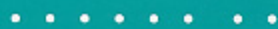


ISBN 0-9698420-8-2
ISSN 1198-273X

NORTH PACIFIC MARINE SCIENCE ORGANIZATION

**PICES SCIENTIFIC
REPORT No. 8 1998**

**Multilingual Nomenclature of
Place and Oceanographic Names
in the Region of the Okhotsk Sea**



PICES

**PICES Scientific Report No. 8
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**MULTILINGUAL NOMENCLATURE OF
PLACE AND OCEANOGRAPHIC NAMES IN
THE REGION OF THE OKHOTSK SEA**

Report of the Physical Oceanography and Climate Committee

Reprint from a MIRC Science Report

Edited by Yutaka Nagata and Vyacheslav B. Lobanov

May 1998

Secretariat / Publisher

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PREFACE

Place names are lasting indicators of human culture. There are many examples of long-vanished civilizations and languages preserved in modern toponymy. Places are of course given names by people who inhabit them, but they are also named by those who visit them. It is thus not rare to find different names used for the same place in different languages. Long-lasting differences sometimes harbour deep historical cleavages and smouldering jurisdictional disputes - for example, one half of the world speaks of the *Islas Malvinas*, the other of the *Falkland Islands*.

Scientists need not attempt to determine what the "correct" name of a place should be and who should claim jurisdiction to it. They need only to be clear as which names are equivalent so as to eliminate ambiguity in their discourse.

One area where some confusion still reigned until recently was the *Sea of Okhotsk*, where Russian and Japanese names vied for broader recognition and where equivalencies and proper transliterations in other languages were either ambiguous, or at least, non-standardized. One of the recommendations of a workshop sponsored by the North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES) in Vladivostok in June 1995 was that PICES should "take the initiative to prepare for publication a complete list of nomenclature of bays, straits, currents in all the languages of PICES member countries."

In practice, what was required was a Russian-Japanese list of equivalencies and a recommended English version. The Science Board of PICES charged the Physical Oceanography and Climate Committee to carry on the task. What follows is the result of this initiative.

We must thank Y. Nagata and V.B. Lobanov, who both championed

this initiative from the very beginning and participated actively in its implementation. They struggled with variances in transliteration and spurious grammatical forms to end up with a rational and reasonable solution which will be a valuable guide to geographers and oceanographers interested in the Sea of Okhotsk, its shores and its physiographic features.

The "Multilingual Nomenclature.... of the Okhotsk Sea" is a good example of the mutually beneficial collaboration that PICES encourages among member countries. Thanks are also due to Y. Nagata for arranging its publication through the auspices of the Marine Information Research Center.

Paul H. LeBlond

Chair, Physical Oceanography and Climate Committee of PICES

1. Introduction

The multilingual problem of place and oceanographic names often occurs in the region of the Okhotsk Sea, especially in Southern Sakhalin (Minami Karafuto) and in the Kuril Islands (Chishima Islands) areas, due to historical reasons. Confusion and misunderstanding may arise when we read scientific papers or documents on these regions. On receiving the recommendation from the PICES Workshop on the Okhotsk Sea and Adjacent Areas, held in Vladivostok on June 19-24, 1995 (PICES Annual Report, 1995), the Science Committee on Physical Oceanography and Climate (POC) of PICES has decided to prepare a multilingual nomenclature list of place and oceanographic names in that region at the PICES 4th Annual Meeting, and asked us (Yutaka Nagata and Vyacheslav B. Lobanov) to make a draft manuscript. We proposed a format of the list and items to be included for the POC Meeting in the 5th PICES Annual Meeting. POC accepted these and again asked us to complete the draft of the nomenclature list by the time of the 6th Annual Meeting (October 1997).

Fortunately, in these regions, we need to consider only two languages, Russian and Japanese, and their translations into

English. There are many sources of confusion:

- 1) The same place may be described in quite different ways between Japanese and Russian.
- 2) Many names come from the native language of the Ainus, and it appears that various methods have been used for conversions into Japanese and/or Russian.
- 3) Many of these names were written by using Chinese characters sometimes in very curious way in Japan, and later the names were pronounced in the most common reading of those Chinese characters.
- 4) There are several ways to describe Japanese words with Roman characters; the Hepburn (standard) method, the Japanese method, the method instructed by Japanese government and so on.
- 5) There are several ways to place Russian geographic names on English maps used by various map-makers, and no single standard rule is found.

We have no intention to set up the standard, but to show the list of correspondence among the names which appear frequently in documents, for the convenience of researchers in this area. In Sections 3 and 4, we shall review why and how the multilingual problem arises in the regions under consideration. As it is almost impossible to list up all variations for names, the methods and

rules applied in this report will also be explained in Sections 3 and 4.

The area under consideration is separated into several sub-areas for convenience. In Section 5, we shall show the nomenclature lists for the sub-regions where both Russian and Japanese languages need to be considered;

- 1) General names of seas, basins, oceanic currents and so on, (Some of the names of banks, trenches and other topographic names in the off-shore regions are given here),
- 2) the Kuril Islands region and
- 3) the southern Sakhalin region.

The lists for Hokkaido, Japan are given in Section 5, where we shall consider only Japanese names and their translations into English. Then, in Section 6, the lists for the northern Sakhalin, the western and northern coasts of the Okhotsk Sea, and Kamchatka, where we consider Russian names and their translations into English.

Details of information sources used in this report will not be discussed here, and no reference given. However, they will be briefly explained in the next section (Section 2).

2. Materials used

We started this work by checking the book "East Coast of Siberia Pilot" (in Japanese, book number 201) published by Hydrographic Department of Japan Maritime Safety Agency. Then, we checked several bathymetric charts and atlases (English edition) published both in Japan, USA, Canada, and Russia. Descriptions, especially names of town, islands, straits etc., in these publications are often different from one another, and usually we could not find any standard names. So, we tried to find rules which are applied in the translation process from Japanese and Russian into English by checking various documents in the Mie University Library and in the Libraries of the Pacific Oceanological Institute and the Pacific Institute of Geography of the Far East Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences. The list of standard names approved by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names was kindly provided to us by the library of the University of Hawaii at Manoa. The results are given in Sections 3 and 4. In some documents, Japanese names are given in Chinese characters only. We checked various documents in the local material corner of the Mombetsu City Library to find their correct pronounciations. The names of detailed topographic

feature off the Okhotsk Coast of Hokkaido in Section 7 are cited from "Coastal Oceanography of Japanese Islands" edited by Coastal Oceanography Research Committee, oceanographical Society of Japan (p. 2: Okhotsk Coast Area by Haruhiko Yamaji).

3. Various methods to convert Japanese names into English names, and principles adopted in this report

3-1. Standard methods of writing Japanese in Roman characters

There are three main methods of writing Japanese in Roman characters (romaji): (1) the Hepburnian system (also known as "the standard system", (2) the Japanese system and (3) the system instructed by the Japanese government.

The Hepburnian system was designed by J.C. Hepburn (USA) in 1867, and this follows the English pronunciation most naturally.

The Japanese system was designed by Aikitu Tanakadate (Japan) in 1885, by following systematically the Japanese syllabary. Presumably, this system would be more difficult for English speaking people to pronounce.

The Japanese government modified the Japanese system a little, and issued an instruction to use this style. So, this system is usually used officially, for example, in marine charts published by the Japanese Hydrographic Department, MSA. However, this system still appears to be too artificial, and is not used widely except in the government documents.

After the war, the Japanese government changed its attitude (presumably under the guidance of US occupation forces), and declared that both the instructed system and the Hepburnian system may be used officially (both of the systems were modified a little bit in this step). The Hepburnian system is called the standard system hereafter. Most Japanese scientists use the standard system.

This is one of the causes of confusions in the method of writing Japanese in Roman characters.

The differences between the instructed system and the standard system are:

Instructed	Standard
si, sya, syu, syo	shi, sha, shu, sho
ti, tya, tyu, tyo	chi, cha, chu, cho
hu	Fu
zi, zya, zyu, zyo	ji, ja, ju, jo

and

Instructed	Standard
(long vowel)* attach ^ over the vowel	Attach - over the vowel
("n") If "n" is followed by vowels, "" should attached to "n" (example : gen'in)	"n" preceding "p", "b" and "m" should be replaced by "m" "-." should be placed after "n" (gen-in)
(double consonant) double consonant is used in both system like "sammpo", (example : matti)	but "t" is placed on front of "ch" (matchi)

*However, there are many modification for long vowel. For example, in hydrographic charts published by Hydrographic Department, MSA, the instructed method is used basically, but "-." is used for long vowels. Sometimes, "^" or "-." is ignored as in the case of Tokyo. Some people use quite different method to describe their family names; for example as Katow or Katoh.

In our lists, the standard system will be used. However, for

long vowels, we shall use the simplest method as just in the case of Tokyo; namely, we shall drop "^" or "-".

3-2. One of the sources of confusion: usage of Chinese characters

Many of the names in Sakhalin and Kuril Islands regions originate from the Ainu language. Then, according to its pronunciation, they tried to write it by using Chinese letters. There are several styles on how to use Chinese letters to simulate the Ainu languages: if you confine your attention in a special area or province, there appears that some standard rule was applied. Afterward, sometimes, the original pronunciation was forgotten, and people pronounced the names by following the assessed Chinese letters.

4. Principle to convert Russian names into English names, which is adopted in this report

Geographic names on contemporary Russian charts of the area were given mostly by Russian explorers of XVII-XIX centuries. They include both original Russian names and the names originated from native northern languages spelled in Russian. There are also a few names introduced to Russian from Western European charts and originally written in Roman languages. However, these names are not saved in modern English literature and charts in their initial form. The most common way is a transliteration back from Russian.

