



ATL 121

Canadian **Sailing Directions**

Labrador, Hamilton Inlet to Cape Chidley
(including Button Islands and Gray Strait)

2023/04



Fisheries and Oceans
Canada

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Canada

Pictograph legend



Anchorage



Current



Radio calling-in point



Wharf



Caution



Lifesaving station



Marina



Light



Pilotage

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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
August 2022	C2/P79	Replaced paragraph
April 2023	C1/P151	Added light L.L. 321.5
	C6/P34	Replaced rock drying 2.3 m with islet elevation 2 m. Add rock awash.
	C6/P41	Updated shoal depths

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This Second Edition of *Sailing Directions, ATL 121 — Labrador, Hamilton Inlet to Cape Chidley (including Button Islands and Gray Strait)*, 2016, has been compiled from Canadian Government and other information sources. All hydrographic terms used in this booklet are in accordance with the meanings given in the *Hydrographic Dictionary* (Special Publication No. 32), published by the International Hydrographic Bureau.

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

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

The photographs are by the *Canadian Hydrographic Service* and *Small Craft Harbours, Department of Fisheries and Oceans*, St. John's, Geoff Goodyear, Happy Valley - Goose Bay and Rodd Laing, Nain, Newfoundland and Labrador.



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

Remarks

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

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

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

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

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

Units and terminology used in this booklet

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

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

Time, unless otherwise stated, is expressed in local standard or daylight time. For the waters described in this booklet, local time is Atlantic Standard Time (AST UTC-4).

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

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

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

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

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

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



References to other publications:

Canadian Hydrographic Service

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

Canadian Coast Guard

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

Units

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

Directions

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

Various


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

Hamilton Inlet to Makkovik Bay

General

Chart 4730

1 The distance from the entrance to Hamilton Inlet ($54^{\circ}21'N$, $57^{\circ}18'W$) to Cape Harrigan ($55^{\circ}50'N$, $60^{\circ}19'W$) is about 155 miles. For the most part the coast is rugged and much indented by numerous inlets and bays, and fronted by a maze of islands.

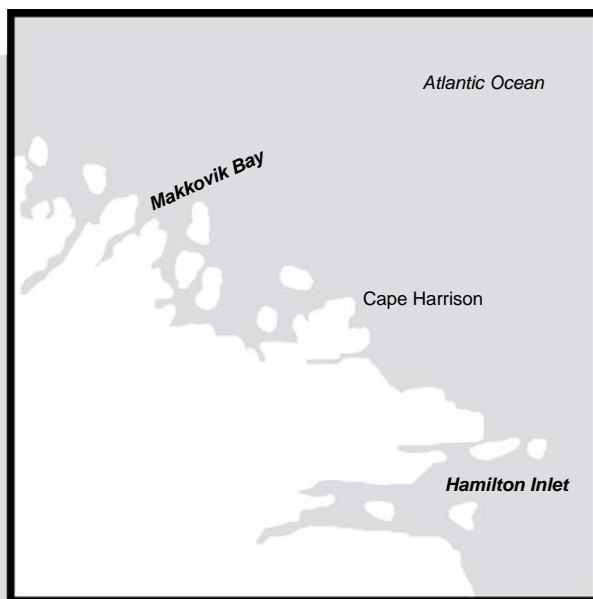
 2 Much of the coastal waters described in this chapter outside the surveyed routes have not been surveyed and some of the charted hydrographic information is of a reconnaissance nature. Unsurveyed waters should not be entered without local knowledge. **Caution** is recommended in sounded waters.

3 **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/>.

4 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.

5 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.

6 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.



7 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.

8 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*.

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

White Cockade Island to Cape Harrison

Charts 5042, 5043, 5044, 5045






 10 An offshore track, 2 miles wide, has been surveyed between the northern approaches to Hamilton Inlet (*Chart 5042*) and the approaches to Makkovik Bay (*Chart 5045*). The centre line of the track commences about 1 mile NW of Quaker Hat and its southern edge passes close north of Cape Harrison, and 0.5 mile north of Kidlialuit Island. Depths exceed 17 m (56 ft) along the entire track except for shoals with depths of 7.1 and 9.8 m (23 and 32 ft) (*Chart 5044*) which lie on the south side of the track, NE of the Ragged Islands. North of Cape Harrison two additional routes, described later, have been surveyed to Makkovik which are especially useful in adverse weather and ice conditions.

Chart 5042

 11 **Coffee Island to Webeck Harbour.** — **Coffee Island** ($54^{\circ}35'N$, $57^{\circ}11'W$), situated 1.3 miles WNW of White Cockade Island, is a yellow rock with a conical mound at its north end. A reef drying 0.9 m (3 ft) lies 0.3 mile NW of the island.



 12 **Teapot Island** is situated 1.1 miles SSW of Coffee Island. **Taylor Rock**, a shallow steep-to reef with a least depth of 0.3 m (1 ft), is situated 0.2 mile north of Teapot Island. The SW extremity of Chance Island bearing 290° , and open north of Flat Island, leads close north of Taylor Rock.


 13 **Flat Island** is situated 1.4 miles WNW of Teapot Island. **Black Rock**, round and barren with an elevation of 9 m (30 ft), lies 0.3 mile SW of Flat Island. **Holton Island**, situated 5 miles NW of White Cockade Island, rises at the west end in the shape of a truncated cone. The shores of the island are rocky and should not be approached within 0.2 mile.


 14 A **light** (319.06) is shown at an elevation of 46.2 m (152 ft) from a skeleton tower showing a red and white daymark, on the east end of Holton Island.

15 The channel between Holton Island and **Chance Island**, to the SSW, is restricted to a width of 0.3 mile by islets and shoal water extending NE from Chance Island, but a depth of 14 m (46 ft) can be carried through it.

 16 **Green Island**, situated 1.4 miles ESE of Chance Island, has a **foul** area extending south from it almost to the entrance of Holton Harbour.

  17 **Holton Harbour** ($54^{\circ}35'N$, $57^{\circ}17'W$) is situated 1 mile south of Green Island. The entrance to the harbour is **foul** and entry should not be attempted without local knowledge. There are depths of more than 5 m (16 ft) in the middle of the outer part of the harbour, where **anchorage** may be obtained on a sand bottom. **Harbour Rock**, a shallow reef, lies 0.2 mile NE of the west entrance point of the harbour.

 18 **Little Holton** is a shallow **anchorage** situated about 1.4 miles NW of the west entrance point of Holton Harbour.

 19 **Off-lying islands and dangers.** — **Bulldog Island** ($54^{\circ}44'N$, $56^{\circ}54'W$), the outermost **danger** in this area, is situated 14.5 miles ENE of Holton Island. It is a barren rock about 12 m (40 ft) high and has been picked up on radar at 15 miles.




 20 Isolated shallow reefs with depths less than 10 m (33 ft) exist within a radius of 2 miles of Bulldog Island. Their locations are clearly charted. Another shoal area extends about 2 miles in a SSW direction from a position 4 miles SSE of Bulldog Island. Rocks with less than 1.8 m (6 ft) of water over them are found in this area. A shoal area with depths of 2.4 to 10.4 m (8 to 34 ft) charted 5 miles SW of Bulldog Island is normally marked by breakers.


Chart 5043

 21 **Byron Bay** is entered between **Cape Rouge** ($54^{\circ}40'N$, $57^{\circ}32'W$) and **Red Rock Point**, 6.5 miles WNW. A rock drying 1.5 m (5 ft) lies about 3.4 miles ESE of Red Rock Point, at the mouth of Byron Bay.


 22 A **light** (319.07) is shown at an elevation of 34 m (112 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark situated on an unnamed island 32 m (105 ft) in elevation, 1.3 miles ENE of Cape Rouge.

QUAKER HAT (2002)




 23 A **light** (319.08) is shown at an elevation of 20.1 m (66 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark situated near the NE end of an unnamed island, 2.8 miles NNE of Red Rock Point.


24 Byron Bay, unsurveyed, can be approached on surveyed routes extending west from Quaker Hat (54°44'N, 57°21'W) or between **Tinker Island** (54°42'N, 57°26'W) and Cape Rouge.

 25 **Anchorage** is reported in the middle part of Byron Bay in 13 m (43 ft). Several islets and rocks awash are charted across the entrance to and within the bay. There is a sandy beach through which a stream flows on the south shore of the bay. A river, which drains Lake Michael, enters the sea in the bight close west of Red Rock Point.

26 Tinker Island, 3.6 miles NE of Cape Rouge, is **conspicuous**, rugged and cliffy. Numerous rocks and islets, separated by narrow channels, lie between Tinker Island and the mainland.


 27 **Quaker Reef**, an islet surrounded by shallow water with an elevation of 7 m (23 ft), is situated 2.5 miles ENE of Tinker Island. A reef with a depth of 7.3 m (24 ft) is situated 0.4 mile east, and a shoal area with a least depth of 2.1 m (7 ft) lies 1.1 miles SSE of Quaker Reef.


28 **Quaker Hat**, so called because of its shape, is an island with an elevation of 38 m (125 ft) situated 8 miles NE of Cape Rouge.


 29 A **light** (319.2) is shown at an elevation of 36 m (118 ft) from a skeleton tower showing a red


and white daymark on Quaker Hat. A **racon**, identification “Q” (— • —), operates from the light.

30 **Ship Head** (54°44'N, 57°51'W), which rises to a conical hill about 170 m (558 ft) high, is situated 5 miles NW of Red Rock Point. The island situated close north of Ship Head is reported to be connected to the mainland by a ridge of rocks.

 31 **Ship Harbour** is entered between the NW end of the above-mentioned island and an islet close off the mainland. The south and SE parts of the harbour are encumbered with rocks and boulders.


 32 **Anchorage** is available off the mouth of Ship Harbour in 21.5 m (71 ft) and in Jeanette Bay, 1.6 miles SW of Seal Rocks, in 20 m (66 ft).

 33 **Off-lying dangers.** — A shoal with a least depth of 1.1 m (4 ft) lies about 3 miles NE of the NE tip of Ship Head. A shoal with a depth of 9 m (30 ft) charted 13 miles NE of Ship Head has a depth of 13 m (43 ft) 1.8 miles SE of it. The latter shoal has not been examined and less water than charted may be found over it or in its vicinity.


 34 **Jeanette Bay** has mid-channel depths on numerous shoals of 6.3 to 15 m (21 to 49 ft). Rocky shoals and sand spits extend from both shores with **Seal Rocks**, elevation of 1 m (3 ft), on the north shore being the most pronounced. The eastern extremity of Seal Rocks, 0.1 mile ESE, dries 2 m (7 ft). A sandspit extends 0.7 mile NE from the shore, 1.6 miles south of Seal Rocks.


WEBECK HARBOUR (LOOKING NE) (2002)




 35 **Mostyn Cove** indents the south shore of Jeanette Bay about 4.5 miles inside the entrance. A shoal bank extends about 0.9 mile NE of the southernmost west entrance point to Mostyn Cove. A rock, drying 1.3 m (4 ft), lies about 0.8 mile NNE of the same point. Beyond Mostyn Cove the bay is reported to be rock and shoal infested and suitable only for small boats; **caution** is advised.

36 **False Cape** ($54^{\circ}49'N$, $57^{\circ}52'W$), situated 5 miles north of Ship Head, rises to an elevation of about 230 m (755 ft). From Jeanette Bay the surveyed route passes east of False Cape, joining the “*Route Usually Followed*”, 4.3 miles NNE of False Cape.

 37 A **light** (319.09) is shown at an elevation of 25.8 m (85 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark on an island 0.5 mile NE of False Cape.

 38 **Lord Arm**, on the west side of False Cape, forms part of a wide unnamed bay which indents the coast between False Cape and the south part of Cape Harrison. The narrow arm close west of Lord Arm is reported to afford good **anchorage**. **Sloop Cove** lies in the NW part of the unnamed bay.

39 **Cape Harrison** ($54^{\circ}56'N$, $57^{\circ}56'W$) is a **conspicuous** bluff faced by reddish cliffs rising to **Uivaluk Peak**, elevation of about 350 m (1148 ft).

 40 A **light** (319.3) is shown at an elevation of 185.9 m (610 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark on Cape Harrison.

41 **Bear Island**, lying 2 miles SE of Cape Harrison, is reddish and steep-to on its NE side, and rises to an elevation of 69 m (226 ft).


Cape Harrison to Adlavik Bay

Chart 5044

42 **Routes from Cape Harrison to Makkovik Bay.** — Alternative inshore routes, through the islands NW of Cape Harrison, for use when offshore navigation is not possible, are described later. The offshore route is described later.

43 **Webeck Island**, situated 3.5 miles west of Cape Harrison, has an elevation of about 110 m (360 ft). The shores of the island are hilly and the middle part is flat with numerous ponds.

44 **North Head** forms the NNW extremity of the Webeck Island. **False Bay**, entered SE of North Head, has an islet with an elevation of 7.6 m (25 ft) near its east entrance point. **Mad Cat Cove**, which has an above-water rock in mid-channel, indents the SE corner of False Bay.

 45 **Smoky Islands**, situated 1.6 miles ENE of North Head, have **foul** ground extending about 0.1 mile from their north end and a similar distance from **Shoal Point**, their south extremity.

CLINKER CHANNEL (LOOKING SW) (2002)



46 **Webeck Harbour** ($54^{\circ}54'N$, $58^{\circ}03'W$), formed between the mainland and Webeck Island, and sheltered to the NE by **Morrison Island**, elevation of 58 m (190 ft), has no settlement but is used by fishing vessels.



47 Webeck Harbour has depths between 7.6 and 27 m (25 and 89 ft) and affords good **anchorage** for vessels up to about 61 m (200 ft) in length. The anchorage is reported difficult to leave in strong onshore winds.

48 **Harbour Rocks**, with an elevation of 2 m (7 ft) and bare, lie on a shoal bank close off the middle of the SE side of Webeck Island.



49 **Anchorage** is obtainable in Webeck Harbour in 9 to 11 m (30 to 36 ft), sand and mud, SSW of Harbour Rocks. There is a calm weather anchorage for smaller vessels in 8 to 11 m (27 to 36 ft) NE of Harbour Rocks.

50 **Wreck Bay** and **Grave Bay** indent the south side of Webeck Harbour. **Harbour Island** lies close north of the entrance to Grave Bay. A hill rises to an elevation of 110 m (361 ft) between Grave Bay and **Rocky Bay**, 0.8 mile SW. Many islets and islands lie off Rocky Bay, the named ones being **Cuthbert Island** and **Rogers Island**.



51 **Webeck Harbour entrances**. — **Main Channel**, the main entrance to Webeck Harbour, situated between Webeck Island and Morrison Island, is about 0.3 mile wide and has a least charted depth of 11 m (36 ft) over a bar which crosses the channel. This bar breaks in strong northerly gales.



52 **Clinker Channel**, which separates Morrison Island from the mainland, is obstructed by a reef with a depth of 2.4 m (8 ft). It is not navigable, except for small craft and should only be used with local knowledge.



53 **Western Channel**, the passage between the south side of Webeck Island and Cuthbert Island, is not

a recommended entrance to Webeck Harbour, being narrow with shoal water on each side of the deep part of the channel. Clinker Channel, Webeck Harbour and Western Channel are used extensively by small boats with local knowledge.

Charts 5044, 5045

54 **Webeck Harbour to Adlavik Bay**. — Between Webeck Harbour and Cape Strawberry, about 35 miles WNW, the coast forms a bay in which lie several groups of islands. The south side of this bay is backed by the **Benedict Mountains**, which range from 457 m (1500 ft) to more than 800 m (2624 ft) in elevation. The coast is faced by high cliffs intersected by deep-cut rivers. The banks of the rivers and the sheltered hollows are well wooded, but the higher uplands are mainly barren.

Chart 5044



55 **Jigger Island**, green and wedge-shaped, is situated 3 miles WSW of Webeck Island. It has an elevation of about 61 m (200 ft), and is separated from the mainland by **Jigger Tickle**, which is reported to have a rocky bar. The area between Jigger Island and four small islets, 0.7 mile SW of its southern tip, is reported to break in bad weather.

56 **Deus Cape** ($54^{\circ}53'N$, $58^{\circ}13'W$), situated 2 miles west of Jigger Island, is the north end of a promontory which separates **Jigger Bight** from **Kettle Bay**.



57 The mouth of Kettle Bay, 3.2 miles SSW of Deus Cape, is reported to be **foul** with numerous shoals. **Green Hill**, elevation of about 170 m (558 ft), is situated 1.5 miles south of Deus Cape; its north slope extends to the coast, which is formed of white cliffs.


58 **Off-lying islands**. — **Ragged Islands**, a group of islands surrounded by islets and rocks, lie 6 miles north of


TUCHIALIC BAY (1998)





Deus Cape. The ragged tops of the higher islands are visible for many miles.

59 The west island of the three smaller Ragged Islands is **conspicuous**, rising to a summit with an elevation of 166 m (545 ft) at its north end from which sheer precipices fall to the sea.


 60 The east island of the group at one time had a fishing station at its west extremity. There are two mounds about 170 m (558 ft) in elevation on **Northern Island**, the largest and westernmost island. It is reported that anchorage for fishing vessels is not good between the Ragged Islands.

 61 A **light** (319.1) is shown at an elevation of 57.8 m (190 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red and white daymark on the SW tip of Northern Island.


 62 Rocks, with 7.1 m (23 ft) and 9.8 m (32 ft) over them, lie 1.9 miles NNE and 3 miles ENE of the north point of Northern Island, respectively. Another rock, with 3.5 m (11 ft) over it, lies 0.3 mile south of the south point of the easternmost of the Ragged Islands.


 63 **The Sisters** are two rocks 9 m (30 ft) in elevation lying off the south end of Northern Island. A depth of 7.3 m (24 ft) lies 2 miles east of The Sisters. Rocks with depths of 5.5 and 9.9 m (18 and 32 ft) lie 1.3 miles ESE and 0.6 mile south of The Sisters, respectively.


64 **Double Island** (54°52'N, 58°23'W), situated 5 miles west of Deus Cape, has an islet 37 m (121 ft) in elevation about 1 mile NNE of its north extremity.

 65 A **light** (319.254) is shown at an elevation of 32.2 m (106 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark on the SE end of Double Island.


66 **Little Double Island**, with an elevation of about 30 m (100 ft), lies 3.5 miles west of Double Island. It is reported to be easily recognized by its resemblance to Double Island.


 67 **Bear Island**, 1.5 miles SW of Double Island, is wedge-shaped, rising at its west end to 80 m (262 ft). Depths of 5.5, 5.6 and 7.6 m (18, 18 and 25 ft) lie 1.2, 1.5 miles SE and 1.7 miles ESE of the north extremity of the east side of the island, respectively. A depth of 3.1 m (10 ft) is located 0.6 mile SE of the same point.

 68 The unsounded or sparsely sounded areas SE of Double Island and east of Bear Island are believed to contain uncharted shoals. Scattered drying shoals and shoal spots with depths as little as 2 m (7 ft) lie between Bear Island and **Smooth Point**, the west entrance point of Tuchialic Bay. A shoal point extending to a depth of 6.9 m (23 ft) at its outer end extends 0.2 mile NNE of Smooth Point.

 69 **Tuchialic Bay** is entered 1.2 miles south of Bear Island. A shoal with a least depth 6.5 m (21 ft) is located 0.5 mile ESE of Smooth Point. A **wreck**, which dries 0.2 m (1 ft) and partially obstructs the entrance, is situated

on the shoal. Shoals of 8 and 8.6 m (26 and 28 ft) lie 0.3 mile ENE and 0.7 mile SE, respectively, of Smooth Point.


 70 At the mouth of the **Tuchialic River** in the SW end of Tuchialic Bay, a shoal bank extends about 0.7 mile from the shore with a depth of 0.4 m (1 ft) at its outer end. A shoal with a least depth of 7.2 m (24 ft) lies 0.5 mile off the east shore of the bay.



 71 **Anchorage** is available in 40 m (131 ft), 0.6 mile NE of Smooth Point or in the bay in hard white sand with reported good holding ground.


72 **Mount Benedict**, located about 4 miles SW of the entrance to Tuchialic Bay, is a prominent landmark with an elevation of 740 m (2428 ft).

73 **Pomialuk Bay** ($54^{\circ}47'N$, $58^{\circ}32'W$) lies 3 miles west of Tuchialic Bay. Its west entrance point, **Pomialuk Point**, is the termination of a hilly peninsula. **Pomialuk River** enters the head of the bay.


Chart 5045


 74 **Burnt Island**, 140 m (460 ft) in elevation, situated 4 miles WNW of Pomialuk Bay, is separated from the mainland by **Burnt Island Tickle**, which is reported to be shallow.

  75 **Stag Bay**, reported to be shallow, is situated 3 miles west of Burnt Island. **Stag Bay Brook** enters its head, which is shoal. Good fair-weather **anchorage** is reported to exist near the head of the bay, close inshore, but depths are not known and local knowledge is recommended.


 76 **Dog Islands** lie off the entrance to Stag Bay. **Dog Island**, the east island, has elevated east and west ends. **Iron Island**, which is flat-topped with steep sides, has three islets 0.6 mile SW of it. Rocky patches with depths of 3.7 and 9.7 m (12 and 32 ft) lie 0.2 mile NW and 0.4 mile SW, respectively, of the islets. A shoal with a least depth of 6 m (20 ft) lies 0.3 mile east of the east islet.



77 **Seal Cove Point** ($54^{\circ}51'N$, $58^{\circ}49'W$) and **Porcupine Point** are the east and west entrance points of a large bight situated 4 miles west of Stag Bay. **Big River**, the largest river in the region, enters the west side of the above-mentioned bight. The river is obstructed by rapids about 10 miles above the entrance.



 78 **Indian Island** lies 2 miles NNE of Porcupine Point. **Little Safety Harbour** is situated on the west side of the island. It is reported that with local knowledge two small vessels can moor on the west side of the harbour. A group of islets and rocks lies about 1 mile east of Indian Island. A shoal with a depth of 2.2 m (7 ft) lies 0.2 mile off the north end of Indian Island.

 79 **Conical Island**, situated 1.2 miles NNE of Indian Island, is hog-backed with shallow gullies down its sides. Above-water rocks lie in shoal areas close

north and 0.8 mile NNW of the island. Reefs with 9.5 and 5.6 m (31 and 18 ft) over them lie 0.5 mile SW and 0.7 mile SE, respectively, of the island.

 80 A **light** (319.21) is shown at an elevation of 30.4 m (100 ft) from a tower with a red and white daymark, located on the SW end of Conical Island.


  81 **Adlavik Bay** ($54^{\circ}55'N$, $58^{\circ}58'W$) is entered between **North Point** and **South Point of the Bay**, abreast of Conical Island. A rock awash lies 0.4 mile ESE of North Point. The bay provides a safe and sheltered **anchorage** in 28 to 42 m (92 to 138 ft) in the entrance channel.


  82 **Meshers Harbour**, situated on the north side of Adlavik Bay, close within the entrance, is reported to be a good harbour for small craft but local knowledge is recommended. Good **anchorage** is reported 2 miles WNW of South Point of the Bay off the mouth of Meshers Harbour. A rock drying 1.3 m (4 ft) is charted 0.2 mile SSE of **Razors Point**, located 1.5 miles SSW of Meshers Harbour.


Adlavik Bay to Cape Strawberry

83 **Manak Island** lies 2.5 miles NNW of the entrance to Adlavik Bay. **Manak Bay** lies west of Manak Island.


84 It was reported that there is a good gravel beaching site at the mouth of a small stream on the mainland, 1 mile SW of the south extremity of Manak Island, and that the stream provides excellent water.


 85 A group of islets lies north of Manak Island. Reefs with depths of 2.6 and 9 m (9 and 30 ft) lie 0.4 mile south and 1 mile SSE, respectively, of the easternmost islet, 9 m (30 ft) in elevation.


 86 **Double Island**, about 72 m (236 ft) in elevation, is situated 3 miles NNE of Manak Island. A reef with a depth of 5.7 m (19 ft) lies 1 mile SW of the summit of the SW part of Double Island. A rock, with a depth of 0.3 m (1 ft) and which breaks in small wavelets, lies 0.4 mile south of the foregoing reef.


 87 A **light** (319.225) is shown at an elevation of 70.6 m (232 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red and white daymark located near the highest elevation of Double Island.


88 **Big Bight** is entered north of **Black Point** ($55^{\circ}01'N$, $58^{\circ}59'W$). **October Harbour** lies 4 miles north of the entrance to Big Bight.



 89 **Foxy Islands** ($55^{\circ}06'N$, $58^{\circ}56'W$), the highest with an elevation of 14 m (46 ft), lie 1 mile NE of October Harbour. A reef with 3.1 m (10 ft) over it lies 0.5 mile south of Foxy Islands.


 90 **Tidal stream** measurements were made close north of Foxy Islands and east of Manak Island in 1976. At Foxy Islands the flows and average rates were NW at 0.4 knot and SSE at 0.6 knot. At Manak Island the flows and maximum rates were north at 0.2 knot and SSE at 0.6 knot.


 91 **Pomiadluk Point** ($55^{\circ}08'N$, $58^{\circ}58'W$), lying to the SE of Cape Strawberry, is a low sharp point with a wedge-like profile. **Jerry's Cove** indents its north extremity. A reef with a depth of 8 m (26 ft) and marked by port hand light buoy NQ3 (319.229) lies 0.3 mile ESE of the point. Another shoal with a least depth of 2.3 m (8 ft) is located 0.4 mile SSE of the NE tip of the point.

 92 **Off-lying islands and dangers.** — **Adlavik Islands** ($54^{\circ}59'N$, $58^{\circ}47'W$), generally irregular and high, lie in the west part of the coastal indentation between Deus Cape and Pomiadluk Point. The channels between the islands have many islets and rocks and are narrow and intricate. This area has not been fully surveyed and should not be navigated without local knowledge.

 93 **Kikkertavak Island**, the largest of the Adlavik Islands group, rises to 110 m (361 ft) in the north part. A shoal with a depth of 3.9 m (13 ft) is located about 0.4 mile west of the northwestern point, on the north end of the island.


  94 **Niunguaq Bight** is a large indentation on the south side of Kikkertavak Island. A depth of 4.8 m (16 ft) lies mid-channel in the inner part of the bight. **Anchorage** may be obtained at the NE end of the bight or at the centre of the bight, 0.5 mile SSW of the shoal depth, as indicated on the chart.

 95 **Hare Island** lies 0.4 mile off the SE side of Kikkertavak Island. Rocks with depths as little as 8.1 m (27 ft) lie 2 miles ESE of Hare Island.


 96 **Kings Bay** is on the east side of Kikkertavak Island and **Rogers Harbour** is a small indentation located 1.4 miles NNW of Kings Bay. A rock awash is located 0.6 mile NNE of the north entrance to the harbour. An extensive shoal bank with two drying rocks and a small islet lie 1.1 miles east of the north entrance point to Rogers Harbour.


97 **Tikaoralik Islet**, situated 1.5 miles east of Kings Bay, rises to a **conspicuous** pointed rock on its summit with an elevation of 110 m (361 ft). A channel with a depth of 5.5 m (18 ft) runs between Tikaoralik Islet and an islet 6 m (20 ft) in elevation close north of it.



98 **Flat Island**, with shoal water extending off its SW side, lies 1 mile south of Tikaoralik Islet.


 99 **Quaker Hat Island**, with an islet off its north end, lies 1.2 miles NE of Tikaoralik Islet. A rock with a depth of 2.4 m (8 ft) lies 0.4 mile SSE of the island. Two rocks, with depths of 1.8 m (6 ft) and marked by port hand


light buoy NQ1 (319.12), lie about 2 miles ENE of Quaker Hat Island.


 100 **Black Bear Island** ($55^{\circ}04'N$, $58^{\circ}37'W$), 3.5 miles NNE of Kikkertavak Island, has an irregular but fairly level top. A reef with 6.6 m (22 ft) over it lies 3.1 miles SSE of the south extremity of Black Bear Island and a second reef with 7.6 m (25 ft) over it lies 1.1 miles NE of the first. Uncharted shoals are reported to lie within 0.6 mile south of Black Bear Island.

 101 **Long Tickle Island**, the NW island of the Adlavik Islands group, rises to a round hill with a cairn on it. The south extremity of the island is named **Maloneys Point**. **Cape Kitchener** forms the north end, and **Saturday Point** lies at the NW side of the island. An almost vertical cliff, 140 m (459 ft) in elevation, is situated on the east side of Long Tickle Island. **Spring Island**, which lies close north of Cape Kitchener, has a reef with 5.9 m (19 ft) over it, 0.8 mile NW of its NW end.

  102 **Long Tickle** ($55^{\circ}01'N$, $58^{\circ}50'W$) is situated between Long Tickle Island and **Southern Island**. **Adlavik Harbour** comprises the central part of Long Tickle. The bottom is very irregular with numerous steep-to reefs with depths as little as 4 m (13 ft) in its south part. **Anchorage** in about 12 m (40 ft), mud, should only be attempted with local knowledge.


 103 **Blandford Island** is the larger of two small barren islands situated 3 miles east of Cape Kitchener. A shoal with a depth of 6.2 m (20 ft) lies about 0.25 mile north of Blandford Island and a reef with 5.2 m (17 ft) over it lies 0.9 mile SSW of the smaller island.


 104 A **light** (319.22) is shown at an elevation of 32.9 m (108 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark near the centre of Blandford Island.

 105 **Mortimer Island**, a round bare rock, lies 0.6 mile north of Blandford Island. **Mortimer Shoal**, a rock nearly awash, which breaks in a slight sea, lies 0.7 mile north of Mortimer Island.


106 **Morgan's Island** is separated from the NNW side of Kikkertavak Island by **Martins Tickle**. Other named islands lying between Southern Island and Kikkertavak Island are **Pigeon Island**, **Pretty Harbour Island** and **Black Sisters**.


107 **Ironbound Islands** ($55^{\circ}09'N$, $58^{\circ}48'W$), 5 miles north of the Adlavik Islands, consist of the following islands: **Kidlialuit Island**, which has a steep cliff at its north end and a low point at its south end; **Westward Island**; **The Funks**, and **The File**, which is low and flat. Several cabins were located in a small cove on the south end of Kidlialuit Island in 2002.

 108 A **light** (321.1) is shown at an elevation of 143 m (470 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark on the northern summit of Kidlialuit Island.

 109 Breakers have been observed 0.3 mile NNW of The File. A shoal depth of 4 m (13 ft) was reported,


in 1983, to lie in the sparsely sounded area off the east side of Kidlialuit Island. Breakers may also exist in this area. Rocks with 0.3 m (1 ft) and 7 m (23 ft) over them lie about 0.5 mile west and 0.7 mile SW, respectively, of Westward Island.

 110 The passages between Westward Island, The Funks and Kidlialuit Island are believed to be obstructed by rocks and should not be attempted without local knowledge.

 111 Unsounded areas should not be entered without local knowledge. **Caution** is recommended in sounded waters.


Cape Strawberry to Makkovik Bay

112 **Cape Strawberry** ($55^{\circ}09'N$, $59^{\circ}02'W$) is faced by terraced cliffs, which are cut by deep ravines. A peak with an elevation of 373 m (1225 ft), situated 1.2 miles inland from the north end of the peninsula, is the north end of a range of hills which extends 12 miles SSW and terminates in **Monkey Hill**, a cone-shaped hill about 660 m (2165 ft) in elevation. A communications tower with air obstruction **lights** lie atop Monkey Hill.


 113 **Wild Bight**, for the most part deep, is entered to the west of Pomiadluk Point. It was reported that good **anchorage**, in all but north winds, was obtainable on the west side of Wild Bight, in 22 to 40 m (72 to 131 ft).


114 **Nipper Cove** is a small indentation between **Lookout Point** and **Nipper Cove Point**, the north extremity of Cape Strawberry.

115 **Off-lying islands**. — **Green Island**, elevation of 14 m (46 ft) and formed of bare rock with a symmetrical top, is situated about halfway between Westward Island and Pomiadluk Point.

 116 A **light** (319.23) is shown at an elevation of 20.9 m (69 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark on Green Island.

117 **Belle Island**, situated 2 miles NNE of Pomiadluk Point, is composed of bare grey rock.


 118 **Gull Rocks** are composed of broken grey rock, the southernmost with patches of remarkable black rock. Shoal water lies NNE of and extends south from the southern rock. The passage between Belle Island and the northern Gull Rock is **foul**.


 119 **Strawberry Island** ($55^{\circ}11'N$, $58^{\circ}58'W$) is barren with an elevation of 120 m (395 ft). **Trap Cove** and **Black Point** are features on the NW side of the island, and **The Flats** lie on a ledge off the NE part of the island. Shoals of 4 and 7.9 m (13 and 26 ft) lie 0.4 and 0.5 mile NE, respectively, of the NE end of Strawberry Island.

120 **Dunn Island**, situated 1.4 miles north of Strawberry Island, is bare and rugged; **Breakheart Point** is its south


extremity. The NE part of the island, terminating in a point named **Gull Battery** ($55^{\circ}14'N$, $58^{\circ}57'W$), is almost divided from the rest of the island by a deep gully. The NW extremity of the island is a small peninsula with an isthmus separating Dunn Harbour and **Back Cove**.

121 **Dunn Harbour** has central depths of 3.7 m (12 ft) and is only suitable for small craft. A depth of 12.8 m (42 ft) is charted 1 mile NNW of Gull Battery.

 122 **Dog Islands**, which lie close west of Dunn Island, have **foul** ground extending SW and NW of them for 0.5 mile.


 123 **Coffee Rocks**, 0.5 mile east of Dunn Island, are surrounded by shoal water. Two rocks, which dry 0.6 m (2 ft), lie about 0.1 mile SE and WSW of the south Coffee Rocks. Reefs with a least depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) are charted up to 1 mile ENE of them, the outermost marked by breakers. A shoal with a least depth of 7.9 m (26 ft) is situated 0.5 mile north of the NE Coffee Rocks.


Makkovik Bay and Approaches

 124 There are four principal approach routes from southeastward to Makkovik Bay: the approach from offshore; the outer track; the middle track south of Black Bear Island, and the inner track, known locally as Dog Islands Run. Some of these approach routes have not been completely surveyed; **caution** is recommended.

125 **Approach from offshore**. — Makkovik Bay is entered from offshore between Dunn Island and Cape Makkovik and passing midway between Northeast Breaker and The Bluff on the “*Route Usually Followed*”.

Charts 5044, 5045

 126 **Outer track**. — The outer track from Cape Harrison passes NE of Ragged Islands, north of Kidlialuit Island and north of Dunn Island, taking care to avoid the 7.1 m (23 ft) reef situated 1.8 miles NNE of Northern Island. From north of Dunn Island vessels follow the charted area previously described into Makkovik Bay.

 127 **Middle Track (South of Black Bear Island)**. — This route extends about 25 miles from a point about 3.5 miles south of the Ragged Islands and extends NW passing north of Quaker Hat Island, 9.5 miles west. **Caution** should be exercised to avoid the two 1.8 m (6 ft) shoals previously described and charted about 2 miles ENE of Quaker Hat Island. The route extends WNW to pass south of Blandford Island then NW to join the “*Route Usually Followed*”, south of Green Island.

128 **Inner track (Dog Islands Run)**. — This charted “*Route Usually Followed*” commencing close north of Cape Harrison is useful when pack ice is on the coast in the early

MAKKOVIK HARBOUR (1998)





part of the season and when high seas are running offshore. It provides shelter, with anchorages, and is used extensively by coastal vessels supplying the settlements north of Cape Harrison. The route extends south of the Ragged Islands, and south and west of the Adlavik Islands. It passes close west of Conical Island, Long Tickle Island, and Green Island and passing close north of Pomiadluk Point and Cape Strawberry before entering Makkovik Bay.


Chart 5045

129 **Makkovik Bay**, entered between Nipper Cove Point ($55^{\circ}09'N$, $59^{\circ}02'W$) and Cape Makkovik, 6.5 miles NW, penetrates the mainland for 17 miles to the mouth of **Makkovik River**. The shores of the outer part of the bay from the entrance to the vicinity of Big Island are either steep-to or composed of rocky ledges, and the hills are bare.

130 From Big Island to the head of Makkovik Bay, the shores are faced by boulder-strewn beaches of gravel, sand and mud. The slopes of the hills become more densely wooded as the distance from the coast increases.


 131 **Jackos Island** ($55^{\circ}10'N$, $59^{\circ}05'W$) is the central feature of an extensive area of islets, rocks and reefs encumbering the middle of the entrance to Makkovik Bay.


 132 A **light** (319.24) is shown at an elevation of 18.6 m (61 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark on the SE side of Jackos Island.

 133 **Dangers** in the middle of the entrance to Makkovik Bay, which are clearly charted, in-


clude **Northeast Breaker**, on which the sea breaks almost continuously and is marked by west cardinal light **buoy** NQB (319.239). **Black Rock** and **The Black Family** are two additional **dangers** lying about 0.7 mile NE of Jackos Island.

134 **Outer section — East side. — Strawberry Head** ($55^{\circ}09'N$, $59^{\circ}04'W$), the NW extremity of Cape Strawberry, is a bare, pinkish headland with an elevation of 23 m (75 ft).

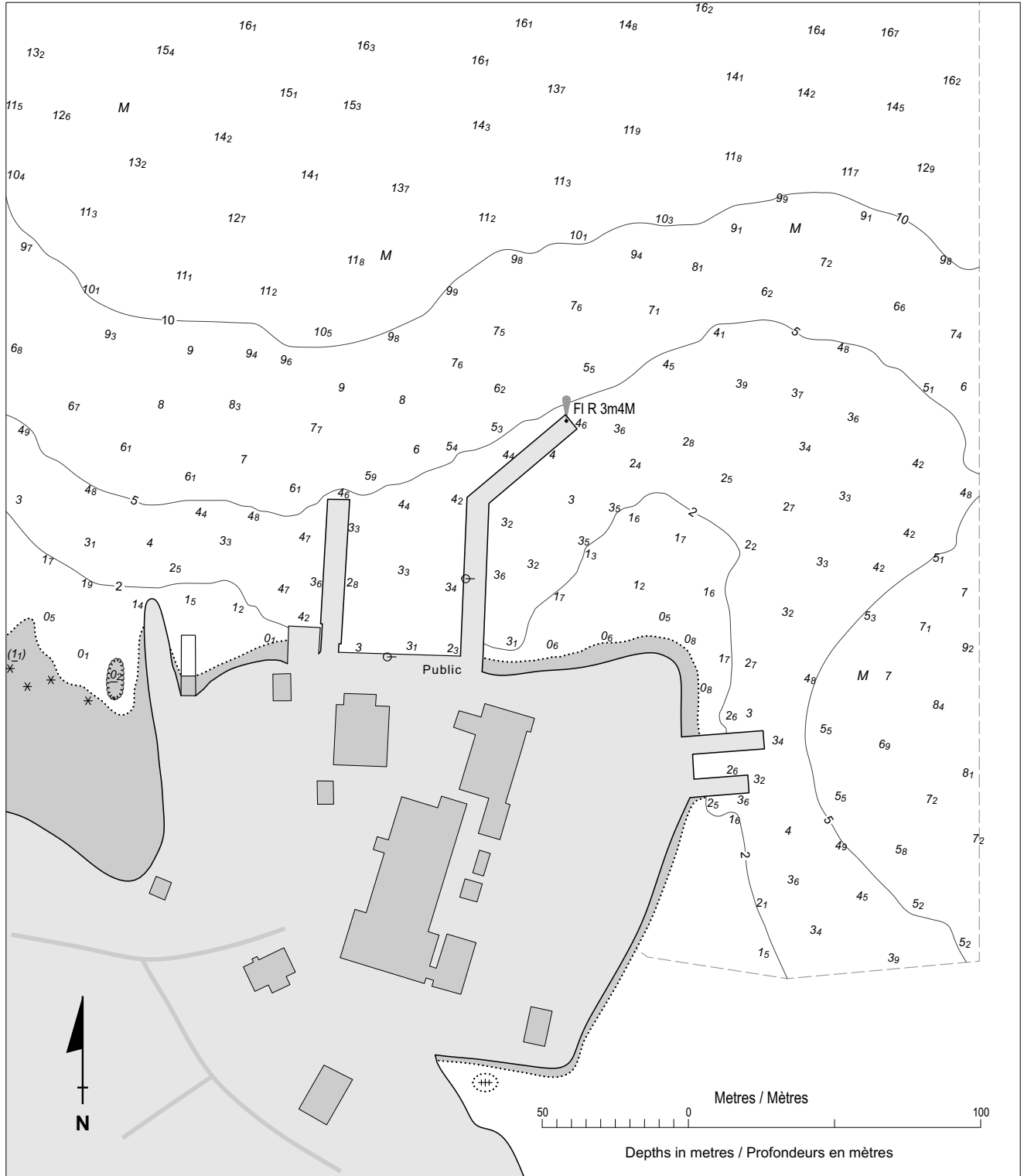
 135 **Strawberry Harbour**, close SE of Strawberry Head, is entered SE of the islet in the entrance. Depths are generally over 5.5 m (18 ft) in the harbour and there is 12.5 m (41 ft) of water in the entrance. A 1.2 m (4 ft) shoal is charted close west of the east entrance point to the harbour. The harbour has been used for shelter by fishing vessels. A shallow reef with a least depth of 1.8 m (6 ft) lies 0.3 mile ENE of the east entrance point of the harbour. A rock, drying 1.8 m (6 ft), lies 91 m (300 ft) east of the islet in the harbour entrance.

