



Corrected to
12/2021

ATL 109












Gulf of St. Lawrence
(Northeast Portion)

Sailing Directions



Pictograph legend

	Anchorage		Current		Radio calling-in point
	Wharf		Caution		Lifesaving station
	Marina		Light		Pilotage

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This First Edition of *Sailing Directions, ATL 109 — Gulf of St. Lawrence (Northeast Portion)*, 2006, has been compiled from Canadian Government and other information sources. All hydrographic terms used in this booklet are in accordance with the meanings given in the *Hydrographic Dictionary* (Special Publication No. 32), published by the International Hydrographic Bureau.

General information for the Atlantic Coast is grouped within one booklet, *Sailing Directions, ATL 100 — General Information, Atlantic Coast*, 2007. It contains navigational information and a brief description of the main port facilities as well as geographic, oceanographic and atmospheric characteristics.

The detailed description of the geographical areas is given in a series of volumes and booklets. Their limits are printed on the back cover of the booklets. **The appropriate descriptive booklet(s) should be consulted in conjunction with the *ATL 100 — General Information* booklet.**

The photographs are by Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Canadian Hydrographic Service and Small Craft Harbours Branch, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador.



Canadian *Sailing Directions* expand charted details and provide important information of interest to navigation which may not necessarily be found on charts or in other marine publications. They are intended to be read in conjunction with the charts quoted in the text.

Remarks

Buoys are described in detail only where they have special navigational significance, or where the scale of the chart is too small to clearly show all the details.

Chart references, in *italics*, refer to the largest scale Canadian chart. Occasionally a smaller scale chart may be quoted where its use is more appropriate.

Tidal information relating to the vertical movements of the water is not given and the *Canadian Tide and Current Tables* should be consulted. However, abnormal changes in water level are noted.

Names have been taken from the most authoritative source. Where an obsolete name still appears on the chart or is of local usage, it is given in brackets following the official name.

Wreck information is included where drying or submerged wrecks are relatively permanent features and are of navigation or anchoring significance.

Units and terminology used in this booklet

Latitude and **longitude** given in brackets are approximate and are intended to facilitate reference to the chart quoted.

Bearings and **directions** refer to True North (geographic) and are given in degrees from 000° clockwise to 359°. The bearings of conspicuous objects, ranges and light sectors are given from seaward. **Courses** always refer to the course to be made good.

Tidal streams and **currents** are described by the direction towards which they flow. The **ebb** stream is caused by a falling tide and the **flood** stream is caused by a rising tide. **Winds** are described by the direction from which they blow.

Distances, unless otherwise stated, are expressed in nautical miles. For practical purposes, a nautical mile is considered to be the length of one

minute of arc, measured along the meridian, in the latitude of the position. The international nautical mile is equal to 1,852 m (6,076 ft).

Speeds are expressed in knots, which means 1 nautical mile per hour.

Depths, unless otherwise stated, are referred to chart datum. As depths are liable to change, particularly those in dredged channels and alongside wharves, it is strongly recommended these be confirmed by the appropriate local authority.

Elevations and **vertical clearances** are given above Higher High Water, Large Tide. In non-tidal waters they are referred to chart datum.

Heights of objects, distinct from elevations, refer to the heights of the structures above the ground. A statement, “a hill 18 m high”, is occasionally used when there could be no confusion and in this case the reference will signify an elevation.

The *List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals* number is shown in **brackets** after the navigational aid (light, leading lights, buoy). The expression “seasonal” indicates that it is operational for a certain period during the year; mariners should consult the *List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals* to determine the period of operation. The expression “private” means that the navigational aid is privately maintained; it will not necessarily be mentioned in the *List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals* and its characteristics may change without issuance of a *Notice to Shipping*.

Time, unless otherwise stated, is expressed in local standard or daylight time. For the waters described in this booklet, local time is Newfoundland Standard Time (NST UTC-3½). For the waters described in this booklet, local time for the part of Quebec, which lies east of Natashquan and Îles de la Madeleine, is the Atlantic Standard Time (AST), which is four hours late (UTC-4) on the UTC. The local time of the remainder of the province of Quebec is the Eastern Standard Time (EST), which is 5 hours late (UTC-5) on the UTC.

Deadweight tonnage and **masses** are expressed in metric tonnes. The kilogram is used to describe relatively small masses.

Public wharf is a wharf that is available for public use, though certain fees may be charged by local authorities. It may be shown as “Government wharf” or “Govt Whf” on older charts.

Conspicuous objects, natural or artificial, are those which stand out clearly from the background and are easily identifiable from a few miles offshore in normal visibility.

The expression “**small craft**” refers to pleasure craft and small vessels with shallow draught.

Diagrams are large scale cartographic representations of harbours, wharves, anchorages, or marinas.

Pictographs are symbols shown at the beginning of the paragraphs to allow quick reference to information or to emphasize details. The Pictograph Legend is shown on the inside front and back covers of this booklet.



References to other publications:

Canadian Hydrographic Service

- *Catalogue of Nautical Charts and Publications (Atlantic Coast)*
- *Canadian Tide and Current Tables*

Canadian Coast Guard

- *List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals*
 - *Radio Aids to Marine Navigation (Atlantic, St. Lawrence, Great Lakes, Lake Winnipeg and Eastern Arctic)*
 - *Annual Edition of Notices to Mariners*
-

ABBREVIATIONS

Units

°C	degree Celsius
cm	centimetre
fm	fathom
ft	foot
h	hour
ha	hectare
HP	horsepower
kHz	kilohertz
km	kilometre
kn	knot
kPa	kilopascal
m	metre
mb	millibar
min	minute
MHz	megahertz
mm	millimetre
NM	nautical mile
t	metric tonne
°	degree (plane angle)
'	minute (plane angle)

Directions

N	north
NNE	north northeast
NE	northeast
ENE	east northeast
E	east
ESE	east southeast
SE	southeast
SSE	south southeast
S	south
SSW	south southwest
SW	southwest
WSW	west southwest
W	west
WNW	west northwest
NW	northwest
NNW	north northwest

Various

A.P.A.	Atlantic Pilotage Authority
CCG	Canadian Coast Guard
CHS	Canadian Hydrographic Service
DFO	Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada
DWT	deadweight tonnage
ETA	estimated time of arrival
ETD	estimated time of departure
HF	high frequency
HW	high water
LW	low water
M	million, mega
MCTS	Marine Communications and Traffic Services
NAD	North American Datum
No.	number
SAR	Search and Rescue
U.S.A.	United States of America
VHF	very high frequency
VTS	Vessel Traffic Services

Strait of Belle Isle

General

Chart 4020



1 The **Strait of Belle Isle** lies between the north coast of the island of Newfoundland and the SE coast of Labrador and forms the north entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence from the Atlantic Ocean. The strait is about 78 miles long from the north end of Belle Isle to a position abreast of Greenly Island ($51^{\circ}23'N$, $57^{\circ}11'W$), and 9.2 miles wide at its narrowest point near Pointe Amour ($51^{\circ}27'N$, $56^{\circ}52'W$). The greatest depths in the strait are on the Labrador side. In the main fairway, depths vary considerably from 16 to 80 fathoms (29 to 146 m). The bottom is rock in some parts, and in others sand, shells, coral or stones.

2 The Labrador shore is steep, and mostly granite or sandstone on granite, rising to flat-topped ridges and summits 1,000 to 1,300 feet (305 to 396 m) high. The Newfoundland coast is much lower and mostly featureless, backed by a wooded ridge about 100 feet (30 m) high, extending from Nameless Point to Cape Norman ($51^{\circ}38'N$, $55^{\circ}55'W$). Between Cape Norman and Cape Bauld, the coast is from 100 to 500 feet (30 to 152 m) high.


3 For vessels transiting the strait, the Belle Isle **Vessel Traffic Services Zone** is in use. For details see the Annual edition of *Radio Aids to Marine Navigation*.


3.1 The hourly surface currents forecasts for the Gulf of St. Lawrence are available on the *St. Lawrence Global Observatory* Web site at www.ogsl.ca (click on the *Ocean Forecasts* tab). You can obtain hourly details of the direction and speed of surface currents forecasted for the next 48 hours.

4 **Ice.** — The period of open navigation varies from year to year; in general, vessels may navigate the strait from May or June to late December. For additional information, see *Sailing Directions, General Information, Atlantic Coast*.


5 **Fog.** — During summer, dense fog prevails in the strait and sometimes lasts for several days at a time. Fog occurs with either west or east winds. With winds from the west, the fog commences along the Labrador side, frequently keeping to that coast. With winds from the east, the fog is generally throughout the strait. The Newfoundland side almost always clears first. These fogs cling closely to the water and shoreline, and from a vessel's masthead, the summit of the Labrador hills may sometimes be seen over them. During a period of


40 days observation in July and August, fog occurred on the Labrador side 60% of the days, and on the Newfoundland side, 40% of the days.

 6 **Off-lying dangers.** — **Tooker Bank** ($51^{\circ}43'N$, $54^{\circ}59'W$), about 17 miles ENE of Cape Bauld, the north tip of Newfoundland, consists of a series of small banks, the summits of a very uneven ridge. A least charted depth of 33 feet (10.1 m) lies near the SE edge of the ridge. Deep draft vessels should give this patch a wide berth, as it has been reported to break in very heavy seas.

 7 **Maudit Bank**, 5.5 miles NW of Cape Bauld, has a least depth of 43 feet (13.1 m), and the sea breaks over it in heavy weather. **Fairway Bank**, 6 miles NW of Maudit Bank, has a least depth of 16 fathoms (29 m). A shoal, with a depth of 15 fathoms (27 m), lies 4.5 miles NNW of Maudit Bank. In the middle of the south part of the strait, **Centre Bank** has depths of 22 to 30 fathoms (40 to 55 m).

8 With the exception of these banks and some shoals at the NE end of the strait within 3 miles of the Labrador coast, and others close inshore at the SW end on the Newfoundland side, the fairway through the strait is clear of dangers.

 9 A local **magnetic anomaly**, causing a difference of variation of 3° east, was reported between Centre Bank and Cape Norman.


 10 In the event of necessity, temporary **anchorage** may be obtained on the Labrador coast in Back Bay, Red Bay, Pinware Bay, Forteau Bay, L'Anse au Loup, Chateau Bay and at Blanc-Sablon. On the Newfoundland side, temporary anchorage is available in Green Island anchorage.

11 After strong easterly winds, a heavy swell, lasting several days, sets through the strait and makes landing at most places on the coast of Newfoundland impossible.

12 **Belle Isle**, at the NE entrance to the Strait of Belle Isle, is between 500 to 750 feet (152 to 229 m) high, with its maximum elevation near its south end. It consists of rocky hills, bare of trees, and covered for the most part with moss, except in the sheltered valleys where some grass is found. The coastline is generally steep with deep water all around the island.

13 On the west and south sides of Belle Isle, there are numerous places where landing in small boats is possible in calm weather; the east side affords no anchorage or shelter. From June to September, fishing activity may be encountered.

14 **Northeast Ledge**, comprising two small rocks, lies 1.2 miles NNE of **Northeast Point**, the north extremity of Belle Isle; the intervening channel is deep.

 15 A **light** (232) is shown at an elevation of 128 feet (39.1 m) from a skeleton tower having a red and white daymark, located on Northeast Point ($52^{\circ}01'N$, $55^{\circ}17'W$).


16 **Black Joke Cove**, formed of two low points, lies on the west side of Northeast Point. The cove provides shelter

for two small vessels moored head to stern. In heavy easterly gales, the sea breaks across the reef and renders the cove unsafe.

17 **Wreck Cove** ($51^{\circ}58'N$, $55^{\circ}22'W$), on the west coast, has comparatively deep water, but is not used for shelter as it is exposed to the north and NW and also because its inner part is encumbered with rocks above and below water.


18 **Lark Island**, about 120 feet (37 m) in elevation, lies about 0.8 mile west of Wreck Cove. A rocky ledge, with a maximum height of 20 feet (6.1 m), extends for 0.4 mile SW from the island.


19 **Lark Harbour**, between Lark Island and Belle Island, provides shelter for fishing vessels from June to mid September. There are depths between 14 and 18 fathoms (26 and 33 m) in its central part. The holding ground is only fair and the anchorage is much exposed to easterly winds.

 20 **Green Cove**, 2 miles south of Lark Island, affords fair **anchorage** during easterly winds in depths of 17 fathoms (31 m), sand, between the entrance points. The cove gradually shoals to a shingle beach where a small boat can make a safe landing in moderate weather. A brook flows into the cove and the moderate slope of the valley provides an easy climb to the top of the island.

21 Black Jack Cove, Lark Harbour and Green Cove are considered to be unsafe in early spring or late autumn because of the heavy NE swell, which rolls into them.

22 **Roundhead Rock** ($51^{\circ}54'N$, $55^{\circ}26'W$), with a least depth of 14 feet (4.3 m), lies about 0.4 mile off the SW coast of Belle Isle. A depth of 42 feet (12.8 m) is situated 0.4 mile west of Roundhead Rock.

 23 **Lights** (233, 234) are shown from towers, situated at the south end of the island. The upper light has an elevation of 450 feet (137.1 m) and the lower light has an elevation of 163 feet (49.7 m). The upper light is shown from a skeleton tower having a red and white daymark. It is visible from 240° through west, north and east to $110^{\circ}30'$. The lower light is shown from a red cylindrical structure SW from the upper light.


 24 **Lighthouse Cove**, situated 0.7 mile NW of the south end of Belle Isle, is used for landing supplies. Ruins of a small wharf may exist 0.2 mile SE of the cove; caution is advised as a swell normally exists at this location. A road leads from the upper light to the location of the wharf ruins.


Cape Bauld to Capstan Point


Chart 4512


25 **Cape Bauld**, 14 miles south of Belle Isle, is the south entrance point to the Strait of Belle Isle from the north. It is


a steep, rocky, barren point, and the north point of **Quirpon Island**, a high bold island rising to an elevation of 502 feet (153 m) at the NE end of Newfoundland.

 26 A **light** (225) is shown at an elevation of 177 feet (53.9 m) from an octagonal tower, situated on the cape ($51^{\circ}38'N$, $55^{\circ}26'W$).

 27 **Tidal streams** off Cape Bauld are strong and variable and form eddies. The west-going flood tidal stream runs from 3 hours before to 3 hours after high water, and the east-going ebb stream runs from 3 hours before to 3 hours after low water. The streams are much influenced by the wind.


 28 **Quirpon Harbour** is situated between **Jacques Cartier Island**, 136 feet (41 m) high, and the west side of the south part of Quirpon Island. Ruins of an abandoned fish plant lie on the east side of the island. Quirpon Harbour affords good **anchorage** for small vessels. There is **anchorage** in a depth of 7 fathoms (12.8 m), 0.3 mile SSE of the north end of Jacques Cartier Island, and in **Jacques Cartier Road**, 0.55 mile south of the same point.

 29 A **light** (235) is shown at an elevation of 73 feet (22.4 m) from a skeleton tower with a red daymark having a white stripe, located at the north end of Jacques Cartier Island ($51^{\circ}36'N$, $55^{\circ}27'W$).


 30 Quirpon Harbour can be entered from the north through a channel between Jacques Cartier Island and **The Islets**, a group of low rocks lying off the west side of Quirpon Island. Port hand light **buoy** KQ1 (235.91) is moored 0.1 mile SW of The Islets. Starboard hand light **buoy**

KQ2 (235.92) is moored close NE of the NE tip of Jacques Cartier Island.

31 **Vincent Island**, 11 feet (3.4 m) in elevation, lies 0.35 mile east of the south tip of Jacques Cartier Island. The channel between Vincent Island and the mainland close SW is marked by north and south cardinal light **buoys** KQ and KQV (237.2, 237.1). North cardinal light **buoy** KQJ (237.05) is moored about 0.13 mile west of the south end of Vincent Island. North cardinal light **buoy** KQP (237.3) is moored about 0.45 mile SSE of the south end of Vincent Island.

 32 The settlement of **Quirpon**, population 131 in 2001, is situated along the south and SW coasts of the harbour. About 0.15 mile SE of the south end of Jacques Cartier Island, there is a Public **wharf**. The west side of the wharf consists of two sections 151 and 59 feet (46 and 18 m) long with depths of 10 feet (2.9 m) and 18 feet (5.4 m), respectively. Close NE, a pier is 82 feet (25 m) long with a depth of 11 feet (3.3 m) alongside a 26 foot (8 m) wide outer end. Some small fishing stages, private wharves and a slipway lie along the shores of the harbour.

33 **Morne Fontan** is a **conspicuous** hill, 106 feet (32 m) high, which stands on the east side of the harbour on Quirpon Island, about 0.35 mile NE of the north end of Vincent Island.

 34 An overhead **power cable**, clearance 68 feet (20.7 m), crosses from the south tip of Quirpon Island to the mainland close NW of **Noble Point**. **Butterpot Rock**, awash and marked by isolated danger **buoy** KQB (237.4), is located near mid-channel close SW of the south extremity of

QUIRPON PUBLIC WHARF (2001)



CHANNEL BETWEEN THE SOUTH END OF QUIRPON ISLAND AND QUIRPON (LOOKING NNW) (2001)



Quirpon Island. The channel south of Quirpon Island and the mainland has a least depth of 8 feet (2.4 m) south of the rock.



35 In the passage south of Quirpon Island, the **tidal streams** often attain a rate of 3 knots, but the direction depends more on the prevailing winds than on the flood or ebb streams.



36 **Noddy Bay** is entered between **Noddy Point** ($51^{\circ}36'N$, $55^{\circ}28'W$) and **Cape Raven**, 0.7 mile to the west. A 36 foot (11 m) high island lies off the east shore of the

bay about 0.9 mile SSW of Noddy Point. The cove to the east of the island affords an **anchorage** for small craft in 19 feet (5.8 m) with good holding ground. In strong westerly winds the anchorage is safe, and with northerly winds the sea does not fetch home.



37 The settlement of **Noddy Bay**, population 32 in 2001, is situated at the head of the bay. A T-shaped wharf with an outer face 52 feet (16 m) long with a depth of

NODDY BAY SOUTH END (LOOKING NORTH) (2001)



2 feet (0.5 m) alongside is located at the settlement. A slipway suitable for small boats is located close east of the wharf.



38 **Garden Cove**, on the west shore of Noddy Bay, affords **anchorage** for small vessels in depths of 16 feet (4.9 m), sand. The holding ground is fair but an easterly swell sometimes rolls into the cove; the rest of Noddy Bay affords no shelter. An L-shaped Public **wharf** with depths of 10 to 11 feet (2.9 to 3.3 m) alongside a 69-foot (21 m) long outer end extends from the settlement of **Spillards Cove (Straitsvie)**, on the west shore of Garden Cove.



39 **Hay Cove (Maria Bay)**, situated between Cape Raven and **Cape Ardoise**, nearly 1 mile NW, affords no shelter. Cape Ardoise rises to a **conspicuous** round grey hill, 198 feet (60 m) high. A shoal bank with a least depth of 5 feet (1.5 m) and marked by north cardinal light **buoy XM (235.5)** lies about 0.5 mile ESE of the cape. In a small cove on the south shore of Hay Cove about 0.8 mile south of Cape Ardoise, an L-shaped **wharf** used by local fishers. It extends 125 feet (38 m) from the shore with

depths of 3 to 7 feet (0.9 to 2 m) alongside a 33 foot (10 m) wide outer end; local knowledge is required. Underwater rock cribs from a previous wharf section extend 30 feet (9 m) SE from the outer end of the wharf; caution is advised. The settlements of Spillards Cove (Straitsvie) and Hay Cove had a combined population of 195 in 2001.



40 **Médée Bay** lies between Cape Ardoise and **Beak Point**, about 1 mile west. The bay has some fishing stages on its shores. An islet 5 feet (1.5 m) in elevation and a rock drying 1 foot (0.3 m) lie at the mouth of the bay. Starboard hand light **buoy XM4 (235.6)** is moored about 0.1 mile east of the north tip of the islet. The settlement of **L'Anse-au-Meadows**, population 29 in 2001, is situated on the SE shore of the bay. L'Anse-au-Meadows is the first recognized site of a Viking settlement in North America. About 0.2 mile SE of the SW tip of the islet previously mentioned, there are two floating wharves and a boat ramp. Starboard and port hand light **buoys XM6 (235.8)** and XM5 (235.7) are moored close north of the floating wharves and boat ramp. Caution is advised in the approach to

GARDEN COVE (SPILLARDS COVE/STRAITSVIEW) (2001)



the floating wharves as a large shoal, which breaks, is located about 230 feet (70 m) NE. Upon entering the harbour, the wharf is reported best approached by slightly favouring the north side to avoid the previously mentioned shoal.

41 **Foirou Island**, a rock 12 feet (3.7 m) high, lies 2.2 miles west of Cape Bauld; a shoal bank, with a least depth of 9 feet (2.7 m), over which the sea breaks, extends nearly 0.2 mile SE of the rock. A depth of 12 feet (3.7 m) exists 0.1 mile south of the island.

Chart 4511

42 **Sacred Bay** is entered between **Cape Artimon**, the NW point of **Warrens Island** ($51^{\circ}37'N$, $55^{\circ}32'W$), and Cape Onion. **Cape Onion** rises to an elevation of 262 feet (80 m). A ledge extends 0.3 mile east from it and on the NE extremity stands **The Mewstone**, 82 feet (25 m) high. **Onion Cove**, situated south of The Mewstone, has several buildings on its shores. Sacred Bay is encumbered with numerous islets and

shoals. The inner parts of the bay freeze over in December, and the ice usually breaks up in May.

43 The **Low Islands**, 3 and 10 feet (0.9 and 3 m) high, lie close to the NW shore of Sacred Bay, about 0.5 mile south of Onion Cove.

44 To the north of the bay lie the Sacred Islands. **Great Sacred Island**, 239 feet (73 m) high, is covered with grass and almost steep-to. A visible wreck, situated on the east coast of the island, is **conspicuous** from seaward. **Little Sacred Island**, 174 feet (53 m) high, is steep-to except at its south end where a shoal extends for 0.1 mile.

45 Between Cape Onion and Quirpon Island, 7 miles east, the inshore tidal streams are irregular. Ordinarily the flood tidal stream sets WSW and the ebb stream in the opposite direction. Either stream can attain a rate of 1 knot when aided by the wind.

46 There is safe **anchorage** for small vessels in **South Road** in depths of 30 feet (9.1 m), sand and mud. The channel leading to the anchorage has a least depth of 20 feet (6.1 m).

L'ANSE-AU-MEADOWS (2001)



West Road also affords safe **anchorage** for small vessels in depths of 3 to 4 fathoms (5.5 to 7.3 m). **Anchorage** for small vessels is also available in **Little Harbour** in depths of 30 feet (9.1 m), sand and mud, nearly 0.4 mile SW of Low Islands.



⁴⁷ The settlement of **Ship Cove**, population 133 in 2001, is situated on the shores of Little Harbour. When approaching from seaward, the white church with a tower is **conspicuous**. The Public **wharf** at Ship Cove extends from the SW tip of Fauvette Point. It is L-shaped and extends 217 feet (66 m) to a depth of 8 feet (2.3 m) alongside an outer end 98 feet (30 m) long.

Chart 4509

⁴⁸ From Cape Onion ($51^{\circ}37'N$, $55^{\circ}38'W$), the coast of steep cliffs trends SW for nearly 3.5 miles to **Ha Ha Point**. **Diablo Bay** and **Savage Cove** indent this section of the coast and afford shelter for small boats during offshore winds.



⁴⁹ **Ha Ha Bay** is entered between Ha Ha Point and **Burnt Cape**, 1.2 miles west. **Piton Point**, 1.5 miles SW of Ha Ha Point, is the extremity of a

hummocky peninsula extending from the SE shore of the bay. **Ha Ha Mountain**, 230 feet (70 m) high, lies 0.8 mile ESE of Piton Point. The west side of the bay is formed by **Burnt Island**, 223 feet (68 m) high, which is connected to the mainland by a narrow isthmus at its south end. Fair **anchorage** is afforded off Piton Point in depths of about 5 fathoms (9.1 m), but it is open from the NNE.



⁵⁰ **Raleigh**, a settlement of 345 people in 2001, is situated on the isthmus that joins Burnt Island to the mainland. A white church is **conspicuous** in the settlement. An L-shaped Public **wharf** is situated close south of Piton Point. The wharf extends 240 feet (73 m) with depths of 8 to 13 feet (2.5 to 4 m) alongside an outer end 165 feet (50 m) long. A depth of 11 feet (3.3 m) exists near the centre of the west face of the outer section of the wharf; caution is advised. A **light** (219.5) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf.



⁵¹ **Pistolet Bay** is entered between Burnt Cape and **Cooks Point**, 4.5 miles WNW. The inner part of

SHIP COVE PUBLIC WHARF (2001)





the bay freezes over in December and breaks up in May. The bay affords several secure **anchorages**.


52 **Whale Cave**, situated 1 mile SW of Burnt Cape, is a deep hole in a cliff on the west side of Burnt Island; it is prominent from the NNW and WSW.


53 Close SE of **Isthmus Cove** ($51^{\circ}33'N$, $55^{\circ}45'W$), there is a small wharf used by local fishers which dries at its outer end; local knowledge is essential.


54 **Milan Arm** is entered between **Milan Point** ($51^{\circ}30'N$, $55^{\circ}43'W$) and **Micmac Island**, an islet 0.4 mile WSW. The arm trends SE and east for 4 miles to its head where the **Outardes River** empties into the bay. **Little Round Mount**, 144 feet (44 m) high, is a **conspicuous** hill, situated 1.8 miles SE of Milan Point. Underwater ruins of a previous wharf are situated 1 mile SE of Milan Point.

  55 It is reported that a constant current, presumed to be caused by the many streams flowing into Milan Arm, sets to the west out of the arm. Caution is necessary to avoid being set onto the shoals extending off Triangle Point.

56 Four towers, belonging to Coast Guard Radio Station St. Anthony, call sign VCM, are situated about 1.3 miles south of **Triangle Point** ($51^{\circ}31'N$, $55^{\circ}49'W$), which is low and wooded. An airfield is located about 1.6 miles SSE of Triangle Point. Four **towers**, previously described, on the point NW of the airfield are **conspicuous**.

 57 **Schooner Island** is the largest of several islands and islets lying near the west shore of Pistolet Bay. A **light** (219) is shown at an elevation of 34 feet (10.4 m) from a skeleton tower with a red daymark having a white stripe on three sides, situated near the north extremity of the island. Port hand light buoy XC1 (233.2) is moored 0.6 mile NE of the light in the approach to Cooks Harbour.

 58 Vessels may anchor in the area south of Isthmus Cove in depths of 24 to 36 feet (7.2 to 11 m). There is **anchorage** in 30 feet (9.1 m), sand and mud, about 0.8 mile SE of **Chien Rock**, with fair holding ground.

 59 Small vessels may anchor in Milan Arm in depths of 18 to 24 feet (5.5 to 7.2 m). The best

RALEIGH (2001)



anchorage for small vessels is in about 30 feet (9 m), sand and mud, 0.6 mile NW of Milan Point.

60 **Cooks Harbour** is entered between Cooks Point and **Black Island** ($51^{\circ}37'N$, $55^{\circ}49'W$), about 1.1 miles ESE. **Prosper Island** is situated in the middle of the harbour. Starboard and port hand light **buoys** XC2, XC4 (233.18 , 233.17) and XC5, XC7 (233.21 , 232.22) mark the channel into the settlement of Cook's Harbour.



61 The settlement of **Cook's Harbour**, population 226 in 2001, lies on the shores of **Neige Bay** at the SW end of the harbour. There is an L-shaped **Public wharf** extending 98 feet (30 m) to an outer end 180 feet (55 m) long with a least depth of 13 feet (4 m) alongside its seaward face. The deck of this wharf has an elevation of 3 feet (0.9 m). A small wharf 75 feet (23 m) long with a depth of 10 feet (3.1 m) is located adjacent to the east side of the Public wharf. A marginal wharf located adjacent to the inner end of the west side of the Public wharf is 262 feet (80 m) long with depths of 9 to 11 feet (2.7 to 3.5 m) alongside.

62 A private wharf, 118 feet (36 m) long at the face with depths of 6 to 9 feet (1.9 to 2.6 m) alongside, is situated about 0.2 mile SW of the Public wharf. A wide approach should be made to this wharf.

63 In the settlement, there are two **conspicuous** white churches, both with towers. A gray cylindrical **water tower**, elevation 108 feet (32.9 m), is situated about 0.2 mile NNW

of the Public wharf; it is visible from seaward for a distance of 8 to 10 miles.

64 Situated about 0.5 mile SW of the Public wharf, a road causeway connects an unnamed island to the mainland. A small wharf and shed are located at the north end of the island.

65 **Norman Rock**, with a depth of 15 feet (4.6 m), is situated about 0.7 mile NE of Cooks Point. **Priest Rock**, with a least depth of 12 feet (3.7 m), lies 0.7 mile NNW of Cooks Point.

66 Small vessels may anchor in depths of 24 to 36 feet (7.3 to 11 m), sand and mud, in an area SE of Neige Bay.

67 From Cooks Point, the coast trends west for nearly 0.6 mile to an unnamed point which forms the east entrance point to **Cape Norman Bay**. **Whale Point** ($51^{\circ}37'N$, $55^{\circ}53'W$) forms the west entrance point to the bay. There are depths of 6 to 10 fathoms (11 to 18.3 m) in the bay, but the bottom is rocky and no safe anchorage may be found. There are several fishing stages.

68 **Caillou Bay (Cailloux Bay)** lies at the SW end of Cape Norman Bay. The settlement of **Wild Bight** lies at the head of the bay. A number of small boats and fishing stages are located at the settlement. The charted Public wharf is reported not to exist.

69 **Cape Norman**, situated about 0.6 mile NW of Whale Point, is bare and rocky, rising to low cliffs. The north side of

COOK'S HARBOUR (2001)



the cape is steep. An airfield is situated about 1.5 miles SW of the cape.




 70 A **light** (223) is shown at an elevation of 127 feet (38.7 m) from a white tower, on the cliff about 0.2 mile SW of the cape.


Chart 4020

71 The coast between Cape Norman and Nameless Cove, 37 miles SW, is generally low and featureless, backed by a wooded ridge about 100 feet (30 m) high. There are fishing huts and sheds along the shore, but few distinct landmarks.



  72 **Boat Head**, situated 4 miles SW of Cape Norman, with an elevation of 49 feet (15 m), is bare, grassy on top, and faced with **conspicuous** black cliffs. From its summit, the head declines SE to a marshy flat separating Boat Harbour from Open Bay. **Boat Harbour**, close east of Boat Head, provides good shelter for small vessels from westerly winds. **North Boat Harbour**, a small settlement, stands on the south shore of the harbour. At the settlement, there is an L-shaped Public wharf which extends 180 feet (55 m) from the shore with depths of 5 to 6 feet (1.5 to 1.8 m) alongside a 43-foot (13 m) long outer end. An underwater ledge, which breaks, is located about 98 feet (30 m) west of the outer end of the wharf; caution is advised.

73 **Open Bay**, close SW of Boat Harbour, affords no protection from westerly winds, however, small boats can find shelter in its shallow NE end during easterly winds. Be-

tween Open Bay and **Lower Cove**, 2.5 miles SW, the coast is composed of **conspicuous** black cliffs.

 74 **Unfortunate Cove** lies nearly 3 miles SW of Lower Cove. At the settlement of **Big Brook**, on the south shore of the cove, there is an L-shaped Public **wharf** extending 121 feet (37 m) from the shore. It has depths of 5 to 7 feet (1.4 to 2 m) alongside the south face of the outer end, 49 feet (15 m) long. A wharf in ruins lies close SW of the Public wharf. A shallow ledge is reported to extend close ENE from the west entrance point of the cove. A visible **wreck** lies on the shoreline about 0.25 mile NE of the entrance to the cove.

75 Between Unfortunate Cove and **Watts Point**, nearly 9 miles SW, the coast is straight and rocky with occasional low cliffs. At **Four Mile Head**, 3.7 miles SW of Unfortunate Cove, the cliffs are **conspicuously** black with an elevation of 35 feet (11 m). **Four Mile Cove** is situated close south of the headland.

  76 **Eddies Cove**, 4 miles SW of Watts Point, affords good shelter for small boats inside a ledge of rock, close east of **West Point**. At the settlement of **Eddies Cove**, there is an L-shaped Public **wharf** extending 240 feet (73 m) to an outer end 66 feet (20 m) long which has depths of 4 to 6 feet (1.3 to 1.9 m) alongside. In 2012, an additional 49 feet (15 m) long section was added to the outer end of the Public wharf. A crib measuring 39 by 26 feet (12 by 8 m) and connected to the shore on its south side by a stone breakwater has been constructed about 49 feet

BIG BROOK PUBLIC WHARF (2001)



(15 m) east of the outer end of the Public wharf. There is a depth of 6 feet (1.7 m) between the outer end of the Public wharf and the crib. A reef which breaks extends parallel to the wharf about 148 feet (45 m) off its west side. This wharf is reported to provide some shelter with SW winds and is very exposed with winds from the NE. Close SW, there is a small L-shaped fisher's **wharf** which dries at its outer end. About 0.5 mile east, there is another fishers **wharf** which dries at its outer end; wharf ruins exist off its west side. Open **anchorage** can be obtained 0.3 mile off the coast between Eddies Cove and Watts Point.



77 The settlement of **Green Island Brook**, population 240 in 2001, is situated on the shores of a cove 2.2 miles SW of West Point. An F-shaped Public **wharf**, 374 feet (114 m) long, extends from the west shore of the settlement to depths of 6 to 8 feet (1.9 to 2.5 m) alongside the south face of the outer end, 82 feet (25 m) long. The seaward face of the wharf is protected by large boulders. Caution is advised as rocks extend about 33 feet (10 m) off the end of the outer face of the wharf. A **light** (226.8) is shown

from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. A pier 46 feet (14 m) long and 25 feet (7.5 m) wide with depths of 3 to 6 feet (0.8 to 1.7 m) alongside is located 69 feet (21 m) SW of the outer face. A slipway is situated alongside the Public wharf. Several small boat wharves and a large blue building are located alongside the inner end of the Public wharf.

78 Underwater rock ballast, from a previous L-shaped wharf, extends 174 feet (53 m) from the shore, about 0.6 mile WSW of Green Island Brook; caution is advised.

Chart 4668

79 **Green Island**, situated about 3 miles WSW of West Point, lies 0.8 mile offshore; it is covered with grass, narrow, and only 10 feet (3 m) in elevation. **Green Island Rock**, with two shoal heads having less than 6 feet (1.8 m) of water over them, lies 0.4 mile east of the NE end of the island; the sea breaks on it with any swell.



80 Green Island **anchorage**, between the island and the mainland, affords fair shelter from all but easterly winds in depths of 30 to 36 feet (9.1 to 11 m). The

EDDIES COVE PUBLIC WHARF (2001)



GREEN ISLAND BROOK PUBLIC WHARF (2001)



GREEN ISLAND COVE PUBLIC WHARF (2001)



holding ground is poor; the bottom is hard and stony. **Tidal streams** at the anchorage attain rates of 1 to 2 knots; the ebb stream sets NE and the flood stream SW.






  81 There is a settlement at **Green Island Cove**; it indents the mainland near the west end of the anchorage. An L-shaped Public **wharf** 233 feet (71 m) long, with depths of 3 to 5 feet (0.9 to 1.5 m) alongside the leeward side of the outer face, 178 feet (54 m) long, is located at the settlement. The seaward side of the wharf is protected by large boulders. A **light** (226.3) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. Close south of the outer end, a pier extends 167 feet (51 m) long with depths of 1 to 3 feet (0.3 to 1 m) alongside its north face. A slipway is located alongside the inner end of the wharf. A building is located adjacent to the wharf.

Chart 4020

82 Between Green Island Cove and **Savage Point** ($51^{\circ}20'N$, $56^{\circ}42'W$), 5.5 miles SW, the coast is indented by several coves and is fronted by rocks and shoals as far as 1 mile offshore. This section of the coast is low-lying and treeless.

  83 At the settlement of **Payne's Cove (Pines Cove)**, 1.2 miles SW of Green Island Cove, a **wharf** in ruins extends 157 feet (48 m) long from the east shore of the cove. The outer section of the wharf is 30 feet (9 m) long and 13 feet (4 m) wide with a depth of 4 feet (1.1 m) alongside its outer end, which was in ruins

in 2005. The seaward face of the wharf is foul. A blue building is located alongside the wharf. The settlements of Green Island Cove and Payne's Cove (Pines Cove) had a combined population of 272 in 2001. The settlement of **Shoal Cove (Shoal Cove East)** is located about 1.8 miles SW of Payne's Cove (Pines Cove).

 84 **Sandy Cove**, situated 1.3 miles NE of Savage Point, affords **anchorage** for small vessels in depths of 29 feet (8.8 m), sheltered from winds NE, through south to SW. **Tidal streams** are not significant in the cove. The settlement of **Sandy Cove** is situated on the shores of the cove. A **conspicuous** white church with a black roof is located in the settlement.




  85 On the west side of the cove, an L-shaped Public **wharf** extends 270 feet (82 m) from the shore to an outer end 62 feet (19 m) wide. A depth of 11 feet (3.4 m) exists alongside the outer end of the wharf. A **light** (222.1) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. Two piers are located near the inner end of the Public wharf. The western pier is in ruins. The eastern pier, in disrepair, extends 151 feet (46 m) to a depth of 6 feet (1.7 m) alongside a 20-foot (6 m) wide outer end. A large blue building is located adjacent to the inner end of the Public wharf.

Chart 4667

 86 **Savage Cove**, situated 1.4 miles SW of Sandy Cove, is entered between Savage Point and **Cooper Island**, 0.2 mile to the south. It is easy of access and af-

SANDY COVE PUBLIC WHARF (2001)



fords **anchorage** to small craft in depths of 12 feet (3.7 m). Starboard hand light **buoy** XV2 (222.12) is moored close north of Cooper Island. Strong northerly winds cause a heavy swell in this cove. There is a settlement on the shores of the cove. The combined population of Shoal Cove East, Sandy Cove and Savage Cove was 484 in 2001.



87 About 0.2 mile SE of Savage Point on the north shore of Savage

Cove, a Public **wharf** extends 295 feet (90 m) from the shore. Depths of 4 to 9 feet (1.1 to 2.6 m) exist alongside the wharf. A **light** (215.1) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. A floating dock is located on the inner end of the wharf. Close east of the Public wharf, there are ruins of a wharf extending 320 feet (97 m) from the shore which had three finger piers off its outer end; caution is advised.

88 **Mistaken Cove** is a shallow inlet situated 1.1 miles SSW of Savage Cove; there is a small settlement on its shores. The land around the cove is covered with vegetation.



89 **Nameless Point**, 1.7 miles SW of Cooper Island, is the west extremity of the peninsula which separates Mistaken Cove from Nameless Cove on its south side. A **light** (222) is shown at an elevation of 52 feet (16 m) from a skeleton tower, situated on Nameless Point.



90 **Flower's Island**, close south of Nameless Point, lies in the entrance to **Nameless Cove**. There are several buildings, a lighthouse no longer in use, on the

island. Nameless Cove, entered between Flower's Island and **Capstan Point**, about 0.4 mile to the south, is encumbered with islets and shoals, and only suitable for small boats. A wharf on the north shore of the cove was in ruins in 2005. Small craft can find **anchorage** to the north and NE of **Herb Island**. Nameless Cove had a population of 85 in 2001.



91 **Flower's Ledges**, part of which dries 5 feet (1.5 m), extend 0.7 mile WNW of Flower's Island.

Tidal streams set strongly over these ledges. **Pilot Bank**, with a depth of 33 feet (10.1 m), is situated about 1.8 miles WSW of Nameless Point.



92 A **magnetic anomaly** has been observed off the coast between Capstan Point and Savage Point.

93 **Capstan Point** (51°18'N, 56°45'W), 16 feet (4.9 m) in elevation, is bordered by a stone beach.

Camp Islands to Red Bay

Chart 4020

94 **NW side of Strait of Belle Isle**. — The coast of Labrador from the Camp Islands (52°10'N, 55°39'W) trends SW for about 15 miles to York Point. This section of the coast consists of bare granite hills, which with few exceptions, do not exceed an elevation of 700 feet (213 m), but appear much higher because of their steepness. Several large inlets with

SAVAGE COVE (2001)



steep-to shores and considerable depth indent this stretch of the coast. When navigating this coast, **caution** is necessary, not because of islands and dangers, but on account of the frequent fogs, the heavy east swell from the Atlantic, and icebergs which frequently drift into the strait with the current.

95 The NW coast of the strait between York Point and Greenly Island ($51^{\circ}23'N$, $57^{\circ}11'W$) is steep and formed of granite covered with limestone, rising to flat-topped ridges and summits 1,000 to 1,300 feet (305 to 396 m) high.



