4°00' west longitude; then due north to 63°00' north latitude; then due west to 11°00' west longitude; then due north to 73°30' north latitude; then due east to 30°00' east longitude; then due south to 72°00' north latitude; then due west to 26°00' east longitude; then due south to the coast of Norway; then in a westerly and southwesterly direction along the coast of Norway to the point of beginning.

4.2 ICES Statistical Division IIb (commonly known as Spitzbergen and Bear Island)

The waters bounded by a line from the geographic North Pole along the meridian of 30°00' east longitude to 73°30' north latitude; then due west to 11°00' west longitude; then due north to the geographic North Pole.

5 ICES STATISTICAL SUB-AREA III (commonly known as the Skagerrak, Kattegat, Sound, Belt Sea, and Baltic Sea, the Sound and Belt together known also as the Transition Area)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the coast of Norway at 7°00' east longitude; then due south to 57°30' north latitude; then due east to 8°00' east longitude; then due south to 57°00' north latitude; then due east to the coast of Denmark; then along the northwest and east coasts of Jutland to Hals; then across the eastern entrance of the Limfjord to Egensekloster Point; then in a southerly direction along the coast of Jutland to the eastern terminus of the boundary of Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany; then along the coasts of the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, and Poland, the west coast of the USSR, and the coasts of Finland, Sweden, and Norway to the point of beginning.

5.1 ICES Statistical Division IIIa (commonly known as the Skagerrak and Kattegat)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the coast of Norway at 7°00' east longitude; then due south to 57°30' north latitude; then due east to 8°00' east longitude; then due south to 57°00' north latitude; then due east to the coast of Denmark; then along the northwest and east coasts of Jutland to Hals; then across the eastern entrance of the Limfjord to Egensekloster Point; then in a southerly direction along the coast of Jutland to Hasenore Head; then across the Great Belt to Griben Point; then along the north coast of Zealand to Gilbjerg Head; then across the northern approaches of the Øresund to the Kullen on

the coast of Sweden; then in an easterly and northerly direction along the west coast of Sweden and the south coast of Norway to the point of beginning.

5.2 ICES Statistical Divisions IIb,c (commonly known as the Sound and Belt Sea or the Transition Area)

The waters bounded by a line from Hasenøre Head on the east coast of Jutland to Griben Point on the west coast of Zealand to Gilbjerg Head; then across the northern approaches of the Øresund to the Kullen on the coast of Sweden; then in a southerly direction along the coast of Sweden to Falsterbo Light; then across the southern entrance of the Øresund to Stevns Light; then along the southeast coast of Zealand; then across the eastern entrance of the Storstrøm Sound; then along the east coast of the island of Falster to Gedser; then to Darsser-Ort on the coast of the German Democratic Republic; then in a southwesterly direction along the coasts of the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany and the east coast of Jutland to the point of beginning.

5.2.1 ICES Statistical Sub-division 22 (commonly known as the Belt Sea)

The waters bounded by a line from Hasenøre Head (56°09' north latitude, 10°44' east longitude) on the east coast of Jutland to Griben Point (56°01' north latitude, 11°18' east longitude) on the west coast of Zealand; then along the west and south coasts of Zealand to a point at 12°00' east longitude; then due south to the island of Falster; then along the east coast of the island of Falster to Gedser Odde (54°34' north latitude, 11°58' east longitude); then due east to 12°00' east longitude; then due south to the coast of the German Democratic Republic; then in a southwesterly direction along the coasts of the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany and the east coast of Jutland to the point of beginning.

5.2.2 ICES Statistical Sub-division 23 (commonly known as the Sound)

The waters bounded by a line from Gilbjerg Head (56°08' north latitude, 12°18' east longitude) on the north coast of Zealand to Kullen (56°18' north latitude, 12°28' east longitude) on the coast of Sweden; then in a southerly direction along the coast of Sweden to the Falsterbo Light (55°23' north latitude, 12°50' east longitude); then through the southern entrance to the Sound to the Stevns Light (55°19' north latitude, 12°28' east longitude) on the coast of Zealand; then in a northerly direction along the east coast of Zealand to the point of beginning.