By this time several standard recommendations on transferring Russian names have been produced by English map-makers or by several organizations. However, by examining charts and literature, we found that there is no exact standard recommended to write Russian names in English. The charts in English issued by different publishers reveal different ways of writing which causes some confusion and initiated the preparation of this nomenclature.

The following problems are needed to be solved before Russian names are transferred into English ones:

- (1) there are several ways of spelling Russian Cyrillic names into Roman characters. What system of transliteration should be accepted in the nomenclature?
- (2) should we translate or transliterate a generic (common) part of the place name?
- (3) should we translate or transliterate a translatable word of a specific part of the name like First (Perviy), Second (Vtoroy), Minor (Maliy) etc.?
- (4) in accordance with Russian grammar a specific part of most place names is in the genitive case or an adjective. This leads to additional endings which complicates a pronunciation. Should we change such names into nouns in the nominative case and omit these endings? This is often applied for some well known Russian geographic names.
- (5) should we return to an original spelling of the names which originated from Western European explorers and were initially written in Roman characters?

By following discussions in PICES/POC meetings, we decided to use simple and unambiguous rules rather than linguistically sophisticated ones. Here, a common part of the place names will be translated into English form for the convenience of readers familiar to English. To spell a specific part of the names in English, we use basically the system of transliteration approved

in 1947 jointly by the British Permanent Committee on Geographical Names and by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN/PCGN 1947). This system was used for example in the Gazetteer of Official Standard Names prepared by the Geographic Names Division, U.S. Army Topographic Command, Washington, D. C. 1970. However some results of this system such as the endings -y and -yy appear to make pronunciation more difficult. We also referred to the most recent edition of the English-Russian Geographic Dictionary published by the Russky Yazyk Publishers, Moscow, 1994. Unfortunately, only major place names can be found in this dictionary. The following are the rules to spell some Russian sounds in English characters, which are adopted in this nomenclature article:

Russian sound	Phoneme (Transcription)	English writing
е	[je]	e, ye, ie
ё	[jɔ:]	e, yo, io
ж	[ʒ]	zh, j
х	[h]	kh, h
ц	[ts]	ts
ч	[tʃ]	ch
ш	[ʃ]	sh
щ	[ʃtʃ]	sch, shch
ы	[i]	i, y
ю	[ju]	yu, iu
я	[jə, ja]	ya, ia

Semivowel **й** in the end of a word or before a consonant is often “pronounced like vowel [i] but never forms a separate syllable. It is usually recommended to write the following syllables like:

Russian sound	Phoneme (Transcription)	English writing
ай	[ai]	ay, ai
ий	[i, i:]	iy, i, y
ой	[ɔi]	oy, oi
ый	[i]	iy, yy, y

In modern Russian the character *ë* is often replaced by *e* in writing, that is, the use of the dieresis is optional, but it is still pronounced differently.

There are special signs which are used after a consonant to indicate their softness, *-ь* soft sign (like **Буццо́ль** - Bussol' Strait), or separation from the following syllable *-ъ*. Sometimes they are written in English using an apostrophe (') or characters *i* and *y* (e.g. Kril'on Cape or Krilion Cape), while it is more common just to omit them as we adopted in the nomenclature (e.g. Bol'shoy - Bolshoy).

In accordance with Russian grammar during the formation of a geographical name after a person or another geographical name the basic word changes its case from nominative into genitive or transforms from a noun into an adjective. This results in additional ending of the word. For example, Kruzenshtern Strait and Kruzenshterna Strait. The latter is an exact transliteration from Russian **пролив Крузенштерна**, which means a strait of Kruzenshtern (the strait was named after captain Ivan F. Kruzenshtern, head of a Russian expedition which explored the area in 1805). Another example is Sakhalin Bay and Sakhalinskiy Bay which mean the bay named after Sakhalin Island. Those endings do not carry basic meaning of the name and they are usually omitted in English translation. This is done in

some English publications while not in others. It is actually applied for a few well-known place names which already have an established English equivalence (e.g. Okhotsk Sea – not Okhotskoye Sea; Kuril Islands – not Kiril'skiye Islands). Oceanographic literature of recent years have proved an increase of number of such “well-known places”: the names of Kashevarov Bank or Felklistov Island is used more often than those of Kashevarova Bank and Feklistova Island. We adopt this rule in this nomenclature, as we intend to use simpler spelling. For example:

We recommend to do this in the nomenclature. For example:

Russian name	Transliteration	Meaning	English name (recommended)
пролив Крузенштерна	Proliv Kruzenshterna	Strait of Kruzenshtern	Kruzenshtern Strait
Сахалинский залив	Sakhalinskiy zaliv	Bay of Sakhalin	Sakhalin Bay
Охотское море	Okhotskoye more	Sea of Okhotsk	Okhotsk Sea
Курильские острова	Kurilskie ostrova	Islands that smoke	Kuril Islands

There are some Russian names which include such words as Perviy, Vtoroy, Bolshoy, Maliy (первый, второй, большой, малый) etc. which might be translated into English as First, Second, Major, Minor etc. For example Perviy Kurilskiy Strait - First Kuril Strait, Maliy Shantar Island - Minor Shantar Island. Here, such translation is not made.

There are however some geographical names introduced to Russian from Western European charts and originally written in Roman languages. They originate mainly from the Dutch expedition of 1643 headed by Marten De Vries (e.g. De Vries Strait, Cape Breskens) and French investigations by captain Jean Francois de Galaup La Perouse in 1787 (e.g. La Perouse Strait, Boussole Strait, Cape Krilion, Cape Rollin, Moneron Island). Some names of Western European origin were also given by Russians. For example, Broutona Island was named by captain Golovnin in 1811 after English sailor William Robert Broughton, who found this island in 1796 and named it Round Island.

The Western European names were usually simply transliterated into Russian Cyrillic or sometimes translated (e.g. Terpeniya Bay was translated from Patience named by M. De Vries; Kamen Opasnosti Rock from La Dangereuse named by J. La Perouse). However, these names have not survived in modern English literature and charts in their initial form. Their most

common appearance is a transliteration back from Russian Cyrillic. As a result, original names are notably modified in some cases like De Vries and Boussole straits were transformed into Friza and Bussol' straits correspondingly. In our opinion, those features named after persons or names of vessels originally written in Roman characters should be preserved in their original forms. So we also included them in this nomenclature in brackets.

5. Several additional rules adopted in this report

5-1. Common names like Island, Strait, Cape etc.

In our list, Russian names, Russian-style English, Japanese, and Japanese-style English will be considered. We shall use English for common names like Island, Strait, Cape, Current etc.

Corresponding Japanese and Russian names are shown below. Some people use these Japanese or Russian names even when they are writing their papers in English.

English style	Japanese style	Russian style
ocean	you, taiyou	okean
sea	umi, kai	more
gulf	wan	zaliv, guba
bay	wan	bukhta, zaliv, guba
current	kairyuu, ryuu, shio	techeniye
strait, passage	kaikyo, suido	proliv, prokhod
island	tou, shima(jima)	ostrov
islands	rettou	ostrova,, gryada
peninsula	hantou	poluostrov
cape	misaki, saki(zaki) hana	mys, nos
rock	iwa, gan	skala, kamen'
bank	tai	banka
rise	kaibo	vozhishennost'
trench	kaiko	zheleb
basin	kaibon	kotlovina, vpadina

Usually in Russian, a short form is used for common part of the names such as Island, Islands, Strait, Cape etc. as shown below:

о.	остров (Island)
о-ва	острова (Islands)
пр.	пролив (Strait)
м.	мыс (Cape)
ск.	скала (Rock)
зал.	залив (Gulf, Bay)
б.	бухта (Bay)
п-ов	полуостров (Peninsula)
б-ка	банка (Bank)
возв.	возвышенность (Rise)

In this report, we shall use full spellings for the convenience of foreign researchers.

5-2. Multiple names

In the nomenclature list, a single name is given once for each place according to the rules given in Sections 4 and 5. We hope that the reader can identify these names even when they are modified a little by individual authors. However, we denote plural names for the cases that the various names appear often in oceanographic documents and that two or three names are given for one place and the name origins are quite different.

6. Multiple nomenclature in the regions where both Japanese and Russian styles often appear

6-1. Seas, basins, banks, trenches, oceanic currents

The names of the ocean and seas, main features of bottom topography, and oceanic currents are given in Russian-style English and Russian in Table 1a, and Japanese-style English and Japanese (mainly in Chinese characters) in Table 1b, respectively. The numbers of the first column are the identification numbers or alphabets, and their locations are shown in Fig. 1 by the identification numbers or letters (letters for seas, islands and oceanic currents and numbers for basins, banks, trenches). In Table 1b (or 1a), no Japanese-style (or no Russian-style) English is shown when the Japanese-style (or Russian-style) English name is the same as Russian-style (Japanese-style) English.

Southern Sakhalin and Kuril Islands areas which are painted black in Fig. 1 are the regions where multiple nomenclature problem mainly occurs due to historical reasons. In the following sections 6-2 (Kuril Islands) and 6-3 (southern Sakhalin), respectively, nomenclature lists will be given in the same form as in Tables 1a and 1b.