 136 **Ford's Bight** is entered between Strawberry Head and **Ford's Bight Point**, 1.8 miles SW. **Nesbit Harbour** is at the head of the bight. The shores of Ford's Bight are wooded. **Anchorage** is available 1 mile SE of Ford's Bight Point.

137 **Outer section — West side. — Cape Makkovik** ($55^{\circ}14'N$, $59^{\circ}09'W$), the west entrance point of Makkovik Bay, is a steep bluff rising to rounded summits.

 138 **The Sisters Islands** are two islands lying east of Cape Makkovik. Shoal water extends 0.4 mile south of the south island and a shallow reef situated a little

MAKKOVIK Scale 1:2 000 Échelle




Sources: Surveyed by CHS in 1996 and PWGSC in 2004.
Sources: Levés effectués par le SHC en 1996 et par TPSGC en 2004.

MAKKOVIK PUBLIC WHARVES (2015)




more than 0.2 mile SSE of the north island breaks in heavy weather.

 139 A **light** (319.25) is shown from a skeleton tower at an elevation of 17.6 m (58 ft) with a red and white daymark on the SW end of the south Sisters Island.

140 **Yetman's Point** and **The Bluff** are situated 2 and 3.2 miles, respectively, south of Cape Makkovik.

141 **Ikey's Point**, 2 miles SSW of The Bluff, has an elevation of 17 m (55 ft) and appears to be an island from northward.

 142 A **light** (319.35) is shown at an elevation of 12.3 m (40 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark, located on Ikey's Point.



143 **Old Man's Head**, a hill rising to about 140 m (460 ft), is situated 1.5 miles SSW of Ikey's Point.

144 **Tom's Cove**, close south of Old Man's Head, lies between **Measles Point** and Samuel's Point.

145 **Makkovik Harbour** (55°05'N, 59°10'W) is entered between **White Point** and **Point of the Bight**. The east and west sides of the harbour are backed by densely wooded hills.

146 **Indian Head**, on the west shore of Makkovik Harbour, is marked by a flagstaff on a **conspicuous** white cube-shaped base.

147 **Makkovik Brook** enters the head of the harbour at **Blackberry Point**.

  148 **Anchorage** may be obtained off the town of Makkovik in 15 to 27 m (49 to 89 ft), mud. The holding ground is good but the harbour is exposed to NE gales during which heavy seas roll in.

149 The town of **Makkovik**, population 361 in 2011, is situated on the west side of Makkovik Harbour.

150 Makkovik has scheduled air service from a gravel air-strip at the community with Happy Valley - Goose Bay. Weekly passenger and freight service is supplied by *Nunatsiavut Marine* during the navigation season. **Medical services** are provided by two Public Health Nurses at a community clinic.

Fresh water, telephone and Internet services are available at the fish plant adjacent to the Public wharf when it is in operation. Telephone and Internet services are available. Limited supplies of provisions, gasoline and diesel fuel are available. There is a hotel and three bed and breakfast establishments. Two *Royal Canadian Mounted Police* (RCMP) officers are stationed in the town.



151 The berthing facilities at Makkovik are located close west of Trap Point (*see Appendix*). A Ro-Ro **ramp** 6 m (20 ft) wide is located on the inner end of the west side of the western Public **wharf**. A **light** (321.3) is shown from a mast on the outer end of the L-shaped Public wharf. A freight shed, a fish plant and a **marine service centre** with a 100 tonne haulout are located near the Public wharf (*see Appendix*). A **light** (321.25) is shown from a pipe tower on the outer end of the west Public wharf.

152 **Inner part of Makkovik Bay.** — Between **Samuel's Point** (55°07'N, 59°11'W), situated 1.2 miles NNW of Point of the Bight, and Long Point, 4 miles SW, the sloped terrain bounding the west side of the bay is wooded up to an elevation of about 61 m (200 ft).

153 **Big Island**, with its lower slopes wooded, is situated 1 mile SSW of Samuel's Point. The narrow passage south of Big Island has a mid-channel depth of 12 m (40 ft) between the 10 m (33 ft) contour lines.



154 **Tom's Point** forms the NW extremity of Big Island; **Red Cliff** is its east extremity. A shoal with a least depth of 6.4 m (21 ft) lies about 0.5 mile WSW of **Southwest Point**, the south extremity of Big Island. Drying rocks lie up to 0.2 mile SW of **Northwest Point**, the island's west extremity.



155 There is a good **anchorage** SW of Big Island, about 0.8 mile and 1.6 miles SSW of Northwest Point, in 24 m (79 ft).

156 **Ranger Bight Point** (55°06'N, 59°12'W) is the west entrance point of **Ranger Bight**, which indents the coast SW of Point of the Bight.



157 **The Narrows**, a constriction in Makkovik Bay between **Brassy Point** and **Long Point** (55°04'N, 59°16'W), has a reef with a least depth of 5.8 m (19 ft) in its central part.

158 Brassy Point is 15 m (50 ft) in elevation and grass covered; Long Point is low and covered with shrubs. A small stream, uncharted, which empties into the bay 1 mile SW of Long Point, is **conspicuous**.

159 **Bar Islands** are the above-water parts of a ledge, which extends for 1 mile SSW from the SE entrance point of The Narrows, lying across the entrance of **Tilt Cove**.



160 **Gull Island** is situated near the east side of Makkovik Bay, 1.3 miles south of Bar Islands. Shallow reefs lie near mid-channel 0.4 mile WSW of Gull Island.



161 **North Head**, which has shallow water extending NE from it, is situated on the west side of the bay, 1.3 miles WSW of Gull Island.

162 **Burntwood Point**, situated 2 miles WSW of Gull Island, forms the south side of the narrows at the entrance to the head of the bay.

163 **Middle Head**, 8 m (27 ft) in elevation, lies 1.3 miles SW of Burntwood Point.

164 **Graveyard Point** (55°00'N, 59°22'W) lies 1.1 miles farther SW.

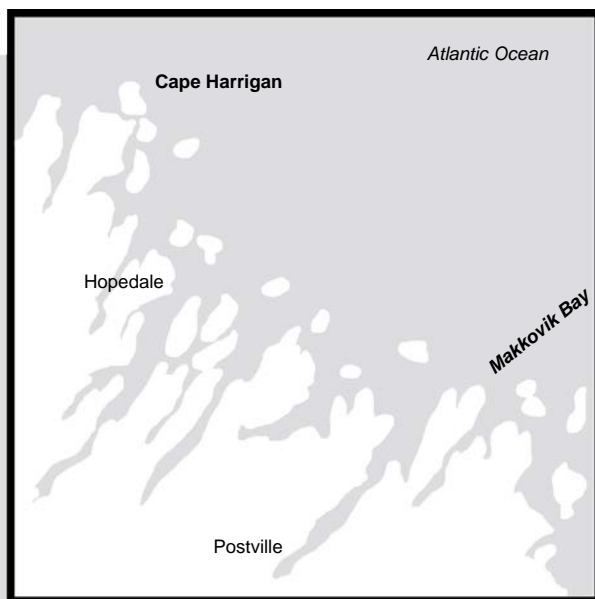


165 **Anchorage** is obtainable in 20 m (66 ft), mud and sand, about 0.5 mile and 0.9 mile NNE, respectively, of Graveyard Point.

Makkovik Bay to Cape Harrigan

General

Charts 5046, 5047



1 Cape Aillik to Hopedale — Inner passage. — This is one of the many difficult sections for navigation along the Labrador coast with generally shallow water, numerous reefs and many islands and islets. The locally used shipping tracks appear to be safe for coastal traffic as local craft and fishing vessels have gone back and forth on these routes for many years. Local knowledge is, however, recommended for navigating this area.

2 The inner “*Route Usually Followed*” by coastal traffic is shown on *Charts 5046* and *5047*. It leads in a general WNW direction from Cape Aillik to Winsor Harbour Island. This route is used extensively in light and moderate weather but is avoided in heavy weather due to shallow water along the route from Turnavik Island to Striped Island. West of Winsor Harbour Island, the “*Route Usually Followed*” extends NNE and passes about 0.5 mile west of Stump Island and enters Hopedale Run between Annaltalik Island and a small islet 3 m (10 ft) in elevation close SSW.


3 An alternative inner route from Winsor Harbour Island extends NW to join Hopedale Run NNE of Western Kingitok Island as shown on *Chart 5047*. Another route used locally by small boats branches off from the track shown on *Chart 5047* NE of Coupling Island ($55^{\circ}23'N$, $59^{\circ}53'W$) passes through Flagstaff Tickle and joins Hopedale Run west of Mallet Island; local knowledge is required.


4 Outer Passage. — The outer route is a corridor surveyed in 1998–1999 which extends from Cape Makkovik and joins Hopedale Run east of White Bear Island. With the exception of breakers off the west side of the track, 2.5 miles north of Turnavik Island, the route is reported to provide a safe alternative when the inner route is inaccessible. Vessels can depart the corridor and enter into Hopedale Run by passing north of White Bear Island or continue on the corridor which extends to join the surveyed area east of Cape Harrigan about 50 miles north.

Aillik Bay to Kaipokok Bay


Chart 5045



5 **Cape Aillik** ($55^{\circ}14'N$, $59^{\circ}12'W$), situated 1.6 miles WNW of Cape Makkovik, is the north extremity of an unnamed island.

 6 **Aillik Bay**, entered between Cape Makkovik and Cape Aillik, is considered to be one of the easiest harbours on this part of the Labrador coast for a stranger to enter. Most of the shores of the bay are fringed with drying ledges and shoal water and there are a number of shoal spits.

 7 The north and NE winds, which are associated with depressions in the summer months, sometimes blow with considerable force here for two or three days. They are accompanied by rain or gloomy weather and are sometimes preceded by a bank of sea fog. The squalls which occur during these north and NE winds are known locally as “flurries”.

8 The landing beach for supplying a former military establishment on Cape Makkovik was on **Low Point**, on the east side of the entrance.

 9 **Summer Cove** indents the shore 1 mile south of Cape Aillik. The summer settlement of **Aillik**, where there are several houses, is 0.8 mile SSW of Summer Cove. There is a good watering place in the cove at Aillik. A depth of 4 m (13 ft) lies 0.3 mile off Aillik.

  10 Good **anchorage** can be obtained in Summer Cove in 18 m (59 ft), mud, but note the possibility, described above, of “flurries”. Small vessels can find **anchorage** in the cove situated 1.5 miles SSW of Summer Cove.






  11 There is a good **anchorage** 1 mile from the head of Aillik Bay in 11 to 15 m (36 to 49 ft), mud, with good holding. **Anchorage** is also available in 13.7 m (45 ft) 0.8 mile SSE of Aillik. With NE winds a considerable swell rolls into Aillik Bay.


Chart 5046-2


12 From Cape Makkovik vessels can navigate west through the “*Route Usually Followed*” which leads to Postville, Hopedale and north. Alternatively they can navigate on the offshore surveyed track extending from Cape Makkovik to Cape Harrigan ($55^{\circ}50'N$, $60^{\circ}19'W$). This route provides surveyed access to Hopedale Run and is normally used when strong onshore winds prevent navigation in the shallow, inshore track.


 13 **Approaches to Kaipokok Bay — Off-lying islands.** — **Turnavik Islands** are a group of islands and rocks which obstruct the inner approaches to Kaipokok Bay. **Turnavik Island** ($55^{\circ}18'N$, $59^{\circ}21'W$) is the largest of the group. On the SW side of the island there is a small harbour where a number of small vessels can be moored side by


side. An extensive reef extends east of Turnavik Island for 2.5 miles. A rock on which the sea breaks is situated about 3 miles north, and a reef is charted 2.3 miles WSW of the south tip of the island.


  14 **West Turnavik Island** has **foul ground** extending south of it for almost 1 mile. Shoal patches lie up to 1 mile off its west shore, and depths of 4.8 and 6.2 m (16 and 20 ft) are charted up to 1.4 miles west and WNW of it. A stone cairn stands on the southern summit of the island. There is a considerable flow north and south in the vicinity of West Turnavik Island.


 15 A **light** (319.322) is shown at an elevation of 24.5 m (80 ft) from a skeleton tower with a green and white daymark situated on the NE end of West Turnavik Island.

 16 A low, flat island named **Outside Pigeon Island** lies 1.6 miles WSW of West Turnavik Island, and **Inside Pigeon Island**, known locally as **Nolan Island**, lies 1.2 miles farther west. A shoal with a depth of 3.8 m (12 ft) is charted 0.8 mile NE of Inside Pigeon Island.

 17 A landlocked cove on the SE side of West Turnavik Island has a drying rock and **foul ground** in its north part but ample deep water. There is a safe channel from close north of Cape Aillik to this cove but it should only be attempted in daylight and care should be taken to avoid the charted shoals on each side of the track. It is reported that this cove, the site of an old fishing camp, is one of the best harbours in the area. The cove is very small, but by the use of warps, a vessel 56 m (184 ft) long has moored in it. Vessels of 30 m (100 ft) in length or under can readily use it. A small wharf with its outer end in ruins and several white buildings lie on the west shore of the cove.

 18 The cove is reported to be approached on a course of about 277° , which leads directly into the entrance. A reported procedure on entering is to pass in mid-channel through the narrow entrance and, as soon as the bow of the vessel is within the harbour, let go the starboard anchor underfoot and swing the vessel to starboard on the west side of the bay. Adverse wind conditions may require a different procedure in mooring, but there are ring-bolts set all around the harbour for use with warps.


 19 It is reported that good **anchorage** can be obtained off the entrance to the above-described cove, in about 24 m (79 ft), in the bight formed by a group of reefs and islets that are shaped like a horseshoe, with the opening facing seaward.


 20 **Grapnel Island**, 47 m (154 ft) in elevation, with islets extending 0.6 mile NNW, lies 1.2 miles east of the West Turnavik Island. A rock shelf with a depth of 4.4 m (14 ft) is located 0.6 mile SSE of Grapnel Island. **Man Islands**, a group of islands, rocks and shoals with elevations up to 20 m (66 ft), lie between West Turnavik Island and **Gull**

WEST TURNAVIK ISLAND (SE SIDE) (2002)





Rock, 3.5 miles east. A breaking shoal lies about 0.8 mile east and another breaking shoal with 0.3 m (1 ft) of water over it lies 0.6 mile SSW of Gull Rock, respectively.

 21 **Aillik Islands**, a group of low islands, rocks and shoals, lie about 1 mile south of Man Islands. Isolated mid-channel rocks with depths as little as 8.4 m (28 ft) are charted within 2 miles of these islands. Abnormal **magnetic variation** is reported to exist within 1 mile of the Aillik Islands.

 22 A **light** (319.31) is shown at an elevation of 11.4 m (37 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark located on the south end of the middle island of the southern three Aillik Islands.

23 **Red Islands** (55°13'N, 59°19'W), which are light in colour, **Black Islands**, which are dark, **Pigeon Island** and **Punching Island Rock**, 1 mile west of Black Islands, lie close off the entrance to Kaipokok Bay. Three fish sheds, one being yellow and prominent (in 2002), are situated on the east side of the northernmost Black Islands.


 24 A **light** (319.6) is shown at an elevation of 27.1 m (89 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark located on the south end of Pigeon Island.

 25 A rock awash lies 0.1 mile south of the islet, 2 m (6 ft) in elevation and situated 0.3 mile SW of Punching Island Rock. Another rock with 5.2 m (17 ft) over it lies 0.5 mile farther SW. A rock with 5.4 m (18 ft) over it lies 0.2 mile SW of the SW point of Black Islands. Drying

rocks, shoals and other dangers are charted north and NW of Pigeon Island, Black Islands and Red Islands.

Kaipokok Bay to Hopedale

26 **Kaipokok Bay** is entered between the NW entrance point of **Bens Cove** (55°09'N, 59°19'W), situated 6 miles SW of Cape Aillik, and **Cape Roy**, which is low and flat, 3.6 miles to the west.

 27 A **light** (319.321) is shown at an elevation of 23.5 m (77 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark, on Cape Roy.

28 Kaipokok Bay penetrates the coast southwestward for 32 miles. A rock with 5.4 m (18 ft) over it lies inside the entrance to Kaipokok Bay, 0.8 mile SSE of Cape Roy. The shores of the inner part of the bay are heavily wooded with spruce.

29 Much of Kaipokok Bay and approaches was surveyed in 1975 and 1976. Charted mid-channel depths from Cape Aillik to Postville range from less than 20 m (66 ft) to more than 120 m (394 ft). The bottom is reported to be mud.

30 **Kaipokok Hill**, with an elevation of over 285 m (935 ft) and lying 2 miles SW of Cape Roy, is prominent because of its elevation. It has three mound-like summits and some treed areas on its lower slopes. **Jackos Point (Jockos Point)**, 2 miles SSW of Cape Roy, is low and flat.

31 **Long Island** is situated close inside the entrance to Kaipokok Bay. A reef with a depth of 8.8 m (29 ft) lies close off the NNE end of the island. The channel east of the island dries.




 32 A **light** (319.316) is shown at an elevation of 22.4 m (73 ft) from a skeleton tower with a green and white daymark, on the NW end of Long Island. **Marks Bight** (Chart 5046-1) lies south of Long Island.

Chart 5046-1


 33 **Anchorage** over mud bottom can be obtained in the basin south of Long Island. Access to the basin is provided through **The Tickle** which has a least charted depth of 13.2 m (43 ft). Depths in the central part of the basin, north of a line joining the SE entrance point and **Big Duck Island** 1 mile eastward, are generally between 18.8 and 61 m (62 and 200 ft). A spit with a least depth of 12 m (39 ft) projects towards the centre of the basin from the south side.

 34 **Groundy Island** and **Cape O'War** are situated on the west side of Kaipokok Bay, 2 miles SW and 5.5 miles SSW of Jackos (Jockos) Point, respectively. An isolated shoal with a depth of 3.2 m (10 ft) lies 1 mile SSW of Groundy Island. **Susan Island**, with an elevation of 3 m (10 ft) and treeless, has a depth of 3.4 m (11 ft) south of it.


POSTVILLE PUBLIC WHARF (2010)




35 **The Sisters**, a group of islands of which the south-eastern, **Pugaviks Island**, is the largest, and **English River Island**, low and wooded, lie on the west side of the channel between Cape O'War and Postville.

 36 **Unlucky Head**, east of The Sisters, has a prominent dome-like summit. Good **anchorage** can be obtained 0.4 mile SE of the SW tip of English River Island.

37 **Alkami Island**, 28 m (92 ft) in elevation, is located about 3 miles SSW of Cape O'War.



 38 A **light** (319.32) is shown at an elevation of 35.2 m (115 ft) from a tower with a green and white daymark, on the summit of Alkami Island.


 39 **Harrys Reef**, drying 1 m (3 ft) and marked by port hand light buoy NY1 (319.4), is situated 1.5 miles SSW of English River Island.

40 The town of **Postville** (54°54'N, 59°46'W), population 206 in 2011, is situated on the west side of Kaipokok Bay, 20 miles within the entrance. The buildings at Postville are **conspicuous** from northeastward. Supplies in limited

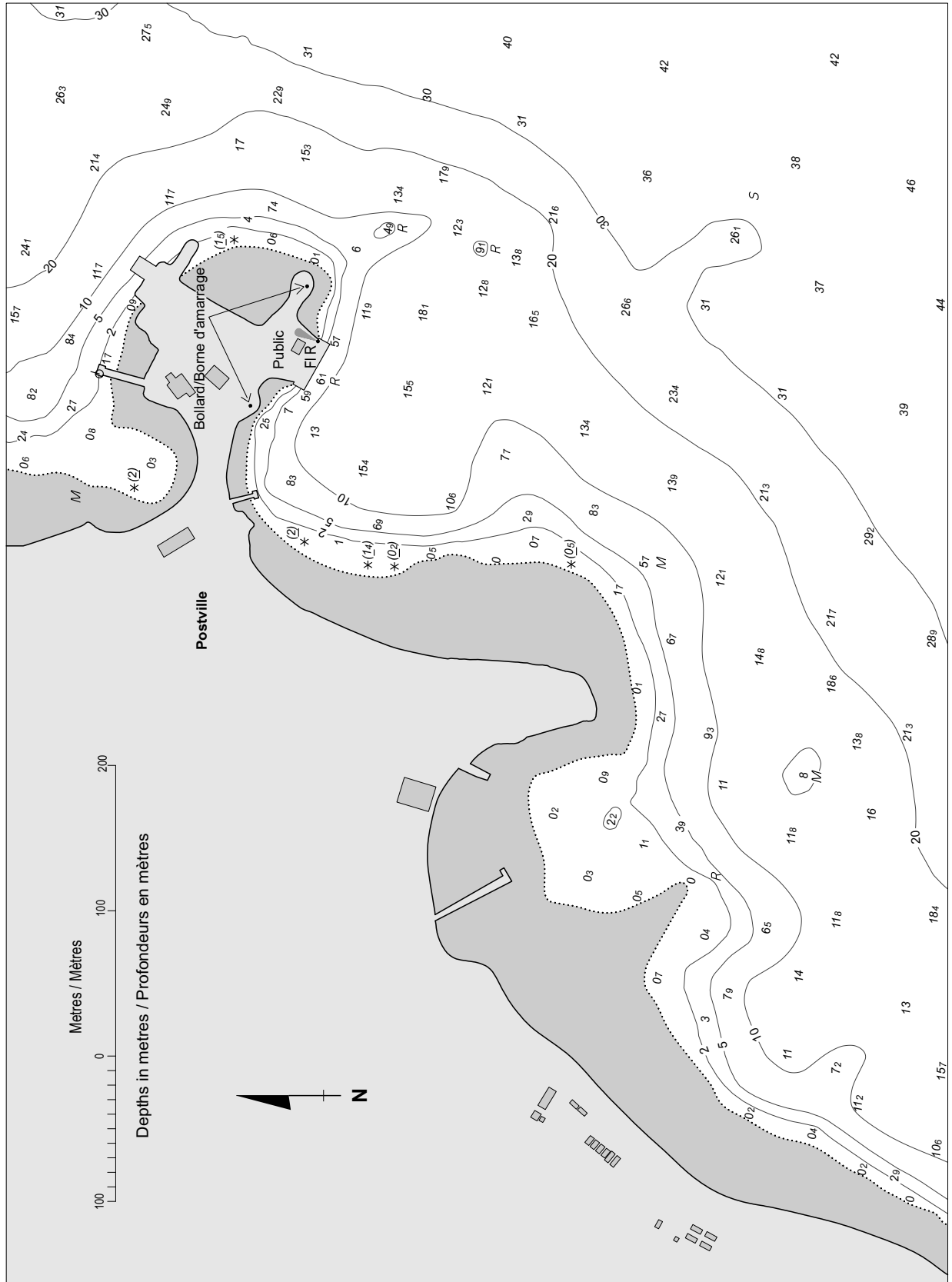
quantities can be obtained from a general store. Gasoline and diesel fuel in limited quantities is available in the town.

41 Postville has regular scheduled air service from a gravel airstrip at the community with Happy Valley - Goose Bay. *Nunatsiavut Marine* supplies weekly passenger and freight service during the navigation season. Fresh water is available from the fish plant located approximately 200 m (656 ft) from the Public wharf. **Medical services** are provided by a nurse at a community clinic in the town.


  42 The Public **wharf** at Postville is situated near the south end of a causeway which extends from the shore (*see Appendix*). A **light** (319.5) is shown from a mast on the SE end of the Public wharf. A Ro-Ro ramp is located about 140 m (459 ft) NNE of the Public wharf.

 43 **Anchorage** has been obtained in 27 m (89 ft) about 0.4 mile NE of the Public wharf, and also south of Woody Island in reported depths of 18 to 27 m (59 to 89 ft), mud. Good **anchorage** is also reported 1 mile NE of Woody Island.

POSTVILLE Scale 1:4 000 Échelle




Sources: Surveyed by CHS in 1997 Sources: Levé par le SHC en 1997

 44 **Woody Island** is situated 3 miles SW of Postville. **Woody Island Rock**, a shallow reef, lies within a **foul** area, which extends north from the island. A rock with 4.4 m (14 ft) over it lies just NW of mid-channel, 0.8 mile SW of the Public wharf. A ledge drying 1 m (3 ft) lies close NW of the rock. Another shoal with a least depth of 4.6 m (15 ft) lies 1.4 miles NNE of the NE end of Woody Island.

Charts 5046-2, 5046-1

45 From a position about 0.35 mile NNW of Cape Aillik, vessels are reported to follow the “*Route Usually Followed*” through the approaches and within Kaipokok Bay, avoiding the charted dangers in its vicinity, passing SE of Aillik Islands and Black Islands and entering the bay between Cape Roy and the north end of Long Island. The route continues within the bay passing east of Susan Island, The Sisters and English River Island and west of Harrys Reef.

46 When approaching from Hopedale vessels are reported to follow the “*Route Usually Followed*”, passing NE of The Clusters, between Outside Pigeon Island and Inside Pigeon Island, and SW of Pigeon Island, taking care to avoid the charted dangers in its vicinity, and joining the previously described route SSE of Cape Roy.


 47 Tidal stream measurements were made, in 1976, near the entrance to Kaipokok Bay, 1.3 miles NE of the NNE end of Long Island. The flow was 025°, 0.4 knot during the ebb tide; weak and variable at other times. Strong **tidal streams** are reported SW of Turnavik Islands.


Hopedale and Approaches

Charts 5046-2, 5047

48 **East Approaches.** — Between Kaipokok Bay and Hopedale, the coast is irregular and indented by numerous long, narrow inlets. Offshore there are innumerable islands and shoals.


Chart 5046-2


 49 **Bay of Islands**, located 5 miles NW of Kaipokok Bay, indents the mainland for a distance of 16 miles. **Antons Island**, surrounded by islets and shoals, lies in its entrance. Little is known concerning the depths and dangers in this bay.


 50 Shoals have been reported 2.7 miles SSE and 2.3 miles SW of the west tip of Antons Island. A shoal area has also been reported between **Groovy Island** and **Duck Islands**, 5 miles SW of Antons Island.

 51 **Drunken Harbour Point**, the east entrance point to Bay of Islands, lies 4.9 miles NW of Cape Roy.

Drunken Harbour, about 2.8 miles SSW of Drunken Harbour Point, is reported to have an extensive shoal extending from its SW entrance point.


 52 A **light** (319.323) is shown at an elevation of 7.3 m (24 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark located on the south extremity of an unnamed island, 0.4 mile NE of Drunken Harbour Point.


 53 **Off-lying islands and dangers.** — **The Clusters** is a group of small islands lying about 2 miles NE of Antons Island. Several islets and rocky shoals with depths as little as 3.2 m (10 ft) are charted within 2.5 miles of these islands, on both sides of the charted routes.


 54 A **light** (321.05) is shown at an elevation of 5 m (16 ft) from a skeleton tower on the northernmost island of The Clusters.


55 **Hares Islands** (55°21'N, 59°40'W), consisting of four main and several smaller islands with islets lying between them, are situated 9 miles WNW of Turnavik Island.


56 **Striped Island**, 84 m (276 ft) in elevation and **conspicuous**, is named for the black and white horizontal strata of which it is composed.

 57 A **light** (321.058) is shown at an elevation of 37.3 m (122 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark located on the SE end of Striped Island.


 58 A shallow reef, which breaks, is situated 1 mile ESE of Striped Island. A ledge with a depth of 5.2 m (17 ft) extends 0.2 mile from the SW end of the island. An islet, with a shoal extending from it to a depth of 4.2 m (14 ft) 0.2 mile ESE, is located about 0.9 mile SSW of the SW end of Striped Island.

 59 **Hares Island** is separated from an islet, 9 m (30 ft) in elevation, close off its north side by **Hares Tickle**. Rocks and reefs extend ENE from Hares Island and encumber the passage between it and a group of islets and rocks surrounded by shoal water, 1 mile ENE.

 60 **Ephus Island** and **Tailor Island**, both with elevations of about 21 m (69 ft), **Sweethome Island** and several unnamed islands lie close south of Hares Island. A rocky shoal with a depth of 4.4 m (14 ft) lies close to the charted route, 0.3 mile south of Sweethome Island.

 61 **Dumb Shoal Island** and **Snow Island** lie close north of Hares Island. The water between them is shoal and contains numerous drying rocks.


62 **Big Flat Island** is separated from Hares Island by a channel with a least mid-channel depth of 6.1 m (20 ft).


 63 **Burgomaster Island** (55°22'N, 59°36'W) is situated 2 miles east of Big Flat Island. An underwater rock dangerous to navigation and a shoal with a least depth of 1.2 m (4 ft) lie on a shallow bank extending 0.4 mile north from its NE extremity.

 64 **Dark Cap Island** lies 1 mile NNE of Big Flat Island; an islet with an elevation of 7 m (23 ft) is


situated 0.5 mile east of it. A number of isolated reefs, whose positions are clearly charted, lie in the areas between and adjacent to the islands described above.


65 **White Bear Island** ($55^{\circ}26'N$, $59^{\circ}31'W$), situated 4.3 miles NNE of Burgomaster Island, is flat and fringed by low rocks. It is the farthest east of the off-lying islands east of Hopedale.

 66 A **light** (320) is shown at an elevation of 23.5 m (77 ft) from a skeleton tower, with a red and white daymark located near the centre of White Bear Island. A **racon**, identification “N” (— •), is operated from the light-structure.

 67 **Off-lying danger**. — **Shearwater Shoals** ($55^{\circ}22'N$, $59^{\circ}27'W$), with a least depth of 0.9 m (3 ft), lie about halfway between Turnavik Island and White Bear Island. A large shoal containing breakers is charted about 3.6 miles SE of Shearwater Shoals.

Charts 5046-2, 5047


 68 **Winsor Harbour Island**, 1.2 miles west of Hares Island, has an elevation of about 30 m (100 ft); **Winsor Point** ($55^{\circ}21'N$, $59^{\circ}44'W$) forms its NE extremity. Small craft can obtain temporary **anchorage** between the low islets lying off the east side of the island.


 69 A **light** (321) is shown at an elevation of 27.8 m (91 ft) from a red and white circular tower located on the NE end of Winsor Harbour Island.


70 **Marykulluk Island** lies close off the NW side of Winsor Harbour Island. **Blind Muford Tickle**, close south, separates an unnamed island from the west side of Winsor Harbour Island.


71 **Fish Islands** ($55^{\circ}23'N$, $59^{\circ}44'W$), comprising two fairly large islands and several smaller ones, lie 1.7 miles north of Winsor Harbour Island. **Stump Island** lies close SSW of Fish Islands, separated from them by a narrow channel with depths of less than 7 m (23 ft).

72 **Mussel Islands**, 0.6 mile north of Fish Islands, are separated by a shallow, narrow channel and fringed to east, ENE and south by shoals and drying rocks.

 73 **White Mark Islands**, 0.7 mile to the NNE of Mussel Islands, are separated by a shallow channel. **Anchorage** can be obtained in about 18 m (59 ft) 0.2 mile south of the NE island.

 74 **Small Flat Island**, lying 0.7 mile SE of White Mark Islands, has shoal water with islets and drying rocks extending off all its shores. The passage between it and **Ditch Island**, 0.7 mile NE, is obstructed by shoals.

 75 **Kokkorvik Island**, 1 mile east of Small Flat Island, has shoals extending off its north side and several detached reefs between it and the islands west and NW of it.

 76 **Plant Islands**, 0.7 mile NNE from Ditch Island, are separated from it by a reef-filled channel and have isolated reefs, whose positions are clearly charted, lying up to 0.7 mile off them.




 77 **Mainland coast**. — **Tickle Arichat** ($55^{\circ}20'N$, $59^{\circ}46'W$), the channel between the islands lying to the SW of Winsor Harbour Island and **Tikkerarsuksekkinerlik Point**, is shallow but affords good **anchorage** for small vessels with local knowledge.

Chart 5047

 78 **Kanairiktok Bay**, into whose head **Kanairiktok River** flows, **Little Bay**, **Udjuktok (Ugjohtok) Bay** and **Adlatok Bay** penetrate the coast between Winsor Harbour Island and the mainland shore 20 miles west. These inlets have not been surveyed but Udjuktok (Ugjohtok) Bay is reported to have numerous **dangers**.

79 **Nuvutannak Point** is the west entrance point to Kanairiktok Bay.

 80 A shoal with a least depth of 5.2 m (17 ft) is located 3.8 miles NE of Nuvutannak Point.


81 A **conspicuous** conical mountain situated on the south shore of Adlatok Bay, 4.5 miles within the entrance, is visible from the inner approaches to Hopedale. A river flowing into the head of Adlatok Bay has a waterfall 2 miles from its mouth.


82 Cross Island, described later, **Kikkertavak Island** ($55^{\circ}22'N$, $60^{\circ}09'W$), **Iglosoaktaligarsuk Island**, **Burnt Island** and **Comma Island** are named islands in this area.


Charts 5046-2, 5047


83 **Outer Part of Hopedale Run**. — **Hopedale Run**, the main approach channel to Hopedale Harbour, is deep and free of mid-channel dangers. It is entered from northeastward between Blockstones Island ($55^{\circ}30'N$, $59^{\circ}41'W$) and Naugatsigarsuk Island, 3 miles to the SW.

84 White Bear Island ($55^{\circ}26'N$, $59^{\circ}31'W$), previously described, is a good landmark for approaching Hopedale Run. The “*Route Usually Followed*” by coastal traffic joins Hopedale Run SW of Annaltalik Island, close SW of Naugatsigarsuk Island. An alternative route followed by coastal traffic joins Hopedale Run east of Sennigardlek Island.


 85 Area E, as shown on the source classification diagrams on *Charts 5046* and *5047*, is incompletely surveyed and contains uncharted or unexamined shoals.


 86 **Outlying islands and dangers**. — **Outer Islets**, 3 miles NE of Blockstones Island, are two low islets, with a breaking rock named **Aunelik Island** (position approximate), and other charted shoals in their vicinity. **Kittiwake Rocks**, 1.5 miles west of Outer Islets, are two drying rocks on a shoal area. **Fulmar Shoal**, 4 miles north of White Bear Island, has 9.1 m (30 ft) over it.


 87 **Islands on north side of Hopedale Run.** — **Blockstones Island**, which has a castle-like appearance from two **conspicuous** blocks of stone, is fringed by shoals. **Beluga Rocks**, drying 1.8 m (6 ft), 1 mile east, are two drying rocks on a shoal; detached shoals are charted up to 0.3 mile off Beluga Rocks and 0.4 mile off Blockstones Island.


 88 **Gull Island**, 0.8 mile WNW of Blockstones Island, is faced with cliffs; detached shoals are charted south of Gull Island and midway between it and **Shallow Islands**, situated 1.3 miles NW. Named islands of the many islands lying west of Shallow Islands are **Snow Bank Islands** ($55^{\circ}31'N$, $59^{\circ}50'W$), **Nose Island** and **Pillar Islands**. This area is infested with rocks.


89 **Two Stones Island** is the largest of a group of islands lying SSW of Snow Bank Islands. A chain of shoals and islets lies about 1 mile off its SW side.


 90 **Dory Islets** ($55^{\circ}29'N$, $59^{\circ}47'W$), situated 3.5 miles WSW of Blockstones Island, consist of three closely grouped islets. Two shoals with a least depth of 1.2 m (4 ft) and 3.4 m (11 ft) lie 0.3 mile NE and NNE, respectively, of the east Dory Islet.


 91 **Finback Rock** drying 2.1 m (7 ft) lies 0.2 mile SW of Dory Islets and is surrounded by shoals. **Fin Island**, 0.9 mile NW of Dory Islets, is separated from two islets SW of it by a rock-infested channel.

 92 **Red Islands** and **Grey Islands** border the north side of Hopedale Run, 5.5 miles SW of Blockstones Island. A reef with a least depth of 0.6 m (2 ft) lies 0.3 mile SE of the SW island of the Grey Islands. Reefs lie 0.2 mile SSW and 0.2 mile south of Red Islands. Reefs extend WSW and NE of Grey Islands for more than 0.5 mile, and reefs and an islet lie midway between Grey Islands and Fin Island.

 93 **Double Islands**, a large group of islands situated about 2 miles west of Grey Islands, have isolated reefs up to 0.3 mile south of them. Many rocks and shoals are charted among the group, of which **Naulikattarvik Island**, **Lake Island** and **Aupaluktak Island** are the only named islands.


 94 **Islands on south side of Hopedale Run.** — **Naugatsigarsuk Island** ($55^{\circ}27'N$, $59^{\circ}46'W$) lies on the south side of Hopedale Run at its east entrance. **Annaltalik Island**, close SW of Naugatsigarsuk Island, is separated from it by a channel that is almost closed by a drying reef.


 95 A **light** (321.7) is shown at an elevation of 33.4 m (110 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark located on the south end of Annaltalik Island.


 96 **Kingitok Islands** border the south side of Hopedale Run for about 7 miles. **Torartok Island** ($55^{\circ}26'N$, $59^{\circ}47'W$), the easternmost of Kingitok Islands, is situated 1 mile SW of Annaltalik Island. A small islet with an


elevation of 3 m (10 ft), located 0.4 mile NE of Torartok Island, has shoal water extending SW of it. A large shoal having a least depth of 0.6 m (2 ft) lies in the middle of the channel between Torartok Island and the previously mentioned islet 0.4 mile NE. A rock which dries is located about 0.1 mile south of the SE end of Torartok Island.

97 **Crab Island**, 0.3 mile west of Torartok Island, is almost divided in two parts by **Trap Cove**, which has depths ranging from 20 m (66 ft) at the entrance to 3.7 m (12 ft) near the head. A narrow channel bounded by reefs runs close to the west shore of Crab Island.

 98 **Angijokasek Islands** are two small islands situated 1 mile SE of Crab Island. A shoal area with a rock drying 1.8 m (6 ft) lies close NNE of the north island, and a rock drying 1.8 m (6 ft) is situated close SSW of the south island.

 99 **Assungak Island**, the north island of a group lying 1.5 miles SW of Angijokasek Islands, has shallow reefs lying up to 0.3 mile NNE of it. **Coupling Island**, **Dovekie Island**, **Brown Islet** and an unnamed island lie 1.5 to 3 miles SW of Assungak Island. Shoal water and reefs are charted around and between these islands.

 100 **Arlorkak Island** lies 1 mile SW of Crab Island. Numerous islets, rocks and shoal water encumber the area between these two islands. Islands, islets and rocks fringe the NW shore of Arlorkak Island for up to 0.5 mile.

 101 **Guillemot Island** and an unnamed island lie SSW and south of Arlorkak Island. An islet and rocks lie up to 0.2 mile off the SW side of Guillemot Island, and a rock with 10.4 m (34 ft) over it lies 0.4 mile SW, respectively, of the island.

102 **Eastern Kingitok Island** ($55^{\circ}26'N$, $59^{\circ}53'W$), lying NW of Arlorkak Island, has a prominent hump-like summit with an elevation of about 105 m (344 ft) surmounted by a cairn.

Chart 5047


103 **Western Kingitok Island**, 1 mile WSW, appears somewhat conical from the west. The Eastern and Western Kingitok Islands are dark-coloured and are reported to be the most **conspicuous** landmarks in the vicinity.

 104 **Sennigardlek Island**, close off the NE shore of Western Kingitok Island, has several small islets off its west end and a drying ledge extending from its east end.


105 **Jaralok Island** is separated from the NE extremity of Western Kingitok Island by a deep channel, 0.2 mile wide.

106 The alternate route from south intersects Hopedale Run between the east side of Western Kingitok Island and Jaralok Island. The "*Route Usually Followed*" and "*Alternate Route*" are shown on *Charts 5046-2* and *5047*.


107 **Amikojoak Island** ($55^{\circ}23'N$, $59^{\circ}56'W$), 1.5 miles SSE of Western Kingitok Island, and **North Imnalik Island** are the outermost of the islands fringing the east shore of Cross Island.


 108 **Tick Islet** lies 0.9 mile NE of Amikojoak Island. A number of isolated rocks and shoal patches are charted 0.5 mile west and 0.6 mile north and NE of Tick Islet.


109 **Cross Island**, with its NNE extremity less than 1 mile SW of Western Kingitok Island, has promontories with conical peaks at elevations of 61 to 91 m (200 to 300 ft) at its north end. A stone **beacon** surmounts the summit of **Niachungoat Head**, the NE extremity of Cross Island.


 110 **Napajotalik Island** lies 0.4 mile off the SW side of Western Kingitok Island, the passage between them being **foul**.

111 **Flagstaff Tickle** ($55^{\circ}24'N$, $59^{\circ}58'W$), the channel separating Niachungoat Head from Napajotalik Island, has a least mid-channel depth of 20 m (66 ft).

 112 A shoal spit, marked by starboard hand light **buoy** NHN2 (321.73), extends about 0.1 mile into the channel from the middle of Napajotalik Island.


 113 **Nightingale Rock**, which dries 1.2 m (4 ft), is at the end of a shoal spit on the west side of the north entrance of Flagstaff Tickle.

