

SAILING DIRECTIONS CORRECTIONS

PUB 193 **8 Ed 2000** **LAST NM 19/03**

Page 23—Lines 19 to 49/L; read:

An inner passage, available to small vessels with local knowledge, leads between the mainland coast and the archipelago of off-lying islands and islets, which is known as Skjaergarden. The passage from Arendal to Lyngor (58°38'N., 9°09'E.) is generally quite deep and sheltered, except in the area of Flostaoya (58°51'N., 9°36'E.), where the route is more exposed. From Lyngor to Langesundsfjorden, the inner passage is exposed for considerable stretches, except in the area of Jomfruland (58°51'N., 9°36'E.).

Regulations.—Entry of foreign commercial vessels into the inner (internal) waters of Norway is restricted and certain regulations and procedures apply. For further details, see Pub. 140, Sailing Directions (Planning Guide) North Atlantic Ocean, Baltic Sea, North Sea, and the Mediterranean Sea.

Special recommendations, concerning routes, apply to tankers of 40,000 dwt and over navigating along the coast (see paragraph 1.1).

Directions.—From a position located about 4 miles ESE of Torungen Light (58°24'N., 8°48'E.), in the approaches to Arendal, the coastal route leads NE for 20 miles to a position about 6 miles ESE of Lyngor (58°38'N., 9°09'E.). It passes outside the 200m curve and clear of all dangers. The route then continues NE for 20 miles to a position located 7 miles SW of Tvistein Light (58°56'N., 9°56'E.). It passes outside the 100m curve and clear of all dangers.

An inner passage, available to coasters and small craft, leads between the mainland coast and the archipelago of off-lying islands and islets. However, local knowledge and local large-scale charts are required for navigation along this route.

Caution.—An extensive aerial target firing area lies off much of the coast and extends seaward from the approaches to Langesundsfjorden. In addition, several coastal artillery firing areas are located in the immediate approaches to Langesundsfjorden. Warnings are disseminated by local notice to mariners and coastal radio stations.

Certain areas within the Sorlandet Maritime Defense District are prohibited to navigation. These areas generally lie within 50m of the shore around Hisoy (58°26'N., 8°46'E.), in the approach to Arendal. However, details of the limits should be obtained locally. Photography is also prohibited. For further details, see Pub. 140, Sailing Directions (Planning Guide) North Atlantic Ocean, Baltic Sea, North Sea, and the Mediterranean Sea.

The outer dangers lying along this part of the coast are steep-to and vessels should keep well clear of them in thick weather.

Vessels are advised to stay well clear of the coast during onshore winds which are often accompanied by fog or mist. These winds influence the current and often cause a strong set toward the land.

Approaches to Arendal

2.2 Torungen Light (58°23.9'N., 8°47.5'E.), equipped

with a racon, is shown from a prominent tower, 34m high, standing on Ytre Torungen, an islet lying in the outer approach to Arendal.

Heksebaen, with a depth of 5.5m, lies about 0.8 mile S of Torungen Light. This shoal patch is the outermost of a group of islets, rocks, and shoals which extend SSW from Ytre Torungen.

A detached rocky shoal, with a depth of 19m, lies about 0.5 mile ESE of Torungen Light and another rocky shoal, with a depth of 19m, lies 0.3 mile NNE of it. These shoals form the outermost dangers lying E of Ytre Torungen.

Lille Torungen Light (58°24.6'N., 8°47.6'E.) is shown from a structure standing on the SE end of Indre Torungen, an islet lying 0.8 mile N of Torungen Light. A conspicuous disused lighthouse, 29m high, is situated in the middle of this islet.

Hagasgrunnen, a shoal patch with a depth of 7.3m, lies about 0.4 mile SE of Lille Torungen Light. Makrelbaen, a detached shoal bank, lies centered 0.5 mile E of Lille Torungen Light. It has depths of 5.8 to 11.9m and is marked by a buoy. Lordsbaen, with a least depth of 7m, is an isolated rocky shoal lying about 0.4 mile ENE of Lille Torungen Light. These shoals form the outermost dangers lying E of Indre Torungen.

Detached rocky shoals, with depths of 2m and 5.7m, lie about 0.2 mile and 0.4 mile, respectively, SSW of Lille Torungen Light and are marked by perches.

Merdoys Light (58°25.5'N., 8°47.6'E.) is shown from a structure standing on the W extremity of an island of the same name lying 0.8 mile NNE of Lille Torungen Light.

Kankene, a group of shallow shoals, lies centered 0.4 mile SSE of Merdoys Light and is marked by a buoy on its SW side.

Sandvikodden Light (58°26'N., 8°47'E.), located 0.8 mile NNW of Merdoys Light, is shown from a structure standing on the W entrance point Galtesundet.

Directions.—**Galtesundet** (58°26'N., 8°47'E.) forms the main entrance channel leading to Arendal. This passage separates the island of Hisoy (58°26'N., 8°46'E.) from the W end of the large island of Tromoy. It is approached from SE of Torungen Light. Vessels should proceed NW in the white sector of Lille Torungen Light and pass close NE of Hagasgrunnen shoal. When about 0.4 mile from the light, they should steer NNW toward the range formed by Merdoys Light and Sandvikodden Light. After passing ENE of Indre Torungen, vessels should then continue to adjust their course NW and N in order to pass through Galtesundet.

