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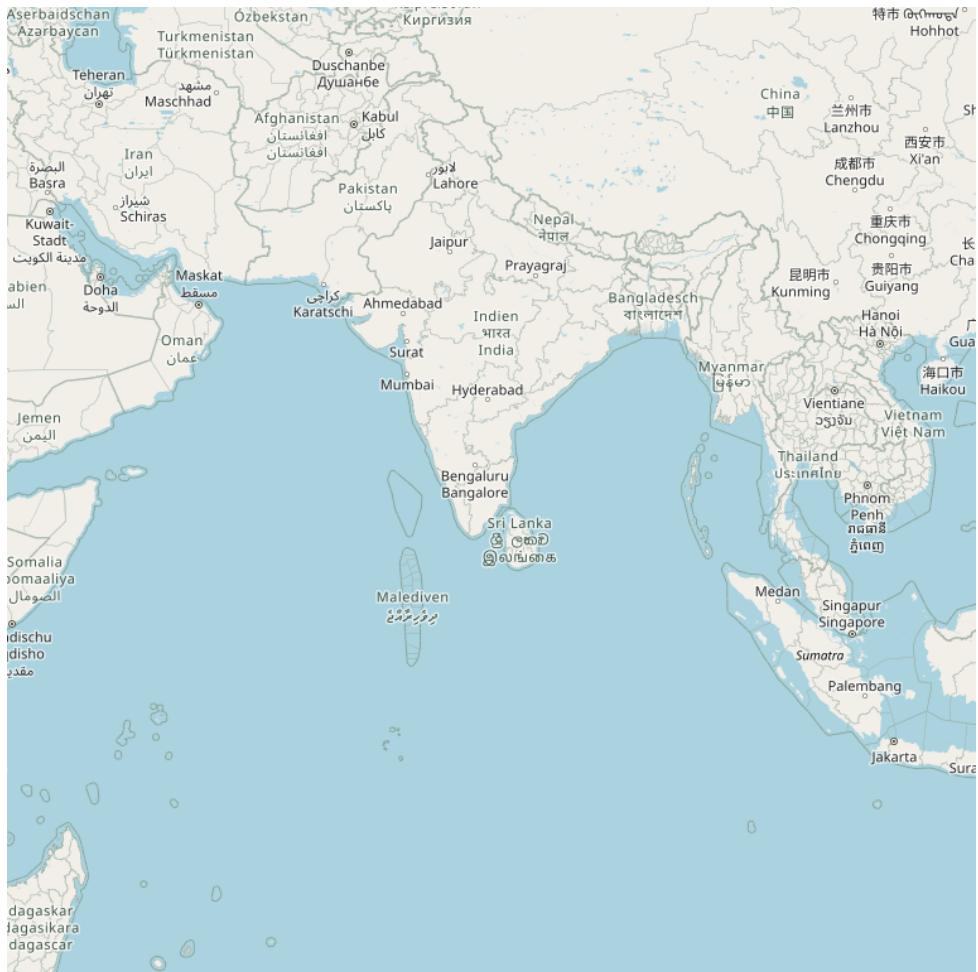
Ebook Sailing guide / Guide nautique

Maldives

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India)

August 2024

Maldives



Maldives

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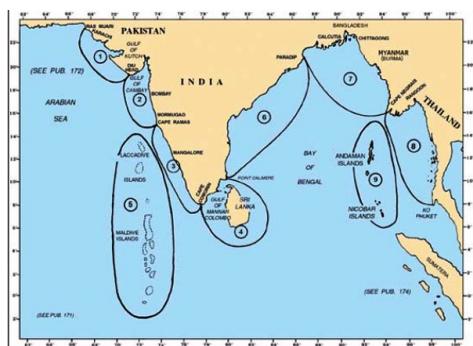
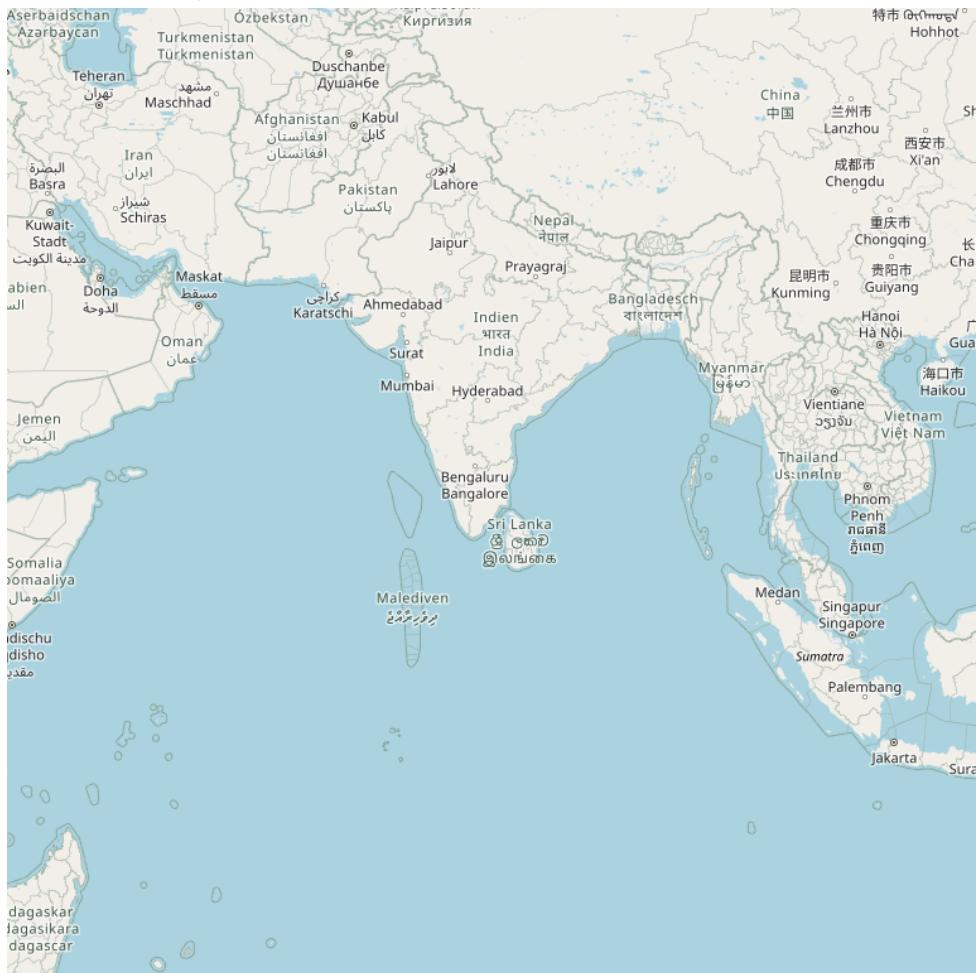
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Maldives

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives



Maldives

 The Republic of Maldives is a SW Asian country. The population of the Islamic Republic is about 300 000 inhabitants. The capital is Male. The language "Devehi" comes in part from an ancient form of Sri Lankan mixed with Hindi, Arabic and English. English is the second language of the

Maldivians, it is mentioned even in the remote atolls, away from Male.

The word atoll comes from the Maldivian "atolu". Maldivians are Islamics, they are friendly, but the women and girls do not want to be photographed. Apart from Male, the government wants to keep the small villages away from foreigners and the majority of the islands where there are villages are not accessible.

The houses are made of coral blocks connected by mortar, they are often surrounded by a wall about 2 m along the street.

Each village has a public telephone, a school, a small clinic and a mosque.

Fishing is the main activity and as in all the atolls, the ground does very little agriculture.

The 1190 islands of the Maldives are spread out across the Indian Ocean and form 26 natural atolls (whose 202 are inhabited) over a length of 764km and 128km wide. These atolls extend from the island Turakuna, located N of the atoll Havandiffulu, about 40 NM S of the equator along the meridian of 73 ° E.

The coral islands are surrounded by shallow and crystalline lagoons, bordered by coral reefs.

The coral islands are surrounded by shallow lagoons and crystalline, bordered by coral reefs.

Between the different atolls many deep channels between them. Some of them are complex and require local knowledge, these channels should not be used by small boats because of strong currents that run through, from the E or W depending on the season. It's one of the best diving destinations in the world.

Wreck diving is also possible. The "Maldives Victory" is the Maldives most famous sunken treasure ship, and cargo is still trapped underwater. A wreck in the Halaveli Resort is home to a population of Marble Stingrays, the pigeons of the Maldives that swim around the wreck seeking attention and food from passing divers.

The big disappointment is that diving is not what it was because since the last El Nino in 1998 much of the coral is dead. The water that was at our visit to 28.5 C was more than 32 C and the polyps that produce coral are dead. This is called "Coral Bleach" and Indonesia, Thailand, Papua New Guinea have suffered the same fate. Spear gun is prohibited, and fish of all kinds are very abundant and not fearful.

Surfing in the Maldives landed in the 1970s. The best surf spots are located in North Male Atoll, South Male and Gaafu Dhaalu.

Surfers seem to like the Maldives for the quality of the waves and variety of spots

accessible from the same island. The waves are long and there are spots for both right-handers than left-handers.

The coral islands on the atolls, although very low, may be detected by radar at ranges over 20 miles, while the arrangement of individual islands may be obtained at about 15 miles, and the breakers at the edges of reefs detected at about 2 miles. There are numerous deep openings through the barrier reefs, which are difficult to identify beyond a distance of 3 or 4 miles, when the reefs appear as one continuous line. Within 1 or 2 miles, the openings will be distinctly seen when the sun is high and behind the observer. Extra care should be taken at periods of spring tides when strong rips and eddies in the reef entrances make for difficulty in seeing submerged hazards. By day and with the sun in a favorable position, even the less readily navigable channels can be negotiated without undue difficulty, as all the underwater dangers are generally visible for some distance from the masthead. By night, a vessel should pass through only the four larger channels between the atolls, and even these should be avoided unless the vessel has an accurate fix before entering. Within the atolls good anchorage can be obtained in very smooth water of moderate depth, with a coral and sand bottom. On the inhabited islands, boat channels leading over the reefs to the villages are marked by distinctive stakes.

Weather:

The tropical water of 27 to 30C temperature are perfect for dives and explorations. The January monsoon clears the waters throughout the spring to give up to 250ft of visibility over the reef edge. Early May is the plankton season which reduces visibility in the eastern atoll to 20 metres and is best avoided for diving.

During the autumn months you can witness the gathering of the Manta Rays, harmless giant disc-shaped sea creatures up to 20ft in diameter which gather around the plankton. You can witness their spectacular mating dances at this aqua festival of nature.

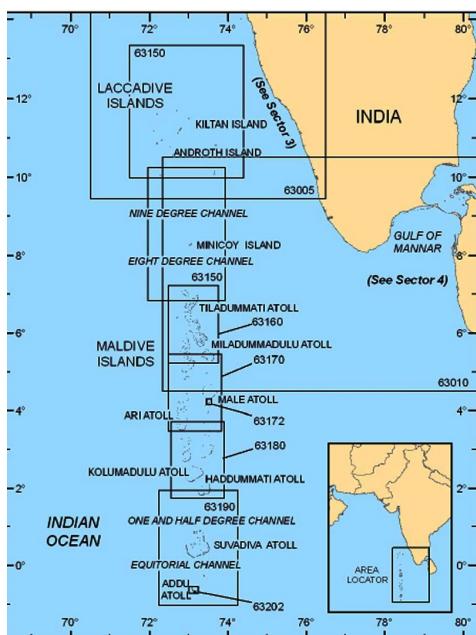
Protected areas:

There are 25 protected areas:

- * Atoll Maalhosmadulu N: Vilingili Thila
- * Atoll Maalhosmadulu S: Dhigali Haa, Horubadho Thila
- * Faadhippolhu Atoll: Fusheevaru Thila, Kandu Kuredhoo Olhi
- * Male Atoll: Makunudhoo Olhi Kandu, Rasfaree and the coral reef surrounding Thamburudhoo Thila, Gaathugiri, Ad'dashugiri, Kuda Haa Giraavaru, Dhekunu Thilafalhuge Miyaruvani, Kollavaanee, Emboodhoo Olhi Kandu, Guraidhoo Olhi

Kandu, Lankan Thila

- * Ari Atoll: Maayaa Thila, IMRO Thila, Mushimasmigili Thila, Kudarah Thila, Karibeyru Thila, Furuhuruvalnibeyru
- * Felidhoo Atoll: Miyaru Kandu, Kandu Vattaru
- * Atoll Nilandhoo S: Fushi Kandu.Fauna and flora Marine Protected: Fishing or taking of species below are strictly prohibited:
 - * black coral
 - * molluscs (Triton Conch)
 - * giant Clam
 - * Female lobster and small lobster
 - * turtle
 - * Napoleon fish (Labre)
 - * Whale shark
 - * Whale.



Maldives

 La République des Maldives est un pays d'Asie du SW. La population de cette république islamique est d'environ 300 000 habitants. La capitale est Malé. Le langage "Devehi" provient en partie d'une ancienne forme de Sri Lancais mélangé avec de l'Hindi, de l'Arabe et de l'Anglais. L'Anglais est la seconde langue des Maldiviens, il est parlé même dans les atolls isolés, loin de Malé.

Le mot atoll vient du mot maldivien "atolu".

Les Maldiviens sont musulmans, ils sont accueillants, mais les dames et les petites filles ne veulent pas être photographiées.

A part Malé, le gouvernement veut garder les petits villages à l'écart des étrangers et la majorité des îles où il y a des villages sont interdites d'accès.

Les maisons sont faites de blocs de corail reliés par du mortier, elles sont souvent entourées d'un muret d'environ 2 m bordant la rue.

Chaque petit village comporte un téléphone public, une école, une petite clinique

et une mosquée.

La pêche est la principale activité et comme dans tous les atolls, le sol ne permet que très peu d'agriculture.

Les Maldives sont constituées de 1190 îles disposées en collier, soit 26 atolls (dont 202 sont habités) s'étirant sur une longueur de 764km et une largeur de 128km. Ces atolls s'étendent à partir de l'île Turakuna, située au N de l'atoll Ihavandiffulu, à environ 40 NM au S de l'Équateur, le long du Méridien 73° E.

Les îles de corail sont entourées de lagons peu profonds et cristallins, bordés de récifs coralliens.

Entre les différents atolls de nombreux chenaux profonds les séparent. Quelques uns d'entre eux sont complexes et demandent une connaissance locale; Ces canaux ne doivent pas être fréquentés par les petits bateaux à cause des forts courants qui les traversent, venant de l'E ou de l'W selon la saison. C'est l'une des meilleures destinations de plongée du monde.

Plonger pour voir des épaves est aussi possible. Le "Maldivine Victory" est une des épaves la plus célèbre et des cargos sont toujours coincés sous l'eau. Une épave à Halaveli abrite une population de raies marbre, les pigeons des Maldives qui nagent autour des épaves sont un bon repère pour les plongeurs.

La grande déception est que la plongée n'est plus ce qu'elle était car depuis le dernier El Nino en 1998 une grande partie du corail est mort. L'eau qui était à notre passage a 28.5

C a atteint plus de 32 C et les polypes qui produisent le corail sont morts. On appelle ce phénomène " Coral Bleach " et L? Indonésie, la Thaïlande, Papua New Guinée ont subi le même sort. La pêche au harpon est interdite et les poissons de toute sorte sont très abondants et pas craintif.

Le surf a débarqué aux Maldives dans les années 1970. Les meilleurs spots de surf se situent dans les atolls de Malé Nord, de Malé Sud et Gaafu Dhaalu.

Les surfeurs semblent apprécier les Maldives pour la qualité des vagues et la variété des spots accessibles depuis une même île. Les vagues sont particulièrement longues et il existe des spots tant pour les droitiers que pour les gauchers.

Les îles coraliennes sur les atolls, bien que très basses, peuvent être détectées par radar à plus de 20 NM, tandis que les îlots individuels sont détectés à environ 15 NM et les rochers au bord des récifs sont détectés à environ 2 NM.

Il existe de nombreux passages profonds qui percent la barrière de corail et sont difficiles à identifier au delà de 3 ou 4 NM, car les récifs apparaissent alors

comme une ligne continue. A partir d'un ou deux NM, les passes sont vues distinctement quand le soleil est haut.

Il faut être prudent pendant les périodes de grandes marées qui créent des tourbillons dans les entrées des passes.

De jour et avec le soleil dans une position favorable, les passes peuvent être négociées sans trop de difficultés, comme tous les dangers sous-marins qui sont généralement visibles.

De nuit, les bateaux doivent passer seulement par les 4 passes les plus grandes entre les atolls, et doivent être évitées même si le navigateur sait parfaitement où il est.

Dans les atolls on trouve de bons mouillages dans une eau très calme et de profondeur modérée, par fond de sable et de corail.

Sur les îles habitées, les canaux menant aux villages, au-dessus des récifs, sont balisés par des piquets.

CLIMAT:

Les eaux tropicales à 27 ou 30° de température sont parfaites pour des plongées et des explorations. La mousson de Janvier clarifie les eaux tout au long du printemps pour donner jusqu'à 250ft de visibilité à partir du bord du récif. Début mai est la saison du plancton qui réduit la visibilité dans l'atoll de l'Est à 20 mètres et il vaut mieux éviter la plongée.

Pendant les mois d'automne, vous pourrez assister à la cueillette des raies manta, inoffensifs créatures marines géantes en forme de disque jusqu'à 20ft de diamètre qui se rassemblent autour du plancton. Vous pouvez assister à leurs danses spectaculaires d'accouplement à ce festival aquatique de la nature.

Zones marines protégées:

Dans ces zones il est strictement interdit de jeter l'ancre, de pêcher autrement qu'en utilisant un appât vivant et de se livrer à toute activité susceptible d'être dommageable à la zone ou à la vie marine qui y est associée. Il y a 25 zones protégées:

- * Atoll Maalhosmadulu N: Vilingili Thila
- * Atoll Maalhosmadulu S: Dhigali Haa, Horubadho Thila
- * Atoll Faadhippolhu: Fusheevaru Thila, Kuredhoo Kandu Olhi
- * Atoll Malé: Makunudhoo Kandu Olhi, Rasfaree et la barrière de corail alentour, Thamburudhoo Thila, Gaathugiri, Ad'dashugiri, Giraavaru Kuda Haa, Dhekunu Thilafalhuge Miyaruvani, Kollavaanee, Emboodhoo Kandu Olhi, Guraidhoo Kandu Olhi, Lankan Thila
- * Atoll Ari: Maayaa Thila, Orimas Thila, Mushimasmigili Thila, Kudarah Thila,

Karibeyru Thila, Furuhuruvalnibeyru

* Atoll Felidhoo: Miyaru Kandu, Vattaru Kandu

* Atoll Nilandhoo S: Fushi Kandu. Faune et flore marines protégées: la pêche ou le ramassage des espèces ci-dessous est strictement interdit:

* corail noir

* mollusques (Triton, Conque)

* Bénitier géant

* Femelle du homard et petit homard

* Tortue

* Poisson napoléon (Labre)

* Requin-baleine

* Baleine.

1 - Gallandu channel

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Gallandu channel



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🇬🇧 Gallandu Channel, between the S end of Ihavandiffulu Atoll and the NW end of Tiladummati Atoll, about 2.8 miles S, is very deep and free from dangers in the fairway.

Passages on each side of the channel lead into the lagoons, where anchorage may be obtained. Tides?Currents.?Tidal currents set ENE through the channel with the flood tide and WSW with the ebb.

2 - Haa-Alifu ou Ihavandiffulu Atoll

6°56.68 N
72°54.20 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Haa-Alifu ou Ihavandiffulu Atoll



- A Barrier reef of Ihavandiffulu atoll
- C Wagaru (Ihvandiffulu)
- E Uligamu (Ihvandiffulu)
- G Ihvandhoo (Ihvandiffulu)
- J Gallandu (Ihvandiffulu)
- L W Muladu anchorage

- B Anchorage E Hauwandum
- D Turakuna (Ihvandiffulu)
- F W Uleguma anchorage
- H Digufuri reef (Ihvandiffulu)
- K Mulladu (Ihvandiffulu)

**Haa-Alifu Atoll**

 Ihavandiffulu Atoll is the N atoll of the Maldivian islands.

It is divided into two administrative areas: Alifu Alifu N and S.

S.

The Ari atoll, one of the largest in the Maldives with its 80km long and 30km wide, is divided into two administrative areas: Alifu Alifu N and S.

Ari N also includes two small atolls Rasdhoo (9 km in diameter) and Thoddoo. Its capital Rasdhoo Island, while Ari S Mahibadhoo's capital.

Thodhoo is known through all the Maldives for its watermelons, but also archaeological discoveries have been made in 1958, which revealed that the island was an important Buddhist center of the country before converting to Islam. The atoll consists of about 70 islands of which 18 are inhabited and 25 of which are devoted to tourism. Most of these islands in the atoll are large with abundant vegetation and what is not common, they are all located on the outer parts of the atoll.

In the E half of the lagoon depths are 37 to 55m and from 18.3 to 37 m in the W half of the lagoon. Many shoals in the lagoon are particular in the W. These shoals, when the sun rises, can be recognized by their pale green contrasting with the dark tone of deeper water, they are not easily visible if the sky is overcast.

The main occupations are fishing and the cultivation of coconuts, most of the islands being heavily wooded with palms.

Currents at Ihavandiffulu Atoll are only experienced occasionally and are probably influenced entirely by local weather conditions. There appears to be no regular tidal currents. A current of 2 knots setting N was experienced about 50 miles E of the atoll (December), but practically no current in this position was experienced about a month later. During December and January in the offing, the current generally sets N or W, but it is irregular. A set to NW between Uleguma and Wagaru, and to W between Uleguma and Murdu, was sometimes observed. The maximum velocity was about 1 knot. In the middle of the lagoon there was an occasional set to NW. Vessels approaching from N enter through North Rock Passage, between Wagaru and North Rock, 1 mile W; through North Western Entrance, between Wagaru and Turakana; or through Northern Entrance, between Turakana and Ulegama. North Rock Passage may be entered in depths of not less than 18.3m by keeping towards Wagaru; the other entrances have

depths of not less than 20.1m in the fairway midway between the islands, but there are shallower depths close within the lagoon in the Northern Entrance. The edges of the reefs on each side of the passage can be seen from aloft at a good distance. Vessels approaching from E use North Eastern Entrance between Ulegama and Murdu, about 1.8 miles SE, or East Entrance between Muladu and Gallandu. North Eastern Entrance has a least depth of 35m midway between the islands. In East Entrance, there is a shoal patch midway between the flanking islands and a second patch farther SSW. If using this entrance, bring the NE end of Medfuri to bear 287° and enter the lagoon on this heading. When the S end of Muladu bears 070°, steer for the N end of Hauwandum bearing 250°, and then to the anchorage off that island. Caution. ?Collingrufuri, Medufuri, and Manafur, three islands surrounded by rocky heads, foul ground, and shoal water, lie about 3.3 and 3 miles N, and 2.3 miles NNE, respectively, of Ihavandu. Two drying rocks lie on a rocky shoal close N of Medufuri. Endeavour Shoal, a large coral patch with a least depth of 6.1m, lies about 3.3 miles SSW of Uleguma. Ormonde Rock, with a least depth of 4.6m, lies about 2 miles SW of Ulegama. In addition, there are numerous shoals and rocky patches in the lagoon, particularly toward the NW and SW sides; under suitable conditions all can be easily seen from aloft.

 Ihavandifulu Atoll est l'atoll N des îles Maldives.

Il est séparé en deux zones administratives: Alifu N et Alifu S.

L'atoll d'Ari, l'un des plus vastes des Maldives avec ses 80km de long et 30km de large est séparé en deux zones administratives: Alifu N et Alifu S.

Ari N comprend également les deux petits atolls de Rasdhoo (9 km de diamètre) et de Thoddoo. Il a pour capitale l'île de Rasdhoo, alors qu'Ari S a pour capitale Mahibadhoo. Thodhoo est réputé à travers toutes les Maldives pour ses pastèques, mais également pour les découvertes archéologiques qui y ont été faites en 1958, lesquelles révélèrent que l'île était un important centre bouddhiste avant la conversion du pays à l'Islam. L'atoll comprend environ 70 îles dont 18 sont habitées et dont 25 sont consacrées au tourisme. La plupart de ces îles, dans l'atoll, sont grandes avec une végétation abondante et, ce qui n'est pas courant, elles sont toutes situées sur le versant extérieur de l'atoll. Dans la moitié E du lagon les profondeurs sont de 37 à 55m et de 18,3 à 37 m dans la moitié W du lagon. De nombreux hauts-fonds se trouvent dans le lagon et notamment dans la partie W. Ces hauts-fonds, lorsque le soleil se lève, peuvent être reconnus grâce à leur couleur vert pâle contrastant avec le ton foncé de l'eau plus profonde; ils ne sont pas facilement visibles si le ciel est couvert. La principale occupation est la pêche et la culture des noix de coco, la majorité des

îles sont couvertes de palmiers.

Les courants sur l'atoll Ihavandiffulu sont probablement entièrement influencés par le temps local.

Un courant de 2 noeuds venant du N a été relevé en décembre, à environ 50 NM à l'E de l'atoll, mais pratiquement aucun courant dans cette zone, n'a été observé un mois plus tard. Pendant les mois de décembre et de janvier le courant vient du N ou de l'W, mais est irrégulier. Les navires qui approchent l'atoll par le N entrent par le North Rock Passage, entre Wagaru et North Rock, à 1 mile à l'W; par l'entrée Nord-Ouest, entre Wagaru et Turakana, ou par l'entrée Nord, entre Turakana et Ulegama.

North Rock Passage est profond d'au moins 18,3 m en longeant Wagaru; les autres entrées ont des profondeurs d'au moins 20,1 dans le milieu de parcours entre les îles, mais il ya des profondeurs plus faibles à proximité de la lagune dans l'entrée Nord. Les bords des récifs de chaque côté du passage peuvent être vu à une bonne distance.

Les navires qui approchent par l'E utilisent l'entrée Nord Est entre Ulegama et Murdu, à environ 1,8 miles au SE, ou à l'entrée Est entre Muladu et Gallandu.

L'entrée Nord-Est a une profondeur minimale de 35m à mi-chemin entre les îles.

Dans l'entrée Est, il ya un haut-fond à mi-chemin entre les îles et un second haut-fond plus loin au SSW. Si vous utilisez cette entrée, passer à l'extrémité NE de Medfuri en navigant au 287 ° et entrer dans le lagon. A l'extrémité S de Muladu prendre le 070 °, faire cap sur l'extrémité N de Hauwandum au 250 °, puis mouiller en face de cette île.

Attention.-Collingrufuri, Medufuri et Manafur, ces trois îles sont entourées par des têtes rocheuses, des eaux peu profondes, et se situent à environ 3,3 et 3 miles au N et 2.3 miles au NNE, respectivement, de Ihavandu. Deux rochers émergés se trouvent sur ??un haut-fond rocheux proches au N de Medufuri.

Un courant de NW entre Uleguma et Wagaru, et d'W entre Uleguma et Murdu, a été observé quelquefois. La vitesse maximum est d'environ 1 noeud. Au milieu du lagon il y a occasionnellement un courant de NW.

Endeavour Shoal, un haut-fond de corail avec une profondeur minimale de 6,1 m, se trouve à environ 3,3 miles au SSW de Uleguma.

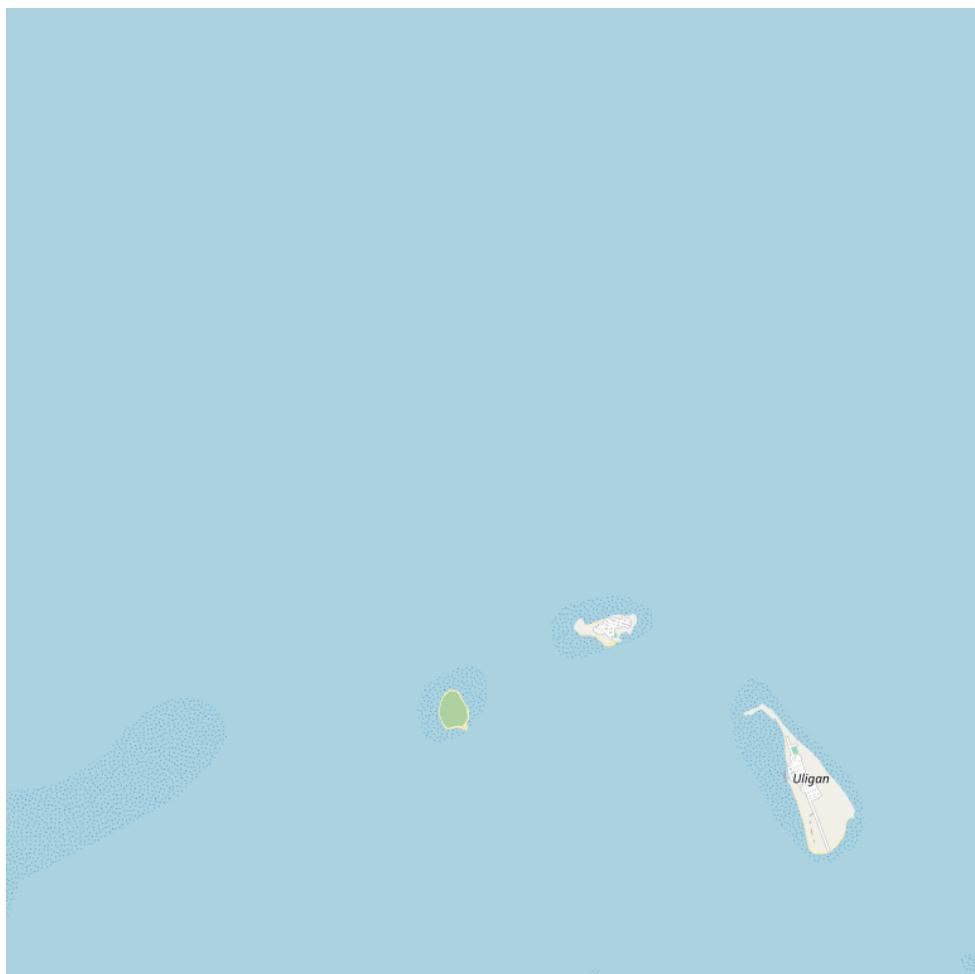
Ormonde Rock, avec une profondeur minimale de 4,6 m, se trouve à environ 2 miles au SW de Ulegama.

En outre, il y a nombreux bancs rocheux dans le lagon, en particulier vers le NW et SW; dans des conditions appropriées tout peut être facilement vu depuis la mâture.

2.1 - Turakuna (Ihavandiffulu)

7°06.24 N
72°53.96 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Haa-Alifu ou Ihavandiffulu Atoll - Turakuna (Ihavandiffulu)



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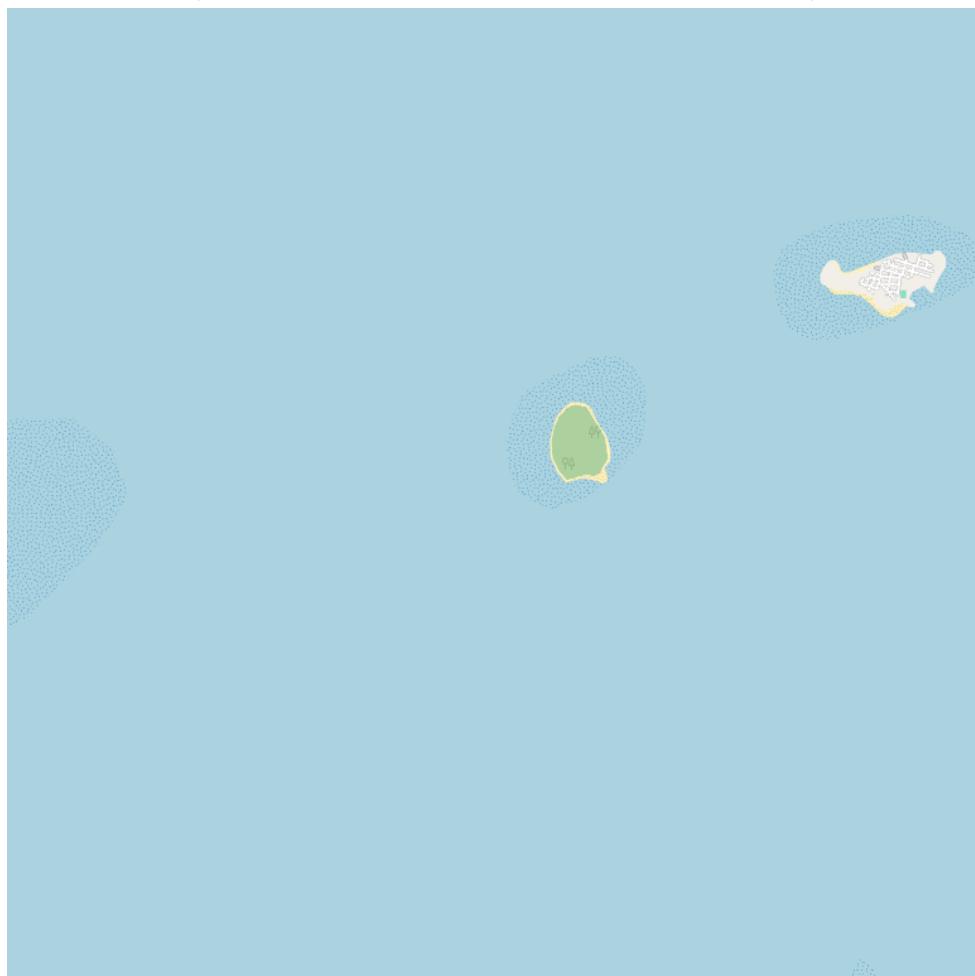


UK Turakuna the N island of Ihavandiffulu Atoll, was inhabited in 1970 with a small village on its N side.

On its S side, landing can be effected through a gap in the encircling reef. Good radar returns have been reported from Turakuna at 15 miles.

2.2 - Wagaru (Ihavandiffulu)

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Haa-Alifu ou Ihavandiffulu Atoll - Wagaru (Ihavandiffulu)



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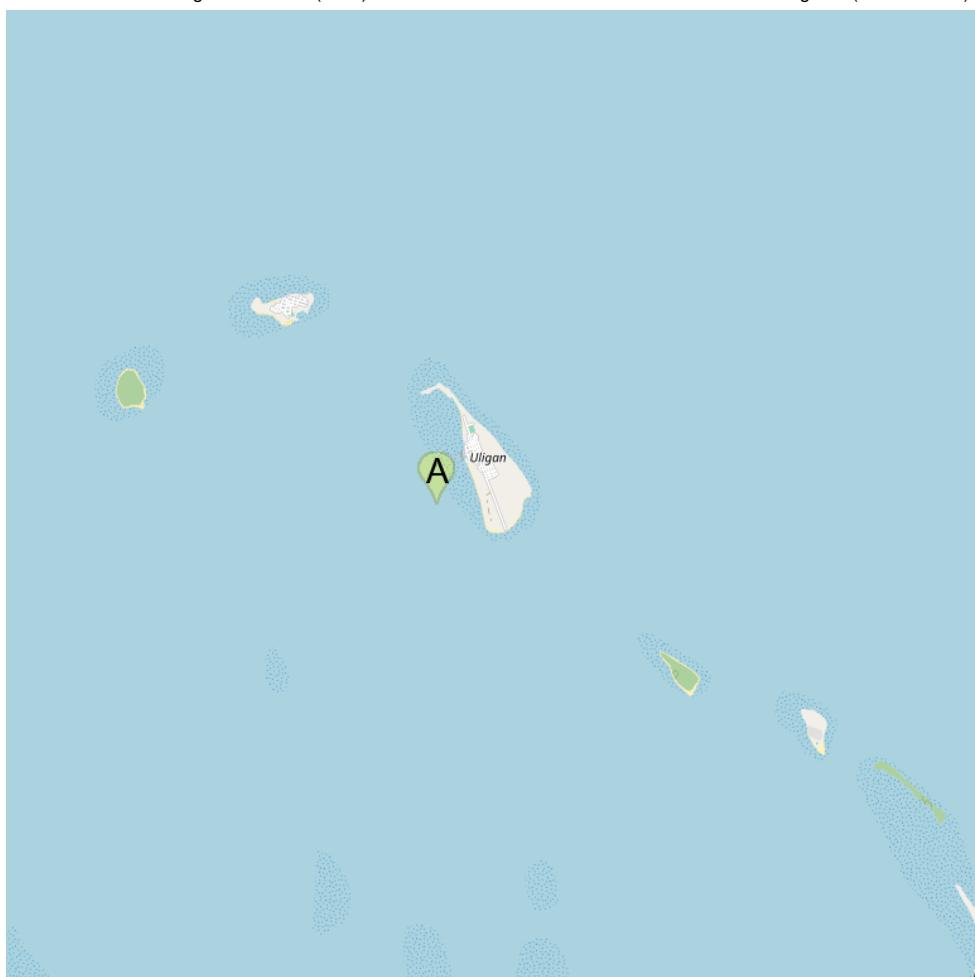


UK Wagaru, near the N end of the atoll, about 4 miles ENE of Kandufuri, is low and well-wooded; it is surrounded by a reef except on its SE side. North Rock, with a least depth of 5.2m, lies about 1 mile W of Wagaru.

2.3 - Uligamu (Ihavandiffulu)

7°05.00 N
72°55.47 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Haa-Alifu ou Ihavandiffulu Atoll - Uligamu (Ihavandiffulu)



W Uleguma anchorage

Ulegama, about 1.3 miles SE of Turakuna, is low, level, and thickly wooded. The village lies near the center of the island, surrounded by coconut palms and breadfruit trees.

A narrow reef fringes the seaward side of the island; a beacon lies on this reef nearly 1 mile SE of the N end of the island. The reef on the inner side of the island is separated from the shore, forming a lagoon; there are two openings for fishing boats.

Good radar returns have been reported from Ulegama at 15 miles.



Uligamu (Ihavandiffulu)

2.3.1 - W Uleguma anchorage

7°04.66 N
72°55.19 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Haa-Alifu ou Ihavandiffulu Atoll - Uligamu (Ihavandiffulu)



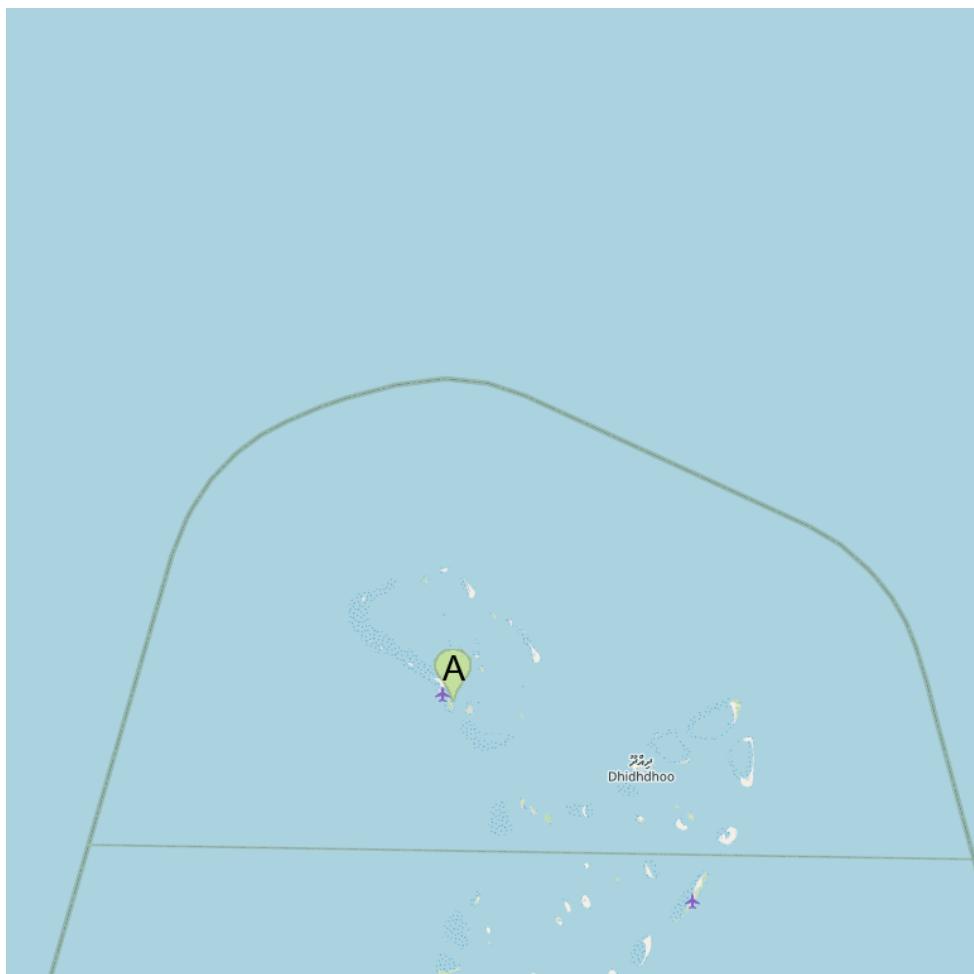
🇬🇧 It's the best anchorage, in 28 to 37m, sand and coral, lies W of Ulegama.



2.4 - Barrier reef of Ihavandiffulu atoll

7°01.50 N
72°51.22 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Haa-Alifu ou Ihavandiffulu Atoll - Barrier reef of Ihavandiffulu atoll



Anchorage E Hauwandum

Hauwandum, about 0.8 mile W of Ihavandu, lies at the SE end of a section of the barrier reef which extends about 9 miles NW, then 3 miles NE; of the eight islands and islets on this stretch of reef, Umbala and Hatefuri were inhabited in 1970.

Umbala, with a large village, lies about 0.5 mile NNW of Hauwandum, and is the principal island of the atoll; its natural harbor, formed between the island and the seaward side of the reef, provides good anchorage for numerous fishing craft.

Hatefuri, about 4 miles farther NW, has a fishing village on its NE side.

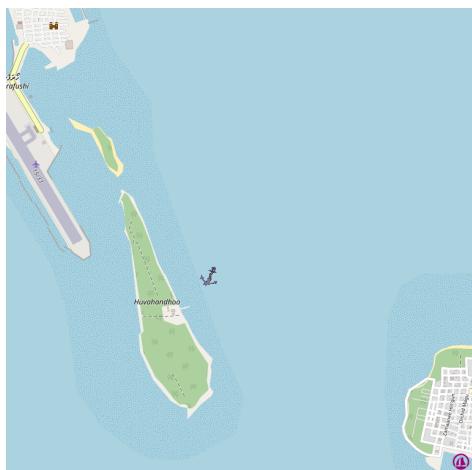
Matari, about 0.8 mile NW of Hatefuri, was used as a cemetery and had a flag staff and small temple on it; elsewhere it was well-wooded.

The islet of Kandufuri (Kankolufuri) lies on the above stretch of reef, near the NW point of Ihavandiffulu Atoll. Good radar returns have been reported from the islet at 15 miles.

2.4.1 - Anchorage E Hauwandum

6°57.73 N
72°54.50 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Haa-Alifu ou Ihavandiffulu Atoll - Barrier reef of Ihavandiffulu atoll



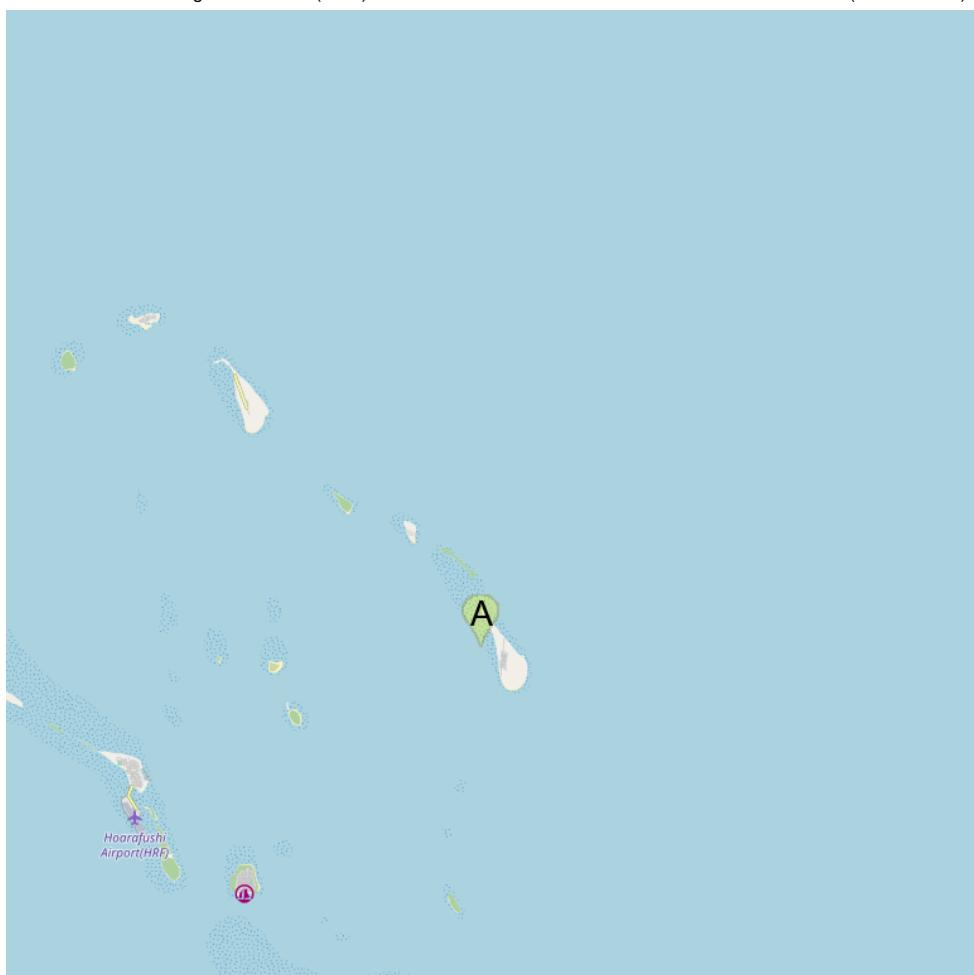
There is a good anchorage E of the reef between Hauwandum and Umbala, in the SW part of the lagoon, in 33 to 37m.