 114 **Guide Island** lies 0.5 mile SE of Napajotalik Island. **Passage Islet**, situated 0.1 mile SSW, stands on a shoal patch. A depth of less than 1.8 m (6 ft) is reported to lie 0.3 mile east of the south extremity of Guide Island.


 115 **Inner Part of Hopedale Run**. — **Search Island** ($55^{\circ}25'N$, $59^{\circ}58'W$) is situated close west of Western Kingitok Island. **Mallet Island**, 0.5 mile farther west, has an isolated reef with 7 m (23 ft) over it lying 0.15 mile NNW of its west extremity and a shoal spit extending 0.2 mile SW of its west end. Another shoal with a least depth of 0.9 m (3 ft) is located 0.2 mile west of Mallet Island. **Stake Rock**, awash, marks the outer end of the spit; a shallow reef lies close north.

 116 **Spotty Island**, 22 m (72 ft) in elevation, lies 0.5 mile south of Mallet Island. An isolated reef with a depth of 4.9 m (16 ft) is situated midway between Search Island and Spotty Island.

117 **Nuvutsuakulluk Island**, close off the NW side of Cross Island, rises sharply to an elevation of about 76 m (250 ft) in its SSW part. **Landmark Point** forms the north extremity of the island.


 118 A **light** (321.74) is shown at an elevation of 34.4 m (113 ft) from a skeleton tower with a green and white daymark located on Landmark Point.


119 **Pitsiulakulluk Island**, which attains an elevation of about 15 m (49 ft), lies 0.8 mile west of Landmark Point.

 120 **Satok Island** ($55^{\circ}27'N$, $60^{\circ}02'W$) lies on the north side of Hopedale Run, 1 mile west of the Double Islands group. Isolated shoal patches, including a low islet, lie up to 1 mile west, and shoal patches with least depths of 0.6 and 4.6 m (2 and 15 ft) lie the same distance WSW of the island. A shoal spit extends 0.3 mile SE of Satok Island.


121 **Potongak Island**, 1.3 miles west of Satok Island, has an elevation of 61 m (200 ft).


122 **Kemaktulliviktalik Island, Takkadliar Island and Neksalikulluk Island** lie NNW of Potongak Island.


 123 **Okaliak Island**, lying about 1 mile south of Neksalikulluk Island, has a shoal spit, least depth of 3 m (10 ft) extending south of it for 0.3 mile.

 124 **Okalik Island** ($55^{\circ}25'N$, $60^{\circ}07'W$), on the south side of the channel, is a useful mark for setting a course for Hopedale Harbour. There is deep water close off its north side. A sunken **wreck** is charted off its west side.


125 **Deep Inlet**, entered between Okalik Island and **Nigordlek Island**, 2.5 miles WNW, is only partly surveyed. **Illuviktalik Island, Uigordlek Island, Perkuservik Island** and Comma Island, previously described, lie in its north part.


 126 **Anchorage** can be obtained in 26 m (85 ft), 0.5 mile NE of Illuviktalik Island.


 127 **Inner approaches to Hopedale**. — **Anniowaktook Island** ($55^{\circ}27'N$, $60^{\circ}10'W$) lies about 1 mile east of the entrance to Hopedale Harbour. A shoal spit with a least depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) extends 0.1 mile south of the islet lying close off the SW part of the island. It is reported that fresh water may be obtained on the west side of Anniowaktook Island, opposite Ellen Island (Anniowaktorusek).

 128 **Ellen Island (Anniowaktorusek)** has a large shoal area extending from its west and NW sides. West cardinal light **buoy** NHH (321.62) is moored 0.19 mile NW of Ellen Island.

129 **Seneraluk Rock**, an islet white in colour with an elevation of 2 m (7 ft), is situated 0.4 mile NNW of Ellen Island (Anniowaktorusek). East Cardinal light **buoy** NH (321.77) is moored 0.1 mile ESE of Seneraluk Rock.

 130 **Satoarsook Island** lies 0.9 mile south of Ellen Island (Anniowaktorusek) in the entrance to **Tooktoosner Bay**. An islet 0.3 m (1 ft) in elevation lies midway between the island and the mainland to the WNW. A shoal with a least depth of 0.3 m (1 ft) lies about 0.1 mile north of the islet.

 131 A **light** (321.75) is shown at an elevation of 10 m (33 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark located on the SE end of Satoarsook Island.

 132 Good **anchorage** is reported in Tooktoosner Bay in a depth of 37 m (121 ft).

133 **Hopedale Harbour** ($55^{\circ}27'N$, $60^{\circ}13'W$) consists of an outer harbour, an inner harbour, and a south basin. There


HOPEDALE HARBOUR (2002)




is a least depth of 7.9 m (26 ft) in the outer harbour, about 0.2 mile ENE of **Kretschmer Island**.

134 The least charted depth in the entrance channel, about 91 m (300 ft) wide, leading into the inner harbour is 7 m (23 ft). The south basin, which has **Ribback Island** in its central part, is only accessible by small craft. A shoal with a least depth of 7 m (23 ft) is located 0.3 mile NNE of the north tip of Ribback Island.

135 Port and starboard hand light **buoys** NH1 and NH2 (321.4, 321.45) mark the channel close north of Kretschmer Island.



 136 **Leading lights** (321.5, 321.6), in line bearing 278°, lead through the narrows to the inner harbour. Both lights are shown from skeleton towers having a white daymark with a red stripe.



 137 A flow of 0.5 to 1 knot has been observed in Hopedale Harbour at maximum ebb tide. Offshore, the **tidal stream** flows SE unless there are south or SE gales.


138 The average thickness attained by level shorefast ice in Hopedale Harbour is 105 cm (41 in). Break-up normally begins during the third week of May with the harbour clear of ice by the middle of June. Freeze-up usually occurs during the first week of December with a complete ice cover developing by the third week of the same month. Two to three weeks variation in dates of break-up and freeze-up can occur.

139 **Sektinek Hill**, about 170 m (558 ft) in elevation and located 1 mile west of the harbour, is prominent. Two large

microwave towers 185 m (607 ft) in elevation and located on the summit of a hill north of the harbour are **conspicuous**. The church belfry is a good navigational mark.

  140 **Anchorage** can be obtained in the outer harbour in 11 to 18 m (36 to 59 ft), in the inner harbour with good shelter in 3.7 to 15 m (12 to 49 ft) and in **Umeakovik Anchorage**, WSW of Ellen Island (Anniowaktorusek), in 11 to 26 m (36 to 85 ft). Holding, in sand, gravel and in some places, rock, is considered to be good. It is reported that an abandoned anchor and chain is located in depths between 7.9 and 15 m (26 and 49 ft) close NNE, 0.4 mile west of Ellen Island (Anniowaktorusek); **caution** is advised.

  141 An L-shaped Public **wharf**, situated about 0.1 mile west of the church belfry, has an outer face 25 m (82 ft) long and 6 m (20 ft) wide. Depths of 4.9 to 5.1 m (16 to 17 ft) are located alongside the east and west sides, respectively (*see Appendix*). The elevation of the deck is about 0.9 m (3 ft). A shoal with a depth of 3.2 m (10 ft) is situated about 30 m (98 ft) SE of the east side of the outer end of the wharf; **caution** is advised. A reef drying 2.4 m (8 ft) is located 152 m (500 ft) SE of the wharf. There is a freight shed adjacent to the SE side of the wharf stem. A private wharf used by local craft is situated close NW of the Public wharf.

 142 The Public **wharf** on the SW side of the harbour has an outer face 32 m (105 ft) long with a

HOPEDALE PUBLIC WHARF (NORTH SIDE) (2010)



depth of 5.2 m (17 ft) alongside; the bottom is rock. A Ro-Ro ramp 9.4 m (31 ft) wide is incorporated into the centre of the outer face of the wharf (*see Appendix*). There is a pipeline on the wharf for unloading fuel oils to a local tank farm. A road leads from the wharf on the SW side of the harbour to the community of Hopedale.

143 The town of **Hopedale**, population 556 in 2011, is situated on the north side of the harbour. Supplies in limited quantities are available from a general store. There is a church and a school. Telephone and Internet access is available.

144 Hopedale has scheduled air service from a gravel airstrip with Happy Valley - Goose Bay. *Nunatsiavut Marine* supply weekly passenger and freight service during the navigation season.


145 **Medical services** are provided by a nurse at a community clinic in the town.


146 There is a *Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)* detachment. Gasoline and diesel fuel is available in limited

quantities. Fresh water is available by contacting the town council.

Hopedale to Cape Harrigan

Charts 5047, 5048, 5049

 147 Between Hopedale and Davis Inlet, 24 miles NNW, several inlets and bays indent the coast and numerous chains of islands and rocks extend as much as 15 miles offshore. Vessels proceeding north from Hopedale should keep either outside or inside the coastal chains of islands and should make no attempt to navigate among them, as the reefs and shoals are close together.

 148 Most of the “*Route Usually Followed*” by coastal traffic between Hopedale and Cape Harrigan was surveyed between 1950 and 1999. Additionally, a 2 mile wide corridor was surveyed in 1998 and 1999 from the north

HOPEDALE PUBLIC WHARF (SW SIDE) (2002)



side of Hopedale Run to Cape Harrigan. The bays and inlets and much of a 10-mile-wide corridor outside the coastal route remain unsurveyed, and some of the charted information is of a reconnaissance nature. Unsounded waters should not be entered without local knowledge. Special **caution** is recommended in sounded waters.

Charts 5047, 5048

149 **Routes.** — Three routes exist for vessels navigating north of Hopedale.

150 The inshore route, “*Route Usually Followed*” north of Hopedale and through Windy Tickle has been used extensively by coastal traffic. In recent years surveys were conducted to provide alternative routes around Windy Tickle.

151 An additional route extends north from the “*Route Usually Followed*” close west of Napakataktalik (Manuel) Island (*shown on Charts 5047 and 5048*), which passes between Multa Island and the west Kikkertaksoak Island. It passes about 4 miles east of Windy Tickle and connects with the surveyed route east of Cape Harrigan.

152 Vessels departing Hopedale can also use Hopedale Run to access an offshore route. From Hopedale Run, about 3 miles NE of Outer Islets, a surveyed corridor (*Charts 5047 and 5048*), about 2.5 miles wide, extends NW and passes between Nanuktok (Farmyard) Islands and a small unnamed island 2.8 miles WSW of the southern Nanuktok (Farmyard) Island. There is a least depth of 10.8 m (35 ft) on an isolated


shoal in the corridor. This corridor joins the existing surveys about 6 miles east of Cape Harrigan.


153 Vessels approaching from offshore can use a charted corridor extending in an east, west direction about 3 miles north of the Nanuktok (Farmyard) Islands. This route provides access to the charted area about 6 miles NE of Cape Harrigan. A least depth of 9.2 m (30 ft) exists on an isolated shoal in the corridor.

Chart 5047

154 From Hopedale, the “*Route Usually Followed*” by coastal traffic leads NNW through **Black Head Tickle**, which runs between **Achvitoaksoak Island** ($55^{\circ}30'N$, $60^{\circ}13'W$) and the mainland.

155 **Umiaginak Island** lies close south of Achvitoaksoak Island; **Middle Black Head** and **Outer Black Head** are in the NW part of Achvitoaksoak Island. **Inner Black Head**, on the mainland, separates **Neksarsoak Cove** and **Pinatik Cove**. **Kammakulluk Cove** is situated 1 mile to the NW.

 156 A **light** (321.8) is shown at an elevation of 15.8 m (52 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark on a small islet close west of the south end of Umiaginak Island.

 157 A **light** (321.9) is shown at an elevation of 48.6 m (159 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark on Middle Black Head.

BLACK HEAD TICKLE (SOUTH APPROACH) (2002)




BLACK HEAD TICKLE (NORTH APPROACH) (2002)




158 **Kajaleriarusek (Kayak) Island** lies NE of Achvitoaksoak Island, and is separated from it by many islets and drying rocks.


159 **Zacharias Island** ($55^{\circ}30'N$, $60^{\circ}09'W$) lies 0.9 mile to the SE of Kajaleriarusek (Kayak) Island. **Akpilikulluk Islands, Kernertaluk (Black) Island, Salumagivik Island and Tessiujalik (Lake) Island** are part of a chain of islands and islets extending north of Zacharias Island.


160 **Onartok Island, Oganiovik Island, Sillutalik Island, Uvingajok (Leaning) Island and Maggo Islands** lie to the east of the previously-mentioned chain.

 161 **Napakataktalik (Manuel) Island** ($55^{\circ}32'N$, $60^{\circ}15'W$), 2 miles NNW of Black Head Tickle, has islets, rocks and shoals charted 0.6 to 0.9 mile off its west side, west of the coastal route, and rocks and reefs charted up to 2 miles north of it. A stone cairn stands on the summit of the north part of the island.

 162 A **light** (322) is shown at an elevation of 35.2 m (115 ft) from a red and white cylindrical tower on the NW side of Napakataktalik (Manuel) Island.


163 An unnamed point 2.8 miles NW of the above-described light-structure has islets 2 and 3 m (7 and 10 ft) in elevation and reefs charted about 0.8 mile SE of it. The island north of the above-mentioned unnamed point is separated from it by a reef-filled channel. The NE point of this island is distinctive because of a **conspicuous** dike of black rock cutting the lighter-coloured rock vertically from the darker rock above.


 164 A **light** (322.01) is shown at an elevation of 23.1 m (76 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark on the NE end of the island, located 3.5 miles NW of Napakataktalik (Manuel) Island.

 165 A breaking shoal bank on which there is an islet and a drying rock is charted 0.5 mile ESE of the unnamed island previously mentioned. A black rock which dries 1 m (3 ft) lies 1 mile farther east and 2.4 miles NNW of Napakataktalik (Manuel) Island light. Detached rocks with depths of 7.4, 9.1, 12.2 and 9.8 m (24, 30, 40 and 32 ft) are charted 1.5 miles NNW, 1.4 miles ENE, 1.6 miles NE and 0.6 mile NNW, respectively, of the distinctive point previously described.

166 The charted "*Route Usually Followed*" by coastal traffic leads close north of the above-mentioned 9.8 m (32 ft) rock. Some masters of coastal vessels prefer to pass south of this rock.

167 **Napatalik Island** ($55^{\circ}38'N$, $60^{\circ}21'W$) has a steep west-facing bluff rising a short distance inland in its SW part; this bluff is prominent from southward. The route leads close west of an 11.6 m (38 ft) shoal patch in mid-channel 0.4 mile NW of the point projecting west from the island.

 168 A **light** (322.02) is shown at an elevation of 22.9 m (75 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark on the east end of an island situated about 0.7 mile west of Napatalik Island.

 169 **Multa Island** ($55^{\circ}41'N$, $60^{\circ}19'W$) is one of a string of islands bordering the east side of the channel


WINDY TICKLE (SOUTH ENTRANCE) (2002)



WINDY TICKLE (NE APPROACH) (2002)



north of Napatalik Island. Numerous islands, islets and reefs are charted east of this string. On the SW end of Multa Island there is a small wharf in ruins once used by local fishers.

 170 The island close NW of Multa Island has low rocks close off its west shore and rises symmetrically to a nipple-like summit. The islets 1 mile farther NNW are low and light coloured. A number of drying rocks and shoals are charted and reported in the unsurveyed area within 2.4 miles north through east of the north tip of Multa Island.





 171 A **light** (322.03) is shown at an elevation of 11.5 m (38 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark situated on the westernmost islet, 8 m (26 ft) in elevation, of the previously mentioned group.


Chart 5048


 172 **Windy Tickle** (55°45'N, 60°20'W), with a least depth of 8.8 m (29 ft), is subject to violent squalls when winds are between north and NE. The west side of the central section of the tickle should be favoured to avoid a shoal spit with a least depth of 1.8 m (6 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** NVW2 (322.8) which projects to mid-channel from the east side.


 173 A **light** (322.1) is shown at an elevation of 7.1 m (23 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark situated on a point at the NW end of Windy Tickle.

174 A distinctive notch in the hills 1 mile west of the south end of Windy Tickle is prominent from southward; it is known locally as **Lip of the Gallon**.


 175 **Shoal Tickle**, which leads west from the north end of Windy Tickle along the south side of Nunaksaluk Island, is obstructed by shoal water at its west end. There is a least depth of 1.5 m (5 ft) close west of a small islet 2 m (7 ft) in elevation at the east entrance to Shoal Tickle. The west approach to Shoal Tickle about 2.5 miles WNW of the small islet is reported to break in heavy weather.

 176 An **anchorage**, known locally as **Lants Ground**, 0.4 mile WSW of the islet, 20 m (66 ft) in elevation, in the north part of the tickle, affords good holding in about 25 m (82 ft), clay. The bay inside the islet is shoal. **Anchorage**, less restricted in area and with excellent shelter, can be found in about 18 m (59 ft), clay, in the long bay on the south side of the tickle.

 177 **Nunaksaluk Island** (55°49'N, 60°21'W) has unnamed islands 0.4 mile off its SE coast and 1 mile off its east coast. An islet, 1 m (3 ft) in elevation, and a rock with 4 m (13 ft) over it are charted 1.6 miles east and 1 mile ENE, respectively, of the east extremity of Nunaksaluk Island. A rock drying 0.4 m (1 ft) is charted close off this extremity.

 178 **Fanny's Harbour**, a small fishing harbour in the NE part of Nunaksaluk Island, is encumbered with rocks and boulders. Shoals dangerous to navigation are reported to lie within 1.5 miles NW of an island 124 m (407 ft) in elevation on the west side of Cape Harrigan Harbour.

179 **Cape Harrigan** (55°50'N, 60°19'W) is a prominent headland, which rises steeply to 85 m (279 ft).


 180 A **light** (323) is shown at an elevation of 44 m (144 ft) from a cylindrical tower with red and


WINDY TICKLE (NORTH ENTRANCE) (2002)




white bands located on Cape Harrigan. A **racon**, identification “K” (— • —), is operated from the light-structure.

Charts 5048, 4730


 181 **Off-lying islands and dangers.** — There are a number of islands and many dangers in the partly surveyed area extending 30 miles SE and 20 miles east and NE of Cape Harrigan.


 182 **Kikkertaksoak Islands** ($55^{\circ}43'N$, $60^{\circ}09'W$) are prominent with sharp peaks; the SW island has an elevation of about 110 m (361 ft). A shoal containing a rock drying 1.3 m (4 ft) is located 2.1 miles north of the NE Kikkertaksoak Island.


183 **Nanuktok (Farmyard) Islands**, 12 miles east of Cape Harrigan, have a maximum elevation of 53 m (174 ft).

 184 A **light** (322.2) is shown at an elevation of 53.9 m (177 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and

white daymark on the NE end of the SE and largest Nanuktok (Farmyard) Islands. Breakers are charted 2.3 and 2.5 miles NNE of the light.

 185 Shoals on which the sea breaks in a strong breeze are reported to lie outside the surveyed corridor between Nanuktok (Farmyard) Islands, Kikkertaksoak Islands and Cape Harrigan; **caution** is advised outside surveyed areas.

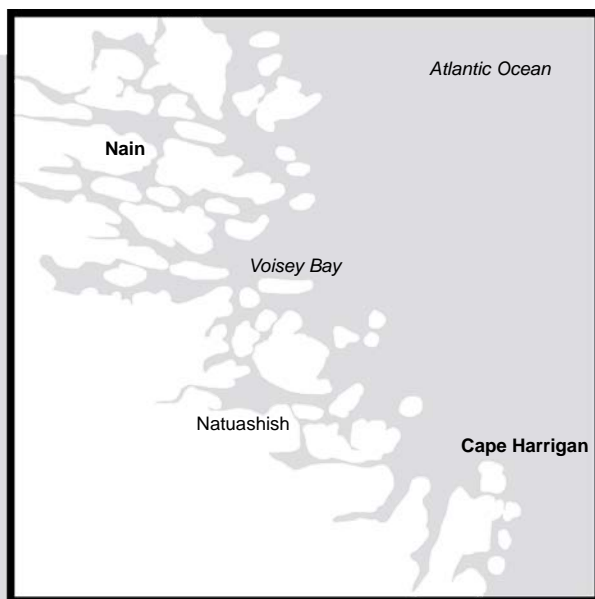
 186 **Clinker Rock** ($55^{\circ}59.6'N$, $60^{\circ}01'W$), with a least depth of 1.2 m (4 ft), lies 13.5 miles NE of Cape Harrigan. Numerous shoals, on which there is a least depth of 12.5 m (41 ft), lie within 2.1 miles of Clinker Rock. Isolated shoal areas, with depths between 9.2 and 20 m (30 and 66 ft), lie between Clinker Rock and Nanuktok (Farmyard) Islands; **caution** is advised.


 187 Abnormal **magnetic variation** was reported in 1932 to exist between positions 18 miles NE and 28 miles east of Cape Harrigan.


Cape Harrigan to Nain


Cape Harrigan to Davis Inlet (inlet)


Chart 5048





 1 **Cape Harrigan Island** ($55^{\circ}52'N$, $60^{\circ}21'W$), 1.5 miles NW of Cape Harrigan light, is steep-to, rising steeply to a sharp black summit with an elevation of 91 m (299 ft). Rocks with 0.8, 4.4 and 6 m (2, 14 and 20 ft) over them are charted, respectively, 1.9 miles NW, 2 miles north and 1.1 miles north of Cape Harrigan Island, and many depths under 10 m (33 ft) are charted in this vicinity, close to the “*Route Usually Followed*”.


 2 Shoals with depths of 4.8 and 5.4 m (15 and 18 ft) are charted 1.3 and 2.6 miles WNW, respectively, of Cape Harrigan Island. Two islets 2 and 4 m (7 and 13 ft) in elevation lie 5.9 miles NNW of Cape Harrigan Island. The higher of the two is reported to make a good radar target. Breakers have been reported with strong onshore winds in the shallow water between Cape Harrigan Island and the two islets previously mentioned; **caution** is advised.

 3 A **light** (323.3) is shown at an elevation of 7.6 m (25 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark, located on the unnamed islet 4 m (13 ft) in elevation.


 4 **Cape Harrigan Harbour**, whose entrance lies 0.6 mile SSW of Cape Harrigan Island, has a sandy beach at its head and shoal water fringing some islets and rocks close off its east side. The main entrance is SE of Cape Harrigan Island but vessels with local knowledge can enter either side of an island, 15 m (49 ft) in elevation, lying 0.4 mile SW of Cape Harrigan Island. Rocks drying 0.1 and 1.4 m (0 and 5 ft) lie 0.3 mile north of the island, 15 m (49 ft) in elevation.


 5 **Anchorage** can be obtained in the central part of Cape Harrigan Harbour, abreast of two islets, 2 m (7 ft) in elevation, in 12 m (39 ft), sand, with protection from all but northerly winds.

 6 Two large bays lie between Cape Harrigan and Davis Inlet. **Big Bay**, entered between **South Tikigakjuk Point** ($55^{\circ}48'N$, $60^{\circ}29'W$) and an unnamed point 2 miles SE of **North Tikigakjuk (Narrow) Point**, extends SSW for about 19 miles to the mouth of **Hunt River**. Shoal water extends from both entrance points of Big Bay.


 7 A **light** (323.29) is shown at an elevation of 37.3 m (122 ft) from a skeleton tower with a green and white daymark, on South Tikigakjuk Point.

8 From a point about 2.4 miles ENE of Cape Harrigan Island, a surveyed corridor extends 10 miles in a SSW direction. The corridor extends into Big Bay and borders its eastern shore about 5 miles.

 9 **Flowers Bay**, unsurveyed, lies 2 miles west of Big Bay. A surveyed corridor extends from the mouth of Big Bay west to the entrance to Davis Inlet and then north to join the surveyed area NE of Ukasiksalik Island. A least depth of 14.2 m (47 ft) lies in mid-channel of the corridor.

 10 **Umiavik (Wrecked Boat) Island** (55°54'N, 60°29'W) is located 5 miles north of South Tikigakjuk Point. Another island 91 m (299 ft) in elevation and located 0.6 mile SSE has a **conspicuous** conical summit. An extensive breaking reef lies at the mouth of a cove about 2 miles NE of South Tikigakjuk Point. Rocks with 7 and 5.2 m (23 and 17 ft) over them are charted 1.1 and 3 miles ENE, respectively, of Umiavik (Wrecked Boat) Island.


11 **Katauyak Island** (55°54'N, 60°34'W) has a double summit. A small, sharp rock 3 m (10 ft) in elevation is reported to lie 0.5 mile NE, and above-water rocks are charted (position approximate) 0.7 mile NNE of this island.

 12 A **light** (323.31) is shown at an elevation of 43.5 m (143 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark, on the east part of Katauyak Island.

13 **Solomon Islands**, two islands separated by a channel about 0.25 mile wide, lie 2 miles WSW of Katauyak Island. An islet, 15 m (49 ft) in elevation, lies close off the SW part of the western and larger island.

14 **Akpalik (Tinker) Island**, the northeasternmost of two islets lying NE of Solomon Islands, is tub-shaped, white and 15 m (49 ft) high. Two islets are charted 1.25 miles north of Akpalik (Tinker) Island.

 15 **Newfoundland Harbour**, 3 miles west of Akpalik (Tinker) Island on the east side of Ukasiksalik Island, is reported to provide good **anchorage** for small vessels with local knowledge.

 16 **Kutallik (Massacre) Island** (55°51'N, 60°37'W), elevation 71 m (233 ft), has a shoal area extending south from it. Three unnamed islands, one of which has a sharp, dark summit with an elevation of 46 m (151 ft), lie between Kutallik (Massacre) Island and Katauyak Island. A rock dangerous to navigation at a depth of 2 m (6 ft) or less lies 1.3 miles east of the north tip of Kutallik (Massacre) Island. A shallow bank with a least depth of 3.4 m (11 ft) is charted 1.1 miles east of the eastern tip of Kutallik (Massacre) Island.

17 **Mountaineer Rock (Adlauyavik)**, charted 1.5 miles WSW of Kutallik (Massacre) Island, is 1.5 m (5 ft) in elevation; shoal water extends north from it for 0.2 mile then drops


off sharply to deeper water. Mountaineer Rock (Adlauyavik), in line bearing 284° with a hollow SW of Post Hill, on the north shore of Davis Inlet, leads between Kutallik (Massacre) Island and North Tikigakjuk (Narrow) Point. Pigeon Island lies almost on the line of the transit and may aid in identifying it.

Charts 5048, 5049


18 **Davis Inlet**, a strait running between steep, well-wooded shores to Sango Bay, is bordered to the north by **Ukasiksalik Island** and **Iluikoyak Island**. A settlement formerly situated on the north side of the inlet near The Bar was moved in the 1960's to a position about 1 mile north of The Rattle and further resettled to Natuashish in 2002. Sparse reconnaissance soundings in the inlet as far in as the former settlement indicate an uneven bottom. Both shores are fringed by drying boulders to a distance of 0.3 mile in places.


19 **Merrifield Mountain** (55°49'N, 60°59'W) (*not shown on the chart*), a squarish mountain about 360 m (1181 ft) in elevation, is a good landmark.




20 **Flat Island** (55°52'N, 60°44'W), on the north side of the entrance to Davis Inlet, is flat. **Duck Rock**, elevation 6 m (20 ft), lies 0.2 mile north of Flat Island. **Entry Island**, in the middle of the entrance, is steep-to.



 21 A **light** (323.32) is shown at an elevation of 22.9 m (75 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark, located on the NE end of Entry Island.

22 **Pigeon Island**, at the outer end of a boulder ledge extending 0.3 mile from the south side of the inlet, is in two parts, each 9 m (30 ft) in elevation.

 23 **Smooth Land Point** lies 1.25 miles west of Pigeon Island. **Red Island**, 0.7 mile farther west, is joined to the shore by a bank of stones, which dries about 2.1 m (7 ft). A rock with 1.8 m (6 ft) over it lies 0.4 mile NE of Red Island, and **Red Island Rock**, with 1.8 m (6 ft) or less over it, lies in mid-channel to the north. For 1.6 miles west of Red Island a shoal area extends up to 0.4 mile offshore.


 24 **The Bar** (55°51'N, 60°51'W), elevation 0.3 m (1 ft), is situated on the north shore near the south end of a boulder ledge. A shoal extends 0.05 mile south of The Bar. **Post Hill** rises to the NNW.


   25 **Anchorage** can be obtained off the former settlement in 7.3 m (24 ft) but it is exposed to strong **tidal streams**, with rates of 2 to 3 knots, running west on the flood and east on the ebb at large tide. Strong **tide-rips** occur in the entrance to Davis Inlet.


  26 **The Rattle**, which runs north from the inlet towards the former settlement of Davis Inlet, is narrow, tortuous and shallow with strong **tidal streams**, but is used occasionally by small craft with local knowledge. A small high rocky islet, which lies in its north entrance, is joined to the shore to southward by a shoal spit.

27 Davis Inlet (inlet) can be approached by following the sounded track leading WSW from north of Cape Harrigan Island and passing south of Kutallik (Massacre) Island and Entry Island and north of Red Island Rock. Note the charted shoal spots, previously described NW and north of Cape Harrigan Island, and the leading line, previously described, that leads between Kutallik (Massacre) Island and North Tikigakjuk (Narrow) Point.



28 Davis Inlet (inlet) can be approached from offshore from northeastward by passing SE of Nunaksuk (Little Land) Island ($56^{\circ}03'N$, $60^{\circ}28'W$) and then heading for Entry Island, passing between the islet with an elevation of 42 m (138 ft) 0.8 mile off the NE part of Ukasiksalik Island and the NE end of Ukasiksalik Island.

 29 **East approaches to Davis Inlet (former settlement).** — **Freestone Islands** ($55^{\circ}58'N$, $60^{\circ}41'W$), of which **Ayagatot Island** is the northernmost, have a number of rocks and shoals between and fringing them, and **foul** ground to the north. An above-water rock with an elevation of 3 m (10 ft) is charted 0.2 mile SSE of the southernmost island, and a depth of 4.4 m (14 ft) lies 0.4 mile SSW of the south point of the eastern island, both close north of the approach route. **Sioralik Island** and **Kasungatak Island** lie west of Freestone Islands.

 30 A **light** (322.3) is shown at an elevation of 21.1 m (69 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark situated on Ukasiksalik Island, about 1.7 miles south of the SE end of Sioralik Island.


 31 An unnamed bay lies between Ukasiksalik Island and Iluikoyak Island. The island in the middle of the north part of this bay has an islet and a rock on the shoal spit extending 0.4 mile SE from it. Almost opposite this spit another shallow spit extends from the east shore of the bay.

32 The former settlement of **Davis Inlet** lies in the SW part of the bay described above, about 1 mile NNW of The Rattle. Residents of Davis Inlet were relocated to the new settlement of Natuashish described later.

  33 The Public **wharf** is T-shaped, of steel tube pile construction, with a concrete deck at an elevation of about 0.6 m (2 ft). The wharf is no longer maintained by the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador and users are at their own risk. The berthing area along the outer face is 30 m (98 ft) long and 9 m (30 ft) wide with a depth of 6.3 m (21 ft) alongside. There is a freight shed adjacent to the wharf stem, on the north side.


Davis Inlet former Community to Ford Harbour — Eastern Track


Charts 5048, 5049, 5051, 5052, 4730


 34 The “*Routes Usually Followed*” by coastal traffic from the former community of Davis Inlet northwards that are indicated by pecked lines on *Charts 5048, 5049, 5051 and 5052* were surveyed between 1973 and 2012. The remainder of the area covered by these charts is mostly unsurveyed although there are a few reconnaissance soundings in inshore waters. Offshore waters covered by *Chart 4730* were surveyed to within about 25 miles of the coast between 1974 and 2012, but some of the information on this chart is of a reconnaissance nature. Unsounded waters should not be entered without local knowledge. **Caution** is recommended in sounded water.


35 The western or inside track from the former community of Davis Inlet to Nain, and the approaches to Nain from offshore, are described later in this chapter.

Charts 5048, 5049, 5051, 5052

 36 **Former community of Davis Inlet to Iglosiatik Island — Off-lying islands.** — **Nunaksuk (Little Land) Island** ($56^{\circ}03'N$, $60^{\circ}28'W$), 7 miles NE of Freestone Islands, previously described, is about 53 m (174 ft) in elevation with three humps on its summit; it is steep-to on its SE and NE sides. A patch of **foul** ground, with low islets and with some rocks 3 m (10 ft) in elevation near its west extremity, extends about 4 miles WSW of the island.


 37 **Kidlit Islands** ($56^{\circ}13'N$, $60^{\circ}28'W$), 10 miles north of Nunaksuk (Little Land) Island, are two islets with an elevation of 30 m (98 ft). The eastern and lower islet is in two parts and may be approached to 0.5 mile. Two islets 9 and 15 m (30 and 49 ft) in elevation lie about 1.7 miles NW and 3 miles north, respectively, of the islands. Breakers are charted about 0.1 mile WSW of the latter islet.

 38 **Ukallik (Hare) Island**, 4.5 miles west of Kidlit Islands, has a double summit with an elevation of about 61 m (200 ft). From SW it appears cone-shaped with a flat top. A rock drying 0.9 m (3 ft) lies 0.2 mile NE of Ukallik (Hare) Island. Three small islets with breakers charted 0.4 mile NE of them lie 4 miles to the west of Ukallik (Hare) Island. **Itigailit (Coldfeet) Rocks** ($56^{\circ}13'N$, $60^{\circ}46'W$) lie 1.4 miles WNW of the three small islets.

 39 **The Horses** ($56^{\circ}05'N$, $60^{\circ}43'W$) are a group of three islets, the northeasternmost fringed by rocks. Breakers have been observed south of the centre islet. **Kortaravik Island**, 2 miles east of the southernmost of The Horses, is the largest of a number of islands, islets and rocks lying eastward of this part of the route.

DAVIS INLET (FORMER COMMUNITY) PUBLIC WHARF (2002)





 40 A **light** (323.6) is shown at an elevation of 16.9 m (55 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark on the southernmost islet of The Horses.


41 **Spracklins Island**, 3.5 miles NNW of The Horses, is prominent, being the highest in its area. It has two sharp peaks at its south end and a high mound at its north end. Rocks with 8.2 and 2 m (27 and 6 ft) over them are charted in mid-channel south of, and 0.2 mile SE, respectively, of the island. A small harbour on the east side of the island is sheltered by some islets.

42 The unnamed island located 0.9 mile south of Spracklins Island is highest at the north end, and slopes gently to the south. A band of pink rock on the north side of this island just above the water is prominent. The Alternate Route leads between the islands to the SW of the foregoing island; the least charted depth in this passage is 6.1 m (20 ft). The “Route Usually Followed” (see Chart 5051) with a least depth of 17 m (56 ft) leads north of the unnamed island and south and west of Spracklins Island.

Charts 5049, 5051

 43 **Lopsided (Uvingiayuk) Island and Cairn Island** (56°09'N, 60°53'W), which rises gradually to a 61 m (200 ft) summit topped by a stone cairn, are named islands in a group lying WSW of Spracklins Island. A shoal with a least depth of 2.6 m (9 ft) is located close off the NE end of Lopsided (Uvingiayuk) Island. A shoal bank with a least depth of 0.4 m (1 ft) (Chart 5049) is located about 1.1 miles WSW of the SW tip of Lopsided (Uvingiayuk) Island.

 44 A **light** (324) is shown at an elevation of 14 m (46 ft) from a skeleton tower with an orange daymark with a white horizontal stripe situated near the NE end of Cairn Island.


 45 A **light** (324.1) is shown at an elevation of 12.7 m (42 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark located on the SW end of an unnamed island, 0.8 mile ESE of the Cairn Island light.


 46 **Drawbucket Tickle** is charted close west of the Spracklins Island. The coastal route leads between


Cairn Island and the islets to the east of it; the least charted mid-channel depth in this passage is 7.6 m (25 ft). The “*Route Usually Followed*” runs between Lopsided (Uvingiayuk) Island and an unnamed island 0.6 mile west. Good **anchorage** is reported in about 33 m (108 ft) 0.8 mile WSW of the NW tip of Lopsided Island.

Chart 5049

47 **Pakertuk Island**, 2 miles NW of Cairn Island, has an islet lying close ENE of it, and a rock 2 m (6 ft) in elevation charted 2.2 miles ENE of it, to the east of the coastal route.


 48 A **light** (324.12) is shown at an elevation of 23 m (75 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark located on the SW corner of an unnamed island located about 2 miles SSW of Pakertuk Island.

 49 **Iglosiatik Island** (56°14'N, 61°08'W) is the southernmost and largest of a group named **Seniarlit Islands**. **House Harbour**, in the east part of Iglosiatik Island, affords **anchorage** with good shelter from all but southeasterly winds; holding is good in sand and gravel.

 50 An island 37 m (121 ft) in elevation known locally as **House Harbour Island** is located 2 miles east of Iglosiatik Island. It is the easternmost of several islands in this vicinity and is a useful landmark for the coastal route northwards. A rock with a least depth of 0.6 m (2 ft) is charted 1.4 miles east, and a group of above-water and drying rocks is charted 2.2 miles ESE of House Harbour Island.

Charts 5049, 5052, 5024, 4730

 51 **Iglosiatik Island to Ford Harbour**. — There are many uncharted dangers and features in the area described in this section covered by *Chart 4730*.

 52 A number of inlets, none of them surveyed, penetrate this part of the coast.


53 **Voisey Bay**, whose entrance (56°14'N, 61°24'W) lies 7 miles west of Iglosiatik Island, penetrates the coast for 24 miles. **Kiuvik Island** (56°16'N, 61°30'W) lies on the north side of the entrance. **Kogaluk River** (not shown on the charts) enters the south shore of the bay through a shoal delta. The site of the former settlement of **Kamarsuk** is situated on the north entrance point to the bay.


54 The entrance to **Kangeklualuk Bay** (not shown on the charts) lies off the SW part of Kikkertavak Island.

55 **Satsoak Island** (56°26'N, 61°48'W), elevation 270 m (886 ft), lies in the mouth of a long inlet which divides into two arms.

56 **Eastern track**. — **Kairoliktut Island** (56°15'N, 60°43'W) (shown on *Chart 5051*), 7 miles ENE of House Harbour Island, has a group of islets and rocks extending WNW of it for about 8 miles. An island with an elevation of 46 m (151 ft), situated at the west edge of this group and 3 miles NNE of House Harbour Island, is known locally as


Crown Island from its appearance from southward on radar. A cluster of low above-water rocks is charted 2 miles west of Crown Island.

 57 A **light** (324.3) is shown at an elevation of 31.1 m (102 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark on the SW end of Crown Island.


 58 **Humbys Island** (56°20'N, 60°59'W), 3.5 miles NW of Crown Island, has an islet with an elevation of 4 m (13 ft) and a rock drying 2 m (7 ft) lying about 1 mile west of its SW extremity. These rocks are low but easily seen. The area between the rocks and the island is **foul**. A number of isolated shoals lie within 1 mile west of Humbys Island.


59 The eastern track leads northward from close east of House Harbour Island to a position about 1.5 miles NW of Crown Island, then northwestward to pass 1 mile west of the rocks, described above, west of Humbys Island as shown on *Chart 5052*.


Chart 5052


 60 Shoal water and rocks are charted up to 2.5 miles north and NW of Humbys Island, and rocks and islets are charted in the unsurveyed area to eastward of the island. A surveyed corridor (described later), referred to as the southern route into the mine site at Edwards Cove from offshore, joins the eastern track between Humbys Island and Potuk Island, 1.6 miles north.


61 **Amatut Islands, The Twins** and **Potuk Island** lie 2.5 miles ENE, 3 miles NE and 1.7 miles north, respectively, of Humbys Island.

 62 A **light** (324.2) is shown at an elevation of 7.1 m (23 ft) from a skeleton tower with a green and white daymark located on the NE tip of the eastern Amatut Island.

 63 Another **light** (324.21) is shown at an elevation of 20.9 m (69 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark located on the south end of Potuk Island.

 64 **Sandy Island** (56°25'N, 61°04'W) lies 2 miles NW of Potuk Island. The west point of Sandy Island, off which shoal water is charted, is long and low. A shoal with a least depth of 3.1 m (10 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** NNA2 (324.66) is located 1.5 miles SW of the western tip of Sandy Island.



 65 A **light** (324.79) is shown at an elevation of 5 m (16 ft) from a skeleton tower with a green and white daymark located on a small islet, elevation 5 m (16 ft) located 2.3 miles south of the western tip of Sandy Island.


 66 Leading **lights** (324.67, 324.671), privately maintained, in line bearing 204½°, are located on an unnamed island about 3.2 miles SW of the west tip of Sandy Island. They lead between Sandy Island and two drying rocks about 1 mile WNW. The lights are activated within a


WYATT HARBOUR (1998)





5 mile range on VHF channel 65A (156.275 MHz) by keying the microphone 5 consecutive times at 5 second intervals. The lights can be deactivated by keying the microphone 3 consecutive times at 5 second intervals (see *List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals*).