96 An indraught is frequently experienced towards the coast SW of York Point. Off Pointe Amour ($51^{\circ}27'N$, $56^{\circ}52'W$) and Forteau Point, 4 miles SW, the currents are very irregular and occasionally reach a rate of 4 to 5 knots.

Chart 5030

97 The **Camp Islands** are a group of granite islands and rocks. The west island has an elevation of 55 m (179 ft). There is a cove on the south side of these islands where small fishing vessels can take shelter, however, with southerly winds the shelter is poor. There are huts and stages on the shore of the cove. **Romsey Rock**, with a depth of 2.1 m (7 ft), lies off the entrance to this cove.



98 A **light** (279) is shown at an elevation of 41.3 m (135 ft) from a red and white tower, on the east side of the islands. A **fog signal** (279.09) of one blast every minute is sounded from the light tower; the horn points 103° .

99 **Deer Island**, about 100 m (361 ft) in elevation and separated from the mainland by **Chimney Tickle**, least depth 2.4 m (8 ft), is located 0.2 mile SW of the west Camp Island. Main Tickle, the channel between the west Camp Island and Deer Island, has a least mid-channel depth of 10.4 m (34 ft).

100 **Carrolls Cove** ($52^{\circ}10'N$, $55^{\circ}42'W$), which has several huts and stages on its shores, affords good **anchorage** for small fishing vessels. **Goat Island**, 8 m (26 ft) in elevation with drying rocks located close off its NW and SE ends, lie in the SE approach to Carrolls Cove. **Kennedy Bight**, between Camp Islands and **Kennedy Head**, 3 miles SW, has two small islands located near its centre. **Red Island**, the easternmost island, has shoal water and a drying rock located within 0.2 mile ENE of its NE end. The western island, 12 m (39 ft) in elevation, has a rock drying 0.3 m (1 ft) lying close off its NW end. **Long Island Tickle** with **Truck Island** forming its eastern side is situated about 2 miles south of Kennedy Head. A shoal with a least depth of 2 m (7 ft) is charted mid-channel in the north entrance to Long Island Tickle; **caution** is advised.



101 **Table Head**, about 5.5 miles SSW of the Camp Islands, is a remarkable, isolated headland, 61 m (200 ft) high, formed of basaltic columns upon sandstone, flat on top and precipitous. An extensive reef, drying 0.7 m (2 ft), is located 0.3 mile SE of Table Head. A shoal bank with a depth of 3.7 m (12 ft) extends 0.4 mile NNE of the previously described drying reef. Another isolated shoal with a least depth of 8.1 m (27 ft) lies 1 mile NE of Table Head. A number of drying reefs and isolated shoals and rocks


lie within 0.3 mile of the shoreline between Table Head and Kennedy Head; caution is advised.


102 **Eastern Island**, 1 mile SSE of Table Head, is the largest of the **Peterel Islands**, a group of small islands and rocks, some of which are submerged. A dangerous shoal with a least depth of 0.8 m (3 ft) lies 0.4 mile WNW of the NW end of Eastern Island. **St. Peter Islands** are a similar group lying about 1.5 miles SW of Eastern Island. Shoal banks extend as far as 0.5 mile off some of these islands, which are black in colour with steep cliffs. An isolated shoal with a least depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) is located 1 mile SSW of Double Island, the larger westernmost of the St. Peter Islands. Another shoal with a least depth of 6.4 m (21 ft) lies 0.6 mile west of the north end of Double Island.

103 **Allen Shoal**, 1.5 miles east of Eastern Island and marked by east cardinal light **buoy** NP (270.03), has a depth of 10.9 m (6 fm) and breaks in heavy weather.



104 **St. Peter Head**, 107 m (350 ft) high, the south entrance point to **St. Peter Bay**, is situated 2.5 miles west of Eastern Island. St. Peter Bay, the entrance to which is much obstructed by islands, rocks and shoals, provides only fair **anchorage** in depths of about 46 m (25 fm), 0.7 mile from its head. The north entrance to the bay is foul, and a shoal with a least depth of 0.5 m (2 ft) extends from 0.2 to 0.6 mile north of St. Peter Head. The entrance channel, only 0.1 mile wide and with a depth of only 6.2 m (20 ft), is situated midway between St. Peter Head and the above-mentioned shoal. The hills at the head of the bay rise to heights greater than 310 m (1,017 ft).

 105 Between St. Peter Head and **Bad Bay**, 3.5 miles SW, a number of shoals and rocks lie within 0.4 mile of the coast; caution is advised.

 106 **Chateau Bay**. — **Chateau Point** ($51^{\circ}58'N$, $55^{\circ}51'W$), the south point of Castle Island, lies nearly 6.5 miles SSW of St. Peter Head. Chateau Bay is entered between Chateau Point and **York Point**, 18 m (60 ft) high, nearly 1.4 miles WSW. **Halfway Rock** with a least depth of 5.3 m (17 ft) lies 0.6 mile north of York Point. **Castle Island** has a **conspicuous**, flat-topped, basaltic cap near its north end, which rises almost vertically to 55 m (180 ft). A **light** (270) is shown at an elevation of 20 m (66 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red daymark with a white stripe on three sides, situated on Chateau Point. **Twelve Foot Rock**, with a least depth of 3.4 m (11 ft) and marked by west cardinal light **buoy** NJT (269.99), is located 0.7 mile NNW of Chateau Point. Several shoals and drying rocks, one of which is **American Shoal** with a least depth of 0.8 m (3 ft), lie off the west side of Castle Island; caution is advised.

107 There is little grass on this part of the Labrador coast, but moss is plentiful and cranberries abound. Mosquitoes and flies are very troublesome during summer. Chateau Bay

usually freezes over the last week in December and opens the first week of July.

108 **Henley Island**, situated close north of Castle Island, has a **conspicuous**, flat-topped basaltic cap which rises almost vertically to 50 m (164 ft) near its south end. **Black Point**, the west extremity of the island, rises to 11 m (35 ft). **Whale Island** rises to an elevation of 100 m (328 ft) in the entrance to **Temple Bay**. **Flat Island**, close off the SE side of Whale Island, is 9 m (30 ft) in elevation. Flat Island Rock with a least depth of 4 m (13 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** NJ1 (270.01) is located about 0.2 mile east of the south end of Flat Island. **Freezers Rock**, at a depth of 3.1 m (10 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** NJ2 (270.02), lies about 0.2 mile SW of Black Point. The navigable channel between Whale and Henley Islands has a least charted depth of 14.7 m (48 ft).



109 **Stage Island**, close off the SW side of Henley Island, has an 11 m (35 ft) hill near its east end. On the north shore of Stage Island, an L-shaped Public **wharf** extends 26 m (85 ft) from the shore to a depth of 2.4 m (8 ft) alongside a 12 m (39 ft) long outer end. Several large white buildings are located at the inner end of the wharf.

110 **Henley Harbour**, between Henley and Stage Islands, is only suitable for small craft. It is frequented by fishermen during the summer months. There are several wooden fishing jetties and sheds. A swell rolls into the harbour with strong southerly winds; otherwise, it is reported to be well sheltered from all directions.



111 **Antelope Harbour** is entered between Black Point and **Grenville Point**, 3 m (10 ft) high, situated 0.4 mile to the north. Small vessels can **anchor** in about 27 m (15 fm), mud, with Grenville Point bearing 310° , distant 0.2 mile. Strong **tidal streams**, with rates of 3 to 4 knots, are reported in the harbour.



112 **Pitts Harbour**, entered between **Pitts Point** ($52^{\circ}00'N$, $55^{\circ}53'W$) and the stony spit extending SW from **Barrier Point**, is well sheltered and provides the best **anchorage** in Chateau Bay. The harbour is bordered by high ground, with **Pitts Hill** rising to above 170 m (558 ft) on the west side. A good **anchorage** is available in 25.4 m (83 ft), mud, with Pitts Point bearing 180° , distant 0.5 mile.

113 **Milner Tickle** is the passage north of Whale Island, joining Pitts Harbour to Temple Bay. It has a width of 0.1 mile and a depth of 7 m (23 ft) in mid channel. **Temple Pass** is the passage SW of Whale Island. The channel is less than 0.1 mile wide, with a minimum depth of 5.4 m (18 ft); the bottom is rocky with boulders.




114 Temple Bay is very deep and, except at its head, its shores rise steeply from the water. At its head, there is a flat of sand, gravel and boulders fronting a river entrance. On the north side, **Beacon Hill** rises to an elevation greater than 220 m (722 ft), and to the south, **High**

HENLEY HARBOUR (STAGE ISLAND) PUBLIC WHARF (LOOKING SOUTH) (2001)




Beacon Hill rises to about 250 m (820 ft); the hills are bare. The former settlement of **Chateau** is situated at the head of a cove SW of Temple Pass. There is **anchorage** for small vessels.

115  The effects of **tidal streams** in Chateau Bay, through the narrow channels and off York and Chateau Points, are noticeable. Outside the bay, the flow is almost always SW. An indraught towards the land is frequently experienced SW of York Point.

116 From York Point, the straight bold coast trends SW for about 10 miles to **Green Bay Point**. **Green Bay** indents the coast about 1.5 miles west of Green Bay Point. A sand beach is situated along the south entrance to a small river which flows into the head of the bay; there are some huts on its north shore.


Chart 4020

117  **Bay Shoal** ($51^{\circ}49'N$, $56^{\circ}05'W$), with a least depth of 32 feet (9.8 m), rock, lies about 2.5 miles

south of **Wreck Point (Green Bay Point)**. There is a heavy swell on this shoal during easterly gales, and frequently many ripples; the bottom is occasionally visible at the shallowest part of the shoal.

118 **Barge Bay** is entered north of **Barge Point**, which is low and lies about 5.5 miles SW of Wreck Point (Green Bay Point); there is a waterfall at its head. Temporary shelter for small vessels from westerly winds is available; local knowledge is necessary.

Chart 4668

119  **Black Bay** is entered between **East Point**, situated 4 miles WSW of Barge Point, and a 3-foot (0.9 m) high islet, 1.1 miles SW. A cairn surmounts the 250-foot (76 m) hill west of the south entrance point to the bay. A **conspicuous** boulder is a good mark about 0.7 mile NW of East Point. At the head to the bay, boulders and shallow water front a river mouth. Black Bay affords temporary **anchorage** during summer months for small vessels in 12 to 14 fathoms

RED BAY APPROACH (1996)



(22 to 26 m), but the bottom is sand and the holding ground poor.

Charts 4020, 4669

120 **Gull Island** ($51^{\circ}44'N$, $56^{\circ}22'W$), 20 feet (6.1 m) high, rocky and covered with moss, lies close off the coast, 3 miles SW of East Point. **Capstan Cove Point**, situated 0.7 mile west of Gull Island, is the extremity of a bare, grey mound 52 feet (16 m) high. The coast between Black Bay and Capstan Cove Point is barren and composed of reddish granite fronted by a few above-water rocks.

Chart 4669

121 **Capstan Cove**, situated close west of Capstan Cove Point, is used by fishermen. **Western Point**, which rises to an elevation of 19 m (62 ft), is situated 2.3 miles SW of Capstan Cove Point.

122 **Thistle Rock**, with a depth of 0.5 m (2 ft), lies about 0.5 mile south of Capstan Cove Point. The rock does not show when the sea is smooth, but it is marked by south cardinal light buoy NR (230.2). **Eastern Bank** extends about 0.7 mile south of the mainland to the west of Capstan Cove; it has a least depth of 10.2 m (33 ft).

123 **Belles Amours Shoal**, with a depth of 12.6 m (41 ft), lies 1.2 miles south of Western Point. **The Louse**, with a least depth of 9.2 m (30 ft) and marked by port hand light buoy NR3 (229.8), is situated 0.4 mile SE of Western

Point. **Spencer Bank**, rock, with a depth of 18 m (59 ft), lies 1.1 miles SSW of Western Point.

124 **Red Bay** is entered between the west extreme of Saddle Island ($51^{\circ}44'N$, $56^{\circ}26'W$) and the mainland to the west. The bay is constricted at its middle part by Penney Island and the shoal spit which connects it with **Moore Point** on the west side.

125 The west side of the entrance to Red Bay rises steeply from the shore, and in places, is composed of red granite cliffs. **Tracey Hill**, with an elevation of 151 m (497 ft) and surmounted by a cairn, dominates this side of the entrance. In ordinary weather, a cascade flows over the cliff about 0.2 mile south of Tracey Hill.

126 At the head of the bay, the hills are densely wooded. A hill with several **conspicuous** boulders at its summit, 166 m (545 ft) in elevation, is situated 1.2 miles NNE from the head of the bay. The east side of the bay rises in a series of hills, varying in elevation from 18 to 62 m (60 to 205 ft).

127 **Saddle Island**, 31 m (101 ft) high, provides shelter to Red Bay from the south and is connected with the mainland by a shoal flat. **Saddle Island Rocks**, an islet 3 m (10 ft) in elevation, and several rocks lie close off the SE end of Saddle Island. **Scab Rock**, with a least depth of 4.1 m (13 ft) and marked by starboard hand light buoy NR4 (230.1), is located 0.19 mile SW of Saddle Island Rocks.

128 **A light** (230) is shown at an elevation of 36 m (118 ft) from a skeleton tower situated on the hill at the west end of Saddle Island.

RED BAY PUBLIC WHARF (2001)



129 **The Harbour**, situated close north of Saddle Island, has depths of 10.5 to 15.5 m (34 to 51 ft) in its central part. The entrance, west of Saddle Island, has depths of 14.4 to 23.4 m (47 to 77 ft) in mid channel. Starboard hand light **buoy** NR6 (229.6), marking a shoal bank, is located 0.8 mile north of the NW end of Saddle Island. The channel east of Saddle Island is shallow and obstructed by a wreck. An **overhead cable** with a clearance of 4.8 m (16 ft) crosses the channel east of Saddle Island in a NE direction; caution is advised.

130 **The Basin**, with general depths of 20 to 33 m (11 to 18 fm), is the inner part of the bay north of The Harbour. **Penney Island**, off Moore Point, has a storehouse with a black roof situated on its highest part and a small wharf extending from its east side. The previously mentioned storehouse and small wharf on Penney Island were in ruins and the charted overhead cable did not exist in 2016.

131 The settlement of **Red Bay**, population of 264 in 2001, is situated on the NE shore of The Harbour opposite Penney Island. At the main settlement, there are several fishing jetties along the shore.

132 There is a Public **wharf** with its north berth 30 m (98 ft) long with a least depth of 5.6 m (18 ft) alongside. The north berth was in disrepair and barricaded in 2007. A large building is located on the wharf. A pier, 28 m (92 ft) long with a least depth of 5.8 m (19 ft) alongside its west face, extends from the south end of the wharf. The east face of the pier has depths of 2.2 to 3.5 m (7 to 11 ft) alongside. A small L-shaped Parks Canada **wharf** with a depth of 1 m (3 ft) alongside its 6.3 m (21 ft)

long outer end is located close SE of the Public wharf. A floating wharf is moored off its south end. Close SSE wharf ruins exist; caution is advised. On the north side of Saddle Island there is a small L-shaped wharf which nearly dries.

133 A **conspicuous** white church with a black spire stands on the hill on the east side of the entrance to The Basin. Water, provisions, gasoline and diesel fuel are available.

134 Major marine archaeological work at Red Bay since 1978 has uncovered the remains of four shipwrecks in the harbour related to 16th century Basque whaling operations, as well as a number of large whale bone deposits from the same period. Parts of The Harbour have been designated no anchorage zones for all vessels to ensure the protection of these cultural resources; smaller vessels must “go slow” in these areas.


134.1 A no anchorage area exists in “The Harbour” commencing from the shoreline about 50 m (164 ft) SE of the south end of the Public wharf. It then extends in a SW direction to starboard hand light **buoy** NR6 (229.6) and then south to the NW tip of Saddle Island. The no anchorage area then follows the north shoreline of Saddle Island east to the overhead power cables, charted 0.13 mile NW of the east end of Saddle Island. It then extends NNE along the power cables route to intersect the shoreline close NE of **Harbour Rock** (*local name*) and then follows the shoreline NW to its starting point near the Public wharf.


134.2 An additional no anchorage area includes the shallow channel between the west side of Penney Island and Moore Point. It extends from near the SE tip of Penney Island and following the 2-meter charted contour line SW and west to a

point about 0.1 mile SW of the SE end of Penney Island. It then extends 0.19 mile NNW to Moore Point. From Moore Point it extends about 110 m (361 ft) ENE and then south and then 100 m (328 ft) SE to join the north end of Penney Island. Speed reductions and no anchorage in both areas previously described reduce the risk of damage to these sensitive areas.

134.3 Recreational divers are required to register with *Parks Canada* prior to any diving activity taking place. Fishing activities that involve the use of any fishing method that could possibly disturb the underwater historic resources are not permitted within The Harbour and The Basin. For additional information contact *Parks Canada* at (709) 920-2142 or email redbay.info@pc.gc.ca.

135 The Basin freezes over about the end of November and The Harbour about the middle of December, and both remain frozen until late May. Ice generally remains until late June and icebergs may be encountered. Small icebergs frequently drift into the **Western Arm**, close north of Western Point, and occasionally into The Harbour.

 136 Good **anchorage** is available in about 30 m (98 ft) in the entrance to Western Arm, 0.3 mile NNW of Western Point. There is more swinging room in The Basin, where a vessel may anchor in depths of 27 to 33 m (89 to 108 ft); black mud. The holding grounds are good, but vessels have dragged in The Basin during the heavy NE gales which occur in autumn. With strong westerly winds that blow down Western Arm into The Harbour, small vessels anchored there have had to seek shelter in The Basin.

 137 There is a **magnetic anomaly** in the vicinity of Saddle Island, with an observed variation of $18^{\circ}52'W$ on the west summit of the island. The variation on the summit of Penney Island was $33^{\circ}55'W$; caution is advised.

Red Bay to Lourdes-de-Blanc-Sablon

Chart 4020

138 From West Point ($51^{\circ}43'N$, $56^{\circ}27'W$), the coast trends SW for 3 miles to **Carrol Point**, which rises to an elevation of 65 feet (20 m).

Chart 4668

139 **Carrol Cove**, situated close north of Carrol Point, affords occasional shelter for small vessels. There are some stages and huts on the shores of the cove.

Chart 4020

140 From Carrol Point, the coast, backed by elevations of 150 to 320 feet (46 to 97 m), trends SW for 4 miles to **Nelly Island**, which is low and bare and close to the coast.

Chart 4668


141 **Lily Island**, 30 feet (9.1 m) high, the NE entrance point of Pinware Bay, lies 1 mile west of Nelly Island.


PINWARE PUBLIC WHARF (2001)




WEST ST. MODESTE PUBLIC WHARF (2001)






 142 **Soldier Rock**, about 0.5 mile SE of Lily Island, was recently surveyed. It had a least depth of 8 feet (2.4 m) and is marked by starboard hand light buoy NPW2 (229.1). Five shoal banks with depths less than 10 fathoms (18.3 m) lie within 1 mile from south through SW and west of Lily Island.

 143 **Pinware Bay**, bordered by land rising to 250 feet (76 m), affords a reasonably safe anchorage during summer months; however it is open to SE winds. **St. Modeste Island** (51°36'N, 56°41'W), 15 feet (4.6 m) high and the SW entrance point of the bay, is small and bare. **The Tickle**, a narrow channel 300 feet (91 m) wide, separates the island from the mainland and has a least depth of 21 feet (6.4 m) in mid channel.

144 The **Pinware River** drains an extensive lagoon at the head of the bay and has depths of about 8 feet (2.4 m) for 1 mile beyond the bar at its mouth, after which depths decrease and the stream becomes rapid. A **conspicuous** house stands on the sandy spit on the west side of the river entrance. A low telephone **cable** crosses the river entrance. A sandy beach stretches from the river mouth to **Ship Head**, a **conspicuous** rocky peninsula 1 mile SW. Near the mouth of the river, on the east side, there is a slipway and a shed. A provincial park is located in this area.

 145 The settlement of **Pinware** had a population of 140 in 2001. An L-shaped Public **wharf**, situated on the north side of Ship Head, is 111 feet (34 m) long with a face 102 feet (31 m) in length; it has depths of 2 to 5 feet (0.6 to 1.5 m) alongside. A pier 66 feet (20 m) long extends off the south end of the Public wharf to a depth of 10 feet

(3.1 m) alongside a 26 foot (8 m) wide outer end. A large white building is located at the inner end of the wharf.

   146 The settlement of **West St. Modeste**, population 175 in 2001, is situated on the mainland side of The Tickle. A **conspicuous** white church with a red roof is situated in the settlement. There is a T-shaped Public **wharf** 152 feet (46 m) long, with an outer face 88 feet (27 m) long and depths of 17 to 20 feet (5.2 to 6.1 m) alongside. The approach to the wharf is made from the north side of St. Modeste Island. Starboard hand light buoy NPM2 (231.52) is moored close NNE of the wharf. Strong **tidal streams** set through The Tickle off the Public wharf.



 147 The recommended **anchorage** in Pinware Bay bears 061°, 0.4 mile from Ship Head, in a depth of 16 fathoms (29 m). Vessels should not anchor off the mouth of the Pinware River where depths decrease suddenly.

Chart 4020

 148 At the settlement of **Capstan Island**, 1.8 miles SSW of West St. Modeste, there is a small Public **wharf** 72 feet (22 m) long which nearly dries and is suitable only for small boats. Access to the wharf is between a 20 foot (6 m) wide opening in a breakwater constructed of boulders. A large white building stands alongside the wharf.

149 **Cape Diable**, situated nearly 1 mile south of St. Modeste Island (51°36'N, 56°42'W), is a black, bold promontory which rises to a flat topped hill about 740 feet (226 m) high. From Cape Diable to **Diable Bay**, 2.2 miles SW, the coast is of sandstone with occasional patches of granite.

L'ANSE-AU-DIABLE MARINE SERVICE CENTRE (2001)



150 Diable Bay has the small settlement of **L'Anse-au-Diable** at its head, but affords no anchorage. There is a **marine service centre** with a 60 tonne travelift and a maintenance and storage facility; fresh water is available. The marine haulout is 69 feet (21 m) long and 23 feet (7 m) wide with a reported depth of 10 feet (3 m) alongside. (See Appendix) Starboard and port hand light **buoys** ND2 and ND1 (230.5, 230.35) mark the approach to the marine service centre.

151 From Diable Bay to the NE entrance point of L'Anse au Loup, about 2.5 miles SSW, the coast consists of red sandstone cliffs about 350 feet (107 m) high.

Chart 4668

152 **L'Anse au Loup**. — The NE and SW sides of the bay are composed of high sandstone tablelands covered with green moss and grass; the NE side is the higher. At the head of the bay is a sandy beach which fronts the settlement of **L'Anse-au-Loup**, population 635 in 2001. A church is a prominent landmark. A river flowing into the head of the bay

can be entered by small boats at high water. **Schooner Cove** is entered close west of the SW entrance point to the bay.



153 On the west shore of L'Anse au Loup, there is an L-shaped Public **wharf** extending 141 feet (43 m) from the shore with depths of 11 to 14 feet (3.3 to 4.3 m) alongside the inner face of the outer end, 417 feet (127 m) long. The outer face of the wharf is protected by large boulders. A **light** (231) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. A basin with floating wharves for small boats and protected by a large boulder breakwater with an entrance width of 23 feet (7 m) is located at the inner end of the wharf. Fresh water is available.



154 At the head of the bay there is a T-shaped Public **wharf** located alongside a fish plant. The wharf has a least depth of 13 feet (3.9 m) alongside a 112 foot (34 m) long outer face. A **light** (230.4) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. Fresh water is available.

L'ANSE AU LOUP (2001)





 155 Although L'Anse au Loup is open to the SE, vessels anchor in the bay at all times during the summer; the holding ground is good. The best anchorage is in the north part of the bay about 0.3 mile off the shore. Vessels should not anchor in depths of less than 10 fathoms (18.3 m). During summer, small vessels may anchor in Schooner Cove in depths of 7 fathoms (12.8 m).


Chart 4020


156 From the SW entrance point to L'Anse au Loup, the coast trends SW for nearly 3 miles to Pointe Amour. This section of the coast is free of dangers and the bottom falls away sharply close from shore.

Chart 4670

 157 **Pointe Amour** ($51^{\circ}27'N$, $56^{\circ}52'W$) is low, but rises in a series of terraces faced by cliffs to a hill

190 feet (58 m) high, about 0.8 mile north. Several sunken rocks and a wreck lie within 0.1 mile of the point. Caution is advised along the shoreline near Pointe Amour and the charted wreck due to the presence of unexploded ordnance.

 158 A **light** (227) is shown at an elevation of 152 feet (46.3 m) from a white circular tower with a black band, attached to a white dwelling with a red roof. A prominent yellow **tower**, visible for many miles, is located close NE of the light.

 159 **Forteau Bay** is entered between Pointe Amour and **Forteau Point**, nearly 4.5 miles SW. Forteau Point rises to a hill 212 feet (65 m) high about 0.4 mile inland. The bay provides the best **anchorage** in the Strait of Belle Isle. The holding ground is good and fishing vessels anchor in the bay during summer. Southerly winds cause a heavy swell.

159.1 A **submarine cable** area extends across the Strait of Belle Isle from a position about 0.2 mile NE of Forteau

FORTEAU PUBLIC WHARF (2001)



Point and terminating about 0.6 mile NE of Shoal Cove (Shoal Cove East) about 12 miles ESE. The area, irregular in shape, is about 1 mile in width and is best seen on the chart; **caution** is advised.



160 Mariners should navigate with **caution** when approaching Forteau Bay in fog.

Tidal streams are strong and irregular and depths close to shore are so considerable that soundings give little or no warning.

161 Between Forteau Point and the head of the bay, the land rises gradually in long slopes, faced on the seaward side by cliffs with deep gorges, to elevations of 342 to 594 feet (104 to 181 m). **Overfall Brook** flows into the bay as a waterfall, 118 feet (36 m) high, about 1.5 miles north of Forteau Point. **Chimney Head**, 144 feet (44 m) high, rises over the shore about 0.4 mile north of Overfall Brook.



162 The land on the NE side rises in terraces to hills 590 feet (180 m) high and the shore is generally bold. **Anse aux Morts** lies between Pointe Amour and Crow Head, about 2 miles NW, and affords shelter from easterly winds. **Crow Head** has a **conspicuous** line of cliffs 240 feet (73 m) high. **Anchorage** is available in 6 to 10 fathoms (11 to 18.3 m).



163 A Public **wharf** 92 feet (28 m) long with depths of 2 to 3 feet (0.5 to 0.8 m) alongside a 30 foot (9 m) long outer end is situated on the east side of Anse aux Morts at the settlement of **L'Anse-Amour**.

164 **English Point**, a small 25-foot (7.6 m) hummock situated 1 mile NW of Crow Head, forms the east entrance point of an inlet at the head of Forteau Bay where a settlement is located; the inlet almost dries out. **Forteau Brook**, which discharges into the north side of the inlet, drains several inland lakes and a waterfall can occasionally be seen from seaward above the first lake.



165 At the settlement of **English Point**, there is an L-shaped Public **wharf** extending 135 feet (41 m) from the shore to a depth of 4 feet (1.3 m) alongside a 39 foot (12 m) long outer end. This wharf was in disrepair and barricaded in 2007. A sandbar with a least depth of $\frac{3}{4}$ fathom (1.4 m), and is reported to break with onshore winds, lies in the approach to this wharf; caution is advised.

166 The settlement of **Forteau** is situated in the vicinity of **Admiral Point**, 1 mile north of Chimney Head on the west shore of the bay. The combined population of Forteau and English Point was 477 in 2001. A church, 0.1 mile south of Admiral Point, has a black roof and white spire. There is a health clinic with a doctor at Forteau. Limited amounts of gasoline, fuel and fresh water can be obtained. A road joins Forteau to Blanc Sablon and Cartwright. There is a medical clinic located in Forteau.




167 An L-shaped Public **wharf** is located about 0.2 mile south of Admiral Point. The wharf extends 164 feet (50 m) from the shore to a 213 foot (65 m) long outer end. Depths of 3 to 10 feet (1.5 to 3 m) exist alongside the leeward face of the outer section of the wharf.



L'ANSE AU CLAIR PUBLIC WHARF (2001)



The north section of the seaward face, 102 feet (31 m) long, has depths of 6 to 10 feet (1.8 to 3 m) alongside; the south section has depths of 5 to 6 feet (1.4 to 1.7 m). The south and SE sides of the wharf are protected by large boulders. A **light** (228) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. A slipway and a large building are located alongside the wharf.



 168 The best **anchorage** is in 11 to 12 fathoms (20 to 22 m), in the NW part of the bay, bearing 078°, 0.4 mile from Admiral Point.

169 In Forteau Bay in calm weather, the flood tidal stream sets NW off the NE shore and SE off the west shore, and the ebb tidal stream in the reverse directions. The tidal streams are weak and are influenced in strength and direction by the wind.

  170 Off Forteau Point and Pointe Amour, the **tidal streams** are irregular, occasionally running in one direction at a rate of 4 to 5 knots close to the shore, and in an opposite direction a short distance offshore. During a survey, three distinct streams were met within a

distance of 2 miles; the tide-rips were of considerable strength and continually changed from unknown causes.

171 **L'Anse au Clair (Anse Eclair)** (51°25'N, 57°04'W), a small bay, lies about 4 miles west of Forteau Point. A fishing establishment stands on its shores close within an islet 8 feet (2.4 m) high, which together with a reef, extend about 0.2 mile west of the east entrance point. Starboard hand light **buoy** NL2 (226.6) marks the reef extending off the east entrance point. The settlement of **L'Anse-au-Clair**, population 241 in 2001, is situated on the NW side of the bay.

  172 An L-shaped **breakwater-wharf** extends from the west shore of the harbour. A berth on the inside face of the breakwater, at the outer end, is 100 feet (30.5 m) long with a least depth of 13 feet (4.1 m) alongside. The seaward face of the south side of the wharf is protected by boulders. A **light** (226.5) is shown from a mast at the outer end of the wharf. A wharf fronts a fish plant at the inner end of the breakwater; it is 338 feet (103 m) long with depths of 5 to 9 feet (1.5 to 2.7 m) alongside its useable 305 foot (93 m) length. Boulders protect the north side of the wharf. Close NW of the wharf which fronts the fish plant is

BLANC-SABLON (2000)



a small breakwater constructed of boulders creating a basin for small boats with an entrance width of 23 feet (7 m) and a least depth of 4 feet (1.1 m) in the entrance. Floating docks are moored in the basin. A slipway is located alongside the basin.

173 Between L'Anse au Clair and Pointe Saint-Charles, about 1 mile west, the coast consists of cliffs faced by large slabs of rock; behind the cliffs, flat topped hills rise gradually to higher ranges inland. Port hand light **buoy NL1 (226.55)** is moored 0.2 mile SW of **Pointe L'Anse au Clair** and marks a 35-foot (11-m) shoal. A **conspicuous** tower with an elevation of 598 feet (182.3 m) and marked by red air obstruction **lights** is located on Pointe Saint-Charles.

Charts 4971



174 Baie de Blanc-Sablon is a bight on the Quebec coast between **Pointe Saint-Charles (51°25'N, 57°06'W)** and **Pointe Lazy (Pointe du Paresseux)**, about 2.5 miles WSW. Baie de Blanc-Sablon provides a safe **anchorage** during the months without ice. It is partly sheltered by Île au Bois and Île Greenly, but southerly winds cause a heavy sea.

175 **Île au Bois** is flat-topped with an elevation of 51 m (167 ft). It is mostly covered with grass and moss. **Rocher Cow House** is a small square rock situated near the NW end of the island, which affords a landing place when it is not possible to land on the NE side of the island.

176 On each side of Baie de Blanc-Sablon, the land rises in cliffs to hills up to 126 m (413 ft) high on the NE side and to a flat topped hill 104 m (342 ft) high on the NW side. This latter hill extends west in a spur, terminating in a sharp bluff, 53 m (175 ft) high, on which stands a shrine.

177 **Landmark.** — • A saddle-shaped hill rises to an elevation of 145 m (475 ft) about 2 miles north of the head of the bay.



178 The shores of the bay are generally rocky and fringed with boulders, but at the head there is a sandy beach. **Outfalls** extend from the shores around the bay. **Rivière de Blanc-Sablon** flows into the bay to the east of this beach; a **bank** extends in the mouth of the river. **Overhead cables**, 5.6 m (18 ft) vertical clearance, are situated near the mouth of the river. Close and upstream of the cables, there is a **fixed highway bridge**, 1.6 m (5.2 ft) vertical clearance.



179 The hills on the east side fall in cliffs to the marshes of a valley, but the rise is gradual on the west side. **Hauts-fonds Blandford**, with a least depth of 4.3 m (14 ft), lie near the centre of the bay.

Blanc-Sablon Harbour

180 The municipality of **Blanc-Sablon**, population 1,248 in 2000, is situated at the head of the bay. During navigation season there is a seasonal **marine shuttle service** for supplies and passengers. A seasonal **ferry** for passengers and vehicles operates between Blanc Sablon and St. Barbe (Newfoundland and Labrador).



181 **Leading lights (1524, 1525)**, bearing 063½°, leads north of Île au Bois and into the bay; the daymarks are fluorescent orange with a black stripe.








182 **A Public wharf**, 150 m (492 ft) long and 30 m (98 ft) wide, is situated on the west shore of the bay. The north face of the wharf has a berth length of 110 m (361 ft) with depths of 6.8

LOURDES-DE-BLANC-SABLON (2000)





to 7.9 m (20 to 26 ft) alongside. The south face of the wharf has a berth length of 65 m (213 ft) with depths of 6.1 to 7.4 m (20 to 23 ft) alongside. The **ro-ro ramp**, situated on the north side of the wharf, is used by the ferry. A **light** (1526) is shown from a tower on the outer end of the wharf. A cathodic protection system to control corrosion is in operation at the commercial wharf of Blanc-Sablon. When berthing at this wharf **operating procedures** must be observed to prevent damage to vessels. For information and guideline procedures mariners must contact the Harbour master at 418-461-2656. Just north of the Public wharf there is a fishing harbour – with several floating wharves – that is protected by a breakwater.

  183 A **submarine cable** extends 180 m (591 ft) from the shore of **Pointe à Morel**; a **prohibited anchorage** sign is posted close to the shore. Strong **tidal streams** are experienced close off the wharf.


   184 At 0.4 mile NNE of the Public wharf, a wharf in ruins, a **launching ramp** and a long **jetty** with a **travel lift** are located in **Anse Morel**, situated west of Rivière de Blanc Sablon. **Lights** are shown at the outer end of the wharf. A **shoal**, situated 0.1 mile south of the jetty, dries 0.3 m (1 ft).

185 **Landmarks.** — • A **warehouse** is situated at the inner end of the public wharf. • **Oil tanks**, situated close NW of the wharf, are conspicuous from seaward.


  186 **Île Greenly**, situated about 1.5 miles west of Île au Bois, consists of two hillocks connected by a low plateau forming a cove on each side of the island. A **light** (1528.9) is shown from a tower, close to


the south end of the island (51°22'N, 57°11'W). Île Greenly light is obscured by a part of Île au Bois, in the surrounding area of line bearing 250°. Île Greenly is a migratory bird sanctuary (Environment Canada); access regulations apply to these protected areas.


187 **Landmarks.** — • A microwave **tower**, elevation 598 feet (182 m), marked by red lights, stands on Pointe Saint-Charles. • Another **tower**, elevation 256 feet (78 m), is situated 4.2 miles bearing 347° from Île Greenly light.

 188 Vessels can **anchor** at Blanc-Sablon, NNE of Île au Bois, close to the island's shore, on a bottom of sand and gravel; it is exposed to East and SE winds.

189 **Ice.** — The average thickness of smooth shore-fast ice in Baie de Blanc-Sablon is 84 cm (2.8 ft), with a record maximum of 109 cm (3.6 ft) measured in 1976. Ice normally begins to develop on the approaches of the bay near the end of December and clears near the end of May.

 190 **Tidal streams.** — The flood tidal stream usually sets to the west through the channel between the islands and the mainland at an average rate of 1.5 knots. The ebb stream sets in the opposite direction at about the same rate. With prevailing wind, the tidal stream can reach a rate of 2.5 knots.

 191 With a wind opposing the tidal stream, a very heavy sea is raised in the channel between the islands and the mainland. It can be particularly bad off the NW extremity of Île au Bois, where the tidal stream passing between the islands meets that passing north of them.

 192 The coast between Pointe Lazy and **La Longue Pointe**, 1.3 miles to the west, is bordered

with rocks and **shoals**, and should not be approached to within 0.4 mile. **Reefs** and **shoals** extend nearly 0.5 mile SW from La Longue Pointe.

193 The settlement of **Lourdes-de-Blanc-Sablon**, annexed to the municipality of Blanc-Sablon, is situated near La Longue Pointe. An airfield is situated 1.6 mile north of the village; there are scheduled flights with Sept-Îles and Ste. Barbe (Newfoundland and Labrador). The village also has a health center.

194 **Landmarks.** — • A shrine, on top of the hill behind the settlement, and the church are both conspicuous. • A radio

beacon **tower** is situated about 0.6 mile north of La Longue Pointe. • Another **tower**, with a red light, stands about 0.7 mile NE of the same point.



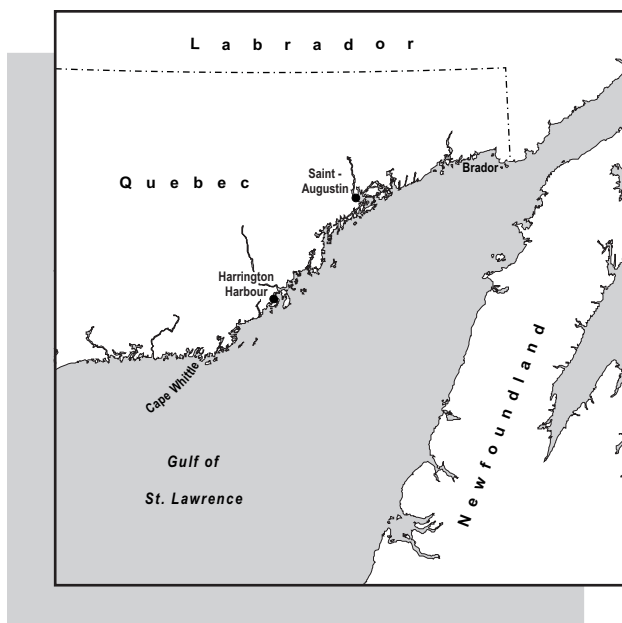
195 Fairway **light buoy** *SABLO (1528.5)* is moored about 0.5 mile south of **Pointe au Petit Havre (Pointe au Diable)**. A **buoyed channel** leads to a **wharf** situated west of Pointe au Petit Havre.

196 **Landmark.** — • A conspicuous ice silo stands on the wharf.

Basse-Côte-Nord, Gulf of St. Lawrence (Bradnor to Cap Whittle)

General

Chart 4021



1 This chapter covers the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Longue Pointe, in Lourdes de Blanc Sablon ($51^{\circ}25'N$, $57^{\circ}12'W$), and Cap Whittle, about 136 miles to the SW. This geographical area is called *Basse-Côte-Nord*. The shore is indented by inlets and bays and is bordered by islands, rocks and rocky bars which often rise steeply from deep waters to an elevation of several feet above the surface. In some parts, there are so many islands and rocks that only small crafts can navigate with the help of **beacons** and **cairns**, implying a local knowledge.

2 Most of this shore's part doesn't exceed 300 to 400 feet (91 to 122 m) in elevation and is generally much lower, just like all the islands with the exception of Gros-Mécatina and Petit-Mécatina islands. These two islands and Collines Bradnor, on the north of Baie Bradnor, are conspicuous.

3 The mainland and the islands are made of granite and are bare, except for the bays' head where some clumps of birches and spruces grow. Besides moss, lichen, bushes of dwarf spruces, and many swamps of dark water used by seabirds, the mainland and the islands are bare.

4 Here and there, there are some villages along the coast. Scheduled coastal services are maintained between the main villages, from Rimouski and Sept-Îles, during the navigational season.

5 **Navigation.** — Navigation along this part of the shore is hazardous, especially at night or in fog. Although navigation is more or less difficult, there are some **harbours** and **anchorages** relatively easily accessible; available depths in the anchorage area can be best seen on the chart. However, the coastal areas of Île Mistanoque and Cap Whittle are not surveyed to modern standards and **uncharted shoals** or **rocks** may exist. The mariner can often come across **icebergs** adrift. Close to the mainland, the flood **stream** usually sets slightly to the west and the ebb **stream**, slightly to the east, but both streams are strongly affected by the winds and the width of some narrow channels.