This is probably the best anchorage during the Southwest Monsoon, but a heavy swell might reach it through Southwestern Entrance.

2.5 - Mulladu (Ihavandiffulu)

7°00.95 N
72°59.86 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Haa-Alifu ou Ihavandiffulu Atoll - Mulladu (Ihavandiffulu)



W Muladu anchorage

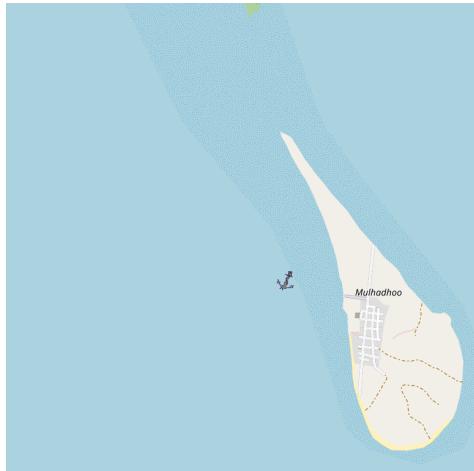
Muladu, about 5 miles SE of Ulegama, has a small village on its W side. There is a boat passage, abreast the village, through the otherwise unbroken reef surrounding the island.

Between Muladu and Ulegama lie three small thickly-wooded uninhabited islets known from NW to SE, respectively, as Murdu, Beramundu, and Gumatí.

2.5.1 - W Muladu anchorage

7°00.96 N
72°59.44 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Haa-Alifu ou Ihavandiffulu Atoll - Mulladu (Ihavandiffulu)

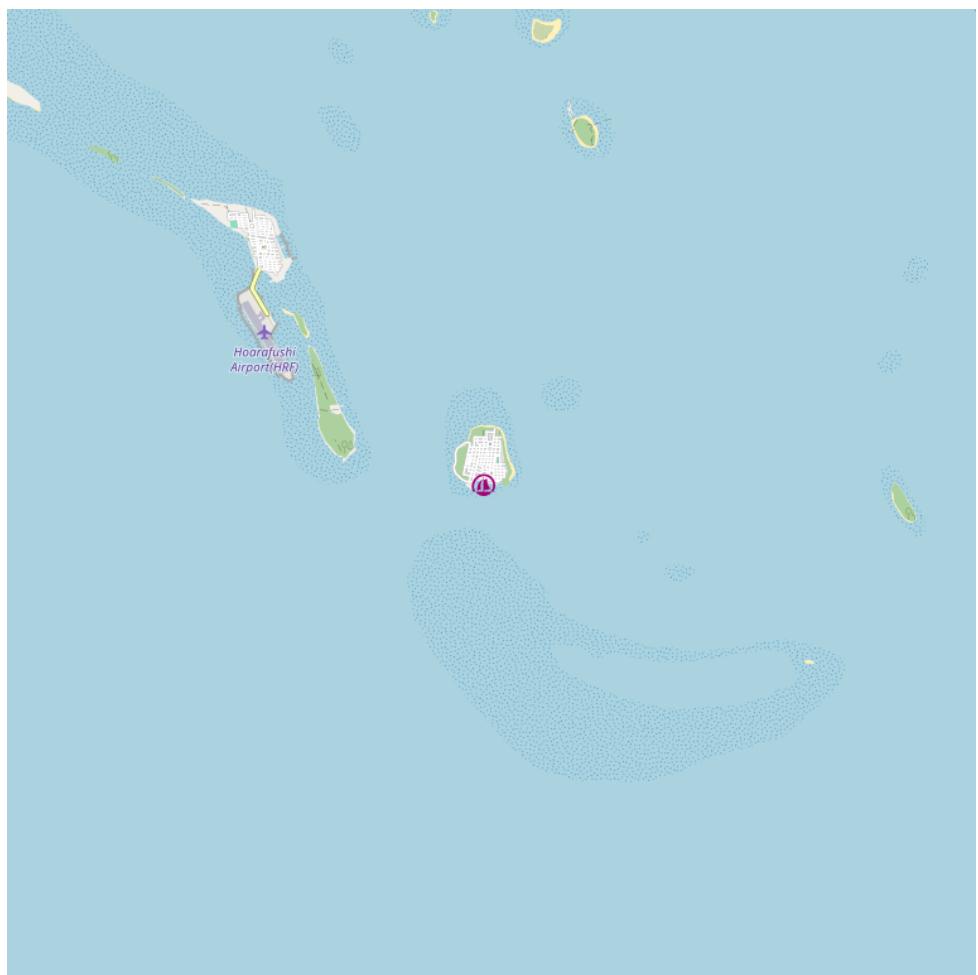


UK Good anchorage during the Northeast Monsoon may be obtained, in 46 to 55m, W of Muladu and Gumiati in the E part of the lagoon.

2.6 - Ihavandhoo (Ihavandiffulu)

6°57.32 N
72°55.59 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Haa-Alifu ou Ihavandiffulu Atoll - Ihavandhoo (Ihavandiffulu)





Ihavandhoo (Ihavandiffulu)

ihavandhoo.com

🇬🇧 Ihavandu, one of the few islands within the lagoon, lies close N of Digufuri Reef and about 3 miles W of Gallandu.

The island is densely populated, and there is a landing on the S side.

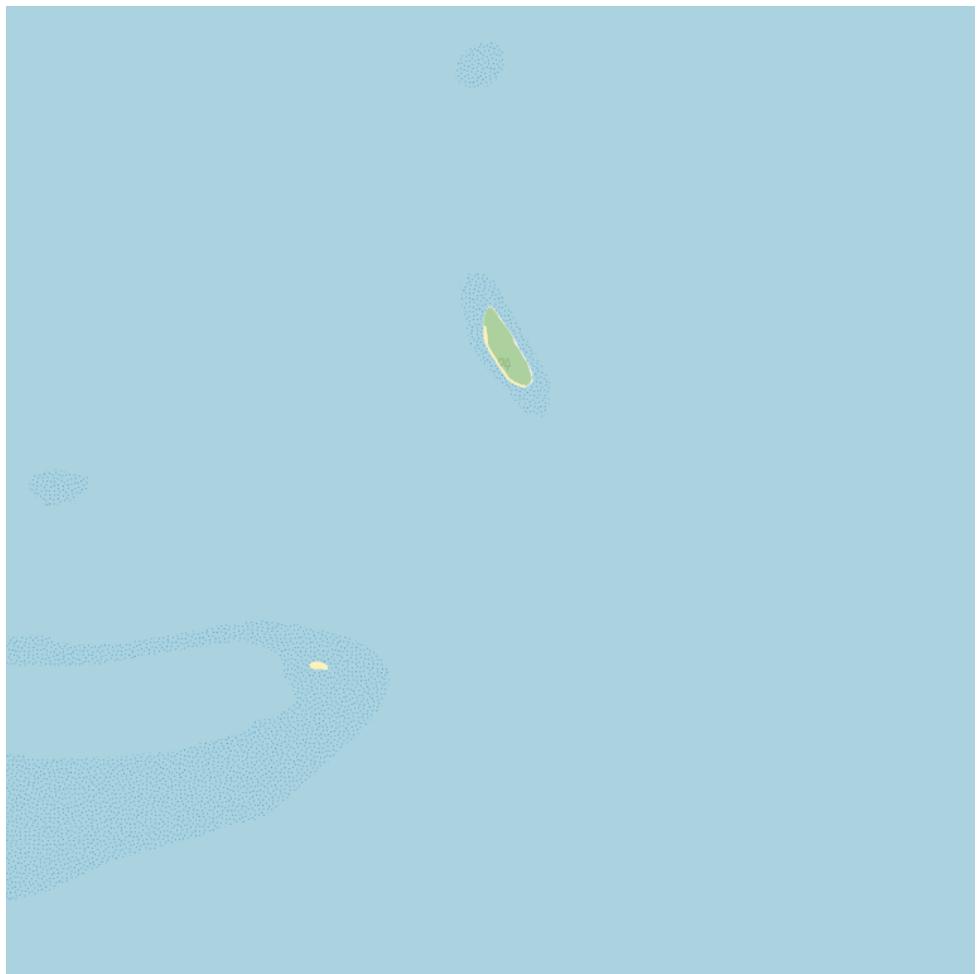


Ihavandhoo (Ihavandiffulu)

2.7 - Gallandu (Ihavandiffulu)

6°56.80 N
72°59.01 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Haa-Alifu ou Ihavandiffulu Atoll - Gallandu (Ihavandiffulu)



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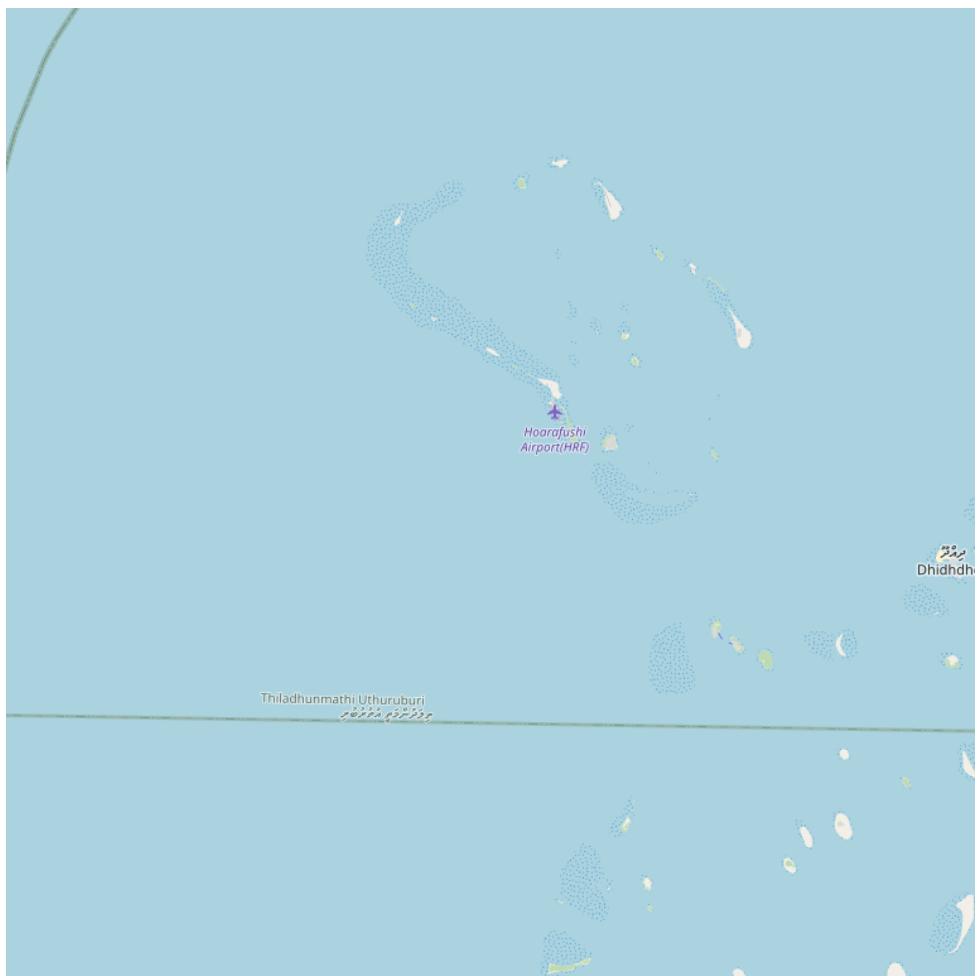


 The islet of Gallandu (or Gallandhoo) lies about 3.5 miles SSW of Muladu. Sunken reefs lie about 1 and 2 miles, respectively, N of Gallandu.

2.8 - Digufuri reef (Ihavandiffulu)

6°55.52 N
72°56.73 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Haa-Alifu ou Ihavandiffulu Atoll - Digufuri reef (Ihavandiffulu)



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 Digufuri Reef (Digfurhi Reef), at the S end of Ihavandiffulu Atoll, has an islet at its E end; a small sandbank, with palms on it, lies about 0.8 mile ENE of the islet.



Digufuri reef (Ihavandiffulu)

3 - Tiladummati Atoll (Haa-Dhaalu) (Maldives)

6°32.94 N
72°54.16 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Tiladummati Atoll (Haa-Dhaalu) (Maldives)

- A** Makunudu Atoll
 - B** S Tilammudi Atoll
 - C** Muradu (S Tiladummati)
 - D** N Thiladummati Atoll
 - E** Naguri (N Tiladummati)
 - F** Nawadu (N Tiladummati)
 - G** Maduni Faro (N Tiladummati)
 - H** Dhonakulhi (N Tiladummati)
 - J** From Baura to Mavaidu (N and S Tiladummati)
 - K** Kuludu Faro (N Tiladummati)
 - L** Kulhudhuffushi regional port (N Tiladummati)
 - M** Warifuri Faro (N Tiladummati)
 - N** Kelai (N Tiladummati)
 - O** Filadu (N Tiladummati)



Thiladhunmati Atoll (Tiladummati in the Admiralty Charts) is a very open, atypical atoll without a clearly delimited lagoon. It stretches SSW for 76 km and contains nearly forty islands generally of a fair size.

Tiladummati Atoll consists of about 40 islands and islets; most lie farther apart and are larger than those in the Maldives farther S. The islands in the NE part of the atoll are the largest.

There are fewer islets but more reefs on the W side of the atoll than on the E side.

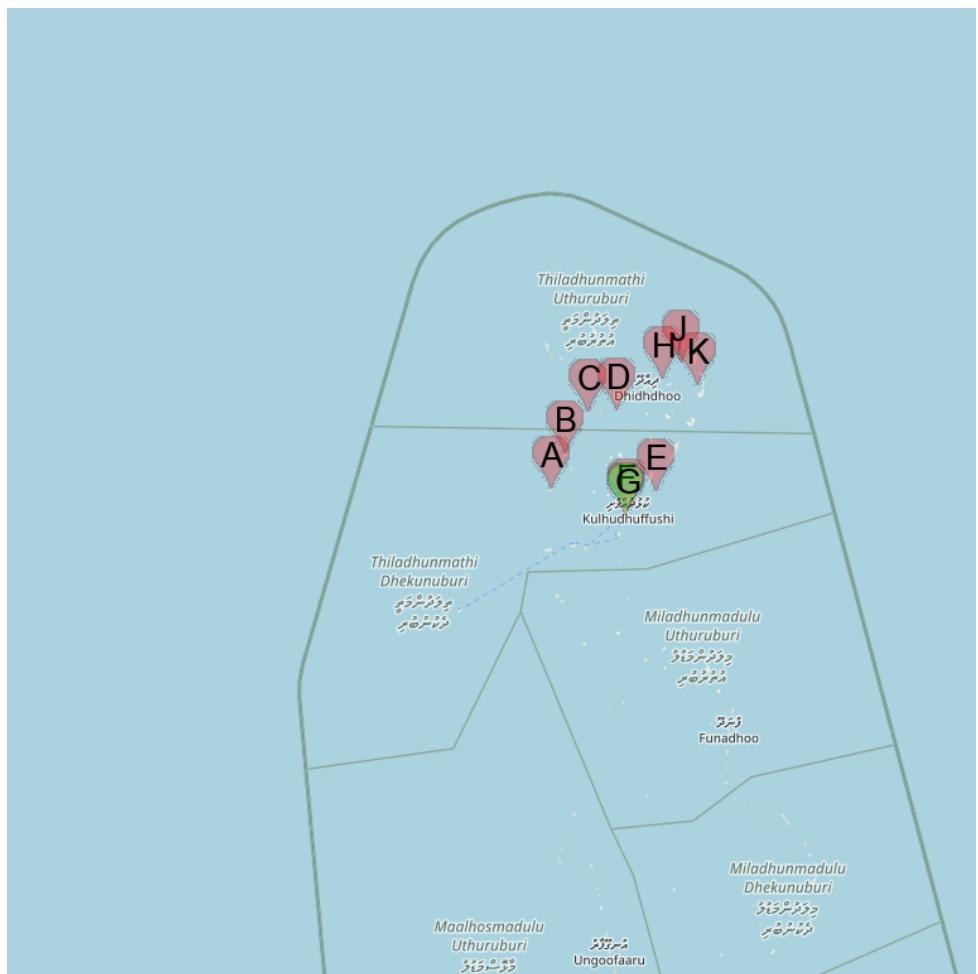
The passages through the barrier reef on the W side are navigable but should be avoided. Safe passages leading into the lagoon are on the E side of the atoll, but the vessel must be conned from aloft.

Caution.? Aerial photographs show the shapes and size of islands to differ substantially from surveys originally dated from 1940. In addition, some features charted as reefs are, in some cases, dry at HW and wooded. Makunudu Atoll is administered as part of Tiladummati Atoll.

3.1 - N Thiladummati Atoll

6°49.42 N
73°03.89 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Tiladummati Atoll (Haa-Dhaalu) (Maldives) - N Thiladummati Atoll



A Naguri (N Tiladummati)

B Nawadu (N Tiladummati)

C Maduni Faro (N Tiladummati)

D Dhonakulhi (N Tiladummati)

E From Baura to Mavaidu (N and S Tiladummati)

F Kuludu Faro (N Tiladummati)

G Kuludhuffushi regional port (N Tiladummati)

H Warifuri Faro (N Tiladummati)

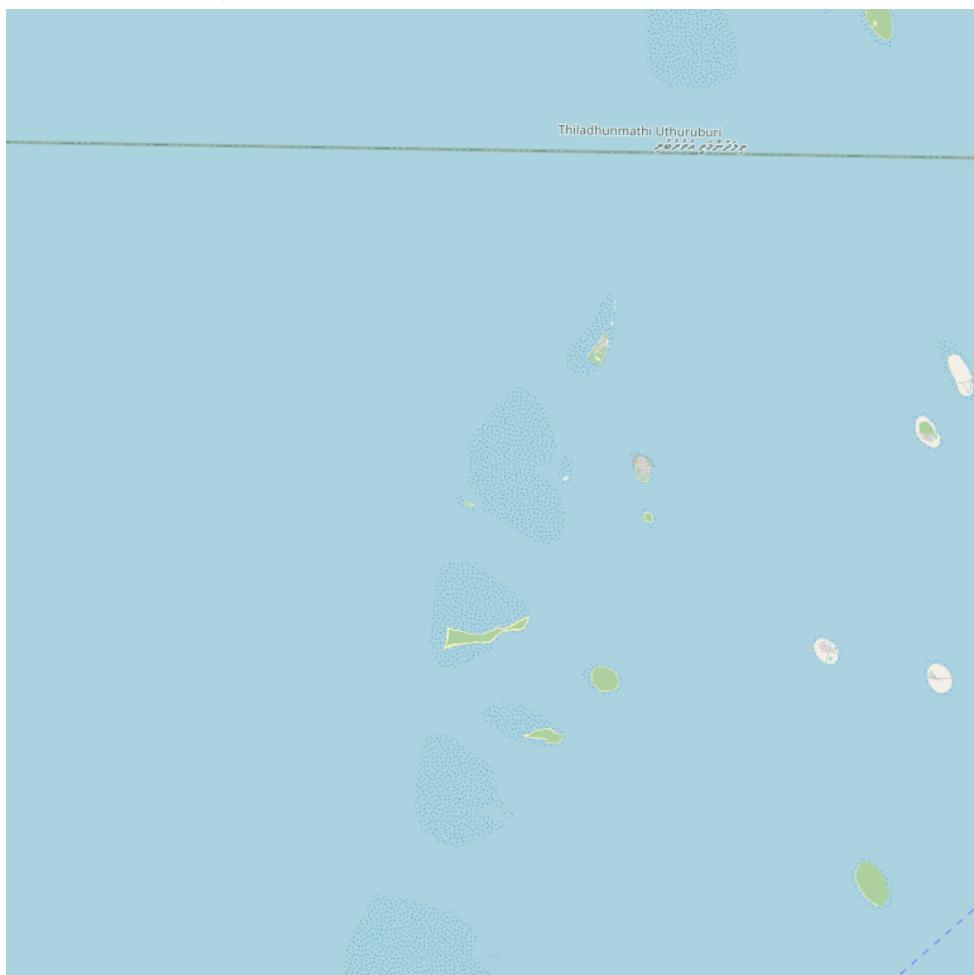
J Kelai (N Tiladummati)

K Filadu (N Tiladummati)

3.1.1 - Naguri (N Tiladummati)

6°40.51 N
72°54.19 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Tiladummati Atoll (Haa-Dhaalu) (Maldives) - N
Thiladummati Atoll - Naguri (N Tiladummati)



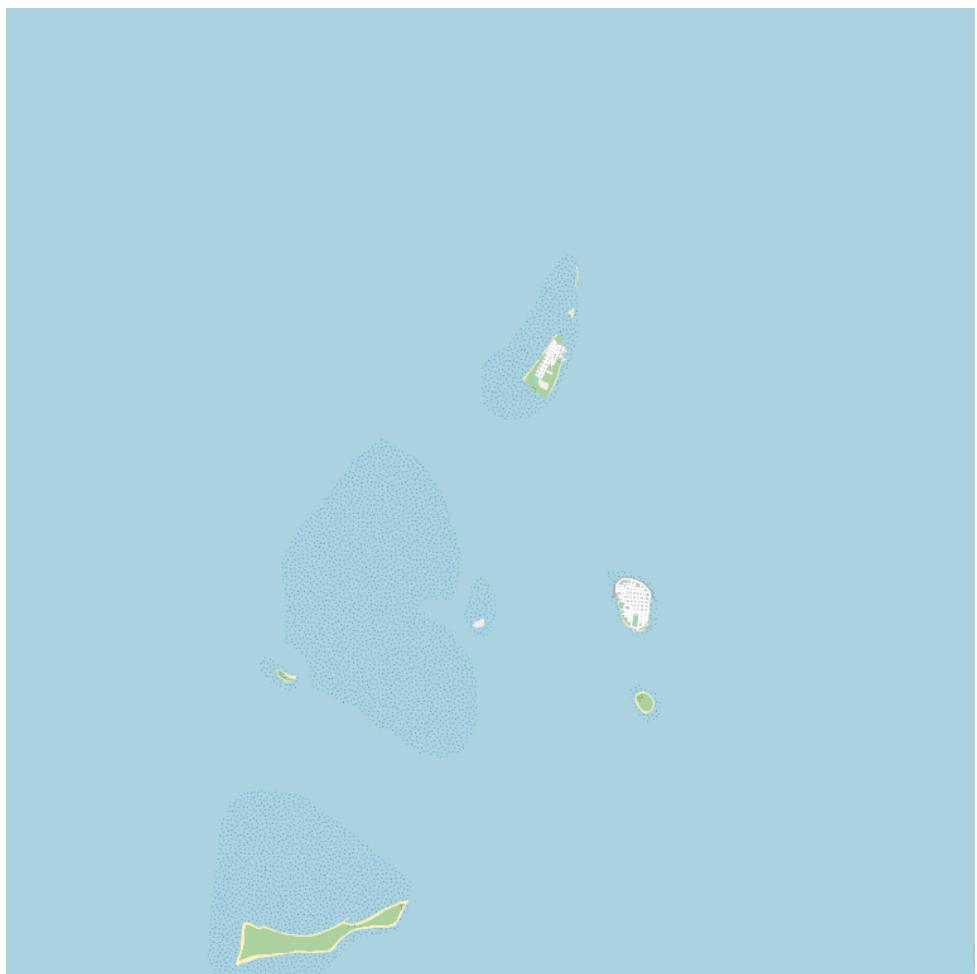
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UK Naguri, an island with a circular lagoon reef, lies about 7 miles N of Muradu; two large reefs lie between these islands. A lighted beacon lies at the NW point of a reef, about 3.3 miles NW of Muradu.

3.1.2 - Nawadu (N Tiladummati)

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Tiladummati Atoll (Haa-Dhaalu) (Maldives) - N
Tiladummati Atoll - Nawadu (N Tiladummati)



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UK Nawadu, about 5 miles NNE of Naguri, was populated in 1970.

There is an opening into the lagoon, about 4 miles wide, between Rufuri, a small islet, 0.5 mile N of Nawadu, and Maduni Faro, at the NW corner of the atoll.

3.1.3 - Maduni Faro (N Tiladummati)

6°50.36 N
72°59.07 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Tiladummati Atoll (Haa-Dhaalu) (Maldives) - N
Thiladummati Atoll - Maduni Faro (N Tiladummati)



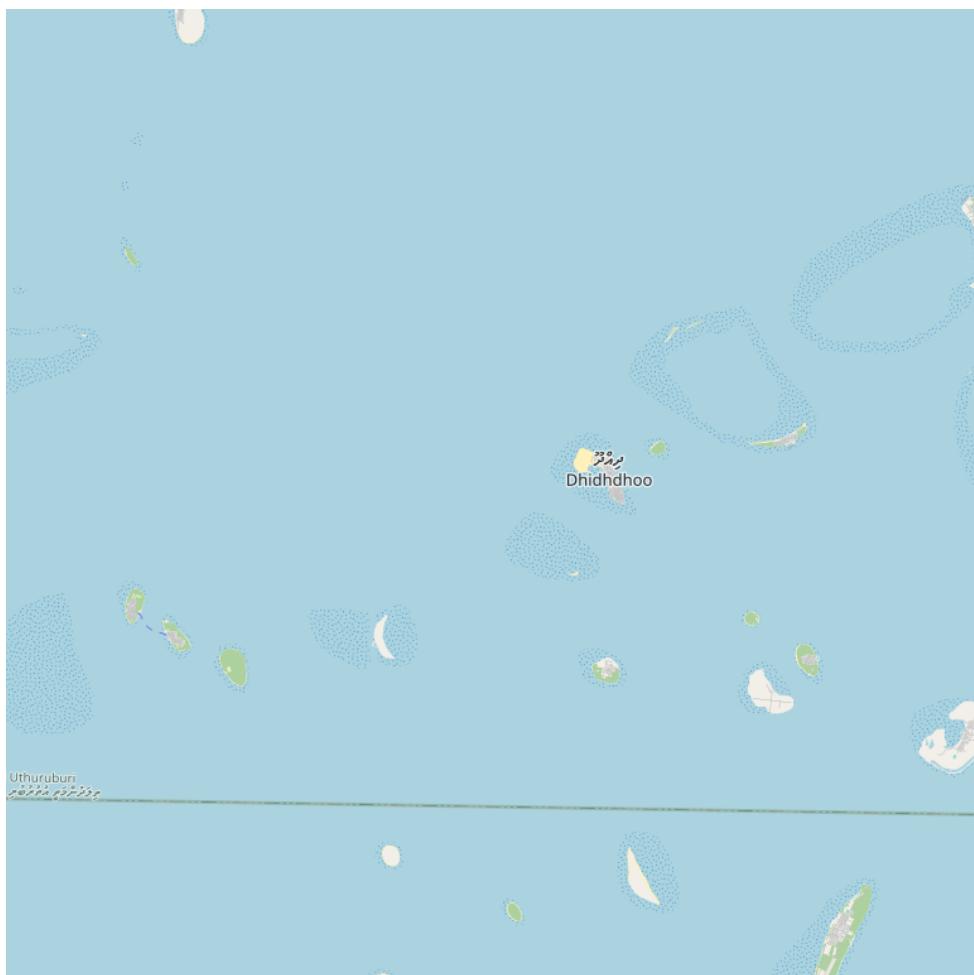
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 Maduni Faro, a lagoon reef, forms the NW extremity of the atoll. The islets of Marandu, Tukandu, and Miledu, the first two inhabited in 1970, lie, respectively, on the barrier reef between the N end of Maduni Faro and the islet of Gafuri, about 5 miles ESE. Gafuri lies on the W side of a detached reef with an unnamed lagoon reef close W. An unnamed lagoon reef, the islet of Dedu, and Warifuri Faro lie about 2.5, 4, and 6 miles, respectively, NE of Gafuri.

3.1.4 - Dhonakulhi (N Tiladummati)

6°50.66 N
73°02.82 E

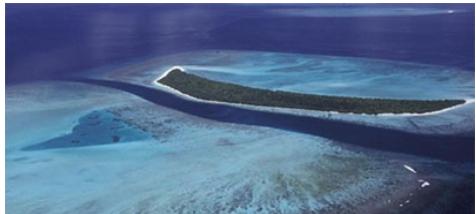
Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Tiladummati Atoll (Haa-Dhaalu) (Maldives) - N
Tiladummati Atoll - Dhonakulhi (N Tiladummati)



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 Dhonakulhi sits on its own 1.4 kilometre long, 500 m wide, crescent-shaped island, it is private island. It offers white sand beaches of 3.2 m around it close to a coral reef and a modern marina can accommodate yachts (<80 m), with a depth unlimited. A luxury resort (Hideaway Island) lies amidst lush vegetation. The island is a paradise for divers.



Dhonakulhi (N Tiladummati)

3.1.5 - From Baura to Mavaidu (N and S Tiladummati)

6°40.04 N
73°07.84 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Tiladummati Atoll (Haa-Dhaalu) (Maldives) - N
Tiladummati Atoll - From Baura to Mavaidu (N and S Tiladummati)



A Kuludu Faro (N Tiladummati)

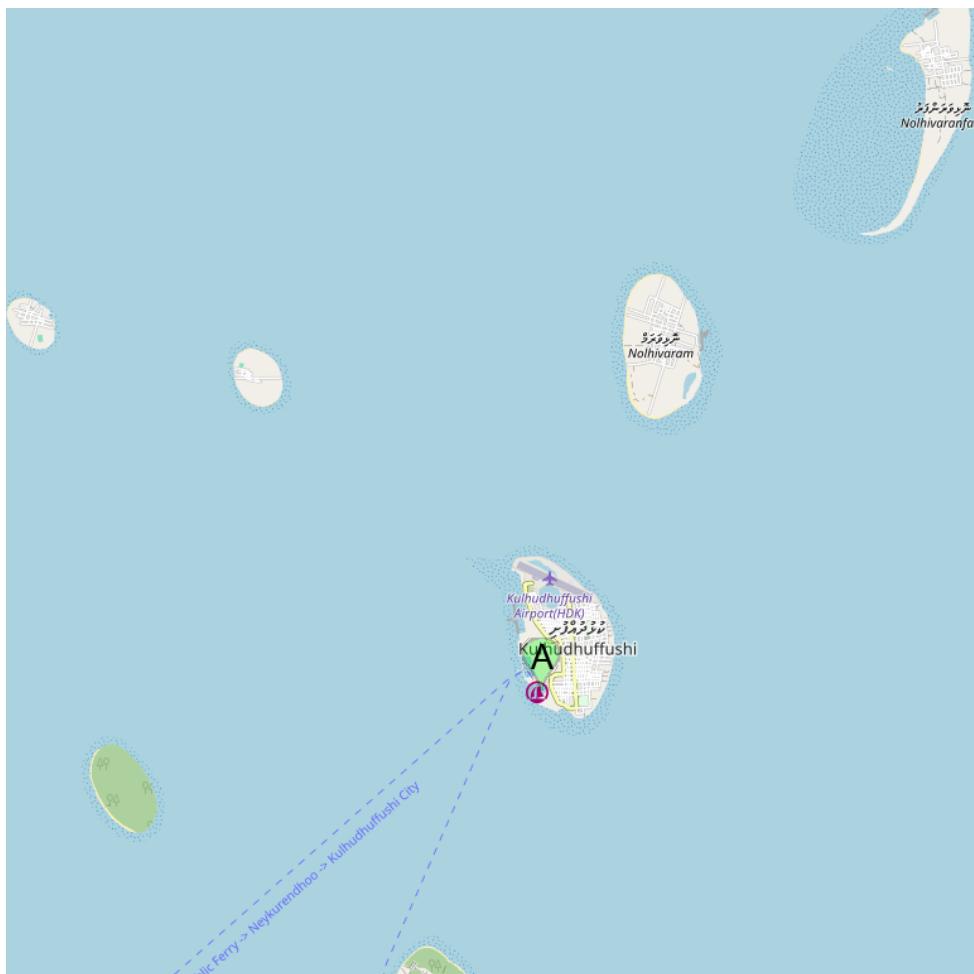
B Kuludhuffushi regional port (N Tiladummati)

The barrier reef extends from Baura to the island of Mavaidu, about 20 miles SSW. From N to S, the islands of Hanimadu, Noliwang Faro, Nuriwari, Kuludu Faro, and Komangdu form the E side of the atoll, and have wide openings into the atoll on each side of them. All the islands on this side of the atoll were inhabited in 1970, as well as ten others within the lagoon.

3.1.5.1 - Kuludu Faro (N Tiladummati)

6°37.45 N
73°04.16 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Tiladummati Atoll (Haa-Dhaalu) (Maldives) - N
Tiladummati Atoll - From Baura to Mavaidu (N and S Tiladummati) - Kuludu Faro (N Tiladummati)



Kuludhuffushi regional port (N Tiladummati)

Kulhudhuffushi is one of the biggest and most populous island in the Northern part of the Maldives. People from the island are popular for shark fishing and working in cargo vessels. The island was affected by heavy rain and storms causing substantial damages in the years 1812, 1819 and 1921. The island was also affected during the Keylakunu storm. Kuludu Faro has a large village fronted by a sandy beach and lagoon, which is enclosed by a coral reef on its W side. The boat channel to the small harbor (1942) was wider and deeper than those

usually found in these islands.

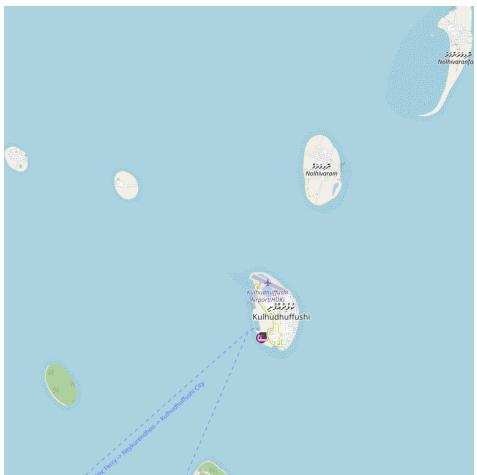
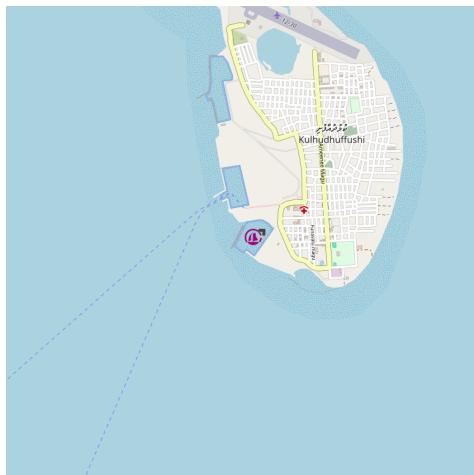


Kuludu Faro (N Tiladummati)

3.1.5.1.1 - Kuludhuffushi regional port (N Tiladummati)

6°36.96 N
73°03.96 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Tiladummati Atoll (Haa-Dhaalu) (Maldives) - N Thiladummati Atoll - From Baura to Mavaidu (N and S Tiladummati) - Kuludu Faro (N Tiladummati)



Kulhudhuffushi Regional Port (KRP) was officially inaugurated on 05th December 2005.



3.1.6 - Warifuri Faro (N Tiladummati)

6°54.66 N
73°08.79 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Tiladummati Atoll (Haa-Dhaalu) (Maldives) - N
Thiladummati Atoll - Warifuri Faro (N Tiladummati)



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 Warifuri Faro is a large lagoon with the islet of Warifuri at its S end. A lighted beacon lies on the N side of Warifuri Faro. The islets of Dedu and Warifuri are inhabited; the islet of Noradu lies between the latter two islets.

3.1.7 - Kelai (N Tiladummati)

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Tiladummati Atoll (Haa-Dhaalu) (Maldives) - N
Tiladummati Atoll - Kelai (N Tiladummati)



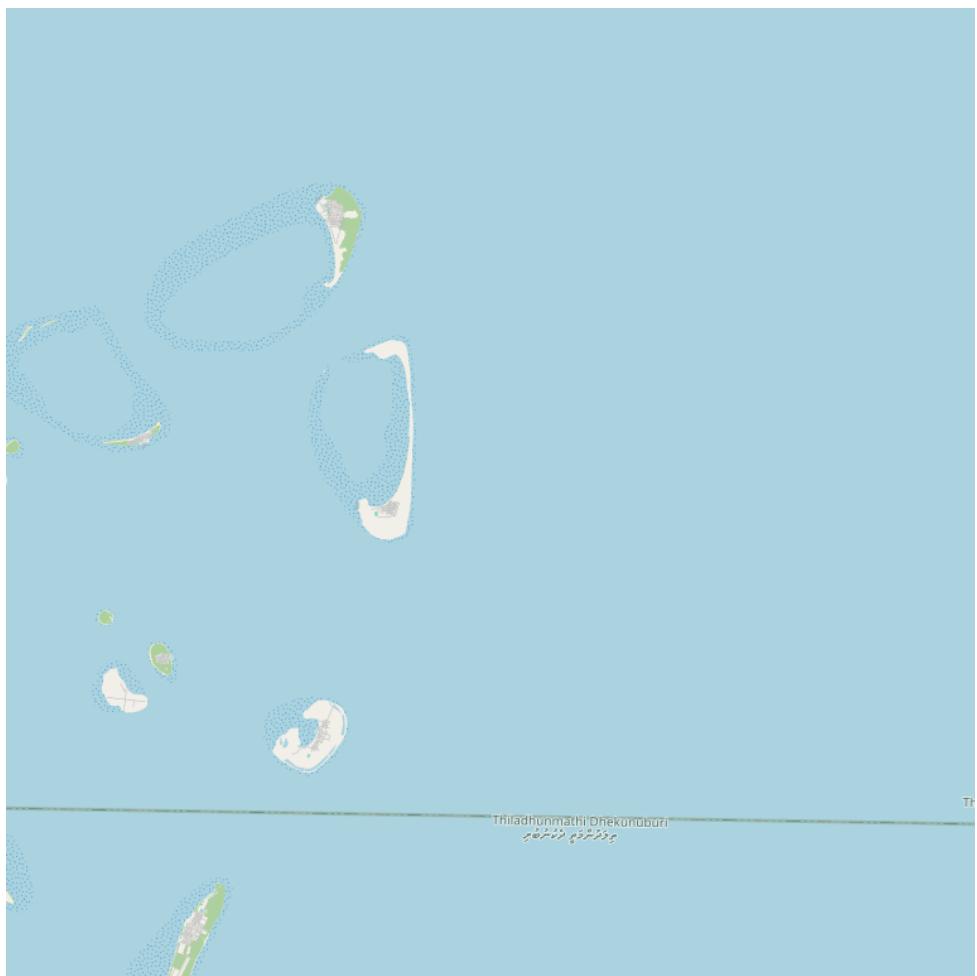
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Kelai, at the NE extremity of the atoll, was inhabited in 1970. Good radar returns have been reported from Kelai at 14 miles. The islet of Tinadu lies about 3 miles WSW of Kelai.

3.1.8 - Filadu (N Tiladummati)

6°53.93 N
73°13.42 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Tiladummati Atoll (Haa-Dhaalu) (Maldives) - N
Thiladummati Atoll - Filadu (N Tiladummati)



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-  The island of Filadu has an opening between it and Kelai, 1.5 miles N, and between it and Baura, 3 miles SSW, but the latter is encumbered by several rocky patches in the fairway.

3.2 - S Tilammudi Atoll

6°34.58 N
72°57.51 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Tiladummati Atoll (Haa-Dhaalu) (Maldives) - S Tilammudi Atoll

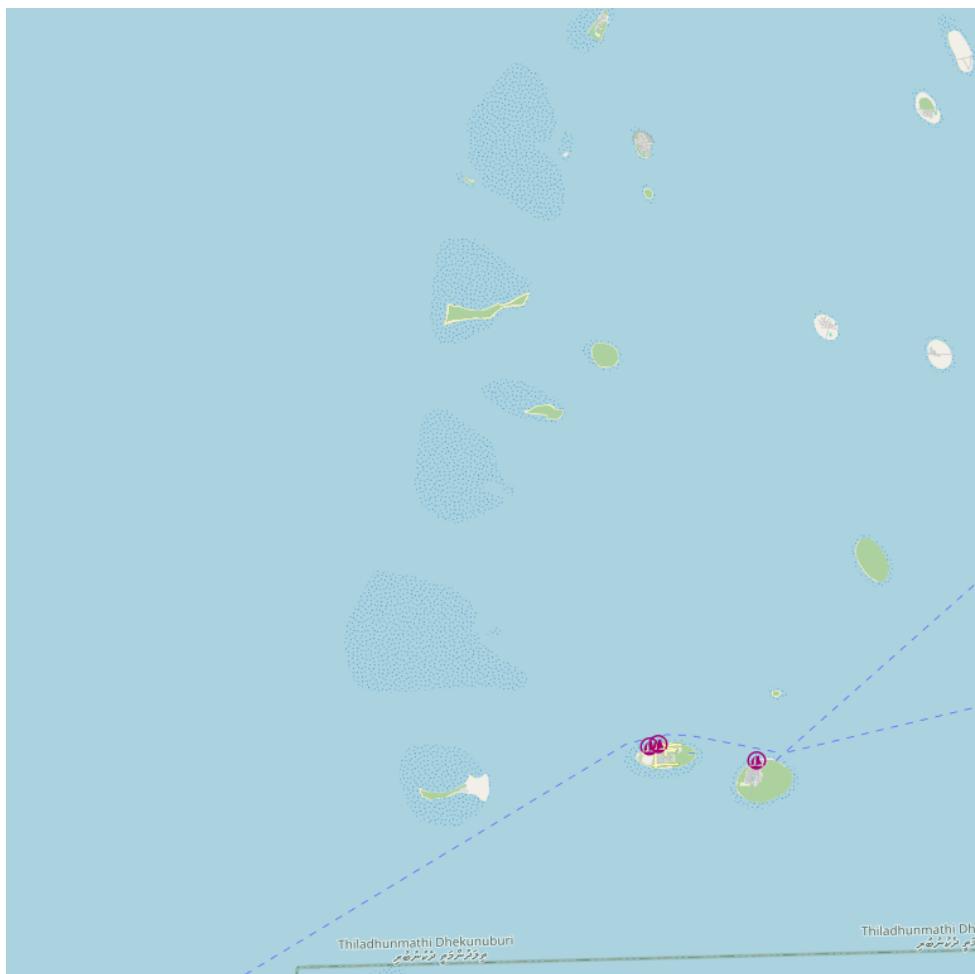


A Muradu (S Tiladummati)

3.2.1 - Muradu (S Tiladummati)

6°37.71 N
72°53.84 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Tiladummati Atoll (Haa-Dhaalu) (Maldives) - S
Tilammudi Atoll - Muradu (S Tiladummati)



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 Muradu lies on a circular reef near the W edge of the atoll; the latest maps prepared from aerial photography (1968) show that this island has joined the islet charted 0.8 mile W of it. Some rocky patches lie S and SE of Muradu.

3.3 - Makunudu Atoll

6°18.72 N
72°38.11 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Tiladummati Atoll (Haa-Dhaalu) (Maldives) - Makunudu Atoll



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UK Makunudu Atoll is separated from the NW side of Miladummadulu Atoll by a deep channel, about 9 miles wide.

Two openings on the E face of the lagoon can only be used by boats.

Faro Doru (Defarudorhi), an islet on the E side of the atoll, about 6 miles SSW of Makundu, is wooded. The S and W sides of the atoll have only the surf and an islet at its NW extremity to indicate their outline.

