



ATL 120

Canadian **Sailing Directions**

Labrador, Camp Islands to Hamilton Inlet
(including Lake Melville)

2022/05



Fisheries and Oceans
Canada

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Canada

Canada



Pictograph legend



Anchorage



Current



Radio calling-in point



Wharf



Caution



Lifesaving station



Marina



Light



Pilotage

Report discrepancies between real-world observations and descriptions in the publication

Users of this publication are requested to forward information regarding newly discovered dangers, changes in aids to navigation, the existence of new shoals or channels, or other information that would be useful for the correction of nautical charts and publications affecting Canadian waters to: chsinfo@dfo-mpo.gc.ca.

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Record of Changes

As the CHS acquires new information, relevant changes are applied to Sailing Directions volumes in order to maintain safety of navigation. It is the responsibility of the mariner to maintain their digital Sailing Directions file by ensuring that the latest version is always downloaded. Visit charts.gc.ca to download the most recent version of this volume, with all current changes already incorporated.

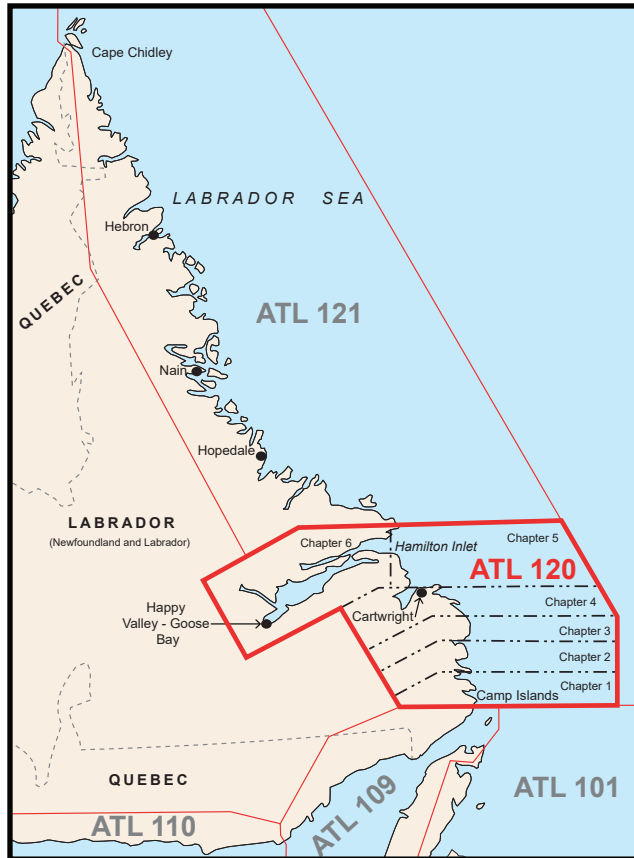
The table below lists the changes that have been applied to this volume of Sailing Directions. This record of changes will be maintained for the current calendar year only

Date	Chapter / Paragraph	Description of Change
April 2022	C1/P17	Deleted buoy
	C1/P31	Added buoy
	C1/P77	Added buoy
	C1/P80	Added buoy
	C1/P85	Updated depth
	C1/P86	Updated depths
	C1/P110	Deleted buoy
	C1/P110	Added shoal and buoy
	C1/P127	Deleted buoy
	C1/P127	Added buoy
	C1/P152	Replaced buoy
	C2/P45	Added buoy
	C2/P68	Added buoy
	C4/P161	Added buoys
	C5/P25	Added shoal and buoy
	C5/P157	Updated depth
	C5/P157	Added depth
	C6/P52	Deleted buoy

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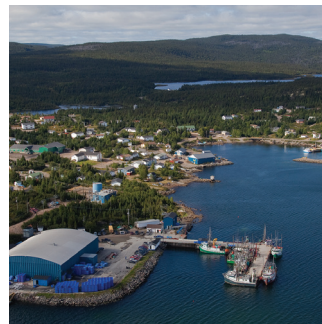


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Preface



The Second Edition of *Sailing Directions, ATL 120 — Labrador, Camp Islands to Hamilton Inlet (including Lake Melville)*, 2020, 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 Organization*.

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 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 the *Canadian Hydrographic Service and Small Craft Harbours, Fisheries and Oceans Canada*, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador.

Explanatory Notes

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 obtained from the Geonames database administered by *Natural Resources Canada (NRCan)*. 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, which has now been adopted by most maritime nations, is equal to 1852 m (6076 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.

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) from Camp Islands to Normans Bay (Norman Bay) and Atlantic Standard Time (AST) from Black Tickle to Happy Valley - Goose Bay.

Deadweight tonnage and **masses** are expressed in metric tonnes of 1000 kilograms (2204.6 pounds). 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 (www.charts.gc.ca)

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

Canadian Coast Guard (www.ccg-gcc.gc.ca)

- *List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals (Newfoundland and Labrador Coast)*
- *Radio Aids to Marine Navigation (Atlantic, St. Lawrence, Great Lakes, Lake Winnipeg, Arctic and Pacific)*
- *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
M	million, mega
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	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
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

Chapter 1

Camp Islands to Williams Harbour



General

Chart 4731

1 Between Camp Islands and Williams Harbour ($52^{\circ}33'N$, $55^{\circ}46'W$), about 24 miles north, the coast consists of bare, rugged granite hills rising steeply from 152 to 183 m (500 to 600 ft).

2 The coast is indented by numerous bays and inlets, with steep-sided shores and deep water. No off-lying islands or dangers exist more than 3 miles offshore and navigation is relatively straightforward. Fog, easterly swells and the potential danger of icebergs, however, require **caution** and constant vigilance.

Camp Islands to Battle Harbour

Charts 5030, 4701

3 **Niger Sound**, 5.5 miles long and fairly deep with few dangers, is entered between **Camp Islands** ($52^{\circ}10'N$, $55^{\circ}39'W$) and **Cape St. Charles**, about 2.4 miles NNE.

4 A **light** (279) is shown at an elevation of 41.3 m (135 ft) from a red and white tower located on the east side of the Camp Islands.

5 Niger Sound provides a good harbour of refuge with excellent shelter and a choice of several anchorages. There is no habitation on the shores of the sound, however, good **anchorage** is obtainable in **Horn Bay** and **Islet Bay** in 37 to 50 m (20 to 27 fathoms). **Big Duck Island**, with an elevation of 103 m (338 ft), and **Little Duck Island** lie in the central part of Niger Sound.


6 **The Soldier**, with an elevation of 202 m (663 ft), situated to the north of Niger Sound near its north entrance point, is a round **conspicuous** peak and the most prominent landmark in this vicinity.


Charts 5030, 5031, 4701

7 **St. Charles Gull Island**, with an elevation of 52 m (171 ft), lies 1.2 miles east of Cape St. Charles. **Western Bank**, with a least depth of 4 m (13 ft), is located 0.25 mile SW of the island. **St. Charles Gull Rocks** lie close off the SW side of the island. **Fish**


Rock, with a rock **awash** located 0.1 mile west of its SW side, lies a further 0.6 mile east.



8 **St. Charles Channel**, lying between the Battle Islands and the peninsula on which Cape St. Charles is situated, is entered between Wall Island, on the south, and **White Point (Whale Point)**, the SE point of Great Caribou Island, 1.3 miles NNE. The channel extends west for a distance of 6 miles to the mouth of the **St. Charles River**.

9  A **light** (277.5) is shown at an elevation of 30.6 m (100 ft) from a skeleton tower having a green and white daymark located on the east extremity of Wall Island.

10  A group of three reefs lies 0.4 mile NW of St. Charles Gull Island. **Wall Shoal**, the easternmost, has a least depth of 3.7 m (12 ft); **Middle Shoal**, the central reef, has a least depth of 7.3 m (24 ft). **Inner Shoal**, with a least depth of 4 m (13 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** NUC2 (277.6), lies 0.3 mile east of Wall Island. **Caution** is advised in this area.

11 On the south side of St. Charles Channel near its entrance are the **Seal Islands**, consisting of **Wall Island**, **Tilcey Island** and **Fox Island**. Between these islands and the mainland to the south is **St. Charles Harbour** (52°13'N, 55°38'W). The small seasonal settlement of **Cape Charles** is situated on the south shore.


12  A Public **wharf** 15 m (49 ft) long with a depth of 2.6 m (9 ft) alongside a 12 m (39 ft) long outer end is located on the west shore near the entrance to the settlement. Several buildings are located at the inner end of the wharf.


13   The main entrance to the harbour, with a depth of 14.3 m (8 fathoms), leads between Wall Island and Tilcey Island. Care should be exercised to avoid a group of above and below water rocks lying about 0.1 mile west of Wall Island. **Anchorage** for vessels under 69 m (225 ft) in 13 m (7 fathoms), mud, is available in the central part of St. Charles Harbour. It is


CAPE CHARLES — SEASONAL SETTLEMENT (LOOKING NNE) (2012)




reported that the holding ground is not good and the harbour is open to easterly swells.

14  **White Bear Bay**, affording no safe anchorage, lies about 3 miles west of the entrance to St. Charles Channel, on its south side. It is entered between **White Bear Point** ($52^{\circ}15'N$, $55^{\circ}42'W$) and a position on the mainland 0.4 mile south. Depths in the outer half of the bay vary from 20 to 60 m (11 to 33 fathoms) while the inner half is shoal and encumbered by rocks.

15  **The Narrows** is a channel lying between White Bear Point and Hare Island to the north, and leads from St. Charles Channel into a body of water known as The Lodge. **Dumpling Island**, with a shoal area and two rocks, drying 0.6 and 1.2 m (2 and 4 ft) off its SE end, constricts The Narrows to a width of about 0.1 mile.


16  **The Lodge** is an inlet 2.5 miles long and about 0.7 mile wide, with depths of 27 to 55 m (15 to 30 fathoms). It can be entered from the east through The Narrows or from the north by **Nimrod Tickle**, a narrow channel lying between Assizes Island and the mainland. The Lodge provides good sheltered anchorage from most winds in 27 to 37 m (15 to 20 fathoms), mud.

17  Nimrod Tickle provides a safe and deeper channel for navigation into The Lodge by ships. **Nimrod Shoal**, with a least depth of 8.8 m (29 ft) lies centrally in the tickle. **The Rags**, a group of drying rocks and islets, the highest of which is 0.3 m (1 ft) in elevation, lie close off the north side of Assizes Island in the NE entrance to Nimrod Tickle.

18 The settlement of **Lodge Bay** with a population of 65 in 2016 and connected by road, is situated on the south side of the St. Charles River, about 2.8 miles SW of **Salt Brook Point**.

19 The north side of St. Charles Channel is comprised of **Battle Islands**, a number of islands, islets and rocks which lie in a general east-west direction and also form part of the southern limit of St. Lewis Sound.

20 **Great Caribou Island**, 82 m (270 ft) in elevation and the largest of the Battle Islands group, is deeply indented on its SE side by Cartwright Bight (Cartridge Bight). White Point (Whale Point) ($52^{\circ}14'N$, $55^{\circ}36'W$), the SE point of Great Caribou Island and also the south entrance point of False Harbour, is 25 m (82 ft) in elevation, with shoal patches extending SE from it.


21  **False Harbour**, affording little protection from the east, is entered between White Point (Whale Point) and **Loran Point**, the east extremity of the peninsula 0.4 mile north. An area of **foul ground** including **Smiths Rock**, **King Rocks (Kings Rock)** and **Indian Rocks** extends NE, east and SE of Loran Point. **Black Island** 9 m (30 ft) in elevation, is the outermost feature of the **foul ground**.


22 **Cartwright Bight (Cartridge Bight)**, entered between **Gunning Point** and an unnamed point 0.9 mile SW, almost divides Great Caribou Island in two. Two small shallow coves, **Foxburrow Cove** and **Benjy's Cove**, separated by **Foxburrow Point**, indent the north shore of Cartwright Bight (Cartridge Bight). The bight is unsuitable


NIMROD TICKLE NE APPROACH (LOOKING SW) (2000)



as an anchorage due to its exposure to easterly swells and its rocky bottom.


 23 **Double Island** ($52^{\circ}15'N$, $55^{\circ}33'W$) lies 1 mile ESE of Gunning Point. It is separated from a smaller island lying parallel to it by **Double Island Tickle**, a narrow passage with a depth of 14.3 m (47 ft). A shoal spit with a least depth of 0.3 m (1 ft) extends about 0.2 mile south of Double Island; **caution** is advised.


 24 A **light** (278) is shown at an elevation of 38.4 m (126 ft) from a black and white banded tower, situated in the north part of Double Island.

 25 **NE side of Great Caribou Island.** — **Gunning Rock**, an island with an elevation of 6 m (20 ft), lies about 0.1 mile NE of Gunning Point. **Southern Island** ($52^{\circ}16'N$, $55^{\circ}35'W$), situated 0.3 mile NNE of Gunning Point, has shoal water extending off its west and SW sides for over 0.1 mile. **The Bull, Gun Rock Shoal, Southern Island Rock** and **Mad Moll**, all with 1.8 m (6 ft) or less water over them, lie in the vicinity of Southern Island. **Gull Island** is situated 0.3 mile NNE of Southern Island. **Skinner Ledge**, a reef with a least depth of 10.7 m (35 ft), lies about 0.3 mile east of Gull Island.


26 **Battle Island** ($52^{\circ}17'N$, $55^{\circ}35'W$) lies close off the NE end of Great Caribou Island and is separated from it by Battle Harbour. **Crow Island** is separated from the east side of Battle Island by **Crow Rock Tickle**. **Gull Island Tickle** separates Crow Island from Gull Island.


27 **Gunning Island** lies off the NW side of Battle Island at the north entrance to Battle Harbour. Two small islands, **Motion Island** ($52^{\circ}16'43''N$, $55^{\circ}35'16''W$) and **Killick Island**, lie off each side of Gunning Island.

 28 A **light** (276.85) is shown at an elevation of 6.3 m (21 ft) from a skeleton tower having a green and white daymark, located on the west side of Killick Island.


 29 **Red Island**, situated 0.1 mile NNW of Gunning Island, is separated from it by **Gunning Tickle**, a shallow passage used only by small fishing craft; **caution** is advised.


Charts 5031, 4701


 30 **Great Island** ($52^{\circ}17'N$, $55^{\circ}36'W$), with an elevation of 49 m (161 ft), lies 0.1 mile NW of Red Island. It is distinguishable by its black precipitous appearance with white horizontal stripes showing seaward and a large white patch is predominant on its west side. **Red Island Tickle**, which is quite shoal, separates the two islands; local knowledge is essential. **Humphrey Island**, with an elevation of about 9 m (30 ft), lies close off the SE extremity of Great Island.


 31 Off the east side of the above-described group of islands is a chain of dangerous reefs, with

a fairly deep channel separating them. At the south end of this chain, lying off the east entrance to Gunning Tickle, is **Cannon Rock** with three peaks and a least depth of 0.3 m (1 ft). **Red Island Rock** with two pinnacles and a least depth of 0.3 m (1 ft) lies about 0.15 mile off the east side of Red Island. **The Flats** with a least depth of 0.9 m (3 ft) is a fairly extensive shoal area situated about 0.2 mile east of Great Island. **Hussey Shoal**, marked by starboard hand light **buoy** NUB1 (278.1) is situated at the north end of this chain, is a rock with a least depth of 0.3 m (1 ft), which always breaks.

 32 Three rocky shoal patches lie 1 mile east of Great Island. **South Rib** ($52^{\circ}17'N$, $55^{\circ}34'W$) is a rock which dries 0.9 m (3 ft) with shoal water extending 0.1 mile north and south of it. **Southern Bank**, situated 0.4 mile east, has a least depth of 15.8 m (52 ft). **Middle Rib**, situated 0.3 mile NNW of South Rib, has a least depth of 3.4 m (11 ft). **North Rib** lies 0.2 mile NNW, and has several rocky pinnacles with a least depth of 0.3 m (1 ft). **Martin Bank**, with a least depth of 20.1 m (66 ft), is situated 0.4 mile east of North Rib. The sea usually breaks on Middle Rib and North Rib and on Martin Bank.

 33 It has been reported that South Rib, Middle Rib and North Rib give good radar responses under certain weather conditions. It is reported that vessels pass east of the foregoing **dangers**.

 34 **Battle Harbour** ($52^{\circ}16'N$, $55^{\circ}35'W$) is formed between Battle Island and Great Caribou Island. The harbour is considered secure in summer, but in autumn, SE and NE winds bring fog and a heavy ground swell rolls through between the islands, making it untenable.

 35 The north entrance to Battle Harbour is the main entrance; the south entrance, suitable only for small boats, can be difficult. Vessels approaching Battle Harbour should pass west of Great Island and west and south of Killick Island, slightly favouring the west side of the north entrance to avoid the 2.7 m (9 ft) shoal extending west from the south end of Gunning Island. Vessels over 30 m (100 ft) in length should only enter in the best weather conditions, as little room is available for manoeuvring inside the harbour. Larger vessels visiting the National Historic Site anchor off the north entrance and tender passengers ashore. Local knowledge should be consulted before entering the harbour.

36 The restored settlement of **Battle Harbour** was once the unofficial capital of Labrador owing primarily to its important role in the North Atlantic cod fishery. First settled in the late 1700's, the settlement hosted thousands of families on their way to various summer fishing stations along the Labrador coast. It was the site of the first hospital (no longer operational) constructed outside the province's

BATTLE HARBOUR NORTH APPROACH (2012)



capital and home to one of the oldest wooden Anglican churches in the province. Battle Harbour also contains the last complete set of traditional merchant salt fish premises in Newfoundland and Labrador. Fresh water, provisions in limited quantities, electricity (110 V), washrooms and laundry facilities are available at Battle Harbour. Accommodations and meals are available for 33 people at The National Historic District of Battle Harbour, which is open for business from early June to early September. A craft store and conference centre is also available on the site.

37 A prominent church with a spire is situated at Battle Harbour and also two large unlit steel **towers** are **conspicuous** from seaward.



38 The charted Public wharf in **ruins** extending from the eastern shore near the central part of Battle Harbour and as shown in the 2012 photograph was reported removed in 2018. A **foul** area was charted on the NE side of the former Public wharf and depths at the site of the wharf removal have yet to be confirmed; **caution** is advised. An L-shaped Public **wharf** was constructed in 2018 and extends from a position close south of the former Public wharf. It is reported to extend 24 m (79 ft) to an outer face 18 m (61 ft) long. Several small **piers** and a 9 m (30 ft) wide slipway lie close south

of the previously described L-shaped Public wharf. When approaching from the north, local people report slightly favouring the west side of the channel until abeam of the Public wharf.

39 The waters of Battle Harbour begin to freeze, on the average, during the last half of December. In the spring, the ice has normally melted by the first week of June. During exceptionally cold winters, freeze-up begins during the early days of December and the ice can persist until the second week of July. Conversely, during mild winters, freeze-up has been delayed until near the middle of January and the ice has melted in early May.

Battle Harbour to Fox Harbour

Charts 5031, 5030, 4701

40 **South and west sides of Great Caribou Island.** — The south side of Great Caribou Island on St. Charles Channel is indented by **Hauling Cove** and **South Pommel Cove**, which are separated by **Shoal Point** (52°14'N, 55°37'W). **Black Head**, the SW extremity

BATTLE HARBOUR (2012)




INDIAN COVE (CARIBOU RUN) — SEASONAL SETTLEMENT (LOOKING SSE) (2012)




of Great Caribou Island, rises steeply from the sea to an elevation of 60 m (198 ft). The west side of Great Caribou Island has three small coves, which have only sufficient water for small craft.

41 **Indian Island**, flat and covered with turf, lies close off the west side of Great Caribou Island and is separated from it by **Shoal Tickle**, the SE end of which is not navigable. The seasonal settlement of **Indian Cove (Caribou Run)** was situated on the shores of Shoal Tickle.


 42 On the east shore of Indian Island there is a **wharf** 22 m (72 ft) long with a depth of 1.8 m (6 ft) alongside. A large white building stands adjacent to the inner end of the wharf. Access to the wharf is available from the NW end of Shoal Tickle.

43 **Mouse Island** is situated 0.5 mile north of Indian Island and it is separated from Great Caribou Island by **Mouse Island Tickle** which is shoal. **Paddy Bonds Island**, situated at the south entrance of Indian Cove (Caribou Run), is pyramid-shaped and partly covered with turf. Shallow water borders the entire island.


44 **Hare Island** lies NW of Paddy Bonds Island and is separated from it by a channel about 0.1 mile wide. The island rises to a flat-topped hill with an elevation of 49 m (161 ft) situated close to its NW side. Shoal water, with many above-and below-water rocks, separates it from Assizes Island to which it is almost joined at its NW part.

 45 **Assizes Island** rises in its central part to a flat summit with an elevation of 75 m (246 ft). It is partially covered with turf and small trees and is separated from the mainland to the NW by Nimrod Tickle. **Assizes Harbour**, shallow, is situated at the SE side of Assizes Island. There is an **anchorage** with limited swinging room in the entrance in about 12.8 m (7 fathoms), mud.

46 **Copper Island** ($52^{\circ}16'N$, $55^{\circ}40'W$), with an elevation of 41 m (135 ft) near its west end and an islet lying close off its SE extremity, is situated at the NW entrance to Caribou Run. Its north side rises steeply and is cliffy in places. **Dark Tickle** is the passage which leads between Copper Island and Assizes Island, and to the sheltered anchorage near Assizes Harbour.


 47 A **light** (277) is shown at an elevation of 9.1 m (30 ft) from a tower with red and white bands, situated near the south end of Copper Island.


48 **Caribou Run** is a sheltered channel which connects St. Charles Channel with St. Lewis Sound. It leads between Paddy Bonds Island and Great Caribou Island, and then between Copper Island and Indian Island.

 49 There are three **dangerous** areas in Caribou Run. A rocky shoal area with a least depth of 0.3 m (1 ft) lies close off the NE side of Paddy Bonds Island. There is a narrow passage marked by port and starboard hand light **buoys** NU1 and NU2 (277.3, 277.2),

with a least depth of 8.2 m (27 ft) between this shoal and a 1.8 m (6 ft) shoal bank extending off the NE extremity of Paddy Bonds Island. **Assizes Rock**, with a least depth of 1.2 m (4 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** NU4 (277.4), lies 0.1 mile off the west side of Indian Island. **Mid Rock**, with a depth of 2.4 m (8 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** NU6 (277.56), lies 0.2 mile NNW of the north tip of Indian Island.


Charts 5031, 4701

 50 **St. Lewis Sound** is a wide deep bay dotted with several islands and shoal areas. It extends inland for approximately 6 miles where it narrows considerably to form the entrance of St. Lewis Inlet. The sound is entered between Great Island at the south and Cape St. Lewis ($52^{\circ}22'N$, $55^{\circ}38'W$) at the north. This body of water is exposed to east and NE winds, and occasionally a heavy swell is generated as far inland as the entrance to St. Lewis Inlet. This swell is often felt even in the absence of any wind and it breaks heavily over islets 9.1 m (30 ft) in elevation, preventing any landing. The sea also breaks on shoals of 7.3 m (4 fathoms) and less. Great **caution** must be exercised at such times as the sea breaks only occasionally on some of the shoals.

 51 **Off-lying dangers.** — **Blake Ground**, **Northern Bank** and **Eskimo Bank** lie in the entrance to St. Lewis Sound. The sea is reported to break in depths of 26 m (14 fathoms) during winter gales and these banks should be avoided in heavy weather.

52 **South side of St. Lewis Sound.** — Battle Islands and the points and coves of the mainland to the west comprise the south side of St. Lewis Sound.

53 The north side of Great Caribou Island is indented by numerous small coves. **Matthews Cove**, where there is a summer settlement, is entered close west of **Tilcey Point**. Several fishing stages are situated along the east shore of the cove.

 54 A **light** (276.89) is shown at an elevation of 11.3 m (37 ft) from a mast on the outer end of Tilcey Point.

55 **Caribou Point** ($52^{\circ}17'N$, $55^{\circ}39'W$), with a black and white striped appearance and a conical hill rising to an elevation of 40 m (131 ft) a short distance inland, is the NW point of Great Caribou Island. **Island Point**, lying almost 2 miles west of Caribou Point, and **Kyer Cove Point**, 1 mile farther NW, mark the extremities of a peninsula separating Nimrod Tickle from Kyer Cove.

56 A group of four small islands surrounded by shoal water and underwater rocks lies 1 mile NE of Island Point. **Green Island** ($52^{\circ}18'N$, $55^{\circ}41'W$) is grass covered and 16 m (53 ft) in elevation. **Middle Rocks**, lie close SE of Green Island. The two western Middle Rocks have


CARIBOU RUN NORTH END (LOOKING SSE) (2012)





CARIBOU RUN SOUTH END (LOOKING NNW) (2000)





elevations of 7 and 6 m (23 and 20 ft), respectively, from west to east.

 57 A **light** (276.87) is shown at an elevation of 13.7 m (45 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red and white daymark, located on the south end of Green Island.

 58 **Gull Rocks**, with an elevation of 15 m (49 ft) and 5 m (16 ft), are situated about 1 mile NNE of Green Island. The larger SW island has a 2.4 m (8 ft) shoal and a rock **dangerous** to navigation with a depth of 2 m (6 ft) or less off its SE and NW ends, respectively. A reef with a least depth of 3.7 m (12 ft) lies 0.3 mile WNW of the main Gull Rock island. Vessels navigating in the area of Gull Rocks, Green Island and Middle Rocks should exercise **caution** due to the extent of shoal water surrounding them.


 59 **Kyer Cove**, exposed to NE winds and situated about 1 mile west of Nimrod Tickle, is entered between **Lion's Head**, situated 1 mile SW of Kyer Cove Point, and **Marley Point**, about 1 mile west. Another shoal with a least depth of 2.4 m (8 ft) lies off the east shore of Kyer Cove, 0.3 mile west of Lion's Head.


 60 **Marley Rocks**, with a least depth of 1.2 m (4 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** NS1 (276.8) lie off the NW entrance to Kyer Cove. **Shoal Cove**, situated 1 mile west of Kyer Cove, is encumbered with shoal water, with numerous above-and below-water rocks. Local knowledge is essential, even for small craft, to anchor in this cove.


 61 **Mary's Harbour to Fox Harbour**. — **Mary's Harbour** (52°19'N, 55°49'W), not safe in a NE swell, with **Burnt Point** its NW entrance point, is situated at the inner end of St. Lewis Sound, on the south side. A shoal with a least depth of 2.2 m (7 ft) lies 0.15 mile NNE of Burnt Point. An extensive shoal bank, with a least depth of 5.1 m (17 ft) with its southern extremity marked by starboard hand light **buoy** NMH2 (276.77), extends 0.12 mile south of Burnt Point.


62 The town of **Mary's Harbour**, with a population of 341 in 2016, is situated on the shores of the inner harbour. It is connected by road and has a scheduled air service with St. Anthony and Happy Valley - Goose Bay. Gasoline and diesel fuel and provisions are available in limited quantities. There is also a *Royal Canadian Mounted Police* detachment, a hotel and a nursing station at the town.

63 A **conspicuous tower** with an elevation of 226 m (741 ft) is situated close NW of Mary's Harbour. The structure, marked with red **lights**, is visible from almost any place in St. Lewis Sound. Another **conspicuous tower** 69 m (226 ft) in elevation and marked by red **lights** is located about 0.6 mile west of Burnt Point.


 64 An L-shaped Public **wharf** is situated on the east side of the peninsula which extends from the north side of the harbour. The wharf extends 78 m (256 ft) from the shore to a least depth of 4.3 m (14 ft) alongside the seaward face of its outer section 50 m (164 ft) long. The inner face of the outer section 43 m (141 ft) long has a depth of 4.5 m (15 ft) alongside. The north berth of the main stem of the wharf 45 m (148 ft) long has depths of 3.6 to 6 m (12 to 20 ft) alongside its inner 45 m (148 ft) length. The south berth of the main stem of the wharf 78 m (256 ft) long has depths of 5 to 6 m (16 to 20 ft) alongside its outer 46 m (151 ft) length. The elevation of the wharf is about 0.9 m (3 ft). A fish plant is located alongside the inner end of the wharf. Fresh water is available.

 65 Another Public **wharf** extends 62 m (203 ft) north from the inner end of the previously described Public wharf. There are depths of 4 to 4.5 m (13 to 15 ft) alongside its southern 55 m (180 ft) length. A boat **ramp** is located close north of this wharf.

 66 Close south of the L-shaped Public wharf, the inner harbour is entered through a narrow channel with depths of 6 to 12 m (20 to 39 ft). The west end of the channel is marked by port and starboard hand light **buoys** NMH3, NMH5 and NMH4 (276.78, 276.772, 276.771). A shoal with a least depth of 0.8 m (3 ft) lies 0.18 mile SW of the south end of the outer section of the L-shaped Public wharf. Two other shoals with least depths of 1.7 and 1.4 m (6 and 5 ft) lie about 140 and 270 m (459 and 886 ft) west of the previous shoal. The inner basin has depths of 2 to 4 m (7 to 13 ft) and has numerous shoals and drying rocks; **caution** is advised.

 67 **River Islands** lie 0.5 mile off the entrance to Mary's Harbour and consist of **Captain Jack's Island**, **Duck Island**, and **Goose Island**. These islands are the largest in St. Lewis Sound and are composed of granite. Passage between these islands, for other than small craft, is obstructed by shoal water and rocks which are **dangerous** to navigation.

68 When bound for Mary's Harbour or St. Lewis Inlet, the passage south of the River Islands is reported used during early June to late August as there are usually grounded icebergs in the shallow waters to the north. Additionally, local vessels report using the passage bounded by Captain Jack's Island and Mountain Cat Islands, about 0.5 mile north of it and Mary's Harbour Head when entering and departing Mary's Harbour. Depths range from 20 to 59 m (66 to 194 ft) near mid-channel in the passage.

 69 A shoal with a least depth of 4 m (13 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** NS2 (276.75), extends 0.2 mile south of the SW extremity of Duck Island. Another shoal with a least depth of 4.6 m (15 ft) and


MARY'S HARBOUR (2015)




MARY'S HARBOUR PUBLIC WHARF (2015)





marked by port hand light **buoy** NMS1 (276.7) lies about 0.2 mile north of the NE end of Captain Jack's Island.


 70 **Anthony Islands** are two small islands lying 0.3 mile east of Goose Island and connected to it by a ledge with depths of 7 to 11.9 m (23 to 39 ft). The larger island is pyramid-shaped and covered with turf, with an elevation of 15 m (48 ft), the smaller island is bare. An isolated shoal, with a depth of 4.6 m (15 ft), lies 0.3 mile NE of the north island. Several rocks, **dangerous** to navigation, lie close north of the north island; **caution** is advised.

71 **St. Lewis Inlet** is a narrow inlet extending for 15 miles inland from the west limit of St. Lewis Sound. It is entered between **Mary's Harbour Head** (52°19'N, 55°50'W), the SW entrance point, and Bay Point, situated 2.2 miles to the NE. The **St. Lewis River** empties into the head of St. Lewis Inlet.



 72 Navigation is possible for 9 miles above the entrance to the inlet. Beyond this point, navigation becomes intricate, however, with local knowledge a vessel drawing up to 5.5 m (18 ft) can be taken as far as the mouth of the St. Lewis River. A **causeway** crosses St. Lewis Inlet north and south of **Wood Island**. There is a **bridge** located on the north side of the causeway.


 73 A surveyed corridor along the south shore of St. Lewis Inlet extends from **Mountain Cat Islands** to **Hatters Cove (Hoop-pole Cove)**, 6 miles WNW. Two shoals with depths of 0.9 and 9.2 m (3 and 30 ft) are located 0.8 and 0.6 mile, respectively, NNE of **Tarfers Point**, 2.1 miles WNW of Mary's Harbour Head. A shallow bank extends north from these shoals to the north shore of the inlet; passage is available south of the shoal bank.

 74 **Hatters Cove (Hoop-Pole Cove)** is located about 2.6 miles WNW of Effingham Harbour. A rock drying 0.3 m (1 ft) and a shoal with a least depth of 2.6 m (9 ft) lie about 0.8 and 0.68 mile, respectively, WSW of **Hatters Point**, the north entrance point to the cove. Beyond Hatters Cove (Hoop-pole Cove), local knowledge is required. A rock, drying 1.7 m (6 ft), is charted 0.2 mile SSW of Hatters Point.


 75 **Anchorage**, mud bottom, can be obtained in **Effingham Harbour**, situated on the south side of St. Lewis Inlet about 3 miles from the entrance. There is a good **anchorage** at the inner end of the inlet west of **Black Fly Island**, with local knowledge, in 9.1 to 16.5 m (5 to 9 fathoms).



76 Hills rise to elevations of 215 to 245 m (705 to 805 ft) on both sides of the inlet. The trees increase in size and number towards the head where the climate is milder and frequently inconveniently warm when it is freezing on the coast. Mosquitoes and black flies abound.


  77 **Long Harbour**, with depths from about 73 m (40 fathoms) at the entrance to 5 m (3 fathoms) near the head, is separated from St. Lewis Inlet by a peninsula whose east extremity is **Bay Point** (52°21'N, 55°46'W). There is an **anchorage** for vessels near the head of Long Harbour, but it is unsafe during storms from the east; local knowledge is necessary. **Shag Rocks**, located about 0.5 mile east of Bay Point and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** NMS2 (276.55), consist of three small islets.

 78 **Port Marnham**, entered between **Deer Point** (52°22'N, 55°47'W) and the SW side of **Marnham Island**, is situated in the NW sector of St. Lewis Sound. Small boats can enter through a narrow shoal channel at the east end of Marnham Island. **Anchorage** is available in the east part of Port Marnham in 22 m (72 ft), mud, and also in the west part of the harbour, but with less swinging room.

79 East of Port Marnham, the north side of St. Lewis Sound is indented by two small coves and by Fox Harbour.

 80 **Fox Harbour** (52°22'N, 55°41'W) is entered between **Soldier Island** and **Fishermen Point**. Starboard hand light **buoy** NF2 (276.4), marking a shoal area extending from the point, is moored 130 m (427 ft) WNW of Fishermen Point. A shoal with a least depth of 4 m (13 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** NF1 (276.3) is located 0.18 mile WNW of Fishermen Point. A least depth of 5.9 m (19 ft) is located close SE of the shoal. Close north of the shoal, there is a least depth of 5.8 m (19 ft).

  81 Fox Harbour has **anchorage** in the central part, in 10 to 14 m (33 to 46 ft), mud. The holding ground is reported good but precautions should be taken against dragging, especially during gales. Port hand light **buoy** NF3 (276.5), marking a shoal extending from the NW end of the harbour, is moored about 0.11 mile WNW of the outer end of the Public wharf.

 82 A basin, locally known as **Tub Harbour** (*unnamed on the chart*), is located 0.6 mile NNW of Fishermen Point; local knowledge is required. **Overhead power cables** with a vertical clearance of 6.5 m (21 ft) are reported to cross the entrance to the basin 0.54 mile NNW of Fishermen Point; **caution** is advised.


83 A **conspicuous tower** with an elevation of 191 m (627 ft) and showing red **lights** is located 0.8 mile NE of the NE extremity of Fox Harbour. Another **conspicuous tower** was reported close by in 2012.


84 The town of **St. Lewis**, with a population of 194 in 2016, is spread around the shores of the harbour and the main part is situated along the north side of Fishermen Point peninsula where a **conspicuous** oil tank is situated.


FOX HARBOUR APPROACH (2012)



An additional group of oil storage tanks are located about 0.4 mile NNE of Fishermen Point. The town is connected by road and has a scheduled air service with St. Anthony and Happy Valley - Goose Bay. Gasoline, diesel fuel and provisions in limited quantities are available. There is also a **medical clinic** at the town.


 85 A Public **wharf** is situated on the east side of Fox Harbour, about 0.5 mile NE of Fishermen Point. The wharf is L-shaped and extends 40 m (131 ft) from the shore to a least depth of 4.5 m (15 ft) alongside a 37 m (121 ft) outer end. A **Ro-Ro ramp** 15 m (49 ft) wide with a depth of 3.2 m (10 ft) alongside is situated adjacent to the south side of the wharf. A building is located adjacent to the inner end of the wharf (*see Appendix*).

 86 Another Public **wharf** extends 121 m (397 ft) north from the inner end of the north side of the previous Public wharf. There are depths of 2.3 to 2.7 m (8 to 9 ft) alongside. There is a fish plant adjacent to the wharf. Fresh water is available.

 87 **Tides and tidal streams.** — The ranges of mean tide and large tide are 1 and 1.4 m (3.3 and 4.6 ft), respectively. The tidal streams follow the axis of the harbour at a rate of 1.8 knots; with heavy seas outside, the rate is reported to increase.


Fox Harbour to Williams Harbour

88 **Cape St. Lewis** ($52^{\circ}22'N$, $55^{\circ}38'W$), the north entrance point of St. Lewis Sound, forms part of a headland with several summits, the highest of which rises to an elevation of about 122 m (400 ft). Formations of dark red granite occur in the vicinity of Cape St. Lewis.


 89 A **light** (276.81) is shown at an elevation of 40.7 m (134 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red and white daymark situated on Cape St. Lewis.


90 **St. Lewis Rock**, 1.2 m (4 ft) high with black colouration, lies 0.3 mile south of Cape St. Lewis.

91 **Petty Harbour**, the next major indentation in the coast, is entered between **Southern Head**, 118 m (387 ft) in elevation and steep-to, and **Northern Head**, elevation 105 m (344 ft) situated 1.5 miles north, and recognizable by the white stripes on its north side.

 92 Vessels can be **anchored** in Petty Harbour, however, local knowledge is essential. The narrow entrance to the protected harbour has a least depth of 1.8 m (6 ft). The seasonal settlement of **Petty Harbour** is situated on the north shore of the harbour just inside the entrance.

93 **Salmon Bight** is situated about 1 mile north of Northern Head. It has general depths of 20 to 30 m (13 to 18 fathoms), but affords little protection.

 94 **Spear Harbour** is entered close south of **Spear Point** ($52^{\circ}27'N$, $55^{\circ}38'W$); local knowledge is essential. The outer harbour is exposed to the east, but the inner harbour is sheltered by two islets.

 95 A **light** (276.2) is shown at an elevation of 39.1 m (128 ft) from a mast having a red and white daymark situated on Spear Point.

96 **Ice.** — The entrance to Spear Harbour is sometimes blocked by icebergs. West winds normally clear the harbour entrance.

97 Between Spear Point and Fishing Ship Harbour (*local name*), 11 miles NNW, the coast is indented by numerous coves and bays. Two large inlets, Alexis Bay and Gilbert Bay, penetrate the coast for a distance of 16 miles.

ST. LEWIS PUBLIC WHARF (2012)





98 **Tinker Bank**, with a depth of 7.3 m (24 ft), lies 0.5 mile NNW of Spear Point. The summit of Jack Fling Island, bearing 288° and open north of **American Island**, leads north of Tinker Bank.

99 **Offer Bank** and **Greenfield Shoal**, with depths of 18 m (59 ft), lie 0.45 mile SSE and 0.55 mile ENE, respectively, of Spear Point.

Charts 5031, 4701, 5179



100 From Spear Harbour to **Crowby Head**, a distance of 4 miles, there are several harbours and off-lying islands. **Fish Island**, **Herringnet Island** and **High Island** lie off the entrance to **Sealing Bight** (52°27'N, 55°40'W); **Jack Fling Island** lies close eastward.


101 **Fling Bank**, with a depth of 11.4 m (37 ft), lies 0.2 mile NNE of the west tip of Jack Fling Island. **Mad Moll Rock**, with a depth of 1.8 m (6 ft), lies about 0.2 mile west of the same point.


  102 At the seasonal settlement of **Seal Bight** at **Murray Harbour**, 0.8 mile WNW of Sealing Bight, there is a **wharf** extending 12 m (39 ft) to a depth of 2.2 m (7 ft) alongside a 6 m (20 ft) wide outer end. A white building stands behind the wharf. The harbour is entered east of **Harbour Island** 26 m (85 ft) in elevation. **Caution** is advised as a shoal with a least depth of 0.3 m (1 ft), extends about 0.08 mile SSE of the south end of the island.


Charts 5179, 4701

103 Between **Salt Pond Head**, situated 1 mile WNW of Seal Bight, and **Rock Point**, 1.2 miles NW, there is a common entrance to four harbours: **Sophia Harbour**, **Mosquito Cove**, **Port Charlotte** and **Mecklenburg Harbour**.


  104 There is good **anchorage** for small craft in **Salt Pond**, an extension of Sophia Harbour; local knowledge is required. Sophia Harbour is reported insufficient for anchoring larger vessels. Mosquito Cove is open to the east and affords little protection as an anchorage. Port Charlotte provides good **anchorage** in 11 to 15 fathoms (20 to 27 m) with local knowledge considered necessary to navigate the narrow entrance channel. Good **anchorage** is also reported in 18 fathoms (33 m) in the approach to Mecklenburg Harbour, 0.8 mile WSW of Rock Point.


 105 **Approach to Alexis Bay**. — **Caution** is required related to the several off-lying islands, shoals and reefs when approaching Alexis Bay from the SE.

 106 **Double Islands** (52°29'N, 55°41'W) are two small bare grey islets, which are steep-to, lying 1.3 miles NE of Salt Pond Head. The south islet is 65 feet (20 m) in elevation. A rock, with less than 6 feet (1.8 m) of water over it, is situated 0.1 mile east of the north islet.

 107 **Double Islands Bank** (*local name*), with a depth of 51 feet (15.5 m) and which is reported to break during storms, lies 0.4 mile NW of the Double Islands.

108 **The Skerries** (52°30'N, 55°42'W), another shoal bank with a depth of 49 feet (14.9 m), is situated 1 mile NW of Double Islands Bank.

 109 **Flat Island**, a black rock with an elevation of 20 feet (6.1 m), with **foul ground** extending off all its sides, is located 1 mile NE of Crowby Head.

 110 An extensive shoal area with depths less than 6 fathoms (11 m) is situated 1.5 miles north of Crowby Head. **Mad Moll Rocks**, which dry lie at the south extremity of this shoal area. An isolated shoal with a least depth of 32 feet (9.8 m) and marked by port hand light

MURRAY HARBOUR (2012)



buoy NA 1/1 (270.45) is located about 0.5 mile NNE of Mad Moll Rocks. Two other shoals exist 0.3 mile SSE and 0.45 mile SE of Mad Moll Rocks, with depths of 14 and 13 feet (4.3 and 4 m), respectively.

111 The mainland coast NW of Crowby Head is indented by a large unnamed bight in which the depths are relatively unknown. Off the north entrance point of this bight, three small islands, which at low water are almost interconnected with the mainland, extend NE.

Swirlers Point (52°30'N, 55°45'W), the east extremity of the outer island, is also the south entrance point of



Alexis Bay.

112 **Alexis Bay**, entered between Swirlers Point and

Red Point, situated 1 mile NNW, penetrates the mainland for a distance of 16 miles at which point the Alexis River discharges into it. The bay is encumbered with numerous islands, the largest of which are Denbigh Island and Cartwright Island, creating many interconnecting channels.

113 **Denbigh Island**, with its highest point of 419 feet (128 m) close to the centre of the island, occupies a large

proportion of the outer part of Alexis Bay. The south side of Denbigh Island is indented by two bights and a shallow inlet about 1.2 miles long. **Williams Harbour Run**, with a least width of 0.15 mile separates Denbigh Island from Granby Island and Leg Island to the north.



