



CEN 307

Canadian
**Sailing
Directions**

North Channel of Lake Huron

2024/12



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Sailing Directions Booklets



CEN 300 General Information, Great Lakes

B Small Craft Guide, Lake Nipissing

ATL 112 St. Lawrence River, Cap-Rouge to Montréal and Rivière Richelieu

CEN 301 St. Lawrence River, Montréal to Kingston

CEN 302 Lake Ontario

CEN 303 Welland Canal and Lake Erie

CEN 304 Detroit River, Lake St. Clair, St. Clair River

CEN 305 Lake Huron, St. Marys River, Lake Superior

CEN 306 Georgian Bay

CEN 307 North Channel of Lake Huron

CEN 308 Rideau Canal and Ottawa River

CEN 309 Trent-Severn Waterway



Pictogram Legend



Anchorage



Current



Radio calling-in point



Wharf



Caution



Lifesaving Station



Marina



Light



Pilotage

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

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

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Preface

The First Edition of *Sailing Directions, CEN 307 — North Channel of Lake Huron*, 2000, has been compiled from Canadian Government and other information sources. In general, 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.

This edition uses a new presentation of the description of the geographical areas.

General information for the Great Lakes is grouped within one booklet, *Sailing Directions, CEN 300 — General Information, Great Lakes*. It contains navigational information and a brief description of the main port facilities as well as geographic, oceanographic and atmospheric characteristics. Booklet *CEN 300* also includes a geographical index for the Great Lakes area.

The geographical areas are described in a series of booklets; their limits are shown on the back cover of each booklet. For more information, consult the *Catalogue of Nautical Charts and Publications, Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River*.

Tidal, water level and current information has been revised by the Tides, Currents and Water Level Section of the Canadian Hydrographic Service.

The information quoted from the *List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals* in the Appendix is updated monthly by the Canadian Coast Guard and is available at the Fisheries and Oceans Canada web site: www.notmar.com.

The photographs by the Canadian Hydrographic Service, Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

Users' comments concerning the format, content or any other matter relating to *Sailing Directions* would be appreciated and should be forwarded to the Director General, Canadian Hydrographic Service, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0E6

References to Other Publications

Canadian Hydrographic Service

- [*Catalogue of Nautical Charts and Publications*](#)
- [*Canadian Tide and Current Tables*](#)

Canadian Coast Guard

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

Explanatory Notes

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

Remarks

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

The word “**private**”, when applied to an aid to navigation, means the aid is privately maintained and may not appear in the *List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals* and may be changed without warning.

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

Tidal information is not given; this information is available in *Canadian Tide and Current Tables*. However, abnormal changes in water level are mentioned.

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.

Wrecks are described where they are relatively prominent and may affect surface navigation.

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 offshore. 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 given in nautical miles of 1,852 m.

Speeds are given in knots, which means nautical miles per hour.

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

All the **marinas** that could be located were asked for details of their facilities and the depths at their docks. The marine facilities information listed in the Appendix is a compilation of the details reported by each marina operator. As these facilities often change from year to year, it is suggested that users contact the marina operators for confirmation of depths and facilities available.

Elevations and vertical clearances are given above chart datum.

Heights of structures refer to ground level. Heights of islands refer to chart datum.

Deadweight tonnage and mass are given in metric tonnes of 1,000 kilograms (2,204.6 pounds). The kilogram is used for small masses.

Where sections are quoted verbatim from *U.S. Coast Pilot 6*, the figures in square brackets [thus] after **units of measurement** are the International System of Units (SI) equivalent in nautical miles, metres or tonnes.

Numbers in brackets after population statistics is the census year. The number in brackets after the name of a light or light buoy is its *List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals* number.

Time is given in Eastern Standard Time or Eastern Daylight Saving Time. Information on time zones is given in the booklet *CEN 300 — General Information, Great Lakes*.

Public wharf is a Government wharf that is available for the public. It may be shown on older charts as “Government Wharf” or “Gov’t Whf”. A fee is usually charged for dockage. Many of these wharves are reserved for use by local fishing fleets or by other agencies.

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.

Prominent objects are those which are easily identified but are not conspicuous.

Small craft refers to pleasure craft and, in general, to small vessels with shallow draught.

Pictographs are the symbols placed at the beginning of certain paragraphs. Their main purpose is to allow quick reference to information or to emphasize details. Consult the Pictograph Legend shown on the back cover of this booklet.

Abbreviations

Units

°C	degree Celsius
cm	centimetre
fm	fathom
ft	foot
h	hour
ha	hectare
HP	horsepower
kHz	kilohertz
km	kilometre
kn	knot
kPa	kilopascal
m	metre
mb	millibar
MHz	megahertz
min	minute
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

Chapter 1

North Channel Eastern part



General

Charts 2205, 2206, 2207, 2245

- 1 The part of Lake Huron lying north and WNW of Manitoulin Island is known as **North Channel**.
- 2 This chapter covers the eastern part of North Channel, from Bold Point ($45^{\circ}54'N$, $81^{\circ}40'W$) and Badgeley Point in the east to Little Current and Mackay's Point ($45^{\circ}59'N$, $81^{\circ}59'W$) in the west. It includes Frazer Bay, McGregor Bay, La Cloche Channel and Manitowaning Bay. There are several communities with facilities for small craft. Two facilities for bulk cargo vessels are on the west shore of Frazer Bay.
- 3 Real-time water level information for the North Channel of Lake Huron at Little Current is available from the *Canadian Hydrographic Service Automated Water Level Gauge*, telephone number 705-368-3695. (*More information on water levels is given in Sailing Directions booklet CEN 300 — General Information, Great Lakes.*)

East entrance to North Channel


Charts 2205, 2245

- 4 The east entrance to North Channel lies between Bold Point, to the south, and Centre Island and Badgeley Island, to the north. (*These islands and the areas to the NE, east and SE are described in Sailing Directions booklet CEN 306 — Georgian Bay.*)
- 5 **Bold Point** ($45^{\circ}54'N$, $81^{\circ}40'W$), which is the NE tip of Manitoulin Island, is 48 feet (15 m) high and thickly wooded. **Ashiganshing (Indian Dock) Point**, 0.7 mile WSW of Bold Point, is low. The earlier name of this point refers to an old wharf in the bay to the ENE; submerged cribs of the old wharf extend 0.1 mile offshore. Ashiganshing Point is the east entrance point of Manitowaning Bay (*described later in this chapter*).
- 6 The areas south of here are part of *Wikwemikong Unceded Indian Reserve 26*.

7 **Partridge Island** lies 1.3 miles NNW of Bold Point. **Creak Island** lies 0.8 mile farther north. Lansdowne Channel is entered between Partridge Island and Creak Island.

8 (*Lansdowne Channel is described in Sailing Directions booklet CEN 306 — Georgian Bay.*)

9 Creak Island is separated from the west end of Badgeley Point by a narrow passage called **Hole in the Wall**. This passage has depths of 1 foot (0.3 m) or less.

 10 **Creak Island Shoal light (989)** is on a 3-foot (0.9 m) high rock SW of Creak Island.


11 **Richards Reef** consists of three small rocky islets 13 feet (4 m) high. **Boat Rock**, which is awash and surrounded by deep water, and **Steamer Reef**, with 8 feet (2.4 m) over it, lie to the west and SW. Boat Rock is marked by a **buoy**.

Heywood Island

12 **Heywood Island** ($45^{\circ}56'N$, $81^{\circ}46'W$), 1.5 miles west of Partridge Island, is thickly wooded and rises to an elevation of 183 feet (56 m). **Southeast Point** is the east end of Heywood Island. A bare hillside above Southeast Point makes a good landmark from the east.

13 **Shoal Island** lies in the east part of a bight on the north shore of Heywood Island. **Shoal Island Spit**, 0.2 mile north of Shoal Island, is marked by a **buoy**. Rocks and shoal water fill the area between Shoal Island and **Browning Island**, which is a wooded island 0.4 mile to the west.

14 A stone **cairn** near the NW end of Browning Island is reported (1986) to make a good landmark.

 15 Good sheltered **anchorage** can be found on the north side of Heywood Island in **Browning Cove** in depths of 13 to 20 feet (4 to 6.1 m), mud and clay bottom. This cove is sheltered on all sides by trees; the shores and **Stanley Point** and the islets to the east are all well wooded. Vessels using this anchorage must avoid the shoal water SE of Stanley Point and the mud bank extending NNW from Browning Island. Small craft can also find good **anchorage** south and SE of Browning Island in depths of 13 feet (4 m), mud bottom.

16 **Powell Cove**, on the east side of Heywood Island, offers **anchorage** with shelter from westerly gales in depths of 26 feet (7.9 m), mud and sand bottom.

17 **Powell Cove Bank**, NE of Powell Cove, is a drying area. **Heywood Rock**, 0.2 mile farther NE, is a white quartz reef 8 feet (2.4 m) high.

Frazer Bay and McGregor Bay


Frazer Bay entrance

18 The main shipping track from Georgian Bay to Fisher Harbour and the *Canada Cement Lafarge* wharf in McGregor Bay leads west of Partridge Island, Steamer Reef and Boat Rock.

19 The main obstructions in the south entrance are **Watts Rock** ($45^{\circ}56'N$, $81^{\circ}44'W$), which is an isolated rock 0.4 mile east of Heywood Island, and **Split Rock**, 0.6 mile NNE of Watts Rock. A shoal patch with a depth of 12 feet (3.7 m) lies 0.2 mile west of Partridge Island. Each of these features is marked by a **buoy**.


20 **East Mary Island** ($45^{\circ}58'N$, $81^{\circ}45'W$), 1.6 miles north of Heywood Island, is low with a few clumps of trees. A bank extends 0.4 mile SE and south of the island; the SE edge of the shallow area is marked by a **buoy**.

21 **West Mary Island**, 0.45 mile WNW of East Mary Island, is low and mostly bare. A bank extends 0.4 mile south of the island, and a rocky bank, partly above water, extends 0.5 mile to the SW. The **wreck** of a barge 0.1 mile north of West Mary Island has a depth of 3 feet (0.9 m); a stake at its west end is 3 feet (0.9 m) high.


 22 **Anchorage** can be found in the cove on the north side of West Mary Island or off the mouth of the cove, taking care to avoid the wreck. The island is low and offers protection from wave action but not from wind.

23 **Mary Point** ($45^{\circ}58'N$, $81^{\circ}44'W$), which is the south point of **Little La Cloche Island**, is low with a few clumps of trees. **Dry rocks** and **rocks awash** lie 0.2 mile west of Mary Point, and depths of less than 12 feet (3.7 m) extend 0.3 mile to the SSW.

24 **Dinner Point** lies 1 mile north of Mary Point. **Boulders** with depths of 2 and 8 feet (0.6 and 2.4 m) lie 0.2 mile offshore between Mary Point and Dinner Point.

 25 **Caution.** — The walkway and floating cages of a **fish farm** extend 427 feet (130 m) offshore at Dinner Point. The cages are marked by flashing cautionary **lights**. The concrete anchors extend 623 feet (190 m) from shore and are marked (1999) by privately maintained cautionary **buoys**. This facility is operated by *Cold Water Fisheries Inc.*

26 **Fisher Harbour** is a cargo-handling installation on the east side of Little La Cloche Island 0.2 mile north of Dinner Point. Shipments of road salt are handled at this facility.


 27 The **wharf** at Fisher Harbour consists of one central sheet-pile cell 66 feet (20 m) in diameter and five concrete berthing dolphins 20 feet (6.1 m) in diameter,

DINNER POINT AND FISHER HARBOUR (1997)




built in line parallel to the shore. The central cell is joined to the shore by a causeway and to the dolphins by catwalks. The dolphins are faced with rubber fenders. The overall length of the structure is 650 feet (198 m). In 1987, the least depth found 10 feet (3 m) off the wharf face was 33 feet (10.1 m). There are mooring dolphins for bow and stern lines on the shore 400 feet (122 m) from each end of the wharf.

28 The NE arm of Little La Cloche Island consists of a long narrow point; the outer end of the point is bare.

 29 **Caution.** — **Marine farm** facilities extend approximately 525 feet (160 m) offshore from the NE arm of Little La Cloche Island.

Frazer Bay and Baie Fine

30 **Frazer Bay** ($45^{\circ}58'N$, $81^{\circ}40'W$), which is an open bay bordered to the south and SE by **Badgeley Point**, is 6 miles long. There are several islands in the east end of the bay.


 31 **Gibson Point** and **Boyle Cove** are on the south shore 1 mile ENE of Creak Island. Boyle Cove offers **anchorage** in depths of 23 feet (7 m), mud bottom, with shelter from most winds. A rocky spit with a depth of 13 feet (4 m) extends 0.2 mile NE of Gibson Point and should be avoided when entering Boyle Cove. **Limestone Point**, 1.7 miles NE of Gibson Point, is low and flat. Being limestone, it contrasts with its surroundings and makes a good landmark.


THE POOL (1997)



32 **Deepwater Island**, 0.7 mile NE of Limestone Point, is 53 feet (16.2 m) high. **Quartz Rock**, 0.2 mile farther NE, is bare and 14 feet (4.3 m) high. A **rock** with a depth of 7 feet (2.1 m) lies 0.2 mile NNE of Deepwater Island.

33 A detached **rock** 1.1 miles NE of Deepwater Island is 10 feet (3 m) high; it is marked by a starboard hand **daybeacon**.

 34 Small craft can find sheltered **anchorage** 2 miles ENE of Deepwater Island in the cove south of an unnamed island at **Rat Portage** ($45^{\circ}59'N$, $81^{\circ}35'W$) and in another cove on the east side of the same island. Fresh westerly winds cause an uncomfortable swell in these coves.


 35 **Caution.** — Vessels using these anchorages must avoid the **submerged power cable** laid through the inner parts of these coves.

36 **Overhead power cables** with a least clearance of 33 feet (10.1 m) connect the islands at the head of Frazer Bay.

37 **Frazer Point** ($46^{\circ}00'N$, $81^{\circ}40'W$) is on the north side of Frazer Bay. Several shoal rocks reach 1 mile WSW towards a group of offshore islands.

38 An **overhead power cable**, clearance 27 feet (8.2 m), crosses to Frazer Point from the east end of a small island to the south.

39 **Baie Fine**, entered north of Frazer Point, is much used by pleasure craft. Many rocks lie inside the entrance, and scattered rocks and islets lie along its shores and at its head. The narrow entrance channel is marked by **buoys**.

 40 **Okeechobee Lodge and Marine Resort** is on the NW side of Frazer Point at the south side of the entrance to Baie Fine. The lodge was not open in 1999.

41 A **submerged power cable** crosses Baie Fine 1.7 miles from the entrance. Four **overhead power cables** with a least clearance of 98 feet (30 m) cross Baie Fine 3.5 miles from the entrance.

42 A narrow inner arm leads from the head of Baie Fine to **The Pool**. A submerged **rock** has been reported near mid-channel south of the island 0.2 mile inside the entrance to this arm. Local knowledge is advised.

Chart 2206

McGregor Bay

43 **McGregor Point** ($46^{\circ}01'N$, $81^{\circ}41'W$), on the north side of Frazer Bay and Baie Fine, is high and prominent. It is partly wooded, with bare patches of quartz rock. The central part of McGregor Point is called **Quartz Rock**. A **rock**, which dries 0.4 m, 0.15 mile south of the west part of McGregor Point is marked by *bifurcation buoy EH*.

44 **Caroline Rocks** are bare rocks 0.25 mile SSW of McGregor Point; the highest is 5 m high.

45 There is a deep passage west of McGregor Point. The south side of this passage is obstructed by Caroline Rocks and **Duncan City Rock** and by an isolated **rock**, with a depth of 0.6 m, 0.1 mile west of Caroline Rocks.

46 The route through these dangers is marked by *Caroline Rocks light buoy EE6 (989.3)* and *Duncan City Rock light buoy EE5 (989.4)*.

47 **McGregor Bay** is a large bay with many islands in its NE part; the largest of these is **McGregor Island** ($46^{\circ}05'N$, $81^{\circ}36'W$). There is a group of small islands in the entrance to the bay, NW of McGregor Point. This area is very scenic and is of particular interest to rock hounds, photographers and naturalists.

48 The areas north and west of here are part of *Whitefish River Indian Reserve 4*.


49 The aids to navigation in McGregor Bay are privately maintained.


50 The **Canada Cement Lafarge storage silos** ($46^{\circ}01'N$, $81^{\circ}45'W$) on the SE shore of **La Cloche Peninsula** are conspicuous. The main shipping track to this facility leads between Duncan City Rock and the reef west of Caroline Rocks. It then leads along the

CANADA CEMENT LAFARGE, MCGREGOR BAY (1997)



NE shore of Little La Cloche Island through a passage between shoals marked by a **buoy** and a starboard hand **daybeacon**.

51  *McGregor Point range lights* lead from Duncan City Rock to the *Canada Cement Lafarge* wharf. The front **light** (989.5) is on the wharf. The rear **light** (989.6) is shown from a silo.

52  The *Canada Cement Lafarge wharf* consists of a centre section and berthing dolphins 2.7 m high, joined by catwalks. The wharf can handle vessels 183 m in length. Depths of 10.4 m were found along the berth in 1987.

53 **Submerged power and telephone cables** connect many of the islands in McGregor Bay.

54 Many of the narrow intricate channels through the islands in McGregor Bay are navigable by small craft with local knowledge.

Chart 2206-2

55 A group of about fifty small islets extends 1 mile SW from the SW point of **Jumbo Island** ($46^{\circ}03'N$, $81^{\circ}39'W$). A narrow boat passage separates Jumbo Island and the island close to the NE. The south end of this passage is known as **Old Portage Channel** and its north end as **Splitrock Channel**.

56 Many small islands lie between Jumbo Island and **Harrison Rock**, to the NW. **Dog Home Passage** separates Harrison Rock from a higher point of land on the mainland to the NE.

57 There is a private **beacon range** on an island at $46^{\circ}03'13''N$, $81^{\circ}39'18''W$. The beacons are in line on a bearing of $045\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. The front beacon, elevation 3.7 m and the rear beacon, elevation 7 m, consist of white slatwork daymarks (1996). These beacons are not shown on the chart.

58 **Halcyon Rock**, 0.6 mile WNW of Harrison Rock, lies in the mouth of **Pathfinder Bay**.

59 There are about two hundred islands and islets SW and west of Harrison Rock.

Chart 2206-1

60 **Wardrope Island** ($46^{\circ}03'N$, $81^{\circ}43'W$) is a large island in the west part of McGregor Bay, 1.9 miles WSW of Harrison Rock.

61 La Cloche Peninsula, which is only 0.4 mile wide at **Birch Island**, is nearly separated from the mainland by a long narrow arm of McGregor Bay extending NW of Wardrope Island. This arm is almost filled with rocks and islets.


 62 *J & G Marina* is at Birch Island. *McGregor's Tent & Trailer Park & Marina* is on the south shore 0.2 mile east of Birch Island; this is also a year-round post office.

Chart 2206-4

63 The passage south of McGregor Island, known as **East and West Channel**, connects with **East Channel**, which leads between McGregor Island and the mainland. East Channel in turn connects with **North Channel**.

Chart 2206-3

64 North Channel leads eastwards to **Iroquois Bay**, which is the northernmost part of McGregor Bay.


 65 *Stroh's McGregor Bay Camp* is a cottage resort and fishing camp on the NE shore of Iroquois Bay, next to *Killarney Provincial Park*.

Chart 2205

Boat Passage and La Cloche Channel

66 **Boat Passage** ($46^{\circ}00'N$, $81^{\circ}46'W$), which leads south of La Cloche Peninsula and Dreamers Peninsula, and La Cloche Channel (*described later in this section*), which lies on the west side of La Cloche Peninsula, connect McGregor Bay to Bay of Islands (*described in Chapter 2*). The limiting depth through these channels is 2 feet (0.6 m) at the bridges between Great La Cloche Island and La Cloche Peninsula. Dangers in Boat Passage and La Cloche Channel are not marked.

67 The entrance to Boat Passage from McGregor Bay is narrow and partly obstructed by **shoals** on the NW side. Craft should pass close north of the small islet just inside the entrance and then favour the SE shore.

68 **Southwest Gut**, which separates Little La Cloche Island and Great La Cloche Island, is closed by a **causeway**.

69 **Dreamers Peninsula** rises to a height of 220 feet (67 m) and is almost an island, being penetrated by a narrow shallow inlet on the NE side at **Dreamers Rock**. A group of small islets in mid-channel west of Dreamers Peninsula can be passed on either side but the west channel is the deeper.



70 *Birch Island Lodge* is a cottage resort on Dreamers Peninsula.

71 The bay NNW of Dreamers Peninsula is shoal. Craft should favour the east side of the channel as far as the bridges.

72 A **submerged cable** is laid west and north of Dreamers Peninsula.

73 A former railway **bridge** with a vertical clearance of 9 feet (2.7 m) and horizontal clearance 16 feet (4.9 m), and a road bridge with vertical clearance of 9 feet (2.7 m) and horizontal clearance of 20 feet (6.1 m), span the narrows between **Great La Cloche Island** and La Cloche Peninsula.



74 **Caution.** — There is a **fish farm** north of Dreamers Peninsula. In 1998, the floating cages of the facility were moored 500 feet (152 m) north of the bridge. This facility is operated by *North Wind Fisheries Inc.*

Chart 2207-3

75 Two **overhead power cables**, with clearances of 15 and 8 m, cross the channel north of the bridges.

76 **La Cloche Channel** continues northwards from the bridges to Bay of Islands and consists of two wide bays joined by a channel 0.4 mile wide. The bays are **Grassy Bay** and **Jumbo Bay**. Jumbo Bay opens into Bay of Islands (*described in Chapter 2*).

Chart 2245

Manitowaning and Sheguiandah Bays

Manitowaning Bay

77 **Manitowaning Bay** is entered between Ashiganshing (Indian Dock) Point ($45^{\circ}54'N$, $81^{\circ}41'W$) (*described earlier in this chapter*) and **Ten Mile Point**, which lies 6 miles to the WSW. The bay is deep and clear of offshore dangers except for **Five Fathom Patch** in the mouth of the bay.

78 **Lisgar Island** and **Dufferin Island**, 0.1 and 0.3 mile SW of Ashiganshing Point, are small and wooded.

79 Shoal water extends up to 0.5 mile offshore between Ashiganshing Point and **Rabbit Island**, 2 miles to the SW, which is low and thickly wooded.

MANITOWANING (1997)



80 **Rabbit Island Rock**, dry 1 foot (0.3 m), can be avoided by keeping Ashiganshing Point and Lisgar Island well open NW of the north point of Rabbit Island, the latter bearing 050°.

81 **Monk Point** is 1 mile SSW of Rabbit Island. The two **Pender Islets**, 0.5 mile farther SSW, are wooded. A **rock awash** and a **rock** dry 2 feet (0.6 m) lie just north of Pender Islets.

82 **Ironsides Rock** ($45^{\circ}49'N$, $81^{\circ}46'W$), close to the east shore 2 miles SSW of Pender Islets, is a small group of boulders 5 feet (1.5 m) high.

83 **Phipps Point** is 4.6 miles SSW of Ironsides Rock. **Phipps Point Shoal** is a rocky patch 0.4 mile SW of Phipps Point. **Buzwales Cove**, south of Phipps Point, is shallow.

84 **Stephens Cove** is in the SE part of Manitowaning Bay, 2.4 miles farther south. A stream flows into Stephens Cove.

85 **Caution.** — The walkway and floating cages of a **fish farm** extend offshore at **Buzwah**, 0.9 mile NNW of Stevens Cove. This facility is operated by *Buzwah Fisheries Inc.*

86 **Gibraltar Cliff** (*not named on the chart*), 0.4 mile SE of the head of the bay, is a thickly wooded bluff.

87 The west side of Manitowaning Bay from Ten Mile Point south to **Sandy Point** may be approached to 0.2 mile. *Sunset Estates*, with its dockage 0.6 mile SSW of Sandy Point, is private.

88 A potable water pipeline, 492 feet (150 m) in length, leads offshore from *Sunset Estates*. The depth over the intake structure is greater than 16 feet (5 m).

89 **Francis Bank**, 1.4 miles south of Sandy Point, is a rocky shoal extending 0.3 mile offshore. The coast is mostly steep-to from Francis Bank south past **Springer Brook** to the community of Manitowaning.

90 The south end of Manitowaning Bay shoals gradually to a beach at its head and should not be approached nearer than 0.3 mile. **Narrow Point**, on the west side of the head of the bay, is joined by shoal water to **Fanny Island**. Fanny Island is heavily wooded and does not show up against the background.

91 **Landmarks.** — A yellow grist mill on the point 0.5 mile NNW of Fanny Island is prominent, as is a white church on the hill near the lighthouse. Two red barns on

the hillside SW of Fanny Island show well to approaching boaters.

92 The west side of Fanny Island in line bearing 178° with the yellow grist mill leads west of Phipps Point Shoal. At night, *Manitowaning light* bearing 178° leads west of the shoal. Gibraltar Cliff kept well open of the east shore also clears Phipps Point Shoal.

93 The community of **Manitowaning** has churches, a bank, pharmacy, post office, motels, restaurants, grocery and hardware stores, liquor and beer store, laundromat, service stations, and a part-time medical centre with doctor and dentist. *Manitoulin East Airport* is on *Highway 6*, 10 km to the north. The nearest hospital is at Little Current, 27 km NNW by paved road.



94 *Manitowaning light (991)* is on a hill in the village.



95 A floating Public **wharf** extending 200 feet (61 m) into the bay at Manitowaning has a fixed end section 60 feet (18.3 m) wide and several finger wharves 30 feet (9.1 m) long.



96 *Bay Street Marina* is a municipal facility at the Public wharf. All the facilities of the town are near by, including restaurant, laundromat, boat hardware, propane, bait, tackle, ice and groceries.



97 **Anchorage** can be found between Fanny Island and the town wharves in depths of 18 to 30 feet (5.5 to 9.1 m), clay and sand bottom. Although there is fair shelter near the wharves, small craft find this anchorage uncomfortable in strong northerly winds.



98 *Manitowaning Lodge, Golf and Tennis Resort* is a cottage and lodge resort on the west shore near the head of the bay. There is a swimming pool and jacuzzi. A massage therapist is on staff. The wharves are marked by private **lights**. This resort specializes in fine dining (by reservation) and offers a pick-up service to the Manitowaning town wharf.

99 **Historical note.** — In 1836, a treaty was signed at Manitowaning between Lieutenant-Governor Sir Francis Bond Head and the Chiefs of the Chippawa, Ojibwa and Ottawa Nations. Under this treaty, Manitoulin Island was declared a *Reserve* for any of their people wishing to settle here, and annual gifts would be distributed here by the British authorities to those who had accepted the offer.

100 The land remained exclusively a Reserve for many years and it was not until 1862 that a new treaty was negotiated. This new treaty opened up the land to other people and the first Europeans bought land and began settling here, farming the land and living at peace with their First Nations neighbours.

101 The community at Manitowaning was originally a small outpost of government officials known as *The Establishment*. This settlement grew in importance over the years and in 1871 was incorporated as the village of Manitowaning. The character of Manitowaning changed, however, with the growth of neighbouring Little Current as a commercial centre and it is now better known as a year-round resort community than as the busy commercial port that it once was.

102 **Points of interest.** — *Assiginack Museum*, not far from the Manitowaning wharves, is housed in an 1857 building originally built as a Government building and jail. The exhibits tell the story of pioneer times and early settlers in the area. The museum grounds also have an early blacksmith's shop, an 1884 schoolhouse and a pioneer log home.

103 *Norisle Heritage Park* is operated by the local *Assiginack Historical Society* and includes the former ferry *SS Norisle*, the 1882 grist and flour mill, and a building now used as a theatre during part of July and August.

104 The *Norisle* was built in 1946 and served on the ferry route between Manitoulin Island and Tobermory until 1975. The ship is now maintained as a museum and is open to visitors during the summer months, as is the restored flour mill.

105 *St. Paul's Anglican Church* at Manitowaning was built by the local First Nations people in 1845 and has been designated a historic monument. It has been well maintained over the years and is still in regular use as a place of worship.

Chart 2205

Sheguiandah Bay

106 **Strawberry Island** (45°56'N, 81°51'W) is a large island 1.8 miles west of Heywood Island. It is wooded except for its north end, which has a few trees, and it is low except for a hill over 100 feet (30 m) high in its south part. There is deep water off the NE side of **East Point** of Strawberry Island but a rocky bank with a depth of 16 feet (4.9 m) extends 0.5 mile SE of the point.

107 **Sheguiandah Bay** is entered between East Point and Loon Island. A secondary small craft route leads to the settlement at the head of the bay.

108 **Sheguiandah Hill**, NNW of the head of the bay, is prominent; this makes a good landmark.

109 **O'Meara Point** and **Frost Point** are on the north side of the head of the bay. A disused quarry NE of O'Meara Point shows as a light-coloured patch on the hillside. This is reported to be prominent from south of Strawberry Island.

SHEGUIANDAH (1997)




110 **Ten Mile Shoal** extends 0.4 mile north from Ten Mile Point.

111 **Loon Island** ($45^{\circ}54'N$, $81^{\circ}50'W$) is low and wooded. **Loon Island Reef**, 0.8 mile east of Loon Island, has a depth of 4 feet (1.2 m) and is the outermost danger on the south side of the entrance channel. It is marked by a **buoy**.

112 **McGregor Bank** and **Boulton Reef** lie WNW of Loon Island.

113 **King William Island**, 1.4 miles west of Loon Island, is low, narrow and wooded.


114 **Leech Reef** reaches NNE from **Leech Point**, which is narrow, stony and thickly wooded.

 115 **Caution.** — There are **submerged power cables** along the shoreline east of Leech Point.

116 A steep heavily wooded slope over 200 feet (61 m) high parallels the coast 0.3 mile inland between Ten Mile Point and Leech Point.

117 **Sims Point** lies west of Leech Point. The bay between Leech Point and Sims Point has a sand and mud bottom with an area of rocks.

118 **Beaver Island**, on the north side of Sheguiandah Bay, is low and thickly wooded. **Beaver Island Bank** extends SSW from Beaver Island.

 119 **Anchorage** can be found in **Beaver Island Harbour** in depths of 10 feet (3 m), sand bottom. Strawberry Island and Beaver Island offer some shelter.