6 A **Traffic Separation Scheme** is in effect along the north shore of the gulf. For more information, see the Annual Edition of the Canadian *Notices to Mariners*. In winter, the **buoys** are removed and some are

replaced by spar buoys; for more details on the mooring and removing of buoys, please refer to the broadcasted and/or written *Notices to Mariners*.


7 It should be noted that the local routine expression “Stay to the north”, used in the Gulf of St. Lawrence communications, means to hug the “north shore” or the starboard limit for upbound vessels. By agreement, an upbound vessel on the St. Lawrence River considers the “north shore” to be on its starboard side while the “south shore” is considered to be on its port side.


8 **Climate.** — The sometimes harsh climate and the prevailing southern winds often come with a lot of fog. Break up usually doesn’t happen before June and ice starts to form close inshore as from September, when bightfrost becomes frequent.

Longue Pointe to Baie Mistanoque

Chart 4471

9 **Pointe à la Chasse** ($51^{\circ}25'N$, $57^{\circ}13'W$) is a rocky point, 0.5 mile north of Longue Pointe, which borders the south of **Anse des Dunes**, which is rocky and shallow. **Île aux Perroquets**, off Anse des Dunes, is a migratory bird sanctuary (Environment Canada); access regulations apply to this protected area.

 10 **Banc Perroquet (Perroquet Bank)** is 1 mile long with five **shoals**, each covered by less than 34 feet (10.5 m); it terminates approximately 1.7 miles WSW of Longue Pointe. The shallowest is covered by 23.6 feet (7.2 m) and is located 1.5 miles off Longue Pointe.


 11 From Anse des Dunes, the coast trends north for 3.5 miles and then goes westward. Then it becomes a bight, the **Baie de Brador**, which shelters **Île du Bassin**, many islets and several **rocks**, ledges and **shoals**. The bay isn’t difficult to enter in fair weather, but its exposure to heavy seas when the winds blow from the SW, making it unsuitable for large vessels.




12 The land on the east side of the bay is flat and marshy and then rises in sandstone terraces to a flat-topped hill, 285 feet (87 m) in elevation. Two rivers empty into the head of the Baie de Brador, east of a peninsula ending into conspicuous cliffs called **La Falaise**.


13 **Landmarks.** — • The **Collines de Brador** reach an elevation of 1,000 feet (305 m), 4 or 5 miles north of the head. • A big waterfall, conspicuous from seaward, is located 2.2 miles NW of **Île du Bassin**.


14 The fairway **light buoy BRA** (1528.8) is moored 0.7 mile west of **Île aux Perroquets**.

15 The shore rises to a range of bare and granitic hills, west of **La Falaise**.

 16 **Île du Bassin**, on the east side of the bay, is separated from the mainland by a deep **channel**, 0.3 mile wide, between the 32.8-foot (10-m) contour lines. Mariners should stay at least 1.5 miles off its southern and NW coasts, which are covered by numerous islets and ledges. Many **rocks** and **shoals** lie between **Île du Bassin** and the north shore of the bay; they all break in bad weather and vessels should not try to sail north of this island.

   17 **Havre à la Frégate** ($51^{\circ}28'N$, $57^{\circ}16'W$) is surrounded by the north point of **Île du Bassin** and **Îlet Pigeon**. The depths allow **anchoring**, but the area’s small size limits anchorage to small crafts only. A **wharf**, 269 feet (82 m) long, is situated on the shore of **Anse Louis**, 0.4 mile SE of **La Falaise**.


 18 **Leading lights** (1530, 1531), in line bearing 005° , are situated on **La Falaise**; the daymarks are fluorescent-orange with a black stripe.


 19 **Dangers in the entrance channel.** — **Rocher East**, at a depth of 25 feet (7.7 m), lies on the east side of the channel entrance, between **Île du Bassin** and the mainland. **Rocher Gull**, 4.3 feet (1.3 m) high, lies about 0.5 mile north of **Rocher East**. **Rocher Bull**, on the west side of the channel abreast of **Rocher Gull**, is 5.6 feet (1.7 m) high.


20 **Coast.** — The land between **Baie des Belles Amours**, **Baie Middle** and **Havre des Cinq Lieues** is conspicuous. Low granite on which ridges of boulders, with coarse grass and moss, extend inland to the range of granite hills which trend west from **Baie de Brador**. This low area has a green and alluvial appearance when seen from seaward, and not until near is it seen to be composed of rock and boulders.

Baie des Belles Amours

Chart 4971

 21 **Pointe Rocheuse**, low and greenish, and **Rochers Flat**, about 1 mile SE, lie on the east side of the bay. **Pointe des Belles Amours** ($51^{\circ}27'N$, $57^{\circ}26'W$), of bare granite, and **Pointe au Havre**, 1.5 miles north, form the west side of the bay.

 22 **Havre de Belles Amours** gives its name to the bay which can be entered west of **Pointe au Havre**. There is a **fish farm**, marked by yellow cautionary **buoys**.

 23 The entrance to **Baie des Belles Amours** is divided into two passages by a **shoal** with a least depth of 14.8 feet (4.5 m), which breaks occasionally. **Haut-fond Niobe**, with a depth of 7.9 feet (2.4 m), lies on the NE side of **Eastern Passage**. The bottom of this passage is extremely irregular. In **Western Passage** there is a least depth of 29.2 feet (8.9 m). **Pointe au Havre** rises to a bare granite hill. Except for small craft there is no passage between **Pointe au Havre**

BRADOR (2000)



and the rock drying 3.3 feet (1 m), about 0.15 mile north. A **shoal** with a depth of 8.5 feet (2.6 m) lies 0.25 mile east of Pointe au Havre.



24 There is an **anchorage** in Baie des Belles Amours, inside Pointe Rocheuse and SE of Pointe au Havre.



25 **Pointe aux Écueils** is situated about 1.2 miles SW of Pointe des Belles Amours. **Middle Ledges** extend south of Pointe aux Écueils. There is no safe passage between the ledges.



26 **Baie Middle**, the entrance to which lies between **Pointe Middle**, 1.5 miles WSW of Pointe des Belles Amours, and Pointe des Cinq Lieues, is a good open roadstead.

27 **Landmark.** — • **Pointe Peak** ($51^{\circ}27'N$, $57^{\circ}29'W$), which divides the head of the bay into two coves, has a remarkable granite promontory on it. The SW extremity of the point is cliffy.



28 **Shallop Cove**, indenting the east side of Baie Middle, protected by three small islets, provides shelter for small boats. **Anse de l'Isthme**, east of Pointe Peak, is also used by small crafts, but it is exposed to SW winds.



29 The settlement of **Middle Bay**, annexed to the municipality of Bonne-Espérance, is situated in the northern part of Baie Middle, in the cove west of Pointe Peak. A **public wharf** and a **launching ramp** are situated on the east bank of this cove. The wharf is 164 feet (50 m) long, with depths from 5 to 7 feet (1.6 to 2.2 m). A seasonal **sector light** (1531.2) ($51^{\circ}28'N$, $57^{\circ}29'W$), situated in the NNW part of Baie Middle, in line bearing $358\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, has a 3-degree white sector.



30 **West Cove**, midway along the west shore of the bay, provides a limited **anchorage** with shelter from west winds in about with depths of 16.4 to 33 feet (5

to 10 m). The head of the cove is separated from Havre des Cinq Lieues by a low, swampy isthmus.

31 **Pointe des Cinq Lieues**, 1.5 miles west of Pointe Middle, is the SW end of a low peninsula separating **Havre des Cinq Lieues** and Baie Middle.

32 **Landmark.** — • There is an isolated, precipitous hill, nearly 200 feet (61 m) high, 0.7 mile north of Pointe des Cinq Lieues, which is a good navigation landmark for identifying Havre des Cinq Lieues.



33 The entrance to Havre des Cinq Lieues, which lies between Pointe des Cinq Lieues and Pointe Blanche, 1.5 miles to the west, is obstructed by a number of **reefs**, parts of which dry, and over which the sea nearly always breaks. **Récifs Barrier** give their name to the SW reefs, drying 3.9 feet (1.2 m).



34 The harbour, with depths of 6.6 to 33 feet (2 to 10 m), is only suitable for small craft. A considerable swell sets in with SW winds. It is entered by **channels** on each side of Récifs Barrier. A **rocky islet**, connected to the shore at low water, lies on the east side of the harbour and terminates in **Pointe du Sud**.

Charts 4971, 4970




35 Archipel du Vieux Fort, made of a large number of islands, islets and rocks, extends nearly 20 miles SW of Île de la Demoiselle ($51^{\circ}25'N$, $57^{\circ}38'W$). They are of all shapes and sizes, are less than 279 feet (85 m) high, and bare, excepting some near the mainland. Many rocks and ledges surround them and extend seaward for about 1.5 miles. Only the principal islands, shoals and channels, and Baie de Bonne-Espérance, which is the best harbour in the locality, are described.

36 **Île de la Demoiselle**, with **Île Fox** connected to its SE end by a boulder spit, lies off the entrance to **Baie Salmon**.



MIDDLE BAY (2000)




Although the island is 207 feet (63 m) high, it appears from seaward to be part of the mainland.


 37 The east entrance to Baie Salmon, between Île de la Demoiselle and the mainland, has only 2.6 feet (0.8 m) of water; local knowledge to navigate in these waters is required. The main entrance is from Baie de Bonne-Espérance, and passes north of Île de la Demoiselle. This **channel**, marked by light **buoys**, is fringed on its south side by **Mussel Barre**. Baie Salmon has a **fish farm** and penetrates inland some 2.5 miles. The entrance of the bay is deep, but narrow.


38 There is a **launching ramp** in **Baie Chevalier** ($51^{\circ}26'N$, $57^{\circ}38'W$).

  39 The settlement of **Salmon Bay**, annexed to Bonne-Espérance, is situated on the SE side of the entrance to Baie Salmon and has floating docks and an a T-shaped **public wharf**, with depths of 11.5 feet (3.5 m) at the outer end along its outer face.

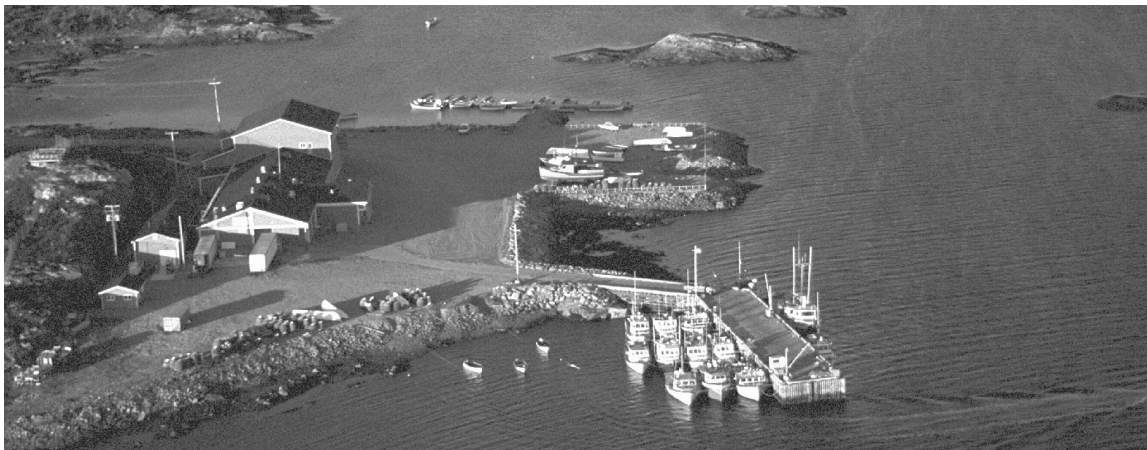
 40 **Île à la Baleine**, the SE island of Archipel du Vieux Fort, lies 3.5 miles SSW of Île de la Demoiselle. A **light** (1539) is shown on the summit of the island ($51^{\circ}21'N$, $57^{\circ}42'W$).

41 **Landmark**. — • A round hill overshadowing Île à la Baleine is a good landmark for vessels making for Baie de Bonne-Espérance.

 42 **Récifs Whale**, consisting of rocks and boulders, extend south of Île à la Baleine. **Roches du Sud-Ouest**, with a depth of less than 7.2 feet (2.2 m), lie 0.3 mile SSW of the south tip of the island. **Haut-fond Whale**, 0.5 mile east of the north part of Île à la Baleine, has a depth of 21 feet (6.4 m).

 43 **Baie de Bonne-Espérance** lies between Île de la Demoiselle on the east and a group of islands on the west, of which **Île de Bonne-Espérance** and **Grande Île**.


SALMON BAY (2000)




RIVIÈRE-SAINT-PAUL (2000)




Havre de Bonne-Espérance, an arm of the bay, lies between these two islands. The harbour is well sheltered.


 44 **Main channel.** — **Haut-fond Middle** ($51^{\circ}22'N, 57^{\circ}39'W$), on the west side of the approach to the channel into Baie de Bonne-Espérance, has a depth of 16.4 feet (5 m) over it.


 45 **Rocher Watch**, NE of Île du Monument, is 3.3 feet (1 m) high. **Rocher Whelp**, 3.3 feet (1 m) high, lies close east of **Île du Lion** ($51^{\circ}24'N, 57^{\circ}39'W$).


46 **Landmarks.** — • **Île du Monument**, 0.6 mile NW of Haut-fond Middle, is low and marked by a **cairn**.


47 On the east side of the channel, **Île Goddard** is the western of two low islets that lie off the SW point of Île de la Demoiselle.


 48 **Rocher Bold**, at the outer extremity of the **reef** extending nearly 0.1 mile south of Île Goddard, is 3.3 feet (1 m) high. **Rocher Goddard**, SE of Rocher Bold, dries 5 feet (1.5 m).


 49 **La Bosse à Charlie**, a rocky **shoal** with a least depth of 52 feet (15.8 m), lies 0.8 mile SSE of Rocher Goddard. Starboard hand **light buoy C10** (1531.5) is moored 0.3 mile SW of La Bosse à Charlie.


 50 **Leading lights** ($1532, 1533$), in line bearing 349° and situated on the mainland NW of Île de la Demoiselle, lead in the entrance channel; the daymarks are fluorescent-orange with a black stripe.

 51 A **light** (1538) is shown from a tower on the SE side of the entrance to **Passé Champlain**.


 52 The wharf situated on the west shore and close of the **Passé Champlain** is in ruins.

 53 **Chenal des Esquimaux**, between **Île Stone** and **Île Fair**, leads to the junction of **North West Channel** and **Passé Champlain**. A **shoal**, with a depth of 2.6 feet (0.8 m), lies close off the SW tip of Île Fair, constricting the entrance.

 54 **Baie des Esquimaux** is situated north of Île des Esquimaux. The **channel** into the bay through **Passé Champlain** is narrow, and with a least depth of 8.2 feet (2.5 m), is only available for small craft.

 55 **Rivière Saint-Paul** empties in the NE part of Baie des Esquimaux. The village of Rivière-Saint-Paul, annexed to the municipality of Bonne-Espérance, is situated on the west side of the river mouth. A **fixed highway bridge** crosses the river near the settlement. There is a **public wharf** 0.4 mile NE of Baie de Sébastopol. An **outlet**, situated 0.2 mile SW of the wharf, extends from the shore.


56 **Landmark.** — • A conspicuous **tower** stands about 0.6 mile NNW of the wharf.




 57 The approach of the west entrance leading to Baie des Esquimaux is encumbered by numerous islands and **shoals**. It can only be used by small crafts; local knowledge is recommended.


58 **Chenal du Vieux Fort** is the seaward approach to **Baie du Vieux Fort**, and lies between **Île du Vieux Fort**, 3.5 miles west of Île à la Baleine, and **Île Mermettes**, 2.3 miles to the SW.


VIEUX-FORT (2017)




 59 A **light** (1539.13), shown from a tower, stands on Île Mermettes ($51^{\circ}19'N$, $57^{\circ}51'W$). A **racon**, identification M (— —), operates from the structure.


   60 Baie du Vieux Fort extends inland about 2 miles, and is deep to within 0.5 mile of its head. The settlement of **Vieux-Fort**, annexed to the municipality of Bonne-Espérance, is located on the west of the bay, about 1 mile within the entrance. A seasonal **light** (1539.123) shown from a mast is at the southeast end of a peninsula ($51^{\circ}25'N$, $57^{\circ}49'W$). There is a wharf, 197 feet (60 m) long and 20 feet (6 m) wide, as well as floating wharves for small craft and a **launching ramp**.


 61 A **submarine cable** extends 328 feet (100 m) from the shore, west of the wharf. A **prohibited anchorage** sign is posted near the shore.


 62 **Off-lying islands and dangers.** — Rocks extend up to 1.5 miles south of Île du Vieux Fort. **Îles aux Chiens** and **Îles Eider**, situated west and NW of Île Mermettes, are surrounded by numerous rocks and ledges. Îles aux Chiens, in the southern part, are very low. But those closer to the mainland, though small, range to 90 feet (27 m) in height.


 63 **Rochers aux Marsouins** lie 3 miles SW of Îles aux Chiens.

 64 *Chenal du Vieux Fort* sector **light** (1539.125) is situated on the mainland west of the island that is just south of **Chenal Thomas**. The light is shown from a tower with a red and white rectangular daymark. The white sector indicates the preferred channel.


 65 A current measured during summer was found to be predominantly northerly in the south part of *Chenal du Vieux Fort*. The maximum rate was 0.5 knot and the average, 0.2 knot.


 66 A **channel** leading east from the approach to Baie du Vieux Fort to the west entrance of Baie des Esquimaux runs between **Île de la Baie** and Pointe à la Perche, and is marked by two sets of **non lit alignments** (fluorescent-orange mark with a black stripe). The first alignment, bearing $067\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, is on **Île Whiteley**. The second one, in line bearing $299\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, marks a channel to the SE, and is shown from **Pointe à la Perche**.

 67 The entrance to **Baie des Rochers**, NW of Rochers aux Marsouins, is deep and extends to the north between high rocky shores. **Rocher Éléonore**, drying 0.7 foot (0.2 m), rises from depths of 33 to 66 feet (10 to 20 m), 0.7 mile SW of Rocher aux Marsouins.


 68 There is a depth of 60 feet (18.3 m), mud bottom, 1 mile inside the entrance, opposite the settlement of **Port-Saint-Servan**, on the east side of the bay. Small crafts can find good **anchorage** in the cove fronting the settlement.


69 **Baie des Homards**, west of Baie des Rochers, is a narrow inlet extending 4 miles inland between high, steep shores. There is a depth of 171 feet (52 m) in the entrance, decreasing to 39 feet (12 m) in a narrow **channel** 1.5 miles from the entrance.

 70 There is **anchorage**, with mud bottom, in the upper part of the bay, although open to south winds. **Île Wright** and **Île Fournel**, close off the eastern entrance to the bay, are left to starboard when entering.

 71 A **fish farm** is situated in the north part of Baie des Homards. This fish stocking area has no infrastructure which would prevent anchoring.

72 The coast between Îles aux Chiens ($51^{\circ}20'N$, $57^{\circ}55'W$) and Île Chécatica, about 10 miles SW, consists of steep granite hills, not exceeding 328 feet (100 m) high, with deep water close to the land.

 73 **Off-lying dangers.** — **Le Boulet**, situated about 1.5 miles SW of the entrance to Baie des Homards, is a group of islets and shoals. The highest of these islets, 82 feet (25 m) in elevation, is round and has a smooth green top. **Île Écrevisse** lies 0.5 mile NW of the islet. **Les Quatre Rochers**, with **Île Inner** to the north, lie off the entrance to Baie Napetipi.


 74 **Rocher Peril**, 1.2 miles south of Le Boulet, dries at half tide and the sea almost always breaks on it and the rocks between it and Les Quatre Rochers. It is the most outlying shoal of this part of the coast. Soundings give no warning of approach to these rocks.

75 **Baie Napetipi** is a very narrow inlet extending 4.5 miles inland between high rocky shores. It affords some shelter from south winds, though little sea reaches the head of the bay.


76 Baie des Rochers and Baie Napetipi are free of dangerous rocks, and there is only one in Baie des Homards, but all three bays are narrow and deep. Baie des Homards and Baie des Rochers are preferable to Baie Napetipi.


77 The best approach to Baie des Homards and Baie des Rochers is from the west, in the deep inshore **channel**, between Île Chécatica and Les Quatre Rochers; thence, east along the mainland coast, north of Île Inner, Île Écrevisse and Le Boulet. This channel is deep and not less than 0.3 mile wide.

78 To enter Baie Napetipi, pass west of Les Quatre Rochers and Île Inner and keep 0.2 mile west of the drying rocks just with the entrance. Pass to the west of the small islet 1.2 miles up the bay, then keep in mid channel until through the narrows.

 79 From Baie du Vieux Fort to the SW, a deep **inshore channel** runs between all the offshore islands and the mainland. It continues west as far as Île Chécatica. A **danger**, **Rocher Hébert**, with 15 feet (4.5 m) over it, lies on the north side of the channel abreast of **Île Verte**, the northernmost of the Îles aux Chiens.


Charts 4969


 80 **Île Chécatica** and **Île Mistanoque** ($51^{\circ}16'N$, $58^{\circ}13'W$) lie close to the coast, off **Baie Mistanoque**, and are difficult to distinguish from seaward. They are separated from each other by a narrow **channel**, only navigable by small crafts.

 81 There are rocks, one with a depth of 2 feet (0.6 m), on both sides of the passage. **Rocher Mistanoque**, at a depth of 20 feet (6.2 m), lies close ESE of Île Mistanoque in the approach of this passage.

82 **Île de l'Entrée** lies 0.5 mile SW of Île Mistanoque and **Île du Plongeur** is 0.3 mile further SW. Both islands are low. **Îles Marsal**, a group of small islands, lie 0.4 mile NW

of Île du Plongeur, with a navigable passage between the two islands.

 83 Baie Mistanoque is free of dangers, with deep water and mud bottom. Within 0.5 mile of the head of the bay, depths decrease to 66 feet (20 m), affording **anchorage**. **Havre Mistanoque**, in the entrance of Baie Mistanoque, is formed by a small cove on the north side of Île Mistanoque. It is narrow and deep, but provides good **anchoring** and holding ground.

 84 A **light** (1539.5) is shown from a tower on the SE part of the island.

Baie Mistanoque to Île du Guet

Charts 4969, 4968







 85 The coast between Île Mistanoque and Cap du Gros Mécatina, 44 miles SW, is indented by many bays, some of which are of moderate size. There are several large islands of moderate height in the bays, and several smaller islands, interspersed with **rocks**, ledges and islets — many of which are out-lying and scattered. The mainland and the islands are mainly steep. Most of the channels between the larger islands and inland bays are deep, but intricate and sometimes tortuous.


Chart 4969


 86 **Baie de Jacques-Cartier**, entered between Île Mistanoque and Île Cumberland, extends inland for 10 miles with many islands forming branches and narrow passages. A narrow leads to **Havre Marsal** and **Anse Scallop**, situated North of **Port Jacques-Cartier**. Further upstream, an **overhead cable** has a vertical clearance of 126 feet (38.4 m).

 87 There is a large **fishing farm** in Baie Jacques-Cartier. The south limit lies north of **Île Brouague** and is marked by yellow cautionary **buoys**.

  88 **Anse du Portage**, on the west side of the entrance of Baie de Jacques-Cartier, provides sheltered **anchorage**, but two **shoals**, with depths of 17 and 18 feet (5.1 and 5.6 m), lie in the middle of the cove.


 89 **Les Trois Rochers** lie 1.8 miles south of Îles Marsal, in the south approach of Baie de Jacques-Cartier. **Rocher Shattler**, which dries 1 foot (0.3 m), is situated 1 mile north of Les Trois Rochers.


 90 **Île Dufour** ($51^{\circ}11'N$, $58^{\circ}20'W$), 2.5 miles SW of Les Trois Rochers, is particularly conspicuous because it is small and 88 feet (27 m) high, with a round green hill in the centre. **Rocher Shag** lies 1 mile east of Île Dufour, and there are several other rocks in the vicinity.


 91 The entrance of **Havre Cumberland**, a well sheltered small craft harbour, lies between **Île**



Cumberland and **Île de l'Anse au Portage**. The islands forming the harbour are of moderate height. The approach is between Les Trois Rochers and Rocher Shag.


92 **Landmarks.** — • Two round hills, situated on the peninsula forming the SW part of Île Cumberland, on the east side of the entrance of the harbour, are conspicuous.


 93 From Havre Cumberland, a narrow **channel** leads north between **Île Bayfield** and Île Cumberland to **Passage de l'Île au Sable**. It has a least depth of 25 feet (7.8 m). There are two **shoals** in mid channel.


 94 **Inside passages.** — There are several narrow passages between the many islands lying close to the mainland along this stretch of the coast. Some of these channels are of considerable length and complexity, and open into inland bays of good size and depth. The passages extend from Île Cumberland to the SW for some 18 miles to Baie de Kécarpoui, with many interconnecting cross channels.


 95 Small crafts and coastal vessels navigate these passages, amongst which **Le Petit Rigolet** and **Passe Fournier**, during the navigation season. Local knowledge is essential.

  96 **Havre Bayfield** is another small sheltered **anchorage** with good holding ground. The entrance **channel** is narrow and the whole area from **Îles aux Oeufs** ($51^{\circ}11'N$, $58^{\circ}21'W$), on the west side of the entrance, to Île Bayfield is rock strewn and shallow. A **rock**, with a depth of less than 2.6 feet (0.8 m), lies in the channel, midway between Îles aux Oeufs and **Pointe Giroux**, situated SSW of Île de l'Anse au Portage.

 97 **Chenal du Carré** separates Île Dufour and a group of rocks, islets and **shoals** situated SW and known as **Carré Saint-Augustin**. It is the widest **channel** which leads between the islands and into the inner passages to Baie de Saint-Augustin; it connects with La Grande Passe into Grand Rigolet.

 98 **Rocher Andrew**, drying 2 feet (0.8 m), lies on the north side of Chenal du Carré, 0.5 mile SE of Îles aux Oeufs. A **rock**, with 7 feet (2.3 m) over it, lies 0.7 mile SSE of Rocher Andrew. **Banc du Chenal du Carré**, with a depth of 27 feet (8.2 m), lies in the entrance to Chenal du Carré, 1.5 miles SE of Rocher Andrew.

 99 **Leading lights** (*1539.16*, *1539.17*), in line bearing $269\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, lead through Chenal du Carré. The lights are shown from fluorescent-orange daymarks with a black stripe, near the NE end of **Île de la Grande Passe**. Fairway **light buoy** STAUG (*1539.15*) is moored at the east end of the leading line.


 100 A **light** (*1539.2*) is shown from a tower on **Pointe du Nord-Est** of Île de la Grande Passe, close north of the rear light. A **racon**, identification N (—•), operates from this structure.


Charts 4969, 4968


101 **Outer channels.** — From Île de la Grande Passe, an outer fringe of islands extends 16 miles to the SW, terminating at the entrance of Baie des Ha! Ha!. Alongside of the mainland, another series of islands forms the north side of a navigable **channel**. **La Grande Passe** is the NE part of this channel and **Grand Rigolet**, the SW end. **Passe Gagnon** (**Passage Gagnon**) is a narrow channel leading seaward from La Grande Passe.


102 **Île de la Conserverie** lies at the NE end of La Grande Passe. The whole area on the SE of Île de la Grande Passe is a migratory bird sanctuary (Environment Canada); access regulations apply to this protected area.


107.1 A cathodic protection system to control corrosion is in operation at the wharf. When berthing at the wharf **operating procedures** must be observed to prevent damage to vessels

 103 **Leading lights** (*1539.45*, *1539.46*), shown from the north side of Île Bursey, bear $266\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and lead between Île de la Grande Passe and **Île Paul-Nadeau** from Chenal du Carré. Both lights are shown from fluorescent-orange daymarks with a black stripe. The front light is visible from all points of marine approach but shows an increased intensity when in alignment. However, the rear light is visible only when in alignment. A **light** (*1539.4*) is shown from a tower on the south side of Île Paul-Nadeau.

 104 **Leading lights** (*1539.41*, *1539.42*), shown from the west side of Île Paul-Nadeau, bear $044\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and lead SW through the outside channel. Both lights are shown from fluorescent-orange daymarks with a black stripe.

 105 Three sets of **range lights** lead through the passage south and east of **Île Robin** ($51^{\circ}09'N$, $58^{\circ}33'W$). The first **range** (*1542.45*, *1542.46*), on the east side of the island, bearing $269\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, is shown from fluorescent-orange daymarks with a black stripe. The second **range** (*1542.3*, *1542.4*), shown from fluorescent-orange daymarks with a black stripe on the SW side of the island, bears 242° . The third **range** (*1542.1*, *1542.2*), shown from fluorescent-orange daymarks with a black stripe on the SW side of the island, bears 021° .

 106 **Leading lights** (*1539.6*, *1539.7*), bearing $271\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, lead north of **Haut-fond Middle**, lying in the approach to **Passe Saint-Augustin** (**Passage Saint-Augustin**). The lights are shown from fluorescent-orange daymarks with a black stripe. The front light is situated on **Île Tickle**, 1.1 miles west of Île Bursey. The rear light, visible only on the range, is situated on Île de la Conserverie.


 107 A **public wharf** is situated to the north of **Pointe à la Truite** ($51^{\circ}11'N$, $58^{\circ}34'W$), on the south side of Passe Saint-Augustin and approximately 0.5 mile

SAINT-AUGUSTIN (POINTE À LA TRUITE) (2000)




WNW of **Île Driscoll**. The main section is 200 feet (61 m) long, with a least depth of 23 feet (7.1 m).



107.1 A cathodic protection system to control corrosion is in operation at the wharf. When berthing at the wharf **operating procedures** must be observed to prevent damage to vessels

 108 A **light** (1539.95) is shown from this wharf. There is a **launching ramp** on the west face of the wharf and a **helipad** is situated on its SW side. There is a local and a seasonal **marine shuttle** service for passengers and supplies.


109 **Landmarks.** — • A conspicuous shed is situated on the wharf and oil **tanks** are located nearby.


110 **Baie de Saint-Augustin** is reached through Passe Saint-Augustin or by the broader channel east and north of **La Grosse Île**. **Rivière Saint-Augustin** enters the bay on the west side through a sand and gravel delta.


 111 A **buoyed** small craft **channel** leads into the river mouth to the settlement of **Saint-Augustin**, population 925 in 2000. There is a health centre. There is an **airport** with scheduled flights. A **light** (1542.01) is shown from a tower near the settlement.


  112 At the settlement, there is a public **wharf**; the outer face is 78 feet (24 m) long, completely dries up. Another **wharf** is situated close NW of this wharf and a **landing pier** is situated further east. From this landing pier, a local **shuttle service** plies with Pointe à la Truite, on the other side of the river. Pakuashipi, a native settlement, is located across Saint-Augustin, on the other shore. **Overhead power cables**, with a vertical clearance of 8 m near the public wharf and resting on poles, span Rivière Saint-Augustin; in the centre of the river, the vertical clearance is 4.1 m.


113 **Landmarks.** — • A microwave **tower**, marked with red lights, is situated north of Saint-Augustin light. • There is a radio beacon **tower** SW of the village.


 114 **Offshore dangers.** — **Île de la Grande Passe to Îles Bun.** — A large number of islands, interspersed with innumerable rocks and sunken obstructions, extend offshore from inside a line between Îles Saint-Augustin, at the NE end of this area, and **Îles Bun** and **Rochers Bun**, 16 miles SW. Unless making for Grand Rigolet or another inside passages, vessels are advised to remain well outside of these **dangers**, which form the Archipel de Saint-Augustin.

 114.1 **Caution.** — A rock with a depth of 31 feet (9.4 m) lies 3.2 miles SSE of **Île du Bord** (51°02'N, 58°32.6'W).

 115 **Offshore dangers.** — **Îles Bun to Île du Guet.** — Groups of islands, named Archipel de Kécarpoui, form the seaward edge of Grand Rigolet passage and extend SW from Îles Bun to Île du Guet, in the SW entrance of the channel. They are surrounded by **shoals**, **rocks** and **foul ground** on the seaward side, with **Îles aux Outardes**, **Îles Double Hill** and **Îles aux Huards** forming the outermost of these groups.

 115.1 **Caution.** — A rock with a depth of 0.6 foot (0.2 m) lies 0.6 mile SE of **Îles aux Renards**.

 116 A **light** (1542.5) is shown from a tower near the west end of Île du Guet (50°56'N, 58°53'W).

 117 **Récif Fecteau**, with a depth of less than 3.7 m (12 feet), lies in mid-channel in the entrance of Grand Rigolet channel, about 0.4 mile west of Île du Guet.

SAINT-AUGUSTIN (2000)



Île du Guet to Île du Petit Mécatina

Chart 4968



118 The entrance to **Baie des Ha! Ha!**, between **Pointe Seal** and **Île Fecteau**, is obstructed by islands and **shoals**. The bay is deep in places but there are many good **anchorages**. The hamlet of **Baie-des-Ha! Ha!** lies about 1 mile NW of Pointe Seal.



119 **Havre aux Poissons**, entered about 1 mile south of Pointe Seal, is a small cove divided at the entrance by **Îlet au Bois**. There are depths of 16 m (52 feet), good holding ground, but the cove is only suitable for small crafts.

120 **Baie de La Tabatière** lies about 3 miles south of Havre aux Poissons.



121 A **light** (1545) is shown from a tower on the highest part of **Île Cormandière** (50°52'N, 58°56'W), situated 2 miles NE of the bay. Two sets of **leading lights** lead into the bay. The outer **range** (1546, 1547), with fluorescent-orange daymarks and a black stripe, bearing 234½°, is shown from the west shore of the bay. The inner **range** (1548, 1549), bearing 193½°, is situated on the south shore of the bay.

122 The settlement of **La Tabatière**, annexed to the municipality of Gros-Mécatina, is situated on the SW side of the bay. There is a health centre. There is a seasonal **marine shuttle** and scheduled flights for passengers and supplies.



123 There is a **public wharf** 481 feet (146.5 m) long with a depth (2018) of 5.1 m (17 feet) alongside. Fresh water and diesel fuel are available in limited quantities. A **travel-lift** is also available. A small craft **harbour** lies 1.2 miles SE of La Tabatière.

123.1 Cathodic protection system to control corrosion is in operation at the La Tabatière public wharf. When berthing at this wharf certain **operational procedures** must be observed to prevent damage to vessels.



124 A **submarine cable** extends 492 feet (150 m) from the shore, north of the wharf. A **prohibited anchorage** sign is posted close to the shore.

125 **Landmark**. — • There are **tanks** close of the wharf.

Archipel du Gros Mécatina

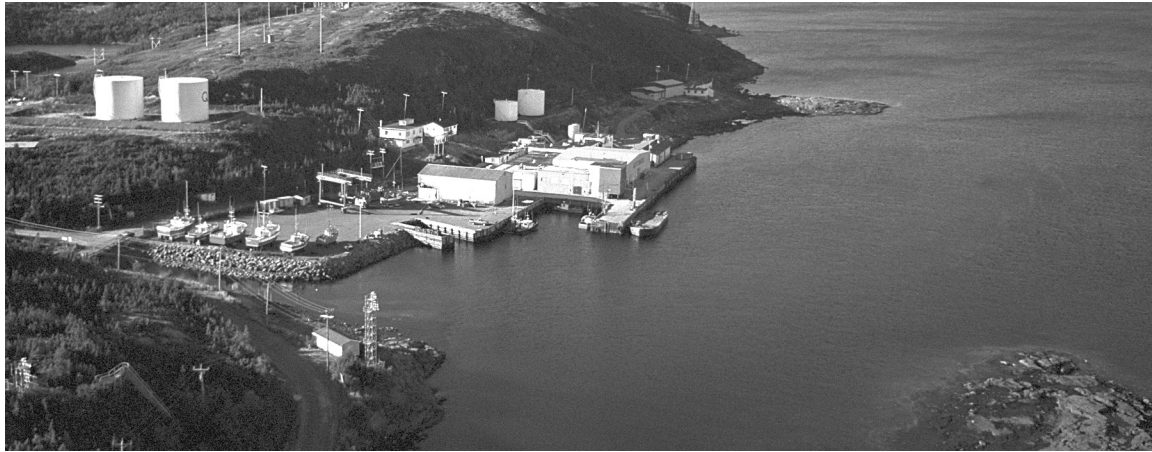
Chart 4967

126 **Île du Gros Mécatina** is about 3 miles off the coast, with **Cap Bluff**, its NE extremity, about 4.3 miles SSE of Îles aux Huards. The hills in the SW part of the island rise to an elevation of 135 m (443 feet), and are fissured in a remarkable manner by basaltic veins which traverse the island from north to south. **Cap Round**, at the SW tip of the island, is a high peninsula connected by a low isthmus to the main island.





127 **Île Buffitt**, **Rocher Quail**, 4 m (13 feet) high, and **Haut-fond Quail**, with 3.5 m (11 feet)


LA TABATIÈRE (2000)





of water over it, lie in a chain off the SE point of Île du Gros Mécatina.


 128 **Île de la Boule**, 68 m (223 feet) high, is a rounded islet close to the NNW Point of Île du Gros Mécatina. A **light** (1544) is shown from a tower, on top of the island.


 129 **Havre Gaumont**, a cove on the north side of Île du Gros Mécatina between Cap Bluff and Île de la Boule, is sheltered from NE winds by **Îles MacKinnon**. There is **anchorage** near the head of the cove in 25 to 40 m (14 to 20 fathoms), good holding ground. **Havre du Gros Mécatina**, situated on the SE side of Île du Gros Mécatina, offers an **anchorage** for small crafts, protected from east winds only, with depths of 5 to 35 m (2 to 5 fathoms).



 130 **Île aux Trois Collines**, 4.5 miles NE of Île du Gros Mécatina, is rocky, with a ragged summit light in colour, and has an upper half sparsely covered with grass and bushes. Heavy seas rapidly form when wind blows from the east in the vicinity of the island. This island and the adjacent area are a migratory bird sanctuary (Environment Canada) and access regulations apply to these protected areas.


  131 **Île Plate**, 3.7 miles SE of Île du Gros Mécatina, is flat and rocky, 16 m (52 feet) high, and grass covered on the north side. A private **light** (1543) is shown from a mast, in the south part of the island. A disused lighthouse (50°45'N, 58°45'W) is near the light; it consists of a white tower with a red upper portion. This island and the adjacent area are a migratory bird sanctuary (Environment Canada) and access regulations apply to these protected areas.



 132 **Haut-fond de l'Île Plate**, with a least depth of 4.3 m (14 feet), lies 0.2 mile WNW of Île Plate light. Winds often cause a strong breaking sea.


 133 There is a local **magnetic anomaly** in the vicinity of Île Plate, and also over the 55 m depths, situated 10 to 20 miles south of the island.

 134 **Baie des Moutons**, a small bay, is entered 5.2 miles WSW of Cap Round (50°47'N, 58°54'W). The bay extends NW between high, steep hills, traversed by broad basaltic veins. With strong winds, heavy breakers form rapidly in the bay and are dangerous for small crafts.

  135 **Leading lights** (1551, 1552), in line bearing 322½°, situated on the SW shore of the bay, lead to an **anchoring** area. The daymarks are fluorescent orange with a black stripe. A **breakwater** is situated along the shore, just east of the front light.


 136 The settlement of **Mutton Bay (Baie-des-Moutons)**, annexed to the municipality of Gros-Mécatina, lies on the NE side of narrows leading to **Baie du Portage**. A **fixed highway bridge**, vertical clearance 0.8 m (3 feet), and an **overhead cable**, span the narrows.

  137 At the mouth of a small bay, there is another **fixed highway bridge** with a vertical clearance of 1.7 m (6 feet), north of the church. The **public wharf** is situated on the east shore of this small bay, just south of the bridge. There is a **launching ramp**. A **cable** spans the mouth of this small bay. Another **cable**, vertical clearance 5.3 m (17 feet), spans the entrance of **Havre Portage**, east of the church.



 138 **Îles aux Marmettes** (50°43'N, 58°53'W), **Rochers aux Marmettes** and **Récifs aux Marmettes** lie 4 miles south of Île du Gros Mécatina. The outer island is a small flat topped rock 18 m (59 feet) high. The inner island is a rugged rock 21 m (69 feet) high. These islands and their vicinity are a migratory bird sanctuary (Environment Canada) and access regulations apply to these protected areas.


MUTTON BAY (2000)




 139 Rochers aux Marmettes are two flat topped rocks, 3 and 4 m (10 and 13 feet) high. Récifs aux Marmettes dry 0.8 m (3 feet) and are difficult to see.

140 **Landmarks.** — • **Cap du Gros Mécatina**, just south of Baie des Moutons, forms the SE end of a conspicuous peninsula rising to an elevation of 146 m (479 feet). Basaltic veins divide the peninsula in a NE-SW direction, up to Baie des Moutons. • A conspicuous microwave **tower** is situated on the summit of the cape.