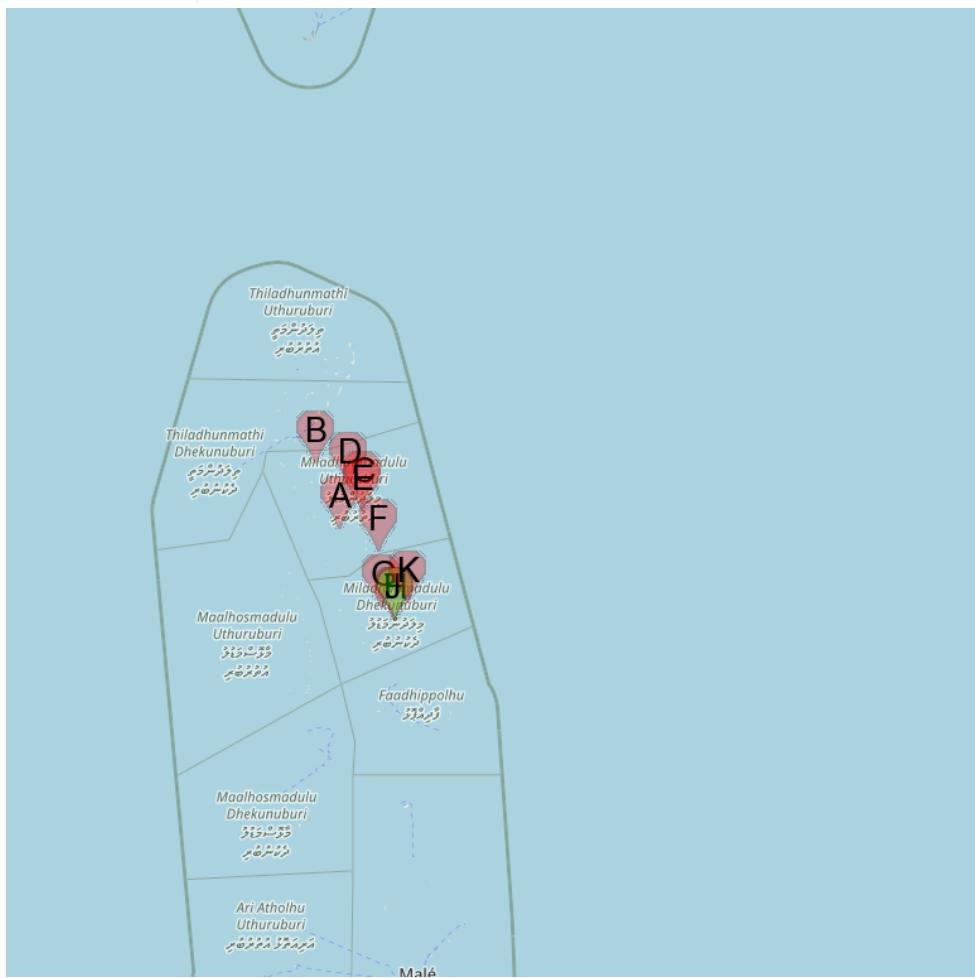


Makunudu Atoll

4 - Miladummadulu Atoll

6°02.72 N
73°11.04 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Miladummadulu Atoll



- A:** N Miladhunmadulu (Shaviyani) Atoll
- C:** Barrier reef from Fivaku to Farukolu
- E:** Makandudu (N Miladummadulu)
- G:** S Miladhunmadulu (Noonu) Atoll
- J:** Manadho harbour

- B:** Numara and Nu (N Miladummadulu)
- D:** Fivaku (N Miladummadulu)
- F:** S Furnadu (Miladummadulu)
- H:** Manadho (S Miladummadulu)
- K:** Ma Faro (Maafaru) (S Miladummadulu)

UK Miladummadulu Atoll contains about 100 islands and islets lying principally on the E side; over 40 of these were populated in 1970, and almost all are wooded, with palms predominating.

Miladummadulu Atoll lies on the same submarine plateau as Tiladummati Atoll and is the continuation S of it.

The N boundary of this atoll approximately follows the parallel of 6°29'N.

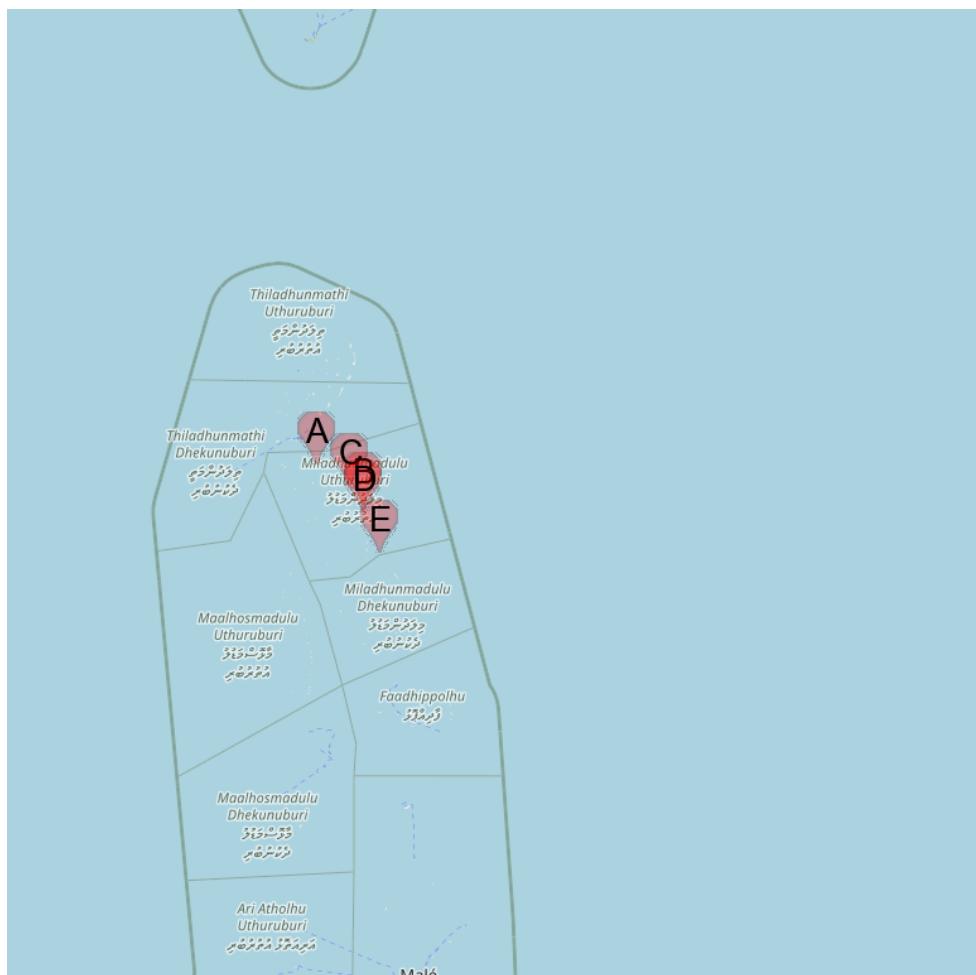
The lagoon can be navigated in daylight with ease as there are few dangers, especially in the N part, but the vessel must be conned from aloft. Depths in the lagoon are moderate; the bottom is sand, with clay in places. TidesTidal currents at Miladummadulu Atoll set ENE with the flood and WSW with the ebb, attaining a velocity of 1.5 to 2 knots at springs.

The tidal currents are greatly influenced by the prevailing monsoon currents.

4.1 - N Miladhunmadulu (Shaviyani) Atoll

6°09.70 N
73°10.21 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Miladummadulu Atoll - N Miladhunmadulu (Shaviyani) Atoll



A Numara and Nu (N Miladummadulu)

B Barrier reef from Fivaku to Farukolu

C Fivaku (N Miladummadulu)

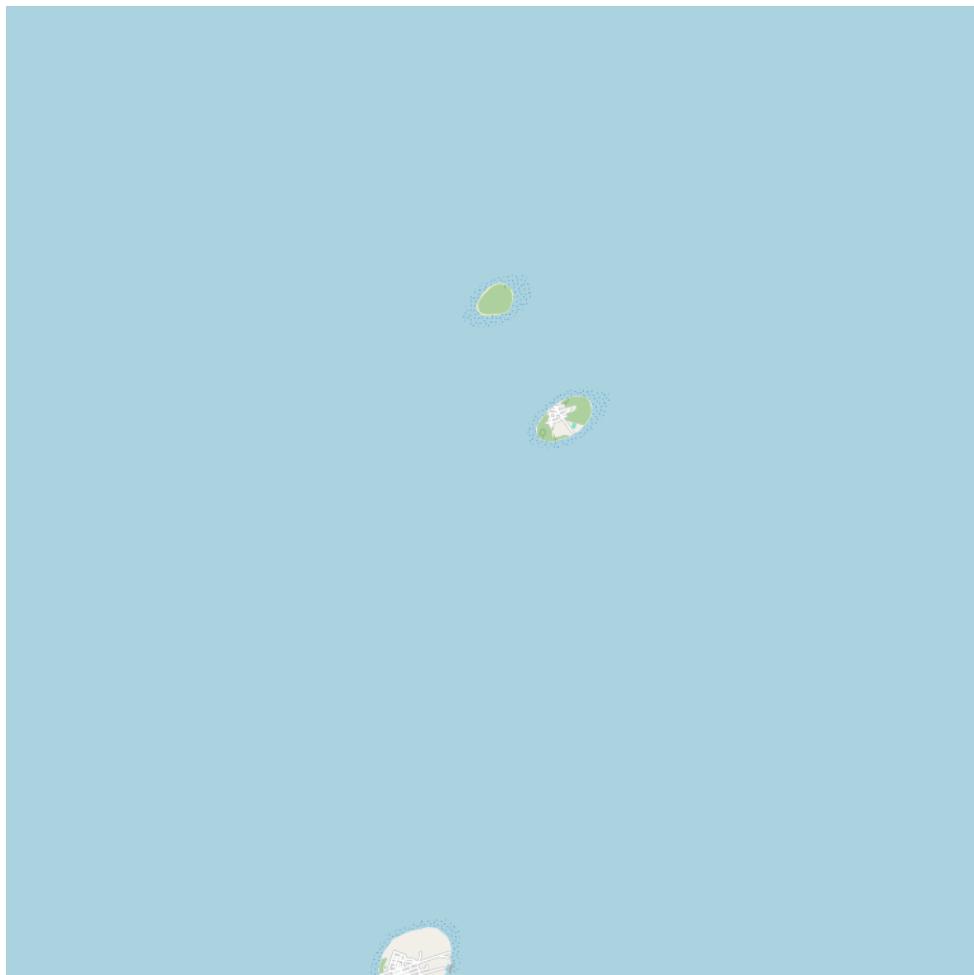
D Makandudu (N Miladummadulu)

E S Furnadu (Miladummadulu)

4.1.1 - Numara and Nu (N Miladummadulu)

6°26.51 N
73°03.87 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Miladummadulu Atoll - N Miladhunmadulu (Shaviyani) Atoll - Numara and Nu (N Miladummadulu)



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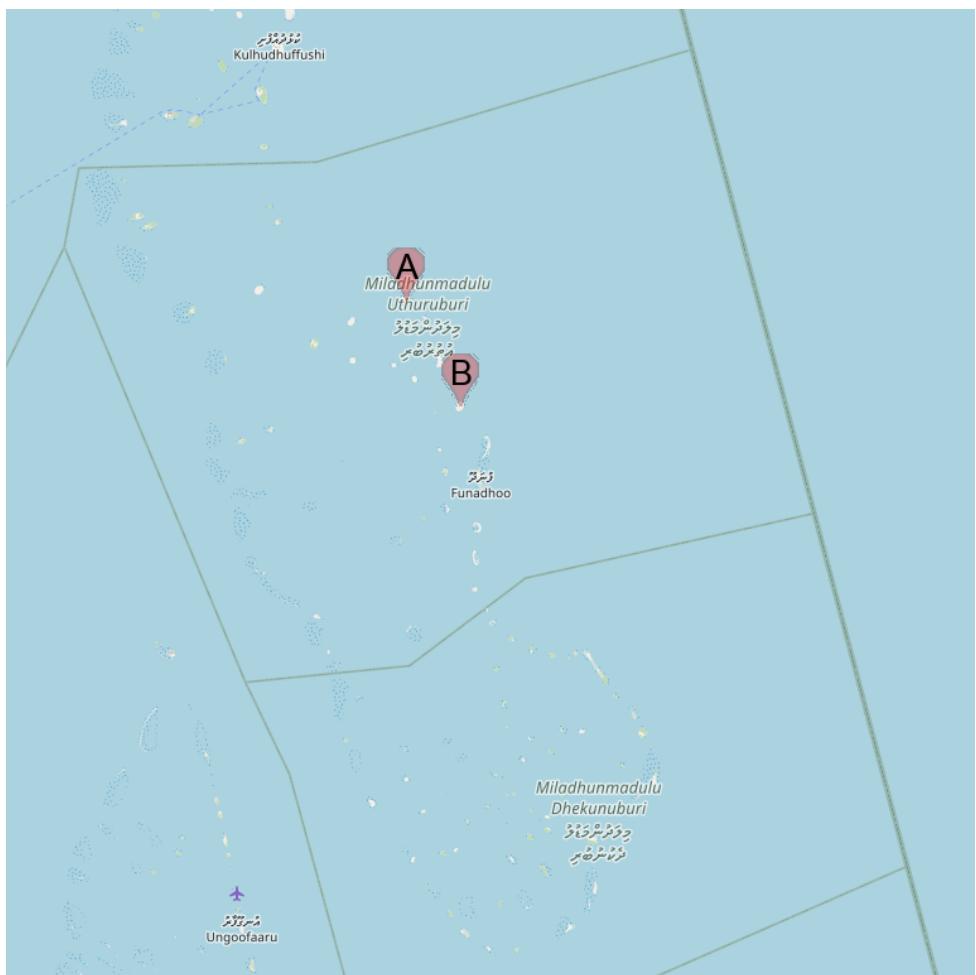
 The island of Numara, with the islet of Nu close NNW, lies at the NE corner of Miladummadulu Atoll. A very wide opening into the lagoon lies between Numara and Fivaku, about 9 miles ESE.

 L'île de Numara, avec l'îlot de Nu proches NNO, se trouve au coin nord-est de l'atoll de Miladummadulu. Une ouverture très large dans la lagune se trouve entre Numara et Fivaku, environ 9 miles ESE.

4.1.2 - Barrier reef from Fivaku to Farukolu

6°16.07 N
73°16.15 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Miladummadulu Atoll - N Miladhunmadulu (Shaviyani) Atoll - Barrier reef from Fivaku to Farukolu



A Fivaku (N Miladummadulu)

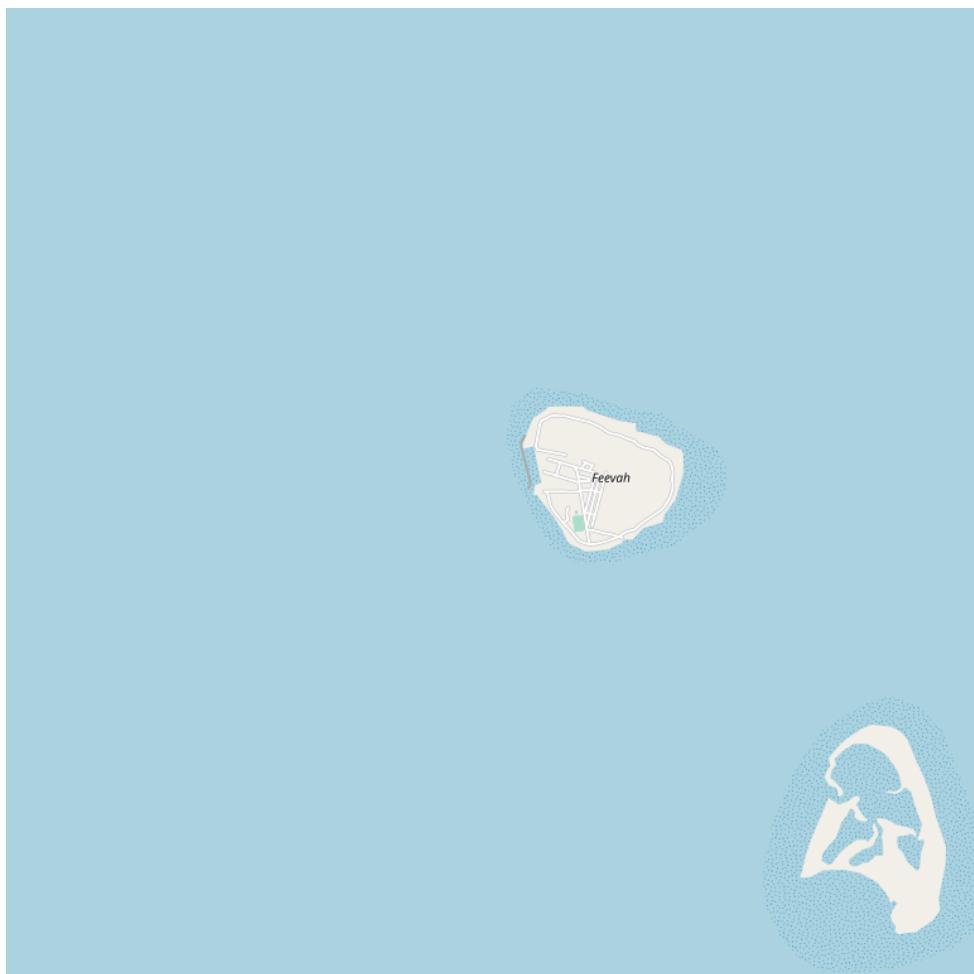
B Makanddu (N Miladummadulu)

UK The barrier reef then extends about 13 miles SSE from Fivaku to the S end of a detached reef on which lies the island of Farukolu, with Furnadu on the S part of the reef.

4.1.2.1 - Fivaku (N Miladummadulu)

6°20.96 N
73°12.59 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Miladummadulu Atoll - N Miladhunmadulu (Shaviyani) Atoll - Barrier reef from Fivaku to Farukolu - Fivaku (N Miladummadulu)



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UK A very wide opening into the lagoon lies between Numara and Fivaku, about 9 miles ESE. Fivaku is densely populated with 975 people per km².

The barrier reef then extends about 13 miles SSE from Fivaku to the S end of a detached reef on which lies the island of Farukolu, with Furnadu on the S part of the reef.

Weather

April is warmest with an average temperature of 31.2 °C at noon. January is coldest with an average temperature of 23.8 °C at night. Fivaku has no distinct temperature seasons, the temperature is relatively constant during the year. The temperatures do not differ much between day and night. September is on average the month with most sunshine. Rainfall and other precipitation has no distinct peak month.



Fivaku (Miladummadulu)

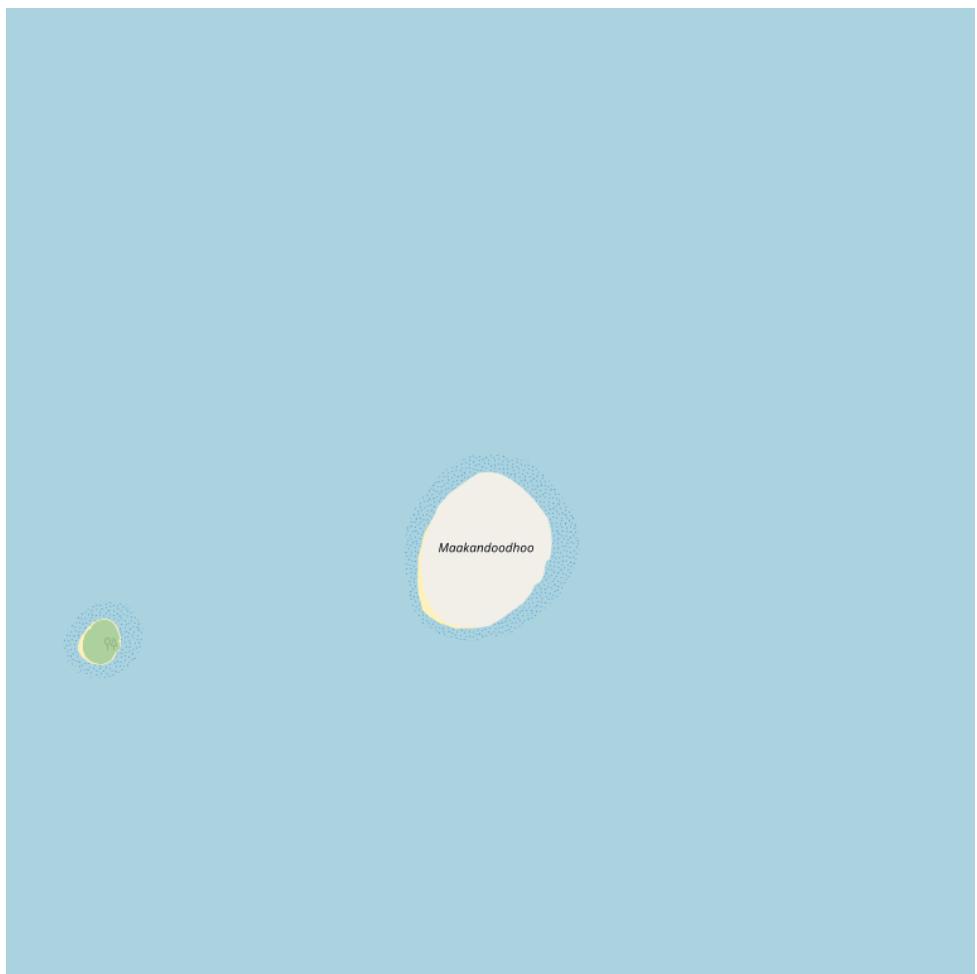


Fivaku (Miladummadulu)

4.1.2.2 - Makandudu (N Miladummadulu)

6°14.12 N
73°16.11 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Miladummadulu Atoll - N Miladhunmadulu (Shaviyani) Atoll - Barrier reef from Fivaku to Farukolu - Makandudu (N Miladummadulu)



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Makandudu (N Miladummadulu)

 The island of Makandudu, lies about 2 miles NW of the reef. It once known as Malcom Atoll, is a large reef encircling a deep but reef-encumbered lagoon, and is administered as part of

Tiladummati Atoll; The latter three islands were inhabited in 1970. The islands of Nalandu and Milandu lie farther N. There are deep wide openings into the lagoon between all these islands and also between Makandudu and Farukolu.

4.1.3 - S Furnadu (Miladummadulu)

6°03.52 N
73°20.51 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Miladummadulu Atoll - N Miladhunmadulu (Shaviyani) Atoll - S Furnadu (Miladummadulu)



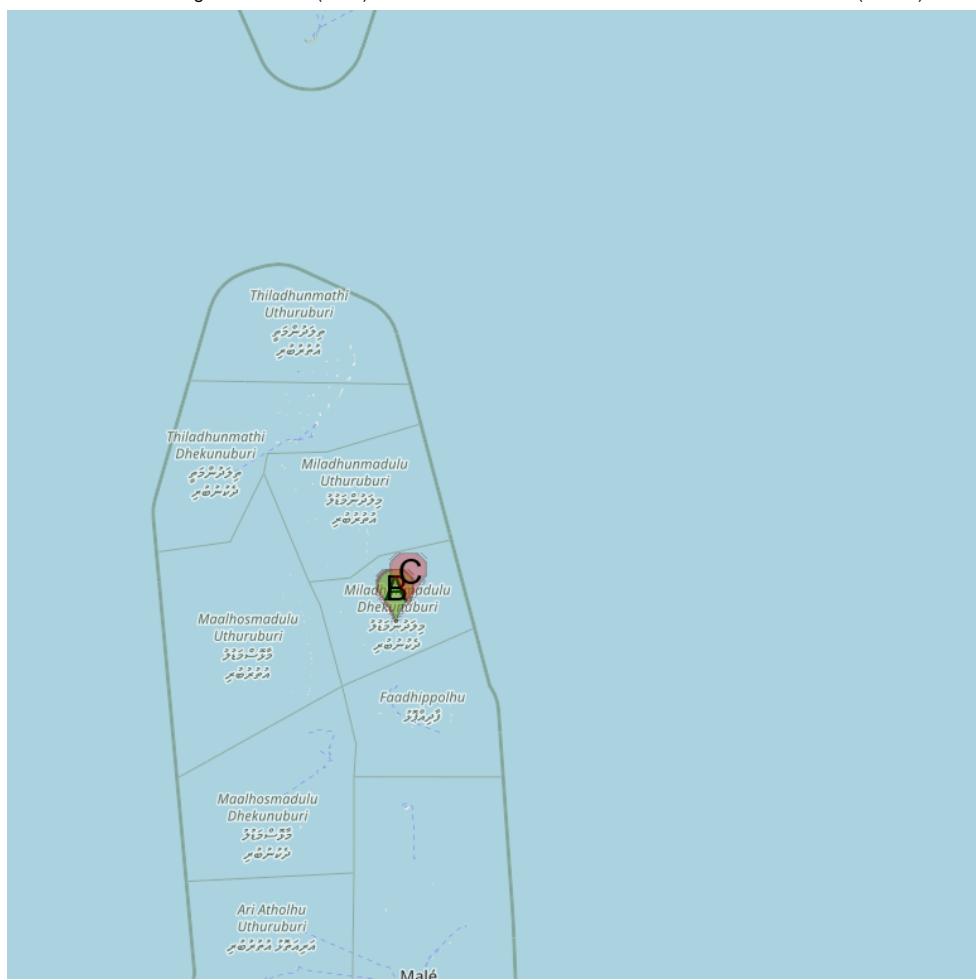
163

 From the S end of Furnadu, the barrier reef extends about 8.5 miles S and 6 miles ESE to Kuludu (Kendikolu), the largest island of the atoll and inhabited in 1970. Many of the islets on this stretch were inhabited in 1970. The passage into the lagoon S of Kuludu is wide and safe.

4.2 - S Miladhunmadulu (Noonu) Atoll

5°49.31 N
73°21.12 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Miladummadulu Atoll - S Miladhunmadulu (Noonu) Atoll



A Manadho (S Miladummadulu)

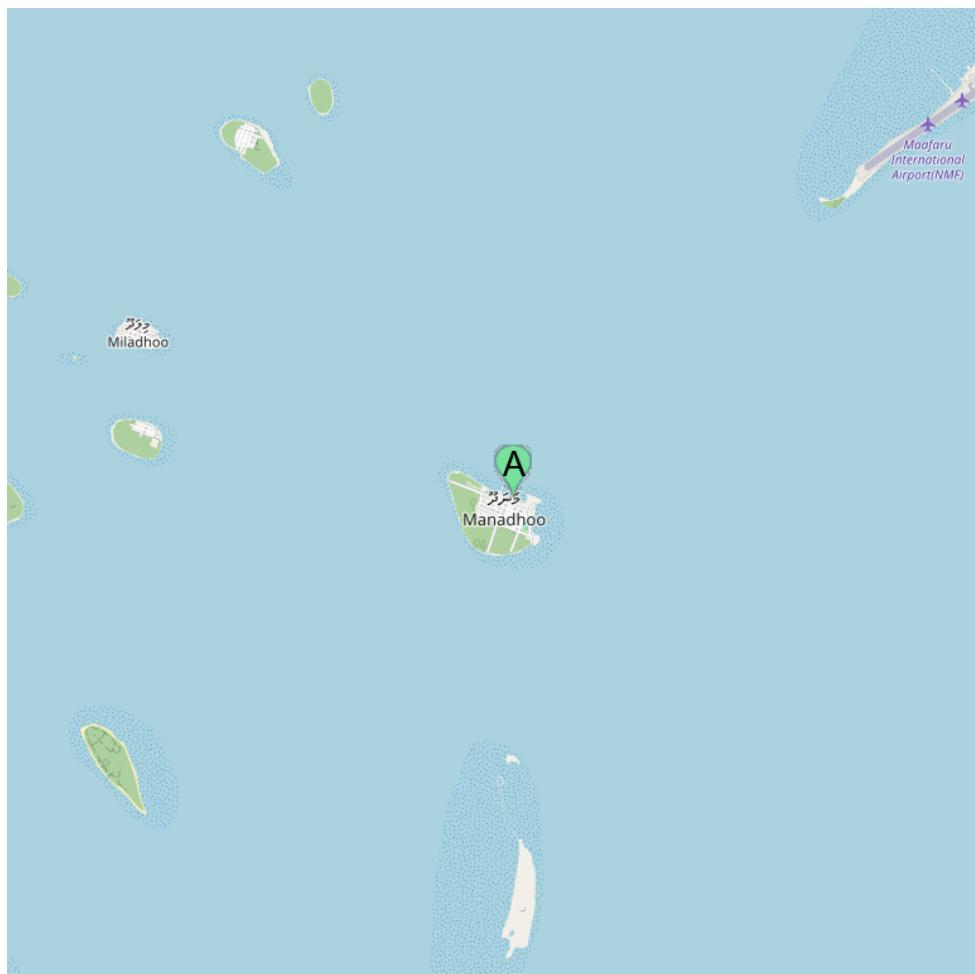
B Manadho harbour

C Ma Faro (Maafaru) (S Miladummadulu)

4.2.1 - Manadhoo (S Miladummadulu)

5°45.97 N
73°24.61 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Miladummadulu Atoll - S Miladhunmadulu (Noonu) Atoll - Manadhoo (S Miladummadulu)



 Manadhoo harbour

 Manadhoo close within the lagoon between Ma Faro and Edu Faro is profusely covered in vegetation, including coconut palms, banyan, breadfruit, and almond.

Good anchorage may be obtained on the N or S side of Manadu according to the season.

A boat channel passes through the reef, which extends the whole length of the N side of the island; the passage is narrow, about 1.8m deep, and fringed by large

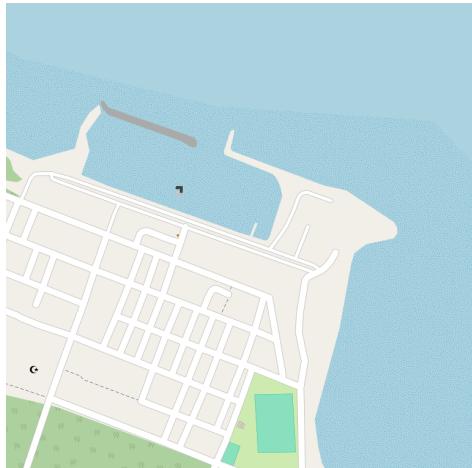
boulders of coral rock.

Inside the reef is a deep channel, from 18 to 28m wide, skirting the beach.

4.2.1.1 - Manadhu harbour

5°46.10 N
73°24.82 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Miladummadulu Atoll - S Miladhunmadulu (Noonu) Atoll - Manadhu (S Miladummadulu)



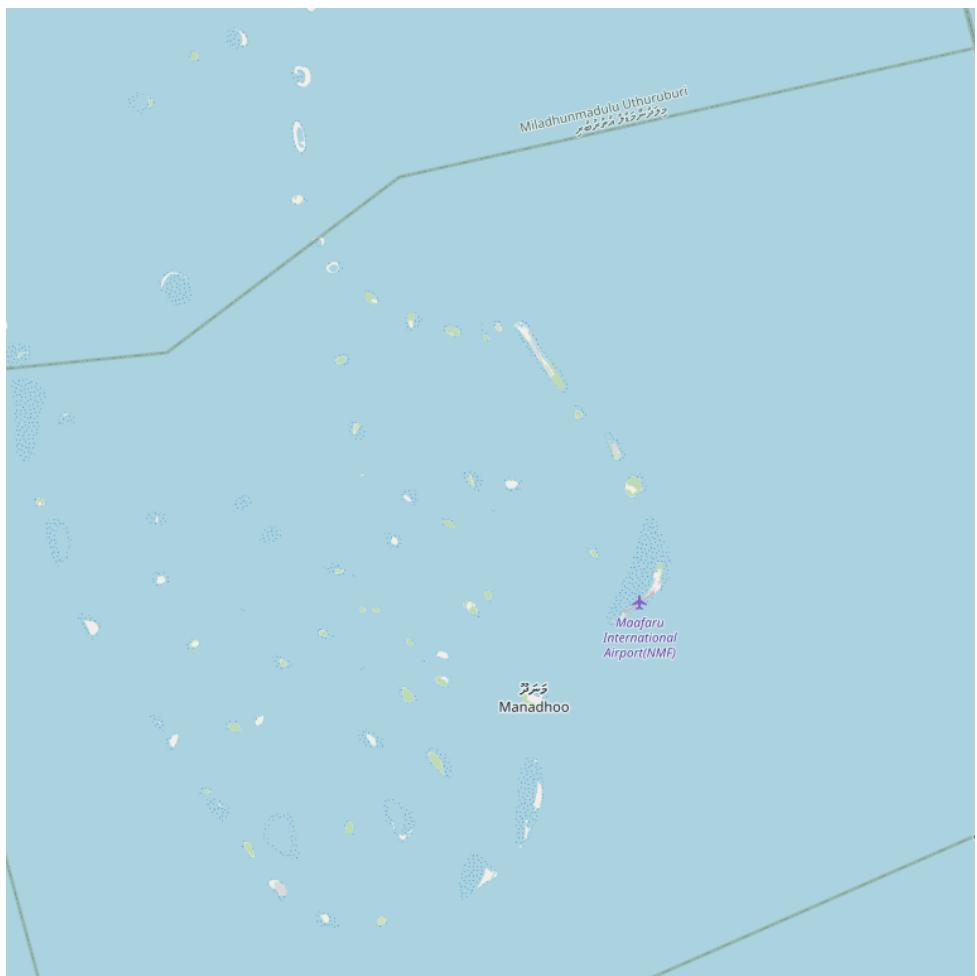
The port is located in the center of the city, just steps from Pasar 45. The port is the medium-sized vessels or Gorontalo that run in the archipelago of Sangir Talaud, such as small boats on the nearby small islands such as Bunaken, Manado Tua, and Siladen Mantehage.



4.2.2 - Ma Faro (Maafaru) (S Miladummadulu)

5°50.17 N
73°28.15 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Miladummadulu Atoll - S Miladhunmadulu (Noonu) Atoll - Ma Faro (Maafaru) (S Miladummadulu)



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UK Ma Faro (Maafaru), a reef, lies about 4.5 miles SE of Kuludu.

An island of the same name occupies the S part of this reef on the seaward side.

5 - Lhaviyani (Faadhippolu) atoll (Maldives)

5°24.98 N
73°29.25 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Lhaviyani (Faadhippolu) atoll (Maldives)



- | | |
|---|--|
| ◆ A Kanifuri (Fadiffolu) | ◆ B Barrier reef from Kanifushi to Madivaru (Fadiffolu) |
| ◆ C From Mavaidu to Hurawali (Fadiffolu) | ◆ D From Lowalfuri to Dehu (Fadiffolu) |
| ◆ E Fehingili (Fadiffolu) | ◆ F Aligau pass (Fadiffolu) |
| ◆ G Furifaro (Fadiffolu) | ◆ H Barrier reef from Difuri to Aligau (Fadiffolu) |



Lhaviyani (Faadhippolu) atoll (Maldives)

With a length of 35 km and a width of 37 km, this atoll has about 50 islands, of which only five are inhabited. Most are large, they are all located on the outer edge of the atoll. Nearly half of the population of the atoll (8000 inhabitants) lives on the island of Naifaru, the capital.

The main activity is fishing, an atoll is well known to divers.

The depths in the lagoon are moderate and the bottom is sandy; there are many drying and submerged coral heads with depths of 1.8 to 3.7m.

Tides

Tidal currents set strongly through the openings into the lagoon.

🇫🇷 D'une longueur de 35 km et d'une largeur de 37 km, cet atoll regroupe environ 50 îles, dont 5 seulement sont habitées.

La plupart sont vastes, elles sont toutes situées sur le bord extérieur de l'atoll.

Près de la moitié de la population de l'atoll (8000 habitants) vit sur l'île de Naifaru, la capitale.

L'activité essentielle est la pêche, c'est un atoll bien connu des plongeurs.

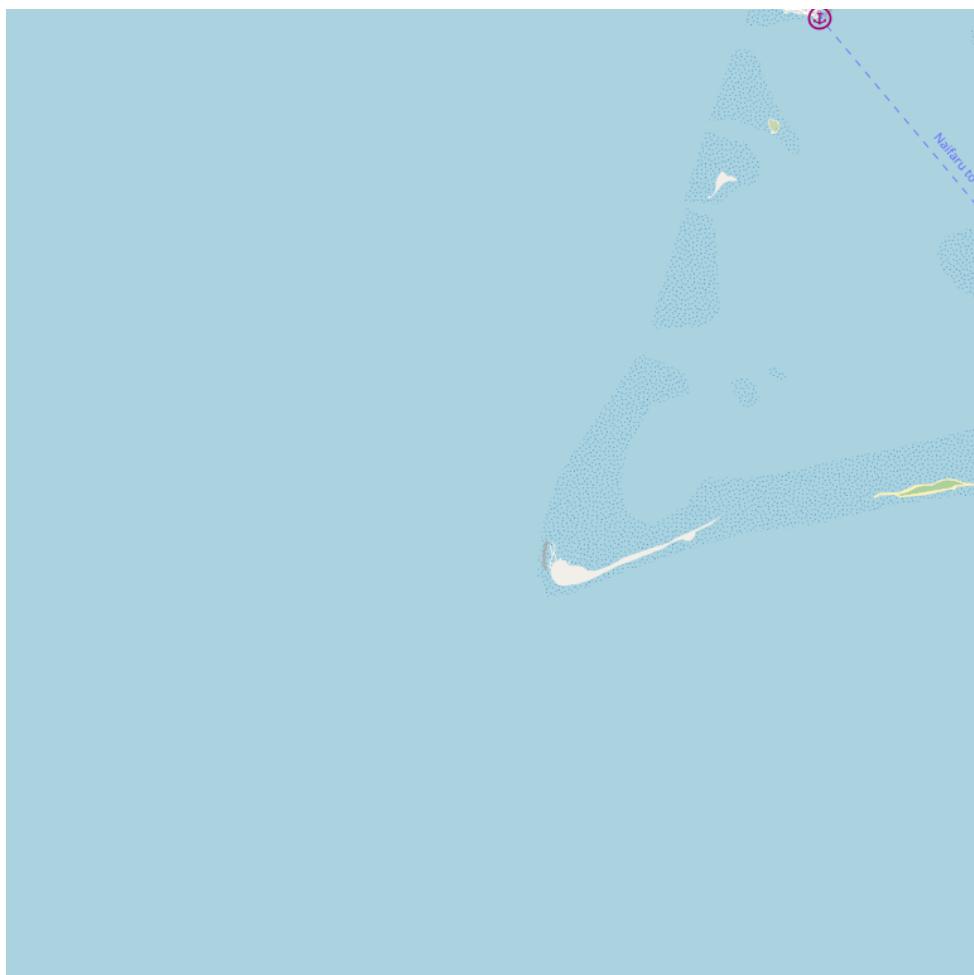
Les profondeurs dans le lagon sont modérées et le fond est sablonneux; il y a de nombreux coraux immergés et émergés à des profondeurs de 1,8 à 3,7 m.

Marées-Courants.-des courants de marée entrent avec force par les passes qui pénètrent dans le lagon.

5.1 - Kanifuri (Fadiffolu)

5°22.01 N
73°20.47 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Lhaviyani (Faadhippolu) atoll (Maldives) - Kanifuri (Fadiffolu)



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Kanifuri (Kanifushi), about 2 miles W of Dehu, forms the W extremity of the atoll.

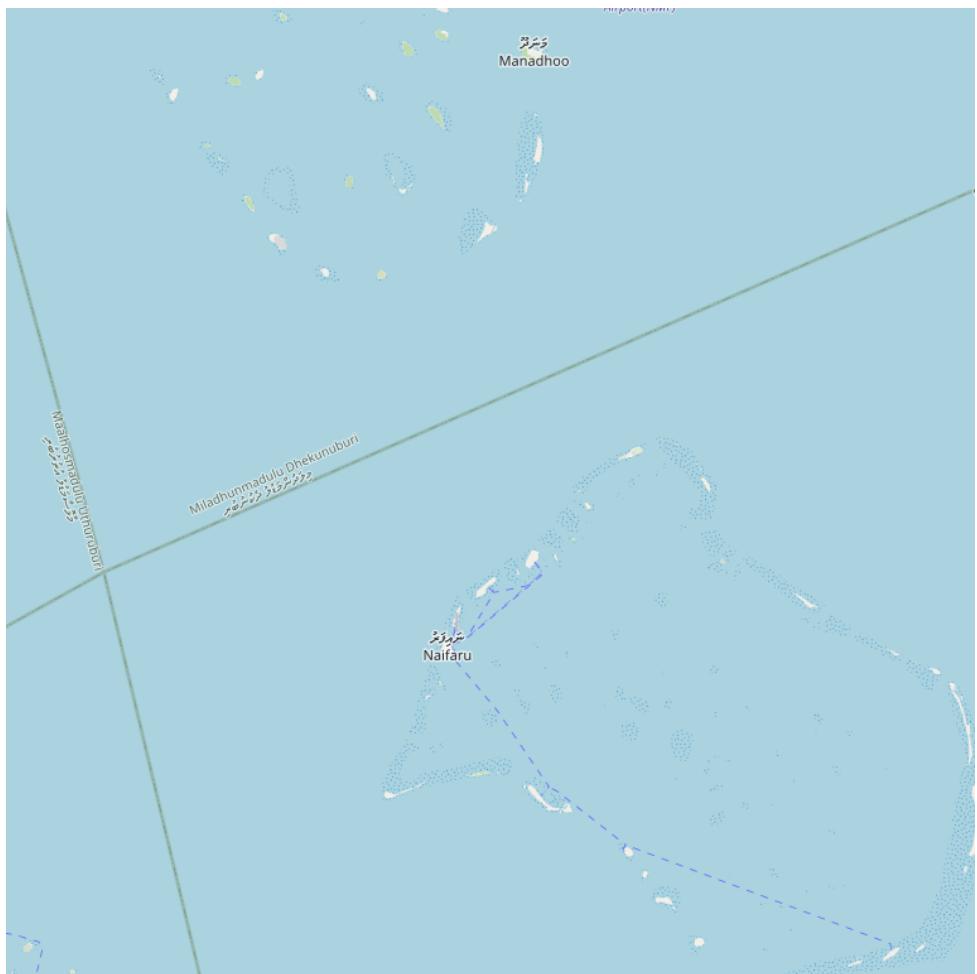


Kanifuri (Fadiffolu)

5.2 - Barrier reef from Kanifushi to Madivaru (Fadiffolu)

5°27.08 N
73°22.12 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Lhaviyani (Faadhippolu) atoll (Maldives) - Barrier reef from Kanifushi to Madivaru (Fadiffolu)



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 From Kanifuri (Kanifushi), the barrier reef extends about 7 miles NNE to Fallwaru (Madivaru). The islet of Naifaru, the most densely populated of the atoll lies on the reef about 2 miles SSW of Fallwaru. It is the capital of Lhaviyani (Fadiffolu) atoll. The total area of Naifaru is 0,53 km², including the part of the island expanded by reclaiming the surrounding lagoon of the island. Madivaru is an uninhabited island about half a kilometer NE of Naifaru and is a part of this island.