120 **South Point** is the south end of Strawberry Island. **White's (White) Cove** (*not named on Chart 2205*) is on the SE shore of Strawberry Island 0.7 mile NE of South Point. White's Cove is shallow and filled with rushes.

121 The community of **Sheguiandah** has churches, a post office, a motel and the *Little Current and Howland Museum*. Propane is available at a service station on the highway. The nearest bank, doctor and hospital are in Little Current, which is 8 km north by paved road.

122 The areas south and SW of here are part of *Sheguiandah First Nation Reserve 24*.



123 The Public **wharf** lies along the SW side of a boulder breakwater. The wharf is a timber structure 103 feet (31 m) long, with an elevation of 4 feet (1.2 m) and depths of 4 feet (1.2 m) in 1998. A concrete launching **ramp** and a 30-foot (9.1-m) long floating wharf lie close SW of the breakwater.



124 *Sheguiandah light (992)* is on the outer end of the breakwater.

125 A submerged **water intake** extends 0.35 mile offshore from a point 0.3 mile SW of the breakwater; the crib at the outer end of the pipeline has a depth of 6 feet (1.8 m). Another **water intake** pipeline extends 0.25 mile ENE from a point on shore 0.55 mile south of the breakwater; the intake crib has a depth of 5 feet (1.5 m).



126 *Sheguiandah Bay Village* is a cottage resort 0.2 mile SW of the breakwater. *Whitehaven Cottages* is a cottage and trailer resort 0.1 mile farther SW. *Green Acres Tent & Trailer Park*, 0.1 mile farther south, has a swimming beach and a children's playground.

127 *Batman's Cottages, Tent and Trailer Park* is just west of Sims Point. Fishing charters are available. The entrance to the protected dockage here is marked by a pair of model lighthouses.

128 **Strawberry Channel** leads along the west shore of Strawberry Island. This channel has depths of 14 feet (4.3 m). Local knowledge is needed to avoid unmarked shoal areas on each side.

129 **Snake Island**, at the south end of the channel, is 38 feet (11.6 m) high and wooded with cleared areas on its north side. It is joined to **Frost Point** by a reedy bar, partly above water. The small island south of Snake Island is low with some trees and bushes.

130 The usual track favours the Strawberry Island side as far north as **Costigan Point**.

131 The route passes midway between **Thompson Point** ($45^{\circ}57'N$, $81^{\circ}53'W$) and **Gow Point** and then leads west of **Gow Shoal** and **Middle Bank**.

132 **Long Point** ($45^{\circ}58'N$, $81^{\circ}53'W$), known locally as **Whites Point**, is narrow and wooded. It is on the south side of the approach channel to Little Current and on the west side of Strawberry Channel. **Gibbons Point**, 1 mile to the NNW, is the SE entrance point to the channel at

Little Current. The shores of the bay between Long Point and Gibbons Point should not be approached closer than 0.3 mile.

133 There is a shoal area between Thompson Point and Long Point. **Melvin Bight**, on the NW side of Strawberry Island, is shoal and reedy.

Heywood Island to Little Current

Heywood Island to McKenzie Island

134 The main shipping and small craft routes through North Channel to Little Current lead around the south and west sides of Heywood Island. The usual tracks are shown on the charts. (*Heywood Island and the routes leading into Frazer Bay and north of Heywood Island are described earlier in this chapter.*)

135 **Oxley Point** ($45^{\circ}56'N$, $81^{\circ}47'W$) is the west end of Heywood Island; **Wharton Point** is the SW part of the island. Shoal areas extend 0.2 mile NW from Oxley Point and 0.1 mile SW of Wharton Point.



136 *Heywood Island light (990)* is on Wharton Point.

137 An isolated **shoal** 0.7 mile NE of East Point has a depth of 19 feet (5.8 m); it is marked by *Strawberry Island light buoy J17 (994)*.

138 **Langevin Rock** lies near the outer end of a shoal area extending 0.6 mile north from East Point.

139 **Bowell Cove** and **Chapleau Cove**, on the NE side of Strawberry Island, are shallow and marshy. **Chapleau Point** lies at the south end of **Plummer Cove**. **Caron Reef**, extending east from **Caron Point**, has a depth of 11 feet (3.4 m) 0.3 mile offshore. The NE end of Caron Reef is marked by a **buoy**.

140 **Stony Point** ($45^{\circ}58'N$, $81^{\circ}48'W$), 1.6 miles ENE of Caron Point, is the outer end of a peninsula extending south from Great La Cloche Island. Scattered boulders lie off Stony Point, and a rocky bank extends 0.3 mile to the south. **Shoal Bight** lies east of Stony Point.

141 **English Point** lies 1 mile NNW of Stony Point.

142 **McKenzie Island** ($45^{\circ}59'N$, $81^{\circ}50'W$) is the southernmost of three islets on a bank midway between English Point and the north end of Strawberry Island.

143 A **rock awash** lies 0.2 mile SSW of McKenzie Island. A boulder with a depth of 1 foot (0.3 m) and a rocky bank with a depth of 7 feet (2.1 m) lie offshore between Stony Point and McKenzie Island.

Little Current — Eastern approaches

144 Three **radio towers** on a hill 1.8 miles SSW of Little Current are conspicuous from all directions and make a good landmark. The highest tower is 712 feet (217 m) high. The towers have air obstruction **lights**. A **radio tower** with air obstruction **lights** 2.2 miles SW of these towers is 932 feet (284 m) high and also makes a good landmark.

145 Two red and white powerline **towers** 0.1 mile east of the swing bridge at Little Current are prominent from the eastern approaches. Three storage **tanks** on Goat Island near the swing bridge are also visible.

146 **Garden Island** ($45^{\circ}59'N$, $81^{\circ}51'W$), partly wooded, is a limestone island 11 feet (3.4 m) high. **Garden Island Bank**, a dangerous shoal area, reaches 0.3 mile south from Garden Island; it is marked at its south edge by a **buoy**.

147 The approach channel to Little Current from the east passes between Garden Island Bank and the north point of Strawberry Island.



148 *Strawberry Island light (996)* is on the north point of the island. There is a dwelling attached.



149 Excellent **anchorage** can be found SE of *Strawberry Island light* in the outer part of **Camp Cove** in depths of 13 to 19 feet (4 to 5.8 m), clay bottom. **Anchorage** with ample swinging room for larger vessels can be found 1 mile west of the light in depths of 44 feet (13.4 m), mud bottom.

150 A **shoal** 0.5 mile west of *Strawberry Island light* is marked by a **buoy**.

Chart 2207-4




151 *Gibbons Point range lights* lead from a position north of Strawberry Island to the intersection with Goat Island range (*described in the next section*). The front **light (997)** and the rear **light (998)** are 0.5 mile south of Gibbons Point.

152 A long red-roofed building and a silver-coloured barn on the hillside to the north help to locate the Gibbons

LITTLE CURRENT FROM EAST (1997)



Point range markers, which are otherwise hard to identify from the Garden Island area.

 153 **Caution.** — A **boulder crib** with a depth of 2 feet (0.6 m) lies near the 18-foot (5.5-m) contour 0.3 mile ENE of *Gibbons Point front range light*.


154 **Beauty Island**, partly wooded, is on the north side of the entrance to Little Current. Several shoals lie close to the east and a rocky bank extends south for 0.6 mile. A shallow boat channel separates Beauty Island from **Goat Island**, to the west. **Bird Point** is the SE point of Goat Island.


155 **Goat Island Channel**, leading along the north side of Goat Island, is crossed by **overhead power cables**, least clearance 32 feet (9.8 m), and by a **highway bridge**. The channel east of the bridge is foul. The areas west of the bridge are accessible only to small boats due to the low clearance of the culvert under the bridge.

East entrance channel to Little Current

156 The east entrance channel to Little Current has been dredged through **Gibbons Bank**, which is a shallow rocky area extending NE from Gibbons Point.

157 The outer end of the channel and the turning point at the inner end are marked by *Long Point light buoy J24 (999)* and *Gibbons Point Turning light buoy J31 (1000)*; the sides of the channel are marked by **buoys**.

 158 *Goat Island range lights* lead through the entrance channel from the intersection with Gibbons Point range to *Gibbons Point Turning light buoy J31*. The front **light (1001)** and the rear **light (1002)** are on Goat Island.

 159 **Caution.** — A **submerged power cable** crosses the east entrance channel to Little Current from Gibbons Point to a point west of Bird Point.

Little Current harbour


160 **Little Current** is the channel between Goat Island and the north end of Manitoulin Island.

161 Little Current includes the waters from the east end of Beauty Island to the west end of Picnic Island. In 1997, it was reported that 4 to 8 commercial vessels use the port each year.


162 The town of Little Current, with a population of 1,575 (1996), is on the south side of the channel on Manitoulin Island. It is a busy resort town with a hospital. *Highway 6* from Little Current joins the *Trans-Canada Highway* at Espanola, 35 km to the north. *Manitoulin East Airport* is 19 km south of Little Current.


163 Little Current is a **Customs** vessel reporting station for pleasure craft.

164 The channel through Little Current is marked by **buoys**.

 165 **Navigation safety call.** — Before entering or leaving Little Current, vessels should broadcast their position and intentions on VHF Channel 16 (156.8 mHz).



166 A **swing bridge** with a clearance when closed of 18 feet (5.5 m) crosses the channel at **Shutin Point**. When open, the bridge gives a passage 150 feet (46 m) wide on each side of the swing span.

 167 **Caution.** — The central abutment of the bridge does not lie parallel to the axis of the current; the master of a vessel must allow for the current being about 15° on the bow.

 168 *Little Current Swing Bridge lights (1003)* include: a **light** near the top centre of the bridge structure; one white **light** on each abutment of the bridge on each side of the channel to be used; and one white **light** on each end of the rest piers for the swing span. There are also two **lights** at each end of the swing span, one on each side, which show red when the bridge is closed for shipping and green when it is open. Vessels use the passage on their starboard hand and thus pass between two white lights and to starboard of two green lights. The lights are privately maintained.

169 **Bridge hours.** — From June 15 to September 15, the bridge opens on demand for commercial traffic and every hour for pleasure craft between 06:00 and 22:00, and on 1 hour notice for commercial traffic between 22:00 and 06:00.

170 **Bridge signals.** — The signal used by a commercial vessel ready to pass through the bridge is *three long blasts* on the whistle. The bridge operator will answer with *one long blast and one short blast* when the bridge is open and clear for traffic, or *five short blasts* if there will be a delay.

  171 **Caution.** — There is generally a **current** in the harbour, varying in strength with wind and atmospheric pressure. A strong current may drag the buoys below the surface of the water. The current is strongest at the bridge. Studies in 1971 showed that with no wind or atmospheric pressure disturbances, the normal current at the bridge is up to 2 knots and may reverse its direction several times in a 24-hour period. A strong east or west wind causes a current in the direction of the wind; for example, a 27-knot wind causes a 4-knot current, and a 42-knot wind causes a 7-knot current.

LITTLE CURRENT FROM NORTH (1997)



172 To maintain steerageway, it is advisable to enter the channel against the current or at slack water. Sufficient power and considerable care are required, particularly at the bridge and in the sharply curved west entrance channel.

173 An **overhead power cable** with a clearance of 145 feet (44 m) crosses the channel 0.1 mile east of the bridge. **Submerged power cables** cross the channel close east and close west of the bridge, and another crosses towards **Mallard Cove** on Goat Island.

174 Two **berthing cribs** on the south shore close west of the bridge were formerly used by tankers discharging oil products.

175 A submerged **water intake** extends 0.25 mile from the south shore 0.2 mile west of the bridge; the crib at the outer end is marked by a privately maintained **buoy**.


176 **Magazine Point** is the SW end of Goat Island.

177 *Magazine Point light buoy J44 (1005)* lies SW of a submerged **rock** south of Magazine Point.

178 A red brick post office building on the south side of the channel SSW of Magazine Point is easily identified.

179 **Spider Island** is a low flat peninsula at the west end of the channel.

180 A **submerged telephone cable** crosses the channel between Spider Island and Goat Island.

 181 The **Iron Ore Dock wharf**, on the north side of the channel, is 1,525 feet (465 m) long. There is a pipeline and a small tank farm at the east end of the wharf. In 1999, there were floating fenders along the eastern part of the wharf, part of the mid-section of the wharf was in disrepair, and the fenders along the western part of the wharf were in poor condition. In 1999, depths ranged from 16 feet (4.9 m) at the west end of the wharf to 19 feet (5.8 m) at the midpoint and 20 feet along the eastern part.

182 A Public **wharf** on the south side of the channel, in front of the post office building, is managed by the town. This wharf is 295 feet (90 m) long with an elevation of 5 feet (1.5 m) and depths of 19 to 23 feet (5.8 to 7 m) in 1999. Other Public wharves extend 0.2 mile to the NW with depths of 10 feet (3 m), except for a spot with 5 feet (1.5 m) near the mid-point of these wharves. Public wharves extending 0.1 mile SE of the main wharf had depths of 10 to 16 feet (3 to 4.9 m) in 1999.

183 Facilities for small craft are offered by several firms at Little Current.



184 *Harbor Vue Marina* is 0.2 mile south of Gibbons Point. This marina specializes in repairs to all types of engines.

185 *Little Wally's Dock Service* operates the facilities at the Public wharves. All the facilities of the town are near by, including shops, laundromat and licensed restaurant.

186 *Boyle Marine* is on the east side of Spider Island. This marina specializes in outboard motor and sterndrive sales and service. *Spider Bay Marina* is a municipal facility west of Spider Island; *Discovery Yacht Charters* is also based here.

187 *Turner's of Little Current* is a large department store near the Public wharves.

188 *Low Island Park* is a municipal day-use park 0.2 mile west of Spider Island, on the west side of Low Island. Facilities include changing rooms, toilets, picnic areas, playing fields, children's playground, and a sandy swimming beach. Vessels are not permitted to approach the wharf here as this is a designated swimming area. This wharf is in disrepair (1997).

Little Current — Western approaches

189 (*Conspicuous towers near Little Current are described earlier in this chapter.*)

190 **Narrow Island** ($45^{\circ}59'N$, $81^{\circ}59'W$), at the SW entrance to the Little Current approach channel, is wooded and easily identified from the west by its shape. A **rock** 0.15 mile west of the island has a depth of 0.2 m and is

marked by a **buoy**. This rock is part of a crescent-shaped bank with above-water and below-water rocks.



191 *Narrow Island light (1009)* is on the NW side of Narrow Island.



192 **Anchorage** with ample swinging room can be found north of Narrow Island in depths of 39 feet (11.9 m), clay bottom.

193 **Mackay's (Mackay) Point** is 0.2 mile south of Narrow Island. **Miller Point** is 0.5 mile ESE of Narrow Island. A **rock** 0.3 mile NW of Miller Point is marked by a **buoy**.



194 **Caution.** — The bay west and SW of Miller Point is used as a seaplane landing area.

195 Islands on the north side of the approach channel include **Flat Island**, **Patten Island**, **Maltas Island** and **Little Island**, which has a yellow cottage on it. These islands are low with a few clumps of trees. The limit of shoal water 0.3 mile SW of Flat Island is marked by a **buoy**.

196 The inner section of the west approach channel to Little Current has been dredged in several places to a least depth of 20 feet (6.1 m) and a least width of 280 feet (85 m). It leads close north of **Picnic Island** and **Low Island**, both of which are flat and treeless with a few low bushes. Ruins on the SE part of Picnic Island are the remains of a saw mill.

197 The channel is marked by *Picnic Island light buoy J56 (1007)* and by other **buoys**.



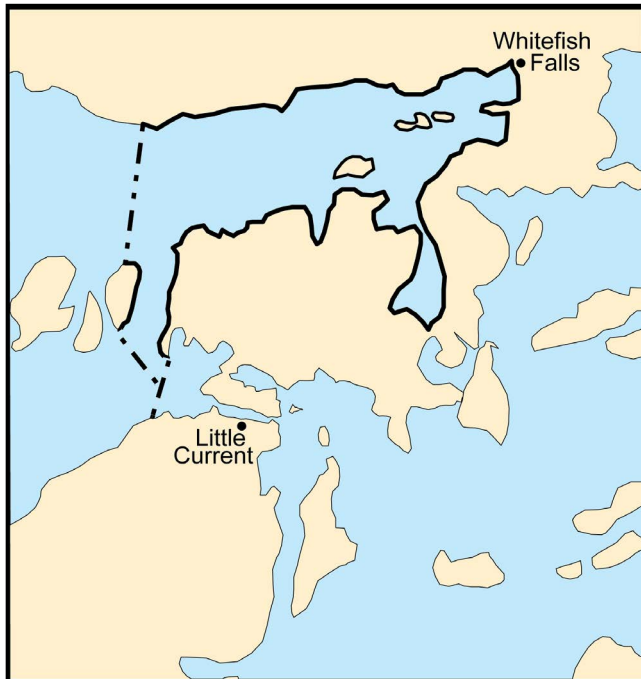
198 *Picnic Island light (1008)* is on the NW point of the island.



199 The bay south of Picnic Island offers good **anchorage** for small craft.

Chapter 2

NE part and main central route



General

Chart 2207

- 1 This chapter describes the NE arm of North Channel, from Mackay's Point to Whitefish Falls.
- 2 (*Whalesback Channel and the northern shores west of Bay of Islands are described in Chapter 5.*)


Waubuno Channel


Chart 2207-1

- 3 **Waubuno (Wabuno) Channel** ($46^{\circ}02'N$, $81^{\circ}58'W$) lies between Great La Cloche Island and East Rous Island. The west coast of Great La Cloche Island is limestone and low; the north end is thickly wooded.
- 4 **Northwest Point** is the NE entrance point of Waubuno Channel. **Mosquito Island**, which is thickly wooded, lies close south of the point. **Mosquito Harbour**, entered SE of Mosquito Island, has a depth of 12 feet (3.7 m) in its entrance and 19 feet (5.8 m) in the middle.
- 5 **Caution.** — **Marine farm** facilities extend approximately 427 feet (130 m) offshore 0.8 mile south of Mosquito Island
- 6 **Boat Cove**, on the NE side of Northwest Point, has less than 3 feet (0.9 m) in its entrance.
- 7 **Halfway Islands**, which lie 0.2 mile west of Northwest Point, consist of two large islands and four rocky islets. The northern island is thinly wooded; the southern one is thickly wooded. The channel between these islands and Northwest Point is clear.

Charts 2207-1

- 8 **East Rous Island** ($46^{\circ}01'N$, $82^{\circ}00'W$), which lies 1 mile west of Great La Cloche Island, is wooded. **Palliser Point** is its south end. The east coast of East Rous Island is bold; the west side of the island is low and lined with trees.
- 9 **Mink Island**, the largest of a group of islands south of East Rous Island, is low and wooded. **Blake Island**, the southernmost island of this group, is 11 feet (3.4 m) high and wooded.

 10 **Caution.** — A **rock awash** lies 0.1 mile ENE of Blake Island in general depths of 13 feet (4 m).

 11 There is good **anchorage** between Mink Island and Palliser Point in depths of 24 to 40 feet (7.3 to 12.2 m), mud bottom.

Waubuno Channel to Whitefish Falls


Charts 2207-1, 2207-3

Approaches to Bay of Islands


12 The community of Whitefish Falls is at the NE end of Bay of Islands, 13 miles NE of Mackay's Point.

13 **Schreiber Island** ($46^{\circ}03'N$, $81^{\circ}59'W$), at the NW end of Waubuno Channel 0.2 mile north of East Rous Island, is 54 feet (16 m) high and wooded. A **rock** 4 feet (1.2 m) high lies close north of the island. An **islet** off the SE side of the island is 6 feet (1.8 m) high; **shoal water** extends 300 feet (91 m) SE from this islet. A **reef** with a depth of 0.5 m at its north end extends 0.1 mile from the north end of East Rous Island, making the channel between East Rous and Schreiber Islands less than 300 feet (91 m) wide.

14 **Eastern Island** ($46^{\circ}05'N$, $81^{\circ}57'W$), 0.7 mile off the north mainland shore, is wooded. It is the most easterly island of the group extending east from Solomon Point ($46^{\circ}06'N$, $82^{\circ}09'W$) (*described in Chapter 5*).


 15 **Caution.** — The walkway and floating cages of a **fish farm** extend offshore near Eastern Island. This facility is operated by *Cold Water Fisheries Inc.*

16 **High Island**, 0.1 mile west of Eastern Island, has a wooded summit 186 feet (57 m) high. A shallow ledge 300 feet (91 m) wide extends off the NE side. A similar ledge extends from the SE corner into the passage between High Island and Eastern Island.

 17 **Caution.** — There is a **fish farm** in the bay between Eastern Island and High Island.


18 **Neptune Island** ($46^{\circ}03'N$, $81^{\circ}56'W$), 1 mile ENE of Northwest Point, is wooded and separated from the main island by a narrow passage.

Chart 2207-3

 19 **Bell Cove**, SE of Neptune Island, offers good **anchorage** in depths of 40 feet (12.2 m), mud bottom. Parts of this cove have large patches of rock bottom where an anchor will not hold. There are shoal areas near


the east tip of Neptune Island and near two small islands in the western part of the cove. The peninsula on the east shore should not be approached closer than 0.1 mile.

20 **Sturgeon Cove** is a sheltered bay 0.5 mile east of Bell Cove. **Alert Point** is the NE entrance point to the cove. A dangerous **reef** extends 0.1 mile west of the point. **Rocks** along this reef dry 0.5 m.

 21 There is good **anchorage** for small craft in Sturgeon Cove in depths of 4 m, mud bottom. There is an islet 100 m off the SW side of the entrance; approaching the cove on a route midway between this islet and the drying rocks off Alert Point and entering midway between the points of land has a least depth of 1.2 m over an isolated rock.

22 There are five named rocks and shoals in the approaches to Bay of Islands.

23 **Luard Rock** lies 0.5 mile north of Neptune Island and is marked by a **buoy**. **Moberly Rock** and **Oliver Rock** lie north and NE of Luard Rock. **Carpmael Island**, 1.5 miles NE of Neptune Island, is 17 feet (5.2 m) high and mostly bare with a few trees on its south side. A small bare rock lies close to the west. **Gordon Rock**, 0.3 mile west of Carpmael Island, is a pile of stones 5 feet (1.5 m) high.


 24 **Caution.** — There are many **rocks** and **shoals** in the area north of a line between Oliver Rock and Carpmael Island. Local knowledge is required.

25 **Flat Point** is on the north shore of Bay of Islands, 1.6 miles NE of Gordon Rock.

26 **Hunt Point**, on the south shore 2 miles east of Alert Point, can be identified by two off-lying islands, the closer of which lies 0.2 mile north of the point. The southern and larger island is wooded; the northern island is small and thinly wooded. There is a starboard hand **daybeacon** on the northern island. **Rocks awash** lie 0.1 mile north of the northern island; the south side of these rocks is marked by a **buoy**. The route into Bay of Islands passes between this buoy and the island with the starboard hand daybeacon.


Bay of Islands

27 **Bay of Islands** ($46^{\circ}05'N$, $81^{\circ}49'W$) lies east of a line joining Hunt Point and Flat Point. The outer part of Bay of Islands was surveyed in 1971. There is a deep channel along the shore of Great La Cloche Island. On the south shore of the bay, La Cloche Channel leads southwards and allows access to McGregor Bay for small boats. La Cloche Channel (*described in Chapter 1*) has a least depth of 2 feet (0.6 m) near its south end.


 28 **Caution.** — There are many **submerged cables** between the islands in this area.

WHITEFISH FALLS (2008)



 29 **Sturgeon Bay**, which is on the south shore east of Hunt Point, offers sheltered **anchorage** for small craft but must be entered with care. Two shoal areas lie east-west across the entrance to this bay. To enter the bay, keep well north of the entrance until north of the peninsula which forms its eastern entrance point. Steer south to pass 200 feet (61 m) west of the peninsula, then head SW towards the west shore to pass 200 feet (61 m) off a small point of land south of Hunt Point. Continue south in depths of 5 to 10 fathoms (9.1 to 18.3 m) to an **anchorage**, mud bottom.


30 **Wells Island** lies 1 mile NE of Hunt Point. **Ireson Island** lies 3 miles farther NE. A footbridge with a clearance of 3.2 m joins Ireson Island and the island to the east.

 31 *Island Lodge* is a summer resort at the SE end of Ireson Island.

32 The channel south of Wells Island and NE towards the west end of Ireson Island and eastwards along the north shore of Ireson Island to Whitefish River is marked by **buoys** and **beacons**.

Whitefish River

33 **Whitefish River** ($46^{\circ}06'N$, $81^{\circ}44'W$), at the NE end of Bay of Islands, has three bare rocky islets at its entrance. The entrance channel to the river, marked by **buoys**, leads east of these rocks. In 1997, this channel was reported to have depths of 12 feet (3.7 m).

 34 *Whitefish River light* (1009.5) is on the SW rocky islet.

35 A microwave **tower** 0.8 mile NE of Whitefish River entrance has an elevation of 344 feet (105 m). Another microwave **tower**, 1.3 miles NNW of the river

entrance, has an elevation of 715 feet (218 m). Both towers have air obstruction **lights** and make good landmarks.

36 With local knowledge, Whitefish River is navigable with a least depth of 5 feet (1.5 m) as far as the basin below a waterfall 0.7 mile from the river entrance. A highway **bridge** 0.3 mile from the entrance has a clearance of 10 feet (3 m). There are many dead trees in the river above the bridge.

37 The community of **Whitefish Falls** is at the mouth of Whitefish River on the highway between Espanola and Little Current. There is a general store with post office, a liquor/beer store, a hotel and licensed restaurant, and a service station. There is a bus service to Espanola and to Little Current.



38 A Public **wharf** on the east side of the river 0.1 mile from the river entrance is 40 feet (12 m) long with depths of 3 feet (0.9 m) in 1999. There is a public launching **ramp** close north of the wharf. The timbers of this ramp are in disrepair (1999). There is a Harbour Manager.



39 *Bay Villa Lodge* is a cottage resort on the SE shore of Whitefish River close downstream of the Public wharf. Groceries and motor repair are available near by. *Hilly Acres Camp & Marina* is upstream of the Public wharf and just north of the public launching ramp.

40 *Forbes Holiday Resort* is on the NW shore of Whitefish River.

41 *Whitefish Falls Tavern*, on the river NE of the bridge, has some dockage for guests. *Whitefish Falls Park* is a day-use park with picnic tables.

42 *Dave Small Engines*, at Whitefish Falls, offers repairs to motors of all kinds.

Approaches to La Cloche Channel

43 The northern approach to La Cloche Channel begins at *bifurcation buoy UY*, which is 0.75 mile east of the SE end of Wells Island. The approach is south of this buoy.

44 **Brush Island** lies 0.8 mile east of the SE end of Wells Island. The SW end of the island is marked by a port hand **daybeacon**. The channel leads along the south shore of this island.

45 There is a starboard hand **daybeacon** on a **rock awash** 0.1 mile SW of the port hand daybeacon.

46 **Childs Island** is a large island north of the NE entrance point to La Cloche Channel.

47 A **rock** 0.4 mile east of the above-mentioned starboard hand daybeacon and close north of Childs Island is 4 feet (1.2 m) high. This rock is marked by a starboard hand **daybeacon**. A small **rock**, 0.1 mile north of the east end of Childs Island and 0.3 mile east of the starboard hand daybeacon, is marked by a port hand **daybeacon**.

48 There is a port hand **daybeacon** on a rock 0.2 mile NE of the east end of Childs Island.

49 Three *red spar buoys* and one *green spar buoy*, moored south of the last-mentioned port hand daybeacon, mark the entrance to La Cloche Channel.

50 (*La Cloche Channel is described in Chapter 1.*)

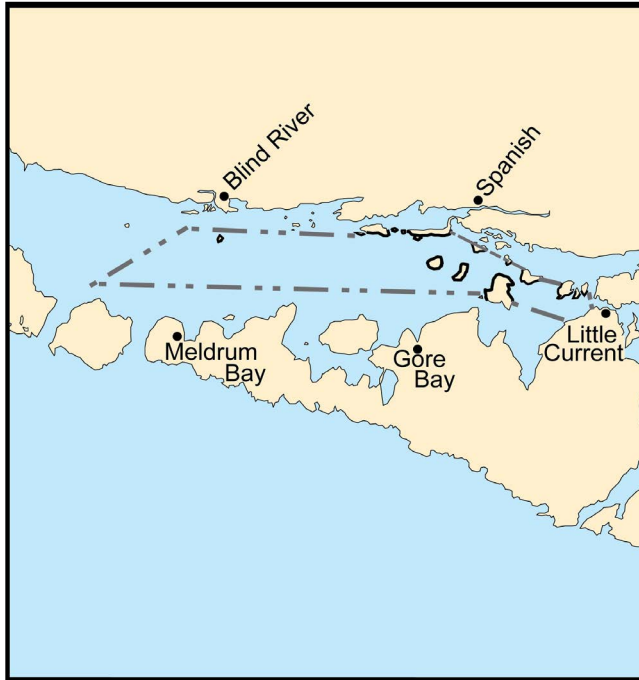
La Cloche Channel to Whitefish Falls

51 A route marked by **buoys** and **daybeacons** winds in a NE direction from the entrance to La Cloche Channel for 2.5 miles, entering the main route to Whitefish Falls 1 mile SW of the entrance to Whitefish River. Local knowledge is recommended.

52 **Submerged cables** cross the route at several places.

Chapter 3

Main central route



General

Charts 2200, 2257, 2259, 2268, 2207, 2299

1 This chapter describes the main route through the central part of North Channel, from Mackay's Point ($45^{\circ}59'N$, $81^{\circ}59'W$) to Mississagi Island ($46^{\circ}07'N$, $83^{\circ}01'W$).


2 The usual shipping route from Little Current passes south of Bedford and Amedroz Islands, north of Clapperton Island, and south of Innes Island.


3 (*Clapperton Channel and the southern shores of the central part of North Channel are described in Chapter 4; Whalesback Channel and the northern shores are described in Chapter 5.*)

Mackay's Point to John Island

Chart 2207-2

Mackay's Point to Clapperton Island

 4 **West Rous Island** ($46^{\circ}01'N$, $82^{\circ}01'W$), low-lying and wooded, is separated from East Rous Island by **Rush Channel**; the north end of this channel is shallow and usually filled with weeds. It is navigable only by small boats. Good **anchorage** for small craft has been reported in the south part of Rush Channel.