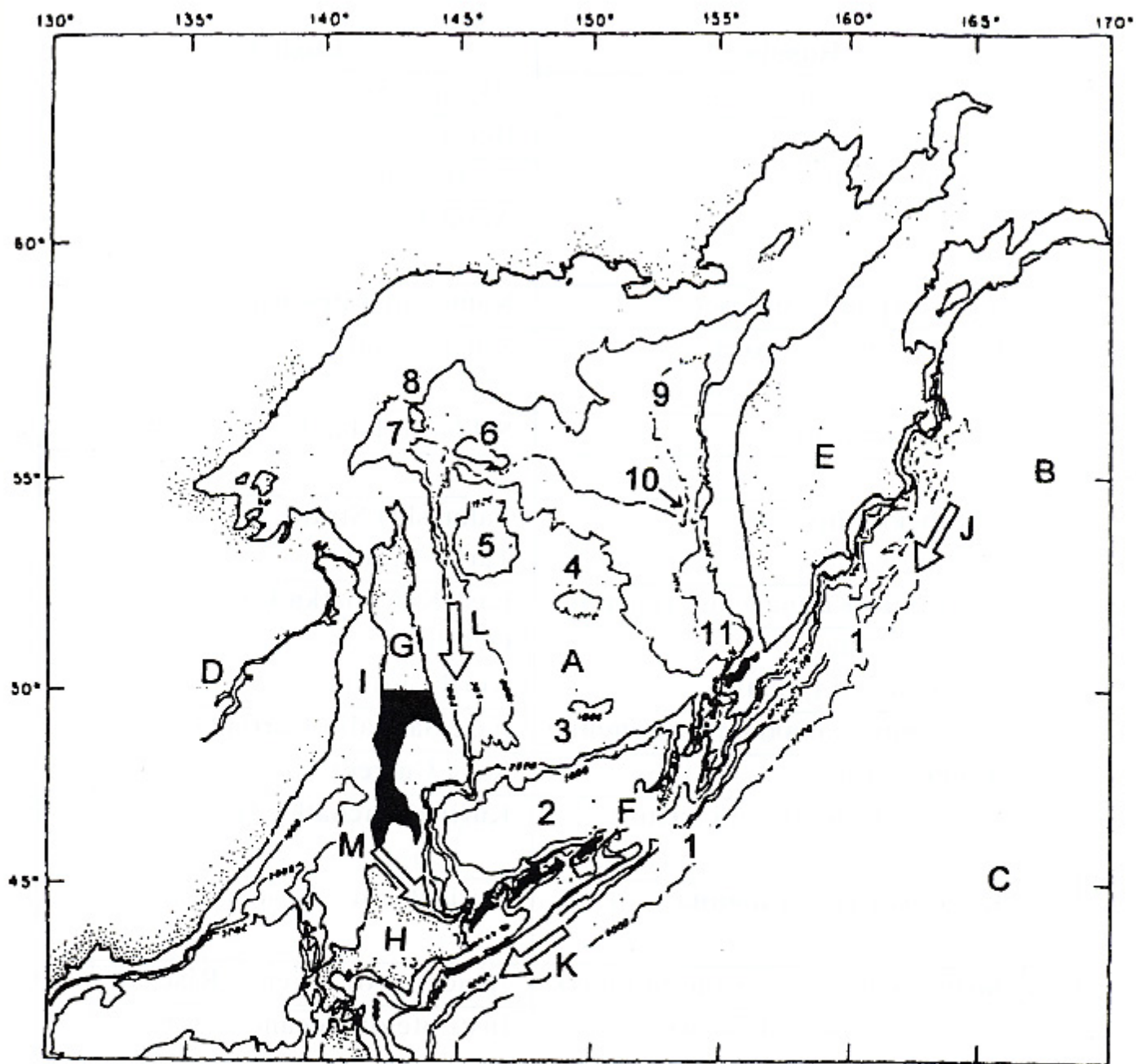


Table 1-a

	Russian	English
A	Охотское море	Okhotsk Sea
B	Берингово море	Bering Sea
C	Тихий океан	Pacific Ocean
D	река Амур	Amur River
E	полуостров Камчатка	Kamchatka Peninsula
F	Курильские острова	Kuril Islands
G	остров Сахалин	Sakhalin Island
H		
I	Татарский пролив	Tatar(ski) Strait Tartar Strait
J	Восточно-Камчатское течение	East-Kamchatka Current
K	течение Ойясио Курильское течение	Oyashio Kuril Current
L	Восточно-Сахалинское течение	East-Sakhalin Current
M	Течение Соя	Soya Current
1	Курило-Камчатский желоб	Kuril-Kamchatka Trench
2	Курильская котловина	Kuril Basin
3	возвышенность Академии наук	Academy of Science Rise
4	возвышенность Института океанологии	Institute of Oceanology Rise
5	впадина Дерюгина	Deryugin Basin
6	банка Кашеварова	Kashevarov Bank
7	остров Ионы	(St.) Iona Island
8	банка Ионы	(St.) Iona Bank
9	впадина ТИНРО	TINRO Basin
10	желоб Лебедя	Lebed Trench
11	банка Лебедя	Lebed Bank

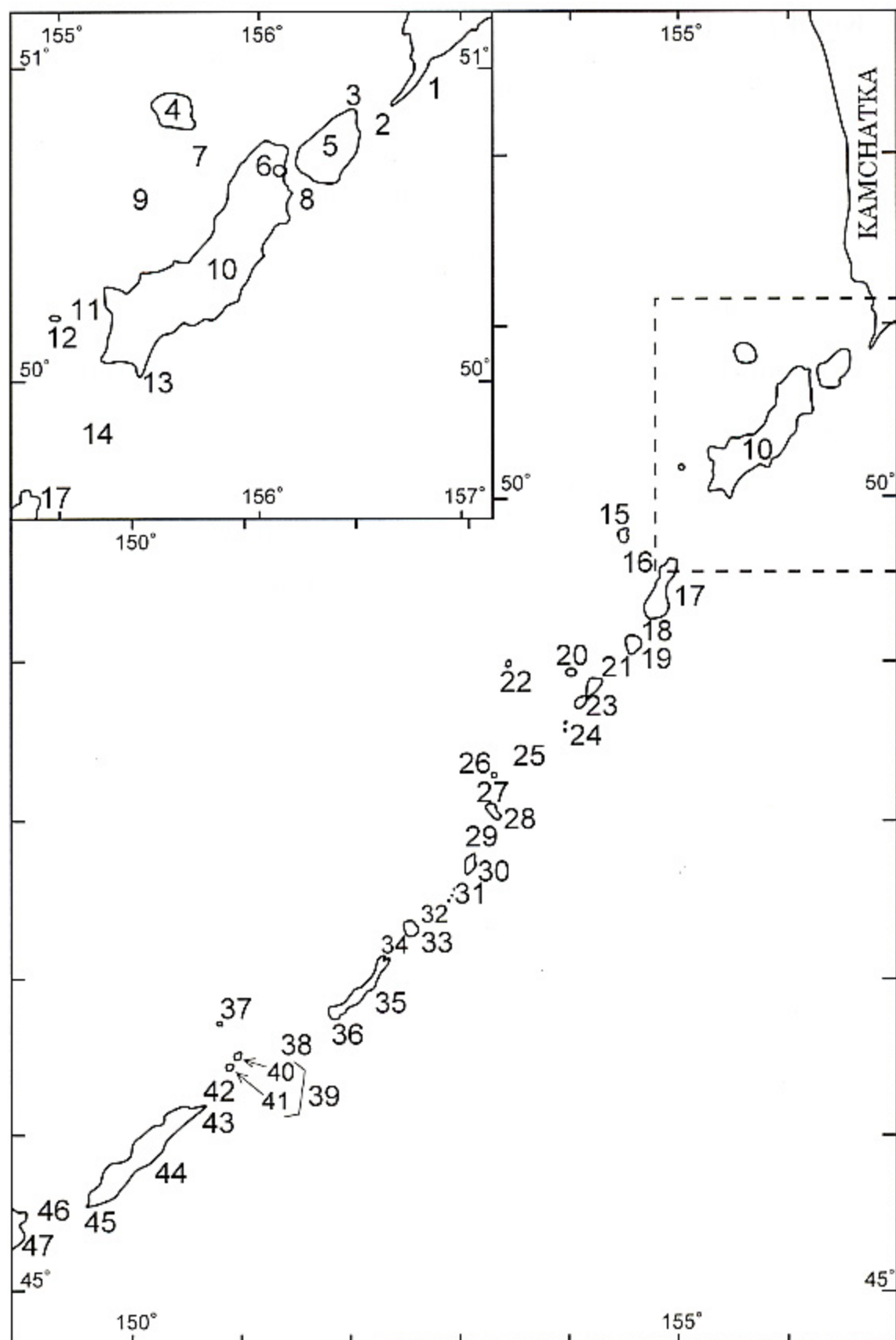
Table 1-b

	Japanese	English
A	オホーツク海	Okhotsk Sea
B	ベーリング海	Bering Sea
C	太平洋	Pacific Ocean
D	アムール河 (黒龍江)	Amur River (Kokuryu River)
E	カムチャツカ半島	Kamchatka Peninsula
F	クリル列島 千島列島	Kuril Islands Chishima Islands
G	樺太	Karafuto
H	北海道	Hokkaido
I	ダツタン海峡 間宮海峡	Ta(r)tar Strait Mamiya Strait
J	東カムチャツカ海流	East-Kamchatka Current
K	親潮、 千島海流	Oyashio Chishima Current
L	東樺太海流	East-Karafuto Current
M	宗谷海流、宗谷暖流	Soya (Warm) Current
1	クリル-カムチャツカ海溝 千島-カムチャツカ海溝	Kuril-Kamchatka Trench Chishima-Kamchatka Trench
2	クリル海盆 千島海盆	Kuril Basin Chishima Basin
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		

6-2. Kuril Islands

Nomenclature list of Southern Sakhalin area is given in Tables 2a and 2c, in the same form as Tables 1a and 1b. The locations are shown in Fig. 2a for the northern area, and in Fig. 2b for the southern area. The identification numbers are common for whole areas.

It should be noted that the Kunashiri Strait is located just to the northeast of Kunashiri Island in Japanese term (No. 63: Ekaterina Strait in Russian), but the similar name, the Kunashirski Strait is located just to the southwest of Kunashir (Kunashiri) Island (No. 72: Nemuro Strait in Japanese) in Russian term.