114 **Main Tickle** (unnamed on charts 5179 and 4701) separates Denbigh Island from the large island to the NW. A reef with a depth of 14 feet (4.3 m) and marked by port hand light **buoy** NW7 (270.25) extends from the east shore of the NE side of Main Tickle. **Tidal streams** are reported to be moderate in the tickle. The tickle provides access for small vessels from Alexis Bay to Williams Harbour Run, the latter separating Denbigh Island from Leg Island close NE.




115 **Bobbs (Bobs) Island** (52°31'N, 55°46'W), which lies 0.4 mile SW of Red Point, is about 50 feet (15 m) in elevation and rocky. Good **anchorage** is reported in about 29 fathoms (53 m), 0.65 mile south of Bobbs (Bobs) Island.





116 A **light** (270.5) is shown at an elevation of 65 feet (19.8 m) from a skeleton tower having


a red and white daymark, situated on the south side of Bobbs (Bobs) Island.

117 **Bold Island** and **Otter Island** are two small **conspicuous** islands lying near the south side of the channel about 2 miles west of Swirlers Point. **Saddle Island**, with an elevation of 50 feet (15.2 m), another small feature with steep sides and a grass-covered summit, is situated 0.8 mile NW of Bold Island. A low rocky barren islet and connected by a shoal bank lies close west of Saddle Island. A shoal with a depth of 4 feet (1.2 m) extends 0.1 mile NW of the islet.

 118 **Ship Harbour** is situated 3 miles inside the entrance to Alexis Bay, on the south side; it has depths of 6 to 20 fathoms (11 to 37 m). A reef with a least depth of 9 feet (2.7 m) is situated about 1 mile SW of Saddle Island in the entrance to Ship Harbour; **caution** is advised.

 119 **Sandy Hook**, situated on the south side of Denbigh Island, is a small summer settlement at the head of the bay lying NE of Saddle Island. The approach channel to the settlement leads between two islands close offshore, with the deeper water close to the western island; local knowledge is necessary.


 120 A Public **wharf** 23 feet (7 m) long with a depth of 8 feet (2.3 m), alongside a 20 foot (6 m) wide outer end and suitable only for small craft is located at Sandy Hook. A white building 59 feet (18 m) long and 30 feet (9 m) wide is located at the inner end of the wharf.

 121 **Gull Rock** ($52^{\circ}32'N$, $55^{\circ}53'W$), 50 feet (15.2 m) in elevation and situated 2.5 miles WNW of Saddle Island, has a sparse cover of grass. A small low-lying bare rock lies close off its NE side. Two small islets with a shoal extending from the north islet are located 0.7 mile ESE of Gull Rock. Port hand light **buoy** NA1 (270.7) marks the shoal.

122 **Ballast Island**, lying 0.4 mile west of Gull Rock, is rocky with patches of grass on it, and rises to an elevation of 239 feet (73 m) near its north end. A shoal with a depth of 36 feet (11 m) lies near mid-channel about 1 mile WSW of the south end of Ballast Island.

123 Three islands lie in an east-west line south of Ballast Island. The central and largest island is prominent and has an elevation of 61 feet (18.6 m). It has steep, dark cliffs on its north side, which contrast with the sand-coloured shore to the southward.

124 **Cartwright Island** is a large island lying centrally in Alexis Bay. **Barns Cove Water** (*unnamed on the charts*) separates Cartwright Island from the large island to the north. **Northern Ships Run**, on the SW side of Cartwright Island, is the main navigation channel. A small unnamed island, with an elevation of 81 feet (24.7 m) and covered with patches of grass and shrubs, lies off the SE side of Cartwright Island.


 125 **Lazyman Island**, with an elevation of 198 feet (60 m), forms the south side of Northern Ships Run. It is mainly rocky, with sparsely scattered trees

SANDY HOOK (2012)




and shrubs. A small bare rock, marked by port hand light **buoy** NA3 (270.9), lies 0.2 mile NE of Lazyman Island, near its west end.

126 **Mungo Run** is the channel lying between Lazyman Island and the mainland. A shallow spit with a depth of 17 feet (5.2 m) extends 0.15 mile into the channel from the south side of Mungo Run.

 127 **Little Coopers Island** is situated almost 2.5 miles west of the west tip of Cartwright Island. **Nevile Island** is situated about 1 mile from the Alexis River entrance. It is steep, rocky and densely wooded near its west end; the east end is lower, bare and rocky. A shallow spit containing a rock drying 1 foot (0.3 m) and a least depth of 14 feet (4.3 m) at its outer end extends 0.3 mile into the channel from a point 0.7 mile SE of Little Coopers Island. Port hand light **buoy** NA5 (270.92) is moored close NNW of the drying rock. A shoal area with a least depth of 10 feet (3 m) and extending 0.3 mile from the south shore is located about 0.8 mile WSW of the south tip of Little Coopers Island.


128 The shipping channel leads north of Little Coopers Island and Nevile Island.


 129 **Juniper Island** (52°33'N, 56°08'W) is situated 0.5 mile west of Nevile Island, at the entrance to the Alexis River. It is low and densely wooded. The channel between the island and the mainland to the south is **foul**. A shoal at a depth of 35 feet (10.7 m) is located about 0.2 mile NW of Juniper Island.


130 The **Alexis River** is entered through a narrow channel 16 miles from the entrance to Alexis Bay. The river can be navigated by ships for 7 miles as far as the town of Port Hope Simpson.

131 **Grove Island**, almost joined to the mainland at its west end, lies 1.6 miles SW of Juniper Island. The narrow passage on its north side is known as **Dark Tickle**, while the passage on its south side named Light Tickle is the main channel to Port Hope Simpson.

132 **Light Tickle** is the narrowest part of the passage from the entrance to Alexis Bay as far west as Port Hope Simpson. It has a mud and rock bottom and its navigable width is greatly reduced by the shoal water bordering the shores.

 133 Starboard and port hand light **buoys** NA8, NA10 (271, 271.5) and NA7, NA9, NA11 (270.93, 272, 272.5) mark **dangers** in the channel on the east, south and SW sides of Grove Island, through Light Tickle.

 134 The north-south leading **lights** (275, 276), in line bearing 216°, lead through the downstream or east section of Light Tickle (52°32'N, 56°10'W). Both lights are shown from a skeleton tower having a white daymark with a red stripe.

 135 The east-west leading **lights** (273, 274), in line bearing 286½°, as a back range lead through the upstream section of Light Tickle. Both lights are shown

LIGHT TICKLE NE END (LOOKING SW) (2012)



LIGHT TICKLE WEST END (LOOKING SE) (2012)



from a skeleton tower having a white daymark with a red stripe.

136 **Seal Rocks** are a group of low bare rocks extending 0.2 mile north of the south shore of Alexis River, about 0.7 mile west of Grove Island. A shoal with a least depth of 18 feet (5.5 m) is charted 0.25 mile ENE of the SE end of Seal Rocks.

137 **Port Hope Simpson** ($52^{\circ}33'N$, $56^{\circ}18'W$), with a population of 412 in 2016, is a town situated on the south shore of the Alexis River, 4 miles west of Grove Island. The navigation season is from June to December with fishing and logging being the principal industries. The town is connected by road and has a scheduled air service with St. Anthony and Happy Valley - Goose Bay. Gasoline, diesel fuel and provisions are available in limited

PORT HOPE SIMPSON PUBLIC WHARF (2015)



quantities. There is also a hotel and a **medical clinic** in the town.



138 Good **anchorage** in 8 fathoms (14.6 m), mud, lies 0.8 mile east of Port Hope Simpson.



139 A T-shaped Public **wharf**, 282 feet (86 m) long across the outer face and 40 feet (12 m) wide and joined to the shore by a **causeway**, is situated about 0.8 mile SE of the town. There is a depth of 24 feet (7.3 m) alongside the outer face; the deck elevation is about 3 feet (0.9 m) (*see Appendix*). A wooden warehouse is situated adjacent to the structure. An oil storage tank is located close to the shore near the inner end of the above-described Public wharf.



140 Close NW of Port Hope Simpson, the Alexis River becomes narrow and shallow. Because of rapids the river is unnavigable at this point except for small craft. Upstream from the rapids the river deepens. Close west of **Mill Cove**, situated 1.1 miles NW of the Public wharf, a **causeway** containing a **bridge** with an elevation of 19 feet (5.8 m) extends across the Alexis River.

141 When entering Alexis Bay the route usually followed for Port Hope Simpson is reported to steer to pass south of Red Point ($52^{\circ}31'N$, $55^{\circ}45'W$), the SE extremity of Denbigh Island. A course is then set to pass north of Bold Island until directly south of Saddle Island. At this point the route leads NNW to pass midway between the rocky point forming the north end of the peninsula which projects from the west shore of Ship Harbour, and Denbigh Island. On reaching the centre of the narrows between the rocky point and Denbigh Island, the route follows westward to pass north of the small bare rock lying 0.7 mile ESE of Gull Rock.



142 Once past this small bare rock, the route passes midway between it and Gull Rock, then in mid-channel between Ballast Island and the small islands situated 0.5 mile to the SE. This route will lead into the entrance to Northern Ships Run. **Caution** should be exercised to avoid the reef, 36 feet (11 m) deep, situated in mid-channel, 1 mile SW of Ballast Island. The only **danger** in Northern Ships Run is the small bare rock, previously mentioned charted 0.2 mile NE of Lazyman Island, near its west end.

143 The route usually followed after leaving Northern Ships Run, leads north of Little Coopers Island and Nevile Island to the entrance to Light Tickle. Care should be taken to avoid the 35 foot (10.7 m) shoal lying 0.2 mile NW of Juniper Island. Light Tickle, situated south of Grove Island is well marked with navigational aids. When Seal Rocks are passed, the channel to Port Hope Simpson presents no problem.

144 **Gilbert Bay and River.** — **Gilbert Bay** ($52^{\circ}35'N$, $55^{\circ}51'W$), situated close north of Alexis Bay,

extends inland for about 16 miles where it joins the **Gilbert River**. The bay is entered between Red Point and **Shoal Point**, the SE end of Granby Island. Gilbert Bay can also be entered through a small channel at the north end of Granby Island and through Main Tickle (*unnamed on charts 5179 and 4701*), the channel joining Alexis Bay and Gilbert Bay situated at the NW end of Denbigh Island.



145 Vessels drawing as much as 20 feet (6.1 m) can navigate for 12 miles into Gilbert Bay, almost to its west limit. Numerous shoals border both sides of the bay and a mid-channel course is preferable; **caution** is advised. An arm with its entrance located 5 miles NW of Leg Island and extending SW in Gilbert Bay is reported to contain numerous shoals and local knowledge is essential.

146 The **Gilbert Bay Marine Protected Area (MPA)** is comprised an area of 60.1 square kilometers (see Diagram). The boundaries include the waters of Gilbert Bay contained within the lines drawn across the three entrances of the bay at Winnard Tickle ($52^{\circ}36.3'N$, $55^{\circ}49.8'W$) (*unnamed on the charts*), Williams Harbour Run, and Main Tickle (*unnamed on charts 5179 and 4701*), and extend to the coastal low water mark. The MPA consists of three management zones described below:

147 Zone 3: Outer waters of Gilbert Bay that are inside the three entrances to the bay, and marked by the following rhumb lines connecting points at:

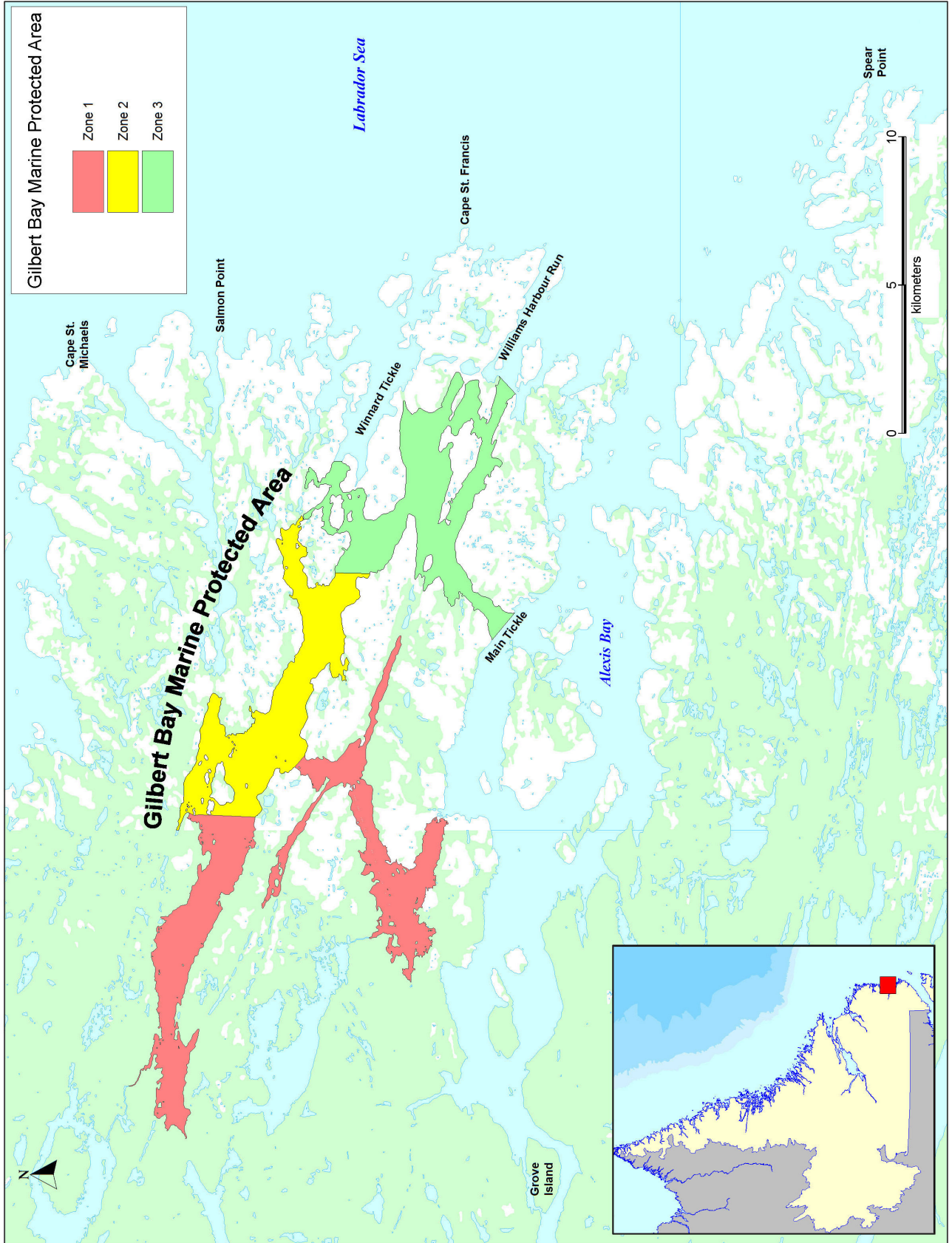
- (i) $52^{\circ}36'16''N$, $55^{\circ}52'19''W$ and $52^{\circ}35'38''N$, $55^{\circ}52'20''W$,
- (ii) $52^{\circ}36'17''N$, $55^{\circ}48'59''W$ and $52^{\circ}36'09''N$, $55^{\circ}48'59''W$,
- (iii) $52^{\circ}33'17''N$, $55^{\circ}46'27''W$ and $52^{\circ}32'59''N$, $55^{\circ}46'58''W$
- (iv) $52^{\circ}33'25''N$, $55^{\circ}54'19''W$ and $52^{\circ}33'01''N$, $55^{\circ}53'31''W$.

148 Zone 2, is the main arm of Gilbert Bay consisting of waters between Zone 3 and Zone 1.

149 Zone 1 includes two shallow areas (1a, 1b) in the upper reaches of Gilbert Bay. Area 1a consisting of waters lying generally west of rhumb lines connecting points at: (i) $52^{\circ}38'56''N$, $55^{\circ}59'28''W$ and $52^{\circ}37'43''N$, $55^{\circ}59'36''W$. Area 1b consists of the waters lying generally southwest of rhumb lines connecting points at: (ii) $52^{\circ}37'00''N$, $55^{\circ}58'07''W$ and $52^{\circ}36'49''N$, $55^{\circ}57'45''W$.

150 This MPA was officially designated under the *Oceans Act* on October 11, 2005. In general, MPA regulations stipulate that no activity shall disturb, damage, destroy or remove any living marine organism or any part of its habitat. The discharge or dumping of any substance that may cause harm is also prohibited in the MPA. Permission may be granted for scientific and educational activities that have the potential to cause harm. An activity plan must be submitted to DFO for review 60 days prior to the proposed commencement of the activity. Boaters are permitted to sail through the MPA but are asked to exercise due diligence while operating a vessel in these

GILBERT BAY MARINE PROTECTED AREA



WILLIAMS HARBOUR — SEASONAL SETTLEMENT PUBLIC WHARF (2015)

waters. Commercial fishing for cod is prohibited in all zones of the MPA, but angling, sealing and the aboriginal food fishery are permitted. Other commercial and recreational fisheries may be permitted in zones 2 and 3. For information on the Gilbert Bay MPA please visit: <http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/oceans/mpa-zpm/gilbert-eng.html>.



151 The east side of Denbigh Island is indented by two bays. **Blackguard Bight (Blackguard Bay)** is quite shoal even for small craft. **Merchantman Harbour**, the north bay, is entered from south or west of

Shinney Island (Skinny Island) affords good anchorage in 8 fathoms (14.6 m) in the central part of the harbour. Both entrances are narrow; the north entrance has a least depth of 18 feet (5.5 m).




152 **Dickies Rocks** are a group of several above-and below-water rocks situated close off the NNW entrance point of Blackguard Bight (Blackguard Bay). **Red Point Bank**, a reef with a least depth of 17 feet (5.2 m) and marked by east cardinal light buoy NWW (270.4), is situated 0.5 mile NE of Red Point.


WILLIAMS HARBOUR APPROACH (2012)


Another reef with a depth of 32 feet (9.8 m) lies midway between Red Point and Red Point Bank.


153 A **conspicuous** ravine, approximately 70 feet (21 m) wide, which starts at sea level and penetrates the coastline for about 300 feet (91 m), is cut in the low steep cliff which forms the NNW entrance point of Blackguard Bight (Blackguard Bay).

154 **Granby Island**, situated on the NE side of Gilbert Bay, has a maximum elevation of 513 feet (156 m) in the form of a **conspicuous** flat-topped hill. The south side of Granby Island from Shoal Point to Williams Harbour has steep, bare, rocky slopes. **Fish Rock**, close east of Shoal Point, is low-lying and bare.

 155 **Copper Island** is situated SW of Shoal Point and is grass covered, with a steep east side rising to an elevation of 214 feet (65 m). **The Sinker**, a rock drying 5 feet (1.5 m), lies midway between Copper Island and Granby Island. A 17 foot (5.2 m) shoal lies close NW of The Sinker; **caution** is advised in this channel.



 156 **Little Copper Island**, low and rocky, lies close west of the west extremity of Copper Island. **Shinney Rock**, with a least depth of 18 feet (5.5 m) and marked by port hand light **buoy** NW3 (270.3), lies 0.4 mile west of Little Copper Island.


 157 **Williams Harbour** (52°33'N, 55°46'W) indents the south side of Granby Island, 2.5 miles WNW of Shoal Point. A dome-shaped island, 138 feet (42 m) in elevation, lies in the middle of its entrance. The eastern channel, known as **Taylor Tickle (Blind Tickle)**, is **foul** and should not be used except by small craft.


 158 The entrance channel to Williams Harbour lies to the west of the dome-shaped island. A shoal at a depth of 15 feet (4.6 m) and marked by port hand

light **buoy** NW5 (270.2) extends about 500 feet (152 m) SE from the west entrance point. Shelving rock extends from the shoal to the rock which dries 2 feet (0.6 m), located close NW. An approach slightly favouring the eastern side of the harbour entrance is preferable when entering Williams Harbour. The harbour is well protected from all winds, but the swinging room is limited and it is probably too deep for a secure anchorage.

159 The seasonal settlement of **Williams Harbour** is located around the west and NE sides of the harbour.

  160 An L-shaped Public **wharf**, constructed of wooden **cribs** with rock ballast and having a concrete top, is located on the north side of the harbour. The outer end is 62 feet (19 m) long with a depth of 16 feet (4.8 m) alongside. The wharf is no longer maintained by the *Government of Newfoundland and Labrador* and users are at their own risk. **Ruins** of a wharf, 203 feet (62 m) long, extend west from the inner end of the Public wharf.

 161 Williams Harbour Run, entered between Shinney Island (Skinny Island) and Williams Harbour, provides access into Gilbert Bay, **Red Bay** and **Tobys Harbour**. A shoal with a least depth of 20 feet (6.1 m) is located about 0.38 mile west of the west entrance point to Williams Harbour.

 162 **Captain Jacks Tickle**, entered 1 mile west of Williams Harbour, is **foul**. Starboard hand light **buoy** NW6 (270.23) marks the channel off the west extremity of Leg Island. Tobys Harbour is entered through a narrow channel having a depth of 27 feet (8.2 m) between the NE extremity of Leg Island and **Long Point**, the tip of a narrow peninsula containing a gravel airstrip separating Tobys Harbour from Red Bay.


Chapter 2

Williams Harbour to Stony Island





Williams Harbour to Cape Bluff


Charts 4701, 5179



 1 The east side of Granby Island, 1 mile north of Shoal Point, is indented by **St. Francis Harbour**, where there is a small summer fishing settlement. **Pigeon Island** lies in the approaches to St. Francis Harbour. Depths of 12 to 27 feet (3.7 to 8.2 m) occur in St. Francis Harbour, which can be entered on each side of Pigeon Island. In **Round Harbour**, the south arm of St. Francis Harbour, good **anchorage** is available in 27 feet (8.2 m), sand and gravel.

2 **Cape St. Francis** ($52^{\circ}34'N$, $55^{\circ}42'W$) is the east extremity of a flat-topped rocky island lying close off the NE side of Granby Island.

 3 A **light** (270.1) is shown at an elevation of 129 feet (39.4 m) from a red and white mast situated on Cape St. Francis.

 4 **Abnormal magnetic variations** of up to 20° have been observed in the area from Cape St. Francis to Fishing Islands, the principal area lying within 1 mile seaward of a line drawn between Cape St. Francis and the NE extremity of Hare Island; **caution** is advised.

 5 Three small bays are situated on the north side of Granby Island, namely, **Indian Bight**, **St. Francis Harbour Bight** and **Georges Cove**. **Burke Island** lies close north of the peninsula separating Indian Bight from St. Francis Harbour Bight. Small summer fishing stations are located in St. Francis Harbour Bight and Georges Cove. There is **anchorage** with shelter from all winds in St. Francis Harbour Bight.

  6 The small seasonal settlement of **Georges Cove**, connected to Williams Harbour by road, has a small **wharf** on its north shore extending 82 feet (25 m) to a depth of 9 feet (2.7 m) alongside a 20 foot (6 m) wide outer end. A white building, 59 feet (18 m) long and 39 feet (12 m) wide, is situated at the inner end of the wharf. **Caution** is advised in the approach to the wharf at Georges Cove as shallow water extends into the centre of the cove from the south shore.

7 **Long Island** ($52^{\circ}35'N$, $55^{\circ}44'W$) lies off the entrance to St. Francis Harbour Bight and is separated from Hare Island to the NE by **Pipers Tickle** (unnamed on the

GEORGES COVE (2012)



charts). **Hare Island** is dark and flat-topped, rising to an elevation of 378 feet (115 m) in its central part.

8 **Red Island** lies about 0.3 mile east of Hare Island. A shallow spit terminating in a drying rock at its outer end extends 0.1 mile south of the island, and **Red Island Shoal**, a further 0.2 mile SE of the island, has a depth of 31 feet (9.4 m) over it.

Chart 4701

9 **Fishing Islands** ($52^{\circ}36'N$, $55^{\circ}45'W$), three in number, form the east and south sides of **Fishing Ship Harbour** (*local name*). These islands are named **Bull (East) Island**, **Middle Island** and **Killey (West) Island**.

10 **The Bull** (*local name*), a submerged rock, lies close off **Black Point**, which forms the SE extremity of Bull (East) Island. **The Cow** is a submerged rock situated in the entrance to a narrow cove, which indents the north side of Bull (East) Island. **The Chimney** is a shoal spot with a depth of 6 fathoms (11 m) situated about midway between the north side of the west part of Bull (East) Island and **Sloop Cove Head**. A shoal **dangerous** to navigation is located near mid-channel, 0.1 mile SW of the NW tip of Bull (East) Island.

11 The seasonal fishing settlement of **Fishing Ships Harbour** (*settlement unnamed on the chart*) is situated on the west side of the harbour, on the mainland. Private wharves at the settlement are only suitable for small craft. The reported entrance to the harbour is between the

west end of Bull (East) Island and the mainland, taking care to avoid the shoal near mid-channel previously mentioned.

12 **Anchorage** in 7 to 14 fathoms (12.8 to 25.6 m) is available in **Northwest Arm** (*unnamed on the chart*), which is entered between Killey (West) Island and the mainland; local knowledge is essential.

13 Between Bull (East) Island and **Southern Point**, situated about 1.6 miles north, the coast is penetrated by **Caplin Bay** and an indentation known as **Southwest Bight**, which is situated immediately south of Ship Harbour.

14 **Pigeon Island**, the north entrance point to Caplin Bay, is separated from the mainland by a channel, 20 feet (6.1 m) deep, in which isolated above and underwater rocks exist. There is shelter for small craft in 9 feet (2.7 m) in a basin with a narrow entrance situated on the SW side of Caplin Bay. A rock, **dangerous** to navigation in the entrance to the basin may be avoided by keeping close to the north side of the channel.


15 **Ship Harbour Head** ($52^{\circ}39'N$, $55^{\circ}45'W$), steep-to and faced by steep bluffs with red patches and situated 3 miles north of Fishing Islands, is the extremity of a rugged promontory rising to an elevation of 487 feet (148 m).

16 **Ship Harbour**, with Southern Point its south entrance point, penetrates the coast for a distance of almost 1.5 miles. Depths in the central part of the harbour range from 4 to 24 fathoms (7.3 to 44 m). There is, however, a ledge extending from the south shore

SHIP HARBOUR (LOOKING EAST) (2012)





to a depth of 2 fathoms (3.7 m) situated in the harbour entrance. Though **Russell Cove** is **foul**, there is good **anchorage** off it in 16 fathoms (29 m), mud.

 17 A **wharf** with a depth of 10 feet (3 m) alongside an outer face 31 feet (9.4 m) long extends from the north shore of Ship Harbour, about 0.9 mile within the entrance.

Charts 5032, 4701


18 **Ship Harbour Head to Cape St. Michaels.** — A depth of 9.6 m (31 ft) lies 0.5 mile NNE of Ship Harbour Head. A reef with a depth of 10.7 m (35 ft) is situated in the NE approach channel to Occasional Harbour, about midway between Twin Islands and Northern Head.

 19 **Twin Islands** ($52^{\circ}40'N$, $55^{\circ}45'W$) are situated approximately 1 mile NNW of Ship Harbour Head. The larger and east island rises in the form of two grass-covered mounds to an elevation of almost 37 m (120 ft). The west island is a narrow black rock. These features should be approached with **caution**; shoal ground extends off most of the points on these islands.

 20 A **light** (279.3) is shown at an elevation of 30.8 m (101 ft) from a mast having a red daymark with a white horizontal band located near the SE end of the east Twin Islands.

21 **White Point** is situated 1.5 miles NW of Ship Harbour Head and forms the south entrance point of Occasional Harbour; **Northern Head**, about 0.8 mile NNE, forms the north entrance point.

22 **Occasional Harbour**, with numerous coves and shoal water extending from much of its shores, penetrates the mainland for a distance of 5 miles. Depths vary from 10.7 to 73 m (35 to 240 ft) and the sides of the harbour rise precipitously to over 152 m (500 ft). The channel leading to the inner basin passes north of **Mercer Island** ($52^{\circ}38.4'N$, $55^{\circ}51.4'W$) (*unnamed on the charts*) and is suitable only for small craft with local knowledge.

 23 It is reported that no swell reaches the inner part of Occasional Harbour, even during heavy weather. Within the west reach there are several places which afford good shelter. **Anchorage** can be obtained off the entrance to **French Cove** in about 30 m (98 ft), mud. **Delaney Cove** offers **anchorage** in 10 to 11 m (33 to 36 ft). **Anchorage** can also be obtained south of the point separating French Cove and **Trout Cove** in 23 to 24.4 m (75 to 80 ft). **Arch Cove** affords secure **anchorage** in about 7.5 to 22 m (25 to 72 ft). Fresh water is available from a waterfall situated south of Mercer Island near the head of Occasional Harbour.

Charts 4702, 5032, 5033

24 **Cape St. Michaels to Stony Island.** — Between Cape St. Michaels and Stony Island, a distance of 17 miles, the coast of Labrador is deeply indented by several large inlets, St. Michaels Bay being the largest. Along this stretch, the **dangers** are normally close to the shore.

OCCASIONAL HARBOUR APPROACH (2000)



Charts 5032, 4702

25 **Cape St. Michaels** ($52^{\circ}41'N$, $55^{\circ}47'W$), bold, rising to an elevation of 171 m (562 ft) and providing a good landfall mark, is the NE end of a rugged promontory separating Occasional Harbour from St. Michaels Bay.

26 **Hole in the Wall** ($52^{\circ}41.3'N$, $55^{\circ}46.2'W$) (unnamed on the charts), a remarkable ridge with a hole in it, lies nearly 0.5 mile NNW of Northern Head, the east extremity of Cape St. Michaels. **Hole in the Wall Cove** indents the shore south of the ridge.

27 **Main Cape**, 0.7 mile NNW of Northern Head, is a low peninsula forming the south entrance point of St. Michaels Bay.

28 Three shoal banks lie in the approaches to the south channel of St. Michaels Bay. **Main Cape Bank**, with a depth of 10.1 m (33 ft), is situated 0.5 mile NE of Main Cape. **Hampton Bank**, with a depth of 12.8 m (42 ft), lies 1.5 miles NNW of Main Cape Bank. **Mad Moll**, a rock with a depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) and marked by


starboard hand light **buoy** NM2 (279.29), lies about 1 mile WSW of Hampton Bank.

29 **St. Michaels Bay** is entered between Main Cape and Cape Bluff, situated 8.8 miles north. Many islands encumber the bay, which indents the coast for 7 miles, at which point it narrows to form White Bear Arm, which extends a further 8 miles NW. **Square Island**, which divides the entrance to St. Michaels Bay into two channels, rises to an elevation of 155 m (508 ft) as a double summit near its west side.


30 **South entrance to St. Michaels Bay**. — The south or main entrance to St. Michaels Bay contains the navigation channel for ships bound for White Bear Arm and Charlottetown.


31 **East Island** ($52^{\circ}44'N$, $55^{\circ}49'W$) has an elevation of 73 m (238 ft) at its north end. Its south end has a rocky hummock, with an elevation of 15 m (50 ft), which is connected to the island by a strip of low land. The channel between East Island and Square Island

forms the north approach channel to Square Island Harbour. Mariners are **cautioned** that icebergs frequently drift through this channel during the summer months.

 32 **The Ribs**, two rocky patches with a least depth of 4.5 m (15 ft), lie about 1 mile east of the north end of East Island.

33 **West Island**, lying immediately south of East Island, rises in a steep bluff at its south side. The channel between East Island and West Island and the coast of Square Island has a least depth in mid-channel of 36 m (118 ft) and forms the south approach channel to Square Island Harbour.

 34 **Motion Island**, 16 m (52 ft) high and cliffy, lies on the west side of the south entrance to the approach channel. A shoal area borders the east shore on the south side of the south channel. The east approach channel, situated between East Island and West Island, is free of dangers.

 35 **The Sisters** are three islets lying 0.1 mile south of West Island. The water is **foul** off the east and west ends of these islets and they should not be approached closer than 0.2 mile. A shoal with a least depth of 7.6 m (25 ft) is located 0.1 mile WNW of the west islet. Another shoal with a depth of 10.5 m (34 ft) lies about 0.2 mile SW of the west islet. Starboard hand light **buoy** NM4 (279.83) marking the previously described dangers is moored 0.15 mile SW of the west islet.

36 **Square Island Harbour** (52°44'N, 55°50'W) is situated at the SE end of Square Island. It is entered

between **Harbour Point** and the unnamed NE entrance point. A rock lies close off Harbour Point. An islet with an elevation of 3.4 m (11 ft) and locally known as **Harbour Rock**, lies off the NE entrance point, and a reef with 10 m (30 ft) of water over it lies about 0.05 mile east of Harbour Rock.



37 **Anchorage** is obtainable in Square Island Harbour in 22 m (72 ft), sand and mud. There is limited swinging room but it is reported possible for a vessel of 38 m (125 ft) in length to anchor at short stay in the centre of the harbour, allowing a swinging room of 0.1 mile. Vessels should leave the anchorage promptly at the approach of an east gale. Sheltered **anchorage** can be found in the north end of the central entrance channel, in 27 m (89 ft). On the south side of Square Island Harbour, there is a small church with a white cross. This structure can be used as a daytime anchorage reference mark.

38 The seasonal fishing settlement of **Square Islands** is situated at the head of the harbour of the same name.



39 On the east side of the harbour there is a **wharf** with an outer face 22 m (72 ft) long with a depth of 3.7 m (12 ft) alongside the north 6.1 m (20 ft) section of the face. The remainder of the outer face has depths of 0.7 to 1.9 m (2 to 6 ft) alongside. The north face of this wharf is **foul**. On the west side of the harbour there is a private fish plant and wharf which was in **ruins** in 2012.

SQUARE ISLAND HARBOUR SOUTH APPROACH (2012)



SQUARE ISLAND HARBOUR NORTH APPROACH (2000)



SQUARE ISLAND HARBOUR (2015)



40 **South side of St. Michaels Bay.** — The south side of St. Michaels Bay is indented with numerous coves and bays and dotted with islands many of which are unnamed on the chart.



41 **First Point** ($52^{\circ}42'N$ $55^{\circ}49'W$), the north extremity of Cape St. Michaels, with a depth of 10.9 m (36 ft) close offshore, is situated 1.5 miles WNW of Main Cape; between these points are several deep coves. Close

west of First Point is **Scrammy Bay**, a shoal bay with **Pinsent Island** forming its west side. A shoal known locally as **Lazy Bank**, with a depth of 10.1 m (33 ft), lies off the entrance to Scrammy Bay.


42 **Pensons Rock**, a small island with an elevation of 1 m (3 ft) is located about 0.15 mile NW of Pinsent Island. Port hand light **buoy** NMP1 (279.283) marking the approach to Pinsent Arm is






moored about 91.4 m (300 ft) NNW of Pensons Rock. Starboard hand light **buoy** NMP2 (279.282) marking the shallow water extending about 91.4 m (300 ft) SE of Long Island is moored about 0.6 mile west of Pensons Rock.

  43 **George Cove**, with a rock drying 0.8 m (3 ft) near its head, provides good **anchorage** for small craft. A rock drying 0.5 m (2 ft) lies about 0.1 mile off the eastern shore, about 0.35 mile SW of Pinsent Island.


44 **Pinsent Arm**, entered 0.5 mile west of George Cove, has a settlement known as **Pensons Arm**, with a population of 61 in 2016, situated in the vicinity of the narrows. The settlement is connected by road and there is a general store with limited quantities of supplies available.


 45 Depths of 5.6 to 10.9 m (18 to 36 ft) lie in mid-channel in the narrows. Two shoal banks with depths of 0.4 to 1 m (1 to 3 ft) lie 110 m (361 ft) off the south shore. Beyond the narrows, the arm is shoal. Port and starboard hand light **buoys** NMP3 (279.286) and NMP4, NMP6 (279.285, 279.287) mark the channel leading into Pinsent Arm.

  46 **Anchorage** in 9.1 to 12.8 m (30 to 42 ft) is available inside the narrows in Pinsent Arm; local knowledge is essential.



 47 At the settlement of Pensons Arm, there is a **wharf** with an outer face 31 m (102 ft) long with a depth of 2.6 m (9 ft) alongside. A fish plant is located

adjacent to the wharf; fresh water is available. Several private wharves lie close NE of the previous wharf.

 48 On the west side of **Man O'War Head**, a peninsula forming the west side of Pinsent Arm, there is a large unnamed bay. An islet with an elevation of 1 m (3 ft) is situated near the centre of the bay. A rock awash and **dangerous** to navigation is located on a bank extending 0.1 mile ENE from the islet. A shoal with a least depth of 1.3 m (4 ft) and a rock drying 1 m (3 ft) are located 0.2 and 0.26 mile SE, respectively, of the islet. Another shoal with a least depth of 3.5 m (11 ft) is located 0.3 mile WSW of the islet.

 49 **Wild Bight** is located on the south shore of the unnamed bay and is entered between the west side of Man O'War Head and **Wild Bight Point**, 1.8 miles west. A shoal with a least depth of 4.1 m (13 ft) is located 0.4 mile SE of the NE tip of **Wild Bight Island**. Another shoal with a depth of 6.9 m (23 ft) is located 0.6 mile SSE of the same point. **Anchorage** is available in 46 m (151 ft), 0.95 mile ESE of the NE tip of Wild Bight Island.

50 **Long Island** (52°42'N, 55°52'W) is the east island of the chain situated in the south part of St. Michaels Bay. The island appears cone-shaped from the SE. **Bloody Bag Island** lies close off the west shore of Long Island. A shoal with a depth of 9.4 m (31 ft) lies 0.2 mile WSW of the west end of Bloody Bag Island.

  51 An interrupted chain of above-and below-water rocks and shoals extends NW from an islet off the north side of Long Island and nearly

PINSENT ARM APPROACH (2012)



PENSONS ARM PUBLIC WHARF (2015)


joins the shoals and above-and below-water rocks which extend 0.3 mile SE of Deepwater Island. A rock drying 0.6 m (2 ft) lies 0.12 mile NW of the islet previously mentioned. Passage is available between Long Island and the chain of islets extending SE of Deepwater Island, avoiding the shoals in mid-channel with depths of 1.2 and 2.4 m (4 and 8 ft) lying 0.3 and 0.45 mile north of the west tip of Bloody Bag Island, respectively. Another shoal with a least


depth of 6.3 m (21 ft) lies 0.1 mile ENE of the previous 2.4 m (8 ft) shoal. There is **anchorage** in about 15 to 20 m (49 to 66 ft) over coral and rock bottom about 0.2 mile off the cove on the south side of Long Island.

NAVIGABLE CHANNEL SOUTHSIDE OF WHITEFISH ISLAND AND NARROWS ISLAND (LOOKING NW FROM DEEPWATER ISLAND) (2012)


NAVIGABLE CHANNEL SOUTHSIDE OF NARROWS ISLAND (LOOKING NW) (2012)



 52 **Pigeon Island**, with an elevation of 6 m (20 ft), is situated in mid-channel, 0.5 mile north of Long Island. A reef with a depth of 1.8 m (6 ft) is situated about 0.2 mile ESE of Pigeon Island. Another reef with a depth of 4 m (13 ft) lies 0.3 mile west of the same island.

 53 A **light** (279.31) is shown at an elevation of 11.5 m (38 ft) from a skeleton tower having a green and white daymark, located on Pigeon Island.


54 **Burnt Island** is connected to the south side of Square Island by a drying flat. West of Burnt Island are situated **Whitefish Island** and **Narrows Island**; south of these islands is the channel leading to White Bear Arm. **Deepwater Island** is situated 0.3 mile SW of Whitefish Island.

 55 A **light** (279.4) is shown at an elevation of 7.6 m (25 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red and white daymark, situated on the north side of Deepwater Island.


56 The shipping channel in St. Michaels Bay leads between Pigeon Island and Burnt Island; the channel leading through the narrows south of Whitefish Island and Narrows Island.


57 Port hand light **buoy** NM5 (279.45) is moored 0.75 mile NW of Deepwater Island. Port and starboard hand light **buoys** NM7, NM9 (279.6, 279.58) and NM6, NM8 (279.5, 279.59) mark the channel at the SW end of Narrows Island. Past the narrows there is a channel leading through the west part of St. Michaels Bay and along White

Bear Arm. Coastal vessels with draughts of up to 5.2 m (17 ft) navigate these waters.


 58 A rocky reef with a least depth of 2.5 m (8 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** NM10 (279.62) is situated on the north side of the channel just past the westernmost narrows, about 0.2 mile WNW of westernmost end of Narrows Island.

59 **White Bear Arm**, entered about 3 miles WNW of Narrows Island, is comparatively deep throughout with few dangers.

 60 **Goose Island**, with an elevation of 15 m (49 ft), is situated near the middle of White Bear Arm about 4 miles from its head. A rock drying 0.3 m (1 ft) is situated 0.4 mile ENE of Goose Island. Shoals at depths of 7.9 and 8.5 m (26 and 28 ft) lie 0.15 and 0.2 mile north and NNW of the east tip of Goose Island. Another shoal with a depth of 8.6 m (28 ft) lies 0.7 mile WNW of the NW end of Goose Island.

 61 A **light** (279.7) is shown at an elevation of 7.6 m (25 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red and white daymark, located on the east end of Goose Island.


62 **Burnt Point** (*unnamed on the charts*) forms the NW extremity of a peninsula situated 1.4 miles ENE of Charlottetown.

 63 **Charlottetown** (52°46'N, 56°07'W), a fishing and lumbering town with a population of 290 in 2016, is situated on the south shore of an unnamed bay 1.3 miles south of Goose Island. The town is connected by road and there is scheduled air service with


CHARLOTTETOWN (2015)




Happy Valley - Goose Bay and St. Anthony. There is a hotel and a **medical clinic** at the town. Gasoline, diesel fuel and provisions in limited quantities are also available. There is a fish plant adjacent to the main Public **wharf** on the south shore of the bay (see *Charlottetown diagram*). Fresh water is available (see *Appendix*). Starboard hand light **buoy** NM12 (279.65) is moored about 225 m (738 ft) north of the outer end of the L-shaped Public wharf.

 64 **Anchorage** may be obtained in the charted berth. Coastal vessels have anchored in the bay about 0.9 mile south of Goose Island.


65 **North side of Square Island.** — **Gull Island** (52°46'N, 55°48'W) lies close north of the NE extremity of Square Island; an islet with an elevation of 2.1 m (7 ft) is situated close north of it. **Sugarloaf**, situated at the NE end of Square Island, rises to a truncated conical point, 67 m (221 ft) in elevation.


 66 There is deep water between West Island and Square Island in **Dead Islands Bay** situated off the north shore of Square Island. Reefs, however, exist in the vicinity of **Duck Island** and in the narrow channels situated off the NW end of Square Island; these channels should not be navigated without local knowledge. A rock drying 1 m (3 ft) and several adjacent underwater rocks **dangerous** to navigation lie about 90 m (295 ft) SW of an islet off the west side of Duck Island.