 5 **Caution.** — The walkway and floating cages of a **fish farm** extend 148 feet (45 m) offshore on the west side of East Rous Island. The concrete anchors extend 315 feet (96 m) from shore and are marked (1999) by privately maintained cautionary **buoys**. This facility is operated by *Wabuno Fish Processors Inc.*

6 **Fish Creek Point** is the SW tip of West Rous Island; on its north side there is a snug cove suitable for small boats. A shallow **rocky spit** extends west from the point for 0.2 mile. Two small islands lie 0.5 mile SE of the point; a shallow ledge extends 0.1 mile south of them.

7 **Bedford Island** is the next large island west of the Rous Islands. The passage between West Rous Island and Bedford Island is suitable only for small boats; it has many **boulders** with depths of less than 6 feet (1.8 m) and is

usually filled with weeds. **Straubensee Point**, the SW part of Bedford Island, is thickly wooded.

8 **Straubensee Reef** extends 0.6 mile to the SW and is marked by a **buoy**. Vessels without local knowledge should not attempt to pass inside the rocks on this reef.

9 **Strange Bay**, lying north of Straubensee Point, is an open bay with boulders along the north shore. The water in this bay is often discoloured and is reported to be a milky-brown colour which contrasts with the clear waters of North Channel. **Strange Point** is the north entrance point to the bay. There is deep water along the NW coast of Bedford Island.

10 **Landing Beach**, 1 mile NNE of Strange Point, is a snug little cove where a boat can land even in heavy SW weather.

11 **Shoals** with depths of less than 8 m lie 1 mile south of West Rous Island. **Foster Bank; Eleven Foot Rock**, with a depth of 1.5 m; and **James Foote Patch** lie south of Straubensee Point.

12 *James Foote Patch light buoy J66 (1010)* lies SW of the danger.

13 From a position 0.35 mile north of Mackay's Point, the usual track leads on a course of 256° for 1 mile until the north side of Picnic Island bears 085° in line with the south side of Narrow Island. By day, this leading mark kept astern will then lead 0.3 mile SW of Foster Bank. *James Foote Patch light buoy J66* should be kept to the north.

Chart 2207-1

14 **Bears Back Island** (46°01'N, 82°06'W) lies 1.2 miles west of Bedford Island. **Bears Back Shoal** extends 0.4 mile WSW from the low west side of the island.



15 A small harbour on the south side of Bears Back Island offers **anchorage** with good shelter except from SE winds. The holding ground is good; the bottom is sand with scattered boulders. This harbour is entered from the SE. **Reefs** extend from both sides of the narrow entrance.

16 **Elm Island**, 1 mile WSW of Bears Back Island, is a narrow stony ridge 0.1 mile long and 7 feet (2.1 m) high, on the south end of a shallow bank. There are low bushes and a few trees on Elm Island.

17 **Lansdowne Rock** and **Lorne Rock** lie 0.6 mile SE and east of Elm Island.

18 **Tilley Rock** and **Sullivan Patch** lie north of Bears Back Island.

19 The SSE point of Clapperton Island bearing 235° in line with the north end of Elm Island leads between Tilley Rock and Sullivan Patch.

20 **Amedroz Island**, large and wooded, lies 1.2 miles NW of Bears Back Island. **Robinson Point** is the north end of the island. **Carleton Point** is the low south end of Amedroz Island. A **shoal ledge** fringes the shore for 0.6 mile east of Carleton Point.

21 The two **Middleton Islands** (46°02'N, 82°08'W), 1 mile east of Carleton Point, are separated from Amedroz Island by a passage 0.1 mile wide with a depth of 1.5 m.

22 **Magee Point** lies 0.6 mile NW of Carleton Point.

23 **Reedy Bay**, between Carleton Point and Magee Point, has two islets in its mouth.

Chart 2207-2

24 **Turner Cove** (45°58'N, 82°00'W), on the south side of the route and 1.3 miles SW of Mackay's Point, is small and sheltered from the west.

25 The area south and SE of Turner Cove is part of *Sucker Creek Indian Reserve 23*.

26 A potable water intake pipeline for the Reservation runs 460 m NNW from a point just west of Turner Cove. The depth over the intake crib is unknown.

27 **Freer Point**, 2.5 miles WSW of Turner Cove, is low lying; it is the east entrance point of **West Bay**. The bay on the south side of Freer Point is shallow and the water discoloured; this bay is usually full of weeds and has many boulders and gravel banks.

28 **Wabos Island** is a low, narrow, wooded island 0.7 mile west of Freer Point. **Wabosons Island** is a low and wooded islet 0.2 mile ESE of Wabos Island and 0.5 mile west of Freer Point; it is connected to Freer Point by a chain of **shoal rocks**. The passage between these islands has a depth of 2.3 m. From the SW, the SE point of Mink Island (46°00'N, 82°00'W) bearing 051° midway between Wabos Island and Wabosons Island leads between the islands.

29 (*The areas south and west of Wabos Island are described in Chapter 4.*)

Chart 2299

Clapperton Island to Mississagi Island

30 **Clapperton Island** (46°02'N, 82°14'W), one of the largest islands in this part of North Channel, is 4.5 miles long. It is wooded and less than 100 feet (30 m) high with no prominent features.

31 **Baker Point** and **Carling Point** are on the east side of the island. **Shoal water** extends 0.4 mile south from Carling Point.



32 **Carling Bay**, between Carling Point and Baker Point, offers **anchorage** in depths of 7 to

10 feet (2.1 to 3 m). The bottom is sand, with weed and boulders closer to shore. The bay is entered from the SE and offers good protection from westerly winds.

33 **Logan Island** (*not named on the chart*) lies 0.3 mile NNE of Carling Point and is joined to Clapperton Island by a barrier of rocks. A **shoal**, known locally as **Logan Reef**, lies 0.3 mile east of the island. The shoal has a depth of 15 feet (4.6 m) and is marked by a **buoy**. The bottom drops steeply to depths of 120 feet (37 m) close east of the shoal.



 34 **Logan Bay**, on the north side of Carling Point, offers sheltered **anchorage** from all but east winds in depths of 7 to 10 feet (2.1 to 3 m), sand bottom. Logan Island shelters Logan Bay from NE winds. The north end of the bay is **shoal** and strewn with **boulders**. The best approach is midway between Carling Point and Logan Island.

Chart 2257

35 **Main Passage** leads north of Clapperton Island, passing south of Croker Island and South Benjamin Island.

36 **Cartwright Point** ($46^{\circ}03'N$, $82^{\circ}12'W$), which is 0.9 mile NNW of Logan Island, is the SE entrance point to Main Passage.

 37 **Cartwright Point light** (1012) is on the NE end of the point.

38 **Clapperton Island light** (1015) is on the north end of the island 1.3 miles WNW of Cartwright Point. When approached from the SE, this light is not visible until it bears 259° . A cleared trail leads from Cartwright Point to the light.


39 **Robertson Rock**, 0.1 mile north of Clapperton Island, is a dangerous reef 0.3 mile long in a NW-SE direction. It lies in Main Passage and is separated from Clapperton Island by a deep channel. The shoalest pinnacle, with a depth of 4 feet (1.2 m), is in the middle of the reef.

40 **Robertson Rock light buoy J72** (1014) marks the SE part of the reef.

41 **Croker Island** ($46^{\circ}05'N$, $82^{\circ}13'W$), on the north side of Main Passage, is a thinly wooded island of pink granite. The large bay on the SW side of the island is rocky and does not offer good anchorage. The small cove on the south side of the bay has a mud bottom. There are several sand beaches around the island; this is unusual for the area.

42 **Gisborne Point** (Chart 2299) is the east end of Croker Island and can be identified by a bare rock, 18 feet (5.5 m) high, which is close to the east. **Wilson Point** is the south end of Croker Island. A bare hill on the point is 125 feet (38 m) high.


43 **Secretary Island**, separated from the SW end of Croker Island by a narrow channel, is partly wooded. Its white-coloured rock contrasts with the pink granite of Croker Island. The channel between Croker Island and Secretary Island is obstructed by **rocks**.

 44 **Benjamin Islands**, which lie 1.2 miles west of Croker Island, are wooded with bare patches of pink granite showing on the cliffs along their east sides. The large bay on the east side, between **North Benjamin Island** and South Benjamin Island, has several small coves with sheltered **anchorage** for small craft. The channel at the west end of this bay between the two Benjamin Islands is reported to have a depth of 11 feet (3.4 m) but local knowledge is required.

45 **South Benjamin Island** is 160 feet (49 m) high and nearly split by a long bay on the south side. A bare **rock** in the mouth of this bay is 6 feet (1.8 m) high; a **rock** on the west side of the entrance is almost awash. The best approach to the bay is reported to be east of the bare rock, favouring the east shore. The bottom is sand near the shore and clay at the centre. The east and west shores rise in steep rock faces but the land at the head of the bay is low. There is a surge in south winds but the bay is sheltered from other directions.

46 **Sow and Pigs**, SE of South Benjamin Island, are bare steep-sided rocks extending into Main Passage. The highest rock, near the north end of the group west of **The Boars**, is 36 feet (11 m) high. There are several shoal rocks in the group and south of it; the southernmost rock, which lies 0.8 mile north of **Clapperton Island light**, is 5 feet (1.5 m) high. There is deep water between these rocks but a safer passage into the Benjamin Islands area leads north of them, passing SW of Secretary Island.

47 From **Clapperton Island light** to **Blackstone Point** ($46^{\circ}03'N$, $82^{\circ}15'W$), which is 0.8 mile to the SW, there is deep water within 0.1 mile of the shore. Blackstone Point is low and gravelly and extends 300 feet (91 m) west of several large trees.

 48 **Beatty Bay**, 1 mile SSW of Blackstone Point, offers sheltered **anchorage** for small craft except from west winds. The entrance to the bay is between **Sénécal Point**, wooded with a narrow stony beach, and **Power Island**, which is a small wooded islet. The inner, eastern, end of Beatty Bay is known as **Baker's Bay**.

49 The shoal ledge between Blackstone Point and Sénécal Point is reported to have several rocks on it.

50 **Lewin Island**, wooded, is separated from Power Island and Secord Point by a narrow boat channel. A reef extends 0.2 mile west of the island.

51 **Secord Point**, wooded, is the west tip of Clapperton Island; a reef awash extends SW from it. **Secord Bank**, a long reef with **rocks awash**, extends 0.4 mile south of the point to within 450 feet (137 m) of **Vankoughnet Island**. A narrow boat passage south of this reef leads into Indian Channel (*described in Chapter 4*).

52 **Courtney Island**, wooded and joined to Vankoughnet Island by a ridge of stones, is the north entrance point to Clapperton Channel (*described in Chapter 4*). **Courtney Bank**, which is a wide reef with its west end 0.5 mile west of Courtney Island, consists of boulders. Other named reefs west of Courtney Island and north of the western entrance to Clapperton Channel are **Griffin Bank** and **Miall Patch**.

53 **Western Reef** is an offshore danger lying close south of the main shipping route 1.4 miles west of Courtney Island. It is the westernmost reef in the western approach to Clapperton Channel. It has a depth of 5 feet (1.5 m) and is reported not to break in a moderate sea.

54 *West cardinal buoy JDC* marks the west part of Western Reef.


55 *Clapperton Island light* bearing 060° in the hollow between **Post Hill** and **Round Hill** at Fort La Cloche (*Chart 2207*) leads 0.2 mile NW of Western Reef. **Kenny Point** bearing 335° in line with the NE point of Darch Island leads 0.5 mile SW of Western Reef. Good visibility is needed to use these clearing marks.

56 (*The areas south and west of Western Reef are described in Chapter 4.*)

57 **Hook Island** (46°05'N, 82°17'W), which lies 2.6 miles NW of Clapperton Island, is 20 feet (6.1 m) high and quite flat and wooded. Limestone formations are visible from about 0.1 mile. **Symes Rock** lies 0.2 mile south of Hook Island.

58 **Gull Rock**, 1 mile NW of Hook Island, is 13 feet (4 m) high and bare. **Mazeppa Rock**, 0.7 mile NW of Gull Rock, is the most southerly shoal in the approaches to Boyd Island and Little Detroit (*described in Chapter 5*).


59 The SW side of Hook Island bearing 121° in line with the SW side of Gull Rock leads SW of Mazeppa Rock.

 60 **Eagle Island** lies 0.6 mile north of Hook Island and has a dark wooded summit, 198 feet (60 m) high, near the head of the large bay on its north side. This large bay offers **anchorage** for small craft, taking care to avoid the **islet** in the centre and a **shoal rock** 0.1 mile NE of the islet. There is reported to be good holding ground with sand and clay bottom.

61 A harbour between the west side of the island and **Armour Island** offers sheltered **anchorage** for small craft. This harbour can be entered from the north or south but the north entrance is reported to be easier. The north and south entrances have depths of 6 and 3 feet (1.8 and 0.9 m), respectively. The east end of this harbour is shallow with boulders.

62 **Proudfoot Point**, which is the SW end of Eagle Island, has a remarkable shore of gravel patches and stone mounds.

63 **Innes Island** (46°04'N, 82°20'W) is 30 feet (9.1 m) high and wooded. **Royal Point** is the north end of Innes Island; **Hesson Point** is the NE end. **Landerkin Island** is the east part of the island.

 64 There is an excellent **anchorage** off the east coast of Innes Island in depths of 30 to 36 feet (9.1 to 11 m), clay bottom, in the open bay between Hesson Point and Landerkin Island. There is good shelter in westerly gales.

65 **Gavazzi Island** lies 0.4 mile SSW of Landerkin Island.

66 **Kenny (Kenney) Point** is the SW end of Innes Island. **Kenny Shoal** lies 0.2 mile SW of Kenny Point.

67 *Innes Island light buoy J74 (1021)* lies south of Innes Island on the edge of the 30-foot (9.1-m) contour.


68 **Trow Point** is on the west side of Innes Island, 1.2 miles NNE of Kenny Point. **Trow Point Shoal** is a wide area that extends 0.6 mile west of Trow Point.

69 **Darch Island**, 1.7 miles west of Innes Island, is 50 feet (15 m) high at its north end and wooded. **North Point** is the north end of Darch Island. **Pinchgut Point** is on the NW side of the island and **Deep Point** is on the east side. The shore is foul between **Stisted Island**, which is a small stony islet at the SE end of Darch Island, and **Robitaille Point**, which is the west point of Darch Island.

70 **Charlton Shoal**, with a depth of 5 feet (1.5 m), lies 0.8 mile SW of Stisted Island.

71 **Crawford Island** lies 0.3 mile south of Robitaille Point and is wooded. **Howland Rocks**, 1.2 miles south of Robitaille Point, are two low **islets**. A **rock** with less than 6 feet (1.8 m) over it lies 0.2 mile SW of the southern islet.

72 **St. Just Islands**, 1 mile SW of Robitaille Point, are two small islets joined by dry rocks. **Belleau Island**, 0.3 mile NW of St. Just Islands, is 8 feet (2.4 m) high and wooded. A **shoal** area extending south from Belleau Island has a narrow **islet** 2 feet (0.6 m) high on its eastern edge.

 73 **Caution.** — Local knowledge is advised for the passage between Belleau Island and St. Just Island.

74 **Egg Island** ($46^{\circ}04'N$, $82^{\circ}28'W$), 0.4 mile west of Belleau Island, is 12 feet (3.7 m) high.

75 A chain of reefs extends 2.6 miles west of Egg Island. The named reefs in this group are: **Kaulbach Rock**, **Wallace Rock**, **Labelle Reef**, **Dalton Reef**, **Denison Rock**, **Tyrwhitt Shoals** and **Rob Roy Patch**.

76 In poor visibility, the 60-foot (18.3-m) contour gives some warning of the south side of these dangers.

Charts 2268, 2257

South coast of Aird and John Islands

77 On the north side of the route, **Aird Island** ($46^{\circ}08'N$, $82^{\circ}25'W$), which is 5.5 miles long, is thickly wooded and 150 feet (46 m) high.

78 **Ferguson Islands**, which are at the SE end of Aird Island, are thinly wooded. The highest is 25 feet (7.6 m) high.

79 **Rose Rocks**, 0.3 mile south of Ferguson Islands, is a wide shoal area with a **rock** 1 foot (0.3 m) high. **St. Paul Rock**, 0.6 mile SW of Ferguson Islands, has a depth of 9 feet (2.7 m). Several unnamed **reefs** east and west of St. Paul Rock obstruct the approach to the SE end of Aird Island.

Chart 2257

80 **Galbraith Point** is on the south side of Aird Island, 1 mile west of the largest Ferguson Island; the south side of the point is rocky. There are several small bays along the south coast of Aird Island west of Galbraith Point, and a shallow ledge with many islands and rocks fronts the shore.

81 **Flint Rocks**, 0.6 mile west of Galbraith Point, and **Billa Rocks**, 0.6 mile farther west, are bare.

82 **Lyon Point** is 2 miles west of Galbraith Point. West of Lyon Point are **Conmee Island**, **Fawcett Island** and **Ogilvie Island**. **Dennis Islands** lie 0.3 mile NW of Ogilvie Island.


83 Aird Island and John Island, 2 miles to the west, are linked by a chain of islands. Three boat channels lead northwards through these islands and into Whalesback Channel. These are: Newport Channel; the channel between Rainboth and Aikens Islands; and the channel through Moiles Harbour.

84 (*These channels are described in Chapter 5.*)

85 **Dalrymple Island** lies in the southern approaches to the three boat channels. It is a good landmark because it is 64 feet (20 m) high, slightly red in colour and bare of trees. Two **islets** lie off the south side of the west end of the island. A group of bare **rocks**, the highest 10 feet (3 m) high, lies 0.1 mile NW of the island.

86 **Mouse Island**, 0.6 mile NW of Dalrymple Island, is bare and light brown in colour. A **reef** extends 0.4 mile east of Mouse Island, with a **rock** 2 feet (0.6 m) high at its eastern edge.

87 **Darby Rock**, 0.35 mile NNE of Mouse Island, is 2 feet (0.6 m) high.

 88 **Caution.** — The area north of Dalrymple and Mouse Islands should be avoided as Darby Rock is usually submerged at summer water levels and there are other dangers near by.

89 **Bergin Rock** lies 0.6 mile SW of Mouse Island, on the west side of the usual approach to the three boat channels.

90 (*The areas north of here are described in Chapter 5.*)

Charts 2257, 2259

91 **John Island** ($46^{\circ}08'N$, $82^{\circ}35'W$) is 250 feet (76 m) high. **Beaufort Island**, which is the SE corner of John Island, is low and wooded. **Beaufort Reef**, 0.1 mile south of Beaufort Island, is 8 feet (2.4 m) high and has a few shrubs.

92 **Tern Island** is a prominent dark-coloured islet 0.6 mile WNW of Beaufort Island. **Fisher Island**, joined to John Island 0.2 mile NW of Tern Island, is low and thickly wooded.

93 (*The east entrance to John Harbour, which is 1.5 miles west of Fisher Island, is described in Chapter 5.*)

Charts 2259, 2299

94 **Restless Bank** ($46^{\circ}04'N$, $82^{\circ}35'W$) lies 4.1 miles south of John Island.

95 An *Ocean Data Acquisition System (ODAS) light buoy* is moored 2.3 miles WSW of Restless Bank.

96 **Maitland Patch** lies 6.2 miles WNW of Restless Bank. **Europa Reef**, 1.4 miles WSW of Maitland Patch, has a depth of 8 feet (2.4 m); it is marked by *bifurcation buoy UK*. **The Cousins** ($46^{\circ}05'N$, $82^{\circ}49'W$), 1.6 miles farther west, are 0.4 mile long and 8 feet (2.4 m) high.

97 Maitland Patch, Europa Reef and The Cousins are the outermost dangers in the approaches to Scott Passage and Turnbull Passage (*described in Chapter 5*).

98 **Campana Shoal** ($46^{\circ}05'N$, $82^{\circ}54'W$) is a wide bank in the SW approaches to South Passage (*described in Chapter 5*). A rock pinnacle in the centre of the bank has a depth of 13 feet (4 m); it is marked by *bifurcation buoy UM*.

99 **Mississagi Island** ($46^{\circ}07'N$, $83^{\circ}01'W$), 3.2 miles off the north shore 4.2 miles WNW of Campana Shoal, is low and wooded with a slight rise at its north end.



100 *Mississagi Island light (1033)* is on the south part of the island. The light is obscured on bearings of 139° through south to 209° .

101 **Dog Point** is the NE point of Mississagi Island. **Dog Point Shoal** extends 0.3 mile to the NNE. **North Point Shoal** extends 0.25 mile north from **North Point**.



102 Good temporary **anchorage** with shelter from westerly gales can be found east of Mississagi

Island in depths of 24 feet (7.3 m), clay bottom. The cove on the east side of the island, south of Dog Point, is suitable only for small boats but offers excellent shelter in westerly gales.

103 **West Island**, 0.4 mile west of Mississagi Island, is 4 feet (1.2 m) high and thinly wooded. **McDonald Shoal**, 0.2 mile NW of West Island, has a depth of 1 foot (0.3 m).

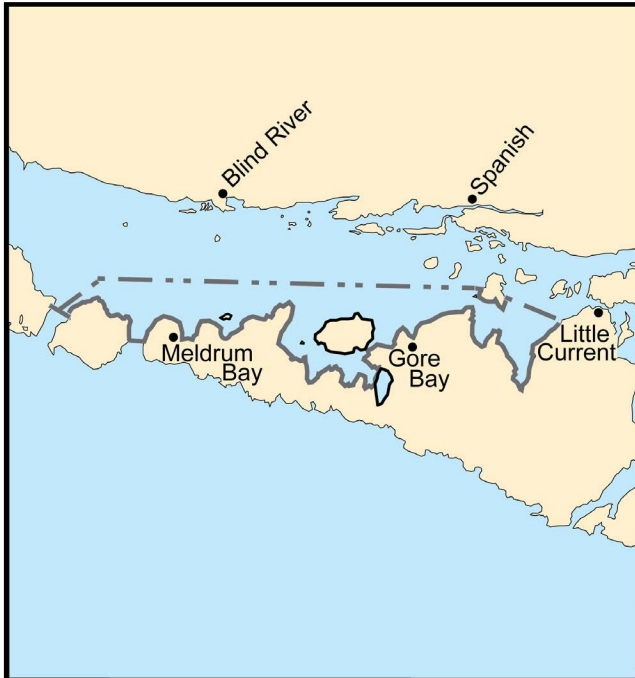
104 **Northwest Reef** (*Chart 2299*) is an isolated danger 2.5 miles NW of *Mississagi Island light*; it is marked by *bifurcation buoy UP*.



105 **Caution.** — It is wise to stay outside the 60-foot (18.3-m) contour when passing south of Mississagi Island in poor visibility.

Chapter 4

Central part — South shore West Bay — False Detour Channel



General

Charts 2200, 2251, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2207, 2299

1 This chapter describes the south shores of the central part of North Channel, between West Bay ($45^{\circ}55'N$, $82^{\circ}09'W$) in the east and Cockburn Island ($45^{\circ}58'N$, $83^{\circ}23'W$) in the west. This area includes Clapperton Channel and the town of Gore Bay.


2 (The areas north and NE of West Bay and the usual shipping route through the central part of North Channel are described in Chapter 3.)

Chart 2207-2


West Bay


3 **West Bay**, 9 miles WSW of Little Current, is deep with few offshore dangers.

4 **Tamarack Point** ($45^{\circ}55'N$, $82^{\circ}07'W$), on the east side of West Bay, rises to a wooded hill 200 feet (61 m) high and partly separated from the general slope of the shore. The sheltered artificial basins close south of Tamarack Point are private.

5  **Sounding Cove** is on the east shore 0.9 mile south of Tamarack Point. Sounding Cove offers **anchorage** sheltered from northerly gales in depths of 5 to 7 fathoms (9.1 to 12.8 m), mud bottom, 0.2 mile or more from the north shore of the cove.

6 The community of **Honora** (not named on the chart) lies around the north shore of Sounding Cove.

7  The **wharf** at Honora is a concrete crib structure with a timber deck; it extends 207 feet (63 m) south from shore. Four finger wharves along the east side of the wharf had depths of 3 to 4 feet (0.9 to 1.2 m) in 1998. The west side of the wharf is protected by a **breakwater**, awash, and is difficult to approach. Restaurant and motel are near by.

8  **Silver Birches Resort** is at Honora wharf.

9 The land on the east side of West Bay between Freer Point (described in Chapter 3) and Tamarack Point rises steadily, reaching a height of 370 feet (113 m) 0.6 mile inland. The east coast of the bay, from Sounding Cove southward, has wooded cliffs 220 feet (67 m) high. Other

conspicuous wooded cliffs 0.5 to 1 mile inland rise to heights of 500 feet (152 m). **High Hill**, at the north end of these cliffs, is one of the two highest peaks on Manitoulin Island.

10 The SW corner of West Bay is low lying but the rest of the west shore is steep and 150 feet (46 m) high.

11 The community of **West Bay (Excelsior)** is at the head of the bay. This is part of *West Bay Indian Reserve 22*.



12 The Public **wharf** at West Bay is 80 feet (24 m) long and 20 feet (6.1 m) wide, with a deck elevation of 1 foot (0.3 m) and depths of 6 to 7 feet (1.8 to 2.1 m) in 1998. There is a good concrete launching **ramp** south of the wharf and a small ramp to the north. Groceries and gasoline are available in the community.



13 **Anchorage** can be found at the head of the bay in depths of 6 to 8 fathoms (11 to 14.6 m), mud bottom. Temporary **anchorage** can be found on the ledge between Freer Point and Tamarack Point in depths of 5 to 8 fathoms (9.1 to 14.6 m), sand and mud bottom, but there is little shelter.

14 **Corbier Cove**, 1.3 miles NNW of the community of West Bay, has a good mud bottom but is exposed and its deep water does not offer a secure anchorage.

15 **Honora Point** is on the west shore 1 mile north of Corbier Cove.

Charts 2257, 2299

16 **Dutchman Head** ($45^{\circ}55'N$, $82^{\circ}13'W$), on the NW side of West Bay, is a steep bluff 180 feet (55 m) high.

17 **The Tooth**, a small sharp rock 0.6 mile north of Dutchman Head, is 8 feet (2.4 m) high.

18 **Mowat Point**, which is the south tip of Clapperton Island (*described in Chapter 3*), is low and narrow. A **reef** extends 0.2 mile to the south. A **rock** on the reef is 5 feet (1.5 m) high; it is marked by a **buoy**. A **reef** with a depth of 4 feet (1.2 m) extends 0.2 mile east of the point. Mowat Point is the north entrance point to the east end of Clapperton Channel (*described in the next section*).

19 (*The areas north of Mowat Point are described in Chapter 3.*)

Clapperton Channel

20 **Clapperton Channel** ($45^{\circ}59'N$, $82^{\circ}15'W$) separates Clapperton Island and Vankoughnet Island from Manitoulin Island.

21 **Francis Point** is the narrow NE end of the promontory on the west side of West Bay. This is the south entrance point to Clapperton Channel. Shallow water extends 0.3 mile to the NE.

22 **McRae Patch** lies in the eastern approach to Clapperton Channel, 0.9 mile NE of Francis Point.

Chart 2257

23 **Taché Island** ($45^{\circ}57'N$, $82^{\circ}13'W$), joined to Manitoulin Island, is separated from Francis Point by **Rushy Cove**. **Taché Island Reef** extends 0.3 mile to the NE.

24 **Martin Reef (Seagull Island)**, 0.4 mile WNW of Taché Island, is 7 feet (2.1 m) high and stony. **Gooseberry Island**, 0.3 mile farther WNW, is 10 feet (3 m) high and wooded.



25 *Gooseberry Island light (1018)* is on the north point of the island.

26 **Trudeau Point** lies 0.3 mile SSE of Gooseberry Island.



27 **Mudge Bay**, on the south side of Clapperton Channel west of Trudeau Point, has a mud bottom with good depths and is sheltered by wooded shores. This is one of the finest **anchorages** in North Channel. The east shore of the bay is relatively low-lying. The SW side rises steeply to heights of 120 feet (37 m); the west side rises more gradually to 250 feet (76 m).

28 **McInnes Bank** lies 1 mile NW of Gooseberry Island, in the entrance to Mudge Bay.

29 McInnes Bank is marked by *bifurcation buoy JD*.

30 The community of **Kagawong**, at the head of Mudge Bay, has churches, stores, restaurants, a post office, service station and tennis. *Bridal Veil Falls Park*, extending from the harbour to the falls 1 km to the SSE, is a municipal tourist attraction with walking trails and a boardwalk. The nearest medical clinic is at Gore Bay. The nearest hospital is at Mindemoya.



31 *Kagawong light (1019)* is SW of the harbour.

32 **Landmarks.** — The cross on a small church near the shore close east of *Kagawong light* is lit at night by a neon sign. A former mill building on the shore SE of the wharf has been renovated for marina and community use and also houses the *Edward Art Gallery*. A prominent white building on the wharf is a former freight shed now used by *Northern Marina* as an office and marine store.




33 The Public **wharf** on the south shore at Kagawong is L-shaped and 203 feet (62 m) long. The outer face of the wharf is 105 feet (32 m) long and 8 feet (2.4 m) high on timber piles. There is reported to be deep water along the outer face. Seven floating finger wharves, each 80 feet (24 m) long, extend from the SE face and had depths of 3 to 6 feet (0.9 to 1.8 m) in 1998. An area of

KAGAWONG (1997)




protected dockage east of the former mill building is reserved for long-term use.

 34 **Caution.** — An offshore **breakwater**, of rock and boulders, lies east of the wharf and is 80 feet (24 m) long and 5 feet (1.5 m) high.

35 A ruined wharf, 125 feet (38.1 m) long and 5 feet (1.5 m) high, lies 0.3 mile NW of the Public wharf. In 1992, **ruins** extending 100 feet (30 m) from this structure were submerged 1 foot (0.3 m).

36 A submerged **water intake** 0.5 mile WNW of the Public wharf extends 0.1 mile from shore; the crib at the outer end has a depth of 4.3 m.