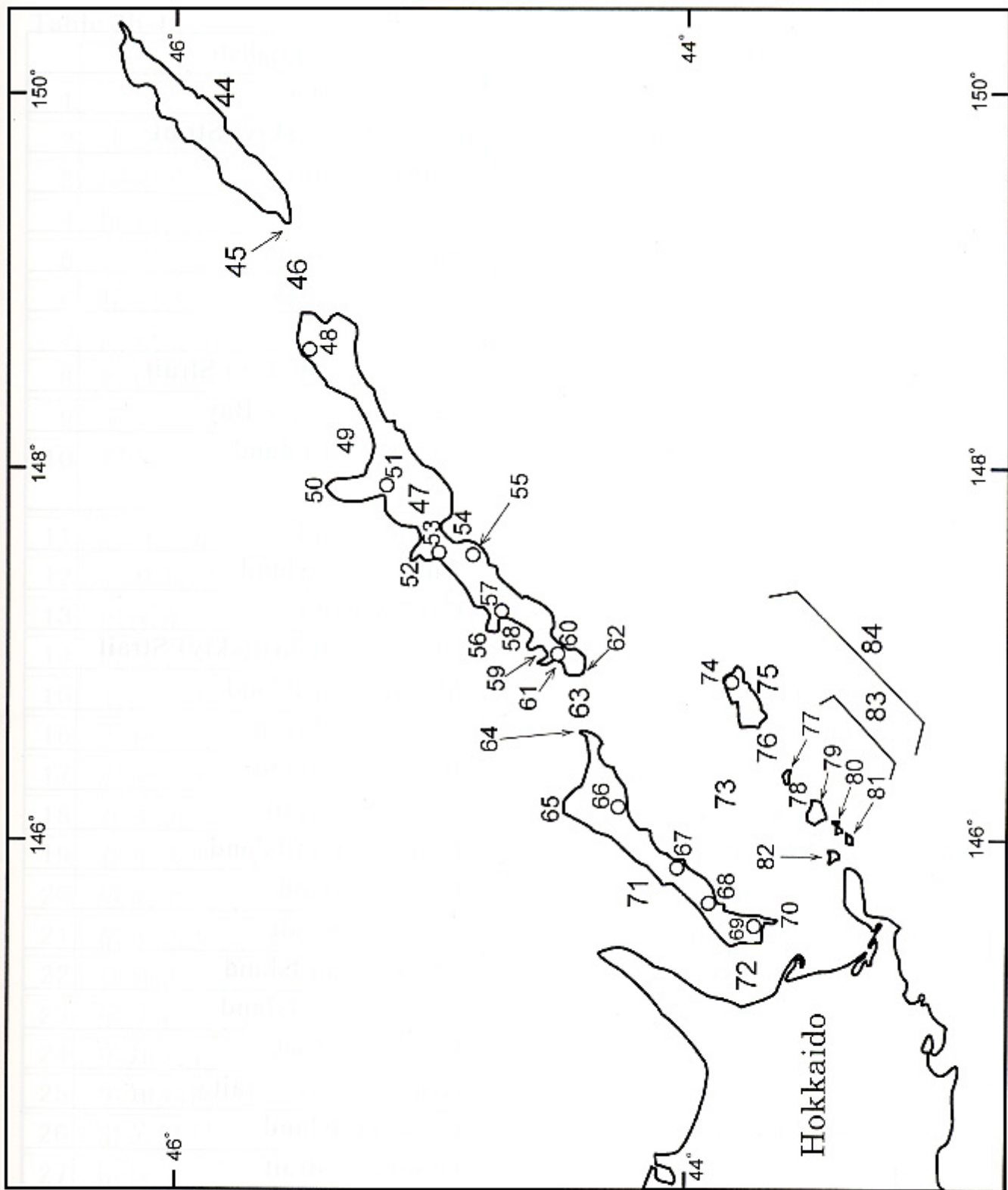


Table 2a-1

	Russian	English
1	мыс Лопатка	Cape Lopatka
2	Первый Курильский пролив	Perviy Kuril(skiy) Strait
3	мыс Курбатова	Cape Kurbatov
4	остров Атласова	Atlasov Island
5	остров Шумшу	Shumshu Island
6	Северо-Курильск	Severo-Kurilsk
7	пролив Алаид	Alaid Strait
8	Второй Курильский пролив	Vtoroy Kuril(skiy) Strait
9	залив Крашенинникова	Krashennikov Bay
10	остров Парамушир	Paramushir Island
11	пролив Лужина	Luzhin Strait
12	остров Анциферова	Antsiferov Island
13	мыс Васильева	Cape Vasilyev
14	Четвертый Курильский пролив	Chetvertiy Kuril(skiy) Strait
15	остров Маканруши	Makanrushi Island
16	пролив Евреинова	Yevreinov Strait
17	остров Онекотан	Onekotan Island
18	пролив Креницина	Krenitsin Strait
19	остров Харимкотан	Kharimkotan Island
20	остров Экарма	Ekarma Island
21	пролив Севергина	Severgin Strait
22	остров Чиринкотан	Chirinkotan Island
23	остров Шиашкотан	Shiashkotan Island
24	скалы Ловушки	Lovushki Rock
25	пролив Крузенштерна	Kruzenshtern Strait
26	остров Райкоке	Raykoke Island
27	пролив Головнина	Golovnin Strait
28	остров Матуа	Matua Island
29	пролив Надежды	Nadezhda Strait

Table 2b-1

	Japanese	English
1		
2	占守海峡	Shumushu Strait
3	国端崎	Cape Kokutan
4	阿頼度島	Araitō Island
5	占守島	Shumushu Island
6	柏原湾	Kashiwabarawan
7	阿頼度海峡	Araitō Strait
8	幌筵海峡	Horomoshiri Strait
9	鯨湾	Kujira Bay
10	幌筵島	Horomoshiri Island Paramushiru Island
11	志林規海峡	Shirinki Strait
12	志林規島	Shirinki Island
13	俱樂部崎	Cape Kurabu
14	温禰古丹海峡	Onekotan Strait
15	磨勘留島	Makanru Island
16	大和水道	Yamato Strait
17	温禰古丹島	Onekotan Island
18	春牟古丹海峡	Harumukotan Strait
19	春牟古丹島	Harumukotan Island
20	越渴磨島	Ekaruma Island
21	捨子古丹海峡	Shashikotan Strait
22	知林古丹島	Chirinkotan Island
23	捨子古丹島	Shashikotan Island
24	牟知列岩	Mushiru Rock
25	牟知列海峡	Mushiru Strait
26	雷公計島	Raikoke Island
27	松輪海峡	Matsuwa Strait
28	松輪島	Matsuwa Island
29	羅処和海峡	Rashuwa Strait

Table 2a-2

	Russian	English
30	остров Расшуа	Rasshua Island
31	остров Ушишир	Ushishir Island
32	пролив Рикорда	Rikord Strait
33	остров Кетой	Ketoy Island
34	пролив Дианы	Diana Strait
35	остров Симушир	Simushir Island
36	мыс Роллин	Cape Rollin
37	остров Броутона	Brouton (Broughton) Island
38	пролив Буссоль	Bussol (La Boussole) Strait
39	острова Черные Братья	Chyorniye Bratiya Islands
40	остров Чирпой	Chirpoy Island
41	остров Брат Чирпоев	Brat Chirpoyev Island
42	пролив Уруп	Urup Strait
43	мыс Кастрикум	Cape Kastrikum (Castricum)
44	остров Уруп	Urup Island
45	мыс Ван-дер-Линда	Cape Van-der-Lind
46	пролив Фриза	Friz (De Vries) Strait
47	остров Итуруп	Iturup Island
48	Славное	Slavnoye
49	залив Простор	Prostor Bay
50	мыс Брескенс	Cape Breskens
51	Курильск	Kurilsk
52	мыс Пржевальского	Cape Przhevalskiy
53	Осенний	Osenniy
54	залив Касатка	Kasatka Bay
55	Буревестник	Burevestnik
56	мыс Большой Нос	Cape Bolshoy Nos

Table 2b-2

	Japanese	English
30	羅処和島	Rashuwa Island
31	宇志知島	Ushishiru Island
32	計吐夷海峡	Keitoui Strait
33	計吐夷島	Keitoui Island
34	新知海峡	Shimushiru Strait Shinshiru Strait
35	新知島	Shimushiru Island Shinshiru Island
36	郎林岬	Cape Rourin
37	武魚頓島	Buroton Island
38	北得撫水道	Kita(North)-Uruppu Strait
39	知理保以島	Chirihoi Islands
40	知理保以島・北島	Chirihoi Kita(North) Island
41	知理保以島・南島	Chirihoi Minami(South) Island
42	南得撫水道	Minami(South)-Uruppu Strait
43	鳥ノ尾岬	Cape Torino
44	得撫島	Uruppu Island
45	伸津岬	Cape Nobunotsu
46	択捉海峡	Etorofu Strait
47	択捉島	Etorofu Island
48	蕊取	Shibetsuro
49	別飛湾	Bettobi Bay
50	イカバノツ岬	Cape Ikabanotsu
51	紗那	Shana
52	野斗路岬	Cape Notoro
53	老門	Oito
54	单冠湾	Hitokappu Bay
55	天寧	Tennei
56	ポロノツ鼻	Cape Poronotsu(-Hana)