  67 **Nukasusutok Island** ($56^{\circ}21'N$, $61^{\circ}18'W$) is hilly and fringed by islets and rocks. Vessels with local knowledge can find **anchorage** in 22 to 26 m (12 to 14 fathoms), mud, near the head of the easternmost bay on the north side of Nukasusutok Island. An island, 70 m (230 ft) in elevation, with a small islet lying 0.2 mile east of it lie at the entrance to the west shore of the bay. Two shoals with depths of 4.5 m (15 ft) and 3.4 m (11 ft) extend NW from the east shore of the bay about 0.6 and 1.4 miles south and SSW, respectively, of the small islet. **Mount Pickle Harbour**, on the south side of the NE extremity of Nukasusutok Island, has not been surveyed.


 68 A sector **light** (324.672), privately maintained, is shown at an elevation of 35.2 m (115 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red and white daymark situated about 0.4 mile NE of Mount Pickle Harbour. It leads between Kugyautak Island and Ugortlek Island. The sector light can be activated within a 5 mile range on VHF channel 65A (156.275 MHz) by keying the microphone 5 consecutive times at 5 second intervals. The light can be deactivated by keying the microphone 3 consecutive times at 5 second intervals (see *List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals*).


 69 **Wyatt Harbour**, in the south corner of Nukasusutok Island, is named after Commander

Wyatt, Royal Navy, of H.M.S. *Challenger*, who surveyed this area in 1932-1934. He reported this harbour to be among the finest on the coast of Labrador. It is surrounded by high land affording protection in any wind, and offers a wide choice of **anchorages** for small and medium-sized vessels. Water may be obtained at the head of the harbour at **North Cove** or from the brook draining a small pond on the west side.


  70 Wyatt Harbour is entered from the south, but small vessels may enter from the east through a narrow tickle with a least depth of 7.3 m (24 ft). Two rocks, the easternmost one with an elevation of 1 m (3 ft), straddle the entrance to the inner harbour, but these have only small shoal areas around them. Small vessels may use either North Cove or a basin (West Basin) west of the island, 18 m (59 ft) high, for **anchorage**.


 71 When entering from the south it is reported by the small research vessel *Pitsiulak* that a depth of 14.6 m (48 ft) can be obtained by keeping the easternmost of the two above-water rocks to port, and when this is abeam steering close along the bold eastern shore into the inner harbour. By keeping the westernmost of the two rocks to starboard, and favouring the western shore of the harbour, a least depth of 11 m (36 ft) is encountered.

 72 When entering from the east it is reported to hold to the centre of the narrow tickle between Nukasusutok Island and the small island directly to the south. There is a least depth here of 7.3 m (24 ft).


  73 **West Basin** may be entered by small vessels either through the very narrow south



channel or the somewhat wider middle channel between two small islands; both have least depths of 3.7 m (12 ft). When entering the south channel, a vessel has been reported to steer close to the bolder NE side. The middle channel should be entered through the centre, avoiding shoal points on both hands. **Anchorage** may be found in an 18 m (59 ft) hole near the middle of the basin, or in 11 m (36 ft) near the western shore.


 74 North Cove affords good shelter for small vessels but swinging room is limited and it may be necessary to moor. **Anchorage** in 5.5 m (18 ft) is obtained by favouring the NE side of the entrance. An iron pin is reported driven into a crack in a rock just inside the entrance on the west side.


 75 **Kugyautak Island** ($56^{\circ}24'N$, $61^{\circ}11'W$) lies 2 miles SW, and **Amushavik Islet** 0.6 mile SSW of the SE end of Paul Island. Two rocks drying 1.7 and 2.5 m (6 and 8 ft) on the east extremity of a shoal and marked by port hand light **buoy** NNA3 (324.65) are charted 0.7 mile SE of Amushavik Islet. Depths as little as 8 m (26 ft) lie near mid-channel between Amushavik Islet and the drying rocks SE.


 76 **False Start Island**, fringed by **foul** ground, lies 1.3 miles east of Paul Island.

 77 A **light** (324.64), privately maintained, is shown from a skeleton tower located on the NW end of False Start Island.


  78 **Paul Island** ($56^{\circ}30'N$, $61^{\circ}25'W$) is a large island covered with spruce trees and plants, except on the hilltops, and indented by two long bays, Ten Mile Bay and **Higher Bight (Duck Bay)**. It is reported that vessels with local knowledge can find good **anchorage** in 18 m (59 ft), mud, off the south shore of the easternmost bay in Higher Bight (Duck Bay). **Mount Pownal**, which rises in the middle of the south part of the island, is a good landmark.


 79 **Ford Harbour**, at one time the site of a Hudson's Bay Company post, affords good shelter in all but easterly winds, which may send in a short sea; the off-lying islands provide protection from heavy seas. Most of the shores of the bay are fringed by shoal water and strewn with boulders, affording poor landing.


 80 Small vessels can obtain **anchorage** in 18 m (59 ft) about 0.1 mile off the former settlement at Ford Harbour, but the bottom shelves steeply. Good **anchorage** is also reported in 27 m (89 ft) 0.2 mile south and in 33 m (108 ft), 1.2 miles SW of the former settlement.


 81 A **light** (325) is shown at an elevation of 13.7 m (45 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark on the north entrance point to Ford Harbour.


Ford Harbour to Nain — Eastern Track

 82 Isolated shoals with depths of 13 and 7.3 m (43 and 24 ft) lie 1.1 miles NW and 1.6 miles ENE, respectively, of the Ford Harbour light.

 83 **Dolphin Island** ($56^{\circ}30'N$, $61^{\circ}12'W$), **Shark Islet**, **Dugong Islet**, **Grampus Islet**, **Turtle Islet** and **Tortoise Islet** lie northward of the entrance to Ford Harbour. Most of these islets are fringed by shoal water and detached shoal spots whose positions are charted. A rock drying 0.3 m (1 ft) lies 0.4 mile NNW of the SW tip of Dolphin Island.


 84 A **light** (324.62), privately maintained, is shown from a skeleton tower on the east side of Dugong Islet.



 85 A **light** (324.63), privately maintained, is shown from a skeleton tower on the west side of Turtle Islet.

 86 **Skull Island**, rocky and largely covered with mosses, rises to a dark rounded hill in its NW part. Landing is possible, except in strong northerly winds, in the cove on its north side. A shoal with a least depth of 1.7 m (6 ft) is located 0.4 mile east of a 5 m (16 ft) in elevation islet close off the west side of the cove. An islet, 2 m (7 ft) in elevation and located 0.6 mile south of the SW point of Skull Island, has shoal spots charted up to 0.7 mile west of it.

87 **Crossbones Island**, 2 miles SE of Skull Island, has a **conspicuous** dark summit and is the highest of the large scattering of islands and islets reaching eastsoutheastwards from Skull Island. The islands to seaward of Crossbones Island are described later in this section.

88 The **Red Islands**, comprising **East Red Island** ($56^{\circ}30'N$, $61^{\circ}15'W$) and **West Red Island**, which has a rounded summit, lie off the NE part of Paul Island. **Red Cliff**, the north extremity of West Red Island, is **conspicuous**.

 89 **Soapstone Tickle**, between the Red Islands, should only be attempted by small craft with local knowledge, keeping east of the rock, 3 m (10 ft) in elevation, in its centre. A detached shoal with 9.5 m (31 ft) over it lies 0.2 mile north of the tickle.

  90 **Clarkes Tickle**, the south entrance to **Red Bay**, can be navigated south of a rock drying 0.6 m (2 ft) near mid-channel. The **tidal streams** run strongly through this tickle and great care is required.



 91 **Whale Island** ($56^{\circ}31'N$, $61^{\circ}08'W$), 2 miles ENE of East Red Island, rises to a well defined summit from which three hills extend NNW, and can be identified from seaward by the gullies which score its hillsides. The best landing is in the SW end, which is low and sandy. **Karl Oom Islands** lie 0.8 mile north of Whale Island. The islands to seaward of Whale Island are described later in this section. See *Figure 1* for **tidal stream** information west of Whale Island.


Figure 1 — Tidal Stream Information


		A Cap Islet 56°32.7'N, 61°25.7'W			B Fairway Rock 56°32.3'N, 60°48.9'W			C Whale Island 56°31.5'N, 61°10.0'W			D The Bridges Passage 56°26.7'W, 61°33.0'W			E Topsy Pt. 56°39'N, 61°37.6'W		
		Rate (kn)			Rate (kn)			Rate (kn)			Rate (kn)			Rate (kn)		
Hours		Dir.	Sp.	Np.	Dir.	Sp.	Np.	Dir.	Sp.	Np.	Dir.	Sp.	Np.	Dir.	Sp.	Np.
Before H.W. Argentina	6	300°	0.8	0.4	197°	0.4	0.2	334°	0.7	0.3	321°	0.6	0.3	150°	0.5	0.3
	5	294°	1.7	0.9	210°	0.4	0.2	347°	0.5	0.2	316°	1.0	0.5	150°	0.4	0.2
	4	286°	1.9	1.0	236°	0.4	0.2	350°	0.1	0.0	315°	1.2	0.6	110°	0.1	0.0
	3	279°	1.8	0.9	267°	0.4	0.2	Slack			316°	1.3	0.7	013°	0.2	0.1
	2	285°	1.2	0.6	296°	0.4	0.2	Slack			333°	0.9	0.5	004°	0.7	0.4
	1	330°	0.2	0.1	332°	0.4	0.2	160°	0.1	0.0	012°	0.3	0.2	346°	0.8	0.4
H.W.		090°	1.1	0.6	012°	0.5	0.3	165°	0.2	0.1	132°	0.8	0.4	345°	0.5	0.3
After H.W. Argentina	1	106°	2.1	1.1	039°	0.6	0.3	165°	0.5	0.3	141°	1.2	0.6	341°	0.3	0.1
	2	121°	1.7	0.9	056°	0.5	0.3	155°	0.6	0.3	144°	1.2	0.6	252°	0.2	0.1
	3	122°	1.4	0.7	086°	0.4	0.2	106°	0.2	0.1	147°	1.1	0.6	231°	0.3	0.1
	4	110°	0.7	0.4	129°	0.4	0.2	020°	0.2	0.1	141°	0.7	0.4	186°	0.6	0.3
	5	091°	0.4	0.2	167°	0.4	0.2	304°	0.3	0.1	Slack			164°	1.0	0.5
	6	306°	0.5	0.3	188°	0.4	0.2	320°	0.5	0.3	322°	0.5	0.3	146°	0.7	0.4

92  **Siorakuluk Island**, 1.7 miles west of Karl Oom Islands, is hog-backed with a low sandy point and shoal water extending west from it. **Challenger Rock**, least depth 0.9 m (3 ft), lies midway between the above-mentioned islands. **Bald Island**, 0.5 mile NW of Siorakuluk Island, has a light-coloured rocky summit. The channel between these islands has a narrow fairway fringed by shoal water.

93 **Hillsbury Island** has comparatively gentle slopes with some trees on its south side and three **conspicuous** peaks, **Iviyanguyak Peaks**, in its NW part.


94 **Noazunakuluk Island** (56°34'N, 61°20'W), 2.3 miles west of Bald Island, has two summits, the westernmost being well defined. **Noazunaluk Island**, 0.7 mile northward, is dark with steep sides and a nearly level top. **Pat Rocks**, the highest of which are 14 m (46 ft) in elevation, lie close northwestward.


95  **Uigomigak Island** is joined to Hillsbury Island by a drying boulder bank. An isolated shoal with a least depth of 4.1 m (13 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy** NNS2 (325.1) lies 1.2 miles SSE of Uigomigak Island in the middle of the approaches to Strathcona Run.

96  The east entrance to **Strathcona Run** is between **Cap Islet** (56°33'N, 61°27'W) and **Shot Islet**, 0.6 mile SSE. A boulder bank, part of which dries, connects Cap Islet to Hillsbury Island and Uigomigak Island and extends up to 0.2 mile into the channel, leaving a narrow passage between the bank and a 8.3 m (27 ft) rocky patch 0.4 mile SSW of Cap Islet. A shoal with a least depth of 2.3 m (8 ft) lies 0.5 mile WNW of Cap Islet.


97 The north coast of Paul Island is faced with black rock cliffs. **Pillar Islet** (56°33'N, 61°30'W) lies 0.4 mile off this coast.

98 **Leading line.** — The north side of Pillar Islet, in line bearing 281° with Pikaluyak Islet (56°35'N, 61°46'W), leads through the channel between the boulder bank off Cap Islet and Shot Islet, and over the 8.3 m (27 ft) rocky patch 0.4 mile SSW of Cap Islet.

99  Between Skull Island and Red Islands, the **tidal streams**, except in Clarkes Tickle, are negligible. In the narrows south of Cap Islet, **tidal streams** are shown in *Figure 1* though are reported to be in excess of 4 knots during large **tides**, with strong eddies over the edge of the bank west of the narrows. The east-going stream in the narrows begins about 30 minutes after, and the west-going stream about 6 hours before high water at Nain.

100  **Strathcona Rocks**, drying 1.2 m (4 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** NNS3 (325.2), lying close off the NW end of Paul Island, are frequently marked by broken water.


101 **Rhodes Island** is separated from Hillsbury Island by **Shoal Tickle**, which is suitable only for boats. **Akpiksai Bay** indents the mainland peninsula SW of Rhodes Island.


102  **Harmony Run**, the passage bounded to the south by Rhodes Island and Hillsbury Island and to the north by Base Island, Kruger Kop Island and South Aulatsivik Island, was long used to approach Nain by the Moravian mission supply vessel *Harmony*. This route was eventually abandoned in favour of the more direct Strathcona Run. It is unsurveyed, but a single line of soundings in 1972 indicated depths of 10 to 91 m (33 to 298 ft).


NAIN PUBLIC WHARVES (2015)







103 The east entrance to Harmony Run lies between **Eve Knoll** ($56^{\circ}35'N$, $61^{\circ}26'W$) and **Needles Knoll**. **Loon Island** lies off Needles Knoll, and **Rattle Rock**, 7 m (23 ft) in elevation which stands up clearly and appears to be steep-to, lies NW of Eve Knoll. **Seal Hill**, the NW extremity of Hillsbury Island, is a prominent landmark. **The Turnpikes**, two rocky islets, lie in the west entrance to Harmony Run.

 104 A **light** (325.23) is shown at an elevation of 17.2 m (56 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark located on the northern island of The Turnpikes, 13 m (43 ft) in elevation.

 105 **Unity Bay** ($56^{\circ}32'N$, $61^{\circ}41'W$), where the settlement of Nain is situated, is entered between **Northern Point**, which is low and grassy with boulders lying off it, and **Southern Point**, which is rocky. Depths under 5.5 m (18 ft) extend more than 0.1 mile off the entrance points, and most of the shoreline of the bay and the head is **foul** for about the same distance. The southern shore is overlooked by cliffy bluffs; the northwestern shore rises gradually to hills behind the community.

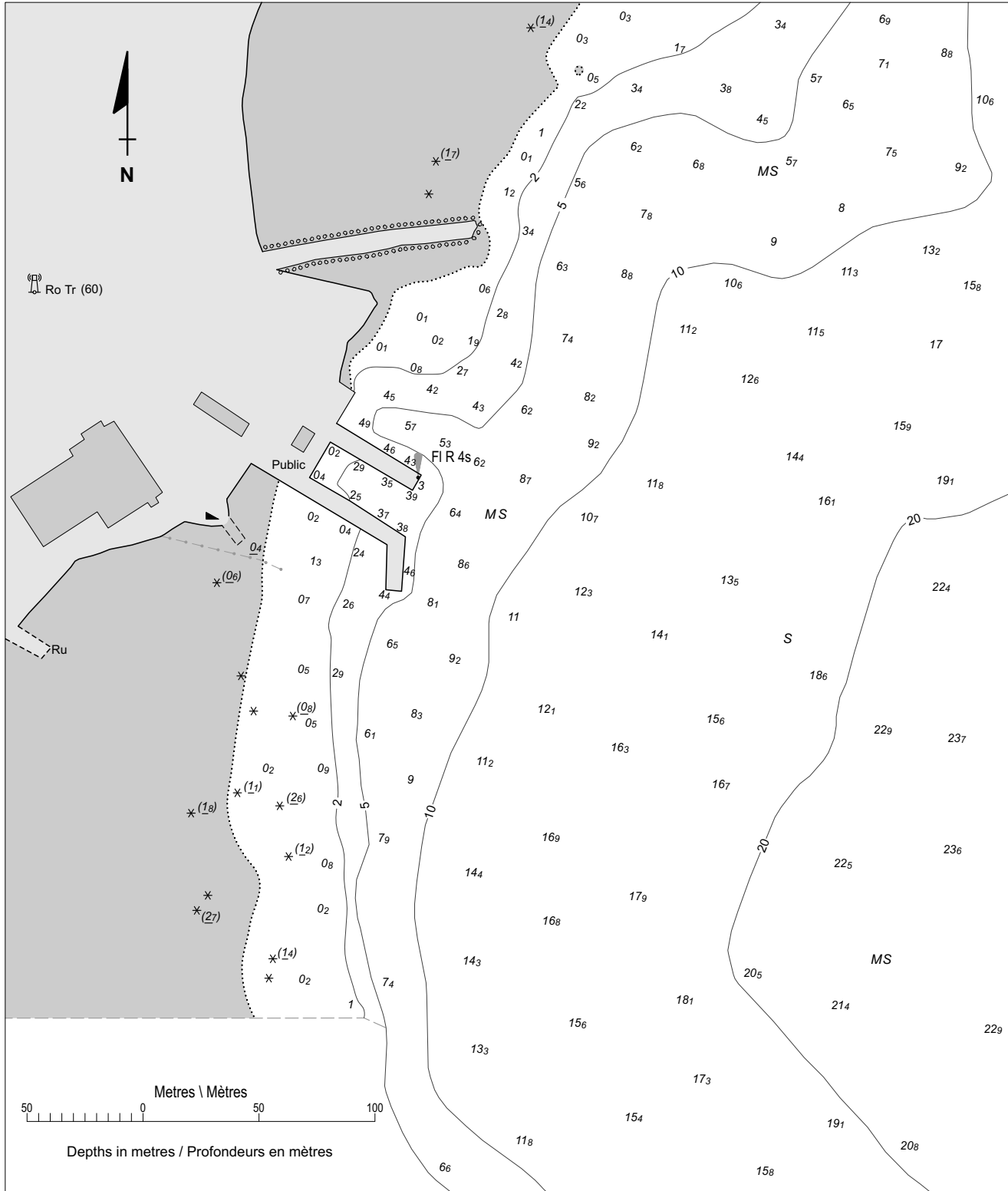
 106 The summer is generally free of strong winds but rain and fog are frequent. August is reported to be a month for good weather with no strong winds; this may extend into the first half of September. In the high mountain and fiord area to the north, strong katabatic winds can be expected and present particular problems when seeking a secure anchorage. The autumn is stormy with gales, rain and snow.

  107 Unity Bay normally freezes up in late November and opens in June, although the off-lying ice does not clear until July. The **tidal streams** in Unity Bay are weak. The best **anchorage** in Unity Bay is 0.2 to 0.3 mile off the wharf in 13 to 22 m (43 to 72 ft), mud. Holding is good but the anchorage is exposed to easterly and northeasterly winds which raise a considerable sea.

  108 The settlement of **Nain**, population 1188 in 2011, lies on the SW and west shores of Unity Bay. There is a school, a hotel, a Moravian Church established in 1771, (the first along this coast), and a fish-processing plant in the community. A **medical clinic** staffed by six nurses and a visiting doctor and a *Royal Canadian Mounted Police* detachment are located at the settlement. Limited supplies of food, gasoline and diesel fuel are available. Fresh water is available from the fish plant located adjacent to the Public **wharf** (see Appendix). A **light** (325.21) is shown from a mast on the NE corner of the north Public wharf. Towers with elevations of 50 and 150 m (164 and 492 ft) are charted 0.4 mile WSW and 0.3 mile WNW of the Public wharf; the higher tower is marked by red **lights**. Diving services are available. During easterly winds there is considerable lap alongside the wharf and small boats may be moved to Kauk Harbour, 2.3 miles to the south.

109 Nain has scheduled air service from a gravel airstrip with Happy Valley - Goose Bay. Nunatsiavut Marine supply

NAIN Scale 1:2 500 Échelle



Sources: Surveyed by CHS in 1993-2012.

Sources: Levés effectués par le SHC en 1993-2012.

weekly passenger and freight service during the navigation season.

Charts 5049, 5052

110 **Davis Inlet (former community) to Nain — Eastern track.** — From the former community of Davis Inlet, the “*Route Usually Followed*” is navigated by coastal traffic passing either north of Ukasiksalik Island and east of Sioralik Island. An alternate route passes south and west of Kasungatak Island and then northwards close west of Drawbucket Tickle and joins the “*Route Usually Followed*” previously described 2.4 miles NNW of Cairn Island. The “*Route Usually Followed*” passes about 1 mile west of Crown Island ($56^{\circ}17'N$, $60^{\circ}56'W$) avoiding a 4.8 m (16 ft) shoal 1.8 miles WNW of the Crown Island light and heading about WNW of the rocks lying west of Humbys Island.

Chart 5052

111 From a position west of the rocks lying west of Humbys Island, the “*Route Usually Followed*” extends to round the SE end of Paul Island and Ford Harbour light at a safe distance. Coastal vessels are reported to pass to eastward and northward of Dolphin Island and Red Islands and steer towards Strathcona Run, favouring the north coast of Paul Island to avoid the reef with 4.1 m (13 ft) over it lying 2.6 miles west of Red Cliff.

112 When close south of the above-mentioned reef, the north extremity of Pillar Islet, in line with Pikaluyak Islet bearing 281° , leads through the passage between the boulder bank extending from Cap Islet and Shot Islet, and over the 8.3 m (27 ft) rocky patch 0.4 mile SSW of Cap Islet. Another leading line for this passage is the line of bearing $278^{\circ}/098^{\circ}$ joining the north extremity of Pillar Islet, ahead, with the north edge of the islet 0.5 mile SW of Red Cliff, astern. However, the latter leading line should only be used to the west of the reef with 4.1 m (13 ft) over it lying 2.6 miles west of Red Cliff.

113 When clear of the above-mentioned passage, vessels are reported to round Pillar Islet at a safe distance and follow a mid-channel track through Strathcona Run which is then clear of dangers except for Strathcona Rocks. These can be avoided by bringing Cap Islet astern bearing 102° in line with a gap in West Red Island. When past Strathcona Rocks the community at Nain will be visible.

Davis Inlet former Community to Nain — Western Track

Chart 5049

114 The western or inside track northward from the former community of Davis Inlet was surveyed in

NATUASHISH APPROACH (LOOKING WEST) (2002)



NATUASHISH PUBLIC WHARF (2002)



1971-1989. The “Route Usually Followed” by coastal traffic is shown on *Charts 5049 and 5052*. Because a number of shoal areas that lie adjacent to this route, local knowledge is recommended.

115 **Davis Inlet (former settlement) to Akpiktok Island.** — **Tunungayualok Island** ($56^{\circ}05'N$, $61^{\circ}05'W$), which borders much of the north and east sides of the route from Davis Inlet (former settlement) to Zoar Bay, is high with steep, tree-covered shores.



116 **Uyagaksuak Island** ($55^{\circ}58'N$, $61^{\circ}04'W$) and **Napaktotok Island** lie on the SW side of the route. **Daniel Rattle**, entered south of the former island, leads to **Sango Bay**. **Daniel Rattle** is reported to be **foul** and the **tidal streams** are considerable.

Daniel Rattle is reported to be **foul** and the **tidal streams** are considerable.



117 The channel to the south of Uyagaksuak Island with depths of 16.3 to 54 m (53 to 177 ft) provides access to a Public **wharf** supplying the settlement of Natuashish.

Several **dangers** lie in the south channel. A rock drying 1 m (3 ft) and marked by starboard hand light **buoy NV2** (323.491) is located near the centre of the channel, 1.7 miles WSW of the SE end of Uyagaksuak Island. Another rock, drying 1.4 m (5 ft), is located 0.6 mile WNW of the previous drying rock. The channel to the west side of Uyagaksuak Island is shallow and only accessible by small boats.



118 About 2.7 miles WSW of the SE end of Uyagaksuak Island, there is a Public **wharf**.

A Ro-Ro **ramp** 12 m (39 ft) wide is located on the inner end

of the south side of the wharf. **Caution** is advised as shoal areas with drying rocks are located about 50 m (164 ft) north and south of the wharf and extend about 100 m (330 ft) in an easterly direction.

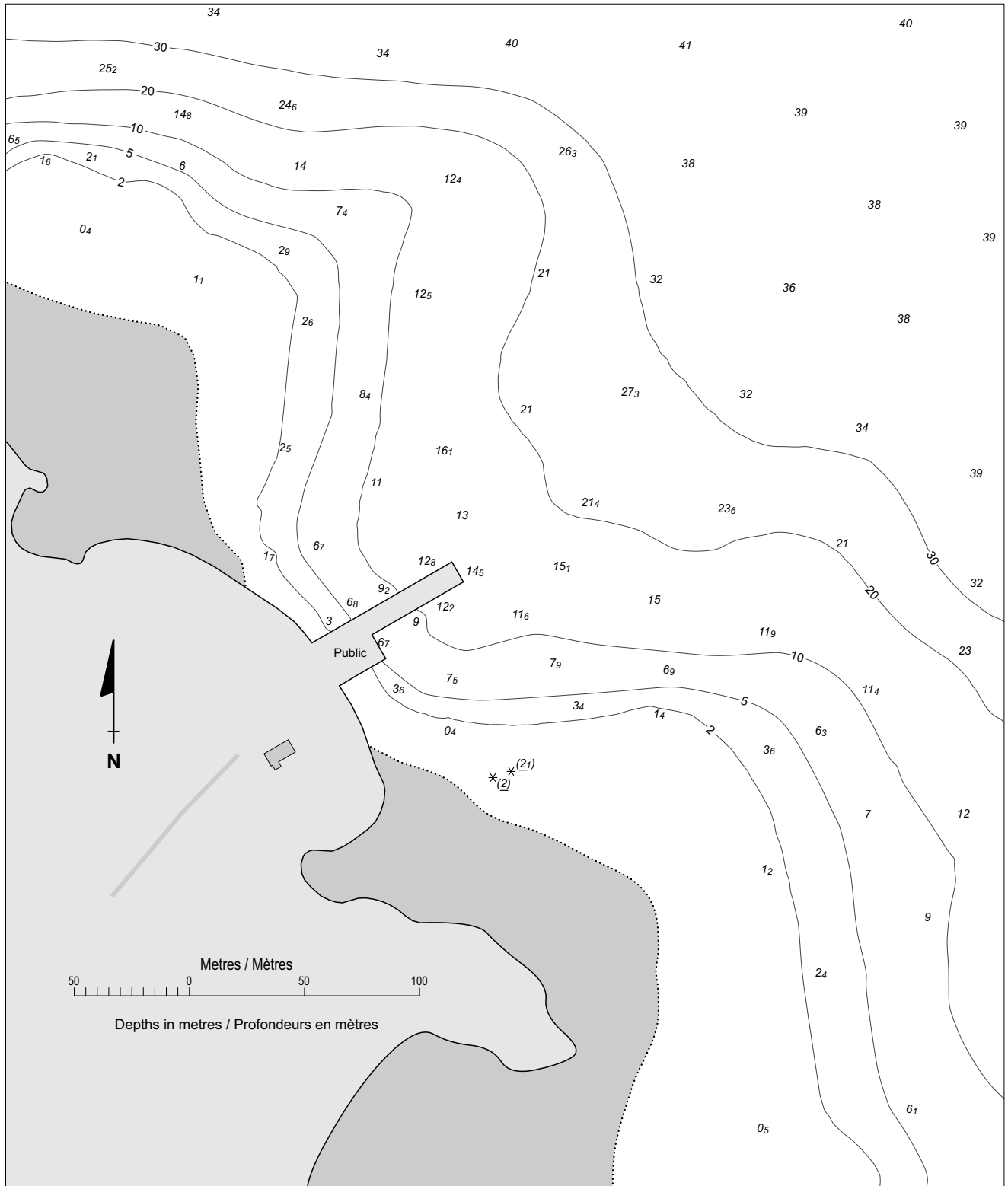
119 The settlement of **Natuashish**, population 931 in 2011, is situated about 3 miles SW of the wharf. The settlement has regularly scheduled air service from a gravel airstrip with Happy Valley - Goose Bay. Weekly passenger and freight service during the navigation season is provided to the settlement by *Nunatsiavut Marine*. Telephone and Internet access is available. A **medical clinic** is located at the settlement. Gasoline and diesel fuel and supplies are available in limited quantities.

120 **Merrifield Bay**, entered between a high point south of Napaktotok Island and a position 5 miles NW, extends westward for about 8 miles. **Okpatik Island** lies in the centre of the bay.

121 **Pigeon Islet** ($56^{\circ}02'N$, $61^{\circ}13'W$), 2.5 miles ENE of Okpatik Island, appears as a distinct band of light colours above the green trees at the water's edge. A knoll of dark rock on the island rises sharply from nearly level ground covered with pale green moss. Port and starboard hand light **buoys** NT1 and NT2 (323.51 , 323.49) mark the navigable channel 0.7 mile NW of Pigeon Islet.

122 **Nothing Bay** is on the south side of **Tikigatsiak Peninsula**, the SW entrance point of **Tom Gears Run** ($56^{\circ}05'N$, $61^{\circ}15'W$). Port and starboard hand light **buoys**

NATUASHISH Scale 1:2 500 Échelle



Sources: Surveyed by CHS in 1993 and 2008.

Sources: Levés effectués par le SHC en 1993 et 2008.

TOM GEARS RUN (NORTH APPROACH) (2002)



TOM GEARS RUN (SOUTH APPROACH) (2002)



NT3, NT5 and NT4 (323.52, 323.53, 323.521) mark the route through the north end of Tom Gears Run.

123 **Bear Island** is on the west side of the north part of Tom Gears Run, almost filling the entrance to **Tasiuyak Bay**. **Tuktuinak Island** has a steep cliff at its east end rising to a

238 m (781 ft) hill. This hill is separated from a sloping green hill in the NW part of the island by a deep gully.


124 **Nuvudluktok Bay, Kayutak Bay** and **Uibarsuk Peninsula** are in the NW part of Tunungayualok Island.



125 **Shoal Tickle** ($56^{\circ}07'N$, $61^{\circ}17'W$) affords a direct route to Zoar Bay but is narrow



with depths as little as 2 m (7 ft) and is believed to contain a breaking rock; **tidal streams** are reported considerable. The east trending part of the “*Route Usually Followed*” by coastal traffic at the north end of Tom Gears Run passes close north of a 2.5 m (8 ft) shoal. On the north end of Tom Gears Run, 0.4 mile NNE of the previous shoal, the area between a small islet, elevation of 3 m (10 ft), and the SE tip of Tuktuinak Island dries.

126 **Perrett Tickle**, which runs between high bold shores, is generally deep. The “*Route Usually Followed*” passes 0.1 mile northeastward of an islet with an elevation of 1 m (3 ft) in mid-channel. Port hand light buoy NT7 (323.54) is moored close ENE of the islet. **South Tunungayukaluk Island** and **North Tunungayukaluk Island** lie NE of Perrett Tickle.


 127 **Zoar** (56°08'N, 61°23'W), in **Zoar Bay**, is the site of an abandoned Moravian mission; a few old building foundations remain. **Gibraltar Island** lies SE of Zoar Bay. A shoal area is charted 1.1 miles NNE of Gibraltar Island. The area contains two shoals dangerous to navigation; the charted islet was not observed. Mariners are advised to exercise **caution** in the area.

128 **Takpanayok Bay** is entered north of Zoar Bay on the south side of **Uibyak Peninsula**. **Tasialuk Lake**, about 7 miles in length, lies west of this bay.

129 **Annaksarkhat Islands**, three islets on a drying spit, the easternmost about 20 m (66 ft) in elevation, project from the SE part of Uibyak Peninsula. There is a microwave **tower** on Uibyak Peninsula, about 3.6 miles west of the SW extremity of Akpiktok Island.

  130 **Akpiktok Island** (56°13'N, 61°16'W), whose SW point is low, grassy and fringed by shoal water, affords **anchorage** for small vessels with local knowledge in a cove on its west side. **Akpiktok Kitta Island** and **Aklaktalik Island**, which has an elevation of about 152 m (500 ft) and numerous conical mounds, lie east of Akpiktok Island. Iglosiatik Island, previously described, lies to the north. The charted “*Route Usually Followed*” by coastal traffic passes close SW of a 2.7 m (9 ft) shoal SW of Akpiktok Island. Another shoal at a depth of 8.2 m (27 ft) lies 0.5 mile WSW.

131 **Big Island** is located on the west side of the “*Route Usually Followed*”, about 1.1 miles west of the NW end of Akpiktok Island.

 132 A **light** (323.55) is shown at an elevation of 22.1 m (73 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark, located on the east end of Big Island.


133 **Western track — Davis Inlet (former settlement) to Akpiktok Island.** — From the former settlement of Davis Inlet, the “*Route Usually Followed*” by coastal traffic leads south of Kasungatak Island, north of Uyagaksuak Island, SW of Tunungayualok Island and through Tom Gears Run and


Perrett Tickle to Akpiktok Island, having due regard to the previously mentioned “*Cautions*” with respect to this route.


134 **Akpiktok Island to The Bridges Passage.** — **Sungilik Island** (56°16'N, 61°23'W), 4 miles NW of Akpiktok Island, has an unnamed island close SE of it from which islets and rocks extend eastward. The easternmost islet having an elevation of about 9 m (30 ft). The route leads between the islet, 9 m (30 ft) in elevation, and **Nuasurnak Island**, a conical island rising to 166 m (545 ft), situated 1.3 miles to the north.

Charts 5049, 5052




135 **Satok Island** lies 1 mile north of Nuasurnak Island and 2.3 miles ESE of Nochalik Island.

 136 The NW end of **Nochalik Island** is traversed by a deep ravine. A rock drying 0.6 m (2 ft) is charted in mid-channel 0.6 mile west of the NW tip of the Nochalik Island.

 137 A **light** (324.14) is shown at an elevation of 18.5 m (61 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark, located on the SW corner of Nochalik Island.


 138 A small low islet with an elevation of 5 m (16 ft) and known locally as **Little Gull Island** is located close west of the south end of Nochalik Island. A pinnacle rock with a depth of 1.3 m (4 ft) lies within 137 m (450 ft) southwestward of Little Gull Island. A vessel, which struck this rock in 1931, reported that it is apparently a small ledge of dark rock which was not visible from the deck after it had been struck.


Charts 5052, 5070


   139 **Kikkertavak Island** (56°22'N, 61°35'W) is a large island with numerous hills. The bay in the east end of the island affords excellent **anchorage** in 12.8 m (42 ft) just inside the entrance. **Igiak Bay** penetrates the south side of the island; shoal water with isolated rocks are reported; local knowledge is required. On the east side of the bay, about 2.5 miles from its entrance, there is a *Nunatsiavut Group of Companies (NGC)* formerly known as the *Labrador Inuit Development Corporation (LIDC)/Torngait Ujaganniavingit Corporation (TUC)* stone quarry (closed in 2015). The quarry has a **wharf** of steel crib construction 10 m (33 ft) long with depths of 1.7 to 2.5 m (6 to 8 ft) alongside. An additional 15 m (49 ft) section was being added to the north end of the wharf. **Caution** is advised as this structure is no longer being maintained.


140 Numerous islets and rocks, whose positions are clearly charted, lie in the passage between Kikkertavak Island and Nukasusutok Island, to eastward, whose west extremity is **Pumialuk Point**.


141 **Niatak Island** is separated from **Uigortlek Island**, to the east, by a narrow channel with a least mid-channel depth of 2.7 m (9 ft).

 142 Leading **lights** (324.673, 324.674), privately maintained, in line bearing 109½°, are located on the NE end of Uigortlek Island. They are each shown from a skeleton tower having a white daymark with a red vertical stripe and lead between shoals charted 1 mile NW of the island. The lights are activated within a 5 mile range on VHF channel 65A (156.275 MHz) by keying the microphone 5 consecutive times at 5 second intervals. The lights can be deactivated by keying the microphone 3 consecutive times at 5 second intervals. (See *List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals*.)

 143 The channel between Niatak Island and **Taktok Island**, to the west, has **foul** ground on both sides and a charted mid-channel depth of 5.3 m (17 ft). The channel between Taktok Island and **Taktok Bluff** (56°24'N, 61°29'W) has a least mid-channel depth of 13.4 m (44 ft). Taktok Bluff is fronted by boulders that extend about 0.1 mile north of it.

 144 A **light** (324.69) is shown at an elevation of 21.4 m (70 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark, located on a point about 0.8 mile east of Taktok Bluff.

 145 A bay known locally as **Anaktalak Bay** is entered between Taktok Bluff and Sentinel Hill, 2.4 miles NW. This bay extends westward about 24 miles with a reported least mid-channel depth of 21.6 m (71 ft). Several shoals dangerous to navigation, described later, exist close NW of Tabor Island about 8.5 miles within the entrance to the bay.

 146 **John Hayes Harbour** (*local name*), with depths of 10.9 to 22.5 m (36 to 74 ft) and located about 4.3 miles west of Taktok Bluff, has an islet 3 m (10 ft) in elevation lying 0.4 mile off its entrance. A shoal with a depth of 1.1 m (4 ft) is situated 0.3 mile WNW of another islet 4 m (13 ft) in elevation off the west entrance point to John Hayes Harbour. On the north side of the bay, about 5 miles within the entrance, a narrow channel which has not been extensively surveyed separates Palungitak Island from Satosoak Island about 1 mile west; **caution** is advised.





 147 A **light** (324.692), privately maintained, is shown from a skeleton tower on the NW end of Kikkertavak Island, about 3.6 miles WNW of **Kikkertavak Hill**.


Chart 5070


 148 **Tabor Island** lies close off the NW corner of Kikkertavak Island. A drying ledge extends from the SW corner of Tabor Island to the mainland.


 149 About 2.3 miles WNW of Tabor Island, there is an unnamed island about 150 m (492 ft) in elevation having an islet close off its east extremity. An extensive shoal bank, about 0.4 mile wide in an east/west direction with a least depth of 1.8 m (6 ft) and marked by a privately


maintained port hand light **buoy**, is located 0.95 mile east of the islet; **caution** is advised. The area between the shoal bank and the south side of Satosoak Island, about 0.8 mile north, is reported free of dangers.

 150 Reported mid-channel depths of 26.8 to 40 m (88 to 131 ft) lie between the previously mentioned unnamed island and Satosoak Island, close NE. **Tidal streams** in the passage are reported with rates of 2 knots running NW on the flood and SE on the ebb at spring tides. During periods of average to neap tides one half of the rates should be expected.

 151 The passage south and west of the unnamed island is reported to have a mid-channel depth of 11.7 m (38 ft). A drying reef with two small islets extends about 0.2 mile north from the south shore of the mainland near midway through the passage. Two shoals with depths of 10 and 12.3 m (33 and 40 ft) lie about 0.2 and 0.74 mile NW and north, respectively, of the north tip of the unnamed island.

 152 Another unnamed island about 210 m (689 ft) in elevation lies in mid-channel near the west end of Anaktalak Bay. A cove, the site of the Voisey's Bay mine camp and **wharf** and locally known as **Edwards Cove**, is located 1.3 miles south of the unnamed island. **Tidal streams** about 0.8 mile SE of the island are reported to be very weak to non-existent with the strongest rate being 0.1 knot and exhibiting irregular directional behavior.


 153 A **light** (324.693), privately maintained and shown from a skeleton tower, is located on the NW extremity of a headland projecting from the south shore of Anaktalak Bay, about 3.5 miles east of the east end of the 210 m (689 ft) high unnamed island.

 154 A private loading facility for the Voisey's Bay mine is located on the east shore of Edwards Cove. The **wharf** has depths of 12.7 and 13.7 m (42 and 45 ft) alongside the SW and NE ends, respectively, of the outer face 90 m (295 ft) long.

The Bridges Passage to Nain

Chart 5052

155 **Palungitak Island**, which forms the south side of the **The Bridges Passage**, has a ridge with two peaks in its NE part and **Sentinel Hill** near its SE extremity.


 156 A **light** (324.691), privately maintained and shown from a skeleton tower is located on the east end of Sentinel Hill.

157 **Rain Islet** (56°27'N, 61°33'W), 33 m (108 ft) in elevation, lies near the middle of The Bridges Passage, close to the outer end of a drying boulder bank extending from Paul Island. A similar bank, fronted by shoal water, extends


EDWARDS COVE (1998)




from the NE part of Palungitak Island, leaving a navigable channel through the passage about 0.15 mile wide with a least depth of 5.5 m (18 ft). Starboard and port hand light **buoys** NNB2 and NNB3 (324.72, 324.71) mark the channel through The Bridges Passage.

 158 **Anchor Knoll**, on the north side of the passage, has a **conspicuous** boulder 0.35 mile ESE of it. **Dick Hill** is the highest hill bordering the north side of the passage. A **conspicuous** boulder, 1.2 m (4 ft) high, situated 0.2 mile west of **Bridges Hill**, forms a leading mark for the west entrance of The Bridges Passage. See *Figure 1* for **tidal stream** information.



159 **Stony Point** (56°28'N, 61°38'W) forms the NNE entrance point at the west end of The Bridges Passage. **Turn Island**, with an elevation of 55 m (180 ft), lying off the SSW point of the west entrance, has a chain of islets 0.5 mile southwestward.