 67 **Shoal Tickle**, located off the NW end of Square Island, has a shoal with a depth of 0.3 m (1 ft) lying in mid-channel. A shallow ledge with a least

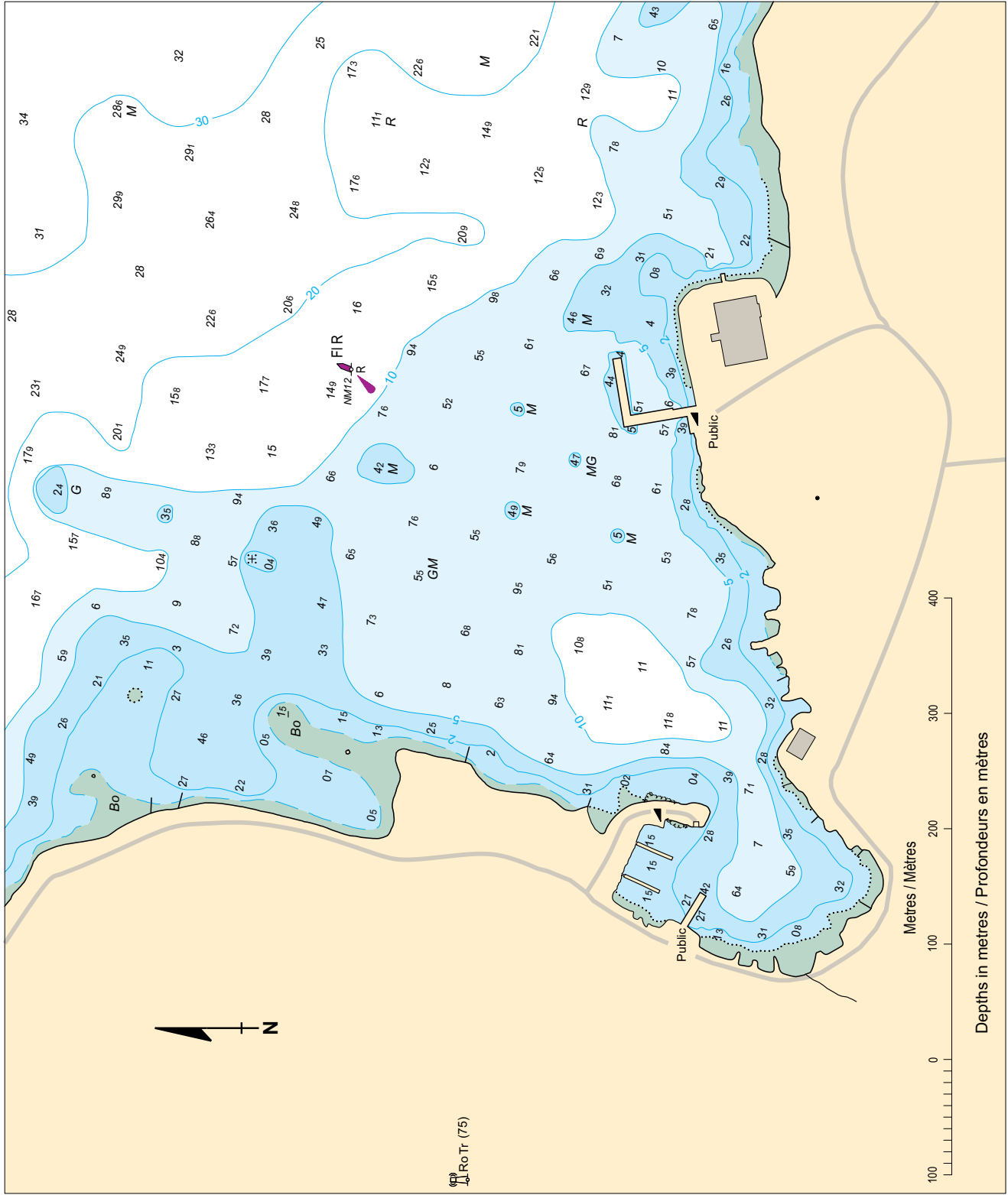
depth of 1.4 m (5 ft) extends 0.1 mile ESE from the east side of an island lying 0.22 mile WNW of the NW end of Square Island. Two small islets lie off the south end of the island. The east side of Shoal Tickle has a least depth of 3.7 m (12 ft); local knowledge is essential. A shoal with a least depth of 8.4 m (28 ft) extends 0.1 mile south of the two small islets.

68 Another channel with a least depth of 12 m (39 ft) lies 0.3 mile west of Shoal Tickle. This channel provides an alternate route for small vessels into Charlottetown. Port hand light **buoy** NMN1 (279.9) marking the north entrance to the channel is moored about 0.5 mile WNW of the NW end of Square Island.

 69 A **light** (279.74) is shown at an elevation of 15.3 m (50 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red and white daymark, located on the north end of an unnamed island on the west side of the previously described channel.

 70 A shoal with a least depth of 7.3 m (24 ft) lies about 150 m (492 ft) SE of the south end of the unnamed island. A rock, drying 0.2 m (1 ft) and marked by west cardinal light **buoy** NM (279.72), lies on the NW end of an extensive shoal 0.13 mile SSE of the south end of the unnamed island. Three other shoals with depths of 9.9, 8.1 and 1.7 m (32, 27 and 6 ft) lie 0.27, 0.32 and 0.38 mile SSE, SSE and south of the south end of the unnamed island, respectively. South cardinal light **buoy** NMS (279.73) marks the 1.7 m (6 ft) shoal previously mentioned.

CHARLOTTETOWN (LABRADOR) Scale 1:5 000 Échelle



Sources: Surveyed by PWGSC in 2011 and CHS in 1995
Sources: Levés effectués par SPAC en 2011 et le SHC en 1995

NAVIGABLE CHANNEL 0.3 MILE WEST OF SHOAL TICKLE (LOOKING SOUTH) (2012)



NAVIGABLE CHANNEL 0.3 MILE WEST OF SHOAL TICKLE (LOOKING NORTH) (2000)




71 **Dead Islands**, which consist of a group of large and small islands, lie close offshore between the north side of St. Michaels Bay and Square Island.


72 **Gull Island**, conical, dark and **conspicuous**, the north island of the Dead Islands group, is situated about 1 mile SW of Cape Bluff. **Flats Island** lies about 0.1 mile SE of Gull Island.



73 **North Island**, situated 0.3 mile south of Gull Island, attains an elevation of over 61 m (200 ft). **Eastern Island**, small and with an elevation of 37 m (121 ft), is situated close off the east extremity of North Island.

74 **West Island** ($52^{\circ}48'N$, $55^{\circ}51'W$), the largest of the Dead Islands, is cliffy and steep-to on its south side. **Bull Island** and **Butler Island** are small islands lying close east of West Island. Bull Island has a **conspicuous** vein of quartz on its seaward side.

 75 West and SSW of the Dead Islands are several large and small unnamed islands. Local knowledge is essential for navigating or anchoring in this general area of St. Michaels Bay.

76 **Cape Bluff** ($52^{\circ}50'N$, $55^{\circ}48'W$), the north entrance point of St. Michaels Bay, is a prominent headland rising to a double-peaked hill about 0.5 mile NW; a cairn is situated on this hill. The south extremity of Cape Bluff is a small rocky peninsula 33 m (110 ft) in elevation.

 77 A **light** (279.8) is shown at an elevation of 54.7 m (179 ft) from a mast having red and white bands, situated on Cape Bluff.

  78 The north side of St. Michaels Bay is indented by three inlets. These inlets which are surveyed or partially surveyed include **Cape Bluff Harbour**, **Hambrook Cove** and **Fortune Arm**. **New York Bay**, a large unsurveyed bay is located about

TRIANGLE HARBOUR (LOOKING SE) (2012)



2.5 miles NW of the NW end of Square Island. Close west of Cape Bluff, Cape Bluff Harbour, with **Pigeon Island** its west entrance point, penetrates the mainland in a NW direction for 2 miles. The south arm at the head of the harbour provides **anchorage** for small vessels in 16.5 to 22 m (54 to 72 ft); local knowledge is essential. **Anchorage** is also possible NW of **Harbour Islets** (*local name*), which lie in the central part of the harbour. The reported approach to this anchorage is the channel leading NE of the islets.



79

Triangle Harbour, situated 1.5 miles west of Cape Bluff, is entered NE of **Triangle Island** ($52^{\circ}50.1'N$, $55^{\circ}50.8'W$) (*local name*) through a passage about 43 m (140 ft) wide. There is an **anchorage** for small craft in the NW cove of Triangle Harbour in 11.9 m (39 ft), mud. Local knowledge is required to manoeuvre inside the harbour. The shores are steep-to except for a rock off the SE entrance point of the shallow NE cove. The entrance to Triangle Harbour is sometimes blocked by icebergs.



80

A **wharf** with depths of 0.9 to 3.3 m (3 to 11 ft) alongside an outer face 6.1 m (20 ft) long extends from the north side of Triangle Harbour.

81 The coast from Cape Bluff to **Southern Head**, 3 miles north, has no prominent bays or coves.



82

Matthews Bank, with a depth of 6.4 m (21 ft), lies 1.4 miles NE of Cape Bluff and about 1 mile off the coast. **Gull Rock**, with a depth of 3.8 m (12 ft) lies 0.5 mile NNW of Matthews Bank. Matthews Bank and Gull Rock are marked by west cardinal light **buoy** NGM (279.809).



83

Gull Island, a **conspicuous** feature with a rock **dangerous** to navigation with a depth of 2 m (6 ft) or less lying close off its SE side, is situated 1.5 miles north of Cape Bluff and 0.2 mile offshore. **The Skelligs** comprise the NW part of a shoal bank, which lies 1.2 miles SE of Southern Head.

84 A large unnamed bight indents the coast between Southern Head and **Murray Point** ($52^{\circ}54'N$, $55^{\circ}50'W$) situated 1 mile NW, which is also the east entrance point of Snug Harbour.



85

Snug Harbour has a constricted entrance about 0.1 mile wide but expands into a well sheltered basin. A shoal with a least depth of 1.3 m (4 ft) and a rock drying 1.1 m (4 ft) lie on the west shore of the harbour 0.55 mile WSW and 0.65 mile SW of Murray Point. Icebergs frequently drift into the harbour. **Anchorage** with indifferent holding may be obtained in the middle of Snug Harbour in 37 to 44 m (121 to 144 ft). It is used by coastal vessels. The west side of the basin is **foul** and unsuitable as an anchorage.

Cape Bluff to Stony Island

Charts 5033, 4702

SNUG HARBOUR (LOOKING NE) (2012)



86 The seasonal fishing settlement of **Snug Harbour**, only occupied during the fishing season, is located on the east side of the harbour.



87 A Public **wharf**, in **ruins** in 2012, with a depth of 2.4 m (8 ft) alongside a 6.1 m (20 ft) wide outer end, extends from the west shore at the head of **Southwest Arm**, at the SE end of Snug Harbour.

88 **Lord Arm** is a bight situated almost 1 mile north of Snug Harbour. Depths of 4.6 to 24 m (15 to 79 ft) are found in this bight.



89 **Dark Tickle Island** is located in the entrance to Lord Arm. **Banger Island** ($52^{\circ}55'N$, $55^{\circ}50'W$) is a small island lying off the SE side of Dark Tickle Island; **foul ground** extends about 0.1 mile south from it. A rock drying 1 m (3 ft) lies about 137 m (450 ft) off the eastern shore of Dark Tickle Island about 0.23 mile SSE of its northern tip. An unnamed island, 17 m (55 ft) in elevation with a shoal at a depth of 1.6 m (5 ft) extending about 0.1 mile west of its south end, is located about 0.2 mile NNW of Dark Tickle Island. A shoal bank, with least depth of 2.1 m (7 ft) at its outer end, is located 0.1 mile WSW of the previous shoal; **caution** is advised in this area.



90 **Cooper Island** lies 0.3 mile east of Dark Tickle Island. **Delaney Cove** indents the east side of Cooper Island but offers little protection from the east. **Greys Rock**, with an elevation of 1 m (3 ft), is located 0.15 mile north of Cooper Island. A **danger**, known locally

as **Greys Rock Shoal**, with a depth of 5.8 m (19 ft) over it, extends 0.2 mile north of Cooper Island. Another shoal with a least depth of 5.1 m (17 ft) is located 0.2 mile NNE of Greys Rock. **Caution** is advised to vessels on passage between Snug Harbour and Venison Tickle via the inner route.



91 Between Cooper Island and **Cooper Head**, the south end of Stony Island, there is a passage with deep water leading NW to Martin Bay, Otter Bay and Hawke Bay. A rock drying 0.5 m (2 ft) lies about 0.1 mile south of Cooper Head. The main islands are **Macy Island**, **Carnabhus Island**, **Deepwater Island**, **Flat Island** and **Goose Island**.



92 Macy Island has a shoal extending 0.1 mile north of its NE end to a depth of 2.9 m (10 ft). Another shoal with a depth of 7.9 m (26 ft) is located about 0.17 mile NNW of its northern tip.



93 Carnabhus Island has a rock drying 0.2 m (1 ft) lying 0.13 mile NNW and a shoal at a depth of 2.8 m (9 ft) lying 0.2 mile NNE of its west end; **caution** is advised. A shoal with a least depth of 1.6 m (5 ft) extends 0.1 mile NE from the NE end of Carnabhus Island.



94 Deepwater Island, 27 m (89 ft) in elevation, lies 0.6 mile NW of Carnabhus Island. A rock drying 1 m (3 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** NE1 (279.84) lies about 0.3 mile NNW of the NW tip of Deepwater Island.



95 A small islet located 1.1 miles west of the south tip of Deepwater Island has a rock drying


LADYS ARM APPROACH (LOOKING SW) (2012)




NORMANS (NORMAN) BAY FERRY WHARF (2012)




0.6 m (2 ft) lying about 0.1 mile ENE of it and a shoal with a least depth of 5.2 m (17 ft) 0.16 mile west of its southern tip. Another shoal with a least depth of 8.7 m (29 ft) lies about 0.25 mile WNW of the northern tip of the islet. Two small islands located about 0.5 mile west of the previously mentioned islet have **foul ground** both between them and extending about 152 m (500 ft) west of the western island. Normans Bay is reported to be approached north or south of the two previously mentioned islands and islet.

 96 Goose Island, on the north side of the entrance to **Martin Bay** and Ladys Arm, rises to an elevation of about 80 m (262 ft) near its south side. A channel suitable for small craft exists on its west side which connects Martin Bay with the south entrance to Otter Bay. The channel is entered from south between **Clifty Island** and **Seal Island**, 0.3 and 0.5 mile SW, respectively, of Goose Island. A shoal with a least depth of 0.6 m (2 ft) is located 0.2 mile SW of the west tip of Goose Island.



97 The settlement of **Normans Bay (Norman Bay)**, with a population of 25 in 2016, is situated on the shores of **Ladys Arm**. A ferry connects Normans Bay with Charlottetown and Port Hope Simpson during the navigation season.


 98 On the west shore of the arm, there is a ferry **wharf** 12 m (39 ft) wide at its outer face with a reported depth of 4 m (13 ft) alongside (*see Appendix*).


 99 Entrance to Ladys Arm is provided through a narrow channel south of Martin Bay. A shoal with a least depth of 3.9 m (13 ft) and marked by starboard hand


light **buoy** NG2 (279.81) lies about 0.1 mile SSE of the north entrance point to Ladys Arm. Passage is available south of the shoal in 9.6 m (31 ft).

100 **Stony Island** (52°59'N, 55°49'W) is situated at the entrance to Hawke Bay. Its east and west sides are much indented by coves, with numerous off-lying islands and shoals.

  101 **Tub Harbour**, with several submerged and drying rocks existing in the entrance, is situated on the SW side of the island and affords sheltered **anchorage** for small vessels; local knowledge is essential. A small islet 1 m (3 ft) in elevation and lying 0.1 mile off its entrance has an extensive shoal area with depths of 1 to 2.3 m (3 to 8 ft) extending 0.3 mile WNW of it; **caution** is advised.

 102 Between Tub Harbour and **Wild Bight**, 1 mile NNW, a number of shoals with depths less than 8.8 m (29 ft) exist within 0.1 mile off Stony Island. Wild Bight, unsurveyed, has a rock drying 0.7 m (2 ft) in its entrance. Two shoals at depths of 3.1 and 5.6 m (10 and 18 ft) lie 0.15 mile SSW and 0.25 mile SW of the drying rock; **caution** is advised.

 103 **Duck Harbour**, situated 1.5 miles NW of Tub Harbour, has not been surveyed; **caution** is advised. **Gull Rock**, 1 m (3 ft) in elevation and located close off the entrance to Duck Harbour, has a rock drying 0.7 m (2 ft) located 0.15 mile east of it.

 104 **Otter Bay** is entered between Stony Island and Cooper Island. A passage known as

The Wavers, between the west side of Stony Island and a peninsula bordering the north side of Otter Bay, leads into Hawke Bay and north through Squasho Run into Caplin Bay. A small islet with a shoal having a least depth of 3.7 m (12 ft) extending about 0.1 mile SSE of it is located close off the NW end of Stony Island, about 0.6 mile NNW of **Sloops Head**. A shoal with a least depth of 5.2 m (17 ft) is located about 0.2 mile SSE of the previously described islet.

105 Close south of the passage, **Double Island** with an elevation of 30 m (98 ft) has a shoal with a least depth of 1.6 m (5 ft) extending 0.1 mile off its NW corner. Three small islands and an islet extending 0.3 mile east and SE of Double Island are surrounded by shoal water and drying rocks; **caution** is advised. Another island 7 m (23 ft) in elevation with an islet having an elevation of 3 m (10 ft) located 0.2 mile SE of it is located 0.3 mile SW of Double Island. Two drying rocks, located within 0.1 mile NW, and one rock drying 1.4 m (5 ft) lie 0.05 mile SE of the islet.

106 **Tinker Island**, 1.9 miles WNW of Double Island, is 18 m (59 ft) in elevation. The area of Otter Bay NW of Tinker Island has not been surveyed; local knowledge is required. Islets, 1 and 2 m (3 and 7 ft) in elevation, are located 0.2 mile SSW and 0.4 mile SW, respectively, of the south tip of Tinker Island. Shoals at depths of 3.4 and 3.2 m (11 and 10 ft) lie 0.05 and 0.15 mile east and ENE, respectively, of the islet 1 m (3 ft) in elevation. A rock drying 0.5 m (2 ft) is located in mid-channel in the approach to **Old Cove**, 0.23 mile SW of the islet 1 m (3 ft) in elevation.

107 There is a shoal area on the east side of Stony Island close NE of Cooper Head. **Black Rock**, 0.6 m (2 ft) in elevation, lies at the SE limit of the shoal area. A shoal with a depth of 2.9 m (10 ft) is located 0.18 mile north of Black Rock.

108 **White Islands** lie close to the SE shore of Stony Island almost 1 mile NE of Cooper Head. Several shallow reefs are situated near White Islands. **Cod Rock**, with a depth of 1.7 m (6 ft), lies in the southern approaches to Venison Tickle, 0.3 mile north of White Islands.

109 **Venison Island** ($52^{\circ}58'N$, $55^{\circ}46'W$), separated from Stony Island by Venison Tickle, rises to a summit with an elevation of 61 m (201 ft). The seasonal fishing settlement of **Venison Islands** is situated on the west side of Venison Island.

110 **Venison Tickle** is a narrow well sheltered channel with depths in the north part of 3.4 to 6.7 m (11 to 22 ft). The south entrance has a least depth of 2.1 m (7 ft); it is only suitable for small craft and with local knowledge. A rock, drying 0.5 m (2 ft) extends off the SW entrance point of Venison Tickle; **caution** is advised. A shoal with a least depth of 1.8 m (6 ft) extends 0.1 mile NE of the NW entrance point to Venison Tickle. The small craft **anchorage** in Venison Tickle is restricted to a width of about 91 m (300 ft), but it is sheltered from all winds. **Anchorage** in 29 to 36 m (95 to 118 ft) is available about 0.2 mile NNE of the north end of Venison Island.

111 **Pigeon Island** and **Fox Island**, lying about 0.1 mile off the NE and east sides of Venison Island,

VENISON TICKLE NORTH APPROACH (2012)



VENISON TICKLE SOUTH APPROACH (2012)



are joined by a shoal bank. **Foul ground** also lies off the north end of Pigeon Island.

112 **Gun Rocks** ($52^{\circ}58'N$, $55^{\circ}46'W$) consist of two low and black steep-to islets lying south of Fox Island. A shallow ledge, with a depth of 2.1 m (7 ft) near its outer end (*Chart 4702*), extends 0.2 mile south of the east islet of the Gun Rocks. The sea breaks over this ledge in moderate weather.


113 **Sculpin Island**, lying 0.2 mile east of Fox Island, has **foul ground** extending off its north and south extremities. This island is reddish grey in colour and covered with grass; it is steep-to on its east and west sides. **The Rib**, a reef drying 1.1 m (4 ft), is located 0.1 mile north of Sculpin Island.

114 Three islets, **White Shot Island**, **Eddystone Island**, which appears from seaward as a round, black lump, and **Hen and Chickens**, are the


farthest off-lying **dangers** in this vicinity. Many above-and below-water rocks lie in close proximity to the above-mentioned islands. The area from Gun Rocks to Hen and Chickens, 1 mile NNE, has not been surveyed; **caution** is advised. A rock drying 1.2 m (4 ft) is located 0.05 mile NE of the larger Hen and Chickens island.

115 **The Skerries** ($53^{\circ}00'N$, $55^{\circ}44'W$) is an isolated shoal bank with a least depth of 6.1 m (20 ft) lying 1.2 miles ENE of **White Point**, the easternmost limit of Stony Island.

116 **Cox Cove** is situated close NW of Venison Tickle. At one time there was a small settlement at its head. **Foul ground** extends 0.6 mile NE from its south entrance point, and terminates in **Deepwater Island** ($52^{\circ}59'N$, $55^{\circ}46'W$), which has an elevation of 9.1 m (30 ft). **The Flats**, a shoal with a least depth of 1.7 m (6 ft), extends 0.1 mile south from the headland 0.2 mile south of White Point.

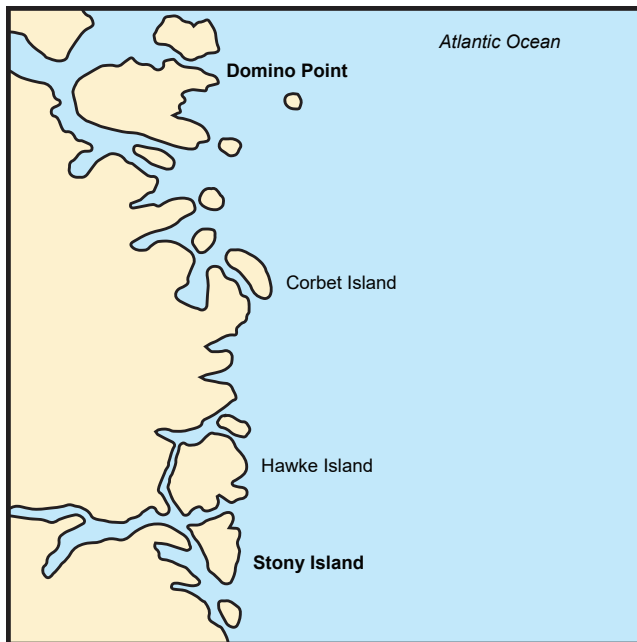
 117 **Wild Bight**, unsurveyed, indents Stony Island for a distance of 0.7 mile, and is situated about 1 mile north of Cox Cove. Heavy seas roll into this bight with an east gale. A shoal with a depth of 5.2 m (17 ft) lies close off the north entrance point to Wild Bight.

118 **Red Island** is situated about 0.3 mile east of the NE end of Stony Island; it has a double summit.

 119 A **light** (280) is shown at an elevation of 28 m (92 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red and white daymark, situated near the west end of Red Island.

Chapter 3

Stony Island to Domino Point



General

Charts 4731, 4732

1 **Coastal aspect.** — Between Stony Island and Hamilton Inlet, a distance of approximately 100 miles, the coast is indented with many bays, inlets and arms, and there are innumerable islands. Off-lying **dangers** lie as much as 20 miles offshore.

2 Coastal elevations range from 300 to 500 feet (91 to 152 m) as far north as Sandwich Bay, north of which the hills rise as high as 1000 feet (305 m). Inland the elevations range from 1600 to 1800 feet (488 to 549 m). The coast from Stony Island to Domino Run has a north-south orientation, after which it swings WNW, then NW towards Hamilton Inlet.

Stony Island to Corbet Island

Charts 5033, 4702

3 Stony Island is located on the south side of the approach to Hawke Bay as described previously. **Hawke Island** ($53^{\circ}04'N$, $55^{\circ}49'W$), lying close north of Stony Island, has several dark, craggy hills, the highest of which rises to 175 m (574 ft). Deep wooded valleys containing many ponds lie between the hills.

4 **Dangers in the approaches to Hawke Bay.** — In the east approaches to Hawke Bay there are several dangers extending 0.5 mile south and about 0.8 mile east from the shore off the SE extremity of Hawke Island.

5 **Transport Island**, with two small islets lying 0.2 mile south of it, lies close off the SE end of Hawke Island. The west islet has rocks drying 1.3 and 1.6 m (4 and 5 ft) close NNW and SSE of it, respectively. A shoal with a least depth of 1.4 m (5 ft) lies 0.25 mile south of the western islet. Another shoal with a least depth of 7 m (23 ft) lies 0.35 mile SSE of the east islet.

6 **Ambush Rock**, drying 0.7 m (2 ft), is located on a shoal bank, with depths of 3.5 to 5.5 m (11 to 18 ft) extending 0.3 mile south of the SE end of Hawke Island. The shoal bank extends 0.6 mile south of

SQUASHO RUN SOUTH APPROACH (LOOKING NNW FROM THE NW END OF STONY ISLAND) (2012)



Ambush Rock and has a least depth of 11.4 m (37 ft) near mid-channel, about 0.25 mile SSE of Ambush Rock. A shoal, least depth 4.4 m (14 ft), extends 0.1 mile east of Ambush Rock.



7 **Hawke Island — South Side. — Hawke**

Harbour, situated on the south side of Hawke Island, is entered 0.7 mile west of Ambush Rock. It penetrates NW for 1.4 miles to its head where the sites of the abandoned settlement of **Hawke Harbour** and of a whaling station are situated. **Anchorage** can be obtained anywhere in the harbour with good holding ground in a mud bottom. This is considered to be an excellent harbour with easy access.



8 Mid-channel depths of 15.7 to 50 m (52 to 164 ft) occur in the outer part of Hawke Harbour, and there are depths of 5 to 16.3 m (16 to 53 ft) in the inner harbour. The outer and inner parts of the harbour are separated by a shallow bar on which there are three rocks, the westernmost of which is underwater at high

water. Although narrower and shallower than the one to the eastward, the channel leading west of the rocks is the most direct and provides the easiest approach. The west channel has depths of 3.1 to 6.2 m (10 to 20 ft); the east channel has depths of 2.7 to 7.2 m (9 to 24 ft). In 1950, a 7000 tonne tanker drawing 6.4 m (21 ft), with the assistance of a tug, entered Hawke Harbour stern first through the channel lying east of the rocks and moored stern first to a pier in the NW part of the harbour. Several **wrecks** lie in the cove 0.3 mile WNW of the west channel.



9 **Eagle Cove** ($53^{\circ}01'N$, $55^{\circ}50'W$) is

situated 1.7 miles west of Hawke Harbour. It provides good **anchorage** in the inner part beyond the bar, which has a depth of 13.2 m (43 ft). The holding ground is mud. The east shore of Eagle Cove is shoal and underwater rocks lie close offshore. A reef with a depth of 2.3 m (8 ft) is located 0.8 mile SW of the west point to Eagle Cove. A brook in the inner part of Eagle Cove provides a good watering place with deep water close to shore.

HAWKE HARBOUR (2012)



SQUASHO RUN SOUTH END (LOOKING NNE) (2012)




10 **Hawke Island — West side.** — The west side of Hawke Island is separated from the mainland by **Squasho Run**, a narrow channel connecting Caplin Bay with Hawke Bay. **Anchorage** is available in the cove on the west side close inside the north entrance of Squasho Run in about 20 m (66 ft), mud. The west side of the north entrance should be favoured when


proceeding to the anchorage in order to avoid the shoal extending from the east side.






11 A rock drying 0.2 m (1 ft) and marked by north cardinal light **buoy NE (280.012)** is located in the north approach to Squasho Run, 0.1 mile off an unnamed island off the NW corner of Hawke Island. The island is connected by a shoal bank with Hawke Island. A


shoal with a least depth of 1.7 m (6 ft) is located about 75 m (246 ft) SW of the SW tip of the island. A bar with depths of 8.4 to 9 m (28 to 30 ft) crosses Squasho Run 0.9 mile SSW of the previously mentioned unnamed island. Port and starboard hand light **buoys** NE3 and NE2 (280.01, 280.011) mark the channel 0.9 mile SSW of the north entrance point on the north side of the bar. Other dangers in the approach to the north side of Squasho Run through Caplin Bay are described later.


 12 From the SW end of Hawke Island, **Hawke Bay** penetrates the coast for about 10 miles to **Southern Backwater**. **Pigeon Island**, about 2 miles west of the SW tip of Hawke Island, is located about mid-channel leading into Hawke Bay. A rock drying 1 m (3 ft) is located on the NE end of a shallow bank about 0.2 mile ENE of the eastern end of Pigeon Island. With the exception of the aforementioned dangers the channel north and south of Pigeon Island is deep.


 13 Good **anchorage** is reported in about 50 m (165 ft) 0.5 mile north of the east end of Pigeon Island. **Anchorage** is also available in about 30 m (98 ft), 2.3 miles SW of the west end of Pigeon Island.



 14 An unnamed bay, surveyed 2.5 miles within its entrance is entered 3.5 miles west of Pigeon Island. The inner portion of the bay is entered through a narrows 0.1 mile wide with a least mid-channel depth of 7.9 m (26 ft). Three islands in the inner bay are surrounded by shoals and drying rocks; **caution** is advised.


  15 **Hawke Island — East side.** — **Styles Harbour** is entered north of the small peninsula, 23 m (75 ft) in elevation, which forms the SE extremity of Hawke Island. A shallow spit with a drying rock extends into the channel from the north entrance point of the harbour. Styles Harbour affords **anchorage** for small vessels, but local knowledge is essential.


 16 **Holloway Bight**, exposed to east winds and affording no anchorage, is situated on the east side of Hawke Island. The bight has depths of 11.9 to 21.6 m (39 to 71 ft). A drying rock and an isolated shoal with a depth of 6.4 m (21 ft) lie 0.1 and 0.2 mile off the north shore in the approach. In summer, with east winds, icebergs frequently drift into the bight. Several small islets, rocks and shoals lie close off the north and south entrance points of Holloway Bight.


 17 **Ledge Island**, situated 1.5 miles NNE of Transport Island, which is situated immediately north of the entrance to Styles Harbour, has two cone-shaped hills, 18 m (60 ft) in elevation and covered with grass. Several islets and rocks and shallow water lie between Ledge Island and Deepwater Island, 0.4 mile northward. The area west of Ledge Island and Deepwater Island has not been surveyed; **caution** is advised.


 18 **Deepwater Island** (53°04'N, 55°45'W), with **foul ground** lying close south and east of the island, may be identified by the two bare rocky hills connected by a low neck of land upon which the sea breaks. The SW hill is 14 m (47 ft) in elevation. Two small islets are located 0.1 and 0.2 mile NW and NNE of Deepwater Island, respectively. Shoals lie close NE and SW of the western islet and south of the eastern islet, respectively.


  19 **Bird Island** (*local name*), unnamed on the chart and separated from Hawke Island by an unsurveyed boat channel and situated about 0.3 mile NW of Deepwater Island, rises to a bare dark hill, 20 m (66 ft) in elevation. A cove on the SE side of Bird Island affords good shelter for small craft with local knowledge. A fair summer **anchorage** in 6.4 m (21 ft) exists for small craft south of Bird Island, but heavy seas roll in with east gales; local knowledge is essential.

 20 **Kennedy Island** is situated close to Hawke Island about 0.5 mile NW of Deepwater Island. A fairly extensive shoal area with above-and below-water rocks is situated about 0.5 mile NE of Kennedy Island. On the shoal, exist **Turr Rocks**, a bare brown islet in two parts, 4.9 m (16 ft) in elevation, and a low black islet close east of it. A shoal with a least depth of 4.8 m (16 ft) is located 0.15 mile NW of the east Turr Rock. Another shoal with a least depth of 2.8 m (9 ft) is located about 0.2 mile south of the west Turr Rock.

 21 **Scrape Cove**, situated on the NE side of Hawke Island, is a deep bight open to the NE and unsuitable for anchorage. A shoal with a least depth of 1.9 m (6 ft) is situated off the north shore of the cove's approach.


 22 **Greens Island**, situated close NW of Scrape Cove, is dark, rugged and conical in shape. It lies in the middle of the entrance to **Penguin Harbour**, which is unsurveyed.

 23 There is **anchorage** with excellent shelter in 5.5 to 9.1 m (18 to 30 ft) in Penguin Harbour; local knowledge is essential. In 1948, excellent **anchorage** in depths of 11 to 12.8 m (36 to 42 ft) was found abreast of the narrow passage south of Greens Island. Fresh water is available from a stream, which discharges into the west side of Penguin Harbour, abreast of the last-mentioned anchorage.


 24 **Harper Island** lies close off the north side of Hawke Island, 0.4 mile NW of the north entrance to Penguin Harbour. A rock drying 1.6 m (5 ft) lies close off its SE tip.


25 **Stag Island** (53°06'N, 55°46'W), situated 0.4 mile NE of Harper Island, has two summits about 88 m (290 ft) in elevation separated by a deep ravine. The NE side of the island is composed of dark cliffs. **Fish Point**, with


shoal water close NE of it, is the low-lying NE end of Stag Island. The main channel to approach Caplin Bay from the east has least depths of 13.9 to 17.9 m (46 to 59 ft) between Harper Island and Stag Island.


 **Bear Island**, an islet lying close off the east side of Stag Island, rises steeply to a flat summit. Two shoals, with least depths of 1.7 and 2.2 m (6 and 7 ft), lie 0.18 and 0.35 mile SSE and SE respectively of the south end of Bear Island.


27 **Clearing lines.** — The north extremity of Harper Island, bearing about 284° and open well south of Stag Island, leads south of the **dangers** lying SSE of Bear Island. To pass clear NE of the same dangers, Fish Point, bearing about 309°, should be kept well open NE of Bear Island.

 **Old Jeff Island**, with a flat summit 42 m (138 ft) in elevation, lies about 0.1 mile west of Stag Island and is joined to it by shoal water. **Boulter Rock**, flat and bare, is connected to Old Jeff Island at low water. **Big Island** is situated close north of Old Jeff Island. It is dark coloured, rising to three ridges divided by steep, wooded valleys. A **dangerous** shoal with a least depth of 0.8 m (3 ft) lies 0.3 mile south of the west tip of Big Island.


 **Flat Island**, 21 m (69 ft) in elevation, with an islet close east, lies close east of Big Island. Drying rocks lie 0.1 mile south, SSW and SSE of the islet. A shoal with a least depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) lies 0.2 mile SSW of the islet. Another shoal with a least depth of 3 m (10 ft) lies 0.2 mile WSW of the NE tip of Flat Island.


 **Red Island** and **Black Island** are two small islands lying on a shallow bank with less than 5 m (16 ft) over it, 0.2 mile east of Flat Island. **The Hump** is a reef with a depth of 9.3 m (31 ft) lying 0.3 mile NE of Big Island. **The Feather Bed**, with a depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) and marked by north cardinal light **buoy** NKF (280.02), is a **dangerous** reef lying 0.2 mile NE of The Hump.

 **Boulter Rock anchorage**, known locally as Bolsters Rock anchorage, is situated, in 7.3 to 16.5 m (24 to 54 ft), between Big Island and Stag Island avoiding the **dangers** described previously in the north and eastern approaches. During the summer months the anchorage affords shelter from all winds; it is not safe during autumn gales blowing from any direction between north and east. An anchorage for ships has been reported close SW of a line drawn between the south extremity of Big Island and the west end of Old Jeff Island; local knowledge is essential.



 **Entry Island** lies in mid-channel between Big Island and the mainland. The islet situated close off the NE end of Entry Island has an elevation of 2.1 m (7 ft). From the NE, the deeper channel into Caplin Bay


leads between Entry Island and Big Island and has a least mid-channel depth of 13.2 m (43 ft) between the south end of Entry Island and Big Island. **Locks Rock** with a least depth of 4.7 m (15 ft) lies 0.1 mile NNE of the north end of Big Island. Another shoal with a least depth of 9.7 m (32 ft) lies 0.1 mile WSW of Locks Rock. A shallow bank extends about 50 m (164 ft) off the west side of Entry Island to a least depth of 4.7 m (15 ft).

 **Hill Harbour** is entered close west of the north entrance point of Caplin Bay; shoal water extends for about 0.1 mile from its head. An unnamed island located off the NE entrance point to the harbour has **foul ground** extending north from it to the mainland.

 Hill Harbour affords good **anchorage** in 7.3 to 18.3 m (24 to 60 ft), but local knowledge is essential. **Anchorage** can also be obtained off the islet situated NW of the channel between Hawke Island and Harper Island but, again, local knowledge is required.

35 **Caplin Bay** is an inlet entered between the unnamed point situated 0.5 mile west of Harper Island and another unnamed point, 0.8 mile NW of the NW tip of Harper Island. From its entrance the bay trends SW for 2 miles to its junction with Squasho Run, then trends inland for several miles. Depths between 20 and 70 m (66 and 230 ft) occur in mid-channel between the entrance and the junction with Squasho Run.

  An island described previously and located 0.1 mile off the NW corner of Hawke Island, has a **dangerous** shoal with a least depth of 1.9 m (6 ft) located near mid-channel, 0.2 mile ENE of the island; **caution** is advised. Two other isolated shoals with depths of 1.5 and 0.1 m (5 and 0.3 ft) lie 0.12 and 0.28 mile SE, respectively, of the northernmost tip of the unnamed island. Good **anchorage** is available in 10.9 to 11.8 m (36 to 39 ft), 0.75 mile NW of the northernmost tip of the unnamed island.

 **Cox Head** (53°08'N, 55°45'W), situated 1.7 miles NE of Big Island, is the termination of the south slope of a dark **conspicuous** wedge-shaped hill which rises steeply from the sea. **Comfort Head** (53°08.8'N, 55°45.1'W), 0.5 mile north, is the termination of the north slope of the same hill. **Cox Island**, 31 m (103 ft) in elevation, lies close south of Cox Head. A small islet known as **The Cobbler** is located 0.2 mile SE of Cox Island. **Foul ground**, with numerous above-water rocks and detached reefs, extends as far as 1.2 miles off Comfort Head and in the approaches to Comfort Bight. **Old King**, a rock with a least depth of 1.4 m (5 ft) with a shoal extending to a depth of 4.3 m (14 ft), 0.1 mile north of it and marked by east cardinal light **buoy** NK (280.03), is located 0.9 mile ESE of Cox Head.

SQUASHO RUN NORTH END (LOOKING SSW FROM CAPLIN BAY) (2012)



38 **Mad Moll**, 0.9 m (3 ft) in elevation and surrounded with **foul ground**, is located 0.7 mile NE of Cox Head. An isolated shoal with a least depth of 2.9 m (10 ft) is located 0.2 mile SSW of Mad Moll. A drying rock with a shoal bank extending 0.2 mile east of it is located 0.4 mile west of Mad Moll. **Connors Rocks** with a least depth of 2.8 m (9 ft) are located 0.6 mile SSW of Mad Moll.

Chart 4702

39 **South Bantam**, situated 0.5 mile NE of Mad Moll, has a depth of 10.7 m (35 ft). **Black Rock**, 0.5 mile NW of South Bantam, has an elevation of about 4.9 m (16 ft). Other **dangers** include **Bobby Rocks**, two round islets 4.6 m (15 ft) in elevation, lying 0.6 mile NW of Black Rock, and some flat rocks. After east gales this whole area appears as a mass of breakers.


40 **Comfort Bight** is entered between Comfort Head and Partridge Head, 1.5 miles north. Entrance to this bight should only be attempted by mariners with


local knowledge because of the numerous islets and reefs which lie in its approaches. **Rocky Bay** lies at the west end of Comfort Bight.


41 **Clearing line**. — The summit of Hawke Island, bearing about 203° and seen just over the channel between Bear Island and Stag Island, leads east of the dangers lying off Comfort Head.

42 **Owl Head**, 60 m (197 ft) in elevation and situated about 0.6 mile NW of Comfort Head, rises gradually on the west side; the other sides of the promontory are faced with steep cliffs. **Saunders Island** (*local name*), 13 m (43 ft) in elevation, lies close offshore, 0.3 mile NW of Owl Head. A shoal bank with a depth of 4.9 m (16 ft) over it extends about 0.1 mile east of Saunders Island, and drying rocks lie close off its north and west sides. **Penny Harbour**, with **anchorage** in its entrance with local knowledge, is situated close south of Owl Head.



43 **Partridge Head** ($53^{\circ}10'N$, $55^{\circ}45'W$), the north entrance point of Comfort Bight, rises steeply to a remarkable table-topped hill. The east extremity of Partridge Head is a sharp conical hill with an elevation of 124 m (406 ft); between these hills there is a deep valley which is **conspicuous** from a SE approach.

 44 **The Sugar Loaf**, 50 m (164 ft) in elevation, is a dark conical island lying 0.2 mile SE of the south extremity of Partridge Head. An extensive shoal bank containing a drying rock lies 0.4 mile off its west shore from NW through SW sides of The Sugar Loaf. **South Three Islands** ($53^{\circ}09.7'N$, $55^{\circ}45.8'W$), with a shoal with a depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) extending 0.1 mile south of the southern island, are located 0.5 mile SW of Partridge Head.

 45 **Anchorage** in Comfort Bight, sheltered from all but east winds, can be obtained about 0.3 mile NW of Saunders Island in 26 m (85 ft) mud. Small craft can obtain anchorage in 16.5 m (54 ft) in the western cove at the head of Rocky Bay; local knowledge is necessary.

 46 When approaching Comfort Bight in heavy weather, vessels can steer with the summit of Hawke Island bearing about 209° and open SE of Bear Island until Bobby Rocks are in line with the summit of The Sugar Loaf bearing 295° . The course can then be set to pass north of Bobby Rocks and 0.1 mile south of The Sugar Loaf, passing north of **Jersey Bank** (*local name*), a 11.3 m (37 ft) spot lying 0.25 mile west of Bobby Rocks. A course can then be set for Owl Head and an anchorage. In moderate weather and with local knowledge, a vessel may be steered to pass 0.1 mile south of Black Rock, steering for Owl Head. **The Planter**, situated on the north side of the track, and an uncharted reef with 2.7 m (9 ft) over it and above water rocks lying 0.3 mile NNE of Comfort Head, must be avoided.


47 The coast from Partridge Head to Shoal Bay, 5 miles north, is very irregular, with several bays and numerous inlets and islands.


  48 **Partridge Bay**, situated about 1.5 miles NW of Partridge Head, opens out to form a basin 1 mile long with depths of 11 to 25.3 m (36 to 83 ft). An island lies 0.5 mile west of the entrance. An arm of the bay, encumbered by several islets and **dangers**, extends NW from the north part of the bay. Partridge Bay is connected to the inside channel named Frenchmans Run, described later. It has been reported that Partridge Bay is subject to numerous squalls. Several islands, surrounded by **foul ground**, lie in the approaches to Partridge Bay. **Anchorage** is reported in 16.8 m (55 ft), 0.3 mile SW of the island, west of the entrance.