5.3 ICES Statistical Division IIId (commonly known as the Baltic Sea)

The waters of the Baltic Sea and its dependent gulfs, bights, and firths bounded to the west by a line from Falsterbo Light on the southwest coast of Sweden across the southern entrance of the

Øresund to Stevns Light; then along the southeast coast of Zealand; then across the eastern entrance of the Storstrøm Sound; then along the east coast of the island of Falster to Gedser; then to Darsser-Ort on the coast of the German Democratic Republic.

5.3.1 ICES Statistical Sub-division 24 (commonly known as the Baltic West of Bornholm)

The waters bounded by a line from the Stevns Light (55°19' north latitude, 12°28' east longitude) on the east coast of Zealand through the southern entrance to the Sound to the Falsterbo Light (55°23' north latitude, 12°50' east longitude) on the coast of Sweden; then along the south coast of Sweden to the Sandhammaren Light (55°24' north latitude, 14°12' east longitude); then to the Hammerodde Light (55°18' north latitude, 14°47' east longitude) on the north coast of Bornholm; then along the west and south coasts of Bornholm to a point at 15°00' east longitude; then due south to the coast of Poland; then in a westerly direction along the coasts of Poland and the German Democratic Republic to a point at 12°00' east longitude; then due north to a point at 54°34' north latitude, 12°00' east longitude; then due west to Gedser Odde (54°34' north latitude, 11°58' east longitude); then along the east and north coasts of the island of Falster to a point at 12°00' east longitude; then due north to the south coast of Zealand; then in a westerly and northerly direction along the west coast of Zealand to the point of beginning.

5.3.2 ICES Statistical Sub-division 25 (commonly known as the Southern Central Baltic - West)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the east coast of Sweden at 56°30' north latitude; then due east to the west coast of the island of Öland; then, after passing south of the island of Öland to a point on the east coast at 56°30' north latitude, due east to 18°00' east longitude; then due south to the coast of Poland; then in a westerly direction along the coast of Poland to a point at 15°00' east longitude; then due north to the island of Bornholm; then along the south and west coasts of Bornholm to the Hammerodde Light (55°18' north latitude, 14°47' east longitude); then to the Sandhammaren Light (55°24' north latitude, 14°12' east longitude) on the south coast of Sweden; then in a northerly direction along the east coast of Sweden to the point of beginning.

5.3.3 ICES Statistical Sub-division 26 (commonly known as the Southern Central Baltic - East)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point at 56°30' north latitude, 18°00' east longitude; then due east to the west coast of the USSR; then in a southerly direction along the coasts of the USSR and Poland to a point on the Polish coast at 18°00' east longitude; then due north to the point of beginning.

5.3.4 ICES Statistical Sub-division 27 (commonly known as West of Gotland)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the east mainland coast of Sweden at 59°41' north latitude, 19°00' east longitude; then due south to the north coast of the island of Gotland; then in a southerly direction along the west coast of Gotland to a point at 57°00' north latitude; then due west to 18°00' east longitude; then due south to 56°30' north latitude; then due west to the east coast of the island of Öland; then, after passing south of the island of Öland, to a point on its west coast at 56°30' north latitude; then due west to the coast of Sweden; then in a northerly direction along the east coast of Sweden to the point of beginning.

5.3.5 ICES Statistical Sub-division 28 (commonly known as East of Gotland or Gulf of Riga)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point at 58°30' north latitude, 19°00' east longitude; then due east to the west coast of the island of Saaremaa; then, after passing north of the island of Saaremaa, to a point on its east coast at 58°30' north latitude; then due east to the coast of the USSR; then in a southerly direction along the west coast of the USSR to a point at 56°30' north latitude; then due west to 18°00' east longitude; then due north to 57°00' north latitude; then due east to the west coast of the island of Gotland; then in a northerly direction to a point on the north coast of Gotland at 19°00' east longitude; then due north to the point of beginning.