 160 A large shoal area charted 0.7 to 1.2 miles north of Turn Island has a rock 4 m (13 ft) in elevation near its south extremity. **Jenks Rock**, drying 0.2 m (1 ft) and marked by port hand light **buoy** NNB5 (324.83), lies 0.3 mile ENE of this rock. A **wreck** is charted 0.2 mile ESE of Jenks Rock. A depth of 3.5 m (11 ft) lies in mid-channel 0.4 mile WNW of Jenks Rock. A depth of 7.2 m (24 ft) lies 0.4 mile NNE of Jenks Rock.

 161 **Glasis Point** has a shoal spit extending 0.3 mile SW of it with a depth of 3.7 m (12 ft) at its outer extremity. A rock drying 0.1 m (0 ft) is charted in


mid-channel between Glasis Point and **Kauk Bluff**, a clifty, **conspicuous** bluff on **Kauk Bluff Island**.

162 The eastern summit, about 320 m (1050 ft) in elevation, of the ridge on Palungitak Island over the **conspicuous** boulder west of Bridges Hill bearing 134° leads east of Jenks Rock and west of the shoals off Glasis Point.

  163 **Kauk Harbour** (56°30'N, 61°42'W) is a safe, landlocked harbour considered to afford the best **anchorage** in the vicinity of Nain, and also the best location in the area should it be necessary for a vessel to winter on the coast. The **tidal streams** are not felt and the shape of the harbour affords protection from ice pressure or drift. The shores are well wooded, several streams run into the harbour, and a trail leads over the hills to Nain. An 11.9 m (39 ft) shoal lies near the centre of the outer basin of Kauk Harbour, and a drying rock is charted 0.4 mile west of this shoal.

 164 **Anchorage** is available in the outer basin at Kauk Harbour in 27.4 m (90 ft), mud, and in the inner basin in 14.6 m (8 fathoms), mud, but it is necessary to moor in the inner basin.

165 **Kauk Bay**, south of the harbour, is unsurveyed. **Meta Cove** lies 1 mile NE of Kauk Harbour. **South Channel Cairn**, 264 m (866 ft) in elevation 0.3 mile farther north, is a **conspicuous** hill.

 166 **Ten Mile Bay**, which has been surveyed to about 1.2 miles east of its entrance, has shoal water extending from its entrance points.

VOISEY'S BAY MINE WHARF (EDWARDS COVE) (2012)



THE BRIDGES PASSAGE (SE APPROACH) (2002)






THE BRIDGES PASSAGE (NW APPROACH) (2002)



KAUK HARBOUR (2002)



 167 A **light** (324.4) is shown at an elevation of 22.9 m (75 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark situated on the south entrance point to Ten Mile Bay.

  168 On the south side of Ten Mile Bay 1 mile east of the south entrance point there is

a *Nunatsiavut Group of Companies (NGC)* formerly known as the *Labrador Inuit Development Corporation (LIDC)/Torngait Ujaganniavingit Corporation (TUC)* stone quarry which was closed in 2015. The quarry has a **wharf** of steel crib construction 33 m (108 ft) long with depths of 3.9 to 5.4 m (13 to 18 ft) alongside its SE and NW ends, respectively.

TEN MILE BAY (2002)



TEN MILE BAY SOUTH SIDE STONE QUARRY (2002)



Construction was ongoing in 2002 to add a 12 m (40 ft) section to the west end of the wharf. **Caution** is advised as this structure is no longer being maintained.



169 Another *Nunatsiavut Group of Companies (NGC)* formerly known as the *Labrador Inuit Development Corporation (LIDC)/Torngait Ujaganniavingit Corporation (TUC)* stone quarry (closed in 2015) **wharf** of steel crib construction 20 m (66 ft) long with depths of 1.5 to 2.7 m (5 to 9 ft) alongside is located near the head of a small unsurveyed cove, 1 mile NE of the previous wharf. Construction was ongoing in 2002 to add a 9 m (30 ft) section to this wharf. **Caution** is advised as this structure is no longer being maintained.

170 **Riflesight Hill** ($56^{\circ}31'N$, $61^{\circ}37'W$) has a distinctive notch visible from northward.



171 **Two Mile Bay** has a winding entrance with a least depth of 0.7 m (2 ft) between a rock-pile shoal near mid-channel and another close off the north shore. A rock drying 0.2 m (1 ft) is charted mid-channel in the entrance. Inside, it is reported to be clear of dangers with depths of 3.7 to 24 m (12 to 79 ft). The bay affords good shelter for small craft except in westerly winds but is inferior to Kauk Harbour as a refuge.

Charts 5049, 5052

172 **Western track — Akpiktok Island to Nain.** — From close west of the NW part of Akpiktok Island ($56^{\circ}13'N$, $61^{\circ}16'W$) to Nain, the “*Route Usually Followed*” is used by local traffic transiting the area.

Approaches to Nain from Offshore

Charts 5051, 5052



173 Many of the features described in this section lie in unsounded waters, which should not be entered without local knowledge. Several corridor surveys exist in this area. The area surveyed by the pecked grey line is surveyed more accurately and completely than the surrounding area; **caution** is advised.



174 Two charted corridors extend from offshore and connect with the east track to Nain, previously described. The southern route leads from a point close north of Kidlit Islands to Negro Islands ($56^{\circ}21'N$, $60^{\circ}33'W$), about 8.5 miles NNW. This corridor about 5 miles wide at its outer end extends for about 30 miles west joining the east track previously described between Humbys Island and Potuk Island. The west portion of the corridor, west of Amatut Islands, is about 1.5 miles wide. With the exception of a shoal having a depth of 3.6 m (12 ft) located 2.4 miles ESE of Amatut Islands light, the least depth near the centre of the corridor is 12.9 m

(42 ft). A rock drying 1.9 m (6 ft) is charted 1.3 miles SSE of the Amatut Islands light. An unsurveyed area about 1.2 miles wide and 3 miles in length is centered about 3.2 miles SSW of The Castle. The southern route has been used mainly by vessels servicing the mine site at Edwards Cove.

Chart 5051



175 **Flat Rocks** ($56^{\circ}22'N$, $60^{\circ}30'W$) are the outermost of the islands and rocks which extend almost 40 miles off the mainland shore in the vicinity of Nain. A shoal with a least depth of 8.6 m (28 ft) is charted 0.8 mile south of Flat Rocks, 9 m (30 ft) in elevation.

176 **Negro Islands** lie 1.5 miles WSW of Flat Rocks. The middle island of this group is round and black, contrasting sharply with the other two islands which are light coloured.



177 A **light** (324.19) is shown at an elevation of 12.9 m (42 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark, located near the north end of the easternmost Negro Island. A **racon**, identification “Z” (— — ••), operates from the light.



178 **Lambda Islet** is the northernmost of three islets lying 1 mile west of Negro Islands; a drying rock is charted 0.8 mile south of Lambda Islet.



179 **The Castle** ($56^{\circ}21'N$, $60^{\circ}39'W$), 77 m (253 ft) in elevation, has a dark flat-topped hill with cliffy sides rising steeply in its centre from lower ground. **The Barbican**, 0.4 mile NNE, is cliffy and dark. A shoal with a least depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) lies about 0.8 mile west of the south end of The Barbican. Another shoal with a least depth of 7.9 m (26 ft) is located about 1.2 miles WSW of The Barbican. **Kappa Islets** lie 0.8 mile farther north. Breakers are charted 1 mile north of the northern tip of the east Kappa Islet.



180 **Fulmar Islands**, 3 miles NW of Flat Rocks, have rocks charted up to 0.6 mile north and NE of them. The highest of Fulmar Islands has a dark rounded top. **Iota Islet** with an elevation of 11 m (36 ft) lies 1.4 miles NNW of Fulmar Islands. Two shoals with least depths of 5.5 and 12.8 m (18 and 42 ft) are located 1.1 and 0.8 miles NNW and north, respectively, of Iota Islet.



181 The two western islands of **Pyramid Islands** ($56^{\circ}27'N$, $60^{\circ}36'W$) appear as one pyramid from northeastward and as two from southeastward. The outermost and highest of the rocks extending SE from the islands has a large boulder on its summit. A rock drying 2.5 m (8 ft) lies about 0.3 mile NNW of the easternmost islet, 18 m (59 ft) in elevation; another drying rock lies 0.1 mile north. A shoal with a least depth of 6.1 m (20 ft) lies about 0.5 mile NNW of the northernmost drying rock. Another shoal with a least depth of 9.8 m (32 ft) lies 1.1 miles ENE of the easternmost islet.


HEN AND CHICKENS (LOOKING WEST) (1998)




182 **Lost Islands** lie 2.4 miles west of Pyramid Islands; the southeastern and largest is steep-to on its north side and slopes on its south side.

183 **Offshore route to Nain.** — The northern and most direct route to Nain is entered between the Hen and Chickens and Calf Cow and Bull Islands about 9 miles NNW. This “*Route Usually Followed*” extends about 18 miles west from the Hen and Chickens and joins the east track previously described west of Whale Island. Dangers existing in the route are described below.

184 **Hen and Chickens** ($56^{\circ}31'N$, $60^{\circ}39'W$) are a chain of above-water rocks at the SE entrance of the outer approach channel to Nain. They are reported to be clearly recognizable from seaward, standing out darkly against their background.

 185 A **light** (324.5) is shown at an elevation of 24.2 m (79 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark situated near the middle islet, 24 m (79 ft) in elevation. A **racon**, identification “W” (• — —), operates from the light.

 186 **Dangers near the Hen and Chickens.** — Shoals with least depths of 11.1 m (36 ft) and 9.2 m (30 ft) lie 2.8 miles NNW and 0.8 mile ENE of the westernmost islet, respectively. Another shoal with a least depth of 10.4 m (34 ft) lies about 1.9 miles NE of the same islet. An extensive shoal with a least depth of 7.1 m (23 ft) lies from 0.5 to 1.1 miles WNW to NNW of the westernmost islet. Several other extensive shoal banks containing a number of shoals

and drying rocks lie within 1.5 miles west through south, to SE of the easternmost islet. Another shoal with a least depth of 10.8 m (35 ft) lies about 1.9 miles ESE of the same islet.

Chart 5052



187 **Fairway Rock** ($56^{\circ}32'N$, $60^{\circ}47'W$), with a least depth of 3.5 m (11 ft) and marked by south cardinal light **buoy NN** (324.6) and a 7.8 m (26 ft) rocky patch close NE of it, lies 4 miles WNW of the western islet of Hen and Chickens. The **tidal streams** near Fairway Rock have been observed to set southerly and southwesterly, varying in strength and direction with the state of the **tide** (see *Figure 1*).



188 **Stevenson Rocks** ($56^{\circ}30'N$, $60^{\circ}55'W$), on the south side of the approach channel 5 miles WSW of Fairway Rock, have dangerous rocks and shoal depths charted up to 0.2 mile WNW, 0.5 mile east and 0.9 mile NE of them.

189 **Clearing lines.** — The summit of Skull Island ($56^{\circ}30'N$, $61^{\circ}05'W$) in line with Mount Pownal bearing 260° leads south of Fairway Rock and north of the dangerous rocks north of Stevenson Rocks. The summit of Wood Island ($56^{\circ}32'N$, $60^{\circ}57'W$) in line with the summit of Whale Island bearing 260° leads north of Fairway Rock.





190 **Satoaluk Island** (not named on the chart), about 2 miles SSE of Stevenson Rocks, is a flattish island with a cleft in it visible from eastward. Breakers,

position approximate, and drying rocks are charted up to 1.4 miles SSW of the island.


191 **Alpha Islet, Beta Islet, Gamma Islets and Delta Islet** form a line 1.5 miles east of Satoaluk Island.


192 **The Clusters** ($56^{\circ}27'N$, $60^{\circ}56'W$) lie 0.8 mile west of Satoaluk Island. **The Clusters Harbour**, sometimes known as **Schooner Harbour**, is used mainly by fishing craft and is reported to be safe in all weather.


 193 **NE approaches to Nain.** — **Calf Cow and Bull Islands** ($56^{\circ}38'N$, $60^{\circ}49'W$) are the outermost islands on the north side of the outer approach channel to Nain; they lie about 0.6 mile NW of the surveyed channel. The NE Calf Cow and Bull Islands, 7 m (23 ft) in elevation, has a rock drying 2.1 m (7 ft) lying close SE of its east end; **caution** is advised. A shoal with a least depth of 7.2 m (24 ft) is located about 3.1 miles SSE of the south Calf Cow and Bull Islands, 17 m (56 ft) in elevation.

 194 **Dawes Islands** lie 2.4 miles to the SW of Calf Cow and Bull Islands; **Hampson Rocks** lie 1.3 miles farther SW. **Wood Island**, 4 miles SW of Dawes Islands, is small, dark and rounded and shows up well from seaward. The lichen on its summit gives it a green appearance from a distance, as if densely wooded. Above and below-water rocks are charted up to 0.5 mile north and 0.8 mile east of Wood Island. A shoal with a least depth of 6.5 m (21 ft) is located

1 mile north of the east end of Wood Island. A shoal with a least depth of 1.8 m (6 ft) and another shoal containing a rock drying 1.6 m (5 ft) is charted 0.5 mile north of the west end and 0.7 mile east of the east end, respectively, of Wood Island. Another shoal with a least depth of 5.2 m (17 ft) is located 0.3 mile SE of the east end of Wood Island.

 195 A **light** (*324.61*) is shown at an elevation of 10.8 m (35 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark located on the south end of Wood Island.

 196 **Monk Island** ($56^{\circ}33'N$, $60^{\circ}59'W$) has a rock with a least depth of 1.7 m (6 ft) charted 0.5 mile WSW. **Jenks Island**, 1 mile farther WSW, has a dangerous rock with a least depth of 1.3 m (4 ft) charted 0.5 mile NW of it. Another shoal with a least depth of 8 m (26 ft) is located 0.8 mile west of it.

 197 **Baker Island**, 1 mile SW of Jenks Island, has two islets lying close to it. **Tiddler Rock**, 0.5 mile SE of Baker Island, has a rock drying 2 m (7 ft) close NE of it.

198 **Nain from offshore.** — In spring and early summer, navigation from offshore by radar is reported occasionally difficult between Cape Harrigan and the east approaches to Nain due to the numerous icebergs grounded on shoals in the area. When approaching from the east the “*Route Usually Followed*” has been reported used by local vessels.

Nain to Cape Mugford

Nain to Port Manvers

Charts 5052, 5054

1 Between Nain and Port Manvers, 28 miles north-northeastward, the coast is backed by high rugged terrain and deeply indented by Nain Bay, Tikkoatokak Bay ($56^{\circ}42'N$, $62^{\circ}12'W$ — *not named on the charts*) and Webb Bay, none of which has been surveyed. This sector is fronted for about 30 miles to seaward by numerous islands and dangers, the majority of which lie in unsurveyed waters.

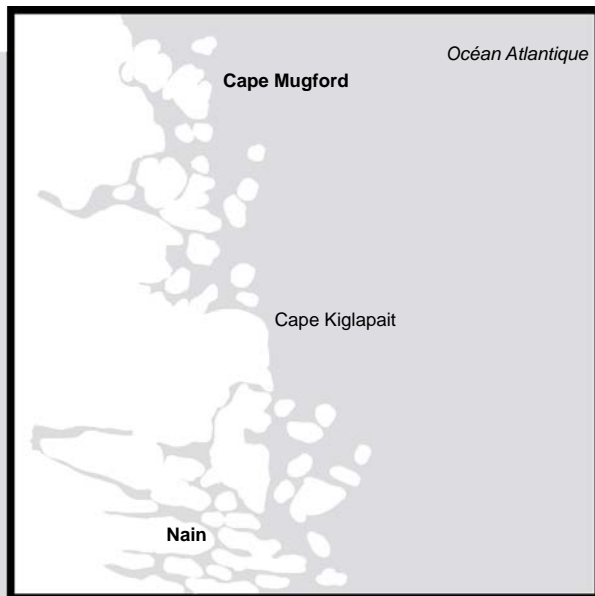
2 The largest of these islands is **South Aulatsivik Island** ($56^{\circ}46'N$, $61^{\circ}29'W$) which lies close offshore, its northern half being separated from the mainland by Port Manvers Run. **Amerak** ($56^{\circ}43'N$, $61^{\circ}28'W$ — *not named on the charts*), a **conspicuous** crag, lies near the centre of the southern part of the island, in which there are numerous lakes and the valleys are well wooded. Mount Thoresby rises near the north end of the island.

3 Three routes lead from Nain to Port Manvers. The inner route, about 34 miles in length, leads west of South Aulatsivik Island. The middle route, 38 miles long, leads through Strathcona Run to Red Islands and then northward through the islands, off the east side of South Aulatsivik Island. The outer route, about 70 miles long, leads through Strathcona Run and eastward to Hen and Chickens, then northward outside all the coastal islands. The section of this route outside the coastal islands is mostly unsurveyed and many uncharted dangers are reported to exist.


Charts 5052, 5024, 8047

4 **Nain Bay** is entered between the north entrance point ($56^{\circ}34'N$, $61^{\circ}42'W$) of Akpiksai Bay and Sandy Point, 3.4 miles north. It divides into two arms near **Cape Williams**, the northern arm being Tikkoatokak Bay (*named on Chart 8047*) and the southern arm, entered between Cape Williams (*not named on the charts*) and **Kaktuguak Point** ($56^{\circ}35'N$, $61^{\circ}53'W$ — *local name*), continuing as Nain Bay.



5 Nain Bay was penetrated for 14 miles in 1951 by a survey vessel which found adequate depths in mid-channel for about 12 miles. At this point, about 2 miles eastward of a high cliff on the south shore, rocks and shoal water were seen extending WNW across the bay to its north side. For the remaining 2 miles the vessel favoured the north




shore, halting progress when depths decreased to 11 m (36 ft). Bottom samples in the bay showed mud, sand and boulders.


 6 **Barth Island** ($56^{\circ}36'N$, $61^{\circ}46'W$), in the middle of the entrance to Nain Bay, is mostly low but rises at its east end to a hill with two summits. Islets lie off its east end and shoal water extends almost 0.8 mile west of an islet off its west end.

7 **Pikaluyak Islet**, a **conspicuous** islet 58 m (190 ft) in elevation with steep cliffy sides lying 0.9 mile off the south shore of Barth Island, is a leading mark for Strathcona Run.


  8 **Tikkoatokak Bay** (named on Chart 8047) is entered through a narrows, known locally as **Tikkoatokak Rattle** ($56^{\circ}38'N$, $61^{\circ}57'W$), with a navigable width of about 0.3 mile. In the SE approaches to this rattle, an extensive shoal extends about 0.8 mile north-east from the SW shore near Cape Williams. This appears to be part of a bar across the channel; a depth of 7.3 m (24 ft) was found on this bar about 0.4 mile off the ENE side of the channel. The **tidal streams** in the rattle are very strong, especially on the ebb tide, when an east wind against the tidal stream causes overfalls and standing waves on the bar, making it dangerous for small craft at such times. Once over the bar, depths through the rattle range from 9.1 to 55 m (30 to 180 ft).

9 The narrowest part of Tikkoatokak Rattle is marked by a **conspicuous** boulder pile to the north and a **conspicuous** single boulder to the south. West of this “gate”, the bottom drops rapidly to 37 m (121 ft) and thereafter mid-channel depths, passing north of **Ukpaume Island** ($56^{\circ}39'N$, $62^{\circ}03'W$), increase rather steadily to 146 m (479 ft) about 9 miles within the entrance. Depths then decrease fairly regularly to the head of the bay, which is sandy. **Kingurutik Lake** (not named on the charts) flows into the head. Depths of 12.8 m (42 ft) exist in the channel SE of Ukpaume Island. **Conch Bay** ($56^{\circ}40'N$, $61^{\circ}57'W$ — not named on the charts) with its east entrance point, **Cape Toski** (not named on the charts), indents the north side of Tikkoatokak Bay. **Mount Lister** (not named on the charts) is located about 3 miles NNW of Cape Toski.


 10 **Anchorage** with good shelter can be found at the head of Tikkoatokak Bay and in several coves in the south shore, particularly in the cove 6 miles WNW of Ukpaume Island, in 9.1 m (30 ft).

 11 Heavy squalls sweep through Nain Bay and Tikkoatokak Bay, occurring suddenly and blowing directly in or out.


12 **Nain to Port Manvers — Inner route.** — From Unity Bay, the inner route leads northward between Rhodes Island and Barth Island, through the channel west of Base Island, then westward through First Rattle.


 13 **Foul ground** extends 0.5 mile off the west and NW part of Rhodes Island. **Petchs Patch** ($56^{\circ}36'N$,

$61^{\circ}41'W$), with 1.8 m (6 ft) or less over it, lies near mid-channel 1 mile NW of Rhodes Island; a 7.6 m (25 ft) patch is charted midway between Petchs Patch and the island.

 14 **Base Island**, 1 mile north of Rhodes Island, has rounded hills on its south side and low hills along its north side; its middle is swampy and nearly flat. **Base Point** is its NW extremity. Shoal rocks fringe the SW shore of the island and a rocky shoal with 3.9 m (13 ft) over it extends 0.5 mile off the west shore 1.3 miles SW of Base Point. A shoal, with a depth of 4 m (13 ft), is located 0.4 mile north of Base Point. Another shoal with a least depth of 6.3 m (21 ft) is located 0.6 mile north-northwestward from Base Point.

Charts 5052, 5054

 15 **Sandy Point** ($56^{\circ}37'N$, $61^{\circ}40'W$) and **Topsy Point** are the SW and NW entrance points of the channel west of Base Island. Sandy Point, aptly named, is a **conspicuous** sandy bluff. Several shoals with depths less than 2.8 m (9 ft) lie within 0.2 mile north through SE of Topsy Point. **Stony Islet**, 3 m (10 ft) in elevation and located 0.6 mile NNW of Topsy Point, lies in **foul** ground and is joined to the shore to the north by shoal water. A shallow ledge extends 0.3 mile SE from Stony Islet to a depth of 4.2 m (14 ft) near its outer end.

 16 See Figure 1 in Chapter 3 for **tidal stream** information east of Topsy Point.






 17 From Topsy Point a surveyed corridor extends north to Port Manvers. The shores of the passage should be approached with special **caution**.

Chart 5054


 18 **Itilialuk Peninsula**, which attains its greatest elevation at **Itilialuk Hill**, forms the north and east sides of **First Rattle**. **Skua Islet**, on the west side of the north entrance, has a shoal spit drying 0.3 m (1 ft) extending 150 m (492 ft) from its NE end and a 4.9 m (16 ft) sounding charted 0.2 mile NE of its east end. **Rattle Point**, the SW extremity of the Itilialuk Peninsula, has a small drying spit off its west and south sides. A rock, drying 1.4 m (5 ft), is located 120 m (394 ft) SW of Rattle Point.



  19 HMCS *Portage*, which passed through First Rattle in 1951, reported that an ebb **tidal stream** of 4 to 6 knots was encountered and that full rudder was needed to round Rattle Point.


 20 **Sachem Bay** ($56^{\circ}41'N$, $61^{\circ}45'W$), westward of the inner route, has an islet off each entrance point and a rock drying 2.5 m (8 ft), 0.17 mile off the south entrance point. A shoal with a depth of 0.2 m (1 ft) is located 0.2 mile SSW of the islet off the north entrance point. Track soundings extending into the south arm of Sachem Bay indicate depths of 17.3 to 47 m (57 to 154 ft) near mid-channel; **caution** is advised.

PORT MANVERS RUN, FIRST RATTLE (LOOKING NORTH) (2002)




 21 **Webb Point**, 3 miles north of Rattle Point, is fringed with boulders. A shallow ledge extends 0.5 mile east of the point. Two rocks, one drying 1 m (3 ft) and another with a depth of 0.8 m (3 ft), lie 0.35 and 0.5 mile east, respectively, of the point. A shoal, with a least depth of 5 m (16 ft), lies 0.2 mile NNE of the latter rock. The navigable channel east of the outer rock is about 0.9 mile wide at Webb Point. To westward, the land rises to **Tikkiraluk Hill**.

  22 Good **anchorage** can be obtained by a vessel with local knowledge near the head of **Challenger Cove** ($56^{\circ}43'N$, $61^{\circ}38'W$) in 20 m (66 ft), mud, and excellent anchorage farther in, in 7.3 m (24 ft), mud. A rock drying 1.6 m (5 ft) is located 0.1 mile off the north side of the entrance. **Challenger Knoll** rises to 182 m (597 ft) on the north side of the cove. A shoal bank, with least depths of 3.6 to 6.7 m (12 to 22 ft), extends 0.5 mile SW of an unnamed headland, 0.7 mile north of Challenger Knoll.


 23 **Cleat Point** is located on the east side of the channel, 2 miles north of Challenger Cove. Cleat Point is distinctive and should not be confused with Igloo Island. **Red Point**, named from the colour of the rocks forming it, lies 2 miles NNE of Cleat Point. A shoal, with a least depth of 3.3 m (11 ft), is located 0.43 mile north of Red Point. Another shoal with a depth of 9 m (30 ft) is located 1 mile NNE of Red Point.

24 **Webb Bay** has well wooded shores and high hills on both sides; its head is low and swampy. A bay known locally as **Ugjuotoarsuk Bay** ($56^{\circ}44'N$, $61^{\circ}54'W$) is its SW arm.



 25 **Igloo Island** ($56^{\circ}47'N$, $61^{\circ}41'W$) has a hill at each end. Two shoals near mid-channel, each with a least depth of 5.1 m (17 ft), are located 0.5 mile SE and

0.64 mile east respectively of the south tip of the island. Depths of 10 to 37 m (33 to 121 ft) are reported in the channel.


26 **Port Manvers Run**, entered between Igloo Island and Red Point, is bordered by mountains on both sides, those on the mainland side being steeper with cascades in places.

 27 **Double Islands** ($56^{\circ}49'N$, $61^{\circ}39'W$), 12 m (39 ft) in elevation and in two parts, lie 0.2 mile off the west shore about 2 miles north of Red Point. The main channel lies east of the islands but local small craft report using the tickle west of it where a depth of 5.5 m (18 ft) is reported. A shoal, with a least depth of 0.7 m (2 ft), is located 0.14 mile SSW of the southern island. A rock, drying 2.5 m (8 ft), is located about 80 m (262 ft) ESE of the south end of the north Double Island.

28 **Anchor Point** ($56^{\circ}54'N$, $61^{\circ}37'W$) and **Approach Point** lie 4.5 miles north of Double Islands.

  29 **Second Rattle**, 1.5 miles NE of Anchor Point, has steep and rocky sides. There is a depth of 6.4 m (21 ft) in mid-channel on the north side and two above-water rocks, elevation of 2 m (7 ft), lie close off its west shore near its northeastern end. Another shoal, least depth 4.6 m (15 ft), is located about 0.1 mile WNW of the NE entrance point to Second Rattle. The **tidal streams** run strongly through the rattle and were reported (1986) to cause strong **tide rips** on the SW approach.

30 Mount Thoresby will be sighted to eastward once Second Rattle has been cleared.

 31 Northward of Second Rattle the run widens to about 2 miles with a bay on each side; that on the west side is shoal. **Mills Harbour**, on the east side, is entered between the NE entrance point of Second Rattle and **Eddy Cliff**, 1 mile NE. **Florence River** enters its SE part. A rock

PORT MANVERS RUN (LOOKING NORTH TOWARD SECOND RATTLE) (2002)



drying 1.1 m (4 ft) is located 0.05 mile off an unnamed point situated 0.3 mile SSE of the NE entrance point of Second Rattle at Mills Harbour.



32 Close north of Eddy Cliff a small peninsula projects northwestward and terminates in **Hare Point**. A vessel has anchored in 20 m (66 ft) in the small bight close southward of Eddy Cliff. This **anchorage**, which was about 0.15 mile from the beach, was reported to be comfortable and free from the strong **tidal streams**, which run through Second Rattle and Pierrepont Canal.



33

Pierrepont Canal has a least depth of 10.2 m (33 ft) located 0.15 mile west of Hare Point. Its west side, which rises sharply, is fronted by boulders for a considerable distance offshore. Three islets lie 0.5 mile WNW of Eddy Cliff in Pierrepont Canal. There are three rocks drying 2.1, 2.1 and 2.6 m (7, 7 and 9 ft) lying 0.08 mile east, 0.19 mile NE and 0.15 mile NNE of the north end of the south islet, respectively. The north end of the channel leads into the harbour of Port Manvers.



34

A shoal with a least depth of 4.6 m (15 ft) is located 0.3 mile NNE of Hare Point. Another shoal with a least depth of 0.4 m (1 ft) is located 0.1 mile north of a small islet close NE of Hare Point. A shoal bank extends 0.2 mile ENE from the islet to a depth of 1.5 m (5 ft) at its outer end.

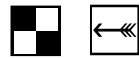


35

Between Hare Point and Challenger Point ($56^{\circ}57'N, 61^{\circ}30'W$), 1.5 miles ENE, an unnamed bay indents the coast. Depths of 5 to 40 m (16 to 131 ft) lie in the bay which has been used as an anchorage. Three drying rocks lie within 100 m (328 ft) of the south islet charted on the east side of the unnamed bay.

Charts 5052, 5054, 5024

36 **Nain to Port Manvers — Middle route.** — **Dog Island** ($56^{\circ}38'N, 61^{\circ}09'W$), on the east side of the south part of the middle route, has **Naksaluk Hill**, dark and rounded, at its south end, and **Alagaiai Hill**, which is cone-shaped, in the north. There is a **conspicuous** boulder on the west shore of the island.



37

Web Island and **Henry Island**, similar in appearance with rounded hills, and **Spruce Island**, with an islet close NE of it, lie west of Dog Island. A 6.1 m (20 ft) depth is charted 0.9 mile SSE of Web Island. Another shoal, located at the outer end of a shallow bank extending SE from Club Island with a depth of 7.6 m (25 ft), is located 0.6 mile NNW of the SW tip of Web Island. The channel west of Web Island is only 0.35 mile wide, and has strong **tidal streams** with rips and eddies.


Charts 5054, 5024



38


An unsurveyed inlet in Dog Island, entered east of Henry Island, is reported to afford **anchorage** with good holding in 11 m (36 ft) near its head, but is uncomfortable in west winds; local knowledge is required. Reconnaissance soundings in 1972 showed depths of 3.7 m (12 ft) over a smooth sandy bar in the entrance, and 11 to 29 m (36 to 95 ft) inside the inlet. A shoal is reported 0.8 mile WNW of the entrance to the inlet. Shoal water (uncharted in 2014) extends ENE from the islet, 11 m (36 ft) in elevation, lying 0.5 mile WSW of the entrance; **caution** is advised. **Oakes Cone** rises steeply on the south side of the above-described inlet.


39 **Hayes Point** ($56^{\circ}42'N, 61^{\circ}09'W$) is the north extremity of Dog Island. **Red Rocks**, to the west, are joined to Dog Island by shoals.


 40 **Club Island**, which has a boulder-strewn ledge extending from its SE shore, **Dumbell Island** and **Misfit Island** lie west of Web Island and Henry Island. There is a least depth of 7.7 m (25 ft) near mid-channel between Henry Island and Spruce Island. A shoal was found to extend south of Misfit Island.

41 The middle route leads either east or west of Web Island, Henry Island and Spruce Island.

42 **Central Island** ($56^{\circ}39'N$, $61^{\circ}20'W$), close NW of Club Island, has a shoal extending about 1 mile NNE of it. **Mary Island**, **Myrtle Island** and **Moskie Island** are parts of a chain of islands separated from South Aulatsivik Island by a passage containing many shoals.

 43 In the areas west of Dog Island where depth information is shown on the chart, only the middle of channels has been sounded in some areas; shores should be approached with special **caution**. The area westward of Dumbell Island and Club Island is mostly unsurveyed and many uncharted shoals exist; local knowledge is recommended.


 44 **Carey Island** ($56^{\circ}43'N$, $61^{\circ}12'W$), 0.8 mile north of Spruce Island, rises to a long, light-coloured summit. A shoal with a least depth of 7.4 m (24 ft) is located in mid-channel 0.6 mile NW of the SW extremity of Carey Island, and shoal water extends 0.2 mile off the west shore of the island, abreast of the previously mentioned shoal. A small rocky islet lies 0.8 mile WSW of the north extremity of Carey Island.



 45 **Pitsy Island**, with a small islet close off its NW shore, is located about 1.3 miles west of the northern tip of Carey Island. A shoal, with a least depth of 3.3 m (11 ft), extends about 0.2 mile westward of the small islet.

46 **Nest Island**, rocky with an elevation of 25 m (82 ft), lies 0.8 mile west of the SW end of Carey Island. It has a shoal with a depth of 8.6 m (28 ft), charted 0.8 mile SW of it.


47 **North Carey Island** ($56^{\circ}44'N$, $61^{\circ}10'W$) has twin peaks. **Bingham Island** is the centre and largest of three islands 0.7 mile NE of North Carey Island.

48 **Fermoy Island**, 2 miles west of Carey Island, has a gravel beach near the south end of its east side and a **conspicuous** boulder 6 m (20 ft) in elevation on its NW side. **Sandy Island** lies west of Fermoy Island.

 49 **Lopcar Island** ($56^{\circ}45'N$, $61^{\circ}20'W$), 0.8 mile NNE of Sandy Island, has two rocks drying 1.7 and 2.2 m (6 and 7 ft) on a shoal 0.1 mile off its NW side.


  50 **St. John's Harbour** ($56^{\circ}45'N$, $61^{\circ}22'W$) is entered south of an unnamed island separated from South Aulatsivik Island by a channel named **Seal Tickle**, which is suitable only for boats. The harbour has an estimated least depth in the entrance of 2.4 m (8 ft) and a depth of 48 m (157 ft) inside it. A **tidal stream**


of 2 to 3 knots flows westerly into the harbour about 2 hours after low water at Nain.


 51 **Turnagain Island** ($56^{\circ}46'N$, $61^{\circ}18'W$), with an elevation of 57 m (187 ft), and **Christine Island**, which has two summits, lie 1.5 miles NE and 2.3 miles ENE, respectively, of St. John's Harbour. Boulders extend 0.2 mile from the low SW end of Turnagain Island, and islets 3 and 7 m (10 and 23 ft) in elevation lie 0.2 and 0.4 mile NE of it. An islet 15 m (49 ft) in elevation, with rocks drying 1.5 and 2 m (5 and 7 ft) within 0.15 mile of its north side, lies 0.3 mile north of Christine Island.


52 **Gang Island**, which is in two parts, lies 0.3 mile ENE of Christine Island. **Vernon Island**, which has a drying rock close off its west extremity, lies close north of the west part of Gang Island. **Akulaitualuk Island** ($56^{\circ}47'N$, $61^{\circ}13'W$) lies north of the above-mentioned islands.

53 **Black Island** ($56^{\circ}47'N$, $61^{\circ}20'W$), elevation of 66 m (217 ft), an islet forming the east side of **Black Harbour**, is separated from the SE side of Big Black Island by a channel which has a charted sounding of 7.3 m (24 ft) and is shoal on its south side; local knowledge is required. **Big Black Island** rises to a knob summit with an elevation of 93 m (305 ft). A depth of 13.3 m (44 ft) is located 0.7 mile ESE of the north tip of Big Black Island.

 54 A **light** (324.33) is shown at an elevation of 52.2 m (171 ft) from a skeleton tower with a green and white daymark located on the NE tip of Big Black Island.

 55 **Main Tickle**, the main entrance to Black Harbour, has a mid-channel depth of about 16.5 m (54 ft) and runs between an islet, 27 m (89 ft) in elevation, close south of Black Island and an islet, 11 m (36 ft) in elevation, about 0.1 mile farther south. A dry rock and two islets lie south, SW and west of the 11 m (36 ft) in elevation islet, and 0.2 mile south of the same islet there is a rock with 1.8 m (6 ft) or less over it.

 56 **Anchorage** can be found in 22 m (72 ft), mud, in a cove in the SW part of Black Harbour, but depths in the central part of the harbour are too great for good anchorage.


 57 **Sculpin Island** ($56^{\circ}49'N$, $61^{\circ}17'W$), elevation of 50 m (164 ft), lies 1.7 miles NE of Big Black Island. **Tent Island**, conical and with an elevation of 73 m (240 ft), and with rocky islets lying 0.3 mile east and west of it, lies 0.7 mile north of Sculpin Island. A rock (position approximate) with a depth of 2 m (6 ft) or less is charted 0.3 mile SW of the south tip of Sculpin Island.

58 **David Island**, elevation of about 298 m (978 ft), and **Jonathon Island**, separated by **Ram Tickle**, lie ENE and NE, respectively of Sculpin Island. Both islands are rugged. **Collyers Bight** runs between David Island and Akulaitualuk Island. **Eastern Harbour**, the large bay in the SE shore of



BLACK HARBOUR (1998)





David Island, has two fishing huts on its south side and reported depths of 18.3 to 25.6 m (60 to 84 ft).


 59 **Kolotulik Bay** is bordered on the north side by **Quest Island** ($56^{\circ}49'N$, $61^{\circ}24'W$), elevation of 101 m (331 ft), and a drying boulder ridge, which joins that island to the shore. An islet, 14 m (46 ft) in elevation, lies close north of Quest Island, and several rocky islets and a drying rock lie off its east end. Depths of 33 to 91 m (108 to 299 ft) were reported in the outer part of Kolotulik Bay. A line of soundings from the vicinity of the entrance to Bakeapple Bay towards the entrance of Tigalak Inlet indicated depths of 18 to 64 m (59 to 210 ft) in the south part of the bay, with lesser depths in the north part. H.M.S. *Challenger*, in 1932, anchored in Kolotulik Bay in 35 m (115 ft), stones and shells.


60 **Bakeapple Bay** indents the south shore of Kolotulik Bay south of Quest Island; close westward an unnamed bay is entered south of **Redberry Point**. In 1980, the small research vessel *Pitsiulak* reported a depth of 5.5 m (18 ft) near the entrance to Bakeapple Bay, which is comparatively deep, with 9.1 to 22 m (30 to 72 ft), and apparently clear of dangers.


  61 **Kolotulik Hill**, a remarkable hill with an elevation of 312 m (1024 ft), stands at the head of Kolotulik Bay. **Tigalak Inlet** ($56^{\circ}50'N$, $61^{\circ}29'W$) extends north from the NW part of Kolotulik Bay. Strong **currents** are reported to set in and out of Tigalak Inlet; the nar-

row inner entrance channel may be navigated by small craft, preferably at high water slack; local knowledge is required.

  62 A small harbour, protected from NE winds, lies just outside and to the SE of the inner entrance to Tigalak Inlet. **Anchorage** in 7.3 m (24 ft) was obtained by the small research vessel *Pitsiulak* in the NW side of the harbour, which deepens to 12.8 m (42 ft) towards the head and shoals to less than 5.5 m (18 ft) near the entrance. Local knowledge is required for entering this harbour.

 63 Drying rocks and islets are reported 0.3 mile south of Quest Island, 0.4 mile NE of the entrance to Bakeapple Bay, in the NW part of Kolotulik Bay and in Tigalak Inlet.

 64 **Amagvik Island** ($56^{\circ}49'N$, $61^{\circ}21'W$), 0.9 mile ENE of Quest Island, is 42 m (138 ft) in elevation at its north end and has a pointed hillock 32 m (105 ft) in elevation at its south end. An islet, 5 m (16 ft) in elevation, and two small islets lie 0.4 mile south of the island. Two rocks drying 1.9 m (6 ft) lie close NE of the easternmost islet.


 65 Several islets with a rock drying 2 m (7 ft) located close south of them are situated 0.3 mile east of the NE end of Amagvik Island. A group of five islets and a rock drying 2 m (7 ft) are situated on the west side of the surveyed corridor about 0.8 mile NE of the NE end of Amagvik Island. A shoal charted 0.5 mile SSW of Amagvik Island was


PORT MANVERS APPROACH (1998)



reported to lie 0.4 mile NNW of its charted position; **caution** is advised.



66 **Green Cove** ($56^{\circ}50'N$, $61^{\circ}23'W$), a slight cove 1.6 miles NW of Amagvik Island, has a group of drying rocks charted about 1 mile east of its entrance. **Backsight Hill** rises to the NNW. **Ringbolt Tickle**, 1.4 miles NNE of Green Cove, separates **Ring Island** from the shore. **Slambang Bay** indents the coast 1 mile NW of Ring Island.

 67 **Bouverie Island** ($56^{\circ}53'N$, $61^{\circ}17'W$) has rocks drying 1.4 m (5 ft), charted 0.3 mile WSW of its south tip. **Little Fish Island**, 0.4 mile to the north, has a drying rock 0.3 mile east of it.


 68 A **light** (324.34) is shown at an elevation of 49.2 m (161 ft) from a skeleton tower having a red and white daymark located on the west side of Little Fish Island.


69 A shoal with a least depth of 11.3 m (37 ft) is located in mid-channel NW of Little Fish Island. Depths in the channel west of Bouverie Island and Little Fish Island are irregular with deeper water being charted on the east side of the channel.


70 **Medusa Bluff**, the NE extremity of South Aulatsivik Island, is cliffy with a **conspicuous** pointed crag rising SW of it to 118 m (387 ft). About 1 mile south of the bluff, a small rocky islet lies 0.3 mile offshore.