 49 **American Cove** ($53^{\circ}11'N$, $55^{\circ}46'W$) (*unnamed on the chart*), situated 0.4 mile SE of the


south entrance point of Partridge Bay, is only suitable for small craft. An underwater rock, **dangerous** to navigation, lies about 0.1 mile off the entrance to American Cove.

50 **Duck Islands**, a group of small islands surrounded by shoal water, lie 1 mile east of Partridge Head. Local knowledge is essential for navigating between these islands.

 51 **Duck Island** ($53^{\circ}10'N$, $55^{\circ}43'W$) is the largest of the Duck Islands group. **Little Duck Island**, 16 m (52 ft) in elevation and situated 0.3 mile NE of Duck Island, can be distinguished from the other islands of the group by its dark colour. A shoal area with **Black Rock** (*local name and unnamed on the chart*), 3 m (10 ft) high, situated at its south extremity, extends 0.3 mile south of Little Duck Island. A depth of 0.9 m (3 ft) lies 0.2 mile SE of Little Duck Island.


 52 **Flat Island**, 21 m (69 ft) in elevation and situated 0.5 mile NW of Duck Island is surrounded by shoal water. **Flat Island Rock**, with a depth of 1.5 m (5 ft), lies on the west side of the channel situated between Duck Island and Flat Island.

53 **Red Island**, 17 m (56 ft) in elevation and steep-to on its south and west sides, lies midway between Flat Island and the mainland. The two islets situated close east of Red Island, between 2.4 and 3 m (8 and 10 ft) in elevation, are composed of reddish rock covered with grass. The channel between the islets is reported to be suitable for small craft.

 54 A group of islands known as **Hiscock Islands** having shoal water and islets extending 0.5 mile east of them are situated almost 1 mile north of Duck Island. **Fling Islands** ($53^{\circ}11'N$, $55^{\circ}43'W$) are the farthest west of the group. **The Pippies**, with a least depth of 8.8 m (29 ft) and marked by south cardinal light buoy NLP (280.04), is a shoal bank situated 1 mile ENE of Hiscock Islands.

55 A chain of islands extends north for 4.5 miles from the Hiscock Islands to Corbet Island, situated off the entrance to Shoal Bay.


56 **Hare Island**, situated 0.2 mile NW of the north island of Fling Islands, rises to an elevation of 64 m (210 ft); **Little Hare Island** (*local name and unnamed on the chart*) lies close NW.



 57 **South Gulnare Island** ($53^{\circ}12'N$, $55^{\circ}46'W$) (*unnamed on the chart*), situated 0.5 mile west of Hare Island, is 33 m (108 ft) in elevation and is separated from the mainland by a channel 152 m (499 ft) wide which is reported to be clear of dangers. A white-coloured islet lies close off the SSW end of Hare Island. An islet, 3.7 m (12 ft) in elevation, lies midway between South Gulnare Island and Hare Island. A rock with a depth of 0.6 m (2 ft)

lies 91 m (300 ft) north of the islet. Two drying rocks are charted within 0.2 mile east of South Gulgare Island.


58 **Gulgare Island** (*unnamed on the chart*), situated 0.3 mile north of South Gulgare Island, is bare in patches and rises in two conical hills, the higher of which is 48 m (157 ft) in elevation.


59 **Green Islands** (*local name and unnamed on the chart*), lying about 0.2 mile north of Little Hare Island consists of two islets, the highest of which has an elevation of 9 m (30 ft). One islet is elongated and the other is a conical mound covered with grass.


 60 **Shoal Tickle Island**, a dark hill rising to an elevation of 20 m (66 ft) at its north end, is situated 0.2 mile north of Gulgare Island. Shoal water extends a short distance off the south extremity of Shoal Tickle Island and a drying rock lies off its west side.


  61 A good **anchorage** in mud, is reported in the bay lying west of Gulgare Island and Shoal Tickle Island. Care must be taken when entering in order to avoid the shoal with 8.2 m (27 ft) over it which extends about 137 m (449 ft) south of Shoal Tickle Island. A least depth of 4.3 m (14 ft) is charted about 0.1 mile SW of the south end of Shoal Tickle Island. An underwater rock of unknown depth and **dangerous** to surface navigation is charted in the middle of the bay about 0.4 mile west of the south end of Shoal Tickle Island. There is a channel for small craft south of the shoal, but local knowledge is necessary.

Charts 5080, 4702


 62 **Copper Island**, lying 0.4 mile north of Hare Island, rises to a range of hills 60 m (197 ft) in elevation, the summit of which is in the shape of a small cone. The SE end of the island terminates in an abrupt reddish cliff. A **wreck** showing a portion of its hull is located close off the shore about 1 mile WNW of the SE tip of Copper Island; **caution** is advised.


 63 **Long Island** ($53^{\circ}13'N$, $55^{\circ}42'W$), situated 1 mile east of Copper Island, has a flat summit 33 m (108 ft) in elevation near its southern end and is generally steep-to. A drying rock is located 93 m (305 ft) north of the north tip of Long Island.


 64 **Crow Island**, situated close off the NE part of Long Island, appears as a sharp cone from a north or south approach. A shoal bank with a depth of 3.4 m (11 ft) on its north extremity lies 0.18 mile ESE of the north end of Crow Island. Another shoal bank extends 0.1 mile SSE of the south end to Crow Island to a depth of 2.1 m (7 ft) at its outer end.



 65 **Pollo Rock**, lying 0.3 mile east of Long Island, is round and black and 3 m (10 ft) in

elevation. **Pollo Sunkers** (*local name and unnamed on the charts*), close SW, are always marked by breakers.


 66 **The Ravens**, 5 to 6 m (16 to 20 ft) in elevation, are a group of islets surrounded by **foul ground** situated about 0.3 mile SE of Long Island. **No-mans-land**, a reef with a depth of 4.9 m (16 ft), is situated close south of The Ravens.


 67 **Fish Island**, 29 m (95 ft) in elevation, lies close east of the east end of Copper Island. A rock drying 1.1 m (4 ft) lies about 122 m (400 ft) NNE of the NE tip of Fish Island. A shoal bank extending to a least depth of 3.1 m (10 ft) at its outer end extends 122 m (400 ft) north of the drying rock.


 68 A **light** (280.05) is shown at an elevation of 17.7 m (58 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red and white daymark, located on the SE end of Fish Island.


  69 **American Island**, situated close west of Long Island, is 27 m (89 ft) in elevation at its south end. A rock with a least depth of 0.9 m (3 ft) lies about 93 m (305 ft) west of the south end of the island. A rock drying 0.1 m (0.3 ft) lies 0.1 mile SW of the north tip of American Island. The cove which indents the east side of American Island affords **anchorage** for small craft in a depth of 4.6 m (15 ft), sand. A reef with a depth of 2.1 m (7 ft) over it extends for a short distance from the north entrance point of the cove.

70 **American Tickle**, a channel with a least charted mid-channel depth of 6.7 m (22 ft), separates American Island and Long Island.

 71 **Bear Islands**, with elevations of 5 to 6 m (16 to 20 ft), lie 0.2 mile NNE of the north end of American Island. A shoal bank with a least depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) at its outer end extends 0.1 mile south of the SE Bear Island. A shoal with a least depth of 0.9 m (3 ft) lies 93 m (305 ft) north of SW Bear Island. A rock drying 1 m (3 ft) lies 0.1 mile WSW of the SW Bear Island.

 72 **Seine Island**, situated 0.2 mile NNW of Fish Island, is 17 m (56 ft) in elevation, conical and grass covered. A shoal bank, extending to a depth of 2.2 m (7 ft) near its outer end, extends 0.1 mile north of the north tip of Seine Island. Shoals at depths of 1.8 and 1.9 m (6 ft) lie 0.1 and 0.07 mile west and NE of the south tip of Seine Island. **Pig Island**, with an elevation of 14 m (46 ft), is situated 0.1 mile NE of Seine Island.

 73 **Anchorage**, sheltered from all winds, can be obtained in 20 to 26.5 m (66 to 87 ft) between the reef close north of Seine Island and Frenchmans Island.

 74 The channel between Seine Island and Pig Island has a least depth of 11.4 m (37 ft) but is not recommended due to the presence of a **dangerous** shoal with a least depth of 0.4 m (1 ft) near mid-channel. The route usually followed lies between Pig Island and Seal

SEAL ISLANDS HARBOUR (2012)



Island close east. A shoal bank extending to a least depth of 1.5 m (5 ft) extends from the SE end of Frenchmans Island, described later, and lies near mid-channel between Frenchmans Island and Seine Island; **caution** is advised.

75 **Seal Island**, composed of dark hills, the highest of which is 41 m (135 ft) in elevation, is situated 0.3 mile NW of Long Island.

76 A bight which indents the SE part of Seal Island, and **Hills Harbour**, in the NE part, are suitable for small craft, but local knowledge is necessary. The SE entrance channel of Hills Harbour is **foul**, but the north one is reported clear of dangers. The channel between Seal Island and American Island, close south, has two drying rocks near mid-channel, described previously; **caution** is advised.

77 At the seasonal settlement of **Seal Islands Harbour** there is a small wharf with a pier which was in **ruins** in 2012. A white building stands at the inner end of the former wharf and pier. Submerged **ruins** of the

pier extend 11 m (36 ft) seaward of the white building; **caution** is advised.


78 **The Brandies**, pinnacle rocks with depths of 2.1 to 4.3 m (7 to 14 ft) over them, lie at the east limit of shoal water extending east, almost 0.4 mile from Seal Island.


79 **Fox Islands** ($53^{\circ}14'N$, $55^{\circ}41'W$), flat and faced with whitish cliffs and separated from each other by a channel 91 m (300 ft) wide which is reported free of dangers, lie at the NE extremity of the shoal area extending NE of Seal Island. **Caution** is advised as the area is unsurveyed. The north island has a red vein near its NE extremity, and a brown spur near its SE extremity.

80 **Sleepy Island**, white coloured, lies close NW of the north extremity of the south Fox Island. The area between Fox Islands and Seal Island has not been surveyed; **caution** is advised.

81 **Flat Island** (*unnamed on the charts*), almost in two parts and 10 to 15 m (33 to 49 ft) in elevation, lies


0.2 mile west of the south Fox Island. **Pigeon Island** (*local name and unnamed on the chart*), about 0.1 mile farther west, is 18 m (59 ft) in elevation and composed of reddish rock. **Pig Island** (*local name and unnamed on the charts*), close NE of the north extremity of Seal Island, is 15 m (49 ft) in elevation and composed of reddish rock covered with grass.


 82 **Sculpin Rocks** (*local name and unnamed on the charts*), which dry 0.9 m (3 ft) and on which the sea nearly always breaks, are at the terminus of a chain of rocks which extends about 0.3 mile south of Flat Island.

 83 **Dog Island**, 0.3 mile NNW of Seal Island, has a flat summit and its north point is a low hillock. On its west side, a shoal bank with above- and below-water rocks extends for 0.2 mile.

 84 **Big Pig Island**, almost joined to Dog Island by **foul ground**, is conical in shape. It has

cliffs at its NW side and is fairly steep-to on its SE and NE sides. An extensive shoal with a least depth of 1.6 m (5 ft) extends 0.2 mile NW of Big Pig Island and terminates at **Harbour Rock** (*local name and unnamed on the charts*), an islet 1 m (3 ft) in elevation.

 85 **East Bradbury Island** ($53^{\circ}16'N$, $55^{\circ}42'W$) (*local name and unnamed on the charts*), with an elevation of 27 m (89 ft) and situated 0.5 mile NE of Big Pig Island, is dark and streaked with white bands on its seaward face. Shoal water with above-water rocks extends north and east of the island. **Black Rock**, steep-to and 18 m (59 ft) in elevation, lies 0.3 mile east of East Bradbury Island. Shoal water with a depth of 4.6 m (15 ft) extends south for 0.3 mile from Black Rock.


 86 **Bradbury Island**, situated close west of East Bradbury Island, is separated from it by a narrow channel with a depth of 4.3 m (14 ft); **caution** is


FRENCHMANS (FRENCHMAN) RUN

(LOOKING NORTH FROM BETWEEN FISH ISLAND AND DEEPWATER ISLAND) (2000)




advised. South cardinal light **buoy NL (280.1)** is moored about 0.5 mile south of Black Rock.

 87 **Bryan Island** is situated 0.1 mile west of Bradbury Island, with **foul ground** between it and Corbet Island close north. A shoal bank with a least depth of 7.1 m (23 ft) at its outer end extends 0.2 mile south of Bryan Island.

 88 **Frenchmans Run** is an inshore passage which leads from Partridge Bay to the approaches to Shoal Bay, situated about 5 miles north. It is a tortuous passage 6.5 miles in length, but it is well sheltered and is reported to have a depth of 10.9 m (36 ft) in the fairway. It has the added advantage of avoiding the ice east of the offshore islands in early summer. There are several useful **anchorages** in Frenchmans Run, but also some narrow areas with a minimum width of 137 m (449 ft).


89 The south entrance of Frenchmans Run is between Hare Island and South Gulnare Island. Additionally, Frenchmans Run can be entered east of Fish Island. From the east, Frenchmans Run is entered between the shoal water extending south of Black Rock and Big Pig Island. The north entrance to Frenchmans Run lies between Corbet Island and the mainland.

Charts 4702, 5080

 90 **South part of Frenchmans Run.** — From the south entrance of Frenchmans Run, between Hare Island and South Gulnare Island, the track trends north to pass between Shoal Tickle Island and the west end

of Copper Island. The track then leads ENE for 0.7 mile between Copper Island and the mainland, then NNE for 0.5 mile between Frenchmans Island and the mainland. Past the narrows formed by Frenchmans Island, Sullivan Island (*local name and unnamed on the charts*) and the mainland, the channel leads WNW towards Sloop Harbour. Several **dangers** lie near the channel.

Chart 5080


 91 To enter Frenchmans Run east of Fish Island, a mid-channel course is the route usually followed which leads between Fish Island and **Deepwater Island**, 14 m (46 ft) in elevation, 0.3 mile east. A mid-channel course is followed between Pig Island and Seal Island. The passage west of Pig Island has a **dangerous** shoal near mid-channel and should be avoided. The track then leads NW passing between the two islands 7 and 12 m (23 and 39 ft) in elevation, 0.1 mile west of Seal Island and Sullivan Island, 30 m (98 ft) in elevation, 0.2 mile farther west. It then leads NNW through the channel west of the islets and shoals west of Dog Island and the mainland 0.15 mile west.



92 When proceeding to Sloop Harbour and other Frenchmans Run **anchorages** west of Seal Island, small craft with local knowledge may be navigated to pass between Sculpin Rocks and The Brandies. Then by keeping close to Seal Island, pass in mid-channel between Seal Island and Pig Island with an elevation of 15 m (49 ft), taking care to avoid the 8.5 m (28 ft) shoal situated north of Seal Island.

FRENCHMANS (FRENCHMAN) RUN (LOOKING SOUTH FROM NEAR PUNCHBOWL) (2012)





Charts 4702, 4703, 5080


 93 **Frenchmans (Frenchman) Harbour** ($53^{\circ}13'N$, $55^{\circ}46'W$) is entered close NNE of Shoal Tickle Island. The harbour is clear of dangers in mid-channel and provides good **anchorage** for small vessels in 7.6 m (25 ft); local knowledge is essential.

  94 A mid-channel course through the narrows between Copper Island and the mainland leads in a least depth of 4.3 m (14 ft). About 0.6 mile east of Frenchmans (Frenchman) Harbour the track turns north. At this point, a shoal with less than 0.9 m (3 ft) over it lies in mid-channel. **Anchorage** is afforded between Copper Island and the mainland in 26 m (85 ft).

95 **Frenchmans (Frenchman) Island** ($53^{\circ}14'N$, $55^{\circ}44'W$), with a round grey-coloured hill at its northern end, is situated close north of Copper Island. **Sullivan Island** (*local name and unnamed on the charts*) with an elevation of 30 m (98 ft) is separated from the NE end of Frenchmans (Frenchman) Island by a shallow channel.

 96 The summer fishing station of **Frenchmans Island** is situated on the north side of a small harbour on the east side of the island of the same name. There are no berthing facilities for large vessels. It is reported that private wharves at the station are in **ruins**.

 97 **Sloop Harbour** ($53^{\circ}14'N$, $55^{\circ}45'W$) opens from the west side of Frenchmans (Frenchman) Run and is entered about 0.5 mile north of Sullivan Island, with an elevation of 30 m (98 ft). A low islet lies close within the harbour entrance, near the south side. A rock, with a depth over it of 2.1 m (7 ft), lies about 100 m (328 ft) NW of the south entrance point. Another rock, which dries, lies close off the north entrance point restricting the entrance width to about 0.1 mile. Another drying rock is located 0.35 mile WSW of the north entrance point.

 98 **Anchorage** in Sloop Harbour may be obtained in 12.5 m (41 ft) east of a low point projecting from the north shore, about 0.3 mile within the entrance. Small craft can be **anchored** off the cove

PUNCHBOWL APPROACH (2012)



in the south side of Sloop Harbour, south of a small, grass-covered island, 9 m (30 ft) in elevation, which lies in the middle of the harbour.

Charts 5080, 4702, 4703

99 **North part of Frenchmans (Frenchman)**

Run. — From the north entrance point of Sloop Harbour, Frenchmans (Frenchman) Run trends generally NNW for 2.5 miles to its north entrance. The north entrance to Frenchmans (Frenchman) Run lies between Corbet Island and the mainland.

100 Mid-channel depths of up to 38 m (125 ft) occur in the part of Frenchmans (Frenchman) Run north of Sloop Harbour. A least depth of 12.5 m (41 ft) is located in the 0.1 mile wide narrows between the mainland and the shoal area extending off the west side of Dog Island. A shoal with a least depth of 9.1 m (30 ft) is located 0.2 mile east of the north entrance point into

Punchbowl. Another shoal with a least depth of 7.3 m (24 ft) is located about 0.1 mile north of the same point.

101 **Rogers Island**, with an elevation of 11 m (36 ft), is the northern of two islets which are connected to the NW end of Dog Island by **foul ground**.

102 **Punchbowl** ($53^{\circ}15'N$, $55^{\circ}45'W$) is an inlet on the west side of Frenchmans (Frenchman) Run, entered WSW of Rogers Island through a channel about 46 m (150 ft) wide. Port hand light **buoy NL5 (280.4)** marks a shoal near the SW end of the south entrance point of the channel that leads into Punchbowl. The inlet was once used as a base of operations for numerous fishing vessels and associated support craft.

103 An L-shaped **wharf** extends 36 m (118 ft) from the east shore close south of the south entrance point. There are depths of 4.5 to 5.9 m (15 to 19 ft) alongside a 31 m (102 ft) long outer end. About 31 m (102 ft) NE of the outer end of the L-shaped wharf, a pier extends 32 m (105 ft) from the shore. Depths of 2 to 4.7 m (7 to 15 ft) are located alongside both sides of its outer

PUNCHBOWL PUBLIC WHARVES (2012)



21 m (69 ft) length. The charted buildings have been removed.



104 Punchbowl affords excellent **anchorage** in soft mud, for small craft drawing up to 2.1 m (7 ft), off the west shore. The bottom is rocky near the east side of the inlet. Larger vessels may anchor in 6.6 to 9.3 m (22 to 31 ft) eastward of a line bearing 323° from a small point of land situated 0.1 mile SSW of the previous wharf. Depths shoal abruptly farther inside the inlet. Local knowledge is essential for anchoring in Punchbowl.

105 **Turner Head**, situated close NNW of Punchbowl, rises to an elevation of 84 m (275 ft) SW of its east face.

Charts 4702, 4703



106 **Shoal Bay** ($53^{\circ}16'N$, $55^{\circ}48'W$), with depths of 11.9 to 33 m (39 to 108 ft) existing in its central part, indents the mainland for a distance of 2.5 miles in a SSW direction. **Anchorage** is reported in Shoal Bay in about 29 m (95 ft) 1.2 miles WSW of the east entrance point to the bay. **Anchorage** is also reported in about 22 m (72 ft), 2.3 miles SSW, and in about 18.6 m (61 ft), 2.4 miles SW of the same point.

Corbet Island to Bateau (Bateau) Harbour

107 **Corbet Island** ($53^{\circ}16'N$, $55^{\circ}44'W$) forms the east side of the north entrance to Frenchmans (Frenchman) Run. This island is nearly divided into two parts except for a narrow neck of land 37 m (121 ft) wide.



108 The north side of Corbet Island is indented by three inlets. **Herring Cove** (*local name and unnamed on the charts*), the eastern inlet of Corbet Island is open. **Orleans Arm** (*local name and unnamed on the charts*), the middle inlet, is seldom used as a heavy sea sets in with NE winds. **Webber Harbour**, the westernmost inlet, is separated from Orleans Arm by a darkly coloured peninsula. **Lea Island** (*local name and unnamed on the charts*), cliffy and steep-to, is situated close off its north extremity. Webber Harbour affords indifferent **anchorage**, in about 9.1 m (30 ft), opposite the opening between Lea Island and the peninsula, or farther in, in 2.1 m (7 ft); local knowledge is essential. Numerous islands, rocks and shoals extend north for 2.5 miles from Corbet Island and east for a distance of 1.5 miles.

109 **White Rock**, with an elevation of 9 m (30 ft), lies 1.7 miles east of the NE extremity of Corbet Island. **Red Island**, 20 m (66 ft) in elevation with an islet close west, is situated 0.7 mile west of White Rock. Above-and below-water rocks and shoals exist in the intervening area between Red Island and Corbet Island. Local knowledge is essential for navigating in this area.

Chart 4703



110 **Islands and dangers north of Corbet Island**. — An isolated shoal situated 4.2 miles NE of Corbet Island has a depth of 29 feet (8.8 m).

Charts 4702, 4703



111 **Flat Island** ($53^{\circ}17'N$, $55^{\circ}44'W$), bare and rugged, is situated 0.3 mile north of the middle part of Corbet Island. **South Black Rock** with an elevation of 2 m (7 ft) lies a little more than 0.3 mile north of the NE end of Corbet Island. A rock which dries lies close south of South Black Rock. A shoal with a least depth of 3.4 m (11 ft) is charted about 0.2 mile SW of South Black Rock.

112 **North Three Islands**, wedge-shaped, reddish in colour and grass covered, lie close NW of Flat Island. A channel with a depth of less than 10 m (33 ft) separates North Three Islands from Flat Island.



113 **Deepwater Island**, 31 m (102 ft) in elevation, is situated almost 0.3 mile NW of North Three Islands; this island and the island situated close east are bluff. **Gurney Island**, situated 0.2 mile south of Deepwater Island, rises to an elevation of 6.4 m (21 ft). A depth of 3.4 m (11 ft) lies 0.2 mile NW of Gurney Island.

Chart 4703



114 **American Rock**, 3 feet (0.9 m) in elevation, and a small rock that dries 1 foot (0.3 m) close NE are situated 0.5 mile NE of Deepwater Island. **Caleb Shoal, awash**, is situated 1 mile east of American Rock.



115 **Walker Island** and **Green Island** with an elevation of 45 feet (14 m) are two small islands situated 0.5 mile north of American Rock. Walker Island has a dark seam on its north side. Shoal water, with above-and below-water rocks, surround these islands.

116 **Walker Rock** (*local name and unnamed on the chart*), 2 feet (0.6 m) in elevation and marked by west cardinal light **buoy** NLW (280.13), lies 0.2 mile NW of Walker Island. A 33-foot (10-m) patch lies 0.4 mile NNW and a 29-foot (8.8-m) patch lies 0.5 mile NW of Walker Island.





117 **Middle Ground**, a reef with a depth of 17 feet (5.2 m), and **North Black Rock**, 4 feet (1.2 m) in elevation, lie about 0.8 mile ENE of Green Island. **Eastern Rock** ($53^{\circ}19'N$, $55^{\circ}43'W$), with a depth of 18 feet (5.5 m), lies 0.5 mile NE of Middle Ground and is the **danger** farthest north in this sector.






118 **Shoal Bay Island** is situated 1.5 miles NW of the NW tip of Corbet Island near the west entrance point of Shoal Bay. **Foul ground** extends for some distance from the east and west sides of Shoal Bay Island,

and a shoal with a depth of 6 feet (2 m) or less lies midway between its south extremity and the mainland.

 119 From the east side of Shoal Bay a shoal bank extending north to a depth of 7 feet (2.1 m) at its outer end is located about 1.3 miles south of the south end of Shoal Bay Island. An extensive shoal with a depth of 12 feet (3.7 m) lies in mid-channel near the south end of Shoal Bay.



 120 Depths of 10 and 3 feet (3 and 0.9 m) lie in the channel, 0.3 and 0.5 mile east and SE, respectively, of the east point of Shoal Bay Island. **Goss Island** lies at the east extremity of the **foul ground** extending off the NE side of Shoal Bay Island.


  121 **Black Bear Bay**, lying close NW of Shoal Bay Island, penetrates the coast for a distance of 4 miles where **Black Bear River** (*unnamed on the chart*) discharges. Good **anchorage** can be obtained for vessels in Black Bear Bay, in 14 fathoms (26 m), with a small waterfall on the north shore bearing 357°; local knowledge is necessary.



 122 **Bed Head** ($53^{\circ}20'N$, $55^{\circ}48'W$) is the east extremity of a peninsula that separates Black Bear Bay and Open Bay. Shoal water extends north for 1.5 miles from this head, and numerous isolated shoal spots lie NE.

Charts 4745, 4703


123 **Sandy Island** (*local name*) lies 0.8 mile ENE of Bed Head and is joined to it by shoal water.


  124 **Sandy Islands Harbour** (*local name and unnamed on the charts*), situated on the east side of Sandy Island, is a rocky bight open to east winds. It is entered between the two islands, which form the north and south extremities of the bight. An underwater rock lies about 300 feet (91.4 m) SSE of the north entrance point, and a shoal spit with a depth of 12 feet (3.7 m) over it, extends 0.2 mile SE of the underwater rock. Between the SE island and Sandy Island there is a channel wide enough for small boats to pass at half tide. When entering Sandy Islands Harbour, it is reported a course should be maintained to keep the SE island close aboard, and when inside, **anchor** in 30 feet (9.1 m), coral.


 125 The summer fishing station of **Sandy Island** (*local name and unnamed on the charts*) is situated at a cove with a depth of 6 feet (1.8 m) on the north side of the island of the same name. The cove has a white sand beach off which there is good shelter for fishing boats. An **anchorage** in about 11 fathoms (20 m) is reported to be situated close SW of Sandy Island.

  126 **Salter Island** and **Run Island** (*local name*) are situated between Sandy Island and Bed Head. There is good sheltered **anchorage**

for small craft, in 12 feet (3.7 m), close west of Salter Island; local knowledge is necessary.


 127 **Gushue Rock** ($53^{\circ}21'N$, $55^{\circ}44'W$), a **dangerous** reef with depth of 18 feet (5.5 m) and marked by east cardinal light **buoy** NLG (280.15), is situated 1.2 miles east of the north tip of Sandy Island. **East Bank** with a depth of 32 feet (9.8 m) lies 0.7 mile north of this same island. **Northeast Rock** with a depth of 39 feet (11.9 m) is situated about midway between Gushue Rock and East Bank.


 128 The area north of Sandy Island ($53^{\circ}21'N$, $55^{\circ}47'W$), bounded by the 10 fathom (18.3 m) line, may have depths less than those charted as indicated by a note on *chart 4745*; **caution** is advised.

 129 **Open Bay** is entered about 1.2 miles NW of Bed Head. Only the entrance has been surveyed and several spot soundings have been taken in the bay. An underwater rock of unknown depth and **dangerous** to surface navigation lies near the middle of the entrance to Open Bay, towards the north end of a shoal area. Shoal water, under 6 fathoms (11 m), extends from the NW entrance point. An islet with an elevation of 18 feet (5.5 m) marks the outer end of the shoal area, and the sea usually breaks close SE of the islet.


130 **Island of Ponds** is the largest island lying off this sector of the coast. Island of Ponds, with its interior dotted with innumerable small and large ponds, is bounded on the south by Porcupine Bay and on the north by Domino Run and Rocky Bay.



131 **Porcupine Bay**, about 10 miles long, separates Island of Ponds from the mainland to the south and SW. It is entered between **American Point** ($53^{\circ}24'N$, $55^{\circ}47'W$), the steep-to SE extremity of Island of Ponds, and the NW entrance point of Open Bay. Depths of 30 fathoms (55 m) are shown on the chart in the east entrance of Porcupine Bay and in mid-channel north of Porcupine Island.

 132 **Porcupine Island**, 178 feet (54 m) in elevation at its central part, lies in the middle of the east entrance to Porcupine Bay. Two isolated shoals with depths of 19 and 20 feet (5.8 and 6.1 m) lie 0.5 mile south and 0.7 mile SE, respectively, of the east end of Porcupine Island. A shoal with a depth of 23 feet (7 m) is shown on the chart in mid-channel, 0.9 mile WNW of the western tip of the small island close off the west end of Porcupine Island.

 133 **Porcupine Harbour** ($53^{\circ}23'N$, $55^{\circ}59'W$) indents the south shore of Porcupine Bay 4 miles inside the entrance. Good **anchorage** is reported in Porcupine Harbour 0.3 mile south of its west entrance point in 13 fathoms (24 m). **Anchorage** is also reported good about 1.1 miles SW of the same point in 7 fathoms 5 feet (14.3 m).

BATTEAU (BATEAU) HARBOUR (2012)



 134 Off the west side of Island of Ponds, a channel connects Porcupine Bay and Rocky Bay. The partially surveyed channel has a least charted depth of 7 feet (2.1 m) and contains a rock drying 3 feet (0.9 m) near its south end. Several underwater rocks of unknown depth and **dangerous** to surface navigation are located in and near the channel; local knowledge is essential for navigating through it.


  135 **Island of Ponds.** — The east side of Island of Ponds is deeply indented by two bays, the south of which is named **Sandy Bay**. It is entered close north of American Point and trends NW for 3 miles. Only a few soundings are shown in the bay. **Herring Bank** lies in mid-channel at the entrance to Sandy Bay; it has a depth of 27 feet (8.2 m). Additional reconnaissance soundings in 1981 suggest that while soundings within the bay are considerably less than shown on the chart, a depth of about 6 fathoms (11 m) can be carried to the charted **anchorage** which is reported to experience some swell with onshore gales.



Batteau (Bateau) Harbour to Domino Point

Charts 4745, 4744

136 **Batteau (Bateau) Harbour** ($53^{\circ}24'N$, $55^{\circ}46'W$) is entered between the NE entrance point of Sandy Bay and an unnamed point situated 0.4 mile NE.

 137 **Queer Island**, which rises to a remarkable hummock, 133 feet (41 m) in elevation, is situated close off the Batteau (Bateau) Harbour entrance. **Toole Rock**, with a depth of 6 feet (1.8 m) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** NB2 (*280.16*), lies 0.3 mile ESE of the NE end of Queer Island.

 138 The summer fishing station of **Batteau (Bateau)** is situated near the head of Batteau (Bateau) Harbour. Until about 1968, it was a year-round settlement. At the NW end of Batteau (Bateau) Harbour there is a small **wharf** with a pier extending 39 feet (12 m) to a depth of 10 feet (3 m) alongside a 20-foot (6-m) wide outer end. A large building stands alongside the inner end of the wharf.

  139 Reconnaissance survey depths of 24 feet (7.3 m) are shown on the chart in the entrance and central part of Batteau (Bateau) Harbour and decrease gradually to 18 feet (5.5 m) at the head. There is good **anchorage** for vessels at the head of the harbour and larger vessels are reported to anchor in the outer part of the harbour; local knowledge is essential.

140 The safest passage reported into Batteau (Bateau) Harbour is that leading between Queer Island and Toole Rock, with the summit of Fish Island slightly open to the east side of Bombproof Island bearing about 016° . When the black rock situated off the south extremity of Paynes (Green) Island is in line with Hat Island bearing about 100° , course should be altered to bring these marks astern to steer for the harbour.

Charts 4744, 4703

141 **Approaches to Batteau (Bateau) Harbour.** — **Mark Islands**, situated 1.5 miles ESE of Batteau (Bateau) Harbour, consist of one large and several small islands.

Cosgrave Rocks, 8 feet (2.4 m) in elevation, are the three islets lying 0.4 mile east of the south end of Mark Islands.

Hat Island is the northernmost of the Mark Islands.

142 **Paine Island**, surrounded by a shoal area, lies about 0.4 mile west of Mark Islands. **Paynes (Green) Island**, lying about 0.7 mile NW of Mark Islands, is surrounded by shoal water except on its east side. **High Hat (Rat) Rock**, with a depth of 12 feet (3.7 m), lies 0.3 mile east of the south tip of Paynes (Green) Island; **Shag Rocks** lie 0.3 mile NE of the north tip of the same island.

143 **Bombproof Island**, situated NNW of Paynes (Green) Island, is conical and **conspicuous**. A shoal area, which comprises **Timber Rocks**, extends about 0.2 mile northward.

144 **Off-lying islands.** — **Roundhill Island** ($53^{\circ}26'N$, $55^{\circ}37'W$) lies about 5.5 miles ENE of Batteau (Bateau) Harbour; it is hummocky with deep indentations.

145 A **light** (280.8) is shown at an elevation of 218 feet (66.5 m) from a skeleton tower, with a red and white daymark, located at the north end of Roundhill Island.

146 **Saddle Islands**, situated 2 miles SW of Roundhill Island, consist of six islands in two groups. The highest of the east group appears saddle-shaped from southward.

The west Saddle Islands, consisting of two black-coloured islets, are situated close together at the centre of a shallow area named **Saddle Banks** (*unnamed on the charts*), which extends 0.3 mile NNW and SSE of them.

147 **O'Neale Rock**, with a depth of 12 feet (3.7 m) over it, lies about 0.7 mile SE of the east Saddle Islands. Two reefs with less than 6 feet (1.8 m) of water over them lie 0.4 mile ENE and 0.6 mile NNE of the east Saddle Islands, respectively. An isolated reef with a depth of 24 feet (7.3 m) and marked by south cardinal light **buoy NBT** (280.85) lies 1.3 miles WNW of the west Saddle Islands.

Charts 4745, 4744, 4703

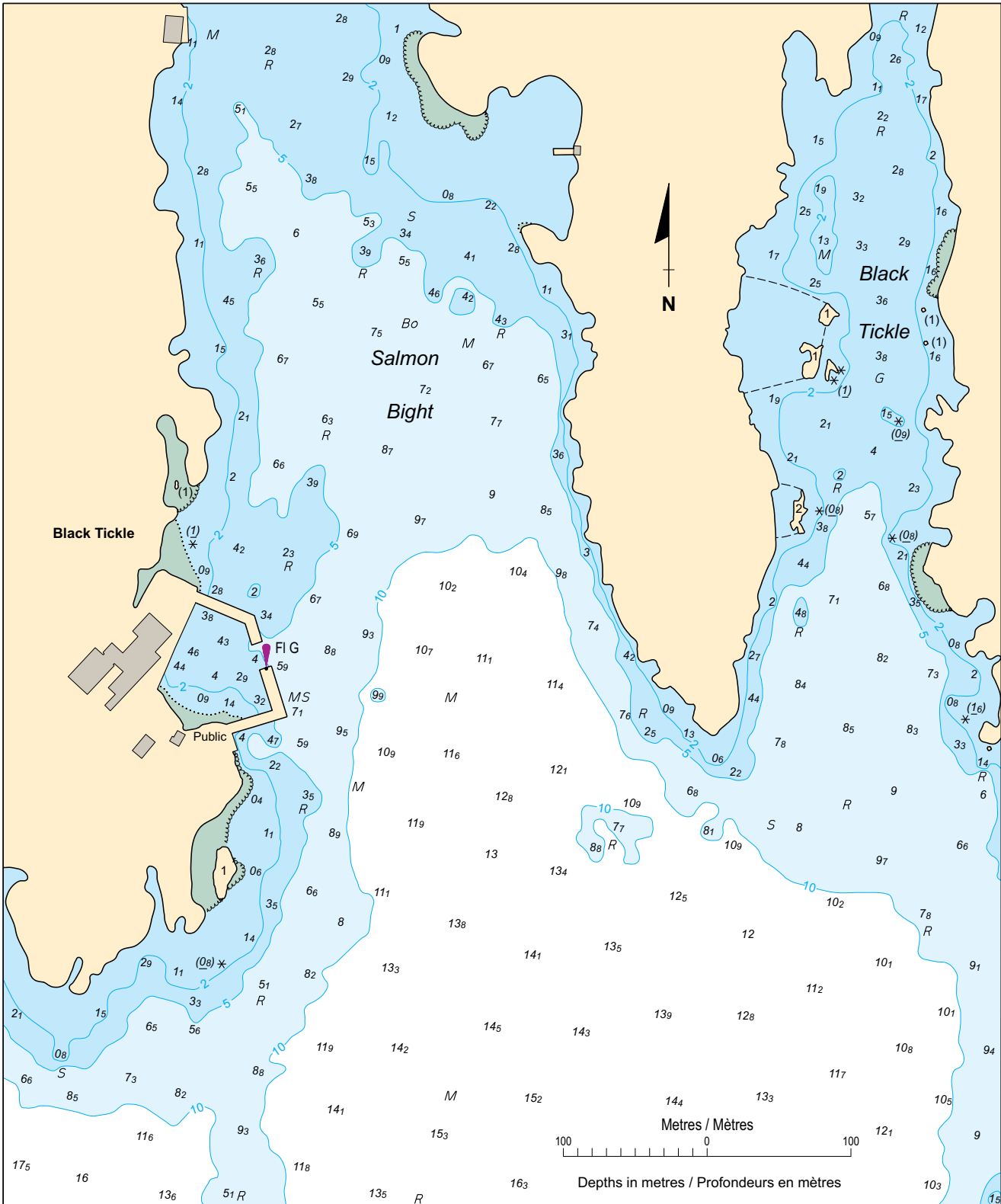
148 Between the NE entrance point of Batteau (Bateau) Harbour and Domino Point, 3.5 miles NNE, the east side of Island of Ponds is deeply indented by a large bight. A low islet surrounded by shoal water lies in its north part and a detached shoal with 31 feet (9.4 m) over it lies 0.3 mile ENE of it. The islands extending across the entrance to the bight should not be approached without local knowledge because of the shoals and above- and below-water rocks in their vicinity. However, on the west side of the islands lying to the NNE of Tinkershare (Murr Island), depths of 11 fathoms (20 m) or more lie 0.2 mile offshore, except in the approach to Black Tickle.

149 The named islands extending across the entrance to the above-mentioned bight are **Tinkershare (Murr Island)**, **Cod Bag Islets**, **Fish Island**

SALMON BIGHT – SETTLEMENT OF BLACK TICKLE (2015)




SALMON BIGHT — SETTLEMENT OF BLACK TICKLE Scale 1:4 000 Échelle





Sources: Surveyed by CHS in 1997 and PSPC in 2004.


Sources: Levés effectués par le SHC en 1997 et par SPAC en 2004.



and **Carrol Island**. Anchorage is **dangerous** in this bight during NE gales, which can be severe in this area.

 150 A **light** (280.9) is shown at an elevation of 107 feet (32.6 m) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark located on the largest Cod Bag Islet.

 151 A rock with a depth of 15 feet (4.6 m) lies 0.6 mile west of the south extremity of Tinkershare (Murr Island). A stranded **wreck** was situated on **The Flats**, 0.55 mile WNW of the west extremity of Tinkershare (Murr Island), with depths of 6 feet (1.8 m) within 0.2 mile NNW and SSE of it. A shoal with a depth of 35 feet (10.7 m) is located 0.3 mile east of Tinkershare (Murr Island).

 152 **Black Tickle** (53°27'N, 55°45'W) is the narrow sheltered channel lying between the NW side of the unnamed island situated north of Carrol Island and the NE coast of Island of Ponds. Small boats with local knowledge may enter Black Tickle, following the centre of the channel to clear the above-and below-water rocks which lie on each side. Mooring lines may extend across the tickle when many boats are sheltering in the vicinity. Depths of 4 feet (1.2 m) lie in the narrows at the north end of Black Tickle. A **tower** with an elevation of 207 feet (63 m) and marked by red **lights** is situated close NNW of Black Tickle.


 153 **Salmon Bight** (53°27'N, 55°46'W) is an inlet which lies close west of Black Tickle. There are depths of about 6 fathoms (11 m) in its entrance, reducing to 22 feet (6.7 m) in its central part and shoaling near the head. A depth of 24 feet (7.3 m) lies close south of its east entrance point and a shallow bank with a depth of 17 feet (5.2 m) and marked by port hand light **buoy** NBT1 (280.91) extends 0.15 mile SSE of the west entrance point.

  154 Wharves which serve the settlement of Black Tickle are situated at the SW corner of Salmon Bight. The southernmost L-shaped Public **wharf** is used mainly by commercial vessels (*see Appendix*). A 40-foot (12.2-m) wide **Ro-Ro ramp** is located adjacent to the south side of the L-shaped wharf. A **light** (280.95) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the south Public wharf. A fish plant (closed in 2012) and fuel storage tanks lie adjacent to the Public wharf.

155 The settlement of **Black Tickle** is situated on the shores of Salmon Bight. The population of Black Tickle-Domino was 150 in 2016. The settlement has scheduled air service from a gravel airstrip at the community with St. Anthony and Happy Valley - Goose Bay. Weekly passenger and freight service is supplied to the settlement during the navigation season. There is a **medical clinic** at the settlement. Provisions in limited quantities are available at two general stores. Gasoline and diesel fuel are available in limited quantities.

156 Vessels bound for Black Tickle or Salmon Bight normally approach Black Tickle between Cod Bag Islets and Tinkershare (Murr Island). Alternatively, small boats should pass close south of Carrol Island, and then close aboard the west side of Carrol Island and the island situated north of it.

157 **Domino Point** (53°28'N, 55°44'W), the SE entrance point of Domino Run, is the SE extremity of the island situated close off the NE end of Island of Ponds.

 158 A **light** (281) is shown at an elevation of 127 feet (38.7 m) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark located on Domino Point. A **racon**, identification "Y" (— • —), is operated at the Domino Point light-structure.

Chapter 4

Domino Point to Pottles Cove Head



Domino Point to South Wolf Island

Charts 4745, 4703

1 **Domino Run** ($53^{\circ}29'N$, $55^{\circ}45'W$) is the passage separating the north side of Island of Ponds from Spotted Island. It is entered from the east between Domino Point and Southeast Point, the SE extremity of Spotted Island. The NW entrance lies between Duck Island and the west side of Spotted Island.

2 Domino Run has depths of 4 to 20 fathoms (7.3 to 37 m) in mid-channel, with lesser depths on the south side of the bar which extends across the channel midway in the passage. In the east entrance of Domino Run there are several **dangers**; the route usually followed leads in mid-channel between Domino Point and Green Island. The NW entrance is fairly clear of dangers and should be entered from the north in order to avoid the island and shoals lying to the west of Duck Island.