  141 **Île Entrance** lies off Cap du Gros Mécatina. **Îles Dyke**, two islands which lie close SE of Île Entrance, are divided by open fissures. A **light** (1550) stands on Île Entrance (50°44'N, 59°00'W). There is a narrow passage on each side of Île Entrance, the best one being between Île Entrance and Îles Dyke. **Rochers Outer** lie nearly 1 mile SE of Îles Dyke.

 142 The bay entered between Cap du Gros Mécatina and Île du Petit Mécatina, 16 miles to the SW, is full of islands, **rocks** and **reefs** of the Archipel du Petit Mécatina.


 143 **Île Stevenson** (50°40'N, 59°09'W) lies 6.5 miles SW of Cap du Gros Mécatina. Between the cape and this island, the outer **dangers** are: **Rochers Wickstead**, with only 3.2 m (10 feet) of water over the shoalest, **Rocher Stevenson**, at the same depth, and **Haut-fond Forsyth**, 3.2 miles SW of Île Entrance, with a depth of 10.9 m (36 feet).


144 **Îles Bald**, consisting of **Île La Tabaleine** (Île Galuchon) and **Île Nadeau**, separated by a narrow **channel**, lie


close south of Île Stevenson. These and other islands in the vicinity are bare and have a smooth, rounded appearance.



 145 **Îles Gore** and **Cayes du Havre** (Rochers Fin), situated off **Pointe Plate** (Pointe Whale), which is the south point of the group, lie south of Îles Bald. **Rocher Gore**, awash, lies about 0.4 mile NW of Pointe Plate (Pointe Whale).

146 **Passé Western**, which is entered west of Pointe Plate (Pointe Whale), leads between the many islands to the south end of **Île du Grand Rigolet Ouest**. At **Île Providence**, one of the seaward islands, there is a small seasonal fishermen's hamlet, accessible only by small crafts, with a **landing pier** on the NE side.

 147 Three sets of **leading lights** lead between the islands. The first **range** (1557, 1558), in line bearing 001°, is shown from fluorescent-orange daymarks with a black stripe on **Île Vatcher**, 1.7 miles west of Île Stevenson.

 148 The second **range** (1555, 1556), in line bearing 293½°, is shown from two small islands 1.3 miles west of Île Vatcher. The daymarks are fluorescent-orange with a black stripe.

 149 The third **range** (1553, 1554), in line bearing 330°, is situated on the south end of Île du Grand Rigolet Ouest, west of the Public wharf. The daymarks are fluorescent-orange with a black stripe.

  150 There is a T-shaped **public wharf**, 3.6 m (12 ft) high, on the shore near the south end of Île du Grand Rigolet Ouest. The outer face is 57 m

TÊTE-À-LA-BALEINE (2000)



(187 ft) long. A **light** (1554.3) is shown from the east end of this wharf.

151 There is a **launching ramp** NNE of the public wharf. A second **launching ramp** utilizing the natural slope of the rock is in the bay NW of the public wharf. A small wharf in **ruins** is further west in the bay. On the other side of the bay several floating wharves are situated WNW of the rear leading **light** (1554). A gravel road goes from Île du Grand Rigolet Ouest to the settlement of Tête-à-la-Baleine. There is a seasonal **marine shuttle service** for passengers and supplies. (See the **Tête-à-la-Baleine** diagram)

152 The settlement of **Tête-à-la-Baleine**, annexed to the municipality of **Côte-Nord-du-Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent** which amalgamates several settlements on Basse-Côte-Nord, lies at the head of the partly drying **Baie Plate**, about 3.2 miles NW of the public wharf. There are scheduled flights for passengers and supplies.

153 **Landmarks.** — • There are conspicuous white **tanks** close north of the public wharf. • **Warehouses** are located close to the inner end of the wharf. • A conspicuous **microwave tower** stands just ENE of the village.

Île du Petit Mécatina to Cap Whittle

Chart 4468

154 **Île du Petit Mécatina** is almost divided in two by **Baie De Salaberry**. The south part of the island rises to an

elevation of 148 m, while the north part is low, marshy and shows several outcrops of granite.

155 North and west of Île du Petit Mécatina are extensive drying sand flats, interspersed with boulders and small rocky islets. Moreover, the sea breaks heavily with easterly wind, resulting in a hazardous navigation for small crafts. **Rivière du Petit Mécatina** flows through these flats by several channels.

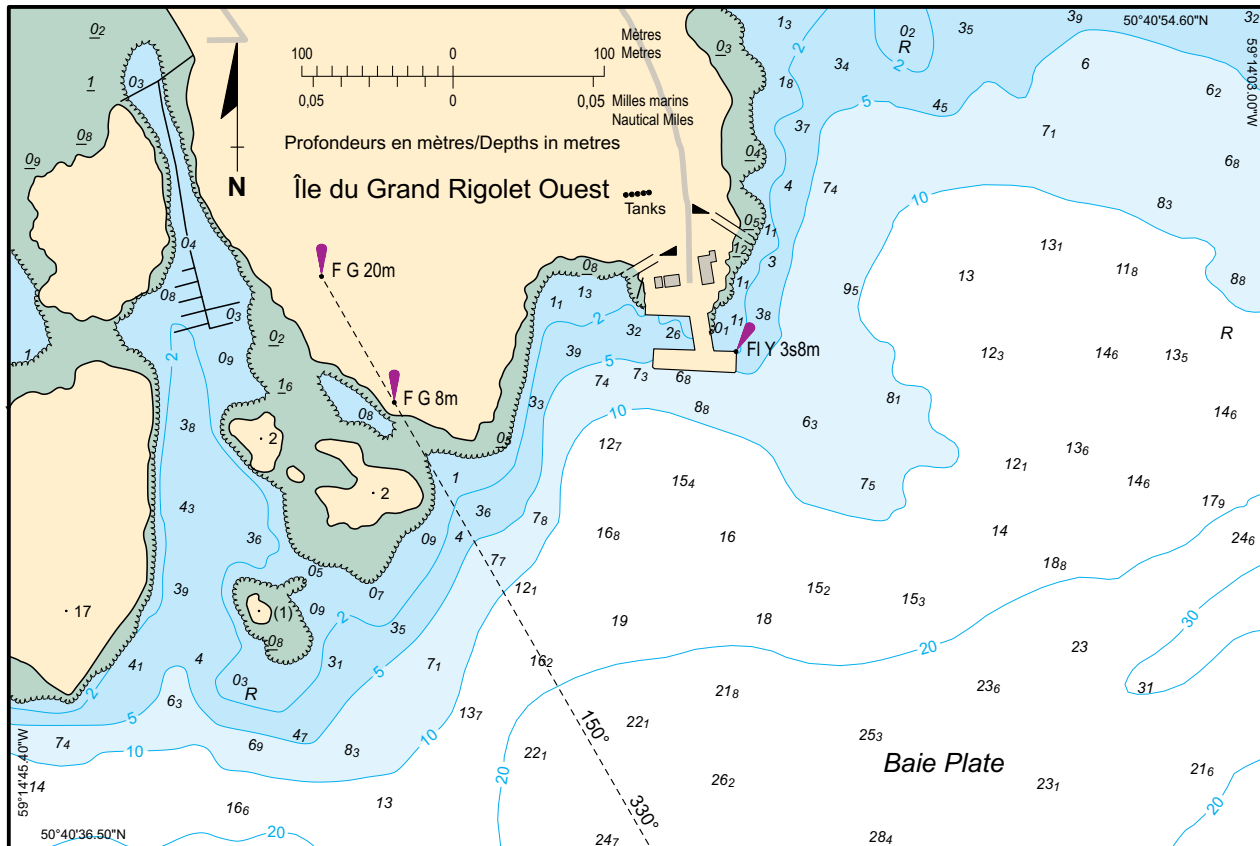
156 **Anse du Petit Mécatina**, on the east side of the island, is a narrow inlet with precipitous shores. It is well sheltered, with mud bottom, but too confined for use. The SE coast of Île du Petit Mécatina, between **Pointe Antrobus** and **Cap Mackinnon**, is high and bold, with beaches of white boulders.

157 **Passe Aylmer**, west of Île du Petit Mécatina, is navigable for about 5 miles, but there are **rocks**, **reefs**, and **shoals** scattered throughout the bay. **Récif Spray**, 1.5 miles SW of Cap Mackinnon, is awash but seldom visible. **Haut-fond Thackeray**, with 5.2 m over it, is 0.3 mile SW of Récif Spray.

158 **Rocher Hodd**, with a depth of 2.4 m, lies 0.7 mile west of Récif Spray. **Hauts-fonds Ransom** lie close north of Récif Spray. A **shoal**, with a depth of 54 feet (16.5 m) (*Chart 4469*), is situated 16.3 miles SE of Cap Mackinnon; it is the most offshore **danger** of this part of the coast and also the SW end of Banc Mécatina.


159 **Rade Lou**, north of **Îles Doyle**, near the head of Passe Aylmer, provides **anchorage** in 5 to 30 m, mud bottom, the depths decreasing gradually towards the


TÊTE-À-LA-BALEINE Échelle 1:5 000 Scale





SOURCES: Levé par le SHC en 1976-2018
SOURCES: Surveyed by CHS in 1976-2018



north and west. The roadstead is bounded to the NW by drying banks of sand and rocks. Havre Louisa, the north end of Rade Lou, offers anchorage in 5 to 10 m.

 160 The area of the former settlement of **Aylmer Sound**, situated WNW of Île du Petit Mécatina, was torn down; there is no longer any marine infrastructure.


 161 **Îles Harrington**, about 5 miles SW of Île du Petit Mécatina, are a close group of seven islands and a number of islets and rocks. The largest and highest island is **Île Harrington**, about 1.4 miles long and 81 m high.


 162 **Overhead cables**, vertical clearance 9.9 m, span the channels between Île Harrington and the mainland, to the north.



 163 A summer survey indicates that the main **current** sets 250° , 2 miles west of the islands. The maximum rate was 2 knots and the average was 1 knot.


  164 **Havre de Harrington** is a small harbour, well sheltered with anchorage in 5 to 17.4 m over mud bottom which lies between Île Harrington and **Île de l'Entrée**. The north side of the harbour is bordered

by submerged **rocks** and **shoals**. **Détroit de l'Entrée**, deep and narrow, is the main entrance channel into the harbour.

 165 A **light** (1558.7) is shown from a tower on **Cap Airey**, the SSE point of **Île du Cap**, the southernmost of the islands.

 166 A **light** (1559) is shown from a tower on the SSE side of Île de l'Entrée. Another **light** (1559.2) is shown from a tower on the NW point of the island.

  167 **Leading lights** (1560, 1561), in line bearing $288\frac{1}{2}^\circ$, are situated on an islet lying close SW of Île Harrington. Both lights are shown from fluorescent-orange daymarks with a black stripe. There are **shoals** 0.4 mile east of Île de l'Entrée.

 168 **Île Schooner**, south of these leading lights, extends to the NW into a long submerged ridge of rocks, 0.3 mile long and ending with a depth of 4.7 m. Mariners are requested to proceed with caution when approaching.

169 The settlement of **Harrington Harbour**, annexed to the municipality of **Côte-Nord-du-Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent** which amalgamates several settlements of Basse-Côte-Nord,

HARRINGTON HARBOUR (2000)



is situated on the SE side of Île Harrington. There is a health centre.

170 There is a seasonal **marine service** and a local shuttle for passengers and supplies. Fresh water, fuel and supplies are available. The wooden sidewalks make this village unique; it also has a heliport.



171 There is a 183 m long **wharf** in the small cove in the harbour, with a depth of 5.9 m at its outer end. The berths on both sides of the wharf are 54 m long; the north side has a depth of 3.1 m, while depths on the south side range from 3.1 to 7.1 m. A **ledge**, about 20 m long with a depth of 2.5 m, extends from the north side of the wharf.



172 A **light** (1559.5) is shown from the outer end of the wharf and there is a **launching ramp** and a **landing pier** for the shuttle. There is also a **slipway** on a point 0.2 mile north of this wharf.

173 **Landmarks.** — • A conspicuous microwave **tower** stands SW of the island. • **Oil tanks**, close to the wharf, can be seen from seaward.

174 **Rocher Noir**, the outermost **danger** in this vicinity, lies 2 miles SSE of Cap Airey. It is 4 m and 170 m long. **Récif Major**, 1.5 miles WSW of Cap Airey, is awash and very small with deep water around it.

175 **Îles Harrington to Îles Sainte-Marie.** — The area between these two groups of islands affords no shelter, and inside the outer islands are many **rocky patches** and **rocks**. Moreover, the wind raises heavy breakers up to 5 miles offshore.



176 From Îles Sainte-Marie to the SW, the mainland is indented with numerous bays and fringed with islands that form Archipel de Sainte-Marie. From a distance offshore, the islands appear to merge with the mainland, which rises to a range of hills about 180 m high, but with no distinguishable summits.



177 The passages among the islands are suitable for small crafts only. The bottom is very uneven. The 100 m contour line lies about 1 mile off Île du Petit Mécatina and about the same distance off Îles Harrington, with deeper water between the latter and the bank surrounding Rocher Noir. At Récifs Sainte-Marie, the same contour is 10 miles offshore, with small banks with depths of 10 to 20 m well offshore.

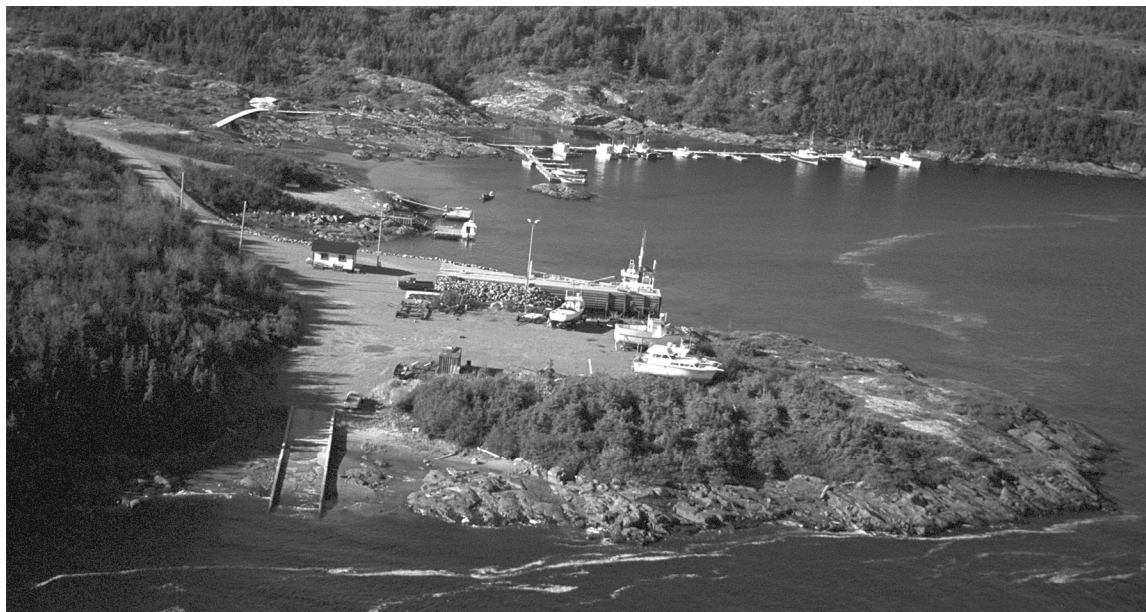
178 **Landmark.** — • The largest island of **Îles Nétagamiou**, 4 miles SW of Îles Harrington, has a conspicuous 17 m high mound on it.

179 The mouth of **Rivière Nétagamiou** lies 1.9 miles NW of Îles Nétagamiou. The settlement of **Chevery**, annexed to the municipality of **Côte-Nord-du-Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent** which amalgamates several municipalities of Basse-Côte-Nord, is situated at the mouth of Rivière Nétagamiou. There is a scheduled air service for passengers and supplies.





180 A sand bar lies across the entrance, off the mouth of the river, but there is a narrow and shoal **buoyed channel** leading through the sand bar into the entrance of the river. At times, the breakers make the entrance dangerous. **Light buoys** are moored 0.8 mile south of the river entrance. Close to the shore


CHEVERY (2000)




and north of the **wharf**, on the west side of the river mouth, a **light** (1561.5) is shown from a tower.


  181 Small crafts can navigate the river up to the first waterfall, 15 m high, situated 1.2 miles upstream. The **current** is strong and the bottom is **rocky**. A small cove situated 0.9 mile of the river entrance has floating docks, a **launching ramp** and a **landing pier** used by the local shuttle.


182 **Landmark**. — • **Towers** situated close to the shore and west of the river are conspicuous from seaward.

 183 **Île aux Mouches**, small and 9 m in elevation, lies about 3 miles SW of Îles Nétagamiou. Islets, **rocks** and **foul areas** extend north and west of Île aux Mouches up to the mouth of Rivière Nétagamiou.


184 **Détroit Watagheistic** ($50^{\circ}23'N$, $59^{\circ}51'W$), a sheltered cove between **Île Watagheistic** and the mainland, is entered through an intricate series of **channels** between the islets and rocks.


 185 **Îles Sainte-Marie** consist of three islands close together, practically forming one narrow island of steep granite, 3 miles long. There is a small craft **harbour** on the NE side of southwestern island, and **anchorage** on the west side of the northwestern island in 5 to 20 m, mud. This area is a migratory bird sanctuary (Environment Canada) and access regulations apply to this protected area.


 186 A seasonal **light** (1562), shown from a tower, stands on the SW island.


 187 **Dangers off Îles Sainte-Marie**. — **Rocher Roach**, with a least depth of 10.1 m, lies 5 miles south



of Îles Sainte-Marie light. **Rocher Bent**, with a depth of 9.4 m, lies 8.5 miles SSW of Îles Sainte-Marie light; it is the outer **danger** of this part of the coast.

 188 **Récifs Sainte-Marie** consist of two extensive **banks** under 30 m, with numerous pinnacles, one of which dries 1.2 m. These reefs lie SW of Îles Sainte-Marie and Îles aux Perroquets, and **shoals** extend up to 10 miles SW of Îles Sainte-Marie.

 189 **Récifs Tender**, with **rocks** with a depth of 1.4 m and 1.6 m, lie on the north edge of Récifs Sainte-Marie, 2 miles SW of Îles aux Perroquets.


 190 The **channel** between Îles Sainte-Marie and **Îles Cliff** is deep, with the exception of a **rock** drying 1.1 m, 0.2 mile east of Îles Cliff. Between Îles Cliff and Îles aux Perroquets, the passage is also deep, except for a **shoal** covered by 4.9 m of water, about 0.2 mile west of Îles Cliff.



 191 The channel between Îles aux Perroquets and **Îles Galibois** is wide and deep in mid-channel, with off-lying **rocks** and **shoals** close inshore. With easterly winds, the sea breaks strongly between Île Galibois and Île Sainte-Marie. A **shoal**, with a depth of 3 m, lies 1 mile WNW of Récifs Tender.

  192 **Havre Yankee**, a small **anchorage** opened to the south, indents the south side of the largest of Îles Galibois. There is a better anchorage for small crafts north of the small islet in the west end of the harbour. **Havre Blais**, on the north side of Îles Galibois, is well sheltered, with **anchorage** in 20 m, mud bottom. It is



entered by small crafts from both east and west, but there are **rocks** to be avoided, and local knowledge is recommended.

Chart 4440

 193 From **Pointe Sealnet** ($50^{\circ}20'N$, $59^{\circ}49'W$) to **Île de Ouapitagone**, about 10 miles to the SW, the shore is indented with coves and with numerous islets and **rocks** extending some 2 miles offshore. Navigation among them is only practicable for small crafts, and local knowledge of Archipel de Ouapitagone is essential.

  194 **Rochers au Cormoran** lie 1.8 miles off Île de Ouapitagone. A **light** (*1563*) is shown from a tower and indicates the rocks.

 195 **Brisants South Makers**, at the high water line, lie 3.7 miles ESE of Rochers au Cormoran.

  196 **Havre de Ouapitagone** is a small craft **anchorage** between Île de Ouapitagone

and the outer islands. The two entrances are difficult, and local knowledge is necessary.

197 **Landmark.** — • **Rocher Mistassini**, on top of one of the outer islands, is a conspicuous block of granite resembling a mortar, and known locally as “**The Gun**”. It is a good landmark to **Passe de l’Est** into Havre de Ouapitagone.

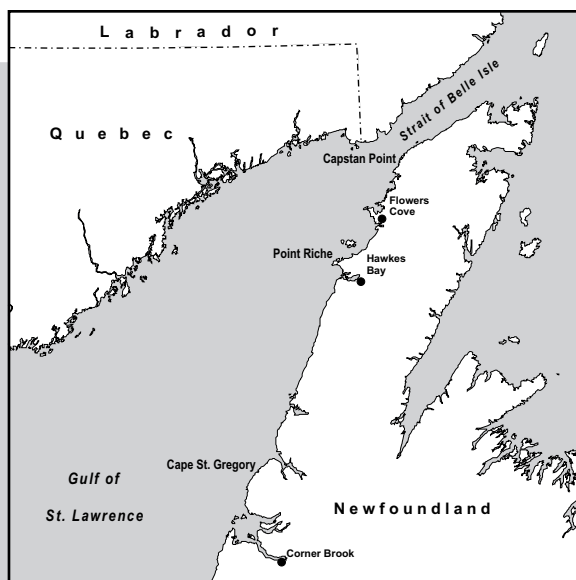
198 The more than 100 feet (30 m) high red craggy cliffs, stained white by seabirds, on the south coast of **Île du Lac**, are conspicuous. **Cap Whittle** is at the west end of this island.


199 **Remark.** — Please refer to the booklet ATL 110 — Cap Whittle/Cap Gaspé to Les Escoumins and Anticosti Island for the description of the Gulf of St. Lawrence above Cap Whittle.

Capstan Point to Cape St. Gregory


Capstan Point to Brig Bay


Chart 4667





 1 **Flower's Cove** is entered between Capstan Point and a point 0.3 mile to the south. **Rocky Island**, 4 feet (1.2 m) in elevation, is a rocky islet situated close within the entrance to Flower's Cove. A **light** (213) is shown at an elevation of 18 feet (5.5 m) from a skeleton tower having a green and white daymark on three sides, situated on the centre of the island. Fairway light **buoy** XF (212.5) is moored 0.9 mile west of Capstan Point. Starboard hand light **buoys** XF6 and XF8 (213.51, 213.58) mark the channel from Rocky Island to the Public wharf.

2 **Seal Islands**, 4 to 16 feet (1.2 to 4.9 m) in elevation, lie about 0.7 mile SW of Rocky Island. **Seal Ledges**, with two heads drying 4 feet (1.2 m), lie close north of the Seal Islands. Starboard and port hand light **buoys** XF2 and XF3 (212.55, 212.54) mark the channel north and NE of Seal Ledges.

 3 **Leading lights** (214, 215), in line bearing 107°, are shown from skeleton towers from a spit extending from the SE side of the cove. Both lights are shown from orange daymarks with black stripes.

 4 The settlement of **Flower's Cove**, population 325 in 2001, is situated on the shores of the cove. There is a medical clinic in the settlement. There is **anchorage** for small vessels in depths of 17 feet (5.2 m) with Rocky Island light bearing 242°, distant 0.15 mile. At the south entrance point to the cove, there is a former marine service centre which was not in operation in 2005. The haulout is 72 feet (22 m) long and 21 feet (6.5 m) wide with depths of 6 to 10 feet (1.9 to 3.1 m) alongside.

  5 On the north shore of Flower's Cove, a T-shaped **Public wharf** extends 246 feet (75 m) to depths of 6 to 14 feet (1.9 to 4.2 m) alongside the NW and SE sides respectively, of the seaward face of the outer end, 125 feet (38 m) long. The leeward south side of the outer end of the wharf is 82 feet (25 m) long with depths of 8 to 13 feet (2.3 to 4 m) alongside. A **light** (213.59) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. The remaining section of the south side of the wharf is 246 feet (75 m) long with depths of 4 to 8 feet (1.2 to 2.4 m) alongside. A fish plant is located alongside the wharf. Wharf ruins at a depth of 6 feet (1.9 m)

FLOWER'S COVE (2001)



are reported to lie within 98 feet (30 m) SE of the inner end of the wharf near the fish plant.



6 At times there is a strong set onshore towards Flower's Cove from the cross current setting SE across the Strait of Belle Isle from Greenly Island. Tidal streams between Flower's Island and Anchor Point, 5 miles SSW, occasionally attain a rate of 2 knots. The flood tidal stream sets SW and the ebb stream NE; both are much influenced by the wind.

7 **Bear Cove Point** lies about 2.2 miles SSW of the entrance to Flower's Cove. A **wharf** located at Bear Cove, about 0.7 mile ENE of the Bear Cove Point, was in ruins in 2005. The area adjacent to the wharf ruins dries. A large building stands alongside the wharf.

8 Between Bear Cove Point and **Anchor Point**, nearly 2 miles SSW, the coast is low and bordered by a shoal bank. **St. Barbe Bay** is entered between Anchor Point and **St. Barbe Point**, about 1.5 miles SSE. St. Barbe Point is low and wooded. Port and starboard hand light **buoys** XA1, XA3 (215.43, 215.42) and XA2 (215.41) mark the approach to Anchor Point.



9 The **tidal streams** in the fairway continue to run until one hour after high and low waters by the shore

10 **Ice.** — St. Barbe Bay usually freezes in late November or during December, and breaks up in the middle of May. Vessels entering or leaving St. Barbe during the ice season should be aware that wind and tidal streams can combine to cause sudden and dramatic changes in ice pressure at the entrance to the bay. Ships have become beset here. Caution is recommended.

11 **Anchor Cove**, situated close east of Anchor Point, is a small cove affording shelter to a few small craft. The settlement of **Anchor Point**, situated on the shores of the cove, had a population of 320 in 2001. The passage into the cove is only 100 feet (30 m) wide. Although heavy seas break on the entrance points of this cove, only the swell runs up the cove.





12 A Public **wharf** extends 59 feet (18 m) from the north shore of the cove. The wharf has a depth of 22 feet (6.8 m) alongside a 25-foot (7.5 m) wide outer end. A **light** (215.4) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. Another **light** (215.3) is shown from a mast on a rocky ledge close east of the previous light. A 151-foot (46 m) long wharf with a least depth of 6 feet (1.7 m) extends NE from the Public wharf. A fish plant is located adjacent to the wharf. Close NE of the wharf, a pier extends 43 feet (13 m) from the shore with a least depth of 14 feet (4.3 m) alongside a



ANCHOR POINT (2001)




25-foot (7.5 m) wide outer end. Another **wharf** 282 feet (86 m) long with a least depth of 10 feet (3 m) alongside is located near the NE end of the cove; a floating wharf extends from its east end. A slipway is located close SW of the previous wharf.

 13 **Harbour Point**, the west entrance point of St. Barbe Harbour lies about 0.4 mile east of St. Barbe Point. A **light** (216) is shown at an elevation of 20 feet (6.1 m) from a skeleton tower with orange rectangular daymarks on Harbour Point. In **Pigeon Cove**, a small cove about 0.3 mile WSW of Harbour Point, there is an L-shaped fisher's **wharf** in ruins with a 46-foot (14 m) long outer end which nearly dries.




 14 **St. Barbe Harbour** is entered between Harbour Point and **Stony Point**, about 0.2 mile east. **Leading lights** (215.8, 215.9), in line bearing 105° and shown from red daymarks with white stripes, are situated on Stony Point. Starboard hand light **buoys** XB2 (216.1) and XB4 (216.13) and port hand light buoys XB1 (216.09) and XB3 (216.12) mark the channel into St. Barbe Harbour. The settlements of **St. Barbe and Pigeon Cove** had a combined population of 106 in 2001.

  15 The Public **wharf** is 295 feet (90 m) long and 30 feet (9 m) wide and extends in an easterly direction from the shore close south of Harbour Point. The north side is 354 feet (108 m) long and has depths of 14 to 22 feet (4.3 to 6.7 m). The south berth, 203 feet (62 m) long,

has depths of 17 to 22 feet (5.2 to 6.7 m) alongside. The deck of the wharf has an elevation of 8 feet (2.4 m). Fresh water is available. A ramp at the inner end of both wharf faces is used by a car **ferry** that operates to Blanc-Sablon, Québec. Oil pipelines are laid onto the wharf. Oil storage tanks, not **conspicuous** from seaward, are located close NW of the wharf. A **light** (216.3) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. Close south of the Public wharf there is a small private wharf.

 16 There is good **anchorage** for small vessels, sheltered from all winds, in a depth of 4¼ fathoms (7.8 m), mud; the anchorage is rather confined but the holding ground is good.

Charts 4666, 4667

   17 **Black Duck Cove** (51°12'N, 56°48'W) is entered about 0.6 mile SW of St. Barbe Point. From the south shore of the cove, an L-shaped Public **wharf** extends 128 feet (39 m) to a depth of 10 feet (3.1 m) alongside the south face of the outer end 112 feet (34 m) long. A **light** (216.35) is shown from a mast on the west end of the outer section of the L-shaped wharf. Caution is advised as depths of 8 feet (2.5 m) are located 49 feet (15 m) north and east of the outer end of the wharf. Another **wharf** with depths of 6 to 12 feet (1.8 to 3.8 m) extends 282 feet (86 m) SE from the inner end of the previously described Public wharf. At the SE end of this wharf a

ST. BARBE PUBLIC WHARF (2001)



BLACK DUCK COVE (2001)



FORRESTERS POINT (2001)



pier extends 118 feet (36 m). The pier has a depth of 13 feet (3.9 m) alongside its NW face. A concrete **boat ramp** is located close east of the outer end of the pier. A fish plant is located adjacent to the wharf. Port and starboard hand light **buoys** XK1, XK3 (216.6, 216.4) and XK2, XK4 (216.5, 216.55) mark the approach to the wharf. The settlement of **Black Duck Cove** had a population of 158 in 2001. A **conspicuous** wooded summit, 305 feet (93 m) in elevation, lies 1.2 miles SSW of St. Barbe Point and 0.5 mile from the coast.

18 **Current Island**, 105 feet (32 m) in elevation, lies with its NE extremity nearly 2 miles SW of St. Barbe Point. It is covered with green vegetation.

19 **Pound Point** is situated on the mainland 0.3 mile east of the NE end of Current Island. The settlement of **Forrester's Point**, population 283 in 2001, is situated about 0.2 mile SE of Pound Point. At the settlement, there is an L-shaped Public **wharf** extending 125 feet (38 m) from the shore to a depth of 6 feet (1.9 m) alongside an outer section 108 feet (33 m) long and 20 feet (6 m) wide. A depth of 6 feet (1.7 m) lies close off the outer end of the Public wharf. A floating wharf is moored about 66 feet (20 m) east of the inner end of the wharf. Several buildings stand alongside the wharf.

Chart 4666

20 **Ste. Geneviève Bay** is entered between the SW end of Current Island and **Cape Ste. Geneviève**, about 2.5 miles SSW. The cape is low and bordered with shoals. **Cape Island**,

9 feet (2.7 m) in elevation and composed of flat rocks covered with coarse grass and debris, is connected with the cape by a sunken reef.



21 **Ste. Geneviève Bay** is encumbered with many rocks and shoals, however it affords good **anchorage** for small craft. The channels into the bay are intricate and narrow; local knowledge is necessary. The east side of the bay is low and wooded, without any distinctive features. The bay freezes late in November or during December, and the ice breaks up in the middle of May. Abnormal **magnetic variation** has been reported between Current Island and Old Ferolle Harbour, 5 miles to the SW.

22 **Gooseberry Island**, 85 feet (26 m) in elevation and covered with grass, lies about 0.5 mile south of Current Island. **Entry Island**, 8 feet (2.4 m) in elevation, situated 0.6 mile SSE of Gooseberry Island, is formed of shingle topped by a little vegetation, and is difficult to identify.



23 **Pond Cove**, which is entered between Cape Island and **Southwest Point**, about 0.9 mile to the east, is completely open and is encumbered with shoals. The settlement of Pond Cove lies around a slight indentation of the west shore SE of Cape Ste. Geneviève. A Public **wharf** extends 20 feet (6 m) to a depth of 1 foot (0.2 m) alongside a 31-foot (9.3 m) wide outer face. A slipway for small boats is located close west of the wharf.

24 **Seal Point** lies about 0.7 mile SW of Cape Ste. Geneviève. **Seal Cove**, entered close south of Seal Point, does not afford good anchorage. **Grélee Point** is situated about 0.8 mile south of Seal Point.

POND COVE (2001)



25 **Old Ferolle Harbour.** — Several islands and rocks lie in the bight between Grélee Point and **Grave Point**, nearly 3 miles SSW. They front Old Ferolle Harbour and Brig Bay, close east of Grave Point. **Fish Island**, 21 feet (6.4 m) in elevation and covered with grass, lies about 0.3 mile SSW of Grélee Point.



26 The settlement of **Blue Cove** is situated around the small cove 0.6 mile south of Grélee Point. An L-shaped Public **wharf** extends 102 feet (31 m) from the shore at the south entrance point to the cove to depths of 5 to 7 feet (1.6 to 2 m) alongside the seaward face of the outer end, 102 feet (31 m) long. There is good **anchorage** for small vessels in depths of 5 to 6 fathoms (9 to 11 m), mud, west of Blue Cove.



27

Old Ferolle Island lies close south of Fish Island. It is 75 feet (23 m) in elevation, of even outline, bare on its NW side, and covered with flat stones, grass and moss, with some dead trees on its higher parts. **Entrance Island**, 19 feet (5.8 m) in elevation and covered with flat stones, lies close south of Old Ferolle Island. Port hand light buoy XFF1 (216.9) is moored 0.1 mile WSW of the SW end of Entrance Island.



28 The settlement of **Plum Point**, population 163 in 2001, is situated to the east of Old Ferolle Island. An L-shaped Public **wharf** extends into a small cove from the south side of a peninsula about 0.5 mile east of Entrance Island. It extends 89 feet (27 m) from the shore to a depth of 8 feet (2.4 m) alongside a 43-foot (13 m) long outer end. The seaward face of the main wharf section has a

wooden spray-wall atop it. There is good **anchorage** in depths of 6 to 9 fathoms (11 to 16.5 m) south of the bar joining Old Ferolle Island to the mainland.

Brig Bay to Port au Choix

Chart 4665



29

Brig Bay (51°04'N, 56°55'W), an arm south of Old Ferolle Harbour, is entered between Grave Point and **Front Point**, 0.4 mile to the east. The settlement of **Brig Bay**, population 159 in 2001, lies on the shores of the harbour. An L-shaped Public **wharf**, 69 feet (21 m) long and 20 feet (6 m) wide, with an outer end 82 feet (25 m) long, is situated on the west side of the bay. There is a depth of 14 feet (4.2 m) alongside the outer end. A fish plant (closed in 2005) stands adjacent to the wharf. A pipeline marked by a private **buoy** extends from the shore close north of the wharf; the buoy was not visible in 2005. There is good **anchorage** in Brig Bay for small vessels in depths of 6 fathoms (11 m), mud, in good holding ground.

30 **Woody Hill**, 150 feet (46 m) in elevation, the highest point in the coastal range of hills, stands near the coast about 0.7 mile SE of Grave Point; a bare patch on its NW face identifies it from seaward. The coast north of Woody Hill is densely wooded while the islands and headlands are bare and difficult to distinguish.

BLUE COVE (2001)



PLUM POINT (2001)




BRIG BAY (2001)





31 **Mount St. Margaret** (*chart 4680*), 4 miles SE of Woody Hill, is **conspicuous**.

32 The coast between Woody Hill and **Dog Peninsula**, about 2 miles to the west, is low and difficult to identify. Dog Peninsula, of moderate height faced by cliffs, is **conspicuous** from seaward when seen in contrast with the dark wooded hills inland.


 33 **Bird Cove** is situated close west of Woody Hill. An L-shaped Public **wharf**, 144 feet (44 m) long with a depth of 4 feet (1.3 m) alongside an 82 foot (25 m) long outer end, extends from the east shore. A **light** (215.99) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. A wooden breakwater extends from the shore close NE of the wharf. A slipway for small boats is located near the wharf. The settlement of **Bird Cove** had a population of 274 in 2001. A conspicuous black water tank is located at Bird Cove.


34 **St. Margaret Bay** is entered between **Dog Peninsula Point**, the SW extremity of Dog Peninsula, and **Black Point**, a low bare rocky point about 1.5 miles SW, which is backed by flat wooded ridges. **Fisherman Cove** is situated on the south side of Dog Peninsula, and **South Cove** in the SW part of the bay. The east part of the bay is encumbered with islands and shoals. Many fishing vessels frequent this bay during early summer. **Ice** forms in November or December, and breaks in the middle of May.

  35 Fisherman Cove affords sheltered **anchorage** during offshore winds, in depths of 8 to 10 fathoms (14.6 to 18.3 m), sand and gravel. With NW winds, a heavy swell rolls into the cove. There is **anchorage**

for small vessels near the head of South Cove in depths of about 4 fathoms (7.3 m). Larger vessels can anchor off the entrance to South Cove in depths of 7 to 8 fathoms (12.8 to 14.6 m), mud, but during strong winds from NW to north, there is much swell and this area should be avoided.

36 **Green Islands**, 6 to 10 feet (1.8 to 3 m) in elevation, situated about 1.5 miles SE of Dog Peninsula Point, are covered with grass. **Wooded Island**, 45 feet (14 m) in elevation, lies close east of the Green Islands. **Brushwood Island**, 25 feet (7.6 m) in elevation and situated about 1 mile SE of the Green Islands, has a few trees on its north end. **Rase Island**, 3 feet (0.9 m) in elevation, situated nearly 0.5 mile SW of Brushwood Island, is small and difficult to identify.

 37 The settlement of **Reefs Harbour** stands on the shores of **West Cove**. There is an L-shaped Public **wharf** extending 102 feet (31 m) from the shore to depths of 8 to 10 feet (2.5 to 3 m) alongside a 121 foot (37 m) long outer end. Caution is advised as ruins of a previous wharf at a depth of 6 feet (1.9 m) lie up to 69 feet (21 m) off the outer face of the wharf from a point close north of its mid point and extending to off its south end.


 38 **Shoal Cove (Shoal Cove West)** is situated close west of Black Point. A stone **breakwater** extends 804 feet (245 m) from the east shore of the cove. On the south side of the breakwater near its outer end there is a Public **wharf** for small boats which is 75 feet (23 m) long with a depth of 3 feet (1 m) alongside. **Caution** is advised as depths of less than 3 feet (1 m) lie in the approach to and close south of the wharf. There are several fishing stages and sheds in the cove.

BIRD COVE (2001)



REEFS HARBOUR (2001)





 39 **New Ferolle Cove** lies south of **New Ferolle Point**, the NE extremity of New Ferolle Peninsula. The cove affords **anchorage** for small vessels in depths of about 3 fathoms (5.5 m), somewhat protected by the shoals in the


entrance. The settlement of **New Ferolle** is situated on the west shore of the cove. The combined population of **Reefs Harbour**, **Shoal Cove (Shoal Cove West)**, and **New Ferolle** was 345 in 2001.

NEW FEROLLE (2005)



 40 An L-shaped Public **wharf** is located 0.5 mile south of New Ferolle Point. The wharf extends 243 feet (74 m) from the shore to a depth of 10 feet (3.1 m) alongside a 121-foot (37 m) long outer face. The inner face of the outer end, 108 feet (33 m) long, has a depth of 8 feet (2.5 m) alongside. A floating wharf is moored on the south side of the wharf near its inner end. The NE side of the main section is protected by large boulders and is foul. A fish plant is located adjacent to the inner end of this wharf. There are several fishing stages in the cove.

 41 **New Ferolle Peninsula** extends about 2 miles SW of New Ferolle Point, rising to a ridge 78 feet (24 m) in elevation near the centre, and terminating in **Ferolle Point**. The peninsula is partially wooded, and its NW sea face is composed of cliffs. A **light** (220) is shown at an elevation of 91 feet (27.7 m) from a white tower 41 feet (12 m) high, situated about 0.4 mile NE of Ferolle Point ($51^{\circ}01'N$, $57^{\circ}06'W$). A **fog signal** (220.2) of one blast every minute is sounded from a horn close NW of the light; the horn points $314\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

 42 **Off-lying banks**. — **Jehenne Banks**, with depths of less than 10 fathoms (18.3 m), lie from 0.6

to 1.6 miles north of New Ferolle Point. The shoalest part, a rocky patch at $2\frac{3}{4}$ fathoms (5 m), lies near the middle, about 1 mile north of the point. **Tidal streams** set strongly over these banks.