  71 **Willis Rocks** ($56^{\circ}56'N$, $61^{\circ}20'W$), the highest having an elevation of 3 m (10 ft), lie in the entrance to Port Manvers, 0.6 mile NNE of Medusa Bluff. Rocks drying 1.7 m (6 ft) and 1.2 m (4 ft) lie 0.1 and 0.25 mile, respectively, north of the highest Willis Rock. Shoals with least depths of 3.5 m (11 ft) and 2.9 m (10 ft) lie

0.3 mile SW and 0.6 mile WNW, respectively, of the highest Willis Rock. Another shoal with a least depth of 5 m (16 ft) is located about 0.35 mile NNE of the highest Willis Rock. **Tide rips** are reported to occur over the westernmost rock. The waters north and west of Willis Rocks are reported to be encumbered by numerous pinnacles, many of which break in heavy seas; **caution** is advised.

 72 **Leading line**. — The 3 m (10 ft) in elevation Willis Rock in line with the southern hillock on Trio Islands (*described later in this chapter*), bearing $103\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, leads clear of the shoal charted 0.6 mile WNW of Willis Rocks.


 73 **Port Manvers** ($56^{\circ}57'N$, $61^{\circ}25'W$), entered from eastward between Fletcher Point and Thalia Point, is a safe and commodious harbour with water so clear that the bottom can be seen in depths of 14.6 m (48 ft). A confused sea is reported to exist off the entrance to Port Manvers with the wind opposing the tide. A vessel approaching Port Manvers from northward will find Orphan Island (*described later in this chapter*) a useful radar target.

 74 **Fletcher Point** rises steeply. **Thalia Point** rises to low hills separated from the main range by a sandy neck. A rock drying 2.7 m (9 ft) lies about 0.1 mile south of Thalia Point. Rocks drying 1.5 m (5 ft) and 0.2 m (1 ft) lie 0.25 mile ESE and 0.5 mile ENE, respectively, of Thalia Point. A shoal with a least depth of 1.9 m (6 ft) is located 0.7 mile NE of Thalia Point. **Henry Island**, with an elevation of 59 m (194 ft), lies about 1.2 miles NE of Thalia Point.

PORT MANVERS (1993)



75 The south shore of the harbour rises steeply from the water's edge for about 122 m (400 ft), then rises precipitously to **Mount Thoresby**. The east side of this mountain rises steeply from Medusa Bluff in three steps, with a long smooth slope southward terminating in a steep fall to low land.

 76 A northern spur of Mount Thoresby, forming a point with three prongs: **Challenger Point**, **Partridge Point** and **Saltern Point**, divides Port Manvers into **Medusa Bay** and **Caplin Bay**. **Lilly Rocks**, a shallow reef containing a rock drying 1.7 m (6 ft), extends about 0.3 mile ENE of Saltern Point. Two rocky islets lie SSW of Challenger Point. There are two **conspicuous** waterfalls on the north side of Caplin Bay, the westernmost in **Man O'War Brook**.




77 Abnormal **magnetic variation** of 4° to 5° easterly was reported in the Port Manvers area.



78 **Anchorage** can be obtained in Medusa Bay, 0.3 to 0.4 mile offshore, and in Caplin Bay where the bottom is soft and affords good holding.





 79 Fishing vessels with local knowledge **anchor** in **Village Bay** (56°58'N, 61°23'W). A rock drying 0.6 m (2 ft) is situated about 0.1 mile NW of the east entrance point to Village Bay. Two rocks, each drying 2.5 m (8 ft), are situated near the middle of the bay about 0.5 mile NW and 0.6 mile NNW of the eastern entrance point. A shoal with a least depth of 6 m (20 ft) is located 0.5 mile NW of the east entrance point.

YOUNGS HARBOUR (1998)






Charts 5052, 5054


 80 **Nain to Port Manvers.** — The outer route leads eastward of the outlying islands between Nain and Port Manvers. These waters are mostly unsurveyed; local knowledge is required.

 81 **Dog Island — East shore. — Dog Bight** ($56^{\circ}36'N, 61^{\circ}11'W$), in the SE part of Dog Island, is encumbered with rocks. **Amikoyuak Island** and **Imilikuluk Island** lie in the approaches to Dog Bight. **Starvation Island**, 2 miles NE, has shoals charted WSW and north of it.

82 **The Hatchery**, on the east side of Dog Island, has **Gull Arm** at its south end and is sheltered to east and north by **Itibliasuk Peninsula**, **Koliktalik Island**, **Uiraluk Island** and **Natsutuk Island**. **September Harbour** is on the east side of Natsutuk Island.

  83 **Queens Lakes Tickle** ($56^{\circ}39'N, 61^{\circ}04'W$), which is not fully surveyed, has a charted track sounding of 5.5 m (18 ft). **Youngs Harbour**, a cove in the SW part of the tickle, has been much used by fishing vessels, affording good **anchorage** in 18.3 to 20 m (60 to 66 ft), mud. A small **wharf** in disrepair is located on the south shore of Youngs Harbour. **Evilik Bay** is an indentation on the NE side of Dog Island at the north end of the tickle.

 84 Track soundings from Queens Lakes Tickle northeastward between Natsutuk Island and Uiraluk Island indicate depths of 10 to 43 m (33 to 141 ft) except for a depth of 4.5 m (15 ft) between the two largest islets off September Harbour; **caution** is advised.

 85 Youngs Harbour and The Hatchery may be approached from southeastward with Alagaiai Hill (*described earlier*) bearing 318° . This course leads about 0.3 mile eastward of the rock drying 1.6 m (5 ft) off Wood Island, with care to avoid the 7.3 m (24 ft) patch north of Starvation Island.

86 **Islands east of Dog Island.** — (*The islands bordering the north side of the approaches to Strathcona Run and those bordering the middle route to Port Manvers are described earlier in this chapter.*)



 87 **Indian Island** ($56^{\circ}38'N, 60^{\circ}59'W$), close east of Koliktalik Island, has **Indian Cove** on its west shore and a string of above-water and drying rocks extending WSW from it to Queens Lakes Tickle. **Fripp Rock** and **Leeder Island** lie to the SSE. **Gull Islands** lie east of Indian Island and are separated from it by a north-south chain of islets.

Chart 5054

 88 **Chronicle Island** and **Saint Johns Island** ($56^{\circ}42'N, 60^{\circ}56'W$) lie NE of Uiraluk Island and The Hatchery. Track soundings from the north end of The Hatchery to the bay on the south side of Chronicle Island, then to the bay in the SE part of Saint Johns Island, indicate an irregular bottom with depths of 6.3 to 90 m (21 to 295 ft).

89 **Inuchulik Island** lies close north of Saint Johns Island; islets and rocks lie farther north.

90 Numerous islets and rocks lie between Dog Island and **Marshall Island** ($56^{\circ}43'N, 61^{\circ}00'W$), to the NE, and


between Marshall Island, Barham Island and Savage Islands, situated farther north and NE.


91 **Barham Island** has three summits of about equal elevation at its east end and a group of white islets about 21 m (69 ft) in elevation about 1 mile to the SW. The southernmost and largest of the **Savage Islands** ($56^{\circ}45'N$, $60^{\circ}53'W$) has a broad summit near its south end.


92 **Notch Rock**, 3.5 miles north of Savage Islands, has a chain of islets and rocks extending SW from it, and a prominent gap in its SE part which is visible on southwesterly bearings.

93 **Sentinel Rock** ($56^{\circ}48'N$, $60^{\circ}48'W$), the outermost islet in this area, is a dark grey rock, steep on the NE and sloping on the SW side.

94 **Orton Island** ($56^{\circ}52'N$, $61^{\circ}04'W$) lies 1.5 miles NE of David Island, previously described. **East Harbour**, in the SE part of the island, has a group of islets about 1 mile off its entrance.

 95 **Trio Islands** consist of three close-together islets situated about 2 miles east of the north tip of Orton Island. An above-water rock lies 0.5 mile SW, and two islets lie 1.2 miles SSE of Trio Islands.



 96 **Bulldog Island**, 1.5 miles off the NW shore of Orton Island, is reddish in colour and has an islet and a rock dangerous to navigation close off its SW and NE sides respectively. A rock, with a least depth of 0.5 m (2 ft) and which breaks, is charted 2.3 miles NNW of the west end of Bulldog Island. Shoals with depths of 8.1 and 8.5 m (27 and 28 ft) lie 0.7 mile NE of the rock which breaks.


 97 A surveyed corridor extends east from close south of Bouverie Island to the west side of Orton Island where the corridor extends NNE and joins another corridor extending eastward from Port Manvers. Depths of 15 to 100 m (49 to 328 ft) are charted in the corridor from Bouverie Island to close north of Orton Island. With the exception of a breaking rock and two shoals charted about 2.3 miles NNW and 2.7 miles north respectively of the west end of Bulldog Island, depths in the corridor extending east from Port Manvers range from 23.7 to 130 m (78 to 427 ft).

Port Manvers to Okak Bay

Charts 5054, 5055, 5024

98 Between the harbour of Port Manvers and the north entrance point of Okak Bay, 45 miles NNW, the mainland coast recedes westward forming a bight filled with islands of which Okak Islands are the largest. **Kiglapait Mountains**, with elevations to 960 m (3150 ft), rise along the south shore of this bight.

  99 Strong **tidal currents** in the vicinity of the capes and off the entrance to deep bays can cause very turbulent sea conditions. Small craft should avoid, if possible, passing the capes in strong easterly winds. Particularly difficult localities include Cape Kiglapait, Ikkerasak Strait (Mugford Tickle) ($57^{\circ}48'N$, $61^{\circ}54'W$) and Cape Mugford ($57^{\circ}50'N$, $61^{\circ}43'W$). Even in light winds, a confused sea and swell exist off these features.

 100 Though some surveys were conducted from Port Manvers to the mouth of Okak Bay, much of the area is incompletely surveyed and some of the charted information is of a reconnaissance nature. Unsurveyed waters should not be entered without local knowledge. **Caution** is recommended in other areas.

101 **Frances Bay** ($56^{\circ}59'N$, $61^{\circ}21'W$) indents the coast 1.5 miles north of the entrance to Port Manvers. **Fenstone Tickle Island**, 2 miles farther north, has islets and submerged rocks SW of it.

102 The hill, 244 m (800 ft) in elevation, situated on the mainland NW of Fenstone Tickle Island, has a very distinctive north-facing vertical cliff.






 103 **Orphan Island**, a round island, about 30 m (98 ft) in elevation, situated 6.8 miles ENE of Fenstone Tickle Island, is the outermost known island in this area. An islet (Existence Doubtful) of imperfectly known shoreline charted 1 mile west of Orphan Island does not appear on air photographs but a shoal may exist in this area; **caution** is advised.

Chart 5055


  104 **Cape Kiglapait** ($57^{\circ}06'N$, $61^{\circ}22'W$) is a distinctive headland. An inshore passage has been charted to pass midway between Beachy Island and the mainland coast. A small islet is charted about 0.6 mile SE of Cape Kiglapait, and a shoal, position approximate, is charted 1.3 miles south of the cape. A heavy sea occurs off Cape Kiglapait when the **tidal current** sets against easterly winds.


 105 **Beachy Island**, which has an elevation of 150 m (492 ft), and an unnamed island close south of it, and **Barney Island** and **Brewer Island** lie 2.5 to 4 miles north of Cape Kiglapait. A shoal area containing a rock, drying 2.5 m (8 ft), is charted 1.3 miles east of the south end of the unnamed island close south of Beachy Island.



 106 A **light** (324.35) is shown at an elevation of 65.9 m (216 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark on the south shore of an unnamed island close south of Beachy Island.


107 **Perrys Gulch** ($57^{\circ}09'N$, $61^{\circ}27'W$), a slight cove in the mainland, has an island in its centre. **Treat Island**, **Sutton Island** and **Graveyard Island**, elevation of about 330 m


(1083 ft), lie 2 miles northward of Perrys Gulch. **Barnes Island** lies 5 miles farther east-northeastward.

 108 **Snyder Bay** is entered between a 152 m (499 ft) in elevation point south of Graveyard Island and the extremity of **Tikkigaksuk Peninsula**, 7 miles NW. **Kiglapait Harbour**, on the south side of the bay, was once used as a base for fishing schooners. It provides good **anchorage** with mud bottom.

 109 Depths to 31 m (102 ft) are reported in Kiglapait Harbour, but there is a sill across the entrance with depths of 11 to 15 m (36 to 49 ft). A track, running close north of the north entrance point of Kiglapait Harbour to the cove situated SSW of the unnamed island ($57^{\circ}09'N$, $61^{\circ}42'W$) near the head of Snyder Bay, indicated depths of 51 to 110 m (167 to 361 ft). A depth of 11 m (36 ft) was recorded in the mouth of the cove. A track, running from 0.3 mile east of the above-mentioned island to a position 0.2 mile east of the 91 m (300 ft) in elevation peninsula at the north entrance of Snyder Bay, showed depths of 37 to 102 m (121 to 335 ft), except for a 18.3 m (60 ft) patch, 0.6 mile south of the rock, which dries 0.7 m (2 ft), charted in the north part of the bay.



  110 Good **anchorage** can be obtained SW of the unnamed island near the head of Snyder Bay, in 11 m (36 ft) with good holding ground and no swell. Mariners are **cautioned** that shoals extend off the south side of the island.


 111 **Orne Islands** lie 0.7 mile NE, **Tuttle Island** and **Webber Island** lie respectively 2.5 and 3.5 miles east of the north extremity of Tikkigaksuk Peninsula. **Kikiktaksoak Island** ($57^{\circ}16'N$, $61^{\circ}30'W$), the largest island in this area, has an elevation of about 273 m (896 ft). **Marland Islands**, which have a shoal extending north of them, lie east of the south end, and an unnamed island lies 5.7 miles ESE of the NE tip of Kikiktaksoak Island. A rock which dries 1.8 m (6 ft) is located 1.1 miles south of the unnamed island.

 112 **Dawes Harbour**, in the SE part of Kikiktaksoak Island, is shoal for a considerable distance off its north side but is reported to provide snug **anchorage** in 3.7 to 5.5 m (12 to 18 ft), rock and sand. It is approached north of Marland Islands and entered favouring the north side of the entrance.



113 **Morse Islands** ($57^{\circ}20'N$, $61^{\circ}23'W$), from which **foul ground** extends 0.3 mile NNW, lie 4 miles NE of Kikiktaksoak Island. **Vorys Island** and **Hubbard Island** lie to the ESE.

114 **Avakutak Bay** is entered between the tip of Tikkigaksuk Peninsula and the east extremity of **Tikkigatsiagak Island** ($57^{\circ}14'N$, $61^{\circ}50'W$), whose NW side is connected by a shoal spit to the mainland. **Korokuluk Bay** is the SE arm of Avakutak Bay. **Sutton Island**, which has numerous islets off its west side and is joined to Tikkigatsiagak Island by a shoal spit, lies in the entrance to **Tasiuyak Bay**.


  115 Sparse reconnaissance soundings indicate depths of 11 to 73 m (36 to 240 ft) in Avakutak Bay except for a bar with 7.3 m (24 ft) on it extending across the bay mouth from the east extremity of Tikkigatsiagak Island. Shoal water is reported off the southern coast of Tikkigatsiagak Island and a line of shoals is reported off the mainland coast west of Sutton Island. From south of Sutton Island, along the south side of Tasiuyak Bay to a cove ($57^{\circ}13'N$, $61^{\circ}58'W$) situated NE of **Angutausagevik Brook**, depths ranged from 7.3 to 38 m (24 to 125 ft). The above-mentioned cove affords sheltered **anchorage** in 9.1 m (30 ft).

 116 **Iglusuaktialuk Island** ($57^{\circ}20'N$, $61^{\circ}42'W$) has the following islands lying off its west and south shores: **Nuasornak Island**, **South Amitok Island**, elevation about 61 m (200 ft), and **Iluvektalik Island**, which has a shoal extending from its SW point one-third of the distance to **Killitakuluk Island**.

117 The following channels were reported suitable for vessels of 1.2 m (4 ft) draught: between Iglusuaktialuk Island and Iluvektalik Island, between Iglusuaktialuk Island and South Amitok Island, and between the Udlik Peninsula and Iglusuaktialuk Island.

  118 **Platt's Point** ($57^{\circ}20'N$, $61^{\circ}37'W$), on the east side of Iglusuaktialuk Island, has a rock drying 1.6 m (5 ft) charted 0.3 mile SE of it. **Hodgdon Harbour**, an Inuit summer fishing camp, indents the coast to the south. It is reported to offer **anchorage** in 13 to 15 m (43 to 49 ft) near its NW end. A rock drying 1.6 m (5 ft) is charted close off the NE entrance point to Hodgdon Harbour.


119 **Ubluk Bay** ($57^{\circ}21'N$, $61^{\circ}53'W$) lies south of **Udlik Peninsula**. **Makkak Hill** rises NW of the peninsula.

 120 Track soundings running from midway between South Amitok Island and Iglusuaktialuk Island to a position 0.25 mile off the west extremity of the latter, then passing in mid-channel east of the Udlik Peninsula, indicated depths of 11 to 55 m (36 to 180 ft). Mid-channel depths in Ubluk Bay varied between 18.3 and 73 m (60 and 240 ft).

121 **Approaches to Okak Bay**. — **Okak Islands** ($57^{\circ}30'N$, $61^{\circ}50'W$) and many smaller islands encumber the entrance to Okak Bay, dividing the outer part into two narrow arms, which lie north and south of the Okak Islands.

122 **Off-lying Islands**. — **Kelpy Island** ($57^{\circ}26'N$, $61^{\circ}21'W$) is the largest of the southeasternmost group of islands in the approaches to Okak Bay. **Fish Island**, **Little Rookery Island** and **Big Rookery Island**, elevation of 61 m (200 ft), lie NW of Kelpy Island.


123 **Opingiviksuak Island** is located about 4 miles west of Kelpy Island. **Lady Bight Harbour** indents the NE shore of the island, being sheltered to the north by **Blow Hard Island**.

  124 **Cut Throat Harbour** ($57^{\circ}28'N$, $61^{\circ}36'W$), situated SW of a small island close off the east side of **Cut Throat Island**, affords **anchorage**

CUT THROAT HARBOUR (1998)





for small craft in 5.5 m (18 ft) with protection from all but east winds. The south side of the harbour is shoal for about 137 m (449 ft) offshore but the north shore is bold and 7.3 m (24 ft) can be carried to the west part of the harbour. Cut Throat Harbour is a summer camp for Inuit fishers. Three fishing shacks were reported. A rock drying 2.3 m (8 ft) is charted in the cove south of Cut Throat Harbour.

 125 An islet, 3.7 m (12 ft) in elevation, lies close east of the north point of Cut Throat Island. An underwater rock of unknown depth and dangerous to surface navigation is charted close SSE of the islet.

126 **Khikkertarsoak South Island** ($57^{\circ}30'N$, $61^{\circ}29'W$), whose north extremity is **Sea Point**, has **Tunnit Islet** and **Pigeon Island** off its SW shore, and **Lehman Island** and **Brazen Island** off its west shore. Two islets lie east of Lehman Island. **Erdmann Island** lies west of Brazen Island.


127 **Stirrup Island** ($57^{\circ}34'N$, $61^{\circ}19'W$), elevation about 61 m (200 ft), is the easternmost island in the approaches to Okak Bay.

 128 A light (324.9) is shown at an elevation of 74.8 m (245 ft) from a skeleton tower with a red and white daymark located on the NE end of Stirrup Island.

 129 **Parktok Island** and **Farmyard Islands** lie 0.5 mile SW and 2.2 miles west of Stirrup Island, respectively. Islets and drying rocks are charted up to 1.5 miles WSW and SW of Farmyard Islands, and **The Pups** lie 2.3 miles SW.

130 **Saddle Island**, elevation of 335 m (1100 ft), is said to be easy to identify because of its double-peaked outline

and elevation; most of the other islands in the vicinity are comparatively low.

 131 **Kaiktuinak Island** ($57^{\circ}36'N$, $61^{\circ}38'W$), 5.7 miles west of Saddle Island, has a rock drying 0.5 m (2 ft) charted 0.8 mile SSE of it.

Charts 5055, 5056

132 **Khikkertarsoak North Island**, elevation about 250 m (821 ft), and **Igloksoaktalik North Island**, elevation about 122 m (400 ft), lie in the NE approaches to Okak Bay. **Shark Island** ($57^{\circ}38'N$, $61^{\circ}41'W$) is separated from Khikkertarsoak North Island by **Shark Tickle**.



 133 **Green Island Harbour**, on the north side of Igloksoaktalik North Island, is sheltered by two small islands. **Opingivik Island**, 1 mile north, has a small islet and a shoal with a least depth of 1.7 m (6 ft) charted 0.6 mile SW and SSW, respectively, of its SW tip.

Chart 5055

134 **Okak Islands**. — **Niakhok Point** ($57^{\circ}25'N$, $61^{\circ}36'W$), the SE extremity of the eastern Okak Island, rises to a dark rocky knoll with a conical summit about 61 m (200 ft) in elevation.

 135 **Windsor Shoal**, a dangerous 0.6 mile long shoal with a least depth of 3.7 m (12 ft), which breaks in moderate seas, lies 1.4 miles SE of Niakhok Point. There is good water with depths of 55 m (180 ft) to the northwest of Windsor Shoal.

SADDLE ISLAND (LOOKING SOUTH) (1998)



MOORES HARBOUR (EAST APPROACH BETWEEN COFFIN ISLAND AND INGIKANIKULUK POINT) (1998)



136 **Kangekluaksuk (Slambang) Bay** and **Slam Bang Bay** indent the east side of the eastern Okak Island; **Uibarsurasek Point** and **Uivarsuk Point** mark this island's NE extremity. A shoal is reported to lie mid-channel in the entrance to Kangekluaksuk (Slambang) Bay, about 3 miles NW of Niakhok Point.

137 **Coffin Island** ($57^{\circ}34'N$, $61^{\circ}43'W$), elevation about 335 m (1100 ft), and **Kingnektut Islands**, elevation about 61 m (200 ft), lie off the NE shores of Okak Islands. A depth of 18.3 m (60 ft) is charted 1.2 miles east of the SE point of Coffin Island. A depth of 8.1 m (27 ft) lies in about mid-channel, close north of **Ingikanikuluk Point** of the eastern Okak Island. A small islet with an elevation of 1 m (3 ft) is located 1 mile west of the SE tip of the largest

Kingnektut Islands. A shoal with a least depth of 0.2 m (1 ft) lies 0.2 mile north of the islet. Dangers lie up to 1 mile NW and west of Kingnektut Islands.

138 **Moores Island Tickle** is the passage separating Okak Islands. **Moores Island**, elevation about 122 m (400 ft), lies in the north entrance to the tickle.


139 **Moores Harbour** lies at the NE entrance of Moores Island Tickle. **Tigerschmitt Hill**, which rises to over 465 m (1526 ft) near the NW entrance, is the highest hill on Okak Islands.



140 **Nutak** ($57^{\circ}29'N$, $61^{\circ}50'W$), the site of an abandoned settlement, is on the west side of Moores Island Tickle. One building was reported standing at Nutak. The south approach to Moores Island Tickle, through **Woody**

OKAK HARBOUR (1998)



Bay, and the channel between Woody Bay and Nutak are suitable only for boats at high water.


 141 Vessels and small craft can obtain **anchorage** between Nutak and **Newaktanna Point**, 1.6 miles NE, in 5.5 to 37 m (18 to 121 ft). A vessel has anchored 0.5 mile NE of Nutak in 5.5 to 12.8 m (18 to 42 ft) over grey sandy mud with good holding. **Anchorage** can also be found in Moores Harbour.


  142 **Okak Harbour** ($57^{\circ}34'N$, $61^{\circ}56'W$), on the north side of the western Okak Island, is entered between **Tikkagolik Point** and **Sungilik Point**. The harbour, once the site of a Moravian mission, is surrounded by high bare hills. A cove at the head of the harbour has shoal water with depths of 1.2 to 3.3 m (4 to 11 ft) projecting about 0.2 mile from its north entrance point. **Anchorage** can be obtained by vessels with local knowledge in the mouth of the above-mentioned cove in 24 m (79 ft), mud; the bay here is about 0.4 mile wide.

 143 **Tessiuarsuk Cove**, on the west side of the western Okak Island, appears to be shoal.

144 **Okak Bay** is entered between Udlik Peninsula ($57^{\circ}22'N$, $61^{\circ}50'W$) and **Uibvak Point**, 16 miles NNW, through two narrow arms which lead south and north of

the Okak Islands. The principal entrance is the north arm. Uibvak Point rises to **Inuksulukak Hill**, elevation about 183 m (600 ft). Corridors have been surveyed through both previously described arms into Okak Bay.


 145 The north arm leading into Okak Bay has depths of 30 to 137 m (98 to 449 ft). The south arm has least depths of 5.7 to 7.4 m (19 to 24 ft) lying atop a sill located about 3.6 miles NW of the NE end of the Udlik Peninsula. A shoal located on the north part of the sill extends into the channel about 0.6 mile from the north shore to a least depth of 0.5 m (2 ft). A number of shoals, position approximate and dangerous to navigation, lie north of the surveyed corridor within 1.8 miles SW of the SW end of Martin Island. With the exception of a shoal having a least depth of 3 m (10 ft) and located 1.6 miles NNW of the north tip of Ivjogiktok Island, depths of 7.4 to 11.5 m (24 to 38 ft) are charted between Kikkektak Island and Ivjogiktok Island. A shoal at a depth of 13.8 m (45 ft) and another shoal at a depth of 4.2 m (14 ft) are located 0.6 mile SSW and 0.83 mile SE of the SE tip of Ivjogiktok Island, respectively.


 146 **Ivjogiktok Island** ($57^{\circ}28'N$, $62^{\circ}02'W$), about 21 m (69 ft) in elevation, is joined to the SW part of the western Okak Island by a shoal spit. A shoal with a least

depth of 10 m (33 ft) is charted 2.3 miles WNW of the SE end of Ivjogiktok Island.


147 **Cod Fish Cove** indents the north shore of Okak Bay, 3.5 miles west of Uibvak Point. **Siugak Bay** lies 2 miles farther SW.

148 **Imnaksuk Point**, on the mainland north of **Kikkektak Island**, is the NE entrance point of **Sipukat Bay** which is sheltered to southward by **Martin Island**, elevation of about 244 m (801 ft). **Tikigatsiakuluk Point** is the SE extremity of Martin Island. **Umiangujak Point** is a point on the mainland shore 2 miles to the east.

 149 **Tikigatsiak Point** ($57^{\circ}27'N$, $62^{\circ}22'W$) is located about 2.8 miles SW of the SW end of Martin Island. **Allavik Island** lies 1.4 miles NE of the point. A shoal area previously described lies between the SW end of Martin Island and Allavik Island about 1 mile west.

 150 **Kikkertarsuk Island**, 3.7 miles NW of **Tikigatsiak Point**, is joined to the south shore of the bay by a drying flat; shoal water extends off the SW shore of the bay for 2 miles or more SE of the island.

151 **Saputit Bay** ($57^{\circ}29'N$, $62^{\circ}31'W$), the head of Okak Bay, is shallow. An extensive delta has been formed here by the **North River**.


 152 Modern corridor surveys were carried out between Nain and Okak Bay (*See Charts 5054 and 5055*). These corridors provide access to Okak Bay and approaches from south, east and north. Many track lines which are of a reconnaissance nature still exist on *Charts 5054 and 5055*; **caution** is advised. When approaching from the east of NE, Saddle Island is a distinctive landmark. The southern route into Okak Bay has least depths of 5.7 to 7.4 m (19 to 24 ft); the northern route is considerably deeper.



Okak Bay to Cape Mugford

Charts 5055, 5056

153 **Galley Harbour** ($57^{\circ}40'N$, $61^{\circ}55'W$), with **Parkavik Island** off its north entrance point, indents the mainland coast 3 miles north of Uibvak Point, previously described. **Uyagaksuyulik Bay** is entered 1 mile farther NW.



Chart 5056

 154 **Khikkertaujak (Brierly) Island**, 2.5 miles north of Uyagaksuyulik Bay, is joined to the shore by a drying ledge.



  155 **Moss (Amity) Harbour**, entered 1 mile NW of Khikkertaujak (Brierly) Island, affords **anchorage** for small and medium-sized vessels in 12.8 to 31 m (42 to 102 ft) with good holding in grey mud and sand. It is protected from all but easterly winds and has


deep and safe approaches, either from eastward or through Ikkerasak Strait (Mugford Tickle). A shoal with a least depth of 9.8 m (32 ft) is located 0.9 mile NE of the south entrance point to Moss (Amity) Harbour. A shallow ledge with a depth of 7.7 m (25 ft) at its outer end extends 0.2 mile SE of the north entrance point to Moss (Amity) Harbour.



156 **Cod (Ogualik) Island** ($57^{\circ}47'N$, $61^{\circ}46'W$) and **Grimmington (Kikkertaujak) Island**, to the NW, which is, in fact, a peninsula, form part of **Kaumajet Mountains** which range NW'ward for some 25 miles. **Table Hill**, which rises in the SE part of Cod Island, is flat-topped and a good landmark.

  157 **Anchorstock Bight (Sutherland Inlet)**, entered east of **Crosby Point**, the SW extremity of Cod Island, provides **anchorage** in about 31 m (102 ft), well protected from north and east winds, with a fairly smooth bottom of grey mud and sand with shells and pebbles. The arm projecting NE from the head of the bight is reported to be deep but accessible only to boats at high water. A cairn is charted NNE of Crosby Point. Good **anchorage** is reported 1.4 miles east of Crosby Point.

158 **Ikkerasak Strait (Mugford Tickle)** ($57^{\circ}48'N$, $61^{\circ}54'W$), a deep passage separating Cod Island and Grimmington Island, runs between cliffs, which rise almost perpendicularly to over 304 m (1000 ft). The lower part of the cliffs is hard grey rock; the upper is a dark, friable formation. There is a small valley and a waterfall on the west side of Ikkerasak Strait (Mugford Tickle), at the north end.

  159 There are strong **tidal currents** on both sides and within Ikkerasak Strait (Mugford Tickle), which can give rise to an uncomfortable sea in fresh winds. Small craft are **cautioned** to arrange for passage during slack water. During moderate SW winds strong katabatic winds with williwaws were experienced after leaving Ikkerasak Strait (Mugford Tickle) and along the NW coast of Grimmington Island.

 160 Abnormal **magnetic variation** of about 20° was reported to exist off the north entrance to Ikkerasak Strait (Mugford Tickle); **caution** is advised.

  161 It is reported that **anchorage** can be obtained by vessels with local knowledge in 12.8 m (42 ft) about 0.15 mile off the shores of a well sheltered cove about 1.5 miles inside the SW entrance of Ikkerasak Strait (Mugford Tickle). Another cove, on the east side about midway through the tickle, is said to afford **anchorage** with fair shelter although a depth of about 46 m (151 ft) is found within 0.1 mile of the shore.

162 **Mugford (McDonald) Bay** is the inner half of a long inlet entered from the SE between Uibvak Point and the SE extremity of Cod Island, 9 miles NE. The bay separates the south and west sides of Grimmington Island from the mainland. **Sitogutyat Point** ($57^{\circ}47'N$, $62^{\circ}02'W$) projects from the



IKKERASAK STRAIT (MUGFORD TICKLE) (SOUTH APPROACH) (1998)





IKKERASAK STRAIT (MUGFORD TICKLE) (NORTH APPROACH) (1998)



south side, and **Can Cove** (*not named on the chart*) is a small cove close inside the north entrance point of Mugford Bay.

  163 **Calm Cove (Horr Harbour)**, which penetrates the south side of Grimmington Island, is deep and appears to be free of dangers except for a 4.8 m (16 ft) shoal charted in its inner part. The outer part of Calm Cove offers a possible **anchorage** for medium-sized vessels. The small cove in the NE extremity of Calm Cove was reported to afford good **anchorage** for small vessels in 12.8 m (42 ft) over black mud heavily encumbered with sea-

weed, providing tenacious holding. A bar across the mouth of this small cove has depths of 2.8 to 3.2 m (9 to 10 ft).

  164 **Lost Channel (Kai-Kai Inlet)**, which runs to the head ($57^{\circ}52'N$, $62^{\circ}06'W$) of Mugford Bay, has a depth of 8.6 m (28 ft) charted in the narrows at its entrance. Reconnaissance soundings indicate that depths over 28.7 m (94 ft) continue from the north end of the narrows to the entrance of the basin at the head of the bay. This basin is reported to have depths ranging from 9.1 to 41 m (30 to 135 ft), a drying shoal near its centre, and shoal


WHITE BEAR ISLAND (WEST SIDE) (1993)



water running out from the small point which projects from its NE shore. The drying shoal can be skirted to the west with a least depth of 11 m (36 ft), and deep water is found close to the west shore as far as the head of the basin. **Anchorage** in 26 m (85 ft) or less is possible here but only in NE'erly winds as swinging room is limited.

165 **Clarke Inlet** ($57^{\circ}45'N$, $61^{\circ}41'W$), on the east side of Cod Island, is reported to afford good shelter for vessels with local knowledge.


166 **Brughardt Islands**, a group of islets and rocks, lie close off the NE coast of Cod Island, east of the entrance to **Mugford Harbour (Kraaken Inlet)**; nothing is known of the latter.

 167 **Cape Mugford** ($57^{\circ}50'N$, $61^{\circ}43'W$) projects from the north coast of Cod Island, rising to about 670 m (2200 ft). **Taylor Inlet** lies west of the cape. A shoal with a least depth of 1 m (3 ft) is located 2 miles NE of Cape Mugford.

168 **White Bear Island** ($57^{\circ}54'N$, $61^{\circ}42'W$), 3 miles NNE of Cod Island, is **conspicuous** and easily identifiable,

rising to three apparently inaccessible peaks at its west, north and SE ends, the latter being named **White Point**. The SE peak rises perpendicularly from the sea and slopes northwestward to a low neck 9 m (30 ft) in elevation connecting it with the rest of the island. The east side of the island appears to be steep-to but the NW side is shelving with boulder beaches at intervals. The island is lighter in colour than the land westward.

169 **Little Nanuktut Island (The Cub)**, elevation of 143 m (469 ft), lies south of White Bear Island. These islands together form **Nanuktut Islands**.

 170 Charted corridors lead south of Cod (Ogualik) Island and through Ikkerasak Strait (Mugford Tickle), between Cape Mugford and Little Nanuktut Island (The Cub) and north close north of White Bear Island. Once west of Cod Island a vessel may proceed to any of the several **anchorages** in this area.

171 White Bear Island and Kaumajet Mountains are good landmarks for Ikkerasak Strait (Mugford Tickle), as is Table Hill on Cod Island for the south approach.

Cape Mugford to Nachvak Bay

General

Chart 8046

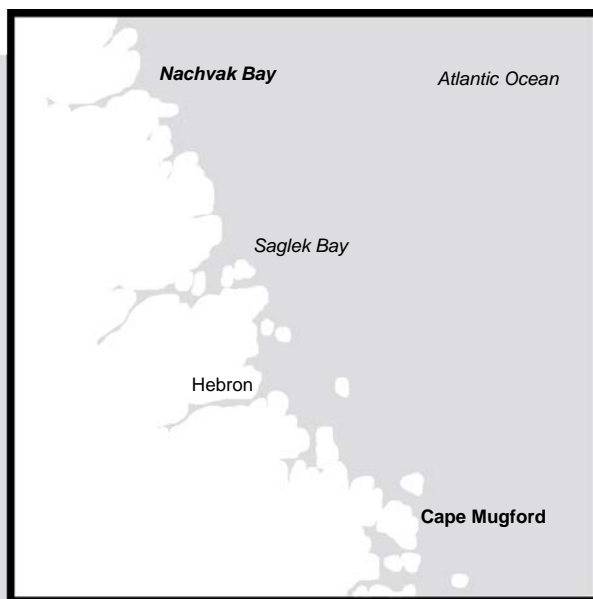
1 Between Cape Mugford ($57^{\circ}50'N$, $61^{\circ}43'W$) and Button Islands, 190 miles NNW, the NE coast of Labrador, which becomes increasingly rugged, is deeply indented by fiords of which Hebron Fiord, Saglek Fiord and Nachvak Fiord are the principal ones. The **Torngat Mountains** parallel most of this coast, and elevations of between 610 and 1219 m (2000 and 4000 ft) are common. The **Torngat Mountains National Park of Canada** encompasses the area from the north side of Saglek Bay and Saglek Fiord to Cape Chidley.

1.1 The **Torngat Mountains National Park** extends from Saglek Fiord in the south, including all the islands and islets, to the northern tip of Labrador. From west to east, it extends from the provincial boundary with Quebec to the Labrador Sea. It can be accessed by air and water only during the summer. Aircraft landings in fresh water in the park are strictly prohibited, special permits may be acquired from *Parks Canada* for helicopter landings. Additional information can be obtained at <http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/pn-np/nl/torngats/index.aspx>.

1.2 Access to or across Labrador Inuit Lands requires the consent of the *Nunatsiavut Government*. There is an approximately 9 km² section located on the Labrador coast at Iron Strand that is not part of the park. Before entering this area, visitors are required to obtain permission by contacting a representative of the *Nunatsiavut Government* at 709-922-2942.

1.3 A permit is required to enter the park. It can be obtained by contacting *Parks Canada, Torngat Mountains National Park*, Box 471, Nain, Newfoundland and Labrador, A0P 1L0. Contact can also be made by telephone at 1-888-922-1290 (toll free), 709-922-1290 (English), 709-458-2417 (French), 709-922-1294 (fax) or by e-mail at torngats.info@pc.gc.ca.

1.4 Dangerous wildlife such as polar bears, black bears, wolves, and foxes may be encountered within the national park and the limits of this publication; **caution** is advised (see Appendix). Firearms are prohibited within the **Torngat Mountains National Park**. Approved deterrents or the service of Inuit Guides can be arranged by contacting the **Torngat Mountains National Park** staff.



BISHOPS MITRE, BRAVE MOUNTAIN AND THE APPROACH TO SEAL BIGHT (1998)



1.5 The *Torngat Mountains Base Camp and Research Station* is located at the head of St. John's Harbour in Saglek Fiord. It operates annually in July and August. This facility which is operated by the *Nunatsiavut Group of Companies, NGC Solutions* has a floating wharf for use by small boats. Medical personnel are available. Transportation is provided by a helicopter stationed onsite and marine transportation can be provided while the base camp is operational. Diesel fuel and gasoline are available for purchase in limited quantities. Accommodations, meals, showers and communication by satellite phone are available. Park registration, orientation, logistics and planning support are available with park staff onsite. The base camp can also provide the service of local bear guards and guides. Additional information can be obtained by contacting NGC Solutions by telephone at 709-896-8505 (Happy Valley-Goose Bay), 403-799-7137 *Torngat Mountains Base Camp and Research Station* or by e-mail at basecamp@ngc-ng.ca.

2 Most of the inshore waters described in this chapter are either unsurveyed or only partly surveyed and much of the charted information is of a reconnaissance nature. Extra **caution** should be exercised. Recently modern surveys and charting have established a safe and accessible inshore corridor between Nain and Gray Strait. These corridors are generally 1 to 2 miles wide and are portrayed by a pecked grey line. The area enclosed by the grey pecked line is surveyed more accurately and completely than the surrounding area.

3 The area outside the charted corridor from Hebron Fiord to Saglek Fiord contain soundings from United States surveys carried out in the 1950s, but the remainder of coastal area in this chapter is only covered with sparse track lines of soundings. Nonetheless, soundings observed along these tracks were reported to agree remarkably well with those shown on the charts, and vessels are advised to exercise **caution** outside the charted corridors.

4 North of Nachvak Fiord, isolated rocks and shoals occur up to 15 miles offshore. Vessels without local knowledge and navigating outside the charted corridor should keep east of these dangers as they and the areas inshore of them are only partly surveyed.


5 Strong **tidal currents** in the vicinity of capes and off the entrance to deep bays can cause very turbulent sea conditions. Small craft should avoid, if possible, passing the capes in strong easterly winds. Particularly difficult localities include Cape Uivak (Uivuk) ($58^{\circ}29'N$, $62^{\circ}34'W$), Gulch Cape and Cape White Handkerchief. Even in light winds, a confused sea and swell exist off these features.


Cape Mugford to Hebron Fiord


Chart 5056


6 **Bishops Mitre to Hebron Fiord.** — **Bishops Mitre** ($57^{\circ}54'N$, $61^{\circ}59'W$), situated on the north side of **Grimmington (Kikkertaujak) Island** and about 9 miles

WNW of Cape Mugford, is a **conspicuous** double summit with a 152 m (500 ft) notch in the middle. This notch, the upper part of a long ravine cleaving the mountain to its base, is open except on westerly bearings. On the north side of Bishops Mitre, a 610 m (2000 ft) cliff, whose base is of a contrasting colour to the upper part, rises sheer from the sea. **Brave Mountain**, with an elevation of 1230 m (4036 ft), is located 2.6 miles SW of Bishops Mitre.