Charts 4745, 4744, 4703

3 **Spotted Island** ($53^{\circ}30'N$, $55^{\circ}47'W$), with an elevation of about 300 feet (91 m), forms the north boundary of Domino Run. **Southeast Point**, rising in a conical hill, is situated at the SE end of Spotted Island and forms the north entrance point of Domino Run. **Black Rocks**, situated 0.6 mile SW of Southeast Point, are two rocks with elevations of 2 and 4 feet (0.6 and 1.2 m), which form part of a shoal area. **Shoal Point**, situated 0.7 mile WSW of Southeast Point, has shoal water extending about 0.2 mile south of it.

4 **Green Island**, cone-shaped with an elevation of 64 feet (19.5 m) and surrounded by shoal water with numerous above-and below-water rocks, is situated in the east entrance of Domino Run.

5 Between Shoal Point and **South Black Head**, the north side of Domino Run is indented by a bight in which there are several small bays and inlets.

Charts 4744, 4745, 4703, 5133

6 **Red Point**, which has a maximum elevation of 15 feet (4.6 m), is the east entrance point of an unnamed inlet, the west entrance point of which is **Whaling Point**.

7 **Spotted Island Harbour** ($53^{\circ}29'N$, $55^{\circ}46'W$) is entered between Whaling Point

DOMINO RUN EAST ENTRANCE (LOOKING WNW) (2012)



and **Withecambe Point**. This inlet, which has an island with an elevation of 15 feet (4.6 m) and numerous islets in the NW part, affords little or no shelter. Since it is open to the sea, any wind will cause choppy seas and vessels anchoring in this harbour should be prepared to get underway at short notice. An underwater rock lies in Spotted Island Harbour about 500 feet (152 m) west of Whaling Point. Starboard hand light **buoy** NSP2 (280.79) is moored about 500 feet (152 m) west of Red Point.

8 The site of the seasonal settlement of **Spotted Island**, situated at the head of the harbour of the same name, is occupied only in the summer. Fresh water is available but difficult to obtain as it has to be transported from a lake situated about 1.5 miles from the beach.

9 An L-shaped wharf at the settlement was in ruins in 2012; **caution** is advised. A large white building lies adjacent to the wharf.

10 **Anchorage** is obtainable in about 15 fathoms (27 m), sand and rock, in a position about 0.3 mile SSW of South Black Head, 0.3 mile ESE of the charted berth. Another **anchorage**, used previously by tankers, is situated about 300 feet (91 m) WSW of Whaling Point, in 24 feet (7.3 m) of water, sand and rock. Although the holding ground is considered to be good, anchors may drag in high winds and extreme **caution** should be exercised when anchoring in this area. **Anchorage** is reported to be available near the west end of Domino Run in 11 fathoms (20 m), 2 miles WNW of South Black Head.

11 There is no protection from the open sea or from the wind in either Spotted Island Harbour or in Domino Run between Shoal Point and South Black Head. Some shelter may be found between South Black Head and Rocky Point, as well as in Domino Harbour west of Mistaken Point, although **caution** should be exercised as the depths are shallow.

12 **Spotted Island — East and north sides.** — Along its east side, Spotted Island shows alternate black and white cliffs. **Castle Dermot** (53°30'N, 55°44'W), a cliffy feature on **Castle Dermot Island** (*local name*) is situated 0.5 mile north of Southeast Point.

13 **Ready Rocks**, the highest of which has an elevation of 45 feet (14 m), lie at the outer end of a shoal area situated 0.7 mile north of Castle Dermot. An underwater rock lies about 0.1 mile east of Ready Rocks.

14 **Gull Battery Rock and Northeast Rock**, two islets with **dangerous** underwater rocks lying close west of each are situated close off the NE end of Spotted Island. **Dooley Ledge** and **Farmer Ledge** are two **dangerous** reefs situated 0.7 mile NE and 0.4 mile NNW of Northeast Rock. A shoal with a least depth of 47 feet (14.3 m) is charted 0.3 mile east of Dooley Ledge.

15 **Farmer Cove** is situated on the north side of Spotted Island. **Harbour Island** lies off the entrance to Farmer Cove. **Wedge Island** (53°33'N, 55°46'W), situated 1.1 miles NNW of Harbour Island, has dark cliffs and a green summit. Shoal water with depths

SPOTTED ISLAND HARBOUR (2012)



of 2 to 4 fathoms (3.7 to 7.3 m) lies up to 0.1 mile SE and 0.3 mile NE of it respectively; **caution** is advised.

Charts 4745, 5133, 4703



16 **Griffin Harbour**, situated near the NW end of Spotted Island, provides good

anchorage for vessels, although local knowledge is necessary. **Harbour Rock**, with a depth of 18 feet (5.5 m), lies in the approaches to Griffin Harbour, 0.15 mile NE of its north entrance point.

17 **Back Cove Point** forms the NW extremity of Spotted Island. **Morris Shoal** ($53^{\circ}33'N$, $55^{\circ}50'W$), a reef with a depth of 7 fathoms (13 m), lies in the approaches to Domino Run, 1.2 miles NNW of Back Cove Point. **New Foundout**, a bank, is situated 0.5 mile WNW of Morris Shoal.

18 **South shore of Spotted Island**. — Between South Black Head and **Rocky Point**, situated 0.7 mile NW, the north side of Domino Run is fronted by ledges from which a shoal area extends across the channel.

19 **Clearing line**. — Green Island, bearing 111° and open south of South Black Head, leads close south of the shallow water extending off Rocky Point.

20 **North Black Head** ($53^{\circ}30'N$, $55^{\circ}50'W$), a feature which rises steeply from the water, is situated at the SW end of Spotted Island.



21 **Domino Run — South side**. — **Domino**

Harbour, which has no anchorage, is situated on the south side of Domino Run, near its east entrance. It is entered between **Mistaken Point** and **Perrys (Tatters) Point**. There are depths of 18 to 24 feet (5.5 to 7.3 m) in

mid-channel in the harbour for a distance of about 0.1 mile from the entrance; beyond this position the depths shoal gradually to 7.5 feet (2.2 m). A shoal patch with a least depth of 9 feet (2.7 m) is situated in the approaches to Domino Harbour, about 0.1 mile north of Perrys (Tatters) Point.



22 An L-shaped fish plant **wharf** extends from the east shore of Domino Harbour. The wharf was in **ruins** in 2012; **caution** is advised.



23 **Penny Hook Cove** is a shoal bight situated about 0.4 mile west of Domino Harbour.

Wild Bight, with **Gunning Point** its east entrance point, is situated at the west end of Domino Run; it is shoal and **foul** and the sea breaks across it in NW gales.



24 **Entry Island** ($53^{\circ}30'N$, $55^{\circ}51'W$), flat-topped and **conspicuous**, with a maximum elevation of 205 feet (63 m) lies off the entrance to Wild Bight. An islet lies close off the east extremity of Entry Island and two rocks **awash**, known locally as the **Duck Rocks**, are situated close east of the islet.

25 **Duck Island**, 0.7 mile NNW of Entry Island, has three flat summits each about 120 feet (37 m) high. A hill faced by cliffs forms the island's SE extremity. The north and east sides of the island are composed of dark cliffs, and the SW side is mostly shingle beach.





26 **Trusty Rock**, a reef with a depth of 16 feet (4.9 m), lies 0.5 mile west of the SE tip of Duck Island. **Grog Island**, rising to an elevation of 111 feet (33.8 m) in the shape of a cone, lies 0.5 mile SW of Duck

DOMINO HARBOUR (2000)




Island. Shoals with depths of 1 foot (0.3 m) extend 0.1 mile east and WSW of the south end of Grog Island. **Fawn Rock** with a least depth of 6 feet (1.8 m) lies about 0.37 mile NW of the north end of Grog Island. **Centipede Rock**, with 6 feet (1.8 m) or less over it and situated on a shoal bank, lies 0.25 mile north of Fawn Rock.


 27 **Grappling Island (The Cubs)**, 18 feet (5.5 m) in elevation, black and bare, lies close NE of Duck Island. A shoal bank with a rock drying 1 foot (0.3 m), lying at its outer end, extends 0.1 mile south of Grappling Island; **caution** is advised.



 28 Three other islands, **White Island**, **Little Duck Island** and **Pigeon Island**, lie within 1 mile NW of Duck Island. White Island lies in the NW approaches to Domino Run. It is dark and its two parts connected by a narrow neck of land are separated by a cove which has enough water for small craft; at one time several houses stood at the head of the cove. Shallow water extends 0.4 mile off the south shore of White Island and up to 0.3 mile SE, east and NE of Pigeon Island.


Charts 4744, 4745, 5133, 4703



 29 The route usually followed by vessels entering Domino Run from the eastward is the channel SE of Green Island or north of Black Rocks. Vessels entering from the NW may pass between Grappling Island and the west side of Spotted Island, taking care to avoid the drying rock situated south of Grappling Island. This passage is otherwise clear.

Charts 4745, 5133, 4703


 30 **Rocky Bay** ($53^{\circ}30'N$, $55^{\circ}58'W$) forms the passage which separates the NW side of Island of Ponds from Musgrave Land to the NW. Its NW entrance point is named **Salmon Point** from which **dangers** extend ESE for 0.4 mile. Depths in Rocky Bay vary from 20 fathoms (37 m) at its entrance to 12 fathoms (22 m) near its head. **The Chair**, a **conspicuous** black rock, stands on the east side of Rocky Bay, 0.1 mile inland about 2.7 miles SSW of Salmon Point. The route usually followed for entering Rocky Bay is shown on *chart 4745*.

  31 **Anchorage** has been obtained in about 16 fathoms (29 m) in mid-channel, 1.8 miles inside the entrance of Rocky Bay. The anchorage is reported to have good holding but has little shelter, receiving swell with onshore winds. **Anchorage** may also be obtained in 6 to 10 fathoms (11 to 18.3 m) at the head of the bay in a position close north of Eagle Island and east of the chain of islands extending from it.

 32 There is also **anchorage** for several ships in 10 to 18 fathoms (18.3 to 33 m), mud bottom, at the west side of Rocky Bay. This anchorage provides shelter from the swell, but the low-lying shores offer little protection from the wind.


  33 **Eagle Island** lies at the head of Rocky Bay. Between **Level Point**, the SE extremity of Musgrave Land, and Eagle Island are the entrances to **Stoney Arm** and to **Narrow Harbour**, which leads into **Narrow Arm** (*local name*). The entrances are


shoal and local knowledge is required for navigating through them. **Anchorage** between 9 and 10 fathoms (16.5 and 18.3 m), mud, has been obtained 0.8 mile inside the entrance to Narrow Harbour.


 34 **Deer Island** ($53^{\circ}34'N$, $55^{\circ}54'W$), with an elevation of 130 feet (39.6 m), lies on the west side of the approaches to Rocky Bay, about 2.4 miles NNE of Salmon Point. It is composed of rugged red rocks covered with grass. **Lynch Island**, with an elevation of 155 feet (47.2 m) and situated midway between Deer Island and Salmon Point, is dark and conical and has shallow water containing **dangerous** underwater rocks extending 0.4 mile SW of it. **Fish Rock**, situated midway between Deer Island and Lynch Island, is a **danger** which is **awash**.



Charts 5133, 4703

35 **Musgrave Land** is a broad peninsula connected to the mainland by a narrow isthmus. It extends SE for about 11 miles parallel to the mainland.


 36 **Off-lying islands and dangers.** — **North Wolf Rock**, 38 feet (11.6 m) in elevation and bare, dark and steep-to on all sides, is the outermost **danger** north of Musgrave Land, lying 11.8 miles NNW of Spotted Island. A shoal with a depth of 25 feet (7.6 m) lies 0.5 mile NW.

 37 **South Wolf Island** ($53^{\circ}41'N$, $55^{\circ}55'W$), situated 9 miles NNW of Spotted Island, rises to a flat ridge on the summit of which is a conical boulder. Shallow reefs extend 0.4 mile north of the island situated close north of South Wolf Island. A depth of 21 feet (6.4 m) is reported in the narrow channel separating the main island and the island close north of it.



 38 A **light** (283) is shown at an elevation of 289 feet (88.1 m) from a skeleton tower, situated on the NE end of the South Wolf Island.


  39 A cove at the south end of South Wolf Island has good shelter for small craft, although local knowledge is necessary. The best approach to this cove is reported SE of a 27 foot (8.2 m) in elevation islet that lies about 0.4 mile south of the entrance. Rocks with a depth of 9 feet (2.7 m) over them lie on the SW side of the cove, but there is a clear channel to its head. After passing the islet, 27 feet (8.2 m) in elevation, steer close aboard the east shore.


South Wolf Island to Cape North

 40 **South Wolf Rock** lies close south of South Wolf Island. **Little Wolf Island** lies 1.1 miles west of the north end of South Wolf Island. **North Wolf Island**, with an elevation of 222 feet (67.7 m) and flat-topped, is situated 1 mile west of the SW side of South Wolf Island;

several small islands and above-and below-water rocks surround it. The east-lying island, 142 feet (43 m) in elevation, is dome-shaped.


  41 A good small craft harbour is formed in the passage between North Wolf Island and the islets lying close east of it. The **anchorage** may be entered from either end of the 142 foot (43 m) in elevation island but care must be taken to avoid a rock with a depth of 3 feet (0.9 m) over it situated in the middle of the NE end of the harbour. The most sheltered **anchorage** is at the SW end of this passage, in the cove, which indents the east side of North Wolf Island.


 42 **Round Wolf Island** with an elevation of 230 feet (70.1 m) lies 1.1 miles SW of North Wolf Island. **Offer Red Island**, with an elevation of 173 feet (52.7 m), situated 1.8 miles west of Round Wolf Island, is flat-topped with red cliffs on its northern side. **Black Rocks** are two islets lying 2.2 miles south of Offer Red Island; the higher islet has an elevation of 37 feet (11 m). **South Black Rock**, with an elevation of 20 feet (6.1 m), lies 0.8 mile farther SSE. **Old King** is a reef with a depth of 7 feet (2.1 m) situated 0.2 mile west of South Black Rock.


 43 **Ferret Islands** are situated 3.5 miles south of South Wolf Island. Numerous above-and below-water rocks lie near these islands.


Charts 4745, 5133, 4703

44 **Indian Island** ($53^{\circ}34'N$, $55^{\circ}58'W$) is **conspicuous** and rises steeply to a double summit. It lies parallel to the coast of Musgrave Land and is separated from it by Indian Tickle.

 45 **Indian Tickle** is entered from the SE between **Fox Head**, the east extremity of Musgrave Land, and the SE extremity of Indian Island. The NW entrance lies between **White Point**, on Musgrave Land, and **Indian Head**, the bluff and steep-to NW extremity of Indian Island. White Point should not be rounded too close because of the shoal water extending 0.2 mile from it.

 46 A **light** (282) is shown at an elevation of 69 feet (20.9 m) from a skeleton tower, with a red and white daymark situated on White Point.

 47 Depths of 10 fathoms (18.3 m) occur in the entrances to Indian Tickle, and there are charted fairway depths of 21 to 30 feet (6.4 to 9.1 m) in its middle part, where the navigable channel is restricted by shoal water to a width of less than 300 feet (91 m).


 48 Starboard hand light **buoys** N12 (281.7) and N14 (281.8) mark Indian Tickle. Port hand light **buoy** N15 (281.9) marks a shoal about 0.4 mile WSW of **Terra Nova Point**, the SW extremity of Indian Island, which is low-lying.



INDIAN TICKLE SE APPROACH (2012)





INDIAN TICKLE NW APPROACH (2012)



 49 **Stag Island**, with an elevation of 120 feet (37 m), lies 0.3 mile off the SE end of Indian Island. It is surrounded by **foul ground**, which extends west for 0.3 mile to **Fawn Rocks**. **St. Mary Island**, **St. Mary Rock**, an islet, and **Rover Island** are situated in Indian Tickle.

  50 **Anchorage** in 18 feet (5.5 m) or more can be obtained in the cove 0.5 mile NW of Terra Nova Point. This anchorage is safe in normal summer weather but the holding ground is not good and this should be considered as a heavy swell rolls into the anchorage after NE winds.

51 The summer fishing station of **Indian Tickle** is located opposite Terra Nova Point on the west side of the tickle. Fresh water can be obtained in the anchorage cove referred to above.

  52 **Warren Cove** is situated on the NW side of Indian Island. It has **foul ground** off its west entrance point but affords well sheltered **anchorage** for vessels; local knowledge is necessary.






 53 The NE side of Indian Island is indented by **American Cove** in its middle part. **Crab Rock**, a shallow reef with a depth of 9 feet (2.7 m), lies 0.3 mile NE of American Cove.

Chart 5133


 54 **Musgrave Land — North side.** — Between White Point and Cape Greep, the rugged coastline is indented by two open bays. **North Shoal Bay** is entered between White Point and **Red Island**, 2 miles WNW, which can be distinguished by its red cliffs. The bay has a **dangerous** rock near the middle of its entrance and has **foul ground** extending off its shores.


 55 A wide **foul** bight lies between Red Island and Cape Greep. Breakers occur across the shoal in the entrance.


 56 **Cape Greep** ($53^{\circ}36'N$, $56^{\circ}11'W$) is a dark conical mound forming the east entrance point of Sand Hill Cove. Breakers are usually seen in its vicinity.

 57 **Sand Hill Cove** has **foul ground** off its entrance points. Depths of 6 to 7 fathoms (11 to 12.8 m) exist centrally in its entrance. This cove is used as a summer **anchorage** for fishing vessels, although local knowledge is required; the cove is considered unsafe for larger vessels due to the extensive shoal water off its shores.

58 **Off-lying islands.** — Several islands lie in the entrance and approaches to Table Bay. **Halfway Island** ($53^{\circ}42'N$, $56^{\circ}11'W$), with an elevation of 277 feet (84.4 m) and appearing as a flat-topped cone when first sighted, lies 6.8 miles NE of South Head, the SE entrance point of Table Bay.


 59 **Bird Islands** are situated 2.5 miles NW of Halfway Island. A rock with less than 6 feet (1.8 m) of water over it lies midway between Bird Islands. The west island has an elevation of 180 feet (54.9 m).

 60 **Collingham Island** lies 3.5 miles west of Halfway Island. A chain of small islands and underwater rocks extends about 0.8 mile north. The island is conical and its east side has steep bluffs. Passage should not be attempted between the main island and the chain of small islands north of it.


 61 **Devils Lookout Island**, with an elevation of 384 feet (117 m), lies 1 mile south of Collingham Island. Shoal water, with several above-and below-water rocks, surrounds it except on its NE side.

62 **Quakers Hat**, an island with an elevation of 70 feet (21.3 m) and situated about 0.7 mile SW of Devils Lookout Island, is surrounded by shoal water. The channel separating Quakers Hat from Devils Lookout Island is nearly 0.5 mile wide and has a least charted depth of 30 feet (9.1 m) near mid-channel.


Charts 4712, 5133


 63 **Table Bay** ($53^{\circ}41'N$, $56^{\circ}26'W$) is entered between **South Head**, the SE entrance point which

rises in a conical hill, and **Table Bay Point**, a low flat feature at the east extremity of **North Head**. The bay is 5 miles wide at its entrance and indents the mainland for a distance of 7.5 miles, where it is constricted and forms Table Harbour. Depths in Table Bay vary from 19 fathoms (35 m) at the entrance to 6 fathoms (11 m) within 1 mile of its head. There are, however, several shoals, reefs and shoal spots, the positions of which are shown on the chart.


 64 **Entry Island**, with an elevation of 43 feet (13.1 m) lying in the entrance to Table Bay, 1.7 miles SSE of Table Bay Point, is low and flat. It should be given a wide berth as shallow water and reefs extend 0.2 to 0.5 mile off the island. **Lookout Rocks**, two flat islets lying about 2 miles south of Entry Island, should not be approached within 0.5 mile as shoal water extends for some distance from them.

65 **Ledge Island** is situated near the head of Table Bay and is separated from the south mainland by South Road. **Star Island** lies 1.2 miles north of Ledge Island and rises to an elevation of about 115 feet (35 m) at its western end.

 66 **Anchorage in Table Bay.** — **Anchorage** is reported good in about 10 to 15 fathoms (18 to 27 m) south of the shore from close SW of Table Bay Point to east of Star Island. **North Harbour**, entered between the SW part of Star Island and a point of land 1.2 miles SW, affords good **anchorage** in 30 to 42 feet (9.1 to 12.8 m) of water, mud bottom. **Anchorage** is also available in 12 fathoms (22 m) in the broad bight west of Table Bay Point, in a position about 2 miles north of the NE end of Ledge Island. **South Road**, entered between the south extremity of Ledge Island and **Hackets Head**, about 1 mile SW, affords **anchorage** in 8 fathoms (14.6 m). **Table Harbour**, entered between **Suglo Point** ($53^{\circ}40'N$, $56^{\circ}36'W$) and an unnamed point 0.8 mile SSW, has an **anchorage** in 7 to 11 fathoms (12.8 to 20 m), about 0.7 mile west of Suglo Point.

 67 The approaches to Table Harbour anchorage are poor. Neither the harbour nor its approaches have been completely surveyed. With extreme **caution**, small craft may be taken into this harbour from South Road in a depth of 21 feet (6.4 m). Particular care should be taken to avoid the **dangerous** rocks lying in the entrance to Table Harbour.

Charts 5133, 5134

 68 Between Table Bay Point and Cape North, 5 miles NW, the coast for the most part, except for Mullins Cove, has not been surveyed close to shore. There are some rocks close offshore near the north entrance point of Mullins Cove. This area is backed by a range of flat-topped hills with a gradual slope to seaward. The coast

west of Cape North is much indented by coves and bays as far as the entrance to Sandwich Bay. Off-lying **dangers** in this general area extend as far as 15 to 20 miles from the mainland.



69 **Mullins Cove** ($53^{\circ}44'N$, $56^{\circ}26'W$) is situated on the north side of North Head. Depths in the cove decrease gradually from 11 fathoms (20 m) to 3 fathoms (5.5 m) near its head where there is an **anchorage** that is suitable for fishing vessels.

Chart 5134



70 **Cape St. Nicolas**, 1.5 miles north of Mullins Cove, is a low point with above-and below-water rocks close seaward of it. **White Point**, the south entrance point of **Back Cove (Shoal Cove)**, is situated midway between Cape St. Nicolas and Cape North.

71 **Cape North** ($53^{\circ}47'N$, $56^{\circ}29'W$) rises to an isolated hill with a double summit. A small islet, lies close off Cape North; from most approaches this islet appears to form part of the cape. Two cairns are located on the summit of Cape North.



72 A **light** (284) is shown at an elevation of 238 feet (72.5 m) from a skeleton tower having a red and white daymark with located on the NE side of Cape North.

Cape North to Cape Porcupine



73 **Off-lying islands and dangers.** — **Flat Islands** surrounded by **foul ground** consist of two groups of islets and above-and below-water rocks about 1 mile apart, situated 3 miles ENE of the entrance to Mullins Cove.

74 **Black Island**, almost white in colour, lies about 1 mile NW of the northern group of islets of Flat Islands, and shows up as a flat-topped ridge with a sharp peak at each end. A small island with an elevation of 97 feet (29.6 m) lies close off its north side and is separated from it by a very shallow channel.



75 **Black Island Harbour** is a narrow cove on the NW side of Black Island and provides good shelter for vessels, although local knowledge is necessary. It is entered by keeping the south side of the cove close aboard.



76 **Johnny Paul Rock** with a depth of 18 feet (5.5 m) is the outermost **danger** off this sector of the coast. It lies 2.2 miles ENE of the east side of Black Island.



77 A group of small islands, above-and below-water rocks and shoals lie up to 1 mile NE of Black Island. They include **The Wolves**, a group of three

islets, **Offer Wolf Island**, which has steep cliffs on its NE side, and **Halfway Rock**, 15 feet (4.6 m) in elevation. **Hare Island** is situated close off the NE side of Grady Island; the channel between these islands is **foul**.

78 **Clearing lines.** — The summit of Offer Wolf Island, bearing 282° and open northward of the 66-foot (20-m) in elevation islet in The Wolves, leads north, or bearing about 302° and open south of the southern end of the same islet, leads south of Johnny Paul Rock.

79 **Grady Island** ($53^{\circ}49'N$, $56^{\circ}25'W$) with an elevation of 281 feet (85.6 m) and **Little Grady Island**, 88 feet (27 m) in elevation, situated close west, are situated about 1.5 miles ENE of Cape North. The buildings of a former fishing establishment are situated on the Grady Harbour side of the island.

80 The channel separating Grady Island and Little Grady Island is less than 0.1 mile wide; it is reported a draught of 18 feet (5.5 m) may be carried through it by keeping close to the west side of Grady Island. A rock, which dries 5 feet (1.5 m), lies near the north entrance of the channel. Small icebergs sometimes ground in the channel between Grady Island and Little Grady Island.



81 It was reported by the local inhabitants that the **tidal current** sets southward at all times in the channel between Grady Island and Little Grady Island.



82 **Grady Harbour** ($53^{\circ}48'N$, $56^{\circ}26'W$), situated at the SW side of Grady Island, is sheltered by Little Grady Island, **Stunk Island** and **Cross Island**. **Watering Cove**, once the site of a whaling station, indents the SW side of Grady Island at the head of Grady Harbour. Abandoned tanks are visible at the site. **Mad Moll**, situated 0.2 mile south of Stunk Island, is a rock which dries 1 foot (0.3 m).




83 Local fishing vessels **anchor** in 18 to 24 feet (5.5 to 7.3 m) in the south end of the passage between Little Grady Island and Grady Island but there is limited swinging room. **Anchorage** for larger vessels is reported in Grady Harbour about midway between Cross Island and the south end of Little Grady Island.


84 The summer fishing station of **Grady Harbour** consists of a few houses scattered along both sides of the channel between Grady Island and Little Grady Island. Fresh water is available from a pond situated close NE of the head of Watering Cove.





85 **Offshore islands and dangers.** — **Boulton Rock** ($54^{\circ}01'N$, $56^{\circ}41'W$), with a depth of about 6 feet (1.8 m) over it on which the sea breaks in moderate weather, lies about 16 miles NNW of Cape North. Deep water exists around Boulton Rock with the exception of a 46 foot (14 m) spot close south of it. A shoal with a least depth of 25 feet (7.6 m) is charted 0.4 mile north of


Boulton Rock. Another charted danger, the existence of which is doubtful, was reported to lie 1.5 miles NNE of Boulton Rock. A shoal with a depth of 14 feet (4.3 m) is charted 5.3 miles NNW of Boulton Rock. Other submerged rocks with doubts about their existence were reported to lie 4.8 and 6.4 miles NNW and NW of Boulton Rock, respectively. A reef over which the sea breaks was reported to lie about 3.3 miles NNW of Boulton Rock; a breaking reef lies 2.8 miles NW from it.

 86 **Outer Gannet Island** ($54^{\circ}00'N$, $56^{\circ}32'W$), with a submerged rock lying close off its west side, is situated 3.5 miles north of Gannet Islands. It is a flat islet with its sides smoothed by ice action and is part of the *Gannet Islands Ecological Reserve* as described in the following paragraph. Shoals are reported to exist up to 0.7 mile north of Outer Gannet Island.



 87 **Gannet Islands** are a group of two larger and five small islands, which lie about 9 miles north from the mainland at Cape North. The west and largest island is steep on its NE side and slopes gently to the water on its SW side, off which there is **foul ground**. The east group are smaller rocky islets with numerous submerged rocks close off them. Vessels must not attempt to pass between these islets. A reef lies almost midway between the largest island and the east group.

 88 Gannet Islands, including the Outer Gannet Island, have been designated as a *Ecological Reserve* and protects the largest seabird colony in Labrador. Due to the sensitive nature of the site, only scientific researchers with a valid permit are permitted to land on these islands. Vessels and small craft are requested to maintain a minimum distance of 1641 feet (500 m) from these islands. Helicopters carried onboard vessels are requested to maintain a minimum altitude of 1000 feet (305 m) when flying over the reserve between April 1 and September 1; helicopter landings are prohibited. For further information contact the *Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, Department of Fisheries and Land Resources, Land Management Division* at 709-637-2081, email: naturalareas@gov.nl.ca or visit the website at www.flr.gov.nl.ca/natural_areas.


 89 **East Gannet Rock** with an elevation of 55 feet (16.8 m) lies 2.3 miles ESE of Gannet Islands. A rock over which the sea breaks in moderate weather is situated 0.2 mile NE. **Meade Shoal**, a danger with a depth of 19 feet (5.8 m), lies 2.5 miles SSE of East Gannet Rock.


 90 **West Gannet Rock**, lying in a shoal area 1.3 miles SW of the largest Gannet Island, has an elevation of 12 feet (3.7 m). A reef with 28 feet (8.5 m) over it was reported to exist 2.5 miles SW of West Gannet

Rock, and three reefs with depths of 19, 23 and 31 feet (5.8, 7 and 9.4 m) are located 1.3 miles farther SW.

  91 A strong **current** setting outwards has been experienced during the spring season between Grady Island and White Bear Islands. The last-named islands, described later are situated in the approaches to Hamilton Inlet.

Charts 5134, 5133

 92 **Cape North Cove** ($53^{\circ}47'N$, $56^{\circ}30'W$) is the shallow bight entered close south of the west part of Cape North. The former settlement of **North Cove** stood at the head of the cove. An islet is located in the central part of Cape North Cove. Small craft can be taken into Cape North Cove by keeping the north shore close aboard. There is an **anchorage** in 5 fathoms (9.1 m) west of the 2 foot (0.6 m) high rock situated 0.1 mile west of the islet mentioned above.

 93 The coast between Cape North Cove and Curlew Head, indented by **Muddy Cove** (*local name*), is bare and **foul** and should not be approached closer than 0.3 mile.

94 **Off-lying islands and dangers.** — **The Sisters** are two islets situated 1 mile NW of Cape North. **Pudding Bank** lies close west of The Sisters and **High-rat (Highrat) Bank** lies almost 1 mile NNW of Stunk Island.

95 **Curlew Head**, about 80 feet (24 m) in elevation, with **Curlew Island** (*local name*), 20 feet (6.1 m) in elevation, close west, is the east entrance point of **Curlew Harbour**. The bottom of Curlew Harbour is composed of mud and its shores are barren.





 96 There is **anchorage** in 12 fathoms (22 m) in Curlew Harbour, with the north extremity of Long Island in line with the SW end of Curlew Island bearing about 330° . Good **anchorage** is also reported in 14 fathoms (26 m) 0.4 mile south of Curlew Island. Small craft can be anchored, with local knowledge, in 6 to 9 fathoms (11 to 16.5 m) about 0.1 mile off a steep bluff on the southern shore of the harbour situated about 0.9 mile SE of Curlew Head. The bluff has a long deep valley on each side of it.

Chart 5134



 97 The coast between Curlew Head and **Toomie Point** ($53^{\circ}45'N$, $56^{\circ}37'W$) (*local name*), bordered by **foul ground**, is known as **The Goat Shore**.

 98 **Isthmus Bay** is entered between Toomie Point and the NE end of **Cartwright Island**. The **foul ground**, which extends off the entrance points of Isthmus Bay, constricts the width of the entrance channel to 0.2 mile. An islet, with an elevation of 15 feet (4.6 m) situated 2 miles south of Hanrahan Point marks the outer


limit of the 18 foot (5.5 m) line near the head of the bay. The shores of Isthmus Bay are bare.


 99 **Anchorage** is available in the south part of Isthmus Bay in mid-channel, with the islet 15 foot (4.6 m) in elevation near the head of the bay bearing not less than 142°.


100 **Southeast Cove** is entered between Toomie Point and **Hanrahan Point**; it shoals rapidly to its head.

  101 **Anchorage** can be obtained in the entrance to Southeast Cove in 5 to 8 fathoms (9.1 to 14.6 m). There is a summer anchorage farther inside the cove, but the holding ground is not good.


102 **Indian Head**, a grassy conical island 127 feet (39 m) in elevation, is situated on the west side of Isthmus Bay, close south of the chain of three islets lying immediately south of Cartwright Island.


 103 **Bull Gut** ($53^{\circ}45'N$, $56^{\circ}39'W$), the connecting channel between Isthmus Bay and Blackguard Bay, lies between the foregoing three islets and the rock with a depth of 12 feet (3.7 m) over it, which lies close north of Indian Head. This channel has a width of 300 feet (91 m) and a depth of 27 feet (8.2 m); local knowledge is essential for passing through it.

 104 A southward set of up to 1.5 knots has been observed between Long Island and The Sisters.


 105 **Off-lying islands and dangers. — Budget Bank**, which has a least depth of 18 feet (5.5 m), is situated 5 miles NNE of the entrance to Isthmus Bay.

Budget Rock, with an elevation of 5 feet (1.5 m), lies at the south end of the bank.


 106 **Tinker Island**, 77 feet (23.5 m) in elevation with a reef named **Tinker Rock**, least depth 20 feet (6.1 m) close southward and marked by south cardinal light **buoy** NCT (284.1), is situated 0.7 mile SSW of Budget Rock.


 107 **Green Island**, with an elevation of 157 feet (47.9 m), is the eastern of several islands lying in the approaches to Isthmus Bay and Blackguard Bay. Its west side is connected by **foul ground** with **Pigeon Island** and **Sparrowbill Island**.

108 **Long Island** lies with its south extremity 0.3 mile north of Sparrowbill Island, to which it is connected by a ridge of rocks. **Duck Island**, 114 feet (34.7 m) in elevation, lies close off the SW part of Long Island, with **Black Rock**, (*local name*) with an elevation of 6 feet (1.8 m), 0.3 mile farther west.

 109 **Round Island**, 240 feet (73.2 m) and situated west of Pigeon Island, is separated from it by a channel less than 0.2 mile wide. **Harbour Rock**, with a depth of less than 6 feet (1.8 m), lies at the SE end of a patch of **foul ground** that encumbers the south entrance to the channel. **The Cobbler**, a shallow reef with a least depth

of 14 feet (4.3 m), lies about 0.3 mile west of **Salmon Point**, the NW extremity of Round Island. The site of the abandoned fishing settlement of **Round Island** is situated on the south side of the island of the same name.

 110 Neither the channel between Long Island and Round Island, nor the passage between Long Island and the **foul ground** connecting Green Island, Sparrowbill Island and Pigeon Island, and the islands farther SW, should be attempted without local knowledge.

 111 **Blackguard Bay**, separated from Isthmus Bay by Cartwright Island and Indian Head, is 2 miles wide at its entrance. It is entered between Salmon Point and **Pinchgut Island**, a small islet lying 2 miles SW. **Pinchgut Bank** with a depth of 16 feet (4.9 m) encumbers the central part of the entrance to Blackguard Bay. Named **dangers** in the bay are **Gimblet Shoal**, **Long Point** and **Mad Moll**. The central part of the bay has depths of 6 to 10 fathoms (11 to 18.3 m); the section south of Bull Gut is **foul** and should not be entered.

112 **Clearing line.** — Duck Island, bearing 077° and open well north of Round Island, leads north of The Cobbler and Pinchgut Bank.

Outer Approaches to Cartwright

Charts 5134, 5138





 113 **Approaches to Cartwright.** — The approaches to Cartwright and Sandwich Bay, much encumbered with islands and reefs, can be said to extend from the head of the peninsula at Pinchgut Island to Cape Porcupine, about 18 miles NW. The largest island, Huntingdon Island, divides the inner approaches into two channels. The passage SE of Huntingdon Island is the main navigation channel. High land is evident along that part of the coastal area from Blackguard Bay to the entrance to the North River, west of Huntingdon Island. The most **conspicuous** hills are the east hills of the Mealy Mountains, on the NW side of Sandwich Bay, which have a maximum elevation of about 2000 feet (610 m). The islands and headlands off and near the approaches to Cartwright are reported to be easy to identify. Navigation by radar in this area is greatly facilitated by the many rugged offshore islands, which give a good presentation on the radar display.


Chart 5134



 114 **Off-lying islands and dangers. — Farmer Ledge**, a rocky reef which is always **awash** except in a flat calm, lies 3 miles east of Cape Porcupine. A shoal with a depth of 13 feet (4 m) lies 0.2 mile south of Farmer


Ledge. Another shoal at a depth of 23 feet (7 m) is located 0.6 mile NNW of Farmer Ledge.


 115 **Green Island**, with an elevation of 109 feet (33.2 m) and **Haypook Island**, with an elevation of 257 feet (78.3 m), reported to be nearly connected by **foul ground**, lie about 5 miles east of Cape Porcupine. Haypook Island has a **conspicuous** conical summit.

 116 **Bird Rocks** ($53^{\circ}57'N$, $56^{\circ}53'W$), with the south islet, elevation 66 feet (20.1 m) are situated 9 miles east of Cape Porcupine. **Black Rocks** (*local name*), about 1 mile south of Bird Rocks, are two above-water rocks; the higher of the two has an elevation of 20 feet (6.1 m). **Foul ground** lies within 0.2 mile west through south of the east Black Rocks.


 117 **Shag Island**, with an elevation of 230 feet (70.1 m) and slightly lower than Haypook Island and bluff, lies 6 miles SE of Cape Porcupine. Two low islets with breaking rocks close NE of them lie about 0.3 mile north of Shag Island. Another rock, **dangerous** to navigation, lies 0.3 mile NNW of the west end of Shag Island.



  118 **Handy Harbour Islands**, situated about 5 miles SE of Cape Porcupine, are a group of four principal and numerous smaller islands. Within this group there is a boat harbour, from which numerous passages lead between the various islands. **Anchorage** for small craft may be found in 18 feet (5.5 m) about 0.1 mile SE of the SE end of the largest island in the Handy Harbour Islands group. Entrance must be made from the SE because all other entrances are **foul**.

 119 **Long Island**, situated close SE of Shag Island, has a hat-shaped summit with an elevation of 157 feet (48 m). It is reported to be connected to the **Ragged Rocks** (*local name*) by **foul ground**. **Flemming Rock**, which dries lies 0.8 mile ENE of Long Island. **Double Islands** are two similar islands situated almost 1 mile SE of Long Island.

 120 **Yellow Rock** (*local name*), with an elevation of 45 feet (13.7 m), is a bare isolated island lying 3 miles east of Flemming Rock. Other **dangerous** rocks are reported to exist close north of Yellow Rock. The islet charted Existence Doubtful (ED), 1.1 miles NE of the east Double Island, is reported not to exist.

121 **Clearing lines**. — The west extremity of Independent Island, in line with the east extremity of the east Double Islands, bearing 174° , leads east of Flemming Rock. The NE extremity of Independent Island, in line with the east extremity of the east Double Islands, bearing 144° , leads SW of Flemming Rock. The last-described clearing line leads over the 24 foot (7.3 m) reef lying south of Flemming Rock.

 122 **Cape Porcupine** ($53^{\circ}56'N$, $57^{\circ}10'W$), with its lower slopes wooded, rises gradually to two summits. The charted beacon was not visible in 1996. North Strand and Porcupine Strand, are sandy beaches situated north and south of the cape, respectively; North Strand extends for about 13 miles. **Gull Island**, a rocky islet, is connected with the NE extremity of Cape Porcupine at low water and helps in identifying it. Mariners are **cautioned** about the shallow reefs extending south of the cape. **Square Hill**, **conspicuous** and square, with an elevation of 1053 feet (321.5 m), is situated about 6 miles inland from the summit of Cape Porcupine.

  123 **Trunmore Bay** is a shallow bight which indents the coast between Cape Porcupine and **North River Point (Sandy Point)**. **Porcupine Strand**, a sandy beach, extends from the base of Cape Porcupine to **Rocky Point (Duck Point)** a low feature situated 5 miles southward. There is an **anchorage** area in Trunmore Bay, 0.5 to 2 miles south of the tip of Cape Porcupine, in 7 to 9 fathoms (12.8 to 16.5 m), good holding ground but poor shelter. **Long Island (Pigeon Island)**, situated in the entrance to Trunmore Bay, may serve the mariner as a reference mark for anchoring.


124 **Inner islands and dangers**. — The inner islands in the approaches to Cartwright and Sandwich Bay may be considered as the chain of islands north of Huntingdon Island extending east from Trunmore Bay.

125 **Partridge Harbour Islands** are a group of four islands situated in the south part of Trunmore Bay, 4 miles SSE of Cape Porcupine. **Partridge Harbour**, formed by the south side of **Thunder and Lightning Island (Partridge Island)** and the NW and NE sides of two other islands of the group, has depths of 12 to 24 feet (3.7 to 7.3 m).

126 **Horse Chops Island** ($53^{\circ}52'N$, $57^{\circ}03'W$) rises to a 393 foot (120 m) summit near its east end. A **conspicuous** bluff about the same elevation lies close north. The island has numerous cliff-faced hills. **Duck Cove (Black Duck Cove)** indents the north side of Horse Chops Island.

127 **Big Packs Harbour Island (Hamilton Island)** is situated about 1 mile east of Horse Chops Island. Another island, with an elevation of 130 feet (40 m) parallels its NW side.


128 **Packs Harbour**, situated in the channel separating Big Packs Harbour Island (Hamilton Island) from the foregoing unnamed island, is the site of a summer fishing station of the same name. It is reported that a private wharf at the station is suitable only for small vessels. The harbour is frequented by small fishing vessels during the summer months.

 129 A **light** (285) is shown at an elevation of 106 feet (32.3 m) from a skeleton tower, with a

PACKS HARBOUR SOUTH APPROACH (2000)



red and white daymark, situated near the south end of the above-described unnamed island which parallels the NW side of Big Packs Harbour Island (Hamilton Island).

 130 Packs Harbour is entered through the SW entrance, which is marked by starboard and port hand light **buoys** NX2 and NX1 (284.351, 284.352). The NE entrance is encumbered with underwater rocks. A rock with 3 feet (0.9 m) of water over it lies close off the SW end of Big Packs Harbour Island (Hamilton Island), and another rock with the same depth over it lies in mid-channel off the south entrance to the harbour. A spit with a depth of 4 feet (1.2 m) over it extends for 180 feet (55 m) from the west entrance point of the south entrance. Depths of between 18 and 24 feet (5.5 and 7.3 m) exist in the SW part of Packs Harbour; towards the NE part the depths decrease gradually to 12 feet (3.7 m). The NW side of the harbour, where the water is shallower, has a few underwater rocks close to shore.



131 The best **anchorage** in Packs Harbour is in the SW part, in 18 to 24 feet (5.5 to 7.3 m).


132 **Pig Island (Tinker Island)**, with an elevation of 135 feet (41.1 m) and situated 0.4 mile NW of Big Packs Harbour Island (Hamilton Island), is cliffy and cone-shaped. **Graplin Island (Grappling Island)**, with an elevation of 128 feet (39 m) and situated close NE of Big Packs Harbour Island (Hamilton Island), is wedge-shaped and it has a steep fall on its east side. **Piccots Island (Pickens Island)**, lying close south of the south entrance to Packs Harbour, is grass covered.


133 **Prisoners Island (Newfoundland Island)** lies about 0.8 mile SE of Packs Harbour. A bold bluff, 286 feet (87 m) in elevation, is situated at the SE end of the island. **Pigeon Island**, cone-shaped, lies close off the NW end of Prisoners Island (Newfoundland Island).





134 A harbour suitable for fishing vessels is formed between Pigeon Island and Prisoners Island (Newfoundland Island). The general depths in the harbour are from 4 to 15 fathoms (7.3 to 27 m) and the bottom is



reported to be sand. It is well sheltered from all but west winds. In the past a vessel anchored in this harbour in 36 feet (11 m) of water, mud, with good holding ground. It is reported that the depths shoal gradually from 10 fathoms (18.3 m) off the entrance to 3 fathoms (5.5 m) at the head.