Chart 4680


43 **St. John Bay** is entered between Ferolle Point and Barbace Point, about 19.5 miles SSW. Several islands, of which St. John Island is the largest, lie in the bay. The **Highlands of St. John** are situated on the SE side of the bay; North Summit, elevation 1,615 feet (492 m) stands 14 miles ENE of Barbace Point, and South Summit, elevation 1,624 feet (495 m), is situated nearly 4 miles SSW of North Summit. **Old Bay Shoals**, with least depths of $4\frac{1}{4}$ fathoms (7.8 m), lie 1.5 miles SSW of Ferolle Point.

44 Castors Harbour lies in the NE part of St. John Bay, and Port aux Choix at its SW end. St. John Harbour is on the SW side of St. John Island. The bay fills with northern **ice** and freezes in December or January, and breaks in May. During severe winters, the ice extends from Ferolle Point to Pointe Riche, about 3 miles SW of Barbace Point.


BARTLETTS HARBOUR (2001)


45 **Twin Islands** ($50^{\circ}54'N$, $57^{\circ}17'W$) are low, flat and covered with grass. The north island, 24 feet (7.3 m) in elevation, lies 9.5 miles SW of Ferolle Point; the south island is 21 feet (6.4 m) in elevation. **Rupert Jones Shoals**, a series of shallow ledges with a least depth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms (8.2 m), lie 1.1 miles NE of Twin Islands. **Garbett Shoal**, with a least depth of 3 fathoms (5.5 m), lie 1.6 miles ESE of the north end of the north Twin Island.



46 **James Island**, 3.7 miles ENE of the north Twin Island, is 30 feet (9 m) in elevation, table topped, rocky and grassy. **Gibson Shoal**, with a least depth of 4 fathoms (7.3 m), is located 2 miles NNE of James Island.

 47 **Fox Islands** are two flat islands covered with grass; the west one, 30 feet (9 m) in elevation, lies about 1.7 miles east of James Island. The east island is 36 feet (11 m) in elevation. Fishing boats **anchor** between these islands in depths of 4 fathoms (7.3 m), but the holding ground is poor and northerly winds raise a heavy sea. Shallow water, rocks and ledges, dangerous to navigation, extend up to 0.2 mile off these islands. **Breton Reef**, consisting of a number of submerged and drying rocks, is located 0.8 mile SW of the west Fox Island. **Freycinet Shoal**, consisting of shallow water and a dangerous underwater rock of 6 feet (2 m) or less, is located 1.4 miles south of the west Fox Island. Another shoal with a least depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms (4.6 m) is located 0.4 mile east of Freycinet Shoal; caution is advised.

48 **Whale Islands**, situated 2 miles south of Fox Islands, are low, flat and grassy. **Dolman Island**, the west island of the group, has a remarkable cliff, 20 feet (6 m) in elevation at its east end. **Young Whale Island**, 7 feet (2.1 m) high, lies 0.8 mile SE of Dolman Island. Shoals with depths of 1 to 2 fathoms (1.8 to 3.7 m) lie 0.8 mile south of Whale Islands.

 49 **Black Island**, 14 feet (4.3 m) in elevation, lies close to the coast, 3.7 miles SSE of Ferolle Point. Shallow water extends up to 1 mile NNW and 0.3 mile SSE of the island. **White Island** ($50^{\circ}56'N$, $57^{\circ}02'W$), situated a farther 2 miles SSE, is 6 feet (1.8 m) high and covered with grass. A **light** (221) is shown at an elevation of 31 feet (9.5 m) from a skeleton tower with a red daymark with a white stripe, on the west end of White Island.

 50 **NE side of St. John Bay. — Maldigues Bay** is situated on the south side of New Ferolle Peninsula. The shores of the bay are low and are bordered by limestone ledges which extend up to 1.5 miles offshore. **Anchorage** may be obtained during strong easterly winds in depths of 6 to 8 fathoms (11 to 14.6 m), stone bottom, south of the shoal bank in the north part of Maldigues Bay.


  51 **Bartletts Harbour**, 1 mile ENE of White Island, is exposed to westerly winds, and rocks awash on either side of the entrance make it dangerous to enter. An F-shaped Public **wharf** in disrepair and barricaded in 2012 extends 456 feet (139 m) from

ST. JOHN HARBOUR (2001)




the north shore of the harbour to a depth of 11 feet (3.3 m) alongside an 85-foot (26 m) long outer end. Shoals which break are located close off the west end of the wharf; caution is advised. A **light** (221.31) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. The settlement of **Bartletts Harbour** had a population of 139 in 2002.



52 **Castors Harbour** is entered between **Yellow Point**, the south entrance point to Bartletts Harbour, and **Castor Point**, about 1.2 miles south. Castor Point is low, wooded and bordered by rocks. **Castor Point Island**, 10 feet (3 m) in elevation, lies close off the point. Banks and shoals extend off both shores of the harbour, making the channel intricate and suitable only for small vessels. **Tidal streams** are strong in the entrance to Castors Harbour. The settlement of **Castors River North**, population 191 in 2001, lies on the north side of the harbour.

 53 An L-shaped Public **wharf** extends 92 feet (28 m) from the west side of **Caribou Cove** to a depth of 12 feet (3.6 m) alongside a 121 foot (37 m) long outer end. A **light** (221.32) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. **Caution** is advised as depths of 7 feet (2 m) or less lie about 59 feet (18 m) south of the SW end of the outer face of the wharf. The outer end of this wharf was in ruins in 2008; caution is advised as submerged ruins may exist.



54 **St. John Island** lies in the south part of St. John Bay. **Photograph Point**, its SW extremity, lies about 5 miles NE of Barbace Point. The island is 231 feet (70 m) in elevation; its NE and NW slopes are thickly wooded. **Flat Island**, situated 1 mile west of St. John Island, rises to an elevation of 86 feet (26 m). **The Watchman**, a small rock 10 feet (3 m) in elevation, lies about 0.3 mile east of the south extremity of Flat Island.

 55 **The Menhir**, a **conspicuous** rock 12 feet (3.7 m) high, stands on the west coast of St. John Island about 1.1 miles NNW of Photograph Point. **Turret Bay**, on the north side of the island, affords good sheltered **anchorage** for small craft in depths of 1¼ to 3 fathoms (2.3 to 5.5 m). Temporary **anchorage** is obtained off the bay in depths of 12 fathoms (22 m).

56 **Turret Point**, with a circular mound near it, is the north extremity of St. John Island. From Turret Point to **Flat Point**, the east extremity of the island, the coast is foul to a distance of 1.2 miles offshore.

  57 **St. John Harbour**, on the SW side of the island, is entered between Photograph Point and **Pigasses Point**, 0.5 mile NNW. **Tidal streams** in the harbour are very weak. There is temporary **anchorage** for small vessels in **Sesostris Bay**, about 0.8 mile ENE of Photograph Point, in depths of 9 to 13 fathoms (16.5 to 23.8 m), sand and mud. Small craft **anchor** in **The Haven** at the head of the harbour in depths of 5 fathoms (9 m), mud. During heavy westerly gales, a swell rolls into The Haven. The former inhabitants of St. John Harbour were relocated.

58 **Square Rock** (50°47'N, 57°15'W), 20 feet (6.1 m) in elevation, lies 0.2 mile off the south side of St. John Island about 0.8 mile SE of Photograph Point. **Horn Island**, 25 feet (7.6 m) in elevation, lies 0.6 mile NE of Square Rock; a beacon stands on this island.


  59 **Good Bay**, situated on the SE side of St. John Island, is fronted by Round Head Island and affords sheltered **anchorage** with good holding ground. The bay is entered from the NE or the south. **Tidal streams** in the bay are slight and are quickly influenced by strong winds.

EDDIES COVE WEST (2001)





60 **Round Head Island** rises to an elevation of 190 feet (58 m). **Round Head**, a **conspicuous** hummock 98 feet (30 m) in elevation, rises close to the shore on its SW part. **Hare Island**, situated 0.6 mile NE of Round Head Island, is 100 feet (30 m) in elevation and rugged.



61 **Leading line.** — The beacon on Horn Island in line with the beacon on Flat Point, bearing 231°, leads between **Bayot** and **Reculoux Shoals** when entering Good Bay from the NE.

62  There is good **anchorage** in Good Bay with the beacons on the north shore in line bearing about 008°, and those on **Well Point** in line bearing about 253°, in a depth of about 15 fathoms (27 m). Vessels may also anchor to the NE in depths of 19 to 25 fathoms (35 to 46 m).

63 **Turr Islands** are two rocky islands, covered with grass and connected by a sunken reef, which lie between Hare Island and the east side of St. John Bay. The west island is 32 feet (10 m) in elevation, and the east one 28 feet (8.5 m). **Calculus Rock** is a small rock, 8 feet (2.4 m) in elevation, about midway between the Turr Islands and the coast east of them.

64   At **Barr'd Harbour**, about 0.9 mile SSE of Calculus Rock, there is an L-shaped Public **wharf** used by small boats and extending 141 feet (43 m) from the shore with a depth of 3 feet (0.9 m) alongside a 52-foot (16 m) long outer end. Depths of less than 3 feet (1 m) exist within 246 feet (75 m) WNW of the outer end


of the wharf. The approach to the wharf is very narrow and exposed.

65   **SE side of St. John Bay.** — **Old Man Cove** is situated about 2.8 miles south of Round Head Island. The small settlement of **Eddies Cove West**, population 76 in 2001, stands at the head of the cove. Heavy squalls sweep down to this part of the coast from the Highlands of St. John. At the settlement, an L-shaped **breakwater-wharf** extends 456 feet (139 m) from the shoreline. The seaward face of the inner 289 feet (88 m) is protected by large boulders. The Public wharf at the outer end extends 164 feet (50 m) extending to a depth of 5 feet (1.5 m) alongside a 59-foot (18 m) long outer end. Depths of 4 feet (1.2 m) lie close NE and SE of the outer end of the wharf.

66 **Green Island**, 12 feet (3.7 m) in elevation, lies about 2.7 miles west of Eddies Cove West. **Bustard Cove**, situated close south of Green Island, offers temporary anchorage in poor holding ground.

Port au Choix to Cow Head


Chart 4679

67  **Back Arm** lies on the SE side of the **Port au Choix Peninsula**, of which **Barbace Point** (50°44'N, 57°21'W) is the north extremity. Starboard hand light **buoy**



PORT AU CHOIX APPROACH (2001)






XP2 (211.5) is moored 0.7 mile NE of Barbace Point. Port hand light **buoy** XP3 (211.6) is moored about 0.5 mile NE of Barbace Point. Fishing nets are usually set off Barbace Point; caution is advised.



 68 **Savage Island**, 49 feet (15 m) in elevation and covered with grass, is situated in the approaches to Back Arm, about 1.2 miles east of Barbace Point. **Querré Island**, 0.8 mile SW of Savage Island, is 20 feet (6.1 m) in elevation. A **light** (212) is shown at an elevation of 28 feet (8.5 m) from a skeleton tower with a red daymark having a white stripe on three sides, located at the north end of Querré Island. **Round Island**, 8 feet (2.4 m) in elevation and covered with grass, stands nearly midway between Savage and Querré Islands. **Sauvageon Rock**, 1 foot (0.3 m) in elevation and composed of boulders, stands on a shoal bank nearly 0.2 mile west of Savage Island.

69 **Ardent Rock**, 2 feet (0.6 m) in elevation, lies 0.15 mile west of Querré Island; it is connected to Port au Choix Peninsula by a shoal flat. **Ardent Tail**, with depths of less than 6 feet (1.8 m), extends 400 feet (122 m) NE of Ardent Rock. Starboard hand light **buoy** XP4 (211.7) is moored 0.1 mile NE of Ardent Rock.

  70 **Leading lights** (212.1, 212.2), in line bearing $222\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, are shown from the head of Back Arm. Both lights are shown from red daymarks with white stripes. The passage between Querré Island and Ardent Rock is very narrow and extreme caution should be exercised when turning onto the range.

  71 The settlement of **Port au Choix**, population 1,010 in 2001, is situated at the head of Back Arm. The main industry is fishing. There are several berths in the harbour; gasoline, diesel fuel and fresh water are available. On the SE side, the main Public **wharf** has three parts. The south portion has a face 164 feet (50 m) long with a depth of 11 feet (3.4 m) alongside. Two Public floating wharves extend from the SW end of this wharf. Another adjacent floating wharf is used by the Canadian Coast Guard. A boat ramp is located on the SW side of the main Public wharf. The adjoining face to the NE is 492 feet (150 m) long at the face with a least depth of 15 feet (4.6 m) alongside. A **light** (211.81) is shown from a mast on the northern end of the previous wharf section. The extreme NE part is 205 feet (62.5 m) long with depths of 10 to 15 feet (3 to 4.6 m) alongside. Electricity, laundry facilities, showers and waste oil disposal are available at this wharf. Starboard hand light **buoy** XP6 (211.74) is moored 0.15 mile NNW of the main Public wharf.

 71.1 A Public **pier** extends from a position about 98 feet (30 m) north of the south end of the main Public wharf. It is 302 feet (92 m) long and has depths of 14 to 16 feet (4.2 to 4.9 m) alongside.

  72 An L-shaped Public **wharf** at the SW end of the harbour, about 154 feet (47 m) SW of the main Public wharf, has its main stem extending 164 feet (50 m) from the shore to an outer end 98 feet (30 m) long. The north and south faces of the outer end have depths of 14

PORT AU CHOIX MAIN PUBLIC WHARF (2001)



PORT AU CHOIX L-SHAPED PUBLIC WHARF (2001)



feet (4.2 and 4.4 m), respectively, alongside. A **light** (211.82) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf.



73 At the SW side of the harbour there is a fish plant wharf 230 feet (70 m) long with depths of 10 to 15 feet (3.2 to 4.7 m) alongside its NW and SE ends respectively. A Public wharf was constructed in 2008 which adjoins and extends from the SE side of the fish plant wharf. The Public wharf extends 226 feet (69 m) in length and

has a least depth of 13 feet (4.1 m) alongside. A **light** (211.83) is shown from a mast on the SE end of the Public wharf. A private wharf lies about 0.2 mile NW of the fish plant.



74 *Canadian Coast Guard Lifeboat, CCGS Cape Norman*, call sign CKO372 is stationed at the main Public wharf at Port au Choix. It operates primarily in the area from Cow Head, north to Cape Bauld. The station operates 24 hours per day from May to December, and maintains a

PORT AU CHOIX PUBLIC AND FISH PLANT WHARVES (2001)



daily radio watch from 0830 to 1630 local time on channel 16 (156.8 MHz) and channel 51 (2182 kHz). Contact can be made through MRSC St. John's at 709-772-5151, 1-800-563-2444, via the nearest coastal radio station or by any other available means.



75 There is **anchorage** in depths of 6 to 9 fathoms (11 to 16.5 m) south of Savage Island, sheltered from all but NE winds. Temporary anchorage may be obtained in depths of 11 fathoms (20 m), gravel, in the bay between Savage Island and Barbace Point. The area in Back Arm, about 0.2 mile NW of the main Public wharf, is reported foul due to the presence of abandoned warps (wire rope); caution is advised and anchorage avoided.

76 **Ice.** — Back Arm freezes around mid December and breaks up around the end of May, though it has been blocked until early June.

77 **Pointe Riche Peninsula** is composed of flat grey rocks covered with low scrub. **Port au Choix** is a small craft harbour on the north side of the peninsula.



78 **Pointe Riche**, the west extremity of Pointe Riche Peninsula, lies about 3.2 miles SW of Barbace Point. A **light** (211) is shown at an elevation of 96 feet (29.3 m) from a white tower, 45 feet (14 m) high, on Pointe Riche ($50^{\circ}42'N$, $57^{\circ}25'W$). **Pointe Riche Rock**, at a depth of 6 feet (1.8 m), lies about 0.4 mile NW of Pointe Riche. In heavy weather, the sea is reported to break on the 7-fathom (12.8 m) patches situated within 1 mile SW of Pointe Riche. Two radio **towers** are situated 0.5 mile inland of Pointe Riche.



79 A north going current usually runs off Pointe Riche and along the coast between Pointe Riche and the Bay of Islands, about 95 miles to the SSW, at a rate of about 1 knot. It is influenced by tidal streams which set north on a rising tide and south on a falling tide. During strong northerly winds, this current is sometimes reversed.



80 **Gargamelle Cove**, on the south side of the isthmus connecting Pointe Riche Peninsula with the mainland, is suitable only for small boats. From this cove to **Two Hills Point**, 4 miles to the SE, the coast is bordered by a rocky bank. Temporary **anchorage** may be obtained during offshore winds in a depth of 10 fathoms (18.3 m), about 0.8 mile NNW of Two Hills Point.

81 **Ingornachoix Bay** is entered between Pointe Riche and **Spirity Point**, about 6 miles SSE. Port Saunders, Keppel Harbour and Hawkes Harbour are situated in the SE part of the bay. An extensive shoal extends off the coast in the vicinity of Spirity Point. The SE extreme of Two Hills Point, bearing 062° and just open of the NW extreme of Keppel Island, leads NW of this shoal.



82 The three above-mentioned harbours are entered between Two Hills Point and **Hawke Point**, 1.7 miles SW. **Keppel Island**, 114 feet (35 m) in elevation, lies nearly midway between these points. The west side of this island is composed of a bare blackish cliff bordered by a ledge of rocks which are awash and nearly steep-to. The east end of the island is wooded. **Morue Spit**, composed of shingle, extends 0.3 mile east from the island. There is a small boat landing on the north side of the island.


PORT SAUNDERS PUBLIC WHARF (2000)



Marine farms may be encountered in the vicinity of Keppel Island; caution is advised. A **light** (208) is shown at an elevation of 120 feet (36.5 m) from a skeleton tower on the NW side of the island. A **fog signal** (208.2) of one blast every 30 seconds is sounded from a horn close to the light.

83 **Port Saunders** is entered between Two Hills Point and **Saunders Point**, 0.3 mile SE. The settlement of **Port Saunders**, population 812 in 2001, is situated on the north shore, close within the entrance. On the north side of the harbour entrance stands a church with twin spires; another church with one spire stands 0.6 mile further NE. There is a small hospital in the settlement.

84 The land slopes down gradually from the vicinity of Hawkes Bay, and to the north becomes flat and low, changing from granite to limestone formation. **Two Tree Hill**, about 250 feet (76 m) in elevation, a wooded hill with a double summit, stands on the NW side of the harbour entrance about 0.8 mile NE of Two Hills Point; a **conspicuous** red tower showing fixed red **lights** stands on the hill.

 85 At the settlement, 0.4 mile ENE of Two Hills Point, there is a Public **wharf** 105 feet (32 m) long at the outer face with a depth of 12 feet (3.7 m) alongside.

86 A marine service centre with 70 and 200 tonne travelifts, a machine shop and storage area are located about 1 mile ENE of the Public wharf. Fresh water is available. An

L-shaped Public wharf has been constructed adjacent to the eastern haulout at the marine service centre. It extends 130 m (427 ft) and has least depths of 3.8 m (12 ft) and 3.4 m (11 ft) alongside its NE and SW faces respectively of the outer end, 65 m (213 ft) long.

87 **Ice**. — Port Saunders freezes late in November and breaks between late April and early May.



88 **Montaignac Rock**, drying 3 feet (0.9 m) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** XPS2 (208.05), lies about 0.2 mile off the south shore, nearly 1.1 miles ENE of Saunders Point. There is **anchorage** between the harbour entrance and Montaignac Rock in depths of 7 to 14 fathoms (13 to 26 m). Caution is advised anchoring in Port Saunders from the Public wharf to Montaignac Rock due to the reported presence of abandoned wire trawl warps (wire rope) lying on the bottom of the harbour. The area 0.3 mile NW of Montaignac Rock is reported to be foul due to the presence of these trawl warps. There is also anchorage in a depth of 6 fathoms (11 m) about 0.35 mile ESE of Montaignac Rock. A wreck at a depth of 21 feet (6.3 m) is located about 0.2 mile ESE of Montaignac Rock; **caution** is advised.




89 **Keppel Harbour** is entered between Saunders Point and **Keppel Point**, 0.8 mile SE. It may be approached from either side of Keppel Island. Marine farms

PORT SAUNDERS MARINE SERVICE CENTRE (2000)




may be encountered NE of Keppel Point; caution is advised. There is **anchorage** in the north approach between Saunders Point and Morue Spit in depths of 11 fathoms (20.1 m), mud or sand.

90 **Hawkes Harbour** forms the entrance to **Hawkes Bay**. The NE side of the harbour is formed by a peninsula between Keppel Point and **Lossieux Point**, 1.3 miles SE. **Hawke Flat**, composed of sand, mud and boulders which dry 3 or 4 feet (0.9 or 1.2 m), extends from the SW shore of Hawkes Harbour.

 91 **Robinson Island**, wooded, lies about 0.2 mile SSE of Lossieux Point, to which it is connected by a shoal flat. **Tidal streams** are strong in Hawkes Harbour and set over the bank between Robinson Island and Lossieux Point.

92 Hawkes Bay is entered south of Robinson Island. The shores of the bay are low and bordered by sand, shingle or flat rocks. **Cible Point**, the only cliff in the bay, is a **conspicuous** yellow cliff, situated on the south shore about 2.3 miles east of Robinson Island. **Gull Island**, 4 feet (1.2 m) in elevation, lies close off the south shore, about 0.6 mile ENE of Cible Point.

 93 A wharf in ruins (2005) extends from a long breakwater, situated close north of the **Torrent River**, near the east end of the bay. A dolphin in ruins lies close NE of the outer end of the wharf in ruins; caution is advised. A large gray building lies near the inner end of the breakwater. A blue water tank, elevation 168 feet (51 m), is **conspicuous** to the east of the wharf. During the flood **tidal stream**, the flow from the river sets towards the north shore. The settlement of **Hawkes Bay** had a population of 445 in 2001.




 94 There is **anchorage** in Hawkes Harbour in a depth of 15 fathoms (27 m), about 0.65 mile WNW of Lossieux Point. **Anchorage** may be had in Hawkes Bay in depths of 7 to 15 fathoms (13 to 27 m), mud. Good **anchorage** is reported to be available in 17 fathoms (31 m), 2.5 miles ENE of Lossieux Point.

Chart 4663

95 **Burntwood Point** ($50^{\circ}34'N$, $57^{\circ}23'W$), situated about 2 miles SSW of Spirity Point, is 20 feet (6.1 m) high, with a green bank close within rising gradually in wooded ridges to an elevation of about 250 feet (76 m). The coast between Spirity and Burntwood Points is thickly wooded.

96 **Bad Bay** is entered between Burntwood Point and a point about 2.8 miles SSW. It is completely open and affords no shelter. Within its shores lie two large ponds, the south one of which discharges into the bay through the **Ponds River**. The shore between Burntwood Point and the mouth of the Ponds River consists of a rough stony beach backed by a grassy bank. A **conspicuous** yellow cliff, 78 feet (24 m) in elevation, stands on the north side of the mouth of the river. The settlement of **River of Ponds**, population 274 in 2001, lies on the shores of Bad Bay. A large stone breakwater protecting a slipway is located at the settlement. A **light** (207.5) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the stone breakwater. A wharf having two faces with a total length of 141 feet (43 m) is located on the west end of the basin formed by the stone breakwater. There are depths of 3 to 4 feet (1 to 1.2 m) in the west end of the basin and alongside the wharf.

  97 During strong winds from between SW and north, this coast is unapproachable

PORT SAUNDERS (Scale 1:2 500 Échelle)



Depths in Metres / Profondeurs en mètres
Sources: Surveyed by CHS 1998-1990
Sources: Levés du SHC 1988-1990

DANIEL'S HARBOUR PUBLIC WHARF (2000)



owing to the heavy sea. Temporary **anchorage** may be obtained in depths of 10 fathoms (18.3 m) off the mouth of the Ponds River.

98 **La Fontaine Point**, situated 5 miles SW of the mouth of the Ponds River, is bordered by a bank with depths of 5 to 8 fathoms (9.1 to 14.6 m) extending 0.5 mile offshore, which is sometimes marked by tide rips. Between Bad Bay and La Fontaine Point, the coast is marshy and barren with occasional clumps of trees. A rough beach of boulders backed by a high topped bank extends 1.5 miles south of La Fontaine Point; the face of this bank, about 0.7 mile south of the point, is steep and **conspicuous** from the SW.

99 From the termination of the boulder beach, the coast, which is formed of rocky ledges backed by low cliffs rising to elevations of 110 to 170 feet (33 to 52 m), trends about 4 miles SSW to Deer Cove. This coast is known as **Bateau Barrens**. **Deer Cove** is a small break in the rocks. A small, foul, rocky bight is entered about 1 mile SSW of Deer Cove; a boat might land here between the ledges when landing is impossible at Table Point.

100 **Table Point** ($50^{\circ}22'N$, $57^{\circ}32'W$), a projection of shale bank and cliffs, lies 7.5 miles SSW of La Fontaine Point. It is backed by gradual wooded slopes. **Belvans Cove** is situated about 1.5 miles south of Table Point. It is a small rocky bight bordered by rocky ledges which afford some shelter to small boats.

101 **Spudgels Cove** is entered about 4.5 miles south of Table Point. It is a slight bend in the coast, which here consists of a jumble of ledges and rocks fronting a bank of shale which rises in low cliffs. The land within rises to wooded ridges of 250 to 380 feet (76 to 116 m) in elevation, with intervening marshes and ponds.

102 From Spudgels Cove, the coast, which consists of a stony beach backed by a high clay bank covered with scrub and broken in places by small streams, trends about 3 miles SSW to a low point close north of which lies **Daniels Cove**.

103 The settlement of **Daniel's Harbour**, population 350 in 2001, lies on the shores of Daniels Cove. A breakwater, 492 feet (150 m) long, shelters a small basin from NW winds at Daniels Cove. The basin, suitable only for small craft, has depths of 3 to 7 feet (0.8 to 2 m) and is entered north of the breakwater through a channel 98 feet (30 m) wide. At the south end of the basin, a marginal **wharf** extends from the inner end of the breakwater, 207 feet (63 m) long with depths of 1 to 3 feet (0.4 to 1 m) alongside. Slipways lie at both ends of the marginal wharf. Starboard hand light **buoy** XDH2 (207.2) is moored close north of the breakwater at Daniel's Harbour.

104 **Cliffy Point**, rocky and backed by a bank 60 feet (18 m) in elevation, lies about 2.2 miles SSW of Daniels Cove. Close south, there is a white stony beach backed by a green bank and thence the rocky coast trends SSW for about 1.2 miles to **Eastern Head**, 47 feet (14 m) in elevation, rocky and bare on top.

PARSONS POND APPROACH (2000)



105 **Brown Shoal**, with a depth of 4 fathoms (7.3 m), lies 0.5 mile offshore, midway between Clifty Point and Eastern Head.



106 **Portland Cove** is entered close south of Eastern Head. **Portland Creek**, with depths of 2 to 3 feet (0.6 to 0.9 m), is entered from the head of the cove. The creek, though encumbered with boulders, affords passage for small boats with local knowledge into **Portland Creek Pond**, a considerable area of water between the coast and the high land about 7 miles within. At the head of Portland Cove, there is a sandy beach, thence the coast consists of a stony beach bordered by flat ledges for 2 miles SW. There is **anchorage** during winds from NW, through east, to south, off the entrance to Portland Creek in depths of 4 fathoms (7.3 m), sand and mud; the holding ground is good.

107 **Portland Hill**, 530 feet (161 m) in elevation, wooded and wedge-shaped when seen from the SW, stands about 0.5 mile inland and about 2 miles south of Eastern Head.

108 **Gros Paté** is situated on the east side of Portland Creek Pond and 7.2 miles ESE of Eastern Head. It is a **conspicuous** truncated mountain, 2,115 feet (645 m) in elevation with nearly vertical sides. The mountain range continues about

4.5 miles NE terminating in **East Hill**, 2,163 feet (659 m) in elevation.

109 From a point about 0.7 mile west of Portland Hill, the coast trends SSW for 2 miles to **The Arches**, which are detached masses of limestone honeycombed by the sea and standing on a sandy beach. Thence a rough beach of stones and boulders, fronted in places by rocky ledges, continues SSW for 4 miles. The coast then changes to a low stony beach, backed by a clay bank, which extends about 1 mile farther SSW to the north entrance point of Sandy Bay. Within this 7 mile stretch of coast, low ridges, thickly wooded, extend to the mountains about 6 miles inland.



110 **Sandy Bay** affords temporary **anchorage**. The entrance to **Parsons Pond**, at the south end of the bay, is over a bar of coarse shingle, with depths of 2 to 7 feet (0.7 to 2 m) and is suitable only for small boats with local knowledge. Caution is advised as silting is continuously ongoing in the entrance. Port and starboard hand light **buoys** XPP1 (203.2) and XPP2 (203.1) mark the entrance into Parsons Pond. A wooden seawall on the north side of the entrance channel was in disrepair in 2005. On the south side of the channel, there is a slipway and a small

fish plant with a wharf. The wharf is 148 feet (45 m) long with depths of 1 to 3 feet (0.2 to 0.8 m) alongside. A bridge, vertical clearance 8 feet (2.4 m), crosses the channel south of the previous wharf. The settlement of **Parsons Pond** had a population of 427 in 2001.

111 **Parsons Pond Hill**, situated about 1 mile inland and 2.5 miles south of Parsons Pond entrance, is wooded and **conspicuous**, rising to an elevation of 460 feet (140 m).

112 The coast south of Sandy Bay is at first sandy, but becomes gradually rougher, backed for 1 mile by a **conspicuous** steep clay bank. Then the coast, consisting of a rough beach of stones and boulders backed by low wooded land, extends to **Lower Head**, nearly 5 miles SSW of Parsons Pond entrance. Lower Head is a rocky projection 35 feet (11 m) in elevation. On its north side, there is a sandy bight with low cliffs, off which a shoal bank, on which the sea breaks when there is any swell, extends nearly 0.5 mile.

113 **Shallow Bay** is entered between Lower Head and **Downes Point**, 1.5 miles SSW. Its shores are backed by wooded flats and marshes. **Evangeline Banks**, a series of rocky patches with a least depth of 2 fathoms (3.7 m), front the entrance to Shallow Bay.

114 **Steering Island**, scantily covered with coarse grass, lies 1.8 miles west of Downes Point. Drying islets and rocks extend about 0.3 mile west, north and NE of this islet.



115 **White Rocks Islets**, a chain of islets and rocks which dry, lie close west of Downes Point, to which they are connected by a bank which dries. Small vessels **anchor** in the south part of Shallow Bay, close to the coastal bank in a depth of 21 feet (6.4 m), with the whole of Steering Island and its rocks bearing about 256° and just open north of the NE grassy White Rock Islet.

116 **Cow Head**, situated about 3 miles SW of Lower Head, is a peninsula 206 feet (63 m) in elevation, densely wooded on its south and west sides and partially cleared on its NW side. This peninsula is connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus of sand and stones. The NW side of the peninsula is steep-to, but rocks, which dry, extend 0.1 mile SW of its SW end.



117 **Cow Head Harbour**, suitable only for small craft, lies between Downes Point and the NE extremity of Cow Head. The settlement of **Cow Head**, population 511 in 2001, lies on the shores of the harbour.


COW HEAD APPROACH (2000)




COW HEAD (2000)





  118 On the west shore two L-shaped **breakwater wharves** form a small craft basin having an entrance about 100 feet (30 m) wide. The seaward face of both breakwater-wharves is protected by stones. Near the outer end of the north breakwater-wharf a stone **breakwater** extends 279 feet (85 m) in an easterly direction. A **light** (202.2) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the north stone breakwater. A fish plant is located adjacent to the wharf at the south end of the basin. Fresh water, gasoline and diesel fuel are available.

 119 **Tortoise Rock** is located about 984 feet (300 m) north of the north breakwater at Cow Head. Starboard and port hand light **buoys** XW2, XW4 (202.3, 202.5) and XW1, XW3 (202.6, 202.4) mark the approach to the facilities at Cow Head Harbour.

 120 **Tidal streams** are strong between Stearing Island and the mainland, the north going flood stream may attain a rate of 2 knots. The duration of this stream is much stronger than the south going ebb stream.

 121 Inshore between Cow Head and the entrance to Bonne Bay, about 20 miles SSW, there is usually a north going current which attains a maximum rate of 1½ knots.

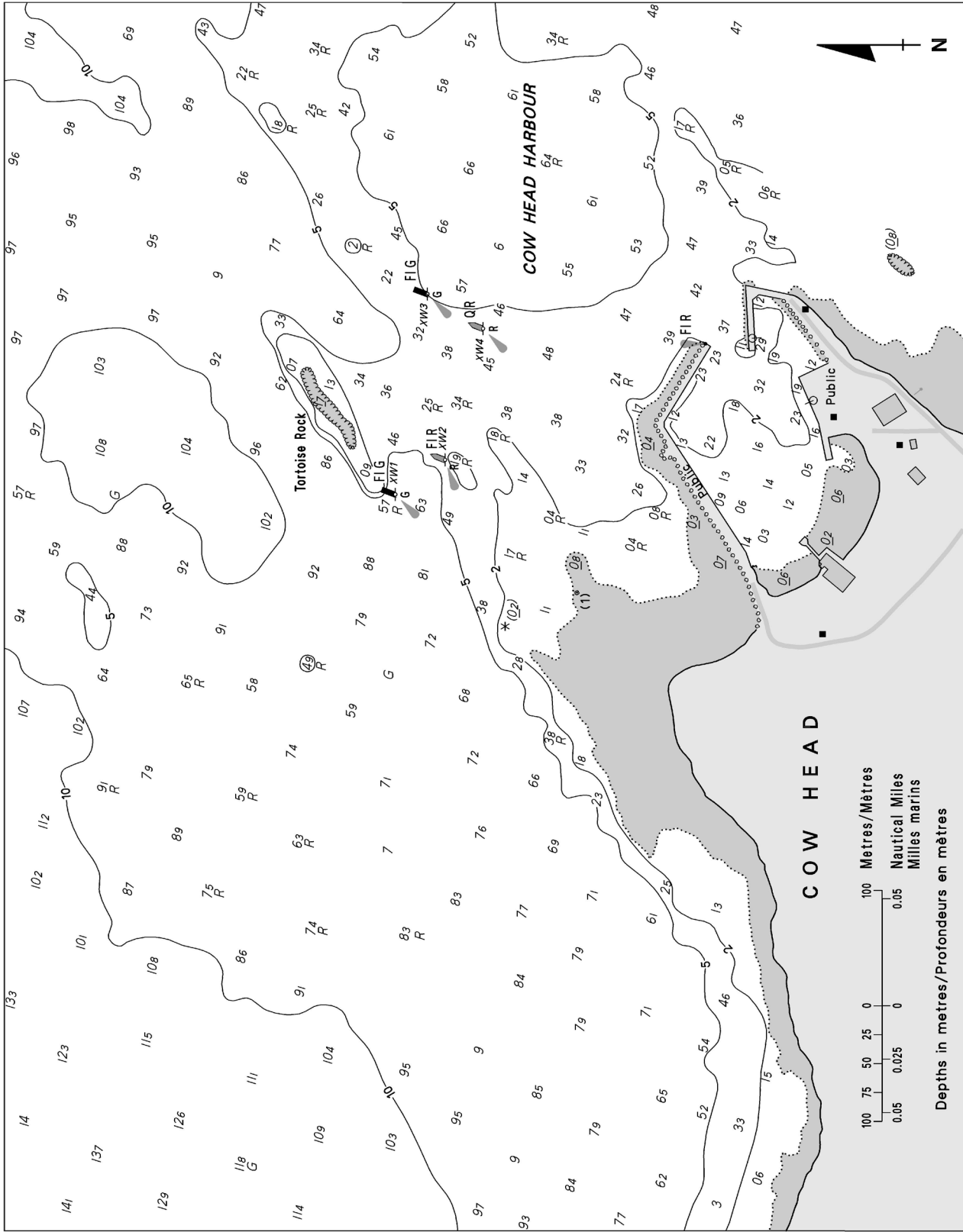
  122 **Cow Cove**, situated on the south side of Cow Head, affords good **anchorage** in depths of 4 to 10 fathoms (7.3 to 18.3 m) during northerly gales which prevail in spring and autumn. There is shelter from breezes from east of NNW, but with winds from west of that point a heavy swell rolls in rendering anchorage unsafe.

Cow Head to Cape St. Gregory

Chart 4661

123 Between Cow Head (49°55'N, 57°49'W) and Lobster Cove Head, about 19.5 miles SSW, the coast is low and bordered by stony beaches and boulders. It is only in the finest weather that vessels can anchor anywhere off it. Strong westerly winds cause a heavy sea making landing impossible except in a few places where there is only indifferent shelter.

COW HEAD Scale 1:5 000 Échelle



Sources: Surveyed by CHS in 2005 and by PWC in 2006. Sources: Levé par le SHC en 2005 et par TPC en 2006.

124 Between Cow Head and **St. Paul's Point**, about 1.8 miles south, the coast consists of a stony beach backed by a low wooded bank. Here the mountains incline farther inland and are broken by steep gorges presenting a very rugged barren aspect to seaward.

125 **St. Paul's Bay** is entered between St. Paul's Point and **Broom Point**, about 3 miles SSW. Broom Point is rocky and two ridges of rocks, which dry, extend 0.2 mile from the point. St. Paul's Bay is open and anchorage in the bay is unsafe during the strong sea breeze which frequently blows.



126 **St. Paul's Inlet** is entered on the NE side of the bay. The inlet is entered across a shingle bar, with depths of 3 feet (0.9 m), which is easily crossed by boats in fine weather by keeping along the north side of the ridge projecting from the end of the spit; local knowledge is essential. The entrance is dangerous during strong winds and a heavy swell. Within the bar, a channel, 200 feet (61 m) wide with a least depth of 6 feet (1.8 m), leads through a basin encumbered with banks of sand and stones that dry. The channel cuts through two slightly elevated points and under a bridge, with a vertical clearance of 11 feet (3.4 m), into the inlet that extends 5.5 miles inland to the foot of a mountain ridge. Adjacent to the east side of the bridge, there is an L-shaped wharf which extends 148 feet (45 m), which nearly dries; local knowledge is essential. A wooded hill rises to an elevation of 220 feet (67 m), about 0.8 mile SSW of the bridge. The settlement of **St. Paul's** had a population of 330 in 2001.

127 **Martin Point** ($49^{\circ}46'N$, $57^{\circ}54'W$), situated 4.3 miles SSW of Broom Point, is a cliff 35 feet (11 m) in elevation, grassy on top, with a large clump of trees close within. **Western Brook Hill**, a **conspicuous** wedge-shaped summit, 1,815 feet (553 m) in elevation, stands about 4 miles ESE of Martin Point, on the south side of a remarkable gorge of which both sides appear almost vertical.

128 **The Brandies** are a group of shoals which are steeped on their WNW sides. The sea usually breaks on the shoalest part, 2 fathoms (3.7 m), with a swell from the WNW.

129 The coast from Martin Point to **Gun Point**, nearly 3 miles SSW, consists of a boulder beach backed by a low, somewhat wooded bank; it is bordered by a shoal bank extending about 0.3 mile offshore. A **conspicuous** red and white **tower**, elevation 378 feet (115 m), is situated 2.1 miles SSW of Gun Point.



130 **Green Point** is a projecting cliff, flat-topped and covered with grass, situated 2.8 miles SSW of Gun Point. **Green Cove**, situated close south of Green Point, is shallow and unfit for anchorage as a swell sets in with on-shore winds. With strong offshore winds, the squalls from the mountains are violent. With a westerly swell, the sea breaks on the rocky shoals that extend SW from Green Point.

131 Between Green Point and Lobster Cove Head, 4.7 miles south, the coast is low and bordered by a stony beach from which a shoal bank extends as much as 0.1 mile offshore. **Berry Head** is a slight projection of the coast midway between Green Point and Lobster Cove Head. Off Berry Head, there are frequent overfalls and tide rips when the ebb tidal stream is running strongly out of Bonne Bay.

Chart 4881



132 **Lobster Cove Head** ($49^{\circ}36'N$, $57^{\circ}57'W$) is formed of red cliffs, 35 feet (11 m) in elevation, bordered by flat ledges of rock extending 450 feet (137 m) offshore. Near the NW edge of these ledges stand two rocks 12 feet (3.7 m) in elevation. A **light** (201) is shown at an elevation of 115 feet (35 m) from a white tower on the headland.

133 **Lobster Cove** lies close north of Lobster Cove Head. **Berry Hill**, 477 feet (145 m) in elevation, wooded, dome shaped and **conspicuous** from seaward, stands about 1.5 miles NE of Lobster Cove Head.

134 **Bonne Bay** is an extensive inlet entered between Lobster Cove Head and **Western Head**, 3.7 miles SW. Western Head appears from the west as the termination of the high land extending south of it which rises in very steep slopes to an elevation of 1,005 feet (306 m). Some detached rocks lie close off this head, the highest being 57 feet (17 m) in elevation.