37 The wharf on the east side of the bay is private.

 38 *Northern Marina* is at the main Public wharf. Yacht charters are available. Swimming beach, groceries, propane and licensed restaurants are near by. *Berry Boats*, on the highway, offers sales and service of boats and motors.

39 **Sextant Point** ($45^{\circ}58'N$, $82^{\circ}17'W$), on the west side of Mudge Bay, has a cove on its NW side. A small


wharf on the south shore of this cove is private. Sextant Point is known locally as **Jacksonville Subdivision**.

40 **Sutherland Shoal** lies 0.7 mile NE of Sextant Point.

41 **Little Island Bank** ($45^{\circ}59'N$, $82^{\circ}16'W$) is a wide flat sand bank extending 1.2 miles east from the NW entrance of Mudge Bay. Its northern edge forms the south side of the shallowest stretch of Clapperton Channel. **Little Island**, on the sand bank, is thinly wooded and has a yellow cottage (1987).

42 **Mowat Island**, on the NE side of the channel, is joined to Clapperton Island by a drying bar. **Kittiwake Rock**, 0.5 mile SSW of Mowat Island, is marked by a **buoy**.

43 **Meredith Island**, 0.4 mile NW of Mowat Island and joined to Clapperton Island by a drying bar, is wooded. From the west end of this island, a rock spit named **The Ridge** extends 0.7 mile to the SW to **Meredith Rock**, which is a boulder islet 7 feet (2.1 m) high.

 44 *Meredith Rock light* (1017) is near the north end of the islet.

45 **Burbidge Island**, 0.2 mile west of Meredith Island, is low and wooded at its north end. A reef extends 0.2 mile to the west. **Beverly Island**, 0.6 mile NW of Burbidge Island, is low. A shoal spit extends SE from the island.



46 **Clapperton Harbour** ($46^{\circ}00'N$, $82^{\circ}14'W$), with its entrance between Beverly Island and Burbidge Island, is an excellent **anchorage** and offers shelter from all gales. The best anchorage is NE of Harbour Island in depths of 26 feet (7.9 m), clay bottom.

47 **Harbour Island**, in the centre of Clapperton Harbour, is wooded. The island is connected to **Panet Point** by a shallow bar with above-water rocks.

48 **Sandfield Point** is the SW tip of Clapperton Island.

49 **Vankoughnet Island**, wooded, lies 0.1 mile SW of Clapperton Island. The south and west shores of both islands are stony with many boulders.

50 **Indian Channel** lies between Clapperton Island and Vankoughnet Island; there are reported to be depths of 2 feet (0.6 m) through here. Local knowledge is necessary.

51 The two **Spilsbury Islands**, joined by boulders, lie 0.2 mile SW of Vankoughnet Island and are separated from it by a narrow crooked channel with reported depths of 4 feet (1.2 m). Local knowledge is necessary.

52 **Boulder Bank**, a dangerous reef with many boulders, extends 1 mile SE of Spilsbury Islands. South of this bank there are small **rocky patches** with least depths of 5 or 6 feet (1.5 or 1.8 m).



53 **Caution.** — The channel between Boulder Bank and Little Island Bank is marked by buoys but if one of these buoys is dragged only slightly off position shoals could then lie inside the marked channel.

54 **Maple Point** ($45^{\circ}59'N$, $82^{\circ}18'W$), on the south side of Clapperton Channel, is relatively low-lying and is backed by **Maple Bluff**, 1.3 miles to the SW, which is a steep bluff 262 feet (80 m) high.

55 **Johnson Point** is 0.7 mile SW of Maple Point. **Burgess Reef** is a dry area 0.7 mile SW of Johnson Point. **Jessie Point** is 1.8 miles WSW of Johnson Point.

56 **South Spit** extends 0.3 mile north of Johnson Point and is marked by a **buoy**.

57 **Middle Bank**, on which there are boulders and rocks awash, lies 0.6 mile NNW of Johnson Point. **North Shoal**, with a rock awash, lies 0.5 mile farther north. There are depths of 23 feet (7 m) between Middle Bank and North Shoal but this passage is not marked and should not be used.

58 *Middle Bank light buoy JD14 (1015.5)* lies WSW of Middle Bank and marks the west entrance to Clapperton Channel, which is entered between Middle Bank and South Spit.

59 (*The areas north of Middle Bank are described in Chapter 3.*)

Clapperton Island to Blackstock Point

60 **Gore Bay** ($45^{\circ}55'N$, $82^{\circ}28'W$) is on the north shore of Manitoulin Island, 10 miles WSW of Clapperton Island. The shoreline from Johnson Point to Gore Bay consists of a low ledge 0.2 mile wide, backed by land over 200 feet (61 m) high. The town of Gore Bay is on the SW side of the head of the bay.

61 **East Bluff**, along the east shore of Gore Bay, is a steep and thickly wooded slope 254 feet (77 m) high.

62 East Bluff is bare for nearly 0.7 mile NE of **Gorrel Point**; this makes it an unmistakable landmark for Gore Bay, especially in the afternoon sun. The shore 1 mile NE of Gorrel Point is fringed by a ledge, 0.1 mile wide, with less than 6 feet (1.8 m) of water. The sea breaks on this ledge with great violence in westerly gales.

63 **Janet Head** ($45^{\circ}57'N$, $82^{\circ}29'W$), which is the west entrance point of Gore Bay, has steep wooded slopes rising to a height of 150 feet (46 m).



64 *Gore Bay light (1023)* is on Janet Head.

65 **West Bluff**, along the west shore of Gore Bay, is a steep and thickly wooded slope.

66 **Town Point** is on the west side of the bay near the north end of the town. A spit with a depth of 5 feet (1.5 m) extends 0.1 mile off Town Point. This spit is marked by a **buoy**.

67 A **submerged water intake** extends 425 feet (130 m) offshore from a pump house 0.2 mile NW of Town Point. Another **submerged pipeline** extends 475 feet (145 m) offshore from a position 80 feet (24.4 m) north of a wharf on the NE side of Town Point.



68 Gore Bay offers good **anchorage** in depths of 60 feet (18.3 m), mud bottom, 0.4 mile north of Town Point, and in depths of 24 feet (7.3 m), mud bottom, 0.2 mile south of Town Point. The harbour is small but well sheltered from all weather so it is much used as a harbour of refuge.

69 The harbour at Gore Bay is a recreational harbour administered by the *Department of Fisheries and Oceans* and managed by the municipality.




70 *Town Point light (1024)* is on Town Point.

GORE BAY (2012)



71 The town of **Gore Bay**, with a population of 907 (1996), has a bank, a post office, several stores, a fish hatchery, a lodge resort, a liquor store, pharmacies, ambulance, and a medical centre with two doctors and a dentist. Gore Bay's *Pavilion* houses the town's information booth and a tea room; it is served by a boardwalk which leads along the shoreline to *Gordon's Lodge* on the east side of the harbour. The red roof of the *Pavilion* is prominent. The nearest hospitals are at Little Current and Mindemoya. *Gore Bay Airport*, operated by the *Department of Transport*, is 8 km WSW of the town.

72 Gore Bay is a **Customs** vessel reporting station for pleasure craft.

 73 The Gore Bay Public **wharves**, elevation 5 feet (1.5 m), lie along the south side of Town Point and along the west side of the bay. Town Wharf, 197 feet (60 m) long, is along the west side of the south tip of Town

Point. The Public wharf continues 250 feet (76 m) west around the inner (south) side of Town Point, then SSW for 425 feet (130 m) and west for 130 feet (40 m). There are three floating piers in this area, each with 6 finger wharves with depths of 4 to 14 feet (1.2 to 4.3 m) in 1998. Another floating pier south of here is 217 feet (66 m) long with six finger wharves on each side and similar depths, except for a depth of 3 feet (0.9 m) over a crib 140 feet (42.7 m) offshore 30 feet (9.1 m) south of the pier.

74 A T-shaped wharf close inshore to the south has five floating piers, 98 to 246 feet (30 to 75 m) long, with depths of 6 feet (1.8 m) in 1990. There is a launching **ramp** for small craft on the south side of this T-shaped wharf. Next south are six floating piers, 72 to 131 feet (22 to 40 m) long, with depths of 4 to 6 feet (1.2 to 1.8 m) in 1990.



75 *Gore Bay Marina* is a municipal facility at the Public wharf SW of Town Point. *Canadian Yacht Charters Limited and Marine Store* is based at the marina.

76 Two television **towers** 0.3 mile west of Town Point, on top of West Bluff, have elevations of 223 feet (68 m) and 266 feet (81 m).

Charts 2257, 2258

77 **Julia Bay** ($45^{\circ}56'N$, $82^{\circ}32'W$) is a wide deep bay west of Janet Head. It is not a good anchorage; it is deep and exposed to northerly winds. The east coast of the bay has steep wooded slopes rising to a height of 150 feet (46 m). A shallow ledge fringing this shore is 0.1 mile wide west of Janet Head.

78 **Comfort Cove**, in the SE corner of Julia Bay, is a long shallow inlet with depths of 1 foot (0.3 m) in the entrance. A **boulder** in the entrance to this cove is 3 feet (0.9 m) high.

79 **Smith Bay**, between Comfort Cove and **Botterell Point**, has a sand bottom and sand beach.

80 The south shore of Julia Bay, between Botterell Point and **Shoal Point**, is low lying. Shoal Point is thinly wooded.

81 **Deacon Point**, thickly wooded, lies 0.3 mile NW of Shoal Point and is the SE point of **Barrie Island**. The two points form the entrance to a shallow bay with a depth of 1 foot (0.3 m) between the points. At the head of this bay there is a low narrow isthmus connecting Manitoulin Island and Barrie Island.

82 A rotating aeronautical **light** at *Gore Bay Airport*, which is 1 mile SE of the head of the bay, is not visible from the Shoal Point area.

83 **Blackstock Point** ($45^{\circ}58'N$, $82^{\circ}35'W$) is the NE point of Barrie Island.

84 From 0.5 mile NW of Deacon Point to Blackstock Point, the west shore of Julia Bay is steep and wooded and rises to a height of 150 feet (46 m). Blackstock Point, low and stony at its north end, rises steeply to 150 feet (46 m) and is thickly wooded.

85 A **radio tower** on Barrie Island, 2.5 miles SW of Blackstock Point (*Chart 2258*), has air obstruction **lights**. This tower is not visible from the north.

Chart 2258

Blackstock Point to Meldrum Point

86 **Julia Point** ($45^{\circ}58'N$, $82^{\circ}37'W$) is 1.8 miles WNW of Blackstock Point. Steep slopes rise to 150 feet (46 m) a short distance inland. Shoal water with large **boulders** surrounds the point.

87 The north coast of Barrie Island has five very similar wooded headlands enclosing four open bays. The easternmost bay is **Blackstock Bay**. Of the points, the northernmost and most conspicuous is Julia Point.

88 **Osborn Point**, 1 mile WSW of Julia Point, has **rocks awash** and some wooded islets extending 0.3 mile to the west. **Beer Point** lies 1 mile west of Osborn Point.

89 **Creighton Point**, 3 miles west of Julia Point, is wooded and identifiable from the NW by a clay cliff, 52 feet (16 m) high, just west of the point itself. A horseshoe-shaped bar of **boulders**, awash, extends 300 feet (91 m) north of Creighton Point.

90 **Salmon Bay**, 1.8 miles SW of Creighton Point, is suitable only for small boats. **Horace Point**, on the west side of the entrance, is low and wooded. **Horace Point Bank**, 0.2 mile north of Horace Point, is a wide area of boulders 4 feet (1.2 m) high. In 1990, there was tall grass and a tree on Horace Point Bank.

91 **Jubilee Shoal**, 1.8 miles north of Horace Point, is boulder-strewn and awash; a **buoy** marks the west side of the shoal. This is the shoalest part of a wide bank. **Heron Patch**, 1.3 miles NE of Jubilee Shoal on the same bank, has a depth of 13 feet (4 m).

92 **Henry Island** ($45^{\circ}55'N$, $82^{\circ}46'W$), **Gertrude Island** and **Fanny Island** are low and wooded, with some brush growing on their spits. Henry Island and Fanny Island have stony shores.

93 Julia Point bearing 077° in line with Creighton Point leads south of Jubilee Shoal. The SE end of Henry Island bearing 197° in line with the NW side of Fanny Island leads west of Jubilee Shoal.

94 **Cape Roberts (Cape Robert)** ($46^{\circ}00'N$, $82^{\circ}49'W$) is the north end of a promontory 4 miles west of Barrie Island. Its white clay cliffs show well from the west. The wooded land rises steeply 0.2 mile to the south.



95 *Cape Robert light (1026)* is near the north end of the cape. There is an old light-structure close south of the light tower.



96 There is excellent shelter from westerly gales in an **anchorage** under the east shore of Cape Roberts, 1 mile SE of the lighthouse, in depths of 30 feet (9.1 m), sand and clay bottom.



97 **Caution.** — There is a **fish farm** between Cape Roberts and Sheshegwaning

98 The community of **Sheshegwaning** is 4 miles south of Cape Roberts. The area is wooded and the church is not visible from offshore.

99 This area is part of *Sheshegwaning Indian Reserve 20*.

Bayfield Sound

100 **Bayfield Sound** is a large inlet south of Barrie Island. The sound is entered between Fanny Island and Barrie Island. A shoal spit extends into the channel from Fanny Island. The SW part of the entrance is obstructed by **Henry Island Sandbank**.

101 **Fishery Point**, which is the west end of Barrie Island, is a narrow wooded gravel spit. **Charlie Island**, 1.2 miles south of Fishery Point, is small and wooded with a **rocky spit** extending to the south.

102 **Dingy Point**, 0.2 mile east of Charlie Island, is wooded with rocky shores. **Portage Point**, 2 miles SW of Charlie Island, is wooded. **Portage Point Spit** is an area of boulders and weeds.

103 **Stanley Island**, 0.3 mile west of Portage Point, is low and wooded with a spit extending to the south. **Round Island**, west of Stanley Island, is higher and wooded. A long narrow **sand bar** extends south from Round Island.

104 **Battery Bluff**, 1 mile west of Portage Point, is a steep wooded cliff 237 feet (72 m) high.



105 There is shelter and good holding ground in **Battery Bluff Anchorage**, between Battery Bluff and Round Island, in depths of 16 feet (4.9 m). The shore under Battery Bluff can be approached to within 300 feet (91 m).

106 **Cooks Bay** lies between Battery Bluff and **Gauthier Point**. Being open to the north, northerly gales cause heavy seas to roll into the bay. Shoal water extends 0.1 mile from the NW shore, considerably reducing anchorage space. A commercial fishery operates from Cooks Bay.

107 **Historical note.** — At one time pulpwood logs were rafted from various points in the Sound to Cooks Bay, where they were loaded into ships anchored 0.6 mile east of the SE end of Henry Island.



108 **Cooks Dock** is a Public **wharf** on the SE shore of the bay. It projects 200 feet (61 m) into the bay but only the outer 100 feet (30 m) can be used for berthing. In 1998, there were depths of 9 feet (2.7 m) around the outer end. There is a launching **ramp** east of the wharf.

109 A **buoy** marks the approach to Cooks Bay between Henry Island Sandbank and **Henry Patch**.

110 The south shore of Bayfield Sound is marked by conspicuous wooded bluffs and is indented by three bays.

111 **Elizabeth Bay** lies between Portage Point and **Haydens Point**. There are tourist camps and a sand beach at the head of Elizabeth Bay but no facilities for boaters.



112 **Ned Island**, 1.3 miles ENE of Haydens Point, is a narrow point with a gravel beach, wooded on the north end and thinly wooded elsewhere. **Anchorage** for small craft can be found south of Ned Island.

113 **Helen Bay** lies SE of Ned Island.

114 **Scotts Bluff**, 2.9 miles ESE of Neds Island, is 300 feet (91 m) high and thickly wooded. Its west side is low and flat; its east side is steep. This is the highest point in the area and is **conspicuous** from Bayfield Sound. A low narrow point west of Scotts Bluff is the west side of a small bay with a sand beach; the buildings of a boys' camp are on the west side of this point.



115 The small bay west of Scotts Bluff offers **anchorage** for small craft.

116 **Campbell Bay** lies SE of Scotts Bluff. An isthmus on the east side of Campbell Bay separates **Lake Wolsey** from Bayfield Sound. There is a causeway near the south end of the isthmus. A channel under the causeway to Lake Wolsey has a depth of 8 feet (2.4 m) and vertical and horizontal clearances of 8 and 15 feet (2.4 and 4.6 m), respectively. There is a sand beach along the south shore of the bay.

117 **Twilight Isle** (*not named on the chart*) is a narrow island joined to the SE side of Campbell Bay by a causeway.



118 **Twilight Isle Resort** is a cottage resort on the east side of Twilight Isle. Restaurant, general store and laundromat are near by.



119 There is a small day-use park on the SE side of Campbell Bay. This park has picnic facilities and a small **wharf** and a small concrete launching **ramp**. This ramp is usable only at high water levels.

120 There is a **submerged power cable** (*not shown on the chart*) parallel to and close west of the isthmus between Campbell Bay and Lake Wolsey.



121 **Northernnaire Lodge** is on the west side of a small point on the south shore of Campbell Bay. There is a general store near by.

122 **Rozels Bay**, on the NE side of Bayfield Sound, is separated from Julia Bay by a low isthmus.

123 The rotating aeronautical **light** of **Gore Bay Airport**, east of Rozels Bay, is visible from Bayfield Sound. Prominent **radio towers** near the aeronautical light are also visible.

124 Between Rozels Bay and **Sturgeon Island**, 4 miles to the west, it is wise to keep well clear of the south shore of Barrie Island, keeping south of the 18-foot (5.5-m) contour, to avoid several small off-lying **shoals**.

Charts 2258, 2259

Cape Roberts to Meldrum Bay


125 **Cunningham Point** ($45^{\circ}59'N$, $82^{\circ}50'W$) lies 1.3 miles SW of Cape Roberts. The east shore of the bay between Cunningham Point and Cape Roberts is lined by prominent wooded clay bluffs 100 feet (30 m) high. A shoal **rock ledge** extends 0.2 mile offshore along the east side of the bay. A clay slope 0.2 mile long rises from the shore just SW of Cunningham Point.

126 **Shigniconing Bay (Cyril Cove)**, 1.5 miles SW of Cunningham Point, is not suitable for boats.

127 The area SE of Shigniconing Bay is part of *Sheshegwaning Indian Reserve 20*; the area SW of the bay is part of *Cockburn Island Indian Reserve 19A*.

128 **Cole Bay**, SW of **Eaton Point**, has a shoal rock ledge along its east side.


129 **Griffith (Bayard) Island** lies 1.1 miles west of Eaton Point and is 9 feet (2.7 m) high. Trees on it make it appear much higher. **Bayard Reef** lies 0.5 mile north of Griffith Island. **Laphorn Island** lies 0.3 mile SW of Griffith Island. The area south of these islands is shoal.

 130 **Morris Island**, 1.3 miles WSW of Griffith Island, is low and wooded. Sheltered **anchorage** can be found in a small cove to the SE. The Manitoulin Island shore here is 270 feet (82 m) high and wooded. **Masson Island**, 0.8 mile SW of Morris Island, is small and low. The shore between these two islands is fringed with boulders.

131 **Vidal Island** is 20 feet (6.1 m) high on its thickly wooded north side, gradually sloping to the stony south shore. **Arthur Point** is the east end of Vidal Island; **Harold Point** is the SE corner of the island. A **shoal spit**, marked by a **buoy**, extends 0.5 mile to the SE into the east entrance of Vidal Bay.


132 **Vidal Bay**, south of Vidal Island, has a wooded shoreline that rises to a height of 150 feet (46 m). A **rock awash** 0.2 mile west of Masson Island, in the east entrance to Vidal Bay, is marked by a **buoy**. **Creasor Bight**, south of Masson Island, is shallow; the southern part is sandy.

133 The main entrance to Vidal Bay is between the shoal areas SE of Vidal Island. Small craft heading for Meldrum Bay (*Chart 2299*) can use a route that leads SW of Vidal Island.

 134 There is an excellent sheltered **anchorage** in the SW part of Vidal Bay in depths of 25 feet (7.6 m), sand and clay bottom. **Anchorage** with shelter from north winds can also be found 0.3 mile south of Vidal Island in depths of 9 feet (2.7 m).

135 **Crescent Island** lies 0.4 mile north of Vidal Island and is connected to it by shallow water. Prominent

wooded patches on the north and south sides of Crescent Island are separated by a bald ridge.

 136 **Boat Harbour**, on the north side of the west part of Vidal Island, has a depth of 6 feet (1.8 m), mud bottom, but its entrance is limited by a depth of 1 foot (0.3 m) over boulders.

137 **West Point**, the west end of Vidal Island, is thickly wooded. A dangerous **reef** extends 2.2 miles to the west. There are two unnamed islands on this reef.



 138 **Caution.** — In poor visibility, it is wise to stay north of the 60-foot (18.3-m) contour west of Crescent Island.

Chart 2299

Meldrum Bay and approaches


139 **Batture Island** ($45^{\circ}58'N$, $83^{\circ}04'W$), at the west end of the reef extending west from Vidal Island, is low and mostly bare with some trees on its north end; much of the island is covered at high water levels. A **shoal reef** extending 0.3 mile SW of the island is marked by a **buoy**.

 140 *Batture Island light (1034)* is on the north side of the island.

141 **Chamberlain Point**, 0.8 mile SE of Batture Island, is wooded. This is the SE entrance point of a channel passing south of the barrier reef which joins Batture Island and Vidal Island. A shoal spit with 4 feet (1.2 m) over it extends 0.2 mile NE from Chamberlain Point and a **rock awash** lies 0.3 mile to the NW. The entrance to the channel south of the barrier reef is between these dangers and is marked by a **buoy**.

Chart 2251

142 **Twenty Minute Point**, 3.4 miles west of Chamberlain Point, is wooded and has a stony beach. **Danville Ground** lies 0.7 mile NW of Twenty Minute Point.


 143 **Meldrum Bay**, which lies between Chamberlain Point and Twenty Minute Point, offers excellent **anchorage** sheltered from westerly gales. Along the east and west shores of Meldrum Bay, 0.3 mile inland, the land rises to 46 m.

144 The community of **Meldrum Bay** is on the SW shore. Meldrum Bay has a church, a general store and post office, restaurant, motel, hotel and dining room, laundromat and a museum. Salmon, perch and bass fishing are reported to be excellent in the bay.

145 Meldrum Bay is a **Customs** vessel reporting station for pleasure craft and a vessel clearing station for commercial vessels.


MELDRUM BAY (1997)




 146 The L-shaped Public **wharf** at Meldrum Bay is 2.4 m high. The outer face is 27 m long with depths of 5.2 m. The north face has depths of 1.8 to 3.7 m and the south face 0.9 m. There is a building on the outer end of the wharf.


147 A floating **wharf** with depths of 1.5 to 2.7 m extends 24 m south from the main wharf to a timber and rock crib. Four other floating **wharves**, each 30 m long with depths of 0.9 to 3 m, extend offshore south of the Public wharf.

148 The facilities and wharves north of the Public wharf are private.

 149 **Caution.** — The **ruins** of a wharf extend 46 m offshore 0.2 mile north of the Public wharf. These ruins are submerged 0.7 m.

 150 **Anchorage** can be found in the SW corner of the bay between the Public wharf and **Muriel**

Point in depths of 18 m, or 0.2 mile south of the Public wharf in depths of 9 m.

 151 *Meldrum Bay Marina* is at the Public wharves. There is a pick-up service to *Mississagi Lighthouse Museum and Restaurant*. A water taxi to Cockburn Island is based here. Snack bar, licensed restaurant, groceries, motel accommodation, camping and picnic area are near by, as are the other facilities of Meldrum Bay.

152 *Netshed Museum*, at Meldrum Bay, has displays of artifacts and a cooperage from earlier days when Meldrum Bay was a large fishing and logging community. This museum also has remnants of what is thought to be LaSalle's ship *Griffon*, which was the first ship to sail on the Upper Lakes.

153 **Whitly Point** is on the SE side of Meldrum Bay. **Newbery Cove** lies SW of Whitly Point.

TOLSMAVILLE (1997)



154 **Welsh Island**, 0.4 mile ESE of Muriel Point, is small and wooded and joined to shore by a drying gravel bar.



155 **Macrae Cove** is the SW corner of Meldrum Bay. There is a snug but shallow little boat-harbour on the west shore of this cove.

156 (*Mississagi Strait is described in Sailing Directions booklet CEN 305 — Lake Huron, St. Marys River, Lake Superior.*)

Meldrum Point to False Detour Channel

157 **Meldrum Point**, 1 mile west of Twenty Minute Point, is a rounded feature with stony, wooded shores, backed 0.2 mile inland by a cliff 61 m high. Meldrum Point is the east entrance point to Mississagi Strait.

158 **Cockburn Island** ($45^{\circ}58'N$, $83^{\circ}23'W$) is 9 miles in diameter and easily distinguished by **McCaigs (McQuaigs) Hill** (*Chart 2297*), which is a broad hill 146 m high. At one time the island had a population of 600 and there were two villages. Most of the residents left in the 1950s.


159 Western areas of Cockburn Island are part of *Cockburn Island Indian Reserve 19*.

160 **Devils Horn** is the NE point of Cockburn Island. It is wooded and rises to a height of 30 m. **Wiggins Bank** lies 1.3 miles north of Devils Horn.




161 **Anchorage** can be found 0.4 mile west of Devils Horn in **Robinson Bay** in depths of 7 to 11 m, sand bottom.

162 **Ross Point** and **Tolsma Bay** lie west of Robinson Bay.

 163 **Anchorage** can be found in the western part of Tolsma Bay in depths of 13 m, sand and mud bottom.


164 The community of **Tolsmaville** is on the south side of Tolsma Bay. There is a Harbour Manager.


 165 There are two wharves on the south side of Tolsma Bay. The old Public **wharf** is the western one and extends 155 m north from shore. This wharf has a depth of 4.6 m around its outer end. Its west side is the better berth. A considerable sea is felt at this wharf in northerly gales.

166 The newer Public **breakwater-wharf** is a timber crib and concrete structure 150 m east of the old wharf. This wharf is L-shaped and extends 137 m NE from shore. The outer end is 27 m long with a depth of 4.3 m. Finger wharves extend south of the main wharf. The south side of this breakwater-wharf offers a good berth in any weather.

167 A **reef** extends 0.1 mile from the east shore of Tolsma Bay. The channel between this reef and the breakwater-wharf is only 23 m wide.


168 The bay SE of the breakwater-wharf has a sandy bottom and a sandy shoreline.

 169 *Cockburn Island breakwater light (1037)* is near the NE end of the eastern breakwater-wharf.

 170 **Thompson Point**, which is the north end of Cockburn Island, is low and wooded. The mouth of **Burnt Cove**, SE of Thompson Point, offers an **anchorage** in depths of 6 m, sand bottom, but the area east and west of this anchorage is generally **rocky** and **foul**.

171 **Pitman Bank**, 0.6 mile NNE of **Pitman Point**, has a depth of 4.2 m.

172 **Monk Point** ($45^{\circ}59'N$, $83^{\circ}25'W$), 2.3 miles WSW of Thompson Point, is the NE entrance point to False Detour Channel.

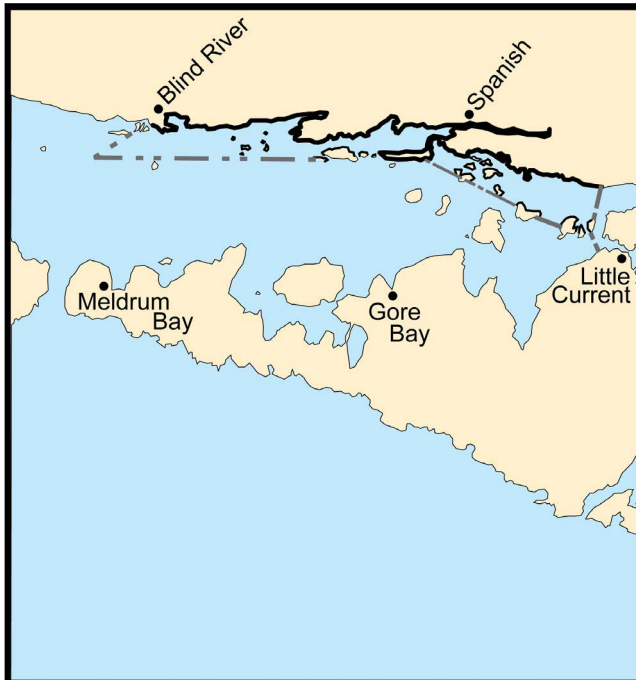
 173 *Monk Point light (1037.4)* is near the NW edge of the point.

174 **Ontario Bank**, 3.8 miles NNE of Monk Point, is a wide shoal area with a least depth of 12.7 m, rock bottom.

175 (*False Detour Channel is described in Sailing Directions booklet CEN 305 — Lake Huron, St. Marys River, Lake Superior.*)

Chapter 5

North shore Waubuno Channel — Webber Island



General

Charts 2200, 2257, 2259, 2268, 2207, 2299, 6028

1 This chapter describes the northern areas of the central part of North Channel, between Waubuno Channel ($46^{\circ}02'N$, $81^{\circ}58'W$) in the east and Webber Island ($46^{\circ}10'N$, $83^{\circ}02'W$) in the west. This area includes the town of Blind River.

2 McBean Channel offers a sheltered scenic route along the north shore as far west as Little Detroit ($46^{\circ}09'N$, $82^{\circ}22'W$).

3 Whalesback Channel, which lies north of Aird and John Islands, is entered from the east past Boyd Island ($46^{\circ}08'N$, $82^{\circ}20'W$) and through Little Detroit. The western entrances to Whalesback Channel are Scott Passage, Turnbull Passage and South Passage.

Northern route to McBean Channel and Whalesback Channel

Chart 2207-1


Waubuno Channel to McBean Channel


4 (*Waubuno Channel is described in Chapter 2.*)

5 **Five Islands** ($46^{\circ}02'N$, $82^{\circ}00'W$) lie 0.2 mile NW of East Rous Island; the islands are low and wooded. The western three islands are connected by a **gravel bar**.

6 **Ten-Foot Rock**, with a depth of 1.3 m, lies 0.2 mile north of the eastern island of the Five Islands group.