 135 **Dumpling Harbour**, which lies between **Dumpling Island**, which is flat and grass covered, and Prisoners Island (Newfoundland Island), is a good small craft anchorage, sheltered from all except SW winds. The depths in the **anchorage** are from 6 to 18 feet (1.8 to 5.5 m). There are a number of fishing sheds on the shores of the harbour.

 136 **Independent Island** ($53^{\circ}51'N$, $56^{\circ}53'W$) lies off the east side of Prisoners Island (Newfoundland Island) and is separated from it by a channel 0.2 mile wide. The island is rugged and cliffy on its NE side and has several peaks; its SW side has a gentle slope to the sea. A grassy islet, 64 feet (20 m) in elevation, lies in the middle of the north entrance channel. The passage on the west side of the islet is shoal; on the east side there is a sunken rock close to the islet, but it is reported a draught of 14 feet (4.3 m) may be carried through this passage by keeping the shore of Independent Island close aboard. A shoal bank with a depth of 14 feet (4.3 m) at its outer end extends 0.4 mile ENE from the SE end of Independent Island.


  137 It is reported that there is a strong **tidal current** in the north entrance channel leading to Independent Harbour during both ebb and flood tides.

138 **Flat Island** (*local name*), with an elevation of 32 feet (9.8 m), and **Greenlands Island (Farrels Island)** lie close off the east end of Prisoners Island (Newfoundland Island).


  139 **Independent Harbour** is situated between Prisoners Island (Newfoundland Island) and Independent Island; the best entrance is from SE. The harbour affords **anchorage** in sand but local knowledge is essential. Depths of 21 to 48 feet (6.4 to 14.6 m) occur in the harbour. When approaching Independent Harbour, vessels report keeping midway between Flat Island and Independent Island and anchor north of Greenlands Island (Farrels Island), taking care to avoid the shoal water extending NE from it.


 140 **Seal Island**, lies about 1.5 miles east of Independent Island; it is surrounded by above-and below-water rocks and reefs. Shoals with depths of 7 to 9 feet (2.1 to 2.7 m) extend 0.4 mile NE and WNW of Seal Island; **caution** is advised. A rock of unknown depth and **dangerous** to navigation is located about 0.2 mile west of Seal Island. **Seal Rock**, which dries, lies about 0.7 mile SE of Seal Island. The passage between Seal Island and


Independent Island is reported to be **foul** and should not be attempted.

 141 The body of water bounded by Prisoners Island (Newfoundland Island) and Independent Island on the north side and by Huntingdon Island on the south, known locally as **Deep Bay**, affords good **anchorage**.

142 **Luff Point** ($53^{\circ}50'N$, $56^{\circ}59'W$) is the west extremity of Prisoners Island (Newfoundland Island). **Northwest Point** is the NW extremity of Huntingdon Island.


 143 **Dog Islands**, separated by a shoal channel, lie in the middle of the east entrance of Deep Bay. **The Raft**, an islet, 22 feet (6.7 m) in elevation with off-lying above-and below-water rocks and shoals, is situated a little more than 1 mile SE of Dog Islands. A **dangerous** rock is charted 0.2 mile SE of The Raft.

 144 Named **dangers** in the east approaches to Deep Bay are **The Washer**, a rock drying 2 feet (0.6 m), and **Pompey Rock**, an underwater rock of unknown depth **dangerous** to surface navigation is located 0.9 mile SSE and 3 miles ENE, respectively, of The Raft. Shoals have been reported to exist near Pompey Rock. A rock, charted existence doubtful, about 0.6 mile ESE of The Raft is reported not to exist; **caution** is advised.


 145 **Anchorage**s can be obtained in Deep Bay about 0.5 mile south of Luff Point in 10 and 20 fathoms (18.3 and 37 m) with good holding. Excellent **anchorage** is reported south of the east part of Horse Chops Island in 6 fathoms (11 m), sand and mud. The channel used by local vessels when heading for Deep Bay anchorage from the Cape Porcupine area passes between Horse Chops Island and Packs Harbour light.


Charts 5138, 5134


146 **Huntingdon Island** ($53^{\circ}47'N$, $56^{\circ}55'W$), lying in the inner approaches to Cartwright and Sandwich Bay, is largely covered with stunted spruce trees. The approach channel to Cartwright leads south of this island.

 147 **Channel west of Huntingdon Island**. — This partially surveyed channel is entered on the north between Northwest Point and North River Point, the east entrance point of **North River**. The entrance to Sandwich Tickle is nearly closed and reported to be difficult to use even for small boats. **Table Hill** with an elevation of 515 feet (157 m) is a prominent landmark situated 4 miles SW of North River Point.

148 **Entry Island (Entrance Island)**, about 20 feet (6.1 m) in elevation, lies 0.7 mile WSW of Northwest Point. **Leading Mark Island** is situated at the SW extremity of **Huntingdon Flats**.


 149 A **light** (284.35) is shown at an elevation of 29 feet (8.9 m) from a skeleton tower with a green and white daymark located on Leading Mark Island.

 150 **Quebecer Shoal**, a large **foul** area with a shoal reported close east of it, is located 2.1 miles NNE of Leading Mark Island. A **dangerous** rock with a least depth of 1 foot (0.2 m) is located about 1.7 miles NNE of Leading Mark Island in position $53^{\circ}47'06.8''N$, $57^{\circ}02'49.2''W$. It was reported that fishermen crossed Huntingdon Flats in a channel with a least depth of 7 feet (2.1 m); **caution** is advised. There is a channel about 0.4 mile wide, through which a depth of 7 feet (2.1 m) can be carried between the south limits of Huntingdon Flats and Diver Island.


 151 **Diver Tickle** is the shallow boat passage situated between Diver Island and Earl Island. It was reported that a 7 foot (2.1 m) draught could be carried through this passage. Starboard hand light **buoy** NCD2 (284.45) marks the channel for small boats near the SW end of Diver Island.

Inner Approaches to Cartwright


152 The channel leading to Cartwright is entered between **Cape Horn**, the east extremity of Huntingdon Island, and Pinchgut Island.

 153 A **light** (284.96) is shown at an elevation of 77 feet (23.6 m) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark located on the east end of a small island close east of Cape Horn.

154 **Pompey Island**, round-topped and bare with an elevation of 160 feet (48.8 m), is situated 2 miles east of Cape Horn. A cairn stands on the highest part of the island. Pompey Rock, situated north of Pompey Island, has been mentioned earlier.

 155 **Flat Rock Island (Flat Island)**, remarkably flat and **Red Island**, with an elevation of 39 feet (11.9 m), composed of grass-covered reddish rock, are two small islands lying 1 mile west and 1.5 miles SW of Pompey Island. The sea breaks on the shoal ground surrounding these two islands.


156 **Venison Head** is the NW extremity of a peninsula 153 foot (47 m) in elevation which projects from the mainland about 1.5 miles SW of Pinchgut Island.


 157 **Hare Harbour**, with **Hare Islands** lying in its entrance and entered close SW of Venison Head, is divided into two bays by a peninsula. This harbour, although partly open to the west, offers a sheltered **anchorage** for large vessels. A **conspicuous** cairn is situated on the highest point of East Hare Island.


  158 **Anchorage** is obtainable in the east bay of Hare Harbour in 27 feet (8.2 m), mud,

with the NE extremity of **East Hare Island** bearing 323° , and just open to the north shore of the bay. There is also an **anchorage** about 0.4 mile NE of the west entrance point of the harbour in 6 to 10 fathoms (11 to 18.3 m), mud, about 0.3 mile south of the middle of **West Hare Island**, which is high and prominent. A rock with 6 feet (1.8 m) of water over it is situated in mid-channel south of the south tip of East Hare Island.

Chart 5138

 159 Shoal water extends 0.4 mile off the west end of West Hare Island. **Hare Rock**, on which the sea sometimes breaks and marked by port hand light **buoy** NC1 (284.3), lies 0.5 mile north of West Hare Island.

 160 **Deadmans Island** with an elevation of 129 feet (39.3 m), and **Fillbelly Island**, with an elevation of 84 feet (25.6 m) both connected to the mainland at low tide, lie in the entrance to **Goose Cove**, which is **foul**.

 161 **Egg Harbour**, which is shallow, indents the SE side of Huntingdon Island. **Man of War Island (Egg Island)**, 24 feet (7.3 m) in elevation and rocky with shoal water extending NE and SW of it, lies off the entrance to Egg Harbour. A rock, with 19 feet (5.8 m) over it and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** NC2 (284.4), situated 1 mile SW of Man of War Island (Egg Island), lies on the south edge of a shoal bank which extends up to 0.4 mile offshore, 0.9 mile SW of Egg Harbour. Several shoal spots with depths between 29 and 36 feet (8.8 and 11 m) lie near mid-channel between Egg Harbour and Huntingdon Harbour. Port and starboard hand light **buoys** NC3 (284.41) and NC 2/2 (284.42) mark the channel between Egg Island and Huntingdon Harbour.

162 **Lower Crab Head (Little Crab Head)**, 51 feet (15.5 m) in elevation, with **Crab Head**, 99 feet (30 m) in elevation, lie 1.7 and 2.2 miles SW of Man of War Island (Egg Island), respectively. **Crab Island** lies inside the 3 fathom (5.5 m) line, midway between these two points.

 163 **Huntingdon Harbour**, a **foul** bight, is entered between Crab Head and **Shoal Point**, the SW extremity of Huntingdon Island.

164 **Black Head**, a steep wooded bluff, is situated on the mainland, across the channel from Crab Head. There are **conspicuous** radio masts and large microwave antennae on the height of land SSW of Black Head.


165 **Earl Island** is a large island which separates the approaches to Sandwich Bay into two channels. The east channel, **Favorite Tickle** ($53^{\circ}43'N$, $57^{\circ}02'W$) is the only usable passage leading into Sandwich Bay. It is entered between **Flagstaff Point (Curlew Point)** and **Shelmucks Point (Shermoks Point)**. Starboard hand light **buoy** NC4 (284.6) is moored at the edge of the shoal water extending NE of Shelmucks Point (Shermoks Point).

166 Mid-channel depths in the north half of Favorite Tickle vary between 7 and 20 fathoms (12.8 and 37 m), but fairway depths between 3 and 5 fathoms (5.5 and 9.1 m) occur north of The Narrows in the channels separated by Woody Island and Green Island.


167 **Cartwright Harbour** ($53^{\circ}42'N$, $57^{\circ}01'W$) is entered between **Merlin Point** and an unnamed point 0.7 mile SSE. Its shores are backed by hills covered with small spruce trees. General depths in the central part of the harbour range from 12 to 36 feet (3.7 to 11 m).



168 Port hand light **buoy** NC5 (*284.5*) indicates the limit of shoal water off Merlin Point. Starboard hand light **buoy** NC6 (*284.71*) is moored 0.4 mile SE of Merlin Point.


169 **Big Hill**, situated about 1.5 miles east of Merlin Point, is **conspicuous**, and **Scout Hill**, lying 0.9 mile south of Big Hill, is prominent. There are also **conspicuous** objects at the town of Cartwright.

 170 There is a well sheltered **anchorage** in 5 fathoms (9.1 m), mud, in a position 330° , 0.25 mile from the wharf in **ruins** charted 0.4 mile SSE of the Public wharf. This anchorage is suitable for small and moderate-sized vessels; large vessels generally anchor

outside the 5 fathom (9.1 m) contour line, north of **Curlew Hill**.

 171 A vessel anchored 025° , 1.1 miles from the summit of Curlew Hill in 13 fathoms (24 m), mud; in the same year, another vessel anchored in 20 fathoms (37 m) on a bottom of fine clay studded with rock.

  172 In the north entrance to Favorite Tickle, from abreast of Flagstaff Point (Curlew Point) to Cartwright Harbour entrance, at large tides the SW-going **tidal stream** attains a rate of about 2.5 knots; the rate of the NE-going **tidal stream** is 3.5 knots. The NE-going tidal stream produces a strong west-going eddy close south of Merlin Point, and at the same time a SW-going eddy occurs close west of the same feature. In Cartwright Harbour the **tidal streams** are weak and irregular.

 173 Extreme **caution** is necessary when navigating in the Cartwright area, as sand banks are formed suddenly in unexpected places, and the water is quite turbid.

174 The town of **Cartwright**, population of 427 in 2016, is situated for the most part on the north side of

CARTWRIGHT (2015)






CARTWRIGHT PUBLIC WHARF (2015)




Cartwright Harbour. The town is connected by road and has a ferry service to Happy Valley - Goose Bay and other north Labrador coastal ports during the navigation season. The nursing station, which is large, white and **conspicuous**, and associated buildings are located on the south side of the harbour. There is a motel and a *Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)* detachment in the town. Gasoline, diesel fuel and provisions are available in limited quantities in the town. Fresh water is available.

175 **Ice.** — The average thickness attained by level shorefast ice in Cartwright Harbour is 90 cm (35 in) with a record maximum thickness of 145 cm (57 in) measured in 1984. Break-up normally begins during the second week of May with the harbour clear of ice by the end of the month. Freeze-up usually occurs during the first week of December with a complete ice cover by the middle of the month. Two to four weeks variation in the timing of break-up and freeze-up can occur.



  176 A **causeway** situated 0.2 mile east of Merlin Point extends 700 feet (213 m) from the shore. The Public **wharf** face at the south end of the causeway is 102 feet (31 m) wide and has a charted depth of 18 feet (5.5 m) alongside (*see Appendix*). The wharf deck has an elevation of about 3 feet (0.9 m). A Ro-Ro ramp is situated on the west side of the wharf, and there is a breasting dolphin about 177 feet (54 m) to the WSW of the outer end of the wharf. The west face of the Public wharf adjacent to the **Ro-Ro ramp** is 49 feet (15 m) long with a depth of 10 feet (2.9 m) alongside. There is a freight shed on the causeway and a 10 inch (25.4 cm) pipeline is laid for discharging bulk oil. The wharf is lighted for night work. A **light** (284.72) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf.

 177 There is a fish-processing plant, with a wharf adjacent to it, on the west side of the causeway. The **wharf** is 161 feet (49 m) long with depths of 6 to 8 feet (1.9 to 2.5 m) alongside its southern 79 foot

(24 m) length. About 0.1 mile NNE, there is a small **wharf** used by local boats.


 178 A outfall pipeline, ballasted with boulders, extends about 800 feet (244 m) from the shore close east of the above-described causeway and Public wharf structure.

179 A former marine service centre, consisting of a service and storage area and a haulout, 21 feet (6.4 m) wide and 79 feet (24 m) long, is located at the end of a **causeway** extending south from Merlin Point. There is a depth of 13 feet (4 m) alongside the outer end of the haulout.

  180 Close SW of the former marine service centre there is a **wharf** with an outer face 259 feet (79 m) long with a least depth of 17 feet (5.1 m) alongside. **Caution** is advised as a sunken **wreck** with a depth of 15 feet (4.6 m) is situated alongside the SE end of the wharf.

Sandwich Bay

Chart 5138

 181 Favorite Tickle continues SW from Cartwright Harbour and leads into Sandwich Bay. The shores of the tickle are fronted by a **foul area** that extends from 0.1 to 0.2 mile offshore; most of this foul ground is covered at high water. About 1 mile SW of Merlin Point, a spit with depths of less than 3 fathoms (5.5 m) over it extends about 0.2 mile from the shore.

182 **Woody Island** ($53^{\circ}41'N$, $57^{\circ}04'W$), the larger of two islands in the approaches to The Narrows, is densely wooded. **Woody Island Rock**, which dries 6 feet (1.8 m), lies at the outer end of a boulder spit, which extends NE of Woody Island. **Green Island** is rocky and is separated from Woody Island by a narrow channel with a least depth of 19 feet (5.8 m). Another channel, about 300 feet (91 m) wide and with a least depth of 19 feet (5.8 m), leads between Green Island and the mainland.

183 The best approach to The Narrows is reported through the channel, with a width of 0.1 mile and a least depth of 20 feet (6.1 m), situated between the west side of Woody Island and Earl Island.

184 **The Narrows**, formed by **Solomons Point** (**Salomes Point**) on Earl Island and **Narrows Point** on the mainland, has a navigable width of about 900 feet (274 m)


FAVORITE TICKLE NORTH END (LOOKING SOUTH) (2012)







FAVORITE TICKLE SOUTH END (LOOKING NORTH) (2000)





and a least charted depth of 16 fathoms (29 m) in mid-channel.


 185 **Hatten Shoal**, with a least depth of 18 feet (5.5 m) and marked by starboard hand light buoy NCH2 (284.8), lies on the west side of Favorite Tickle, 0.5 mile south of The Narrows.

  186 In The Narrows, the **flood stream** sets in a 230° direction until abeam of Narrows Point where it turns southward and sets 185°, and attains a rate of 2 knots at large tides. The **ebb stream** sets 010° until abeam of Narrows Point where it turns NE through the channels separated by Woody Island and Green Island; it attains a rate of 3.5 knots at large tides off Narrows Point.


  187 Strong eddies occur in the foregoing inter-island channels during both ebb and flood streams. Strong eddies and **tide rips** also occur east of Hatten Shoal.

  188 **Muddy Bay**, entered between **Winters Point** and **Georges Head**, a low point, has an abandoned settlement and **ruins** of a **pier** on

its north side. The east side of Favorite Tickle is relatively steep-to between The Narrows and Muddy Bay. **Anchorage** in 10 to 11 fathoms (18.3 to 20 m), mud, may be obtained in the middle of Muddy Bay.

 189 **Crooked House Point**, situated on the west side of the tickle 1.4 miles west of Georges Head, is low-lying. Shallow water extends to 0.2 mile SW of the point.

190 **Sandwich Bay** (53°35'N, 57°15'W) is entered at the south end of Favorite Tickle between **Longstretch Point** and **Waterloo Point**.

 191 Soundings shown on the chart in the north and west parts of Sandwich Bay are of a reconnaissance nature, therefore **caution** must be exercised when navigating in these waters. The few soundings shown could indicate the existence of deep water, however, because the soundings are so widely spaced, the possibilities of uncharted **dangers** are great.

192 Depths in the east and south parts of the bay are as charted, with no dangers, from the south end of Favorite Tickle to close above the Paradise River entrance.

193 **Sandwich Bay — West side.** — **Sandwich Tickle**, the channel separating Diver Island and Earl Island from the mainland and entered between **Main Tickle Point** and **Diver Island**, is virtually closed at its north end. However, it may be possible, with local knowledge, to enter Sandwich Bay with small craft through Diver Tickle, which has been described earlier. **Fowlows Point (Deep Water Point)** and **Burn Point** (*local name*) are the only named features on the west side of Sandwich Tickle.

194 **White Bear River** enters Sandwich Bay at its SW end between **Dove Point** and **Separation Point**. The entrance channel had at one time depths of 18 feet (5.5 m) and the river was navigable with small craft for about 4 miles. There is a waterfall, 80 feet (24 m) high, about 0.3 mile above the head of navigation. Two shoals are reported to exist 4.9 miles ENE and NE of Separation Point.

195 **Eagle River**, with its source about 75 miles SW, enters Sandwich Bay between Separation Point and an unnamed point 2.5 miles ESE. The river is reported navigable with small craft for about 3.5 miles, above which there are rapids.

196 **Swallow Bank**, with a depth of 6 feet (1.8 m) and situated 2.2 miles ENE of Separation Point, is the only named **danger** in Sandwich Bay. Because of the probability of shoal water, mariners are **cautioned** not to pass SSW of a line joining this bank and **Lumpy Island**, 2 miles SSE.

197 **Sandwich Bay — East side.** — **Southeast Arm (East Arm)**, **foul** at its head, is situated 4 miles south of Longstretch Point. Its north part has depths of about 10 fathoms (18 m) while the south part comprises a rocky shelf with a least depth of 10 feet (3 m), which extends 3 miles SW from the head of the bay. **Duck Island** with an elevation of 62 feet (18.9 m) is located 4 miles SSW of Southeast Arm (East Arm). There is an **anchorage** in the north part of Southeast Arm (East Arm) about 0.3 mile off the north shore and about 1 mile from its head.


198 **Paradise Arm** is a small bay extending SW from the head of Sandwich Bay. A group of low islets on a drying bank, surrounded by shoals, obstructs the central part of the arm; the west part is **foul**.

199 An **anchorage**, used by vessels calling at Paradise River, is situated in the east part of Paradise


PARADISE RIVER APPROACH (2000)



Arm in 16 fathoms (29 m), about 0.4 mile NW of the islet situated near the SE entrance point of the arm.

 200 **Paradise River** enters the head of Sandwich Bay at Paradise Arm. The river is navigable, with local knowledge, for several miles upstream. A winding, narrow channel with a least charted depth of 16 feet (4.9 m) leads to the settlement of the same name. A shoal with a depth of 3 feet (0.9 m) is located 0.5 mile SE of the west entrance point to Paradise River.

201 The settlement of **Paradise River** ($53^{\circ}26'N$, $57^{\circ}17'W$) with a population of 10 in 2016 is situated about 1 mile from the mouth of the river on the north side. Fish stages, which line the bank, dry at low water. The settlement is connected by road with the *Trans-Labrador* Highway.

 202 At the settlement of Paradise River, wharf **ruins** extend 135 feet (41 m) from the shore; **caution** is advised.

Cape Porcupine to Pottles Cove Head

Charts 5134, 5135

203 **Nunatsiavut**, an area of self-governance by the Labrador Inuit provides special rights related to land use within designated areas of Labrador. Though still a part of the province of Newfoundland and Labrador, the **Nunatsiavut Government** has jurisdiction over health, education and justice and the authority to make laws relating to culture and language within the land claims area. For further information see <http://www.nunatsiavut.com/>.

204 Vessels operating in coastal areas under the jurisdiction of the *Nunatsiavut Government* and planning shore excursions should be aware of the cultural and historical significance of these areas.

205 Cruise ships visiting known archaeological sites on Labrador Inuit Lands (LIL), or at places on LIL where, in the opinion of the NG Archaeologist the presence of archaeological sites is likely, are required to have an archaeologist onboard working under a permit issued by the *Nunatsiavut Government*. Operators should make contact with the Nunatsiavut Archaeology Office a minimum of 30 days prior to the cruising of Labrador Inuit Lands or the Inuit Communities.

206 In the event that archaeological material is accidentally discovered it must under no circumstances be disturbed in any way or be moved from the location of the discovery. Photographs should be taken of the site/material, the location should be accurately recorded and the Torngâsok Cultural Centre must be contacted immediately for further direction 709-922-2942, ext. 240.

207 The *Historic Resources Act*, under the authority of the *Government of Newfoundland and Labrador* (*Department of Business, Tourism, Culture and Rural Development*), which protects archaeological sites and materials states:

10. (1) A person who discovers an archaeological object shall report the discovery immediately to the minister stating the nature of the object, the location where it was discovered and the date of discovery.

10. (2) A person, other than one to whom a permit has been issued under this Act, who discovers an archaeological object shall not move, destroy, damage, deface, obliterate, alter, add to, mark or interfere with or remove that object from the province.

208 The *Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement* states:

15.11.2 The title to all Archaeological Material found in Labrador Inuit Lands after the Effective Date is vested in the *Nunatsiavut Government*.

209 For additional information please contact the *Nunatsiavut Government* Archaeologist at 709-922-2942, ext. 240, or via email at jamie_brake@nunatsiavut.com.






 210 From Cape Porcupine, the coast, which is low and fronted for the most part by a sand beach known as **North Strand**, trends NW towards Fish Cove Point, near the south entrance point of Groswater Bay. Several islands lie between 4 and 8 miles from the coast in this sector, but rock patches occur from close offshore to more than 20 miles to seaward.

Chart 5134


 211 **Off-lying dangers**. — **Schmitt Shoal**, with a depth of 10 feet (3 m), and **Mid Channel Rock** with a depth of 2 feet (0.6 m) are two **dangers** situated 3 and 6.5 miles ENE of Cape Porcupine, respectively. Another shoal with a depth of 5 feet (1.5 m) lies 0.7 mile SSE of Mid Channel Rock. **Black Rock**, another named **danger**, lies about 5.7 miles NNE of Cape Porcupine.

 212 **South Stag Island** ($54^{\circ}01'N$, $57^{\circ}08'W$), situated about 5 miles north of Cape Porcupine, is grass covered and mostly flat-topped. A shoal with a depth of 14 feet (4.3 m) is located 0.3 mile south of its SE end. Another shoal with a depth of 16 feet (4.9 m) lies 2.5 miles WSW of South Stag Island.

  213 **North Stag Islands**, with an elevation of about 120 feet (37 m), are situated 3.5 miles NNW of South Stag Island. They are mostly grass covered and have gently sloping almost level profiles, the south island having slightly steeper slopes. The channel between the islands is encumbered with islets and above-and below-water rocks and has a depth of 6 feet


(1.8 m). **Anchorage** can be obtained west of the channel in 7 to 14 fathoms (12.8 to 26 m).


Charts 5134, 5135

 214 **Tumbledown Dick Island**, situated 4 miles NNE of the North Stag Islands, is **conspicuous** and has a round hillock at its summit. Mariners are **cautioned** that the reef, which lies 0.1 mile off the NW side, and the above-and below-water rocks, which border this island, are all steep-to. **Little Tumbledown Dick Island** is 70 feet (21 m) in elevation. The channel between the islands is clear of dangers in the fairway and has a least depth of 33 feet (10.1 m).

215 **Fish Cove Point** (*54°08'N, 57°22'W*), situated 15 miles NNW of Cape Porcupine, is low and flat. The charted beacon was not visible in 1996.

216 **West Bay** has its entrance between Fish Cove Point and Pottles Cove Head. Depths between 20 and 40 feet (6.1 and 12.2 m) occur in the outer part of the bay.

 217 **Old Man Island**, which had fish sheds reported on its south side, is situated close SSE of Pottles Cove Head. Both sides of the channel between them are fringed with above-and below-water rocks. A shoal with a depth of 13 feet (4 m) and marked by east cardinal light **buoy HM (285.2)** is located about 0.6 mile east of Old Man Island. **Pottles Cove Head**, which is low, grass covered and fringed with light-coloured rock, should be passed at a distance of not less than 300 feet (91 m).

 218 **Pottles Cove** is situated close SW of Pottles Cove Head. It is partly sheltered by Old Man Island. In the outer part, there are depths between 24 and 36 feet (7.3 and 11 m); depths of 12 feet (3.7 m) exist close to the north side. A reef extends for about 0.1 mile from the west side of the cove.



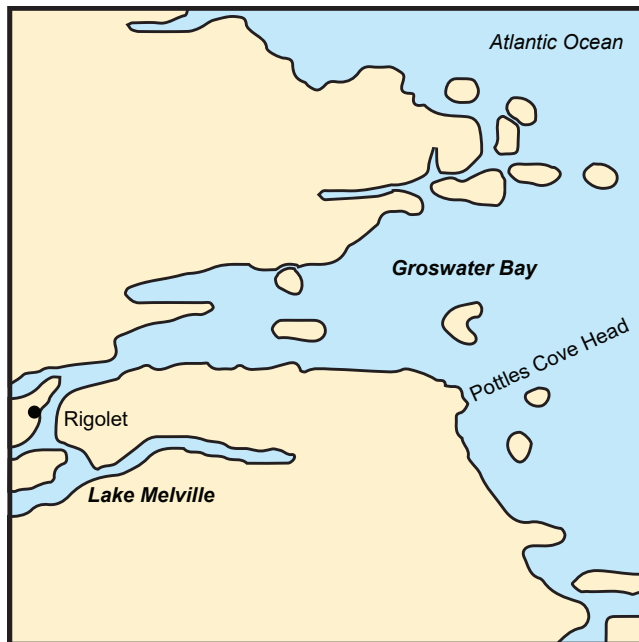
219 **Anchorage** may be obtained in 33 feet (10 m) off the entrance to Pottles

Cove. Mariners with local knowledge may obtain sheltered anchorage for small craft in 14 feet (4.3 m) in **Upper Fish Cove (Fish Cove)**, situated close SW.

220 A coastal route used by local vessels which is especially useful in spring to avoid offshore ice leads west from Cape Horn, previously described. The route extends from a position close north of Cape Horn and The Washer, WNW to a position close west of Prisoners Island (Newfoundland Island). It then leads north to pass mid-channel between Horse Chops Island and Big Packs Harbour Island (Hamilton Island) and Piccos Island (Pickens Island), 0.5 mile east and SE. When about 0.5 mile NE of **Horse Chops**, the NE point of Horse Chops Island, course can then be altered to the NW passing between Cape Porcupine and Schmitt Shoal. The route leads west of South Stag Island and North Stag Islands. Southeast of Fish Cove Point the route leads north toward George Island avoiding the shoals charted east and NE of Old Man Island. When about 1 mile south of the SE end of George Island course can be altered NW to lead through the channel between South Duck Islands and Black Rocks, 1 mile NNE, described in Chapter 5.

Chapter 5

Groswater Bay to Lake Melville



Hamilton Inlet

Chart 4730

1 **Hamilton Inlet** ($54^{\circ}20'N$, $57^{\circ}20'W$) is an inland waterway, located about 200 miles north of the Strait of Belle Isle, which extends in a general SW direction for a distance of 140 miles from the coast. It is the largest inlet on the Labrador coast and provides access for seagoing vessels to the port of Goose Bay, the major port of Labrador.

2 The inlet is composed mainly of three fairly large bodies of water interconnected by narrow channels: Groswater Bay, Lake Melville and Goose Bay.


3 Groswater Bay extends west for a distance of 35 miles, at which point it becomes constricted by The Narrows, a channel which is about 14 miles in length and between 0.3 and 1.5 miles wide. The Narrows connect Groswater Bay with Lake Melville, which is 65 to 70 miles in length. At the western end, Goose Bay Narrows leads into Goose Bay, into which flows the Churchill (Hamilton) River. Terrington Narrows connect Goose Bay with Terrington Basin, where the port of Goose Bay is located.


4 In the vicinity of Hamilton Inlet, the transition from the lichens, moss, Arctic willow and dwarf birch of the barren outer islands to the forested interior is very well marked. The climate a few miles inland is likewise totally different from that on the coast. High hills and mountains surround the shores of the inlet, and the islands are mostly bold and rocky.

5 Rigolet, North West River and Sheshatshiu are the only settlements along the length of the inlet; the town of Happy Valley - Goose Bay is situated on the south side of Terrington Basin.

6 Along the usually followed track in the approaches to, as well as throughout Groswater Bay, the water area, for a width of approximately 2 miles, has been wire-swept to a depth of 41 feet (12.5 m) as indicated on the appropriate charts. The least depth in The Narrows is 44 feet (13.4 m), after which there is a deep water channel through Lake Melville to Goose Bay Narrows. A least charted depth of 28 feet (8.5 m) exists through Goose Bay Narrows and masters of vessels are advised to contact the harbour-master

at Happy Valley - Goose Bay to ascertain the prevailing depths in this area as well as those in Terrington Narrows.


 7 **Ice.** — The dates of break-up and freeze-up govern the length of the navigation season. Freeze-up begins first at the western end of Hamilton Inlet where new ice forms early in November then gradually spreads eastward to cover Lake Melville by early December. Ice forming along the Labrador coast develops across the approaches to Hamilton Inlet about the middle of December. The Arctic pack ice will usually arrive off Hamilton Inlet about mid-February. Clearing of Hamilton Inlet normally occurs from the last week in May at the western end and spreads to all areas by the first week of June. At this time of year the westerly winds which usually prevail may drive the pack ice offshore to leave a passage between the coast and the edge of the ice pack. **Caution** should be exercised in attempting to navigate in this passage due to the occurrence of east winds, which may drive the pack ice back against the coast. Pack ice has been known to exist off the approaches until the first week of August.

 8 In the narrow channels leading to Goose Bay and Terrington Basin, continuous silting occurs and it is therefore advised that masters of vessels loading for the port of Goose Bay ascertain from the harbour-master, telephone 709-896-0265, fax 709-896-8455, the prevailing depths in these channels before departure.

Approaches to Groswater Bay

Charts 4732, 5135

9 **Groswater Bay**, which forms the outer part of Hamilton Inlet, is entered between Pottles Cove Head ($54^{\circ}10'N$, $57^{\circ}21'W$) and Man of War Point, situated 22 miles NNE. The NE approaches are much encumbered by the White Bear Islands and numerous islands and islets west of them. The SE part of the entrance is similarly encumbered but to a lesser extent. The main entrance channel to Groswater Bay runs between the north extremity of George Island ($54^{\circ}16'N$, $57^{\circ}20'W$) and Double Islands, situated 7.5 miles NNE.

 10 General depths between 12 and 40 fathoms (22 and 73 m) exist in Groswater Bay, although isolated banks with depths of 4 to 9 fathoms (7.3 to 16.5 m) occur in its central part. A number of reported shoals and breakers are charted between Cartwright and Groswater Bay and **caution** is advised in their vicinity.

11 The main channel through Groswater Bay, which passes north of Little Black Island and south of Big Island, has been wire-dragged as far west as Ticoralak Head to depths of 41 and 42 feet (12.5 and 12.8 m). The tracks

usually followed to enter Groswater Bay are shown on chart 5135.





  12 It was reported that a strong southerly set had been experienced in the approaches to Groswater Bay.


Chart 5135


 13 **East and SE approaches to Groswater Bay — Off-lying islands and dangers.** — **Herring Islands** ($54^{\circ}20'N$, $57^{\circ}06'W$), situated close south of the east approaches to Groswater Bay, comprise three islands, with groups of rocks lying close SE and west of the north island. The SE island with an elevation of 177 feet (53.9 m) is the highest of the group.


 14 A **light** (287) is shown at an elevation of 115 feet (35.2 m) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark located on the NNE Herring Island.


15 **Southeast Rocks** ($54^{\circ}15'N$, $56^{\circ}48'W$), situated 11 miles SE of Herring Islands, consist of three bare islets.


16 **Chimmo Rock** with an elevation of 32 feet (9.8 m) lies 2.3 miles NNW of Southeast Rocks. This islet is steep-to and has been observed as a good radar target at 8 miles.


 17 A shoal area marked by breakers and **dangerous** to navigation is located 2.5 miles east of Chimmo Rock. It is the most easterly **danger** in the approaches to Hamilton Inlet. A least depth of 17 feet (5.2 m) is charted about 0.2 mile NW of the previously mentioned breakers. Isolated depths of 20 fathoms (37 m) and less are charted up to 20 miles east of Chimmo Rock. A small islet with an elevation of 31 feet (9.4 m) exists 5 miles NW of Chimmo Rock; a **dangerous** rock lies close west of it.


 18 **Tom Cod Rocks** ($54^{\circ}12'N$, $56^{\circ}53'W$), almost **awash**, lie about 4 miles SW of Southeast Rocks. A reef with a depth of 17 feet (5.2 m) lies close east of Tom Cod Rocks. These features are charted as position approximate.


 19 **Leeming Rock**, situated 5 miles SSE of the Herring Islands, has a reported depth of less than 6 feet (1.8 m) and is steep-to and marked by breakers. A reef with a depth of 8 feet (2.4 m) lies 1 mile west of Leeming Rock. A reef, which breaks, has been reported to exist 2.5 miles NW of Leeming Rock.


 20 **Norman Reef** is situated 3.1 miles east of the south tip of George Island, described below; a depth of 14 feet (4.3 m) covers this **danger**. A shoal with a depth of 24 feet (7.3 m) and marked by south cardinal light **buoy** HGE (287.2) lies 1.9 miles SW of Norman Reef.


 21 Between Pottles Cove Head, Tumbledown Dick Island and Norman Reef, there are several reefs and shoals, the positions of which may be seen on the chart.


 22 **George Island** ($54^{\circ}16'N$, $57^{\circ}20'W$) has two arms joined by a low, narrow neck of land. **George Island Cove**, on the east side of George Island, is entered between **Round Head Island**, a truncated cone, and **Gull Islet**. There are depths of 10 to 12 fathoms (18.3 to 22 m) in the cove entrance and 6 to 9 fathoms (11 to 16.5 m) in its central and south parts. The south side of the cove is clear of dangers, but **foul ground** extends 0.5 mile south from the north side. An islet with an elevation of 23 feet (7 m) lies about 0.3 mile south of Gull Islet, and a depth of 27 feet (8.2 m) is located about 0.2 mile farther SSW. A reef with a depth of 4 feet (1.2 m) over it, situated 1.1 miles east of Gull Islet, is usually marked by breakers.

 23 **Anchorage** may be obtained in George Island Cove in 6 to 8 fathoms (11 to 14.6 m), sand; the anchorage is protected from all winds except those between NE and SE.

 24 Unnamed reefs with depths of 11 feet (3.4 m) and 24 feet (7.3 m) are situated 1.8 miles west and 3.3 miles NNW, respectively, of the west extremity of George Island. A 36-foot (11-m) spot lies close south of the route usually followed, 7.5 miles WNW of the same point on George Island.



 25 **Black Rocks**, a group of islets, are situated 1.3 miles SW of George Island. Isolated shoals lie in the vicinity of these islets. The channel between Black Rocks and George Island contains a number of isolated shoals with a least depth of 24 feet (7.3 m). The deeper part of the channel NE of the previously mentioned isolated shoals is used by the local ferry servicing coastal towns from Happy Valley - Goose Bay. A shoal with a least depth of 32 feet (9.8 m) and marked by north cardinal light **buoy** HG (287.4) is located about 0.5 mile NE of the northernmost Black Rocks islet.


 26 **South Duck Islands** lie midway between George Island and the mainland. They extend for a distance of 2 miles parallel to the mainland, and include many above-and below-water rocks. The highest island, at the west end of the group, has an elevation of 68 feet (21 m) and is surmounted by a **beacon**. A shoal with a depth of 4 feet (1.2 m) and marked by port hand light **buoy** HD1 (287.3) lies 0.6 mile NE of the east end of the SE and largest of the South Duck Islands. The channel between South Duck Islands and Black Rocks, 1 mile NNE, has been used by local vessels entering Groswater Bay from the SE. This entrance is especially useful in spring when sea ice infests the normal track east of George Island.


 27 **Black Rock**, situated between South Duck Islands and the mainland, is one of a group of three islets lying in shoal water.


28 **Tub Island** ($54^{\circ}11'N$, $57^{\circ}24'W$) lies 2 miles NW of Pottles Cove Head and close off the mainland. It has


two mounds, which are **conspicuous**; the east and higher mound is shaped like an inverted tub.

  29 **Tub Harbour**, lying between Tub Island and the mainland, provides good **anchorage** in 7 to 8 fathoms (12.8 to 14.6 m), sand. The harbour is protected by a chain of three islands on the north side and by one island on the south side. Tub Harbour was much used by fishing vessels but local knowledge is advised.


 30 **Drakes Island**, situated about 0.6 mile ESE of Tub Island, is 27 feet (8.2 m) in elevation. **Bakers Ledge** and **Mad Moll** are **dangers** situated close NE and 1 mile east of Drakes Island, respectively.

 31 **New Harbour** is situated on the north side of the peninsula upon which Pottles Cove Head is situated. This harbour is shallow but affords fair shelter. Depths in New Harbour vary from 5 to 14 feet (1.5 to 4.3 m), and with local knowledge, **anchorage** can be obtained in its central part.


 32 New Harbour should be entered east of the island, situated in the middle of the entrance but mariners are **cautioned** to keep clear of a rock which lies 0.2 mile SE of the SE extremity of the island. The water is **foul** to the west of the island.

 33 **Cuff Harbour**, situated 1.3 miles WNW of Tub Harbour, was frequently used as shelter for fishing vessels; local knowledge is essential. The west entrance point of the harbour is marked by a white **beacon**. **Cuff Islands**, with the main island about 40 feet (12 m) high, lie close offshore.

Charts 5042, 5135

 34 **North and NE approaches to Groswater Bay — Off-lying islands. — White Cockade Island** ($54^{\circ}35'N$, $57^{\circ}09'W$) is the NE of a group of islands named **Northern Group** lying NE of **Man of War Point**, the north entrance point of Groswater Bay. The island with an elevation 92 m (303 ft) of is conical in shape and has a bluff on its SE side. A rock drying 1.5 m (5 ft) and steep-to, lies 0.6 mile east of White Cockade Island.

35 **Brig Harbour Island**, noted for the several harbours and anchorages that indent it, is situated 0.7 mile SW of White Cockade Island.

 36 A **light** (319) is shown at an elevation of 20.4 m (67 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red and white daymark situated on **Sloop Harbour Point** ($54^{\circ}34'N$, $57^{\circ}09'W$), the NE point of Brig Harbour Island.

37 **Teapot Cove**, with **Teapot Head** forming its west entrance point, indents the north side of Brig Harbour Island. **Sloop Island** (*local name*) is situated close off the NE side of Brig Harbour Island, from which it is separated by Sloop Harbour.



38 **Sloop Harbour** is clear of dangers except for a short distance off each shore.

This harbour provides a good summer **anchorage** in 5 to 16 m (16 to 53 ft), sand. The narrow passage between the SW extremity of Sloop Island and Brig Harbour Island is suitable only for small craft. An isolated reef with a depth of 7.6 m (25 ft) is situated 3 miles east of Sloop Island.



39 **Little Brig Island**, lying close off the SE side of Brig Harbour Island, forms the east side of Brig Harbour. **Brig Harbour** is shallow and unsafe; it is encumbered with above-and below-water rocks and the swell rolls in with any NE wind. The best **anchorage** has depths of only 2.7 m (9 ft). A shoal with a least depth of 1.2 m (4 ft) is located 0.4 mile east of the SW tip of Little Brig Island.



40 **Clearing lines**. — The SW side of White Cockade Island, bearing 338° and open east of Sloop Island, leads east of **Brig Harbour Shoal**, which has a least depth of 2.4 m (8 ft) and is located 1.5 miles east of the SW end of Little Brig Island. The SW side of the passage between Sloop Island and Brig Harbour Island, in line with the north extremity of Little Brig Island, bearing about 313°, leads SW of Brig Harbour Shoal. The last-mentioned clearing line also leads SW of **Isolated Rock**, with a least depth of 7 m (23 ft) located 3.6 miles SE of Sloop Harbour Point.

41 **Rill Point** ($54^{\circ}32'N$, $57^{\circ}12'W$), the south extremity of Brig Harbour Island, has an elevation of about 18 m (59 ft). **Double Island** lies 0.6 mile SSW and **Thomey Island** lies 0.4 mile SSE of Rill Point. **Camel Island** and **Butt Island** lie close NW of the same point.



42 **Dark Tickle Harbour** is formed between the SW side of Brig Harbour Island and Camel Island and Butt Island. It is entered through a narrow channel between the northern sides of Double Island and Thomey Island, and the south side of Brig Harbour Island, then between Rill Point and the island, with an elevation of 4 m (13 ft), situated 0.3 mile NW. Dark Tickle Harbour affords good shelter for small craft in depths of 11 to 15 m (36 to 50 ft), mud. Local knowledge is required for entering this harbour as shallow water exists in its approach.



43 **Boaz Island** and **Lark Island**, both about 6 m (20 ft) in elevation and situated 0.5 mile NW of Camel Island, are two of a number of islands sheltering **Horse Harbour**. This harbour is shoal and should only be used with local knowledge.

44 **Deadman Island** ($54^{\circ}33'N$, $57^{\circ}12'W$), with an elevation of 42 m (138 ft), the west entrance point of Emily Harbour, is bare and rocky.



