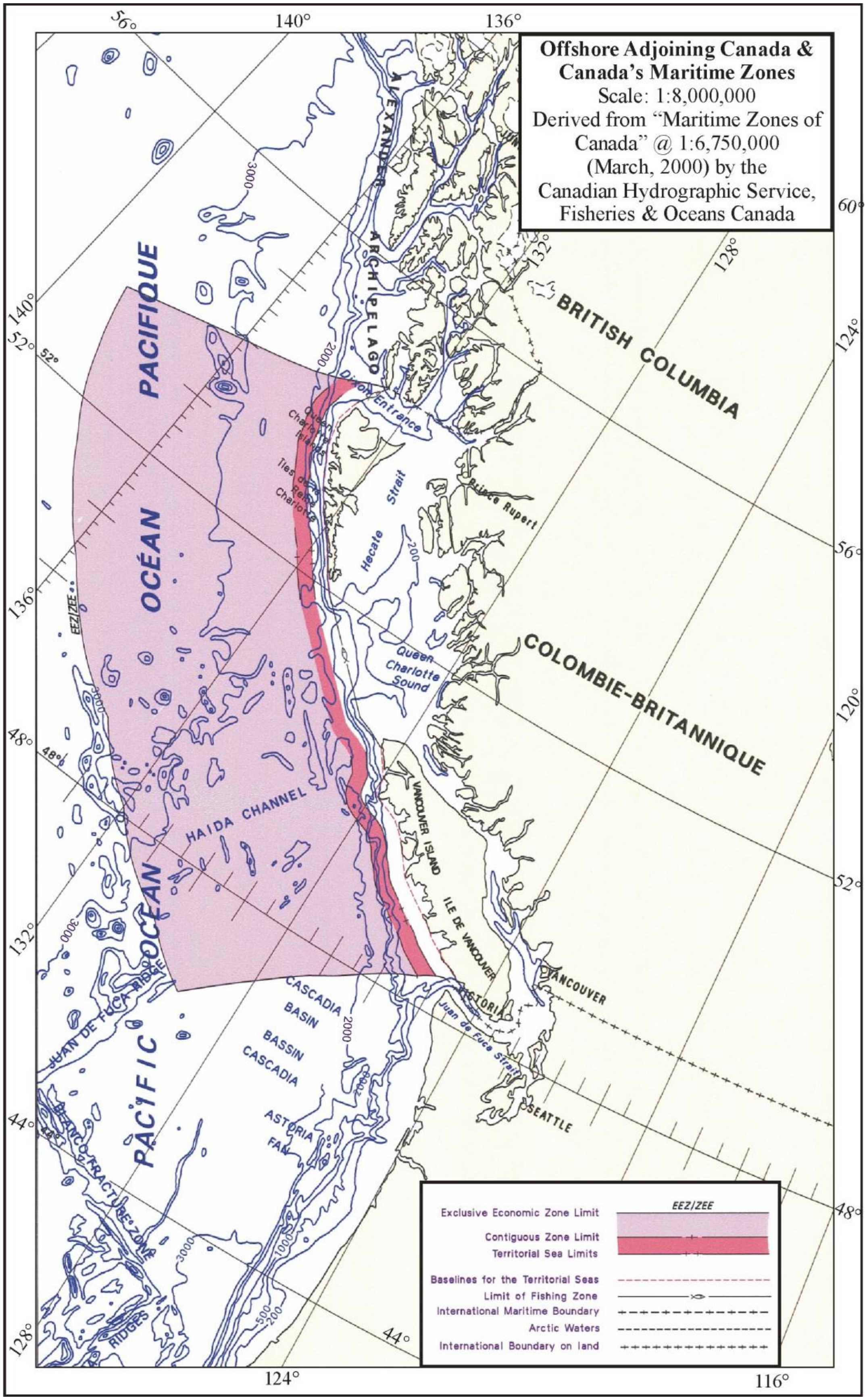
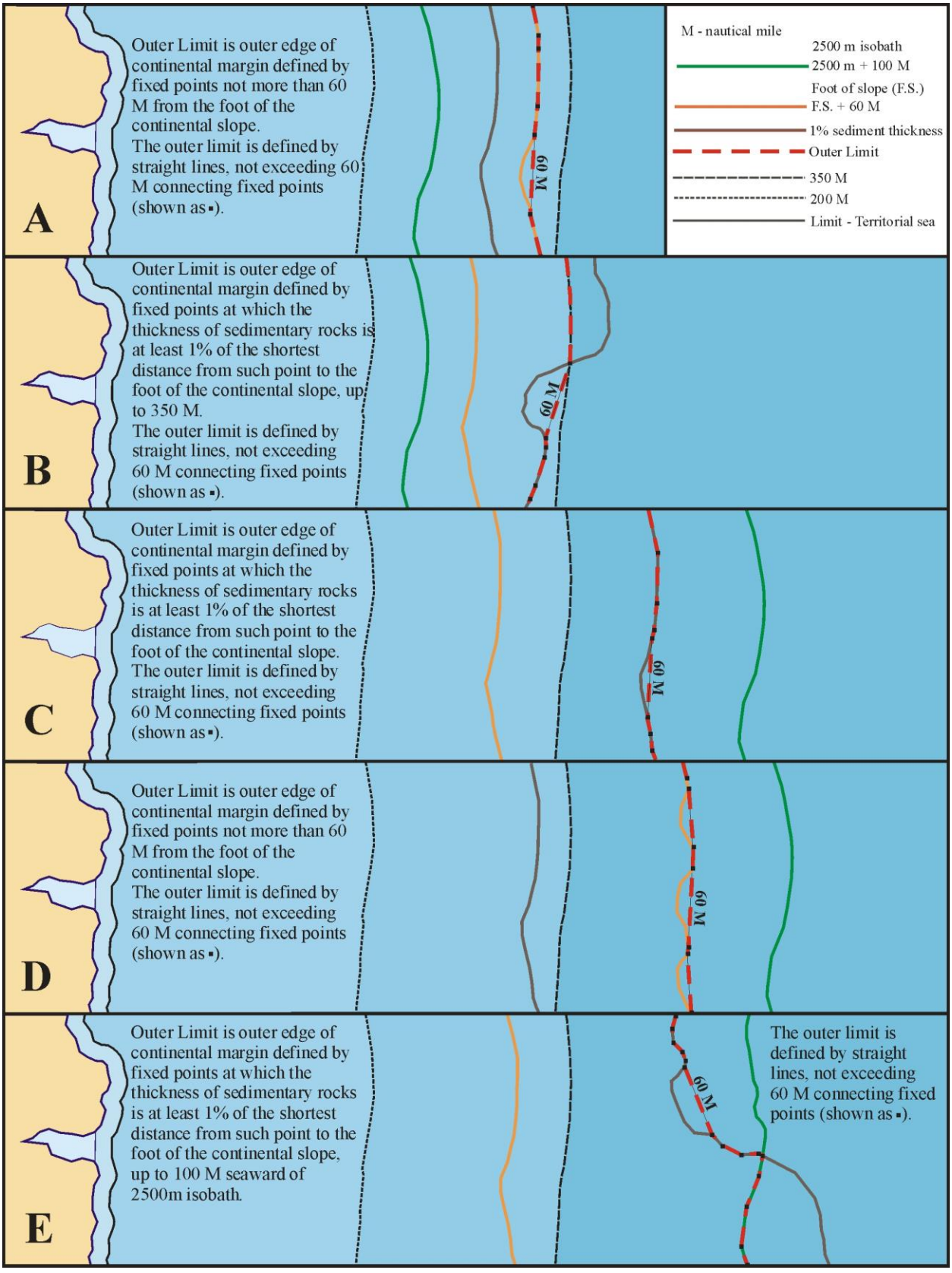
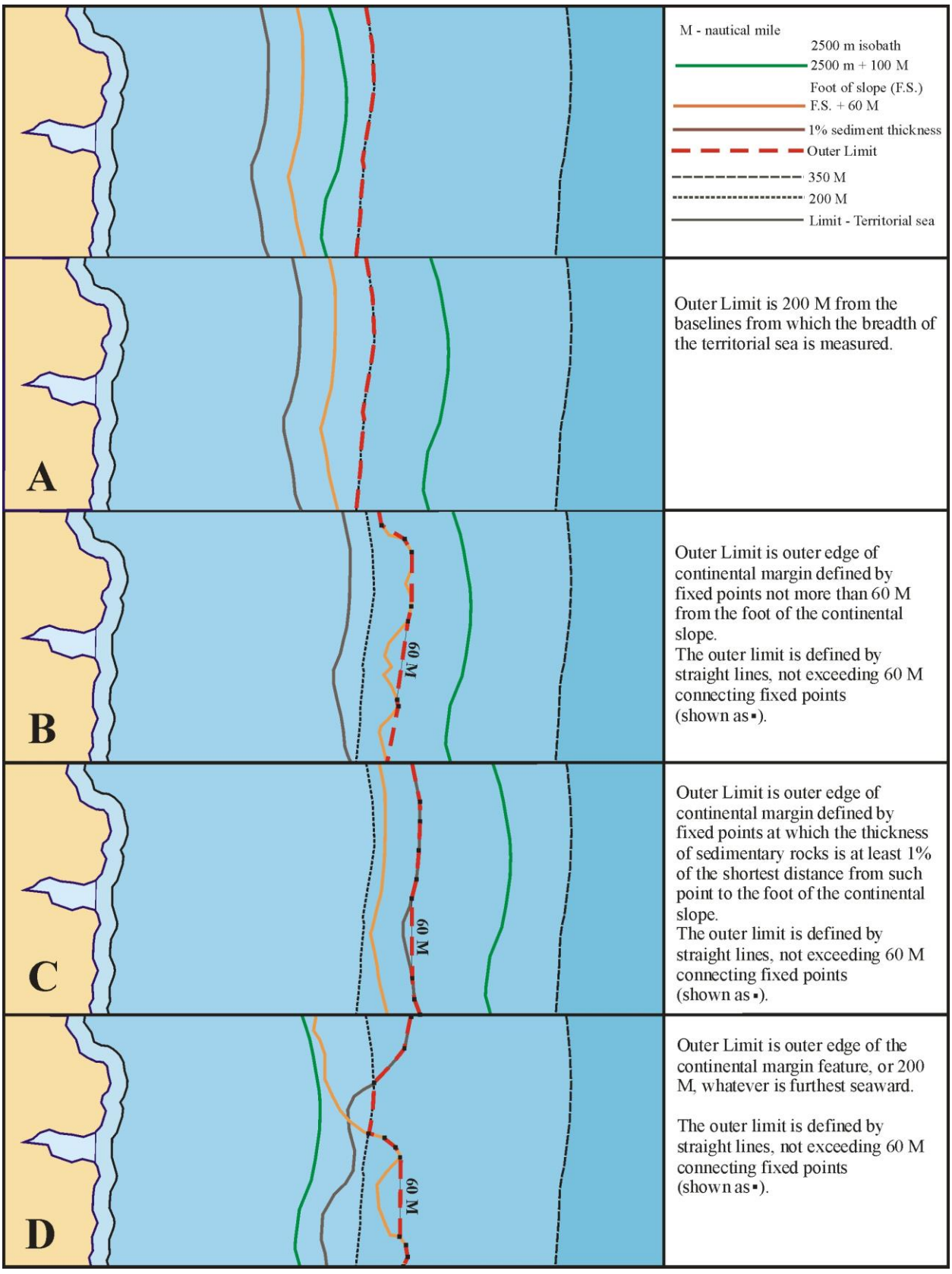
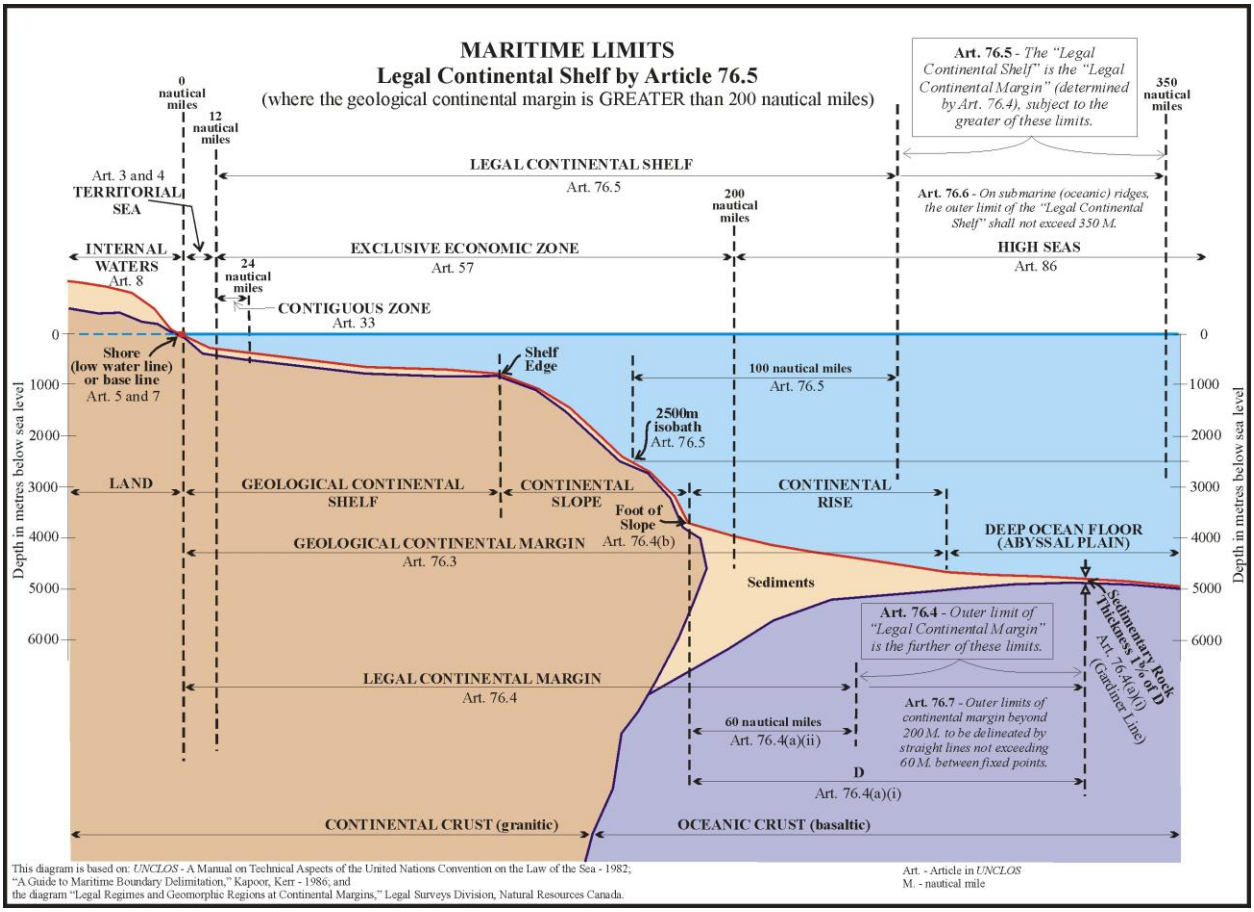