7 **Macpherson Ledge**, 0.2 mile north of the NE point of Bedford Island, consists of two **rocks** 0.1 mile apart; the eastern and higher rock is 4 feet (1.2 m) high. A **third rock**, 0.1 mile west of the western rock, dries 0.4 m.

 8 **Bedford Harbour** is entered between Macpherson Ledge and Five Islands. Shoal water extends 0.1 mile NE from **Wise Point**. There is excellent **anchorage** in any depth under 9 fathoms (16.5 m). The best anchorage is 0.2 mile offshore SE of Wise Point in depths of 3 to 4 fathoms (5.5 to 7.3 m), mud bottom. The Five Islands protect Bedford Harbour from north winds.


 9 **Caution.** — The floating wharves and cages of a **fish farm** extend 148 feet (45 m) offshore in the eastern part of Bedford Harbour. The concrete anchors extend 315 feet (96 m) from shore and are marked (1998) by privately maintained cautionary **buoys**.

10 **Bedford Island Reef** extends 0.6 mile NW from Bedford Island. Passage inside this reef should not be attempted. The reef has four separate heads. The western and outer **rock**, 0.6 mile offshore, dries 0.5 m.

11 The north point of Elm Island bearing 235° in line with Mowat Point leads 0.3 mile NW of Bedford Island Reef. The south side of Five Islands bearing 103° in line with Macpherson Ledge leads 0.2 mile north of the reef. The west end of Wabos Island bearing 186° just open west of Bedford Island leads clear of the west end of the reef.

12 **Todd Point**, which is the east end of Amedroz Island (*described in Chapter 3*), is 2.5 miles west of Bedford Island. **Todd Shoal** extends 0.4 mile NNE of the point. A **rock** with a depth of 0.2 m lies on a boulder patch 0.4 mile north of Todd Point. A **rock** with a depth of 1.1 m lies 0.15 mile east of Todd Point.

13 **Bourinot Island**, 0.8 mile NNW of Todd Point, is wooded and gives some shelter to the large bay on the north side of Amedroz Island. **Bourinot Reef** extends 0.3 mile NNE of Bourinot Island.

 14 **Caution.** — Bourinot Reef is a danger to navigation because soundings give little warning and there are no good clearing marks to lead a safe distance north of it.

15 **Perley Island** (*46°05'N, 81°59'W*), near the north shore 2.3 miles north of East Rous Island, is well wooded. A clear channel between Perley Island and High Island is 0.2 mile wide.

16 A **shoal rock** 300 feet (91 m) west of Perley Island partly obstructs the channel between Perley Island and the island to the west.

17 **Kirkpatrick Island** lies west of Perley Island.

18 **Louisa Island**, 0.4 mile west of Kirkpatrick Island, is 70 feet (21 m) high and thickly wooded. Its east side has a picturesque sandy beach and offers good **anchorage** for small craft in depths of 7 to 16 feet (2.1 to 4.9 m), sand bottom. A **shoal** with a depth of 5 feet (1.5 m) lies 0.1 mile south of the SE point of the island.

19 **Louisa Rocks** lie in the southern approaches to the passage between Kirkpatrick Island and Louisa Island. The eastern rock, 6 feet (1.8 m) high, is connected to the SW corner of Kirkpatrick Island by a shallow spit marked by a **buoy**. The western rock, 5 feet (1.5 m) high, is connected to the SE corner of Louisa Island by a shallow spit. The deepest water is between the two rocks.

20 **Tupper Island** and **Galt Island** lie west and NW of Louisa Island. A **rock** 2 m high lies 0.1 mile south of Tupper Island, and several **shoals** and **rocks** extend 0.5 mile NE from Galt Island. **Barren Island** lies 0.1 mile west of Tupper Island. There is a lodge and a private wharf in a small cove on the east side of Barren Island.


21 A **submerged power cable** extends 3.5 miles in a general WNW direction from the NE end of Barren Island to a position on the mainland shore north of McTavish Island.

22 **Channel Island**, 0.9 mile WNW of Barren Island, is 30 feet (9.1 m) high. **Nisbet Rock**, 0.2 mile NE of Channel Island, is 1.8 m high. The area north of Barren Island and Nisbet Rock is foul.

23 **Hog Island** (*46°05'N, 82°04'W*) lies NW of Channel Island.

24 **Historical note.** — At the end of the 19th century, *Hudson's Bay Company* shipped logs to Little Current. The logs were brought down **Rivière La Cloche** to **Fort La Cloche**, which was once a fur trading post, and then towed out to Hog Island. The submerged remains of the timber cribs of the *Hudson's Bay Company* wharf are at the NE end of the island.

25 There is a deep passage between Hog Island and **McRae Rock**, which lies 0.1 mile to the north and has a few trees. The area north of Hog Island and Channel Island is foul except for this channel.

 26 There is good **anchorage**, mud and sand bottom, north of Hog Island SE of McRae Rock. This anchorage is approached from the east, passing between Channel Island and Nisbet Rock, favouring the Channel Island side.

27 **Jenkins Rock**, 2 feet (0.6 m) high, is the larger of two rocks 0.1 mile north of Hog Island. **Round Island** lies 0.1 mile NW of Hog Island. **Lampey Rock**, 7 feet (2.1 m) high, and **Mann Rock**, 3 feet (0.9 m) high, lie north and NW of Round Island.

28 A small **islet** 0.1 mile west of Round Island is 4 feet (1.2 m) high. **Chatwin Rock**, 0.1 mile farther west, is a smooth round rock 7 feet (2.1 m) high; it is joined to the islet by shoal rocks. A **rock** with a depth of 1 foot (0.3 m) lies 0.1 mile NW of Chatwin Rock; a passage with depths of 18 feet (5.5 m) can be found between these rocks.

29 **Matheson Island**, 0.8 mile NW of Hog Island, has a bare south face backed by trees. A **shallow ledge** with two dry boulders extends to the SE.

30 **Hog Island Bank** (*not named on the chart*) extends 0.6 mile SW and west of Hog Island. **Belcher Rock**, dry 0.5 m, lies near the SW edge of Hog Island Bank and is marked by a **buoy**. **Pacific Rock**, dry 0.4 m, lies near the west end of the bank.

31 **Hewett Shoal**, 1 mile south of the west end of Hog Island, is marked by *bifurcation buoy U*.

32 **McTavish Island** ($46^{\circ}06'N$, $82^{\circ}07'W$), 1.9 miles west of Hog Island, is lightly wooded. It is the most prominent island in this area. There is a passage for boats between this island and the chain of islands to the north. A sand bar extends 0.1 mile west of the island.



33 Vessels can find sheltered **anchorage** north of McTavish Island in depths of 11 to 31 feet (3.4 to 9.4 m), sand and mud bottom.

34 A **buoy** marks a **boulder bank** with a depth of 0.3 m 0.1 mile south of the west end of McTavish Island.

35 **Sagamok Point** (*not named on the chart*) is a large peninsula 0.8 mile west of McTavish Island. This is part of *Sagamok Indian Reserve 5*. The outer part of the point is bare but it is thickly wooded farther back. **Solomon Point** is the SW end of Sagamok Point. A gravel road connects with *Trans-Canada Highway 17* at Massey, 13 km to the north.



36 **Caution.** — Local knowledge is required north of a line joining the east tip of Sagamok Point and McTavish Island.

37 Fishing nets extend up to 0.1 mile from Solomon Point.

38 **Evangeline Patch** lies 1 mile SW of McTavish Island.

39 **Fleming Bank**, 1.3 miles SSW of Solomon Point, has a depth of 1 m and lies in the SE approaches to McBean Channel. This bank is 0.3 mile long in a NW-SE direction and is marked by *bifurcation buoy UC*.

Charts 2299, 2207-1

McBean Channel

40 **McBean Channel** ($46^{\circ}08'N$, $82^{\circ}16'W$) is 9 miles long and leads from Solomon Point to Little Detroit ($46^{\circ}09'N$, $82^{\circ}22'W$). The channel is **buoyed** and has a least depth of 37 feet (11.3 m).

Chart 2207-1

41 **Stewart Island**, 0.3 mile NW of Solomon Point, is low and thinly wooded. A reef lies close to the west, a low rock lies close to the east, and a **shallow ledge** extends 0.2 mile to the south. A **rock awash** and a **rock dry** 0.3 m lie 0.1 mile south of Stewart Island.

42 **Linter Island**, 0.2 mile to the west, is slightly smaller than Stewart Island.

43 **Bacon Island** ($46^{\circ}07'N$, $82^{\circ}10'W$) lies close to the north shore 0.4 mile NW of Linter Island. **Lost Rock**, 4 feet (1.2 m) high, lies 0.2 mile offshore 0.4 mile WNW of Bacon Island.

44 **Fox Island**, the easternmost large island along the south side of McBean Channel, is 30 to 50 feet (9.1 to 15 m) high and thinly wooded.

45 From the east end of Fox Island, a chain of bare **rocks** and **reefs** extends SE for 1 mile to **East Rock**, which is bare except for a few bushes. There is a port hand **daybeacon**, elevation 28 feet (8.5 m), on East Rock.

46 Two **rocks** lie 0.3 mile south of East Rock; the higher of these is 2 m high with a few stunted trees.

47 A shoal **rock** 0.4 mile SE of East Rock is marked by a **buoy**. This is the easternmost rock in the eastern approach to McBean Channel.

48 **West Rock**, 0.2 mile SE of Fox Island, is 25 feet (7.6 m) high. A **rock** 15 feet (4.6 m) high lies close to the west; another **rock**, 15 feet (4.6 m) high, lies close to the SE. There are **rocks awash** 0.3 mile SE and 300 feet (91 m) NW of West Rock.

49 **Bald Rock**, 0.4 mile NNW of the east end of Fox Island, is a bare loaf-like rock 20 feet (6.1 m) high.

50 **Beacons.** — A white bullseye with a red centre, and a white cross on a red background are painted on Bald Rock to mark the entrance to McBean Channel. A prominent starboard hand **daybeacon** on this rock is 30 feet (9.1 m) high.

51 **Ritchie Rock** lies 0.5 mile south of West Rock and 0.6 mile NE of **Ritchie Point**, which is the NE point of Croker Island.



52 **McBean Harbour** ($46^{\circ}08'N$, $82^{\circ}12'W$), lying at the foot of **Mount McBean**, offers **anchorage** in depths of 12 to 24 feet (3.7 to 7.3 m), mud bottom, and is sheltered by **Anchor Island** and **Lee Island** to the west and the mainland to the east. A gravel road connects it to *Trans-Canada Highway 17*. The entrance to the harbour, 300 feet (91 m) wide, lies between **Beaudry Point** and Lee Island, 0.6 mile north of Bald Rock. McBean Harbour has no facilities.

53 A **submerged power cable** crosses from Beaudry Point to Lee Island.

54 **Black Island**, wooded, lies midway between Bald Rock and Beaudry Point.

55 The southern part of Lee Island, known as **Helen Island**, is thinly wooded and joined to Lee Island by boulders.

56 From a point 300 feet (91 m) west of Bald Rock, a course of 016° , passing midway between Black Island and Helen Island, leads towards the entrance of McBean Harbour. There is a depth of 24 feet (7.3 m) in the narrows at Beaudry Point.

Chart 2257

57 **Irwin Island** ($46^{\circ}07'N$, $82^{\circ}12'W$), low and thinly wooded, is the largest of a group of islands and rocks 0.3 mile NW of Bald Rock. The westernmost **rock** of this group dries 2 feet (0.6 m)

58 **Jones Point** on Fox Island, 0.2 mile south of Irwin Island, is thinly wooded. The channel between Jones Point and the rocks south of Irwin Island is 0.1 mile wide.

59 There is a starboard hand **daybeacon** on an islet 0.1 mile NE of Jones Point.



60 There is good **anchorage** for small craft in the small cove 0.2 mile south of Jones Point.

61 **Bower Rock**, 0.1 mile north of Fox Island, is 21 feet (6.4 m) high and has a small clump of trees. Shoal reefs extend 0.1 mile to the west, marked by a **buoy**, and 0.3 mile to the east. A starboard hand **daybeacon** on Bower Rock is 7 feet (2.1 m) high, elevation 16 feet (4.9 m).

62 The channel between Bower Rock and Fox Island has a depth of 37 feet (11.3 m).

63 **O'Connor Island** lies 0.2 mile west of Fox Island. A **rock** that dries 3 feet (0.9 m) lies 0.2 mile farther west.

64 The SE corner of Eagle Island bearing 229° in line with the NW side of Hook Island leads between O'Connor Island and the rock 0.2 mile west of it, and close SE of a **rock** with a depth of 11 feet (3.4 m).



65 **Fox Harbour**, with its entrance close south of a point 0.2 mile south of O'Connor Island, is difficult to enter but once inside it offers good **anchorage**, mud bottom. There is a group of **rocks** close NW of the NW entrance point; the highest is 4 feet (1.2 m) high. Another group of **rocks**, pink in colour, lies 0.1 mile SW of the NW entrance point. The highest of these rocks is 9 feet (2.7 m) high. The entrance channel passes between these two groups of rocks and then north of a chain of **shoal rocks** which extends 0.3 mile to the east. Two **shoal spits** extend 300 feet (91 m) into the channel from the north shore. Once past these dangers, continue NE into the harbour but beware of **deadheads**. The depth in the entrance is 12 feet (3.7 m).

66 **Fréchette Island**, 0.8 mile WNW of Fox Island, is 50 feet (15 m) high. It is wooded in the middle and bare near the shore. **Hagarty Islands** and **Hawkins Island**, with many islets and rocks between them, extend 1 mile west of Fréchette Island.

67 **Gillmor Point**, the north end of Fréchette Island, has a **shoal spit** extending 300 feet (91 m) to the NE; the outer end of this spit is marked by a **buoy**. A port hand **daybeacon** on Gillmor Point is 10 feet (3 m) high, elevation 32 feet (9.8 m).

68 **Hotham Island**, on the north side of McBean Channel, is 50 feet (15 m) high. It is thinly wooded near the south shore and thickly wooded in the centre.



69 The unnamed channel north of Hotham Island is entered between the west end of the island and **Oak Point**. There is 60 feet (18.3 m) of water in the middle of the entrance. The island 0.3 mile to the NNE is well wooded. There is a 0.3-foot (0.1-m) sounding on the north side of this channel.

70 With local knowledge, small craft can make the entrance and pass north of Hotham Island and through the channel close south of Anchor Island into McBean Harbour (*Chart 2299*). A **rock** with less than 6 feet (1.8 m) over it has been reported 500 feet (152 m) north of an **islet**, 4 feet (1.2 m) high, which lies 1.1 miles west of the NW end of Anchor Island. There is a depth of 7 feet (2.1 m) in the narrow channel with three **rocks** in it at the NE end of Hotham Island, and again at the east end of Anchor Island (*Chart 2299*) just before entering McBean Harbour.



71 It has been reported that the narrow channel to the basin named **Oak Bay**, on the north side of Oak Point, has a least depth of 2 feet (0.6 m). There are weeds in the east part of this channel. Good **anchorage** is reported in the entrance to the channel, close north of Oak Point.

72 The mainland from Oak Point to **Dreamer's Bay**, 2.5 miles to the WNW, is thinly wooded and rises to a height of 150 feet (46 m). **Houghton Rocks** lie in the entrance to Dreamer's Bay; the highest rock is 8 feet (2.4 m) high.

Chart 2268

Little Detroit and approaches

73 **Little Detroit** ($46^{\circ}09'N$, $82^{\circ}22'W$) connects McBean Channel and the east end of Whalesback Channel. The route to Whalesback Channel continues through Little Detroit and then south and west of Shanly Island.

74 Little Detroit is defined by the *Public Harbours Regulations* as part of Little Current Harbour, therefore the *Public Harbours Regulations* apply in this channel. (*Information on Public Harbours Regulations is given in Sailing Directions booklet CEN 300 — General Information.*)




75 **Navigation safety call.** — Before entering Little Detroit, vessels should broadcast their position and intentions on VHF Channel 16 (156.8 MHz).

76 **Boyd Island** ($46^{\circ}08'N$, $82^{\circ}20'W$), in the southern approach 2 miles SE of Little Detroit, is two islands at higher water levels. The main NE part of the island is

LITTLE DETROIT FROM SOUTH (1997)




thinly wooded, the smaller SW part is bare rock with a few bushes. The approach to Little Detroit from the south passes west of Boyd Island.

 77 *Boyd Island light (1020)* is near the SW end of Boyd Island.

78 **Banshee Rock**, 0.8 mile SSE of Boyd Island, has a depth of 8 feet (2.4 m); it is shown as 7 feet (2.1 m) on *Chart 2257*. An isolated **rock** 0.15 mile NW of Banshee Rock also has a depth of 8 feet (2.4 m).

79 **Arnold Rock** lies 0.3 mile SW of Boyd Island. A **rock** with 12 feet (3.7 m) over it lies on a bank 0.2 mile SE of Arnold Rock. There is reported to be a **rock** with a depth of 6 feet (1.8 m) at the edge of the same bank, 500 feet (152 m) ENE of the 12-foot (3.7-m) rock.

 80 **Caution.** — There is a rock awash 0.3 mile ENE of the 12-foot (3.7-m) rock.

81 **Lumsden Rock**, 0.25 mile NW of *Boyd Island light*, has a depth of 4 feet (1.2 m); it is marked by a **buoy**.

82 **Hiesordt Rocks** lie 0.35 mile north of Boyd Island. The NW rock of the group is 5 feet (1.5 m) high, the SE rock 4 feet (1.2 m) high.

83 **Hoskin Islands**, thinly wooded, lie 0.7 mile WNW of Boyd Island. There is no good passage between them and Lumsden Rock. **Sampson Islands** lie 0.4 mile farther WNW.

84 **Wyatt Bay** is on the east coast of Aird Island south of **Arnold Point**. The **piles** on the east side and in the SE corner of Wyatt Bay are the remains of former wharves.

LITTLE DETROIT FROM NW (1997)




A house on the high land close south of Wyatt Bay is prominent.

85 **Shoepack Bay**, 1 mile NE of Little Detroit, is broad and deep. Its NW arm, 40 to 50 feet (12.2 to 15.2 m) deep, has a mud bottom. It is generally too deep for small craft to anchor but it is reported that they can secure to trees.

86 **Mary Island** and **Ethel Rock**, on the south side of Little Detroit, are on a shallow rock ledge extending offshore from Aird Island. The channel through Little Detroit was improved in 1917 by removing some rock north of Ethel Rock and by cutting the north end off a point NW of Ethel Rock, giving a clear channel 75 feet (23 m) wide with a least depth of 16 feet (4.9 m).

87 **Harrison Point** is the north point of Aird Island.


 88 **Little Detroit light (1013)** is just east of Harrison Point.

89 There is a **beacon**, elevation 22 feet (6.7 m), on a point 270 feet (82 m) NW of Ethel Rock. It is a white

rectangular daymark with a red vertical stripe mounted on a mast 16 feet (4.9 m) high.

90 **Beacon range**. — The beacon NW of Ethel Rock in line bearing $286\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ with the daymark of *Little Detroit light* leads north of the rock ledges.

91 **King Point** is 0.2 mile west of Harrison Point. There is a port hand **daybeacon** on the NW side of King Point. **Cameron Bight** is south of King Point.

 92 **Anchorage** can be found in Cameron Bight but it is open to the west.

93 The ruins on the south shore of Cameron Bight are the remains of the *Spanish Lumber Co.*

94 **Black Fly Point** is on the north side of the west entrance to Little Detroit. **Craftsman Point** ($46^\circ 09' N$, $82^\circ 23' W$) is 0.2 mile to the NNW. **Landry Point** is 0.5 mile farther north.

95 **Green Island**, 0.8 mile NW of Little Detroit, is 163 feet (50 m) high and wooded.

96 A **beacon range** on the SE side of Green Island in line bearing 315° clears the west end of Little Detroit. The front beacon, elevation 14 feet (4.3 m), is a white daymark with a red vertical stripe on a mast 8 feet (2.4 m) high. The rear beacon, elevation 64 feet (20 m), is a white daymark with a red vertical stripe on a mast 14 feet (4.3 m) high.

97 The passage leading northwards between the mainland and Green Island is 0.1 mile wide with a depth of 21 feet (6.4 m) in the centre. A **rock** with a depth of 2 feet (0.6 m) lies 200 feet (61 m) offshore, 0.2 mile north of Landry Point.

Whalesback Channel

Chart 2299


98 **Whalesback Channel** is the passage north of Aird and John Islands from Little Detroit to Turnbull Island (46°09'N, 82°45'W). Its east entrance is Little Detroit. The western entrances are Scott Passage, Turnbull Passage and South Passage. Small craft can also enter Whalesback Channel either east or west of John Island.

Chart 2257

99 **Shanly Island** (46°09'N, 82°25'W), 0.1 mile SW of Green Island, is 76 feet (23 m) high and wooded. There are cliffs on its SE side. A starboard hand **daybeacon** on the south point of Shanly Island is 8 feet (2.4 m) high, elevation 17 feet (5.2 m).

100 **Passage Island**, 0.2 mile west of Shanly Island and separated from it by a deep clear passage, is 91 feet (28 m) high and wooded. A port hand **daybeacon** on the north side of Passage Island is 14 feet (4.3 m) high, elevation 63 feet (19 m). The east side of the beacon is labelled "Passage".


101 **Gervase Island** (46°10'N, 82°25'W), 0.8 mile north of Shanly Island, is narrow and partly wooded. Its NW end is a rounded rock 13 feet (4 m) high. A **rock**, 3 feet (0.9 m) high, lies 0.1 mile NNW of Gervase Island. **Lapointe Islands** lie 0.1 mile SW of Gervase Island.

 102 **Laurier Island** lies 0.1 mile SE of Gervase Island. Small craft can find sheltered **anchorage** east of its south tip. The anchorage is approached by a passage between **Wilfrid Island** and Shanly Island. The passage between Laurier Island and Green Island, to the SE, is suitable only for small boats.

103 **Brown Island**, which lies 0.2 mile west of Passage Island, is 50 feet (15 m) high and thickly wooded. It is joined to **Villiers Island** by a low and narrow isthmus.

104 The two **Otter Islands**, thinly wooded, are separated by a narrow passage. There is a channel nearly 0.1 mile wide with depths of 17 feet (5.2 m) between the eastern island and Villiers Island. A round **rock** close west of Villiers Island is 15 feet (4.6 m) high and has one tree (1987). This rock helps to identify the channel.

105 **Jackson Island**, thickly wooded, has rocky shores. It is the westernmost of the chain of islands north of Aird Island. There is no passage for small craft between Jackson Island and Otter Islands, to the east, or Aird Island, to the west.

 106 There is good **anchorage** south of Otter Islands in depths of 40 feet (12.2 m), mud bottom. **Anchorage** for small craft can be found farther west, south of Jackson Island, in 12 to 15 feet (3.7 to 4.6 m), mud bottom, but keep a lookout for deadheads.

107 **Klotz Island**, west of Aird Island and separated from it by a narrow passage that is dry at chart datum, is 90 feet (27.4 m) high. **Newport**, on the west side of the island, was once the site of a fishing station.

108 **Newport Channel** is a narrow boat channel between Klotz Island and **Rainboth Island**. A cluster of small islands and rocks extends 0.3 mile SW from Rainboth Island.


109 **Aikens Island** is separated from Rainboth Island by a deep channel. **Rocks awash** lie in the southern entrance to this channel and a **rock** with 1 foot (0.3 m) over it lies in its north part. Local knowledge is advised.

110 (*The areas south of Klotz, Rainboth and Aikens Islands are described in Chapter 3.*)

111 **Casey Shoal** lies 0.3 mile north of Klotz Island in the NE approach to the small-craft channels between Klotz Island and Aikens Island. It is marked by a **buoy**.

112 **Amyot Rocks** lie north of the east part of Aikens Island. This is a cluster of rocks, the highest being 13 feet (4 m) high. **Weldon Shoal** lies 0.2 mile to the NW.

113 **Bergeron Point** is the easternmost point of John Island on the Whalesback Channel side. It is part of John Island but at high water levels it is a separate island.

 114 **Moiles Harbour** is a perfectly sheltered **anchorage** between Aikens Island and John Island. There are **ruins** of slab wharves and a sawmill in the SE part of the harbour. A dolphin at the end of the ruins is 3 feet (0.9 m) high; there are piles 10 feet (3 m) high at their south edge.

115 **North Entrance** is a narrow passage between Bergeron Point and Aikens Island. There are depths of 11 feet (3.4 m) in this passage. A **rock** in the north entrance has a depth of 1 foot (0.3 m). A shallow **rock ledge** projects west from Aikens Island.

116 Approaching Moiles Harbour from the south, the best passage is **East Entrance**, south of a horseshoe-shaped island 28 feet (8.5 m) high and close north of an island 62 feet (18.9 m) high. There are depths of 8 feet (2.4 m) in this passage. Keep a sharp lookout for **deadheads** and **sunken logs** in the harbour.

Spanish River and approaches

117 **Gulnare Point** ($46^{\circ}10'N$, $82^{\circ}27'W$), on the north shore of Whalesback Channel, is the south tip of a thickly wooded peninsula. **Brewerton Island**, **Thomas Island**, an unnamed island, and **Abigail Island** lie east of Gulnare Point.

Chart 2268

118 **Kirke Island** ($46^{\circ}11'N$, $82^{\circ}24'W$), on the north shore 1.5 miles ENE of Gulnare Point, reaches a height of 124 feet (38 m) at its west end.

119 **Buswell Point** is 0.3 mile east of Kirke Island. The mainland is nearly straight for 1.2 miles east of Buswell Point, with a series of cliffs 100 to 150 feet (30 to 45 m) high.

120 The two **Sproule Islands**, 0.9 mile SE of Buswell Point, are lightly wooded.

121 A port hand **daybeacon** on the east end of the larger Sproule Island is 5 feet (1.5 m) high, elevation 18 feet (5.5 m). There are drying **piles** 300 feet (91 m) south of the beacon. There is another **pile** 150 feet (46 m) north of the beacon.

122 **Boomcamp Bay** lies east of Sproule Islands.

123 **Whiteaves Island**, 0.3 mile north of Sproule Islands, is wooded. A **rock** 300 feet (91 m) west of Whiteaves Island is 2 feet (0.6 m) high; there is a starboard hand **daybeacon** on this rock. A bare rock 300 feet (91 m) east of Whiteaves Island is 7 feet (2.1 m) high.

124 **Forbes Island**, 0.5 mile ESE of Whiteaves Island, is lightly wooded.

125 **Spanish River**, 133 miles long, enters the NE part of Whalesback Channel through a delta with generally low and swampy wooded shores. This delta is known as **Spanish Marsh**.

126 A dredged channel crosses the mud-flats 0.1 mile south of the north shore. This channel is marked by **buoys** and had depths of 4 feet (1.2 m) in 1992.

127 *Spanish River light buoy UV2 (1013.3)* marks the entrance to the dredged channel.

128 The community of **Spanish**, on the north shore of Spanish River 1.3 miles east of Buswell Point, is on *Trans-Canada Highway 17*. There are churches, several stores,

liquor/beer store, bank, post office, part-time medical and dental clinic, and restaurants. The nearest hospitals are at Elliot Lake, Espanola and Blind River, which are all 50 km away by road.



129 *Spanish Municipal Marina* is enclosed by breakwaters on the north shore 1.2 miles east of Buswell Point. Laundromat, ice, groceries, restaurant and licensed dining room are near by. The entrance to the marina is marked by a privately maintained **light**.

130 A wind-powered generator on a hill above the marina is prominent.



131 The former Public **wharf**, 0.7 mile east of the marina, has a frontage of 191 feet (58 m), with an elevation of 8 to 9 feet (2.4 to 2.7 m). In 1999, there were depths of 4 feet (1.2 m) along the south face and 7 feet (2.1 m) around the west end.

132 A disused lighthouse close NW of the former Public wharf is not visible from downstream.



133 *Mitchell's Camp* is close to the east. *Vance's Marina* is 0.2 mile farther east; this is also a trailer park and campground. *Vance's Tourist Camp*, a separate facility, has cabins.

134 Spanish River is navigable as far as a dam at the town of **Espanola**, population 5,454 (1996), which is 29 miles east of Spanish. The river had reported depths of 5 feet (1.5 m) in 1997. The channel is not buoyed; local knowledge is required.



135 **Caution.** — The main flow of Spanish River is controlled by *E. B. Eddy Forest Products Ltd.* at Espanola; the current in the river depends on their operational needs.



136 **Caution.** — A string of piles crosses the river 1.5 miles east of Spanish. A gap between them allows passage. Some of the piles are 6 to 7 feet (1.8 to 2.1 m) high, others are submerged and are a hazard.

Chart 2299

137 There is a concrete launching **ramp** on the north shore 3 miles east of Spanish.

138 **River aux Sables** flows from the north into Spanish River at the town of **Massey**, population 1,171 (1996), 15 miles upstream of Spanish.

139 A **bridge** 0.7 mile west of Massey has a clearance of 25 feet (7.5 m). The abutments of a former bridge 0.4 mile to the east are 20 feet (6.1 m) high. There is a **ramp** close north of these abutments. Two **bridges** between Massey and Espanola have a clearance of 25 feet (7.5 m). The abutments of a former bridge at **Webbwood**, 8 miles east of Massey, are 21 feet (6.4 m) high.

140 There are two areas of rapids east of Massey. The first area is known as **The Rapids**. The other area, 0.5 mile farther east, has strong currents.

141 Two **overhead cables**, 0.7 and 0.9 mile west of Espanola, have a least clearance of 49 feet (14.9 m).

142 There is a concrete launching **ramp** on the north shore west of the bridge at Espanola.

Chart 2257

Aird Bay and approaches

143 **Papineau Island** ($46^{\circ}10'N$, $82^{\circ}28'W$), 0.2 mile west of Gulnare Point, has cliffs on its north side; its south end is low. **Aird Bay** is a deep bay on the north shore between Papineau Island and **Bartlett Point**.

144 **Hird Rock**, 3 feet (0.9 m) high, and other **rocks** to the west lie 0.8 mile ENE of Bartlett Point.

145 There are **shoals** of 25 feet (7.6 m) and 27 feet (8.2 m) in the approach to Aird Bay.

146 **Mount Victoria**, 2 miles NE of Aird Bay, is a bare hill with three peaks; the middle peak is 482 feet (147 m) high.