5.3.6 ICES Statistical Sub-division 29 (commonly known as the Archipelago Sea)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the east mainland coast of Sweden at 60°30' north latitude; then due east to the mainland coast of Finland; then in a southerly direction along the west and south coasts of Finland to a point on the south mainland coast at 23°00' east longitude; then due south to 59°00' north latitude; then due east to the mainland coast of the USSR; then in a southerly direction along the west coast of the USSR to a point at 58°30' north latitude; then due west to the east coast of the island of Saaremaa; then, after passing north of the island of Saaremaa, to a point on its west coast at 58°30' north latitude; then due west to 19°00' east longitude; then due north to a point on the east mainland coast of Sweden at 59°41' north latitude; then in a northerly direction along the east coast of Sweden to the point of beginning.

5.3.7 ICES Statistical Sub-division 30 (commonly known as the Southern Bothnian Bay)

The waters bounded by a line beginning from a point on the east coast of Sweden at 63°30' north latitude; then due east to the mainland coast of Finland; then in a southerly direction along the coast of Finland to a point at 60°30' north latitude; then due west to the mainland coast of Sweden; then in a northerly direction along the east coast of Sweden to the point of beginning.

5.3.8 ICES Statistical Sub-division 31 (commonly known as the Northern Bothnian Bay)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the east coast of Sweden at 63°30' north latitude; then, after passing north of the Gulf of Bothnia, to a point on the west mainland coast of Finland at 63°30' north latitude; then due west to the point of beginning.

5.3.9 ICES Statistical Sub-division 32 (commonly known as the Gulf of Finland)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the south coast of Finland at 23°00' east longitude; then, after passing east of the Gulf of Finland, to a point on the west coast of the USSR at 59°00' north latitude; then due west to 23°00' east longitude; then due north to the point of beginning.

6 ICES STATISTICAL SUB-AREA IV (commonly known as the North Sea)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the coast of Norway at 62°00' north latitude; then due west to 4°00' west longitude; then due south to the coast of Scotland; then in an easterly and southerly direction along the coasts of Scotland and England to a point at 51°00' north latitude; then due east to the coast of France; then in a northeasterly direction along the coasts of France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and the Federal Republic of Germany to the western terminus of its boundary with Denmark; then along the west coast of Jutland to Thyborøn; then in a southerly and easterly direction along the south coast of the Limfjord to Egensekloster Point; then across the eastern entrance of the Limfjord to Hals; then in a westerly direction along the north coast of the Limfjord to the southernmost point of Agger Tange; then in a northerly direction along the west coast of Jutland to a point at 57°00' north latitude; then due west to 8°00' east latitude; then due north to 57°30' north latitude; then due west to 7°00' east longitude; then due north to the coast of Norway; then in a northwesterly direction along the coast of Norway to the point of beginning.

6.1 ICES Statistical Division IVa (commonly known as the Northern North Sea)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the coast of Norway at 62°00' north latitude; then due west to 4°00' west longitude; then due south to the coast of Scotland; then in an easterly and southerly direction along the coast of Scotland to a point at 57°30' north latitude; then due east to 7°00' east longitude; then due north to the coast of Norway; then in a northwesterly direction along the coast of Norway to the point of beginning.

6.2 ICES Statistical Division IVb (commonly known as the Central North Sea)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the west coast of Denmark at 57°00' north latitude; then due west to 8°00' east longitude; then due north to 57°30' north latitude; then due west to the coast of Scotland; then in a southerly direction along the coasts of Scotland and England to a point at 53°30' north latitude; then due east to the coast of the Federal Republic of Germany; then in a northeasterly direction along the coast of Jutland to Thyborøn; then in a southerly and easterly direction along the south coast of the Limfjord to Egensekloster Point; then across the eastern entrance of the Limfjord to Hals; then in a westerly direction along the north coast of the Limfjord to the southernmost point of Agger Tange; then in a northerly direction along the west coast of Jutland to the point of beginning.

6.3 ICES Statistical Division IVc (commonly known as the Southern North Sea)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the west coast of the Federal Republic of Germany at 53°30' north latitude; then due west to the coast of England; then in a southerly direction to a point at 51°00' north latitude; then due east to the coast of France; then in a northeasterly direction along the coasts of France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and the Federal Republic of Germany to the point of beginning.