Offshore Adjoining Canada & Canada's Maritime Zones
Scale: 1:8,000,000
Derived from "Maritime Zones of Canada" @ 1:6,750,000 (March, 2000) by the Canadian Hydrographic Service, Fisheries & Oceans Canada
BRITISH COLUMBIA
COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE
PACIFIQUE
OCÉAN
PACIFIC
OCEAN
HAIDA CHANNEL
VANCOUVER ISLAND
ILE DE VANCOUVER
VANCOUVER
VICTORIA
SEATTLE
Juan de Fuca Strait
Hecate Strait
Queen Charlotte Sound
Prince Rupert
Dixon Entrance
CASCADIA BASIN
BASSIN CASCADIA
ASTORIA FAN
JUAN DE FUCA RIDGE
EEZ/ZEE
Exclusive Economic Zone Limit
Contiguous Zone Limit
Territorial Sea Limits
Baselines for the Territorial Seas
Limit of Fishing Zone
International Maritime Boundary
Arctic Waters
International Boundary on land

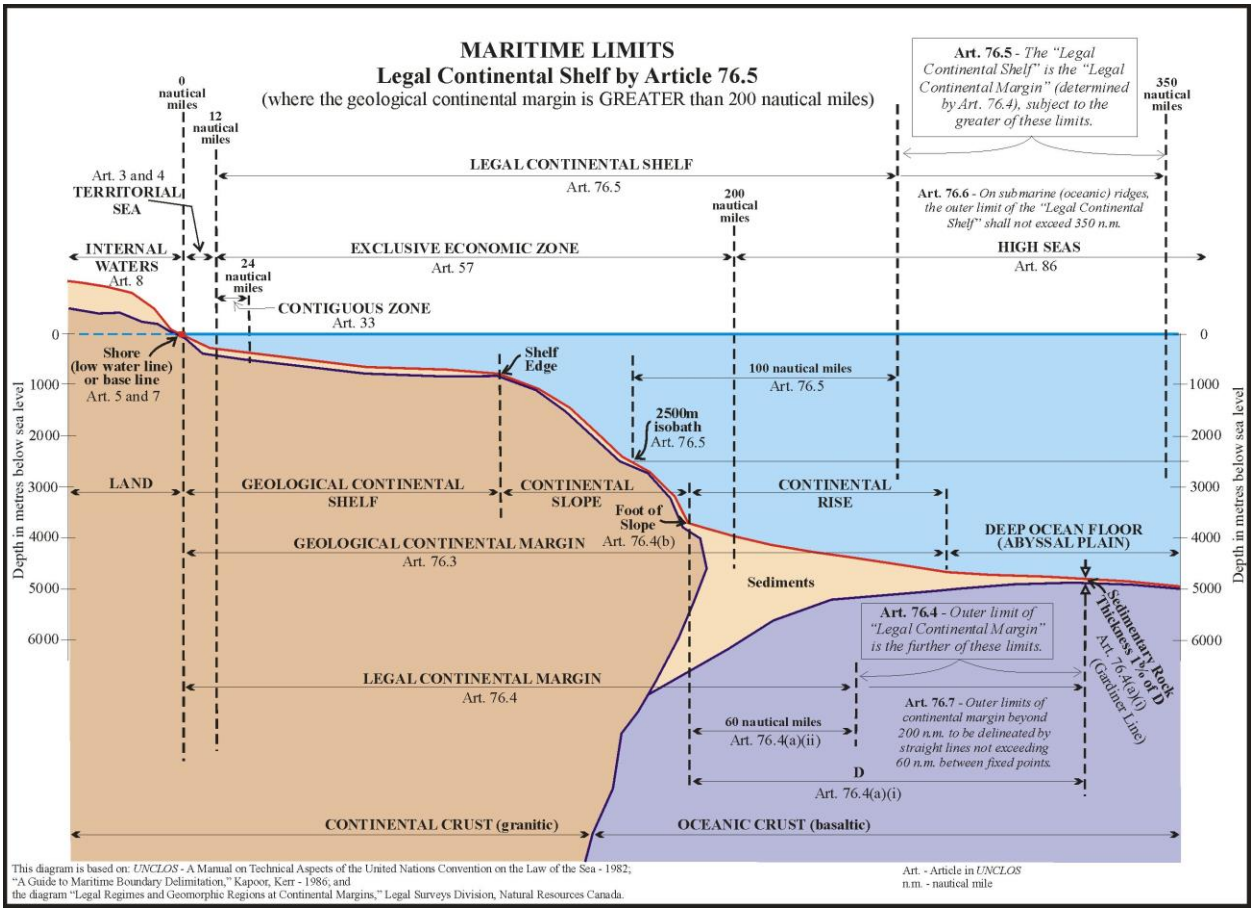

A
Outer Limit is outer edge of continental margin defined by fixed points not more than 60 M from the foot of the continental slope.
The outer limit is defined by straight lines, not exceeding 60 M connecting fixed points (shown as ▪).
60 M
M - nautical mile
2500 m isobath
2500 m + 100 M
Foot of slope (F.S.)
F.S. + 60 M
1% sediment thickness
Outer Limit
350 M
200 M
Limit - Territorial sea
B
Outer Limit is outer edge of continental margin defined by fixed points at which the thickness of sedimentary rocks is at least 1% of the shortest distance from such point to the foot of the continental slope, up to 350 M.
The outer limit is defined by straight lines, not exceeding 60 M connecting fixed points (shown as ▪).
60 M
C
Outer Limit is outer edge of continental margin defined by fixed points at which the thickness of sedimentary rocks is at least 1% of the shortest distance from such point to the foot of the continental slope.
The outer limit is defined by straight lines, not exceeding 60 M connecting fixed points (shown as ▪).
60 M
D
Outer Limit is outer edge of continental margin defined by fixed points not more than 60 M from the foot of the continental slope.
The outer limit is defined by straight lines, not exceeding 60 M connecting fixed points (shown as ▪).
60 M
E
Outer Limit is outer edge of continental margin defined by fixed points at which the thickness of sedimentary rocks is at least 1% of the shortest distance from such point to the foot of the continental slope, up to 100 M seaward of 2500m isobath.
60 M
The outer limit is defined by straight lines, not exceeding 60 M connecting fixed points (shown as ▪).

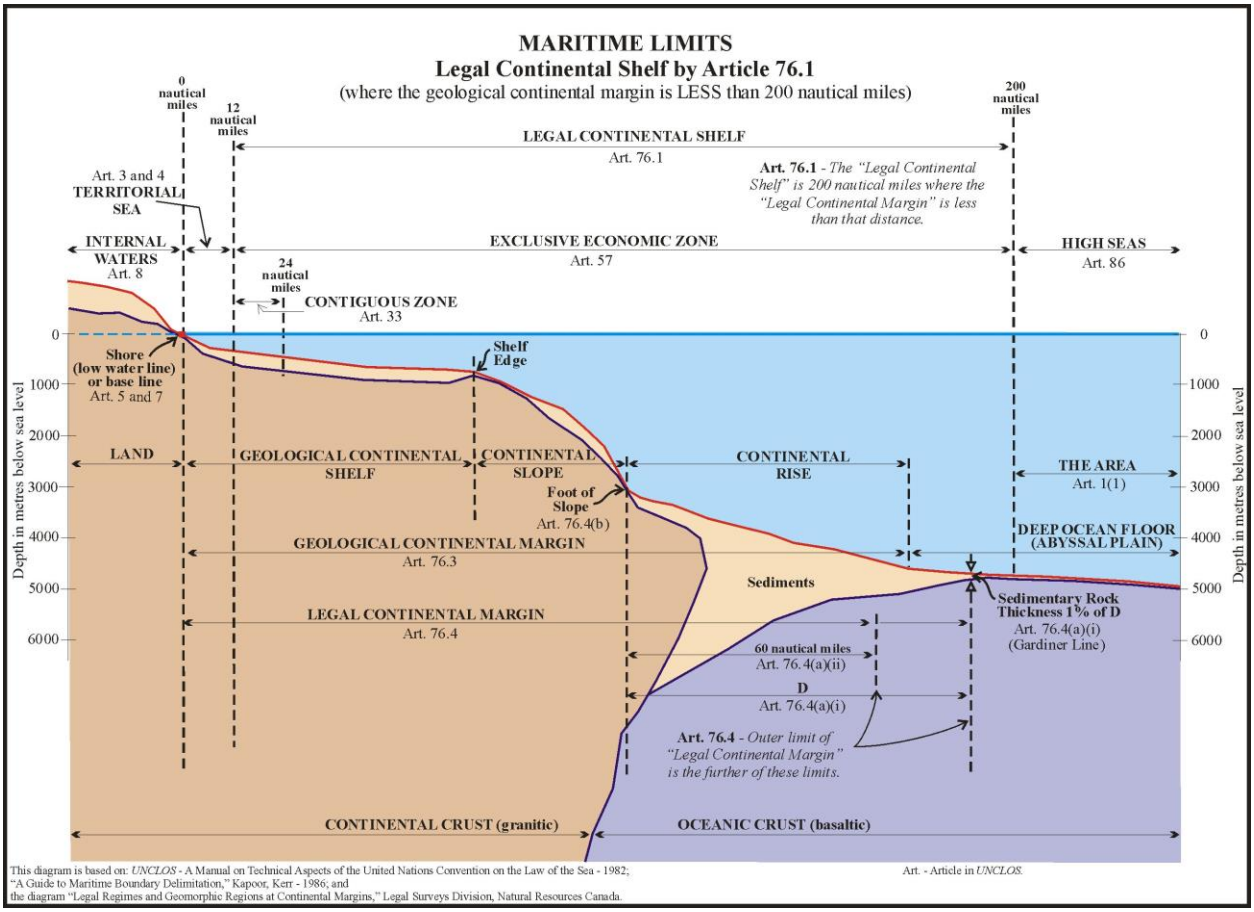

M - nautical mile
2500 m isobath
2500 m + 100 M
Foot of slope (F.S.)
F.S. + 60 M
1% sediment thickness
Outer Limit
350 M
200 M
Limit - Territorial sea
A
Outer Limit is 200 M from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.
B
60 M
Outer Limit is outer edge of continental margin defined by fixed points not more than 60 M from the foot of the continental slope.
The outer limit is defined by straight lines, not exceeding 60 M connecting fixed points (shown as ▪).
C
60 M
Outer Limit is outer edge of continental margin defined by fixed points at which the thickness of sedimentary rocks is at least 1% of the shortest distance from such point to the foot of the continental slope.
The outer limit is defined by straight lines, not exceeding 60 M connecting fixed points (shown as ▪).
D
60 M
Outer Limit is outer edge of the continental margin feature, or 200 M, whatever is furthest seaward.
The outer limit is defined by straight lines, not exceeding 60 M connecting fixed points (shown as ▪).