Chart 2268

147 **Curran Rock**, 0.7 mile NW of Papineau Island, is awash. A port hand **daybeacon** on Curran Rock is 8 feet (2.4 m) high.

148 **Casgrain Rock**, 0.8 mile NE of Curran Rock, is 4 feet (1.2 m) high; it is marked by a starboard hand **daybeacon**, 17 feet (5.2 m) high.

149 The community of **Cutler** is at the head of Aird Bay. Cutler is on *Trans-Canada Highway 17* and is the administrative centre for *Serpent River Indian Reserve 7*. The Reserve has a health centre, art gallery, restaurant and convenience store.

150 A mooring off the NW shore 0.2 mile NE of **Forwood Point** is used by oil tankers. The outer end of a **submerged pipeline** is marked by **buoys**. Five mooring buoys provide a berth for vessels using the pipeline.

151 There are **submerged piles** and **ruins** of wharves 0.5 mile east of Cutler.

Chart 2257

152 **Norquay Island** ($46^{\circ}10'N$, $82^{\circ}32'W$) lies 0.5 mile SW of Bartlett Point. **Greenway Island**, 0.1 mile to the west, has steep sides. **White Island**, which lies north of Greenway Island, has a conical summit; the white quartzite rock of this summit is conspicuous.

153 A **shoal** in the main shipping channel 0.5 mile SE of Norquay Island has a depth of 19 feet (5.8 m).

Chart 2268

Spotted Island to Wicksteed Point

154 **Spotted Island** ($46^{\circ}10'N$, $82^{\circ}34'W$), 0.3 mile west of Greenway Island, is partly wooded and has a patchy appearance, especially on its north side. **Davin Point** is on the NE shore of John Island 0.6 mile south of Spotted Island.

155 The narrowest part of Whalesback Channel is the 4-mile stretch west of Spotted Island and Davin Point. It is well marked by **buoys** and **beacons**.

156 The western of the two **Daly Islands**, 0.25 mile west of Spotted Island, has a conical summit 55 feet (17 m) high with a perpendicular south side, making it easy to identify.

157 **Flood Island** lies 0.2 mile NW of Davin Point. **Nicholas Island**, 0.3 mile farther west, is similar in appearance. A **rock** 0.1 mile WNW of Nicholas Island has a depth of 1 foot (0.3 m).

158 **Berrypicker Rock**, 0.15 mile NW of Nicholas Island, is 12 feet (3.7 m) high and bare; it is marked by a fluorescent-orange **beacon**, 7 feet (2.1 m) high, with a red top. The channel passes south of here.

159 **Parsons Island**, steep and rocky, is partly wooded and in two main parts. The western half is 84 feet (25 m) high. There is a passage north of the island but due to unmarked dangers it is safer to use the buoyed route south of the island.

160 A **rock** 0.1 mile WSW of Parsons Island has a depth of 4 feet (1.2 m).

161 **Robin Island**, 0.25 mile west of Parsons Island, is rocky and partly wooded. A **rock** 0.15 mile to the WSW has less than 6 feet (1.8 m) over it.

162 **Waters Point**, 0.15 mile south of Parsons Island, is wooded. A shoal ledge extends 300 feet (91 m) to the NE.

163 **Camp Point** lies 0.9 mile west of Waters Point. **Nelles Island** lies 0.2 mile north of Camp Point. The main channel leads between Camp Point and Nelles Island.

164 **Beacons**. — A bare rock islet close west of Nelles Island is 15 feet (4.6 m) high; it is marked by red and white bullseyes painted on its east and west sides and by a fluorescent-orange pyramidal beacon, 7 feet (2.1 m) high, with a red top.

165 **Whalesback** is a bare rock resembling a whale, the head being the higher eastern end, which is 45 feet (14 m) high. A red and white bullseye is painted on the east side

of the rock at an elevation of 40 feet (12 m), and a similar bullseye is on the west side of the rock at an elevation of 14 feet (4.3 m). A fluorescent-orange pyramidal **beacon** on the summit of Whalesback is 5 feet (1.5 m) high with a red top.

166 A **rock** 4 feet (1.2 m) high lies 0.2 mile south of Whalesback. The channel here is 0.1 mile wide between shoals.

167 The two **Dixon Islands**, 0.3 mile SW of Whalesback, are 15 feet (4.6 m) high and have a few trees. The NW Dixon Island is marked by a port hand **daybeacon**, 7 feet (2.1 m) high.

168 **Bradley Rock**, 0.6 mile west of Dixon Islands, is 1 foot (0.3 m) high. This rock is usually submerged at summer water levels.

169 Waters Point open northward of the NW Dixon Island leads north of Bradley Rock. Waters Point is wooded and contrasts well with the light-coloured bedrock on the north face of the NW Dixon Island.

170 **Fraser Rocks**, 0.6 mile west of Whalesback, are bare and flat. The highest rock is 9 feet (2.7 m) high. The usual route leads south of here.

171 **Turtle Rock**, 0.6 mile farther WSW, is 18 feet (5.5 m) high and bare; it is marked by a starboard hand **daybeacon**, 7 feet (2.1 m) high. A **shoal** 0.2 mile SSE of Turtle Rock has a depth of 16 feet (4.9 m).


 172 **Beardrop Harbour**, with its entrance 0.4 mile NE of Turtle Rock, offers **anchorage** for small craft in depths of 10 to 15 feet (3 to 4.6 m), mud bottom, but there are many small **rocks**. There are reported depths of 2 feet (0.6 m) in the narrow entrance at the NE end of the harbour. At the SW entrance, low bare **rocks** lie 300 feet (91 m) off the south entrance point. Keep a lookout for **deadheads** in this harbour.

Chart 2259

John Harbour and approaches


173 **West Point** (*46°09'N, 82°38'W*) is the west end of John Island. **Gowan Island**, 93 feet (28 m) high with a few trees, lies SW of West Point. These features are separated by a passage suitable only for small boats.

174 **LeSueur Island**, 0.4 mile west of Gowan Island and a little lower in height, has bare western slopes.

175 **Dewdney Island**, south of Gowan Island, is long and narrow. There is a bare summit 70 feet (21 m) high near the west end of the island and cliffs on its south side.

176 An **islet** and a cluster of **dry rocks** lie 0.1 mile west of Dewdney Island. The southernmost and highest of

these is 22 feet (6.7 m) high. This cluster is separated from Dewdney Island by a narrow channel 8 feet (2.4 m) deep, and from LeSueur Island, to the north, by a channel 7 feet (2.1 m) deep.

 177 **John Harbour**, on the NE side of Dewdney Island, is an excellent sheltered **anchorage**. It is approached between LeSueur and Gowan Islands. The narrowest part of the entrance is between the south tip of Gowan Island and Dewdney Island; a depth of 18 feet (5.5 m) can be found by favouring the Dewdney Island side.

178 The small cove on the north side of Dewdney Island has two **islands** and a cluster of **rocks** across its entrance. **Anchorage** can be found north of the cove in depths of 24 feet (7.3 m), mud bottom.

179 A **rock** 0.5 mile ESE of Gowan Island, in the middle of John Harbour, has a depth of 1 foot (0.3 m). To pass north of this rock, keep closer to the small green point on the shore of John Island.

180 **Harbour Island**, 0.1 mile east of Dewdney Island, is 3 feet (0.9 m) high and has several trees. The SE entrance to John Harbour, suitable only for small craft, leads east and north of Harbour Island. When using this entrance, keep closer to Dewdney Island to avoid a shoal spit south of **Sandy Point**.

Whalesback Channel — Western approaches

181 A ridge with a chain of islands extends 8.5 miles westwards from John Island to Struthers Island. The most prominent feature is Scott Island (*46°08'N, 82°43'W*).


182 Three approach channels lead through this chain of islands. These channels are Scott Passage, Turnbull Passage and South Passage.

183 **Buoyage**. — Turnbull, Scott and South Passages are marked with the “upstream” direction being the approach to Serpent Harbour from offshore. The direction from east to west is “upstream” for waters south of the chain of islands.

Outlying features

184 **Dewdney Rock** (*46°07'N, 82°38'W*), 0.6 mile south of Dewdney Island, is **awash**. It is the outermost danger south of Dewdney Island.


185 **Acadia Rock**, 1.8 miles west of Dewdney Rock, has a depth of 8 feet (2.4 m). **Rescue Rock**, 1.9 miles SW of Acadia Rock, consists of two small rocks, both 2 feet (0.6 m) high, marked by a **buoy**.

 186 **Caution.** — There is deep water close to Rescue Rock, especially on the south and SE sides, so soundings give no warning of the danger. Great care is required in poor visibility.

Scott Passage and approaches

187 **Alfred Island** ($46^{\circ}08'N$, $82^{\circ}40'W$), **De Celles Island** and **David Island** lie west of Dewdney Island between Whalesback Channel and the broad waters of North Channel. Only small boats can find a passage between these islands.

188 **Mills Island** lies 0.3 mile WSW of David Island. A **rock** 0.1 mile SW of David Island has a depth of 2 feet (0.6 m).

 189 *Mills Island light (1027)* is near the west end of the island.

190 **Scott Island** lies 0.8 mile west of Mills Island. It is a conspicuous feature with rocky cliffs on the south side and a rounded wooded summit; it is a good **landmark** for the approaches to Scott Passage and Turnbull Passage.

191 **Beacons.** — Three bullseyes, each a red centre on a white background, are painted on large boulders on the east shore of Scott Island.

192 The two **Peter Islands**, 0.1 mile north of Scott Island, are 7 and 8 feet (2.1 and 2.4 m) high.


193 **Scott Passage**, with depths of 40 feet (12.2 m), leads east of Scott Island. A **shoal ledge** with dry rocks extends more than 0.1 mile east of Scott Island and Peter Islands into Scott Passage.

194 **Sylvain Island** lies 0.5 mile NE of Scott Island. A **shoal ledge** extends 0.1 mile NW from here into the channel.

195 There is a port hand **daybeacon** on a small wooded islet 0.1 mile east of Sylvain Island. This islet is 12 feet (3.7 m) high.

196 **Whitcher Island** lies 0.6 mile NNE of Mills Island. A **rock** 4 feet (1.2 m) high lies 0.1 mile east of the NE end of the island, and a small **dry rock** lies close SE of this rock.

197 **Beacons.** — There is a starboard hand daybeacon on the SW side of Whitcher Island. A bullseye, red centre on a white background, is painted on a rock close south of the daybeacon. There is a deep channel, 0.3 mile wide, between these marks and the port hand daybeacon east of Sylvain Island.

 198 *Whitcher Island range lights* lead between Mills Island and Scott Island. The front **light (1028)** is on the SW side of the island. The rear **light (1028.5)** is on the north part of the island.


199 *De Celles Island range lights* lead between Sylvain Island and Whitcher Island. The front **light (1029)** is on an offshore islet. The rear **light (1029.5)** is on the NW side of De Celles Island.

200 **Colmer Ground**, 1 mile east of Whitcher Island, has a depth of 18 feet (5.5 m).

201 **Chapman Reef**, 0.9 mile NE of Whitcher Island, has a depth of 7 feet (2.1 m). The two **Page Rocks** lie 0.2 and 0.4 mile NE of Chapman Reef.

202 **Wicksteed Point** lies 1.9 miles NE of Whitcher Island.

203 A **beacon range** on Wicksteed Point gives a leading line of 056° from the southern entrance of Scott Passage until Colmer Ground is cleared. The front beacon, a white daymark with a red vertical stripe, is 8 feet (2.4 m) high with an elevation of 52 feet (16 m). The rear beacon, a white daymark with a red vertical stripe, is 14 feet (4.3 m) high with an elevation of 70 feet (21 m). It has been reported that the range is difficult to see from its SW limit. A large fluorescent-orange triangle is painted on the rock face close SW of the front range beacon.

 204 The small unnamed bay 0.3 mile west of Wicksteed Point is reported to offer good sheltered **anchorage** for small craft but is open to the south.

205 The main route through Scott Passage follows the *Whitcher Island range* west of Rescue Rock and Mills Island and then follows the *Wicksteed Point range*, continuing eastwards into Whalesback Channel, or continues NW with the *De Celles Island range* astern.

Turnbull Passage and approaches

206 **Turnbull Island** ($46^{\circ}09'N$, $82^{\circ}45'W$), 1.5 miles NW of Scott Island, is thinly wooded on its east side. The rest of the island is thickly wooded. **Bassett Island** is joined to Turnbull Island.


207 **Round Island**, 0.7 mile north of Bassett Island, is high, steep, and thickly wooded on top, with cliffs on its west side. It is very similar to Scott Island, which is 2.8 miles to the SE.

208 **Turnbull Passage** leads between Scott Island and Turnbull Island. Shoals in mid-channel have depths of 19 and of 23 feet (5.8 and 7 m).

209 On the east side of Turnbull Passage, **Minstrel Rock**, which is 9 feet (2.7 m) high, and the three **Robb Rocks**, the highest being 7 feet (2.1 m) high, lie NW of Scott Island. **Tug Reef**, 0.6 mile NW of Scott Island, is the outer rock of this group. It is 3 feet (0.9 m) high.

210 **Gunboat Shoal**, 0.4 mile west of Scott Island in the southern approaches to Turnbull Passage, has least depths of 4 feet (1.2 m).

211 The west side of Round Island bearing 344° in line with the east side of Turnbull Island leads west of Gunboat Shoal.

 212 The area south of Bassett Island and west of the north end of Turnbull Island offers a fine **anchorage** for small craft in depths of 10 to 12 feet (3 to 3.7 m). The best approach is from the NW, leading west of the island close west of Bassett Island then close to the SW corner of Bassett Island to pass north of a **rock**, 2 feet (0.6 m) high. Keep a sharp lookout for **deadheads** in the harbour.

213 There is no good passage through the islands west of Turnbull Island as far west as Loughlin Island, which is 3 miles to the WSW. Loughlin Island has a peak 63 feet (19 m) high and is partly wooded.

South Passage and approaches

214 **Buoyage.** — South Passage is marked by **buoys** and **beacons**, with the “upstream” direction being the approach to Serpent Harbour from offshore.

215 **Struthers Island** ($46^{\circ}09'N$, $82^{\circ}50'W$), 0.5 mile north of Loughlin Island, is thickly wooded. **Sanford Island**, 0.4 mile NE of Struthers Island, is 55 feet (17 m) high and thickly wooded. A starboard hand **daybeacon** on the NW point of Sanford Island is 17 feet (5.2 m) high, elevation 23 feet (7 m).

216 **Doucet Rock**, 0.8 mile WSW of Struthers Island, is 15 feet (4.6 m) high; it is marked by a port hand **daybeacon**. A **rock** 0.2 mile SSW of Doucet Rock has a depth of 2 feet (0.6 m).

217 **Jane Rock**, 0.3 mile WSW of Struthers Island, is 17 feet (5.2 m) high and bare. A starboard hand **daybeacon** on Jane Rock is 7 feet (2.1 m) high, elevation 23 feet (7 m). **Bruce Rock**, 0.2 mile NW of Struthers Island, has a depth of 5 feet (1.5 m).

218 **South Passage** is entered between Doucet Rock and Jane Rock and leads north of Bruce Rock.


219 **Gibson Island**, 0.9 mile north of Struthers Island, is thickly wooded. **O'Dwyer Island**, 0.2 mile west of Gibson Island, is 17 feet (5.2 m) high and thickly wooded.

220 South Passage, with Struthers Island and Sanford Island on its south side, is bordered to the north by Gibson Island and by a series of **rocks** and **reefs** extending 1.8 miles to the SW, ending at **Southwest Patches**. The named rocks and reefs here are **Pandora Rock**, **Isaac Rock**, **May Reef**, and **Simon Rock**.

221 Five dangers lie south of the group of islands extending from **Loughlin Island** ($46^{\circ}08'N$, $82^{\circ}50'W$) to Turnbull Island, 3 miles to the ENE: **Cherub Rock** lies 0.4 mile SW of Turnbull Island; **Huntly Reef**, awash,

lies 0.6 mile west of Cherub Rock, to which it is almost connected by a chain of shoals; **Fortin Rocks**, with a few trees on the highest and northernmost rock, lie 1 mile east of Loughlin Island; **Chrysler Rocks** is a chain of rocks 0.8 mile SE of Loughlin Island, the highest being 24 feet (7.3 m) high; **Black Rock**, 0.9 mile south of Loughlin Island, is 17 feet (5.2 m) high and bare.

222 **Michels Ground** is 0.5 mile south of Black Rock. **Tenspot Shoal**, 1.2 mile SW of Black Rock, is marked by a **buoy**.

 223 The area between the small shallow bay on the east side of Sanford Island and **Vaux Island** offers shelter from prevailing westerly winds. Good **anchorage** for small craft can be found in depths of 10 to 17 feet (3 to 5.2 m), mud bottom. This anchorage is entered between the NE point of Sanford Island and two small **rocks**, 0.1 mile to the NE, which are both 4 feet (1.2 m) high.

224 Other islands south of Sanford Island are **Ramsay Islands** and **Caroline Island**. Two **rocks** 0.1 mile NW of Caroline Island are reported to have depths of 2 and 3 feet (0.6 and 0.9 m). There is reported to be a **rock**, depth 2 feet (0.6 m), in the bay on the NE side of Caroline Island.


225 **North Passage** leads between Gibson Island and **Lally Point**, which is 0.8 mile to the north. A **sand bar** connecting Lally Point and Gibson Island has a depth of 10 feet (3 m).

226 The north side of Round Island bearing 079° in line with the north side of Gibson Island leads north of Pandora Rock.

227 The community of **Algoma Mills** is on the north shore 1 mile NE of Lally Point. It has a store, campgrounds, resorts, restaurant and a postal outlet. *Trans-Canada Highway 17* passes through the community.

228 **Lauzon River**, known locally as **Lauzon Creek**, flows south from **Lauzon Bay** into the bay around which the community of Algoma Mills is built. **Submerged ruins** consisting of logs, boulders and rocks extend 240 feet (73 m) off the east entrance point of the river. Several **pilings** are reported to extend offshore on the west side of the river.

229 There is a gravel launching **ramp** at the south end of the east side of the river entrance. This is the *Algoma Mills Causeway Public Boat Launch*.

 230 **East Bay**, on the north shore east of Algoma, offers an **anchorage** sheltered from westerly gales in depths of 8 to 10 feet (2.4 to 3 m), sand and mud bottom. The passage to the east between **Mitchell Island** and the mainland has a depth of 9 feet (2.7 m), mud

STRONG ISLAND (1997)



bottom, and offers some shelter, taking care to avoid the charted dangers.

231 The two **Magazine Islands** lie 0.5 mile south of Mitchell Island. The western island is 25 feet (7.6 m) high and bare with large stone blocks on its summit. The other island, 0.1 mile to the east, is 5 feet (1.5 m) high and bare.

232 **McCallum Islands**, 0.3 mile SW of Round Island (*described in the previous section*), are low islands and rocks, thinly wooded. A port hand **daybeacon** on the SW tip of the west McCallum Island is 18 feet (5.5 m) high, elevation 29 feet (8.8 m).

Serpent Harbour and approaches

233 Vessels approaching Serpent Harbour usually pass north or east of Round Island ($46^{\circ}10'N$, $82^{\circ}45'W$) (*described earlier in this chapter*).


234 **Prominent structures** on the north shore of Serpent Harbour are the *Lafarge Canada Inc.* silos at the north end of the causeway at Strong Island ($46^{\circ}12'N$,

$82^{\circ}42'W$), and a microwave tower with air obstruction **lights**, 1 mile farther west. Large piles of rock and coal on the causeway at Strong Island are also prominent.

235 Serpent Harbour is a **Customs** vessel clearing station for commercial vessels.

236 **Knight Point** ($46^{\circ}10'N$, $82^{\circ}41'W$), which is the west end of the north shore of Whalesback Channel, is 100 feet (30 m) high and bare but fringed with trees. **La France Rock**, in Whalesback Channel 0.6 mile SW of Knight Point, is marked by a **buoy**.

237 **Long Point**, a long narrow peninsula extending SW from the mainland north of Knight Point, is wooded. There are several islands north and west of Long Point.


 238 Small craft can find good **anchorage**, mud bottom and protected from all winds, in the small cove on the NE side of Long Point. There are depths of 8 feet (2.4 m) into the anchorage. The best approach is south of **Navy Island**, then SE through the passage due south of the east end of Navy Island, then ENE for 0.3 mile

until the entrance to the cove opens up. Enter the cove with care, keeping in the middle of the entrance.

239 **Taschereau Bay**, which lies between Knight Point and Long Point, has offshore **rocks** and is shallow and foul at its head.

240 **Prendergast Island**, 1 mile west of Knight Point, is partly wooded. **Godfrey Islands** is a chain of islands between Knight Point and Prendergast Island, across the entrance to Taschereau Bay.

241 **Strong Island**, off the north shore 1.5 miles north of Long Point, is 48 feet (15 m) high and wooded. A rubble causeway, 500 feet (152 m) wide and elevation 5 feet (1.5 m), connects Strong Island to the mainland. The causeway is used as a storage area by *Northern Lime Limited*.

 242 A **wharf** along the east side of the causeway consists of a centre pier and two floating breasting dolphins connected to the causeway by walkways. The berthing area has been dredged to a width of 100 feet

(30 m) and a length of 850 feet (259 m). A least depth of 22 feet (6.7 m) was found at this berth in 1987.

Chart 2268

243 The two **Fournier Islands** ($46^{\circ}12'N$, $82^{\circ}41'W$), east of the Strong Island causeway, are partly wooded.

244 **Garibaldi Island**, on the south side of the entrance to Serpent Harbour, is partly wooded.

245 **Emerald Point** is on the south shore 0.5 mile NE of Garibaldi Island. Cliffs rise to a height of 138 feet (42 m) along the shore east of Emerald Point. The bay just east of a small rock peninsula on the south shore 0.5 mile ENE of Emerald Point is usually filled with weeds. The cliffs along the south shore east of this bay are 138 feet (42 m) high.

246 **Hospital Point**, on the north shore, derives its name from being a temporary camp site for the isolation of typhoid fever patients in the summer of 1887. A shoal spit extends 0.2 mile south from Hospital Point to **Meteor Rock**, which is 18 feet (5.5 m) high, round and bare. This is a good **landmark** for the entrance.

HERMAN POINT (1997)



247 **Serpent Harbour** is sheltered by **Nobles Island**, which lies across the mouth of the harbour. **Narrow Point** is the long sharp NW point of Nobles Island.

248 **Cross Island**, separated from Narrow Point by a narrow channel, is wooded. A **shoal ledge** surrounds Cross Island. The channel is 300 feet (91 m) wide between Cross Island and the **shoal area** extending south from Hospital Point.

249 The main entrance channel leads south of Meteor Rock and west of Cross Island, then close north of Narrow Point.


250 The remains of a **wreck** 0.15 mile ENE of Narrow Point are marked by a private **buoy**. This wreck is awash (1999).

251 An access channel to Serpent Harbour south of Nobles Island is 200 feet (61 m) wide with a depth of 7 feet (2.1 m). There is a **rock awash** at the east end of this channel.

252 The community of **Spragge** is on the north shore of the harbour, north of Nobles Island. Spragge is on *Trans-Canada Highway 17* and a rail freight line.

253 The **wreck** close west of the river mouth at Spragge had a depth of 1 foot (0.3 m) in 1990. **Piles and ruins** on the north shore of the inlet, 0.5 mile NE of Narrow Point, are the remains of wharves.

254 **Herman Point**, 0.3 mile NE of Nobles Island, is bare.

 255 *North Channel Yacht Club* is on the north shore 300 feet (91 m) NE of Herman Point.


256 The two **Morrison Islands** lie east of Nobles Island. **Deadheads** have been reported east of Morrison Islands to the head of the harbour.

257 **Snider Island**, 0.4 mile ESE of Herman Point, is rounded and partly wooded.

258 **McCracken Island**, 0.1 mile NE of Snider Island, is 19 feet (5.9 m) high and bare with one tree (1987). The route between Snider and McCracken Islands passes closer to McCracken Island to avoid a shoal **rock** midway between the islands.

259 **Hamilton Rock**, in the middle of the inlet and 0.4 mile east of McCracken Island, has a depth of 1 foot (0.3 m).

260 **Serpent River** is entered at the head of Serpent Harbour.

 261 *Spragge KOA Kampground* is on Serpent River 0.6 mile from the entrance.

Lally Point to Webber Island

Charts 2259, 2299

262 Between Lally Point ($46^{\circ}11'N$, $82^{\circ}50'W$) and Webber Island, 9 miles to the west, the most prominent feature on the north shore is Comb Point, sheltering the town of Blind River.

Chart 2259

263 **Mary Point** ($46^{\circ}10'N$, $82^{\circ}53'W$) lies 2.1 miles west of Lally Point. **Caribou Point** is 2.4 miles farther west. The shore at Caribou Point consists of boulders.

264 A microwave **tower** 0.7 mile NE of Mary Point has air obstruction **lights** and is prominent.

265 Several islands and **rocks** lie up to 0.5 mile offshore along the 5.5 miles of coast between Lally Point and Blind River.

266 **Double Islands**, 1.2 miles west of Lally Point, are two wooded islets; the western islet is 17 feet (5.2 m) high. **Moodie Rock**, 1.2 miles farther west and nearly 0.3 mile offshore, is 5 feet (1.5 m) high.

267 A **wreck** near the shore NNW of Moodie Rock is 5 feet (1.5 m) high (1990).

Charts 2259, 2268

Blind River and approaches

268 The town of **Blind River** ($46^{\circ}11'N$, $82^{\circ}58'W$), population 3,152 (1996), is at the mouth of Blind River on *Trans-Canada Highway 17* between Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie. The town has a hospital, two banks, ample stores, and is on a rail freight line and a scheduled bus route. A small commercial fishery operates from the harbour. The major agricultural activity in the area is beef and dairy farming.

269 The approach to Blind River is across **Blind River Bank**, which extends 2.5 miles offshore. Dangers on the eastern part of this bank include **Davies Rock**, which lies 0.5 mile east of Caribou Point; **Louis Island**; **Dixie Rocks**, which are 5 feet (1.5 m) high; and a shoal **rock** 0.3 mile south of Caribou Point.

270 A radio **tower**, 253 feet (77 m) in elevation, is 0.5 mile NNW of Caribou Point. There are also towers 0.4 and 0.7 mile NE of Caribou Point.

BLIND RIVER (2012)



Chart 2268

271 **Comb Point** lies 0.7 mile SW of the mouth of Blind River. An area of drying **boulders** extends 300 feet (91 m) SE of the point.



272 *Comb Point light (1032)* is on the east end of the point.

273 **Harriette Point**, 0.4 mile north of Comb Point, is the site of a large sawmill. **Dorothy Inlet**, SW of the point, is the mouth of the west arm of Blind River. **Piles** obstruct the head of the inlet and there are **low bridges** and a **dam** across the river.


274 A water tower and a sawdust burner on Harriette Point are **conspicuous**. A water tower and a microwave tower on a hill close SW of the radio towers 0.5 mile NNW of Caribou Point are prominent.


275 **Susanne Island** lies 0.4 mile east of Comb Point. A **rock** on a shoal 0.12 mile NW of Susanne Island dries 2 feet (0.6 m). **Belle Rock**, 0.4 mile south of Susanne Island, has a depth of 3 feet (0.9 m) and is marked by a **buoy**.

276 A substantial **breakwater**, elevation 5 feet (1.5 m), extends 800 feet (244 m) south from Harriette Point. A wind-powered generator at the south end of the breakwater is **conspicuous**.

277 An area of **boulders** and submerged **piles** extends 0.1 mile south of the breakwater. The south end of this danger is marked by *bifurcation buoy UN* and its east side is marked by **buoy**.

278 A **shoal** 0.15 mile NNE of *Comb Point light* has a depth of 3 feet (0.9 m) and is marked by a **buoy**. A boulder **shoal** 0.25 mile ENE of the light has a depth of 5 feet (1.5 m).

 279 *Blind River Marine Park* is on the west side of the breakwater, protected by another breakwater 400 feet (122 m) to the west. Motel accommodation and groceries are available near by.


 280 There is a Public **wharf** 0.3 mile NE of Harriette Point, on the west side of the mouth of **Blind River**. The wharf is 300 feet (91 m) long with a deck elevation of 4 feet (1.2 m) and had depths of 6 feet (1.8 m) in 1999. Facilities here include dockage with power outlets. The wharf is used by the local fishing fleet. There is a launching **ramp** at the north end of this wharf. There is a public beach along the north side of the bay to the west.

281 The harbour at the Blind River entrance is 100 feet (30 m) wide between the Public wharf and the east **breakwater**. The east breakwater is 790 feet (240 m) long and extends SSW from the east entrance point of the river. An area of submerged **piles** extends 250 feet (76 m) south of the breakwater. A row of submerged **cribs** extends eastwards from the Blind River entrance towards **Henriette Island**.

282 It is reported that a **surge** enters the harbour, particularly during SW winds.

283 The boulder remains of a **crib**, elevation 5 feet (1.5 m), lie 500 feet (152 m) offshore at the west side of the river entrance.

284 *Blind River light buoy UP9 (1031)*, near the remains of the crib, marks the west side of the entrance.


 285 **Caution.** — Several submerged and dry piles, the remains of a former wharf, lie along the west side of the river entrance between the wooden crib and the Public wharf.

286 The channel leading to the Public wharf had depths of 5 to 6 feet (1.5 to 1.8 m) in 1990; depths of 7 feet (2.1 m) could be carried into the Public wharf by favouring the west side of the approach.

287 A **dam** obstructs the river 0.2 mile north of the Public wharf.

Chart 6028

288 Small craft launched above the dam can travel through charted waters for 4.4 miles up Blind River and into **Lake Duborne**. Dockage and a launching **ramp** are available above the dam between the highway bridges.

 289 **Caution.** — There are many above-water and submerged **stumps** on both sides of the channel.

290 The **bridge** at Blind River, 0.15 mile north of the dam, has a vertical clearance of 8 feet (2.4 m). The **bridge**

for *Highway 557*, 3.8 miles north of the dam, has a vertical clearance of 11 feet (3.4 m) and a horizontal clearance of 26 feet (7.9 m). A **submerged power cable** and a **submerged natural gas pipeline** cross the river near this bridge. **Overhead power cables** with a clearance of 20 feet (6.1 m) cross the river at its entrance into Lake Dubome, 0.7 mile NE of the bridge.