135 The shores surrounding Bonne Bay form the natural boundary of **Gros Morne National Park**. The administrative centre is located at Rocky Harbour. Information on park facilities is available by writing to:

Gros Morne National Park
Box 130
Rocky Harbour, Newfoundland and Labrador
Canada, A0K 4N0

Additional contact with the park can be made by telephone at (709) 458-2417. Flight restrictions are in effect for aircraft operating within the park boundaries. Aircraft are to maintain a minimum of 1,000 feet (305 m) above communities and 500 feet (152 m) above back country. Landing is not permitted inside the National Park boundary without permission.

136 About 6 miles within, Bonne Bay separates into two arms. **South Arm** continues about 4 miles south and **East Arm**, about 5.5 miles SE. The shores of the bay rise steeply to thickly wooded hills. The **conspicuous Long Range Mountains** extend north from **Deer Arm**, the north part of East Arm, nearly parallel with the coast, terminating NE of Green Point. **Gros Morne**, the summit of this range, elevation 2,540 feet (774 m), is situated about 3 miles NNE from the head of Deer Arm.


137 Depths in Bonne Bay are generally too great for anchorage, but there are places where good shelter can be



ROCKY HARBOUR (WEST OF PAYNES HEAD) (2005)








obtained in moderate depth. Easterly gales are not frequent, but occur with thick rainy weather.

138 **Ice.** — Bonne Bay never freezes until field ice appears, usually in mid January. It is then completely closed with thick ice until mid April when the field ice disappears, though occasionally, ice on the coast blocks it until the end of June. The first vessel usually arrives in May and the last leaves at the end of December.

 139 **Tidal streams** set fairly in and out of East Arm through The Tickle, where, during spring tides, they attain a considerable rate. In South Arm, the direction of the ebb stream is irregular, it being checked by the stream through The Tickle.

  140 **Rocky Harbour** is entered between Lobster Cove Head and Salmon Point, about 1.3 miles SE. The settlement of **Rocky Harbour**, population 1,002 in 2001, lies on the shores of the harbour. The harbour affords good **anchorage** except during strong winds from between SW and NW when a heavy sea sets into the bay. **Anchorage** is in depths of 6 to 7 fathoms (11 to 12.8 m) in the south side of the bay. The shore around most of the harbour is bordered by rocky ledges and foul ground extending 0.15 mile offshore. There are two breaks in these ledges, one at **Bear Cove** on the NE side, the other on the south side of **The Bottom**, at the head of the harbour.

  141 There is an L-shaped **wharf** at The Bottom, extending 185 feet (56 m) to an outer end 108 feet (33 m) long with depths of 12 to 13 feet (3.6 to 4.1 m) alongside the seaward face of the outer end. Depths of 10 to 13 feet (2.9 to 4.1 m) exist alongside the inner face, 89 feet (27 m) long, of the outer end of this wharf. A **light** (200.3) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf.

   142 Close west of **Paynes Head**, on the south shore, 0.6 mile west of The Bottom, there is a large stone breakwater. A **light** (privately maintained) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater. Close east of the breakwater, there is a causeway with an L-shaped **wharf** at its outer end. The wharf extends 138 feet (42 m) to a depth of 12 feet (3.7 m) alongside an outer end 87 feet (26 m) wide. A considerable undertow is reported alongside the wharf with strong onshore winds. Starboard hand light **buoy** XR2 (200.2) is moored about 0.5 mile NW of Paynes Head. Marine farms may be encountered close NE of Paynes Head; caution is advised.

143 **Outer part of Bonne Bay.** — **Salmon Point** (49°35'N, 57°56'W) is a narrow, bare, slate point. From it, the coast, consisting of slate cliffs backed by thickly wooded hills, trends 3.8 miles SE to Wild Cove Head and is fairly steep-to except off Salmon Point. **Wild Cove Head** is dark,

ROCKY HARBOUR (THE BOTTOM) (2000)



rocky and wooded. A television **tower**, marked with red lights, is situated 1.7 miles north of Wild Cove Head.



144 At **Wild Cove**, close NE of Wild Cove Head, there is a fisher's **wharf** suitable only for small boats extending 220 feet (67 m) from the shore to a depth of 4 feet (1.2 m) alongside a 30-foot (9 m) wide outer end which is in ruins. Caution is advised as this wharf was in ruins in 2012.



145 **Eastern Head** ($49^{\circ}34'N$, $57^{\circ}59'W$), high and steep, is situated about 1.5 miles east of Western Head. The coast between these headlands is bordered by a pebble beach. Between Eastern Head and Woody Point, 4.2 miles SE, the coast is steep and rises in high wooded cliffs and steep slopes to a remarkable cliffy escarpment culminating in **Crag** (known locally as **Big Lookout**), a peak 1,939 feet (591 m) in elevation about 1.7 miles SSE of Eastern Head. A large pinnacle rock, known as the **Old Man**, is **conspicuous** from the north and east. It overlooks the coast about 0.7 mile NE of Crag. A rock, drying 6 feet (1.8 m), is located about 0.6 mile ENE of Western Head.



146 **Woody Point**, 54 feet (16 m) in elevation, projects from the higher land within, which here rises in steep slopes more or less wooded and broken by deep ravines. A **light** (200) is shown at an elevation of 45 feet (13.7 m) from a white square tower on the point. Two **submarine cables** are laid between Woody and Norris Points.



147 At **Crolley Cove**, about 0.3 mile NW of Woody Point, there is an L-shaped **wharf** 108 feet (33 m) long with a least depth of 13 feet (4.1 m) alongside a 49-foot (15 m) long outer end. Numerous small private wharves lie close north and south of the Public wharf.



148 The settlement of **Woody Point**, population 366 in 2001, stands in the vicinity of the point. Two churches and a white cross are **conspicuous**. A **wharf**, 105 feet (31 m) long at the outer face, with a depth of 10 feet (3.1 m) alongside, is situated about 0.2 mile south of Woody Point. A fish plant is located alongside this wharf. Construction was ongoing on the north side of the wharf in 2012. Caution is advised as exposed piling may be present.

WOODY POINT (2000)



149 A **wharf**, from the former ferry service to Norris Point, is situated to the north of the Public wharf. Temporary **anchorage** can be obtained close south of Woody Point in depths of 12 to 20 fathoms (22 to 37 m), but the bank is steep and the bay subject to violent squalls during strong winds.



150 **South Arm** extends about 4 miles south from Woody Point. **Entrance Point**, on the east side of the arm about 1 mile south of Woody Point, is a wooded bluff 281 feet (86 m) in elevation, with very steep sides. Near **Hell Cove**, due west of Entrance Point, there is a former marine service centre and storage area. The haulout is 70 feet (21 m) long, 20 feet (6 m) wide and has depths of 5 to 11 feet (0.7 to 3.3 m) alongside. The north side of the haulout has an L-shaped outer end 72 feet (22 m) long with a depth of 17 feet (5.3 m) alongside.

151 **Foul Point**, on the east side near the head of the arm, is the extremity of a cliffy summit which rises steeply to an elevation of 1,180 feet (360 m). A shoal with a depth of 1 fathom (6 ft) lies 0.1 mile WNW of Foul Point. The shores around the head of South Arm are low and flat. A mud flat,

which dries and the edge of which is very steep-to, extends about 0.5 mile from the head of the arm.



152 There is **anchorage** near the head of South Arm in depths of 20 to 25 fathoms (36 to 46 m), but it is not recommended because of the heavy squalls which occasionally occur.



153 **Sandy Head**, 74 feet (23 m) in elevation, situated 0.5 mile SE of Wild Cove Head, is **conspicuous**, appearing steep, bare and sandy from the west. An extensive stony flat borders the coast from the south side of Wild Cove Head to **Norris Point**, which lies 0.4 mile SE of Sandy Head. A **light (204)** is shown from a skeleton tower with a white daymark having a red stripe on Norris Point.

154 Sandy Head and Norris Point are the west and south extremities of a peninsula which rises on its east side to a wooded, conical peak at **Neddy Hill**, 310 feet (94 m) high. The settlement of **Norris Point**, population 786 in 2001, is situated on this peninsula. There is a small hospital in the settlement.







155 **The Tickle** is the narrow channel leading into East Arm between Norris Point and **Gadds Point**,

NORRIS POINT (2000)





0.25 mile to the SSE. Gadds Point is a rounded headland, 127 feet (39 m) in elevation, steep-to, and connected to the mainland by an isthmus. A **light** (205) is shown from a skeleton tower with a red daymark with a white stripe located on Gadds Point.

  156 There is good temporary **anchorage** in fine weather in depths of 6 to 7 fathoms (11 to 13 m), about 0.35 mile WSW of Gadds Point light. This **anchorage** is subject to very heavy squalls when the wind is fresh. **Gadds Harbour**, situated close SE of Gadds Point, affords anchorage for small vessels close to shore. Marine farms may be encountered in Gadds Harbour; caution is advised.

  157 **Norris Cove** is situated close east of Norris Point. A T-shaped Public **wharf** extends 130 feet (40 m) from the west shore to an outer face 100 feet (30 m) long with depths of 13 to 15 feet (3.9 to 4.5 m) alongside. The deck of the wharf has an elevation of 3 feet (0.9 m). A large building is located adjacent to the inner end of the wharf. An abandoned **submarine cable** and an underwater

pipeline are reported to extend from near the SW side of the Public wharf; caution is advised.

 158 There is a **ferry ramp** and a 108 foot (33 m) long **wharf**, from the former ferry service to Woody Point, located 135 feet (41 m) NE of the Public wharf.


 159 **Neddy Harbour** is entered between **Burnt Point**, about 0.3 mile ENE of Norris Point, and **Shoal Point**, about 0.4 mile NE. It is the most convenient and probably the best **anchorage** in Bonne Bay for small vessels. It is sheltered from all except SE winds, but during these winds, the squalls are very severe and a nasty sea quickly rises. Several private wharves and a boat ramp are located at Neddy Harbour. Marine farms may be encountered on the west shore of the entrance to Neddy Harbour, north of Burnt Point; caution is advised.



160 **East Arm.** — The land on each side of this arm is high. The SW side is densely wooded, but parts of the NE side are bare and stony. The shores are fairly steep-to except at the south side of the head where banks of sand and mud

GROS MORNE NATIONAL PARK WHARF (LOMOND COVE) (2000)






extend about 0.2 mile from a narrow inlet. A **conspicuous** conical peak, 2,135 feet (651 m) in elevation, rises in stony slopes, 0.7 mile within the NE shore, about 4.3 miles ESE of Shoal Point.

 161 **Shag Cliff**, about 0.8 mile east of Gadds Point, on the south side of the entrance to East Arm, is a grey limestone cliff 390 feet (119 m) in elevation and steep-to. **Storehouse Point**, about 0.3 mile east of Shag Cliff, is a low grassy projection. There is a white stony beach between these points. Marine farms may be encountered in the vicinity of the cove between Shag Cliff and Storehouse Point; caution is advised.

  162 **Tuckers Head**, situated on the SW side of the arm, 4 miles SE of Storehouse Point, rises in a castle-like cliff to an elevation of 420 feet (128 m). An L-shaped Public **wharf**, owned by Gros Morne National Park, is situated at **Lomond Cove**, about 0.35 mile SE of Tuckers Head. The wharf in ruins and closed in 2012 extends 125 feet (38 m) to an outer end 40 feet (12 m) long with a depth of 7 feet (2.1 m) alongside. A boat ramp is situated close south of the wharf. A camping area, fresh water

and showers are located adjacent to the wharf. Wharf ruins exist about 33 feet (10 m) NW of the outer end of the wharf; caution is advised.

 163 At **Mill Brook**, near the north shore of Robinsons Cove, on the north side of eastern arm, there is an L-shaped Public **wharf** owned by Gros Morne National Park. The wharf extends 71 feet (21 m) from the shore to a depth of 3 feet (1 m) alongside a 52-foot (16 m) wide outer end. Landing steps are incorporated into the outer end of the wharf. A boat ramp is located adjacent to the east side of the wharf. A camping area and fresh water are available adjacent to the wharf.

  164 In **Seal Cove**, on the NE shore of the arm 1.5 miles east of Tuckers Head, there is **anchorage** for vessels, but during strong westerly winds the squalls are heavy and the sea raised is inconvenient for vessels.

165 The narrow deep passage leading into **South East Arm** lies close south of Seal Cove. The basin affords good sheltered **anchorage** in depths of 13 fathoms (24 m).

GROS MORNE NATIONAL PARK WHARF (ROBINSONS COVE) (2000)




166 **Deer Arm** is the north projection of East Arm. There is no convenient anchorage in Deer Arm, and it is subject to violent squalls off the surrounding hills.

Charts 4661, 4881

167 The north entrance point of Trout River Bay lies 5.7 miles SW of Western Head. The coast between these two points consists of cliffs bordered by drying rocks and ledges extending as much as 0.1 mile offshore. There are occasional patches of **conspicuous** red cliffs and steep slopes, forming low headlands covered with grass, a bright green that contrasts with the spruce-covered hills above in summer. Within the coast lies the upper part and seaward face of an extensive tableland, covered with broken sandstone and bare of vegetation, which, with occasional marshy patches, extends nearly to South Arm of Bonne Bay.

168 **Trout River Rock**, with a depth of 13 fathoms (24 m), lies 2.3 miles WNW of the north entrance of Trout River Bay. Fishing boats anchor near this patch in fine weather.

 169 **Trout River** ($49^{\circ}29'N$, $58^{\circ}08'W$) flows into the south side of **Trout River Bay**, the mouth being sheltered by a projecting headland. The bar of this river has depths of 2 to 3 feet (0.6 to 0.9 m) and is encumbered with

boulders. A **light** (199) is shown at an elevation of 80 feet (24 m) from a skeleton tower, with a red daymark having a white stripe on three sides, situated on the south entrance point of the bay.



170 The settlement of **Trout River**, population 616 in 2001, stands on the sandy beach on the east side of the river mouth. A Public

wharf, 623 feet (190 m) long with four faces and depths of 1 to 4 feet (0.2 to 1.3 m) alongside, is located at the settlement of Trout River. Fresh water, gasoline, diesel fuel and electricity are available. A **light** (199.4) is shown from a mast on the SW corner of the wharf. A heavy swell is reported in the entrance to Trout River with NE winds and an outflow from the nearby river is reported to exist on the approach and alongside the wharf. The entrance is also reported to be shallow and prone to silting from the river and suitable only for small boats with local knowledge. It is also reported that a large number of lobster traps exist in the entrance to Trout River when the fishery is open in the area. The approach to the wharf is marked by starboard and port hand spar light **buoys** XT2 and XT3 (199.1, 199.2).



171 **Anchorage** can be obtained in depths of 9 to 10 fathoms (16 to 18 m) off the middle

TROUT RIVER (2000)



of the entrance to Trout River Bay. Small vessels may anchor farther in, but there is usually a heavy ground swell with onshore winds.

172 **Big Cove Head** rises almost vertically to an elevation of 820 feet (250 m), 1.8 miles SW of Trout River Bay. The coast between these two places rises to a summit 1,040 feet (317 m) in elevation. A rocky patch, with a depth of 10 fathoms (18.3 m), on which fishing boats anchor in fine weather, lies about 0.8 mile WSW of Big Cove Head.

173 The coast between Big Cove Head and Cape St. Gregory, about 5 miles SW, consists of high cliffs behind which are wooded hills and deep ravines. There are few

landing places, the best being at **Rencontre Cove**, about 1 mile NNE of Cape St. Gregory, where a **conspicuous** cliff rises to an elevation of nearly 1,000 feet (305 m) and recedes a little from the coast, terminating in a series of white rocky hills; here boats can land in any weather, except during strong westerly winds.

174 **Cape St. Gregory**, 75 feet (23 m) in elevation, is a shelf of level ground about 0.1 mile wide, projecting from higher cliffs, situated 5 miles SSW of Big Cove Head. Cape St. Gregory is steep-to and in heavy weather there is a very confused sea off the cape.

Cape St. Gregory to Channel Head

Cape St. Gregory and Bay of Islands

Charts 4661, 4881



1 **Chimney Cove Head**, situated 1 mile south of Cape St. Gregory, is 518 feet (158 m) in elevation with a perpendicular cliff on its west side. It falls to the east in a **conspicuous** green slope. The coast between these two points is bordered by rocks, some being 20 feet (6 m) high. **Chimney Cove** lies close south of the headland. A bar in the cove dries about 2 feet (0.6 m). There is **anchorage** with winds south of SW, in 12 to 14 fathoms (22 to 26 m), off Chimney Cove.

2 The coast from Chimney Cove Head to North Head, 4 miles south, consists of a stony beach bordered by rocky ledges extending as far as 0.2 mile offshore.

3 **Mount St. Gregory**, 2 miles ENE of North Head, shows three distinct summits from the west, but from the south appears as one sharp peak; the middle and largest is 2,251 feet (686 m) in elevation and covered with stones and boulders. The western face is bare and stony, but the northern slopes are wooded and fall more gradually.

Charts 4653, 4881

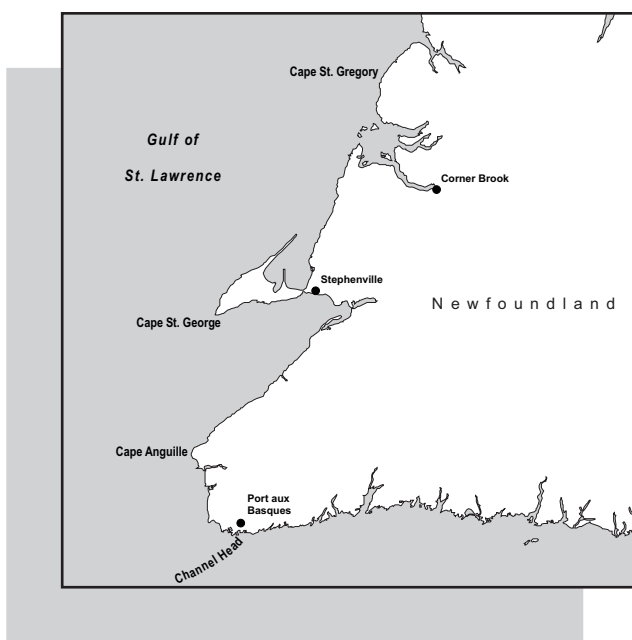


4 **North Head** ($49^{\circ}19'N$, $58^{\circ}15'W$) is a red earth cliff, 54 feet (16 m) in elevation, fronting a marshy plateau, which is usually green in summer, at the foot of Mount St. Gregory. A drying rock dangerous to navigation is charted about 0.5 mile WSW of North Head; **caution** is advised.

Chart 4653



5 **Bay of Islands** is entered between North Head and **South Head**, about 11 miles SSW. A shoal with a least depth of 20 feet (6.1 m) lies 0.15 mile NNE of South Head. A **light** (192) is shown at an elevation of 116 feet (35.4 m) from an octagonal tower on South Head. A **light** (193) is shown at an elevation of 100 feet (30.5 m) from a skeleton tower with a white daymark on three sides located on **White Point**, about 0.8 mile ESE of South Head. About 9 miles east of the entrance, the bay divides into three arms: North Arm, Middle Arm and Humber Arm. Numerous islands lie in the outer part of the bay. Lark and York Harbours lie in the SW part, and Frenchman's Cove lies on the south



shore, west of the entrance to Humber Arm. Corner Brook is situated on the south side of Humber Arm.

6 **Lark Mountain**, 1,415 feet (431 m) in elevation, stands about 2 miles south of South Head.

7 **Blow Me Down**, 2,115 feet (645 m) in elevation, is situated at the NW end of a high range of mountains which trends SE on the south side of the bay. This mountain falls almost vertically from its summit. **White Scrape**, situated 2.2 miles WSW of Blow Me Down, is a **conspicuous** white mark on the face of a steeply rising hill.

8 **The Green Handkerchief** is a grassy patch on the cliff, 1.3 miles south of North Head. It appears as a bright green patch in summer and a yellowish colour in spring and autumn.

9 The main arms of Bay of Islands usually freeze between late December and late January, suddenly breaking between late April and early May. Field ice clears away in May.



10 From limited observations in May, June and July, the surface stream in Humber Arm set almost continuously to seaward, while an undercurrent was setting in the opposite direction. The west going stream is split by Woods Island, and attains a rate of nearly 1½ knots over the shoal off Shoal Point ($49^{\circ}04'N$, $58^{\circ}11'W$). The SE going stream converges to Humber Arm around Woods Island, its rate decreasing on the surface as it nears the river.



11 The tidal streams through The Narrows of Goose Arm attain a rate of 2 knots with spring tides, the time of the turning of the streams being irregular to high water, and varying with the wind direction and the flow of water into the head of the arm from brooks.



12 Close to all shoals and banks, especially Vesuvius Rock, NW of Woods Island, the tidal stream occasionally attains a rate of 1½ knots.



13 During autumn, large numbers of herring nets are laid in the arms and around Woods Island. They are always laid parallel to the shore and usually in a depth of 18 feet (5.5 m).

14 **Gregory Island**, elevation 248 feet (76 m), is the northernmost of the islands in the entrance to the Bay of Islands. It lies nearly 2.5 miles SW of North Head and is separated from Saddle Island, 1.8 miles SSW, by a deep channel. **Brandies Rocks**, on which the sea breaks in a slight swell, lie about 0.6 mile NE of Gregory Island.

15 **Saddle Island** consists of two parts joined by a narrow ridge. The north part, 183 feet (56 m) in elevation, is bare and rugged. The south part is round and covered with grass and a few stunted trees. A square pillar, 150 feet (46 m) in elevation on the NW side of the island, is **conspicuous** from the east or west. **Green Island**, situated 0.5 mile south of Saddle Island, rises to a moss covered round hill 437 feet (133 m) in elevation. **Hen Island**, rising to a grass covered

round hill 232 feet (71 m) in elevation, lies about 0.3 mile SW of Green Island.



16 **Tweed Island**, 724 feet (221 m) in elevation, lies about 0.8 mile south of Green Island. A dangerous shoal with a least depth of 7 feet (2.1 m) lies near mid-channel between Tweed Island and Green Island; caution is advised. The bare summit of the island falls in black perpendicular cliffs to the west shore. **Little Shag Rock**, elevation 9 feet (2.7 m), lies close off the east shore of Tweed Island. A shoal with a least depth of 11 feet (3.4 m) lies 0.1 mile ENE of Little Shag Rock.

17 **Grassy Island**, 33 feet (10 m) in elevation, lies close east of the NE extremity of Tweed Island. **Hat Rock**, 46 feet (14 m) in elevation, lies 0.4 mile NW of Grassy Island and close off the north shore of Tweed Island. A shoal with a depth of 8 feet (2.4 m) lies 0.1 mile NE of Hat Rock.



18 Vessels can **anchor** in 9 to 12 fathoms (16.5 to 22 m) in the cove between Grassy Island and Hat Rock, or in 8 to 11 fathoms (14.6 to 20 m) in the cove west of Hat Rock, but west winds quickly cause a heavy sea.

19 **Guernsey Island**, the southernmost island of the group in the entrance to Bay of Islands, is 1,083 feet (330 m) in elevation, and lies 1.8 miles north of South Head. It is almost barren, but there are a few trees near its SE end. This end affords the best landing in ordinary weather.


20 **Pearl Island**, the largest island of the group, 858 feet (261 m) in elevation, lies about 1 mile east of Tweed Island. On the NE side, on the north side of a deep valley, stand four pillars, the highest of which is 597 feet (182 m) in elevation. **Cloue Patches** consist of several submerged rocks, the outermost at a depth of 4 feet (1.2 m), situated 0.8 mile SW of **Shivery Point**, the north extremity of Pearl Island. The inner rock, at a depth of 7 feet (2.1 m), lies 0.15 mile east of the previous rock. Two shoals with depths of 33 and 34 feet (10.1 and 10.4 m) lie 0.25 and 0.4 mile NNW respectively, of the western rock of Cloue Patches. **Shag Rocks** consist of two groups lying within 1.2 miles SE of Pearl Island.

21 **North side.** — **Bay of Islands.** — A **conspicuous** waterfall falls over dark cliffs 0.6 mile south of North Head. A rocky ledge extends 450 feet (137 m) off the mouth of the stream, making landing difficult for boats. **The Friar**, a rock 40 feet (12 m) in elevation, is situated 3.5 miles south of North Head.

22 **Davis Cove** is entered about midway between The Friar and **Lower Gull Rock**, 15 feet (4.6 m) in elevation, about 0.6 mile SSE. The cove is frequented by fishermen in summer; a stream flows into its head.



23 **Crabb Point**, situated 3 miles SE of The Friar, rises in dark cliffs to a small wooded hill 215 feet (66 m) in elevation, which forms the south end of a ridge extending from Mount St. Gregory. **Lower Crabb Brook**, a large stream,

flows into the sea 0.35 mile east of Crabb Point, at the west end of a shingle beach extending in a curve for about 2 miles to **Buck Head**. **Parkes Rock**, a 27-foot (8.2 m) shoal, lies about 1 mile SSE of Buck Head. Another shoal with a least depth of 35 feet (10.7 m) is located 0.5 mile south of Parkes Rock.


 24 **Liverpool Brook** flows into the sea about 0.9 mile east of Buck Head. **Anchorage** can be obtained during offshore winds in 18 fathoms (33 m) off the mouth of the brook. From Liverpool Brook to Stowbridge Head, 1.2 miles ESE, the coast is composed of small cliffs. **White Scrape**, about midway the distance to Stowbridge Head, is a **conspicuous** white mark on the face of a steeply rising hill behind the shore. **Stowbridge Head** is a square mound 87 feet (26 m) in elevation, situated at the west end of a small shingle beach.


25 **North Arm** is entered between Stowbridge Head and **North Arm Point**, about 2 miles SSW. The north shore is unbroken, rising to a range of hills with a summit 2,313 feet (705 m) in elevation. The inner NE part of the arm affords no anchorage except for small vessels.

26 **North Arm Harbour (Harbour Cove)**, situated on the south side of the arm 5 miles east of North Arm Point, is used by fishermen for shelter. **Barbours Head**, 41 feet (12 m) in elevation, separates North Arm Harbour from **Big Cove**, an open bight that affords little shelter except from easterly winds. A shoal with a least depth of 28 feet (8.5 m) is located 0.2 mile SSE of Barbours Head.


  27 **North Arm Cove** lies close east of North Arm Point. Small vessels can find **anchorage** in the middle part of the cove in 14 fathoms (26 m), but it is poor and depths decrease rapidly near the shore.



28 From North Arm Point to Northern Head, about 1.5 miles south, the coast is marked by stripes of quartz, and is bordered by foul ground extending 0.2 mile offshore. **Northern Head**, 300 feet (91 m) in elevation, is striped with irregular lines of quartz. **Fisherman Rock**, with a depth of 2 feet (0.6 m), lies nearly 0.7 mile SSW of North Arm Point. **Parkes Shoal**, with a depth of 23 feet (7 m), lies 0.1 mile south of Fisherman Rock. An extensive shoal bank having a least depth of 22 feet (6.7 m) extends about 1 mile WNW of Northern Head.


 29 **Eagle Island**, 119 feet (36 m) in elevation, lies 1.2 miles west of Northern Head. The west side of the island is formed of steep cliffs striped vertically with red and grey rock. Near its north end, there is a **conspicuous** mass of sandstone projecting from the island. The east shore rises steeply from a shingle beach, and is grassy. Low rocks extend 0.15 mile from the north end and a short distance from the south end of the island. A **light (190)** is shown at an elevation of 109 feet (33.2 m) from a skeleton tower on the south side of the island.

 30 **Middle Arm** is entered between Northern Head and **Black Head**, nearly 1.5 miles SSW. **Middle Arm Point**, situated 0.8 mile WSW of Black Head, is formed of small steep-to cliffs rising to a wooded range 63 feet (19 m) in elevation. A pinnacle rock and a waterfall are situated close south of Middle Arm Point. A **light (191)** is shown at an elevation of 72 feet (21.9 m) from a skeleton tower with a red daymark having a white stripe situated on Middle Arm Point.


31 **Penguin Head**, situated 5 miles east of Northern Head, rises to a flat topped, isolated, bare grey hill, 1,047 feet (319 m) in elevation, on which there are a few trees. Penguin Head divides Middle Arm into Penguin and Goose Arms. The north side of Middle Arm rises to steep-to grey cliffs, backed by densely wooded hills, the most **conspicuous** of which is **Old Woman Head**, rising to an elevation of 1,040 feet (317 m).



 32 **Jennings Cove** is situated on the south side of Middle Arm, about 1.5 miles ESE of Black Head. **Brake's Cove**, a former small summer settlement, stands at the head of the cove. **Anchorage** can be obtained in 10 to 14 fathoms (18 to 26 m) in the middle of the cove.

  33 **Cox's Point** separates Brake's Cove from **Cox's Cove**, where there is a settlement with a population of 719 people in 2001. There is a T-shaped Public **wharf** with a depth of 15 feet (4.6 m) alongside an outer face 92 feet (28 m) long. A floating wharf is moored close south of the Public wharf. A fish plant is located alongside the wharf. Fresh water is available from the fish plant. Temporary **anchorage** in 16 fathoms (29 m) is available, but a considerable sea sets in during easterly winds.

 34 **Parkes Cove**, about 1 mile ESE of Cox's Cove, affords **anchorage** in 17 fathoms (31 m), about 1 mile offshore.

35 **Penguin Arm** is entered on the north side of Penguin Head. The depths in this arm are considerable and it is clear of dangers, but there is no anchorage except for small craft.

 36 **Goose Arm** is entered between Penguin Head and **Long Point**, 0.7 mile SW. Long Point is the low steep-to termination of a densely wooded round hill 960 feet (293 m) in elevation. Marine farms may be encountered in Goose Arm; caution is advised.

  37 **Penguin Cove**, on the north side of Goose Arm, is situated about 0.7 mile east of Penguin Head. **Anchorage** may be obtained in this cove in 14 fathoms (26 m), 0.15 mile from its head, but the holding ground is poor.

38 There are two **conspicuous** landslides which show in the red earth of a cove in the SE corner of the outer part of Goose Arm, about 2.7 miles ESE of Long Point.

39 Goose Arm is narrowed to a width of about 0.1 mile by **The Narrows**, least depth 27 feet (8.2 m), 2.7 miles within

COX'S COVE (2000)



the entrance. The Narrows are formed between **Raglan Head**, rising almost vertically from the shore on the SE side to a summit 1,080 feet (329 m) in elevation, and a peaked hill 611 feet (186 m) in elevation on the NW side.




 40 **South side of Bay of Islands. — South Head** ($49^{\circ}09'N$, $58^{\circ}22'W$) is steep-to and rises in black cliffs with several pinnacles of light coloured rock at its base. **The Monkey**, the highest of these, is 110 feet (33 m) in elevation. Heavy squalls sweep down from the **Murray Mountains** during south and SW winds.


Chart 4654


 41 **Lark Harbour** is entered close north of **Tortoise Point**, situated 2.7 miles SSE of South Head. **Tortoise Mountain**, 786 feet (240 m) in elevation and wooded, is the highest point. Port hand light **buoy XL1** (193.4), marking the entrance to Lark Harbour, is moored close north of Tortoise Point.

 42 The settlement of **Lark Harbour**, population 613 in 2001, stands on the north side of the harbour. There is an L-shaped Public **wharf** extending 90 feet (27 m) to an outer end 90 feet (27 m) long

with a depth of 11 feet (3.4 m) alongside. **Caution** is advised as a depth of 3 feet (0.9 m) is reported to lie close SSE of the outer end of the wharf. Mud flats are situated at the head of the harbour and a provincial park is located along the south shore. **Pinnacle Point** and **Rocky Point** lie about 0.3 and 0.8 mile SW of Tortoise Point.

42.1 **Low Spit**, an extensive shoal located about 0.3 mile SW of the Public wharf, has its outer end marked by starboard hand light **buoy XL2** (193.5).

 43 *Canadian Coast Guard Lifeboat, CCGS Cape Fox*, call sign CKO371 is stationed at Lark Harbour. It operates primarily in the area from Port aux Basques, north to Cow Head. The station operates 24 hours per day from May to December, and maintains a daily radio watch from 0830 to 1630 local time on channel 16 (156.8 MHz) and channel 51 (2182 kHz). Contact can be made through MRSC St. John's at 709-772-5151, 1-800-563-2444, via the nearest coastal radio station or by any other available means.

 44 There is **anchorage** in about 10 fathoms (18.3 m), mud, with Rocky Point bearing 156° , and the 6-foot (1.8 m) high rock close off Pinnacle Point bearing 058° . **Anchorage** is also available

LARK HARBOUR (2000)



farther in, in 39 feet (11.9 m), mud, about 0.35 mile west of Rocky Point, where the holding ground is good. Easterly winds send in a little sea. Heavy squalls sweep down from the mountains with south and SW winds.



45 **York Harbour** is entered between Tortoise Point and the coast at the foot of Blow Me Down, about 3 miles SE. The settlement of **York Harbour**, population 388 in 2001, stands at the head of the harbour. Governor Island and Seal Island lie in the middle of the harbour. **Governor (Governors) Island** appears flat and has some trees along its coast; **Sword Point**, its west extremity, is a sand spit. **Seal Island**, 65 feet (20 m) in elevation, has some feature. It is mostly covered in grass but there are a few stunted trees at its peak. Sheltered **anchorage** may be obtained in 6 to 11 fathoms (11 to 20 m) between the SW side of Governor (Governors) Island and the mainland. During southerly winds, heavy squalls sweep down from Blow Me Down.

Chart 4653



46 East of York Harbour, the coast rises in a steep wooded slope to the base of Blow Me Down cliffs. **Blow Me Down Brook** flows into the bay, about 3.5 miles east of Governor (Governors) Island. A small yellow rock, 8 feet (2.4 m) in elevation, stands near the coast about 0.4 mile WNW of the mouth of this brook. Temporary **anchorage** in

9 fathoms (16.5 m) can be obtained off the entrance to the brook.



47 **Woods Island** is situated close outside the entrance to Humber Arm, with its SE end, **Peter Point**, situated 5 miles east of Seal Island. The island is partially wooded, and a range of hills 245 feet (75 m) in elevation are situated near its NW end. A **light** (197) is shown at an elevation of 36 feet (11 m) from a skeleton tower, with a red daymark with one horizontal stripe on three sides, situated on the SW shore of the island. **Woods Island Harbour**, available only to small craft, lies on the SW side of the island. A shoal bank with a least depth of 4 feet (1.2 m) extends about 0.3 mile SE of Peter Point. Its outer end is marked by south cardinal light **buoy** XWC (197.5).



48 **Puffin Islands** are two islands, 74 and 88 feet (23 and 27 m) in elevation, that extend 0.6 mile NNW from the NW extremity of Woods Island. The SE island, the higher of the two, has a group of trees on each of its two mounds. **Man O'War Shoal** and **Vesuvius Rock**, each with a depth of 6 feet (2 m) or less, lie 0.5 and 0.3 mile NW of the outer Puffin Island. A shoal bank extends 0.2 mile NNW of the outer Puffin Island to a depth of 10 feet (3 m) at its outer end. **Outer Shag Rock (Black Rock)**, a dark round islet 20 feet (6.1 m) in elevation, lies nearly 0.7 mile east of the NW Puffin Island. Between Outer Shag Rock (Black Rock) and the shore of Woods Island, there are a number of

FRENCHMAN'S COVE (2000)



dangerous shoals; caution is advised. Two rocks with depths of 6 feet (2 m) or less lie within 0.2 mile NW of Outer Shag Rock (Black Rock). **Sleep Island**, 72 feet (22 m) in elevation, lies about 0.2 mile off the west side of Woods Island.



49 **Frenchman's Head** ($49^{\circ}03'N$, $58^{\circ}10'W$), situated 1.3 miles south of Peter Point, rises to an earth cliff 45 feet (14 m) in elevation. **Frenchman's Cove** lies close west of this headland. A **light** (198) is shown at an elevation of 271 feet (82.6 m) from a skeleton tower, with a red and white daymark on two sides, situated about 0.4 mile SE of Frenchman's Head.



50 The settlement of **Frenchman's Cove**, population 275 in 2001, is situated on the shores of the cove. There is an L-shaped Public **wharf** 170 feet (52 m) long with a depth of 30 feet (9.1 m) alongside a 66-foot (20 m) long outer end. A wharf, 226 feet (69 m) long with depths of 3 to 10 feet (1 to 3 m) alongside, extends south from the inner end of the south side of the Public wharf. A private wharf exists close south of the Public wharf. **Anchor-**

age may be obtained in 11 to 13 fathoms (20 to 24 m), mud, off the shingle bank at the head of the cove.





51 **Humber Arm**, which leads to Corner Brook, is entered between Frenchman's Head and **McIver's Point**, nearly 1.2 miles NE. The shores of the arm are, for the most part, steep-to and rise sharply to wooded hills. Strong winds blow up and down the arm.




52 **McIver's Island**, a bare rock 15 feet (4.6 m) in elevation, lies about 0.8 mile SE of McIver's Point. Close NE of the island, a Public **wharf** extends 82 feet (25 m) to a depth of 1 foot (0.2 m) alongside a 16 foot (5 m) wide outer end. This wharf was in ruins in 2012; caution is advised. **Rattler Brook** forms a **conspicuous** waterfall about 0.6 mile SE of McIver's Island. **Anchorage** may be obtained in 20 fathoms (37 m) between McIver's Island and Rattler Brook, about 0.3 mile offshore.

53 **Big Head** is a **conspicuous** grey faced steep cliff that rises to a dark wooded hill, 488 feet (149 m) in elevation, 0.3 mile SSW of the mouth of Rattler Brook.

 54 A church with a small tower is situated at **Voy's Beach**, 1.8 miles SSE of Frenchman's Head. **Benoit's Cove** is entered 1.7 miles SSE of the church. Behind the cove there is a deep valley. A private fish plant and wharf is located at Benoit's Cove. The **wharf** has a pier extending 44 feet (13.5 m) from the shore to a depth of 15 feet (4.7 m) alongside a 28-foot (8.4 m) outer end. Fresh water and electricity are available. A submerged **pipeline** extends about 0.5 mile NE from the private fish plant; caution is advised.

 55 There is **anchorage** in 10 to 17 fathoms (18 to 31 m) about 0.1 mile offshore in Benoit's Cove. The best anchorage in Humber Arm is off the coast between **Fox Point**, the east entrance point of Benoit's Cove, and **Halfway Point**, about 1 mile SE, in 10 fathoms (18 m), 0.2 mile offshore, or in 20 fathoms (36 m), 0.3 mile offshore.

 56 **Gillams Cove** is situated on the opposite shore about 3 miles SE of Big Head. **Gillams Brook** flows into the cove. Gillams Cove affords **anchorage** for small vessels in 10 fathoms (18 m) with the SW extremity of the land south of the cove bearing 158° and the mouth of the brook bearing 038°.



 57 **Meadows Point** lies about 4.5 miles SE of Big Head; it is low and flat, rising gradually to a hill 200 feet (61 m) in elevation. The settlement of **Meadows**, population 676 in 2001, is situated close east of the point. A **light** (195) is shown at an elevation of 67 feet (20.4 m) from a skeleton tower with a green and white daymark, on Meadows Point.

Chart 4652


58 The harbour of **Corner Brook** extends from the mouth of the **Humber River** to about 6 miles along Humber Arm. The city of Corner Brook had a population of 20,103 in 2001 and has a regional hospital. A large paper mill is situated 1.7 miles west of the mouth of the Humber River. The Corner Brook Port Corporation operates the port and offers many services including fresh water, minor repairs, stevedoring services and crane pad facilities. Bunker fuel, diesel and gasoline are available. Customs services are available in the port. Air service to eastern Newfoundland, Labrador and mainland Canada is provided from Deer Lake Airport, 35 miles to the east by way of the main highway, and also from Stephenville, 60 miles to the SW.


59 Humber Arm normally freezes about the middle of December and clears in late March or early April, however, the navigation season is year round with vessels operating from the port weekly keeping the shipping lanes open. The average thickness attained by fast ice at Corner Brook is 49 cm (19 in) with a record maximum of 62 cm (24 in) in 1974. In difficult ice conditions, Canadian Coast Guard icebreaker assistance is available on request. The port is administered by the Corner Brook Port Corporation. The master of a vessel


prior to arrival, departure or a harbour movement must report to the Port Operations Officer at 709 637-4282 (telephone) or on VHF channel 16 (156.8 MHz) or by fax at 709 634-6620.