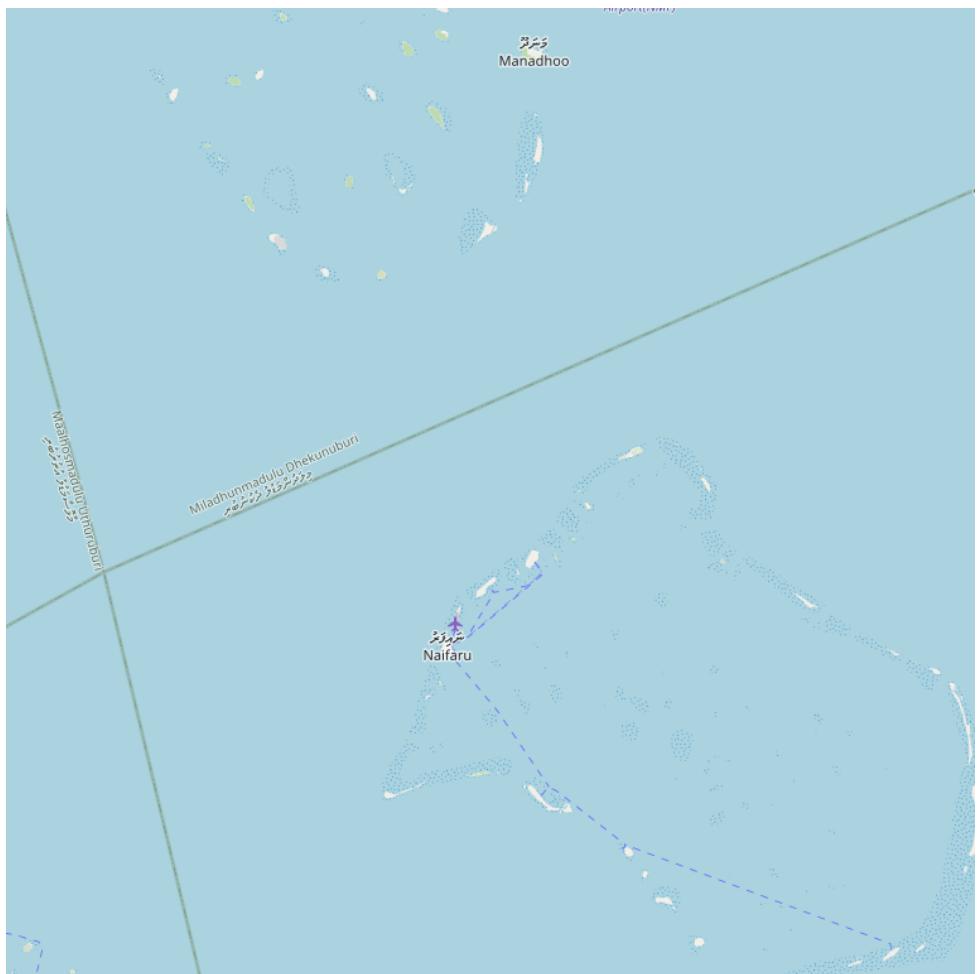


***Barrier reef from Kanifushi to Madivaru (Fadif
Naifaru***

5.3 - From Mavaidu to Hurawali (Fadiffolu)

5°29.49 N
73°24.72 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Lhaviyani (Faadhippolu) atoll (Maldives) - From Mavaidu to Hurawali (Fadiffolu)



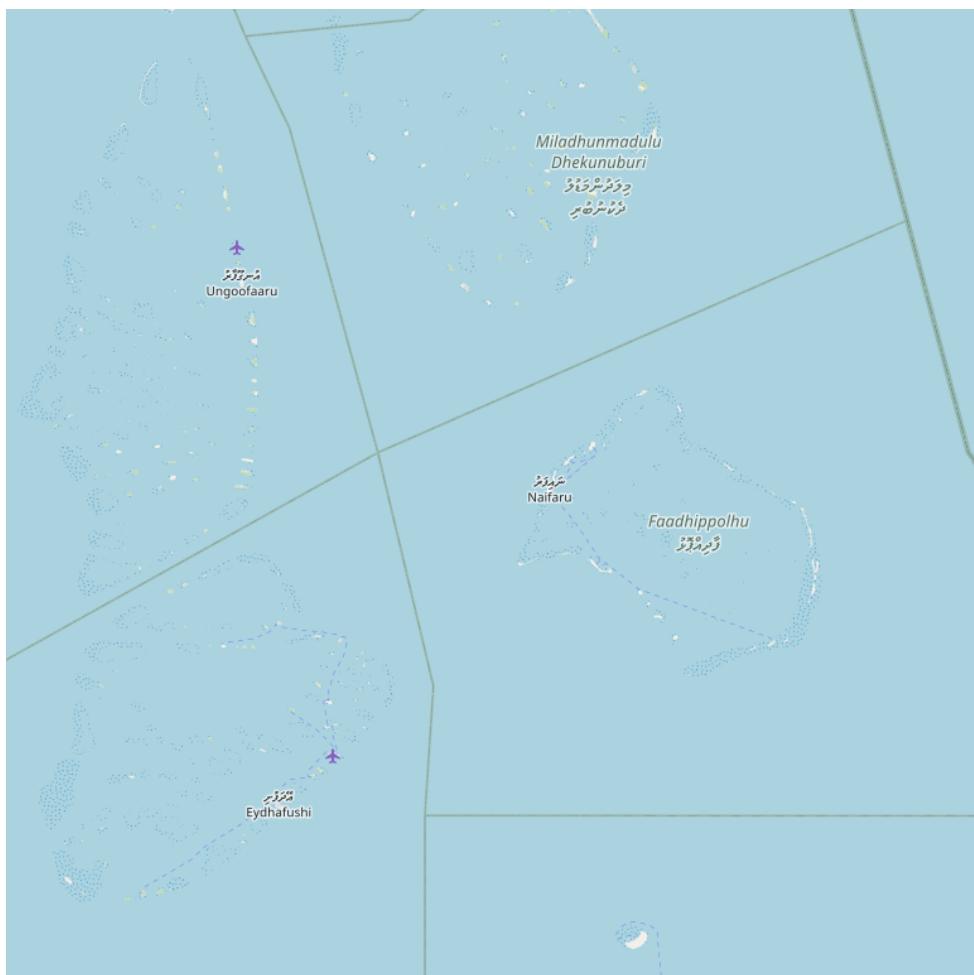
163

- Between Mavaidu and Hurawali, about 4.5 miles NE, several islets and detached reefs lie some distance SE of the enclosing reef. There are several channels into the lagoon between islets in this section of the atoll.

5.4 - From Lowalfuri to Dehu (Fadiffolu)

5°20.76 N
73°25.71 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Lhaviyani (Faadhippolu) atoll (Maldives) - From Lowalfuri to Dehu (Fadiffolu)



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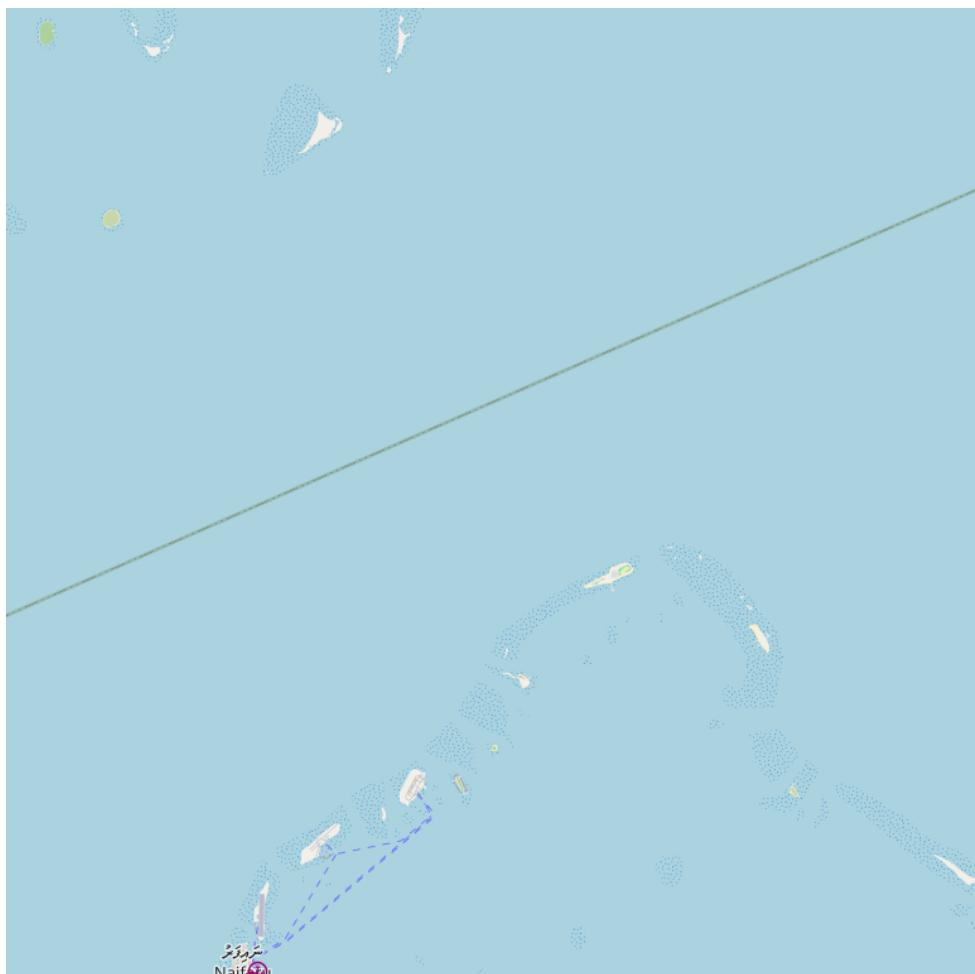
 From Lowalfuri, the barrier reef, enclosing several islets, extends about 7 miles NW to Dehu, a group of islets.

Several good channels lead into the lagoon between the islets on the barrier reef.

 De Lowalfuri, la barrière de corail, en joignant plusieurs îlots, s'étend à environ 7 miles au nord-ouest Dehu, un groupe d'îlots. Plusieurs chaînes de bonne conduire dans le lagon entre les îlots sur le récif barrière.

5.5 - Fehingili (Fadiffolu)

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Lhaviyani (Faadhippolu) atoll (Maldives) - Fehingili (Fadiffolu)



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UK Fehingili (or Kuredu) is the N islet of the Lhaviyani atoll. There is an opening into the lagoon between Fehingili and Kuredu, about 0.8 mile W; there are moderate depths in the entrance, but about 0.8 mile within the opening, some reefs lie in the fairway.

It has an area famous for its abundant fish life. A paradise dream in real life, with more than 3 km of white beaches and aquamarine lagoons. Kuredu is situated on

the northern reef of the Lhaviyani Atoll, 80 miles north of the international Airport 'Hulhule', 40 minutes by seaplane from the airport.

It is known by experts in the underwater world for its abundant marine life. His dive center is important with 48 sites, including shipwrecks, including the famous Fushivar Thila.



Fehingili (Fadiffolu)

🇫🇷 Fehingili (ou Kuredu) est l'îlot N de l'atoll Lhaviyani. Il est connu par des experts du monde sous-marin pour sa vie marine abondante. Son centre de plongée est important avec 48 sites,

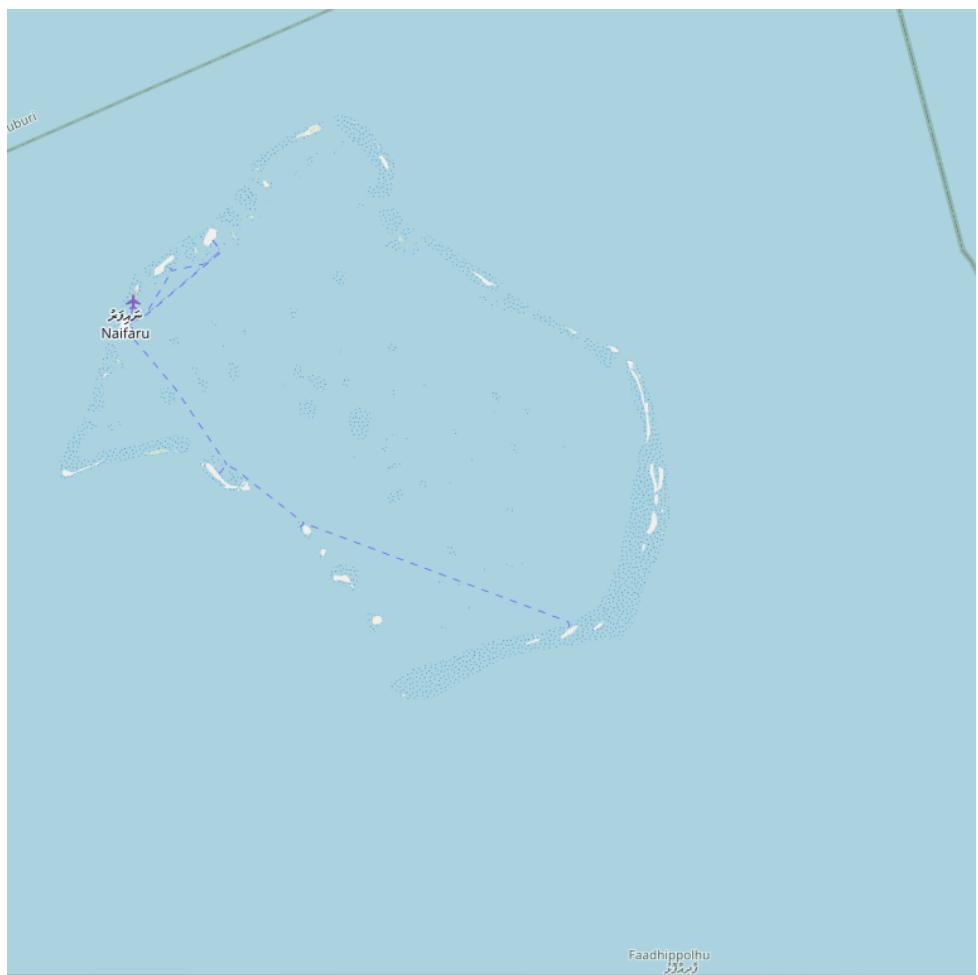
y compris les épaves, dont le fameux Thila Fushivar.



Fehingili (Fadiffolu)

5.6 - Aligau pass (Fadiffolu)

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Lhaviyani (Faadhippolu) atoll (Maldives) - Aligau pass (Fadiffolu)



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There is a wide opening into the atoll between Aligau and Lowalfuri, about 3.5 miles NNW; the islet of Madewaru lies near the middle of the opening.



Aligau pass (Fadiffolu)

Aligau island

FR Il y a une large ouverture dans l'atoll entre Aligau et Lowalfuri, environ 3.5 miles NNW; l'îlot de Madewaru se trouve près du milieu de l'ouverture.

Fehingili (ou Kuredu) est l'îlot N de l'atoll Lhaviyani. Il y a une ouverture dans la lagune entre Fehingili et Kuredu, environ 0.8 miles W.



Aligau pass (Fadiffolu)

Madewaru island

5.7 - Furifaro (Fadiffolu)

5°29.50 N
73°30.88 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Lhaviyani (Faadhippolu) atoll (Maldives) - Furifaro (Fadiffolu)



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UK Furifaro, about 4 miles SSE of Fehingili, lies in the center of an opening into the lagoon.

The islet, with a rocky shoal close NW, lies on a reef. Furifaro is a kitesurf spot.



Furifaro (Fadiffolu)

🇫🇷 Furifaro, environ 4 miles SSE de Fehingili, se trouvent dans le centre d'une ouverture dans la lagune. Furifaro est un endroit de kitesurf.

5.8 - Barrier reef from Difuri to Aligau (Fadiffolu)

5°19.57 N
73°35.09 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Lhaviyani (Faadhippolu) atoll (Maldives) - Barrier reef from Difuri to Aligau (Fadiffolu)



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 The barrier reef, with several islets on it, extends about 7 miles ESE to Difuri (Divepure), at the NE end of the atoll.

From Difuri, an unbroken line of barrier reef curves SW to Aligau, at the S extremity of the atoll; several islets are on this section of reef.

During the Northeast Monsoon, the sea breaks with violence upon this unbroken stretch of barrier reef; coral rock and sand banks appear at low water along this

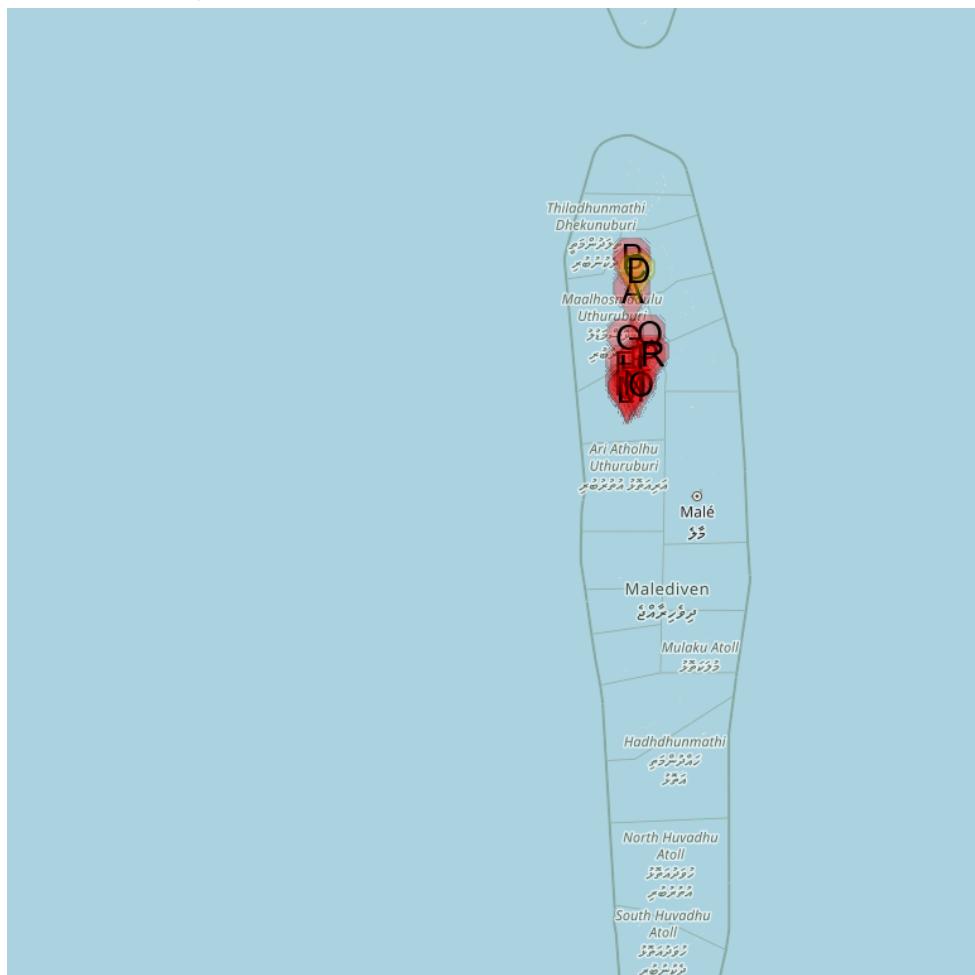
stretch.



Barrier reef from Difuri to Aligau (Fadiffolu)

6 - Malosmadulu Atoll (Maldives)

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Malosmadulu Atoll (Maldives)



- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| A | N Malosmadulu (Raa) Atoll | B | Powell islands |
| C | Maduni Faro and Vaadhoo (N Malosmadulu) | D | Anchorage between Wadu and Maduni Faro (N Malosmadulu) |
| E | S Malosmadulu (Baa) Atoll | F | Dhunikolhu (S Malosmadulu) |
| G | Hanikandu Faro (S Malosmadulu) | H | Hithaadhoo island (S Malosmadulu) |
| J | Horburgh (Goidhoo) Atoll | K | Inafuri (Furhi) island (Goidhoo) |
| L | Fehenfushi and Mafushi islands (Goidhoo) | M | Dorukandu channel (Goidhoo) |
| N | Fehendu and Furudu islands (Goidhoo) | O | Goidhoo island (Goidhoo) |
| P | Eudhafushi (S Malosmadulu) | Q | Kudarikilu island (S Malosmadulu) |



Maalhoss island (S Malhosmadulu)

 Malosmadulu Atoll consists of North Malosmadulu Atoll and South Malosmadulu Atoll, which are separated by Moresby Channel, about 1.8 miles wide.

These two atolls are similar in character, their W sides being composed of a series of lagoon reefs, some prominent and others in the background. This is a feature common to the N atolls of the Maldives Islands.

A huge atoll, 65 kms long and 28 kms wide in dimensions. Several complex reef formations mark the centre of the atoll. The eastern and western sides of the atolls are covered with numerous channels with 'thilas'. These 'thilas' have some excellent diving sites.

The pass Kanduolhi Kuda, about 2 km wide, through the atoll from east to west, while that of Maa Kanduolhi, 4 km wide, separates the southern side of the atoll. The atoll, no more than 50 meters deep, the bottom was covered with coral formations. The Malosmadulu atoll is also well-known for its boat building tradition and proudly boasts the largest fishing fleet in Maldives.

The capital Island of the Atoll, Ungoofaaru, has the largest fishing fleet in the country.

This island has a population of more than 1100 people. Ungoofaaru also plays host to the regional hospital for the inhabitants of the North Atoll. The island Alifushi (Powell islands) is located on the northern part of the Raa Atoll. The island, Alifushi, is a center for imparting traditional boat-building skills and famous for construction of fishing boats or 'Dhonis'.

 L'Atoll Malosmadulu est divisé en deux parties: l'atoll Malosmadulu du Nord et celui du Sud. Ils sont séparés par Moresby Channel, qui fait environ 1,8 miles de large.

Ces deux atolls sont de même nature, leur côté W étant composé d'une série de récifs du lagon, certains émergeants et d'autres dans le fond. C'est une caractéristique commune aux atolls N des îles Maldives.

Le vaste atoll de Malosmadulu comporte plus de 90 îles, d'une longueur de 65 km et d'une largeur de 28 km, au N de l'archipel. Seules 16 îles sont habitées par une population de 12500 maldiviens.

Les bords W et E de l'atoll sont pourvus de nombreuses passes favorables à d'excellentes plongées.

La passe Kuda Kanduolhi, avec environ 2 km de large, traverse l'atoll d'E en W, tandis que la passe Maa Kanduolhi, large de 4 km, sépare le côté S de l'atoll. L'atoll n'a pas plus de 50 m de profondeur, le fond est recouvert de formations

coralliennes.

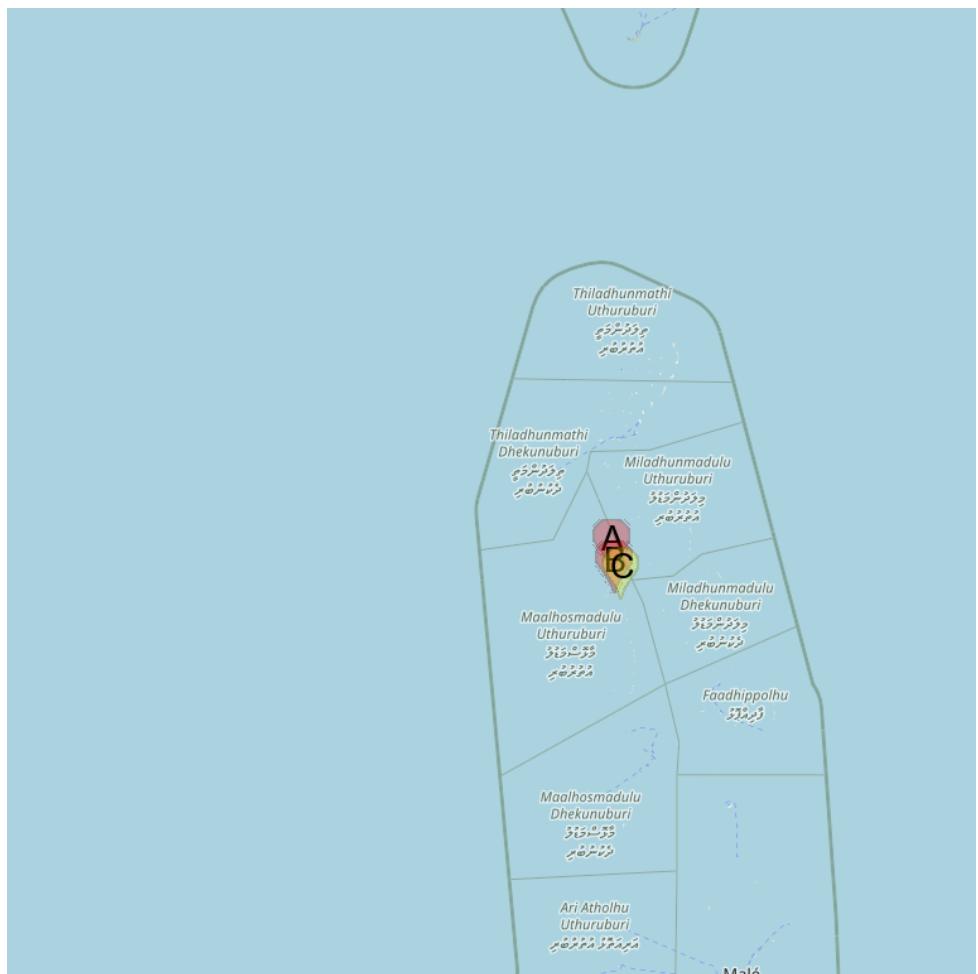
L'atoll Malosmadulu est célèbre pour sa tradition de construction de bateaux.

La capitale, Uggofaaru, qui compte 1100 habitants, est fière de posséder la plus importante flotte de bateaux de pêche du pays. Au N de l'atoll, Alifushi (Powell islands) est un centre de fabrication de bateaux et de formation aux techniques traditionnelles de construction. La nouvelle génération des dhonis est produite dans ses chantiers.

6.1 - N Malosmadulu (Raa) Atoll

5°40.67 N
72°56.42 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Malosmadulu Atoll (Maldives) - N Malosmadulu (Raa) Atoll



A Powell islands

B Maduni Faro and Vaadhoo (N Malosmadulu)

C Anchorage between Wadu and Maduni Faro (N Malosmadulu)



N Malosmadulu Atoll

UK Malosmadulu Atoll (65 km long and 28 km wide) consists of 90 islands of which only 16 are inhabited. The Maldives has 12 500 principal economic activity for fishing. Capital Ugoofaaru a fishing fleet the largest in the country. Rasgetheemu Island occupies a special place in popular legend, because this is a princess and her lover took refuge when they had to flee almost 1000 years ago the current Sri Lanka.

The atoll is full of deserted islands, but the only island open to tourists is Pearl Island.

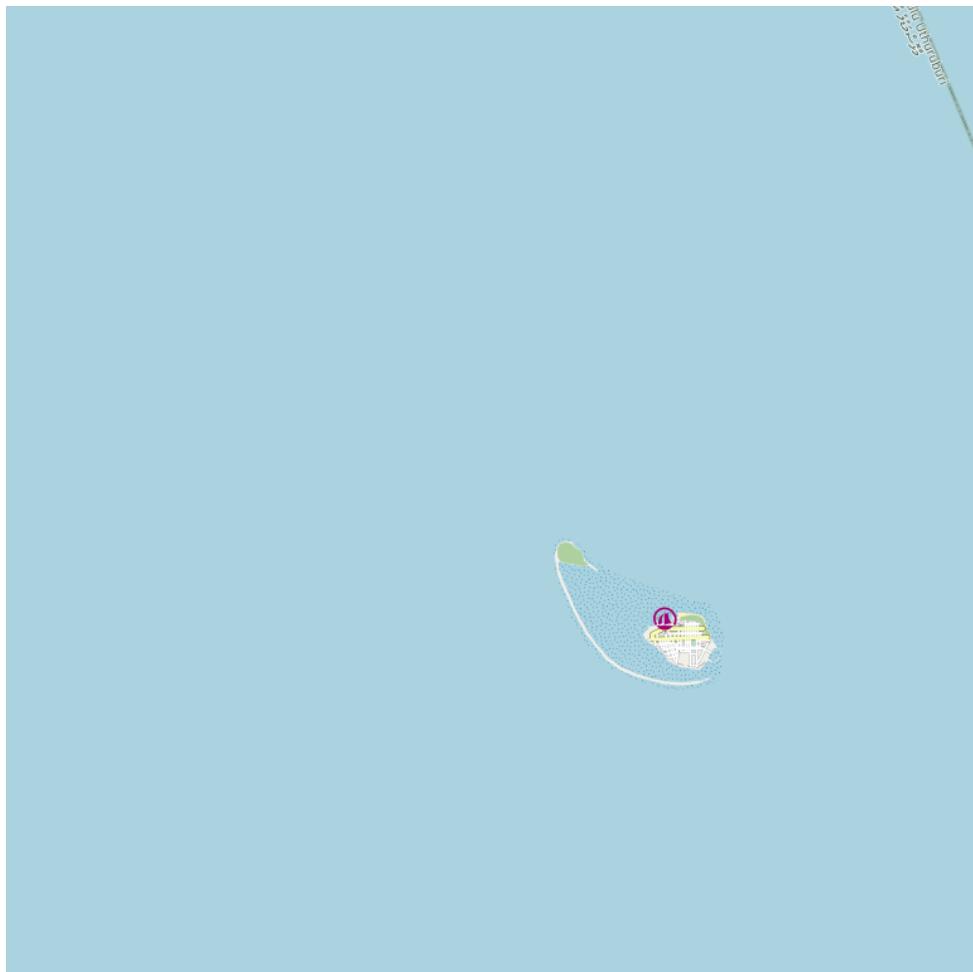
The E side of North Malosmadulu Atoll consists

of about 20 islands and islets separated by good passages leading into the lagoon.

Navigation in the central part of the atoll is impracticable due to the numerous coral heads.

6.1.1 - Powell islands

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Malosmadulu Atoll (Maldives) - N Malosmadulu (Raa) Atoll - Powell islands



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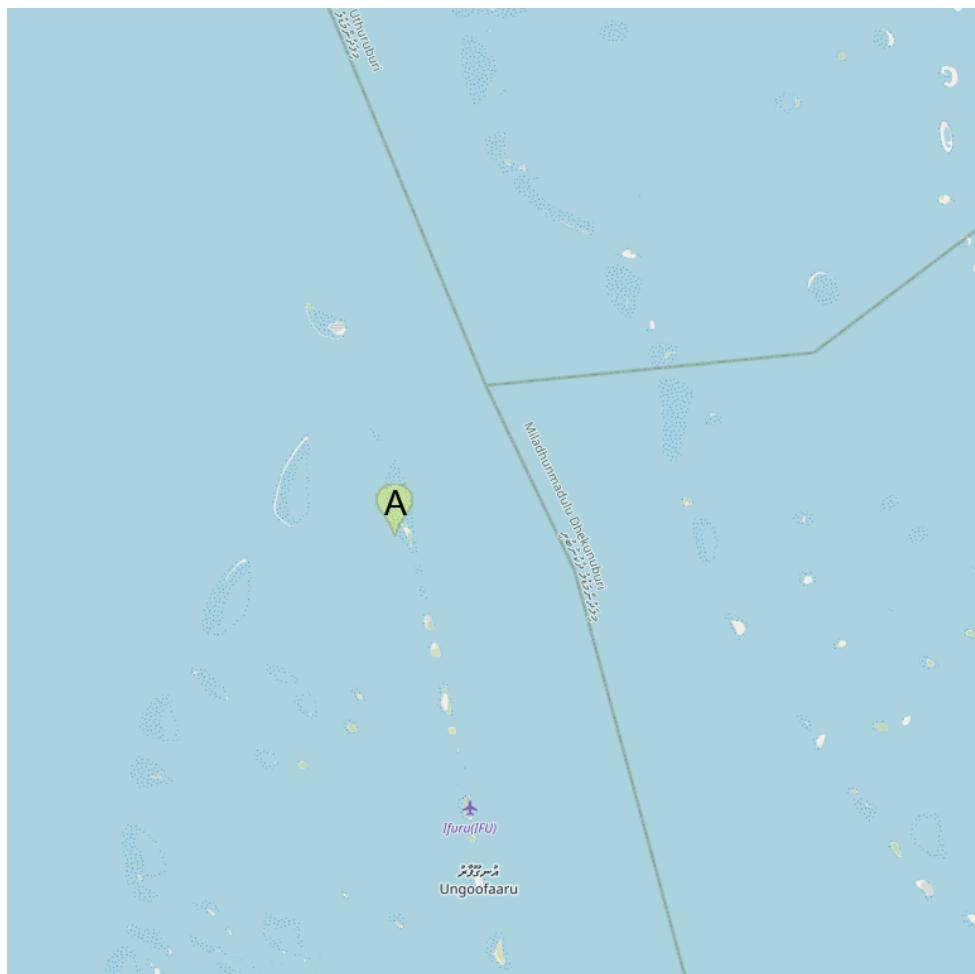
The Powell Islands consists of two islands on a detached reef of their own with very deep waters. Etingili is the NW island and Alifuri is the SE island. Alifuri is inhabited. It is reputedly the home of finest dhini builders in the country. The government-owned Alifushi Boat Yard continues the tradition, producing a modern version of the dhoni. The channel between the Powell Islands and Maduni Faro (on the N Malosmadulu Atoll), about 3 miles S, is deep and free

from known dangers.

6.1.2 - Maduni Faro and Vaadhoo (N Malosmadulu)

5°52.70 N
72°57.45 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Malosmadulu Atoll (Maldives) - N Malosmadulu (Raa) Atoll - Maduni Faro and Vaadhoo (N Malosmadulu)



Anchorage between Wadu and Maduni Faro (N Malosmadulu)

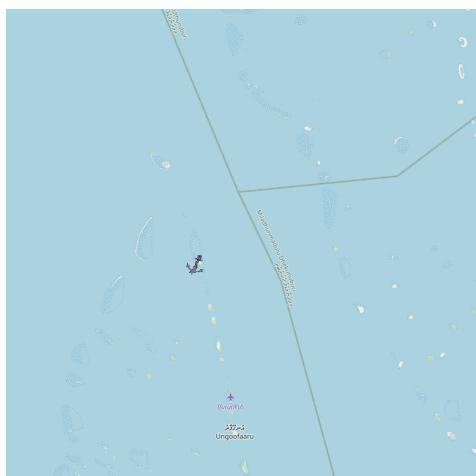
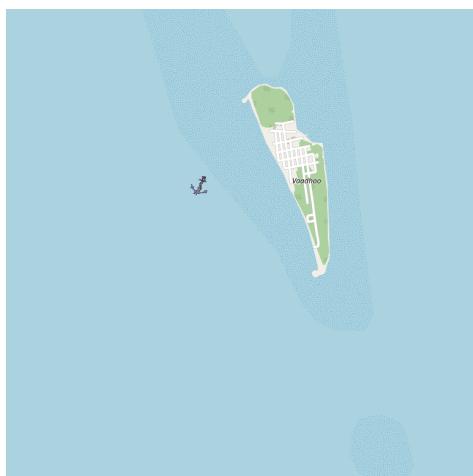
Maduni Faro, a lagoon reef, lies at the N of the atoll.

Vaadhoo lies about 3 NM ESE of Maduni Faro, at the S end of a large lagoon reef.

A wide opening into the lagoon lies between Maduni Faro and Wadu; it is free of known dangers in the middle of the fairway, with depths of 37 to 44m, sand. Some rocks lie about 3 miles NNW of Vaadhoo.

6.1.2.1 - Anchorage between Wadu and Maduni Faro (N Malosmadulu)

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Malosmadulu Atoll (Maldives) - N Malosmadulu (Raa) Atoll - Maduni Faro and Vaadhoo (N Malosmadulu)

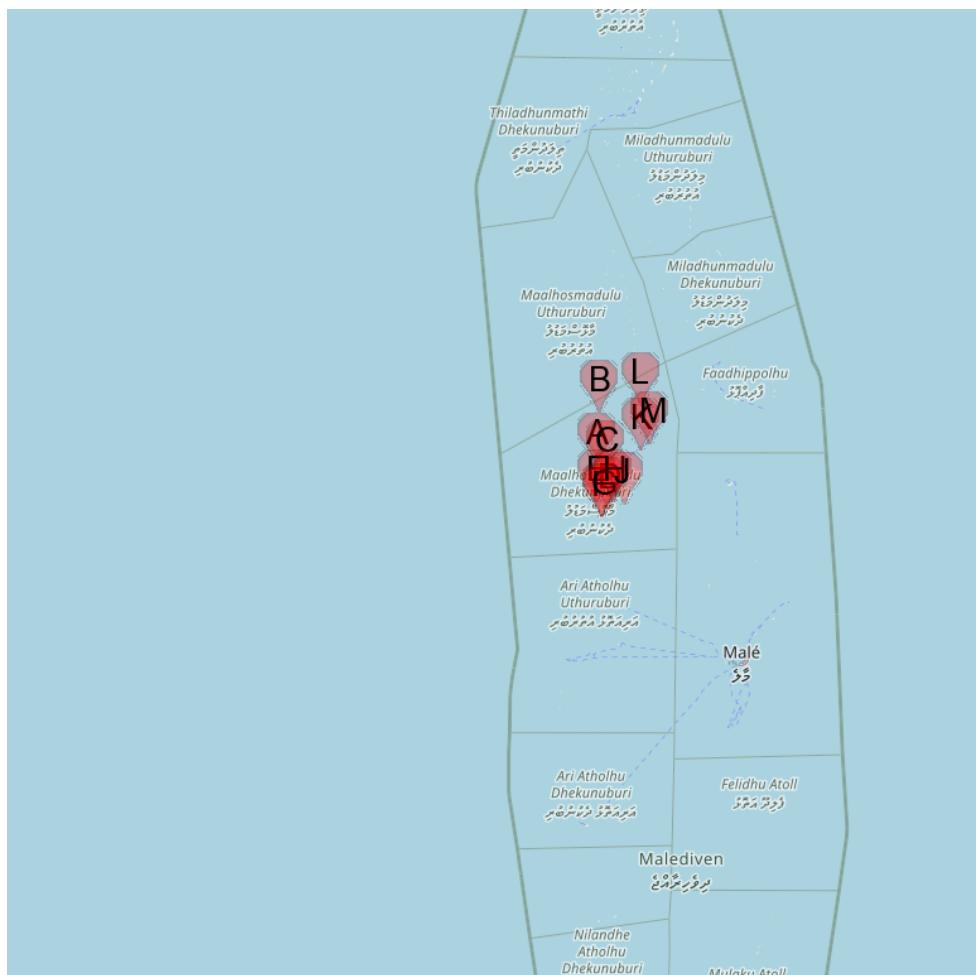


UK There is good anchorage in the channel between Wadu and Maduni Faro or farther S in the lagoon. The area is deep (35/37 m).

6.2 - S Malosmadulu (Baa) Atoll

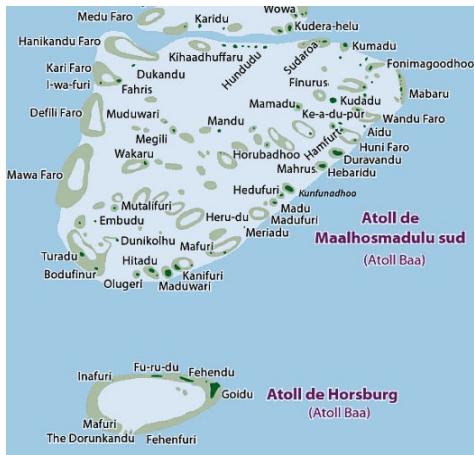
5°05.40 N
73°00.65 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Malosmadulu Atoll (Maldives) - S Malosmadulu (Baa) Atoll



- A Dhunikolhu (S Malosmadulu)
- C Hithaadhu island (S Malosmadulu)
- E Inafuri (Furhi) island (Goidhoo)
- G Dorukandu channel (Goidhoo)
- J Goidhoo island (Goidhoo)
- L Kudarikilu island (S Malosmadulu)

- B Hanikandu Faro (S Malosmadulu)
- D Horburgh (Goidhoo) Atoll
- F Fehenfushi and Mafushi islands (Goidhoo)
- H Fehendu and Furudu islands (Goidhoo)
- K Eudhafushi (S Malosmadulu)
- M Maalhoss island (S Malhosmadulu)



S Malosmadulu (Baa) Atoll

Maddy is awesome

The S side of the atoll is formed by reefs lying between Berriam Faro and Mamanago Faro, about 7 miles SW; three islets lie on this section of the barrier reef.

The SW face of the atoll is formed by Mamanago Faro, at its SW extremity, and three similar lagoon reefs farther N.

Maregiri lies at the S end of the NW side of the atoll. From this islet the barrier reef, consisting of a series of lagoon reefs, some with small unnamed islets, extends about 25 miles NNE. These reefs lack above-water features and are therefore difficult to identify; the channels between them are therefore better avoided, especially since the central part of the lagoon is unsafe for navigation.

Moresby Channel, separating North Malosmadulu Atoll and South Malosmadulu Atoll, has depths over 183m and is free from known dangers. The W entrance to this channel has no wooded islet near it and is difficult to identify.

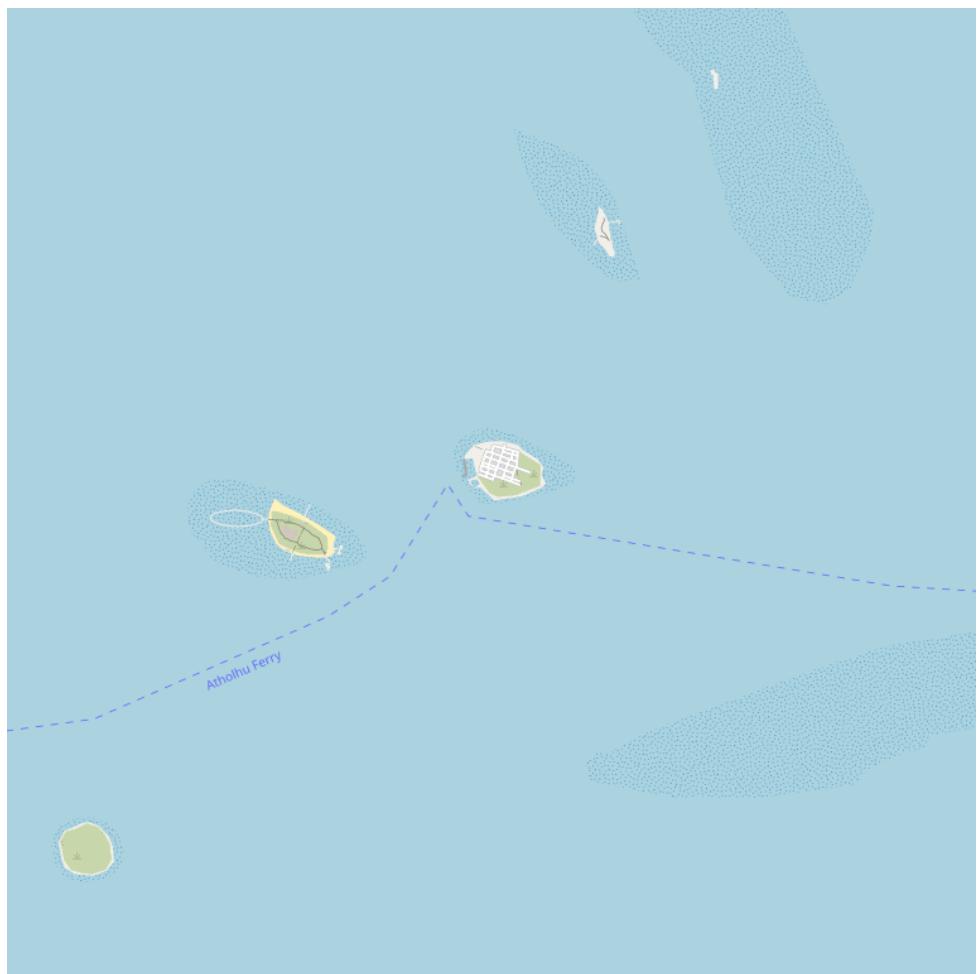
The Malosmadulu atoll includes goidhoo atoll.

Le côté S de l'atoll est formé par les récifs situés entre Berriam Faro et Mamanago Faro, à environ 7 miles SW, trois îlots se trouvent sur ??ce tronçon de la barrière de corail.

6.2.1 - Kudarikilu island (S Malosmadulu)

5°18.04 N
73°04.28 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Malosmadulu Atoll (Maldives) - S Malosmadulu (Baa)
Atoll - Kudarikilu island (S Malosmadulu)



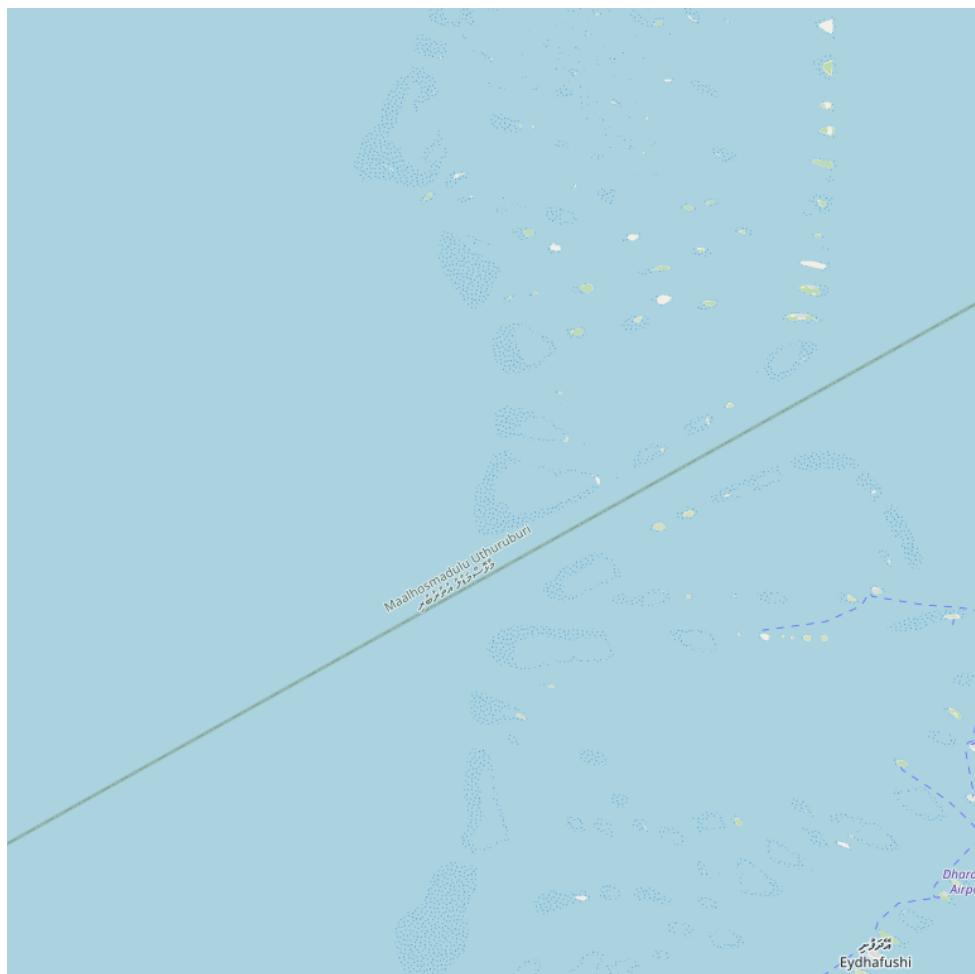


Kudarikilu island (S Malosmadulu)

6.2.2 - Hanikandu Faro (S Malosmadulu)

5°16.14 N
72°53.53 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Malosmadulu Atoll (Maldives) - S Malosmadulu (Baa) Atoll - Hanikandu Faro (S Malosmadulu)



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 Hanikando Faro, at the NW extremity of the atoll, is separated from Kari Faro, about 0,8 NM S, by an opening into the lagoon. Dukandu, an island, lies in the middle of the inner end of the opening.