45 **Emily Harbour**, the site of a former settlement of the same name, is approached

from the north between **Harbour Rock** and two rocks close off the west side of Brig Harbour Island. The harbour, which should only be navigated with local knowledge, is reported to hold only three or four small vessels. There is no entry from southward. Good **anchorage** is reported available in Emily Harbour in 20.1 m (66 ft) about 0.2 mile east of Deadman Island.

46 **Clearing line**. — The east extremity of **Coffee Island**, located 1.3 miles WNW of White Cockade Island, bearing about 017° and open east of **Teapot Island**, leads east of Harbour Rock.



47

Pigeon Island is situated 0.5 mile south of Little Brig Island; **Fairy Island**, a dark, bluff feature, lies 0.5 mile SW. A reef extends 0.2 mile south of the SE end of Pigeon Island, terminating at a rock 1 m (3 ft) in elevation. A rock drying 0.3 m (1 ft) lies 0.6 mile east of Fairy Island. **Little Pigeon Island**, a bare, grey-coloured cone with an elevation of 13 m (43 ft) lies close SW of Pigeon Island.



48

Clearing line. — Green Islet ($54^{\circ}30'N$, $57^{\circ}14'W$), bearing 259° and open south of Fairy Island, leads south of the previously mentioned reef extending 0.2 mile south of the SE end of Pigeon Island, terminating at a rock 1 m (3 ft) in elevation and clear of the drying rock 0.6 mile east of Fairy Island.

49

White Bear Islands, consisting of three fairly large islands and several islets and above-and below-water rocks, are the most easterly of a chain of islands named **Southern Group**, which extend 20 miles east from the Labrador mainland on the north side of the entrance to Hamilton Inlet. They form the best landfall when approaching Hamilton Inlet from the north.



50

East Rock ($54^{\circ}27'N$, $56^{\circ}51'W$), with an elevation of 13 m (43 ft) and almost surrounded by above-and below-water rocks and reefs is the most easterly of the White Bear Islands. A shoal with a depth of 2.1 m (7 ft) is located 0.3 mile NW of East Rock. An isolated reef with a least depth of 8.2 m (27 ft) lies 1.2 miles ESE of East Rock. Another shoal with a least depth of 6.4 m (21 ft) is located 0.3 mile east of East Rock.

51

Grappling Island ($54^{\circ}27'N$, $56^{\circ}53'W$) with an elevation of 36 m (118 ft) lies 1 mile WNW of East Rock.



52

A **light** (286) is shown at an elevation of 31.5 m (103 ft) from a skeleton tower, with a red and white daymark located on the east end of Grappling Island. A **racon**, identification G (— — •), is operated from the light-structure.



53

Chapel Island with an elevation of 21 m (69 ft) is situated 0.5 mile west of Grappling Island. A rock over which the sea breaks, and three islets lie between these two islands. A rock drying 0.9 m (3 ft) lies 0.1 mile NNW of the NW end of Grappling Island.


EMILY HARBOUR (LOOKING NORTH) (2012)





EMILY HARBOUR (LOOKING SOUTH) (2012)





Two shoals having least depths of 6.7 m (22 ft) and 2.7 m (9 ft) are situated 0.15 and 0.9 mile south, respectively, of Chapel Island. **Bunk House Island** is situated close north of Chapel Island.



 54 **Middle Island** ($54^{\circ}28'N$, $56^{\circ}56'W$), 48 m (157 ft) in elevation, at the NE end lies 0.6 mile WNW of Bunk House Island. It is barren and rugged and rises to two flat hills. An isolated reef with a least depth of 6.7 m (22 ft) lies 0.3 mile east of the NE end of Middle Island. **South Island** and an unnamed island situated close east form the south side of White Bear Harbour.

  55 **White Bear Harbour** provides partially sheltered **anchorage** for small vessels in 20 m (66 ft), sand and gravel. To avoid the reef with 1.5 m (5 ft) over it, lying in the SE entrance, keep the island east of South Island close aboard. Local knowledge is essential.


56 **Gull Island**, 16 m (52 ft) in elevation, is an islet situated 0.2 mile south of the SW extremity of South Island; shoal water extends east of it. **North Island**, the farthest north of the White Bear Islands group, has a sharp-peaked summit rising to an elevation of 81 m (266 ft) near its NE part.

 57 **The Cubs**, two bare islets lying 0.5 mile SW of North Island, are both about 12 m (40 ft) in elevation, with a steep-to rock between them. **Jigger Island**, 0.6 mile west of The Cubs, is a dark rock covered with grass. Two rocks drying 0.9 and 1.2 m (3 and 4 ft) lie about 0.2 mile west.


 58 **Five Islands** ($54^{\circ}29'N$, $57^{\circ}02'W$), situated 2 miles west of North Island, consist of three islands and two islets. The east island 26 m (85 ft) in elevation has a summit with the appearance of a knob. The larger islet lying between the east and south islands is 7 m (23 ft) in elevation. The sea generally breaks on the drying reef situated 0.5 mile west of the south end of the south island. A rock drying 0.6 m (2 ft) is located 0.1 mile north of the east end of the east island.

  59 A small harbour, contained between the three main islands in the Five Islands group, is entered from the west through a channel with a least depth of 3 m (10 ft). Mariners entering this channel should keep in mid-channel in order to avoid the shallow water on the north side. When entering from the SSE, keep the SE side of the south island close aboard in order to avoid the reef extending west from the east island.


Anchorage is obtainable, with local knowledge, 16 m (53 ft).



 60 **Lewis Rock**, a reef drying 0.9 m (3 ft), is situated 1.3 miles SW of the Five Islands group in the south approaches to Cut Throat Tickle. Shoals extend to




depths of 0.6 and 7.6 m (2 and 25 ft), 0.1 and 0.3 mile SSW and west, respectively, of Lewis Rock.



 61 **Entry Island**, on the east side of **Cut Throat Tickle**, rises in several hummocks. On its east side is a sharp peak with an elevation of about 70 m (230 ft). **Little Entry Island** lies close off the SW side of Entry Island. A shoal with a least depth of 1.5 m (5 ft) lies 0.2 mile south of Little Entry Island. **Jigger Rock** lies about 0.1 mile off the SE side of Entry Island; it has an elevation of 23 m (75 ft). Two rocks drying 1.5 m (5 ft) lie about 0.2 mile SSW and 0.5 mile WSW, respectively, of the SW end of Jigger Rock.


62 **Cut Throat Island** is one of the larger islands in this area. Near its NE end, it rises to a flat summit with an elevation of 130 m (427 ft).

 63 A **light** (318) is shown at an elevation of 28 m (92 ft) from a skeleton tower, with red and white daymark, on **Cut Throat Point**.


  64 **Cut Throat Harbour** is a small indentation on the south side of Cut Throat Island. **Anchorage** is available for small craft in Cut Throat Harbour. The bottom is composed of rocks with patches of grey-white sand; the holding ground is only fair. Some swell can be expected to accompany winds from south and SW; such winds are prevalent during the summer months. Cut Throat Harbour offers better protection than East Harbour.

   65 **East Harbour**, open to Cut Throat Tickle, affords **anchorage** over a bottom of rock with patches of grey-white sand with only fair holding. SE winds cause a heavy swell to enter East Harbour, making it untenable when they blow strongly. It is reported that a **current** with a rate of about 2 knots exists in the harbour under such conditions. The beaching of landing craft in this harbour is not recommended.

 66 **Islands south of Cut Throat Island.** —  **Foxy Islands** ($54^{\circ}28'N$, $57^{\circ}07'W$), lying south of the SE extremity of Cut Throat Island, have conical summits of reddish rock with patches of grass. A rock with 0.3 m (1 ft) over it lies 0.2 mile SW of the northern Foxy Island. A drying rock lies close east of the north island. An islet with an elevation of 2 m (7 ft) is charted 0.5 mile ESE of the east end of the north Foxy Island.

 67 **Arthy Reef**, 2 miles WSW of the northern Foxy Island, is a group of above-and-below-water rocks. A shoal with a depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) lies 0.5 mile NE of Arthy Reef.

68 **East Big Island**, situated 1 mile SE of the south Foxy Island, is dark and rises in the form of a pyramid.

 69 A **light** (317.8) is shown at an elevation of 48.1 m (158 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark, located near the east end of East Big Island.

70 **Bacalhao Island**, situated 1 mile south of Arthy Reef, is a steep-to ridge composed of basalt. This island may be passed on either side. Shoals with least depths of 3.4, 4 and 4.6 m (11, 13 and 15 ft) lie on an extensive reef between Bacalhao Island and East Big Island; **caution** is advised.

71 **Tommy Rocks**, a group of islands and above-and below-water rocks, lie 2.5 miles south of East Big Island. The two east islets of the group are connected by **foul ground**. **Bulldog Rock**, with an elevation of 2.4 m (8 ft), lies 0.5 mile west of Tommy Rocks.

72 **North Duck Islands** ($54^{\circ}25'N$, $57^{\circ}10'W$) are situated 2 miles WNW of Tommy Rocks; they are grey in appearance with grass cover. Reefs with depths of 6.1 and 8.8 m (20 and 29 ft) lie 1.1 and 0.9 miles south, respectively, of the west North Duck Island. Shoals at depths of 7.6 and 10.1 m (25 and 33 ft) lie 0.4 and 0.9 mile NW and west, respectively, of the west tip of the west North Duck Island.

73 **Double Islands**, 2 miles west of North Duck Islands, are joined by drying rocks at low water. Drying rocks lie 0.2 mile south of the south Double Island.

74 **Tinker Island**, with an elevation of 20 m (66 ft) and situated 1 mile WNW of Double Islands, is a bare, reddish steep-to rock.

75 **Mundy Island** ($54^{\circ}28'N$, $57^{\circ}14'W$) has a peninsula which terminates in **Smokey Head**, projecting east from its NE side. **Shakespeare Hill**, with an elevation of 91 m (300 ft), is situated in the middle of the peninsula. Buildings of the former fishing settlement of **Smokey** are located close west of Smokey Head.

76 A **pier**, 54 m (177 ft) long with a depth of 2.9 m (10 ft) alongside an 8 m (26 ft) wide outer end, extends from the south side of a small island with drying rocks on its north side located about 1.1 mile WNW of Smokey Head. The east side of the pier has depths of 2 to 3.9 m (7 to 13 ft) alongside its outer 30 m (98 ft) length.

SMOKEY (LOOKING EAST) (2015)





SMOKEY PIER (2015)




EDWARDS HARBOUR (2012)




  77 A wharf, in disrepair in 2012, with a depth of 3.2 m (10 ft) alongside an outer face 10 m (33 ft) long, is situated on the north side of the peninsula, which extends east from the east side of Mundy Island. The wharf lying adjacent to a former fish plant lies about 0.4 mile west of the east extremity of Smokey Head.



78 **Mann Point**, the west extremity of Mundy Island, forms the west entrance point of Edwards Harbour.

 79 **Edwards Harbour**, which affords shelter for small craft, has a narrow entrance with depths of 2.1 m (7 ft); depths of 3 m (10 ft) exist in the central part of the harbour. A submerged rock, together with one that dries 0.9 m (3 ft), lie just inside the harbour entrance; **caution** is advised.

80 **Indian Island**, which terminates in **Lawrenceson Point** at its SW extremity, lies 0.2 mile off the SE part of Mundy Island; it attains an elevation of about 70 m (230 ft) at its NE end. **Ponsonby Island**, situated off the east side of Indian Island, is connected to it at low water.

81 **Indian Head** is the south extremity of a pyramid-shaped island, which is connected to Mundy Island at low water. An island, known locally as **Pomeroy Island**, is situated about 0.3 mile NE of Indian Head.

 82 **Indian Harbour** is sheltered to eastward by **Pigeon Island**. The entrances to Indian Harbour, from the east between Indian Island and Pigeon Island, from the north between Pigeon Island and Mundy Island, and from the SW between Indian Head and Pomeroy Island, should not be attempted without local knowledge.

  83 A considerable swell enters Indian Harbour with SE gales. The **anchorage** between Mundy Island and Indian Island is only about 0.1 mile wide but affords a good anchorage for several small craft in 2.4 to 5.2 m (8 to 17 ft), sand. For larger vessels the best **anchorage**, particularly when there is ice off the coast, is NW of Pigeon Island in 9.1 m (30 ft), where fair shelter can be found. Temporary **anchorage** in 15 m (50 ft) of water may be obtained off the entrance


INDIAN HARBOUR (LOOKING NE) (1996)





to the cove formed between Ponsonby Island and Indian Island (*see chart 5135*).


84 The former summer fishing station of **Indian Harbour** is situated along the north side of Indian Island. Some buildings remain at the station.

85 **Marks Island** ($54^{\circ}29'N$, $57^{\circ}13'W$), close north of Mundy Island, rises in several hills to an elevation of 50 m (164 ft). **Green Islet**, a small grass-covered rock, lies close north.

 86 **Smokey Tickle**, which is the channel between Marks Island and Cut Throat Island, can be entered from the south by small vessels and from the north by larger ones. A shoal with a least depth of 4 m (13 ft) is located 0.4 mile WSW of **Long Point**, the NW extremity of Cut Throat Island. Another shoal with a least depth of 2.9 m (10 ft) is located 1.2 miles SSW of Long Point.

 87 The **anchorages** indicated on the chart, 0.8 mile SW of Long Point and 0.3 mile NW of **Hullet Island**, provide shelter from all but east and SE winds. These anchorages have been used on many occasions by a vessel drawing 4 m (13 ft) of water.

 88 **Ice Tickle** ($54^{\circ}28'N$, $57^{\circ}15'W$) is the channel between the west end of Mundy Island and **Ice Tickle Island**. The south entrance lies between the peninsula, which terminates in Mann Point, and **Palmer Point**; the north entrance lies between **Leith Point** and the NW extremity of Mundy Island. **Boxer Island** is situated almost 0.2 mile south of Leith Point. A reef with a least depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) lies close to the east side of Boxer Island.


 89 The SW approach to Ice Tickle is clear of dangers with the exception of **Black Rocks**, with an elevation of 4 m (13 ft), situated 1.2 miles SW of Palmer Point. A shoal with a least depth of 4.9 m (16 ft) lies 0.1 mile SW of Black Rocks. The west approach is encumbered by several **dangers**, the positions of which can be seen on the chart.

90 The Ice Tickle north entrance channel has a least known mid-channel depth of 5.8 m (19 ft) and a least width of about 91 m (300 ft) between the shoal water bordering the entrance points.

91 Ice remains in Ice Tickle longer than in the other channels in the vicinity.


RUN BY GUESS SOUTH ENTRANCE (1998)





 92 **Anchorage** is obtainable in 9 to 13 m (30 to 43 ft) SE of Boxer Island. The cove on the east side of Ice Tickle also affords **anchorage** for small craft. It is reported that in bad weather, numerous fishing vessels shelter in Ice Tickle.

93 **Run By Guess**, the channel between Ice Tickle Island and Run By Guess Island, 0.6 mile west, has a fairway depth of 24 m (79 ft). **Pinchgut Islet (Pinchgut Island)** forms the NE entrance point of the channel.

94 **Run By Guess Island** has a **conspicuous** peak in its east part and a prominent flat-topped hill near its west extremity. A small unnamed island, 51 m (167 ft) in elevation, lies 0.3 mile off the SE end of Run By Guess Island.

 95 A **light** (317.9) is shown at an elevation of 17.5 m (57 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark located on the NE end of the unnamed island.


 96 Temporary **anchorage** is available in 18 m (60 ft) off the cove near the NE extremity of Run By Guess Island. The channel north of Run By Guess Island and Ice Tickle Island is frequently used by vessels for shelter from rough weather.


 97 A large area of **foul ground**, with a number of islands, islets and above-and below-water rocks, lies close off the SW side of Run By Guess Island. The channel between the largest island and the islands west of it forms **Little Harbour**, which is suitable only for small craft, with local knowledge, to moor to the rocks.



 98 **Alliuk Bight** (54°32'N, 57°22'W) is situated 1 mile NNW of Run By Guess Island.

A bar situated just inside the entrance reduces the depths to 5 and 10 m (16 to 33 ft) in the very narrow channel. Local knowledge is essential. A watering place is reported to exist at the mouth of a stream, which reaches tidewater 1.7 miles east of Alliuk Bight.


Chart 5135


 99 **Pottles Bay**, situated close west of the entrance to Alliuk Bight, partly surveyed, penetrates the mainland for nearly 11 miles. The south entrance channel is clear of dangers and has a least known depth of 38 feet (11.6 m). A shoal with a depth of 33 feet (10.1 m) is charted 2.9 miles west of the west tip of Run By Guess Island. The bay has general depths of 5 to 10 fathoms (9.1 to 18.3 m) for a distance of 4.5 miles inside the entrance; depths of 3 to 11 fathoms (5.5 to 20 m) are known to occur for a farther 2 miles. The **dangers** in the entrance to Pottles Bay can be seen on the chart.

 100 **Anchorage** in 11 fathoms (20 m), mud, can be obtained 0.8 mile inside the entrance of Pottles Bay.

  101 A large bay with **Rattlers Bight** (54°26.5'N, 57°31.3'W) (unnamed on the chart), its western arm is situated south of Pottles Bay. Good shelter from north winds is reported in the north arm of the bight. Mariners are **cautioned** about the shoal spit which extends from the south entrance point of Rattlers Bight. Steep-to reefs are situated at the outer end of the shoal area extending from the land between the north side of Rattlers Bight and the west entrance to the north arm of the previously described large bay.



Charts 5135, 5042

 102 **East Pompey Island** (54°27'N, 57°23'W), with an elevation of 346 feet (105 m), is flat-topped and **conspicuous**. There are a few trees on this island although there are none on the islands to the NE. East Pompey Island should not be approached to less than 10 fathoms (18.3 m) as there are a number of reefs inside the 10 fathom (18.3 m) line. **Winter Island**, 74 feet (22.6 m) in elevation, is situated near the mainland 1 mile west of East Pompey Island.


 103 **North Green Island**, flat and about 80 feet (24 m) in elevation, is situated 3 miles SE of East Pompey Island. Shoal patches under 5 fathoms (9.1 m) lie about 0.5 mile south and 0.7 mile SW, respectively, of the island. **Puffin Island**, with an elevation of 141 feet (43 m), lies 1.7 miles south of East Pompey Island.


Groswater Bay — South Side and Islands


Chart 5162

  104 **South side.** — **South Green Island** (54°14'N, 57°29'W), a gently sloping grassy island almost surrounded by **foul ground** and drying ledges, lies about 6 miles NW of Pottles Cove Head, the south entrance point of Groswater Bay. The beacon charted near the west end of the unnamed island lying 2 miles west of South Green Island was not visible in 1978. The unnamed island is generally low with a prominent bluff. A shoal with a least depth of 5.1 m (17 ft) is located 2.1 miles NW of the west end of the unnamed island. Three shoals with least depths of 8, 8.6 and 11 m (26, 28 and 36 ft) are charted 1.9, 2.2 and 2.4 miles NNW, respectively of the NW end of South Green Island. Good **anchorage** is reported in about 24 m (13 fathoms) 1 mile SSE of the south end of South Green Island. Good **anchorage** is also reported in 11 m (6 fathoms), 2 miles WSW of the north tip of the previously mentioned unnamed island 2 miles west of South Green Island.


105 **Snook Point** ($54^{\circ}13'N$, $57^{\circ}46'W$) is situated 9.5 miles west of South Green Island. The point is low and bordered by rocky ledges and shoal water and forms the west entrance point of **Snook Cove**.


 106 **Kellick Point**, an inconspicuous point situated 4 miles west of Snook Point, forms the west entrance point of **Tinker Harbour**, which dries completely. Two shoals with least depths of 5.2 and 5.3 m (17 ft) are located 1.1 and 1.8 miles NNW, respectively, of Kellick Point.


 107 **Saddle Island** lies 3.5 miles north of Snook Point; it rises steeply to a double summit and is **conspicuous**. A drying reef lies 0.4 mile off its north part.

 108 **Shag Rocks**, situated 2 miles SW of Saddle Island, are a group of low islets surrounded by **foul ground**. Shoals and reefs, dangerous to navigation, lie within 0.3 mile of the centre Shag Rocks islet. An isolated shoal with a least depth of 3.9 m (13 ft) lies 0.5 mile SSE of the east Shag Rocks islet.

109 **Little Black Island** ($54^{\circ}18'N$, $57^{\circ}50'W$), steep-to on the north and south sides, is situated 1.5 miles NW of Saddle Island; it has an elevation of 85 m (279 ft).


 110 A **light** (288) is shown at an elevation of 36 m (118 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red and white daymark located on the north end of Little Black Island.

 111 **Watch and Chain**, situated 1 mile WSW of Little Black Island, is an island group consisting of one fairly high island and three islets. Two shoals with depths of 9.4 and 11 m (31 and 36 ft) lie 0.6 and 0.4 mile NNW and NW, respectively, of the NW end of the larger island of the Watch and Chain group.

 112 **Cranford Head**, the east entrance point of **Connock Cove**, lies 3 miles west of Kellick Point. A **foul** area extends 1 mile from the coast about midway between Cranford Head and Kellick Point.


113 **Nats Discovery Point**, situated 3.5 miles WNW of Cranford Head, is the east entrance point of **Turner's Bight**. The shore of this bight is thickly wooded.

114 **Turner's Head**, which has a wedge-shaped profile when seen from the ENE and is partly wooded, rises to a hill, 168 m (551 ft) in elevation.

 115 **East Sister Island** and **West Sister Island** lie in a shoal area 1.5 miles NW of Nats Discovery Point. West Sister Island is distinguished by three hummocks, the middle and highest having an elevation of 50 m (164 ft). East Sister Island appears from eastward to be the higher. A bank with less than 11.9 m (39 ft) join the islands. A shoal with a least depth of 0.9 m (3 ft) is located 0.2 mile north of West Sister Island. Other shoals existing off West Sister Island can best be seen on the chart. Two shoals with least depths of 9.3 and 7.9 m (31 and 26 ft) are


located 0.3 mile WSW and 0.5 mile SSE, respectively, of the west and east ends of West Sister Island.



116 **Big Island** ($54^{\circ}17'N$, $58^{\circ}02'W$), 96 m (315 ft) in elevation, is situated 1.1 miles north of East Sister Island; it appears wedge-shaped when seen from the east, and its south side is mostly bare rock.


 117 A **light** (289) is shown at an elevation of 12.2 m (40 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red and white daymark located on the SE shore of Big Island.

Groswater Bay — North Side


118 **Bluff Head Cove** ($54^{\circ}24'N$, $57^{\circ}35'W$) has depths of 11.6 m (38 ft) in its central part, but shoals rapidly toward its head.


 119 **Twin Islands**, situated 2 miles east of Bluff Head Cove, are about 12 m (39 ft) in elevation and connected by a shoal area which contains **dangerous** rocks. Very shallow reefs lie on a shoal area extending 1.5 miles east of Twin Islands.

  120 **Black Island**, situated 3.5 miles north of Saddle Island, rises in two summits. In north and west winds, while waiting to proceed to the port of Goose Bay, vessels can find **anchorage** east of Black Island as an alternative to anchoring in Collinghams Cove, which is described later. Depths from just under 11 m (6 fathoms) to 30 m (16 fathoms) exist in the anchorage referred to above. A narrow, shallow reef dangerous to navigation lies near Black Island and close NW of the anchorage.

 121 From the west side of Black Island, a large shoal area with depths of 3.7 to 5.5 m (12 to 18 ft) at its outer end extends west for almost 1 mile. Two shallow reefs, with least depths of 5.5 and 3 m (18 and 10 ft) lie 1.3 and 2.5 miles west of Black Island.

122 **Rocky Cove**, which indents the north mainland of Groswater Bay 3 miles west of the NW tip of Black Island, has depths of 10 to 20 m (5 to 11 fathoms) in the entrance but shoals rapidly towards its head. **Gull Island**, a low feature, marks the outer limit of shoal water extending from the east entrance point of Rocky Cove.

 123 **Catos Island** ($54^{\circ}21'N$, $57^{\circ}55'W$) with an elevation of 24 m (79 ft). A shoal area marked by a drying rock lies 1 mile SSE of the east end of the island. Navigation between Catos Island and West Pompey Island is blocked except for a narrow channel with a least charted depth of 6.4 m (21 ft).


 124 **West Pompey Island** rises to 108 m (354 ft). The island is fringed by a drying ledge which, off its east side, extends for 1 mile. Shoal water, which contains **dangerous** rocks, extends east 0.8 mile


from the drying ledge. A shoal area with drying rocks in its middle lies in the east entrance to the channel between West Pompey Island and Big Island.


125 The mainland NW of West Pompey Island is deeply indented by a large unnamed bay with **Long Point** as its SE entrance point.

Groswater Bay to Rigolet

Chart 5162

 126 **Groswater Bay — West end.** — **Ticoralak (Ticorolak) Bight** ($54^{\circ}16'N$, $58^{\circ}13'W$) is entered between Ticoralak (Ticorolak) Head and an unnamed point 2.5 miles NE. **Ticoralak (Ticorolak) Head** is dark and **conspicuous**, rising steeply on its southern side to an elevation of almost 152 m (499 ft). **Ticoralak Island** lies in the entrance to Ticoralak (Ticorolak) Bight. An extensive shoal with a least depth of 1.2 m (4 ft) is situated 0.5 mile NE of the east tip of Ticoralak Island.

 127 **Channels — Ticoralak (Ticorolak) Bight.** — Drying ledges, which fringe the SW side of Ticoralak Island and the mainland shore opposite, reduce the width of the intervening channel to 0.3 mile. This channel has a least charted mid-channel depth of 3.7 m (12 ft). The channel lying between the shoal area NE of Ticoralak Island and the mainland has a least mid-channel depth of 12.2 m (40 ft).

 128 **Snooks Rocks**, situated close SE of Ticoralak Island, are about 3 m (10 ft) in elevation. **Mullins Cove**, 2 miles south of Snooks Rocks, and with **Mullins Head** its west entrance point, is shallow and its shores are fringed with drying reefs.

Charts 5163, 5162

129 **Broomfield (Bloomfield) Island**, 3 m (10 ft) in elevation and bare, lies 1.3 miles WSW from Mullins Head. **Jordans Point**, low, level and treeless, lies close SW of Broomfield (Bloomfield) Island.




 130 **Collinghams Cove** is entered 0.2 mile SE of Jordans Point. Within the entrance, the depths decrease gradually, the greater depths being on the north side. Good **anchorage** may be obtained in the berth charted 1 mile west of Collinghams Cove in about 30 m (98 ft). There is a charted depth of 13 m (43 ft) close west of the anchorage.


Chart 5163


 131 **Grassy Point** lies 2.5 miles WSW of Collinghams Cove. Drying boulders and shoals fringe this section of coast.

132 **Smith Island**, grass covered, lies about 0.7 mile NE of Grassy Point. There is deep water close off the north side of Smith Island and the islet close east of it, but a shoal area with least depths of 2.4 to 4.5 m (8 to 15 ft) extends about 0.6 mile west from the islets. The land behind the south coast is sparsely wooded and attains an elevation of over 326 m (1070 ft) at **Horse Chops Hill**, situated 2 miles south of Grassy Point; the summits of the hills are quite bare.

133 **Jewel Point** is situated 2.3 miles NW of Grassy Point. Between Jewel Point and Palliser Point, the shore is fringed with drying boulders. **Double Mer Point** is a prominent headland with treed slopes rising to bare rock summits.


 134 **Double Mer**, (unsurveyed) a narrow inlet entered between **Palliser Point** and Double Mer Point, is reported to be deep; it extends west for 45 miles between steep wooded shores. **Mad Dog Cove (Goudies Cove)** and **Ploctors Cove** are two small indentations on the north shore of Double Mer, close inside the entrance. **Ely Cove**, 0.7 mile west of Double Mer Point, is a small indentation, which at one time had a few houses on its shores.


 135 **Man of War Rock** ($54^{\circ}13'N$, $58^{\circ}20'W$), an underwater rock of unknown depth, dangerous to surface navigation, surrounded by shoal banks and marked by port hand light **buoy H1 (290)**, lies 0.7 mile from the south shore of the north entrance to The Narrows, described later in this section. Depths under 11.5 m (38 ft) exist between Man of War Rock and Lester Point.

 136 The pilot boarding station for vessels requiring **pilotage** and entering Lake Melville is located 0.8 mile NW of Man of War Rock.


Charts 5135, 5163, 5162

137 **Directions — Approaches to Groswater Bay and The Narrows.** — When approaching Hamilton Inlet, mariners have their choice of two tracks usually followed which join in a position NNE of George Island (*see chart 5135*).

 138 It has been reported that the north and east approaches to Hamilton Inlet are invariably closed by ice in the early part of the season. Under such conditions an approach from SE though reported not entirely clear of ice, has the advantage of being free of ice under pressure.

 139 From the junction of the two tracks usually followed, the route into Groswater Bay passes about 2.5 miles north of George Island and about 0.5 mile south of Black Island. Care should be taken to keep north of the 36-foot (11-m) depth situated 3.6 miles SSW of the southern Twin Island. From a position south of Black Island, vessels have been reported to head in a general


WSW direction to pass midway between Big Island and East Sister Island, and then midway between Ticoralak (Ticorolak) Head and Mullins Head. When Ticoralak (Ticorolak) Head is abeam, a course was reported set for Double Mer Point, favouring the north shore, until Strathcona Point comes to bear less than 220° and is open from the east shore of The Narrows. At this point a course set for Rigolet will then pass well west of Man of War Rock.

 140 In the summer of 1949, an inward bound vessel encountered heavy pack ice which extended from a position about 10 miles ESE of East Rock (54°27'N, 56°51'W) as far west as Herring Islands. While in the ice the vessel was set considerably towards the south. For this reason, under similar conditions, the ice should be entered north of the track usually followed in order to allow for this set to the south. The master of the same vessel reported that the only radar target easily distinguishable from icebergs was a wedge-shaped formation in the White Bear Islands.

141 An alternative, shorter route to enter Groswater Bay from the north is used by coastal traffic. This route leads between White Cockade Island and Brig Harbour Island and down the east side of Northern Group, then westward through the passage running north of Cut Throat Island, Marks Island and Ice Tickle Island, then southward through Run By Guess to join the charted track usually followed.



142 An additional route used by local mariners when waters offshore are ice-infested is described in chapter 4.

Chart 5163

 143 **The Narrows** is the passage connecting Groswater Bay with Lake Melville. It is entered from the NE between **Lester Point** (54°12'N, 58°21'W), which has reefs and shoal water extending up to 0.4 mile north of it, and Double Mer Point. The Narrows extends SSW for 6 miles, then divides into two channels at Henrietta Island.

144 Cul-de-Sac, the channel west of Henrietta Island, is the one normally used. This west channel is further divided by Eskimo Island, situated at the entrance to Lake Melville. The passage east of Eskimo Island is the one generally used.

145 Pike (Back) Run, the channel east of Henrietta Island, leads SE into an arm of Lake Melville known as The Backway. The least charted depth in the channels connecting Groswater Bay and Lake Melville is 13.2 m (43 ft), found in mid-channel abreast of Rigolet. The west shore of the connecting passage between Groswater Bay and Lake Melville is thickly wooded but the hilltops are bare. The east side is sparsely wooded.

  146 **Tidal streams** in The Narrows attain rates of about 5 knots during the ebb

and about 4 knots during the flood, at large tides. During mean tides, the flood and ebb streams attain rates of about 3 knots.

147 **Ice.** — The Narrows channel rarely freezes over, as the fast flowing water keeps the channel open.



148 **Anchorage.** — While awaiting a pilot or suitable conditions of tide or daylight for passage to Lake Melville, vessels usually anchor off the entrance to Collinghams Cove. **Anchorage** is also obtainable in Rigolet Cove in 12.8 m (7 fathoms), mud. This berth is out of the current but the holding ground is not good. Large vessels anchor farther offshore in the current. A vessel drawing 8.8 m (29 ft) once anchored off Rigolet for 4 hours in a strong **current** and found the holding ground adequate. Good anchorage for small craft is reported in Rigolet Cove.

149 **Juniper Point** is situated on the west shore of The Narrows about 1 mile SW of Double Mer Point. The 271-m (889-foot) summit situated close west is surmounted by a cairn.

150 **Burned Wood Cove (Burntwood Cove)** is a small indentation situated between Juniper Point and **Hart Head**. It is the site of a former trading post.



151 A **light** (290.3) is shown at an elevation of 7.1 m (23 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red and white daymark located on Hart Head.

152 **Rigolet Point**, the south entrance point of **Rigolet Cove**, is situated on the west side of The Narrows, about 3 miles SW of Double Mer Point.



153 A **light** (291) is shown at an elevation of 12.3 m (40 ft) from a skeleton tower situated close south of Rigolet Point.

154 **Gunnar Point** is situated across The Narrows from Rigolet Point. Radio **towers** near Rigolet Point are **conspicuous**. A **tower** with an elevation of 45 m (148 ft) and marked with red **lights** is located about 0.5 mile WSW of Rigolet Point. Another **tower** marked with red **lights** is located about 0.25 mile SW of Rigolet Point.

155 The town of **Rigolet**, population 305 in 2016, is situated on the south side of Rigolet Cove. It has scheduled air service from a gravel airstrip at the town with Happy Valley - Goose Bay. Weekly passenger and freight service is supplied to the town during the navigation season. There is a **medical clinic** and a hotel at the town. Provisions in limited quantities are available at one general store and one convenience store. Gasoline and diesel fuel are available in limited quantities.




156 An L-shaped Public **wharf** is located close NW of Rigolet Point (*see Appendix*). The inner section of the west side of the wharf is 36 m (118 ft) long and has a least depth of 4 m (13 ft) alongside. There are depths of 6 to 7 m (20 to 23 ft)

RIGOLET PUBLIC WHARF (2015)



alongside the SW and NE ends, respectively, of the west side of the outer wharf section, 37 m (121 ft) long. A 16-m (52-foot) wide **Ro-Ro ramp** with a least depth of 4 m (13 ft) is located at the inner end of the west side of the wharf. A floating wharf is moored 24 m (79 ft) west of the Ro-Ro ramp. The outer section of the east side of the wharf, 36 m (118 ft) long has depths of 5.6 to 6.4 m (18 to 21 ft) alongside. A **light** (290.5) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the wharf.

 157 A rock with a least depth of 1 m (3 ft) is located about 53 m (174 ft) SE of the outer end of the Public wharf at Rigolet. Port hand light **buoy** HR1 (290.31) is moored about 120 m (394 ft) east of the outer end of the L-shaped Public wharf. A depth of 0.9 m (3 ft) is charted about 30 m (98 ft) NE of the inner end of the east side of the Public wharf. Shallow water with a depth of 2 m (7 ft) and charted in a direction parallel to the wharf is located about 80 m (262 ft) west of the outer section of the west side of the wharf; **caution** is advised.

Rigolet to Lake Melville



158 **Strathcona Point**, situated about 2 miles SSW of Rigolet Point, forms the south entrance point of a shallow bight. The 10-m (33-ft) contour line lies almost 0.3 mile off Strathcona Point.


159 **Holme Point**, situated on the east side of The Narrows, 1.6 miles SE of Strathcona Point, is bold and nearly steep-to. About 0.5 mile inland, the rocky ridges rise


to an elevation of 107 m (351 ft). **Summer Cove** is a small indentation 0.7 mile NNE of Holme Point.

160 **Molioch (Moliak) Cove**, 3.4 miles SW of Strathcona Point, is a shallow cove entered between **Alexander Point** and **Molioch (Moliak) Point**. There are fish sheds on Molioch (Moliak) Point. A **conspicuous** summit 357 m (1171 ft) in elevation, on which there is a microwave radio **tower** with an elevation of 436 m (1430 ft), rises about 2 miles NW of Alexander Point. **The Scow**, a flat-topped hill with an elevation of 88 m (289 ft) and **conspicuous** from NE, is situated 0.6 mile west of Molioch (Moliak) Point.

161 **Cul-de-Sac**, which separates Henrietta Island from the west mainland, is the main shipping channel for traffic entering and leaving Lake Melville.

  162 **Coopers Cove** is a slight indentation in the west shore of Cul-de-Sac. **Snooks Cove**, where small craft can find **anchorage**, is situated 2 miles SW. This stretch of coast is clear of dangers except for a shoal area extending almost 0.2 mile from the shore at Coopers Cove.

 163 A **light** (292) is shown at an elevation of 5.3 m (17 ft) from a skeleton tower, with a red and white daymark located on a point close north of Snooks Cove.



 164 A **light** (293) is shown at an elevation of 5.5 m (18 ft) from a skeleton tower, with a red and white daymark situated at the west end of Henrietta Island 0.8 mile NNE of the north end of Eskimo Island.


CUL-DE-SAC (LOOKING SOUTH TOWARD ESKIMO ISLAND) (1996)




165 **Caravalla Point**, situated 1.2 miles south of Snooks Cove, is the south entrance point of **Caravalla Cove**, and the SW entrance point of Cul-de-Sac.

166 **Eskimo Island**, covered by scrubby bushes, lies in mid-channel at the south entrance to Cul-de-Sac. The passage east of the island is the shipping channel. There is a depth of 6.7 m (22 ft) at the junction of the east and west channels, close north of the north extremity of Eskimo Island. A shoal with a depth of 1.9 m (6 ft) is located 0.2 mile NW of the north extremity of Eskimo Island.


  167 The cross **currents** and **tide rips** that occur in the south end of Cul-de-Sac are less likely to cause difficulty in the east channel. Navigation of the passages east or west of Henrietta Island should not be attempted by low-powered vessels at spring tides except at or near the time of slack water.


 168 A **light** (294) is shown at an elevation of 5.5 m (18 ft) from a skeleton tower, with red and white daymarks located at the SE extremity of Eskimo Island.



169 **Henrietta Island** is situated between Cul-de-Sac and Pike (Back) Run. The island is sparsely wooded, the trees growing rather more thickly on the protected SE slopes of the rocky ridges of which it is formed.


 170 **Long Harbour** is situated on the east side of Henrietta Island. The entrance is obstructed by a


bar with a least depth of 1.8 m (6 ft) over it, but the harbour deepens in the inner part.

 171 **Anchorage** off Henrietta Island has been obtained in about 27 m (15 fathoms) about 0.7 mile SW of the west entrance point of Long Harbour.

 172 **Pike (Back) Run** is entered at the NW end between Holme Point and **Peters Point**, 1 mile SW. East of Peters Point, shoal water extends about 0.4 mile offshore. **Little Harbour**, a shallow bight, is situated 1 mile SE of Peters Point.

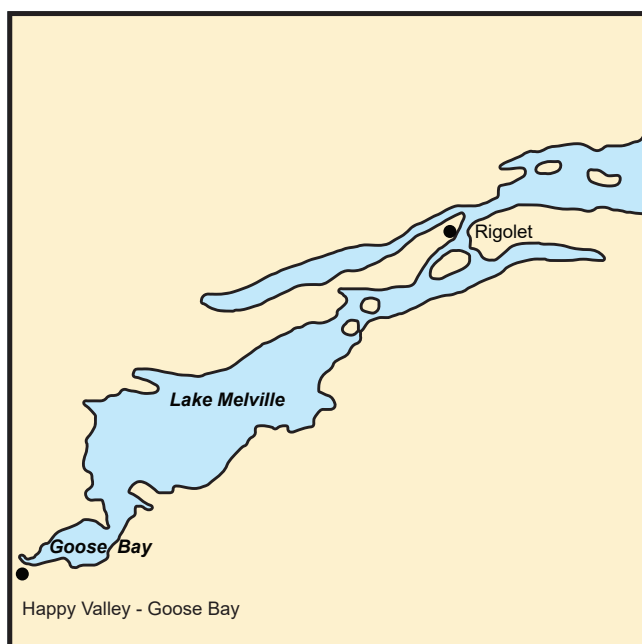
  173 The channel through Pike (Back) Run is not recommended for navigation except at neap tides. During spring tides there are strong **tide rips** and eddies in this channel, making it difficult and **dangerous** for navigation.

 174 **The Backway**, an arm of Lake Melville, extends east for about 18 miles; it is reported to be deep but has only been surveyed to 5 miles east of Pike (Back) Run.

 175 Good shelter during NE gales will be found in the V-shaped cove at the east end of Pike (Back) Run between the group of islands and the coast to the eastward. **Anchorage** in depths of 14.6 to 18.3 m (8 to 10 fathoms) with good holding ground are found in the cove.

Chapter 6

Lake Melville and Goose Bay



Lake Melville

Charts 4725, 5143, 4728, 4722, 5163, 5162


1 **General.** — **Lake Melville**, which is tidal, extends for about 80 miles from the south end of The Narrows to Terrington Basin. It has a greatest width of 20 miles. The shores of the lake are in general bounded by high land, except in the vicinity of the head where there are sections of flat, densely wooded and swampy land. The south side is the boldest, the hills attaining elevations of 1000 to 2000 feet (305 to 610 m) and backed by the **Mealy Mountains**, about 7 miles inland, which attain an elevation of 3870 feet (1170 m).

2 In general, the waters of Lake Melville are deep and comparatively free of shoals and reefs until the west part of the main section is reached. A deep-water channel extends from The Narrows through the lake as far as the entrance to Goose Bay.

3 **Salinity.** — Water samples taken in the entrances to the principal rivers of Lake Melville proved to be quite fresh under normal conditions, but it is quite possible that salt water may be forced some distance up the rivers under abnormal conditions as a result of heavy gales from the eastward. It was noticed that the lower layer of water, below 50 fathoms (91 m), though showing greater salinity than the surface, was at an extremely low temperature, rather below freezing. It is questionable whether fish could live under such conditions, and this may be the reason why cod have never been found inside The Narrows.

4 **Weather.** — During the summer months air-mass thunderstorms often develop around Lake Melville. These storms form over the warm land and tend to weaken as they move over the colder waters of the lake. Line or frontal thunderstorms, which can also occur in the area, rarely weaken over Lake Melville. These storms often form a continuous line of active weather, offering little opportunity to avoid them. Sea breezes along various parts of the shore can converge, resulting in more thunderstorm activity. Lightning, heavy rain and strong gusty winds accompany these storms which can become more severe near the shoreline; **caution** is advised.

Charts 5163, 4725

 5 **East part of Lake Melville.** — From the south entrance point of The Backway ($54^{\circ}04'N$, $58^{\circ}20'W$), the south coast of Lake Melville, abreast of Henrietta Island, has a bold appearance, with its rocky ridges rising in places to an elevation of 244 m (801 ft) a short distance inland. There is deep water close to the main points of land, but the bays are generally **foul**. **Peter Lewis (Carrington) Island**, with an elevation of 25 m (82 ft) and located 3 miles SSW of Eskimo Island, is covered with dark green moss.

Charts 5163, 4725



6 **East part of Lake Melville — South Side.** — The south coast is bold from abreast of Peter Lewis (Carrington) Island to Trout Point.


7 **Trout Point** ($53^{\circ}57'N$, $58^{\circ}50'W$) is the east extremity of a high, prominent headland, the west extremity of which is named **Reed Point**.


8 **Port Disappointment** consists of a small bay surrounded by steep, rocky cliffs; it has deep water in its middle part. There is shelter for small craft behind **Trout Island**. A **conspicuous** summit with an elevation of 292 m (958 ft) lying 1.3 miles ESE of Trout Island can be seen for many miles up the lake.