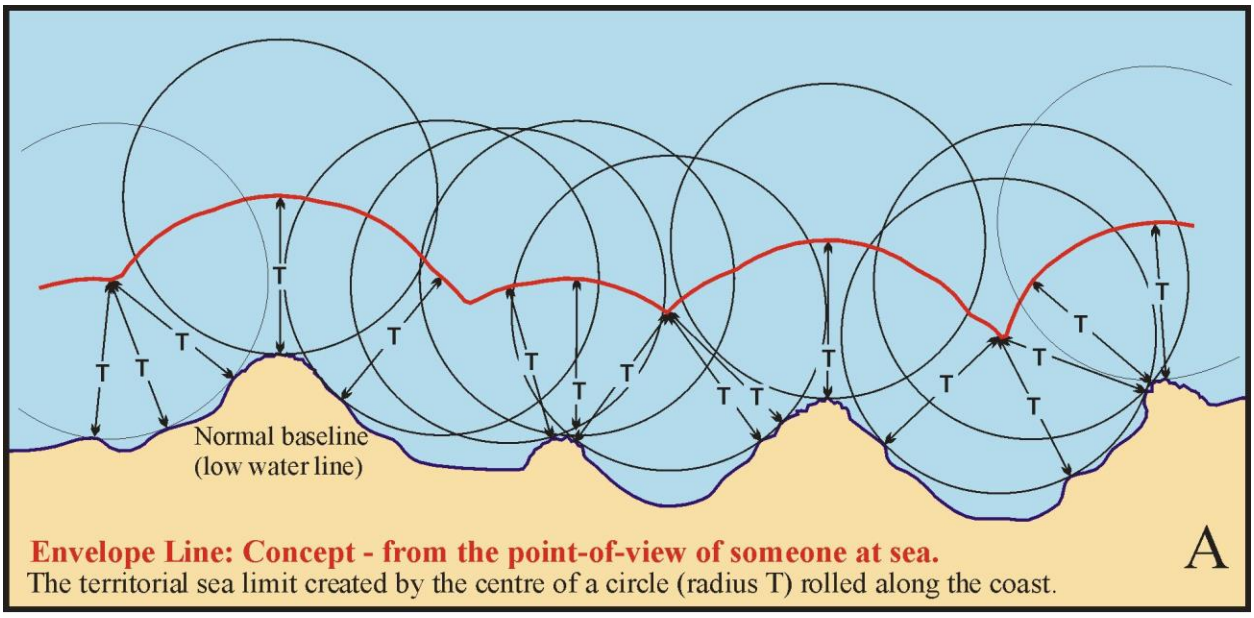
Chapter 5


MARITIME LIMITS
Legal Continental Shelf by Article 76.5
(where the geological continental margin is GREATER than 200 nautical miles)
Art. 76.5 - The "Legal Continental Shelf" is the "Legal Continental Margin" (determined by Art. 76.4), subject to the greater of these limits.
0 nautical miles
12 nautical miles
350 nautical miles
Art. 3 and 4 TERRITORIAL SEA
LEGAL CONTINENTAL SHELF
Art. 76.5
200 nautical miles
Art. 76.6 - On submarine (oceanic) ridges, the outer limit of the "Legal Continental Shelf" shall not exceed 350 M.
INTERNAL WATERS Art. 8
EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE
Art. 57
HIGH SEAS
Art. 86
24 nautical miles
CONTIGUOUS ZONE
Art. 33
Shore (low water line) or base line
Art. 5 and 7
Shelf Edge
100 nautical miles
Art. 76.5
2500m isobath
Art. 76.5
LAND
GEOLOGICAL CONTINENTAL SHELF
CONTINENTAL SLOPE
CONTINENTAL RISE
Foot of Slope
Art. 76.4(b)
DEEP OCEAN FLOOR (ABYSSAL PLAIN)
GEOLOGICAL CONTINENTAL MARGIN
Art. 76.3
Sediments
Art. 76.4 - Outer limit of "Legal Continental Margin" is the further of these limits.
Sedimentary Rock Thickness 1% of D
Art. 76.4(a)(i) (Gardiner Line)
LEGAL CONTINENTAL MARGIN
Art. 76.4
60 nautical miles
Art. 76.4(a)(ii)
Art. 76.7 - Outer limits of continental margin beyond 200 M. to be delineated by straight lines not exceeding 60 M. between fixed points.
D
Art. 76.4(a)(i)
CONTINENTAL CRUST (granitic)
OCEANIC CRUST (basaltic)
Depth in metres below sea level
0
1000
2000
3000
4000
5000
6000
This diagram is based on: UNCLOS - A Manual on Technical Aspects of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea - 1982; "A Guide to Maritime Boundary Delimitation," Kapoor, Kerr - 1986; and the diagram "Legal Regimes and Geomorphic Regions at Continental Margins," Legal Surveys Division, Natural Resources Canada.
Art. - Article in UNCLOS
M. - nautical mile

Chapter 5

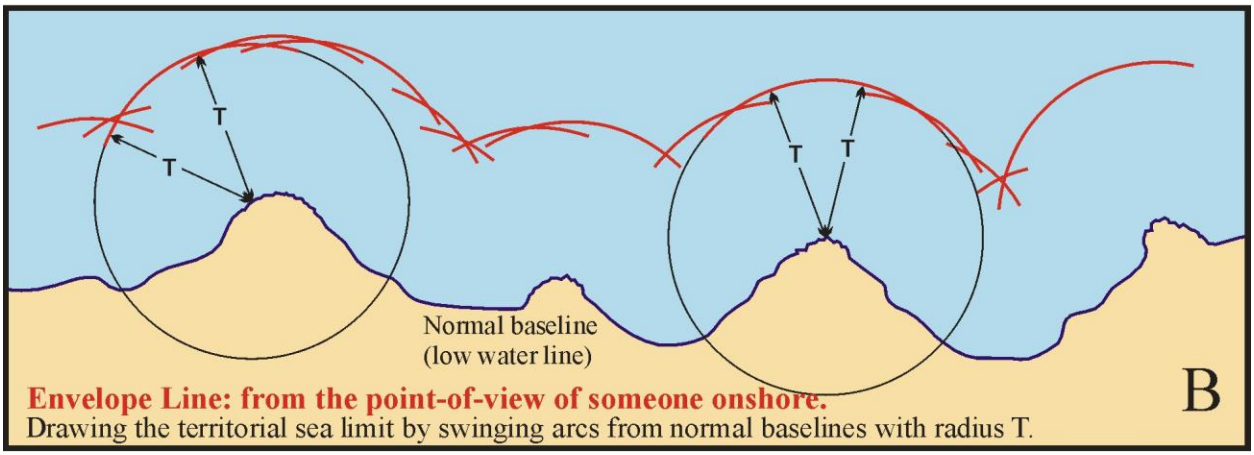

MARITIME LIMITS
Legal Continental Shelf by Article 76.5
(where the geological continental margin is GREATER than 200 nautical miles)
Art. 76.5 - The "Legal Continental Shelf" is the "Legal Continental Margin" (determined by Art. 76.4), subject to the greater of these limits.
0 nautical miles
12 nautical miles
350 nautical miles
LEGAL CONTINENTAL SHELF
Art. 76.5
Art. 3 and 4
TERRITORIAL SEA
200 nautical miles
Art. 76.6 - On submarine (oceanic) ridges, the outer limit of the "Legal Continental Shelf" shall not exceed 350 n.m.
INTERNAL WATERS
Art. 8
EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE
Art. 57
HIGH SEAS
Art. 86
24 nautical miles
CONTIGUOUS ZONE
Art. 33
Shore (low water line) or base line
Art. 5 and 7
Shelf Edge
100 nautical miles
Art. 76.5
2500m isobath
Art. 76.5
Depth in metres below sea level
0
1000
2000
3000
4000
5000
6000
LAND
GEOLOGICAL CONTINENTAL SHELF
CONTINENTAL SLOPE
CONTINENTAL RISE
Foot of Slope
Art. 76.4(b)
DEEP OCEAN FLOOR (ABYSSAL PLAIN)
GEOLOGICAL CONTINENTAL MARGIN
Art. 76.3
Sediments
Art. 76.4 - Outer limit of "Legal Continental Margin" is the further of these limits.
Sedimentary Rock Thickness 1% of D
Art. 76.4(a)(i)
(Gardiner Line)
LEGAL CONTINENTAL MARGIN
Art. 76.4
60 nautical miles
Art. 76.4(a)(ii)
Art. 76.7 - Outer limits of continental margin beyond 200 n.m. to be delineated by straight lines not exceeding 60 n.m. between fixed points.
D
Art. 76.4(a)(i)
CONTINENTAL CRUST (granitic)
OCEANIC CRUST (basaltic)
This diagram is based on: UNCLOS - A Manual on Technical Aspects of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea - 1982; "A Guide to Maritime Boundary Delimitation," Kapoor, Kerr - 1986; and the diagram "Legal Regimes and Geomorphic Regions at Continental Margins," Legal Surveys Division, Natural Resources Canada.
Art. - Article in UNCLOS
n.m. - nautical mile


MARITIME LIMITS
Legal Continental Shelf by Article 76.1
(where the geological continental margin is LESS than 200 nautical miles)
0 nautical miles
12 nautical miles
200 nautical miles
LEGAL CONTINENTAL SHELF
Art. 76.1
Art. 76.1 - The "Legal Continental Shelf" is 200 nautical miles where the "Legal Continental Margin" is less than that distance.
Art. 3 and 4 TERRITORIAL SEA
INTERNAL WATERS Art. 8
EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE
Art. 57
HIGH SEAS
Art. 86
24 nautical miles
CONTIGUOUS ZONE
Art. 33
Shore (low water line) or base line
Art. 5 and 7
Shelf Edge
LAND
GEOLOGICAL CONTINENTAL SHELF
CONTINENTAL SLOPE
CONTINENTAL RISE
THE AREA
Art. 1(1)
Foot of Slope
Art. 76.4(b)
GEOLOGICAL CONTINENTAL MARGIN
Art. 76.3
DEEP OCEAN FLOOR (ABYSSAL PLAIN)
Sediments
Sedimentary Rock Thickness 1% of D
Art. 76.4(a)(i)
(Gardiner Line)
LEGAL CONTINENTAL MARGIN
Art. 76.4
60 nautical miles
Art. 76.4(a)(ii)
D
Art. 76.4(a)(i)
Art. 76.4 - Outer limit of "Legal Continental Margin" is the further of these limits.
CONTINENTAL CRUST (granitic)
OCEANIC CRUST (basaltic)
Depth in metres below sea level
0
1000
2000
3000
4000
5000
6000
This diagram is based on: UNCLOS - A Manual on Technical Aspects of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea - 1982; "A Guide to Maritime Boundary Delimitation," Kapoor, Kerr - 1986; and the diagram "Legal Regimes and Geomorphic Regions at Continental Margins," Legal Surveys Division, Natural Resources Canada.
Art. - Article in UNCLOS.



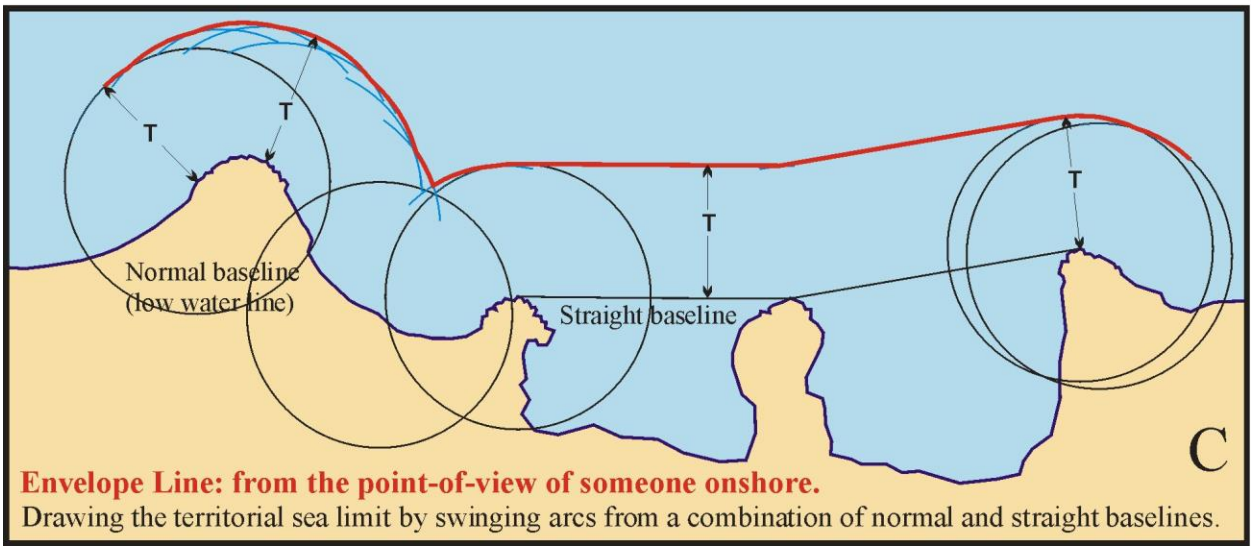
Envelope Line: Concept - from the point-of-view of someone at sea.
The territorial sea limit created by the centre of a circle (radius T) rolled along the coast.

A



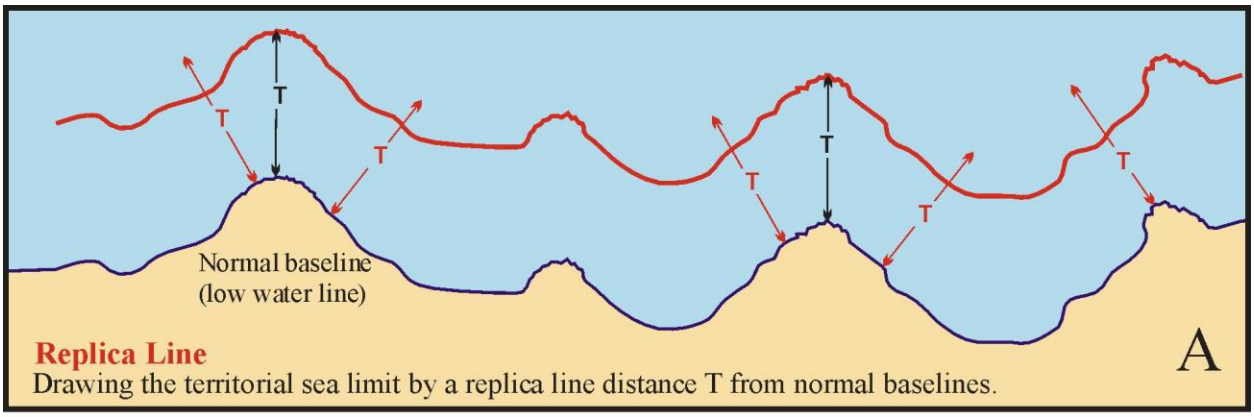
Envelope Line: from the point-of-view of someone onshore.
Drawing the territorial sea limit by swinging arcs from normal baselines with radius T.