Kari Faro is a reef enclosing a lagoon, with the islets of Iwafuri and Fahrис on its S side.

From the opening between Hanikandu Faro and Medu Faro, about 1.3 miles NE,

a deep channel leads E to the NE side of the atoll.

Islets and reefs on the S side of the channel extend E from Hanikandu Faro.

Sudaroa, about 6 miles farther E, lies at the E entrance of the channel.

Kumadu lies 1 mile E of Sudaroa.

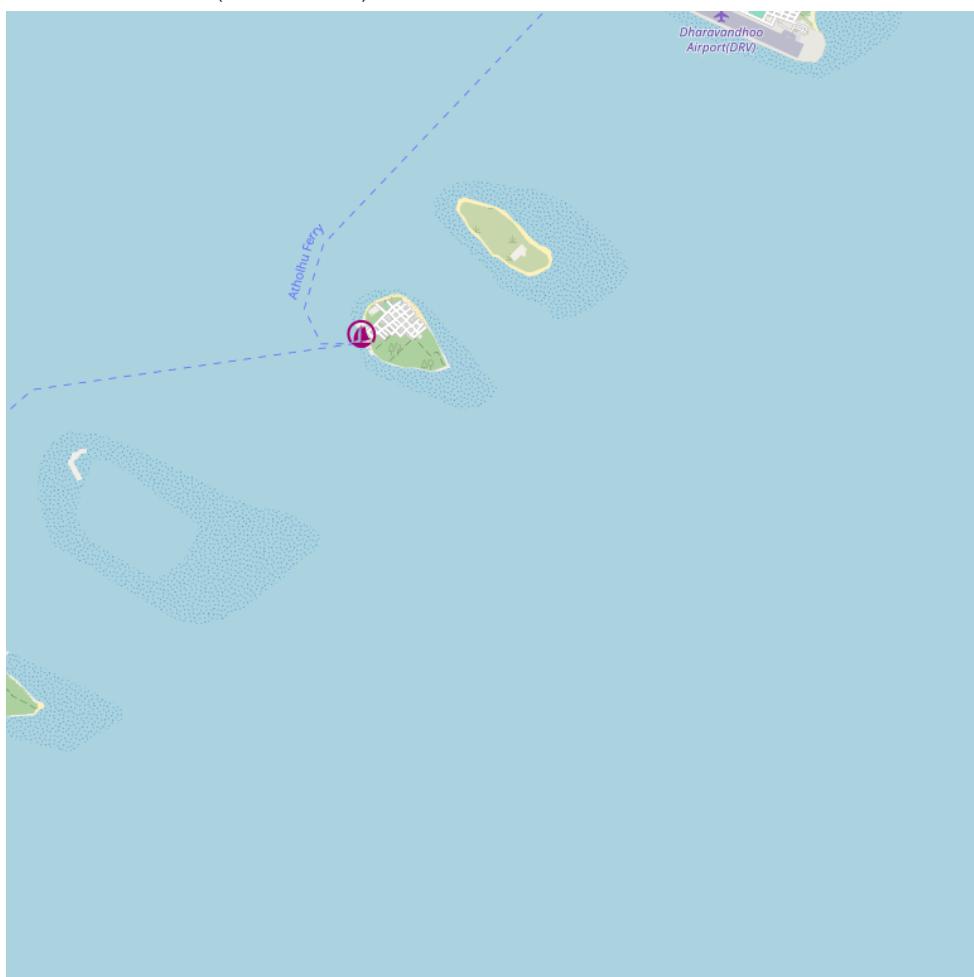
The N part of South Malosmadulu Atoll is triangular in shape. There are numerous openings into the main lagoon on the N and E sides of the atoll.

There is a wide opening into the lagoon between Olugeri, close W of Hitadu, and Boduffnur, about 2.8 miles farther W. A rock shoal, with a depth of 12.8m, lies in the opening.

6.2.3 - Maalhoss island (S Malhosmadulu)

5°08.03 N
73°06.56 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Malosmadulu Atoll (Maldives) - S Malosmadulu (Baa) Atoll - Maalhoss island (S Malhosmadulu)



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SE Malosmadulu Atoll Maalhoss island characterized by a small lagoon on the west side as a perfect refuge for shallow-draft boats during the northeast monsoon.

The entrance is marked by a small lighthouse.

Maalhoss is a tiny island with approximately 500 inhabitants.



www.sea-seek.com

Maalhoss island (S Malhosmadulu)

Maalhoss harbour



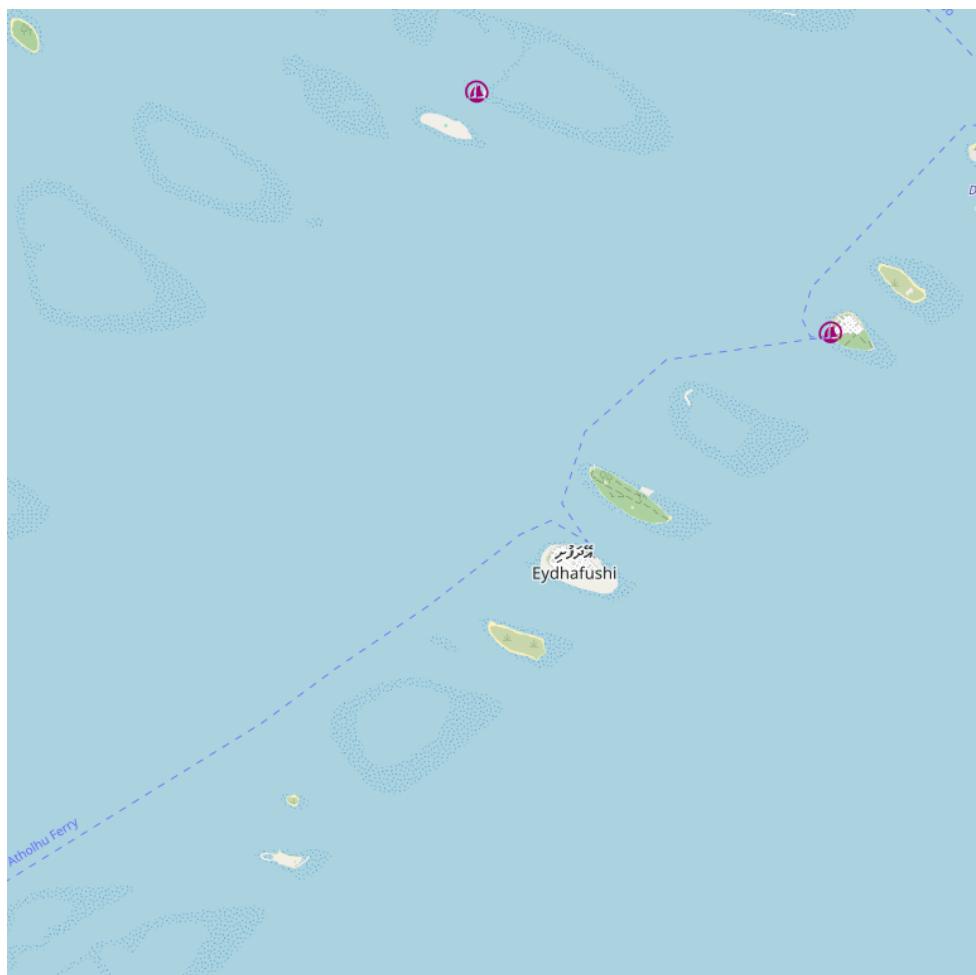
Maalhoss island (S Malhosmadulu)

Maalhoss harbour

6.2.4 - Eudhafushi (S Malosmadulu)

5°06.17 N
73°04.27 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Malosmadulu Atoll (Maldives) - S Malosmadulu (Baa)
Atoll - Eudhafushi (S Malosmadulu)



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Eudhafushi island is the administrative capital of the Malosmadulu atoll.



Eudhafushi (S Malosmadulu)

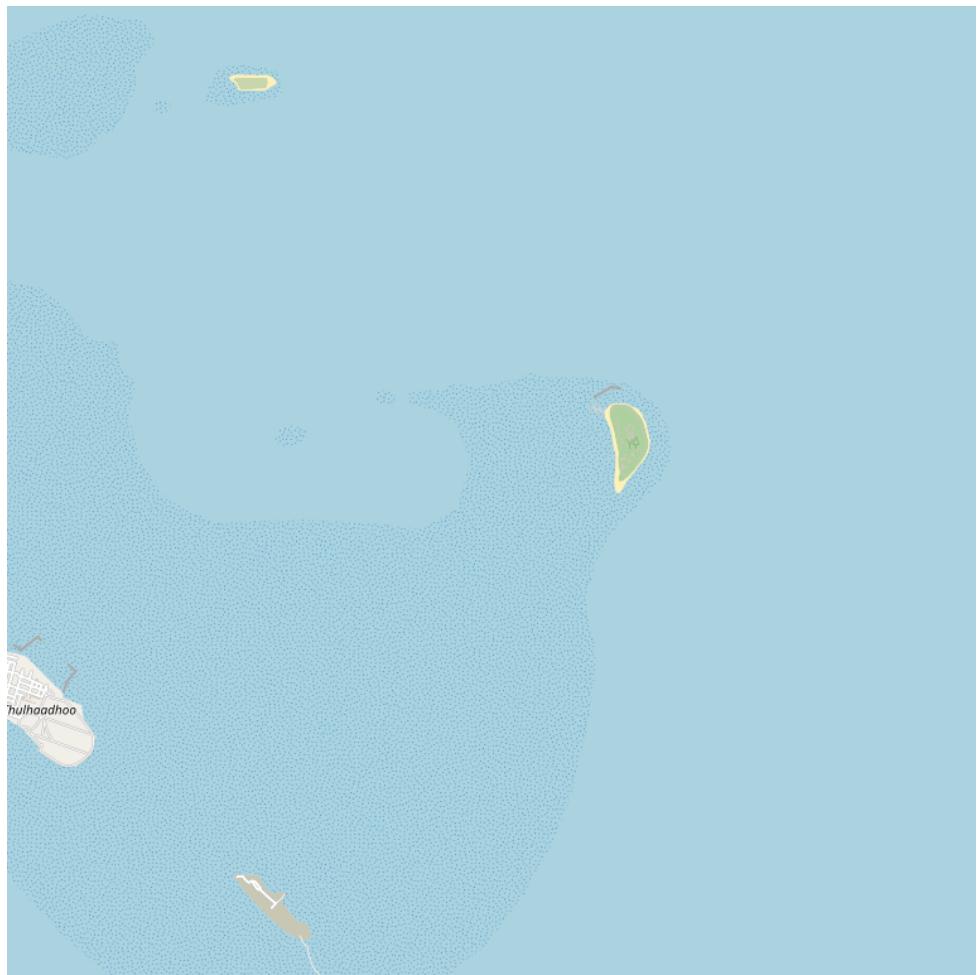


Eudhafushi (S Malosmadulu)

6.2.5 - Dhunikolhu (S Malosmadulu)

5°02.35 N
72°52.88 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Malosmadulu Atoll (Maldives) - S Malosmadulu (Baa)
Atoll - Dhunikolhu (S Malosmadulu)



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**Dunikolu (Coco Palm) (Maldives)**

 SW of the Baa Atoll, this island-shaped half-pipe has a large lagoon where the dolphins come to relax.

It also has a superb coral reef (on his part E) that can be explored from the beach.

W gives his side of the lagoon with crystal clear waters.

An hotel (Coconut Palm) consists of 58 bungalow circular in shape, mounted on stilts and 38 bungalow occupies the site.

**Dunikolu (Coco Palm) (Maldives)**

 Un hôtel (Coco Palm) composé de 58 bungalow de forme circulaire, montés sur pilotis et de 38 bungalow occupe la place.



Dhunikolhu (S Malosmadulu)



Dhunikolhu (S Malosmadulu)



Dhunikolhu (S Malosmadulu)

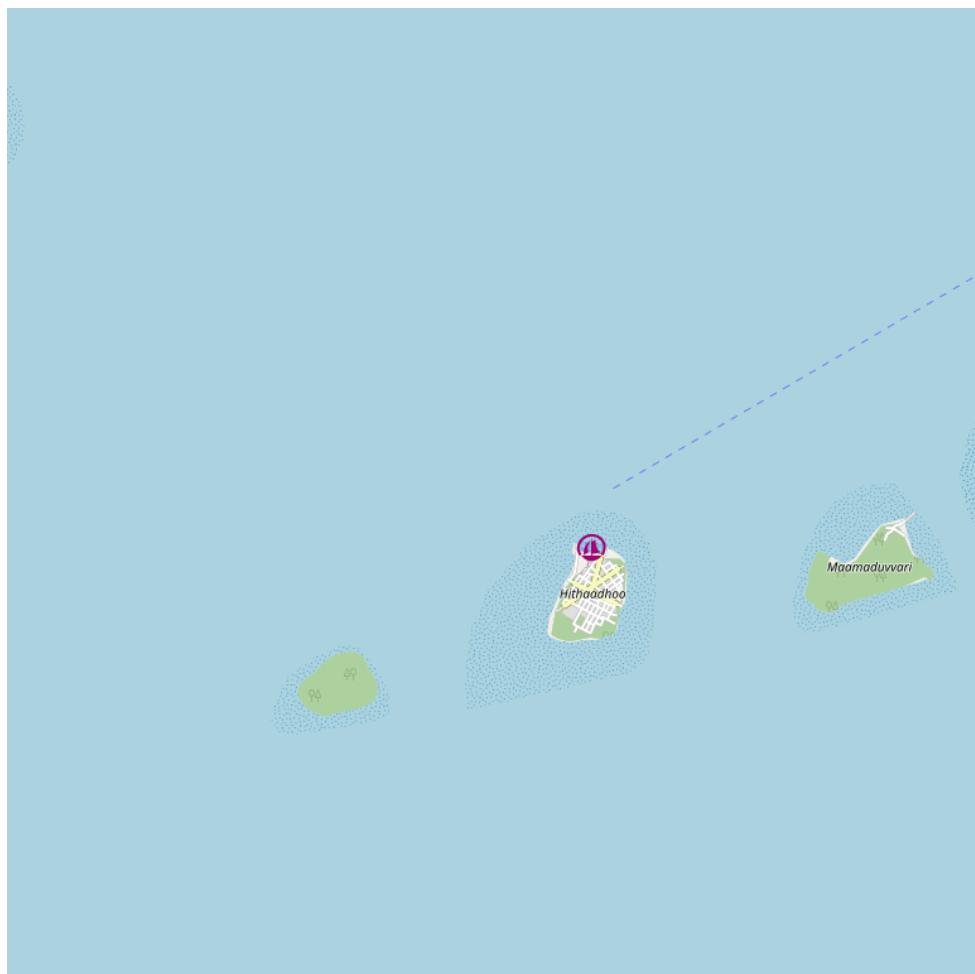


Dhunikolhu (S Malosmadulu)

6.2.6 - Hithaadho island (S Malosmadulu)

5°00.44 N
72°55.27 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Malosmadulu Atoll (Maldives) - S Malosmadulu (Baa) Atoll - Hithaadho island (S Malosmadulu)



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South maaslhosmadulu atoll hithaadho is located on the south west in the atoll.

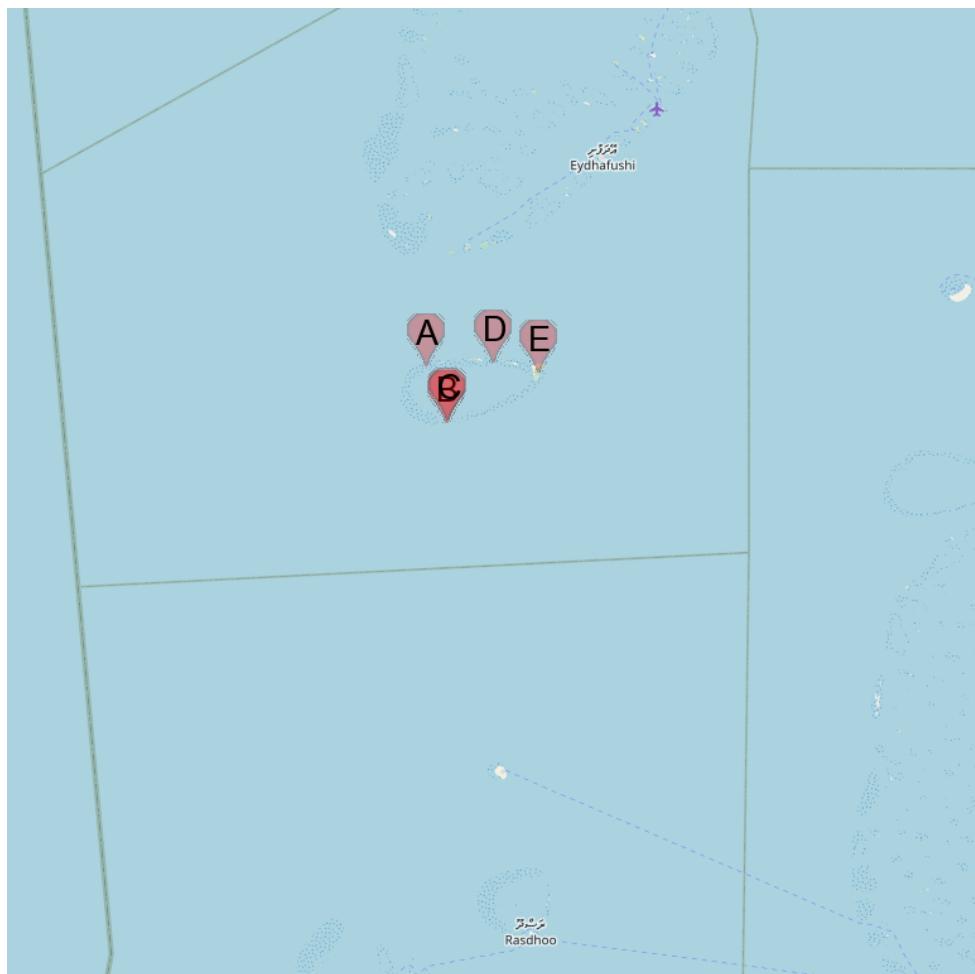
Hithaadho is 2600 feet long and have 1430 feet in width. A total of about 1171 people are registered in the island. Main occupation of the residence of hithaadho is fishing. There is a wide opening into the lagoon between Olugeri, close W of Hitadu, and Boduffnur, about 2.8 miles farther W.

A rock shoal, with a depth of 12.8m, lies in the opening. Anchorage can be obtained off the N side of Hitadu.

6.2.7 - Horburgh (Goidhoo) Atoll

4°50.85 N
72°55.90 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Malosmadulu Atoll (Maldives) - S Malosmadulu (Baa) Atoll - Horburgh (Goidhoo) Atoll



- 📍 A Inafuri (Furhi) island (Goidhoo)
- 📍 C Dorukandu channel (Goidhoo)
- 📍 E Goidhoo island (Goidhoo)

- 📍 B Fehenfushi and Mafushi islands (Goidhoo)
- 📍 D Fehendu and Furudu islands (Goidhoo)

🇬🇧 Horsburgh Atoll (Goidu Atoll) about 6 miles S of South Malosmadulu Atoll, is considered as part of the latter atoll for administrative purposes. Horsburgh Atoll was reported (1987) to lie approximately 2 miles SE of its charted position. Goidhoo Atoll (also Goidu or Goifulhafehendhu), Horsburgh Atoll in the Admiralty Chart,

is separated from South Maalhosmadulhu by a 6 mile broad channel. This atoll is oval in shape and small, it is 8,5 km long and 17,5 km wide. It has three inhabited islands: Goidhoo, Fulhadhoo and Fehendhoo, known collectively as Goi'fulha'fehendhoo. There are three small uninhabited islands.

The inner lagoon has a depth of 17 to 20 fathoms; it has a sandy bottom mixed with mud and clay. Unlike the lagoons of most small atolls of the Maldives, this lagoon is free from coral heads in its centre.

The atoll Goidhoo has only one pass, Doru Kandu, on the south side, about 2 km wide.

Near the edges of large open spaces there are sandy with coral formations. Because of its exposure to the ocean outside the reef and the barrier 'flat and solid.

In the Admiralty charts, this atoll is named after James Horsburgh, hydrographer to the East India Company and author of the long-titled Directions for Sailing to and from the East Indies, China, New Holland, Cape of Good Hope, and the interjacent Ports, compiled chiefly from original Journals and Observations made during 21 years' experience in navigating those Seas. Horsburgh's Directory was the standard work for oriental navigation in the first half of the 19th century, until Robert Moresby's survey of the Maldives when for the first time in history accurate maps of the atolls were published.

The atoll offers a secure anchorage near the islands in the north-east monsoon.

Anchorage, in 27 to 42m, good holding ground of sand, mud, and clay, can be obtained in the lagoon.

6.2.7.1 - Inafuri (Furhi) island (Goidhoo)

4°52.66 N
72°52.74 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Malosmadulu Atoll (Maldives) - S Malosmadulu (Baa) Atoll - Horburgh (Goidhoo) Atoll - Inafuri (Furhi) island (Goidhoo)



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UK Inafuri (Furhi), an islet uninhabited, 15m high and bushy, lies on the reef about 3 miles W of Furudu.

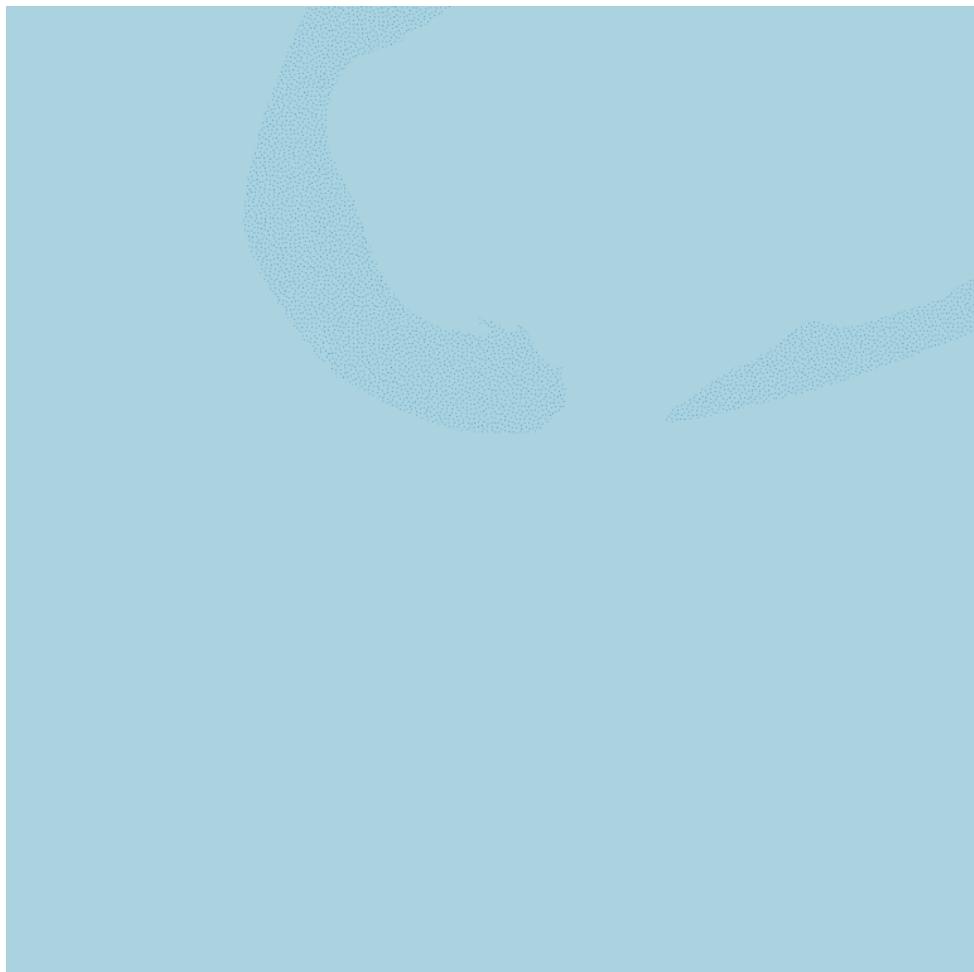


Inafuri (Furhi) island (Goidhoo)

6.2.7.2 - Fehenfushi and Mafushi islands (Goidhoo)

4°48.97 N
72°54.01 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Malosmadulu Atoll (Maldives) - S Malosmadulu (Baa) Atoll - Horburgh (Goidhoo) Atoll - Fehenfushi and Mafushi islands (Goidhoo)



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 The islet of Fehenfushi or Fehenfuri, reported difficult to identify, lies on the S side of the barrier reef, about 4 miles SSE of Inafuri.

The islet of Mafushi or Mafuri lies about 1.3 miles W of Fehenfuri.

The only opening into the lagoon lies between Mafuri and Fehenfuri.

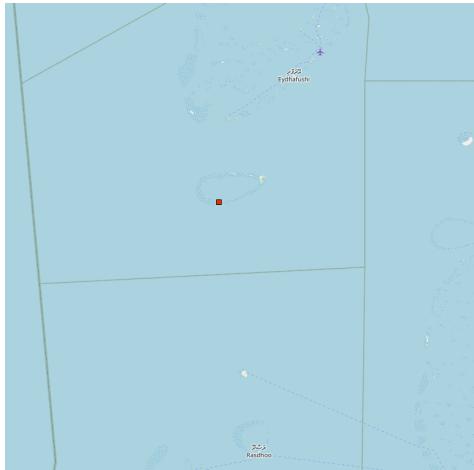
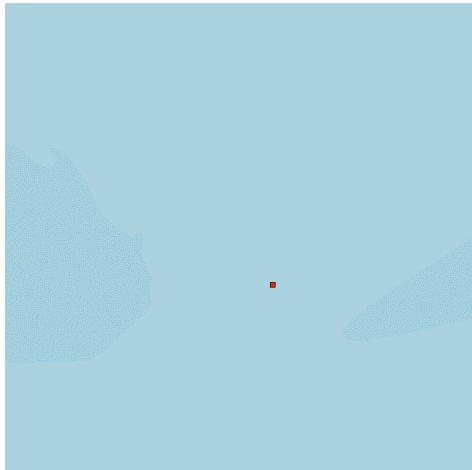
The lagoon is fringed with dangers, but the center of the lagoon is clear.

**Fehendhoo and Mafushi islands (Goidhoo)****Mafuri islet**

6.2.7.3 - Dorukandu channel (Goidhoo)

4°49.16 N
72°54.12 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Malosmadulu Atoll (Maldives) - S Malosmadulu (Baa) Atoll - Horburgh (Goidhoo) Atoll



The Dorukandu, as the channel through this opening is known, lies on the W side between the barrier reef and the shoal water extending nearly 0.8 mile W from the reef on which Fehendhoo lies.

The channel is about 183m wide, with aleast depth of 18.3m. Depths in the opening E of the Dorukandu are shoal and irregular; a 4.3m patch lies near the edgeof the Dorukandu, about 0.3 mile E of Mafuri.

The E part of Fehendhoo, bearing 052°, leads from SW towards the opening.Caution.?Vessels should not attempt to enter the lagoon except through the Dorukandu.

Le Dorukandu se trouve à l'W entre le récif-barrière et le banc . le canal est environ 183 m de large, avec la profondeur d'au moins 18.3 m.

6.2.7.4 - Fehendu and Furudu islands (Goidhoo)

4°52.92 N
72°57.10 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Malosmadulu Atoll (Maldives) - S Malosmadulu (Baa) Atoll - Horburgh (Goidhoo) Atoll - Fehendu and Furudu islands (Goidhoo)



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UK Fehendu and Furudu, about 1 mile and 3 miles, respectively, W of Goidu, are inhabited, and wooded, with palm trees predominant.

The villages on the N sides of these islands are visible from seaward.



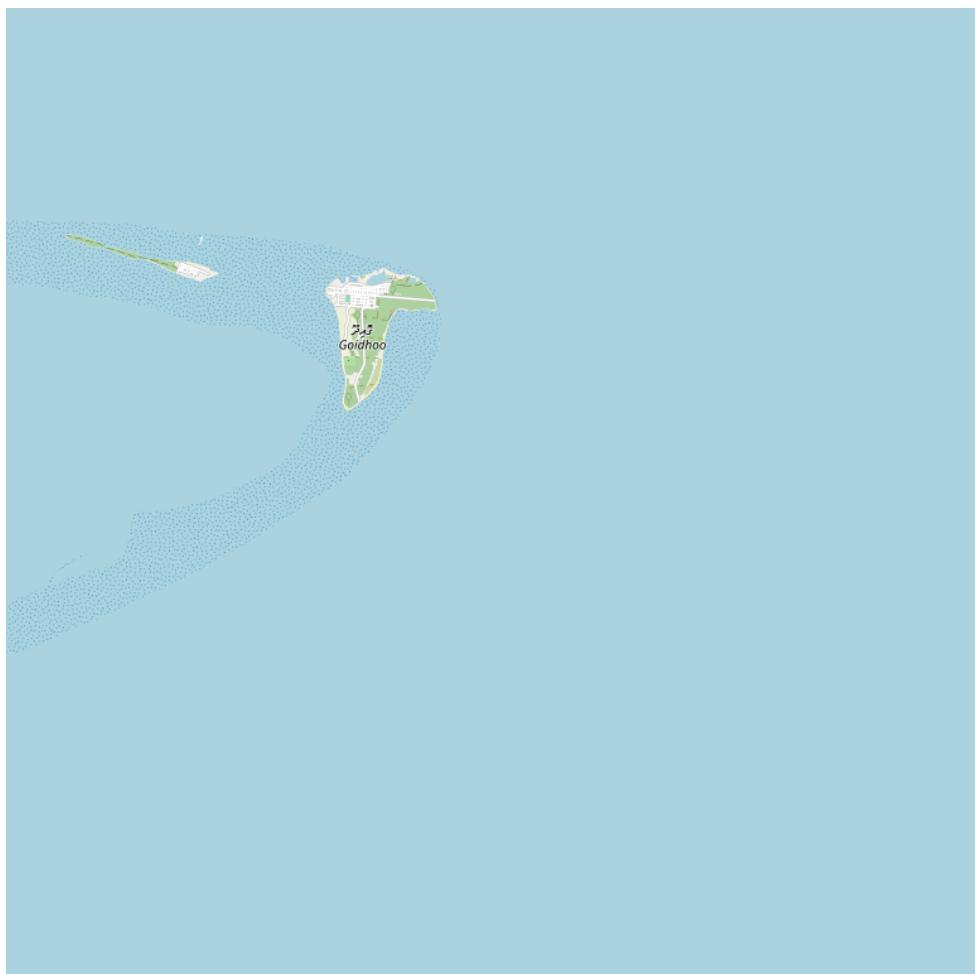
Fehendu and Furudu islands (Goidhoo)

Fehendu

6.2.7.5 - Goidhoo island (Goidhoo)

4°52.28 N
73°00.00 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Malosmadulu Atoll (Maldives) - S Malosmadulu (Baa) Atoll - Horburgh (Goidhoo) Atoll - Goidhoo island (Goidhoo)



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🇬🇧 Goidhoo (or Goidu or Innafushi), at the NE end of the atoll, is the largest islet (2 km long and 1,5 km wide), and is inhabited. It has been reported (1994) that the shape of the island changes over time. Goidhu Island lies in a small separate atoll along with Fulhadu and Fehendhu. The reef site to the west of the atoll is called Naamuli Fushi, Maldives which means "the wreck reef", following the discovery of the wreck known as Naamuli Wreck.



Goidhoo island (Goidu)

Goidhoo port

Flag of Maldives **Goidhoo** (ou Goidu ou Innafushi), à l'extrême NE de l'atoll, est le plus grand îlot (2 km de long et 1,5 km de large), et est habitée.

Île Goidhu se trouve dans un petit atoll séparée avec Fulhadu et Fehendhu. Le site de récif

à l'ouest de l'atoll est appelé Naamuli Fushi, Maldives, qui signifie «le récif épave», suite à la découverte de l'épave dite Naamuli Wreck.

7 - Kardiva Channel

5°00.49 N
73°15.96 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives



Flag of Maldives **Kardiva Channel**, deep and free from dangers in the fairway, lies between Fadifollo Atoll, South Malosmadulu Atoll, and Horsburgh Atoll to NW, and Male Atoll and Ari Atoll to SE.

This channel divides the Northern from the Central atolls of the Maldives.

This channel was important for ancient mariners plying along the spice route trying to bypass the long and dangerous shallow reefs of the Maldives without harm.

In the British Admiralty charts it is called Kardiva Channel. It appeared on the old French maps as Courant de Caridou. Locally it is also referred to as the northern part being the Kaashidhoo Bodu Kandu and Kaashidhoo Kuda Kandu the

southern part.

Tides?Currents.?The tidal current sets ENE through Kardiva Channel with the flood and WSW with the ebb, at a velocity of 2 knots.

During the Northeast Monsoon, the tidal current is inappreciable during the flood, but the ebb is reinforced by the surface current generated by the monsoon. Similarly, during the South west Monsoon the ebb current is weak or absent and the flood current is strong.

Aspect.?The N side of the E entrance of Kardiva is welldefined by Olivelifur, at the SE end of

Fadiffolu Atoll.

Kardiva, about 19 miles farther SSW, is a good landmark from the E, having two conspicuous palm trees on the N side of the reef upon which it lies.

Gaha Faro Reef, on the S side of the entrance to Kardiva, has no landmarks on its N and S sides.

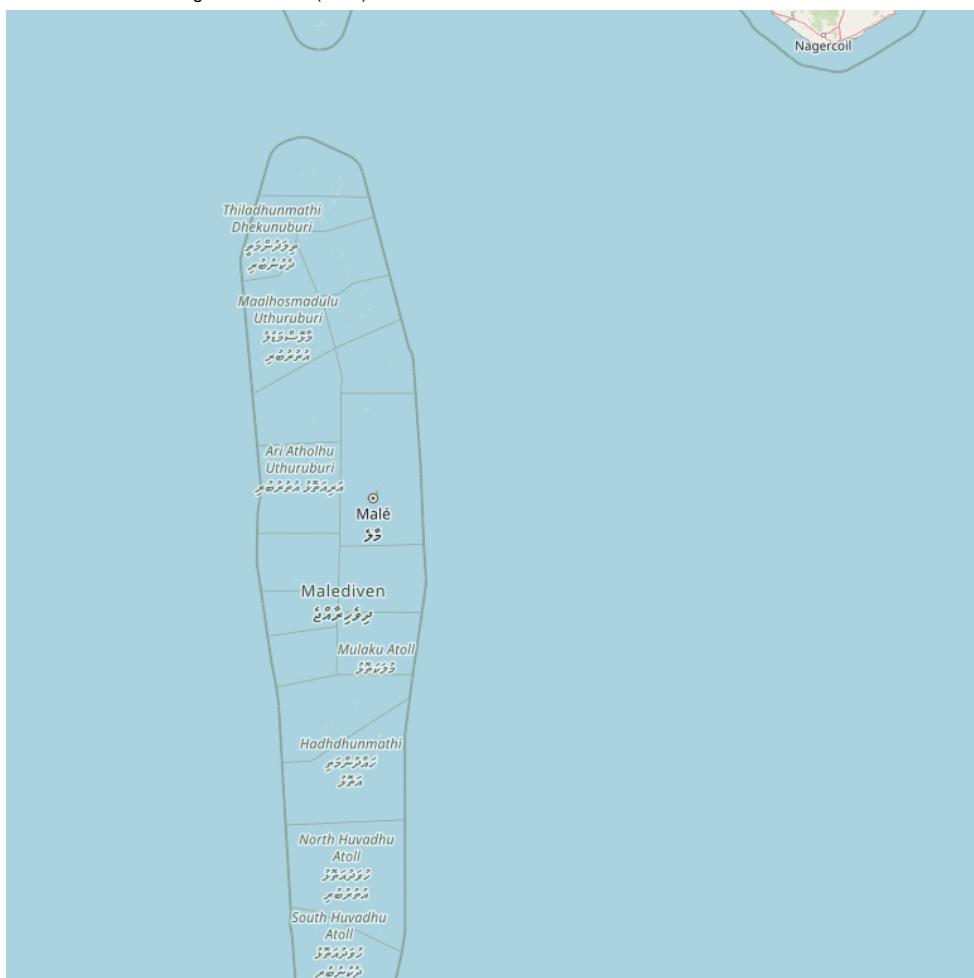
The W entrance of Kardiva Channel is not easily identified as the wooded islets on Ari and Horsburgh Atolls lie several miles within the salient points of their barrier reef. However, Toddu, an island off the N end of Ari Atoll, can be sighted at a considerable distance, and forms a good landmark in the approach from W.

Caution.?Kardiva was reported to lie about 2.3 miles SSE of its charted position.

8 - Kaafu atoll

4°23.35 N
73°33.12 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll



Malé Atoll consists of two separate atolls: North Malé Atoll and South Malé Atoll. Together with Kaashidhoo Island and Gaafaru, Malé Atoll forms the administrative division known as Kaafu Atoll. Kaafu is the administrative name of the largest atoll of the Maldives, both economic and tourist population.

It is located in the center of the chain of the Maldives.

Of the 80 islands of the atoll, only 12 are inhabited.

Malé, capital of the Maldives, is located at the southern end of North Malé atoll. The only international airport of the Maldives is located at Hulhule.

Practically all uninhabited islands of this Atoll became tourist resorts during the

two final decades of the 20th century.

The Kaafu Atoll is a paradise for divers and surfers. Many sites of surf E of N. Male Atoll

Thulusdhoo island in the atoll of Male N, is a major shopping center known for its plant bottling Coca-Cola. There is also the main storage of dried fish in the Maldives.

The depths within the lagoon are from 40 to 50m; the bottom is of coarse sand except over coral reefs. Shoals within the lagoon are easily discernible in favorable conditions of sun and sea.

Tides

During the Northeast Monsoon, a 2 to 3 knot western current sweeps through the channel between Male Atoll and Gaha Faro Reef, causing strong eddies and turbulence where it meets tidal currents from the lagoon. During this season, it is advisable to pass through the N reef at about slack water.

8.1 - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll

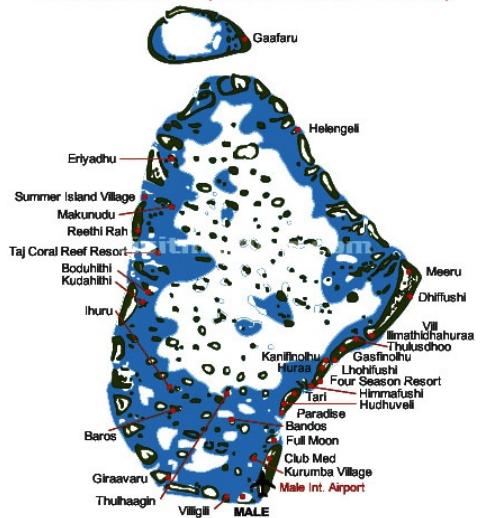


N Male Atoll is the main atoll of the Maldives. It stretches 69 km S of N and 39 km E of W.

There are 8 islands of fishermen and 26 resort islands.

A number of islands surrounding the capital used in industry.

Divers will find many sites that have made the country's reputation.

Kaafu Atoll (North Male' Atoll)**North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll**

8.1.1 - Kardiva (Kashidhoo) island

4°57.56 N
73°27.33 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Kardiva (Kashidhoo) island



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 Kardiva is the ancient Sanskritised name of Kaashidhu Island. This island lies towards the eastern end of the Kardiva channel and gives its name to it.

Kardiva, 2.9 km in length and around 1 km in width, the island covers an area of 2.75 km², formerly known as Karidu, was thickly covered with coconut palms, 14 to 20m high. There is a township on its N side; its SE side is steep-to. Kaafu Atoll is the administrative division.

A reef on the N side encloses a lagoon where local craft are moored. The entrance to the lagoon lies about 0.5 mile NW of the NE point of the island. Landing can only be made on Kardiva by entering the lagoon, as there is generally a heavy surf around the island and reef, except at the lagoon entrance.



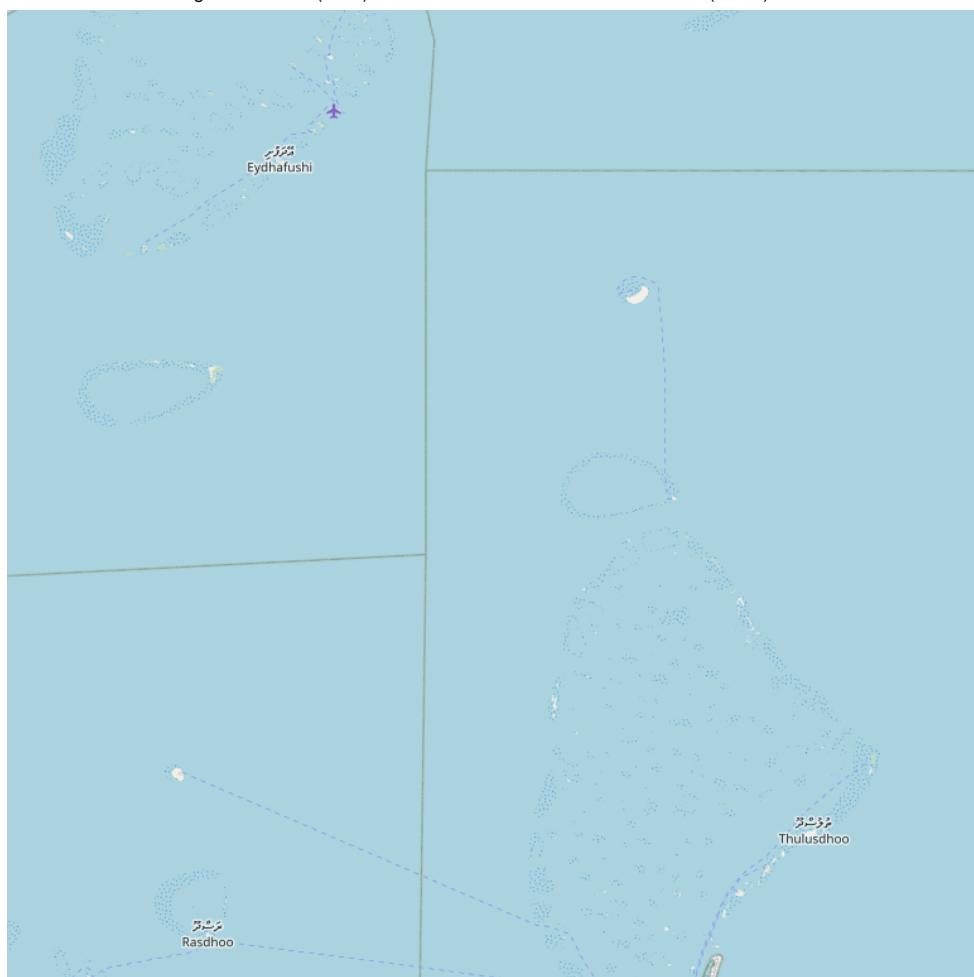
Kardiva (Kashidhoo) island



Kardiva (Kashidhoo) island

8.1.2 - Gaa Faro reef

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Gaa Faro reef



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🇬🇧 Gaa Faro Reef, in the form of a small atoll, lies about 1.5 miles N of Male Atoll, from which it is separated by a deep channel, free from dangers in the fairway.

Gaa Faro (Gafaru), an islet at the E end of the reef, is inhabited. A clump of trees lies on the reef about 1 mile WSW of this islet.

Two very small openings lead into the lagoon, one on the NW side and another on the N side, about 4 miles E. Abovewater rocks mark the E side of the N

opening and apparently, the S side of the NW opening.