7 ICES STATISTICAL SUB-AREA V (commonly known as the Iceland and Faroes Grounds)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point at 68°00' north latitude, 11°00' west longitude; then due west to 27°00' west longitude; then due south to 62°00' north latitude; then due east to 15°00' west longitude; then due south to 60°00' north latitude; then due east to 5°00' west longitude; then due north to 60°30' north latitude; then due east to 4°00' west longitude; then due north to 63°00' north latitude, then due west to 11°00' west longitude; then due north to the point of beginning.

7.1 ICES Statistical Division Va (commonly known as the Iceland Grounds)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point at 68°00' north latitude, 11°00' west longitude; then due west to 27°00' west longitude; then due south to 62°00' north latitude; then due east to 15°00' west longitude; then due north to 63°00' north latitude; then due east to 11°00' west longitude; then due north to the point of beginning.

7.2 ICES Statistical Division Vb (commonly known as the Faroes Grounds)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point at 63°00' north latitude, 4°00' west longitude; then due west to 15°00' west longitude; then due south to 60°00' north latitude; then due east to

5°00' west longitude; then due north to 60°30' north latitude; then due east to 4°00' west longitude; then due north to the point of beginning.

7.2.1 ICES Statistical Sub-division Vb1 (commonly known as the Faroe Plateau)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point at 63°00' north latitude, 4°00' west longitude; then due west to 15°00' west longitude; then due south to 60°00' north latitude; then due east to 10°00' west longitude; then due north to 61°30' north latitude; then due east to 8°00' west longitude; then along a rhumb line to a point at 6°15' north latitude, 7°30' west longitude; then due south to 60°30' north latitude; then due west to 8°00' west longitude; then due south to 60°00' north latitude; then due east to 5°00' west longitude; then due north to 60°30' north latitude; then due east to 4°00' west longitude; then due north to the point of beginning.

7.2.2 ICES Statistical Sub-division Vb2 (commonly known as the Faroe Bank)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point at 60°00' north latitude, 10°00' west longitude; then due north to 61°30' north latitude; then due east to 8°00' west longitude; then along a rhumb line to a point at 6°15' north latitude, 7°30' west longitude; then due south to 60°30' north latitude; then due west to 8°00' west longitude; then due south to 60°00' north latitude; then due west to the point of beginning.

8 ICES STATISTICAL SUB-AREA VI (commonly known as Rockall, North-west Coast of Scotland and North Ireland, the Northwest Coast of Scotland and North Ireland also known as the West of Scotland)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the north coast of Scotland at 4°00' west longitude; then due north to 60°30' north latitude; then due west to 5°00' west longitude; then due south to 60°00' north latitude; then due west to 18°00' west longitude; then due south to 54°30' north latitude; then due east to the coast of the Republic of Ireland; then in a northerly and easterly direction along the coasts of the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland to a point on the east coast of Northern Ireland at 55°00' north latitude; then due east to the coast of Scotland; then in a northerly direction along the west coast of Scotland to the point of beginning.

8.1 ICES Statistical Division VIa (commonly known as the North-west Coast of Scotland and North Ireland or as the West of Scotland)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the north coast of Scotland in 4°00' west longitude; then due north to 60°30' north latitude; thence due west to 5°00' west longitude; then due south to 60°00' north latitude; then due west to 12°00' west longitude; then due south to 54°30' north latitude; then due east

to the coast of the Republic of Ireland; then in a northerly and easterly direction along the coasts of the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland to a point on the east coast of Northern Ireland at 55°00' north latitude; then due east to the coast of Scotland; then in a northerly direction along the west coast of Scotland to the point of beginning.

8.2 ICES Statistical Division VIb (commonly known as Rockall)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point at 60°00' north latitude, 12°00' west longitude; then due west to 18°00' west longitude; then due south to 54°30' north latitude; then due east to 12°00' west longitude; then due north to the point of beginning.

9 ICES STATISTICAL SUB-AREA VII (commonly known as the Irish Sea, West of Ireland, Porcupine Bank, Eastern and Western English Channel, Bristol Channel, Celtic Sea North and South, and Southwest of Ireland - East and West)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the west coast of the Republic of Ireland at 54°30' north latitude; then due west to 18°00' west longitude; then due south to 48°00' north latitude; then due east to the coast of France; then in a northerly and northeasterly direction along the coast of France to a point at 51°00' north latitude; then due west to the southeast coast of England; then in a westerly and northerly direction along the coasts of England, Wales, and Scotland to a point on the west coast of Scotland at 55°00' north latitude; then due west to the coast of Northern Ireland; then in a northerly and westerly direction along the coasts of Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland to the point of beginning.