A secondary entrance channel leads through Tromoy-sundet (58°30'N., 8°53'E.), a sound about 8 miles long lying between the mainland and the N side of Tromoy. The main seaward approach to this sound is from ENE in the vicinity of Bondon Light (58°31'N., 8°59'E.).

Tromoybrua (58°28'N., 8°49'E.), a suspension bridge, spans Tromoy-sundet about 1.7 miles E of Arendal and has a vertical clearance of 37m over a width of 100m.

Caution.—Several submarine cables, which may best be seen on the chart, extend seaward from the vicinity of Indre Torungen.

(BA NP 56; Nor 2B)

20/03

Page 23—Lines 1 to 8/R; strike out.
(NIMA)

20/03

Page 30—Lines 9 to 54/L; read:

2.16 Between Risør and Langesundsfjorden, about 25 miles NE, the mainland is somewhat exposed to the open sea. The coast is indented by two rather extensive inlets which trend through a hilly but generally level terrain. These inlets, which are fairly deep throughout, are fronted by numerous off-lying islands, rocks, and shoals.

Jomfruland (58°51'N., 9°36'E.), lying about midway along this section of the coast, is about 4 miles long and one of the outermost islands. Although low and mostly flat, this island is very distinctive.

A main light is shown from a prominent tower, 31m high, standing 1.5 miles SSW of the N extremity of the island and a conspicuous radio mast, 100m high, is situated 0.5 mile NNE of it.

Djupodden Light is shown from a structure standing near the middle of the island. A conspicuous beacon, 12m high, is situated near the SW end of the island, 1.4 miles SSW of this light.

Knubbehausen Light (58°48.8'N., 9°29.2'E.), equipped with a racon, is shown from a column, 12m high, standing on a rock, 4.7 miles SW of Jomfruland Light. Numerous dangers extend SW and NE of this light.

Stromtangen Light (58°50.1'N., 9°28.4'E.) is shown from a building with a tower on the side, 9m high, standing on the mainland, 1.4 miles NNW of Knubbehausen Light.

A mass of islands, islets, and rocky shoals lies between the mainland coast and the W side of Jomfruland. Several channels, available to coasters and small craft, lead through this mass and form part of the inner passage. However, local knowledge and local large-scale charts are required for navigation within this area.

Channels branching from the inner passage route in this area lead to several small harbors, anchorages, and marinas. The main anchorages and harbors lying within this archipelago include Portør (58°48'N., 9°26'E.), Eidskilen (58°50'N., 9°19'E.), Kjolebrunnkilen (58°50'N., 9°17'E.), Kil (58°52'N., 9°19'E.), Skatoy (58°51'N., 9°30'E.), Korset (58°50'N., 9°31'E.), Asvika (58°51'N., 9°29'E.), Lokstadbukta (58°51'N., 9°34'E.), and Hovedgard (58°52'N., 9°36'E.).

2.17 Straholmen (58°54'N., 9°39'E.), a low and flat island, lies 1.2 miles NE of the N extremity of Jomfruland and is surrounded by rocks and shallow reefs. Mostein, a whitish-colored conical rock, lies 0.2 mile SE of the S end of this island and is conspicuous from seaward.

Jomfrulandsgapet, a shallow passage, leads between the N end of Jomfruland and Straholmen. The sea breaks across this channel during bad weather.

Svea, a detached shoal bank, lies 1.3 miles S of the S end of Straholmen. It has a least depth of 5m and is marked at the N end by a buoy. Rislebaen, a shoal bank, lies centered about 1 mile ESE of the S end of Straholmen and has a least depth of 4m. These two shoals form the outermost dangers in this vicinity.

Steingrunnen (58°56'N., 9°44'E.), an extensive shoal area, lies about 2.7 miles NE of the N end of Straholmen. It has depths of less than 10m and is marked by a lighted buoy.

Ranheusen (58°56'N., 9°44'E.), a rocky shoal, lies about 0.5 mile NNW of Steingrunnen. It has a least depth of 2m and is marked by buoys. Sasteinsbaen, a shoal bank with a least depth of 13m, lies about 1 mile N of Ranheusen.

These shoals lie at the NE end of a chain of islets and rocks, which extends NE for about 3 miles from the N end of Straholmen, and form the outermost dangers along this part of the coast.

Numerous islets, rocks, and shoals lie between this outer chain and the mainland coast. Several winding and narrow channels, approached from N of Ranheusen, lead from seaward through this archipelago to a number of anchorages and small loading places. These passages are available to small vessels with local knowledge. Access to Kragero can be gained via a passage leading through Eksefjorden, Langarsund, and Kjøpmannsfjorden.

Ice occurs in much of these inner waters from January to March, or in severe winters to the end of April, and closes most of the channels. The main anchorages and harbors include Barmskilen (58°56'N., 9°29'E.), Fossing (58°56'N., 9°28'E.), Vagoyfjorden (58°56'N., 9°34'E.), Havsundhamn (58°56'N., 9°37'E.), and Bjornoybukta (58°58'N., 9°39'E.).

(BA NP 56; Nor 2B)

20/03

Page 30—Line 55/R; insert after:

Directions.—The main approach to the harbor from seaward is from SE through Stanggapet (58°48.8'N., 9°29.4'E.). The entrance to the channel is reported to be marked by a lighted buoy moored about 1 mile SE of Knubbehausen Light. The narrow fairway leads through the off-lying dangers and continues NNW and NW between the mainland coast and the islands and islets lying W of Jomfruland. Local knowledge is required.

(Nor 2B)

20/03