291 The areas west of Blind River are part of *Mississagi River Indian Reserve 8*.


292 Lake Dubome has a maximum depth of 107 feet (33 m); there are only two known shoals to affect a craft drawing 6 feet (1.8 m) of water.

Charts 2259, 2299

Comb Point to Webber Island

293 **Mississagi River** ($46^{\circ}10'N$, $83^{\circ}01'W$), 2 miles west of Comb Point, has a sandy weedy shoreline at its mouth with trees growing in the water. There are many sunken logs and deadheads. The river is 122 miles long.

294 **Patrick Point** is on the east side of the entrance to Mississagi River. There is a group of **piles** 0.2 mile south of the point. **Patrick Point Bank**, a sand bank with depths of 1 foot (0.3 m), extends 0.8 mile south from Patrick Point and is marked by a **buoy**.

 295 **Caution.** — There is a single **pile** 0.5 mile SW of Patrick Point. This pile is in depths of 14 feet (4.3 m). There are several other **piles** on Patrick Point Bank.

296 There are eight **cribs** close inside the mouth of Mississagi River, one submerged by 1 foot (0.3 m) and the others 1 to 8 feet (0.3 to 2.4 m) high. A canal formerly used for taking logs to Blind River connects Mississagi River and the west arm of Blind River.

297 A **submerged sewer outfall** extends 0.5 mile ESE from a position on shore close east of Patrick Point.

Chart 2299

298 **Fox Island** ($46^{\circ}10'N$, $83^{\circ}02'W$) lies in the delta at the mouth of Mississagi River. **Wolstan Point** and **Beaumont Point** are on the south side of Fox Island. There is a sand beach between Wolstan Point and Beaumont Point.

299 **Webber Island**, which is on the west side of the Mississagi River delta, is 20 feet (6.1 m) high. A narrow ridge of stones connects the SW point of Webber Island and a small wooded island 0.1 mile to the west.

300 (*The coast west of Webber Island is described in Chapter 6.*)

Chapter 6

West End

St. Joseph Channel and Lake George



General

Charts 2200, 2250, 2251, 14882, 14883

1 This chapter covers the western part of North Channel, including St. Joseph Channel and the small-craft route through Lake George. The towns of Thessalon and Bruce Mines are on the north shore.

2 Three deep-draught routes lead into the western part of North Channel. Two of these enter from Lake Huron: one through Mississagi Strait between Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands; the other through False Detour Channel between Cockburn and Drummond Islands. (*These routes are described in Sailing Directions booklet CEN 305 — Lake Huron, St. Marys River, Lake Superior.*) The third route is a buoyed channel through the west end of Potagannissing Bay from the south end of St. Marys River.

3 St. Joseph Channel passes north of St. Joseph Island and leads to St. Marys River and Lake George. The limiting depth for St. Joseph Channel is 3.7 m. The limiting depth for Lake George is 2.7 m. The limiting clearance is 12 m under *Twyning Islands Bridge*.

4 Canadian surveys of the west part of North Channel and St. Joseph Channel were carried out between 1978 and 1983. Their southern limit in Potagannissing Bay is a line drawn from Whiskey Bay through Burnt Island to Chippewa Point.


5 Real-time water level information for the North Channel of Lake Huron at Thessalon is available from the *Canadian Hydrographic Service Automated Water Level Gauge*, telephone number 705-842-2215. (*More information on water levels is given in Sailing Directions booklet CEN 300 — General Information, Great Lakes.*)

Offshore islands and reefs


Chart 2251

6 **Cumberland Rock** ($46^{\circ}09'N$, $83^{\circ}13'W$), which lies 3 miles offshore, is 1.8 m high. **East Grant Island** is 2 miles to the west. **Fishery Island** is nearly joined to the

north tip of East Grant Island by a reef. A **rock** 0.2 mile WNW of Fishery Island is 0.9 m high.

 7 **Anchorage** with shelter from east and west winds can be found in a bay south of Fishery Island in depths of 23 m, mud bottom, but the bay is open to the NW. There is also an excellent **anchorage** for small craft in the cove between Fishery Island and the north end of East Grant Island. Small craft can anchor, or moor with lines fore and aft to the banks, in depths of 3 m, sand bottom. The best approach is from the south.


8 **Ivor Rocks** lie WNW of the end of the long point on the west side of East Grant Island; there is no passage between Ivor Rocks and this point.

 9 The cove on the SE side of East Grant Island, 0.3 mile WNW of **Herbert Island**, offers an **anchorage** for small craft, sand bottom, but boulders fringe the shallow shores of the bay. A **boulder spit** extends NW from Herbert Island and a cluster of **dry rocks** lies 0.2 mile to the north.


10 **Middle Grant Island**, 1.4 miles west of East Grant Island, has deep water along its NW side. **Leo Rock** lies 0.2 mile north of Middle Grant Island. Shoal **rocks** lie 0.3 and 0.5 mile ESE of Middle Grant Island.

11 **West Grant Island** ($46^{\circ}08'N$, $83^{\circ}21'W$) is wooded. **Horne Rock**, 0.3 mile to the west, is 1.7 m high. **Bird Island**, 0.3 mile north of West Grant Island, is 4.3 m high and in two parts. There is a small **dry rock** 0.1 mile to the north.

12 **Anchor Island** is joined to the NW point of West Grant Island by a chain of **rocks**. A **gravel spit** extends south of Anchor Island.

 13 Vessels can find **anchorage** in depths of 7 m, clay bottom, north of the east part of West Grant Island, just far enough offshore to swing clear of the Anchor Island spit and the shore of the main island. This anchorage offers little shelter except from light to moderate southerly winds and light sea conditions. The anchorage is unsafe in westerly winds.

14 **Barrett Bank** lies 1 mile west of West Grant Island. **Fisk Reef**, 1.6 miles farther west, is 0.5 m dry; it is marked by a **buoy**. This reef is at the SW end of a bank with several shoals. **McGlashan Patch** lies at the north end of the bank, and **Crowley Reef** at the east end.


 15 **Caution.** — Fisk Reef is dangerous as there is deep water 0.1 mile to the south and west; soundings give no warning.

16 The north end of East Grant Island bearing 079° in line with the north end of Bird Island leads south of Fisk and Crowley Reefs and north of Barrett Bank. The south


end of East Grant Island bearing 083° in line with the south end of West Grant Island leads 0.5 mile south of Fisk Reef.

17 **Bigsby Island** ($46^{\circ}10'N$, $83^{\circ}26'W$) is wooded and almost divided into three distinct islands by shallow bays. The north and NE shores are deep close-to but the rock bottom makes anchoring difficult. The south and SE coves are full of boulders. There is a cove on the west side with a sand bottom but owing to offshore boulders it is not a good anchorage for any kind of craft. Shoals extend 0.3 mile west of the north part of the island.

18 **Thessalon Island**, 8 miles WNW of Bigsby Island, is thickly wooded and fringed by shoal water on all sides. **Kangaroo Rock**, 0.3 mile south of its SW point, is an isolated rock 2 m high. There is deep water on the west and south sides of Kangaroo Rock but a **reef** extends 0.2 mile to the SE. A **dry rock** lies 0.1 mile to the NE.

 19 The bay on the north side of Thessalon Island is reported to offer **anchorage** in depths of 2.1 m, sand bottom. The bay is protected except from north and NW winds.

20 **Sulphur Island** lies 2.9 miles SSE of Thessalon Island. **Maggs Island** is off the west coast of Sulphur Island. A shoal bank surrounds the islands; there is no haven here.

 21 *Sulphur Island light (1038)* is near the south end of the island.

22 **Gull Island**, 0.8 mile NNW of Sulphur Island, is partly wooded. **Sam Smith Rock**, 0.6 mile west of Gull Island, has a depth of 2.1 m. A **rock** 0.3 mile SSW of Gull Island has a depth of 2.8 m.

23 **Shepherd Reef**, 1.5 miles NE of Sulphur Island, has a depth of 0.8 m; it is marked by *east cardinal buoy KK*.

24 Chippewa Point of Drummond Island bearing 238° closed or in line with the NW point of Sulphur Island leads SE of Shepherd Reef. The SW point of Cedar Island bearing 304° in line with the SW end of Thessalon Island leads NE of Shepherd Reef.

25 **Serpent Island**, 2.3 miles SW of Thessalon Island, is thickly wooded.

North Shore — Webber Island to Bruce Mines

Webber Island to Thessalon

26 (*Webber Island and the areas to the east are described in Chapter 5.*)


27 **The French Islands** ($46^{\circ}10'N$, $83^{\circ}08'W$) extend 4.3 miles west from Webber Island. **Hennepin Island** is the largest of The French Islands; it is 44 m high and thickly wooded. Its shoreline is boulders and bedrock. **Glanville Point** is the east end of Hennepin Island.

28 **Fisherman Gut** lies between Webber Island and Glanville Point.

29 **Tonty Island**, thickly wooded, is separated from the west end of Hennepin Island by a narrow channel with a sand bottom. There are **boulders** with a depth of 0.6 m at the north end of this channel. **De Caen Rock**, 0.3 mile west of Tonty Island, is 3.4 m high and bare. A **rock** 0.1 mile farther west dries 0.2 m. **La Salle Island**, 0.9 mile WSW of Tonty Island, is 17 m high and thickly wooded. **Richelieu Island**, west of La Salle Island, is wooded.

30 **Talon Rock** lies 0.2 mile west of Richelieu Island and is 2.9 m high. A **rock** to the NE dries 0.6 m.

31 **Steeple Rock**, 0.3 mile SW of Talon Rock, is the westernmost of the chain. It dries 0.9 m and derives its name from its shape.

 32 **Caution.** — Steeple Rock is dangerous because it is surrounded by deep water and soundings give no warning.

33 **De Roberval Point** ($46^{\circ}11'N$, $83^{\circ}09'W$) is on the north shore 1.1 miles north of La Salle Island. Snug little sandy coves indent the point as well as the shores near by; small craft can find shelter from westerly gales in some of the coves. There are many **rocks** and **islands** in this area.

34 **Mississagi Bay** lies between Webber Island and De Roberval Point. It is sheltered on its south side by The French Islands. The bottom of the bay is sandy; the shallow north shore is usually full of weeds. The west channel of Mississagi River enters the east end of the bay.

35 **Briggs Rock** is in the south part of the bay, 0.15 mile north of Hennepin Island.

36 **Joliette Islands** lie off the NW side of De Roberval Point. The west island is wooded.

37 **Supply Point** lies 0.6 mile NW of the west Joliette Island. A small cove on the west side of the point offers good landing. In 1990, there was a trailer camping area in this cove with a small ramp, sand beach, toilets and cottages.


38 **Foul Bight**, between De Roberval Point and Supply Point, is rocky and shallow.

39 **Siccorde Point**, the outermost island 1 mile west of Supply Point, is wooded. It is nearly joined to other islands and appears to be a point. The bight between Joliette Islands and Siccorde Point is foul.

40 The coast between Siccorde Point and **Bright Point**, 4 miles to the WNW, is fronted by small islands and

many **shoal rocks** up to 0.5 mile offshore. Even small boats should keep outside the 5-m contour. Named features here are **Burton Island** and **Barrets Range Rock**.

41 **Dobie Point** lies 0.9 mile west of Bright Point. **Butcher Boy Bank** lies 0.8 mile offshore 2.7 miles farther west.

 42 **Caution.** — Several shoal **rocks** and **boulders** lie near the 5-m contour between Bright Point and **Livingstone Creek**, which is 8 miles to the WNW. The creek is not visible from offshore.

43 **Historical note.** — Livingstone Creek is named after Captain Livingstone who settled here after his vessel was wrecked on the shores of North Channel.

44 **Maple Ridge** lies 2.5 miles NE of the mouth of Livingstone Creek. There is a quarry at Maple Ridge.

45 Radio and microwave **towers** on the SW side of Maple Ridge are visible for many miles. The highest tower has an elevation of 201 m; it has an air obstruction **light**.


46 *Thessalon Indian Reserve 12*, 3 miles east of Livingstone Creek, is fronted by a sand beach 2 miles long. There is a small bay at the west end of the sand beach. There are **cribs awash** and a boulder **breakwater** on the east side of the bay. There is reported to be a white **beacon** on the west point of the bay.

47 **Wawa Island** lies 1.3 miles west of Livingstone Creek. **Clinton Island** lies 0.4 mile farther west.


48 **Bullhead Bay** lies 2 miles west of Livingstone Creek. **Dyment Rock**, 0.4 mile offshore near the east entrance point of the bay, is 2 m high. **Fly Rock**, awash, lies 0.4 mile offshore in the approach to Bullhead Bay.

49 *Bullhead Bay light buoy KC2 (1046)* lies 0.4 mile WSW of Fly Rock.

50 **Smelter Bay** ($46^{\circ}15'N$, $83^{\circ}32'W$) is on the west side of Bullhead Bay.


 51 *Smelter Bay Aggregates* operates a storage area and **wharf** on the peninsula on the west side of Smelter Bay. The wharf along the south end of the peninsula is 160 m long and is reported (1999) to have depths of 7.6 to 8.2 m. These depths are reported to be maintained by dredging. There is a ship loader and conveyor system. The approaches to the wharf are buoyed but are reported to be difficult, especially with west winds. Tug assistance is reported to be available.

52 **Thessalon Point** ($46^{\circ}14'N$, $83^{\circ}34'W$), which is the southern part of a narrow peninsula reaching 1.1 miles offshore, is wooded. The peninsula is only 30 m wide at its narrowest part.

 53 *Thessalon Point light (1049.4)* is on the south end of the point.


THESSALON (1997)




 54 An **anchorage** east of Thessalon Point offers good holding ground and shelter from westerly gales in depths of 10 m, sand bottom.


55 The town of **Thessalon**, population 1,485 (1996), has a bank, shops, hospital, doctor, restaurants, hotels, a small sawmill and a veneer plant. *Canadian Pacific Express* delivers freight by truck from Sault Ste. Marie. A bus service connects the town to Sault Ste. Marie and Sudbury. *Thessalon Municipal Airport*, operated by the Town of Thessalon, is 7 km to the north.

56 Thessalon is a **Customs** vessel reporting station for pleasure craft.


 57 The Public **wharf** at Thessalon is L-shaped. The south and east faces are 74 and 30 m long, respectively, with depths of 0.3 to 3.1 m in 1999. The west part of the south side of the wharf is shallow. Four floating finger wharves extend north of the main wharf. There is a launching **ramp**. The wharf is protected by offshore **breakwaters** that connect islands to the south and SE.

 58 **Anchorage** can be found NE of the offshore breakwaters, sand and mud bottom. This anchorage can be entered from the south by passing west of **Lily Island**.

59 The SW end of Thessalon breakwater is marked by *light buoy KA/2 (1047)*.

 60 *Thessalon range lights* lead west of the offshore breakwaters. The front **light (1048)** is near the east end of the Public wharf. The rear **light (1049)** is on the north shore.

61 The buildings and black chimney of a sawmill, north of the Public wharf, are prominent from the approaches to Thessalon and make good **landmarks**.

 62 *Bill's Marine* is on the north side of the Public wharf.

63 **Thessalon River**, entered SW of the harbour, close east of the peninsula, is 40 miles long. With care, small boats can reach the first rapids 5 miles from the entrance. In

1990, the channel into the river had a depth of 0.6 m over a sand bar.

64 Three **bridges** cross the river near its entrance. The south bridge has a vertical clearance of 2.8 m, the second bridge has a clearance of 3 m, and the north bridge 2.6 m. There is a launching **ramp** on the west shore south of the first bridge.

65 A **submerged pipeline** crosses the river near the first bridge.

Thessalon to Bruce Mines

66 A **submerged water intake** 1 mile north of the south end of Thessalon Point extends offshore in a SW direction.

67 The wharf charted 1.1 miles north of the south end of Thessalon Point, on the west side of the peninsula, has been removed.

68 **Maggie Rock** ($46^{\circ}14'N$, $83^{\circ}37'W$), 1.7 miles offshore 2 miles west of Thessalon Point, has a depth of 3 m. **Africa Rock**, 1.1 mile NW of Maggie Rock, is 2.9 m high and flat with a few boulders. Shoal water surrounds it. A **rock** 0.3 mile east of Africa Rock is 1.1 m high. **Asia Rocks**, 0.8 mile SW of Africa Rock, are 2 m high. Several **shoals** lie north of Asia Rocks. Africa Rock and Asia Rocks are home to many birds and are thus white in colour.

69 **Gooseberry Island**, 1.8 miles NW of *Thessalon Point light*, is thickly wooded and has boulder shores. A ridge of boulders extends 75 m to the north. Small **islands** 0.1 mile ESE of Gooseberry Island are 1.8 and 3.1 m high; an **island** 0.2 mile ENE of Gooseberry Island is thickly wooded.

70 **Gereaux Rock**, 0.4 mile east of Gooseberry Island, has a depth of 0.9 m. The bay ENE of Gereaux Rock has a sandy beach. *Carolyn Beach Motel and Restaurant* is near the shore. There are many submerged cribs in this bay and no berthing facilities.

71 **Bald Rock**, 0.6 mile east of Gooseberry Island, is a small bare rock 3.7 m high.

72 Several **shoals** lie between Gooseberry Island and **Kalulah Rock**, to the west, which is 3.9 m high and bare. A **rock awash** lies 0.2 mile WNW of Kalulah Rock.

73 **MacBeth Bay**, 2.5 miles NW of Thessalon, is an excellent harbour; it is sheltered from the open water of North Channel by **Chevalier Islands**. **Roberts Hill** ($46^{\circ}19'N$, $83^{\circ}37'W$), 1.3 miles NNW of MacBeth Bay, is prominent.



74 **Anchorage** with good holding ground, mud bottom, can be found NE of Chevalier Islands.

75 A sheltered route from Thessalon to MacBeth Bay passes 100 m west of Bald Rock and then east of Gereaux Rock.

76 The community of **Nestorville** is 0.5 mile NE of MacBeth Bay.

77 **St. Ange Island**, on the east side of MacBeth Bay, is small and wooded. The area north of the island is shallow and overgrown with small shrubs.



78 **Caution.** — Ruins and submerged cribs of an old pier extend offshore in the bay, SW of the mouth of **MacBeth Creek**.

79 **Frechette Island**, 0.25 mile west of the largest Chevalier Island, is 5.2 m high. It is round, smooth, and partly wooded. The deepest route into MacBeth Bay passes between Frechette Island and a group of islands closer to the west shore. This route is not recommended because Frechette Island is not easily identified from offshore.

80 **Poundnet Point** is on the north shore 3.5 miles WNW of Thessalon Point.

81 **Birch Island** ($46^{\circ}15'N$, $83^{\circ}41'W$), 1.9 miles SW of Poundnet Point, is thickly wooded. A **shallow spit** extends to the north. A **bare islet** 0.1 mile SE of Birch Island is 2.4 m high. **Shoal rocks** lie between Birch Island and Asia Rocks.

82 **Cedar Island** lies 1.2 miles west of Birch Island. It is joined to **Calf Island**, 0.3 mile to the east, by a shoal **gravel spit**. Both islands are thickly wooded.

83 The south side of the islet SE of Birch Island bearing 259° in line with the south end of Cedar Island leads across the approaches to MacBeth Bay north of Maggie Rock and south of Asia Rocks and Africa Rock.



84 **Caution.** — In poor visibility, it is advisable to stay south of the 20-m contour.

85 **Larry Island**, **Long Island** and **Pallideau Island** lie off the north shore. These islands and unnamed islands between them are thickly wooded. The water along the shore north of them is sheltered but weedy and foul in places.

86 **Alicia Rock**, 0.4 mile south of Long Island, is 0.7 m high. A small **rock** 0.3 mile west of Long Island is 1.8 m high. **Long Bank**, which is awash, extends 0.8 mile farther west.

87 **Eagle Point**, 0.8 mile west of Pallideau Island, is the south end of the wooded peninsula between **Joe Dollar Bay** and **Hay Bay**. **Garden Bay** is the NW arm of Hay Bay.



88 There is **anchorage** in the entrance to Hay Bay, 0.3 mile NW of Eagle Point, in 5 m, mud bottom, with shelter from easterly winds. Small craft can find sheltered **anchorage** in the lee of **Jacks Point**.


GARDEN BAY (1997)




89 **Little Island**, 0.3 mile SSW of Eagle Point, can be identified by its tall pines. **Prout Rock** lies 0.7 mile SW of Little Island in the approaches to Bruce Mines. It is marked by a **buoy**.

90 The south end of Birch Island bearing 106° in line with the north point of Calf Island leads south of Prout Rock.


91 *Ontario Trap Rock Ltd.* operates a cargo-handling installation on the east side of the point of land on the SW side of Garden Bay. The facility was used by 30 ships in 1998.

 92 *Ontario Trap Rock Ltd. range lights (not shown on the chart)* lead in to the berth on a bearing of 000° . The front **light** is shown at an elevation of 11.6 m from a mast 9.4 m high with a white daymark with a black vertical stripe. The rear **light** is shown at an elevation of 12.8 m from a mast 4 m high with a white daymark with a black vertical stripe. These aids are privately maintained.

 93 The **wharf** consists of three concrete mooring cells, each 12.5 m in diameter with an elevation of 3.4 m, built in line parallel to the shore of the point. There is a privately maintained **light** on the south mooring cell. There is a floating fender, 3 m in diameter, 50 m north of the middle mooring cell. The facility has a conveyor and a ship loader.


94 The channel to the *Ontario Trap Rock Ltd.* facility is marked by privately maintained **buoys** and **light buoys**.

95 The slip and the approach channel are reported (1999) to be dredged to 7.3 m.

 96 **Caution.** — The entrance is reported to be difficult in west winds.

97 **McKay Island** ($46^\circ 17' N$, $83^\circ 47' W$) and **French Island** are joined to **McCort (McCourt) Point** by a road causeway. A **rocky spit** extending east from McKay Island is marked by a **buoy**.

98 **Barney Rock**, 0.1 mile south of McKay Island, is marked by a **buoy**.

 99 *McKay Island light (1050)* is on the east end of the island.

100 **McKay Reef**, 0.6 mile SW of McKay Island, is 1.2 m high and marked by a **buoy**.


 101 **Caution.** — A potable water **intake** extends 0.2 mile offshore slightly west of French Island and ends in a **submerged crib**.

Chart 2250

102 The town of **Bruce Mines**, population 653 (1996), is the centre of a prosperous farming community. Bruce Mines has a bank, post office, shops, churches, motels,

BRUCE MINES (1997)





restaurants, service stations, museum, liquor/beer store, tennis, and a medical centre.


103 **Historical note.** — The town takes its name from the 1846 Bruce mine and the 1858 Wellington mine, both no longer in operation.

104 A **church spire** ENE of the Public wharf is prominent and can be seen from offshore.

105 Bruce Mines is a **Customs** vessel reporting station for pleasure craft.

 106 The Public **wharf** at Bruce Mines is along the SW side of a pierhead at the outer end of a causeway extending 0.1 mile from shore. Several floating wharves, each 24 m long and 3 m wide with depths of 1.5 m in 1999, extend from the SW side of the causeway. The west side of a channel to the Public wharf is marked by **buoys**.

 107 *Bruce Mines wharf light (1051)* is near the south corner of the Public wharf.

 108 *Bruce Mines Marina* is at the Public wharf. Engine and hull repairs are available locally.

109 The cribs and piles of a former wharf extend 0.2 mile offshore east of the Public wharf; these ruins cover at high water levels. The outer end of these **ruins** lies ESE of the pierhead of the Public wharf.



110 There is good **anchorage** on the NE side of McKay Island in depths of 5 m.

South Shore — False Detour Channel to Gravel Point

Chart 2251

111 *(The south shore of North Channel east of False Detour Channel is described in Chapter 4. False Detour Channel is described in Sailing Directions booklet CEN 305 — Lake Huron, St. Marys River, Lake Superior.)*

Drummond Island

[from U.S. Coast Pilot 6, Chapter 10, partial]

112 **Charts 14880, 2251, 14882.—Drummond Island, MI**, the easternmost part of the upper peninsula of Michigan, extends from De Tour Passage 20 [17.8] miles E to False Detour Channel and has a maximum width of about 12 [10.6] miles N and S. The S shore of the island fronts on Lake Huron, the NE shore on North Channel, and the NW shore is indented by Potagannissing Bay.

113 **Potagannissing Bay**, a deep, wide passageway between the NW side of Drummond Island and St. Joseph Island, connects the W end of North Channel with the St. Marys River immediately N of De Tour Passage. However, the bay is obstructed by numerous islands and by many shoals which make up abruptly from deep water. A channel marked by lights and lighted and unlighted buoys leads through the NW part of the bay.

114 Potagannissing Bay indents the northwest shore of Drummond Island between **Dix Point** (46°01'30"N., 83°50'37"W.) and **Chippewa Point** (46°05'56"N., 83°43'12"W.). **Drummond, MI**, a town on the south side of the indentation 4.5 [4] miles east of Dix Point, has a sawmill and limestone quarries. A marina at the town provides gasoline, diesel fuel, water, electricity, sewage pump-out, marine supplies, and a launching ramp. A 75-ton [68-tonne] hoist can handle craft to 90 feet [27.4 m] for hull and engine repairs.

115 A custom station is at Drummond.

116 The north shore of Drummond Island, from Chippewa Point to **Raynolds Point** 6.5 [5.8] miles east, is deep-to. From Raynolds Point southeast for 8.8 [7.8] miles to Marble Head, the shore continues deep-to except in the vicinity of **Shoal Point** (46°03'30"N., 83°33'18"W.). **Humphrey Rock**, covered 9 feet [2.7 m], is 0.9 [0.8] mile east, and **Lindsay Bank**, with a least depth of 6 feet [1.8 m], is 1.2 [1.1] miles south. A 14-foot [4.3-m] spot is 1.1 [1] miles north-northeast of Shoal Point. **Marble Head** (45°59'N., 83°29'W.), the highest point on Drummond Island, is on the west side of the entrance to False Detour Channel from North Channel. Two indentations on the northwest side of Marble Head, **Glen Cove** and **Sitgreaves Bay**, provide protection from south and west winds with good anchorage in depths of 24 feet [7.3 m] and more, mud and clay bottom.

Chart 2251

Potagannissing Bay

117 The main shipping channel to the south part of St. Marys River leads along the NW side of Potagannissing Bay and enters St. Marys River through the narrow passage between Archibald Island and Cass Island. This route is marked by buoys, light buoys and lights. The direction from North Channel towards St. Marys River is considered to be "upstream" for buoyage.

118 **Chippewa Bank** (46°07'N, 83°44'W), 0.7 mile NW of Chippewa Point, has a depth of 5.1 m.

119 **Milford Island** lies 1.8 miles WNW of Chippewa Point. **South Seine Island**, 0.4 mile farther west, is joined to **North Seine Island** by a narrow isthmus.

120 A shoal spit extends 0.1 mile north from North Seine Island.


121 **Perrique Island**, 0.9 mile NE of North Seine Island, is a small, rocky island with a few trees. A shoal extending 0.2 mile to the south is marked by light buoy KE2.

122 **O'Donnell Island**, 0.8 mile west of Perrique Island, is the highest island in this vicinity; it is 6.1 m high. **Colville Island**, to the north, is almost joined to O'Donnell Island by a sand spit. **Colville Bank**, dry 0.4 m, and **O'Donnell Bank** lie between Perrique and O'Donnell Islands.

123 The south edge of O'Donnell Bank is marked by a buoy.


124 **Beef Island**, 0.4 mile WNW of O'Donnell Island, and **Hog Island** are joined by a sand bar. **Emily Island** lies NNW of Hog Island. An area of boulders, dry 0.3 m, lies 0.2 mile NW of Beef Island. A wreck, dry 0.2 m, lies 0.1 mile NW of Hog Island; a rock, dry 0.7 m, lies off the north shore of Hog Island; and a rock awash lies 0.2 mile north of the island.

125 **Mosquito Bay** lies NW of Beef Island. There are islets up to 0.2 mile south of the east point of Mosquito Bay. **Lyon Cove** is the next indentation to the south. **Richmond Point**, wooded, is the peninsula on the south side of Lyon Cove.

 126 There is an anchorage in depths of 7 m between Beef Island and Richmond Point. The bottom is reported to be boulders.

127 There is reported to be a fine protected anchorage for small craft just north of Beef Island, in the bight formed by Hog Island to the east, Beef Island to the south, and the small peninsula of Beef Island to the west. This anchorage is open to the north and NW but the fetch is less than a mile and even strong winds are reported to cause no more than an uncomfortable chop. This anchorage is reported to make an attractive alternative to Milford Haven or Burnt Island.

128 **Milford Haven** (46°08'N, 83°49'W), an inlet on the west side of Richmond Point, offers good protection from all except SE winds. Some protection from SE winds can be found near its south shore by anchoring close behind **Sandy Point** in depths of 3 m, sand bottom. Anchorage can also be found in the entrance to Milford Haven, close SW of the SE end of Richmond Point, in depths of 4.3 to 7 m.

 129 **Caution.** — The submerged cribs of a ruined wharf lie along the NE shore of Milford Haven, 0.6 mile NW of the SE end of Richmond Point.

130 **Koshkawong Point** is the SW entrance point of Milford Haven.

 131 *Koshkawong Point light (1041)* is on the point.


132 **Salt Island** is 0.7 mile ESE of Koshkawong Point. A **shoal spit** extends 0.2 mile NE of the island.

133 **Burnt Island** and several other islands lie on a wide shoal bank across the north side of Potagannissing Bay.

134 **Burnt Island Reef**, 0.3 mile NW of the NW point of Burnt Island, is 1.4 m high. A shoal with 5.8 m over it lies 0.4 mile north of the reef.

 135 *Burnt Island Reef Light 1 (U.S. 12690)* is on the reef.

136 **Tenby Bay** lies to the NW between Koshkawong Point and **Burnt Point**, 3.3 miles to the SW. **James Bay**, **Collins Point** and **Brown's Bay** are in the NNW part of Tenby Bay. **Whitman Point** and **Whiskey Point** are on the west side of Tenby Bay.

 137 **Anchorage** can be found in **Sterling Bay**, which is at the SW end of Tenby Bay. There is reported to be good holding ground, sand bottom, in depths of 7.3 m. A private wharf on the SE shore of Sterling Bay is reported to be in ruins.