9.1 ICES Statistical Division VIIa (commonly known as the Irish Sea)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the west coast of Scotland at 55°00' north latitude; then due west to the coast of Northern Ireland; then in a southerly direction along the coasts of Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland to a point on the southeast coast of the Republic of Ireland at 52°00' north latitude; then due east to the coast of Wales; then in a northeasterly and northerly direction along the coasts of Wales, England, and Scotland to the point of beginning.

9.2 ICES Statistical Division VIIb (commonly known as West of Ireland)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the west coast of the Republic of Ireland at 54°30' north latitude; then due west to 12°00' west longitude; then due south to 52°30' north latitude; then due east to the coast of the Republic of Ireland; then in a northerly direction along the west coast of the Republic of Ireland to the point of beginning.

9.3 ICES Statistical Division VIIf (commonly known as Porcupine Bank)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point at 54°30' north latitude, 12°00' west longitude; then due west to 18°00' west longitude; then due south to 52°30' north latitude; then due east to 12°00' west longitude; then due north to the point of beginning.

9.4 ICES Statistical Division VIId (commonly known as the Eastern English Channel)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the west coast of France at 51°00' north latitude; then due west to the coast of England; then in a westerly direction along the south coast of England to 2°00' west longitude; then south to the coast of France at Cape de la Hague; then in a northeasterly direction along the coast of France to the point of beginning.

9.5 ICES Statistical Division VIIf (commonly known as the Western English Channel)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the south coast of England at 2°00' west longitude; then in a southerly and westerly direction along the coast of England to a point on the southwest coast at 50°00' north latitude; then due west to 7°00' west longitude; then due south to 49°30' north latitude; then due east to 5°00' west longitude; then due south to 48°00' north latitude, then due east to the coast of France; then in a northerly and northeasterly direction along the coast of France to Cape de la Hague; then due north to the point of beginning.

9.6 ICES Statistical Division VIIf (commonly known as the Bristol Channel)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the south coast of Wales at 5°00' west longitude; then due south to 51°00' north latitude; then due west to 6°00' west longitude; then due south to 50°30' north latitude; then due west to 7°00' west longitude; then due south to 50°00' north latitude; then due east to the coast of England; then along the southwest coast of England and the south coast of Wales to the point of beginning.

9.7 ICES Statistical Division VIIg (commonly known as the Celtic Sea North)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the west coast of Wales at 52°00' north latitude; then due west to the southeast coast of the Republic of Ireland; then in a southwesterly direction along the coast of the Republic of Ireland to a point at 9°00' west longitude; then due south to 50°00' north latitude; then due east to 7°00' west longitude; then due north to 50°30' north latitude; then due east to 6°00' west longitude; then due north to 51°00' north latitude; then due east to 5°00' west longitude; then due north to the south coast of Wales; then in a northwesterly direction along the coast of Wales to the point of beginning.

9.8 ICES Statistical Division VIIh (commonly known as the Celtic Sea South)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point at 50°00' north latitude, 7°00' west longitude; then due west to 9°00' west longitude; then due south to 48°00' north latitude; then due east to 5°00' west longitude; then due north to 49°30' north latitude; then due west to 7°00' west longitude; then due north to the point of beginning.

9.9 ICES Statistical Division VIIi (commonly known as Southwest of Ireland - East)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the west coast of the Republic of Ireland at 52°30' north latitude; then due west to 12°00' west longitude; then due south to 48°00' north latitude; then due east to 9°00' west longitude; then due north to the south coast of the Republic of Ireland; then in a northerly direction along the coast of the Republic of Ireland to the point of beginning.

9.10 ICES Statistical Division VIIk (commonly known as Southwest of Ireland - West)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point at 52°30' north latitude, 12°00' west longitude; then due west to 18°00' west longitude; then due south to 48°00' north latitude; then due east to 12°00' west longitude; then due north to the point of beginning.