B



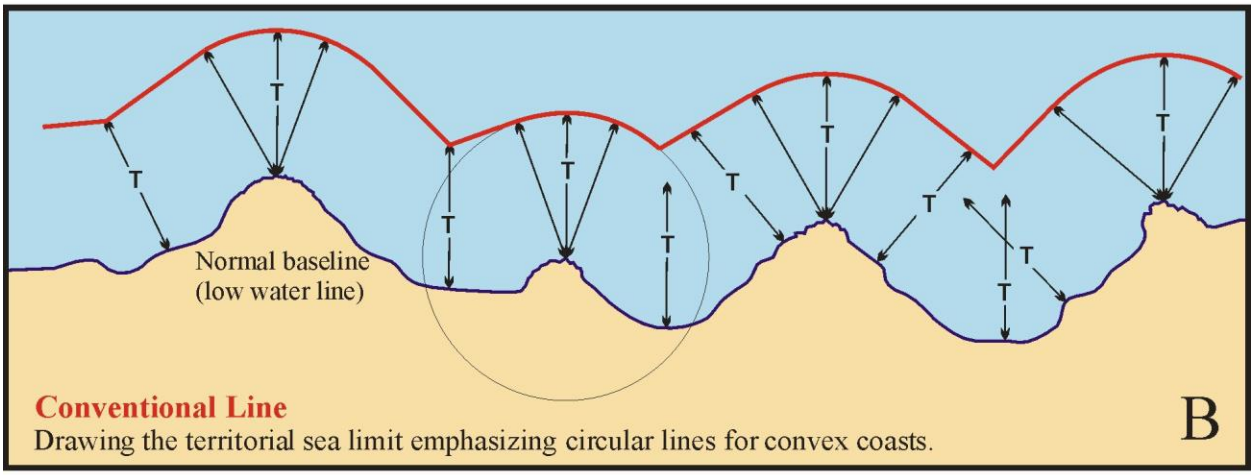
Envelope Line: from the point-of-view of someone onshore.
Drawing the territorial sea limit by swinging arcs from a combination of normal and straight baselines.

C



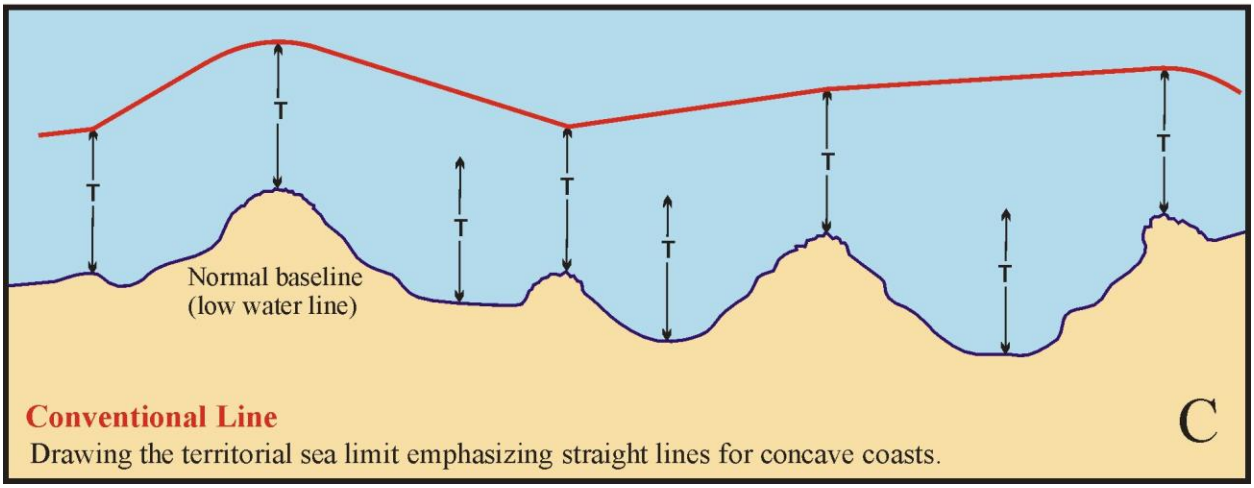
Replica Line
Drawing the territorial sea limit by a replica line distance T from normal baselines.

A



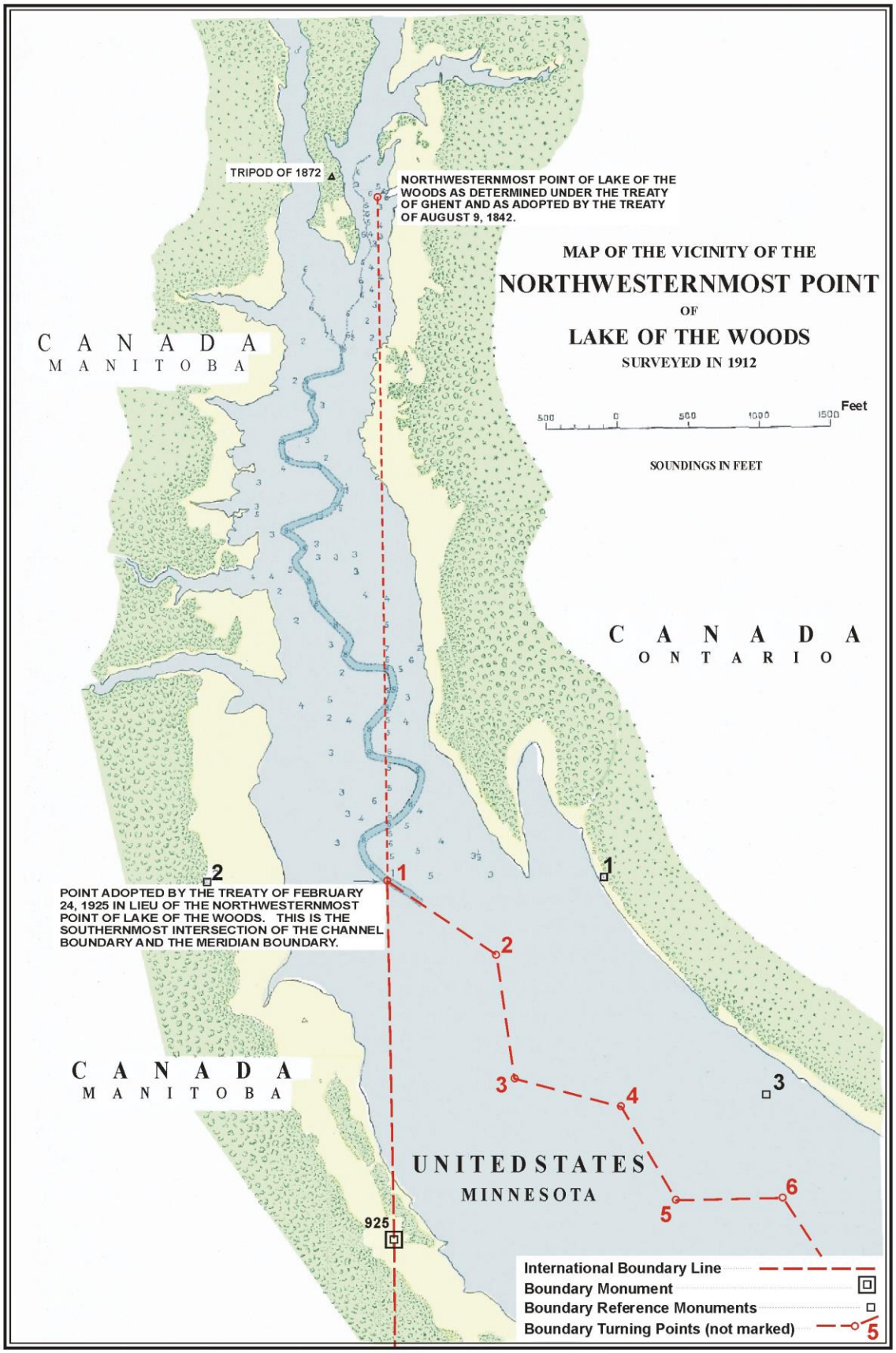
Conventional Line
Drawing the territorial sea limit emphasizing circular lines for convex coasts.