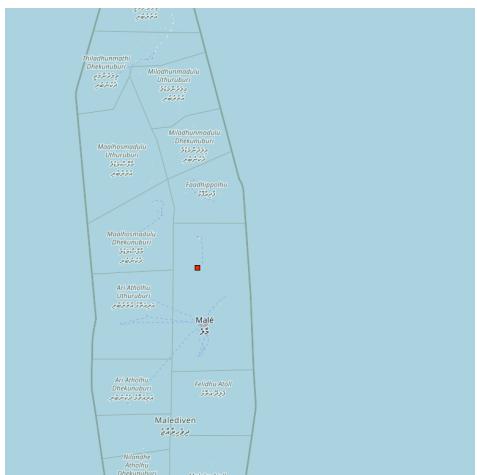


Gaa Faro reef

8.1.3 - Olahali (Olhuhalu) (N Kaafu)

4°41.37 N
73°26.94 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll



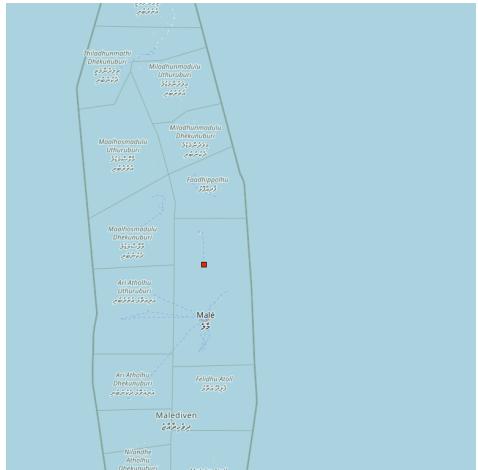
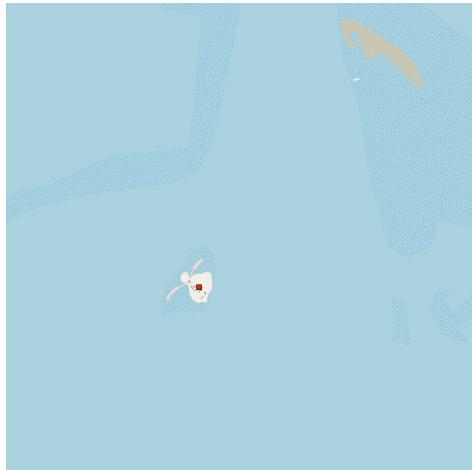
UK Olahali, a low bush-covered islet, marks the NW point of Male Atoll. A major channel into the main lagoon lies close E of the islet; there appeared to be a least depth of 50m in the center of the channel and the reef edges could be clearly seen. Tides?Currents.?During the Northeast Monsoon, a 2 to 3 knot western current sweeps through the channel between Male Atoll and Gaha Faro Reef, causing strong eddies and turbulence where it meets tidal currents from the lagoon. During this season, it is advisable to pass through the N reef at about slack water.

8.1.4 - Kagi islet (N Kaafu)

4°40.61 N
73°30.06 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll





Kagi, a small wooded islet, lies about 3 miles ESE of Olahali, and 1.5 miles within the lagoon.

A good unobstructed channel through the reef lies N of this islet; its entrance is marked by drying rocks, and in 1974, by the stump remains of a pile beacon.



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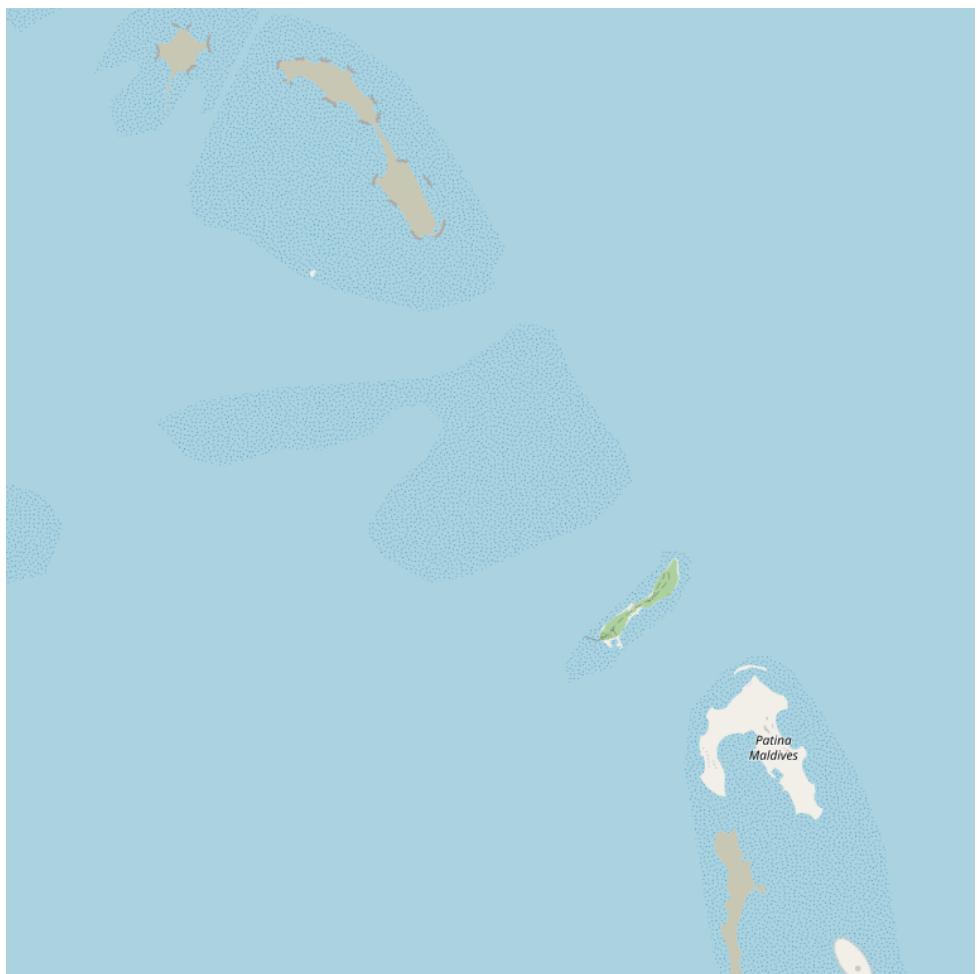


www.sea-seek.com

8.1.5 - Helengeli islet (N Kaafu)

4°38.01 N
73°33.76 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Helengeli islet (N Kaafu)



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 Helengili, a long low wooded islet, lies on the barrier reef about 4.5 miles SE of Kagi.

Openings through the reef lie on each side of the islet; the N opening is narrow and appears to have a least depth of 20m, while the S channel is broader, with a least depth of 40m.

Lighted Beacon No. 1, a gray framework tower on a concrete base, lies on the S

side of a reef 4 miles SW of Helengili.



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Helengeli islet (Kaafu)

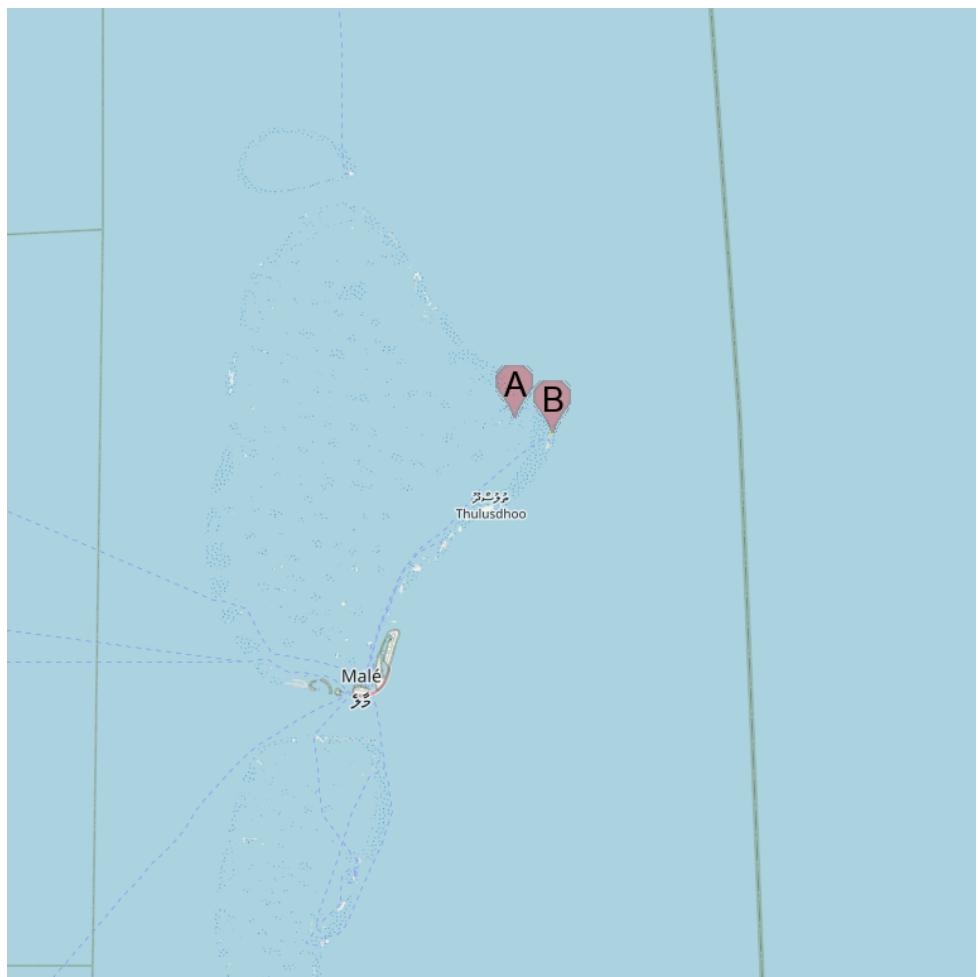


Helengeli islet (Kaafu)

8.1.6 - Helengeli to Mirufuri (N Kaafu)

4°32.65 N
73°39.41 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Helengeli to Mirufuri (N Kaafu)



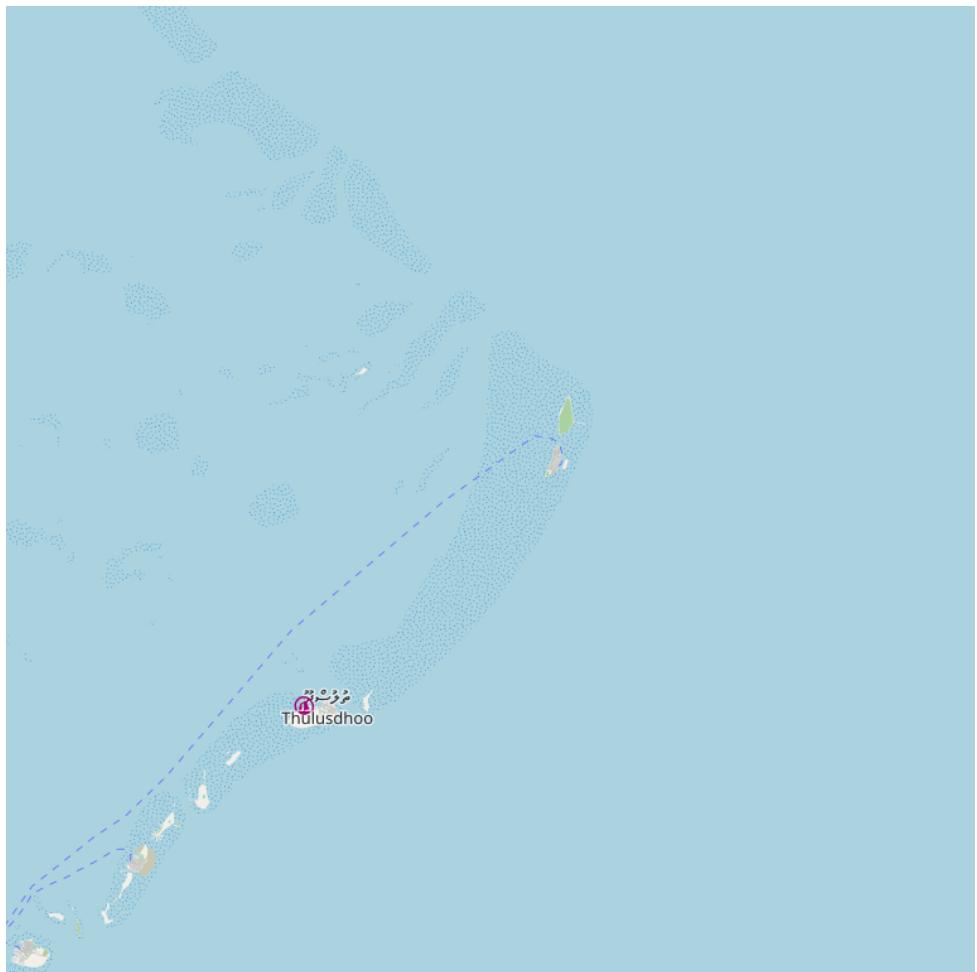
A Asdu (Asdhoo) (Kaadu)

B Meerufenfushi (Mirufuri) (Kaafu)

UK Between Helengili and Mirufuri, there are several deep channels without landmarks to identify them; a vessel may pass through in favorable conditions and keeping a good lookout.

8.1.6.1 - Asdu (Asdhoo) (Kaadu)

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Helengeli to Mirufuri (N Kaafu) - Asdu (Asdhoo) (Kaadu)



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UK Asdu (320 x 150 m), in the lagoon, about 3 miles W of Mirufuri, is covered with coconut palms.

At 32 km N of airport.

ASDU is famous for its live house

reef jealously guarded and protected by it's management.

The natural

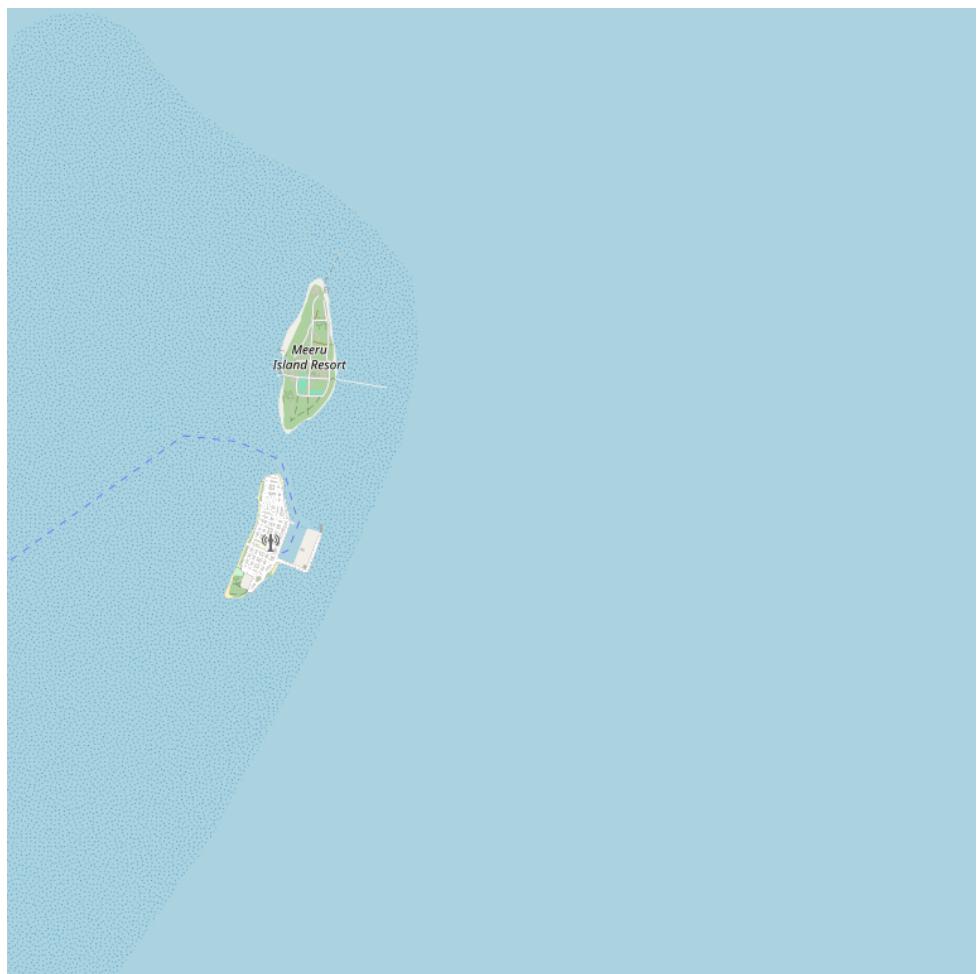
beauty of this tiny island is in its white sandy beach that recedes to crystal clear waters of the lagoon and in its exotic coral reef abundant in tropical fish of unimaginable colours. The fish literally swim with you and occasionally nudge you for new acquaintance. The reef, about 20 to 30 meters from the beach, is ideal for beginner-divers and for snorkeling. For the experienced diver there are the special off-shore reef diving spots as well as the channels that open to the Indian Ocean to have a rare glimpse of what life is with the undersea predators.



Asdu (Asdhoo) (Kaadu)

8.1.6.2 - Meerufenfushi (Mirufuri) (Kaafu)

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Helengeli to Mirufuri (N Kaafu) - Meerufenfushi (Mirufuri) (Kaafu)





Meerufenfushi (Maldives)

🇬🇧 Mirufuri is located on the outer barrier, NE of N Male 'Atoll. Lush with a beautiful coconut grove. The vast lagoon allows the practice of windsurfing and diving.

The island of Mirufuri is composed of white sand as fine as flour, very green vegetation with palms, hibiscus, various tropical trees. The lagoon water is transparent

to the board, and turquoise blue below.



Meerufenfushi (Maldives)

🇫🇷 Située sur la barrière extérieure, au NE de l'atoll de Malé N. Végétation luxuriante avec une superbe cocoteraie. Le vaste lagon permet la pratique de la planche à voile et de la plongée.

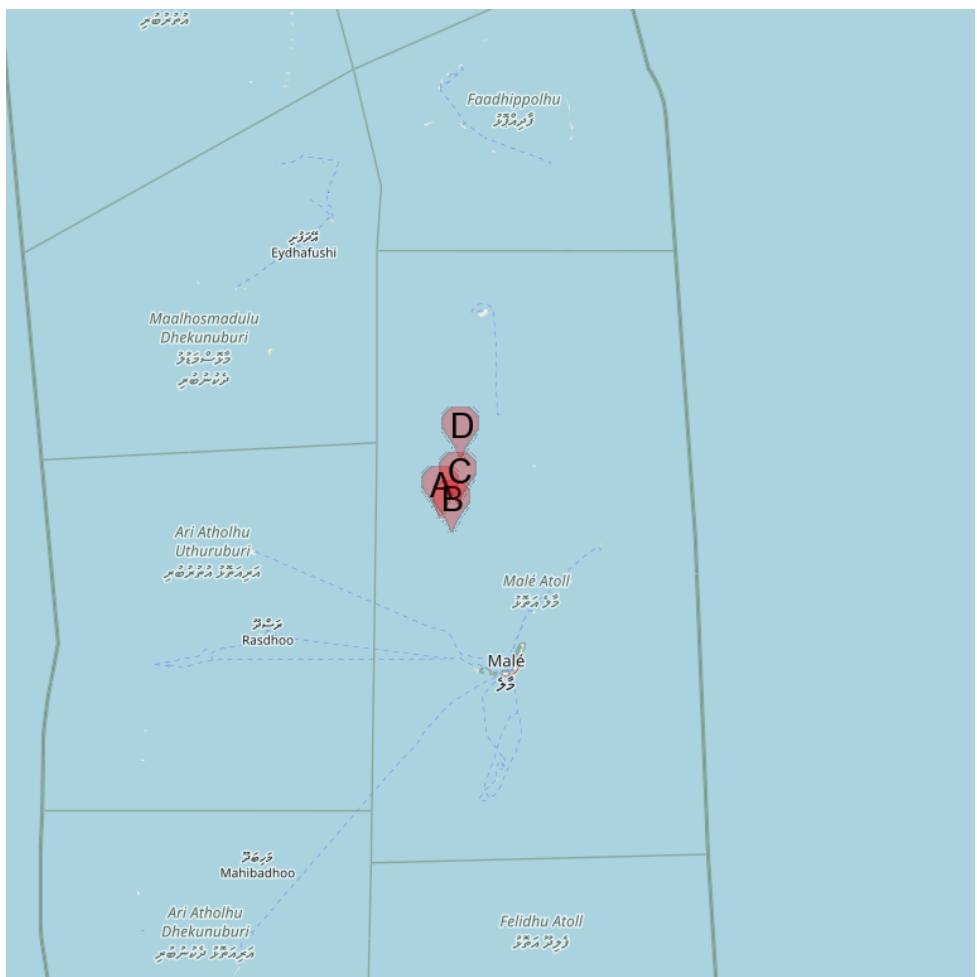
L'île de Mirufuri est composée de sable blanc, fin comme de la farine,

de végétation très verte, avec palmiers, hibiscus, arbres divers tropicaux. L'eau des lagons est transparente au bord, et bleue turquoise plus loin.

8.1.7 - Giraavaru Akirifuri (N Kaafu)

4°25.52 N
73°22.32 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Giraavaru Akirifuri (N Kaafu)



A Medhufinolhu (Maldives)

C Makunudu (Maldives)

B Vabbinfaru (Maldives)

D Akirifushi island (Kaafu)

Between Giravaru and Akirifuri, about 26 miles N, several low bush-covered islets, about 7m high, lie on the W fringing reef, giving effective warning of the reef lying about 0.2 mile outside them.

Several openings into the lagoon lie along this stretch of coast. The largest opening is abreast Hembadu, a heavilywooded islet, about 17 miles N of Giravaru and 2 miles within the lagoon;

Dangers in the entrance to the W near Hembadu.

A low islet, covered in trees and scrub, lies on the barrier reef 6 miles SSW of Hembadu; a sandbank, similarly wooded, lies about 2 miles farther SSE.

8.1.7.1 - Akirifushi island (Kaafu)

4°38.44 N
73°24.64 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Giraavaru
Akirifushi (N Kaafu) - Akirifushi island (Kaafu)

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Akirifushi is low and covered with bushes; It is uninhabited island.

There is a small but safe opening on each side of this islet and another 1 mile ENE of it.

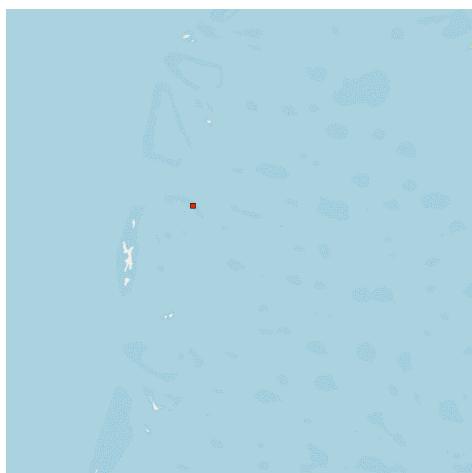
Other openings between Giravaru and Akirifushi have dangers within the channels or close within the atoll abreast them.

Akiri fushi is awesome...

8.1.7.2 - Makunudu (Maldives)

4°32.56 N
73°24.34 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Giraavaru
Akirifuri (N Kaafu)



🇫🇷 A 55min en bateau rapide de Malé. Situé au NW de l'atoll, cette petite île tout en longueur, est orientée EW. Son lagon est merveilleux et le récif intérieur proche permet des plongées avec tuba directement depuis l'île.

La barrière de corail est proche de la plage et accessible à pied.



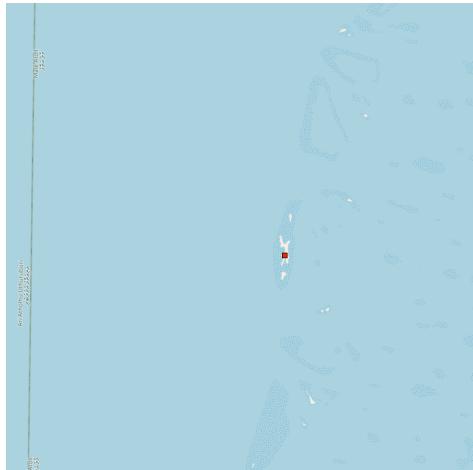
Makunudu vue d'avion

8.1.7.3 - Medhufinolhu (Maldives)

4°30.71 N
73°22.15 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Giraavaru
Akirifuri (N Kaafu)





Sur la bordure occidentale de l'atoll de Male N, longue de 800m et large de 100m, c'est l'une des rares îles à avoir conservé sa beauté naturelle dans une belle végétation tropicale. Son nom signifie d'ailleurs "belle île". Ici vous trouvez de longues plages de sable blanc à l'ombre de plamiers



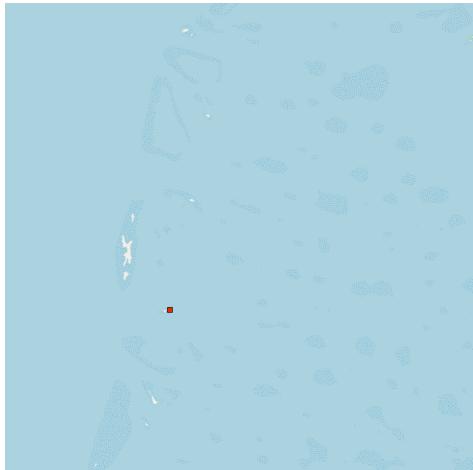
Medhufinolhu

8.1.7.4 - Vabbinfaru (Maldives)

4°28.87 N
73°23.61 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Giraavaru Akirifuri (N Kaafu)





L'île est ronde (200 m de diamètre), le récif très proche et le lagon peut profond et transparent (1,5 m), riche en coquillages et poissons.

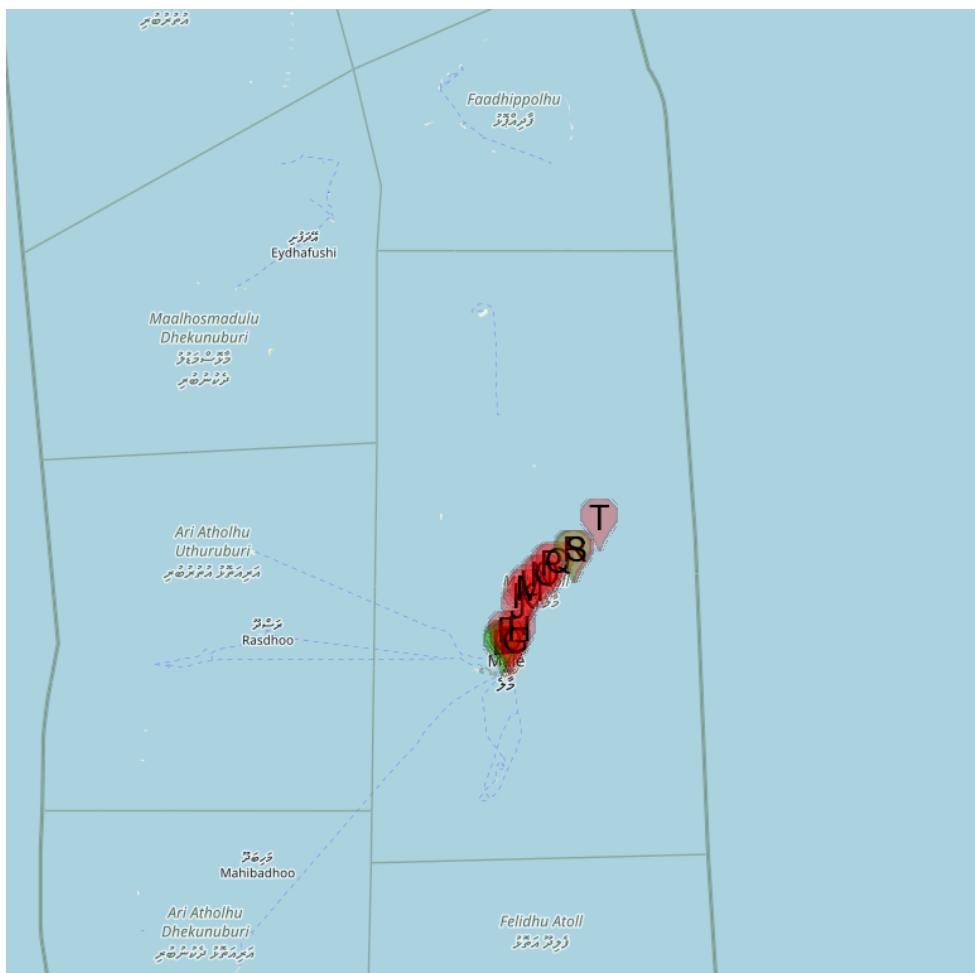


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8.1.8 - Difuri Malé (N Kaafu)

4°18.49 N
73°37.28 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Difuri Malé (N Kaafu)



- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| A | Malé island (Kaafu) | B | Malé Inter island Harbour (Kaafu) |
| C | Male commercial harbour (Kaafu) | D | Malé harbour Sawmill Pt (kaafu) |
| E | Surfing in Malé (Kaafu) | F | Dhoonidhoo island (Kaafu) |
| G | Gaadhood Koa (Malé passage) (Kaafu) | H | Hulhule island (Kaafu) |
| J | Furanafushi island (Kaafu) | K | Bodu Kalhi pass (Kaafu) |
| L | Himmafushi and Lankanfinolhu islands (Kaafu) | M | Paradise Island (Lankanfinolhu) (Kaafu) |
| N | Thamburudhoo island (Kaafu) | O | Kanuhuraa island (Kaafu) |

P Kanifinolhu (Kaafu)

R Thulusdhoo island (Kaadu)

T Dhiffushi island (Kaafu)

Q Lohifushi island (Kaafu)

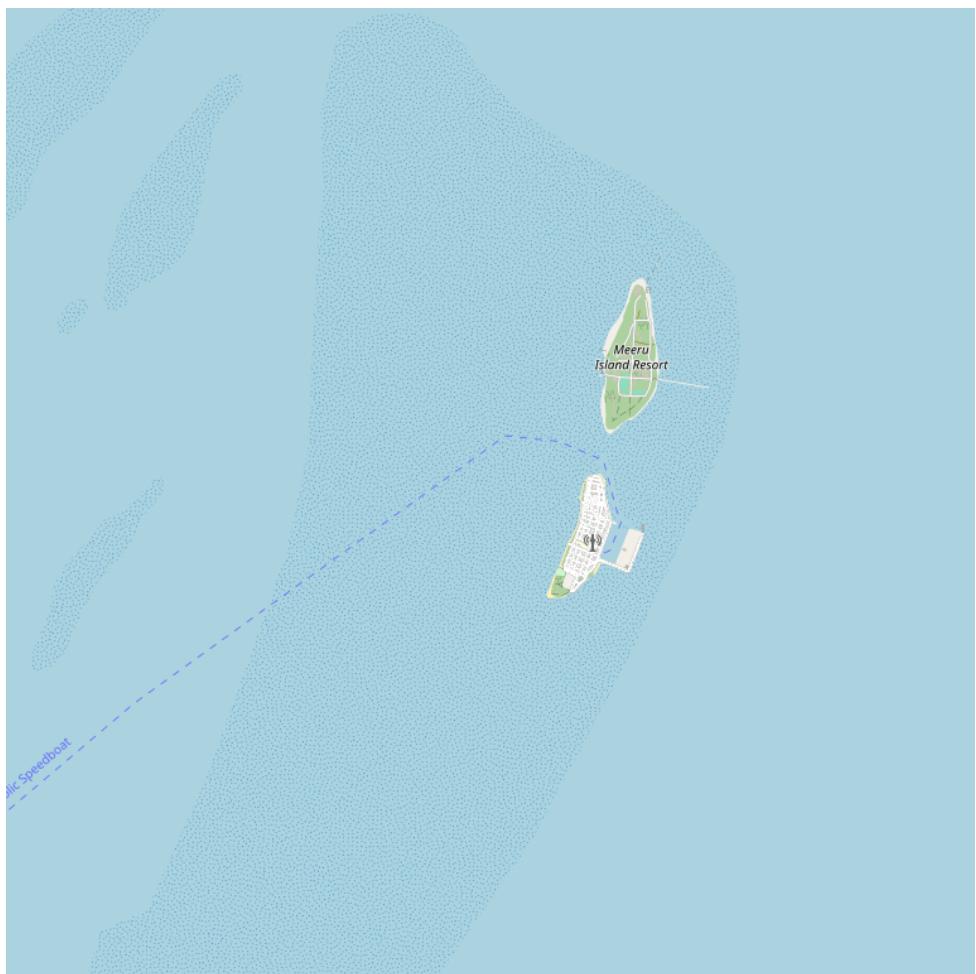
S Viligilimathidhahuraa island (Kaafu)

UK Between Difuri (Diffushi) and Male, 20 miles SW, a chain of islands lies upon the reef which is sharply marked by change of water color or, in swell conditions, by breakers upon it.

8.1.8.1 - Dhiffushi island (Kaafu)

4°26.48 N
73°42.86 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Difuri Malé (N Kaafu) - Dhiffushi island (Kaafu)



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UK Dhiffushi (or Difuri) close S is thickly wooded and inhabited.

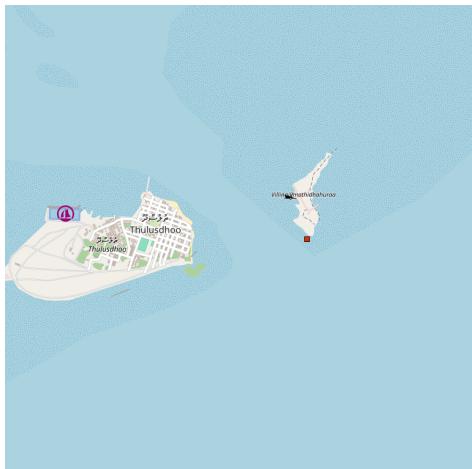


Dhiffushi island (Kaafu)

8.1.8.2 - Viligilimathidhahuraa island (Kaafu)

4°22.42 N
73°39.75 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Difuri Malé (N Kaafu)



 This uninhabited island (known as "Chikens" or Kuda Vilingili) E reef of the North Male atoll, is a surf spot that requires speed. It's a Long, excellent left-hander that has two sections, accessible by boat.

Best winds are NW-NNE (offshore).

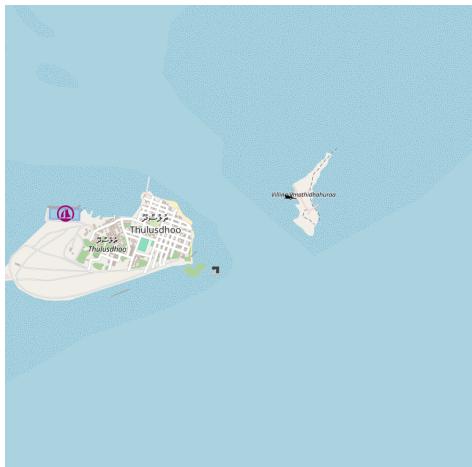
Named because of a poultry farm on the island.



8.1.8.3 - Thulusdhoo island (Kaadu)

4°22.29 N
73°39.37 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Difuri Malé (N Kaafu)



1 立



🇬🇧 Surf: Thulusdhoo (Cokes), Atoll Capital. Eastern reef of North Male? Atoll: a short but intense ride. A big wave tube spot. A steep barreling takeoff, then a very shallow inside section that opens up even more than the takeoff.

Best on mid to high tide, however, can be surfed at low tide if the swell is big enough. Ideal on a straight south swell and winds NW however, can be surfed in winds from any direction W - N. Named after the

Coca-Cola factory on the island, beautiful view of palm fringed beach from the surf zone.

Access by boat.

Thulusdhoo has a small quay within a protected harbor area. The lagoon has been deepened and its entrance widened with a jetty built.

Several small warehouses are located near the quay.

8.1.8.4 - Lohifushi island (Kaafu)

4°20.82 N
73°37.08 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Difuri Malé (N Kaafu)



 Lohifushi Island Resort is the Eastern reef of North Male? Atoll: Good and hollow left-hander with two sections.

Need big SE swells and high tides

to work well. Best during NW-NE offshore winds.

Named "Lohis" after the island resort Lohifushi.

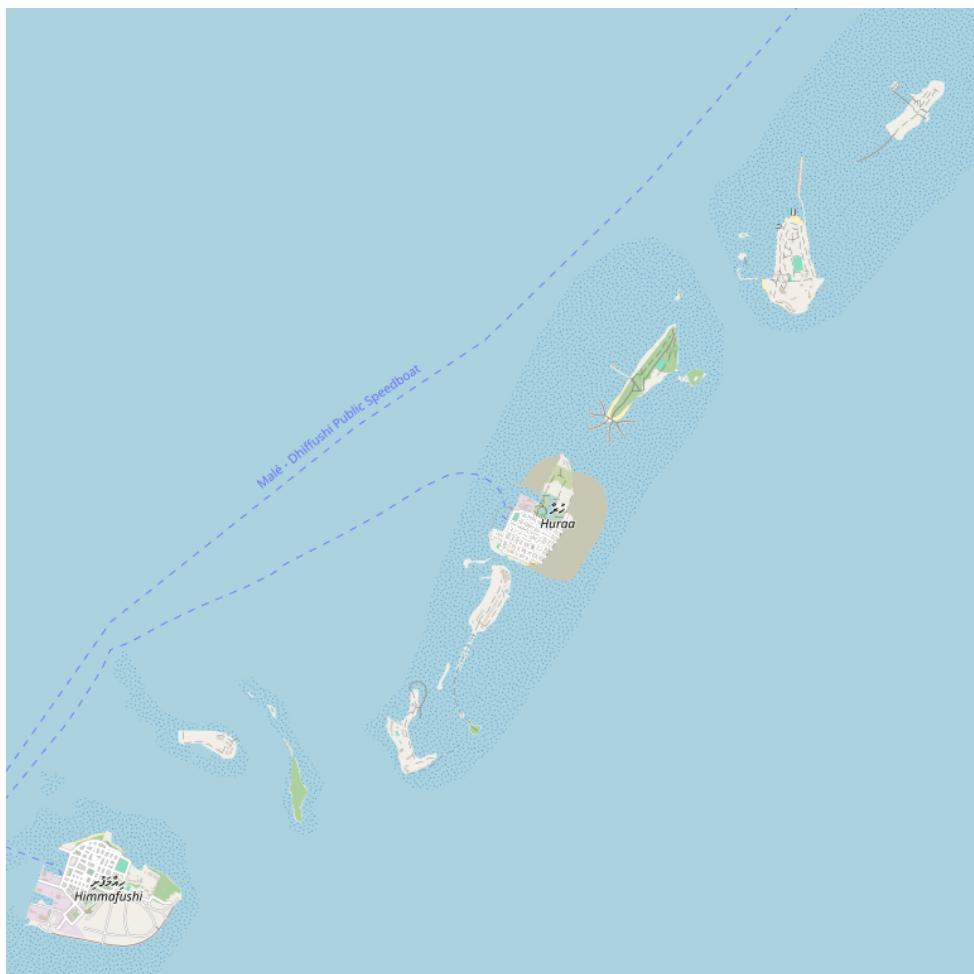
Access by boat even from Lohifushi Resort.



8.1.8.5 - Kanifinolhu (Kaafu)

4°20.54 N
73°36.45 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Difuri Malé (N Kaafu) - Kanifinolhu (Kaafu)



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Elongated, with an area of ??10 hectares, Kanifinolhu located E Reef North Male Atoll, is surrounded by a large lagoon that is home to an island of fishermen. Shallow at E, the lagoon can reach 6 to 8 m in W.

Ideally located for the practice of diving, near the Great Barrier Reef, this island is considered one of the most beautiful of Male 'Atoll N.

Surf spot known as "Piddies - Ninias": Slow right-hander, good for beginners and

long-boarders.

Best on W-NW

winds with a moderate S swell. However swells larger than 4 feet spoils it.

Named Ninjas because many Japanese surfers seem to like it. Access by boat.

 Allongée, d'une superficie de 10 hectares, Kanifinolhu située à l'E du récif de Malé atoll Nord, est entourée d'un très grand lagon qui abrite une île de pêcheurs.

Peu profond à l'E, le lagon peut atteindre 6 à 8m à l'W.

Idéalement située pour la pratique de la plongée sous-marine, à proximité immédiate de la grande barrière de corail, cette île est considérée comme l'une des plus belles de l'atoll de Malé N.

Spot de surf connu sous le nom de "Piddies - Ninjas": bon pour les débutants.

Meilleur spot avec vents d'W/NW avec une houle modérée S.

Nommé "Ninjas" parce que de nombreux surfeurs sont japonnais.

Accès par bateau.



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Kanifinolhu (Maldives)

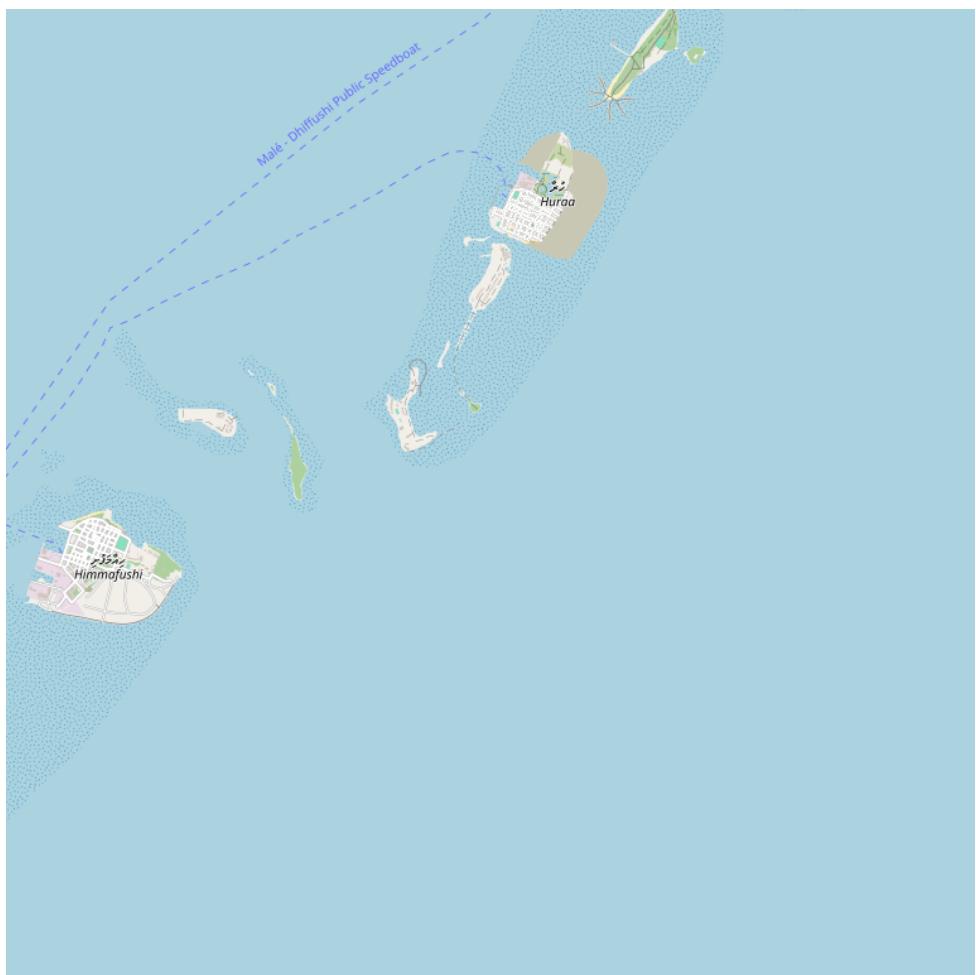


Kanifinolhu (Maldives)

8.1.8.6 - Kanuhuraa island (Kaafu)

4°19.14 N
73°35.60 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Difuri Malé (N Kaafu) - Kanuhuraa island (Kaafu)



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UK Kanuhura is in Lhaviyani Atoll.

Kanuhura Maldives Beach Resort hotel is built on this island with two beautiful little island neighbors, surrounded by a turquoise lagoon.

The outer reef at Kanuhura drops down to more than 1200 meters below sea level, offering an immensely rich diversity of marine life. In just 10

to 60 minutes from Kanuhura guests can reach over 40 dive sites, among them two shipwrecks and a manta point.

Surf spot:"Sultans": Eastern reef of North Male? Atoll: Perfect long left, which picks up

more swell and is more consistent than any other break.

?Macaroni

Bowl?-a second tube section, which develops after the fast take off section, mellows out for a cutback. ?Lockjaws? - if you are game try out this very fast and shallow end section, which comes after the ?Macaroni Bowl?. Rides are 75 to 100 yards long. Reserved for the exclusive use of the resort guests. (Strictly enforced by Tari Village Resort management)

Best winds; N, but can be surfed with NE-NW.

Best months -

February, March and April.

Accessible from the shore.