10 ICES STATISTICAL SUB-AREA VIII (commonly known as the Bay of Biscay)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the west coast of France at 48°00' north latitude; then due west to 18°00' west longitude; then due south to 43°00' north latitude; then due east to the west coast of Spain; then in a northerly direction along the coasts of Spain and France to the point of beginning.

10.1 ICES Statistical Division VIIIA (commonly known as the Bay of Biscay - North)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the west coast of France at 48°00' north latitude; then due west to 8°00' west longitude; then due south to 47°30' north latitude; then due east to 6°00' west longitude; then due south to 47°00' north latitude; then due east to 5°00' west longitude; then due south to 46°00' north latitude; then due east to the coast of France; then in a northwesterly direction along the coast of France to the point of beginning.

10.2 ICES Statistical Division VIIIB (commonly known as the Bay of Biscay - Central)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the west coast of France at 46°00' north latitude; then due west to 4°00'

west longitude; then due south to 45°30' north latitude; then due east to 3°00' west longitude; then due south to 44°30' north latitude; then due east to 2°00' west longitude; then due south to the north coast of Spain; then along the north coast of Spain and the west coast of France to the point of beginning.

10.3 ICES Statistical Division VIIIc (commonly known as the Bay of Biscay - South)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the north coast of Spain at 2°00' west longitude; then due north to 44°30' north latitude; then due west to 11°00' west longitude; then due south to 43°00' north latitude; then due east to the west coast of Spain; then in a northerly and easterly direction along the coast of Spain to the point of beginning.

10.4 ICES Statistical Division VIIIId (commonly known as the Bay of Biscay - Offshore)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point at 48°00' north latitude, 8°00' west longitude; then due west to 11°00' west longitude; then due south to 44°30' north latitude; then due east to 3°00' west longitude; then due north to 45°30' north latitude; then due west to 4°00' west longitude; then due north to 46°00' north latitude; then due west to 5°00' west longitude; then due north to 47°00' north latitude; then due west to 6°00' west longitude; then due north to 47°30' north latitude; then due west to 8°00' west longitude; then due north to the point of beginning.

10.5 ICES Statistical Division VIIIE (commonly known as West of Bay of Biscay)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point at 48°00' north latitude, 11°00' west longitude; then due west to 18°00' west longitude; then due south to 43°00' north latitude; then due east to 11°00' west longitude; then due north to the point of beginning.

11 ICES STATISTICAL SUB-AREA IX (commonly known as Portuguese Waters)

The waters bounded by a line beginning on the northwest coast of Spain at 43°00' north latitude; then due west to 18°00' west longitude; then due south to 36°00' north latitude; then due east to a point on the south coast of Spain (Punta Marroqui isthmus) at 5°36' west longitude; then in a northwesterly direction along the southwest coast of Spain, the coast of Portugal, and the northwest coast of Spain to the point of beginning.

11.1 ICES Statistical Division IXa (commonly known as Portuguese Waters - East)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the northwest coast of Spain at 43°00' north latitude; then due west to 11°00' west longitude; then due south to 36°00' north latitude; then due east to a point on the south coast of Spain (Punta Mar-

roqui isthmus) at 5°36' west longitude; then in a northwesterly direction along the southwest coast of Spain, the coast of Portugal, and the northwest coast of Spain to the point of beginning.

11.2 ICES Statistical Division IXb (commonly known as Portuguese Waters - West)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point at 43°00' north latitude, 11°00' west longitude; then due west to 18°00' west longitude; then due south to 36°00' north latitude; then due east to 11°00' west longitude; then due north to the point of beginning.

12 ICES STATISTICAL SUB-AREA X (commonly known as the Azores Grounds)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point at 48°00' north latitude, 18°00' west longitude; then due west to 42°00' west longitude; then due south to 36°00' north latitude; then due east to 18°00' west longitude; then due north to the point of beginning.

13 ICES STATISTICAL SUB-AREA XII (commonly known as North of Azores)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point at 62°00' north latitude, 15°00' west longitude; then due west to 27°00' west longitude; then due south to 59°00' north latitude; then due west to 42°00' west longitude; then due south to 48°00' north latitude; then due east to 18°00' west longitude; then due north to 60°00' north latitude; then due east to 15°00' west longitude; then due north to the point of beginning.