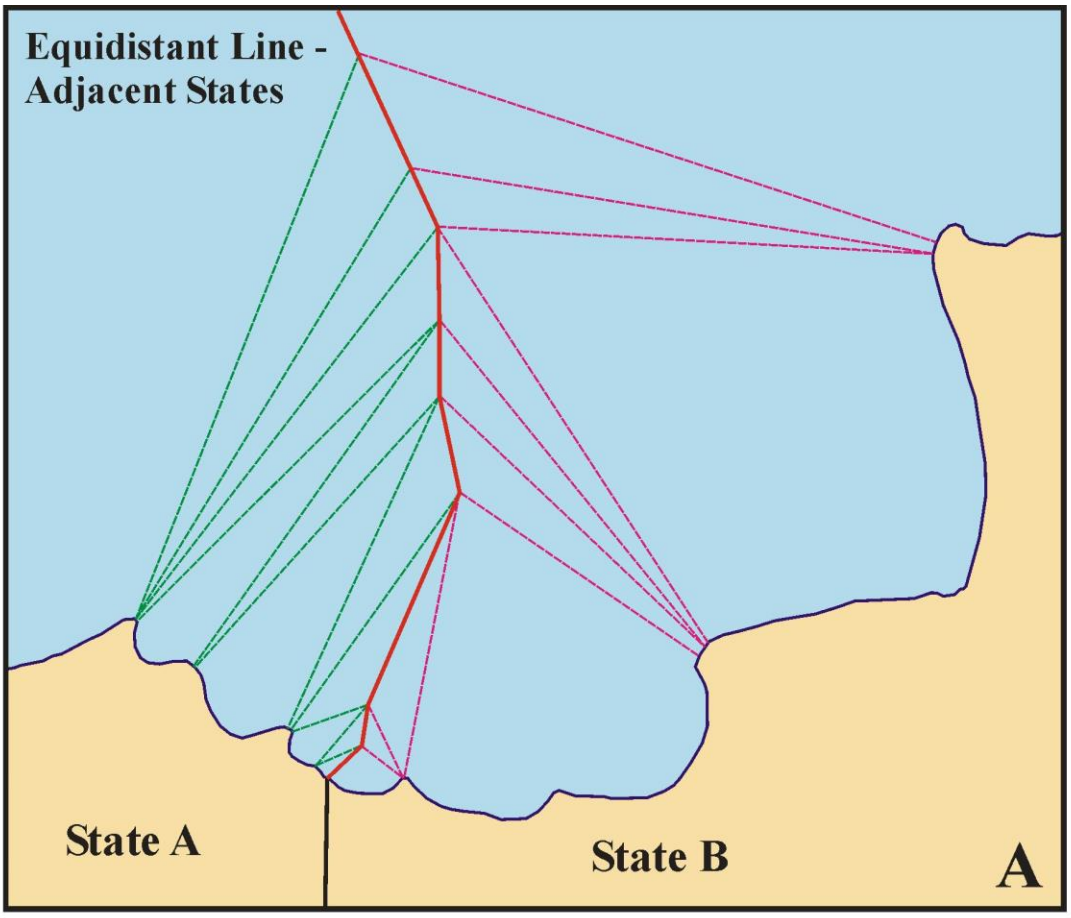
B

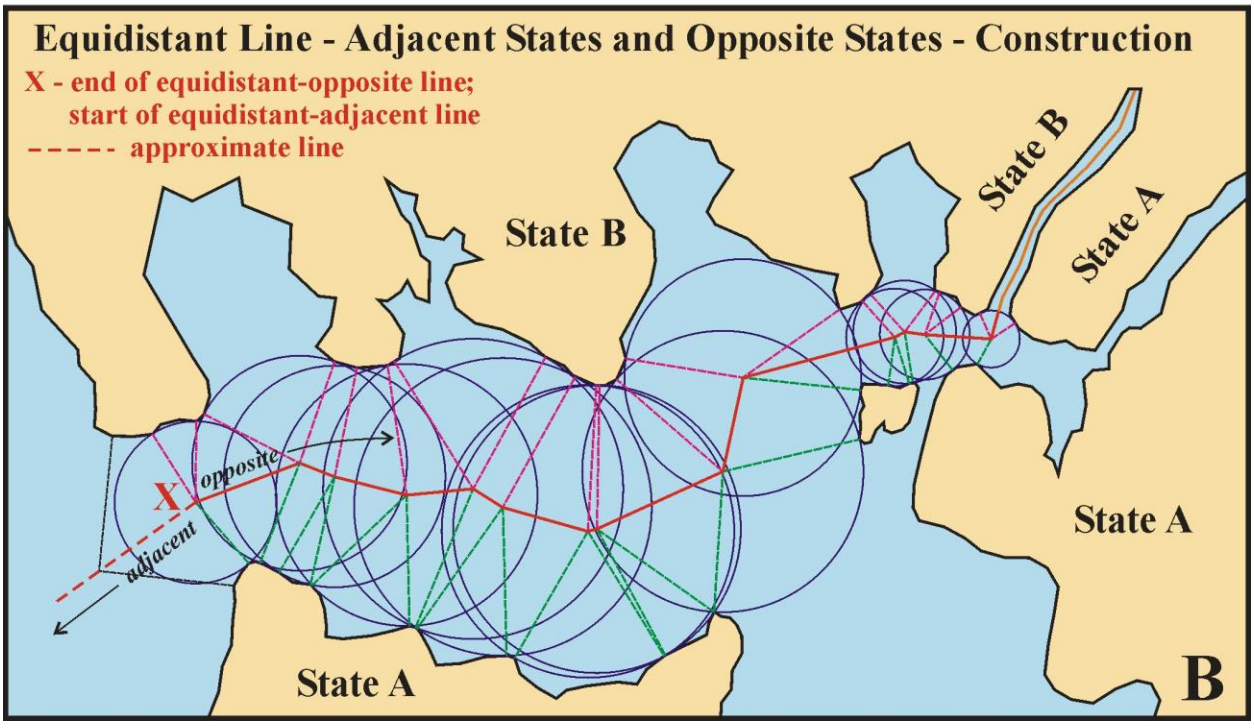


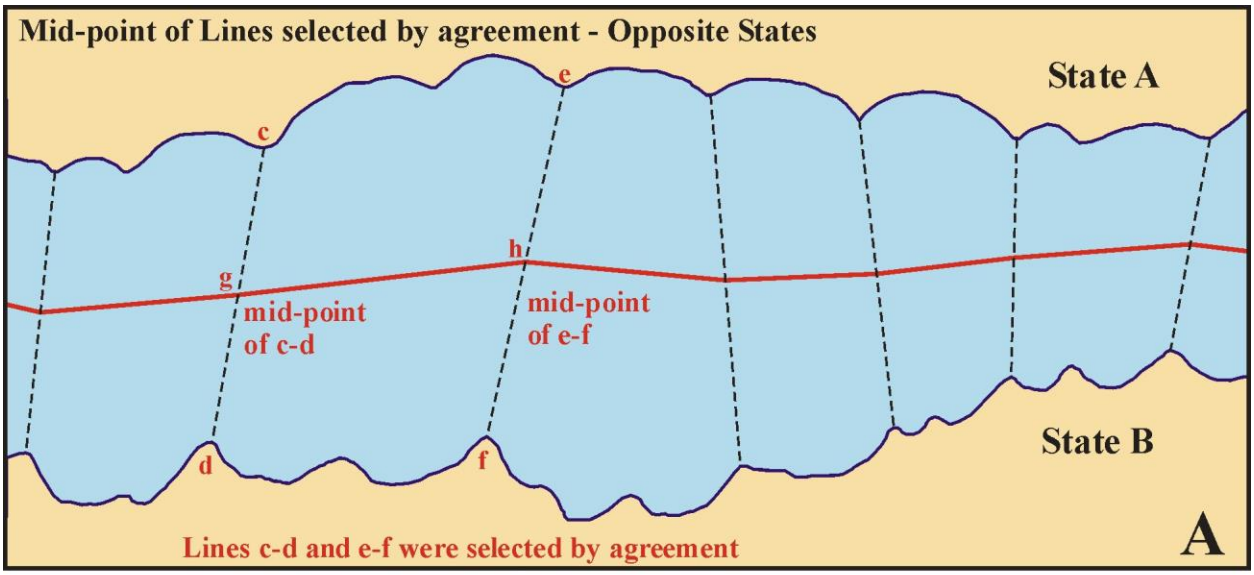
Conventional Line
Drawing the territorial sea limit emphasizing straight lines for concave coasts.

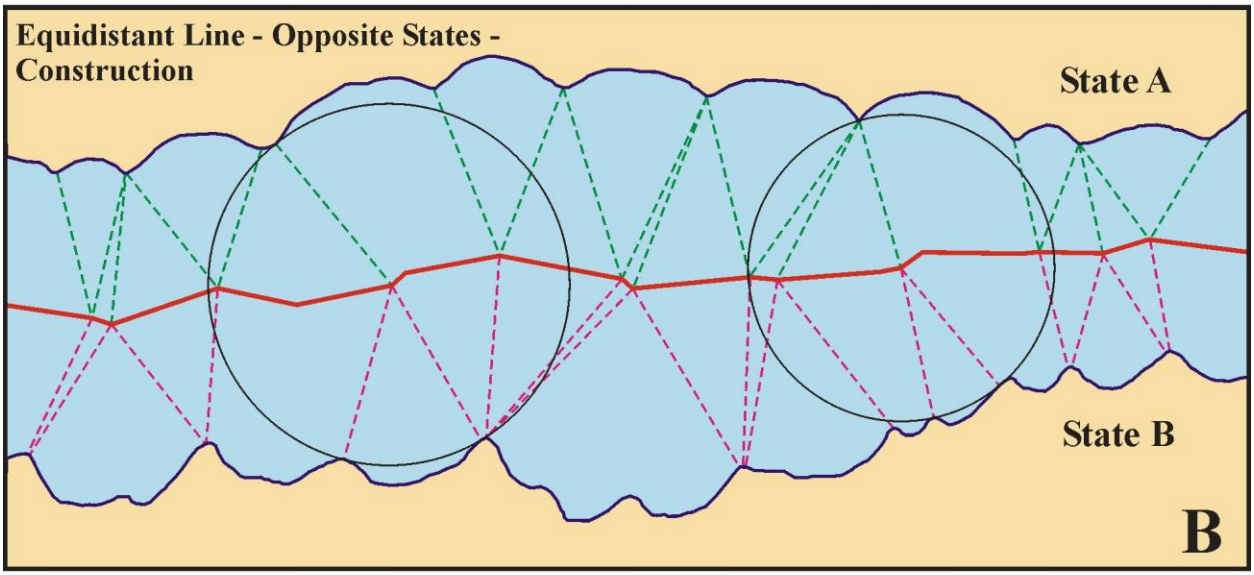
C

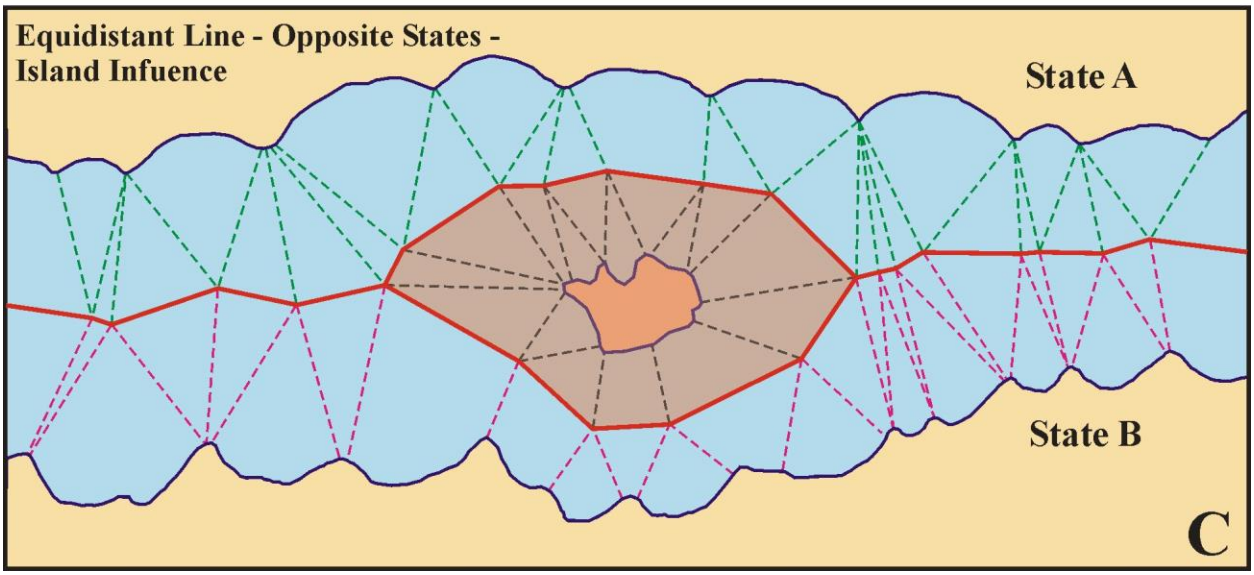

TRIPOD OF 1872
NORTHWESTERNMOST POINT OF LAKE OF THE WOODS AS DETERMINED UNDER THE TREATY OF GHENT AND AS ADOPTED BY THE TREATY OF AUGUST 9, 1842.
MAP OF THE VICINITY OF THE
NORTHWESTERNMOST POINT
OF
LAKE OF THE WOODS
SURVEYED IN 1912
500 0 500 1000 1500 Feet
SOUNDINGS IN FEET
C A N A D A
M A N I T O B A
C A N A D A
O N T A R I O
C A N A D A
M A N I T O B A
UNITED STATES
MINNESOTA
POINT ADOPTED BY THE TREATY OF FEBRUARY 24, 1925 IN LIEU OF THE NORTHWESTERNMOST POINT OF LAKE OF THE WOODS. THIS IS THE SOUTHERNMOST INTERSECTION OF THE CHANNEL BOUNDARY AND THE MERIDIAN BOUNDARY.
925
1
2
3
4
5
6
International Boundary Line
Boundary Monument
Boundary Reference Monuments
Boundary Turning Points (not marked)

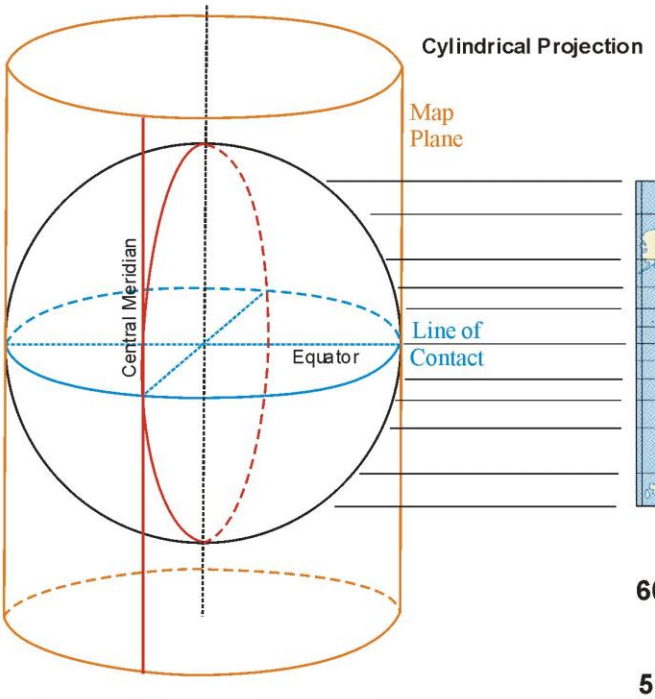

Equidistant Line -
Adjacent States
State A
State B
A


Equidistant Line - Adjacent States and Opposite States - Construction
X - end of equidistant-opposite line;
start of equidistant-adjacent line
----- approximate line
State B
State B
State A
State A
X
opposite
adjacent
State A
B

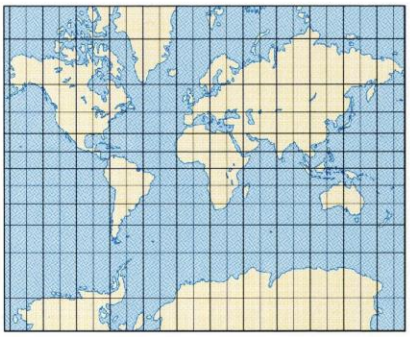

Mid-point of Lines selected by agreement - Opposite States
State A
c
e
h
g
mid-point
of c-d
mid-point
of e-f
State B
d
f
Lines c-d and e-f were selected by agreement
A

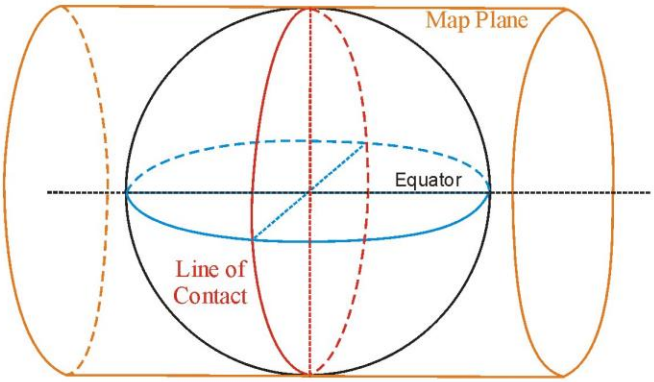

Equidistant Line - Opposite States -
Construction
State A
State B
B


Equidistant Line - Opposite States -
Island Infuence
State A
State B
C

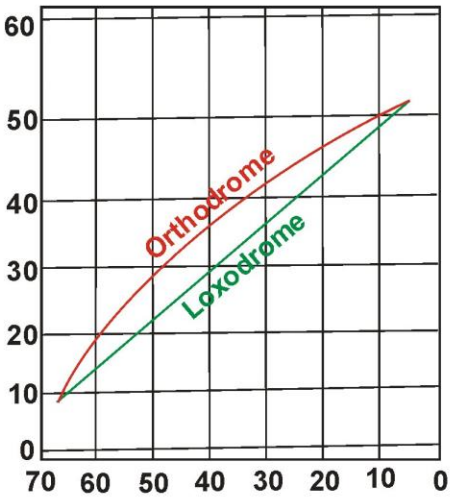


Mercator Projection

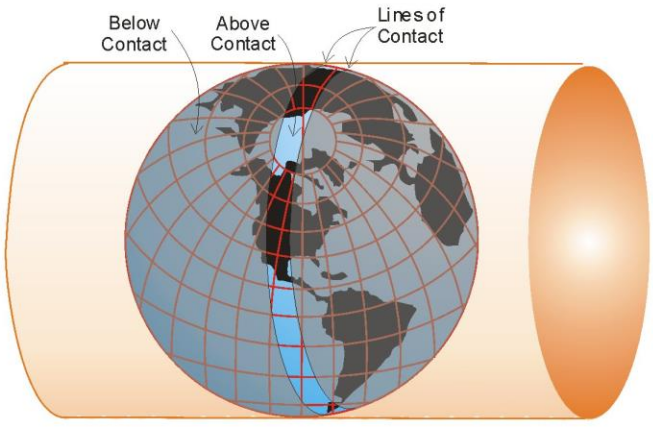




Tranverse Mercator Projection



Mercator Projection

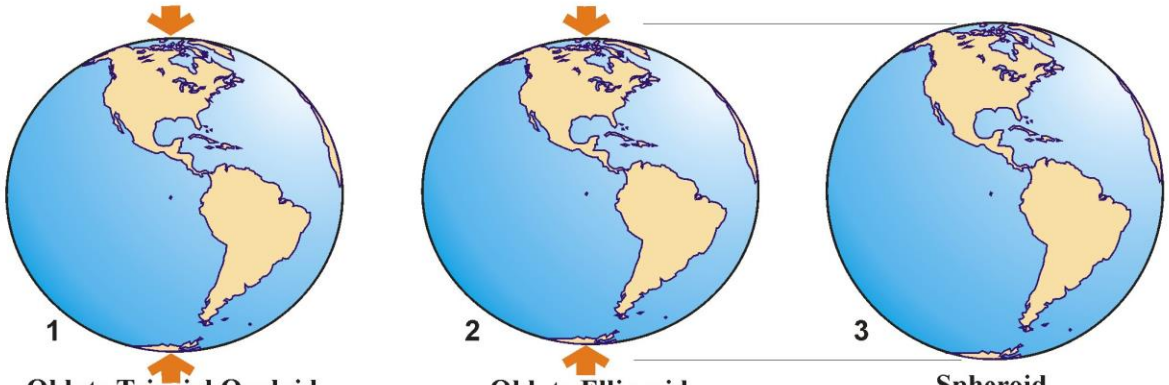


Universal Tranverse Mercator Projection

A "loxodrome" or "rhumb line" is a straight line on a mercator chart. It has a constant azimuth. In other words, it intersects all the meridians at the same angle.