 60 **Pilotage** is compulsory. The pilot boarding station is off Frenchman's Head (*chart 4653*). The master of a vessel bound for Corner Brook must report via any coastal radio station their ETA to Pilots, Corner Brook, at least 12 hours before the ETA at the pilot boarding station. The master of a vessel that is to depart or move must report to 4 hours before the ETD. The pilot boat monitors channel 16 VHF (156.8 MHz). *See Annual Edition of Notices to Mariners.*



61 **Conspicuous objects.** — Numerous oil tanks are situated on the south shore near **Petries Point**, about 2.5 miles SE of Meadows Point. Another group of tanks lies 1.2 miles further ESE. The chimney at the pulp mill is **conspicuous** and so are the gypsum and cement plants at **Brakes Point**, 1.3 miles NE of the paper mill.


 62 There is **anchorage** about 0.2 to 0.3 mile north of the paper mill in 55 to 73 m (30 to 40 fm), stiff mud. Another anchorage lies in **Pettipas Cove**, about 1.8 miles NW of the paper mill, in 24 to 35 m (13 to 19 fm), sand and mud, good holding ground. Small vessels are advised to seek shelter in this cove during NW gales, rather than to remain at Corner Brook.


 63 In Humber Arm, strong winds, which occasionally reach 60 knots, create the greatest navigational problems and at times force vessels to anchor.

 64 A **submarine cable** is laid from **Wild Cove**, at the head of Humber Arm, and continues out of the bay by Frenchman's Head and South Head.

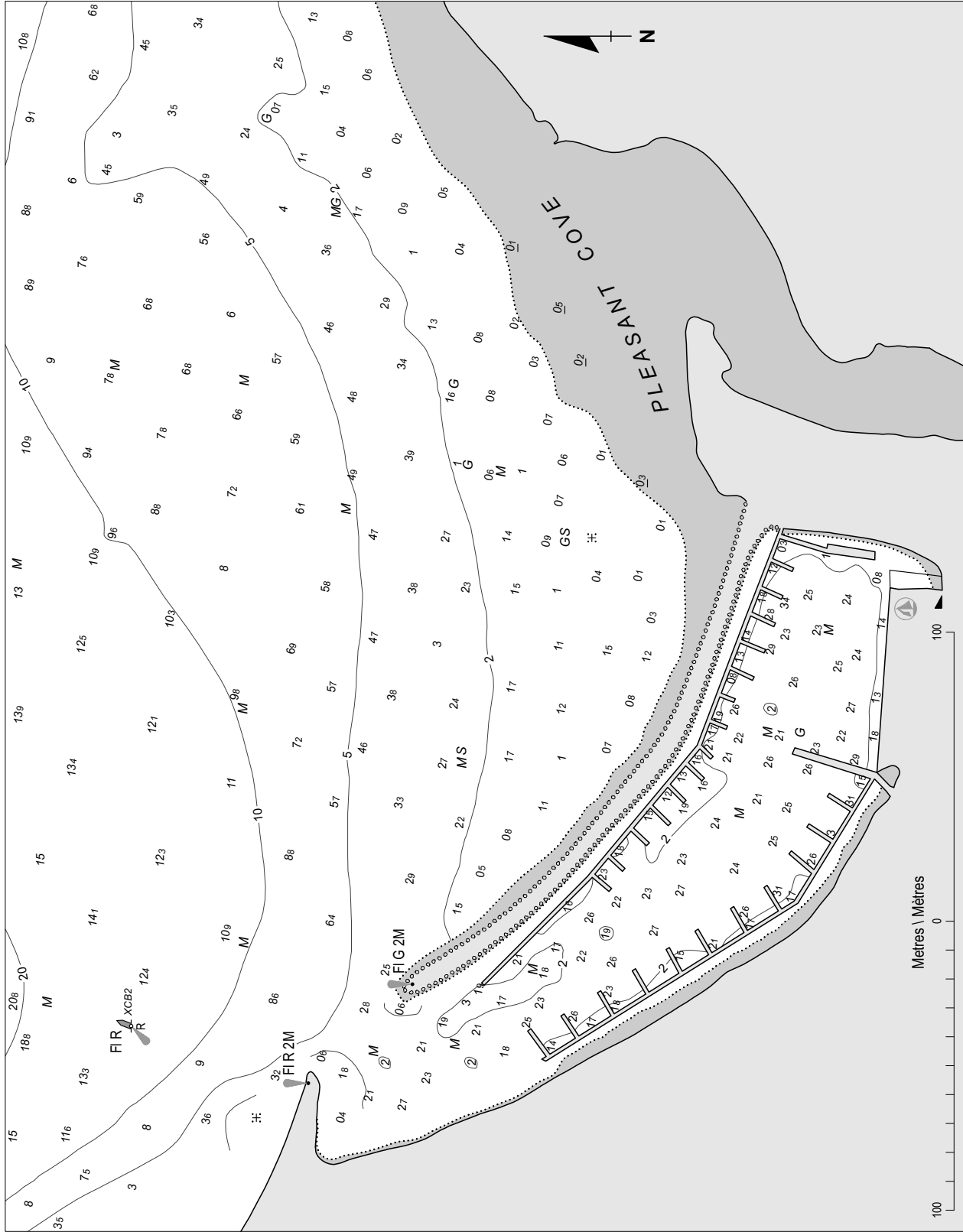
 65 The **tidal streams and currents** in Humber Arm are generally weak and follow the axis of the channel.

  66 Allen's Cove Marina, operated by the **Bay of Islands Yacht Club**, is situated in **Pleasant Cove**, close west of Petries Point. The marina consists of sixty floating docks and a main wharf and is protected by two stone breakwaters. **Lights** (194.6, 194.7) mark the outer ends of the breakwaters at the entrance to the marina. Starboard hand light **buoy** XCB2 (194.5) is moored close off the entrance between the breakwaters near the west end of Pleasant Cove. Docking space is available for visiting yachts. Visitors are encouraged to contact the yacht club on channel 16 VHF (156.8 MHz) or telephone 709 785-1188 prior to arrival. Fresh water, electricity, showers and laundry facilities are available at the yacht club.

 67 The Imperial Oil **wharf**, situated close SE of Petries Point, is T-shaped with a berthing length of 47 m (155 ft) and a least depth of 7.6 m (25 ft) alongside.

 68 The Irving Oil **wharf**, about 244 m (800 ft) SE of the Imperial Oil wharf, extends 91 m (300 ft) to

PLEASANT COVE Scale 1:2,000 Échelle





Depths in metres / Profondeurs en mètres Sources: Surveyed by CHS in 2004 and 2005. Sources: Levé par le SHC eh 2004 et 2005.


PLEASANT COVE (BAY OF ISLANDS YACHT CLUB) (2000)






an outer end 15 m (50 ft) long with a depth of 12.2 m (40 ft) alongside.

 69 The Ultramar Ltd. **wharf**, situated 1.3 miles east of Petries Point, is 41 m (135 ft) long at the face with a least depth of 6.1 m (20 ft) alongside.

 70 The Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Ltd. **wharf**, adjacent to the paper mill, has a continuous frontage of 516 m (1,705 ft), divided into four berths. Berth 1, at the east end, in disrepair and barricaded in 2005, is 184 m (603 ft) long with depths of 4.6 to 8.5 m (15 to 28 ft) alongside. Berths 2 and 3 are continuous, each 107 m (350 ft) long with a least depth of 7.3 m (24 ft) alongside. Berth 4 is 122 m (400 ft) long with a least depth of 3.4 m (11 ft) alongside. These berths are all supplied with electric light, power and fresh water.

 71 The Public **wharf** located close ENE of the Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Ltd. wharf has a berthing length 360 m (1,180 ft) long. The deck of the wharf has an elevation of 1.8 m (6 ft). A crane with a lifting capacity of 53 tonnes is located on the wharf. A Ro-Ro ramp is centered 46 m (150 ft) NE of the NE end. Electricity and fresh water are available. (See Appendix) Additional information is available by contacting the Corner Brook Port Corporation, Port Manager at 709 634-6600 (telephone) or 709 634-6620 (Fax).


 72 The St. Lawrence Cement **wharf** is located 0.8 mile ENE of the Public wharf. It consists of two dolphins connected by catwalks to a main wharf section. It is 64 m (210 ft) long with a least depth of 6.8 m (22 ft) alongside.




  73 In **Pettipas Cove**, at the settlement of **Summerside** on the north shore of Humber Arm, there is a marina under construction in 2005. It has a limited number of floating docks and a boat launch available.

Bay of Islands to Long Point

Chart 4653

74 **Devil Head** ($49^{\circ}08'N$, $58^{\circ}24'W$), situated 1.5 miles SW of South Head, rises in perpendicular black cliffs to an elevation of 815 feet (248 m). Its inshore slopes are covered with grass which show contrast to the black cliffs.

 75 **Little Port Head**, situated about 1.5 miles SW of Devil Head, is the termination of a projection which rises to an elevation of 816 feet (249 m) about 0.3 mile south of the headland. A **light** (196) is shown at an elevation of 221 feet (67.4 m) from a skeleton tower, having a red daymark with a white stripe on three sides, on Little Port Head.

   76 **Little Port** is a small harbour entered close east of Little Port Head; its west side is bordered by a bold mountain face. Port hand light **buoy** XLH1 (196.1) is moored off the NE shore close within the harbour entrance. At the head of the harbour,

IMPERIAL OIL AND IRVING OIL WHARVES (2000)



ULTRAMAR LTD. WHARF (2000)



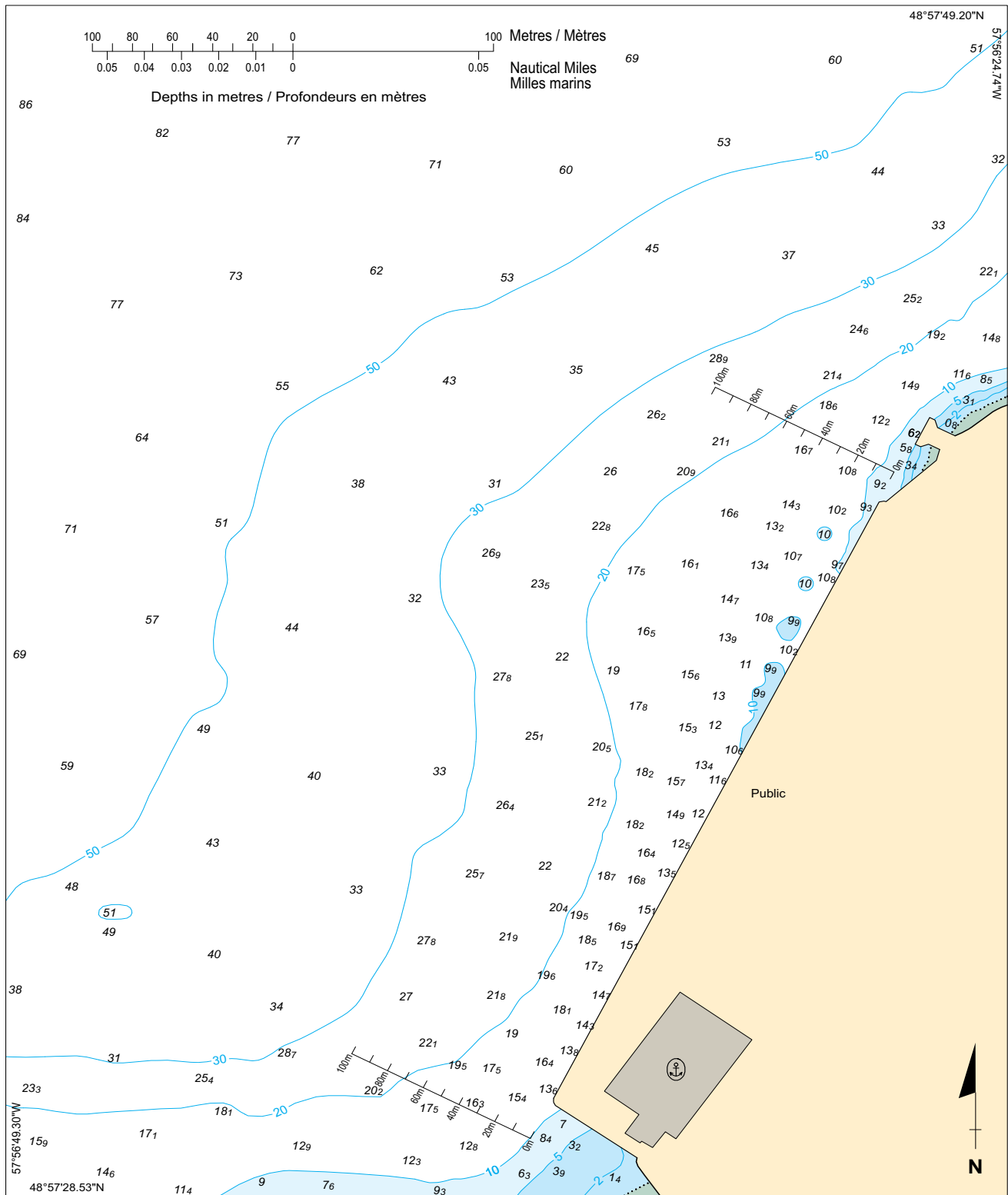
CORNER BROOK PUBLIC AND CORNER BROOK PULP AND PAPER LTD. WHARVES (2000)



ST. LAWRENCE CEMENT WHARF (2000)



CORNER BROOK Scale 1:3 000 Échelle



Sources: PSPC and CHS surveys up to 2018. Sources: Levés effectués par SPAC et le SHC jusqu'en 2018.

LITTLE PORT (2000)



where there are a few houses, there is a T-shaped Public **wharf** with depths of 6 to 8 feet (1.7 to 2.5 m) alongside an outer face 151 feet (46 m) long. A slipway for small boats is located adjacent to the inner end of the NE side of the wharf. The harbour affords **anchorage** to small vessels in depths from 15 feet (4.6 m), sand and mud, and is frequented by fishing vessels early in the season. Winds from between ESE and SSW cause violent squalls, and NW winds send in a sea. The entrance is generally dangerous for vessels in spring and autumn, and always for boats.

77 **Wild Cove** is situated about 1.2 miles south of Little Port Head. It is bordered by a white broken coral beach.

78 **Virgin Mountain**, 1,600 feet (488 m) in elevation, situated 1.5 miles SE of the head of Wild Cove, appears as a **conspicuous** isolated column. The coast for 3 miles SSW from Wild Cove is backed by land from 800 to 1,060 feet (244 to 323 m) in elevation.

79 **Bear Head**, situated 6.2 miles SSW of Little Port Head, is very **conspicuous** from the south where it resembles

a crouching animal. The summit of this headland, 1,267 feet (386 m) in elevation, rises in a nearly vertical cliff. **Bear Cove** lies close north of Bear Head.



80 **White Rocks**, situated about 0.3 mile offshore in Bear Cove, are a group of yellow rocky islets, 31 feet (9.4 m) in elevation. These rocks are difficult to distinguish from cliffs of the same colour behind them. Temporary **anchorage** may be obtained in Bear Cove during offshore winds in 9 to 10 fathoms (16.5 to 18.3 m), about 0.25 mile NNE of White Rocks.

Chart 4661



81 The coast from Bear Head to **Fish Head** ($48^{\circ}57'N$, $58^{\circ}30'W$), 3.5 miles south, consists of broken cliffs which become high and steep as the land rises within. These may be approached closely in fine weather, but in stormy weather there is a very heavy sea.

82 The **Bear Hill Range** terminates about 1.2 miles north of Fish Head, close inland from **Coal River Head**. Here

the range is 1,267 feet (386 m) in elevation, but being fronted by sloping ground, it does not appear very striking.



83 **Friar Rock**, 77 feet (23 m) in elevation, detached and **conspicuous**, stands in the

bight close south of Fish Head. **Coal River** is entered over a bar which nearly dries close south of Friar Rock. Within the bar, the river is about 300 feet (91 m) wide with considerable depths. There is mediocre **anchorage** in fine weather only off the mouth of Coal River. In SW winds, there is a heavy swell which becomes a heavy sea when the wind veers to the west.

84 **Rope Cove** is entered about 2 miles south of Friar Rock. Between this cove and the entrance to Coal River, the coast consists of a narrow stony beach backed by low cliffs.

85 From Rope Cove to **Deadmans Brook**, 3.7 miles SSW, the coast is formed of a steep clay bank bordered by a stony beach. **Mount Barren**, situated 1.5 miles inland about midway between Rope Cove and Deadmans Brook, is a summit 2,300 feet (701 m) in elevation, which shows a **conspicuous** cliff to seaward. **Cone Peak**, a detached peak 1,530 feet (466 m) in elevation, situated about 0.7 mile north of Mount Barren, appears conical from the west and is **conspicuous**.

Chart 4022

86 The **Lewis Hills**, which are clifty, continue south from Mount Barren for about 2.5 miles, parallel to the coast and about 0.5 mile inland. Within this range, there are bare and scrub covered hills extending about 5 miles south from Mount Barren, attaining an elevation of 2,700 feet (823 m).

87 At **Lewis Brook**, about 2.7 miles SSW of the entrance to Deadmans Brook, the clay bank bordering the coast gives way to cliffs which extend to Bluff Head, about 3 miles farther SSW, and are backed by high rocky hills and deep valleys.

Charts 4659, 4661



88 **Shag Island**, 180 feet (55 m) in elevation, its summit covered with coarse grass, lies 1.5 miles offshore, 5.5 miles SSW of Friar Rock. This island is steep-to on its east side; there is good landing on the east side of its north extremity. A **light** (189) is shown at an elevation of 104 feet (31.7 m) from a skeleton tower with a white daymark on two sides situated on the NE part of the island. Fair **anchorage** can be obtained in good weather, in 12 fathoms (22 m), north of the island. The channel between Shag Island and the mainland is clear of dangers.



89 **Long Ledge**, with depths of less than 5 fathoms (9 m), extends about 4 miles SW

from a position 3 miles WNW of Shag Island. The middle part of this ledge dries, and on it are some detached patches of boulders from 3 to 6 feet (0.9 to 1.8 m) in elevation. The ledge is fairly steep-to on its outer and inner sides. Breakers can generally be seen on it, but in calm weather at spring

tides, they may not be visible. Good **anchorage** may be obtained during NW winds under the lee of Long Ledge in 8 to 10 fathoms (14.6 to 18.3 m).

Chart 4659



90 **Round Reef**, with a least depth of $\frac{3}{4}$ fathom (1.3 m), rock, lies about 2 miles SE of Long Ledge and 2 miles SW of Shag Island. The sea breaks on this reef in heavy weather.



91 **Bluff Head** ($48^{\circ}46'N$, $58^{\circ}38'W$) is a very **conspicuous** headland presenting a vertical cliff to seaward and rising to a summit 1,630 feet (497 m) in elevation. Deep gullies are formed in the hills sloping down from it and the summits to the east. A **light** (188) is shown at an elevation of 140 feet (42.7 m) from a skeleton tower with a red daymark with a white stripe on three sides, situated on a point 0.9 mile SW of the summit of Bluff Head.

92 **Pinnacle Rock**, 22 feet (6.7 m) in elevation, lies close to the coast about 2 miles NNE of Bluff Head. Between Bluff Head and Pinnacle Rock, the coast is steep-to.

93 **Port au Port Bay** is entered between **Long Point**, the north end of a peninsula forming the west and south sides of the bay, and **Broad Cove Point**, which is situated 1.2 miles SSW of Bluff Head. **French Bank**, with a least depth of $3\frac{3}{4}$ fathoms (6.9 m), lies about 1 mile SE of Long Point. Port au Port Bay is divided at its south end into East and West Bays by a long spit terminating in **Shoal Point**.



94 A **light** (185) is shown at an elevation of 48 feet (14.6 m) from a skeleton tower with a red daymark on three sides, situated about 0.5 mile SW of the extremity of Long Point. Starboard hand light **buoy** XU2 (187.51) is moored 1 mile NNE of the Long Point light.

95 Port au Port Bay generally freezes early in January and the ice breaks up towards the end of April. Field ice does not enter the bay to any extent and never inside Fox Island ($48^{\circ}42'N$, $58^{\circ}42'W$).



96 Near the coast, in the vicinity of Long Point, the ebb tidal stream is NE going, sometimes attaining a rate of 2 knots at spring tides, and turns west across The Bar, with eddies and overfalls. Outside The Bar, this stream is west going. The flood tidal stream sets along the west side of Shoal Point directly into Piccadilly Bay. The rates of both streams are strong enough to cause a heavy cross sea in contrary winds.



97 In the passage between Fox Island and the mainland, the flood tidal stream is south going, and the ebb stream north going across **Fox Tail**.

98 **Outer part of Port au Port Bay**. — Long Point is the north end of a narrow tongue of land extending about 12 miles NE from an irregular peninsula. For about 0.5 mile NE of Long Point light, the point is a narrow strip of rocks; a shoal spit, forming **The Bar**, extends nearly 1 mile NE of the

BEACH POINT (BLUE BEACH) (2000)



rocks. The SE side of this tongue is higher than the seaward side, and is formed mostly of cliffs from 50 to 114 feet (15 to 35 m) in elevation, bordered by rocks.



99 At **Beach Point (Blue Beach)**,

about 1 mile SW of Long Point light, two L-shaped breakwaters extend into the bay. These breakwaters encased with stone protect an entrance 92 feet (28 m) wide that lead into a sheltered small craft basin. The channel leading into the basin has depths of 5 to 7 feet (1.5 to 2 m) in 2014; **caution** is advised. Inside the basin there is a **Public wharf** with a west face 177 feet (54 m) long with depths of 5 to 6 feet (1.4 to 1.8 m) alongside. The north face is 138 feet (42 m) long with depths of 4 to 5 feet (1.1 to 1.5 m) alongside. Another wharf close SW of the breakwaters was in ruins in 2003. **Lights** (185.2, 185.3) are shown from masts on the outer end of each breakwater.



100 The settlement of **Black Duck Brook** is situated about 8 miles SW of Long Point. At the settlement there is a slipway; caution and local knowledge is advised. In uncertain weather, vessels should not anchor off this section of the shore as the holding ground is better farther south, and SE and SW winds cause a choppy sea.

101 **Fox Island**, 145 feet (44 m) in elevation, is situated about 1.5 miles off the east side of the bay and 2.5 miles SW of Broad Cove Point. The grassy slopes on the west side of the island are in striking contrast to the dark clumps of spruce about its summit. Its SE side is cliffy and bordered by a shingle beach, elsewhere its coasts are rocky and shelving, with two steep bluffs on the west side.



102 **North Rock**, 6 feet (1.8 m) in elevation, lies 0.4 mile NNW of the NW end of Fox Island. A wreck lies in about 3 fathoms (5.5 m) on the edge of a shoal bank, 0.3 mile NNE of Fox Island. Isolated shoals with least depths of $2\frac{3}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{4}$ fathoms (5 and 4.1 m) are located 0.6 mile NW and 1 mile WSW of the NW tip of Fox Island. **American Bank**, an extensive bank containing a number of dangerous rocks and shallow water, is situated 2 miles west of Fox Island; caution is advised. **White Rock**, a bank with a least depth of $1\frac{1}{4}$ fathoms, is located 1.4 miles north of Fox Island. A number of other isolated shoals exist in Port au Port Bay which best can be seen on the chart.



103 There is fairly good **anchorage** in 11 to 13 fathoms (20 to 24 m), mud, a little ENE of the beach on the SE side of Fox Island. This anchorage is not recommended during strong winds from between SE

FOX ISLAND RIVER (2000)



and SW as they cause a heavy sea, especially with the flood tidal stream. There is mediocre anchorage with the south end of Fox Island bearing 286° , distant 1.2 miles.



104 **Fox Island River** flows into the bay 3.6 miles SSW of Broad Cove Point. In this vicinity the coast is bordered by a shoal bank.

The mouth of the river is bordered on the north side by a steel sheathed and stone breakwater. A **light** (185.9) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the north breakwater. The south breakwater consists of steel sheathing. A **light** (185.8) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the south breakwater. The breakwaters are 105 feet (32 m) apart and depths of 2 to 5 feet (0.6 to 1.5 m) exist across a sandbar at the mouth of the channel. During times of strong outflow from the river a confused sea is reported to be experienced near the outer end of the breakwaters; caution is advised. A Public **wharf**, 160 feet (49 m) long with depths of 5 to 9 feet (1.4 to 2.7 m) alongside its east and west sides respectively, is situated adjacent to the south breakwater. The area close east of the east end of the wharf dries. Caution is advised as silting is reported near the wharf and in the approach to the entrance channel. The settlement of **Fox Island River** lies adjacent to the south side of the river.



105

Inner part of Port au Port Bay. — West Bay is entered between **Shoal Point** ($48^\circ39'N$, $58^\circ50'W$) and **Rocky Point**, 4.6 miles west. Marine farms may be encountered in West Bay; caution is advised. Shoal Point is the extremity of a narrow flat spur extending north between West and East Bays. Its inner part is wooded, the elevation

gradually decreasing till about 2 miles from its extremity where it changes to a grass covered flat, 15 feet (4.6 m) in elevation, with peaty banks on either side. About 0.2 mile within the point, it becomes a low shelf of sand with muddy spaces. Port hand light **buoy** XU3 (185.5) is moored about 2 miles north of Shoal Point.

106 The west side of West Bay is low and consists of sand and shingle. It curves round to **South Head**, a rocky point about 4 miles SE of Rocky Point. Inland, wooded hills rise to an elevation of 779 feet (237 m). The settlement of **Lourdes**, population 650 in 2001, is situated about 1.5 miles west of Rocky Point.

107 A radio tower, elevation 689 feet (210 m), with red **lights**, is situated about 2 miles SW of Rocky Point. Three radio towers, from 855 to 870 feet (261 to 265 m) in elevation, lie close north and east of the smaller tower.

108 **Piccadilly Bay** is the bight in the SE corner of West Bay. Its west side is rocky and backed by wooded hills which rise steeply. The head of the bay is low, and the east side is a low bank of peaty soil. The settlement of **Piccadilly** is situated on the west side of the bay near its head.



109

A T-shaped Public **wharf** extends 883 feet (269 m) from the shore to a depth of 14 feet (4.3 m) alongside an outer end 120 feet (37 m) long. Fresh water is available. A **light** (185.7) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf. A large beige building fronted by two tanks is located at the inner end of the wharf. A **conspicuous** red and white checkered water tank is located close WNW of the wharf. Wharf ruins from

PICCADILLY (2000)



a previous structure are charted 0.2 mile north of the Public wharf; **caution** is advised.



110 Close WSW of the Public wharf, there are two piers 72 feet (22 m) long with a depth of 2 feet (0.5 m) alongside their outer ends, 16 feet (5 m) wide. A slipway is located between the piers. A small fish plant is located alongside. A water intake pipeline, with its outer end marked by **buoys**, extends about 492 feet (150 m) east of the outer end of the piers; caution is advised.



111 The middle of West Bay affords the best **anchorage**, for other than small vessels, in Port au Port Bay during SW and NW gales, for though the sea is heavy it is not so short as in East Bay, and the stiff mud bottom is fairly good holding ground. NE gales raise a heavy sea in West Bay, especially against the ebb tidal stream. There is **anchorage** in 21 to 27 feet (6.4 to 8.2 m) in Piccadilly Bay; the holding ground is good and anchorage is secure even during strong NE winds.

112 **East Bay** is entered between Shoal Point and **Road Point**, about 6.5 miles ENE. Inland from the east shore between Road Point and **Two Guts Pond (Two Guts Barachois)**, about 2 miles SSE, the level, thickly wooded country extends to a high stony plateau. Two Guts Pond is a shallow lagoon which is separated from the bay by a narrow beach.



113 **East Road**, close SW of Two Guts Pond, is probably the best **anchorage** in East Bay during strong winds from NE to SE, but if the wind veers to the south, it is prudent to shift to West Bay.

114 From the south end of Two Guts Pond to the head of the bay, the coast is fairly steep-to. Inland, the land rises to a **conspicuous** plateau, 1,360 feet (414 m) in elevation, about 1.5 miles east of the lagoon. This plateau slopes gradually to Fox Island River to the north, and to the south it terminates in **Table Mountain**, about 1,000 feet (305 m) in elevation. A dome, **conspicuous** from seaward and 1,235 feet (376 m) in elevation, is situated nearly 1.5 miles NNE of Table Mountain.


115 Between Shoal Point and a position about 3.5 miles to the south, the west side of East Bay consists of a narrow sandy beach and low peaty banks, then the coast trends to the east and becomes rocky.

116 The settlement of **Boswarlos** lies on the SW side of East Bay. To the SW of the settlement, the land rises in partially wooded slopes to **Pierways Hill**, 786 feet (240 m) in elevation, with two bare summits.

117 The settlement of **Port au Port**, population 642 in 2001, stands on the isthmus at the head of East Bay, which is fronted by a stony beach and encloses a lagoon. A **conspicuous** white church with a spire stands about 0.5 mile west of this lagoon. The anchorage off Port au Port is not secure; although the bottom is mud, a heavy sea sets in during north winds owing to the considerable depths close to shore.


Long Point to St. George's Harbour

Charts 4021, 4022


 118 The NW coast of the peninsula, between Long Point ($48^{\circ}46'N, 58^{\circ}47'W$) and Clam Bank Cove, about 12.7 miles SW, is bordered for nearly its whole extent by rocky ledges and boulders, and a heavy surf usually breaks on it. For the first 1.5 miles, it is bare of trees and covered with coarse grass, thence it is thickly wooded with stunted trees and bushes, and rises in a gentle slope.



119 **Clam Bank Cove** has a stony beach, and except at low water, some shelter is afforded to boats landing by a ledge of rocks projecting from its SW entrance point. During strong westerly winds, landing is impracticable.

120 The coast for 1 mile SW of Clam Bank Cove consists of low cliffs, thence clay cliffs gradually increasing in elevation to 230 feet (70 m), decreasing again in elevation at **Three Rocks Point**, 4 miles SW of Clam Bank Cove.

 121 **Round Head**, which backs this part of the coast, is **conspicuous**. It has three distinct summits, the middle and highest being 831 feet (253 m) in elevation. Its seaward face is a perpendicular cliff and its summit and south face are thickly wooded, as is the interior of the peninsula which consists of hills and valleys. **Three Rocks Cove**, bordered by a stony beach, is situated close south of Three Rocks Point. Three rocky islets afford protection for landing when it is impracticable elsewhere in the area, but a heavy sea rolls in with winds west of SW.


122 Between Three Rocks Point and **Crow Head**, a bluff 112 feet (34 m) in elevation about 2 miles SW, the coast is low. From Crow Head to near **Low Point**, a slightly rounded projection about 1.5 miles SW, the coast consists of cliffs. From a little north of Low Point, the coast, for about 2 miles SW, is low and bordered by a stony beach, then it becomes cliffy for 1 mile farther SW to Cape Cormorant, the land within rising gradually to thickly wooded ridges of moderate elevation. **Cow Rocks** front Low Point 0.2 mile offshore; the NE rocks are 9 feet (2.7 m) in elevation.

 123 **Red Island** ($48^{\circ}34'N, 59^{\circ}14'W$), 292 feet (89 m) in elevation, lies nearly 1 mile NW of Cape Cormorant. The island is faced entirely by red cliffs and is connected to the coast by **The Ridge**, a narrow rocky shoal. The top of the island is covered with coarse grass and dead tree stumps. The SE end is bordered by a stony beach. A **light** (184) is shown at an elevation of 213 feet (65 m) from a skeleton tower with a white daymark on three sides situated on the NW side of the island.

  124 There are considerable overalls on **The Ridge**, especially with strong westerly winds. In heavy weather, the sea breaks over almost its whole

extent. **Tidal streams** set strongly over **The Ridge**, the flood stream setting NE and the ebb SW.




 125 **Red Island Road**, on the north side of **The Ridge**, affords fairly good **anchorage** with winds south of SW, in 11 to 14 fathoms (20 to 26 m), sand and mud. The best berth is in 14 fathoms (26 m), with the NE end of Red Island bearing 278° , and the cliff about 2 miles south of Cape Cormorant bearing 200° . With winds north of SW, a heavy sea sets into the anchorage.


126 **Cape Cormorant** ($48^{\circ}33'N, 59^{\circ}13'W$) is a perpendicular limestone cliff, about 700 feet (213 m) high, rising 1 mile inland to a conical summit 1,160 feet (354 m) in elevation. High cliffs continue from here to Cape St. George, about 5 miles SW with the coast steep-to and free of dangers. The land rises in steep wooded gullies to **White Hills**, a long rocky ridge which extends along the south side of the peninsula.

127 **Big Cove**, with an entrance about 1.5 miles wide, indents the coast midway between Cape Cormorant and Cape St. George. The land behind Big Cove rises to an elevation of 996 feet (304 m), and falls in dark wooded ridges with occasional stony summits towards Cape St. George. At a short distance from the latter cape the woods cease, and bare grassy slopes extend to the cliffs.



 128 **Cape St. George**, the SW extremity of the peninsula, has a low detached rock close off it where the coast turns abruptly to the east. The cliffs on its south side are 50 feet (15 m) in elevation. A pyramidal rock connects by a low shelf with the cliffs and shows well from the south. The cape is steep-to. **Tidal streams** are strong and the swell nearly always rolls in on the coast.



 129 **St. George's Bay**. — From Cape St. George the land trends east for about 30 miles, and then SW for about 50 miles to Cape Anguille, thus forming this extensive bay about 34 miles wide at the entrance. There is no sheltered anchorage in the bay, except for St. George's Harbour at the head. Westerly winds prevail, generally with a heavy swell which in gales rapidly increases to a heavy sea. Landing in the bay, except in St. George's Harbour and two rocky bights on the north shore, is impracticable during heavy westerly weather. This is especially the case on the SE shore owing to the number of stones and boulders fronting the beaches. When strong SE winds prevail, the **flood tidal** stream sets into the bay at a rate of 1 knot.

130 **Ice**. — The bay fills with river ice which is always in motion. Its head occasionally freezes. Ice may fill the bay in January or February and generally clears in April. Prevailing south or SE winds have occasionally freed the bay of river ice completely. The upper part of the bay normally freezes over between December and April, but it has been clear of ice throughout winter. **Fog** is quite common in the spring after the ice has disappeared, but it is not as thick or as persistent as on the south coast of Newfoundland.

CAPE ST. GEORGE (ROUZES BROOK) (2005)



131 **North side of St. George's Bay.** — Between Cape St. George and **Marches Point**, 6.2 miles ENE, the coast consists of low cliffs with a narrow strip of level land thickly wooded. The coast is bordered by a fairly steep-to stony beach. The bottom off this beach is rough and only fit for anchorage in fine weather. Marches Point is low and flat, and its appearance in contrast to the dark wooded hills behind it makes it very **conspicuous**.

132 About 1 mile NE of Marches Point, there is a **conspicuous** hill 765 feet (233 m) in elevation, divided by a deep gully; the west part is thickly wooded and the east part bare. **White Hills**, about 2 miles inland, rise to an elevation of 1,060 feet (323 m) about 2 miles north of the point. The settlement of **De Grau** is situated about 1.2 miles west of Marches Point.



133 At **Rouzes Brook**, about 2.6 miles ENE of Cape St. George, there is an L-shaped breakwater-**wharf** extending 174 feet (53 m) from the shore with an outer end 217 feet (66 m) long. Depths of 2 to 5 feet (0.6 to 1.4 m) exist alongside the inner face of the west section and 2 to 8 feet (0.5 to 2.3 m) alongside the inner face of

the outer end. A slipway is located adjacent to the east side of the wharf. Large boulders provide protection to the west side of the wharf. The seaward side of the outer end is foul. About 371 feet (113 m) ENE of the wharf, there is a breakwater constructed of boulders. The entrance between this breakwater and the outer end of the wharf is 85 feet (26 m) wide and has depths of 3 to 7 feet (1 to 2 m); caution is advised as silting is prevalent. **Lights** (183.82, 184.83) are shown from masts on the outer end of the breakwater wharf and east breakwater.

134 **Sheaves Cove**, situated about 3 miles ENE of Marches Point, has a small gravel beach backed by sloping ground with a large waterfall close by. **Sheaves Head**, about 50 feet (15 m) in elevation, is a steep cliff lying 0.3 mile east of Sheaves Cove.

135 **Sea Mouse Rocks** are three rocky patches lying offshore between Marches Point and Sheaves Head. The west patch, at a depth of 6 feet (1.8 m), lies about 1 mile east of Marches Point and 0.4 mile offshore. The east patch, at a depth of 15 feet (4.6 m), lies about 0.5 mile SW of Sheaves Head. The south patch, at a depth of 35 feet (10.7 m), lies SW of the east patch and 0.8 mile offshore.

ATLANTIC MINERALS LTD. WHARF (LOWER COVE) (2000)



136 **Lower Cove** is entered close west of **Pigeon Head**, about 2 miles east of Sheaves Head. Pigeon Head is a **conspicuous**, perpendicular bluff, 110 feet (33 m) in elevation. A **conspicuous** brown house with a green roof is reported located at the tip of Pigeon Head. A small 4-fathom (7.3 m) patch lies in the middle of the entrance to Lower Cove, where temporary **anchorage** may be obtained in 7 to 10 fathoms (13 to 18 m); the bottom is rough and there is a heavy swell with SW winds.

137 About 0.8 mile NW of Pigeon Head is the site of the **Atlantic Minerals Ltd.** quarry and loading facilities. The quarry operation is **conspicuous** from seaward as a large light colored scar on a dark landscape. The quarry has the capacity to mine, crush and ship up to 4 million tonnes of limestone per year. The company monitors VHF Channel 11 (156.55 MHz) when there is traffic. There are no supplies or services available.

138 Crushed ore is transported to a loading facility by a conveyor tunnel, where it is delivered to vessels with a conveyor system capable of handling up to 3,000 tonnes per hour. The extension limit of the conveyor chute is 74 feet (22.5 m) from the seaward face of the fenders, and the lowest point of the conveyor frame is 34 feet (10.5 m) from the top of the caisson.



139 The docking facility is constructed of five equally spaced concrete caissons having a total length of 980 feet (298.5 m). The conveyor stands on the centre caisson which has a concrete deck. The remaining concrete

cribs also with concrete decks have elevations of 7 to 8 feet (2.1 to 2.5 m). All caissons are fitted with large bollards and are fendered on the seaward face and have ladders on the inshore face. There are no walkways between any of the caissons or from the caissons to the shore.




140 Depths alongside the face of the docking facility are generally greater than 46 feet (14 m) with the exception of one reported 40 foot (12.2 m) patch at the SW corner of the centre caisson. The area between the dock and the shore is very rough and is spoil ground. Shoals exist off each end of the dock. A rock with a least depth of 15 feet (4.6 m) lies about 1,120 feet (340 m) east of the east caisson. Another rock at a depth of 12 feet (3.7 m) lies about 738 feet (225 m) WSW of the west caisson directly in line with the face of the caissons. Isolated danger light **buoy** XLC (183.7), marking a 23 foot (7 m) shoal, is moored 0.4 mile SSE of the docking facility. During the period of April to June, numerous lobster traps are moored around the docking facility.

141 From Pigeon Head, the coast of rugged, steep-to, irregular cliffs, 80 to 90 feet (24 to 27 m) in elevation, trends east for nearly 2 miles to the head of **Ship Cove**, which is composed of a shingle beach. **Ship Island**, small, rocky and 36 feet (11 m) in elevation, lies close SW of the SE entrance point of Ship Cove. A rocky patch with a least depth of 19 feet (5.8 m) extends from 0.1 to 0.25 mile SW of Ship Island.



142 **Abraham's Cove** indents the coast about 2.2 miles east of Ship Island. The land behind the cove consists of flat-topped, thickly wooded ridges. The west entrance point is a

vertical cliff 99 feet (30 m) in elevation. **Pierways Hill**, a **conspicuous** bare hill with two summits, rises to an elevation of 786 feet (240 m) about 1 mile north of this point. From the east entrance point, the coast continues cliffy for about 1.5 miles ENE to the west entrance point to **Campbell's Cove** ($48^{\circ}31'N$, $58^{\circ}51'W$).

 143 **Campbell's Cove** affords good landing under a rocky projection in the middle of the cove; at low water there is hardly sufficient depth for a boat and if there is any swell, landing must wait until the tide has risen.

144 From Campbell's Cove, the coast of low cliffs, backed by densely wooded ridges of 400 to 500 feet (122 to 152 m) in elevation, trends about 2.7 miles east to the head of **Felix Cove**.

Chart 4885


  145 From the head of Felix Cove ($48^{\circ}32'N$, $58^{\circ}47'W$), the coast of low cliffs backed by hills of 40 to 80 m (131 to 262 ft) in elevation, trends about 3 miles ENE to the head of **Isthmus Bay**. This bay is often used for **anchorage** but the holding ground is uncertain and a heavy swell sets in during winds from SW to west. A stony 10.7 m (35 ft) patch, over which there are slight tide rips at spring tides, lies on **Gravels Bank**, about 2.5 miles SSE of the church in the settlement of Port au Port.