Table 2a-3

	Russian	English
57	Доброе	Dobroye
58	залив Доброе Начало	Dobroye Nachalo Bay
59	залив Львиная Пасть	Lvinaya Past Bay
60	Березовый	Berezoviy
61	залив Дозорный	Dozorniy Bay
62	мыс Гневный	Cape Gnevniy
63	пролив Екатерины	Yekaterina Strait
64	мыс Ловцова	Cape Lovtsov
65	мыс Докучаева	Cape Dokuchaev
66	Тятинно	Tyatino
67	Южно-Курильск	Yuzhno-Kurilsk
68	Серноводск	Sernovodsk
69	Головнино	Golovnino
70	мыс Весло	Cape Veslo
71	остров Кунашир	Kunashir Island
72	пролив Кунаширский	Kunashirskiy Strait
73	Южно-Курильский пролив	Yuzhno-Kurilskiy Strait
74	Малокурильское	Malokurilskoye
75	остров Шикотан	Shikotan Island
76	пролив Шпанберга	Shpanberg Strait
77	остров Полонского	Polonskiy Island
78	пролив Полонского	Polonskiy Strait
79	остров Зеленый	Zeleniy Island
80	остров Юрий	Yuriy Island
81	остров Анучина	Anuchin Island
82	остров Танфильева	Tanfiliyev Island
83		
84	Малая Курильская гряда	Malaya Kurilskaya Gryada

Table 2b-3

	Japanese	English
57	内保	Naiho
58	内保湾	Naiho Bay
59	萌消湾	Moekeshi Bay
60	丹根萌	Tannemoe
61	丹根萌湾	Tannemoe Bay
62	シカラガラシ岬 ベルタルベ岬	Cape Shikaragarashi Cape Berutarube
63	国後水道	Kunashiri Strait
64	アトイヤ岬	Cape Atoiya
65	ルルイ岬	Cape Rurui
66	乳呑路	Chinomiji
67	古釜府	Furukamappu
68	東沸	Toufutsu
69	泊	Tomari
70	ケラムイ崎	Cape Keramui
71	国後島	Kunashiri Island
72	根室海峡	Nemuro Strait
73	ユジノクリリスク海峡	Yujinokuririsuku Strait
74	斜古丹	Shakotan
75	色丹島	Shikotan Island
76	色丹水道	Shikotan Strait
77	多楽島	Taraku Island
78	多楽水道	Taraku Strait
79	志発島	Shibotsu Island
80	勇留島	Yuri Island
81	秋勇留島	Akiyuri Island
82	水晶島	Suisho Island
83	齒舞諸島	Habomai Islands
84		

6-3. Southern Sakhalin

Nomenclature list of Southern Sakhalin area is given in Tables 3a and 3c, in the same form as Tables 1a and 1b. The locations are shown in Fig. 3 by the identification numbers.

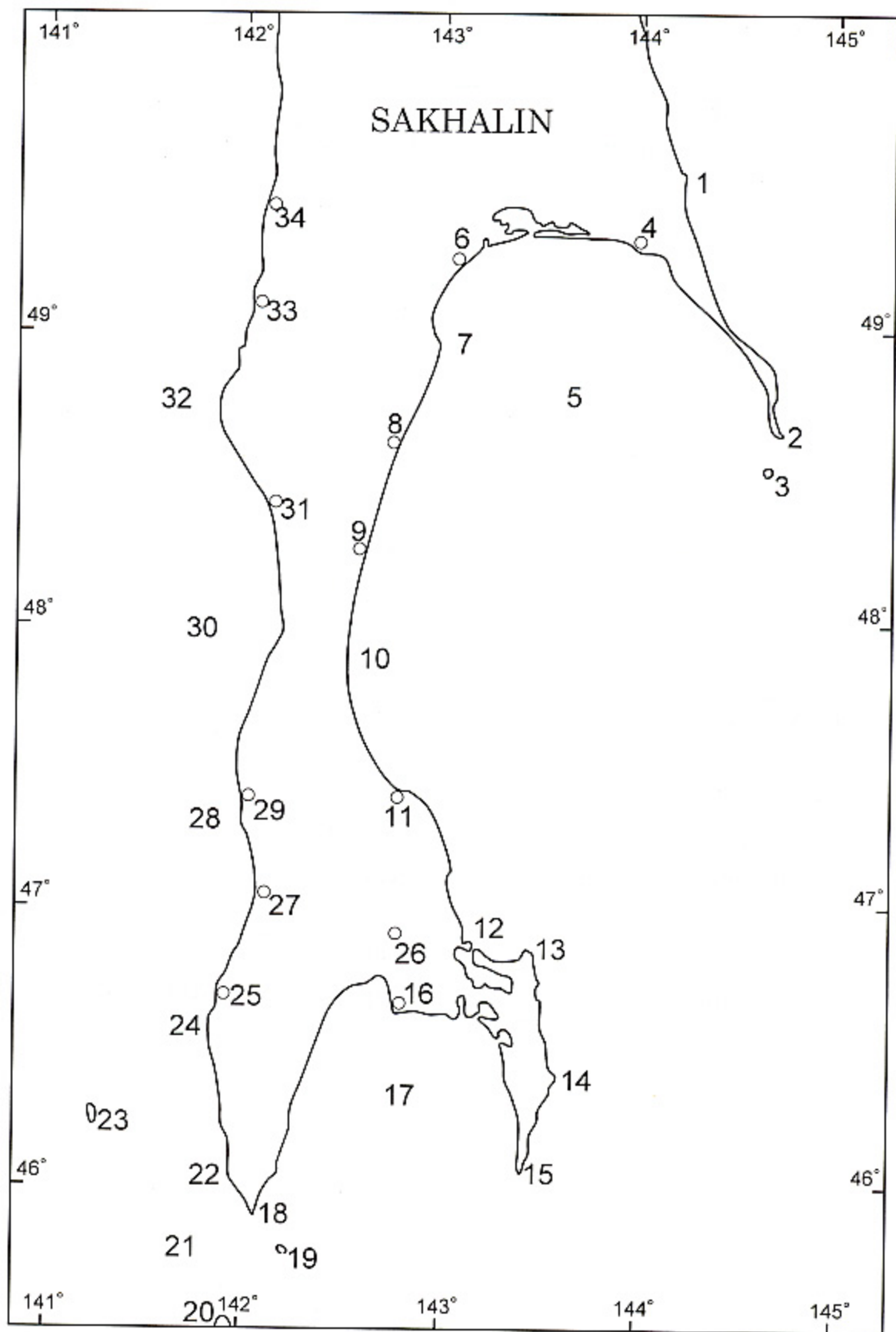


Table 3a-1

	Russian	English
1	мыс Беллинсгаузена	Cape Bellinsgauzen
2	мыс Терпения	Cape Terpeniya
3	остров Тюлений	Tyuleniy Island
4	Владимирово	Vladimirovo
5	залив Терпения	Terpeniya Bay
6	Поронайск	Poronaysk
7	мыс Соймонова	Cape Soymonov
8	Макаров	Makarov
9	Восточный	Vostochniy
10	мыс Муловского	Cape Mulovskiy
11	Стародубское	Starodubskoye
12	залив Мордвинова	Mordvinov Bay
13	мыс Свободный	Cape Svobodniy
14	мыс Левенорна	Cape Levenorn
15	мыс Анива	Cape Aniva
16	Корсаков	Korsakov
17	залив Анива	Aniva Bay
18	мыс Крильон	Cape Krilion
19	скала Камень Опасности	Kamen Opasnosti (Dangerous) Rock
20	мыс Соя	Cape Soya
21	пролив Лаперуза	Laperuz (La Perouse) Strait

Table 3b-1

	Japanese	English
1	穴岩岬	Cape Anaiwa
2	北知床岬	Cape Kita(North)-Shiretoko
3	海豹島	Kaihyo Island
4	遠岸	Tookishi
5	多来加湾	Taraika Bay
6	敷香	Shikuka
7	野手戸岬	Cape Noteto
8	知取	Shirutori
9	元泊	Motodomari
10	白浦岬	Cape Shiraura
11	栄浜	Sakaehama
12	愛郎湾	Airoo Bay
13	愛郎岬	Cape Airoo
14	遠流岬	Cape Enrun
15	中知床岬	Cape Naka(Middle)-Shiretoko
16	大泊	Oodomari
17	亜庭湾	Aniwa Bay
18	西能登呂岬	Cape Nishi(West)-Notoro
19	二丈岩	Nijo Rock
20	宗谷海峡	Cape Soya
21	宗谷岬	Soya Strait

Table 3a-2

	Russian	English
22	мыс Кузнецова	Cape Kuznetsov
23	остров Монерон	Moneron Island
24	мыс Лопатина	Cape Lopatin
25	Невельск	Nevelsk
26	Южно-Сахалинск	Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk
27	Холмск	Kholmsk
28	мыс Слепиковского	Cape Slepikovskiy
29	Чехов	Chekhov
30	залив Делангля	Delanglya Bay
31	Красногорск	Krasnogorsk
32	мыс Ламанон	Cape Lamanon
33	Углегорск	Uglegorsk
34	Лесогорск	Lesogorsk

Table 3b-2

	Japanese	English
22	宗仁岬	Cape Soni
23	海馬島	Kaiba Island
24	気主岬	Cape Kenushi
25	本斗	Honto
26	豊原	Toyohara
27	真岡	Maoka
28	小野登呂岬	Cape Ko(Small)-Notoro
29	野田	Noda
30	久春内泊地	Kusyunnai Bay
31	来知志	Raichishi
32	知来岬	Cape Chirai
33	恵須取	Esutoru
34	名好	Nayoshi

7. Along the Hokkaido coast, Japan

The English and Japanese names of the cities or towns, islands, bays, gulfs, capes, straits along the Hokkaido coast of Japan are given in Table 4. Their locations are shown in Fig. 4 by the identification numbers. In some cases for straits, "kaikyo" and "suido" are used almost equal frequency. Here, we use "kaikyo" for such cases.

The names of detailed bottom topography off the Okhotsk coast of Hokkaido are shown in Fig. 5 and in Table 5.