Since the scale of the projection increases towards the poles, a given measurement on the chart will give a greater terrestrial distance near the equator than it will near the poles.

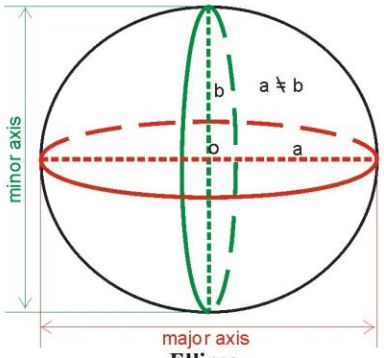
The shortest connection between two points on an ellipsoidal surface is a geodetic line, or "geodesic." It is not a line of sight, a chord distance, nor a plane curve. It has a double curvature. This curved line is only depicted as a straight line in a gnomic projection. In a mercator projection it appears as a curve because of its constantly changing azimuth. The projected curve is sometimes called an "orthodrome."



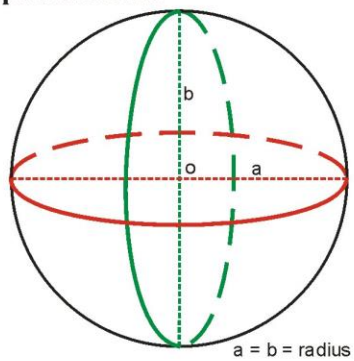
Mathematical Representations

The Earth is actually pear-shaped with the southern hemisphere being slightly larger than the northern hemisphere. It is also slightly flat at the north and south poles. Its circumference at the equator is 40,075 km, while the circumference through the poles is 40,008 km. Compared to a perfect sphere, Earth has a variance of 1/598 or .167%.

Going from 1 to 2 to 3 above, the shape of the Earth gets simpler allowing the mathematical representation of the Earth to get simpler as well. The actual shape (1) is too complicated for a mathematical representation.

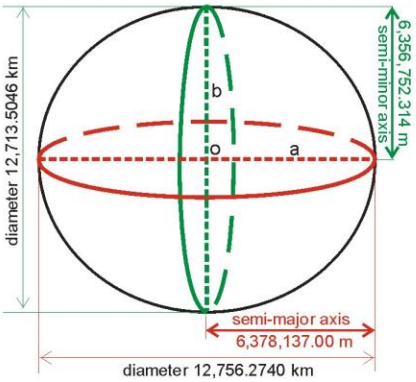


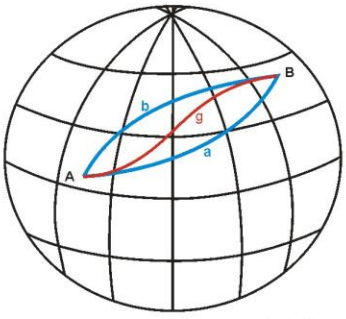
Ellipse



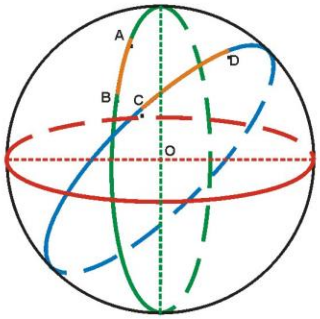
Sphere

North American Datum 1983





Red line between A and B is a **geodesic line**.
Blue lines between A and b are plane curves.



A-B, C-D - Segments of great circles

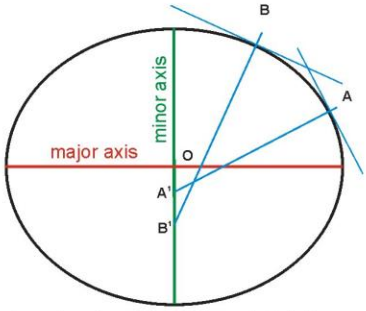
To go from A to B, the apparent bearing (heading), or direction, would be along route a. This is only true at Point A.

To go from B to A, the apparent bearing would be along route b. This is only true at point B.

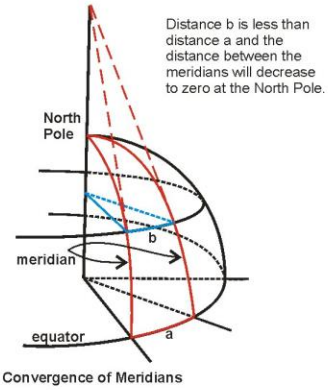
The true route between A and B on the surface of the ellipsoid would be the red line - route g - a geodesic line.

Because of the flattening of the ellipsoid, the radius of curvature of the surface varies with latitude, and measurements from A and B are oriented differently. See diagram to the right.

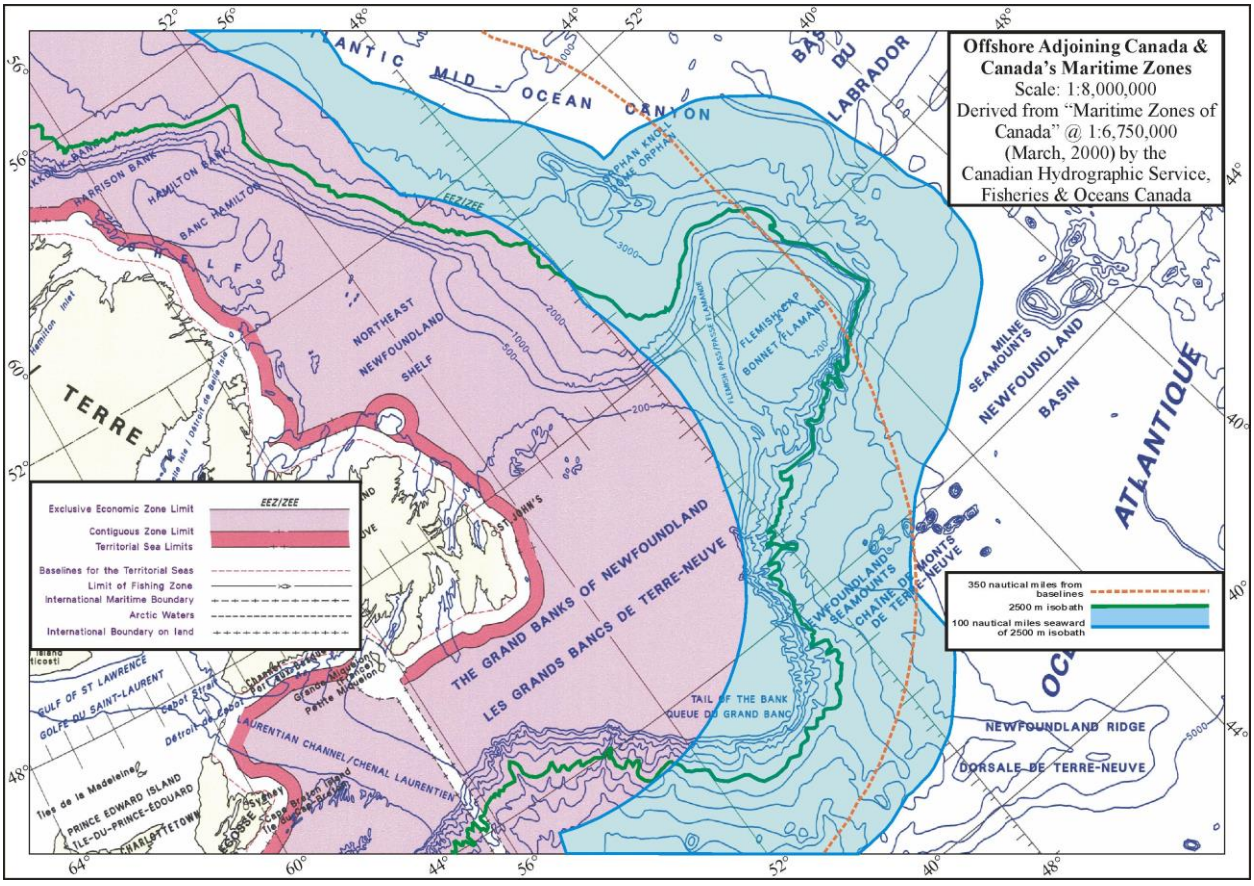
A minute of latitude at the equator is about 1843 metres and at the poles about 1862 metres.

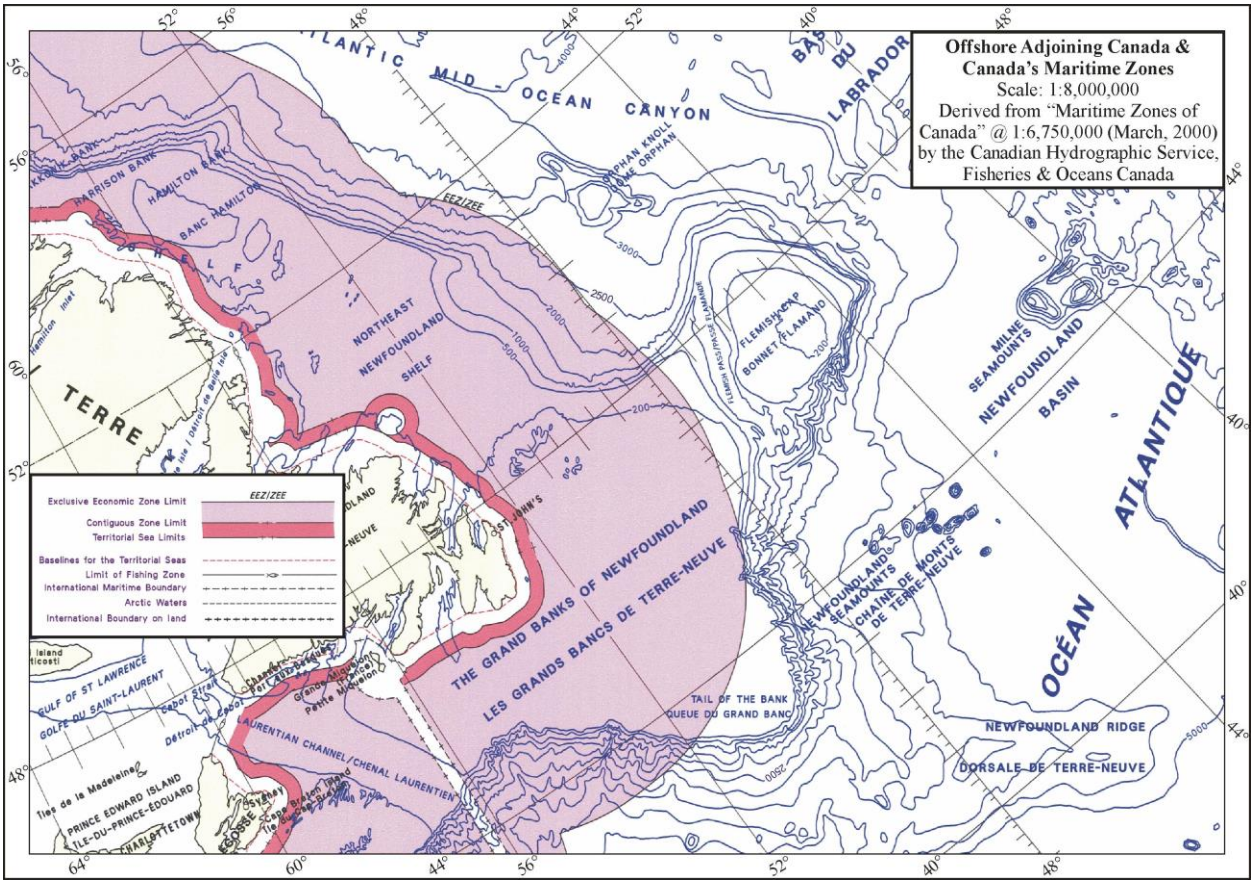


On a sphere, lines at A and B perpendicular to the surface would pass through O.