Kanuhuraa island (Kaafu)



Kanuhuraa island (Kaafu)

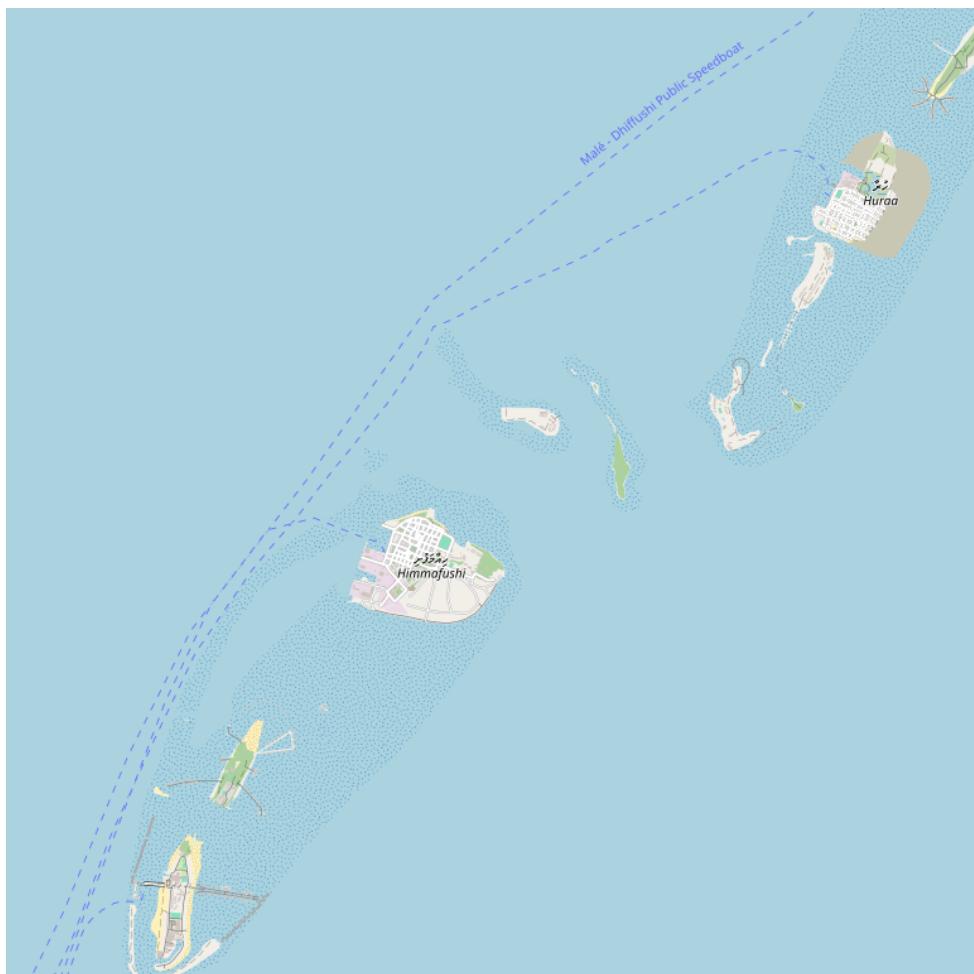
Kanuhuraa island (Kaafu)



8.1.8.7 - Thamburudhoo island (Kaafu)

4°18.99 N
73°35.04 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Difuri Malé (N Kaafu) - Thamburudhoo island (Kaafu)



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Thamburudhoo is an uninhabited island near Velidhoo. There are only eight modern bungalows built here that can be rented during the daytime. For special occasions,

it's possible to arrange overnight accommodation.

Thamburudhoo, meaning "lotus island" is located in the best surfing area in the inner Male'atoll. It is about 1 and half

hours from Male and the airport by normal transport dhoni. Two of the most famous and most wanted waves Sultans and Honkeys break on to the reefs of Thamburudhoo.

Eastern Reef of North Male? Atoll: Excellent, long, world-class right-hander. One of the most consistent

waves of Male? Atoll, which never closes out, even on the biggest swells.

The take-off is a steep outside peak called ?Phantoms?, which slingshots into a very long, walled, super fast section called the ?Pinnacles?, over four feet. All three sections can be thrilling, almost insane tubes. Rides are 100 to 150 yards.

Best on high tide with any wind from W to N.

Access by boat.



Thamburudhoo island (Kaafu)



Thamburudhoo island (Kaafu)

8.1.8.8 - Himmafushi and Lankanfinolhu islands (Kaafu)

4°17.84 N
73°33.81 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Difuri Malé (N Kaafu) - Himmafushi and Lankanfinolhu islands (Kaafu)



 A Paradise Island (Lankanfinolhu) (Kaafu)

 Himmafushi, inhabited, and Lankanfinolhu (Lankanfushifinolhu), about 1.8 miles SW, lie on the same reef, with a low islet about midway between. Himmafushi is a fishing village.

Lankanfinolhu houses Paradise island resort. On the outer reef, southeast of the island, there are two dive sites with a cleaning station frequented by manta rays. One of the most famous manta-point of the Maldives.



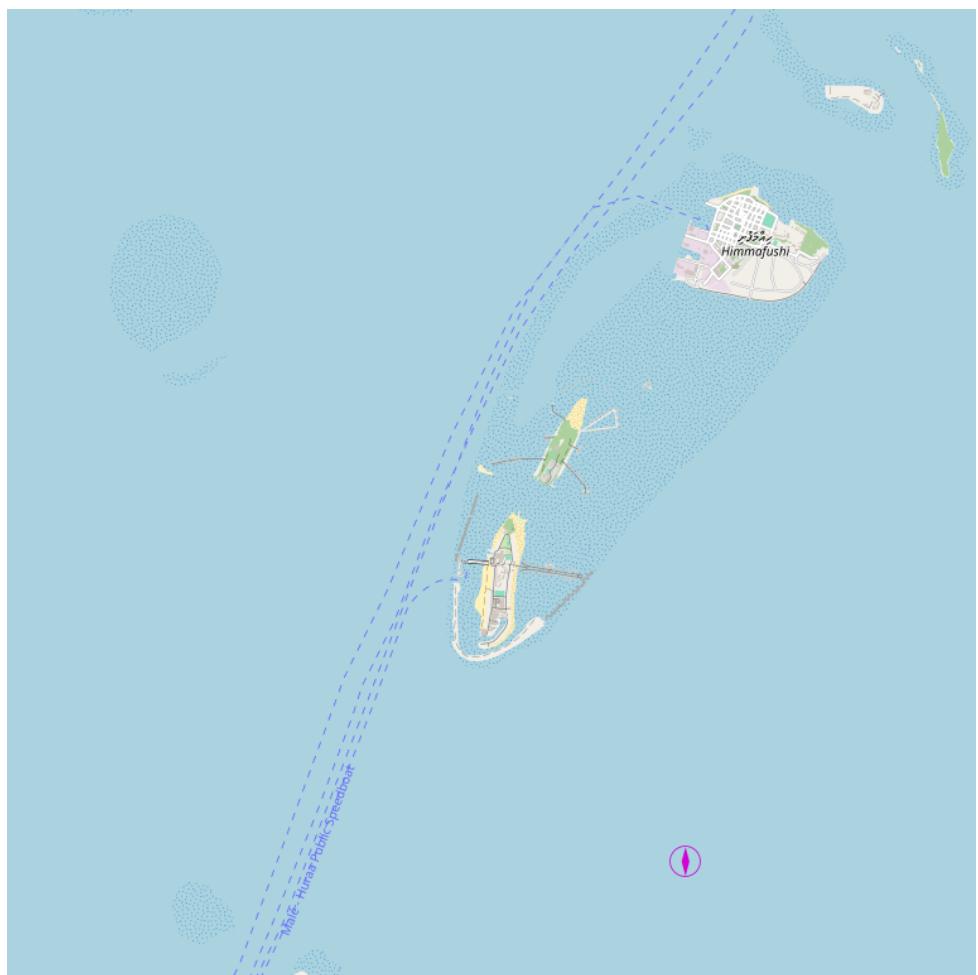
*Himmafushi and Lankanfinolhu islands
(Kaafu)
Himmafushi*



*Himmafushi and Lankanfinolhu islands
(Kaafu)
Lankanfinolhu*

8.1.8.8.1 - Paradise Island (Lankanfinolhu) (Kaafu)

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Difuri Malé (N Kaafu) - Himmafushi and Lankanfinolhu islands (Kaafu) - Paradise Island (Lankanfinolhu) (Kaafu)





Paradise Island (Lankanfinolhu) (Kaafu)

🇬🇧 Located NE from N Mal; It measures 800 meters long and 200 m wide.

Reef within 250 m, two entries.

The lagoon is large and very shallow in places, not coral, you can swim without any problem but the snorkeling was disappointing, so the snorkeling excursion are held

regularly throughout the day. We do not recommend Paradise Island for those who want a small island charm. This one looks more like a larger resort hotel that will delight sports and active holiday ...

🇫🇷 Située au NE de Malé N, elle mesure 800 m de long sur 200 m de large.

Récif intérieur à 250 m; deux entrées.

Le lagon est vaste et par endroit très peu profond, sans corail, on peut y nager sans problème mais l'apnée est décevant, c'est pourquoi des excursions en apnée sont régulièrement organisées tout au long de la journée. Nous déconseillons Paradise Island à ceux qui souhaitent une petite île de charme. Celle-là à plus l'air d'un grand hôtel-club qui ravira les vacanciers actifs et sportifs...

8.1.8.9 - Bodu Kalhi pass (Kaafu)

4°16.25 N
73°32.72 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Difuri Malé (N Kaafu)



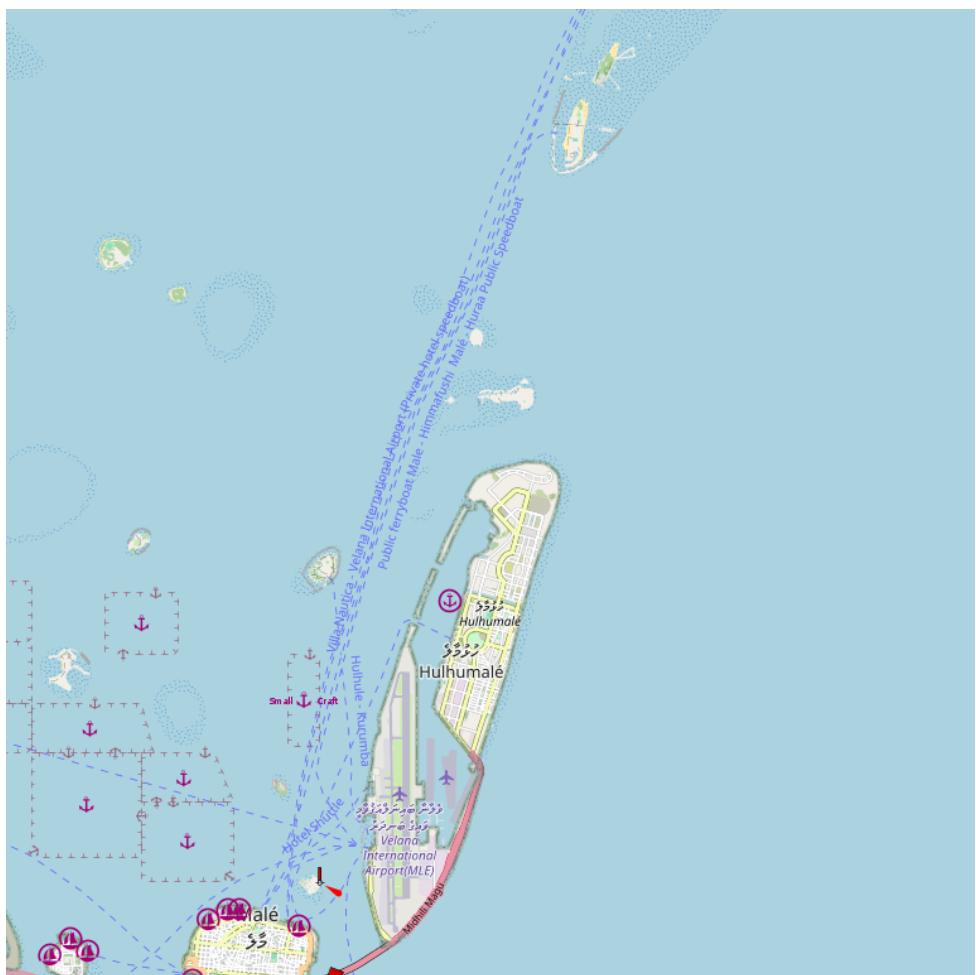
🇬🇧 Bodu Kalhi (Kadvoigiri Passage), the best and widest opening in the barrier

reef, lies between Lankanfinolhu and Kaduoiygiri, an island 1.8 miles SW. There are depths of over 50m in this N side of this channel about 0.6 mile S of Lankanfinolhu, but a bank with depths of 21 to 28m extends 1.3 miles N into the channel from Furanafushi (Furena), an island about 0.5 mile SE of Kaduoiygiri. A shoal area, about 1.3 miles W of Lankanfinolhu, has a least depth of 7m. A reef lies 0.5 mile WNW of Kaduoiygiri, with numerous shoal patches S of it.

8.1.8.10 - Furanafushi island (Kaafu)

4°14.93 N
73°32.49 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Difuri Malé (N Kaafu) - Furanafushi island (Kaafu)



***Furanafushi island (Kaafu)***

UK An lagoon lies off the W side of Furanafushi, entered at the SW corner of the fringing reef. Within the lagoon are depths to 9m, with a bottom of sand and coral heads.

This lagoon provides good anchorage for small craft. A stone jetty

extends from the W end of the island.

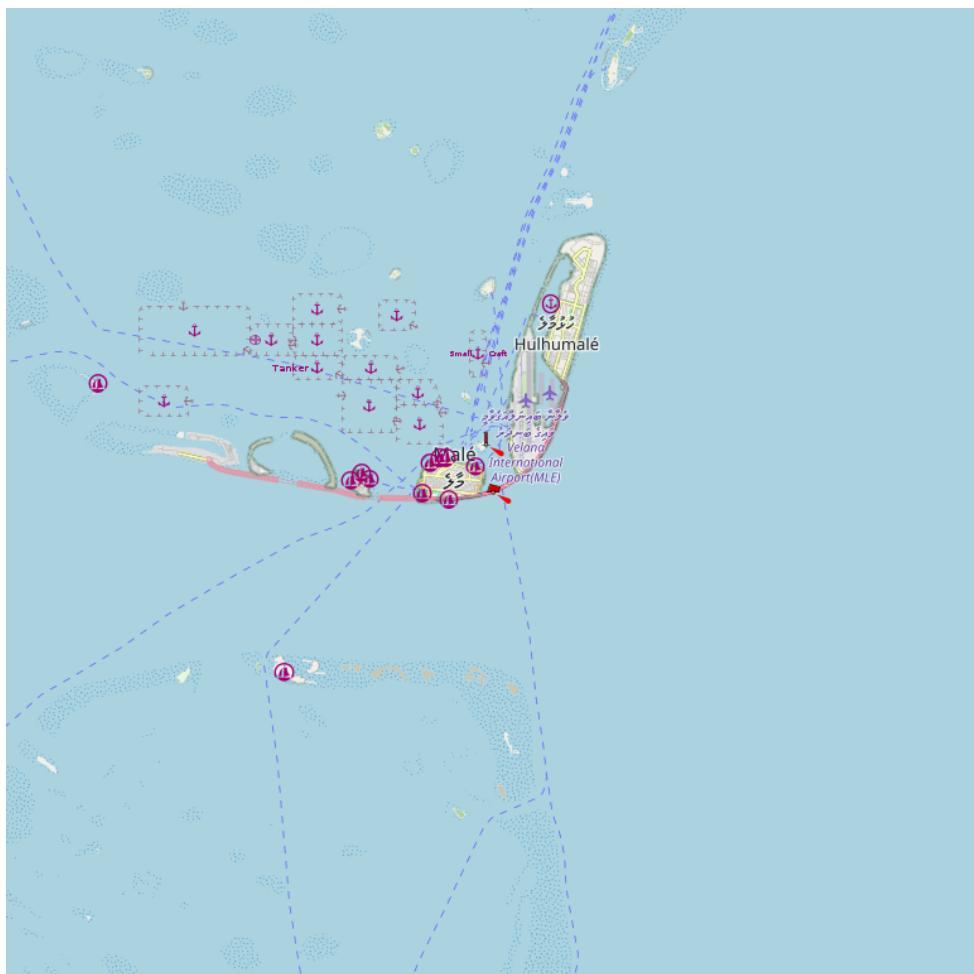
On the island is Full Moon Beach Resort.

Surf spot: Long, right-hander, offshore in winds S to W. Breaks rarely and only large swells. At three feet it has a dry reef to surf on. In the big swells of 1987, when many of the islands were flooded, this was surfed at a perfect six to eight feet.

***Furanafushi island (Kaafu)***

8.1.8.11 - Hulhule island (Kaafu)

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Difuri Malé (N Kaafu) - Hulhule island (Kaafu)



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 Hulhule, about 0.6 mile E of Funadhoo, bears some tall coconut palms; an airstrip runs the full length of the island and joins it to an islet close S. Airport buildings and a small village lie along the central part of the W side of Hulhule.

The Malé International Airport is located on this island along with some official premises, e.g. Maldivian Bureau of Meteorology.

A channel, with a depth of 1.2m and subject to silting, gives access to small piers

on the W side of Hulule; two large yellow mooring buoys were laid close WNW of the entrance.

Breakwaters extend N and S from the entrance to the 1.5m channel.

The airport control tower, a white building with a red roof, is a conspicuous landmark. A radio mast, marked by red obstruction lights, stands about 0.25 mile N of the airport control tower, E of the 1.2m entrance channel.

One hotel, the Hulhule Island Hotel, is located on the island. This hotel is more for transit passengers over-nighting as opposed to a true resort hotel.

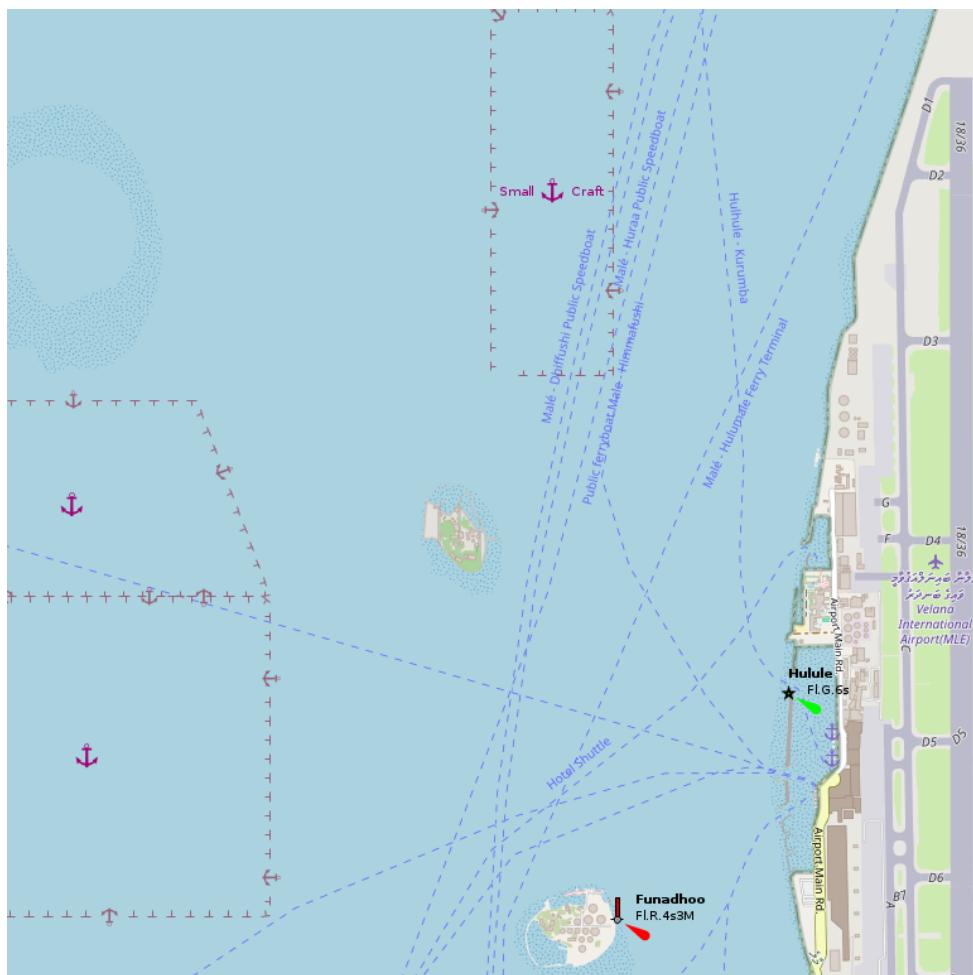


Hulhule island (Kaafu)

8.1.8.12 - Dhoonidhoo island (Kaafu)

4°11.82 N
73°30.83 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Difuri Malé (N Kaafu) - Dhoonidhoo island (Kaafu)



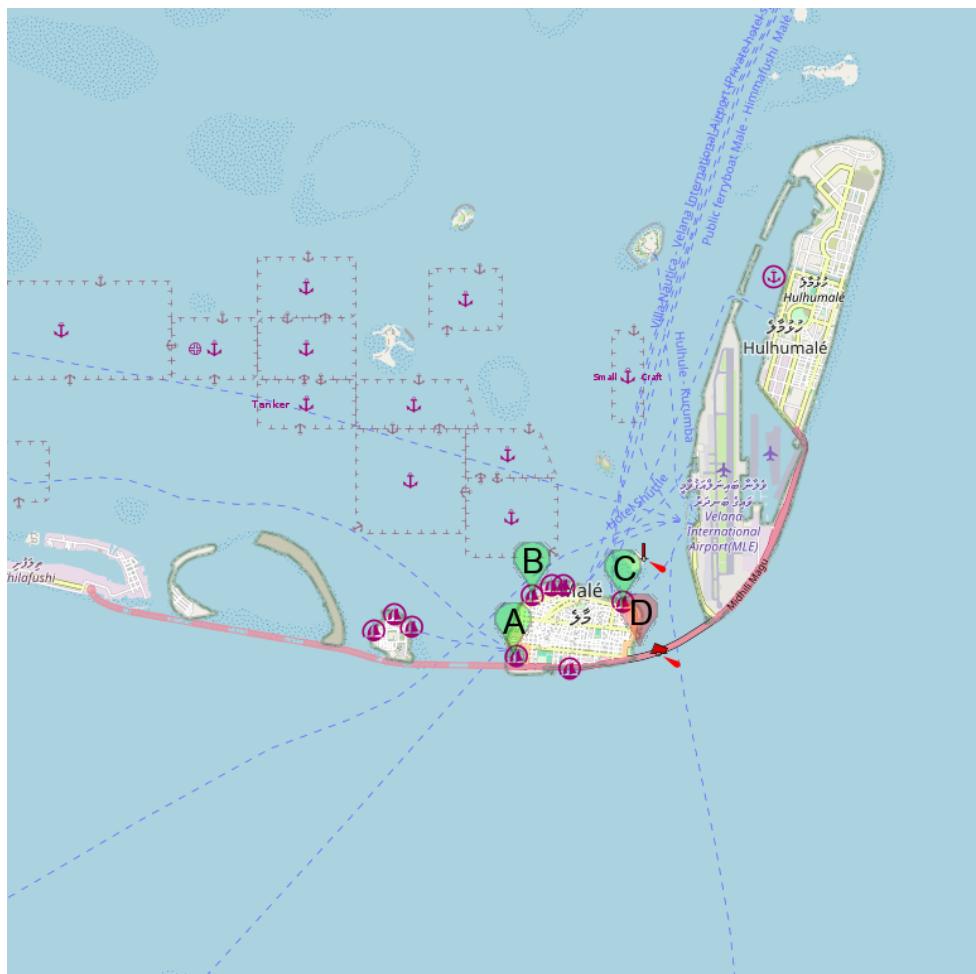
***Dhoonidhoo island (Kaafu)***

Dhoonidhoo is the home for Political Prisoners in Maldives, during President Gayyooms regime. Many people were kept in detention for ages without any wise trial.

UK Dhoonidhoo, a wooded islet, lies about 0.8 mile NW of Funadhoo. A large silver tankstands on the E central part of the island; a breakwater extends about 25m N on the N side of the island. Small vessels, during the Southwest Monsoon, can moor on the E side of the circular reef about 0.8 mile NW of Dhoonidhu. A vessel can secure to an anchor set in the coral of this reef, with a stern anchor laid out to E. Two anchors on the SE side of Dhoonidhu can be used in the same way.

8.1.8.13 - Malé island (Kaafu)

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Difuri Malé (N Kaafu) - Malé island (Kaafu)



A Malé Inter island Harbour (Kaafu)

C Malé harbour Sawmill Pt (kaafu)

B Male commercial harbour (Kaafu)

D Surfing in Malé (Kaafu)



Male (Maldives)

Flag of Maldives Malé is the capital of the Republic of Maldives located at the southern edge of North Male' Atoll Kaafu.

Traditionally it was the King's Island from where the ancient Maldivian Royal dynasties ruled and where the palace was located. Formerly it was a walled city surrounded by fortifications and gates (doroshi). The Royal Palace (Gan'duvaru) was destroyed

along with the picturesque forts (kotte) and bastions (buruzu), when the city was remodelled under President Ibrahim Nasir's rule after the abolition of the monarchy.

A commercial harbour is located in the Island. It is the heart of all commercial activities in the country. Many government buildings and agencies are located on the waterfront.

Malé International Airport is on adjacent Hulhule Island which includes a seaplane base for internal transportation.

Several land reclamation projects have expanded the harbour.

Tides-Currents:

From the few observations made in the vicinity of Male, it seems likely that the water movement there is far more influenced by the monsoon currents than the tidal currents.

When the currents are flowing strongly, it seems likely that the tidal currents are only strong enough to increase or decrease the resulting flow and rarely strong enough to reverse its direction. Due to the probability of strong and unpredictable currents, an approach by night is not recommended.

In the channel E of Male, the currents from Vaadhoo Kandu (Wadu Channel) set across. During the Northeast Monsoon, a component of the current sets NW through this channel, setting a vessel towards the reef fringing the E side of Male. The flow turns W between Male and Funadhu.

It is reported that this flow commenced 1.5 hours before HW, and ran until 1.5 hours before LW, attaining a maximum velocity of 2.5 to 3 knots at about HW N of Male breakwater, where it sets strongly across the N face of the breakwater. At the same time the flow was weak and variable E of Funadhu. Strong sets have also been reported during the Northeast Monsoon in Male Harbor.

During the Southwest Monsoon, a component of the current enters the lagoon through the channel S of Giravaru, flowing out principally through the channel W of Male and between Male and Funadhoo, and then S into Vaadhoo Kandu (Wadu Channel) .

It was reported (1972) that an E set existed until within the line joining Male and Hulule, then slack water between Funadhoo and Dunidu, when a strong E set was experienced to the anchorage. Four hours after LW, with the flood current tending to oppose the current, a moderate NE flow was experienced in the lagoon.

No observations have been made during the change in the monsoons when the currents could be weak and variable at times, but strong sets may always be encountered.

Aspect:

Male is identified from N and NE by a white mosque and minaret, and radio masts at its SE corner.

The E, S, and W coasts of Male are fringed by an unbroken reef, awash, extending from 23m to 0.2 mile from the S coast.

The N side of the island is protected by a breakwater, about 1.2m high and 4m wide, which is connected to the land at each end.

Six passages lead through the breakwater into the harbor, with another into a shallow pool at the W end. Lights are shown from beacons, painted in black and white bands, lying on each side of each of the passages.



Male (Maldives)

France Posée sur les flots, la capitale des Maldives compte 100 000 habitants sur 2 km², soit le tiers de la population du pays.

La ville est située sur l'île de Malé d'une

superficie de 1,5 km² dans l'atoll de Malé (Kaafu) dans le sud de l'archipel des Maldives.

Malé est depuis 800 ans le centre des Maldives. Récemment la population de l'île a tellement augmenté que l'on a dû l agrandir artificiellement pour satisfaire à la demande croissante.

Aujourd'hui plus d'un tiers de la surface de l'île a été gagné sur l'Océan Indien. L'île est densément urbanisée, la ville prenant l'essentiel de la surface de l'île. Une base d'hydravions ainsi qu'un port sont situés sur l'île.

L'aéroport international de Malé est situé sur l'île d'Hulule avoisinante. De nombreux projets d'extension sur la mer ont permis d'agrandir le port. Malé est le centre du commerce de la noix de coco, de la fibre de coco, du coprah, et des coquillages de cowry.

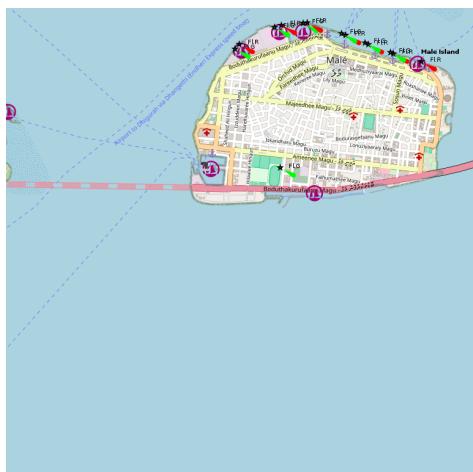
Les meilleurs spots de surf se situent dans les atolls de Malé N et de Malé S. Pour la région de Malé Nord en général, la saison du surf s'étend d'avril à octobre. Dans le S, des safaris-surf sont organisés sur l'atoll de Hadhdhunmalthee et celui de Huvadhoo.

Comme ces deux atolls sont séparés par le "1° channel" (un canal de 1° de latitude) et qu'il existe une masse terrestre très réduite au S de celui-ci, une houle générée par les quarantièmes rugissants (phénomène météorologique créé à l'extrême S de l'Océan Indien) vient frapper les îles de ces deux atolls avec une grande vigueur, créant les meilleures vagues du pays. La meilleure saison pour s'y rendre tourne autour de janvier.

8.1.8.13.1 - Malé Inter island Harbour (Kaafu)

4°10.25 N
73°30.08 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Difuri Malé (N Kaafu) - Malé island (Kaafu)



 South West Harbor is protected by a rough breakwater of heaped coral extending 0.15 mile from the SW extremity of Male.

The harbor is used by inter-island trading boats, cargo lighters, and deep-draft vessels at anchor.

The Custom House lies on the main quay facing the main passage through the breakwater.

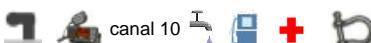
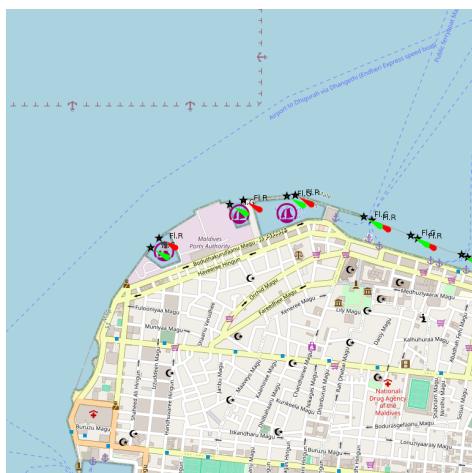
Red obstruction lights are shown from the radio masts at the SE end of Male.



8.1.8.13.2 - Male commercial harbour (Kaafu)

4°10.75 N
73°30.24 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Difuri Malé (N Kaafu) - Malé island (Kaafu)



Male, the principal port, is centrally situated at NW corner of Male. Male' Commercial Harbour is situated on the NW side of Male' island.

All cargo vessels are handled at Alongside and as well as at anchorage

using Barge operation. Most of the container ships are handled at Alongside Berth.

The port handles all types of cargo except dry bulk, liquefied petroleum and gases.

The harbour area also incorporates a marina.

Approaches:

Except in very heavy rain the S.W monsoon, the visibility is good. And landfall can be made easily. The TV tower, south of Male? in position : Lat 04 10.2N Long. 73 30.9 E. is visible at a distance of 30 miles. The dome of the Islamic centre in position : Lat 04 10.7 N. Long 73 30.85 E. and the minaret of Grand Mosque (Islamic Centre) in position : Lat 04 10.69 N. Long 73 30.83 E. are also visible for approaching vessels.

Vessels approaching Male port should contact Harbour control on VHF channel 10 two hours prior to arrival pilot boarding ground (Lat 04 10.0 N Log. 073.32.0 E)

Passages: Gaadhoo Koa,(Male Passage) the passage between the reefs fringing Male and Hulhule, is about 4 cables wide at its outer end and has a depth of 35m in the fairway. At its inner end the passage divides, passing each side of Funadhoo with deep water in both channels. The North Channel is recommended. The Gaadhoo Koa is the recommended approach to the anchorage North of Male for all vessels at safe speed. Bodukalhi, (Kanduoiyigiri Passage) is 8 cables wide at its outer end and has a depth of 40m in the fairway. Male Viligili passage is another safe passage safe entrance to Male anchorage. Mariners should exercise caution when using this channel as a shoal of 5.0m lies in the centre of the channel.

Gaadhoo Koa Channel Lights: Navigational Lights have been installed to mark Gaadhoo Koa Channel. Please refer BA chart 3323

Mooring: 3 Head line to shore Bollard 70t and 2 Astern Line to shore Bollard 70 t
Cruise Vessels: Passenger vessels are handled at anchorage. Number of berths available: None

Specialised Cargo Facilities: No Ro-Ro berths. Containers and conventional cargo are handled at Berth and at Anchorage.

Tanker Facilities: Tanker terminal is available at Funadhoo and Thilafushi Island. Vessels below 15000 tons displacement and draft of 8.0m can be handled at these berths. Tankers are also handled at anchorage, and ship-to-ship transfer is possible. Two mooring buoys are fitted near Hulhule Island (Male International Airport).

LPG/LNG Facilities: Gas Tankers (LPG) terminal is available at Thilafushi Island two terminal one STO PLC Terminal and one Vila gas terminal. Vessels length 130m draft 8meters can be berthed in these two terminals.

Hoses: International connection can be used.

Cargo Operations: Vessels are handled on first come first serve basis.

Stevedores: The Maldives Ports Limited is the sole stevedoring company. Average load/discharge rate is 2,500 f/t per day, depending on type of

commodities, ship's gear and port situation. Overtime is possible, Saturday to Wednesday for 2 hours after midnight, if the vessel is expected to complete its loading or unloading within 2 hours and on Thursday from 2400-0800 hrs. if the vessel can complete within the additional 8 hours.

Fresh Water: Fresh water is available on request in any quantity. Average supply rate 15 m/t per hour.

Fuel: MGO/available at berths by bunker barges and small Tanker ships at anchorage.

Chandlery: Ship supply service can be arranged through ship's Agent.

Services: Radar/Gyro and communications equipment repairs possible from Maldives Electronic Service Company (MESCO) Tel: +960 -332 3536. Fax: +960 3316741

Repairs: Workshops are available for mechanical repairs. Limited fabrication/steel work is available.

Opening / Closing Hatches: Normally done by ships crew. However port stevedores can open and close hatches on request.

Shore Leave: Possible after inward clearance is granted.

Repatriation: Facilities exist for effecting crew changes and arranging necessary repatriation.

Identification Cards: Seaman's book/Passport. Or ship ID card can be use while leaving and entering gates.

Ship Stores : Loading of ship store Customs permission required.

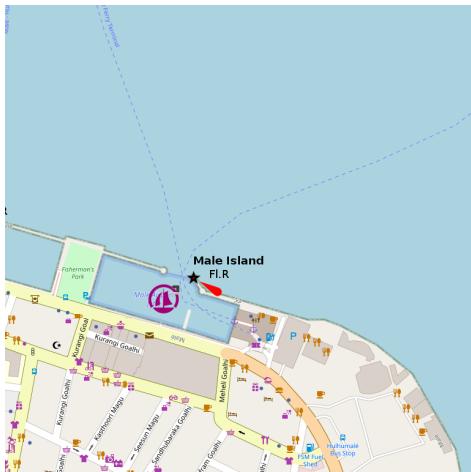
8.1.8.13.3 - Malé harbour Sawmill Pt (kaafu)

4°10.69 N
73°30.99 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Difuri Malé (N Kaafu) - Malé island (Kaafu)



canal 11



The Maldives group of Islands extends in a N/S direction from 00 41.48 S

to approx 08 00N, to the SW of the Indian subcontinent. Male' the principal port, is centrally situated on the E side of the group.

The inner harbor is used by small local craft and has depths of 1.8 to 3m. The main passage, in the middle of the breakwater and 0.5 mile WNW of Sawmill Point,

the NE point of the island, is 17m wide.

Maximum Draft: 9.5m (Alongside Berth) 20-40m (At Outer Anchorage)

Tel: + 960 3329339

Fax: + 960 3323252

E-mail: maldport@dhivehinet.net.mv

8.1.8.13.4 - Surfing in Malé (Kaafu)

4°10.33 N
73°31.12 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Difuri Malé (N Kaafu) - Malé island (Kaafu)





🇬🇧 Eastern reef of Male?, Southern tip of North Male? Atoll: A couple of shifting peaks, popular with locals, riding surfboards and boogie boards. The reef picks up plenty of swell. Best in W winds. Accessible from the shore.

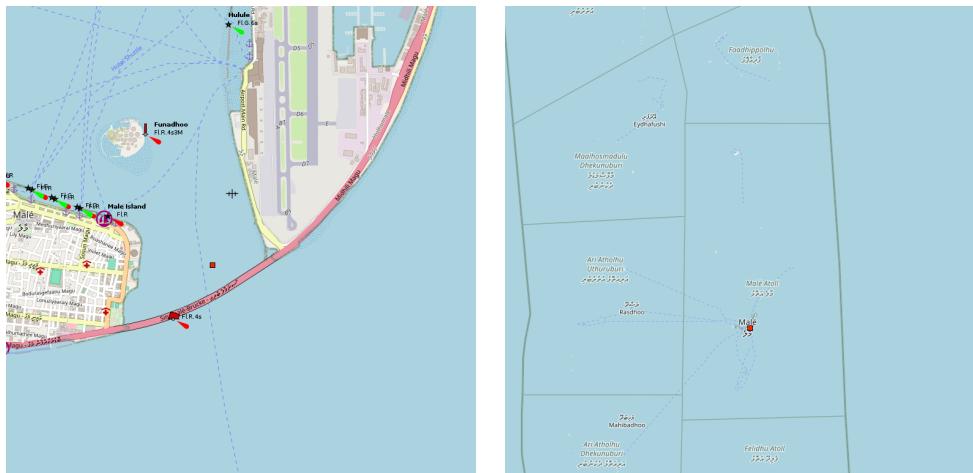


8.1.8.14 - Gaadhoo Koa (Malé passage) (Kaafu)

4°10.49 N
73°31.44 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Difuri Malé (N Kaafu)





Gaadhu Koa (Gaadiinoo Koa) Gaadhu Koa (Male Passage), the channel close E of Male, is the recommended channel.

The fairway is about 0.4 mile wide between the reefs extending SE of Male and S of Hulule airstrip.

Caution is necessary as strong cross sets of up to 6 knots caused by the season monsoons occur across the mouth of the channel. The W channel (Vaadhoo Kandu) between Male and Viligili is not recommended.

Gaadhu Koa (Male Passage) is approached with the E side of Dhoonidhu bearing 337°, and open NE of Funadhoo until the S end of Hulule runway bears 085°. Then steer through the middle of the channel between Funadhoo and Hulule, and as required round the N side of Funadhoo to approach the anchorage.

The outline of the reefs is very distinct.

In 1983, it was reported that because of the extended runway S on Hulule Island, a more appropriate approach through Male Passage should be made from farther SE, maintaining a midchannel course.

A vessel, at the approach on course 345°, reported observing a current setting NNE at 3.5 knots until the S tip of the runway was abeam to starboard, when a strong S to SW set of 4 knots was encountered with numerous eddies between Small mill Point and Wild Point. To remain in mid-channel and to counteract the set and drift, a course of 008° was steered, thereafter, adjusting as necessary to the anchorage.

If approaching Male from W, enter Kaashidoo Channel (Kaashidoo) between Thoddoo (Thuddu) and Goidhoo Atoll (Horsburgh Atoll), 25 miles N of it. Pass

close N clear of Toddu and then steer SE for Vaadhoo Kandu (Wadu Channel). When Male is identified and approached, follow the directions as mentioned above.

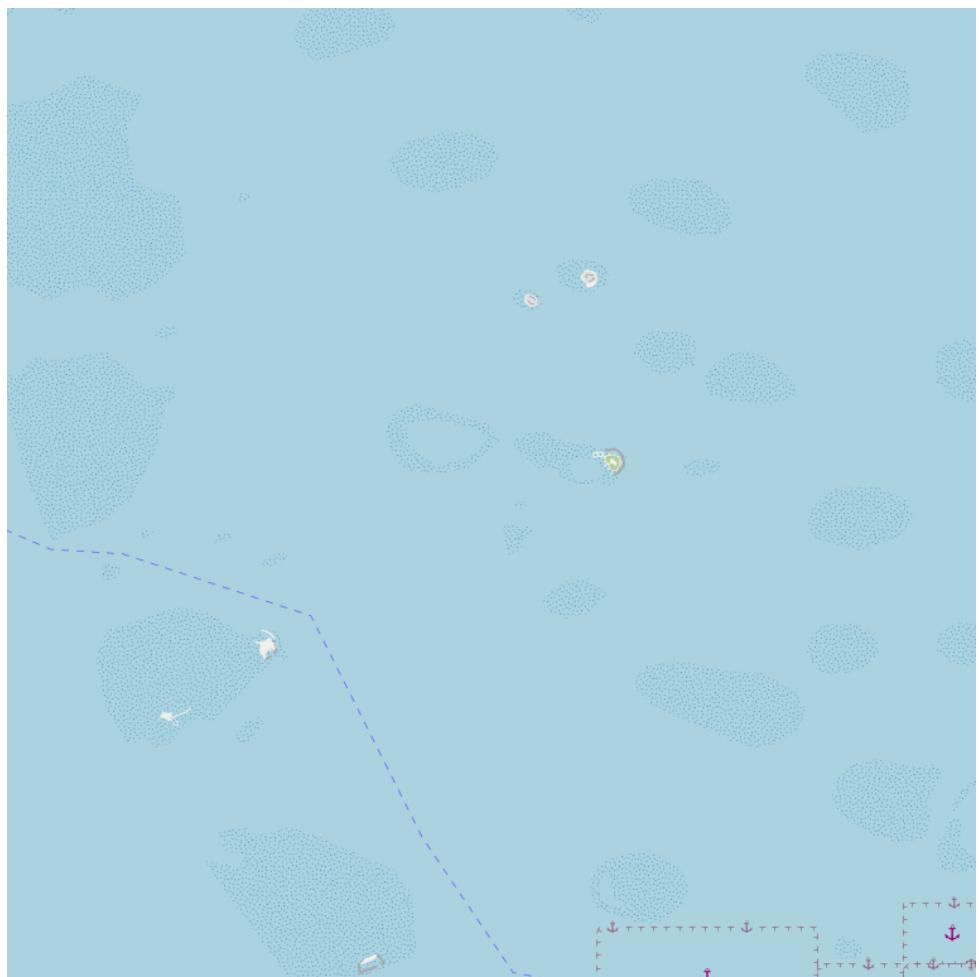
Low-powered vessels, sailing vessels, and vessels arriving from E, may use the opening in the reef 6 miles NNE of Male.

Steer to pass about 0.6 mile S of Lankanfinolhu, then N and W of the reef lying 0.5 mile NW of Kaduoiygiri. Then steer S to pass W of Vihamanaafushi, a wooded islet 3 miles N of Male, and then W of Dhoonidhu to the anchorage.

8.1.9 - Furanafushi (N Kaafu)

4°17.13 N
73°25.26 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Furanafushi (N Kaafu)





Furanafushi (Kaafu)

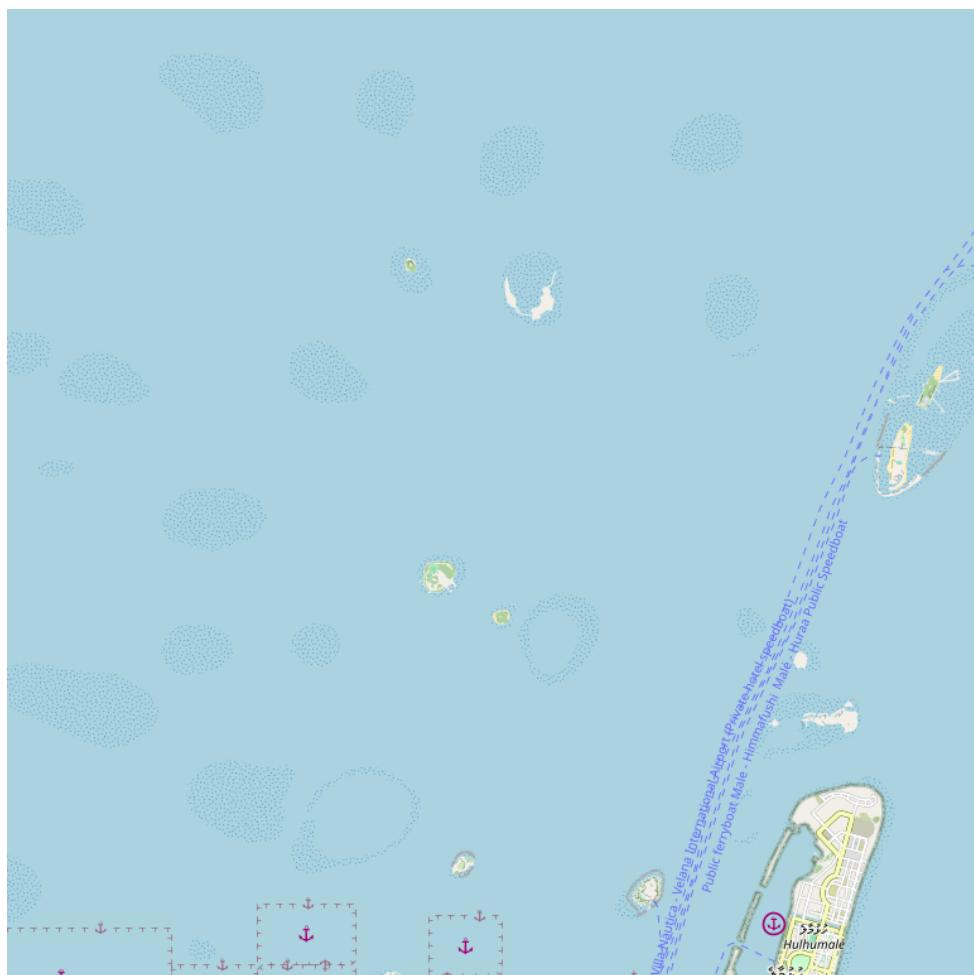
Flag of the Maldives Furana Fushi, near Malé, host a resort.
the beach has some small creeks.