14 ICES STATISTICAL SUB-AREA XIV (commonly known as East Greenland)

The waters bounded by a line from the geographic North Pole along the meridian of 40°00' west longitude to the north coast of Greenland; then in an easterly and southerly direction along the coast of Greenland to a point at 44°00' west longitude; then due south to 59°00' north latitude; then due east to 27°00' west longitude; then due north to 68°00' north latitude; then due east to 11°00' west longitude; then due north to the geographic North Pole.

14.1 ICES Statistical Division XIVa (commonly known as North-East Greenland)

The waters bounded by a line from the geographic North Pole along the meridian of 40°00' west longitude to the north coast of Greenland; then in an easterly and southerly direction along the coast of Greenland to a point at Cape Savary at 68°30' north latitude; then due south along the meridian of 27°00' west longitude to 68°00' north latitude; then due east to 11°00' west longitude; then due north to the geographic North Pole.

14.2 ICES Statistical Division XIVb (commonly known as South-East Greenland)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the south coast of Greenland at 44°00' west longitude; then due south to 59°00' north latitude; then due east to 27°00' west longitude; then due north to a point at Cape Savary at 68°30' north latitude; then in a southwesterly direction along the coast of Greenland to the point of beginning.

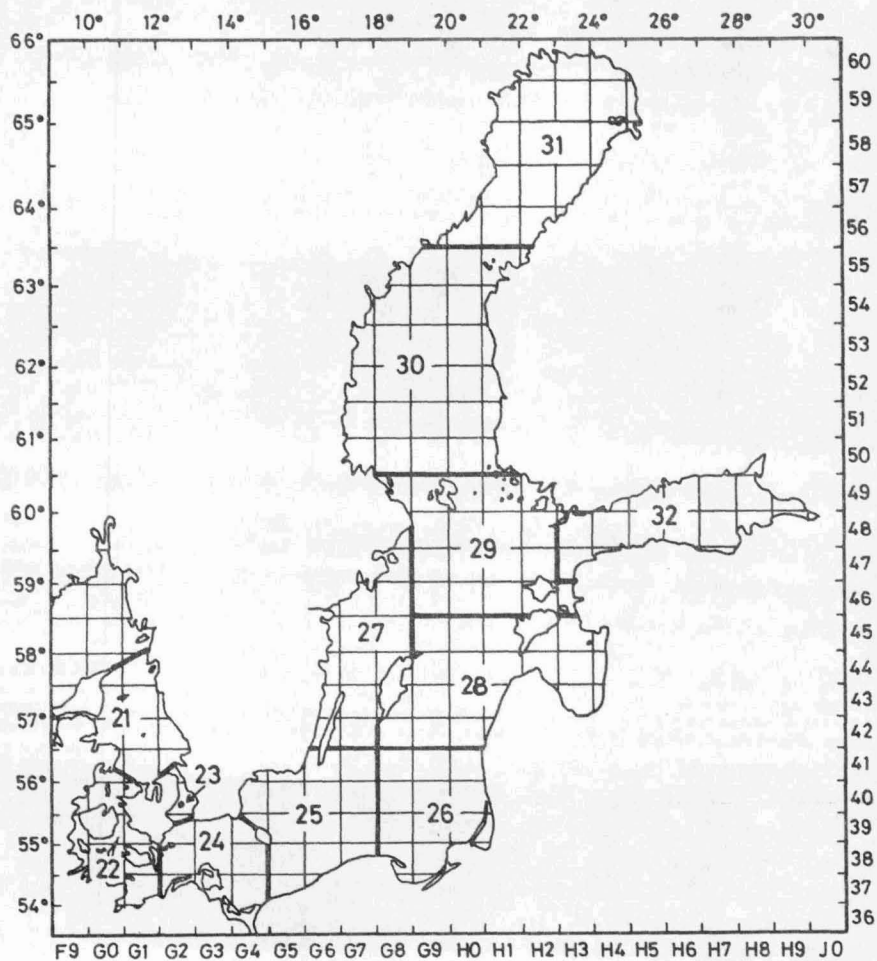


Figure 2 Chart of sub-divisions in the Sound, Belt Sea, and Baltic Sea.