Convergence of Meridians


Offshore Adjoining Canada & Canada's Maritime Zones
Scale: 1:8,000,000
Derived from "Maritime Zones of Canada" @ 1:6,750,000 (March, 2000) by the Canadian Hydrographic Service, Fisheries & Oceans Canada
Exclusive Economic Zone Limit
Contiguous Zone Limit
Territorial Sea Limits
EEZ/ZEE
Baselines for the Territorial Seas
Limit of Fishing Zone
International Maritime Boundary
Arctic Waters
International Boundary on land
350 nautical miles from baselines
2500 m isobath
100 nautical miles seaward of 2500 m isobath
THE GRAND BANKS OF NEWFOUNDLAND
LES GRANDS BANCS DE TERRE-NEUVE
TAIL OF THE BANK
QUEUE DU GRAND BANC
NORTHEAST NEWFOUNDLAND SHELF
MID OCEAN CANYON
NEWFOUNDLAND BASIN
NEWFOUNDLAND RIDGE
DORSALE DE TERRE-NEUVE
MILNE SEAMOUNTS
NEWFOUNDLAND SEAMOUNTS
CHAÎNE DES MONTS DE TERRE-NEUVE
LAURENTIAN CHANNEL/CHENAL LAURENTIEN
GULF OF ST LAWRENCE
GOLFE DU SAINT-LAURENT
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
ÎLE-DU-PRINCE-ÉDOUARD
HAMILTON BANK
BANC HAMILTON
BAP DU LABRADOR
ATLANTIQUE
TERRE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TERRE
ATLANTIC OCEAN CANYON
BAP DU LABRADOR
ORPHAN KNOLL
DOME ORPHAN
HAMILTON BANK
BANC HAMILTON
PARISON BANK
FLEMISH CAP
BONNET FLAMAND
MILNE SEAMOUNTS
NEWFOUNDLAND BASIN
ATLANTIQUE
OCÉAN
NEWFOUNDLAND SEAMOUNTS
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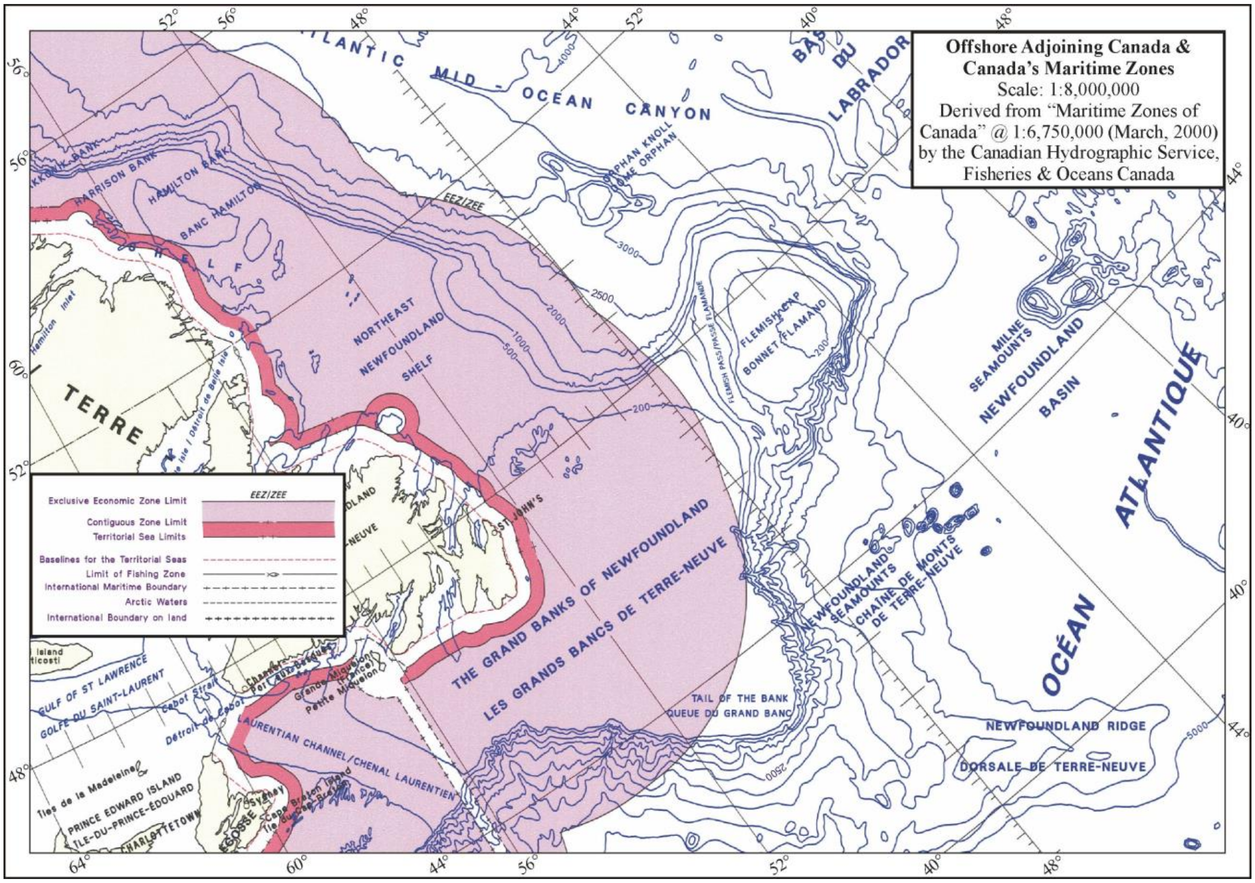
GULF OF ST LAWRENCE
GOLFE DU SAINT-LAURENT
Cabot Strait
Détroit de Cabot
Îles de la Madeleine
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
ÎLE-DU-PRINCE-ÉDOUARD
CHARLOTTETOWN
ÉCOSSE
Port aux Basques
Grande Miquelon
Petite Miquelon
ST JOHN'S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FLEMISH CAP
BONNET FLAMAND
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NEWFOUNDLAND SEAMOUNTS
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BASSIN DU LABRADOR
ORPHAN KNOLL
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GULF OF ST LAWRENCE
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Cabot Strait
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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
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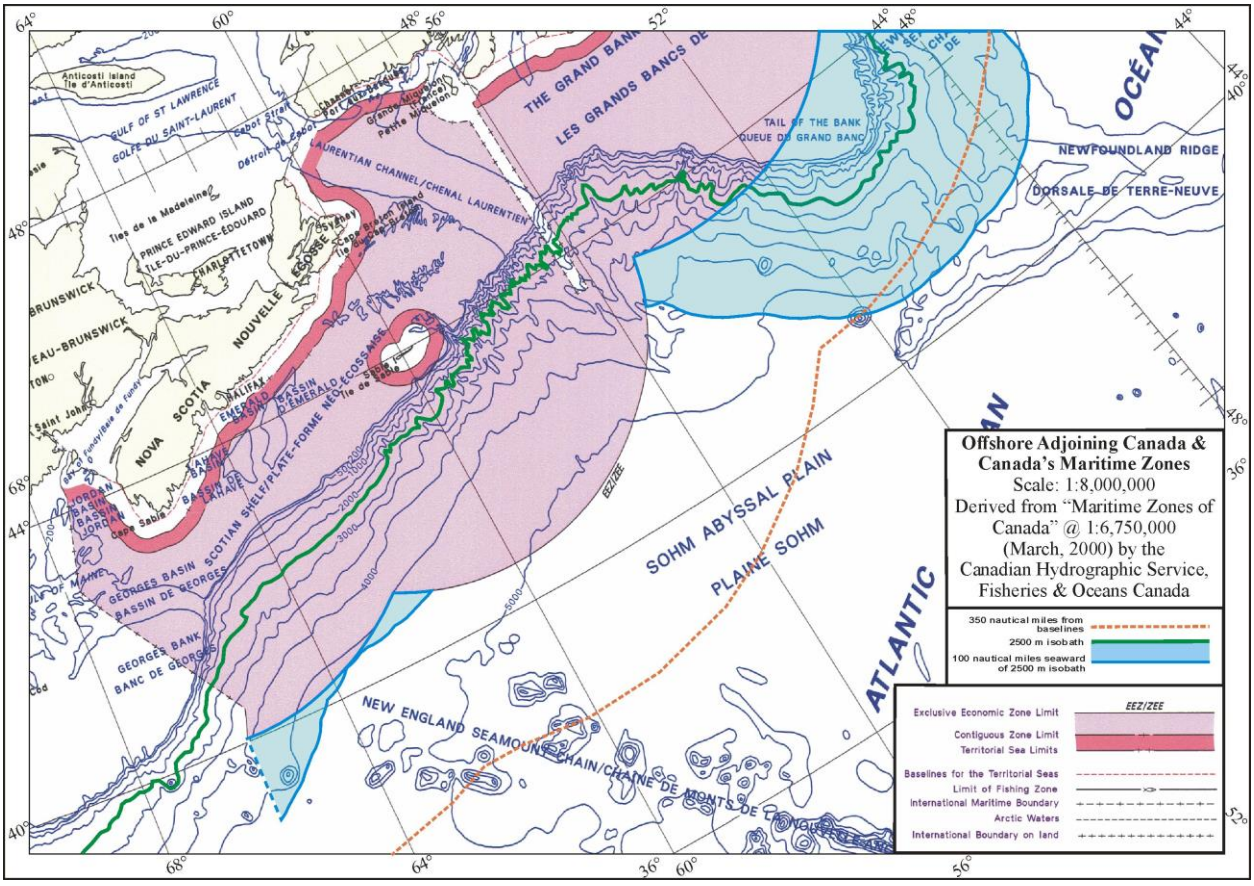
CHARLOTTETOWN
Îles de la Madeleine
ST. JOHN'S
HAMILTON BANK
BANC HAMILTON
HARRISON BANK
TERRE

Chapter 5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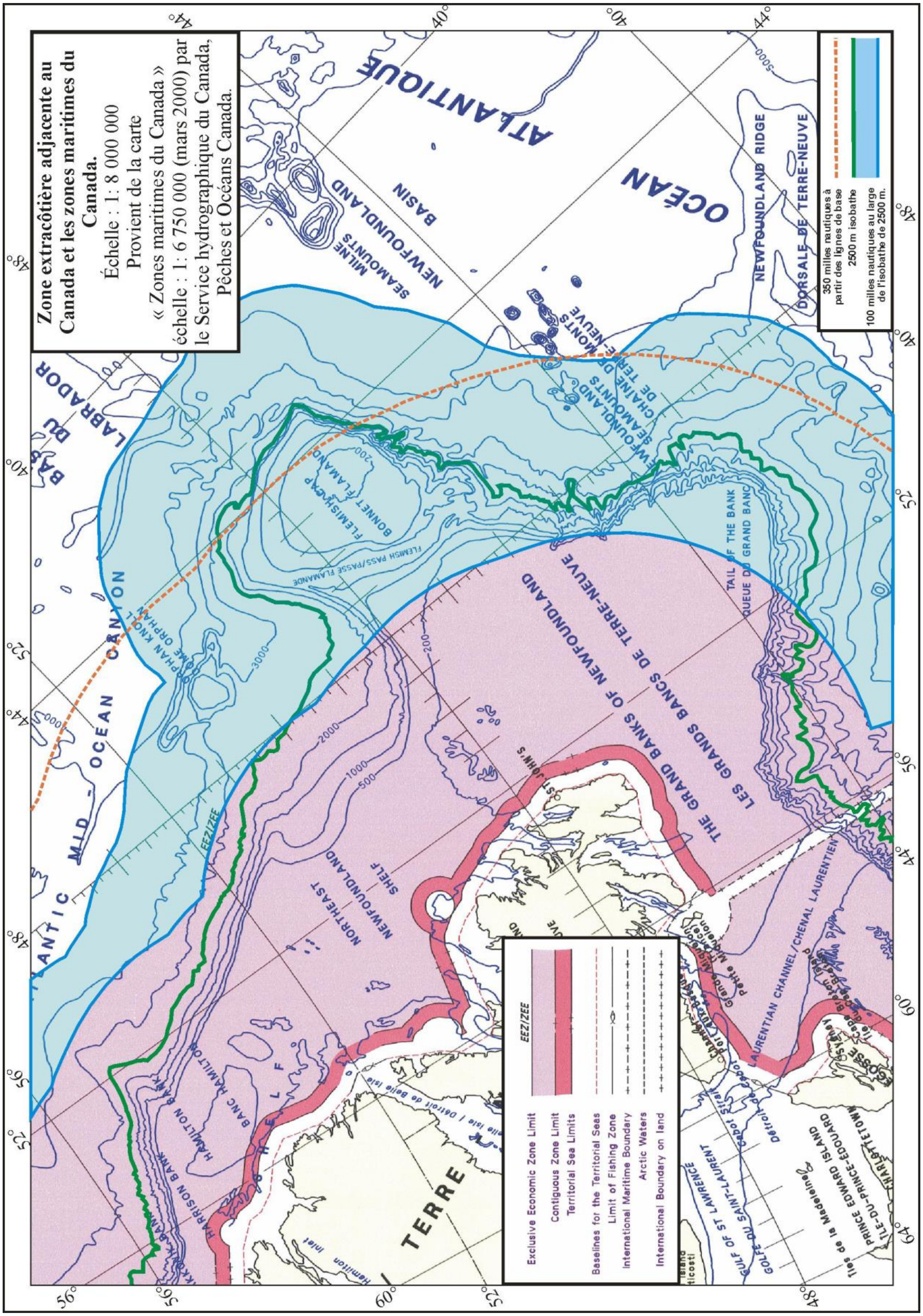
TAIL OF THE BANK
QUEUE DU GRAND BANC
NEWFOUNDLAND RIDGE
DORSALE DE TERRE-NEUVE
LAURENTIAN CHANNEL/CHENAL LAURENTIEN
SOHM ABYSSAL PLAIN
PLAINE SOHM
ATLANTIC
NEW ENGLAND SEAMOUNT CHAIN/CHAINE DE MONTS DE
GULF OF ST LAWRENCE
GOLFE DU SAINT-LAURENT
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
ÎLE-DU-PRINCE-ÉDOUARD
NOVA SCOTIA
NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE
GEORGES BASIN
BASSIN DE GEORGES
GEORGES BANK
BANC DE GEORGES
SCOTIAN SHELF/PLATE-FORME NÉO-ÉCOSSAISE