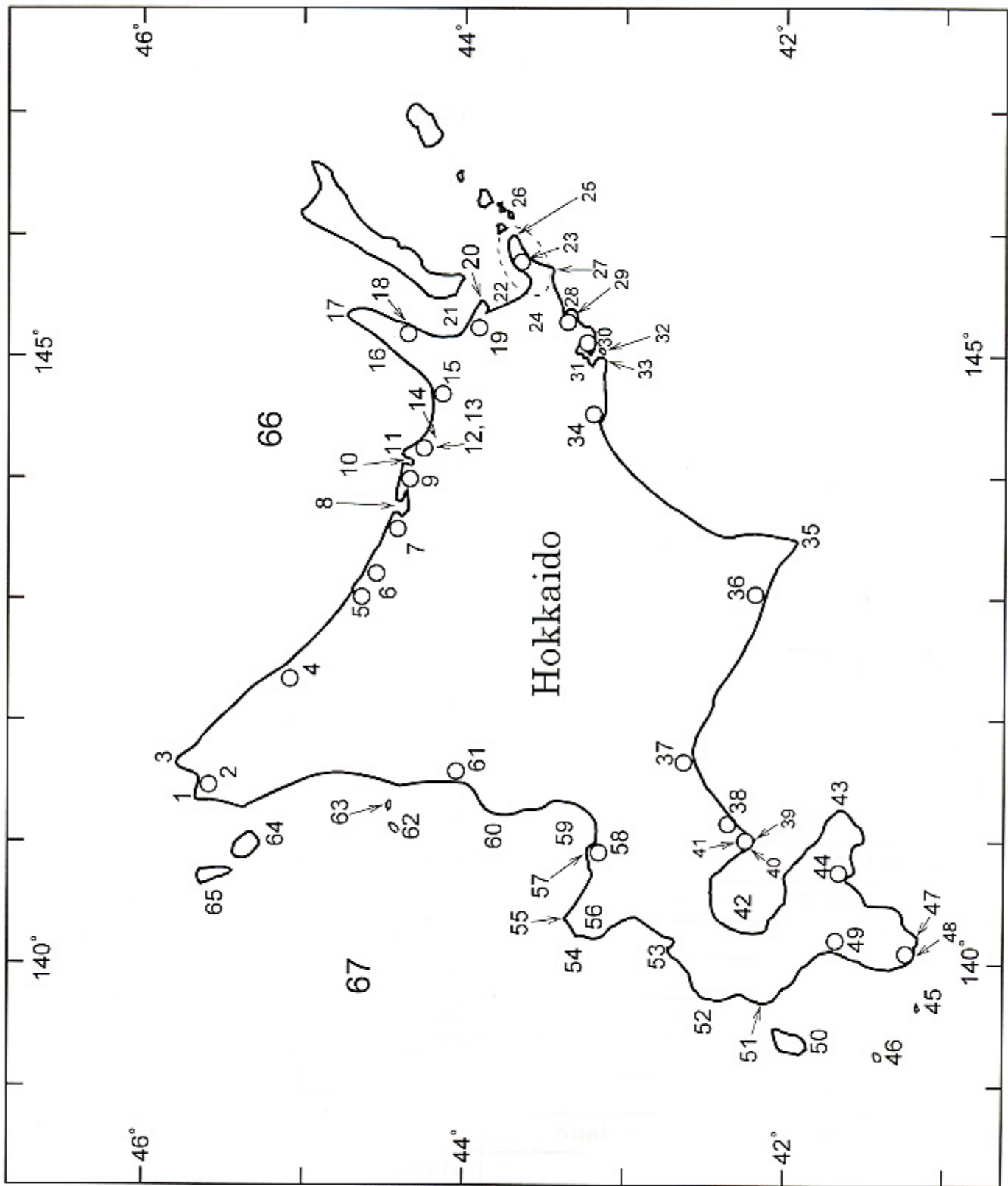


Table 4-1

	Japanese	English
1	野寒布岬	Cape Nossappu
2	稚内	Wakkanai
3	宗谷岬	Cape Soya
4	枝幸	Esashi
5	興部	Okoppe
6	紋別	Mombetsu
7	湧別	Yubetsu
8	サロマ湖	Lake Saloma
9	常呂	Tokoro
10	能取湖	Lake Notoro
11	能取岬	Cape Notoro
12	網走	Abashiri
13	網走湖	Lake Abashiri
14	涛沸湖	Lake Toufuto
15	斜里	Shari
16	知床半島	Shiretoko Peninsula
17	知床岬	Cape Shiretoko
18	羅臼	Rausu
19	標津	Shibetsu
20	野付崎	Cape Notsuke
21	根室海峡	Nemuro Strait
22	根室湾	Nemuro Bay
23	根室	Nemuro
24	根室半島	Nemuro Peninsula
25	納沙布岬	Cape Nosappu
26	ユルリ島	Yururi Island
27	落石岬	Cape Ochiishi
28	浜中湾	Hamanaka Bay
29	霧多布	Kiritappu

Table 4-2

	Japanese	English
30	厚岸	Akkeshi
31	厚岸湾	Akkeshi Bay
32	大黒島	Daikoku Island
33	尻羽岬	Cape Shiraha
34	釧路	Kushiro
35	襟裳岬	Cape Erimo
36	浦河	Urakawa
37	苫小牧	Tomakomai
38	登別	Noboribetsu
39	地球岬	Cape Chikyu
40	絵鞆岬	Cape Etomo
41	室蘭	Muroran
42	噴火湾 (内浦湾)	Funka (Uchiura) Bay
43	恵山岬	Cape Esan
44	函館	Hakodate
45	小島	Koshima Island
46	大島	Ooshima Island
47	白神岬	Cape Shiorakami
48	松前	Matsumae
49	江差	Esashi
50	奥尻島	Okushiri Island
51	尾花岬	Cape Obana
52	茂津多岬	Cape Motsuta
53	弁慶岬	Cape Benkei
54	神威岬	Cape Kamui
55	積丹岬	Cape Shakotan
56	積丹半島	Shakotan Peninsula

Table 4-3

	Japanese	English
57	高島岬	Cape Takashima
58	小樽	Otaru
59	石狩湾	Ishikari bay
60	雄冬岬	Cape Ofuyu
61	留萌	Rumoi
62	天売島	Teuri Island
63	焼尻島	Yagishiri Island
64	利尻島	Rishiri Island
65	礼文島	Rebun Island
66	北見大和堆	Kitami-Yamato Bank
67	武蔵堆	Musashi Bank