9 **Barrel Cove** is a small indentation close south of Reed Point. **Rocky Islands**, a group of steep-to rocks, are situated close offshore, 1 mile SSW of Reed Point.

Chart 4725

  10 **English River** is entered 3.5 miles south of Reed Point. Its north entrance point is bold and rocky; the south shore is sandy, swampy and low. The entrance is obstructed by a shallow sand bar, but there is a good small craft **anchorage** inside the bar. The river is obstructed by shallow rapids about 0.5 mile from its mouth.

 11 **Frenchman Point** is located 1.6 miles WSW of the English River entrance. It is nearly steep-to with the exception of a drying rock close west of the point. A **conspicuous** hill with an elevation of about 690 feet (210 m) is situated 0.9 mile east of Frenchman Point.


 12 **Outer Barred (Acadia) Islands** are a group of bare islets and drying rocks lying 3 miles SW of Frenchman Point. Mariners are **cautioned** to avoid the area in the vicinity of the islands as the transition from deep water to **foul ground** is abrupt.


13 **Etagaulet Point** ($53^{\circ}47'N$, $59^{\circ}04'W$) is situated 4.5 miles SW of Outer Barred (Acadia) Islands. The point


rises gently and is comparatively low, but about 1.5 miles NE, the land rises abruptly, forming a **conspicuous** bluff.


Charts 5163, 4725


14 **East Part of Lake Melville — North Side.** — Between Caravalla Point ($54^{\circ}03'N$, $58^{\circ}35'W$) and Valley Bay, 12 miles west, the north coast of Lake Melville is mostly rocky and bold. **Little Pot Cove** and **Big Pot Cove** are two indentations situated 1.7 and about 3 miles, respectively, SW of Caravalla Point.


 15 **Valley Bay** ($54^{\circ}02'N$, $58^{\circ}58'W$) lying between two rocky ridges, has a shallow bar across its entrance which blocks entry except for a narrow channel, with a least depth of 1.8 m (6 ft) suitable for small craft, near the south entrance point.


 16 **Burnt Head** ($54^{\circ}00'N$, $58^{\circ}56'W$), with **foul ground** north and south of it, lies about 1 mile south of the south entrance point of Valley Bay. **Charley Point** lies 5.5 miles SW of Burnt Head. Immediately behind Charley Point the land is comparatively low, but about 3 miles NW, a rocky ridge rises to 388 m (1273 ft). **Charley Cove**, a shallow open bight, lies 1.5 miles WNW of Charley Point.

 17 **Lake Melville — Mid-Channel Islands and Shoals.** — **Gull Island** ($54^{\circ}00'N$, $58^{\circ}43'W$), rocky and mostly bare with an elevation of 18 m (59 ft) lies on the north side of the main shipping track 5.6 miles SW of Caravalla Point. **Lareto Shoal**, with a least depth of 5.5 m (18 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** H2 (295), is a shallow **danger** composed of mud and shells lying 2.4 miles SW of Gull Island.

 18 **Neveisik Island** lies 1.5 miles north of Trout Point. The island is mostly bare rock with some trees and moss and is bold and steep-to on its south side. Shoal water extends off its NE side, terminating in **Blue Seal Shoal**, an underwater rock of unknown depth and dangerous to surface navigation. The harbour situated on the SW side of Neveisik Island provides good shelter for small craft.


 19 **Pelter Cove** is a small indentation in the south side of Neveisik Island; it has bluff, rocky shores and deep water in its central part. There is a small inner cove, which affords good landing for small craft. **Anchorage** may be found off the entrance to Pelter Cove in 29 m (16 fathoms), over mud bottom.

 20 **Bear Island**, wooded, is separated from the NW side of Neveisik Island by **Little Shoal (Shoal) Tickle**. **Indian Island**, also wooded, lies close NW of Bear Island. **Handy (Andy) Island**, 20 m (66 ft) in elevation and bare, is situated 1.2 miles WSW of Indian Island. A rock drying 0.6 m (2 ft) lies 0.2 mile SSW of the west end of Handy (Andy) Island.

 21 **Stag Island**, with an elevation of 29 m (95 ft) and situated 1.4 miles NE of the NW end of Neveisik Island, is bare. **Shag Island**, bare and bold and 54 m (177 ft) in elevation, lies close east of Stag Island. The south side of Shag Island is mostly steep-to and consists of an almost perpendicular cliff. A good **anchorage** is available about 0.5 mile north of Shag Island, in about 11 m (36 ft), mud bottom.

22 **St. John Island**, whose bold north extremity lies nearly 2 miles west of Reed Point ($53^{\circ}57'N$, $58^{\circ}51'W$), is formed by rocky ridges, thickly wooded in some of the hollows; the summits are bare, the easternmost being knob-shaped and **conspicuous**. The shores of the island are bold, especially on the east side; the south extremity is marked by noticeable white streaks in the rock.


23 **Haines Island**, 46 m (150 ft) in elevation and sparsely wooded, is separated from St. John Island by a narrow shallow channel. **Green Island** with an elevation of 15 m (48 ft) is situated 1.8 miles west of St. John Island; it is covered with low, scrubby bushes.

 24 A **light** (296) is shown at an elevation of 18.9 m (62 ft) from a skeleton tower, having a red and white daymark situated on Green Island.


25 The traditional shipping channel leads between Green Island and the north mainland. The local ferry track is charted between Green Island and St. John Island.

Chart 5143



26 **Middle part of Lake Melville — North Side.** — **Lowland Point** ($53^{\circ}52'N$, $59^{\circ}22'W$) is abrupt but affords a good landing place for small craft. There are drying boulders in the small bay situated close north of Lowland Point.


 27 **The Highlands**, a rocky ridge, rising to elevations of over 400 m (1310 ft), parallels the coast close inland in the vicinity of Lowland Point. The slopes of this ridge are densely wooded but the summits are generally bare. A prominent summit in The Highlands rises to an elevation of 479 m (1571 ft) about 2 miles NNE of Lowland Point. A **magnetic disturbance** has been reported between Charley Point and Lowland Point, **caution** is advised.

28 **Julia Point**, situated 4.4 miles SW of Lowland Point, is low and fronted by large boulders. The stretch of coast between Julia Point and the head of Mulligan Bay is fringed with large boulders which become more numerous in the west part. **Chevrier Island**, an islet close offshore, is the only charted named feature between Julia Point and **Black Point**, situated 9 miles west.


 29 **Mulligan Bay** ($53^{\circ}50'N$, $59^{\circ}50'W$) is sheltered to the south by **Nebavik Point**, which is sparsely wooded and swampy. The bay is deep to

within a short distance of its head. **Mulligan Rock**, with a least depth of 1.5 m (5 ft) and the only isolated **danger** in Mulligan Bay, is situated in the entrance to the bay 0.8 mile SSE of **Pearl Island**, which lies off the mouth of the **Pearl River**.

  30 **Mulligan River**, which flows into the head of Mulligan Bay through a gap in the **Mulligan Hills**, is obstructed at its entrance by a shallow bar. **Anchorage** may be found near the head of Mulligan Bay, about 0.3 mile off the south shore.



 31 **Off-lying dangers.** — **Nebavik Shoals**, least depth 4 m (13 ft), and **Mulligan Shoal**, least depth 3 m (10 ft), are shallow reefs situated 3 and 5.6 miles ESE, respectively, of Nebavik Point.

32 **Mokami Hill** ($53^{\circ}49'N$, $60^{\circ}08'W$), a coned-shaped hill with a bare summit rising to an elevation of about 457 m (1500 ft), shows up very prominently owing to the comparatively lower terrain in the vicinity, and is **conspicuous** from seaward.

 33 **Clearing lines.** — The prominent summit, 479 m (1570 ft) in elevation, in The Highlands, bearing 050° inside Julia Point, leads south of Mulligan Shoal and Nebavik Shoals. Mokami Hill, in line with a smaller hill east of it, bearing about 273° , leads north of these shoals. Nebavik Point, open 0.5 mile north of Mokami Hill, bearing about 280° , leads south of the shoals.


34 **Middle part of Lake Melville — South Side.** — **Etagalet Bay** ($53^{\circ}45'N$, $59^{\circ}05'W$) is entered between Etagalet Point, previously described, and Long Point. **Swallow Harbour**, entered between **Cabot Point** and the unnamed point 1.8 miles SSE of Etagalet Point, lies in the east part of Etagalet Bay. A small cove with a sandy beach indents the head of Swallow Harbour; **Etagalet River** enters the cove and **Etagalet Falls**, which is prominent, is situated about 1 mile from the mouth of the river.

35 **Cabot Island**, wooded and 9 m (30 ft) in elevation, and appearing from the north to be a double island, lies almost in the centre of Etagalet Bay. **Place Point**, which is wooded, lies 3 miles WSW of Cabot Island. A waterfall situated 2.5 miles WSW of Place Point is prominent from NE.


  36 A berth, charted in the north part of Swallow Harbour is open to NW winds. A good **anchorage** in 24 to 27 m (13 to 15 fathoms), sheltered from all but NW winds, is located about 0.3 mile south of the north entrance point of the cove lying 1.5 miles east of Cabot Point. Westerly winds raise a choppy sea and violent squalls blow down from the Mealy Mountains during easterly gales.

37 **Long Point**, the SW entrance point of Etagalet Bay, is bare and of an irregular rocky formation. It rises to an elevation of about 122 m (400 ft) about 1 mile inland,


and shows up prominently except against a dark background. The bold abrupt face of the north extremity of Long Point is steep-to. A white building and the skeleton base of a dismantled radome on the high ground south of Long Point are **conspicuous**.



 38 A **light** (296.1) is shown at an elevation of 53.4 m (175 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red and white daymark situated on Long Point.


39 **Eskimo Paps**, situated on a point 3 miles SW of Long Point, are two bare, cone-shaped hills, the higher of which is 108 m (354 ft) in elevation. From the west they appear as two lumps on the surface of the lake.


 40 There is a shallow bay with a sand beach, fronted by boulders on its inner part, between Eskimo Paps and Long Point. **Anchorage**, providing good shelter from SE winds, is obtainable in line with the entrance points of the bay in 11 m (36 ft), mud.


41 For about 1 mile SW of Eskimo Paps, the shore consists of a sand beach fronted by shoal water; farther SW, the coast is bold and rocky for 4 miles and gradually declines to a sand beach 1 mile beyond **Rabbit Point**.

 42 **West side of Lake Melville**. — **Sebaskachu Bay** lies north of **Paddon Point** ($53^{\circ}43'N$, $60^{\circ}01'W$), which is densely wooded and comparatively low. A deep channel leads through the centre of the bay almost to its head. **Handy Islands** and **Ambrose Island**, separated by a deep channel, lie in the south part of the bay. An uncharted rock is reported to exist close east of Ambrose Island. Infilling and shifting sandbars are reported to exist within 5 miles of the shoreline between Sebaskachu Bay and Montagnais Point, 11 miles SSW; local knowledge and **caution** is advised.


  43 **Acadia Anchorage** is situated on the north side of Sebaskachu Bay between the mainland and the islands extending west of **Long Island**. A reef, partly **awash**, extends about 0.5 mile north of the middle of the north side of Long Island, which together with shoal water extending from the mainland shore restricts the navigable width of the anchorage to 0.5 mile. The islets immediately NW and west of Long Island are reported to provide good navigational marks. Acadia Anchorage 0.2 mile NW of the first island north of Long Island is sheltered from all winds and has a depth of 9.1 m (30 ft), mud.


 44 **Long Island Shoals**, consisting of several shallow reefs with a least depth of 1.5 m (5 ft), are situated 1 mile NE of Long Island. Another shoal patch containing an underwater rock of unknown depth, **dangerous** to surface navigation is located 0.2 mile NE of the NE tip of Long Island.


 45 **Anchorage** is also available, for small craft with local knowledge, NW of Handy Islands and near the head of Sebaskachu Bay.

 46 **Sebaskachu River** enters the head of the bay of the same name. The river entrance is almost closed by a bar through which a shallow channel runs. Close upstream of the bar, a basin with a depth of 9.1 m (30 ft) opens up. The water in the basin is reported to be fresh. Beyond the head of the basin, the river becomes very shallow with barely 0.6 m (2 ft) of water as far as the rapids about 2.5 miles upstream, and 0.5 mile below a waterfall.

47 **Micmac Hill**, with an elevation of about 305 m (1000 ft), is situated close west of the basin at the mouth of the Sebaskachu River. The east face of the hill has an almost perpendicular bare cliff immediately below its highest part.



 48 The west side of Lake Melville, between Sebaskachu Bay and Montagnais Point, 11 miles SSW, is fronted by shoal water with numerous charted **dangers**, islets and islands. In the north portion, comparatively deep, narrow channels lead towards the shore. This area should not be entered without local knowledge. The coast is composed of fairly low terrain, densely wooded for about 4 miles inland.


 49 **Sebaskachu Island** ($53^{\circ}43'N$, $60^{\circ}04'W$) is situated on the SW side of the peninsula terminating in Paddon Point. **Sebaskachu Cove**, formed by the SW side of the island and the mainland, is suitable for small craft.

 50 **Michelin Shoal**, with a least depth of 2.4 m (8 ft) near its NE end, is situated 3 miles NE of Montagnais Point. A rock with a depth of 4.9 m (16 ft) lies 1 mile ENE.

Approaches to North West River and Goose Bay

Charts 4728, 5143

  51 **Off-lying dangers**. — **Cartier Shoal** ($53^{\circ}36'N$, $59^{\circ}51'W$), marked by starboard hand light **buoy** H4 (297), consists of two shallow patches, least depth 24 feet (7.3 m). It is the outermost **danger** in the approaches to North West River and Goose Bay. A 29-foot (8.8-m) depth lies 0.7 mile SW of the shoal. A strong **tidal stream** has been observed flowing towards Cartier Shoal at about slack water.

 52 **Blake Shoal**, with a least depth of 9 feet (2.7 m) is a shallow reef situated 3.5 miles SW of Cartier Shoal.

53 **Montagnais Shoal**, a large shoal area on which there are drying reefs, lies 1.5 miles WSW of Blake Shoal.

54 **Clearing lines.** — A **conspicuous** gap in the Mealy Mountains, seen over Epinette Point ($53^{\circ}31'N$, $59^{\circ}55'W$) bearing 180° , leads almost 1 mile east of Blake Shoal. The buildings south of the entrance to North West River, bearing 254° , lead south of Cartier Shoal, Blake Shoal and Montagnais Shoal.

55 **Kinriakak Point** ($53^{\circ}32'N$, $59^{\circ}43'W$) is low and wooded. **Foul ground** extends about 2 miles north of this point and the terrain behind the point is comparatively low and flat for about 6 miles inland.

56 **Gillards Bight** indents the shore between Kinriakak Point and **Adams Point**, which is thickly wooded.

57 **Epinette Point** is the west extremity of **Epinette Peninsula**. **Epinette Island** lies close NW of the point. There are several buildings on the island. Shoal water with a drying shoal on it extends up to 1.7 miles west and SW of Epinette Point. Port hand light **buoy** H7 (*297.5*) marks the edge of the shoal area extending west of Epinette Point. Port hand light **buoy**

HC1 (*297.51*) is moored about 1.8 miles SSW of Epinette Point.

58 **Montagnais Point** ($53^{\circ}34'N$, $60^{\circ}05'W$), on the west side of Lake Melville, is low and wooded. **John Bull Island**, 50 feet (15 m) in elevation and wooded, **Butter Island** and **Montagnais Islands** are small islands situated in the vicinity of Montagnais Point.

59 A **light** (*298.1*) is shown at an elevation of 12 feet (3.8 m) from a mast on the eastern Montagnais Island.



60 **North West Point** is situated 4 miles south of Montagnais Point. Wharf **ruins** exist in a small cove on the west side of the point. A rock, **dangerous** to navigation is reported to lie 0.1 mile north of the NW extremity of the point. A shoal with a depth of 3 feet (0.9 m) is located 0.1 mile north of the NE extremity of the point. Sandbars are also reported to exist in this area; **caution** is advised.


61 Between Montagnais Islands and North West Point there is a wide, deep indentation named **The Bight**, at the head of which is the sandy, shallow estuary of North West River. **Bottle Point** is situated on the south side of The Bight. Port hand light **buoy** HN1 (*298*),


NORTH WEST RIVER (2012)





moored in The Bight, marks the entrance to North West River. Port hand light **buoy** HN3 (298.3) marks a shoal at the mouth of the river about 0.45 mile east of the bridge.


  62 **North West River**, the site of the town of the same name, is the 0.5 mile long outlet of the waters of Little Lake and Grand Lake. A sand bar at the head of The Bight restricts navigation in the river entrance to a narrow, shallow channel. After crossing the bar, North West River deepens but is so narrow that only small craft can find anchorage. The usual **anchorage** is in about 5 fathoms (9.1 m) about 0.7 mile NNE of the river entrance.



 63 A **light** (298.5) is shown at an elevation of 10 feet (3.2 m) from a mast on the outer end of the north entrance point to North West River.

 64 **Overhead** telephone and power **cables**, with a vertical clearance of 18 feet (5.5 m), span the North West River close east of the bridge, about 0.3 mile above the entrance; **caution** is advised.

 65 A **bridge**, with a vertical clearance of 22 feet (6.7 m), crosses the outlet of North West River at its narrowest point.

 66 A **wharf** used by local small craft with a floating dock moored at its outer end is located on the north shore of North West River, close east of the bridge and overhead cables, previously mentioned. There is a depth of 2 feet (0.7 m) alongside the outer face of the floating dock.

 67 **Little Lake** is shallow and there is a charted depth of 7 feet (2.1 m) in the channel leading through it. **The Rapids**, a narrow channel connects Little Lake with **Grand Lake**, which is deep and extends for about 30 miles in a NW direction.

  68 The average **current** in The Rapids at the entrance to Grand Lake is reported to be about 4 knots; at the entrance to the North West River it has a rate of 2.5 knots at mean tides and 4.5 knots at large tides. The current direction is always outwards, slackening somewhat at high water. At exceptionally high large tides, tidal fluctuations may extend as far as The Rapids at the entrance to Grand Lake but a rise or fall in water level in this vicinity is due more to wind than tide. Upstream of North West River the water is reported to be potable.


69 White buildings on the north side of North West River, and a large sand-coloured school on the south side, are **conspicuous** from eastward.


70 The town of **North West River** (53°32'N, 60°09'W), population 547 in 2016, is situated on the north shore of the river. The settlement of **Sheshatshiu**, population 1500 in 2016, is located on the south shore of the river. Gasoline, diesel fuel and provisions in limited quantities are available, though access is limited only to


small boats in the river. A **medical clinic** is located at Sheshatshiu which services both the settlement and town. Both the settlement and town are connected by road with Happy Valley - Goose Bay.

Approaches to Goose Bay Narrows and Terrington Basin


Chart 4728


 71 **East side.** — **Carter Basin** is entered 2.3 miles SE of Epinette Point. The entrance to Carter Basin, close west of McLean Point, is marked by starboard hand light **buoys** HC2 and HC4 (297.52, 297.53). Its narrow entrance channel has a depth of about 7 feet (2.1 m); the **McLean Point** side of this channel should be favoured.


 72 **Kenemich River** enters the south side of Carter Basin through a narrow, shallow channel, which meanders through a sand flat. Tidal fluctuations are apparent in Carter Basin, but their range is influenced more by wind than tide. The water at the mouth of Kenemich River is reported to be fresh.


 73 **Kenamu River** discharges almost 2 miles SW of the entrance to Carter Basin. The name of the river means “great fishing ground”, because of the salmon and trout once said to abound in this vicinity. The entrance to the river is almost blocked by extensive sand bars and boulders and can only be entered with very shallow draught craft. About 1 mile up river there are depths of 8 feet (2.4 m); thereafter it becomes shallow and a continuous series of rapids make navigation impossible.


74 **Brule Point**, at the NE end of Goose Bay Narrows, has depths under 6 fathoms (11 m) extending 0.4 mile off it.


 75 **Shoal Point**, 3.5 miles SW of Brule Point at the SW end of Goose Bay Narrows, has a boulder shoal extending off it for 0.9 mile. The **wreck** of the former pilot vessel *Prima Vista* is situated on the south side of Goose Bay Narrows, about 1.4 miles NNE of Shoal Point. **Muldoon Point** is situated 1.5 miles SW of Shoal Point.


 76 **West side.** — The west side of the north approaches to Goose Bay Narrows between North West Point, previously described, and **Sandy Point** (53°26'N, 60°02'W), 4 miles SSE, is fringed with **foul ground** extending 1.5 miles off North West Point and progressively farther offshore towards the south. Starboard hand light **buoy** H8 (297.6) marks the limit of shoal water NE of **Gibeon Point**. At Sandy Point, a tongue of very shoal water projects ENE for 2.5 miles and shoal depths extend south for 1 mile.



 77 Good **anchorage** in 13 fathoms (24 m), mud, is available in the approaches to Goose Bay Narrows, with Brule Point bearing 170°, 1.7 miles.


 78 **Goose Bay Narrows.** — A narrow channel marked by light **buoys** and leading **lights** leads through Goose Bay Narrows. The channel has a navigable width of about 200 feet (61 m) and a least charted depth of 28 feet (8.5 m), but depths vary from year to year and up-to-date information should be obtained from the harbour master at Happy Valley - Goose Bay.

 79 Starboard and port hand light **buoys** H10, H12, H14, H16, H18 (303, 304, 306, 307.6, 308) and H11, H13, H15, H17 (305, 307, 307.3, 309) mark the channel through Goose Bay Narrows. Owing to changing conditions, the navigational aids may be moved to mark the best channel.

 80 **Leading lights** (299, 300), in line bearing 163½°, leads through the approaches to Goose Bay Narrows and are located on Brule Point, 3 miles east of Sandy Point. Each light is shown from a skeleton tower, 21 feet (6.3 m) high, with a white and red daymark.

 81 **Leading Lights** (301, 302), in line bearing 047½°, leads through Goose Bay Narrows and are located near the mouth of the Kenamu River. The front light is shown from a skeleton tower, 21 feet (6.4 m) high, with a white and red daymark. The rear light is shown from a skeleton tower, 61 feet (18.6 m) high, with a similar daymark.

  82 **Tidal streams.** — Under normal summer conditions, tidal streams flow in through the narrows at a rate of 1.5 to 2.5 knots on the flood tide and out at 2.5 to 5 knots on the ebb tide. During the spring freshet, however, the greatly increased discharge from the rivers flowing into Goose Bay causes a continuous outflow, which usually lasts until about the beginning of July. The **tidal streams** in the narrows are reported to set vessels in unpredictable directions.



 83 Tankers in or approaching Goose Bay Narrows have priority over all other vessels which must not attempt to enter this channel until such ships are well clear of it.


84 **Goose Bay**, the SW extremity of Lake Melville, has deep water throughout its length until Terrington Narrows is approached. The terrain on each side of the bay is for the most part low and swampy, and thickly wooded in places; the trees become larger farther away from the shore.


85 The water in Goose Bay is saline; at flood tide it is reported to be almost fresh in the vicinity of Rabbit Island. This is due, no doubt, to the flood tide creating a dam across Goose Bay Narrows, and to the consequent accumulation of fresh water from the Churchill (Hamilton) River where the discharge is not affected by the flood tide.

86 **Rabbit Island**, about 80 feet (24 m) in elevation to the top of the trees, lies in the middle of Goose Bay, 4.5 miles WSW of Sandy Point. There are two small islands, **Lower Island** and **Birch Island**, lying 3 miles NW and 4 miles WNW of Rabbit Island, respectively.

87 **English (Charles) Point** (53°20'N, 60°10'W) and **Geyts Point** are the SE and NW entrance points of the Churchill (Hamilton) River. The land in the vicinity of these points is low, swampy and wooded. Shoal water extends NE from Geyts Point for about 1.5 miles.

  88 **Churchill (Hamilton) River**, the largest river in the eastern watershed of Labrador, rises about 300 miles inland, and is fed by many tributaries. In the spring, a large volume of water is discharged and as previously described, the resultant **current** extends outside Goose Bay Narrows with sufficient strength to overcome the regular tidal streams until early July. The shallow entrance channel extends upstream to Mud Lake, but beyond this point a series of shoals and sand bars hinder navigation; local knowledge is advised.

 89 **Snake Island** is an islet situated at the north end of the channel leading to Mud Lake. **Churchill Falls**, the site of a large hydro-electric power generating station, is situated about 158 miles from the river entrance. A **submarine cable** extends from a point 0.3 mile SSW of Snake Island to a position on the north shore of the river, 0.9 mile NW.

 90 **Mud Lake** is about 2 miles in length. Passage to the lake can be made by small craft drawing less than 2.5 feet (0.7 m). The channel on the east side of the large island situated at the lake entrance has depths of 2 feet (0.6 m).

91 The settlement of **Mud Lake** is situated both on the west and north side of a large island and on the mainland, 0.7 mile south of Snake Island.

92 **Gosling Brook**, which drains **Gosling Lake**, enters Goose Bay through an extensive drying area about 3 miles NNE of **Groves Point**, the north entrance point to Terrington Basin. **Goose River**, whose delta forms the NE side of Terrington Basin, enters Goose Bay through its main channel close NE of Groves Point.


 93 The channel between the SW side of Rabbit Island and the mouth of the Churchill (Hamilton) River has been closed to shipping due to extensive silting. A new route from Goose Bay Narrows to close east of Terrington Narrows has been established and is marked by starboard and port hand light **buoys** H18/2, H20, H22 (308.1, 311, 312) and H19, H21, H23, H25 (310, 310.5, 313, 313.5). The new route extends from close west of Goose Bay Narrows passing east and north of Rabbit Island and joining the existing route about 3.8 miles WSW of the west tip of Rabbit Island.

Chart 4722

94 **Terrington Basin** ($53^{\circ}21'N$, $60^{\circ}23'W$), the west extension of Goose Bay, contains the port facilities for the town of Happy Valley - Goose Bay. **Otter Creek** empties into the west side of Terrington Basin about 2.3 miles within the entrance, and several channels of the Goose River discharge through the delta, which forms its north side. A base for float equipped aircraft (seaplane base) is located on the west shore of Terrington Basin at Otter Creek. Terrington Basin is used as a seaplane landing area; **caution** is advised.

95 **Terrington Narrows**, through which there is a channel marked by starboard and port hand light **buoys** H30 and H32 (314, 316) and H27, H29 and H33 (313.6, 315, 317), connects Goose Bay with Terrington Basin. The channel had a least depth of 8 m (25 ft) in 2012 but it is subject to **silting**. There are least depths of 6.1 to 7.4 m (20 to 24 ft) located in the northern part of the channel's east end; **caution** is advised. Because of silting, the buoys in Terrington Narrows may be moved to mark the

best channel. The harbour master at Happy Valley - Goose Bay harbour should be consulted concerning current depths.

96 A sector **light** (317.5) leads though Terrington Narrows. It is shown at an elevation of 10.5 m (34 ft) from a skeleton tower, having a red and white daymark located near the NW end of the main public wharf.

97 While there is no significant current within Terrington Basin, there is a considerable **tidal stream** in Terrington Narrows. Under normal conditions the flood tide attains a rate of 1.5 to 2.2 knots; the ebb tide has a rate of 3.2 to 5 knots. During the spring freshet, however, there is a continuous outward flow, which may last until early July.

98 The water in Terrington Basin is fresh; this is caused mainly by the outflow of the Goose River into the basin.

99 When a tanker is seen to be leaving its berth in Terrington Basin or is in or approaching Terrington Narrows, she shall be granted the right of way,

PORT OF GOOSE BAY MAIN PUBLIC WHARF — TOWN OF HAPPY VALLEY - GOOSE BAY (2012)



and other vessels must not be navigated into the narrows until the tanker is well clear of the channel.

100 The **Port of Goose Bay** is a public port administered by *Transport Canada*. It is entered west of a line joining Epinette Point and North West Point (see chart 4728).

101 Entry into the Port of Goose Bay is entirely dependent upon ice conditions at the seaward end of Hamilton Inlet, described at the beginning of chapter 5. The average thickness attained by fast ice in Terrington Basin is 86 cm (34 in), with a record maximum thickness of 122 cm (48 in) measured in 1978 and again in 1979. Break-up normally begins by the second week of May with the basin clear of ice during the final week of the same month. Freeze-up usually occurs during the first week of November, with a complete ice cover forming by mid month. Two to four weeks variation in break-up and freeze-up can occur.



102 Good **anchorage**, with excellent holding ground in 11 m (36 ft), mud, can be obtained in the central part of Terrington Basin. Ships carrying dangerous cargoes must use the designated explosives anchorage situated 2 miles NE of Groves Point (see chart 4728).



103 The main Public **wharf** is situated 1.5 miles WSW of Terrington Narrows; it has a berthing length of 247 m (810 ft). There is a least depth of 9 m (30 ft) alongside the SE end and 9.5 m (31 ft) alongside the NW end of the wharf (see Appendix). A least depth of 7.2 m (24 ft) is charted about 170 m (558 ft) ENE of the NW end of the main Public wharf. A **crib in ruins** is charted 230 m (755 ft) ESE of the SE end of the wharf. Private mooring **buoys** are located close NE of the wharf face. Mariners are **cautioned** that **silting** takes place, and up-to-date depth information should be obtained from the harbour master. There is a large steel shed and two smaller wooden sheds alongside the wharf. The office of the harbour master, telephone 709-896-0265, fax 709-896-8455 is in a building on the road leading from the main wharf area. Gasoline and diesel fuel is available by truck in the town. Fresh water is available at the wharf.



104 A second Public wharf closed and barricaded in 2014 is situated 0.4 mile NW of the main one.

105 A local stevedoring company can provide labour for handling cargo. There are no fixed cranes on the wharves, but mobile cranes can be hired locally.

106 A landing beach is situated close SE of the main Public wharf. The landing beach is composed of rock, gravel and sand; the approach area is mud and sand. A floating wharf is moored adjacent to the landing beach.

107 The town of **Happy Valley - Goose Bay**, with a population of 8109 in 2016, includes the communities of Spruce Park, Hamilton Heights and Happy Valley, which is the main shopping and administrative area. There is a **hospital** in the town. The town is connected by road to Baie-Comeau and Blanc-Sablon, Quebec. There are five hotels and a *Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)* detachment in the town. Happy Valley - Goose Bay has scheduled air service to St. John's, and Halifax, Nova Scotia and also provides passenger and freight air services to coastal Labrador. A ferry connects Happy Valley - Goose Bay with Rigolet, Cartwright, Black Tickle, Makkovik, Postville, Hopedale, Natuashish and Nain during the navigation season. Provisions are available in the town through various major store outlets.

108 The *Labrador Marine Communications and Traffic Services Centre (MCTS)* is located in Happy Valley - Goose Bay. The centre is operational 24 hours per day; see *The Annual Edition of Radio Aids to Marine Navigation*.



109 **Pilotage** is available but not compulsory. Masters of vessels requiring a pilot should report their ETA via any coastal radio station to Pilots Goose Bay at least 24 hours prior to arrival at the pilot boarding station which is located about 1 mile east of Double Mer Point (54°13'30"N, 58°21'06"W). For additional information, see *The Annual Edition of Notices to Mariners*.

110 There is a *Canada Border Services Agency* office in Happy Valley - Goose Bay which can be contacted by telephone 709-896-6907 or fax 709-896-6909.

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 (*include number*): _____

Liferafts: _____ 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

Time of Arrival: _____

Stopover Point: _____ Number of People on Board: _____

Search and Rescue Telephone Number: _____

A-2 Appendices

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 (In Canada) 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

1-800-563-2444 (Newfoundland & Labrador Region)

+1-902-427-8200 (Satellite, Local or out of area)

+1-902-427-2114 (fax)

jrcchalifax@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 Weight		Remarks
			kg/m ²	lbs/ft ²	kg/axle	lbs/axle	
Town of St. Lewis (Fox Harbour)	5031	52°21.9'N 55°40.9'W	2500	500	20,390	44,850	
Port Hope Simpson	5179	52°32.2'N 56°16.9'W	1000	200	12,250	27,000	
Charlottetown	5032	52°46.4'N 56°07.0'W	2500	500	20,390	44,850	
Settlement of Normans Bay (Norman Bay)	5033	52°56.1'N 55°54.4'W	2500	500	20,390	44,850	Loading ramp
Settlement of Black Tickle	4745	53°27.4'N 55°45.9'W	2500	500	20,390	44,850	
Cartwright	5138	53°42.2'N 57°01.3'W	2500	500	20,390	44,850	
Rigolet	5163	54°10.8'N 58°25.6'W	2500	500	20,390	44,850	
Happy Valley - Goose Bay Main Public Wharf	4722	53°20.6'N 60°24.0'W	2500	500	20,390	44,850	

Note: For additional information contact the Department of Transportation and Works at 709-729-3990.

A-4 Appendices

Meteorological Data for

CARTWRIGHT, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR — 53°42'30"N, 57°02'06"W (1981 – 2010)														
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Temperature														
Daily Maximum Temperature	°C	-9.5	-8.5	-3.6	2.4	7.7	13.8	17.8	18.0	13.3	6.8	1.0	-5.0	4.5
Daily Minimum Temperature	°C	-18.9	-18.5	-13.8	-6.1	-1.1	3.4	6.8	7.4	4.6	0.5	-4.9	-12.6	-4.4
Daily Average Temperature	°C	-14.3	-13.5	-8.7	-1.8	3.3	8.6	12.3	12.7	9.0	3.7	-2.0	-8.8	0.0
Extreme Maximum Temperature	°C	11.8	11.7	16.4	18.2	30.0	35.3	36.1	33.0	30.0	23.3	19.7	13.3	
Extreme Minimum Temperature	°C	-37.8	-34.5	-32.2	-25.6	-15.0	-5.6	-1.7	-0.6	-5.0	-11.7	-21.1	-33.9	
Precipitation														
Rainfall	mm	5.3	9.8	10.5	21.1	47.9	95.0	100.8	94.1	88.8	88.6	37.6	17.6	616.8
Snowfall	cm	83.7	82.2	80.7	54.4	20.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	12.7	48.0	76.0	462.0
Total Precipitation	mm	86.4	90.7	92.1	75.1	68.2	98.7	100.8	94.1	89.4	101.5	84.7	92.0	1073.5
Greatest Rainfall in 24 hours	mm	20.6	29.2	19.2	34.5	31.8	59.4	56.6	58.2	66.8	82.5	62.7	25.1	
Greatest Snowfall in 24 hours	cm	61.0	70.8	86.1	53.1	32.0	13.7	0.0	0.0	14.8	33.8	38.1	88.9	
Greatest Precipitation in 24 hours	mm	55.6	74.8	86.1	53.1	32.0	59.4	56.6	58.2	66.8	82.5	62.7	88.9	
Days with														
Rain	≥0.2 mm	2.2	2.4	4.0	6.2	12.5	17.5	19.0	17.5	17.2	16.0	8.1	4.5	126.9
Snow	≥0.2 cm	15.8	13.7	14.9	11.1	6.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.30	4.6	11.2	15.1	94.7
Precipitation	≥0.2 mm	16.1	14.5	16.2	14.2	16.3	17.7	19.0	17.5	17.2	18.0	15.9	17.0	199.7
Wind														
Maximum gust speed	km/h	141	128	133	119	108	111	93	96	115	138	130	130	
Direction of maximum wind gust		NW	NW	NW	NW	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW	NW	WW	
Maximum Hourly Speed	km/h	117	103	105	100	83	97	68	74	95	108	97	103	
Direction of maximum hourly speed		NW	W	NW	NW	NW	N	W	NW	W	NW	SW	NW	

Meteorological Data for

GOOSE BAY, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR — 53°19'00"N, 60°25'00"W (1981 – 2010)														
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Temperature														
Daily Maximum Temperature	°C	-12.7	-10.1	-3.6	3.9	11.0	17.1	20.9	20.4	14.9	7.0	-0.3	-8.2	5.0
Daily Minimum Temperature	°C	-22.5	-21.3	-15.4	-6.1	0.0	5.6	10.0	9.7	5.1	-0.6	-7.6	-16.8	-5.0
Daily Average Temperature	°C	-17.6	-15.7	-9.5	-1.1	5.6	11.4	15.5	15.1	10.0	3.2	-4.0	-12.5	0.0
Extreme Maximum Temperature	°C	11.2	10.6	16.4	21.2	32.1	36.2	37.8	35.3	33.6	22.8	17.4	11.7	
Extreme Minimum Temperature	°C	-38.9	-39.4	-35.6	-29.7	-15.0	-4.2	0.1	0.0	-6.7	-17.0	-26.1	-36.7	
Precipitation														
Rainfall	mm	1.5	4.3	5.1	20.6	51.0	90.0	121.3	99.3	90.6	63.3	22.7	6.6	576.3
Snowfall	cm	78.6	63.2	71.8	48.3	19.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	19.3	55.6	70.6	428.3
Total Precipitation	mm	64.6	56.8	65.3	63.6	69.3	91.4	121.3	99.3	91.0	81.2	72.2	64.4	940.4
Greatest Rainfall in 24 hours	mm	7.2	26.2	24.4	30.2	30.2	69.6	66.8	79.2	68.0	44.7	36.8	26.2	
Greatest Snowfall in 24 hours	cm	71.0	39.6	40.8	36.3	33.8	24.1	0.4	0.0	19.0	27.7	40.6	35.6	
Greatest Precipitation in 24 hours	mm	64.5	39.6	52.3	42.9	33.8	80.1	66.8	79.2	68.0	45.7	41.2	32.5	
Days with														
Rain	≥0.2 mm	1.4	1.8	2.3	5.8	12.5	17.1	19.0	17.6	17.1	13.5	6.0	2.5	116.6
Snow	≥0.2 cm	16.1	12.6	13.2	9.8	4.9	1.0	0.03	0.0	0.33	5.3	11.1	15.2	89.7
Precipitation	≥0.2 mm	15.9	12.7	14.0	13.0	14.9	17.2	19.0	17.6	17.1	16.3	14.4	15.6	187.8
Wind														
Maximum gust speed	km/h	143	129	106	98	103	122	101	101	122	111	133	111	
Direction of maximum wind gust		N	S	NE	W	W	W	W	SE	W	W	SW	NW	
Maximum Hourly Speed	km/h	84	77	77	65	77	58	64	69	87	80	81	81	
Direction of maximum hourly speed		SW	SW	W	N	W	NE	W	SW	SW	SW	SW	NW	

Source: Environment and Climate Change Canada | http://climate.weather.gc.ca/climate_normals/index_e.html

Distance Table

Departing	Destination	Distance (Nautical Miles)	Comments
Battle Harbour (settlement)	Mary's Harbour (town)	9	
Battle Harbour (settlement)	St. Lewis	7	
Mary's Harbour (town)	St. Lewis	7	
St. Lewis	Williams Harbour (seasonal settlement)	19	
St. Lewis	Port Hope Simpson	38	
St. Lewis	Charlottetown	40	
Port Hope Simpson	Williams Harbour (seasonal settlement)	25	Via the South Side of Denbigh Island
Williams Harbour (seasonal settlement)	Pensons Arm (settlement)	19	
Williams Harbour (seasonal settlement)	Charlottetown	28	Via the channel south of Narrows Island
Pensons Arm (settlement)	Charlottetown	14	Via the channel south of Narrows Island
Charlottetown	Settlement of Normans Bay (Norman Bay)	28	Via the channel south of Narrows Island
Settlement of Normans Bay (Norman Bay)	Black Tickle (settlement)	38	
Black Tickle (settlement)	Cartwright	63	Via Domino Run and Grady Run (53°46.8'N, 56°26.8'W)
Cartwright	Rigolet	88	
Cartwright	Quaker Hat (54°44'N, 57°20'W)	75	
Rigolet	North West River (town)	75	
Rigolet	Happy Valley - Goose Bay	94	
North West River (town)	Happy Valley - Goose Bay	25	

A-6 Appendices

Customs Information for Pleasure Craft

CANPASS — Pleasure craft entering Canada must report to the *Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)* by telephone at designated reporting stations.

For private pleasure craft entering Canada from the United States the telephone service is toll free at **1-888-CANPASS** (1-888-226-7277) and is operated 24 hours a day. If the trip originates outside the United States, the boat owner/operator must report directly to the telephone reporting centre at 1-905-679-2073 (long distance charges may apply). *Canada Border Services Agency* 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 *Border Information Service* toll free at 1-800-461-9999 from anywhere in Canada or www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca.

From outside Canada information is available by contacting 204-983-3500 or 506-636-5064 (long distance charges may apply).

Information and service in Labrador is available from the *Canada Border Services Agency* at Happy Valley - Goose Bay by contacting 709-896-6907 (tel.) or 709-896-6909 (fax).

Bird Concentrations

Many offshore islands along the north and south Labrador coasts are home to hundreds of thousands of pairs of nesting seabirds. From June to August, islands off the coast of Nain, along the north coast of Groswater Bay, the Gannet Islands Ecological Reserve, and Table Bay (Bird Islands) have large concentrations of nesting Murres, Atlantic Puffins, Razorbills, Gulls, Terns, Black Guillemots and Common Eider ducks. Earlier in Spring and later in Fall, nesting seabirds and sea ducks gather near the colonies and migrate along the coast often concentrating on shallow banks, protected embayments and near coastal headlands. Concentrations of moulting (flightless) waterfowl occur at The Backway, Lake Melville and near St. Peter's Bay to name a few sites. These abundant marine birds, as well as other bird species of interest and whose populations are either sensitive or designated as Species at Risk, such as Harlequin Ducks, Ivory Gulls, and Peregrine Falcons, are sensitive to disturbance from human activities. Vessels operating near these areas should avoid disturbing birds. Generally, maintaining a distance of at least 100 m (328 ft) from concentrations of birds will minimize vessel-related disturbance at these sites. Helicopters carried onboard vessels are requested to maintain a minimum altitude of 305 m (1000 ft) above occupied colonies and at least 500 m (1641 ft) to the side of colonies. Mariners navigating near or through drift and shore fast ice during late Fall and Spring/early Summer may encounter large numbers of marine birds that are particularly vulnerable at this time.

For further information contact:

Canadian Wildlife Service

6 Bruce St.
Mount Pearl, NL
A1N 4T3

Tel: 709-772-5585

Email: nature@ec.gc.ca

Polar Bear Activity

Within the limits of this booklet, polar bears, black bears, foxes and wolves may be encountered. Polar Bears are an extreme hazard and may be encountered anywhere along the Labrador coast. They generally hunt seals on the sea ice in spring and are driven ashore when the ice recedes. In recent years, Inuit report increased sighting along the Labrador coastal regions, inland and at high elevations. Mariners are advised to be cautious when exploring coastal waters, especially if landing ashore or travel by small boat is planned. Polar bears present a low profile when swimming and are sometimes difficult to detect. A pamphlet entitled Safety in Polar Bear Country can be viewed by entering "Polar Bear Safety" in the Park's Canada search engine at www.pc.gc.ca.

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Sailing Directions Booklets

- ATL 120** Labrador, Camp Islands to Hamilton Inlet (including Lake Melville)
- ATL 121 Labrador, Hamilton Inlet to Cape Chidley (including Button Islands and Gray Strait)
- ATL 101 Newfoundland, Northeast & East Coasts
- ATL 109 Gulf of St. Lawrence (Northeast Portion)
- ATL 110 St. Lawrence River, Cap Whittle/Cap Gaspé to Les Escoumins and Anticosti Island