146 **Romaines Brook** flows into St. George's Bay about 2 miles east of the head of Isthmus Bay. The narrow entrance to the brook dries and on its east side, an outcrop of gypsum is **conspicuous**.



147 The coast from Romaines Brook trends east for 3.5 miles to a group of oil tanks and buildings at Stephenville which stand close to the shore. The shoreline consists of high banks broken by small streams.


148 **Stephenville Harbour** lies between these oil tanks and **Indian Head**, 3.5 miles SE. Indian Head is a **conspicuous**, cliffy headland which rises to an elevation of 58 m (189 ft). The north side of the headland falls steeply to **Port Harmon**, the inner harbour. The harbour is open year round although operations may be curtailed from December to March by weather. It is a Public Harbour operated by the Port Harmon Authority Ltd.

149 The town of **Stephenville** had a population of 7,109 in 2001. A newsprint mill, closed in 2005, is located at the town. Air service to eastern Newfoundland, Labrador and mainland Canada is available from Stephenville airport, situated close north of Port Harmon. There is a hospital in Stephenville. Fresh provisions are available and minor repairs can be made.

 150 **Pilotage** is compulsory. The pilot boarding station is about 0.7 mile WSW of Indian Head. Masters of vessels bound for Stephenville shall report via any coastal radio station their ETA to Pilots Stephenville at least 12 hours


before arrival at the pilot boarding station. The master of a vessel that is to depart or move within the compulsory pilotage area must report to Pilots Stephenville 4 hours before the ETD. The pilot boat monitors Channels 16 and 11 VHF (156.8 MHz and 156.55 MHz). See *Annual Edition of Notices to Mariners*.

  151 **Port Harmon approach**. — A stone breakwater, about 400 m (1,312 ft) in length, extends in a SW direction from the west entrance point of the harbour. A **light** (180.1) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater. Another **light** (180.3) is shown from a mast located near the north end of the breakwater. Another breakwater 100 m (328 ft) long extends SW from a point 0.2 mile ENE of the outer end of the west breakwater. A **light** (180.12) is shown from a mast on its outer end. The channel into Port Harmon has a least depth of 10.4 m (34 ft). The inner part of the channel (turning basin) within 450 m (1,476 ft) of the wharf has a least depth of 10.1 m (33 ft). Extreme caution must be observed in navigating the channel, especially during westerly winds. An abandoned **pipeline** extends 0.4 mile in a 195° direction from the shore close SE of the channel entrance. **Caution** should be exercised as floating or partly submerged logs may be encountered at any time. There is no sheltered anchorage in the harbour as vessels are exposed to prevailing westerly winds. There is very little swinging room and the holding ground is poor. A basin for small craft is situated on the west side of the channel.

 152 **Leading lights** (179.3, 179.4), in line bearing 024° , lead parallel to the breakwater through a dredged channel having a least width of 80 m (262 ft). The lights are shown from skeleton towers with red daymarks and black stripes, situated behind the Port Harmon wharf.

153 Fairway light **buoy** XS (179.5) is moored about 0.7 mile SSW of the outer end of the west breakwater. Port hand light **buoy** XS1 (180) is moored about 0.1 mile SSW of the outer end of the west breakwater. Starboard and port hand light **buoys** XS2, XS6 and XS8 (180.2, 180.53, 180.55) and XS3, XS5, and XS7 and XS9 (180.51, 180.52, 180.54, 180.6) mark the channel into Port Harmon. Starboard and port hand light **buoys** XS10 (180.61) and XS11 (180.62) mark the turning basin.



154 **Conspicuous objects**. — A microwave tower, elevation 163 m (536 ft), stands about 2.4 miles NE of Indian Head. A radio tower, elevation 170 m (557 ft), is situated about 0.1 mile west of the microwave tower. Radio beacons, marked by red **lights**, are situated on high ground to the north and NE of Indian Head. Near the airport are several towers marked by red **lights**.


 155 A Public **wharf**, 291 m (954 ft) long with a least depth of 9.8 m (32 ft) alongside and an elevation of 2.4 m (8 ft), is situated on the east shore of Port Harmon. (See *Appendix*) A large storage shed stands adjacent

PORT HARMON (STEPHENVILLE) APPROACH (2000)



to the wharf. Fresh water is available. The port is operated by the Port Harmon Authority Ltd. and can be contacted at 709 643-5626 (telephone); 709 643-6130 (fax) or e-mail at dale@portofstephenville.ca




  156 A wood unloading facility is situated on the east side of the channel. This consists of 8 steel pile dolphins, 2.4 m (8 ft) in elevation, spaced 49 m (160 ft) apart. Silting has been reported alongside the dolphins; caution is advised. Two dolphins at the north end are connected by bridges and a causeway to the shore. The dolphins and bridges are reported to be in disrepair in 1998.

 157 On the west shore of the channel leading into Port Harmon, there is a basin used by small boats. On the south shore of this basin, there is a wharf 88 m (289 ft) long with depths of 1.5 to 2.3 m (5 to 8 ft) alongside. Depths of 2.9 m (10 ft) lie in the approach to this wharf. A T-shaped floating wharf lies close west of the previous wharf. A boat ramp is located close north of the floating wharf. Depths in the basin range from about 3 m (10 ft) just within the entrance to about 1 m (3 ft) alongside the outer end of the floating wharf.

158 The head of **St. George's Bay** is entered between Indian Head and **Harbour Point** ($48^{\circ}27'N$, $58^{\circ}29'W$), the east extremity of Flat Island, about 3 miles SSE. A **light** (178) is shown at an elevation of 10.7 m (35 ft) from a tower with red and white bands on Harbour Point.

159 **St. George's River** flows into the head of the bay about 4 miles ESE of Indian Head. Two bridges cross the river near its mouth. The town of **Stephenville Crossing**, population 1,993 in 2001, is situated about 1 mile to the north. There is a church with a spire and a **conspicuous** cylindrical water tower in the town.

160 **St. George's Harbour** is protected from the west and NW by **Flat Island**, a low ridge of stone and shingle extending to the west in a curve from Harbour Point to Youngs Cove, a distance of about 6.5 miles. The centre of the island, for a distance of 1.7 miles, has eroded and offers no protection from the sea at high water.

   161 The town of **St. George's**, population 1,354 in 2001, stands on the south shore of the harbour. The domed Catholic church is a prominent landmark. A small boat facility is located about 0.3 mile NE of the church. An L-shaped stone breakwater provides protection to the facility which consists of a concrete boat ramp and a floating wharf located on the NE side of the main stem of the breakwater. A **light** (183) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the stone breakwater. An outfall pipeline lies close SW of the stone breakwater. Starboard and port hand light **buoys** XG2, XG4 (178.13, 178.15) and XG1, XG3 (178.12, 178.14) mark the approach to the small boat facility.

STEPHENVILLE PUBLIC WHARF (2000)








ST. GEORGE'S (2000)







FLINTKOTE WHARF (ST. GEORGE'S) (2000)



  162 North of the church, another **wharf** 6 m (20 ft) wide extends 70 m (230 ft) to a depth of 1 m (3 ft). The outer end of this wharf was in ruins in 2003.

   163 The Flintkote wharf, property of the gypsum company, is located at **Turf Point**. This wharf is about 230 m (755 ft) long with depths alongside of 7.6 to 12.5 m (25 to 41 ft) on the west side and 5.2 to 11.6 m (17 to 38 ft) on the east side. An overhead conveyor transports gypsum from the mine to the wharf. A **light** (183.5), privately maintained, is shown from the outer end of this wharf. A private **buoy** is moored 105 m (344 ft) north of the outer end of the wharf. A **submerged crib**, with 8.7 m (28 ft) of water over it, bears 279°, 170 m (558 ft) from the outer end of the wharf.

 164 Two cribs span the harbour at its SW end. Both cribs are marked by **lights** privately maintained, and are shown from yellow and red banded towers.

   165 There is **anchorage** anywhere north of Harbour Point. During westerly winds, a heavy sea sets in, and during fresh easterly winds there are violent squalls off the land. Anchorage SE of Harbour Point has easy access and good holding ground in 11 to 18 m (36 to 59 ft), stiff mud. During spring tides, the **tidal streams** set with some strength at this anchorage.

166 **Cairn (Steel) Mountain**, 306 m (1,005 ft) in elevation, stands about 4 miles SE of Turf Point. It is a remarkable

mass of ironstone, with two stone cairns erected on it. Rugged broken ranges continue to the NE, on which about 3 miles from Cairn Mountain, there is a white patch **conspicuous** from seaward.

St. George's Harbour to Channel Head

Chart 4022

167 **South side of St. George's Bay.** — Between **Youngs Cove**, the SW extremity of Flat Island, and Shoal Point, about 20 miles SW, the general formation of the cliffs forming the coast is clay and sand, but from Shoal Point to Cape Anguille (47°54'N, 59°25'W), about 22.5 miles farther SW, the coast is rocky.

168 Between Youngs Cove and **Bank Head**, 3.2 miles SW, the cliffs are about 75 feet (23 m) in elevation and covered here and there with bushes to within 0.5 mile of Bank Head.

169 About 0.2 mile NE of Bank Head, the sandy cliff of the head ceases abruptly, and the coast then rises to a low conical hill, close NE of which is **Bank Head Cove**. Landing may be effected at this cove when it is impracticable anywhere else between Harbour Point and Robinson Head, 8 miles SW of Bank Head. The coast south of Bank Head is higher than that to the NE. Bank Head rises to a **conspicuous** cliff 147 feet (45 m) high.

CRABBES RIVER APPROACH (2000)



170 Between Bank Head and the entrance to Fischells Brook, about 3 miles SSW, the sandy cliffs are higher and are fronted by a wider beach of stones than those south of the brook. Several inland summits are **conspicuous**, including **Mount Howley**, elevation 1,475 feet (450 m), 11.5 miles ESE, and a saddle-shaped mountain, elevation 1,764 feet (538 m), 14.5 miles SSE of Bank Head.


171 **Fischells Brook** flows into the sea between two long stony spits that extend from steep banks with elevations of about 130 feet (40 m). Numerous fishing huts are located on the south spit. The entrance to Fischells Brook is marked by starboard and port hand light **buoys** XE2 (175.98) and XE1 (175.99). A small **wharf** and slipway, used by fishers with local knowledge and small boats, are located close within the entrance; caution is advised.


172 **Stinking Cove** lies 5 miles SW of Fischells Brook; the coast between is composed of sand and clay cliffs 80 to 113 feet (24 to 34 m) in elevation, backed by marshy flats or barrens, separating densely wooded ridges.

173 **Robinsons Head** (48°16'N, 58°48'W), 8 miles SW of Bank Head, rises from Stinking Cove to a flat topped hill 244 feet (74 m) in elevation on the east side, its west summit being a peak of white sand with some grass and stunted trees on its inland side. Between the summits there is a hollow having two small ponds. The seaward face of the slope is

conspicuous, showing alternate patches of white sand and brushwood.

174 **Robinsons River**, which flows into the sea 1 mile SW of Robinsons Head, has a stony bar which nearly dries. The settlement of **Robinsons** stands on the north side of the entrance; there is a church in the settlement. The bottom off this part of the coast is stony and affords only temporary **anchorage**.


 175 **Crabbes River** flows into the sea about 2.7 miles SW of Robinsons, the cliffs to the NE being 190 feet (58 m) in elevation. There is a depth of 5 feet (1.5 m) in the entrance, which is only approached at high water; it is impassible after heavy west through NW winds; local knowledge is required. Caution is advised as silting is prevalent in the channel and entrance. Close within the entrance is a sheltered harbour used by local fishermen. A cemetery and church are situated on a bluff on the SW side.

 176 The channel into the harbour at Crabbes River is marked by starboard and port hand light buoys XD2, XD4, XD6 (176, 176.2, 176.3) and XD1, XD3, XD5 (176.12, 176.11, 176.1) and cautionary light buoy X (176.4). On the south side of the harbour there is an L-shaped Public **wharf** 240 feet (73 m) long with a least depth of 6 feet (1.9 m) alongside a 66 foot (20 m) long outer end. Floating wharves are moored on the north and south sides of the Public wharf. A fish plant and bait depot are located at the

CRABBES RIVER PUBLIC WHARF (2000)



inner end of the Public wharf. An outflow from the adjacent river is reported alongside the Public wharf.

 177 Between the mouth of Crabbes River and the mouth of **Highlands River**, about 2 miles SW, the coast is composed of low cliffs backed by steep slopes and bordered by a stony beach, off which there are numerous boulders. A **wharf** in ruins, in 2003, lies on the SW entrance point to Highlands River.

178 Between the entrance to Highlands River and **Harbour Head** ($48^{\circ}11'N$, $58^{\circ}55'W$), about 1.5 miles SW, the coast at first consists of a short stretch of cliffs 80 to 90 feet (24 to 27 m) in elevation, bordered by detached boulders and rocky patches extending 0.1 mile offshore; these cliffs give place to low slopes, the coast rising again in cliffs near Harbour Head.

179 From Harbour Head to abreast of Highlands church, about 0.7 mile SW, the coast consists of clay cliffs 65 to 100 feet (20 to 30 m) in elevation, fronted by a stony beach, and backed by a flat wooded rise 200 feet (61 m) in elevation. Highlands church is a **conspicuous** white building with a small square tower. The country NE and east has low wooded ridges with extensive swampy flats intersected by several streams.

180 **Plaster Cove** is entered between the point on which stands Highlands church and **Shoal Point**, about 1.7 miles SW. About 0.7 mile NE of Shoal Point, there is a **conspicuous** outcrop of gypsum. The north part of Plaster Cove is shallow with depths of $3\frac{1}{4}$ fathoms (5.9 m), 0.3 mile offshore.



181 Good **anchorage** during offshore winds may be found WSW of the shallow bank extending from the north part of Plaster Cove, in 6 to 10 fathoms (11 to 18.3 m).

182 Between Shoal Point and **Ship Rock**, 38 feet (12 m) in elevation, situated 0.6 mile SSW, the cliffs are composed of clay and sand, but here the character of the cliffs change and they are more rocky to Cape Anguille, about 22.5 miles SW. This locality is known as **The Highlands**. **The Spout Falls** is a **conspicuous** waterfall about 1.5 miles WSW of Ship Rock.

183 **Gull's Nest Rock**, 53 feet (16 m) in elevation, stands close to the coast about 1 mile SW of The Spout Falls. Close west of this rock lies a group of rocks, which dry, hence forming Seal Cove at the foot of the cliff. Here boats can land during fresh NE breezes that occasionally blow across the bay.

184 **Lewis Point** is located 2.7 miles SW of Gull's Nest Rock. **Lewis Rocks**, two detached steep-to rocks, the east

one 20 feet (6.1 m) in elevation, are situated about 0.2 mile NE of the point.

185 The clifly coast between Lewis Point and Cape Anguille reaches an elevation of 270 feet (82 m) in places, and is broken by gullies from mountains immediately inland. It is densely wooded, steep-to, and free from outlying dangers. Waterfalls mark the mouths of several streams.

186 **Conspicuous** bare cliffs, 1,260 feet (384 m) in elevation, form the north side of **Johnson's Gulch**, the deep gully extending inland from **Johnson's Cove**, about 3 miles SW of Lewis Point; there is a fan-shaped waterfall close within the beach.

187 **Old Bone-em**, a remarkable detached needle-pointed rock 130 feet (40 m) in elevation, stands about 6 miles SW of Johnson's Cove. Being close to the coast, it is only distinctly seen from a direction nearly parallel to the coast.



188 **Cape John** ($47^{\circ}58'N$, $59^{\circ}18'W$), situated 18 miles SW of Shoal Point, is a rocky point forming the north entrance to **Snakes Bight**. **Anchorage** may be obtained in Snakes Bight in 16 to 18 fathoms (29 to 33 m) during winds from between ESE and south.

Chart 4682



189 **Cape Anguille** rises steeply to a sharp summit 615 feet (187 m) in elevation. The land within, after forming a slight hollow, rises again to a range of high hills. The NE side and summit of this range are thickly wooded, but the west and south sides are clear and covered with stumps

and grass. A **light** (175) is shown at an elevation of 81 feet (24.7 m) from a red and white tower, situated about 1 mile south of the cape ($47^{\circ}54'N$, $59^{\circ}25'W$). A **fog signal** (175.2) of one blast every 30 seconds is sounded from a horn close to the light; the horn point 289°.

190 Between Cape Anguille and **Shoal Point**, about 1.5 miles south, the coast rises steeply to the west end of the **Cape Anguille Mountains**. The contrast between the clearings on the lower slopes and the dark trees above is **conspicuous** from seaward.



191 **Codroy Island**, 36 feet (11 m) in elevation, lies about 0.5 mile SSE of Shoal Point.

A breakwater connects the north end of Codroy Island to the mainland, affording protection to small vessels in **Codroy Harbour**, which lies on the east side of the island. Numerous fishing nets, marked by small **buoys**, are usually moored along the coast of Codroy Island. A **light** (174) is shown at an elevation of 23 feet (7.1 m) from a skeleton tower having a green and white daymark on three sides, located on the south end of the island ($47^{\circ}52'N$, $59^{\circ}24'W$). Fairway light **buoy** XY (173.5) is moored nearly 0.5 mile ESE of the light. Starboard and port hand light **buoys** XY2, XY4 (174.2, 174.3) and XY1, XY3 (174.1, 174.12) mark the approach on the east side of Codroy Harbour.



192 The flood tidal stream is usually north going and the ebb stream south going. There are frequent heavy tide rips between Cape Anguille and Codroy Island.


CODROY HARBOUR APPROACH (2000)





CODROY HARBOUR (2000)






During stormy weather, there is a heavy confused sea in this area.

 193 Codroy Harbour provides sheltered **anchorage** for fishing boats. **Codroy**, a settlement of 360 in 2001, stands on the east shore of the harbour. The church, a large white building with a dome, is **conspicuous** from seaward. Another church, with a spire, is situated 0.15 mile to the SE.

  194 A breakwater extends from the east side of the harbour at **Beach Point** and protects a U-shaped Public **wharf**. The north pier is 254 feet (77 m) long with depths of 4 to 8 feet (1.2 to 2.5 m) alongside and the south wharf is 200 feet (61 m) long with depths of 4 to 9 feet (1.3 to 2.8 m) alongside. The north side of the breakwater, 269 feet (82 m) long, has depths of 4 to 8 feet (1.3 to 2.4 m) alongside its north face. A large stone breakwater extends about 246 feet (75 m) south from a position about 82 feet (25 m) east of the east end of the previously described breakwater. A **light** (174.6) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the stone breakwater. A boat ramp is located adjacent to the piers, wharf and breakwater has depths of 7 and 10 feet (2.1 and 3 m). Depths of less than 7 feet (2 m) extend

north and NW from a position located about 82 feet (25 m) NNW of the outer end of the breakwater; caution is advised. A **light** (174.5) is shown from a mast at the outer end of the breakwater.

  195 **Codroy Road** lies between Codroy Island and **Stormy Point**, about 2 miles SSE. Stormy Point is a narrow reddish clifly projection, 86 feet (26 m) in elevation, terminating in a rocky ridge. Codroy Road affords mediocre **anchorage** in 5 to 10 fathoms (9 to 18 m); a swell nearly always rolls in from the west. With west winds this anchorage is not secure.


 196 The **Grand Codroy River** flows into the sea about 2 miles ESE of Stormy Point; a small bridge crosses the mouth of the river. A **submarine cable** is landed near the south side of the bridge at the mouth of the Grand Codroy River. Mariners are cautioned not to anchor in the vicinity of this cable which extends in a SW'ly from the bridge. The settlement of **Searston** is situated on the south side of the river near its mouth.


197 **Larkin Point** is situated about 3.5 miles south of the Grand Codroy River. Radio towers are situated about 0.5 mile to the NE of this point.

Chart 4823

198 **The Tolt**, a conical summit 421 m (1,380 ft) in elevation, is a spur from the middle of the NW face of Table Mountain; it is situated about 1.5 miles inland and 4 miles SE of Larkin Point.

199 **Big Rock**, a large above-water rock, lies close off a point 24 m (80 ft) in elevation, about 4.5 miles south of Larkin Point.

 200 **Cape Ray**, the SW extremity of Newfoundland, rises to an elevation of 49 m (160 ft). A **light** (173) is shown at an elevation of 36 m (118 ft) from a white tower, on the cape ($47^{\circ}37'N$, $59^{\circ}18'W$). A **fog signal** (173.09) of one blast every 60 seconds is sounded from a horn near the light; the horn points 224° .



 201 A **submarine cable** is landed in **Cape Ray Cove** about 1.3 miles NE of Cape Ray. Two submarine cables extend in a SE direction from Cape Ray. At about 1 mile offshore from the cape they turn and extend in a SSW direction across the Cabot Strait. Mariners are cautioned not to anchor in the vicinity of these cables.

202 **Table Mountain** rises abruptly and attains an elevation of 579 m (1,900 ft) about 6 miles NNE of the cape. **Cook Stone**, a small peak 381 m (1,250 ft) in elevation, stands near the SW extremity of Table Mountain. **Sugar Loaf**, 306 m (1,005 ft) in elevation, is a **conspicuous** conical hill nearly 1 mile SW of Cook Stone.

203 Two radio **towers**, with elevations of 245 and 264 m (803 and 868 ft) and marked by red **lights**, are located nearly 1 mile NW of Sugar Loaf. Three radio **towers**, 168 feet (51 m) in elevation, marked by red **lights**, are situated 2.7 miles ENE of Cape Ray.



204 **Snook Bank**, with a depth of 11 m (6 fm), lies nearly 0.7 mile SSW of Cape Ray. **Brandies Rock**, nearly awash and on which the sea breaks and is marked by west cardinal light **buoy** QBR (173.1), is situated about 1 mile west of Cape Ray light. **Shag Ledge** is a small rocky islet lying close to the coast about 0.8 mile NW of the light.

205 Between Cape Ray and Pointe Enragée, about 4 miles SE, the coast consists of low sandhills fronting salt water lagoons. **Halibut Rock**, which dries 0.9 m (3 ft) and is marked by west cardinal light **buoy** QHR (173.12), lies 1.2 miles WNW of **Pointe Enragée** which is low and bordered by rocks. It lies about 0.3 mile SW of **Shag Island**, which is a narrow rock with an elevation of 1.5 m (5 ft) which lies about 0.4 mile off the mainland. **Barachois Rock**, at a depth of 2.7 m (9 ft), lies about 1 mile offshore and 1 mile NW of Shag Island.

  206 The bay, close east of Pointe Enragée, affords sheltered **anchorage** in 6.1 to 12.2 m (20 to 40 ft), sand, except from wind and swell from the SE through to SW. **Jersey Rock**, with a depth of 2.8 m (9 ft), lies

about 0.5 mile SE of the point. **Durands Rock**, with a depth of 3.6 m (12 ft), lies about 0.6 mile ESE of Pointe Enragée. The bay should be entered midway between the west shore and the above-noted rocks.

207 The coast between Pointe Enragée and Motherlake Bay, 3 miles to the east, is fronted by a group of islands and rocks with foul ground lying off them. A **conspicuous** radio tower, 1.3 miles NW of Channel Head light, is marked by red **lights**.

  208 **Grand Bay** is entered between **Little Point**, 1.9 miles east of Pointe Enragée, and **Granby Point**, about 0.4 mile WNW. This bay affords sheltered **anchorage** for small craft in 3.7 to 7.3 m (2 to 4 fm); local knowledge is necessary. A small settlement is located on the east shore of the bay. A bridge with a **vertical clearance** of 5 m (16 ft) crosses the entrance to Grand Bay, 0.5 mile north of Little Point. A **submarine pipeline** and abandoned **submarine cable** crosses the entrance at its narrowest point 0.1 mile NNE of the bridge.

209 **Pole Rock**, above water, lies close off the east shore near the end of the channel leading into Grand Bay, about 0.5 mile north of Little Point. A causeway with a small bridge crosses Grand Bay east of **Bush Island**.

210 **Duck Island** ($47^{\circ}34'N$, $59^{\circ}11'W$), 14 m (40 ft) in elevation, lies 0.8 mile south of Granby Point. **Mouse Rock**, with a depth of 1.8 m (6 ft), is situated about 1.4 miles east of Duck Island. **Yankee Shoal**, with a depth of 7.3 m (24 ft), lies 1 mile SE of the same island. **Fail Rock**, with a depth of 4.6 m (15 ft), is situated about 0.5 mile SE of Duck Island.




 211 **Duck Shoal**, situated 0.7 mile west of Duck Island, has a depth of 8.4 m (28 ft). **Durands Island**, 7 m (23 ft) in elevation, lies about 0.4 mile NW of Duck Island. There is **anchorage** in the channel between these two islands in 5.5 to 7.3 m (3 to 4 fm), sand.

Chart 4641

  212 **Motherlake Bay** is located 1.7 miles ENE of Duck Island. The bay, entered west of **Pig Island**, 6.1 m (20 ft) high, affords sheltered **anchorage** for small vessels. Port hand light **buoy** QG1 (160.2) is moored 0.63 mile WSW of Channel Head. Starboard hand light **buoys** QK2 (160.1) and QK4 (160.3) mark the east approach into Motherlake Bay. A small private fish plant and wharf are located about 300 m (984 ft) east of the north tip of Pig Island.

213 **Channel Gut**, a narrow body of water, lies between the outer end of the Channel-Port aux Basques peninsula and an island, elevation 20 m (66 ft), of which **Channel Head**, the west entrance to **Port aux Basques**, is located. For additional information see *Sailing Directions, ATL 103 — Newfoundland — Southwest Coast*.

Sail Plan

Adapted from Transport Canada Publication TP 511E.

Fill out a sail plan for every boating trip you take and file it with a responsible person. Upon arrival at your destination, be sure to close (or deactivate) the sail plan. Forgetting to do so can result in an unwarranted search for you.

Sail Plan

Owner Information

Name: _____
 Address: _____
 Telephone Number: _____ Emergency Contact Number: _____

Boat Information

Boat Name: _____ Licence or
 Registration Number: _____
 Sail: _____ Power: _____ Length: _____ Type: _____
 Colour _____ Hull: _____ Deck: _____ Cabin: _____
 Engine Type: _____ Distinguishing Features: _____

Communications

Radio Channels Monitored: HF: VHF: MF:
 MMSI (Maritime Mobile Service Identity) Number: _____
 Satellite or Cellular Telephone Number: _____

Safety Equipment on Board

Lifejackets and PFD's (include number): _____
 Liferrafts (include type and colour): _____ Dinghy or Small Boat
 (include colour): _____
 Flares (include number and type): _____
 Other Safety Equipment: _____

Trip Details — Update These Details Every Trip

Date of Departure: _____ Time of Departure: _____
 Leaving From: _____ Heading To: _____
 Proposed Route: _____ Estimated Date and
 Stopover Points (include date and time): _____ Time of Arrival: _____
 _____ Number of People on Board: _____

Search and Rescue Telephone Number: _____

The responsible person should contact the nearest Joint Rescue Coordination Centre (JRCC) or Maritime Rescue Sub-Centre (MRSC) if the vessel becomes overdue.

Act smart and call early in case of emergency. The sooner you call, the sooner help will arrive.

JRCC Victoria (British Columbia and Yukon) 1-800-567-5111

+1-250-413-8933 (Satellite, Local or out of area)

727 (Cellular)

+1-250-413-8932 (fax)

jrccvictoria@sarnet.dnd.ca (Email)

JRCC Trenton (Great Lakes and Arctic) 1-800-267-7270

+1-613-965-3870 (Satellite, Local or Out of Area)

+1-613-965-7279 (fax)

jrcctrenton@sarnet.dnd.ca (Email)

MRSC Québec (Quebec Region) 1-800-463-4393

+1-418-648-3599 (Satellite, Local or out of area)

+1-418-648-3614 (fax)

mrscqbc@dfo-mpo.gc.ca (Email)

JRCC Halifax (Maritimes Region) 1-800-565-1582

+1-902-427-8200 (Satellite, Local or out of area)

+1-902-427-2114 (fax)

jrcchalifax@sarnet.dnd.ca (Email)

MRSC St. John's (Newfoundland and Labrador Region) 1-800-563-2444

+1-709-772-5151 (Satellite, Local or out of area)

+1-709-772-2224 (fax)

mrscsj@sarnet.dnd.ca (Email)

MCTS Sail Plan Service

Marine Communications and Traffic Services Centres provide a sail plan processing and alerting service. Mariners are encouraged to file Sail Plans with a responsible person. In circumstances where this is not possible, Sail Plans may be filed with any MCTS Centre by telephone or marine radio only. Should a vessel on a Sail Plan fail to arrive at its destination as expected, procedures will be initiated which may escalate to a full search and rescue effort. Participation in this program is voluntary. *See Canadian Radio Aids to Marine Navigation.*

Table of Wharf Load Limits and Gross Vehicle Weights

Location	Chart	Position	Load Limit		Gross Vehicle		Remarks
			Weight				
			kg/m ²	lbs/ft ²	kg/axle	lbs/axle	
St. Barbe ¹	4667	51°18.1'N 54°46.5'W	2,500	500	20,390	44,850	
Corner Brook ²	4652	48°57.5'N 57°56.5'W	5,000	1,050	45,900	101,000	Two 220 tonne crane pads 19.5 m (65 ft) by 18.3 m (60 ft) exist on this wharf.
Stephenville ³	4885	48°31.7'N 58°31.5'W	2,500	500	45,900	101,000	

Note: ¹For additional information contact the Department of Transportation and Works at (709) 729-3990.

²For additional information contact the Corner Brook Port Corporation at (709) 634-6600.

³For additional information contact the Port Harmon Authority Ltd. at (709) 643-5626.

Marine Repair Facilities

Location	Chart	Position	Maximum Lifting Capacity (tonnes)	Telephone
L'Anse au Diable (NL)	4020	51°34'N 56°45'W	60	(709) 927-5553
Blanc-Sablon (QC)	4971	51°25'N 57°09'W	100	(418) 461-2221
Port Saunders (NL)	4679	50°39'N 57°16'W	200	(709) 861-3200
La Tabatière (QC)	4474	50°50'N 58°58'W	100	(418) 461-2221

Environment

Report oil, pesticide, chemical spills and other environmental emergencies:

(418) 233-2194
(709) 772-2083
1 800 563-9089

Distress

Report air and marine emergencies to Marine Rescue Centre (MRC):

(418) 648-3599
1 800 463-4393
1 800 563-2444

**Meteorological Data for
CORNER BROOK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR — 48°57'N, 57°57'W**

		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YEAR
Temperature														
Daily Maximum Temperature	°C	-2.5	-3.2	1.1	6.4	12.1	17.7	21.8	21.1	16.7	10.5	4.9	0.2	8.9
Daily Minimum Temperature	°C	-9.7	-11.2	-7.1	-1.1	3.3	8.4	12.6	12.6	8.6	3.8	-0.3	-5.7	1.2
Daily Mean Temperature	°C	-6.1	-7.2	-3.0	2.7	7.7	13.1	17.3	16.9	12.7	7.2	2.3	-2.8	5.1
Extreme Maximum Temperature	°C	14.5	14.0	20.5	22.5	27.2	33.3	34.4	34.4	31.1	25.0	21.7	16.7	
Extreme Minimum Temperature	°C	-31.7	-31.7	-29.4	-18.5	-7.5	-4.4	1.1	0.0	-2.8	-7.8	-16.1	-20.6	
Precipitation														
Rainfall	mm	37.5	23.4	39.2	45.6	72.2	83.9	91.0	98.6	104.2	115.7	84.6	53.1	848.9
Snowfall	cm	110.8	76.0	56.6	25.1	5.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.9	41.1	98.8	421.9
Total Precipitation	mm	148.3	99.3	95.8	70.7	77.5	84.1	91.0	98.6	104.3	123.6	125.7	151.9	1270.8
Greatest Rainfall in 24 hours	mm	52.3	49.0	47.0	53.5	51.7	82.8	64.3	72.4	82.6	79.8	63.5	51.9	
Greatest Snowfall in 24 hours	cm	43.2	61.0	30.0	29.0	17.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	19.6	38.1	43.2	
Greatest Precipitation in 24 hours	mm	52.3	61.0	47.0	53.5	51.7	82.8	64.3	72.4	82.6	79.8	64.5	56.1	
Days with Maximum Temperature														
	<=0°C	21.7	20.4	12.5	2.0	0.10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	16.7	77.3
	>0°C	9.3	7.9	18.5	28.0	30.9	30.0	31.0	31.0	30.0	31.0	26.1	14.3	288.0
	>10°C	0.76	0.37	1.8	6.0	18.6	28.0	31.0	31.0	28.5	14.9	3.9	1.4	166.2
	>20°C	0.0	0.0	0.03	0.13	2.0	10.0	20.8	17.7	5.8	0.57	0.0	0.0	57.0
	>30°C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.03	0.30	0.27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.60
	>35°C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Days with Minimum Temperature														
	>0°C	1.0	0.93	3.8	10.8	25.5	29.9	31.0	31.0	29.9	25.9	13.3	3.0	206.1
	<=2°C	30.5	27.9	29.9	25.2	12.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	10.8	22.6	30.0	191.1
	<=0°C	30.0	27.3	27.2	19.2	5.5	0.10	0.0	0.0	0.10	5.1	16.7	28.0	159.2
	<-2°C	28.1	25.7	22.8	10.1	0.83	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.87	8.8	23.0	120.2
	<-10°C	13.7	16.0	9.4	0.40	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.33	3.6	45.4
	<-20°C	0.59	2.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
	<-30°C	0.0	0.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.03
Days with Rainfall														
	>=0.2 mm	5.2	3.8	6.2	9.6	13.8	13.6	14.8	14.5	16.0	18.1	13.3	7.4	136.4
Days with Snowfall														
	>=0.2 cm	20.7	15.4	11.9	6.8	1.9	0.13	0.0	0.0	0.07	2.5	10.1	18.8	88.4
Days with Precipitation														
	>=0.2 mm	22.8	17.2	15.7	14.4	14.8	13.6	14.8	14.5	16.0	19.2	20.1	23.1	206.2

DISTANCE TABLE

Departing	Destination	Distance (Nautical Miles)
Battle Harbour	Henley Harbour	30
Battle Harbour	Quirpon	47
Henley Harbour	Red Bay	28
Henley Harbour	Quirpon	28
Henley Harbour	Cooks Harbour	25
Red Bay	L'Anse au Loup	20
Red Bay	Cooks Harbour	26
L'Anse au Loup	Blanc-Sablon	18
Quirpon	Raleigh	15
Raleigh	Cooks Harbour	8
Cooks Harbour	Savage Cove	43
Savage Cove	Flower's Cove	7
Flower's Cove	St. Barbe	9
St. Barbe	Port au Choix	42
St. Barbe	Blanc-Sablon	18
Port au Choix	Port Saunders	16
Port Saunders	Cow Head	50
Cow Head	Rocky Harbour	26
Rocky Harbour	Norris Point	7
Norris Point	Woody Point	2
Woody Point	Lark Harbour	42
Lark Harbour	Corner Brook	21
Corner Brook	Stephenville	124
Stephenville	St. George's	6
Stephenville	Codroy	57
Codroy	Port aux Basques	30

CUSTOMS INFORMATION FOR PLEASURE CRAFT

CANPASS — Pleasure craft entering Canada must report to **Canada Border Services Agency** by telephone at designated reporting stations.

The telephone service is toll free **1-888-CANPASS** (1-888-226-7277) and is operated 24 hours a day. Canada Customs will issue instructions following a telephone interview, and on-site inspections may be carried out to ensure compliance with the law.

Further information is available from the **Canada Border Services Agency, Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, Canada** within Canada at (1-800-461-9999) or www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca.

Customs Services and information in Corner Brook are available by contacting (709) 637-4493 (tel.) or (709) 637-4495 (fax).

- A**
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 Admiral Point, C1/P166
 Airey, Cap, C2/P165
 Allen Shoal, C1/P103
 American Bank, C4/P102
 American Shoal, C1/P106
 Amour, Pointe, C1/P157
 Anchor Cove, C3/P11
 Anchor Point, C3/P8
 Anchor Point, C3/P11
 Andrew, Rocher, C2/P98
 Anguille, Cape, C4/P189
 Anse au Portage, Île de l', C2/P91
 Antelope Harbour, C1/P111
 Antrobus, Pointe, C2/P156
 Arches, The, C3/P109
 Ardent Rock, C3/P69
 Ardent Tail, C3/P69
 Ardoise, Cape, C1/P39
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 Aylmer Sound, C2/P160
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 Bad Bay, C1/P105
 Bad Bay, C3/P96
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 Baie-des-Ha! Ha!, C2/P118
 Baie-des-Moutons, C2/P136
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 Baleine, Île à la, C2/P40
 Bank Head, C4/P168
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 Barachois Rock, C4/P205
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 Barbours Head, C4/P26
 Barge Bay, C1/P118
 Barge Point, C1/P118
 Barr'd Harbour, C3/P64
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 Barrier Point, C1/P112
 Bartletts Harbour, C3/P51
 Bartletts Harbour (Settlement), C3/P51
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 Bay Shoal, C1/P117
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 Beacon Hill, C1/P114
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 Belles Amours, Havre de, C2/P22
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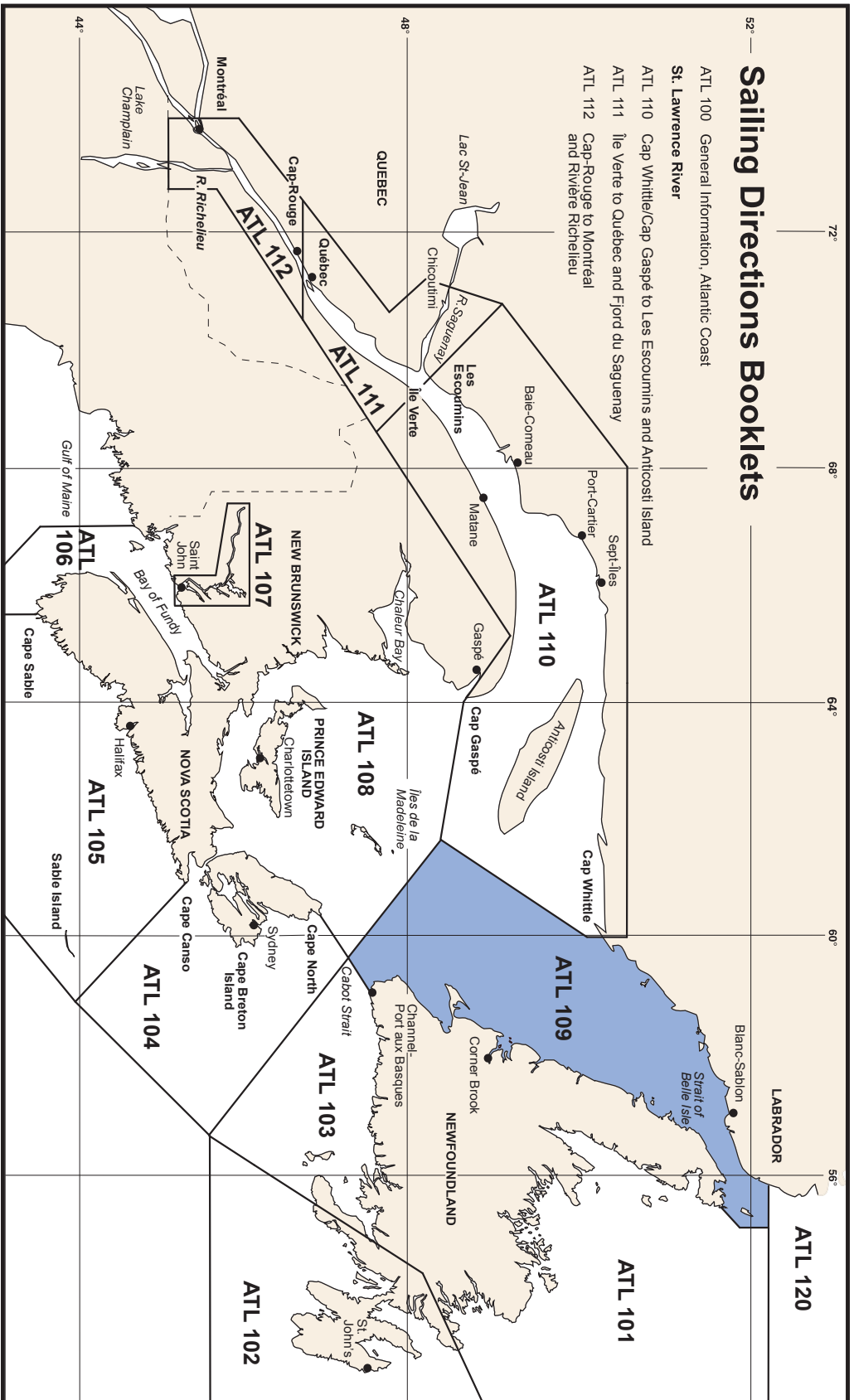
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