Zone extracôtière adjacente au Canada et les zones maritimes du Canada.
Échelle : 1: 8 000 000
Provient de la carte « Zones maritimes du Canada » échelle : 1: 6 750 000 (mars 2000) par le Service hydrographique du Canada, Pêches et Océans Canada.
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NEWFOUNDLAND SEAMOUNTS
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FLEMISH CAP
BONNET FLAMAND
FLEMISH PASS/PASSE FLAMANDE
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BANC HAMILTON
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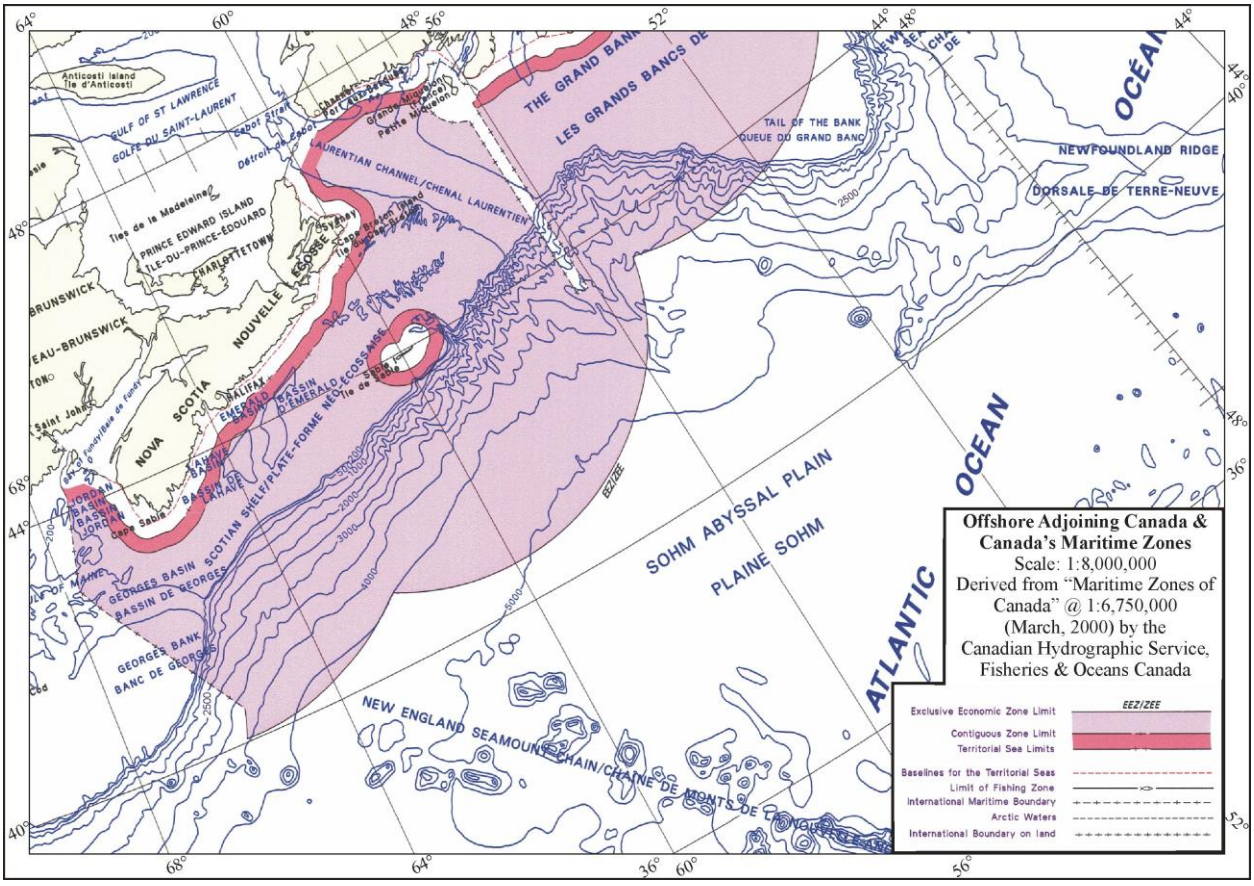
ÎLE-DU-PRINCE-ÉDOUARD
TERRE
St. John's

Chapter 5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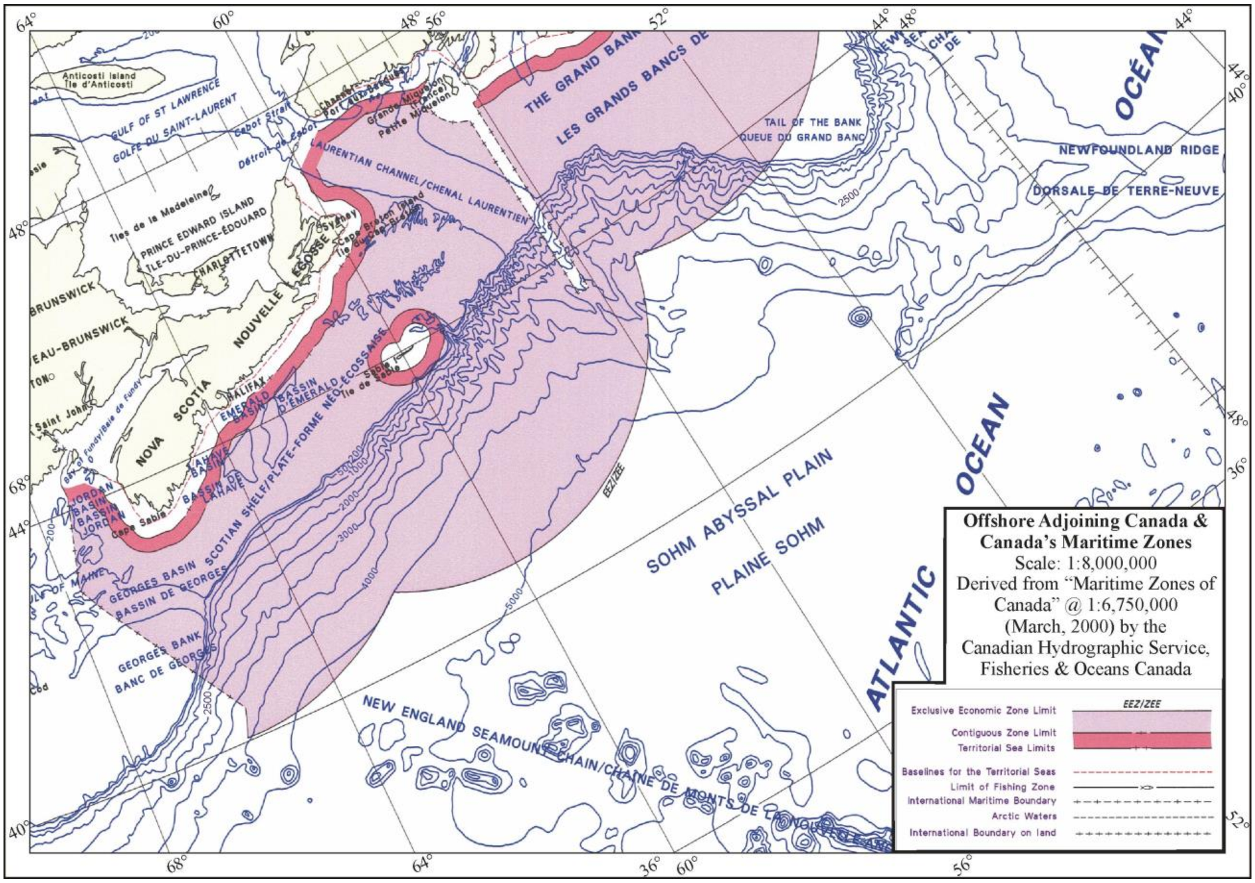
NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE
HALIFAX
SCOTIAN SHELF/PLATE-FORME NEO-ÉCOSSAISE
GEORGES BASIN
BASSIN DE GEORGES
GEORGES BANK
BANC DE GEORGES
SOHM ABYSSAL PLAIN
PLAINE SOHM
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NEW ENGLAND SEAMOUNT CHAIN/CHAÎNE DE MONTS DE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ATLANTIC
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GOLFE DU SAINT-LAURENT
Anticosti Island
Île d'Anticosti
Cabot Strait
Détroit de Cabot
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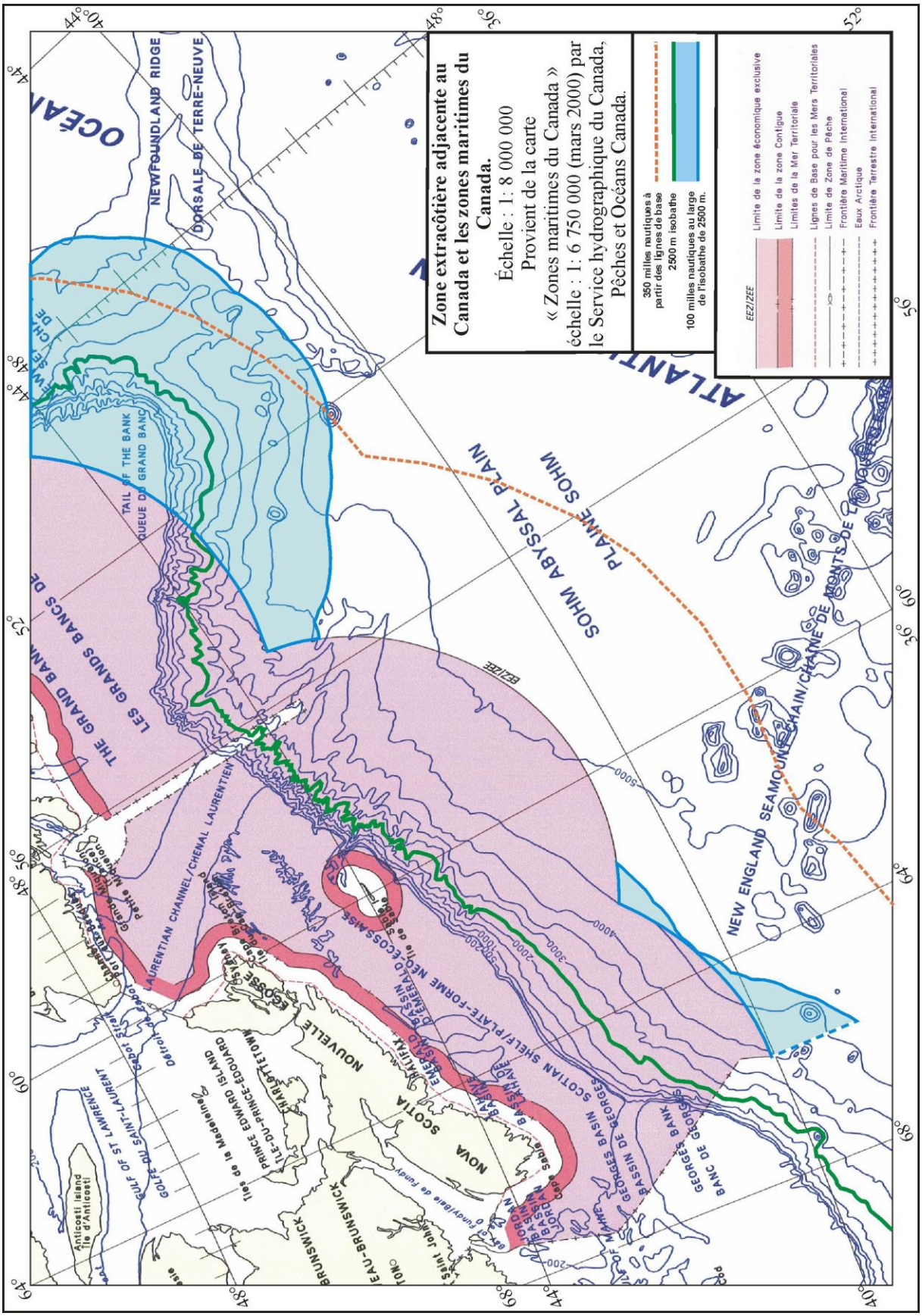
NOVA SCOTIA
NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE
HALIFAX
BRUNSWICK
EAU-BRUNSWICK
Saint John
Sable Island
Île de Sable
EMERALD BASIN
BASSIN D'ÉMERALD
SCOTIAN SHELF/PLATE-FORME NÉO-ÉCOSSAISE
LAHAVE BASIN
BASSIN DE LAHAVE
JORDAN BASIN
BASSIN JORDAN
Cape Sable
GEORGES BASIN
BASSIN DE GEORGES
GEORGES BANK
BANC DE GEORGES
2500
5000
4000
3000
2000
64°
60°
56°
52°
48°
44°
40°
36°
68°

Chapter 5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Limite de la zone économique exclusive
Limite de la zone Contigue
Limites de la Mer Territoriale
Lignes de Base pour les Mers Territoriales
Limite de Zone de Pêche
Frontière Maritime International
Eaux Arctique
Frontière Terrestre International
NEWFOUNDLAND RIDGE
DORSALE DE TERRE-NEUVE
TAIL OF THE BANK
QUEUE DU GRAND BANC
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NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
ILE-DU-PRINCE-EDOUARD
GEORGES BANK
BANC DE GEORGES
GEORGES BASIN
BASSIN DE GEORGES
BAY OF FUNDY
BAIE DE FUNDY
ATLANTIC OCEAN
OCEAN ATLANTIQUE