138 **Duncan Island** ($46^{\circ}05'N$, $83^{\circ}53'W$) lies 0.6 mile SSW of Burnt Point. Duncan Island, **Archibald Island**, **Janden Island** and **Pirate Island** (*Chart 14882*) form the NW side of the narrowest part of the route from North Channel to St. Marys River. The areas between Duncan Island and Janden Island and into the west end of **Whiskey Bay** are not navigable.

 139 *Whiskey Bay Resort* is on the west side of Whiskey Bay.

140 Whiskey Bay is a **Customs** vessel reporting station for pleasure craft.

141 **Butterfield Island**, **Macomb Island**, **Cass Island** and **Little Cass Island** lie SE of the route. A shoal ledge extending into the channel is marked by a **buoy**.

142 A **rock** with a depth of 2.1 m lies 0.3 mile north of Butterfield Island.

143 St. Marys River is entered between Little Cass Island and Pirate Island. (*St. Marys River is described in Sailing Directions booklet CEN 305 — Lake Huron, St. Marys River; Lake Superior.*)


Fox Island to Gravel Point


144 **Fox Island** ($46^{\circ}11'N$, $83^{\circ}46'W$), 5 miles NNW of Chippewa Point, is thickly wooded. **South Bank**, with a **rock awash**, extends 0.3 mile south of Fox Island. A boulder shoal called **Ironsides Reef** extends 0.6 mile north of Fox Island.

145 The north point of Gull Island bearing 107° in line with the north point of Serpent Island leads clear of the north end of Ironsides Reef. These marks are difficult to see except in clear weather.

146 **West Rock** lies 0.2 mile west of Fox Island. **Caradoc Point** lies 0.4 mile farther west.


147 There is a **shoal rock** 0.15 mile SW of West Rock, in the passage between Caradoc Point and Fox Island.

 148 **Garside Bay** is a small inlet SW of Caradoc Point. The entrance had a depth of 0.6 m in 1981. With care, good shelter for small craft could be found in the central part of the bay in depths of 2.1 m.

 149 **Caution.** — An **overhead** telephone **cable** with a vertical clearance of 7.2 m crosses Garside Bay.

150 **Jocko Bay**, 1.2 miles NNW of Caradoc Point, is a shallow boat harbour. **Rocks** lie up to 0.2 mile from its north shore.

151 **Big Point** is the SE entrance point to St. Joseph Channel. The land behind the point is high and wooded.

 152 **Anchorage** in depths of 7 to 11 m, clay bottom, can be found in **Moffat Bay** between Big Point and **Recollet Point**, to the west.

153 **Hamilton Bay** and **Brickyard Bay**, NW of Recollet Point, have shoals around their shores.

154 **Gravel Point** ($46^{\circ}16'N$, $83^{\circ}50'W$), 3 miles NW of Big Point, is relatively high, wooded and prominent. The feature is not gravel but was probably so named because of the gravelly appearance of the broken limestone cobble beach.

St. Joseph Channel

Charts 2250, 2251, 14883

155 **St. Joseph Channel** ($46^{\circ}18'N$, $84^{\circ}00'W$) is the passage between St. Joseph Island and the mainland. The east entrance is between Big Point and Eagle Point. The distance to Sugar Island, at the west entrance, is 16.5 miles.

156 The limiting dimensions for St. Joseph Channel and the narrowest part of the passage are at *Twyning Islands Bridge*, where there is an overhead clearance of 13 m. A second narrow and awkward part of St. Joseph Channel is at the turn in the channel north of Shoal Islands, near the west end. The shoalest depth along the route is 2.7 m north of Shoal Islands, on the north side of the marked channel.

HILTON BEACH (1997)



157 St. Joseph Channel is not difficult to navigate in daylight in good visibility but local knowledge is advised at other times.

158 **Buoyage.** — The direction from east to west through St. Joseph Channel is considered to be “upstream” for buoyage. Only two of the buoys have lights: one near Plummer Bank, SE of Campement d’Ours Island, the other at the west end near Cambria Bank. West of *Cambria Bank light buoy*, through the channel between St. Joseph Island and Sugar Island, the direction from St. Marys River northwards through Lake George is considered to be “upstream”.

Eastern approach to St. Joseph Channel

159 The coast of St. Joseph Island on the SW side of the approach to St. Joseph Channel is generally free of offshore shoals. In contrast, there are many shoals off the north shore west of Cedar Island.

160 **Hawkes Shoal** and **Avis Ground** ($46^{\circ}17'N$, $83^{\circ}51'W$) lie in the middle of the channel, on the north side of the usual track.

161 The offshore dangers in the east entrance to St. Joseph Channel can be avoided by keeping south of a clearing line indicated by the south point of Birch Island bearing 106° in line with the north points of Calf and Cedar Islands. These marks are difficult to see except in clear weather.

Chart 2250


162 The village of **Hilton Beach**, population 213 (1996), is on the south shore 2 miles west of Gravel Point. It has a post office, hotel, grocery store and restaurant.

163 The harbour at Hilton Beach is a recreational harbour managed by the municipality.

164 Hilton Beach is a **Customs** vessel reporting station for pleasure craft.



165 *Hilton Beach Marina* is protected by boulder breakwaters 1.5 to 3.2 m high. The breakwater on the NW side of the harbour extends 0.1 mile offshore. The SE breakwater, parallel to the shore, has a line of private keepout buoys along the inside of the south end. These buoys mark fish havens.

 166 *Hilton Beach light (1052)* is near the outer end of the NW breakwater.

167 The Hilton Beach cenotaph, on the SW side of the harbour, is a white structure 7.6 m high. This makes a good **landmark** for approaching boaters.

168 A **submerged sewer outfall**, 0.4 mile SE of *Hilton Beach light*, extends 0.3 mile offshore. The diffuser at the outer end has a depth of 12.7 m.


169 **Fisher Shoal**, 0.7 mile east of Hilton Beach wharf, is marked by a **buoy**.

170 On the north side of St. Joseph Channel, **Portlock Harbour** ($46^{\circ}19'N$, $83^{\circ}53'W$) is almost hidden by **Portlock Island** and **Dawson Island**. The main entrance, at the south end of the harbour, is between **Woodman Point** and **Colby Island**. The north entrance is between **Coatsworth Island** and the mainland. The passage between Dawson Island and Coatsworth Island is foul.

171 Approaching from the SE, **Cooper Rock**, **Ten Rib Rock**, **Crebo Rock** and several unnamed shoals lie NE of the route.

172 **Beer Rock**, **Hannah Ground**, **Jackson Rock**, **Biggar Rock** and other shoals lie north of the main channel south and west of the approach to Portlock Harbour.

173 **Piercy Rocks** lie at the south entrance to Portlock Harbour. The highest of these rocks is 6 m high. The usual entrance to Portlock Harbour is north and east of Piercy Rocks.

 174 **Anchorage** can be found in the south part of Portlock Harbour between **Belford Island** and **Dunlevie Point** in depths of 7 m.

175 A **submerged power cable** crosses Portlock Harbour in a WSW direction close south of **Hat Island**. Other **submerged power and telephone cables** cross from **Cricket Island** and **Alice Island** north to the mainland.

176 There are starboard hand **daybeacons** on Woodman Point and on Dunlevie Point. The beacon on Woodman Point is visible only from southerly directions. There are port hand **daybeacons** on the easternmost Piercy Rock and on **Pine Rock** (*not named on the chart*), 0.1 mile west of Dunlevie Point.

177 Two **buoys** 0.6 mile SE of Piercy Rocks indicate the best approach to Portlock Harbour. To the NW of Woodman Point, a **buoy** marks the south side of **Shenick Reef**.

Charts 2250, 2251

178 The usual approach to Portlock Harbour from the SE is south of a clearing line indicated by the south point

of Birch Island bearing 106° in line with the north points of Calf and Cedar Islands until the beacon on Woodman Point comes in line bearing 327° with the beacon on Piercy Rocks. The marks on Birch, Calf and Cedar Islands are difficult to see in overcast weather.


Chart 2250

Canoe Point to Richards Landing

179 **Canoe Point** ($46^{\circ}18'N$, $83^{\circ}56'W$) has cottages around its shoreline. **Campement d'Ours Island** is separated from St. Joseph Island by a boat channel known as **Gawas Bay** in its east and south parts, and as **Bamageseck Bay** in its west part.

180 A **road bridge** joins Campement d'Ours Island and St. Joseph Island. The bridge has a vertical clearance of 2.6 m. The channel under the bridge is 6.1 m wide. An **overhead power cable** with a clearance of 13 m crosses the channel on the east side of the bridge.

181 **Middle Bank** and **Fremlin Reef** are in the entrance to Gawas Bay.


 182 There is a Public **wharf** in Gawas Bay 1 mile SW of Canoe Point. The wharf is a wooden structure 19.5 m long and 3.7 m wide, deck elevation 0.9 m. In 1999, there were depths of 1.8 m around the outer end and 1.2 m on each side. There is a concrete launching **ramp** on the SW side of the wharf.

183 **Plummer Island**, 1 mile ENE of Canoe Point, is separated from Portlock Island by a boat channel. Due to unmarked dangers, this boat channel requires local knowledge.

184 **Plummer Bank** lies 0.3 mile SW of Plummer Island.

185 *Plummer Bank light buoy K8 (1053)* and another **buoy** mark the channel across Plummer Bank.

186 **Sister Rocks** ($46^{\circ}18'N$, $83^{\circ}55'W$), NW of Plummer Bank, consist of four small rocks: **South Sister Rock** is joined to Campement d'Ours Island by a shoal spit; **East Sister Rock** lies 0.3 mile west of Plummer Island and is 1.2 m high; **North Sister Rock**, 0.1 mile NW of East Sister Rock, is 1.5 m high; **West Sister Rock** lies 0.1 mile west of North Sister Rock.

 187 *West Sister Rock light (1054)* is on the west side of the rock.

188 **Boswell Island** is 0.9 mile NNW of North Sister Island. A conspicuous stone **chimney** on Boswell Island is 11 m high.

189 *West Sister Rock light* in line bearing 340° with the top of Boswell Island leads between the two buoys on Plummer Bank.

190 **Carmona Rock**, 0.2 mile north of West Sister Rock, is marked by a **buoy**.

191 **Agate Island** lies 0.6 mile NNW of West Sister Rock. There is a port hand **daybeacon** on the east side of Agate Island. A **rock** with a depth of 0.6 m lies 0.15 mile to the NE and is marked by a **buoy**.

192 **Jermyn Rock**, 0.2 mile to the NW, has a starboard hand **daybeacon**.

193 **Graveyard Point**, the NE tip of Campement d'Ours Island, can be identified by a low neck joining it to the island. A **rock** with a depth of 0.7 m lies off its NW end.

194 **Walker Island** ($46^{\circ}20'N$, $83^{\circ}56'W$), north of the channel, has a prominent summit 24 m high near its east end. An **overhead power cable** with a clearance of 10 m crosses from the NW side of the island to the mainland.



195 **Anchorage** can be found 0.2 mile SE of Walker Island in 7 to 11 m, clay bottom, but there is little protection from winds.

196 **Desbarats River** and its buoyed entrance channel lie NE of Walker Island. The channel has a limiting depth of 0.9 m. An **overhead power cable** with a clearance of 18 m crosses Desbarats River 0.8 mile NNE of Walker Island. A **submarine pipeline** follows the channel of Desbarats River to a point SE of Davy Island and Walker Island thence WSW to Kensington Point.

197 The community of **Desbarats** is near the *Highway 17* bridge. There is a post office, hardware store, grocery store and a bus depot.



198 A Public **wharf** on Desbarats River near the highway bridge is a sheet-steel piling structure 44.5 m long with 6 floating finger wharves, each 5 m long with depths of 0.9 to 1.5 m in 1999. There are above-water **piles** SW of the wharf; in the summer months, these piles may be hidden by tall weeds. There are several private wharves in **ruins** on both sides of the river near the Public wharf.

199 **Kensington Point** is on the north side of the channel 0.4 mile WSW of Walker Island.



200 The Public **wharf** at Kensington Point is 12 m long, 2 m wide and 1.5 m high. There are two usable faces with depths of 1.8 m (1999). There is a concrete launching **ramp** on the east side of the wharf.



201 *Holder's Marina* is east of the Public wharf.

202 There are **submerged cables** near Kensington Point: a power cable crosses the channel to Campement d'Ours Island, and a telephone cable crosses the bay west of the point and continues westwards for 2 miles along the north shore.

203 The inlet 0.2 mile NW of Kensington Point is known locally as **Hole in the Wall**. A narrow channel with a reported depth of 0.6 m leads to the basin, mud bottom, at the inner end of the inlet.

204 **Killaly Point**, 0.4 mile west of Kensington Point, is low and grassy at its SE end; the middle part rises steeply to a height of 25 m.

205 **Picture Island** is the largest island NW of Campement d'Ours Island. It derives its name from two white patches which resemble an Indian couple with snowshoes over their shoulders.

206 The passage between Killaly Point and Picture Island is 0.1 mile wide.

207 For nearly 1 mile west of Picture Island, the channel is bounded to the south by a chain of islands. **Devils Gap** lies between **Copper Island** and **Devils Island**.

208 **Wilson Channel** ($46^{\circ}19'N$, $83^{\circ}59'W$) lies between **Wilson Island** and the steep slopes and cliffs of the mainland shore.



209 *Wilson Channel range lights* lead through the dredged channel at *Twyning Islands Bridge* to Wilson Channel. The front **light** (1055) and the rear **light** (1056) are on the mainland NE of the bridge.

210 A **highway bridge** crosses St. Joseph Channel at **Twyning Islands**, connecting St. Joseph Island and the mainland. The main channel under the bridge lies between **Bamford Island** and Twyning Islands and is marked by the *Wilson Channel range* and by **daybeacons**. The vertical clearance over the navigation channel is 13 m.



211 The **current** at *Twyning Island Bridge* is reported to flow eastward through Wilson Channel at a rate of 3 knots.

212 A passage under the bridge at the north mainland shore has a vertical clearance of 5.2 m. A passage under the bridge at the St. Joseph Island shore south of **Munroe Islands** has a vertical clearance of 3.5 m.

213 **Montague Islands** lie 0.3 mile east of the bridge.

214 A **submerged telephone cable** is laid from the south end of Montague Islands and passes under the south part of *Twyning Islands Bridge* to a position on the south shore 0.4 mile to the west.

215 **Findlay Point** ($46^{\circ}19'N$, $84^{\circ}01'W$) is on the north shore one mile west of the bridge.

216 A **submerged telephone cable** crosses from Findlay Point in a SSW direction to the south shore. Another **submerged telephone cable**, 0.4 mile to the west, crosses to the south shore at Richards Landing.

TWYNING ISLANDS BRIDGE (1997)



217 **Humbug Point**, on the south shore 0.2 mile west of *Twyning Islands Bridge*, is high and wooded. There is a brown cottage on the point (1987).


218 **McKinnon Rock**, 0.4 mile west of Humbug Point, lies 0.1 mile SE of the Wilson Channel range line.


219 **Rosseau Island**, 1 mile SW of Humbug Point, is thickly wooded; there are **offshore rocks**. **Rosseau Shoal**, 0.1 mile north of Rosseau Island, has **dry rocks** and is marked by a **buoy**.

220 **Chicora Shoal**, 0.5 mile WNW of Rosseau Island, is the largest of the many dangers in this area. **Daniel Shoal**, **Ross Shoal**, **Smith Shoal**, **McLennan Rock** and others are patches of boulders.


221 The community of **Richards Landing** is on St. Joseph Island 2 miles SW of *Twyning Islands Bridge*. There are churches, a few stores, bank, motels, post office, restaurants, laundromat, tennis, liquor/beer store, service station, and a hospital.

222 Richards Landing is a **Customs** vessel reporting station for pleasure craft.

 223 Details of the Public **wharf** at Richards Landing are best seen on the chart. The wharf is 1.5 m high. A prominent blue building on the wharf is *The Wharf Restaurant* (1997).

 224 **Caution.** — A boulder breakwater extends 26 m north and 160 m west from the NW corner of the wharf to form a yacht basin. A detached breakwater, 60 m in length, protects the west end of this basin. These breakwaters are not shown on the 1986 edition of the chart.

 225 *Richards Landing light (1057)* is on the Public wharf.

 226 *Richards Landing Municipal Marina* is at the Public wharf. The facilities of the village are near by.

227 *Clark's Cove Marina* is 0.5 mile SW of Richards Landing. This marina specialized in boat cleaning and storage, using a patented in-water bottom scrubber.

Richards Landing to Harwood Point

228 **Hattie Island**, 0.2 mile west of Richards Landing, is thickly wooded.

RICHARDS LANDING (1997)



229 Three silos 1.5 miles west of Richards Landing Public wharf are **conspicuous**. Each silo has a red and white striped upper part.

230 **Boulanger Point** ($46^{\circ}19'N$, $84^{\circ}05'W$), on St. Joseph Island 2 miles NW of Richards Landing, is wooded. The two **Shoal Islands**, 0.1 mile east of the point, are wooded.



231 *Shoal Island light* (1058) is on the north tip of the northern island.



232 The **current** near Shoal Islands is reported to flow in a SE direction at a rate of 1 knot.

233 **Horse Island** lies 0.4 mile ENE of Shoal Islands. The outer edges of reefs south and west of Horse Island and a rocky spit extending NE from Shoal Island are marked by **buoys**.

234 A **rock** on the north side of the channel north of *Shoal Island light* is marked by a **buoy**. **Waubuno Bank** lies 0.1 mile north of the light. **Empire Ledge**, close NW of and almost joined to Waubuno Bank, is extensive. It has been used as a dumping ground and is **dry** in places. It is marked at its south end by a **buoy**.

235 A **rocky ledge** extending north of Boulanger Point is marked at its north end by a **buoy**.



236 **Caution**. — The above-mentioned reefs and ledges, complicated further by the strong **current** from the St. Marys River, make this the most difficult part of St. Joseph Channel.

237 A **submerged power cable** and a **submerged telephone cable** cross from Boulanger Point to Shoal Islands.

238 **Pine Island** ($46^{\circ}20'N$, $84^{\circ}05'W$), 0.6 mile NNE of Boulanger Point, is thickly wooded. This is the largest of the islands in **Maskinonge Bay**. It is connected to the mainland at its north end by a road causeway.

239 **Submarine power cables** connect the south end of Pine Island with a string of islands to the SE.


240 There are several **submerged cables** in Maskinonge Bay and along the north shore of St. Joseph Channel from Maskinonge Bay eastwards to Findlay Point.

241 **Cambria Bank**, with a depth of 1.3 m, extends 0.3 mile north from the NNW end of St. Joseph Island. The

north end of Cambria Bank is marked by *Cambria Bank light buoy K33 (1059)*.

242 A buoyed channel leads SW to join the main shipping channel of St. Marys River. This channel leads north of *Cambria Bank light buoy* and then between **Stribling Point**, at the NW end of St. Joseph Island, and **Harwood Point**, the south tip of Sugar Island.

243 An area 0.3 mile north of Harwood Point west of the buoyed channel was formerly used as a **spoil ground** for dredged material.

 244 **Caution.** — For buoyage, the “upstream” direction is deemed to be from St. Marys River northwards through East Neebish Channel. For this reason, the buoyage appears to be reversed for a mariner continuing westwards from St. Joseph Channel and SW between St. Joseph Island and Sugar Island.


245 (*St. Marys River is described in Sailing Directions booklet CEN 305 — Lake Huron, St. Marys River, Lake Superior.*)

Harwood Point to Lake George

246 The south end of the route to **Lake George** is entered either from the St. Marys River main shipping channel, between St. Joseph Island and **Sugar Island**, or from St. Joseph Channel.

247 **Thorn Island** ($46^{\circ}20'N, 84^{\circ}07'W$), 0.6 mile NNE of Harwood Point, is 20 m high and wooded. **Iron Island** and **Gaffney Island** lie west and NW of Thorn Island.

248 **Atlantic Rock** lies 0.3 mile SSE of Thorn Island. **Merida Shoal** lies on the east side of the channel, 0.2 mile west of Atlantic Rock. An unmarked **rock** 0.1 mile NW of Merida Shoal has a depth of 1.1 m.

 249 Excellent **anchorage** in depths of 5 m, clay bottom, can be found in the inlet between the south end of East Neebish Island and **Long Point**, which lies to the east. **Anchorage** can also be found east of Thorn Island in the bay south of East Neebish Island in depths of 4 m, mud bottom. Merida Shoal and Atlantic Rock lie in the approach to this anchorage.


250 **East Neebish Channel** is bordered on its west side by the south end of Sugar Island and on its east side by Iron Island, **East Neebish Island** and the Canadian mainland.

251 The “upstream” direction for buoyage is northwards through East Neebish Channel and Lake George then westwards through Sugar Island North Channel.


Chart 14883

252 **Indian Point** lies 1.9 miles NNW of Harwood Point. The improved channel SE of Indian Point is narrow but well marked.

253 *East Neebish Island Channel buoys*, northwards from Harwood Point, are numbered 1 through 14. Lighted buoys include *No. 3 (U.S. 13770)*, marking the turn at Harwood Point, and *No. 9 (U.S. 13790)*, *No. 12 (U.S. 13800)* and *No. 13 (U.S. 13805)*, marking a narrow section of the channel south of Indian Point.

 254 A Canadian Coast Guard **wharf** on the east shore 0.5 mile north of Indian Point is used to store buoys.

255 **Birch Point** ($46^{\circ}22'N, 84^{\circ}08'W$), on the east side of the route at the south entrance to Lake George, is thickly wooded.

 256 There is reported to be a strong south-flowing **current** between Birch Point and Thorn Island.

Lake George

257 The route through Lake George is used mainly by pleasure craft and occasionally by excursion vessels.

258 The NW end of the route is entered from the St. Marys River main shipping channel at the *Bayfield Rock range* ($46^{\circ}30'N, 84^{\circ}18'W$).

259 The 19-mile section through Lake George is sheltered and uncomplicated through most of its length. The channel is well marked and presents little difficulty to the prudent boater.


260 A dredged channel leads through the shallow and weedy south end of Lake George. The channel is reported to be maintained.

261 **Pumpkin Point** ($46^{\circ}24'N, 84^{\circ}08'W$), on the east side of the route, and **Duck Island**, on the west, are thickly wooded.

262 The small islands of **Advance Island** and **Rock Island**, north of Duck Island, are wooded.

263 A microwave **tower** on **Laird Hill** ($46^{\circ}23'N, 84^{\circ}04'W$), 2.7 miles ESE of Pumpkin Point, is 500 feet (152 m) high. It has air obstruction **lights** and is conspicuous throughout Lake George. Farm **buildings** in open farmland 1.6 miles NE of Pumpkin Point are prominent.

264 *Birch Point light buoy QV18 (1065.5)* is 0.3 mile WSW of Birch Point. *Pumpkin Point light buoy QX2 (1065.7)* is 0.5 mile SW of Pumpkin Point.

 265 **Caution.** — There are many ruined cribs near the edge of the dredged channel. These dangers can be avoided by keeping near mid-channel. The cribs were originally used as fueling stations for passing steamers.

266 **Gem Island**, in the west part of the lake, is wooded and has boulder shores. There are several summer cottages on the west shore 1 mile NNW of the island. **Hay Point**, 2.2 miles NNE of Gem Island, has a few cottages. The coast north of here is wooded.

267 **Sand Island** ($46^{\circ}30'N$, $84^{\circ}05'W$), at the NE end of Lake George, is low and wooded with a sand beach along its length. There are high hills on the mainland NE of the island.

268 **Echo Bay** is NE of Lake George, east of Sand Island. A **sand bar** off the entrance prevents access for all but small boats.

269 There are three **bridges** across the entrance to Echo Bay. The lowest bridge is the easternmost one; it has a vertical clearance of 11 feet (3.4 m).

270 Two **overhead cables**, one power with a clearance of 32 feet (9.8 m) the other telephone with a clearance of 21 feet (6.4 m), also cross the entrance to Echo Bay.

271 **Churchville Point**, 0.2 mile WNW of Sand Island, is low and thickly wooded.


Squirrel Island to Bell Point

272 Sugar Island North Channel, from the north end of Lake George to a position 0.4 mile north of Mission Point, is marked by buoys. *Buoy No. 1 (U.S. 13905)*, at the north end of Lake George, is lighted.

273 **Squirrel Island** ($46^{\circ}31'N$, $84^{\circ}07'W$) is in the river at the north end of Lake George. The island has several cottages and is wooded except for the NW end, which is low and covered with bushes. Several small wharves on the SW side of the island are in ruins.

274 The buoyed channel passes west of Squirrel Island.

275 A **submerged power cable** crosses the channel from the north shore of Squirrel Island to the mainland to the NNE.

 276 **Caution.** — The channel east of Squirrel Island is obstructed by a submerged stake in the middle of its south entrance.

277 **Point Charles** ($46^{\circ}32'N$, $84^{\circ}10'W$), 2 miles west of Squirrel Island, is a low area with bushes and patches of trees. A small church with a silver spire is almost hidden from the west by trees.

278 **Garden River** is a shallow river entering from the north 0.5 mile east of Point Charles. The village of Garden River lies on either side of the river. This is part of *Garden River Indian Reserve 14*.

279 **Little Lake George**, a shallow oval-shaped lake north of the north end of Sugar Island, is 1.7 miles long and 1 mile wide. The buoyed route passes south of the lake.

280 **Bell Point** ($46^{\circ}32'N$, $84^{\circ}13'W$) is a low wooded promontory at the SW side of Little Lake George.


281 **Palmers Point**, the north point of Sugar Island opposite Bell Point, is low and wooded.

Bell Point to Black Point


282 The stretch of river from Bell Point to Black Point, 8 miles to the SW, is 0.5 mile wide at its NE end, though the navigable width is reduced to 0.3 mile by a string of **islets** and **drying rocks** off the SE shore.

283 There are several large homes on the NW shore at **Partridge Point**, 1.3 miles SW of Bell Point. The wharves charted along the shore north of here are private.


284 *Air Dale Ltd.* is based 0.5 mile SW of Partridge Point. Several private seaplanes moor along the shore in this area.

 285 **Caution.** — Mariners are advised to proceed at a slow speed to reduce the risk of wake damage to moored or moving seaplanes.

286 **Point Lewis**, on the SE shore 0.5 mile south of Partridge Point, is a wooded bluff.

 287 **Caution.** — A **rock** 300 feet (91 m) west of Point Lewis has a depth of 2 feet (0.6 m); it is marked by a **buoy**.

288 A **submerged pipeline** crosses the route near **Cass Point** ($46^{\circ}30'N$, $84^{\circ}15'W$).

 289 **Caution.** — There are several piles near the outer edge of a wide shallow area that extends 0.2 mile off the NW shore opposite **Brassar Point**. There is another wide area of marsh and shallow water off the south shore SW of Cass Point.

290 The islands north of **Black Point** ($46^{\circ}29'N$, $84^{\circ}16'W$) are low lying and wooded. The route leads north of these islands.

291 West of Black Point, the area south of the route is shallow with many **shoals** and **drying rocks**.

292 The route joins the main shipping channel at the *Bayfield Rock range*, 1.4 miles west of Black Point. There are several groups of high apartment and office buildings along the north shore.

293 (*St. Marys River is described in Sailing Directions booklet CEN 305 — Lake Huron, St. Marys River; Lake Superior.*)

Sail Plan

Adapted from Transport Canada Publication TP 511E.

Fill out a sail plan for every boating trip you take and file it with a responsible person. Upon arrival at your destination, be sure to close (or deactivate) the sail plan. Forgetting to do so can result in an unwarranted search for you.

Sail Plan

Owner Information

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____ Emergency Contact Number: _____

Boat Information

Boat Name: _____ Licence or Registration Number: _____

Sail: _____ Power: _____ Length: _____ Type: _____

Colour _____ Hull: _____ Deck: _____ Cabin: _____

Engine Type: _____ Distinguishing Features: _____

Communications

Radio Channels Monitored: _____ HF: _____ VHF: _____ MF: _____

MMSI (Maritime Mobile Service Identity) Number: _____

Satellite or Cellular Telephone Number: _____

Safety Equipment on Board

Lifejackets (*include number*): _____

Liferafts: _____ Dinghy or Small Boat (*include colour*): _____

Flares (*include number and type*): _____

Other Safety Equipment: _____

Trip Details — Update These Details Every Trip

Date of Departure: _____ Time of Departure: _____

Leaving From: _____ Heading To: _____

Proposed Route: _____ Estimated Date and Time of Arrival: _____

Stopover Point: _____ Number of People on Board: _____

Search and Rescue Telephone Number: _____

APPENDICES

CEN 307: North Channel of Lake Huron

A-2

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)

jrcvictoria@sarnet.dnd.ca (Email)

JRCC Trenton (In Canada) 1-800-267-7270

+1-613-965-3870 (Satellite, Local or Out of Area)

+1-613-965-7279 (fax)

jrcctrenton@sarnet.dnd.ca (Email)

MRSC Québec (Quebec Region) 1-800-463-4393

+1-418-648-3599 (Satellite, Local or out of area)

+1-418-648-3614 (fax)

mrscqbc@dfo-mpo.gc.ca (Email)

JRCC Halifax (Maritimes Region) 1-800-565-1582

+1-902-427-8200 (Satellite, Local or out of area)

+1-902-427-2114 (fax)

jrcchalifax@sarnet.dnd.ca (Email)

MRSC St. John's (Région de Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador) 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.

Other References

Information for the Protection of Right Whales:

<https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fisheries-peches/commercial-commerciale/atl-arc/narw-bnan/index-eng.html>

Atlantic Pilotage Authority Regulations:

<https://www.atlanticpilotage.com/acts-regulations/>

Meteorological data:

<https://www.canada.ca/en/services/environment/weather.html>

Marine Forecasts and Warnings for Canada:

https://weather.gc.ca/marine/index_e.html

Current Predictions (Data Viewer by DFO - MSDI Dynamic Current Layer):

<https://gisp.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/apps/dataviewer/?locale=en>

Customs:

<https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/travel-voyage/pb-pp-eng.html>

SAR:

[Search and rescue \(ccg-gcc.gc.ca\)](https://www.ccg-gcc.gc.ca)

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