This document presents Australia’s official interpretation of the Names and Limits of Oceans and Seas around Australia and supersedes the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) publication S-23: “Names and Limits of Oceans and Seas”, 3rd Edition (1953) for its area of charting responsibility. This area encompasses the oceans and seas adjacent to Australia, the external territories and the Australian Antarctic Territory.

The names and limits in this document have been endorsed by the Interdepartmental Committee of Surveying and Mapping under ICSM Resolution R00/11/06 - Limits of Oceans and Seas and Offshore Undersea Features (April 2001).

These names and limits are used for the compilation of Electronic Navigational Charts (ENC), Paper Nautical Charts (PNC) and for writing nautical publications. They are primarily for hydrographic and cartographic purposes and should not be construed as having any legal or political connotation.

The IHO’s S-23 is used as an authoritative technical reference by national Hydrographic offices for the compilation of ENC, PNC and publications. The published version (3rd Edition, 1953) is outdated and does not reflect current usage in many areas. A 4th Edition has been drafted but is unlikely to be published in the near future due to intractable differences over sea names outside Australia’s area of interest.
Australia’s limit of the Southern Ocean

Southern Ocean (IHO proposed 2004 draft)

Notes about this diagram:
1- The Timor Sea and Arafura Sea lie within the Indian Ocean.
2- The Gulf of Carpentaria lies within the Arafura Sea.
3- The Great Australian Bight lies within the Southern Ocean.
4- The Bismarck Sea, Solomon Sea, Coral Sea and Tasman Seas lie within the South Pacific Ocean.
5- Bass Strait lies within the Tasman Sea.
6- Due to scale limitations and practicality not all coordinates are displayed.
7- Coordinates shown refer to WGS84.

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