 7 **Seal Bight** is on the SE side of Bishops Mitre; **Cod Bag Harbour** is on the west side. **Cod Bag Islands**, lying off the entrance to Cod Bag Harbour, have an elevation of 148 m (486 ft). Several rocks, dangerous to navigation, with depths of 2 m (6 ft) or less are situated about mid-channel between Cod Bag Islands and the NW end of Grimington (Kikkertaujak) Island. Several other rocks dangerous to navigation are charted in the inner part of Cod Bag Harbour.


 8 **Finger Hill** ($57^{\circ}56'N$, $62^{\circ}07'W$), 5 miles WNW of Bishops Mitre, is flat-topped with an elevation of 1014 m (3327 ft).

 9 **Three Mountain Harbour** lies 4 miles NW of the Cod Bag Islands. **Sturman Island** lies off the entrance to this harbour, and **Turtleback Island** lies 2 miles SSE of the harbour entrance. Sturman Island is high whereas Turtleback Island is low with an elevation of about 15 m (49 ft). A shoal, position approximate and dangerous to navigation, is charted between the west side of Sturman Island and the unnamed point close west.

 10 **Finger Hill Island** is steep-sided and rises to 797 m (2615 ft). Close off its north extremity there are some odd finger-shaped rocks, which will be observed on bearings between SW and WSW. A backwash is reported observed up to 1 mile off the island with onshore winds.


11 **Finger Rock**, about 1.5 m (5 ft) in elevation, and **Cod Rock**, a rounded islet about 15 m (49 ft) in elevation, lie 0.25 and 2.5 miles east, respectively, of the NE extremity of Finger Hill Island. **Soapstone Island** ($58^{\circ}02'N$, $62^{\circ}13'W$), close north of Finger Hill Island, rises to an elevation of 205 m (673 ft).


12 **Sunday Run** separates Finger Hill Island and the mainland to the south. It was observed during a passage to have deep water, as shown on the chart. Sunday Run is preferred to the outside passage by the local boaters when the wind is from the north or east as it provides a sheltered passage.



 13 **Shark Gut Harbour** penetrates the mainland south of Finger Hill Island. **Shark Gut Island**, which is cone-shaped with an elevation of 32 m (105 ft), lies in its approaches. A submerged **wreck**, position approximate, is charted SE of the island.

 14 **Rifle Bay** lies about 2.5 miles west of Shark Gut Harbour. It was reported to have deep water, and

anchorage for small craft may be obtained at the head of the bay. **Schneider Island** and **Drachart Island**, with an elevation of 103 m (338 ft), lie in the approaches to Rifle Bay.


 15 **Napaktok (Black Duck) Bay**, entered west of **Finger Point** ($57^{\circ}59'N$, $62^{\circ}20'W$), has shores which are generally steep and bare, rising as high as 425 m (1395 ft). A shoal, dangerous to navigation, is reported about 1.2 miles ENE of Finger Point.


 16 **Pistolet Bay** extends south from Napaktok (Black Duck) Bay; it is reported to be very deep and steep-to right to its head. A submerged rock (existence doubtful) is charted off the entrance to Pistolet Bay and another is charted close off the north shore of Napaktok (Black Duck) Bay, 1 mile west of **Pukke Cove**. Dangerous rocks and a shoal are charted south and SE of **Green Cove**. An extensive shoal charted (existence doubtful), located 1.5 mile west of Soapstone Island, was reported to exist. It is charted as breakers.


  17 The only possible **anchorage** in Napaktok (Black Duck) Bay is reported to be at the head of the bay beyond the islet from which a boulder train extends to the south shore. The approach to the anchorage, passing south of Finger Hill Island and Drachart Island, is reported to be apparently safe.

18 From the north entrance of Napaktok (Black Duck) Bay to Harp Peninsula, 10 miles NNW, the coast is less mountainous than to the south, rising to about 152 m (500 ft).

19 An Inuit pilot took a course that led from Drachart Island and followed close to the peninsula of which Sungilik Point forms the north extremity.


 20 **Sungilik Point** ($58^{\circ}04'N$, $62^{\circ}20'W$), the east entrance point of **Jensen Inlet**, has a shoal lying off it. **Ferdinand Inlet** has two above-water rocks about 0.2 mile off its west side and a shoal dangerous to navigation lying close NE of its south entrance point.

 21 **Takkatat Inlet** is entered about 2 miles NW of the entrance to Ferdinand Inlet. **Illuvertalik Island**, which rises to over 244 m (801 ft) near its SE extremity, and **Kruth Island**, which is about 6 m (20 ft) in elevation and has shoal water extending around it, lie in the approaches to the inlet. Breakers are reported to exist 1 mile SE of Kruth Island.

 22 Longliner masters report rough seas and loose ice may be experienced in the area east of Kruth Island during the navigation season. An unnamed island with a central summit over 164 m (538 ft) in elevation lies west of Illuvertalik Island.


23 **Off-lying islands**. — **Flat Island** ($58^{\circ}12'N$, $62^{\circ}20'W$), with an elevation of 24 m (79 ft), is situated 4 miles NE of Illuvertalik Island, and has shoal water extending from it. **Murchif Island**, elevation 38 m (125 ft), lies 3 miles ESE of Illuvertalik Island.

WINNIE BAY (1998)**HEBRON HARBOUR** (1998)


 24 **Watchman Island**, situated 6 miles east of Flat Island, has a dark round hill with an elevation of 301 m (988 ft) in its north part. The island is reported to be **conspicuously** white on north bearings. Its NE and NW sides are steep-to while its SW end is low. A small island and a chain of islets lie off the north side of Watchman Island. A depth of 12.8 m (42 ft) is reported to lie 3.5 miles SSW of the SE tip of Watchman Island.


25 **Hebron Fiord** ($58^{\circ}09'N$, $62^{\circ}40'W$), with its main entrance between Cape Nuvotannak and Kingmirtok (Kingmintok) Island, is generally deep and navigable for about 25 miles from the entrance.

26 **Harp Peninsula**, on the south side of the entrance to Hebron Fiord, forms the east side of **Kangerdluarsuksoak Inlet**. Several islets located on shallow water are charted close off the west shore of the inlet. **Grubb Point** ($58^{\circ}10'N$, $62^{\circ}34'W$) is the NW entrance point.



 27 **Kingmirtok (Kingmintok) Island**, which is low with a cairn near its north end, is separated from Harp Peninsula by a passage obstructed by islets and above-water rocks. More rocks lie off the north and NE shores of the island. A rock which dries is charted about 0.2 mile east of the NE point of the island.

28 **Cape Nuvotannak**, the NW entrance point of Hebron Fiord and the NE entrance point of Hebron Harbour, described below, has shoal water extending from it. There are two cairns near its extremity and a third cairn 0.7 mile to the NNW. **Mount Johannes** rises to 707 m (2320 ft) 3 miles WSW of the cape.

 29 **Winnie Bay**, on the south shore of Hebron Fiord, provides **anchorage** over a bottom of sand, mud and stone.


 30 **Freytag Inlet**, into whose head the **Ikarut River** empties, offers no shelter. An **anchorage** is charted 5.2 miles SW of the south entrance point to Freytag Inlet.

31 **Hebron Harbour** ($58^{\circ}12'N$, $62^{\circ}37'W$) has the site of the former small settlement of **Hebron** on its west side. The settlement was abandoned in the early 1960s but is still occupied occasionally for short periods of time by Inuit families from Nain. Many of the buildings were standing in 2003, in particular the large Moravian Mission church and dormitory which is a National Historic Site. This building has a **conspicuous** bell tower. The west side of the harbour is shoal and fronted by the **Dog Islands**.

  32 **Anchorage** for small craft (e.g. a longliner, 18 m (60 ft) long) is available in 7.3 to 9.1 m (24 to 30 ft), mud and sand, immediately north of the Dog Islands. **Anchorage** is available at the head of the harbour in 18.3 to 26 m (60 to 85 ft), mud and rock, with reported fair holding ground. The harbour is reported to be well sheltered from all but SE gales; it is restricted in area.

33 Watchman Island, Flat Island and Mount Johannes provide good landmarks for the approach to Hebron Fiord.


34 **Okak Bay to Hebron (inside run)**. — The simplest and most direct route from Nutak in Moores Island Tickle or Okak Bay to Hebron is located on the charted corridor through Mugford Tickle.

 35 **Outer run to Hebron**. — A charted corridor leads from Okak Bay to Hebron Fiord. This route passes between Cape Mugford and White Bear Island and follows a NW direction entering Hebron Fiord close north of Kingmirtok (Kingmintok) Island. The corridor is enclosed by a pecked grey line and is surveyed more accurately and completely than the surrounding area. **Caution** is advised outside the charted corridor.


Hebron Fiord to Saglek Bay

Charts 5056, 5057

36 From Cape Nuvotannak ($58^{\circ}12'N$, $62^{\circ}35'W$), the NW entrance point of Hebron Fiord, to Cape Uivak, 17 miles north, the coast has elevations of about 152 m (500 ft), rising close inland to over 305 m (1000 ft). There are innumerable lakes which empty through short streams into the heads of the various bays and inlets.

 37 **Isugluk Point**, 2.5 miles NNW of Cape Nuvotannak, is the east entrance point of **Jerusalem Harbour**. Another inlet extends SW from their common entrance, the outer part named **Tiheratsuk Inlet**, the inner, **Sillatatitok Inlet**. A 9.1 m (30 ft) patch is charted in the middle of the entrance. Jerusalem Harbour is separated from Hebron Harbour by a narrow strip of land with a boulder terrace, 24 m (79 ft) in elevation, **conspicuous** from Hebron Harbour.

38 **Morhardt Point** ($58^{\circ}16'N$, $62^{\circ}39'W$), 2 miles NW of Isugluk Point, forms the east entrance point of **Iterungnek Fiord (Jerusalem Bay)**, whose shores are bordered by mountains with elevations of 305 to 478 m (1000 to 1569 ft).

 39 The small bays lying between Morhardt Point and Cape Uivak are either **foul** or exposed to east winds and do not afford good anchorage.

40 **Off-lying islands**. — **Kingitoaksuk Island**, with an elevation of 53 m (174 ft), lies 4 miles east of Morhardt Point.


41 **Hare Islands**, 3 miles to the NW, are composed of **Nulliak Island**, elevation of 144 m (472 ft), **Ukkalek Island** and **Okaliak Island (Ukkaliak Islet)**. Shallow water and rocks are charted in this vicinity. **Mikkitok Island**, elevation of 22 m (72 ft), lies close off the mainland, 1.5 miles NNW of Nulliak Island.

Chart 5057

42 **Fish Island** ($58^{\circ}21'N$, $62^{\circ}27'W$), 4 miles east of Mikkitok Island, rises to an elevation of 194 m (636 ft) in its central part. It has a smooth round summit, sloping like a whale's back, with small deep gulches on its NW side. Islets lie close off its south and west sides.

Charts 5057, 5059

43 **Maidmonts Island** lies 2 miles WNW of Fish Island. **Maidmonts Harbour** and **The Bight** indent its NW side.

 44 **Lister Island**, with an elevation of 31 m (102 ft), and **Mentzel Island**, with an elevation of 62 m (203 ft), about 1.5 miles NNW of Maidmonts Island, have shoal water lying off them. A shoal with a depth of 9.1 m (30 ft) is charted 0.2 mile east of Mentzel Island.

45 **SE Approaches to Saglek**. — **White Point** is situated on the mainland 1 mile north of Mentzel Island.

SAGLEK BIGHT (ANCHORAGE COVE) (1998)

46 **Cape Uivak** ($58^{\circ}29'N$, $62^{\circ}34'W$), 3.3 miles NNE of White Point, is a prominent precipitous headland. **The Domes** are two **conspicuous** round hills lying 5 miles WSW of Cape Uivak with elevations of about 821 m (2700 ft). A large white dome and a number of white buildings located near the cape are **conspicuous** from seaward. The buildings, oil tanks, and airstrip of a *North Warning System (NWS)* site are located 1 to 3 miles west of the cape.

47 **Bluebell Island**, elevation 207 m (680 ft), and an islet close west of it joined to it by shallow water lie 1 mile NNW of Cape Uivak.

48 **Saglek Bay** ($58^{\circ}34'N$, $62^{\circ}52'W$), entered between Cape Uivak and Itigaiyavik Cape, 14 miles NW, extends west for 12 miles where it narrows to form Saglek Fiord.

49 The average tidal range at the beaches described below is about 1.5 m (5 ft). The **tidal stream** in Saglek Anchorage is reported to be 2 or 3 knots, running into the bay during the flood tide and out on the ebb.

**ST. JOHN'S HARBOUR — TORNGAT MOUNTAINS BASE CAMP AND RESEARCH STATION** (2015)

SAGLEK ANCHORAGE — LANDING BEACH (2011)



Icebergs drifting south are often brought into the bay by the flood tide and sometimes ground close to the shore.



50 The **tidal stream** around Cape Uivak and across to Big Island can result in a turbulent and confused sea, which in strong winds, may cause difficulties for small vessels.

51 **Big Island** ($58^{\circ}33'N$, $62^{\circ}42'W$) and **Shuldham Island**, separated by a drying channel, and **Handy (Hardy) Island** lie in the mouth of Saglek Bay.



52 **Saglek Bight (Anchorage Cove)**, on the south side of Big Island, is reported to provide good shelter from most winds. The east entrance point of the bight is a **conspicuous** bluff with a broad stripe on its NE face extending from the sea to above the top of the cliffy part. A 9.1 m (30 ft) shoal lies in the approaches to the bight about 0.5 mile SSE of the east entrance point. The shores of the bight are bordered by shoal water.



53 **Eastern Harbour** and **Western Harbour**, situated on each side of Handy

(Hardy) Island, are obstructed by many rocks and shoals, whose positions are charted. They provide **anchorage** for vessels with local knowledge. A vessel anchored in Western Harbour in 40 m (131 ft), mud and rock, dragged her anchor in northerly winds of 45 to 50 knots.



54 **Saglek Anchorage**, a bight in the mainland shore south of Big Island, was used as the **anchorage** for off-loading supplies for the *North Warning System (NWS)* site. The berth used for off-loading was about 0.2 mile NW of the landing beach, described below, in 22 m (72 ft). Mariners are **cautioned** not to anchor to westward of the beach because **fool** ground there has claimed at least three anchors. The above-described berth is recommended only when the weather is suitable to work the beach; otherwise a vessel should move about 1.5 miles northward where good **anchorage** can be found in 64 m (210 ft). In strong winds, Saglek Anchorage becomes very rough and vessels should seek shelter in Saglek Bight, St. John's Harbour, the **anchorages** west


ST. JOHN'S HARBOUR (2011)







SAGLEK FIORD (LOOKING EAST FROM WEST ARM) (2011)





of Rose Island ($58^{\circ}32'N$, $62^{\circ}58'W$) or north and NW of Branagin Island.



 55 The landing beach is situated directly below the charted oil tanks. It is narrow and bounded by rocks and must be approached at right angles. It is **dangerous** in an onshore wind and swell. Fresh water is available from any of several streams.


  56 **St. John's Harbour** ($58^{\circ}28'N$, $62^{\circ}47'W$), entered west of Saglek Anchorage, offers good sheltered **anchorage** but strong winds may blow through it. The best holding ground is near the head in 14.6 m (48 ft). The *Torngat Mountains Base Camp and Research Station* is located at the head of St. John's Harbour. (See information at the beginning of this chapter.)

  57 **Torr Bay** is situated 0.8 mile west of St. John's Harbour; **Kiyuktok Cove** (**Kejuktok Inlet**) lies 5 miles farther SW. Both have shallow water and drying flats in their inner parts. Kiyuktok Cove affords **anchorage** close inshore but there is little protection from the wind.

  58 **Pangertok Inlet**, entered 1 mile west of Kiyuktok Cove, has no apparent dangers in mid-channel. **Anchorage**, in good holding ground, is afforded 0.5 mile off the flats and about 1.1 miles NE of the head of the inlet; however, strong SW winds may be experienced.

59 **Mount Pinguksoak** ($58^{\circ}24'N$, $63^{\circ}11'W$), about 2.5 miles west of Pangertok Inlet, is prominent with an elevation of 1238 m (4062 ft).

  60 **Kangalasiorkvik Island** ($58^{\circ}37'N$, $62^{\circ}53'W$), in the NW part of Saglek Bay, is separated from the mainland to the west by **Kangalasiorkvik Bay**. Shoals obstruct the south entrance and partly obstruct the north entrance of the bay. **Anchorage** for small craft can be obtained close off the west shore of the bay near its south end.

 61 **Rose Island** and **Upernavik Island**, joined by shoal water, and **Glitsch Islands**, which are surrounded by rocks and shoal water, lie in mid-channel in the west part of Saglek Bay. The passage between Rose Island and the mainland to the north is obstructed by shoals. **Jens Haven Island** is joined to the mainland to the north by a drying flat.

RAMAH BAY (LOOKING EAST) (2011)





62 The best **anchorage** in Saglek Bay can be found in 37 m (121 ft), mud, about 0.8 mile off the north part of the east coast of Jens Haven Island, abreast of the north end of Rose Island. The strongest winds here may be expected from the SW. This anchorage should only be approached from the south. Good **anchorage** is reported close off the NE shore of Branagin Island and 0.4 mile NW of its NW tip.



63

Saglek Fiord is entered between the point in $58^{\circ}31'N$, $63^{\circ}07'W$ and a point 4 miles SSE. **Branagin Island** is on the north side of the entrance. The shores on both sides of the fiord rise steeply to over 1000 m (3281 ft) and are broken in places by streams with deltaic formations at their mouths. Anchorage is not recommended in Saglek Fiord because of the great depths and sudden high winds.



64

Ugjuktok Fiord, West Arm, Southwest Arm, and North Arm extend from Saglek Fiord. Local longliner masters report good **anchorage** for small craft near the head of North Arm; Southwest Arm is reported poor for anchorage.



65

Surveyed corridors extend into Saglek Bay from both north and south of Big Island. These corridors extend into Saglek Fiord and many of the described anchorages. Another charted corridor extends to deep water from a position located about 5 miles north of Big Island. **Caution** is advised outside the charted corridor.

Saglek Bay to Nachvak Bay

Chart 5057



66

With the exception of the surveyed corridors, the inlets and inshore waters of the stretch between Itigaiyavik Cape ($58^{\circ}41'N$, $62^{\circ}51'W$) and Cape Daly, 35 miles NNW, are mostly unsurveyed. The 100 m (328 ft) line parallels the coast at a distance of 2 or 3 miles, and such **dangers** as are known lie close to the coast.

67 The coast continues to be backed by the Torngat Mountains with summits of 1500 m (4922 ft) and more.

LITTLE RAMAH BAY (LOOKING NNE) (2011)




REDDICK BIGHT — WEST SIDE (LOOKING EAST) (1998)



There are countless gorges and ravines and no trees. There are precipitous cliffs both on the coast and in the inlets.


68 **Itigaiyavik Cape**, over 305 m (1000 ft) in elevation, is characterized by broad bands of dark rock. **Nuvukulluk Point** ($58^{\circ}43'N$, $62^{\circ}53'W$) is the south entrance point of **Bears Gut**. **Suviluit Bay**, the SW extremity of Bears Gut, has a shallow area charted within 0.5 mile of its east entrance point. A small island is reported to lie close to shore off the north entrance point to Bears Gut.



69 **Blow Me Down Mountain**, which rises **conspicuously** 5 miles to the NW of Bears Gut, can be distinguished by its broad vertical seams of black trap rock 30 to 122 m (98 to 400 ft) in width. The headland east of Blow Me Down Mountain, about 2 miles south of Reichel Head, has very **conspicuous** vertical dykes.


 70 **Reichel Head**, about 6 miles north of Nuvukulluk Point, is backed 1 mile to the west by land rising to almost 610 m (2000 ft). **Shugviluk Bay (Bell Inlet)** lies between **Duncan Point** and **Shugviluk Point** ($58^{\circ}53'N$,

$63^{\circ}00'W$), the east extremity of **The Muzzle**. The latter rises to about 610 m (2000 ft). A drying rock is charted close off Duncan Point.

Charts 5057, 5058

 71 **Ramah Bay** is entered between the north extremity of The Muzzle and **North Head**. The sites of a settlement and of a Moravian mission, both abandoned many years ago, are near **Lookout Point**, which is low and gravelly. Shoal water, caused by silt from the **Stecker River**, extends about 1 mile from the head of the bay.


  72 It is reported that good **anchorage** can be found in 12.8 m (42 ft) close off the north shore, west of the abandoned Moravian mission; local knowledge is necessary. The charted track is reported to be safe for small craft.


 73 A longliner experienced difficulty in finding an anchorage opposite the abandoned Moravian mission. An **anchorage** in 5.5 m (18 ft) was found immediately

NACHVAK BAY, SOUTH SHORE (KAMMARSUIT MOUNTAIN TO GULCH CAPE) (1998)



west of the small peninsula which lies to the west of the Moravian mission and east of the anchorage shown on the chart.

 74 **Little Ramah Bay**, entered east of **Bluff Point** ($58^{\circ}53'N$, $63^{\circ}09'W$), is reported to be navigable by fishing craft for about 4 miles within the entrance.

 75 A small vessel reported entering Ramah Bay from the south along the charted track, where soundings were reported to agree closely with those shown on the chart. The small vessel departed Ramah Bay on a northward course, passing 1 mile east of North Head on

a course towards Gulch Cape; no soundings of less than 88 m (289 ft) were observed.



76

Reddick Bight, entered 1 mile NNW of North Head, is reported to have a rock which breaks in the entrance. A rock was observed close north of the south entrance point to Reddick Bight and additional shoals may exist; **caution** is advised. Small vessels can find **anchorage** in 27 m (89 ft) in the central part of the inlet.

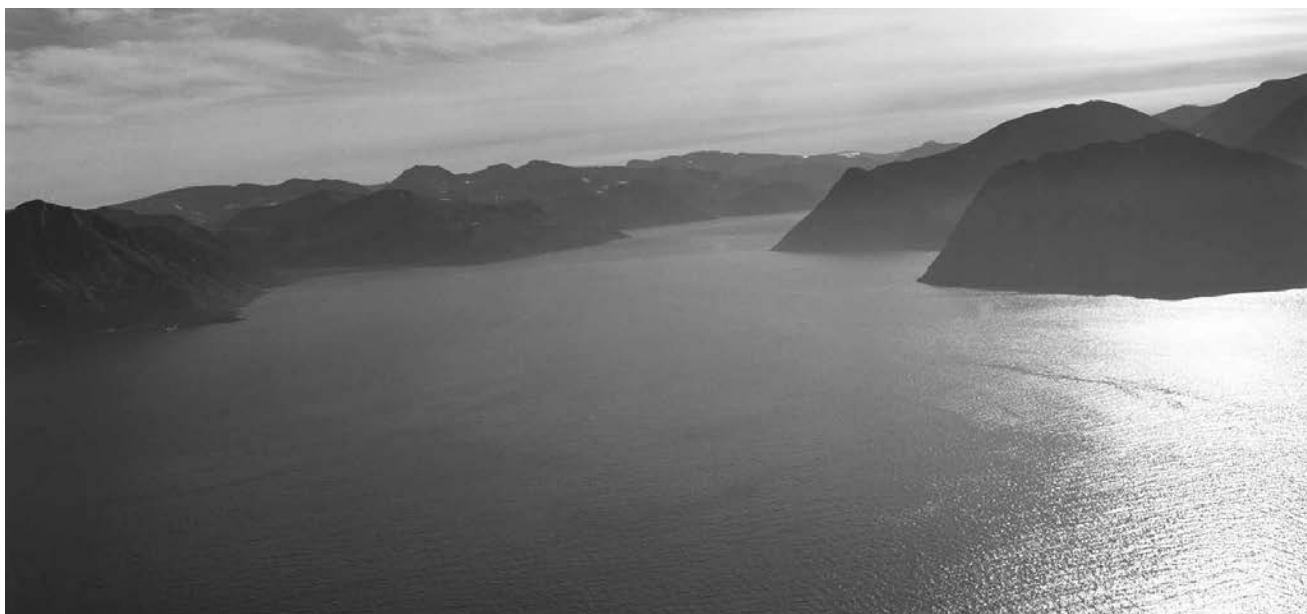
Chart 5058



77

Rowsell Harbour, entered north of **Rowsell Head** ($58^{\circ}59'N$, $63^{\circ}10'W$), affords **anchorage** for

NACHVAK FIORD APPROACH (LOOKING WSW) (NORTH HEAD TO NAKSALUK COVE) (1998)



NACHVAK FIORD (LOOKING WEST FROM NEAR IVITAK COVE) (2011)



NACHVAK FIORD (LOOKING EAST FROM NORTH OF IDYUTAK MOUNTAIN) (1998)






NACHVAK FIORD, TALLEK ARM APPROACH (LOOKING SOUTH) (1998)



vessels drawing up to 4.9 m (16 ft) close off the middle part of its SE shore. The charted track is reported to be safe for small craft.

78 **Torngarsoak Mountain, Selamiut Tower and Jens Haven**, with elevations of about 1595 m (5233 ft), 1450 m (4758 ft) and 1530 m (5020 ft), respectively, lie westward of the head of Rowsell Harbour. **Mount Dalhousie**, a serrated mountain rising to an elevation of 844 m (2770 ft), lies between Rowsell Harbour and **Delabarre Bay**, to the north.


 79 **Nachvak Bay** is entered between **Gulch Cape** ($59^{\circ}03'N$, $63^{\circ}08'W$), which rises steeply on all sides to a dome-shaped summit, and Cape Daly, 12 miles NW. The bay extends west to The Narrows, the entrance to Nachvak Fiord. Two surveyed corridors provide access through Nachvak Bay and into Nachvak Fiord. The south corridor has depths of 18.8 to 45 m (62 to 148 ft). The north corridor has depths of 16.5 to 49 m (54 to 161 ft). Much of the central part of Nachvak Bay remain unsurveyed and is reported to contain numerous uncharted ledges; **caution** is advised.

  80 Strong **tidal currents** and opposing wind are reported to create a confused sea close off Gulch Cape. Tide rips are charted close east of Gulch

Cape. The mountains of the Labrador coast reach their greatest elevations in this vicinity, both Nachvak Fiord and Nachvak Bay having high bold shores.


81 **Bigelow Bay** lies 5 miles WNW of Gulch Cape. The charted corridor into Bigelow Bay indicates depths of 6 to 14.7 m (20 to 48 ft).


 82 A **magnetic anomaly** was reported to exist about 65 miles east of Gulch Cape in position $59^{\circ}00'N$, $61^{\circ}00'W$.

 83 The ranges of mean tides and large tides in Nachvak Bay are 1.2 and 1.5 m (4 and 5 ft). A **current** of 2 knots has been experienced off Gulch Cape.



84 **Cape Daly** ($59^{\circ}12'N$, $63^{\circ}22'W$), the north entrance point of Nachvak Bay, rises to **Mount Razorback** with an elevation of 1116 m (3662 ft), whose summit is a sharp ridge furrowed on the seaward face by deep gulches.

85 **The Narrows** lies between **Southeast Entrance Point**, a projection formed by the NW fall of **Kammarsuit Mountain** with an elevation of 914 m (2999 ft), and **North Head**, which is a bold bluff. **Naked Man Point**, 2 miles SSW, is so named because of a 6 m (20 ft) statue-like stone, **conspicuous** on easterly bearings, that stands on it.

 86 **Dangers in Nachvak Bay.** — A shoal with a depth of 18.8 m (62 ft) is charted 1.4 miles NW of Gulch Cape. **Southeast Rock** ($59^{\circ}08'N$, $63^{\circ}16'W$), with a least depth of 4.5 m (15 ft), lies in the middle of the entrance to Nachvak Bay. **Big Reef**, containing a small islet with an elevation of 1 m (3 ft), lies 2.2 miles to the west of Southeast Rock. The reef has a least depth of 2.1 m (7 ft) with breakers extending 0.5 mile SE from the islet. The area between Southeast Rock and Big Reef is **foul**.

 87 **Passage Reef**, with a least depth of 0.2 m (1 ft), lies 1.6 miles SSE of Big Reef and about 0.8 mile off a point on the mainland shore where there is a **conspicuous** rounded beach close NE of a gap in the cliffs. The sea breaks occasionally on Passage Reef.


88 **Nachvak Fiord**, which extends from the west side of Nachvak Bay, is entered at The Narrows. **Naksaluk Cove** ($59^{\circ}04'N$, $63^{\circ}26'W$), **Tinutyarvik Cove** and **Ivitak Cove** indent the south side of Nachvak Fiord; **Schooner Cove** indents the north side just within the entrance. There is a **conspicuous** cascade on the north side of the fiord 13 miles within the entrance.

  89 Schooner Cove affords fair shelter and **anchorage**. Tinutyarvik Cove is reported to afford good **anchorage** for vessels with local knowledge.

Anchorage for small craft is reported to be good about 0.25 mile off the shore close west of and within Ivitak Cove. **Anchorage** is also reported good off the west side of a small point 1.25 miles SSE of the previously mentioned cascade. Local longliner skippers report that anchorages in the various coves in Nachvak Fiord are subject to very strong squalls (katabatic winds) and are not safe under these conditions.

90 **Kutyautak Mount**, whose northern face, **Townley Head** ($59^{\circ}04'N$, $63^{\circ}58'W$) terminates in a drying spit, separates the two arms, **Tasiuyak Arm** and **Tallek Arm**, at the head of Nachvak Fiord.

91 The east shore of Tallek Arm is an unbroken wall of cliffs rising to **Idyutak Mountain**; the west side of the head of Tallek Arm has a very noticeable red scree slope. The **Palmer River** enters the head of Tallek Arm through muddy tidal flats with scattered boulders, and an islet lies on the west side near the river mouth. Depths in Tallek Arm range from 100 m (328 ft) at its mouth to 30 m (98 ft) near its head.


 92 Tasiuyak Arm drains **Nachvak Lake** through the **Nachvak River**. The entrance to Tasiuyak Arm is partially constricted by a boulder spit, which extends 0.3 mile north from Townley Head. The latter feature is noticeably sandy. Depths in Tasiuyak Arm range from 25.2 m (83 ft) north of Townley Head to 62 m (203 ft) near its head.


Nachvak Bay to Button Islands



Nachvak Bay to Seven Islands Bay


Charts 5060, 5058



 1 The area from Nachvak Bay to Button Islands contains surveyed corridors. The chart is best viewed in this area to observe the numerous shallow areas. Many areas outside the corridors remain unsurveyed. The area enclosed by the pecked grey line on the chart is surveyed more accurately and completely than the surrounding area. Many other soundings on the charts are of a reconnaissance nature; **caution** is advised.

 2 **Wilder Rocks** ($59^{\circ}14'N$, $63^{\circ}21'W$), consisting of several groups of rocks and several isolated rocks, all reported to be above water or breaking, lie in the bight between Cape Daly, previously described, in Chapter 5 and Cape White Handkerchief, 5 miles north. Numerous shoals with depths of less than 6 m (20 ft) lie within 0.8 mile north and 0.6 mile east of Wilder Rocks group. A rock drying 1 m (3 ft) lies about 0.7 mile north of the NW islet of the Wilder Rocks. **Prebble Rocks** extend NW in a line from Cape Daly for over 1 mile. There are numerous uncharted ledges in the area between Wilder Rocks and Prebble Rocks; **caution** is advised.


  3 **Cape White Handkerchief** ($59^{\circ}16'N$, $63^{\circ}23'W$) has a **conspicuous** square of light-coloured rock extending up from its base for about 152 m (500 ft). Some small above-water rocks lie close north and south of the east extremity of the cape. A number of shoals with depths of less than 6 m (20 ft) lie within 4.5 miles NW through east of Cape White Handkerchief; **tide rips** are reported in this vicinity. Note that the charted track passes over this patch; **caution** is advised. The area from Cape White Handkerchief to Big White Bearskin Island about 9 miles NW has numerous charted banks and shoals dangerous to navigation.


 4 Shoals with least depths of 4.6 m (15 ft) and 0.4 m (1 ft) lie about 0.8 and 2.1 miles NNE, respectively, of Cape White Handkerchief. Shallow areas with depths of 2.6 to 4.5 m (9 to 15 ft) extend 0.6 mile NW from the 0.4 m (1 ft) shoal previously described. A shallow bank with a least depth of 2.2 m (7 ft) is located about 2.6 miles NNW of the cape. Another shoal bank with a least depth of 2.3 m (8 ft) is located about 2.4 miles NW of the cape. Another shoal with

RAZORBACK HARBOUR (1997)





a least depth of 3.1 m (10 ft) lies about 0.3 mile north of the previously described shoal bank.


 5 **Razorback Harbour** ($59^{\circ}12'N$, $63^{\circ}27'W$) is reported to provide well protected **anchorage** in 5.5 m (18 ft), sand and mud bottom, off the drying flat at its head. A spit with depths under 9 m (30 ft) extends from the SE entrance point for about 0.8 mile. Depths between 9 and 13 m (30 and 43 ft) were reported across the entrance to Razorback Harbour. Depths of 24 m (79 ft) or more are found in the middle of the harbour. **Bigelow Bight** is considered to be too exposed to afford good anchorage.


 6 To enter Razorback Harbour it is reported not to enter the area between Wilder Rocks and Prebble Rocks because of the uncharted submerged rocks in this area. The reported route is through the passage, reported to be clear of dangers, bounded by Wilder Rocks and Prebble Rocks to the SE and the mainland peninsula to the NW.


7 **Sapogatsiak Bay**, entered between Cape White Handkerchief and **Deacon Head** ($59^{\circ}20'N$, $63^{\circ}32'W$), forms the entrance to **Trout Trap Fiord**. The bay has been surveyed and is entered from a point about 1.7 miles SE of Deacon Head. Depths in Sapogatsiak Bay range from 34 m (112 ft) near its entrance to over 100 m (328 ft) in its central part.

  8 **Nautilus Rocks**, surrounded by shoal water, lie 0.7 mile SE of Deacon Head; a second group of rocks lies 2.8 miles farther SE. **Evans Bight** indents the west shore of Sapogatsiak Bay. A shoal with a least depth of 1.9 m (6 ft) is located 1.2 miles east of the south entrance point into Evans Bight. A large **foul** area is charted on the east side of the entrance to Sapogatsiak Bay. **Waldron**


(Waldren) Islands lie off the NW shore of the central part of Trout Trap Fiord. Good **anchorage** is reported in about 11 m (36 ft) at the head of Trout Trap Fiord.

 9 **Big White Bearskin Island**, a reddish island lying 1 mile north of Deacon Head, has dangerous shoals with least depths of 2.5 m (8 ft) located 0.6 mile SE and 1.6 miles ESE of its SE end. Another shoal with a least depth of 4.9 m (16 ft) is located 2.4 miles ESE of the SE end of Big White Bearskin Island.

 10 **Bryant Islands** ($59^{\circ}23'N$, $63^{\circ}33'W$), a group of islets and rocks, lie to the NW and north of Big White Bearskin Island. **Beacon Island**, 1 mile west of Big White Bearskin Island, has shoals and drying rocks extending about 0.7 mile WSW from it.

 11 A 0.1 mile wide corridor with a least depth of 7.3 m (24 ft) lies between Beacon Island and Abbate Point. An alternate route lies between Beacon Island and Big White Bearskin Island. It is 0.7 mile wide and with the exception of shoal banks with a least depth of 4.7 m (15 ft) extending 0.4 mile into the channel NNE from Beacon Island and the southernmost Bryant Island there is a least depth of 14 m (46 ft) near mid-channel.

Charts 5060, 5058, 5061

 12 **Seven Islands Bay** is entered between **Abbate Point** ($59^{\circ}22'N$, $63^{\circ}39'W$) and **Murphy Head**, 9 miles NNW, the steep east extremity of a promontory on which stand the **Four Peaks**. A shoal with a least depth of 0.3 m (1 ft) is located 1.4 miles ENE of Murphy Head. Shoals with depths of 7.8 and 5.6 m (26 and 18 ft) are located 0.6 mile ENE and


TROUT TRAP FIORD (LOOKING SW) (1997)






TROUT TRAP FIORD (LOOKING NE) (2011)






0.7 mile SE, respectively, of Murphy Head. Several dangers with depths of less than 10 m (33 ft) lie in the corridor between Whale Island and Murphy Head; **caution** is advised.

 13 **Off-lying dangers. — Hogs Back Reef**, an extensive shoal area of undetermined limits, is reported to extend, roughly parallel with the coast, for about 20 miles northward of a position 6 miles northward of Deacon Head. Numerous uncharted ledges extending north of Bryant Islands for 6 miles form part of Hogs Back Reef; the remainder of the area is mostly unsurveyed. The reef is said to resemble a coral reef in form, and to consist of a barrier of low black rocks surmounted by islets. Although passages through the reef are known to exist, the area should be avoided by a mariner without local knowledge. The safest route along the coast in this vicinity is inside the islands of Seven Islands Bay.

  14 **Komaktorvik Fiord**, entered between Abbate Point and **Peabody Point** ($59^{\circ}22'N$, $63^{\circ}42'W$), is reported to afford good **anchorage** for fishing vessels anywhere inside it. A small islet with an elevation of 1 m (3 ft) and having a shoal area with a least depth of 3.8 m (12 ft) extending 0.1 mile south of it is located 1.4 miles south of Peabody Point. **Mount Roundabout**, with an elevation of 410 m (1346 ft), rises on the west side of the fiord near the entrance. The **Komaktorvik River** flows into the head of the fiord through a drying flat. **Anchorage** is available in 51 m (167 ft) at the head of Komaktorvik Fiord. **Shoal Cove** is entered west of Peabody Point.

 15 **Whale Island** ($59^{\circ}27'N$, $63^{\circ}42'W$), with an elevation of 233 m (764 ft), has a line of dangerous rocks off its east side extending about 3 miles north of **Kennard Island**. An islet with an elevation of 4 m (13 ft) and a shoal with a least depth of 2.9 m (10 ft) lying close SW of it is located about 0.3 mile off the west side of Whale Island. A drying rock is charted about 0.1 mile SE of the islet. **Hogg Island** is at the north end of a chain of rocks that extends south to within 1.9 miles of Abbate Point. **Lone Rock** with an elevation of 1 m (3 ft) lies midway between **Amiktok Island** and **Niakungutialuk (Big) Head**, to the SSW. A 2.9 m (10 ft) patch is charted 0.4 mile SSE of Lone Rock. An unsurveyed area containing a rock which dries 1.5 m (5 ft) lies 0.1 mile off the NW extremity of the head.


 16 **Seaplane Cove** ($59^{\circ}22'N$, $63^{\circ}48'W$), well sheltered with gently sloping shores, affords good **anchorage** in 12.8 to 16.6 m (42 to 54 ft). This cove was, in 1931, the main base of the Grenfell-Forbes expedition. A glacier on the north side of **Mount Tetragona**, 5 miles SW, is **conspicuous** from the cove.


  17 **Kangalaksiorvik Fiord**, into whose head the **Katherine River** flows, is reported to afford good **anchorage** in the small cove entered west of **Brownell Point** ($59^{\circ}24'N$, $63^{\circ}49'W$). A shoal with a least depth


of 9.8 m (32 ft) is charted 0.5 mile SE of Brownell Point. The charted corridor into Kangalaksiorvik Fiord extends to a point of about 0.7 mile ENE of the Katherine River and has mid-channel depths of 15.6 to 90 m (51 to 295 ft).

Seven Islands Bay to Eclipse Harbour


Charts 5061, 5027

 18 The southeastern two-thirds of the coast between Murphy Head and **Hassell Head** ($59^{\circ}37'N$, $63^{\circ}53'W$), a bold headland 8 miles NW, is faced by **Iron Strand**, a black sandy beach. The Iron Strand, being low, presents a poor radar target. At the NW end of the beach, **Miriam Lake** enters the sea through the **Helga River**. **Howard Lake** flows into the sea 2 miles to the north. A gravel spit with a rocky shoal extending 0.2 mile SE of it is located 1.1 miles SE of Hassell Head. A shoal drying 1.8 m (6 ft) lies 0.6 mile east of the gravel spit. **Caution** is advised as shallow water exists 0.6 mile west and south from the previously mentioned drying shoal. Several small charted corridors extend from the main corridor into the Iron Strand. Another corridor extending east from the main corridor to deep water close east of the Iron Strand has depths of 11.8 to 38 m (39 to 125 ft).

 19 **Off-lying dangers.** — Drying reefs are charted 7 miles ENE and east of Hassell Head. These dangers form part of Hogs Back Reef, previously described. Shoals with least depths of 4.3 and 8.2 m (14 and 27 ft) lie 2.2 and 2.9 miles NE of Hassell Head, respectively, and lie within the charted corridor. A least depth of 9.2 m (30 ft) is charted 0.1 mile north of the previously described 8.2 m (27 ft) shoal. Another shoal with a least depth of 8.8 m (29 ft) is located outside the charted corridor about 3.5 miles ENE of Hassell Head.

 20 **Ryans Bay** is entered between Hassell Head and **Osborne Point**, the northeast extremity of **Pemeluak Peninsula**, which is level but serrated. The rocks of the lower cliffs of this peninsula, especially at its NE end, are red; those higher up are darker and the top is almost black. A sandy beach on the NW shore of Ryans Bay opposite **Atkins Point** ($59^{\circ}38'N$, $64^{\circ}00'W$) is one of the few on this coast. A river, flowing into the head of Ryans Bay, has formed a high delta with an elevation of about 61 m (200 ft). **Anchorage** is available in 37 m (121 ft) and 21.3 m (70 ft) about 1.3 miles WSW and 1.9 miles SE, respectively, of Atkins Point.