Flag of France Cette île, à proximité de Malé, dans un cadre enchanteur, est dotée de tout le confort. La plage de sable est agrémentée de belles petites criques.

8.1.10 - Bandos island (N Kaafu)

4°15.78 N
73°30.12 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Bandos island (N Kaafu)



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The island of Bandos is 2 km² aera. It was open at tourist in 1972. The turquoise of the lagoon, the lush green vegetation, the pearl white beaches are very beautifull.

Presque ronde, elle a une superficie relativement importante de 2km². Elle fut ouverte au tourisme dès 1972.



www.sea-seek.com

Bandos island (Kaafu)



www.sea-seek.com

Bandos island (Kaafu)

Bandos island (Kaafu)



www.sea-seek.com

8.1.11 - Feydhoofinolhu island (N Kaafu)

4°12.74 N
73°29.08 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Feydhoofinolhu island (N Kaafu)



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Feydhoofinolhu, a bare sandy islet, surrounded by a steep-to reef which dries in places, lies 2.3 miles N of Vilingili.

Breakwaters extend from the islet.

Galu Falhu, a circular reef about 1 mile SE of Feydhoofinolhu, appears to contain deep water.

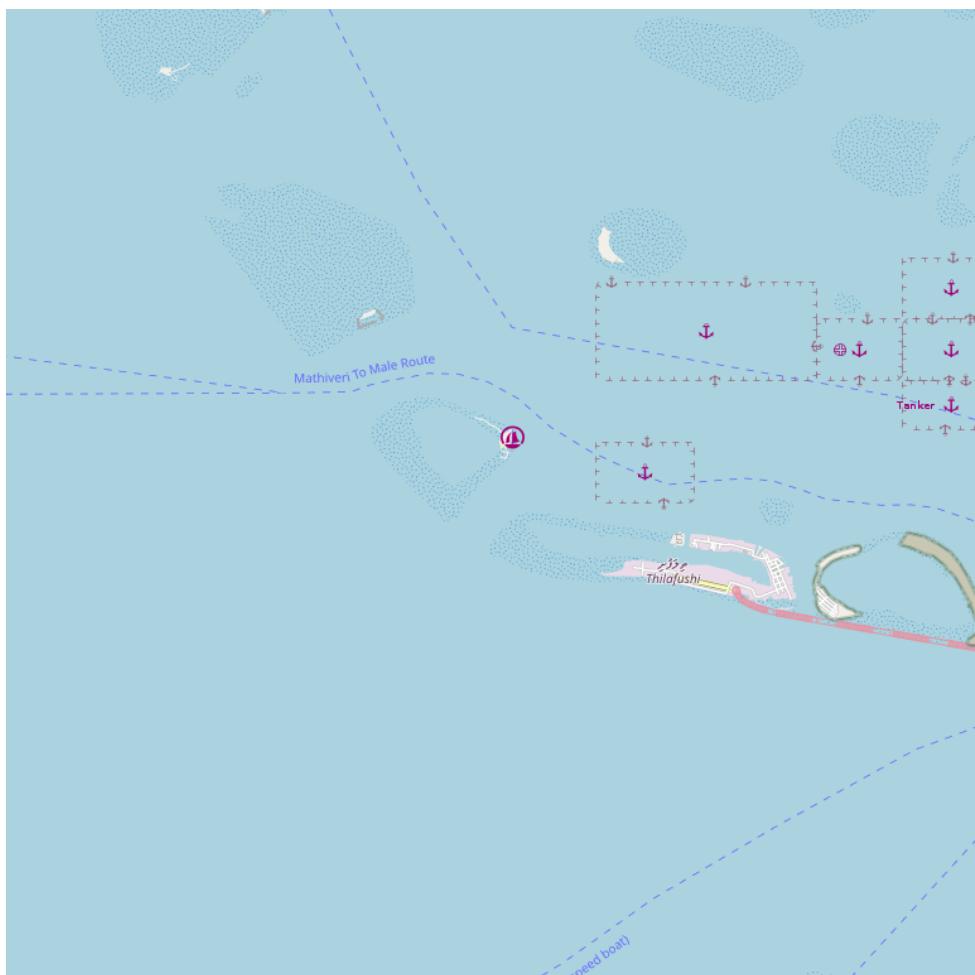


Feydhoo Finolhu island (Kaafu)

8.1.12 - Giraavaru island (N Kaafu)

4°11.84 N
73°24.26 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Giraavaru island (N Kaafu)



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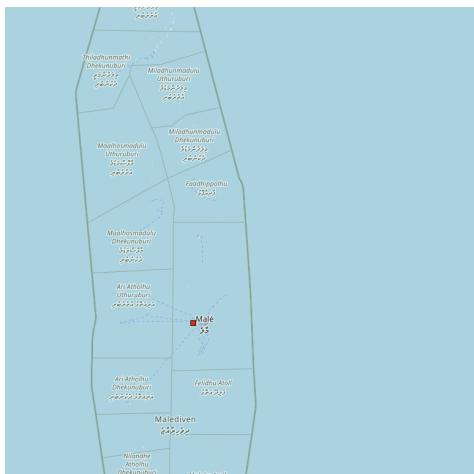
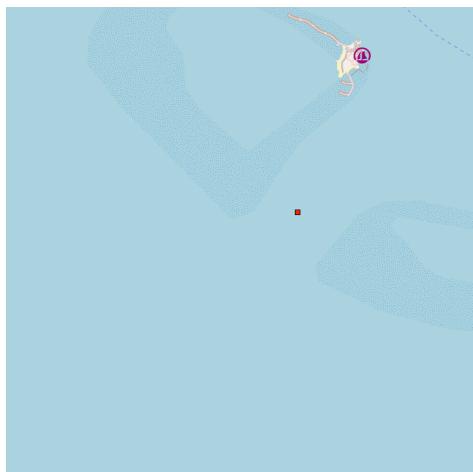
Giraavaru an islet covered in scrub and with a few coconut palms, lies on the SW side of Male Atoll, about 0.5 mile within the outer edge of the barrier reef. A small bare islet lay at the extremity of the reef extending 1 mile W of Giravaru; a similar islet lies 1 mile S of Giravaru.

It's an island of Malé atoll that host a turist resort.

*Giraavaru (Kaadu)*

8.1.13 - Giraavaru Irumathee Kandu and Giraavaru Uthuru kandu EN Kaafu Atoll

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll



UK A good, easily discernible channel, S of Giravaru, with a least depth of 48m in its center, leads through the barrier reef.

A wider, less deep channel lies NW of Giravaru; a shoal patch, with a least depth of 3.4m, lies in the channel, about 0.7 mile NW of Giravaru, where it broadens out into the lagoon.

8.1.14 - Viligili island (N Kaafu)

4°10.41 N
73°29.15 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Viligili island (N Kaafu)



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Viligili (Wilingili), a low wooded islet used as a tourist village, lies 1 mile W of Male. It is surrounded by steep-to foul ground extending up to 0.3 mile offshore. The light on the islet is reported to be a good landmark.

The channel between Viligili and Male has a 5.5m shoal in the middle, with 11m and 15.4m shoals lying about 0.2 mile and 0.4 mile, respectively, N of it. Tidal currents in this channel are strong and tide rips form near the shoals; navigation

of the channel is not recommended.



Viligili island (Kaafu)

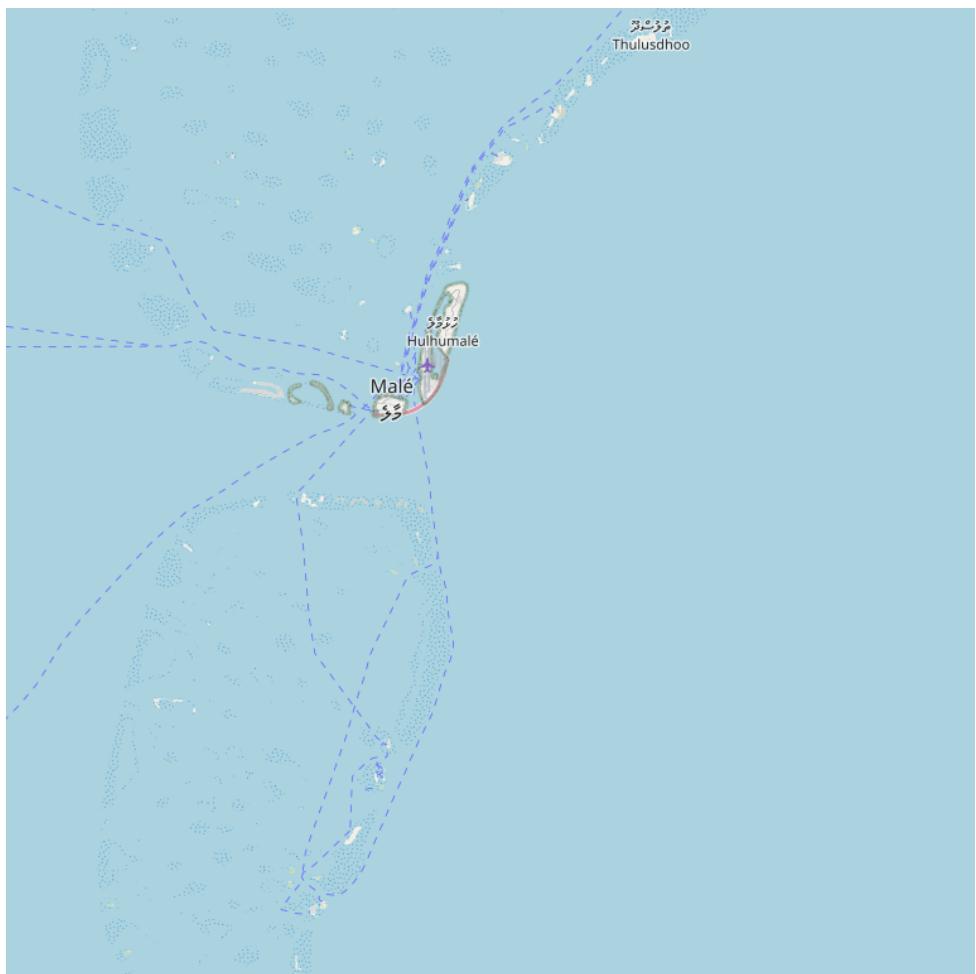


Viligili island (Kaafu)

8.1.15 - Funadhoo island (Kaafu)

4°10.40 N
73°28.82 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Funadhoo island (Kaafu)



163

 Funadhoo (Funidu) lies about 0.3 mile N of the E end of Male, and is surrounded by a reef which dries in places.

A small tank farm, with three large and about six smaller tanks, stands on the island.

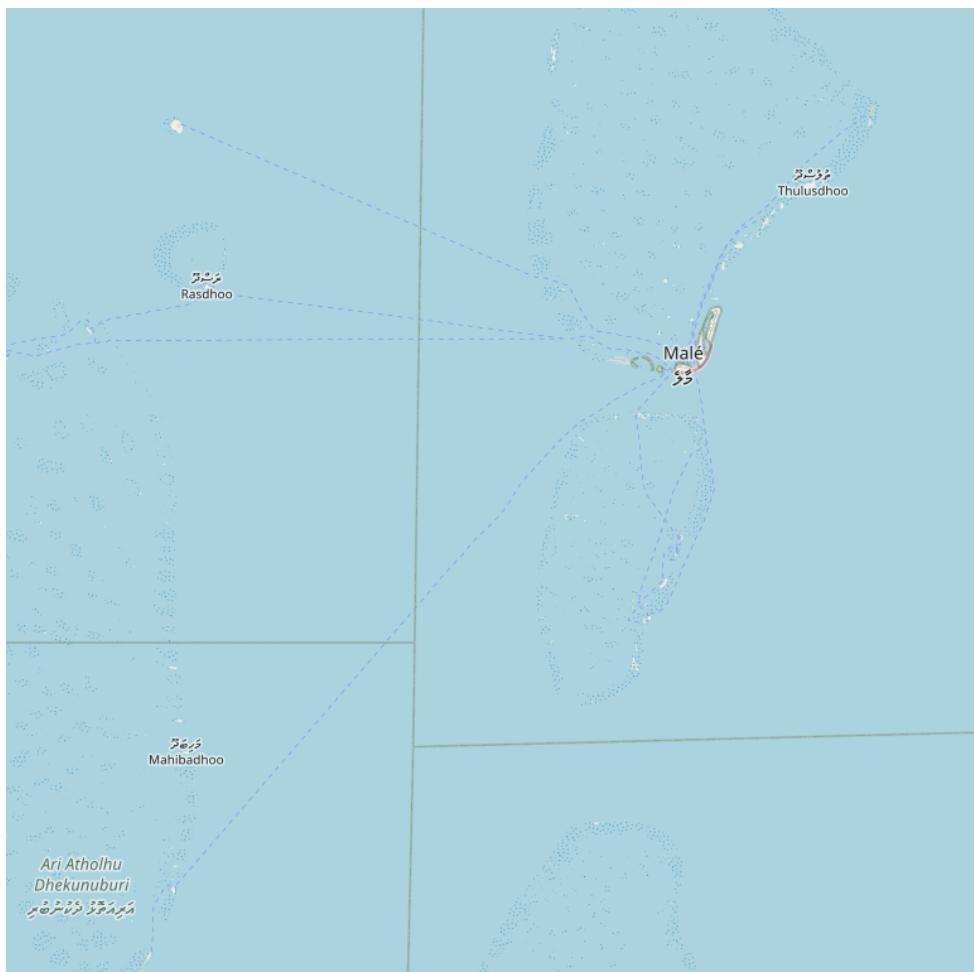


Funadhoo island (Kaafu)

8.1.16 - Vaadhoo (Waddu) channel

4°09.39 N
73°27.91 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll - North Malé (Kaafu) Atoll - Vaadhoo (Waddu) channel



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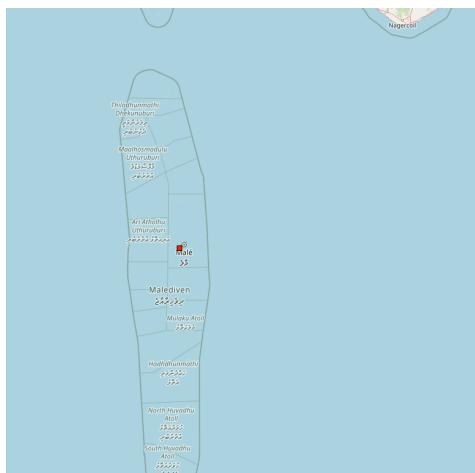
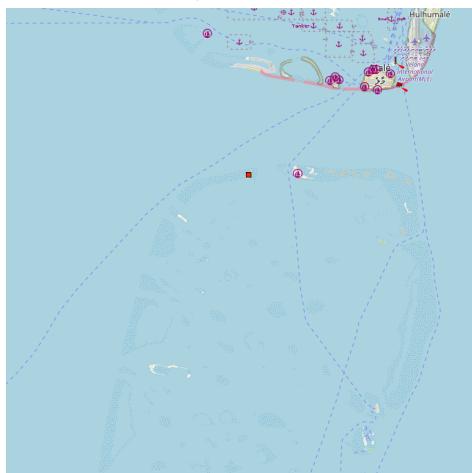
UK Waddu Channel, between the S end of Male Atoll and the N end of South Male Atoll, about 2.3 mile S, is very deep and free from dangers.

The tidal currents in the channel are very strong, the flood setting E and the ebb W. During the monsoons, the tidal current accelerated by the prevailing current, setting W during the Northeast Monsoon and E during the Southwest Monsoon, attains a velocity of 4 knots, causing severe tide rips.

8.2 - Velassaru (S Kaafu)

4°07.29 N
73°26.22 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll



Located in south male' 12 kilometres from the capital city, the laguna maldives resort a tranquil tropical setting situated among groves of coconut palms floating in the dreamy blue water of its private lagoon.

The lagoon which surrounds the island is ideal for snorkelling, canoeing and windsurfing.

Île située au S de Malé, à 12 km. La plage est magnifique avec ses grands palmiers. Le lagon qui entoure l'île est idéal pour faire de la plongée. Il suffit de passer en bateau la barrière de corail et d'approcher de Velassaru pour ressentir cette inoubliable sensation de bout du monde. Trente minutes suffisent pour rejoindre cette île paradisiaque de l'atoll Malé sud, perdue dans l'Océan Indien. Sur ce bout de terre baigné par un incomparable lagon turquoise.



www.wikisailing.com

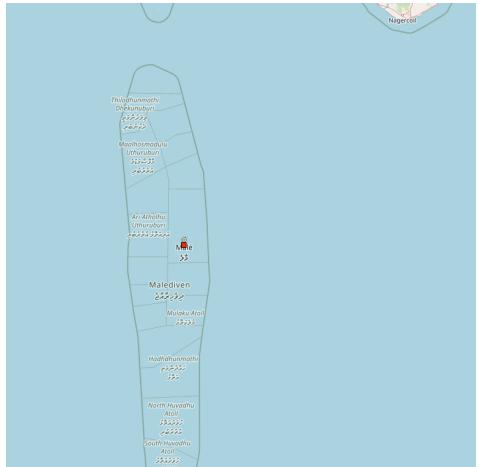
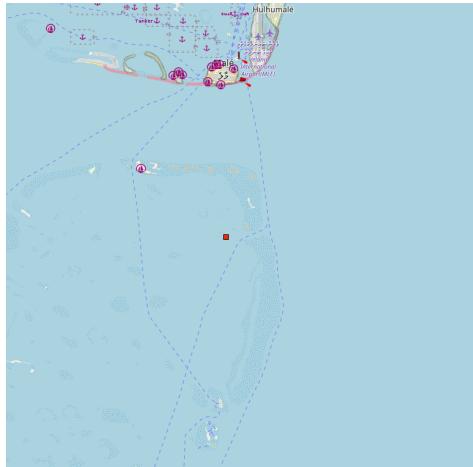


www.wikisailing.com

8.3 - Embudhu (S Kaafu)

4°05.03 N
73°30.72 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll



www.wikisailing.com

alif alif

France Cette île de forme arondie et à la végétation luxuriante est proche de la célèbre passe de Vadoo, ce qui en fait l'une des bases préférées des plongeurs.



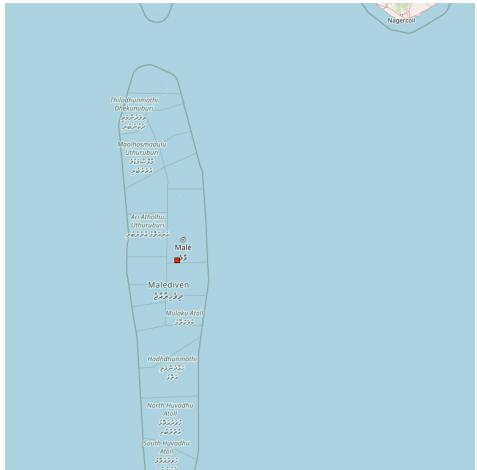
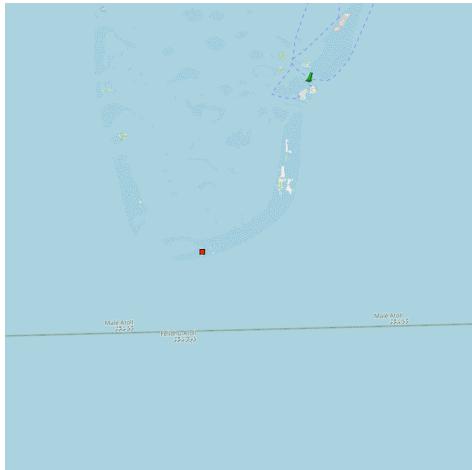
www.wikisailing.com

8.4 - Rihivelli island (S Kaafu)

3°48.74 N
73°24.70 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Kaafu atoll





* L'île aux Oiseaux

* L'île du Soleil Levant. L'île Robinson à l'état pur. Une île où l'on se met très vite au rythme tropical. Le plus dur sera de quitter ce petit paradis, un jour qu'on souhaite le plus lointain possible.



Rihivelli





www.wiltsailing.com

île du Soleil Levant



www.wiltsailing.com

île du Soleil Levant

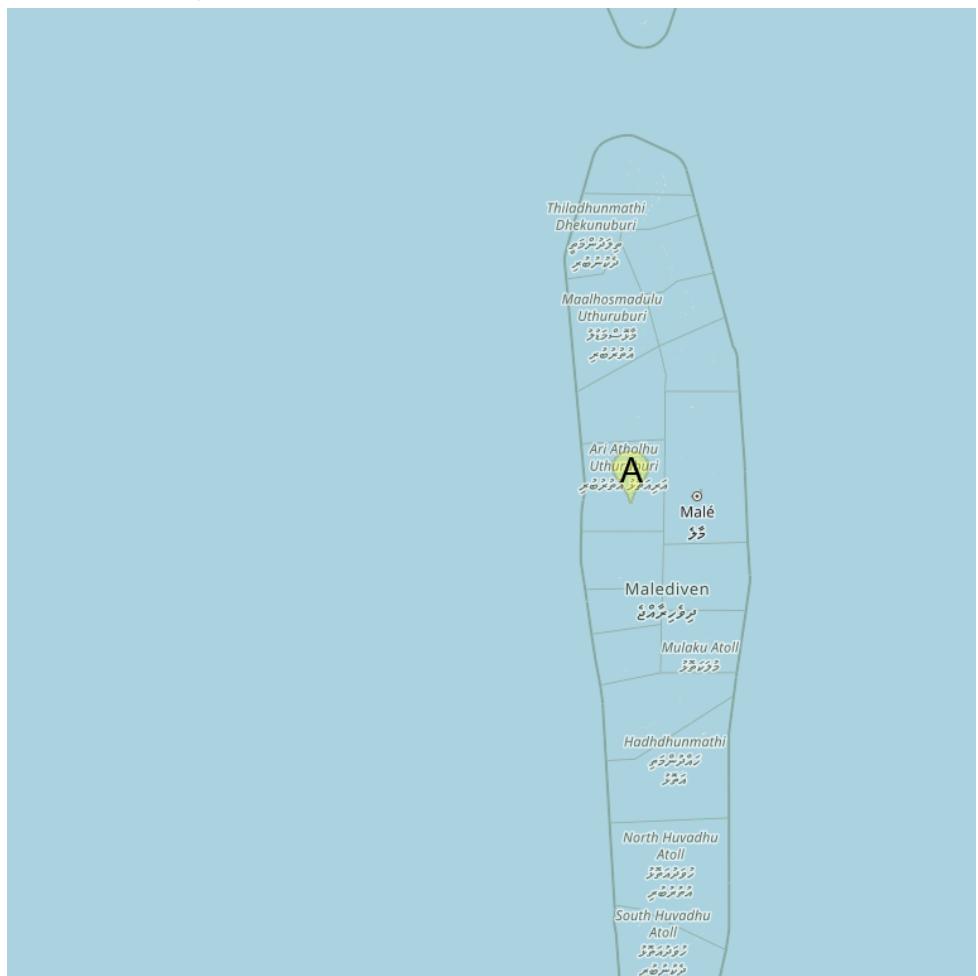
L'île aux Oiseaux



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9 - Ari Atoll (Maldives)

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Ari Atoll (Maldives)

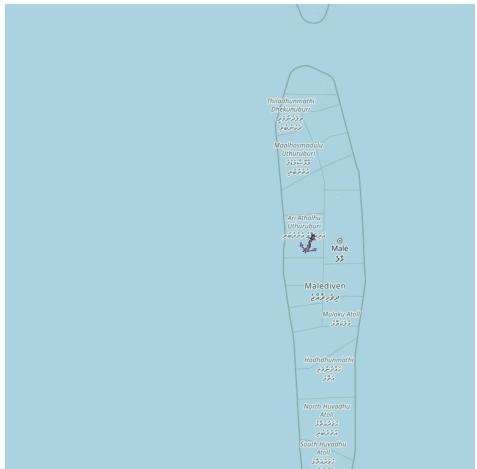


A Maayafushi (Maldives)

Ari atoll est une des zones touristiques les plus développées aux Maldives. Les centre de plongée y sont exceptionnels.

**Ari Atoll (Maldives)****Ari Atoll (Maldives)****9.1 - Maayafushi (Maldives)**4°07.12 N
72°56.27 E

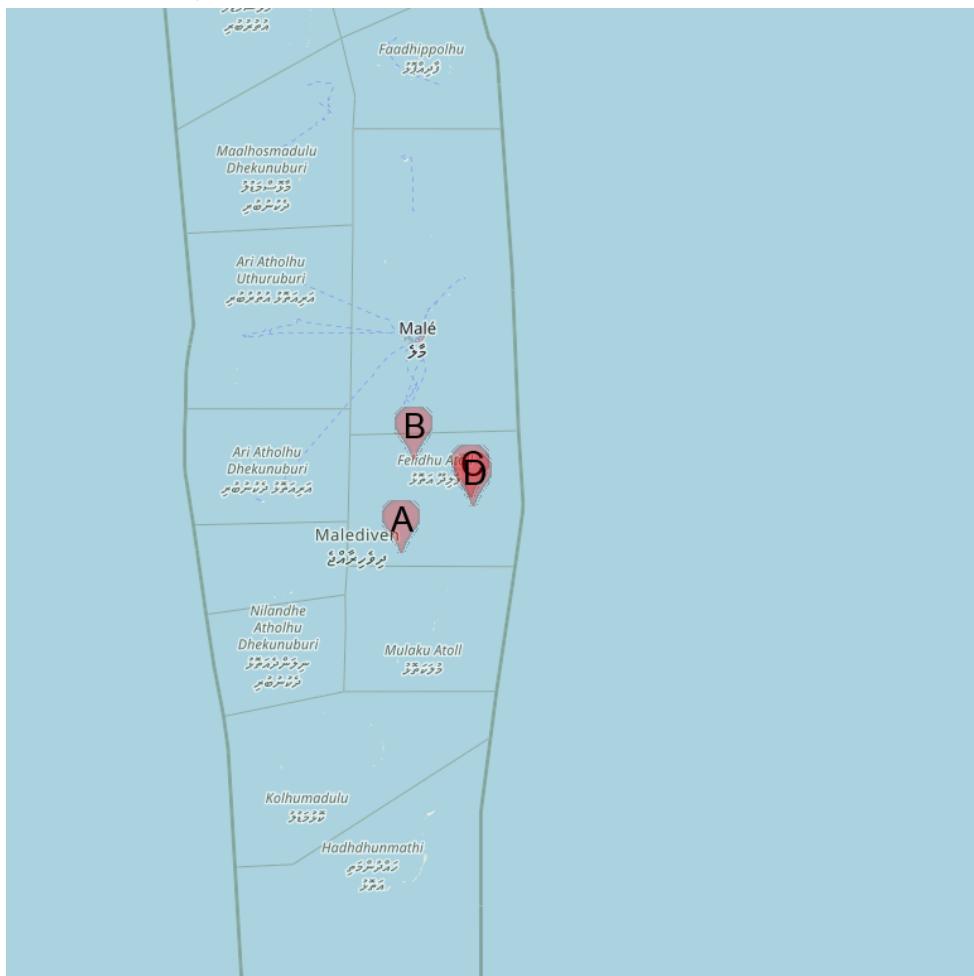
Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Ari Atoll (Maldives)



Petite île au NE de l'atoll d'Ari, entourée d'un grand lagon couleur émeraude avec une plage magnifique de sable blanc. C'est un lieu de rendez-vous pour les plongeurs.

10 - Vaavu atoll

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Vaavu atoll



A Vattaru Atholl (Maurice)

C Foththeyo Muli (Maldives)

B Dhiggi (Maldives)

D Foththeyo Bodufushi (Maldives)

UK Vaavu atoll includes two natural atolls; the main Felidhu Atoll and the smaller circular Vattaru, which has only one little islet and is 9 kilometers in diameter.

FR Vaavu atoll comporte deux atolls géographiques:

- * l'atoll de Vaavu proprement dit, grand atoll circulaire de 9km de diamètre,
- * l'atoll de Vattaru qui comporte une seule île inhabitée.

Il compte 17 îles et une population qui n'atteint pas les 2000 habitants, avec cinq

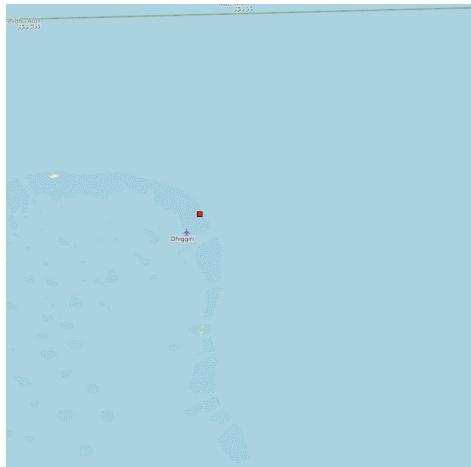
villages de pêcheurs très peu peuplés.

L'atoll de Vaavu est une véritable merveille géographique. De la forme d'une botte, il constitue la pointe la plus orientale de l'archipel des Maldives.

10.1 - Dhiggiri (Maldives)

3°39.52 N
73°29.84 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Vaavu atoll



Dhiggi is a small and friendly island with a white sandy beach and a blue lagoon.

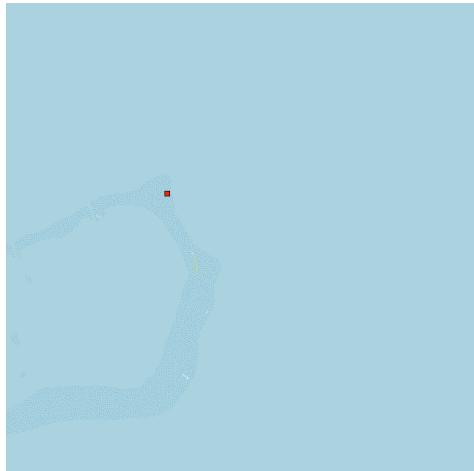
Dhiggi est une petite île sympathique avec sa superbe plage de sable blanc et fin qui descend en pente douce vers le lagon. Elle offre de bonnes conditions pour la plongée libre et la nage.



10.2 - Foththeyo Muli (Maldives)

3°29.65 N
73°44.57 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Vaavu atoll



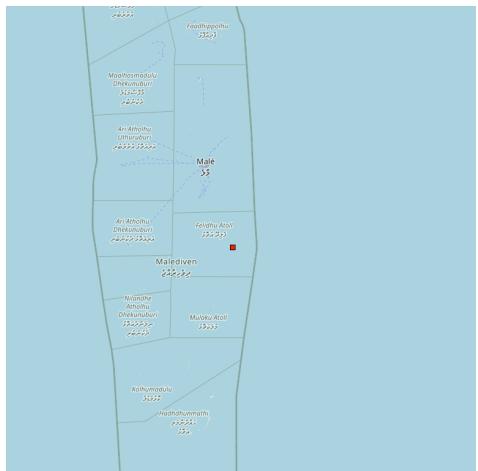
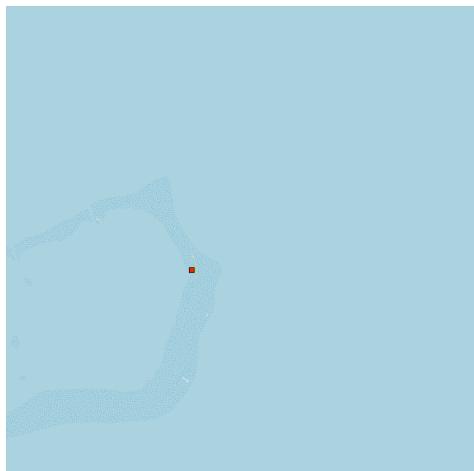
Fotteyo Muli is the easternmost point of the Maldives archipelago. In addition to this, the 55 kilometres long unbroken reef that stretches from the ?toe' to the ?heel' of the ?boot' is the longest reef in the Maldives.

Le récif intact d'une longueur de 55km s'étend de "l'orteil", Foththeyo Muli, au "talon" de la chaussure. C'est le plus long des Maldives.

10.3 - Foththeyo Bodufushi (Maldives)

3°27.18 N
73°45.40 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Vaavu atoll



The reefs of the eastern side of the atoll are in pristine condition and are wonderful for divers and snorkellers alike. There are many thrilling shark dives in the atoll, where divers may be lucky enough to see hammerhead sharks as well as the more common grey reef sharks.



Foththeyo-Bodufushi, grande île déserte, se trouve dans l'extrême est de l'atoll Felidhoo. Le signe particulier, reconnaissable de loin, de Foththeyo-Bodufushi est un immense pylône radio. Le nom double de l'île vient du fait qu'à l'origine, il y avait deux îles, Foththeyo, et sa voisine, Bodufushi; comme c'est souvent le cas aux Maldives, le vent, les vagues et les courants ont fini par les réunir.

L'île de Foththeyo Bodufushi offre les sites de plongée les plus intéressants des Maldives.

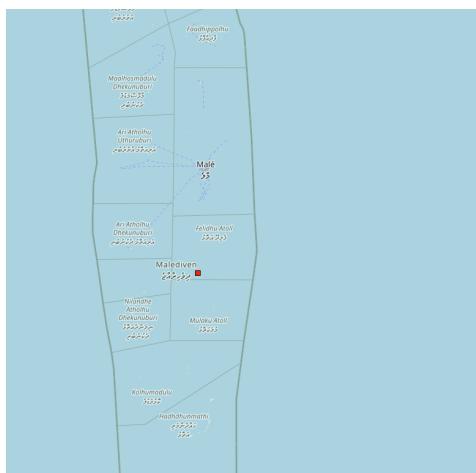
Les récifs E de l'atoll sont parfaitement préservés: un régal pour les plongeurs. Avec quelque chance on peut y rencontrer des requins marteaux ou plus simplement des requins gris.



10.4 - Vattaru Atholl (Maurice)

3°15.01 N
73°26.45 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Vaavu atoll



Situé au S de Vaavu atoll, Vattaru atoll, de forme circulaire, a 9km de diamètre. Il comporte une seule île inhabitée.

11 - Meemu (Mulaku) atoll (Maldives)

2°58.39 N
73°29.66 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Meemu (Mulaku) atoll (Maldives)



A Muli (Maldives)

B Mulaku Kandu (Maldives)

D'une longueur de 47km et d'une largeur de 30 km, il regroupe environ 35 îles, dont la plupart se trouvent sur le côté E. Ses 5000 habitants occupent 9 des îles seulement.

L'ouverture de sites de plongée va permettre d'explorer des zones jusque là inviolées.

Le long du récif frangeant du N, il existe 5 passes, la meilleure étant celle située le plus à l'W, connue sous le nom de Mulaku Kandu.

**Meemu (Mulaku) atoll (Maldives)**

11.1 - Mulaku Kandu (Maldives)

3°05.30 N
73°36.83 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Meemu (Mulaku) atoll (Maldives)



Mulaku Kandu has the unusual feature of a large submerged pinnacle rising from very deep water in the centre of the channel. The pinnacle is covered with beautiful soft corals and surrounded by a myriad of marine life. The channels on the western rim of the atoll will also make fantastic dive sites. As they are exposed, the best diving in these would be during the southwest monsoon. The atoll has traditionally been, and still is a popular port of call for vessels plying between the southern atolls and the capital. Boats stopover for the night often at the capital island Muli. The main occupation in the atoll is fishing.

Mulaku Kandu présente l'aspect inhabituel d'un vaste pic submarqué s'élevant des profondeurs de l'eau au centre du chenal. Le pic est recouvert de magnifiques coraux et entouré d'une myriade d'êtres aquatiques.

Par tradition, les navires venus du S et se rendant à Male font escale dans cet atoll, en particulier à la capitale, Muli.

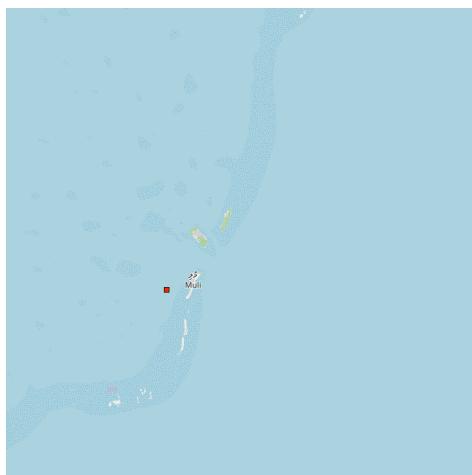
L'activité essentielle est la pêche, surtout sur l'île de Dhiggaru.



11.2 - Muli (Maldives)

2°55.00 N
73°34.00 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Meemu (Mulaku) atoll (Maldives)





la plage de Muli

Muli est une île de 1500 hab, assez grande et très jolie. Il y a plusieurs restaurants, plein de petits magasins, un hôpital, une école.

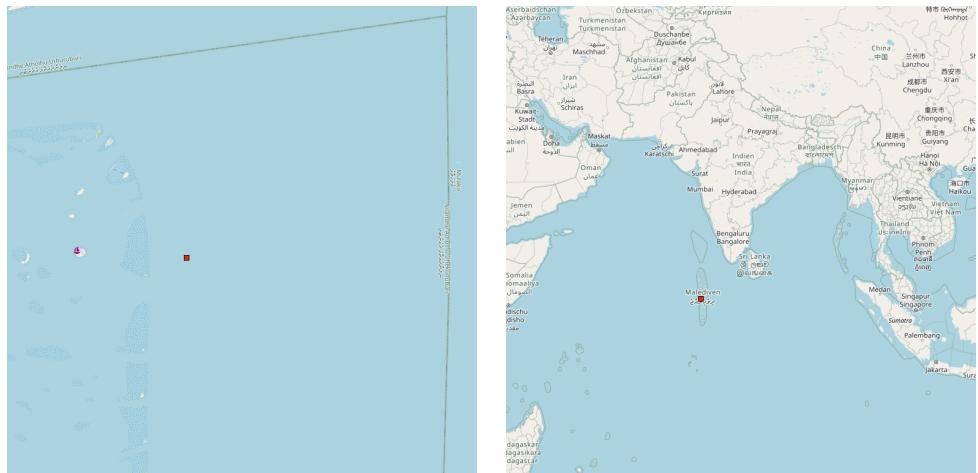


12 - Konipafuri

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives

2°55.99 N
73°03.00 E

Maldives



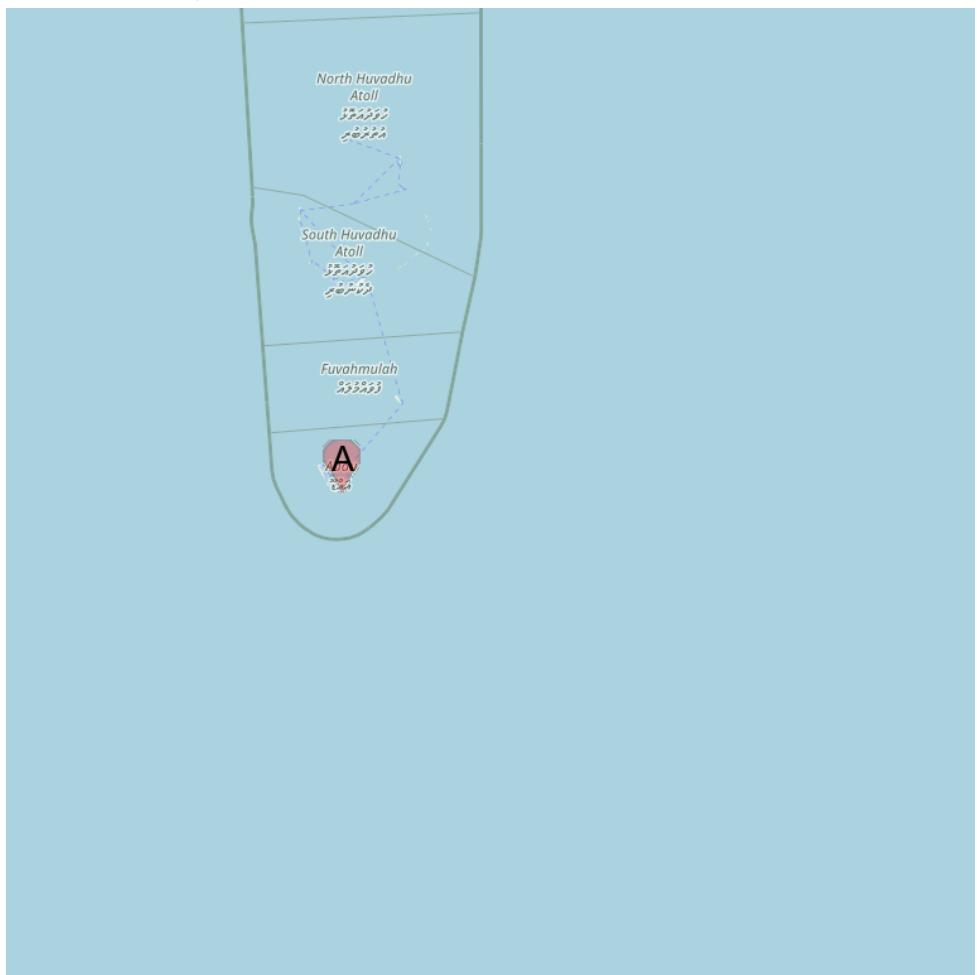
13 - Huvadhoo Atoll

0°33.28 N
73°16.72 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Huvadhu Atoll

14 - Seenu (Addu) atoll (Maldives)

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Seenu (Addu) atoll (Maldives)



 Gan (Maldives)

L'histoire de l'atoll est unique, car durant la Seconde guerre mondiale il devint un centre stratégique de première importance pour les mouvements de troupes britaniques dans l'océan indien. L'île de Gan, qui fait partie de l'atoll, a en effet servi de base à l'armée de l'air britannique entre la Seconde Guerre mondiale et 1976.

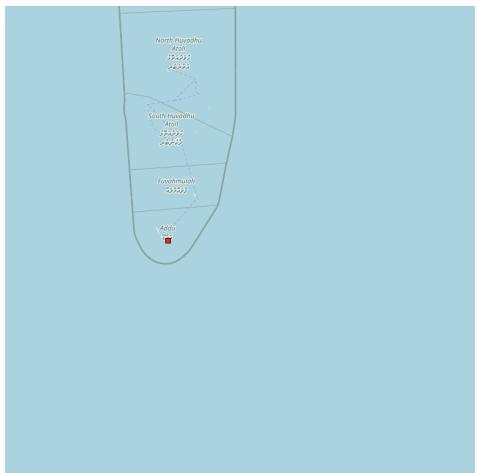
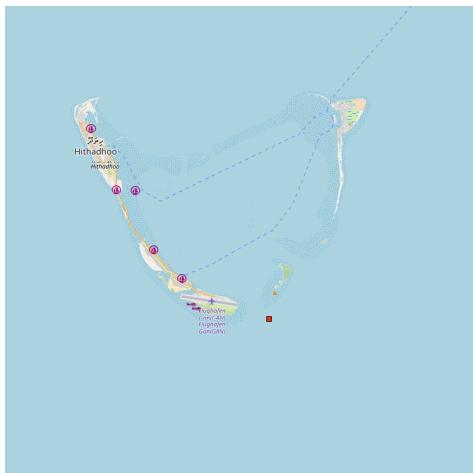
Le développement touristique de l'atoll a été favorisé par la bonne connaissance de l'anglais de la population et les infrastructures laissées par les Britanniques. Hithadhoo, la capitale, deuxième ville des Maldives, est une cité animée.

**Seenu (Addu) atoll (Maldives)**

14.1 - Gan (Maldives)

0°42.18 S
73°11.12 E

Mer du Nord - Ten degrees channel (India) - Maldives - Seenu (Addu) atoll (Maldives)



🇫🇷 Cette grande île de 5km de long sur 3 km de large fut une base pour la marine et l'armée de l'air britannique de 1912 à 1974. Pour cette raison l'île est très bien équipée et la plupart de la population parle anglais.

L'île voisine de Viligili dispose d'une des plus belles plages de l'atoll. La plongée

sous-marine permet de découvrir de nombreuses épaves et une faune pélagique importante.

Une digue permet de visiter l'une des quatre îles avoisinantes, où vivent de pêche et de cultures potagères, environ 20 000 maldiviens.

Maldives



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