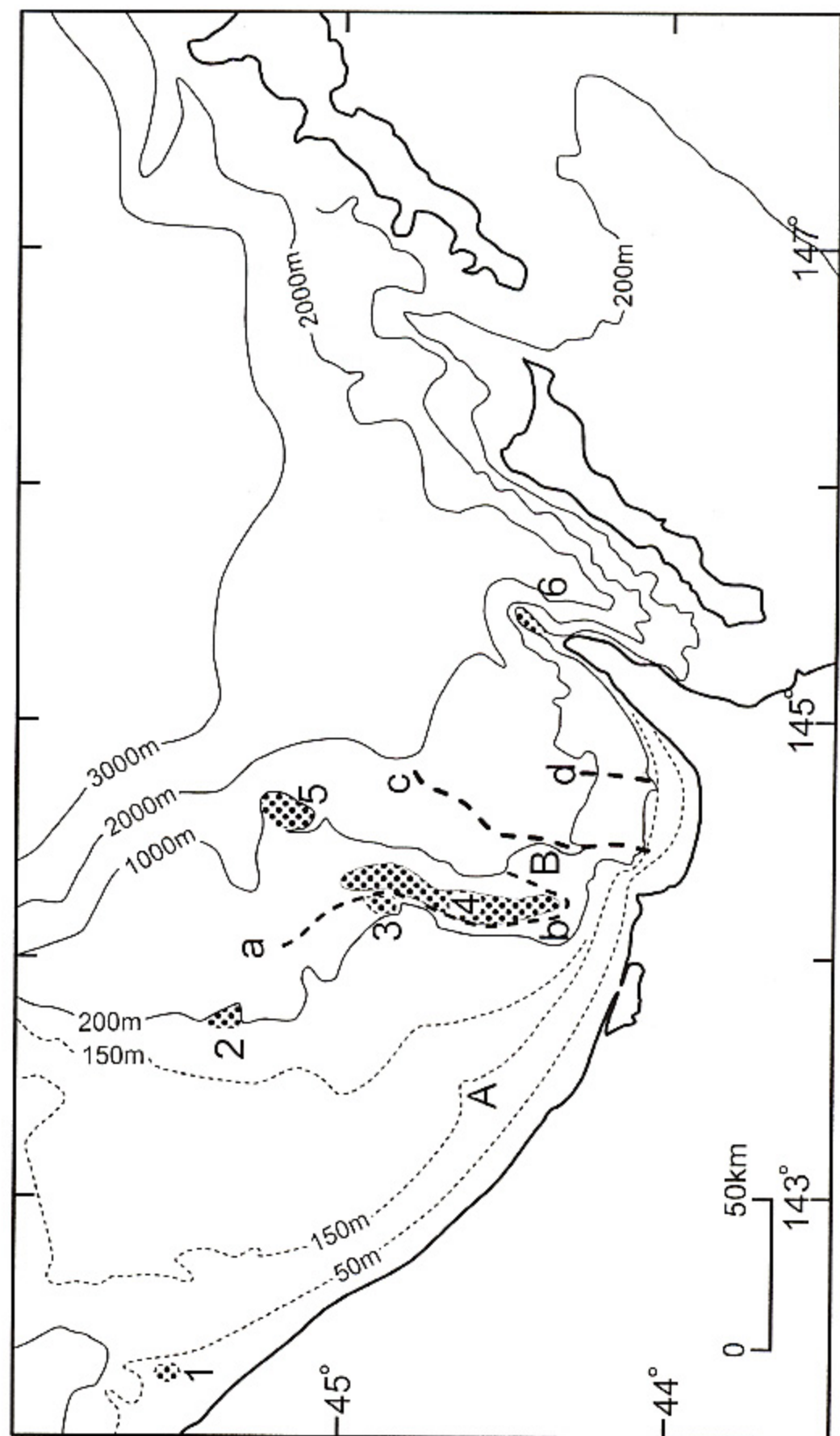


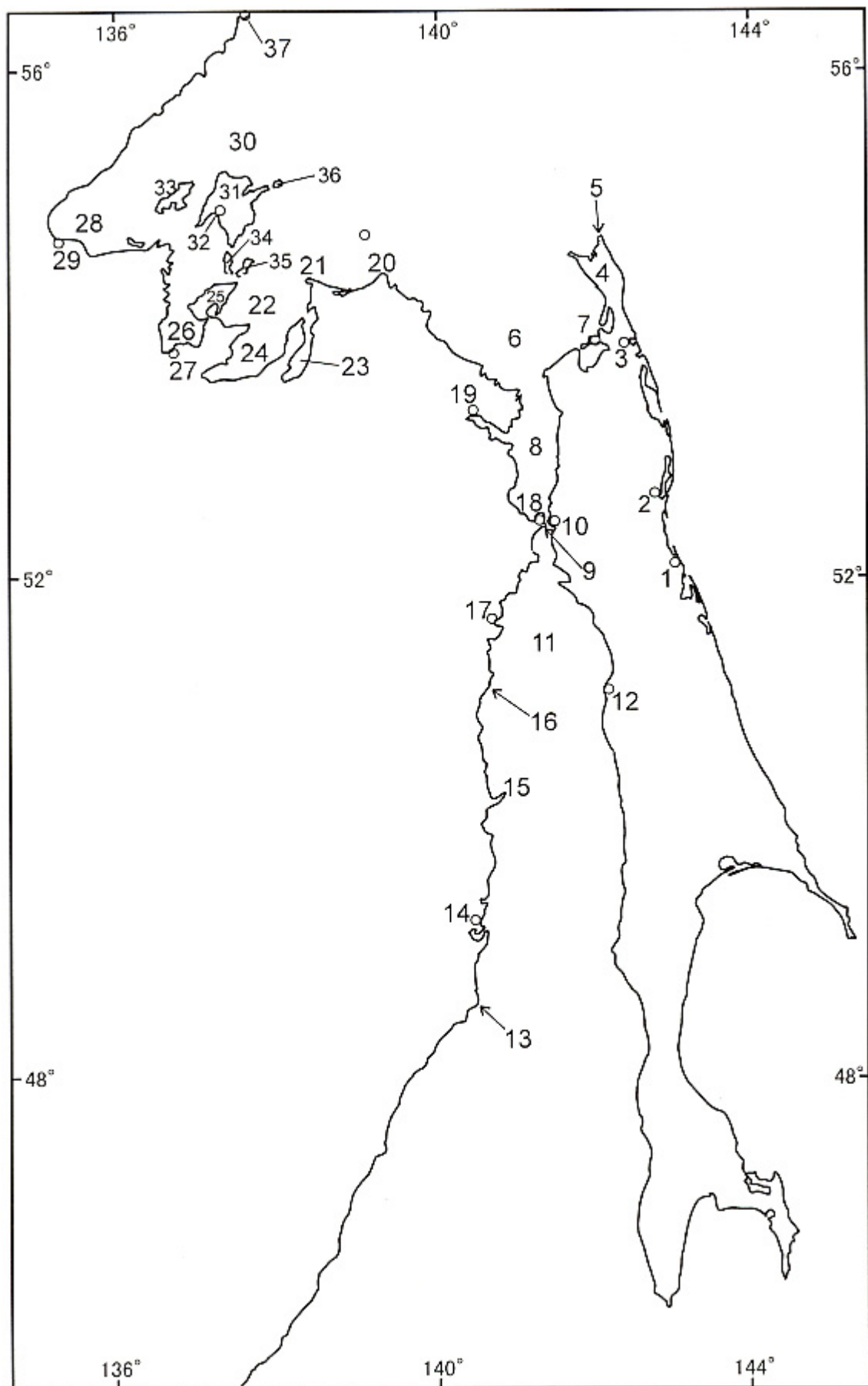
Table 5

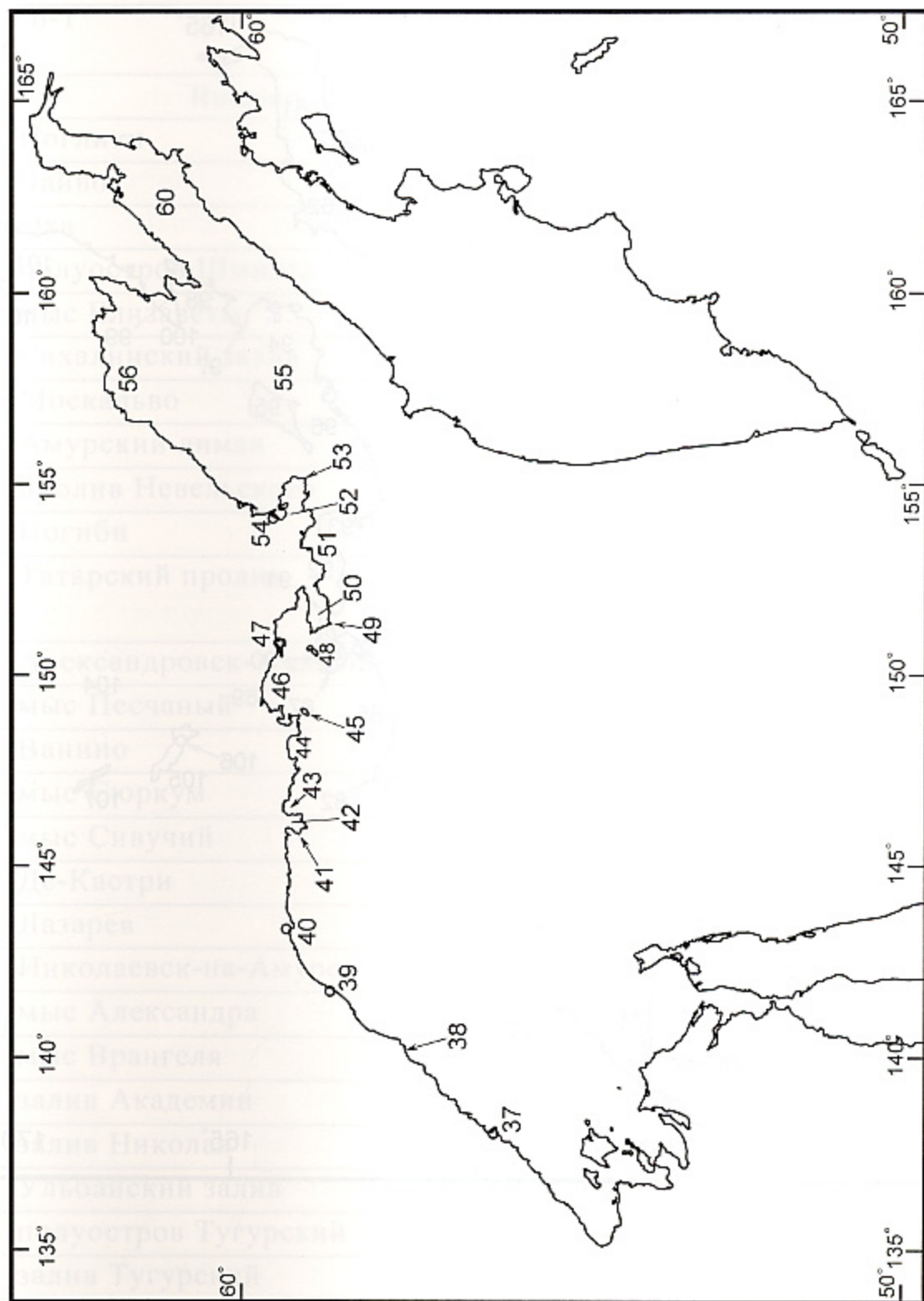
	Japanese	English
1	宗谷堆	Soya Bank
2	紋別堆	Mombetsu Bank
3	湧別堆	Yubetsu Bank
4	北見大和堆	Kitami-Yamato Bank
5	北見海丘	Kitami Bank
6	網走堆	Shiretoko Bank
A	紋別海脚	Mombetsu Spur
B	能取海脚	Notro Spur
a	北見海底谷	Kitami Canyon
b	能取海底谷	Notoro Canyon
c	網走海底谷	Abashiri Canyon

8. Along the Russian coast

The English and Russian names of the cities or towns, islands, bays, gulfs, capes, and straits along the Russian coast are given in Table 6 (except the items already discussed in Section 3). Their locations are shown in Fig. 6a for the northern Sakhalin and the east coast to the south of 56° N, in Fig. 6b for the northern coast, and in Fig. 6c for the Kamchatka coast. The identification numbers are common for these areas.