Charts 5062, 5027

 21 **Kangardluaksuk Bay** lies between Pemeluak Peninsula and **Goodfellow Peninsula**. **Collins Point**, the east extremity of the latter, has many above-water rocks charted close off it. There is a least depth in the charted

RYANS BAY APPROACH (1997)




RYANS BAY (LOOKING TOWARD THE PEMELUAK PENINSULA AND ATKINS POINT FROM THE WEST SHORE) (2011)




corridor on an isolated shoal of 8.2 m (27 ft) located 0.8 mile NE of Collins Point. Several banks with depths between 10


and 20 m (33 and 66 ft) are charted within the corridor NE of Collins Point.


ECLIPSE CHANNEL APPROACH (2006)**ECLIPSE CHANNEL LOOKING EAST FROM CLOSE SOUTH OF THE MILLER PENINSULA** (2011)

 22 **Eclipse Channel** is entered between Collins Point and **Cape Territok** ($59^{\circ}46'N$, $63^{\circ}57'W$), the east extremity of **North Aulatsivik Island**. **Miller Peninsula** and **Maddon Cove** are on the south side of the island. Eclipse Channel has a corridor surveyed to within about 3 miles of its head. Depths in the corridor in mid-channel range from 15.5 to 50 m (51 to 164 ft). **French Bight**, the NE extremity of Eclipse Channel, is obstructed by rocks and navigable only by boats. Shoals with depths of 7.6 m (25 ft), 9.6 m (31 ft) and 9 m (30 ft) lie 0.5 mile ENE, 0.5 mile east and 1.3 miles ENE, respectively, of Cape Territok.

 23 **Off-lying dangers.** — Many dangerous rocks and shoals are scattered through the area stretching

over 30 miles northward from a position east of the mouth of Eclipse Channel and extending 10 miles or more offshore. Many of these dangers are charted but there are likely to be others uncharted; a mariner without local knowledge should avoid this area. The charted corridor leads inshore of most of these dangers.


 24 **Gladwin Rocks** ($59^{\circ}45'N$, $63^{\circ}54'W$), lying 1.8 miles SE of Cape Territok, are a group of above-water and drying rocks surrounded by shallow water that lie adjacent to the east side of the charted corridor.

 25 **Atlantis Rock**, drying 2.2 m (7 ft) and surrounded by a shallow bank, is located near the centre of the charted corridor about 1.5 miles NNW of Cape Territok.



ECLIPSE CHANNEL LOOKING NW FROM NEAR THE SW END OF THE MILLER PENINSULA (2011)




The shallow bank has a number of shoals having depths of 3.3 to 12.2 m (11 to 40 ft) extending about 0.5 mile from Atlantis Rock in all directions. Breakers are charted 0.9 mile NE of Atlantis Rock.

 26 **Matthew Rocks**, consisting of two islets with an elevation of 1 m (3 ft), are located 2.4 miles north of Cape Territok. Numerous uncharted ledges exist in the area outside the surveyed corridor extending 3 miles north through SE of Matthew Rocks; **caution** is advised.


27 **Henry Peninsula** projects from the east side of the north part of North Aulatsivik Island, separating **False Bay** from **Alexander Inlet**. **Nones Head** ($59^{\circ}51'N$, $64^{\circ}02'W$) is formed by the east slope of **Mount Bache**.


  28 **Eclipse Harbour**, entered between **Mount Bache Point** and **Murray Head**, 2.7 miles NW, is reported to afford good **anchorage** in 7.3 to 22 m (24 to 72 ft). The entrance to the harbour is encumbered by **Ashe Rocks**, **Platt Islands** and **Chance Rocks**; by a drying rock close off Mount Bache Point; and by a spit extending from a point situated 0.5 mile south of Murray Head. **Bibb Cove** lies south of Platt Islands. The charted corridor with depths of 13.5 to 50 m (44 to 164 ft) extends about mid-channel to the head of the harbour.

 29 Ashe Rocks, a group of drying rocks surrounded by a **foul** area and numerous uncharted ledges and about 2.3 miles long and 1 mile wide, are located about 1.2 miles NE of Mount Bache Point. A shoal with a least depth of 7.6 m (25 ft) is located 1.9 miles north of Mount Bache Point. Shoals with least depths of 10.7 and 12.2 m (35 and


40 ft) are located 0.4 mile SW and ENE, respectively, of the previously described shoal. Charted corridors about 1 mile wide pass east and west of Ashe Rocks; **caution** is advised.

Eclipse Harbour to Grenfell Sound

 30 **Saglarsuk Bay**, entered between **Thompson Point** ($59^{\circ}55'N$, $64^{\circ}09'W$) and Cape Kakkiviak, 4 miles north, has **Lambert Island** in the middle of its entrance. An islet from which shoal areas extend lies between Lambert Island and the shore to the WSW. A shoal with a least depth of 4.6 m (15 ft) and a rock drying 0.8 m (3 ft) are located 1.1 miles ESE and 2 miles ENE, respectively, of the north tip of Lambert Island. A rock which dries is charted 1.4 miles west of the north tip of Lambert Island. **Castle Mountain**, which is **conspicuous**, rises SW of Thompson Point on the west side of **Odell Lake**. The latter is drained by the **Hubbard River**. A surveyed corridor near mid-channel with depths of 17.3 to 34 m (57 to 112 ft) extends to the head of Saglarsuk Bay.

 31 **Galvano Islands**, a large group of islands, islets and rocks, lie 5 miles east of the mouth of Saglarsuk Bay. Numerous uncharted ledges lie in the area surrounding these islands; **caution** is advised.

Charts 5062, 5063, 5027

 32 Modern corridor surveys have been completed in the area north of Cape Kakkiviak to Gray Strait. Three charted corridors provide access from close off

ECLIPSE HARBOUR APPROACH (1997)**ECLIPSE HARBOUR** (2011)


Cape Kakkiviak to the inshore route close west of Home (Kekertauak) Island about 8 miles NNW. There is also a corridor charted that extends from south of Home (Kekertauak) Island east to deep water. This corridor has a shallow patch with a least depth of 2.7 m (9 ft) located about 6.3 miles east of the SE tip of Home (Kekertauak) Island. Depths of 12.4 to 22.8 m (41 to 75 ft) lie in the corridor close south and SE of the previously described shallow patch. The area enclosed on


the chart by the pecked grey line is surveyed more accurately and completely than the surrounding area; **caution** is advised.

33 **Cape Kakkiviak**, a **conspicuous** promontory rising to two peaks, the northern terminating in **Black Rock Point** ($60^{\circ}02'N$, $64^{\circ}10'W$), has been seen at 40 miles. A **radar dome** with an elevation of 528 m (1733 ft) stands on the south part of Cape Kakkiviak.

WILLIAMS HARBOUR (1997)




 34 A charted corridor extends near shore from Black Rock Point to Gordon Point about 4.5 miles WNW. A shoal with a least depth of 3.5 m (11 ft) is located about 2.4 miles SSE of Black Rock Point. An islet with an elevation of 2 m (7 ft) lies 1.2 miles ESE of Black Rock Point. A rock, **awash**, is located about 0.1 mile SW of the islet. Shoals with least depths of 2.2, 4 and 5 m (7, 13 and 16 ft) lie 0.6 mile NNW, 0.3 mile north and 0.7 mile NNW, respectively, of the drying rock. Another shoal with a least depth of 3.6 m (12 ft) is located 1.1 miles NNW of Black Rock Point. Numerous rocks and shoals dangerous to navigation which best can be seen on the chart exist in this area; **caution** is advised.



 35 **Off-lying islands, islets and dangers.** — An island with rocks extending NE from it is charted 4.5 miles east of Cape Kakkiviak. **Landsat Island**, 6 m (20 ft) in elevation, is charted 9.5 miles NE of Black Rock Point. Another island with an elevation of 13 m (43 ft) is charted 6 miles ENE of the same point. Numerous islands and islets are charted in the vicinity of and between the two previously described islands. Numerous uncharted ledges exist within an area extending 2 miles south and west and 5 miles NW of the island with a 13 m (43 ft) elevation, and a rock drying 3.8 m (12 ft) lies 1.8 miles WSW of it.



Charts 5063, 5027

  36 **Shoal Bay** is entered close west of Black Rock Point. **Iselin Harbour**, where an-

chorage is available in 6.2 to 8.6 m (20 to 28 ft), lies between **Tait Point** and **Gordon Point** ($60^{\circ}03'N$, $64^{\circ}19'W$). A shoal with a least depth of 3.5 m (11 ft) is located about 0.2 mile north of Tait Point.

 37 **Ekortiorsuk Fiord and approaches — Islands and dangers.** — The area in the NE approaches to **Ekortiorsuk Fiord** between Black Rock Point and **Home (Kekertauk) Island**, 7 miles NNW, is filled with islands, islets and rocks. The named islands in the eastern half of this area, proceeding northward, are **Mikak Island**, **Pomiuk Island**, **Gosling Island** and **Avayalik Islands**. Numerous shoals are charted in the channel between the Avayalik Islands and Home (Kekertauk) Island.

  38 **Oo-olilik (Oo-Ololik) Island** ($60^{\circ}05'N$, $64^{\circ}20'W$) and **Staffe Island** lie on the east side of the entrance to Ekortiorsuk Fiord. **Hutton Peninsula**, on the west side of the entrance, is joined to the mainland by **Attinaukjoke**. Martin Bay indents its south shore. A surveyed corridor leads mid-channel to the anchorage in **Martin Bay**. **Anchorage** is available in about 16 m (52 ft) about 0.5 mile south of the head of the bay near mid-channel. A group of drying rocks are charted within 0.2 mile of the east shore of Martin Bay. The west shore has a small islet with an elevation of 1 m (3 ft) located on a shallow bank.

  39 **Telliaosilk (Teliasilik) Fiord** is the east arm of Ekortiorsuk Fiord. **Williams Harbour** ($60^{\circ}00'N$, $64^{\circ}16'W$), the inner part of Telliaosilk

(Teliaosilik) Fiord, is reported to afford well sheltered **anchorage** with good holding in about 14 m (46 ft). Shoal water is charted in the entrances to and within the fiord and the harbour, and local knowledge is necessary. There is a sandy landing beach with relatively few rocks on the south shore of the harbour. Behind the beach a low earth embankment rises from the high water line to a plain.



40 **Tellialuk Fiord** ($60^{\circ}00'N$, $64^{\circ}30'W$) is the west arm of Ekortarsuk Fiord. Depths in its inner section are reported to shoal gradually from 46 m (151 ft) in the outer part to 5.5 m (18 ft) near the head where good **anchorage** is reported found. **Anchorage** is also charted close inside the mouth of the fiord. **Ikordlearsuk Mountain** is a prominent peak about 1 mile north of Tellialuk Fiord.



41 **Ikkudliayuk Fiord**, entered between Hutton Peninsula and **Rowland Point** ($60^{\circ}10'N$, $64^{\circ}22'W$), has an islet and shoal in the middle of the entrance. A number of drying rocks lie within 0.3 mile of the islet. Shoals with depths of 2.5, 3.3 and 2.4 m (8, 11 and 8 ft) are located 0.4 mile east, 0.8 mile ESE and 0.7 mile SE,



respectively, of the north tip of the islet; **caution** is advised. A corridor survey extends to the head of Ikkudliayuk Fiord. **Anchorage** is available in about 13.2 m (43 ft) mid-channel in the surveyed corridor about 3.3 miles SSW of the previously mentioned islet.

42 **Jolliet Inlet**, entered north of a sharply rising **conspicuous** point situated 1.8 miles north of Rowland Point, has a group of above-water rocks off its north entrance point.



43 **Off-lying dangers**. — The outermost known dangers off this part of the coast are several islets including Landsat Island, previously described, situated 6 miles east of Home (Kekertauak) Island. Two small islets with an elevation of 1 m (3 ft) lie 0.4 mile WSW of Landsat Island. Several drying rocks are charted 0.2 mile north and 0.4 mile west of Landsat Island, respectively. **Tide rips** are charted about 3.5 miles NE of Landsat Island.

Charts 5063, 5064, 5027





44 **Nimbus Island** ($60^{\circ}11'N$, $64^{\circ}19'W$), with an elevation of 45 m (148 ft), is the southwesternmost


CLARK HARBOUR (1997)





of several islands and rocks lying NW of Home (Kekertauak) Island. **Kmoch (Kmock) Island** and **Kohlmeister Island**, both surrounded by islets and rocks, lie north of Home (Kekertauak) Island. **Miguel Islands** and **Gasper Islands**, two low groups, lie farther north. A chain of islets with a number of drying rocks charted (existence doubtful) off its shore lie 1.8 miles ESE of Gasper Islands. An islet, with an elevation of 9 m (30 ft), and a shoal (position approximate — *Chart 5027*) exist about 2 miles east and 3 miles ESE of Gasper Islands, respectively.

 45 **Duck Islands** ($60^{\circ}14'N$, $64^{\circ}21'W$), with an elevation of 76 to 91 m (249 to 299 ft), lie in the east approaches to Clark Harbour and Joksut Inlet. A rock drying 0.8 m (3 ft) and a shoal with a least depth of 0.7 m (2 ft) are located about 0.3 mile north of the north Duck Island.

 46 **Joksut Inlet** is entered between **Beck Point** and a low flat point 0.6 mile north. A pinnacle with a depth of 9.1 m (30 ft) lies 0.7 mile west of Beck Point. The inlet divides into two arms, **Shungmiyuk Inlet** and **Tunnissugjuak Inlet**, at **Bourgin Point** ($60^{\circ}14'N$, $64^{\circ}27'W$). The latter inlet (uncharted) is reported to have considerable depths in mid-channel; **caution** is advised. The range of tide in Joksut Inlet is reported to be 1.2 to 1.5 m (4 to 5 ft) with negligible **tidal stream**.



 47 **Anchorage** is available in 37 m (121 ft), mud, with good holding, about 1.5 miles within the entrance of Shungmiyuk Inlet. **Anchorage** in 11 m (36 ft), mud, can

be obtained in a cove on the north shore of Tunnissugjuak Inlet, 4 miles within the entrance, and also off this cove over a sandy bottom. **Mount Sir Donald** is **conspicuous** in this area.

  48 **Clark Harbour** ($60^{\circ}14'N$, $64^{\circ}23'W$), suitable only for small craft, is formed between **Amity Island** and the extremity of **Cape Labrador**. Depths in the harbour decrease rapidly to 6 m (20 ft) north of the south tip of Amity Island, and shoal to 0.9 m (3 ft) in the north approach. **Anchorage** can be obtained in the south end of the harbour, entering east of the islet in the middle of the south approach.

Grenfell Sound and McLelan Strait


Charts 5064, 5027


  49 Grenfell Sound and McLelan Strait form a channel about 15 miles long which separates Killiniq Island from the mainland of Labrador and leads from the Labrador Sea to Forbes Sound in Ungava Bay. Much of Grenfell Sound, McLelan Strait and Forbes Sound was surveyed in 2005 to 2007. Because of strong **tidal streams**, the channel is not recommended for vessels other than small vessels with local knowledge, and it should only be navigated at slack water.


GRENFELL SOUND (LOOKING NW) (1997)





McLELAN STRAIT (MIDWAY LOOKING NW) (1997)




 50 **Grenfell Sound**, entered north of **Swaine Point** ($60^{\circ}15'N$, $64^{\circ}23'W$), extends about 3 miles NW to a narrows, which forms the east entrance of McLelan Strait. There is a shallow bank on the north side of the surveyed corridor in the entrance to Grenfell Sound. The bank has a least depth of 6.8 m (22 ft) located 1.2 miles north of Swaine Point. Another shoal with a least depth of 6.9 m (23 ft) is located 2.3 miles NW of Swaine Point.

 51 **McLelan Strait**, from the above-mentioned narrows, runs between steep hills of dark bare rock to its junction with **Forbes Sound**. A shoal with a least depth of 2.3 m (8 ft) is located in mid-channel close west of the narrows; **caution** is advised. McLelan Strait narrows to about 0.1 mile in width 5.5 miles and again 7.5 miles within its entrance. There are a few islets charted close off its shores. **Young Inlet** can be entered through a channel on the east side of **Goddard Island**, situated near the NW end of the strait.

 52 **Parmenter Island**, at the NE entrance to Grenfell Sound, rises to a dome-shaped summit with an elevation of about 122 m (400 ft). **Austin Island**, to the SE, is the outermost of a group of low flat islands. Depths of

8.2 to 11.9 m (27 to 39 ft) are charted 1.1 and 1.5 miles ESE of Austin Island. The islets within 0.5 mile of the north end of Parmenter Island are reported low, giving a poor radar image.


  53 **Off-lying islands and dangers.** — An islet with an elevation of 1 m (3 ft) and **Argo Island** lie 2.2 miles east and 2.8 miles NE of Parmenter Island, respectively. The islet has a shallow ledge with a least depth of 0.9 m (3 ft) extending 0.3 mile SE of it. Another small islet with an elevation of 2 m (7 ft) is located 0.5 mile east of Argo Island. A shoal with a depth of 4.8 m (16 ft) is charted 0.8 mile SE of Argo Island. A group of islets lies 0.3 mile SW of Argo Island. Dangerous submerged rocks are charted 1.5 miles SW and 2.7 miles NNE (position approximate) of Argo Island; **tide rips** have been observed near the latter rock. Numerous uncharted ledges are reported in the area.

  54 The ranges of mean and large tides in Grenfell Sound are estimated to be 3.8 and 4.5 m (12 and 15 ft). **Tidal streams** in the sound reach a maximum rate of about 5 knots on the ebb and somewhat less on the flood. In the approaches, a strong northerly set has been experienced on the flood and a strong southerly set on the ebb.


McLELAN STRAIT WEST ENTRANCE (LOOKING SE) (1997)



The **tidal streams** in McLelan Strait are estimated to attain a rate of 8 knots in the narrows and there are strong eddies, except at slack water; **caution** is advised.

 55 Good **anchorage** for small vessels is available close south of the west entrance point of **Strathcona Bay** (a local name, unnamed on the chart) ($60^{\circ}17'N$, $64^{\circ}30'W$), situated on the south side of McLelan Strait just inside the SE entrance. A vessel has anchored in 37 m (121 ft), mud, about 0.9 mile north of Swaine Point. Winds of up to 60 knots were experienced and although the main engines were used as a precaution, to ease the strain on the anchor cables, they were not considered essential.


Grenfell Sound to Button Islands



 56 The south part of the east coast of **Killiniq Island** is low with many off-lying islands and reefs. Northward of Cape Chidley, the coast changes abruptly to high steep headlands with such **dangers** as there are lying close inshore. The east part of Killiniq Island as far north as Cape Chidley ($60^{\circ}23'N$, $64^{\circ}26'W$) is administratively part of Newfoundland and Labrador; the remainder of the island is in Nunavut.


57 From the entrance to Grenfell Sound, the charted corridor extends NNE to pass east of the small islet that is 1 m (3 ft) in elevation, located 2.2 miles east of Parmenter

Island, and then north to pass east of the islet that is 2 m (7 ft) in elevation, located 0.5 mile east of Argo Island. From Argo Island the charted corridor extends NW to MacGregor Strait and west of Pert Island.

58 **Thomas Point** ($60^{\circ}20'N$, $64^{\circ}26'W$), which has a chain of islets extending off it, is the east entrance point of **Jaynes Bay**.

 59 **Bowdoin Harbour**, well sheltered with mid-harbour depths of 7.3 to 11.8 m (24 to 39 ft), is entered between **Robinson Island** and a position onshore 0.6 mile SW of the south entrance point of **Crowell Inlet**. **Anchorage** can be found in Bowdoin Harbour in 10.6 m (35 ft), mud, off the entrance to a cove on the south shore. Good fresh water can be obtained from a brook in this cove.


  60 Islets and rocks lie on the SE side of the approach to Bowdoin Harbour, extending halfway from Robinson Island to **North Star Island** ($60^{\circ}22'N$, $64^{\circ}24'W$), and rocks lie 1 mile SSE of North Star Island. Strong **tide rips** are charted farther SE. A shallow bank with depths less than 20 m (66 ft) extends 0.8 mile north and 0.6 mile east of North Star Island. A shoal with a least depth of 4.8 m (16 ft) is located 0.5 mile ENE of North Star Island.

 61 The charted corridor into Bowdoin Harbour extends from the area between Gould Point to North Star Island. It extends in a SSW direction past the mouth of Crowell Inlet and close NW of Robinson Island. A shallow bank extends across the corridor in an ESE direction from the

BOWDOIN HARBOUR (1997)



north entrance point to Crowell Inlet. Depths of 7 to 9.6 m (22 to 31 ft) lie in the corridor. The east extremity of the shallow bank has a depth of 0.2 m (1 ft) charted 0.3 mile ESE of the north entrance point to Crowell Inlet; **caution** is advised.

 ⁶² **Cape Chidley** ($60^{\circ}23'N$, $64^{\circ}26'W$), which rises abruptly, is easily distinguished at 10 or 15 miles. Though the land about the cape is much broken by valleys and appears from a distance as islands, it can not be easily mistaken for the Button Islands, which are high and stand well offshore. With Cape Chidley bearing about WNW, a square bluff, which lies farther westward, is seen nearly in line with it.

⁶³ **MacGregor Strait**. — **Gould Point**, 1 mile north of Cape Chidley, rises abruptly to over 274 m (900 ft) and marks the south side of the east entrance to MacGregor Strait. **Cape Chidley Islands**, on the north side of the strait, consist of **Pert Island** ($60^{\circ}26'N$, $64^{\circ}29'W$) and **Cabot Island**, both being bold and steep-to.


 ⁶⁴ **Tidal streams** of 5 knots (estimated) have been experienced during flood tide off


the east side of Cabot Island and of 3 knots, flowing north, between Pert Island and Cabot Island. Whirlpools have been encountered off Gould Point and around the east and north sides of Cabot Island.








⁶⁵ **O'Brien Harbour**, entered west of **Lecasse Point** ($60^{\circ}25'N$, $64^{\circ}29'W$), is reported to provide **anchorage** with good holding in 16.5 m (54 ft), but small craft must be alert for winds which draw down over the cliffs in heavy gusts. A rock drying 2.7 m (9 ft) is charted 0.9 mile SW of Lecasse Point on the east side of the harbour entrance. Another drying rock is charted 1 mile SW of the same point in the east entrance to O'Brien Harbour. A shoal with a depth of 4.4 m (14 ft) is charted about 0.1 mile north of the previously described drying rock. A small islet is charted close off the west shore, about 0.3 mile WSW of the latter drying rock. With the exception of the previously described dangers, depths of 5 to 50 m (16 to 164 ft) lie in the charted corridor. **Tide rips** occur in the entrance to the harbour.



Charts 5065, 5027



 66 **Blandford Harbour** is entered 1 mile west of Pert Island. **Lady Job Harbour** ($60^{\circ}28'N$, $64^{\circ}36'W$), 2 miles NNW, is reported to be difficult to enter when the ice is running.



 67 With the exception of the charted corridor, most of the area covered by *Charts 5065 and 5027* has not been surveyed and much of the charted information is of a reconnaissance nature; **caution** is advised.

  68 **Bush Island**, 3 miles NW of Lady Job Harbour, is separated from Killiniq Island to the east and south by a narrow channel containing Port Harvey on its east side. **Ingirranikuluk Narrows**, the narrowest part of the passage, is located close SW of Port Harvey. **Port Harvey** has some above-water rocks near its middle, and is not a true harbour. A very strong **tidal stream** flows through the narrow crooked passage, suitable only for boats, between it and the east end of the island.

   69 The bay south of Bush Island is difficult and dangerous to approach because of strong **tidal streams**, winds, and narrow channels, and is not recommended without local knowledge. It is entered from the north between Bush Island and Perrett Island along a track, which leads through the small islands in the west entrance then through a narrows with a probable navigable width of about 30 m (100 ft). Depths along the route are reported to be 18 to 22 m (59 to 72 ft) or more but there is **foul** ground close south of the route both inside and outside the entrance narrows. An **anchorage** about 0.25 mile inside the narrows is reported to have depths of 9 to 31 m (30 to 102 ft) and appears to be free of shoals; **caution** is advised.

  70 **Lenz Strait** separates **Flat Island**, with an elevation of 9 m (30 ft), **Hettash Island** and **Perrett Island** ($60^{\circ}30'N$, $64^{\circ}48'W$) from the NW part of Killiniq Island. **Tide rips** occur about 0.5 mile NW of Flat Island and Hettash Island. A shoal (existence doubtful) and another shoal (position doubtful) with a depth of 46 m (151 ft) are charted 1 mile NNW and 1.9 miles SW of the SW tip of Flat Island, respectively; **caution** is advised.

  71 **Gray Strait**, which separates Killiniq Island from Knight Islands ($60^{\circ}35'N$, $64^{\circ}35'W$) and Button Islands, is deep and apparently free of shoals. **Tidal streams** flow through the strait at 5 to 7 knots, causing very heavy **rips** at times, particularly in the west entrance, and vessels are **cautioned** to make the passage with a favourable tide or else make into Hudson Strait well north of the islands. With strong westerly winds in Ungava Bay, fierce squalls are experienced in Gray Strait.



  72 **Off-lying danger**. — **Labrador Reef** ($60^{\circ}37'N$, $64^{\circ}24'W$ — *Chart 5027*), situated 5 miles ENE of Knight Islands, is the outermost known



danger in this locality. It is extensive in area and has several large rocks on it which dry up to 2.8 m (9 ft) at low water but cover by up to 4.6 m (15 ft) at high water. Because of the strong **currents** in this area, the reef usually breaks at high water but may not always be visible, and as the water in close proximity is very deep, soundings give no warning. Labrador Reef is therefore very dangerous and **caution** is advised when approaching this area from SE and east, especially in thick weather.


73 **Knight Summit** ($60^{\circ}35'N$, $64^{\circ}35'W$), with an elevation of 213 m (700 ft), is the highest point of **Knight Islands**, a group of islands, islets and rocks.


74 **Button Islands**, a group of bare islands, have two main islands: **Lawson Island**, on which **Button Hill** ($60^{\circ}37'N$, $64^{\circ}38'W$) with an elevation of 254 m (833 ft) is prominent, and **MacColl Island**. **Calanus Harbour**, in the NW part of the latter, is reported to be suitable for small craft. **Goodwin Island** is the northwest island of the Button Islands.



75 **Lacy Island** is the northeasternmost and highest of Button Islands; its summit reaches 290 m (951 ft) and is visible from all points of approach. **Ellen Head** ($60^{\circ}41'N$, $64^{\circ}35'W$), the NE extremity, rises vertically from the water.

  76 A reef, drying 5.5 m (18 ft), lies near mid-channel between Lacy Island and Goodwin Island; a depth of 3.7 m (12 ft) is charted 0.2 mile south of the reef. Strong **tide tips** and eddies occur at the north end of this channel.

  77 It is reported that the passage between Lacy Island and Lawson Island is unsuitable as an anchorage because of a solid rock bottom, strong **tidal streams** of 5 to 7 knots, and eddies. In the approach to this passage from the SSE, depths decrease rapidly from 329 m (1080 ft) to about 14.6 m (48 ft) in a few hundred meters. In the basin there are reported depths of 18.3 m (60 ft) close inshore, increasing to 46 m (151 ft) towards the centre. Landing with good shelter can be found on the SW side of Lacy Island, and fresh water is available from a small lake nearby.

 78 **Erhardt Island** and **Clark Island** lie on the west side of Button Islands. A 25.6 m (84 ft) sounding (position approximate) is charted 2.3 miles west of the south end of Clark Island.

 79 **King Island** ($60^{\circ}36'N$, $64^{\circ}46'W$) has a **conspicuous** cliff in its SE part. **Leading Island** has a drying ledge charted as extending southward towards a similar ledge on **Holdridge Island**. **Niels Island** and **Dolphin Island**, which has a shoal patch charted 0.4 mile to the south, lie SW of Holdridge Island. Drying rocks are charted off the SE and north shore of Holdridge Island.

  80 **Minto Anchorage**, ESE of **Observation Island** ($60^{\circ}37'N$, $64^{\circ}42'W$), offers good shelter in 37 m (121 ft) over gravel and clay bottom. Icebergs occasionally enter the approach channel. It has been

reported the **anchorage** was approached from SW keeping the SE tangent of Leading Island in line with Button Hill

bearing 063°, then follow around the west and north sides of Observation Island.

Sail Plan

Adapted from Transport Canada Publication TP 511E.

Fill out a sail plan for every boating trip you take and file it with a responsible person. Upon arrival at your destination, be sure to close (or deactivate) the sail plan. Forgetting to do so can result in an unwarranted search for you.

Sail Plan

Owner Information

Name: _____
 Address: _____
 Telephone Number: _____ Emergency Contact Number: _____

Boat Information

Boat Name: _____ Licence or
 Registration Number: _____
 Sail: _____ Power: _____ Length: _____ Type: _____
 Colour _____ Hull: _____ Deck: _____ Cabin: _____
 Engine Type: _____ Distinguishing Features: _____

Communications

Radio Channels Monitored: HF: VHF: MF:
 MMSI (Maritime Mobile Service Identity) Number: _____
 Satellite or Cellular Telephone Number: _____

Safety Equipment on Board

Lifejackets and PFD's (include number): _____
 Liferafts (include type and colour): _____ Dinghy or Small Boat
 (include colour): _____
 Flares (include number and type): _____
 Other Safety Equipment: _____

Trip Details — Update These Details Every Trip

Date of Departure: _____ Time of Departure: _____
 Leaving From: _____ Heading To: _____
 Proposed Route: _____ Estimated Date and
 Stopover Points (include date and time): _____ Time of Arrival: _____
 _____ Number of People on Board: _____

Search and Rescue Telephone Number: _____

The responsible person should contact the nearest Joint Rescue Coordination Centre (JRCC) or Maritime Rescue Sub-Centre (MRSC) if the vessel becomes overdue.

Act smart and call early in case of emergency. The sooner you call, the sooner help will arrive.

JRCC Victoria (British Columbia and Yukon) 1-800-567-5111

+1-250-413-8933 (Satellite, Local or out of area)

727 (Cellular)

+1-250-413-8932 (fax)

jrccvictoria@sarnet.dnd.ca (Email)

JRCC Trenton (Great Lakes and Arctic) 1-800-267-7270

+1-613-965-3870 (Satellite, Local or Out of Area)

+1-613-965-7279 (fax)

jrcctrenton@sarnet.dnd.ca (Email)

MRSC Québec (Quebec Region) 1-800-463-4393

+1-418-648-3599 (Satellite, Local or out of area)

+1-418-648-3614 (fax)

mrscqbc@dfo-mpo.gc.ca (Email)

JRCC Halifax (Maritimes Region) 1-800-565-1582

+1-902-427-8200 (Satellite, Local or out of area)

+1-902-427-2114 (fax)

jrcchalifax@sarnet.dnd.ca (Email)

MRSC St. John's (Newfoundland and Labrador Region) 1-800-563-2444

+1-709-772-5151 (Satellite, Local or out of area)

+1-709-772-2224 (fax)

mrscsj@sarnet.dnd.ca (Email)

MCTS Sail Plan Service

Marine Communications and Traffic Services Centres provide a sail plan processing and alerting service. Mariners are encouraged to file Sail Plans with a responsible person. In circumstances where this is not possible, Sail Plans may be filed with any MCTS Centre by telephone or marine radio only. Should a vessel on a Sail Plan fail to arrive at its destination as expected, procedures will be initiated which may escalate to a full search and rescue effort. Participation in this program is voluntary. *See Canadian Radio Aids to Marine Navigation.*

Table of Wharf Load Limits and Gross Vehicle Weights

Location	Chart	Position	Load Limit		Gross Vehicle Weight		Remarks
			kg/m ²	lbs/ft ²	kg/axle	lbs/axle	
Makkovik	5045	55°05.1'N 59°10.2'W	600	120	12,250	27,000	Maximum axle load West public wharf
Postville	5046-1	54°54.4'N 59°46.0'W	2500	500	20,390	44,850	Maximum axle load
Hopedale	5047	55°27.5'N 60°12.9'W	1000	200	12,250	27,000	L-shaped public wharf Maximum axle load
Hopedale	5047	55°27.3'N 60°13.3'W	2500	500	20,390	44,850	Maximum axle load
Davis Inlet	5049	55°53.5'N 60°54.1'W	-	-	-	-	Wharf not maintained (Use at your own risk)
Nain	5052	56°32.6'N 61°41.2'W	600	120	12,250	27,000	North pier of public wharf Maximum axle load

Note: For additional information contact the Department of Transportation and Works at 709-729-6508 or 709-729-6880.

Marine Repair Facilities

Location	Chart	Position	Maximum Lifting Capacity (tonnes)	Telephone
Makkovik	5045	55° 05.1'N 59°10.2'W	100	709-923-2230

Meteorological Data for

NAIN, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR — 56°33'N, 61°41'W

(1981 - 2010)

		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YEAR
Temperature														
Daily Maximum Temperature	°C	-13.5	-13.0	-7.5	-0.0	5.6	11.0	14.9	15.8	11.5	5.1	-1.3	-8.1	1.7
Daily Minimum Temperature	°C	-21.6	-21.8	-17.4	-9.1	-2.5	1.8	5.3	6.1	3.4	-1.0	-7.5	-15.4	-6.6
Daily Average Temperature	°C	-17.6	-17.4	-12.5	-4.6	1.5	6.4	10.1	11.0	7.5	2.1	-4.4	-11.8	-2.5
Extreme Maximum Temperature	°C	10.5	7.6	12.1	14.5	25.6	33.3	33.3	32.7	29.0	19.4	11.7	6.7	
Extreme Minimum Temperature	°C	-39.4	-38.3	-37.0	-31.1	-17.5	-6.7	-2.8	-2.8	-6.7	-19.0	-24.4	-41.5	
Precipitation														
Rainfall	mm	3.1	5.1	5.5	14.1	30.2	70.1	98.6	71.5	79.9	49.7	14.1	8.4	450.2
Snowfall	cm	80.9	65.9	68.2	56.9	26.7	13.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	24.5	63.5	73.4	475.3
Total Precipitation	mm	83.8	70.9	73.6	71.1	57.0	83.4	98.6	71.5	81.9	74.2	77.6	81.9	925.4
Greatest Rainfall in 24 hours	mm	11.0	30.6	31.6	35.6	45.7	42.2	54.1	65.8	63.8	39.4	43.2	53.1	
Greatest Snowfall in 24 hours	cm	103.4	53.8	90.7	64.4	28.6	36.1	0.0	0.0	25.9	26.6	49.6	61.0	
Greatest Precipitation in 24 hours	mm	103.4	53.8	90.7	64.4	45.7	48.0	54.1	65.8	63.8	39.4	49.6	61.0	
Days with														
Rain	>=0.2 mm	0.96	1.0	1.6	3.4	8.3	14.2	16.2	15.4	15.2	10.1	3.1	1.8	91.2
Snow	>=0.2 cm	13.9	11.7	12.8	12.2	7.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.78	7.4	12.6	13.3	95.2
Precipitation	>=0.2 mm	14.1	12.0	13.1	13.7	13.0	15.0	16.0	15.4	15.3	14.6	13.8	14.1	170.2
Wind														
Maximum gust speed	km/h	117	120	141	111	93	93	72	81	119	128	130	139	
Direction of maximum wind gust		W	W	NW	NW	NW	W	W	N	W	W	W	W	
Maximum hourly speed	km/h	93	91	104	93	80	74	72	65	74	85	83	117	
Direction of maximum hourly speed		W	NW	W	NW	W	SE	W	W	W	W	W	W	

Meteorological Data for

MAKKOVIK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR — 55°04'56"N, 59°11'19"W

(1981 - 2010)

		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YEAR
Temperature														
Daily Maximum Temperature	°C	-12.6	-12.1	-6.2	0.5	6.8	12.5	16.5	17.2	12.4	5.7	-1.1	-7.5	2.7
Daily Minimum Temperature	°C	-20.8	-20.7	-15.0	-6.8	-1.2	3.1	6.7	7.9	4.7	-0.1	-6.7	-14.5	-5.3
Daily Average Temperature	°C	-16.7	-16.5	-10.6	-3.1	2.8	7.8	11.6	12.6	8.6	2.8	-3.9	-11.0	-1.3
Extreme Maximum Temperature	°C	12.0	10.0	13.0	14.0	28.0	34.5	33.5	34.5	29.0	18.5	16.0	14.0	
Extreme Minimum Temperature	°C	-37.0	-37.0	-32.5	-25.0	-14.0	-3.5	-1.0	0.0	-3.5	-15.5	-22.0	-33.5	
Precipitation														
Rainfall	mm	2.5	1.5	7.2	15.4	33.1	84.3	101.1	97.6	90.5	72.7	22.2	10.9	538.8
Snowfall	cm	67.5	73.6	64.0	41.8	16.5	8.7	0.1	0.0	1.3	16.4	54.8	66.9	411.4
Total Precipitation	mm	72.6	75.1	72.9	61.8	52.0	94.0	101.1	97.6	91.9	91.6	84.1	83.9	978.5
Greatest Rainfall in 24 hours	mm	7.2	9.4	22.7	14.6	27.0	31.2	36.0	50.0	43.0	39.6	26.4	26.1	
Greatest Snowfall in 24 hours	cm	37.0	45.0	34.8	27.8	16.4	17.6	1.0	0.0	6.8	16.2	33.0	48.0	
Greatest Precipitation in 24 hours	mm	36.2	31.8	38.2	25.8	27.0	32.2	36.0	50.0	43.0	42.2	42.0	59.0	
Days with														
Rain	>=0.2 mm	0.81	0.48	2.3	4.4	9.2	15.6	16.7	16.4	16.8	13.1	5.0	2.3	102.8
Snow	>=0.2 cm	13.9	12.1	13.2	9.8	5.2	2.8	0.05	0.0	0.35	5.8	12.6	13.6	89.4
Precipitation	>=0.2 mm	14.1	12.4	14.1	13.0	12.7	16.4	16.7	16.4	17.0	16.4	15.7	14.9	179.6
Wind														
Maximum hourly speed	km/h	104	104	93	93	89	57	61	93	87	91	100	120	
Direction of maximum hourly speed	km/h	NW	SE	NW	NW	W	W	W	NW	W	W	NW	W	

Source : Environment Canada
http://climate.weather.gc.ca/climate_normals/index_e.html

DISTANCE TABLE

Departing	Destination	Distance (Nautical Miles)	Comments
Quaker Hat (54°44'N, 57°20'W)	Cape Harrison (54°56'N, 57°56'W)	24	Route usually followed
Cape Harrison	Makkovik	56	Route usually followed
Makkovik	Postville	41	Route usually followed
Postville	Hopedale	63	Route usually followed
Hopedale	Cape Harrigan (55°51'N, 60°19'W)	28	Route usually followed
Cape Harrigan	Davis Inlet (Public wharf)	27	Route usually followed
Davis Inlet (Public wharf)	Natuashish (Public wharf)	9	Route usually followed
Natuashish	Nain	53	West track via Tom Gears Run
Natuashish	Nain	61	via East Track and Strathcona Run
Nain	Hen and Chickens (56°31'N, 60°39'W)	35	via Strathcona Run
Hen and Chickens	Edwards Cove (56°25'N, 62°04'W)	53	via south side Whale and Paul Islands
Hen and Chickens	White Bear Island (57°54'N, 61°40'W)	109	via middle route (corridor survey)
Hen and Chickens	White Bear Island (57°54'N, 61°40'W)	90	via outer route
Cape Mugford	Hebron Harbour	40	via corridor survey
Hebron Harbour	Saglek Bay	33	via corridor survey
Saglek Bay	Ramah Bay	33	via corridor survey
Ramah Bay	Cape White Handkerchief	25	via corridor survey
Cape White Handkerchief	Cape Kakkiviak	53	via corridor survey
Cape Kakkiviak	Grenfell Sound Entrance	19	via corridor survey
Grenfell Sound Entrance	Cape Chidley	10	via corridor survey
Cape Chidley	Gray Strait (east approach) (60°30'N, 64°30'W)	9	via corridor survey through MacGregor Strait

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 Labrador coast are home to thousands of pairs of nesting seabirds. From June to August, islands along the north coast of Groswater Bay and the offshore islands east of Nain have large concentrations of nesting Murres, Atlantic Puffins, Razorbills, Gulls, Black Guillemots and Common Eider ducks. In addition, large concentrations of moulting (flightless) waterfowl occur at The Backway, Lake Melville and along the coast between Hopedale and Nain. These abundant marine birds, as well as other bird species of interest whose populations are either sensitive or designated as Species at Risk (e.g., Harlequin Ducks, Ivory Gulls, and Peregrine Falcons), and are vulnerable 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.

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 *Parks Canada* search engine at www.pc.gc.ca.

- Abbate Point**, C6/P12
 Achvitoakoak Island, C2/P154
 Adlatok Bay, C2/P78
 Adlavik Bay, C1/P81
 Adlavik Harbour, C1/P102
 Adlavik Islands, C1/P92
 Aillik (Settlement), C2/P9
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- 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)