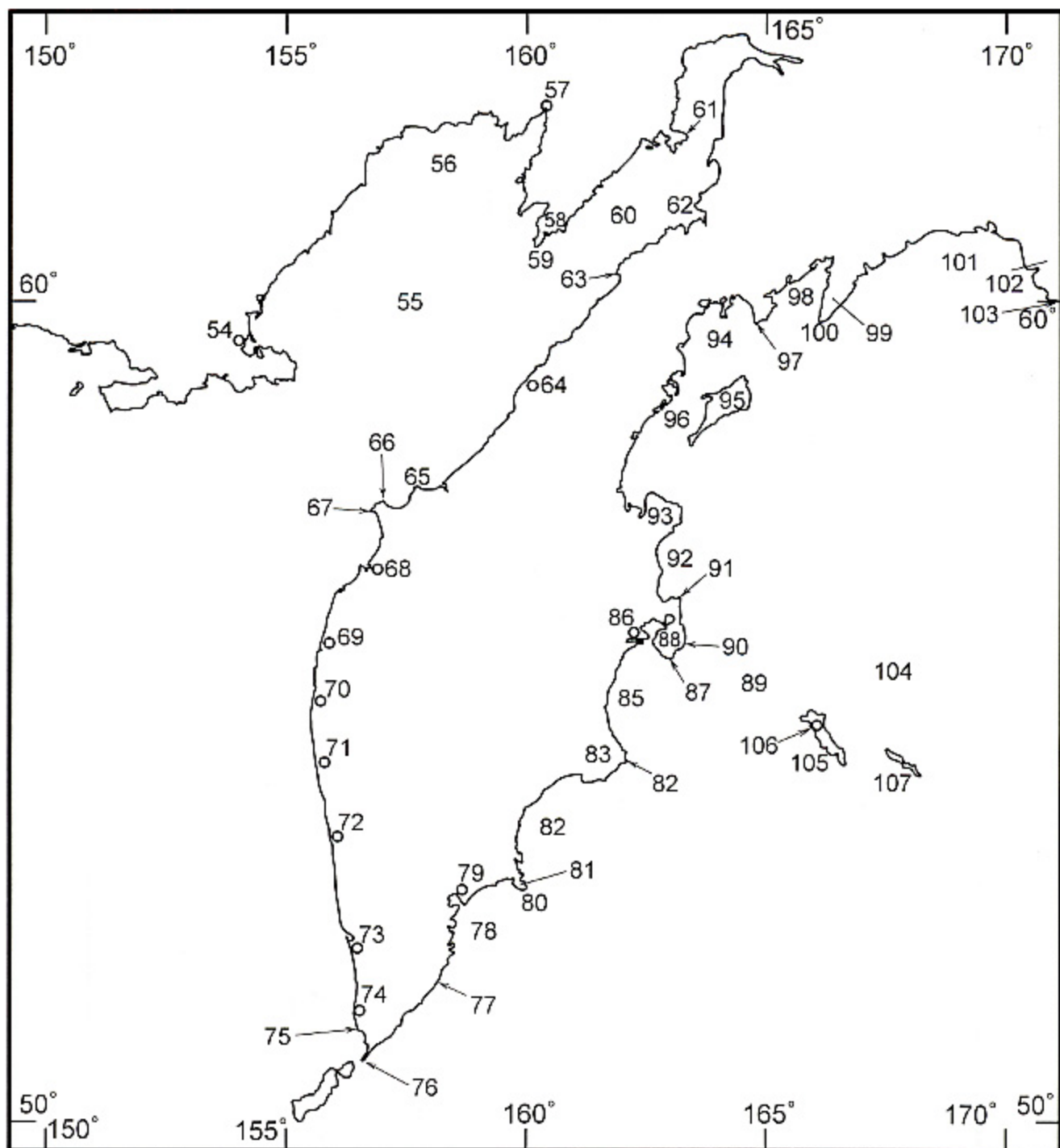


Table 6-1

	Russian	English
1	Ноглики	Nogliki
2	Чайво	Chayvo
3	Оха	Okha
4	полуостров Шмидта	Shmidt Peninsula
5	мыс Елизаветы	Cape Yelizaveta (Elizabeth)
6	Сахалинский залив	Sakhalin(skiy) Bay
7	Москальво	Moskalvo
8	Амурский лиман	Amur(skiy) Liman
9	пролив Невельского	Nevelskoy Strait
10	Погиби	Pogibi
11	Татарский пролив	Tatar(skiy) Strait Tartar Strait
12	Александровск- Сахалинский	Aleksandrovsk-Sakhalinskiy
13	мыс Песчаный	Cape Peschaniy
14	Ванино	Vanino
15	мыс Сюркум	Cape Syurkum
16	мыс Сивучий	Cape Sivuchiy
17	Де-Кастри	De-Kastri (De-Castri)
18	Лазарев	Lazarev
19	Николаевск-на-Амуре	Nikolaevsk-on-Amur
20	мыс Александра	Cape Aleksandr (Alexander)
21	мыс Врангеля	Cape Wrangel
22	залив Академии	Academy Bay
23	залив Николая	Nikolai Bay
24	Ульбанский залив	Ulbanskiy Bay
25	полуостров Тугурский	Tugur(skiy) Peninsula
26	залив Тугурский	Tugur(skiy) Bay
27	Тугур	Tugur
28	Удская губа	Udskaya Guba (Uda Bay)

Table 6-2

	Russian	English
29	Чумикан	Chumikan
30	Шантарские острова	Shantar(skiye) Islands
31	остров Большой Шантар	Bolshoy Shantar Island
32	Большой Шантар	Bolshoy Shantar
33	остров Феклистова	Feklistov Island
34	остров Малый Шантар	Maliy Shantar Island
35	остров Беличий	Belichiy Island
36	остров Прокофьева	Prokofiyev Island
37	Аян	Ayan
38	мыс Энкэн	Cape Enken
39	Улья	Uliya
40	Охотск	Okhotsk
41	Ейринейская губа	Eyrineyskaya Guba (Bay)
42	полуостров Лисянского	Lisyanskiy Peninsula
43	залив Ушки	Ushki Bay
44	залив Шельтинга	Shelting Bay
45	остров Спафарьева	Spafariev Island
46	Тауйская губа	Tauyskaya Guba (Bay)
47	Магадан	Magadan
48	остров Завьялова	Zaviyalov Island
49	мыс Алевина	Cape Alevin
50	полуостров Кони	Koni Peninsula
51	залив Бабушкина	Babushkin Bay
52	полуостров Пьягина	Piyagin Peninsula
53	мыс Толстой	Cape Tolstoy
54	Ямск	Yamsk
55	залив Шелихова (Пенжинский)	Shelikhov (Penzhinskiy) Bay
56	Гижигинская губа	Gizhiginskaya Guba (Gizhiga Bay)

Table 6-3

	Russian	English
57	Гижига	Gizhiga
58	полуостров Тайгонос	Taigonos Peninsula
59	мыс Тайгонос	Cape Taigonos
60	Пенжинская губа	Penzhinskaya Guba (Penzhina Bay)
61	мыс Опасный	Cape Opasniy
62	Рекинникская губа	Rekinnikskaya Guba (Rekinniki Bay)
63	мыс Божедомова	Cape Bozhedomov
64	Палана	Palana
65	мыс Омгон	Cape Omgon
66	мыс Утколокский	Cape Utkolkskiy
67	мыс Южный	Cape Yuzhniy
68	Усть-Хайрюзово	Ust-Khayryuzovo
69	Ичинский	Ichinskiy
70	Крутогоровский	Krutogorovskiy
71	Кировский	Kirovskiy
72	Кихчик	Kikhchik
73	Большерецк	Bolsheretsk
74	Озерновский	Ozernovskiy
75	мыс Сивучий	Cape Sivuchiy
76	мыс Лопатка	Cape Lopatka
77	мыс Крестовый	Cape Krestoviy
78	Авачинский залив	Avachinskiy (Avacha) Bay
79	Петропавловск-Камчатский	Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy
80	мыс Шипунский	Cape Shipunskiy
81	полуостров Шипунский	Shipunskiy Peninsula
82	Кроноцкий залив	Kronotskiy Bay
83	полуостров Кроноцкий	Kronotskiy Peninsula

Table 6-4

	Russian	English
84	мыс Кроноцкий	Cape Kronotskiy
85	Камчатский залив	Kamchatskiy Bay
86	Усть-Камчатск	Ust-Kamchatsk
87	мыс Камчатский	Cape Kamchatskiy
88	полуостров Камчатский	Kamchatskiy Peninsula
89	Камчатский пролив	Kamchatskiy Strait
90	мыс Африка	Cape Afrika
91	мыс Сивучий	Cape Sivuchiy
92	залив Озерной	Ozernoy Bay
93	полуостров Озерной	Ozernoy Peninsula
94	Карагинский залив	Karaginskiy Bay
95	остров Карагинский	Karaginskiy Island
96	пролив Литке	Litke Strait
97	мыс Ильпинский	Cape Iypinskiy
98	залив Корфа	Korf Bay
99	полуостров Говена	Govena Peninsula
100	мыс Говена	Cape Govena
101	залив Олюторский	Olyutorskiy Bay
102	полуостров Олюторский	Olyutorskiy Peninsula
103	мыс Олюторский	Cape Olyutorskiy
104	Командорские острова	Komandor(skiye) Islands
105	остров Беринга	Bering Island
106	Никольское	Nikolskoye
107	остров Медный	Medniy Island

Acknowledgments

In the preparation of this report, we received great help from Dr. Yoshitaka Morikawa of Mie University in arranging figures and tables. Without his help, the report would not have been completed. The authors thank Dr. Hiroshi Kusunoki and Dr. Masaomi Akagawa for their valuable advice and for checking the manuscript. Thanks also due to Dr. Mikhail A. Danchenkov of the FERHRI, Ms. Galina Y. Tarasova of the Foreign Language Department of the FEBRAS, Dr. Maria Lebedko of the Far Eastern State University (Vladivostok, Russia), Dr. Anatole V. Lyovin and Ms. Patricia Polansky of the University of Hawaii at Manoa, and Dr. Anatoly M. Polomoshnov of the Sakhalin Oil & Gas Research Institute for their useful advice and for providing necessary documents. We thank POC chair, Dr. Paul H. LeBlond and POC members and PICES Secretariat for their various advice and encouragement.

This volume was published by the Marine Information Research Center of the Japan Hydrographic Association by using the fund provide by the Nippon Foundation. We heartily thank these organizations for their support.